

SAMPLE PAPER**TIME : 3 HRS.****MAX. MARKS : 80****INSTRUCTIONS :**

- » Question paper comprises five Sections - A, B, C, D and E. There are 32 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- » Section A - Question no. 1 to 16 are Objective Type Questions of 1 mark each.
- » Section B - Question no. 17 to 22 are short answer type questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.
- » Section C - Question no. 23 to 26 are source-based questions, carrying 4 marks each.
- » Section D - Question no. 27 to 31 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- » Section E - Question no. 32 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 32.1 from History (2 marks) and 32.2 from Geography (3 marks).
- » There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.
- » In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

SECTION-A

1. Match the following

(i) Lahore Session	A. Hind Swaraj
(ii) M.K. Gandhi	B. 1929
(iii) Chauri Chaura	C. 1931
(iv) Lord Irwin	D. 1922
(1) i-A, ii-B, iii-C, iv-D	(2) i-B, ii-A, iii-D, iv-C
(3) i-C, ii-B, iii-D, iv-A	(4) i-D, ii-C, iii-B, iv-A
2. Who was the founder of Young Europe?
3. Which new spirit guided European nations after Napoleon's defeat?

(1) Fascism	(2) Conservatism	(3) Nazism	(4) Communism
-------------	------------------	------------	---------------
4. Fill in the blanks :
Resources found in a region that have been utilised are called _____.
OR
_____ are generally sandy in texture and saline in nature.
5. Which of the following factors play the most important role in the location of an industry in a particular region?

(1) Raw Material	(2) Market	(3) Least production cost	(4) Transport
------------------	------------	---------------------------	---------------
6. Name the river related to National Water Ways No.1
7. Identify the type of resource with the help of the following features-
 - These occur over a very long geological time.
 - Minerals and fossil fuels are examples of such resources.
 - These resources take millions of years in their formation.



8. What is Primitive Subsistence Farming known as in north-eastern states like Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland?
 (1) Horticulture (2) Penda (3) Jhumming (4) Milpa
9. State any one function of the Election Commission.
10. Which language is spoken by the majority of Belgians?
 (1) German (2) French (3) Dutch (4) English
11. In which of these countries half of the population lives in poverty?
 (1) India (2) Sri Lanka (3) Bangladesh (4) Pakistan
12. A study in Ahmedabad found that out of 15,00,000 workers in the city, 11,00,000 worked in the unorganised sector. The total income of the city in this year (1997-1998) was 60,000 million. Out of this 32,000 million was generated in the organised section. The number of workers in organised sector is -
 (1) 4,00,000 (2) 5,00,000 (3) 10,00,000 (4) 39,000
13. The following data shows source of rural households in India in the year 2003.
- | Source | Share |
|---------------------------------|-------|
| Money lender | 30% |
| Co-operative societies | 27% |
| Commercial Bank | 25% |
| Other (Merchant, Relative etc.) | 18% |
- Analysing the table above, what is the share of formal sector in total credit?
 (1) 25% (2) 27% (3) 52% (4) 18%
14. Assume there are four families in a country. The average per capita income of these families is 5000. If the income of these families is 4000, 7000 and 3000 respectively. The income of the fourth family is-
 (1) 7500 (2) 3000 (3) 2000 (4) 6000
15. Fill in the blanks :
 Mining is a ____ sector activity.
16. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option:
 Assertion (A) : Banks in India these days hold about 25 per cent of their deposits as cash.
 Reason (R) : This is kept as provision to pay the depositors who might come to withdraw money from the bank on any given day.
 (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 (2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 (3) A is correct but R is wrong.
 (4) A is wrong but R is correct.

SECTION-B

17. Name the female allegory which represents France. Describe her main characteristics.
18. Write any three economic influences of the Non-cooperation movement.
19. How are alluvial soils formed? How is Bangar different from Khadar?

OR

There are different reasons for land degradation in different states of India. Explain.



20. How is power shared between different levels of the Government? Explain.
21. Name the agency that issues currency notes in India. Why do we accept these currency notes as a medium of exchange?
22. What is the importance of formal sources of credit in economic development?

