



QUESTIONS BANK

CLASS-X

SUBJECT- SOCIAL

SCIENCE

GEOGRAPHY

Y:

LESSON: 1-RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT

1. Distinguish b/w a. Renewable & non renewable resources b. Biotic & Abiotic Resources c. Khadar & Bhangar..
2. What is resource planning? Write down its stages.
3. What do you mean by soil erosion? What are the factors that help in soil formation?
4. What are the causes of soil erosion, how can we control soil erosion in hilly areas?.
5. What is land degradation? What are the causes of land degradation? Explain any four ways which can be helpful to control land degradation.
6. Classify the soils on the basis of colour, location and their one special feature.

LESSON: 2-AGRICULTURE

1. Distinguish between (A) Primitive Subsistence and Intensive Subsistence farming
(B) Rabi, Kharif and Zaid crops
2. What technological and institutional reforms taken by the government to ensure the increase in agricultural production.

OR

What Technological and Institutional steps taken by the government to improve the condition of farmer?

3. What geographical condition required for the growth of following crops.

| | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| (A) Wheat | -----Cereal crop |
| (B) Rice | -----Staple crop |
| (C) Sugarcane | -----Cash crop |
| (D) Beverage crop | -----Tea and coffee |
| (E) Cotton | |
| (F) Jute | -----Golden fibre |
4. Give the characteristics of a crop both as food and fodder.
5. "Irrigation has Changed the cropping pattern of many regions in India" Analyse the statement.
6. "Agriculture is the mainstay of Indian economy" Explain this statement.

LESSON: 3-MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES:

1. Classify industries on the basis of capital investment, sources of raw material, and their role.
2. The economic strength of a country is measured by the development of manufacturing industry. Support the statement with reasons.(Importance of Manufacturing Industry)

OR

What is the contribution of manufacturing industry to the National Economy

3. Explain any five factors that affect the location of an industry.(Factors required to set up industry)
4. Explain any two main challenges faced by the jute industry in India. Explain any three objective of national jute policy.

5. Suggest any five measures to control Industrial pollution in India

LESSON: 4-LIFE LINE OF INDIAN ECONOMY

1. "Roadways still have an edge over railway in India" Support the statement with arguments
OR
Compare and contrast the merits and demerits of roadways with those of railways.
2. Explain with example the condition responsible for uneven distribution pattern of the railway network in India.
3. Explain Describe the major problem faced by the road transport in India.
4. How do means of transport and communication play an important role in the economics development of the country? Explain
5. "Dense and efficient network of transport is a prerequisite for trade"
Examine the statement .

ECONOMICS:

LESSON: 1-DEVELOPMENT.

1. In what respect is the criterion used by the UNDP for measuring development different from the one used by the World Bank.
2. What is per Capita Income? Mention any two limitation of per capita Income as an Indicator.
3. What is development? Why do different people have different developmental goal. Explain.
4. State any three factors other than Income that are important in Life.

OR

If you get a job in a far off place before accepting it you would try to consider many factors. Explain any five such factors.

5. "Money in your pocket can not buy all the goods and service that you may need to live well" it is true or not? Elucidate.
6. " The earth has enough resources to meet the needs of all but not enough to satisfy greed of even one person" How is this statement relevant to the discussion of development?

Explain.

7. "Development for one cannot be the development for other" elaborate with example.

LESSON: 2-SECTORS OF THE ECONOMY:

1. Why is the tertiary sectors becoming more important in India? Explain by giving any three reasons.
2. How are the economics activities classified on the basis of ownership? Explain with suitable example.
3. "When a country develops, the contribution of primary sector decline and that of secondary and tertiary sector increase" analyse the statement.
4. Describe any five provision of 'National rural employment guarantee Act-2005.
5. What are the difference in the employment condition between organized and unorganized sectors of the economy.

OR

Workers are exploited in an unorganized sector do you agree with the statement? Justify your answer with five relevant points.

6. Primary sector/secondary/Tertiary/public sector/private sector/Disguised/open/Under unemployment (Prepare all).

LESSON: 3-MONEY AND CREDIT:

1. What is the modern form of money? Why is the rupees widely accepted as a medium of exchange? Explain two reasons.
2. Which type of deposit with the banks is called Demand Deposit? State some important feature of Demand Deposit.
3. Mention three points of difference between formal sectors and Informal sectors loan.
4. The credit activities of the informal sectors should be discouraged" Support the statement with arguments.
5. How does the reserve bank of India supervise the functioning of banks? Why is this necessary?
6. Why are poor household still dependent on informal sources of credit.

