

	Time Allowed: 3 Hours	Maximum Marks: 80		
	SECTION A	1X16=16		
1	Identify the correct statement with regard to 'The Act of Union -1707' from the following options. A. The British monarchy surrendered the power to English Parliament. B. The British parliament seized power from Ireland. C. The formation of the 'United Kingdom of Great Britain' - ANSWER D. The British nation was formed as a result of a war with Scotland and Wales.	1	H PG -22	
2	Which of the following treaty recognized Greece as an independent nation? A. Treaty of Sevres B. Treaty of Versailles C. Treaty of Lausanne D. Treaty of Constantinople - ANSWER	1	H PG -13	
3	Which of the following was the reason for calling off the 'Non-cooperation Movement' by Gandhiji? A. Pressure from the British Government B. Second Round Table Conference C. Gandhiji's arrest D. Chauri-Chaura incident - ANSWER	1	H PG -61	
4	Fill in the blank : Business Processes Outsourcing (BPO) is an example of INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY industry in India. OR Green Revolution has helped FERTILIZER industry to expand in different parts of India.	1 1	G PG -77 PG -75	
5	Choose the correctly matched pair about the Primitive Cultivation in India from the following options: A. Dahiya – Madhya Pradesh -ANSWER B. Kumari-Jharkhand C. Khil -Andhra Pradesh D. Koman- Karnataka	1	G 34	
6	Fill in the blank- Barley: Rabi crop, cotton: kharif, _____: zaid crop. A. Wheat B. Mustard C. Soya bean D. Cucumber - ANSWER	1	G PG -36	

7	Identify the soil with the help of the following features. Red to brown in colour Sandy in texture and saline in nature Lacks humus and moisture ANSWER- ARID SOIL	1	G PG -10																																									
8	A type of millet rich in iron, calcium, other micro nutrients and roughage is A. Bajra B. Rajma C. Jowar D. Ragi - ANSWER	1	G PG -38																																									
9	Population of Sri Lankan Tamils is concentrated in _____ region of Sri Lanka. A. North and South B. North and East - ANSWER C. East and West D. South and East	1	DP PG -3																																									
10	Define Majoritarianism. A belief that the majority community should be able to rule a country in whichever way it wants, by disregarding the wishes and needs of the minority. OR Define Ethnicity. A social division based on shared culture/ people belonging to same ethnic group believes in their common descent.	1	DP PG -3 PG -2																																									
11	Which administrative authority legislates on Residuary subjects? ANS- UNION/ CENTRE OR Which administrative authority legislates on Union list? ANS- UNION/ CENTRE	1 1	DP PG -16																																									
12	Read the given data and find out which country has most equitable distribution of income. <table><tr><th rowspan="2">Countries</th><th colspan="6">Monthly Income of Citizens in four countries in 2018</th></tr><tr><th>Citizen I</th><th>Citizen II</th><th>Citizen III</th><th>Citizen IV</th><th>Citizen V</th><th>Average</th></tr><tr><td>Country A</td><td>10500</td><td>11200</td><td>10800</td><td>11000</td><td>10700</td><td>10,840</td></tr><tr><td>Country B</td><td>600</td><td>5000</td><td>600</td><td>600</td><td>600</td><td>1,480</td></tr><tr><td>Country C</td><td>550</td><td>10500</td><td>400</td><td>7500</td><td>2000</td><td>4,190</td></tr><tr><td>Country D</td><td>800</td><td>4800</td><td>700</td><td>5000</td><td>750</td><td>2,410</td></tr></table> a. Country A- ANSWER b. Country B c. Country C d. Country D	Countries	Monthly Income of Citizens in four countries in 2018						Citizen I	Citizen II	Citizen III	Citizen IV	Citizen V	Average	Country A	10500	11200	10800	11000	10700	10,840	Country B	600	5000	600	600	600	1,480	Country C	550	10500	400	7500	2000	4,190	Country D	800	4800	700	5000	750	2,410	1	E CH -1
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13	Read the information given below and select the correct option - Mohan is an agricultural labourer. There are several months in a year when he has no work and needs credit to meet his daily expenses. He depends upon his employer, the landowner for credit who charges an interest rate of 5 per cent per month. Mohan repays the money by working physically for the landowner on his farmland. Over the years his debt will –	1	E PG -47																																									