OR

What negative effects do informal sources of credit have on the borrowers?

SECTION-C

23. **Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows:**

The Idea of Satyagraha Mahatma Gandhi returned to India in January 1915. As you know, he had come from South Africa where he had successfully fought the racist regime with a novel method of mass agitation, which he called satyagraha. The idea of satyagraha emphasised the power of truth and the need to search for truth. It suggested that if the cause was true, if the struggle was against injustice, then physical force was not necessary to fight the oppressor. Without seeking vengeance or being aggressive, a satyagrahi could win the battle through nonviolence. This could be done by appealing to the conscience of the oppressor. People - including the oppressors - had to be persuaded to see the truth, instead of being forced to accept truth through the use of violence. By this struggle, truth was bound to ultimately triumph. Mahatma Gandhi believed that this dharma of non-violence could unite all Indians.

After arriving in India, Mahatma Gandhi successfully organised satyagraha movements in various places. In 1917 he travelled to Champaran in Bihar to inspire the peasants to struggle against the oppressive plantation system. Then in 1917, he organised a satyagraha to support the peasants of the Kheda district of Gujarat. Affected by crop failure and a plague epidemic, the peasants of Kheda could not pay the revenue, and were demanding that revenue collection be relaxed. In 1918, Mahatma Gandhi went to Ahmedabad to organise a satyagraha movement amongst cotton mill workers

- (a) Which of the following was not a part of Gandhiji's satyagraha?
- (1) Emphasis on the power of truth and search for truth
 - (2) Satyagraha as a pure soul-force
 - (3) A physical force which sought destruction of the enemy
 - (4) Not a weapon of the weak but a weapon which forced the adversary to accept the truth without violence
- (b) Mahatma Gandhi returned to India from South Africa in:
- (1) 1920
 - (2) 1913
 - (3) 1910
 - (4) 1915
- (c) The first three successful Satyagraha movements by Gandhiji in India were:
- (1) Against the Rowlatt Act, Civil Disobedience Movement and Quit India
 - (2) Non-Cooperation Movement, Civil Disobedience and Khilafat
 - (3) Peasants Movements in Champaran in Bihar, Kheda district in Gujarat and in Ahmedabad by cotton mill workers
 - (4) Khilafat movement, Non-Cooperation and Quit India movement
- (d) Who believed that this dharma of non-violence could unite all Indians?
- (1) Jawahar Lal Nehru
 - (2) Mahatma Gandhi
 - (3) Abul Kalam Azad
 - (4) None of the above



24. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows:

Cotton Textiles: In ancient India, cotton textiles were produced with hand spinning and handloom weaving techniques. After the 18th century, power-looms came into use. In the early years, the cotton textile industry was concentrated in the cotton growing belt of Maharashtra and Gujarat. Availability of raw cotton, market, transport including accessible port facilities, labour, moist climate, etc. contributed towards its localisation. This industry has close links with agriculture and provides a living to farmers, cotton boll pluckers and workers engaged in ginning, spinning, weaving, dyeing, designing, packaging, tailoring and sewing. The industry by creating demands supports many other industries, such as, chemicals and dyes, packaging materials and engineering works. While spinning continues to be centralised in Maharashtra, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu, weaving is highly decentralised to provide scope for incorporating traditional skills and designs of weaving in cotton, silk, zari, embroidery, etc. India has world class production in spinning, but weaving supplies low quality of fabric as it cannot use much of the high-quality yarn produced in the country. Weaving is done by handloom, power loom and in mills. The hand spun khadi provides large scale employment to weavers in their homes as a cottage industry. India exports yarn to Japan. Other importers of cotton goods from India are U.S.A., U.K., Russia, France, East European countries, Nepal, Singapore, Sri Lanka, and African countries.

(a) Cotton textile industry is the example of _____ industry.

- (1) Agro-based (2) Mineral based (3) Both (1) & (2) (4) None of the above

(b) Which of the following techniques of cotton textile production came into use after the 18th century?