OR

"Poor house hold still depend on informal sources of credit" support the statement with

example.

7. (A) Self help group. (B) Grameen bank of Bangladesh
8. "Cheap and Affordable credit is crucial for the country's development" assess the statement.

LESSON: 4-GLOBLISATION:

1. What is Globalization? Describe any four benefit of Globalization to the Indian economy.
2. Explain by giving example that multinational corporation (MNC) are spreading their production in different ways..
3. How has Information and communication technology stimulated globalization process? Explain with example.
4. "Fair globalization would create opportunities for all and also ensure that benefits of globalization are shared better" support the statement.
5. Discuss the positive and negative impact of globalization.

OR

"The impact of globalization has not been uniform" explain with the help of illustration.

6. Describe the problem created by globalization for small producer and workers.
7. What is Liberalization? Describe any four effect of liberalization on Indian Economy.

POL.SCIENCE:

LESSON: 1- POWER SHARING:

1. What do you mean by power sharing?
2. Describe the ethnic composition of Srilanka/Belgium. How Belgium government solve its ethnic problem
3. What are the different forms of power sharing in modern government? Give one example of these.
4. Why is power sharing desirable. Give any three prudential reason.

OR

"Power sharing is the very sprit of democracy" Justify the statement with four suitable points.

5. Explain the two main reason why power sharing is important in a Democracy. (Prudential

and moral reason)

LESSON: 2-FEDERALISM:

1. Define federalism. What are the important features of federalism?
2. What is the difference between holding together and coming together federation?
3. Describe the three fold distribution of legislative power between the union government and state government.

OR

Write in brief about state list, union list, concurrent list also name the subject that is mention under following list.

4. What is the main difference between federal form of government and unitary one? Explain with an example.
5. Discuss the constitutional Amendment act of 1992 regarding the decentralization of power.

OR

What step has taken in 1992 towards decentralization in India?

6. "Judiciary plays an Important role in Indian federalism" prove statement.

LESSON: 3-POLITICAL PARTIES:

1. Describe any three challenges do political parties have to face in India?
2. What do you understand by political parties? Explain the major function performed by a political party.
3. Suggest and explain five measure to reform political parties.

OR

“ Serious effort were made by the legal organization to reforms political parties in India”
Support the statement.

4. Why does modern democracies could not exist without political parties.

OR

Explain any five needs to have political parties in a democratic country.

5. How are political parties recognized as state and national party.

LESSON: 7-OUTCOMES OF DEMOCRACY:

1. How is democratic government better than the other forms of government? Discuss.
2. Describe the importance of democratic government as an accountable and legitimate government.
3. How is social diversity accommodated in democracy? Explain with example.

HISTORY:

LESSON 1-THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE:

1. Who remarked “When France sneezes the rest of Europe catches cold”.
2. “The decade of 1830 had brought great economic hardship in Europe.” Support the statement with arguments.
3. “Nepolean had destroyed democracy in France but in the administrative field he had incorporated revolutionary principles in order to make the whole system more rational and efficient.” Analyse the statement with arguments.

4. "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." Give any five suitable arguments in favour of the statement.

Or

Briefly trace the process of unification of Italy.

5. Describe the role of culture in shaping the feelings of nationalism in Europe from 1830 to the end of 19th century.

Or

"Culture had played an important role in the development of nationalism in Europe during eighteenth

& nineteenth centuries." Support the statement with examples.

6. Examine the role of women in Nationalist struggle of Europe.

LESSON 2- NATIONALISM IN INDIA:

1. Why did Mahatma Gandhi decide to called off the civil disobedience movement .Explain?
2. "Nationalism spread when people began to believe that they are all part of the same nation" support the statement.

OR

What do you mean by sense of collective belongingness? And how was it practised in India.

3. What is meant by a the idea of satyagraha?

OR

Why did Gandhiji decide to launch a nationwide satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act 1919?

4. Large sections of Muslims did not respond to the call for a united struggle during the civil Disobedience Movement. Explain with examples.
5. Why did Mahatma Gandhi find salt a powerful symbol that could unite the nation. Explain.
6. How did the First World War help in the growth of national movement in India?

OR

How did the First World War create new political and economic situations in India? Explain with examples.

