

7. Among the below-given countries, in which country do people have the least belief that their vote makes a difference?

- a. India b. Sri Lanka c. Bangladesh d. Pakistan

8. Consider the following statements regarding collateral and identify the incorrect one from the following:

- a. Collateral is what pushes the borrower into a painful situation
 b. Collateral is the amount that RBI gets from other banks
 c. Collateral is an asset that the borrower owns and uses as a guarantee to a lender
 d. Collateral is deposit facility like cheque

9. _____ is a violent conflict between opposing groups within a country which becomes so intense that it appears like a war.

- a. Civil war b. Proxy war c. Colonial war d. None of the above

10. Who claimed that true German culture was to be discovered among the common people volk?

- a. Grimms brothers b. Johann Gottfried c. Louis Philippe d. Friedrich Wilhelm

11. What was the Bretton Woods system?

- a. Post-war military system b. Postwar political system
 c. Postwar international economic system d. Post-war social reform

12. A country which has a democratic form of government since its independence

- a. Pakistan b. India c. Bhutan d. Nepal

13. Whose name is associated with 'the folklore of southern India'?

- a. Bipin Chandra Pal b. Natesa Sastri c. Abanindranath Tagore d. Baba Ramchandra

14. From the given option select the functioning activity of the Tertiary sector.

- a. Goods that are produced would need to be transported by trucks or trains and then sold in wholesale and retail shops.
 b. This sector gradually became associated with the different kinds of industries
 c. Activities in which natural products are changed into other forms through ways of manufacturing
 d. Produce a good by exploiting natural resources

15. The oldest _____ book, printed in AD 868, is the Buddhist Diamond Sutra, containing six sheets of text and woodcut illustrations.

- a. Chinese b. Indian c. Japanese d. Korean

16. Which of the following are perfectly matched?

	List I	List II
a.	Barley	Cool climate with poorer soil
b.	Rice	A hot and dry climate with poor soil
c.	Millets	Warm and moist climate with high altitude
d.	Tea	Hot and moist climate with rich soil

17. Which one of the following is not a component of a political party?
a. The leaders b. The followers c. The active members d. Women

18. Which of the following authorities of India issues currency notes on behalf of the Central Government?
a. The State Bank of India b. The Reserve Bank of India
c. The Punjab National Bank d. The Union Bank of India

19. Which one of the following countries has a multi-party system?
a. India
b. China
c. United States of America
d. United Kingdom

20. Identify the correct statements about globalization

- i. Removal of barriers by the government
- ii. Foreign companies are allowed to set up factories
- iii. Has enabled all companies to increase their investments
- iv. Has lessened foreign investment and foreign trade

Options:

- a. i and ii b. ii and iii c. iii and iv d. ii and iv

SECTION-B

(2x4=8)

21. Why was the minority French-speaking community relatively rich and powerful?
22. Write any two reasons for the dominance of silk and cotton goods of India in an International market.

OR

What did travellers, traders, priests and pilgrims carry with them while they travelled vast distances?
23. What are multipurpose river valley projects? Mention any two objectives of multipurpose river valley projects.

24. Why are Union Territories known as centrally administered territories?

SECTION-C

(3x5=15)

25. Mention the main contents of Indian National Congress in December 1929 held under the leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru.

26. Describe the role of technology in promoting the globalization process.

27. Why are service conditions of the formal sector better than the informal sector?

28. What is secularism? Mention any two provisions of the Indian Constitution which make India a secular state.

29. Differentiate between Commercial farming and Subsistence farming

OR

What are the main indicators of economic development?

SECTION-D

(5x4=20)

30. Why is the conservation of mineral resources essential? Explain any three methods to conserve them.

OR

“Roadways still have an edge over railways in India”. Give reasons.

31. Why is it said that the 1830s were the years of great hardship in Europe? Explain.

OR

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

32. Analyse the role of political parties in shaping public opinion.

OR

Democracy is not considered very successful in reducing inequalities. Explain the statement.

33. Highlight any five reasons for the importance of the tertiary sector in India.

OR

Suggest any five measures to make formal sector beneficial for poor farmers and workers.

(4x3=12)

SECTION-E

34. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:

Mahatma Gandhi found in salt a powerful symbol that could unite the nation. On 31 January 1930, he sent a letter to Viceroy Irwin stating eleven demands. Some of these were of general interest; others were specific demands of different classes, from industrialists to peasants. The idea was to make the demands wide-ranging so that all classes within Indian society could identify with them and everyone could be brought together in a united campaign. The most stirring of all was the demand to abolish the salt tax. Salt was something consumed by the rich and the poor alike, and it was one of the most essential items of food. The tax on salt and the government monopoly over its production, Mahatma Gandhi declared, revealed the most oppressive face of British rule.

a. How did Gandhiji react to the salt law?

1

b. Which incident marked the beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement?

1

c. Why was salt chosen as a weapon by Gandhiji to fight against the Britishers?

2

35. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:

Source A – Borrowers and lenders

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

Source B – Formal sector in India

The various types of loans can be conveniently grouped as formal sector loans and informal sector loans. Among the former are loans from banks and cooperatives. The informal lenders include moneylenders, friends, traders, relatives, etc. 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.

Source C – Loan activities of banks

Banks keep only a small proportion of their deposits as cash with themselves. For example, banks in India these days hold about 15% of their deposits as cash. This is kept as the provision to pay the depositors who might come to withdraw money from the bank on any given day. Since, on any particular day, only some of its many depositors come to withdraw cash, the bank is able to manage with this cash.

a. What do you mean by Collateral in banking system?