	A. Increase - because of increasing interest and non-payment of monthly amount - ANSWER B. Remain constant - as he is working for the employer but is repaying less C. Reduce - as amount equivalent to his salary is being counted as monthly repayment D. Be totally repaid - as he is repaying the debt in the form of physical labour OR Most of the agricultural labourers like Mohan depend upon loans from informal sector. Which of the following statements about this sector is correct – A. There are govt. bodies to supervise informal sector B. Money lenders ask for a reasonable rate of interest C. Cost of informal loans to the borrower is quite high - ANSWER D. Money lenders use fair means to get their money back		PG 49
14	Which one of the following options describe 'Collateral'? A. Double coincidence of wants B. Certain products for barter C. Trade in barter D. Asset as guarantee for loan -- ANSWER	1	E PG -44
15	Read the given statements in context of 'globalization' and choose the correct option - A. It is the only way for economic development of the country B. Interlinks only production based activities in dispersed locations in the world C. It has always given only positive results in all the countries D-Leads to spread of technology, cultures and diseases from a region to another-ANSWER	1	E PG - 57, 58
16	In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason ®. Read the statements and chose the correct option: Assertion (A): Different people have different development goals. Reason ®: People want freedom, equality, security and respect. Options: a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. - ANSWER b. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A. c. A is true but R is false. d. A is false but R is true.	1	E PG -5
SECTION B			
(3X6=18)			
17	Why did Gandhiji start Non Cooperation Movement? Explain. i. Against Rowlatt Act ii. Jallianwala Bagh incidence iii. Khilafat Andolan	3	H PG -56
18	Explain the measures and practices introduced by the French revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people.	3	H

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	D. Preservation of traditionalist beliefs in state and society- ANSWER 23.2 Identify the purpose to convene the Vienna of Congress in 1815 from the following options? (1) A. To declare competition of German unification B. To restore conservative regime in Europe- ANSWER C. To declare war against France D. To start the process of Italian Unification 23. 3. What did conservatives focus on at the Congress of Vienna? Select the appropriate option. (1) A. To re-establish peace and stability in Europe. - ANSWER B. To establish socialism in Europe C. To introduce democracy in France D. To set up a new Parliament in Austria 23.4 How did the Congress of Vienna ensure peace in Europe? Select the appropriate option(1) A. With the restoration of Bourbon Dynasty B. Austria was not given the control of Northern Italy C. Laying out a balance of power between all the great powers in Europe.- ANSWER D. By giving power to the German confederation						
24	Read the text given below and answer the following questions. Manufacturing industries not only help in modernising agriculture, which forms the backbone of our economy, they also reduce the heavy dependence of people on agricultural income by providing them jobs in secondary and tertiary sectors. Industrial development is a precondition for eradication of unemployment and poverty from our country. This was the main philosophy behind public sector industries and joint sector ventures in India. It was also aimed at bringing down regional disparities by establishing industries in tribal and backward areas. Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce, and brings in much needed foreign exchange. Countries that transform their raw materials into a wide variety of finished goods of higher value are prosperous. India’s prosperity lies in increasing and diversifying its manufacturing industries as quickly as possible. Agriculture and industry are not exclusive of each other. They move hand in hand. For instance, the agro-industries in India have given a major boost to agriculture by raising its productivity. Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option 24.1. Manufacturing industries fall in _____ and agriculture in _____. (1) A. Primary, Secondary Sector B. Secondary, Tertiary Sector C. Primary, Tertiary Sector D. Secondary, Primary Sector – ANSWER 24.2. Manufacturing provides job opportunities to reduce dependence on agriculture. Identify which sector the following jobs belong to – (1) <table><tr><th>Jobs created or promoted by manufacturing industries</th><th>Sector</th></tr><tr><td>a. Garment production</td><td>1.Primary</td></tr></table>	Jobs created or promoted by manufacturing industries	Sector	a. Garment production	1.Primary	4	G PG -65
Jobs created or promoted by manufacturing industries	Sector						
a. Garment production	1.Primary						

	b. Research & Development 2.Tertiary c. Banking 3.Secondary d. Mining 4.Quaternary		
	Choose the correct option – A. a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4 B. a-3, b-4, c-2, d-1 - ANSWER C. a-2, b-3, c-1, d-2 D. a-4, b-1, c-4, d-3 24.3. Which of the following options does not help in modernising agriculture? (1) A. Manufacturing farm equipment B. Providing unskilled labour force - ANSWER C. Supplying fertilizers and pesticides D. Producing tube well pumps and sprinklers 24. 4. In order to attract foreign manufacturing firms, a country needs to develop - (1) A. Agrarian facilities B. Cultivable lands C. Media facilities D. Infrastructure facilities - ANSWER		
25	Read the given extract and answer the following questions. In a democracy, we are most concerned with ensuring that people will have the right to choose their rulers and people will have control over the rulers. Whenever possible and necessary, citizens should be able to participate in decision making, that affects them all. Therefore, the most basic outcome of democracy should be that it produces a government that is accountable to the citizens, and responsive to the needs and expectations of the citizens. Some people think that democracy produces less effective government. It is, of course, true that non-democratic rulers are very quick and efficient in decision making and implementation, whereas, democracy is based on the idea of deliberation and negotiation. So, some delay is bound to take place. But, because it has followed procedures, its decisions may be both more acceptable to the people and more effective. Moreover, when citizens want to know if a decision was taken through the correct procedures, they can find this out. They have the right and the means to examine the process of decision making. This is known as transparency. This factor is often missing from a non-democratic government. There is another aspect in which democratic government is certainly better than its alternatives: democratic government is legitimate government. It may be slow, less efficient, not always very responsive, or clean. But a democratic government is people's own government. Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option 25.1. People's right to choose their own rulers is called as the – (1) A. Right to Initiate B. Right to Plebiscite C. Right to Vote - ANSWER D. Right to Referendum	4	DP PG -91

