

**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. Which of the following countries did not attend the Congress of Vienna?  
(1) Britain                      (2) Russia                      (3) Prussia                      (4) Switzerland
2. Who played the leading role in the unification of Germany?
3. In February 1922, Mahatma Gandhi decided to withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement. Why did he do that?
4. Area sown more than once in an agricultural year plus net sown area is known as:  
(1) Net sown area                      (2) Forest cover  
(3) Waste land                      (4) Gross cropped area
5. **Fill in the blank:**  
Materials in the environment which have the potential to satisfy human needs but human beings do not have appropriate technology to access them are called \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Which of the following are plantation crops?  
(1) Rice and maize                      (2) Wheat and pulses  
(3) Tea, coffee, banana and sugarcane                      (4) None of the above
7. Which State is the largest producer of bajra?
8. Which one of the following does not influence industrial location?  
(1) Raw material                      (2) Capital and power  
(3) Market and labour                      (4) Underground railway line

9. The political party which believes in Marxism-Leninism is-
- (1) Nationalist Congress Party (2) Communist Party of India  
(3) DMK (4) Bahujan Samaj Party
10. 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 is:
- (1) Power Sharing (2) Central Government  
(3) Majoritarianism (4) Community Government
11. **Fill in the blank:**  
The\_\_\_\_\_ Government alone can make laws relating to the subjects mentioned in the Union List.
12. What will be the top priority in the developmental goal of a landless labourer?
- (1) Expansion of rural banking (2) More days of work and better wages  
(3) Metal roads for transportation (4) Establishment of a high school
13. Human Development Report is published by-
- (1) UNDP (2) World Bank (3) IMF (4) WHO
14. Choose one correct statement from the following:  
Underemployment occurs -
- (1) when people are not willing to work.  
(2) when people are working slowly.  
(3) when people are working less than what they are capable of doing.  
(4) when people are not paid for their jobs
15. Removing barriers or restrictions set by the government is called-
- (1) Liberalisation (2) Investment (3) Favourable trade (4) Free trade
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):** Collateral is an asset that the borrower owns and uses this as a guarantee to a lender until the loan is repaid.
- Reason (R):** Till the loan is repaid the asset belongs to the lender.
- (1) Both A and R are wrong  
(2) Both 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. Explain the effects of 'worldwide economic depression' on India, towards late 1920s
18. Explain the important features of the Frankfurt Parliament.
19. Described the problems caused due to indiscriminate use of resources by human beings.

20. Write any three points to show that the democracy lead to peaceful and harmonious life among citizens.
21. Why is modern currency accepted as a medium of exchange without any use of its own?
22. "People have conflicting development goals". Support the statement with suitable example.

**SECTION-C**

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. 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.

In 1815, representatives of the European powers - Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria - 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. Thus, the kingdom of the Netherlands, which included Belgium, was set up in the north and Genoa was added to Piedmont in the south. Prussia was given important new territories on its western frontiers, while Austria was given control of northern Italy. But the German confederation of 39 states that had been set up by Napoleon was left untouched. In the east, Russia was given part of Poland while Prussia was given a portion of Saxony. The main intention was to restore the monarchies that had been overthrown by Napoleon, and create a new conservative order in Europe.

- 23.(a) Which new spirit guided European nations after Napoleon's defeat?

(1) Fascism                      (2) Conservatism                      (3) Nazism                      (4) Communism

- 23.(b) Fill in the blanks-

The Vienna Congress was hosted by the\_\_\_\_\_.

- 23.(c) Which one of the following was NOT implemented under the Treaty of Vienna of 1815?

- (1) Restoration of Bourbon dynasty  
(2) Setting up series of states on the boundaries of France  
(3) Restoration of monarchies  
(4) Diluting the German confederation of 39 states

- 23.(d) Why was the treaty of Vienna (1815) drawn up?

- (1) To establish tariff barriers  
(2) To restore the monarchies  
(3) To divide the German Confederation of 39 states  
(4) To establish democracies

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

India is the largest producer of raw jute and jute goods and stands at second place as an exporter after Bangladesh. Most of the mills are located in West Bengal, mainly along the banks of the Hugli river, in a narrow belt.