7. Who presided over the Lahore Congress Session in December 1929? What were the outcomes of this session?

Why was the Rowlett act of 1919 unpopular among the Indian?

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER-2020-2021

CLASS-X

SUBJECT- SOCIAL SCIENCE

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER
SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE 087)
CLASS X – SESSION 2020-
21

Time Allowed: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 80

General Instructions :

- i. Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 32 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- ii. Section A – Question no. 1 to 16 are Objective Type Questions of 1 mark each.
- iii. 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.
- iv. Section C – Question no. 23 to 26 are source based questions, carrying 4 marks each.
- v. 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.
- vi. 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).
- vii. 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.
- viii. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

SECTION A

1X16=16

- | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| 1 | Identify the correct statement with regard to 'The Act of Union -1707' from the following options. | 1 |
| <div style="margin-left: 40px;"><p>A. The British monarchy surrendered the power to English Parliament.</p><p>B. The British parliament seized power from Ireland.</p><p>C. The formation of the 'United Kingdom of Great Britain'.</p><p>D. The British nation was formed as a result of a war with Scotland and Wales.</p></div> | | |
| 2 | Which of the following treaty recognized Greece as an independent nation? | 1 |
| <div style="margin-left: 40px;"><p>A. Treaty of Sevres</p><p>B. Treaty of Versailles</p><p>C. Treaty of Lausanne</p><p>D. Treaty of Constantinople</p></div> | | |

- 3 Which of the following was the reason for calling off 'the Non-cooperation Movement' by Gandhiji? 1
- A. Pressure from the British Government
 - B. Second Round Table Conference
 - C. Gandhiji's arrest
 - D. Chauri-Chaura incident
- 4 Fill in the blank : 1
- Business Processes Outsourcing (BPO) is an example of ___ industry in India.
- OR
- Green Revolution has helped-----industry to expand in different parts of India.
- 5 Choose the correctly matched pair about the Primitive Cultivation in India from the following options: 1
- A. Dahiya – Madhya Pradesh
 - B. Kumari-Jharkhand
- 6 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 –
- A. Increase - because of increasing interest and non-payment of monthly amount
 - 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
 - D. Money lenders use fair means to get their money back
- 1
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
- 1
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
- 1

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.
- 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.

SECTION B (3X6=18)

17. Why did Gandhiji start Non-Cooperation Movement? Explain.

3

18. Explain the measures and practices introduced by the French revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people.

OR

“Like Germany, Italy too had a long history of political fragmentation”. Explain.

3

19. Suggest and explain any three ways to protect land from degradation in various states of India. 3

20. Describe any three steps taken by the government towards decentralization in the year 1992. 3

OR

Describe any three federal features of Indian democracy.

21. Imagine yourself to be XYZ, a member of a women Self- Help Group. Analyse the ways through which your group provides loan to the members. 3

22. ‘The issue of sustainability is important for development.’ Examine the statement.

3

SECTION C (4x4=16)

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

Following the defeat of Napoleon in 1815, European governments were driven by a spirit of conservatism. Conservatives believed that established, traditional institutions of state and society – like the monarchy, the Church, social hierarchies, property and the family – should be preserved. Most conservatives, however, did not propose a return to the society of pre-revolutionary days. Rather, they realised, from the changes initiated by Napoleon, that modernisation could in fact strengthen traditional institutions like the monarchy. It could make state power more effective and stronger. A modern army, an efficient bureaucracy, a dynamic economy, the abolition of feudalism and serfdom could strengthen the autocratic monarchies of Europe. In 1815, representatives of the European powers who had collectively defeated Napoleon, met at Vienna to draw up a settlement for Europe. The Congress was hosted by the Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich. The delegates drew up the Treaty of Vienna of 1815 with the object of undoing most of the changes that had come about in Europe during the Napoleonic wars. The Bourbon dynasty, which had been deposed during the French Revolution, was restored to power, and France lost the territories it had annexed under Napoleon. A series of states were set up on the boundaries of France to prevent French expansion in future.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option

23.1. Which of the following statements correctly describes about European conservative ideology?

- A. Preservation of believes introduced by Napoleon
- B. Preservation of two sects of Christianity
- C. Preservation of socialist ideology in economic sphere
- D. Preservation of traditionalist beliefs in state and society

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
- 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
- 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
- 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

24.2. Manufacturing provides job opportunities to reduce dependence on agriculture. Identify which sector the following jobs belong to – (1)

- | 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
- 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
- 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

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
- D. Right to Referendum

25.2. Which of the following options helps in promoting transparency in the governance? (1)

- A. Right to education
- B. Right to information
- 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
- 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

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
- 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

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
- D. Take over small automobile manufacturing units in India

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

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.