- (1) Power looms (2) Hand-spinning (3) Handloom weaving (4) Zari embroidery

(c) In the early years, the cotton textile industry was concentrated in the cotton growing belt of _____.

(d) Which of the following are the important importers of cotton goods from India?

- (1) USA (2) UK (3) Russia (4) All of the above

25. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows:

Every loan agreement specifies an interest rate which the borrower must pay to the lender along with the repayment of the principal. In addition, lenders may demand collateral (security) against loans. Collateral is an asset that the

borrower owns (such as land, building, vehicle, livestock, deposits with banks) and uses this as a guarantee to a lender until the loan is repaid. If the borrower fails to repay the loan, the lender has the right to sell the asset or collateral to obtain payment. Property such as land titles, deposits with banks, livestock are some common examples of collateral used for borrowing.

Interest rate, collateral and documentation requirement, and the mode of repayment together comprise what is called the terms of credit. The terms of credit vary substantially from one credit arrangement to another. They may vary depending on the nature of the lender and the borrower. The next section will provide examples of the varying terms of credit in different credit arrangements.

(a) Every loan agreement specifies an _____ which the borrower must pay to the lender along with the repayment of the principal.

(b) Terms of credit are with respect to:

- (1) Interest rate (2) Collateral (3) Documentation (4) All of the above



- (c) An asset that the borrower uses as a repayment guarantee to a lender is termed as a:
 (1) Deposit (2) Collateral (4) Advance (4) All of these
- (d) Which of the following is/are the example of Collateral?
 (1) Land (2) Building (3) Vehicle (4) All of the above

26. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows:

A major step towards decentralisation was taken in 1992. The Constitution was amended to make the third-tier of democracy more powerful and effective.

- (1) Now it is constitutionally mandatory to hold regular elections to local government bodies.
- (2) Seats are reserved in the elected bodies and the executive heads of these institutions for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes.
- (3) At least one-third of all positions are reserved for women.
- (4) An independent institution called the State Election Commission has been created in each State to conduct panchayat and municipal elections.
- (5) The State governments are required to share some powers and revenue with local government bodies. The nature of sharing varies from State to State.

Rural local government is popularly known by the name Panchayati Raj. Each village, or a group of villages in some States, has a gram panchayat. This is a council consisting of several ward members, often called panch, and a president or sarpanch. They are directly elected by all the adult population living in that village. It is the decision-making body for the entire village. The panchayat works under the overall supervision of the gram sabha. All the voters in the village are its members. It has to meet at least twice or thrice in a year to approve the annual budget of the gram panchayat and to review the performance of the gram panchayat. The local government structure goes right up to the district level. A few gram panchayats are grouped together to form what is usually called a panchayat samiti or block or mandal. The members of this representative body are elected by all the panchayat members in that area. All the panchayat samitis or mandals in a district together constitute the zilla (district) parishad. Most members of the zilla parishad are elected. Members of the Lok Sabha and MLAs of that district and some other officials of other district level bodies are also its members. Zilla parishad chairperson is the political head of the zilla parishad.

- (a) Which body conducts the elections to panchayats and municipalities?
 (1) Election Commission (2) State Election Commission
 (3) State High Court (4) Parliament
- (b) Rural local government is popularly known as:
 (1) Zila Parishad (2) Panchayat Samiti (3) Panchayati Raj (4) None of these
- (c) Which of these is incorrect, based on the Constitutional Amendment, 1992?
 (1) One-fourth of positions are reserved for women.
 (2) Regular elections should be held to the local government bodies.
 (3) Seats are reserved for SCs, STs and OBCs.
 (4) State Election Commission looks after these elections
- (d) Which one is not the part of 3 tier system of Panchayat Raj?
 (1) Municipalities (2) Village Panchayat (3) Block Samiti (4) Zila Parishad