Factors responsible for their location in the Hugli basin are: proximity of the jute producing areas, inexpensive water transport, supported by a good network of railways, roadways and waterways to facilitate movement of raw material to the mills, abundant water for processing raw jute, cheap labour from West Bengal and adjoining states of Bihar, Odisha and Uttar Pradesh. Kolkata as a large urban centre provides banking, insurance and port facilities for export of jute goods. Challenges faced by the industry include stiff competition in the international market from synthetic substitutes and from other competitors like Bangladesh, Brazil, Philippines, Egypt and Thailand. However, the internal demand has been on the increase due to the Government policy of mandatory use of jute packaging. To stimulate demand, the products need to be diversified. The main markets are U.S.A., Canada, Ghana, Saudi Arabia, U.K. and Australia. The growing global concern for environment friendly, biodegradable materials, has once again opened the opportunity for jute products.

**24.(a)** Which one of the following factors has once again opened the opportunity for jute product-

- (1) Increasing concern for the use of biodegradable materials
- (2) Increasing productivity
- (3) Enhancing the yield per hectare
- (4) Improving quality

**24.(b)** Which country is the largest producer of raw jute in the world?**24.(c) Fill in the banks-**

Most of the jute mills in India are located in \_\_\_\_\_ along the banks of the Hugli river.

**24.(d)** Jute industry faces stiff competition from other competitors like-

- (1) Bangladesh                      (2) Brazil                      (3) Philippines                      (4) All of the above

**25. 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.

- Now it is constitutionally mandatory to hold regular elections to local government bodies.
- Seats are reserved in the elected bodies and the executive heads of these institutions for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes.
- At least one-third of all positions are reserved for women.
- An independent institution called the State Election Commission has been created in each State to conduct panchayat and municipal elections.
- 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 ward or 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.