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'? 2 + 3 = 5

28 Describe the role of mass communication in India.

OR

Describe the benefits of Roadways. 5

29 Suggest and explain any five ways to reform Political Parties in India . 5

30 'Power sharing is the essence of a democratic government.' Examine the statement. 5

31 'Tertiary sector is playing a significant role in the development of Indian Economy'. Justify the statement.

OR

'Public sector contributes to the economic development of India.' Justify the statement. 5

SECTION-E MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION (2+3=5)

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 2

32.2 On the same outline map of India locate and label any THREE of the following with suitable Symbols.

- a. Rana Pratap Sagar Dam
- b. Namrup Thermal Plant
- c. Bengaluru Software Technology Park
- d. Vishakhapatnam Port
- e. Naraura Nuclear Power Plant 3

Note : The following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No.32. Attempt any FIVE questions.

32.1 Name the State where the session of Indian National Congress was held in 1920. 1

32.2 Name the State where the movement of Indigo planters was started. 1

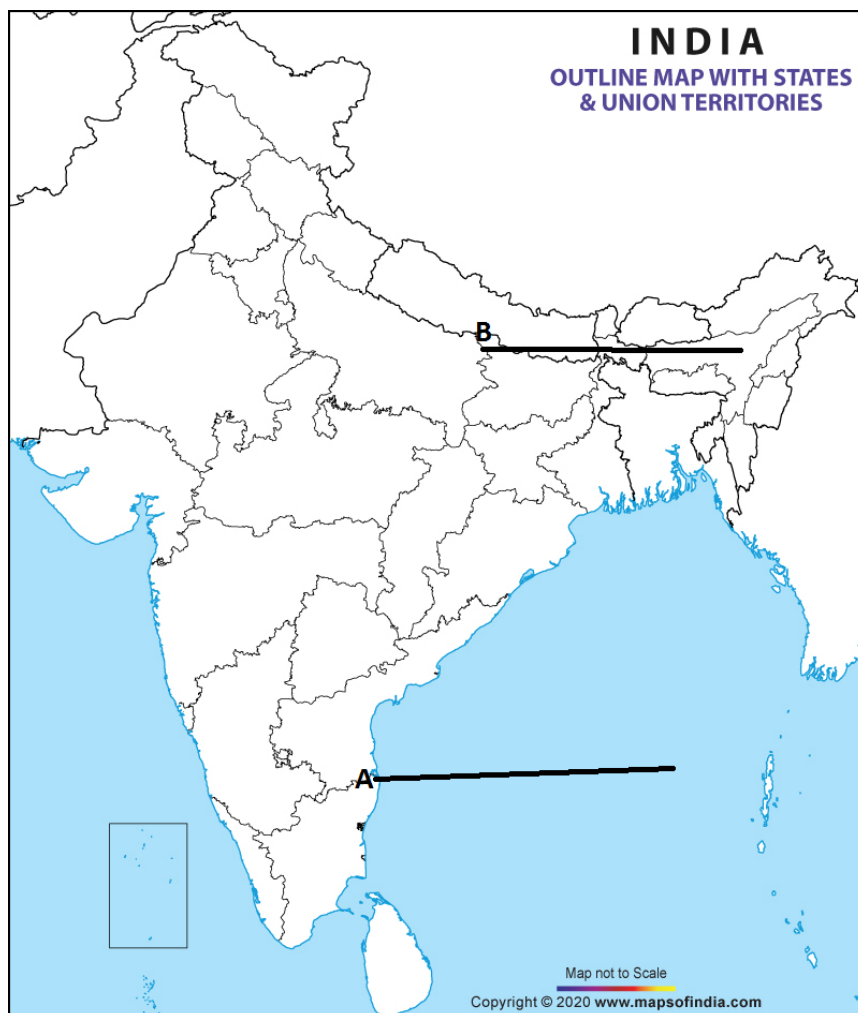
32.3 Name the State where the Jallianwala Bagh massacre occurred. 1

32.4 Name the State where Sardar Sarovar Dam is located. 1

32.5 Name the State where Bhilai Iron and Steel plant is located. 1

32.6 Name the State where Pune Software Technology Park is located. 1

32.7 Name the State where Kochi 'Sea Port' is located. 1



II SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER-2020-2021

CLASS-X

SUBJECT-SO.SC

SECTION – A

1. Which was the most powerful weapon used by the Spanish to conquer America? [1]

(a) Navy (b) Military
(c) Germs (d) None of the above

Or

Which pre-colonial port connected India to the Gulf countries and the Red Sea ports ?