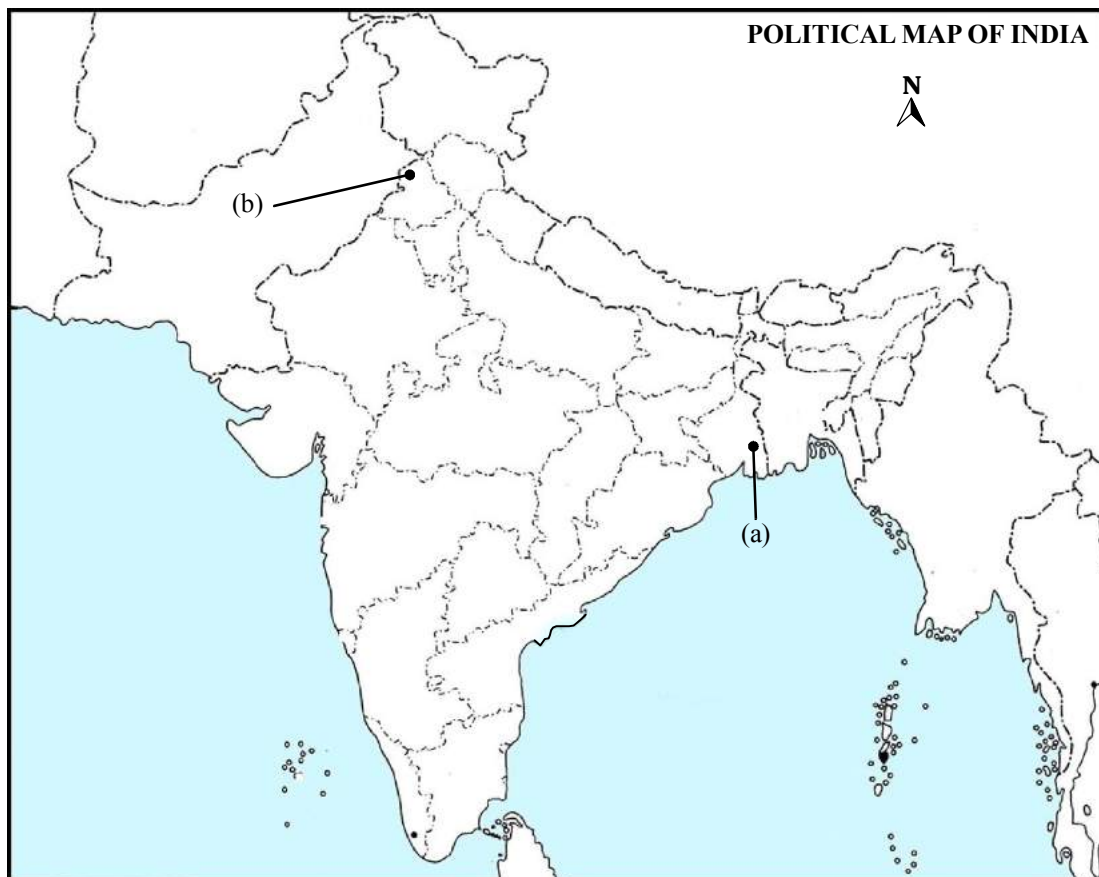


SECTION-D

27. How was the formation of the nation-state the result of a long-drawn-out process in Britain? Explain.
28. "Rapid improvement in technology has been one major factor that has stimulated the globalization process ". Explain.
29. How does democracy lead to peaceful and harmonious life among citizens? Explain.
30. How have Belgium and Sri Lanka dealt with the question of power sharing differently?
31. How are wheat and rice farming in India, fairly different from each other? Explain in detail.

SECTION-E

32. (A) Two features (a) and (b) are marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the line marked near them
- (a) September Session of Congress with the aim of attaining Swaraj.
 - (b) A place related with Rowlatt Satyagraha
- (B) Locate and label the following:
- (i) Nuclear Power Station of Maharashtra
 - (ii) Cotton textile mill of Tamil Nadu
 - (iii) Major Port of Goa