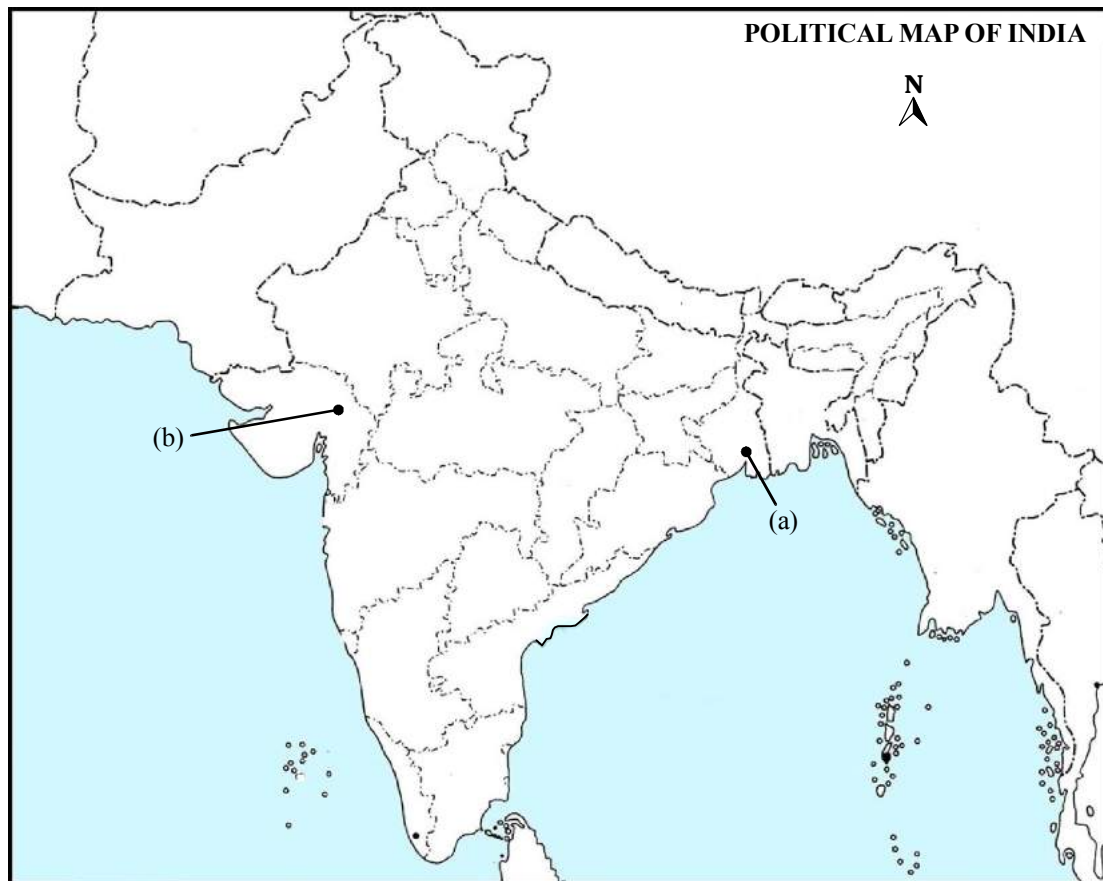
#### (4) Scientific technology

**SECTION-D**

27. How did variety of cultural processes play an important role in making nationalism in India. Explain with examples.
28. 'Roadways still have an edge over railways in India.' Support the statement with arguments.
29. Suggest and explain any five effective measures to reform political parties.
30. How far do you agree with the statement that power sharing is keeping with the spirit of democracy?
31. Explain the role of government to make globalization fair.

**SECTION-E**

- 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 held at this place in September, 1920.
  - (b) Mahatma Gandhi organized a Satyagraha Movement at this place for Cotton Mill Workers.
- 32.(2) On the same outline map of India locate and label the following with suitable Symbols.
- (i) Tehri Dam
  - (ii) Singrauli Thermal Plant
  - (iii) Raja Sansi Airport



**SAMPLE PAPER****SOLUTIONS****SECTION-A**

1. Option (4)
2. Otto Von Bismarck (Prussian Chief Minister).
3. Mahatma Gandhi decided to withdraw the Non-cooperation movement because the Chauri-Chaura incident disheartened him.
4. Option (4)
5. Stock
6. Option (3)
7. Rajasthan
8. Option (4)
9. Option (2)
10. Option (3)
11. Central
12. Option (2)
13. Option (1)
14. Option (3)
15. Option (1)
16. Option (2)

**SECTION-B**

17. In 19th century, colonial India had become an exporter of agricultural goods and an importer of manufactures.  
The worldwide economic depression immediately affected Indian trade. India's exports and imports nearly halved between 1928 and 1934. As international prices crashed, prices in India also plunged. Peasants producing for the world market were worst hit. Though agricultural prices fell, the colonial government refused to reduce revenue demands. Peasants indebtedness increased.
18. Middle-class professionals, businessmen, wealthy artists and artisans came together to vote for an all-German National Assembly. They met at Frankfurt on 18 May, 1848, and 831 elected representatives walked to take their places in the Frankfurt Parliament convened in the Church of St. Paul. A Constitution was drafted for a German nation which was to be headed by a monarchy, subject to a Parliament. However, Friedrich Wilhelm IV, King of Prussia, rejected the offer to head such a monarchy and opposed the elected assembly. The opposition grew stronger eroding the Parliament. As the middle-class members in the Parliament dominated, they gave no credence to the demands of artisans and workers and so lost their support. The troops were called and the Assembly was also disbanded.

19. Indiscriminate use of resources by human beings has led to economic, social and ecological problems. The major problems that have arisen due to over-exploitation, irrational consumption and indiscriminate use of resources are:
- (i) Depletion of resources for satisfying the greed of a few selfish individuals.
  - (ii) Accumulation of resources in a few hands, which in turn, has led to social segregation into rich and poor. The society is divided into two segments, i.e., have and have-nots.
  - (iii) Indiscriminate and uncontrolled exploitation of resources without consideration for the future have led to grave ecological problems like global warming, ozone layer depletion, environmental pollution and land degradation.
20. (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.
21. Modern forms of money currency in India include paper notes and coins which are known as Rupees and Paise.
- It is accepted as a medium of exchange because the currency is authorized by the Government of India.
  - In India, the Reserve bank of India issues currency notes on behalf of the Central Government of India.
  - The law legalizes the use of rupee as a medium of payment that cannot be refused in settling transaction in India.
22. It is true to say that people have conflicting developmental goals. What may be the development for one may not be for the other. Different people have different interests, life situations and state of mind. They visualize things, actions, etc. according to their level of understanding.
- For example, the construction of a flyover to reduce the congestion and traffic jams may be a development goal especially for the daily commuters. But for the construction of the flyover, surrounding houses, shops, etc. need to be demolished which may not be like by the occupants of these shops and houses. This may not be a development goal for them.