(a) Bombay (b) Hoogly
(c) Surat (d) Machhalipataam

2. How were the indentured workers exploited by the recruiting agents? [1]

Or

Who invented the steam engine ?

3. Arrange the following in correct sequence.[1]

(i) Lahore Congress Session
(ii) Rowlatt Act
(iii) Non cooperation Movement
(iv) Civil Disobedience Movement Options

A. iv, ii, i, iii B. i, ii, iv, iii
C. ii, iv, iii, i D. ii, iii, i, iv

4. was a French artist who prepared a series of four prints visualizing his dream of a world. [1]

Or

Why did most of 'conservative regimes' impose censorship laws to control printed material associated with the French Revolution in 1815 ?

5. Production processes involving carding, twisting, rolling and stapling are associated with : [1]

(a) Textile industry
(b) Railway industry
(c) Shipping industry
(d) Glass industry

Or

What was the time period of the Great Depression ?

(a) 1929-1930s (b) 1930-1940s
(c) 1940-1950s (d) 1950-1960s

6. Match the following item in column A with those in column B and choose the correct answer from the options given below : [1]

| Column A | Column B |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| (i) Depressed classes Association | (a) G.D. Birla |
| (ii) Nationalist in Gudem Hills | (b) C.R. Das |
| (iii) Indian Industrialist | (c) Alluri Sita Ram Raju |
| (iv) Swaraj Party | (d) Dr.B.R. Ambedkar |

(A) (i) – (a) (ii) – (b) (iii) – (d) (iv) – (c)

(B) (i) – (d) (ii) – (c) (iii) – (a)

(iv) – (b)

(C) (i) – (c) (ii) – (b) (iii) – (a) (iv) – (d)

(D) (i) – (d) (ii) – (b) (iii) – (a) (iv) – (c)

7. Correct the following statement and rewrite. [1]

Tea is a rabi crop

8. Textile industry is an example of[1]

9. Assertion: French speaking community in Belgium was rich and powerful. [1]

Reason: Belgian government favoured French speaking community

Options :

(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(c) A is correct but R is wrong.

(d) A is wrong but R is correct.

10. Every party in India has to register itself with [1]

(a) The President

(b) The Parliament

(c) The Election Commission

(d) The Police

Or

Which of the following countries has two Party System ?

(i) United States of America

(ii) United Kingdom

(iii) India

(iv) China

(a) Only (i) and (ii)

(b) Only (ii) and (iii)

(c) Only (iii) and (iv)

(d) All of the mentioned above.

11. Democracy is a better form of government as compared to other types of governments. Which of the following is not an appropriate reason for the same? [1]

(a) Democracy promotes equality among citizens.

(b) It enhances the dignity of the individual.

(c) It provides method to resolve conflicts.

(d) It creates economic equality.

Or

Democratic government is a legitimate government. Justify by giving a reason.

12. Match the following item in column A with those in column B and choose the correct answer from the options given below : [1]

Column A

Column B

(i) 1984

(a) INC

(ii) 1985

(b) BSP

(iii) 1980

(c) NCP

(iv) 1999

(d) BJP

- (A) (i) - (b) (ii) - (c) (iii) - (d) (iv) - (a)
(B) (i) - (d) (ii) - (a) (iii) - (b) (iv) - (c)
(C) (i) - (b) (ii) - (a) (iii) - (d) (iv) - (c)
(D) (i) - (d) (ii) - (b) (iii) - (a) (iv) - (c)

13. Subjects of national importance like defence, foreign affairs, atomic energy, banking, post and telegraph, are included in list. [1]

14. When goods are produced by exploiting natural resources, it is an activity of the sector. [1]

(a) Primary

(b) Secondary

(c) Tertiary

(d) None of the above

15. The informal sector credit includes loans from..... [1]

16. is an organization which is in favour of increasing the world trade through globalization. [1]

SECTION - B

17. Mention the reasons for which the rich peasant communities took active part in the Civil Disobedience Movement. [3]

18. Distinguish between intensive subsistence and primitive subsistence farming. [3]

Or

Distinguish between Rabi and Kharif crops.