SAMPLE PAPER**SOLUTIONS**

1. (i) Lahore Session - 1929
(ii) M.K. Gandhi – Hind Swaraj
(iii) Chauri Chaura Incident - 1922
(iv) Lord Irwin – 1931
2. Giuseppe Mazzini
3. (2)
4. Developed OR Arid soils
5. (1)
6. Ganga River, between Allahabad and Haldia (N.W.W.I.)
7. Non-Renewable Resources
8. (3)
9. Election Commission has been entrusted with the function of conducting free and fair and impartial elections to the various bodies in the state.
10. (3)
11. (3)
12. (1)
13. (3)
14. (4)
15. Primary
16. (4)
17. The female allegory who represents France is Marianne. She was used to portray the ideas of french revolution that is liberty, equality and fraternity. Her characteristics include red cap, tricolour and the cockade. It became a source of national integration in france. Her picture was even marked on coins and stamps.
18. The economic influences of Non-cooperation movement were:
 - (i) Foreign goods were boycotted, liquor shops picketed, and foreign clothes burnt in huge bonfires.
 - (ii) The import of foreign cloth halved between 1921 and 1922, its value dropping from ₹102 crore to ₹57 crore.
 - (iii) As people began discarding imported clothes and wearing only Indian ones, production of Indian textile mills and handlooms went up.
19. Alluvial soils : The most widely spread, important and fertile soil.
Formation - Have been deposited by three important Himalayan river systems- the Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra.
Types - According to their age alluvial soils can be classified as old alluvial (Bangar) and new alluvial (Khadar).

OR

The following are the different reasons for land degradation in different states of India:

- (i) In states like Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra, overgrazing is one of the main reasons for land degradation.
- (ii) In the states of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha, deforestation due to mining has caused severe land degradation.
- (iii) In the states of Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh, over irrigation is responsible for increasing salinity and alkalinity in the soil.
- (iv) In the hilly region of India, continuous deforestation is mainly responsible for land degradation.



20. Power can be shared among governments at different levels - a general government for the entire country and governments at the provincial or regional level. Such a general government for the entire country is usually called federal government. The governments at the provincial or regional level are called by different names in different countries.

The constitution clearly lays down the powers of different levels of government. This is called federal division of power. The same principle can be extended to levels of government lower than the State government, such as the municipality and panchayat. This division of powers involving higher and lower levels of government is also termed as vertical division of power.

21. RBI — Lender of the last resort

The Reserve Bank of India supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans. For instance, we have seen that the banks maintain a minimum cash balance out of the deposits they receive. The RBI monitors the banks in actually maintaining cash balance. Similarly, the RBI sees that the banks give loans not just to profit-making businesses and traders but also to small cultivators, small scale industries, to small borrowers etc. Periodically, banks have to submit information to the RBI on how much they are lending, to whom, at what interest rate, etc.

22. Importance of formal sources of credit in the Economic Development –

- (i) Formal sources provide cheap credit.
- (ii) Credit at affordable rate is available through formal sources.
- (iii) Terms and conditions of credit through formal sources are regulated by government.
- (iv) Credit from formal source are favourable.
- (v) Any other relevant point. (Any three points to be described).

OR

Bad effects of informal sources of credit on borrowers –

- (i) Higher interest rate.
- (ii) Higher cost of borrowing means a larger part of the earning of the borrowers is used to repay the loan.
- (iii) In certain cases, the high interest rate for borrowing can mean that the amount to be repaid is greater than the income of the borrower.
- (iv) This could lead to increasing debt and debt trap.
- (v) Any other relevant point.

23. (a)-(3), (b)-(4), (c)-(3), (d)-(2)

24. (a)-(1), (b)-(1)

- (c) In the early years, the cotton textile industry was concentrated in the cotton growing belt of Maharashtra and Gujarat

(d)-(4)

25. (a) Every loan agreement specifies an Interest Rate which the borrower must pay to the lender along with the repayment of the principal.

(b)-(4)

(c)-(2)

(d)-(4)

26. (a)-(2), (b)-(3), (c)-(1), (d)-(1)



27. In Britain, the formation of the nation-state was not the result of a sudden upheaval or revolution. It was the result of a long-drawn-out process.

There was no British nation prior to the eighteenth century. All the ethnic groups had their own cultural and political traditions. But as the English nation steadily grew in wealth, importance and power, it extended influence over other nations of the island.

