

Time Allowed: 3 Hours

with Solution

Maximum Marks: 80

**General Instructions :**

- i. Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- ii. **Section A** – From question 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
- iii. **Section B** – Question no. 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
- iv. **Section C** contains Q.25 to Q.29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words
- v. **Section D** – Question no. 30 to 33 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- vi. **Section-E** - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each
- vii. **Section F** – Question no. 37 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37a from History (2 marks) and 37b from Geography (3 marks).
- viii. 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.
- ix. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

**Section A**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ of the earth's surface is covered with water. [1]
  - a) One third
  - b) Two fourth
  - c) One fourth
  - d) Three fourth
2. Which soil is known as **regur** soil? [1]
  - a) Red soil
  - b) Alluvial soil
  - c) Black soil
  - d) Sandy soil
3. Study the picture and answer the question that follows: [1]



Which of the following aspect is best representing the image?

- a) The fallen Marianne
- b) The fallen Mother Albania
- c) The fallen Mother India
- d) The fallen Germania

4. Following are the features of communal politics. Identify the incorrect one. [1]

- a) when state favours a particular religion  
b) It occurs when religion is not expressed in politics  
c) when the demand for only one religion is accepted  
d) one religion is presented superior to other

5. Arrange the following in correct sequence: [1]

- i. All activities that convert the raw material into finished products.  
ii. End/ Final/Finished product.  
iii. The final goods are transported to the market for commercial exchange and the income earned from it.  
iv. Raw materials, labour, costs of land, transport, power and other infrastructure.

- a) iv, i, ii, iii  
b) i, iv, iii, ii  
c) iv, iii, ii, i  
d) vi, i, iii, ii

6. The exchange of goods for goods is known as: [1]

- a) e-banking  
b) banking  
c) barter exchange  
d) promissory bills

7. Identify the incorrect option from the statement given below: [1]

- a) Credit refers to an agreement in which the borrower supplies the lender with money, goods or services in return for the promise of future payment  
b) In rural areas, the main demand for credit is for crop production  
c) Interest rate, collateral and documentation requirement, and the mode of repayment is called the terms of credit.  
d) The credit helps him to meet the ongoing expenses of production, complete production on time

8. Match the following: [1]

Column A	Column B
(a) The largest iron ore deposits in the world.	(i) Mica
(b) The largest bauxite producing state.	(ii) Kudremukh deposit
(c) The most indispensable minerals used in electric and electronic industries.	(iii) Limestone
(d) A mineral that is found in sedimentary rocks of most geological formation.	(iv) Odisha

- a) (a) - (ii), (b) - (i), (c) - (iv), (d) - (iii)  
b) (a) - (iii), (b) - (iv), (c) - (i), (d) - (ii)

c) (a) - (ii), (b) - (iv), (c) - (i), (d) - (iii)      d) (a) - (ii), (b) - (iv), (c) - (iii), (d) - (i)

9. Bird Heiglers & Co., Andrew Yule, and Jardine Skinner & Co. are the biggest \_\_\_\_\_. **[1]**

- a) Europe Managers and Agents      b) African Management Companies  
c) European Managing Agencies      d) Eastern Indian Companies

10. Match the following: **[1]**

Column A	Column B
(a) An Organisation that monitors the banks in maintaining a cash balance	(i) Self Help Group
(b) An Organisation that works as building blocks for the rural poor	(ii) Demand deposits
(c) Means of payment	(iii) Double coincidence of wants
(d) An essential feature in a barter system	(iv) RBI

- a) (a) - (iv), (b) - (i), (c) - (ii), (d) - (iii)      b) (a) - (iv), (b) - (ii), (c) - (i), (d) - (iii)  
c) (a) - (iii), (b) - (i), (c) - (ii), (d) - (iv)      d) (a) - (iv), (b) - (iii), (c) - (ii), (d) - (i)

11. It led to a decline in the child sex ratio of the country: **[1]**

- a) poor economic background      b) threat from the society  
c) sex-selective abortion      d) family burden

12. **Assertion (A):** Power-sharing is a good way to ensure the stability of political order. **[1]**  
**Reason (R):** Imposing the will of the majority community over others may look like an attractive option.

- 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.

13. Given chart gives an estimate of reserves of crude oil. Read the given data and find out which region can use the reserves for the maximum number of years. **[1]**

Region/Country	Reserve (2017) (Thousand Million Barrels)	Number of years Reserves will last
Middle East	808	70
United States of America	50	10.5
World	1697	50.2

Source: BP Statistical Review of World Energy. June 2018. P.12.

- a) Middle East      b) United States of America

c) World

d) None of these

14. Banks in India hold about 15% of deposits as cash as the provision: [1]

a) to maintain ATM'S

b) to distribute the money as charity

c) to pay depositors who come to withdraw their money

d) to pay the staff's salaries

15. Read the given data and find out which states are NOT equal contributors to the production of limestone. [1]

<b>Production of Limestone in 2016-17</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Andhra Pradesh	11
Chhattisgarh	10
Gujarat	8
Karnataka	10
Madhya Pradesh	11
Rajasthan	21
Telangana	8
Tamil Nadu	8

a) Tamil Nadu and Gujarat

b) Telangana and Rajasthan

c) Karnataka and Chhattisgarh

d) Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh

16. Fill in the blank: [1]

<b>GDP SHARE</b>	<b>CAUSE</b>
Tertiary Sector Increased	?
Primary Sector Decreased	People began to work in factories

a) Rising Importance of the Tertiary Sector

b) Development of the secondary sector

c) Alternative opportunities for work

d) Employment of highly skilled and educated workers

17. Find the odd one out from the following options: [1]

i. Opening a cold storage

ii. Setting food processing unit

iii. Starting honey collection centres

iv. Opening college and university

a) Option (iv)

b) Option (ii)



"Globalisation and competition among producers has been of advantage to the consumers". Give arguments in support of this statement.