1

b. Who supervises the functioning of formal sectors of loans?

1

c. Why does the bank keep a small portion of deposits of cash with themselves?

2

16 Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:

The total geographical area of India is 3.28 million sq km. Land use data, however, is available only for 93 percent of the total geographical area because the land use reporting for most of the northeast states except Assam has not been done fully. Moreover, some areas of Jammu and Kashmir occupied by Pakistan and China have also not been surveyed.

The land under permanent pasture has also decreased. How are we able to feed our huge cattle population on this pasture land and what are the consequences of it? Most of the. Other than the current fallow lands, are either of poor quality or are costly for cultivation.

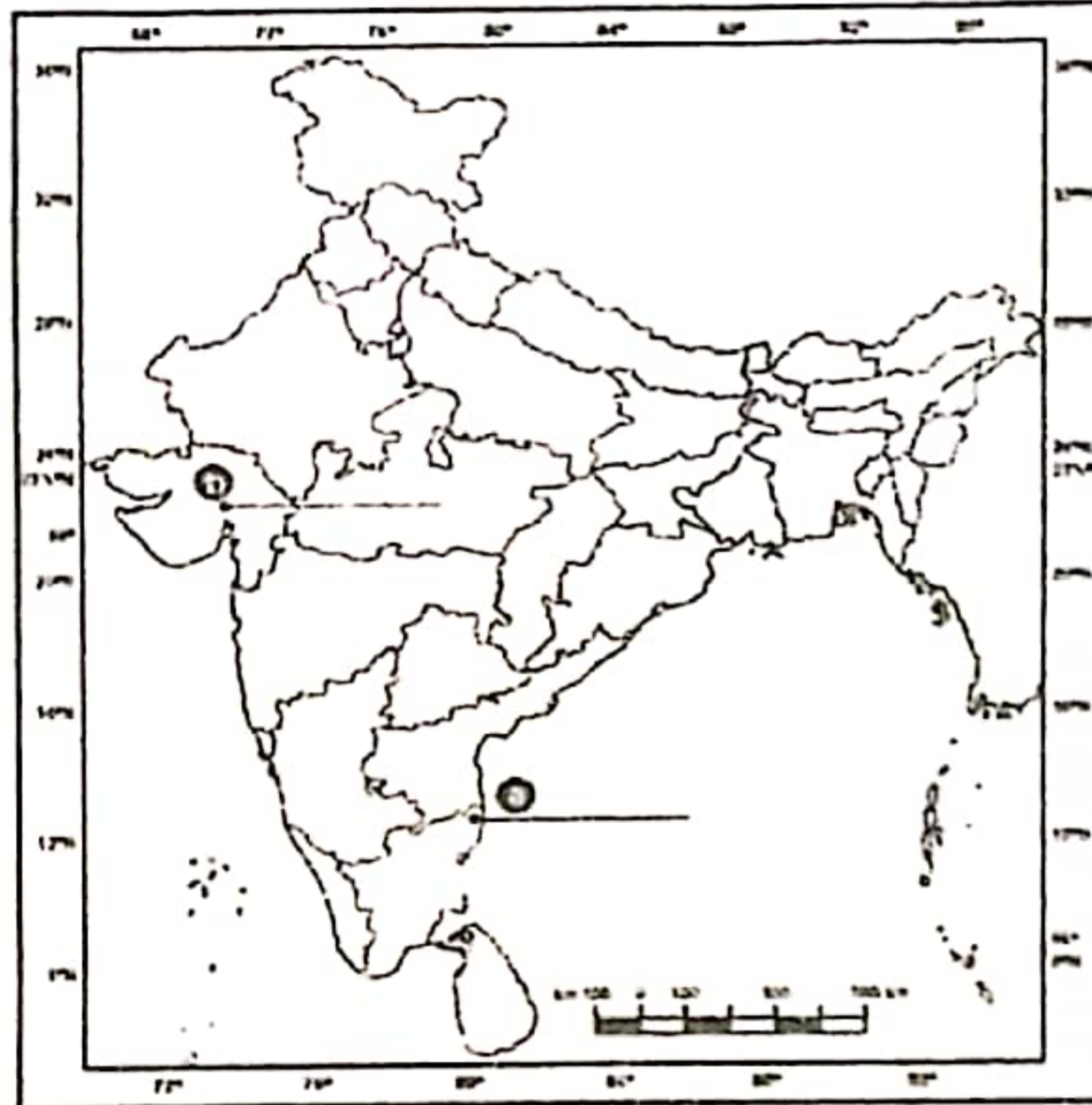
The pattern of net sown area varies greatly from one state to another. It is over 80 percent of the total area in Punjab and Haryana and less than 10 percent in Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Manipur and Andaman Nicobar Islands.

- a. What is permanent pasture land? 1
- b. Why is it important to collect land use data? 1
- c. Why is the net sown area high in Punjab and Haryana, whereas low in Arunachal Pradesh? 2

37. A. Identify and name the following:

- i) The place where cotton mill workers participated in Satyagraha.
- ii) The place where the Indian National Congress session was held in 1927.

भारत का नक्शा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)
Outline Map of India (Political)



B. On the political map of India, locate and label any three of the following:

3

- a. Pune – Software Technology Park.
- b. A large natural seaport located at Andhra Pradesh.
- c. A dam on river Chenab.
- d. A coal mine in Tamil Nadu