19. How is over irrigation responsible for land degradation in Punjab? [3]

20. "Nearly everyone of the state parties wants to get an opportunity to be a part of one or the other national level coalition." Support the statement with arguments. [3]

Or

Examine the role of opposition in a democracy.

21. "Federations are contrasted with unitary governments". Evaluate by giving examples from Sri Lanka and Belgium. [3]

22. 'Money cannot buy all the goods and services that one needs to live well.' Evaluate. [3]

SECTION - C

23. Read the following extract/source carefully and answer the following question : [4]

Ideas of national unity in early-nineteenth-century Europe were closely allied to the ideology of liberalism. The term 'liberalism' derives from the Latin root liber, meaning free. For the new middle classes liberalism stood for freedom for the individual and equality of all before the law. Politically, it emphasised the concept of government by consent. Since the French Revolution, liberalism had stood for the end of autocracy and clerical privileges, a constitution and representative government through parliament. Nineteenth-century liberals also stressed the inviolability of private property. Yet, equality before the law did not necessarily stand for universal suffrage. You will recall that in revolutionary France, which marked the first political experiment in liberal democracy, the right to vote and to get elected was granted exclusively to property-owning men.

1. Which of the following is not true with respect to 19th century spirit of nationalism in Europe?

(a) Universal suffrage

(b) End of autocracy

A. Only (a)

B. Only (b)

C. Both (a) and (b)

D. None of these

- (c) Elections to Gram Sabhas are regularly held.
- (d) Women have not got representation at local government level.

4. At least of all positions in local government bodies are reserved for women.

- (a) One fourth
- (b) One sixth
- (c) One third
- (d) One fourth

36. Read the following extract/sources carefully and answer the following questions : [4]

World Trade Organisation (WTO) is one such organisation whose aim is to liberalise international trade. Started at the initiative of the developed countries, WTO establishes rules regarding international trade, and sees that these rules are obeyed. At present 164 countries of the world are currently members of the WTO.

Though WTO is supposed to allow free trade for all, in practice, it is seen that the developed countries have unfairly retained trade barriers. On the other hand, WTO rules have forced the developing countries to remove trade barriers. An example of this is the current debate on trade in agricultural products.

1. Which of the following does not promote world trade?

- (a) Trade barrier
- (b) WTO

- A. Only (a)
- B. Only (b)
- C. Both (a) and (b)
- D. Neither (a) nor (b)

2. Which of the following is TRUE for WTO?

(a) It establishes rules regarding international trade.

(b) It has succeeded in free and fair trade for all.

- A. Only (a)
- B. Only (b)
- C. Both (a) and (b)
- D. Neither (a) and (b)

3. Which of the following is not related to WTO?

- (a) Globalisation
- (b) MNCs
- (c) Foreign Investment
- (d) Collateral

4. Which of the following is correct with respect to WTO?

- (a) Each nation is the member of WTO.
- (b) It has removed all the trade barriers.
- (c) Developing countries have equal say in policy making of WTO.
- (d) Its aim is to liberalise in international trade.

SECTION - D

27. "India played a crucial role in the late 19th century world economy." Analyse by giving examples. [5]

28. How is the government helping the Indian farmers in increasing their agricultural production? Explain any five points. [5]

Or

Compare 'intensive subsistence farming' with that of 'commercial farming' practiced in India.

29. Analyse how the federal experiment has been successful in the matter of formation of states in India. [5]

30. How can the formal sector loans be made beneficial for poor farmers and workers? Suggest any five measures. [5]

31. "MNCs are playing an important role in globalisation process." Justify the statement by giving any five suitable arguments. [5]

SECTION - E

32. (a) 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. [2]

(A) The place where Indian National Congress session was held in 1927.

(B) The place where a Satyagraha for peasants was launched by Gandhiji.

(b) On the same outline map of India locate and label any three of the following with suitable Symbols. [3]

(i) Kochi - Major Sea Port

(ii) Bhilai - Iron and Steel Plant

(iii) Kakrapar - Nuclear Power Plant

(iv) Jamshedpur - Iron and steel plant

(v) Raja Sansi - International Airport