27. Examine any four reasons for strained relationship between the Sinhala and the Tamil communities. [3]
28. State any three differences between the local government before and after the constitutional Amendment in 1992. [3]
29. "BJP wants full territorial and political integration of Jammu and Kashmir". Explain the Article 307 of Indian Constitution, according to which, Jammu and Kashmir is enjoying special privileges. [3]

#### Section D

30. Describe the conditions which lead to technological and institutional reforms in India. [5]

OR

Which are the two major cotton producing states of North India? Describe four geographical conditions required for the growth of cotton.

31. How would you justify that the Act of Union was a major setback to the Scottish Identity? [5]

OR

"Napoleon 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.

32. **Democracy is best suited to produce better results.** Examine the statement. [5]

OR

What are the demerits of democracy?

33. Enumerate the causes of rural unemployment in India. [5]

OR

"Workers are exploited in the unorganised sector". Do you agree with the statement? Explain reasons in support of your answer.

#### Section E

34. **Read the text carefully and answer the questions:** [4]

The air travel, today, is the fastest, most comfortable and prestigious mode of transport. It can cover very difficult terrains like high mountains, dreary deserts, dense forests and also long oceanic stretches with great ease. Think of the north-eastern part of the country, marked with the presence of big rivers, dissected relief, dense forests and frequent floods and international frontiers, etc. in the absence of air transport.

Air travel has made access easier. The air transport was nationalised in 1953. On the operational side, Indian Airlines, Alliance Air (a subsidiary of Indian Airlines), private scheduled airlines and non-scheduled operators provide domestic air services. Air India provides international air services. Pawan Hans Helicopters Ltd. provides

helicopter services to Oil and Natural Gas Corporation in its off-shore operations, to inaccessible areas and difficult terrains like the north-eastern states and the interior parts of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand.

Indian Airlines operations also extend to the neighbouring countries of South and south-east Asia and the Middle east. Air travel is not within the reach of the common people. It is only in the north-eastern states that special provisions are made to extend the services to the common people.

- (i) What functions are performed by the Pawanhans Helicopters Ltd.?
- (ii) Why is air travel preferred in the northeastern states?
- (iii) Why is air transport more useful nowadays? Give two reasons.

35. **Read the text carefully and answer the questions:**

[4]

The movement started with middle-class participation in the cities. Thousands of students left government-controlled schools and colleges, headmasters and teachers resigned, and lawyers gave up their legal practices. The council elections were boycotted in most provinces except Madras, where the Justice Party, the party of the non-Brahmans, felt that entering the council was one way of gaining some power—something that usually only Brahmans had access to. The effects of non-cooperation on the economic front were more dramatic. Foreign goods were boycotted, liquor shops picketed, and foreign cloth burnt in huge bonfires. The import of foreign cloth halved between 1921 and 1922, its value dropping from Rs. 102 crore to Rs. 57 crores. In many places, merchants and traders refused to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade. As the boycott movement spread, and people began discarding imported clothes and wearing only Indian ones, the production of Indian textile mills and handlooms went up.

- (i) What role did the Justice Party play in boycotting council elections?
- (ii) How were the effects of non-cooperation on the economic front dramatic?
- (iii) Explain the effect of the Boycott movement on the foreign textile trade.

36. **Read the text carefully and answer the questions:**

[4]

For centuries, silk and spices from China flowed into Europe through the silk route. In the eleventh century, Chinese paper reached Europe via the same route. Paper made possible the production of manuscripts, carefully written by scribes. Then, in 1295, Marco Polo, a great explorer, returned to Italy after many years of exploration in China.

China already had the technology of woodblock printing. Marco Polo brought this knowledge back with him. Now Italians began producing books with woodblocks, and soon the technology spread to other parts of Europe. Luxury editions were still handwritten on very expensive vellum, meant for aristocratic circles and rich monastic libraries which scoffed at printed books as cheap vulgarities. Merchants and students in the university towns bought the cheaper printed copies.

The production of handwritten manuscripts could not satisfy the ever-increasing demand for books. Copying was an expensive, laborious and time-consuming business. Manuscripts were fragile, awkward to handle, and could not be carried

around or read easily. Their circulation, therefore, remained limited. With the growing demand for books, woodblock printing gradually became more and more popular.

- (i) Despite the introduction of print-culture, why were luxurious edition still handwritten?
- (ii) Describe any two drawbacks of handwritten manuscripts in comparison to printed material.
- (iii) What was Marco Polo's contribution to print culture?

### Section F

37. (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. **[5]**

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

B. The place associated with the Movement of Indigo Planters.

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

- i. Kandla - Major Sea Port
- ii. Gandhinagar - Software Technology Park
- iii. Talcher – Coal Field
- iv. Rawatbhata - Nuclear Power Plant
- v. Raja Sansi - International Airport

INDIA – POLITICAL