	25.2. Which of the following options helps in promoting transparency in the governance? (1) A. Right to education B. Right to information- ANSWER C. Right against exploitation D. Right to speech and expression 25.3. _____ make/s the government legitimate. (1) A. Credibility of politicians B. People's movements C. Free and fair elections- ANSWER D. Holding of powers 25.4. Decisions in a democracy are more acceptable to the people because they are - (1) A. Taken swiftly and implemented quickly B. Taken by giving privileges to the people C. Taken through elites' votes D. Taken after following due processes- ANSWER		
26	Read the source given below and answer the following questions - Ford Motors, an American company, is one of the world's largest automobile manufacturers with production spread over 26 countries of the world. Ford Motors came to India in 1995 and spent Rs.1700 crore to set up a large plant near Chennai. This was done in collaboration with Mahindra and Mahindra, a major Indian manufacturer of jeeps and trucks. By the year 2004, Ford Motors was selling 27,000 cars in the Indian markets, while 24,000 cars were exported from India to South Africa, Mexico and Brazil. The company wanted to develop Ford India as a component supplying base for its other plants across the globe. Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option 26.1. The passage given above relates to which of the following options? (1) A. Increased employment B. Foreign investment- ANSWER C. Foreign collaboration D. International competition 26.2. According to the given passage, Ford Motors can be termed as a Multi-National Company based on which of the following options? (1) A. Production of different types of automobiles B. Largest automobile manufacturer in the world C. Because of largescale exports of cars across globe D. Industrial and commercial ventures across globe- ANSWER 26.3. By setting up their production plants in India, Ford Motors wanted to - (1) A. Collaborate with a leading Indian Automobile company B. Satisfy the demands of American, African, and Indian markets C. Tap the benefits of low-cost production and a large market- ANSWER D. Take over small automobile manufacturing units in India	4	E PG -59

	26.4. 'Ford Motors' wish to develop Ford India as a component supplying base for its other plants across the globe is an evidence of - (1) A. Promoting local industries of India B. Merging trade from different countries C. Supplying jobs to factory workers in India D. Interlinking of production across countries- ANSWER		
	SECTION D (5x5=25)		
27	How did people belonging to different communities, regions or language groups develop a sense of collective belonging in the nineteenth century India? Explain. (i) The identity of the nation is most often symbolised with the image of Bharat Mata. (ii) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay wrote 'Vande Mataram' as a hymn to the motherland. (iii) Novel Anandamath. (iv) Moved by the Swadeshi movement, Abindranath Tagore painted Bharat Mata and portrayed as an ascetic figure; she is calm, composed, divine and spiritual. (v) Ideas of nationalism also developed through a movement to revive Indian folklore. (vi) Icons and symbols in unifying people and inspiring in them a feeling of nationalism. (vii) During the Swadeshi movement in Bengal, a tricolour flag (red, green and yellow) was designed. (viii) Reinterpretation of history that to instill a sense of pride in the nation. ANY FIVE POINTS OR Explain the meaning and notion of swaraj as perceived by the plantation workers. How did they respond to the call of the Non - Cooperation movement? 1. For plantation workers in Assam, Swaraj meant the right to move freely in and out of the confined space in which they were enclosed, and it meant retaining a link with the village from which they had come. 2.i Under the Inland Emigration Act of 1859, plantation workers were not permitted to leave the tea gardens without permission, and in fact they were rarely given such permission. 2.ii. When they heard of the Non-Cooperation Movement, thousands of workers defied the authorities, left the plantations, and headed home. 2.iii. They believed that Gandhi Raj was coming, and everyone would be given land in their own villages. 2.iv. They, however, never reached their destination. Stranded on the way by a railway and steamer strike, they were caught by the police and brutally beaten up.	5	H PG -65
		2 + 3 = 5	H Pg- 60
28	Describe the role of mass communication in India. (i) Mass communication provides entertainment. (ii) Creates awareness among people about various national programmes and policies. It includes radio, television, newspapers, magazines, books and films. (iii) All India Radio (Akashwani) broadcasts a variety of programmes in national, regional and local languages (iv) Doordarshan broadcasts programmes of entertainment, educational, sports, etc. for people of different age groups. (v) India publishes a large number of newspapers and periodicals annually (vi) Newspapers are published in about 100 languages and dialects to create awareness among people in different parts of the country. (vii) India produces short films; video feature films and video short films. (viii) Mass media creates awareness among people on various socio-economic and political issues.	5	G- PG -90