### **SECTION-C**

- 23.(a) Option (2)
- 23.(b) Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich
- 23.(c) Option (4)
- 23.(d) Option (2)
- 24.(a) Option (1)
- 24.(b) India.



- 24.(c) West Bengal  
24.(d) Option (4)  
25.(a) Option (1)  
25.(b) State Election Commission  
25.(c) Option (1)  
25.(d) Gram Sabha  
26.(a) Primary Sector activities are undertaken by directly using natural resources.  
26.(b) Option (4)  
26.(c) Industrial Sector  
26.(d) Option (1)

**SECTION-D**

27. Variety of cultural processes played an important role in making of nationalism, in India in the following ways:
- The sense of collective belonging inculcated the spirit of nationalism among the people. History and fiction, folklore and songs and popular prints and symbols played an important part in the making of nationalism.
  - Bharat Mata as identity of the nation: In the twentieth century, various images of Bharat Mata, came to light. It represented India. Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay, who had written Vande Mataram as a hymn dedicated to the motherland, created the first image of Bharat Mata. Abanindranath Tagore portrayed Bharat Mata, as a calm, composed and spiritual figure. It was influenced by the Swadeshi movement.
  - Folklore to restore a sense of pride: Rabindranath Tagore revived folk songs, folk tales, hymns, legends and stories. In Madras, Natesa Sastri published a collection of Tamil folktales the Folklore of southern India.
  - Flags as identity of the Nation: During the Swadeshi Movement flags were carried to create a sense of national belonging. Carrying the flag and holding it aloft during marches became a symbol of defiance.
  - Reinterpretation of History: Another means of creating a feeling of nationalism was through reinterpretation of history. Many Indians wrote about the glorious developments in ancient times, when art and architecture, mathematics and science flourished. They urged the readers to take pride in their glorious past.
28. Roadways still have an edge over railways in India in the following ways-
- Roads are cheaper than railways and are easier to construct and maintain.
  - Roads provide door-to-door service; therefore, the cost of loading and unloading is much less.
  - Road transport is used as a feeder to other means of transport, i.e. it is a link between railway stations, airports and seaports.
  - Roads can traverse more dissected and undulating topography.
  - It can negotiate higher gradients of slopes and can traverse mountains.
  - Roads are economical in transporting few numbers of people and smaller amount of goods over short distances.

**29.** Five suggestions made to reform the political parties:

- Law to regulate the internal affairs of political parties like maintaining a register of its members, to follow its own constitution, to have independent authority, to act as judge in case of party dispute, to hold open elections to the highest post.
- It should be mandatory for political parties to give one-third tickets to women candidates. Also, there should be quota for women on the decision-making bodies of the party.
- There should be state funding of elections. The government should give money to parties to support their election expenses in kind (petrol, paper, telephone, etc.) or in cash on the basis of votes secured by the party in the previous election.
- The candidate should be educated, so that he can solve and understand people's problems. His previous record should be cleared. He should be honest and there should be no criminal case against him.
- Citizens can reform politics if they take part directly and join political parties. People can put pressure on political parties through petitions, publicity in media, agitations etc.

**30.** Power sharing is desirable in democracy because it helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups. Conflict between social groups leads to violence and political instability. Power sharing is a good way to ensure the stability of political order.

Imposing the will of majority community over others, in the long run may undermine the unity of the nation. Tyranny of the majority is not just oppressive for the minority; it often brings ruin to the majority as well.

A democratic rule involves sharing power with those affected by its exercise and who have to live with its effects. People have a right to be consulted on how they are to be governed. A legitimate government is one where citizens, through participation, acquire a stake in the system. Prudential reasons stress that power sharing brings out better outcomes whereas moral reasons emphasize the act of power sharing as valuable.

**31.** The government can play a major role in making fair globalization possible:

Fair globalization would create opportunities for all, and also ensure that the benefits of globalization are shared better. Government policies must protect the interests not only of the rich and the powerful, but also of all the people in the country.

- Government should ensure that labour laws are implemented and workers' rights are protected.
- Government should support small producers to improve their performance till the time they become strong enough to compete with foreign competition.
- If necessary, government should use trade and investment barriers.
- It can negotiate with WTO for fairer rules.
- It can also align with other developing countries with similar interests to fight against the domination of developed countries in the WTO.

**SECTION-E**

32. (1) (a) Calcutta (b) Ahemdabad