The English parliament, which had seized power from the monarchy in 1688 at the end of a protracted conflict, was the instrument through which a nation-state, with England at its centre, came to be forged. The Act of Union (1707) between England and Scotland that resulted in the formation of the 'United Kingdom of Great Britain' meant, in effect, that England was able to impose its influence on Scotland. The British parliament was henceforth dominated by its English members. The growth of a British identity meant that Scotland's distinctive culture and political institutions were systematically suppressed. Ireland suffered a similar fate. It was a country deeply divided between Catholics and Protestants. The English helped the Protestants of Ireland to establish their dominance over a largely Catholic country. Catholic revolts against British dominance were suppressed.

28. Globalisation

- (i) Rapid improvement in technology has been one of the major factors that has stimulated the globalisation process. Due to major improvement in transportation technology, goods can be transported throughout the world in a short period of time and at a lower cost.
- (ii) Transport : Containers for transport of goods, several improvements in transportation technology has made much faster delivery of goods across long distances possible at lower costs. Goods are placed in Containers that can be loaded intact onto ships, railways, planes and trucks. containers have led to huge reduction in part handling costs and increased the speed with which exports can reach markets. Similarly, the cost of air transport has fallen. This has enabled much greater volumes of goods being transported by airlines.
- (ii) Information technology : Development in telecommunications, computers, internet has given a big boost to the process of globalisation. It is very easy to access information instantly and to communicate from remote areas.

29. (i) Democracies accommodate various social divisions. For example, Belgium has peacefully solved her ethnic problems and solved the differences.
- (ii) All democracies usually develop a procedure to conduct competition, i.e. conduct elections, power-sharing, etc. This reduces the possibility of tensions, due to social divisions, turning violent or explosive.
- (iii) Democracy teaches people to respect the differences and resolve conflicts among different groups peacefully. In non-democratic countries, rulers either turn a blind eye to or suppress internal differences. For example, Sri Lanka. The plus point in democratic regime is the ability to handle social differences, divisions and conflicts.
- (iv) A democracy is not just a rule by majority opinion. The majority always needs to work with the minority so that the government represents the general view.
- (v) A democratic government ensures that the rule by the majority does not become autocratic in terms of religion, race or linguistic group etc. It tries that in case of every election, different persons and groups can form a majority. It tries to see that every citizen has a chance to be in majority at some point of time and is not barred on the basis of birth. All these things ensured by a democratic regime lead to a peaceful and harmonious life.



30. The ethnic composition of Belgium is very complex. The Belgium Constitution prescribes that the number of Dutch and French-speaking ministers shall be equal in the central government. Some special laws require the support of majority of members from each linguistic group. Thus, no single community can make decisions unilaterally. Many powers of the central government have been given to state governments but the state governments are not subordinate to the central government. Brussels (the capital) has a separate government in which both the communities have equal representation. Apart from the central and the state government, there is a third kind of government. This community government is elected by people belonging to one language community. It has the power regarding cultural, educational and language-related issues.
- In Sri Lanka, two major social groups are there - Sinhala speakers (74%) and Tamil speakers (18%). The leaders of the Sinhala community sought to secure dominance over government. As a result, the democratically elected government adopted a series of majoritarian.
- Under it, Sinhala is recognised as the only official language. The government followed Sinhala preferential policies. The state shall protect and foster Buddhism. As a result, the relations between the Sinhala and Tamil communities strained over time.

31.	Wheat	Rice
(i)	It is a temperate rabi crop	It is a tropical Kharif crop
(ii)	It is sown in winters	It is sown after the onset of monsoons
(iii)	Depends on the moisture of the sub soil.	Depends on the monsoon.
(iv)	Grown in the areas with rainfall less than 100 cm rainfall	Crown in the areas with rainfall above 100 cm
(v)	There are two major wheat growing areas in our country the Ganga satluj plains in the northwest and black soil region of the Deccan.	The important rice growing regions in India are the plains of north and north-eastern India, Coastal India and the deltaic regions.

32. (A) (a) Calcutta (b) Amritsar