	(ix) Any other relevant point ANY FIVE POINTS OR Describe the benefits of Roadways. (i) Roads need less capital than the railways. (ii) Road transport provides door-to-door service. (iii) The road transport provides flexible service to men and materials. (iv) Road transport is useful in small distances. (v) Road transport is helpful in production of perishable goods as it facilitates the distribution of perishable goods from point of production to point of consumption. (vi) Roads can negotiate higher gradients of slopes and as such can traverse mountains such as the Himalayas. Any other relevant point ANY FIVE POINTS	www.FirstRanker.com www.FirstRanker.com	5	G Pg- 92
29	Suggest and explain any five ways to reform political parties in India. (i) A law should be made to regulate the internal affairs of political parties. (ii) It should be made compulsory for political parties to maintain a register of its members. (iii) It should be made mandatory for political parties to give a minimum number of tickets; about 1/3rd to its women candidates. (iv) There should be a quota for women in the decision-making bodies of the party. (v) There should be state funding of elections. (vi) Vote casting should be made compulsory in each election. (vii) Any other relevant point ANY FIVE POINTS		5	DP PG - 85, 86
30	'Power sharing is the essence of a democratic government.' Examine the statement. (i) Power is shared among different organs of government, such as the legislature, executive and judiciary also called as Horizontal power sharing. Example – India (ii) Power can be shared among governments at different levels – a general government for the entire country and governments at the provincial or regional level. Example – India (Union Government & State Government) (iii) Community government – Power may also be shared among different social groups such as the religious and linguistic groups. Example – Belgium (iv) Power-sharing between political parties, pressure groups and movements – Such competition ensures that power does not remain in one hand. (v) In the long run, power is shared among different political parties that represent different ideologies and social groups.		5	DP PG -9
31	'Tertiary sector is playing a significant role in the development of Indian Economy'. Justify the statement. (i) Basic services: Services such as hospitals, educational institutions, post and telegraph services, transport, banks, insurance companies, are in this group. (ii) Development of primary and secondary sector: The development of agriculture and industry leads to the development of services such as transport, trade and storage. (iii) Rise in income levels: As income levels rise, certain sections of people start demanding many more services like eating out, tourism, shopping, private hospitals, private schools and professional training centres. (iv) Rise in information technology: Over the past decade or so, certain new services, such as those based on information and communication technology have become important and essential. (v) Globalization: Due to globalization, people have become aware of new services and activities, and communication because of which the tertiary sector has gained importance.		5	E Pg 24

	'Public sector contributes to the economic development of India.' Justify the statement. (i) It promotes rapid economic development through creation and expansion of infrastructure. (ii) It creates employment opportunities. (iii) It generates financial resources for development. (iv) It is ensuring equality of income, wealth and thus, a balanced regional development. (v) It encourages development of small, medium and cottage industries. (vi) It ensures easy availability of goods at moderate rates. (vii) Contributes to community development, Human Development Index i.e. health and educational services. (viii) Any other relevant point ANY FIVE POINTS	5	E Pg-34
	SECTION-E MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION		
32.1	Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them A. Indian National Congress session at this place in 1927 B. Mahatma Gandhi organized a Satyagraha Movement at this place for indigo planters. SEE FILLED MAP	2	M
32.2	On the same outline map of India locate and label any THREE of the following with suitable Symbols. SEE FILLED MAP a. Rana Pratap Sagar Dam b. Namrup Thermal Plant c. Bengaluru Software Technology Park d. Vishakhapatnam Port e. Naraura Nuclear Power Plant	3	M
	<i>Note : The following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No.17. Attempt any FIVE questions.</i> 32.1 Name the State where the session of Indian National Congress was held in 1920. -BENGAL 1 32.2 Name the State where the movement of Indigo planters was started. -BIHAR 1 32.3 Name the State where the Jallianwala Bagh massacre occurred. -AMRITSAR 1 32.4 Name the State where Sardar Sarovar Dam is located. -GUJARAT 1 32.5 Name the State where Bhilai Iron and Steel plant is located --CHHATTISGARH 1 32.6 Name the State where Pune Software Technology Park is located. - MAHARASHTRA 1 32.7 Name the State where Kochi 'Sea Port' is located. -KERELA 1		

