



- Q6. Complete the following table with correct information with regard to major multi-purpose projects of India: 1

Name	River	States Benefitted
Hirakund	A — ?	Odisha and B — ?
C — ?	Bhagirathi	Uttarakhand

- Q7. All the activities in primary, secondary and tertiary sector are \_\_\_\_\_ on each other. 1

OR

Biogas and solar energy are the examples of \_\_\_\_\_ sources of energy.

- Q8. Give two benefits of natural gas. 1

OR

What is demand deposit?

- Q9. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason(R). Read the statements and chose the correct option: 1

**Assertion (A):** The availability of resources is a necessary condition for the development of any region, but mere availability of resources in the absence of corresponding changes in technology and institutions may hinder development.

**Reason (R):** There are many regions in our country that are rich in resources but these are included in economically backward regions.

**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.

- Q10. Which one of the following option best signifies this cartoon? 1



- A. A courier man loses all the letter.  
 B. Napoleon is represented in this image on his back to France.  
 C. Each letter dropping out of Napoleon bag bears the names of the territories which were lost by Napoleon.  
 D. Both B and C

- Q11. Which one of the following variable is not part of the Human Development Index? 1

- A. Standard of living                      B. Knowledge  
 C. Long and healthy life                  D. Good income

- Q12. Which one of the following is odd one? 1  
 A. Fishing B. Farming  
 C. Automobile D. Good gathering

- Q13. In January 1871, the Prussian King, \_\_\_\_\_ was proclaimed German Emperor in a ceremony held at Versailles. 1

- Q14. Pipeline transport network is a new arrival on the transportation map of India. In the past, these were used to transport water to cities and industries. Now, these are used for transporting crude oil, petroleum products and natural gas from oil and natural gas fields to refineries, fertilizer factories and big thermal power plants. Solids can also be transported through a pipeline when converted into slurry. 1

Analyse the consumer movement information given above, considering one of the following correct option:

- A. Water transport is the cheapest means of transport.  
 B. The waterways are helpful in spreading the Indian commerce and culture.  
 C. Waterways are the ecofriendly means of transport.  
 D. All of the above
- Q15. \_\_\_\_\_ is the value of all final goods and services produced within a country during a particular year. 1

**OR**

In the year 2013-14, the \_\_\_\_\_ has emerged as the largest producing sector in India replacing the primary

- Q16. Studies on political and social inequalities in democracy show that: 1  
 A. democracy and development go together.  
 B. inequalities exist in democracies.  
 C. inequalities do not exist under dictatorship.  
 D. dictatorship is better than democracy.

- Q17. Arrange the following in the correct sequence: 1  
 (i) The first printed edition of the Ramcharitmanas  
 (ii) Rammohan Roy's Sambad Kaumudi  
 (iii) The Deoband Seminary founded  
 (iv) Jam-i-jahan Nama and Shamsul Akhbar published

**Options:**

- A. (i) — (ii) — (iii) — (iv)  
 B. (i) — (ii) — (iv) — (iii)  
 C. (i) — (iv) — (iii) — (ii)  
 D. (iii) — (ii) — (iv) — (i)
- Q18. Why did Mahatma Gandhi organise the Champaran Satyagraha in Bihar? 1
- Q19. Give one reason to show that the First World War was the 'first modern industrial war'. 1

**OR**

Name a successful industrialist of Bengal who traded with China in the 1830s and 1840s.

- Q20. Which one of the following is not part of vertical power sharing? 1  
 A. Central Government B. State Government  
 C. Local Government D. Executive

**SECTION-B**

- Q21. Explain the system of Accommodation adopted in Belgium. 3
- Q22. "People have conflicting developmental goals". Support the statement with suitable example. 3

**OR**

Give a few examples of public sector activities and explain why the government has taken them up.

- Q23. Describe the events of the French Revolution which had influenced the people belonging to other parts of Europe. 3
- Q24. What are the functions of money? 3

**OR**

Do democracies lead to peaceful and harmonious life among citizens? Clarify.

- Q25. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows: 1+1+1=3

**Source A : Issues of Caste Discrimination**

From the late nineteenth century, issues of caste discrimination began to be written about in many printed tracts and essays. Jyotiba Phule, the Maratha pioneer of low caste' protest movements, wrote about the injustices of the caste system in his Gulamgiri (1871). In the twentieth century, B.R. Ambedkar in Maharashtra and E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker in Madras, better known as Periyar, wrote powerfully on caste and their writings were read by people all over India.

**Source B : Workers in Factories**

Workers in factories were too overworked and lacked the education to write much about their experiences. But Kashibaba, a Kanpur millworker, wrote and published Chhote Aur Bade Ka Sawal in 1938 to show the links between caste and class exploitation. The poems of another Kanpur millworker, who wrote under the name of Sudarshan Chakr between 1935 and 1955, were brought together and published in a collection called Sacchi Kavitayan. By the 1930s, Bangalore cotton millworkers set up libraries to educate themselves, following the example of Bombay workers. These were sponsored by social reformers who tried to restrict excessive drinking among them, to bring literacy and, sometimes, to propagate the message of nationalism.

**Source C : The Vernacular Press Act**

After the revolt of 1857, the attitude to freedom of the press changed. Enraged Englishmen demanded a clamp down on the 'native' press. As vernacular newspapers became assertively nationalist, the colonial government began debating measures of stringent control. In 1878, the Vernacular Press Act was passed, modelled on the Irish Press Laws. It provided the government with extensive rights to censor reports and editorials in the vernacular press.

**Source A : Issues of Caste Discrimination**

25 (1) Who was Jyotiba Phule?

**Source B : Workers in Factories**

25 (2) How did the message of nationalism propagate?

**Source C : The Vernacular Press Act**

25 (3) What do you mean by the Vernacular Press Act?

- Q26. Cite the reasons why multipurpose projects and large dams have come under great scrutiny and opposition. 3

**OR**

Describe three characteristics of 'Odisha-Jharkhand belt of iron ore in India.

Q27. 'Every social difference does not lead to social division'. Support your answer with suitable examples. 3

Q28. What is the meaning of development? Explain the two aspects of development. 3

**OR**

Explain what do you understand by 'Right to Choose' in the study of Consumer Rights.

### **SECTION-C**

Q29. Describe any five steps taken by the government of India to increase the productivity of agriculture in India. 5

Q30. "Ours is still a male dominated, patriarchal society. Women face disadvantage, discrimination and oppression in various ways." Discuss. 5

**OR**

How did print culture affect women in the nineteenth century India? Explain.

Q31. Why does the textile industry occupy a unique position in the Indian economy? 5

Q32. Read the extract and answer the questions that follow: 1+2+2=5

The exchange of goods among people, states and countries is referred to as trade. The market is the place where such exchanges take place. Trade between two countries is called international trade. It may take place through sea, air or land routes. While local trade is carried in cities, towns and villages, state level trade is carried between two or more states. Advancement of international trade of a country is an index to its economic prosperity. It is, therefore, considered the economic barometer for a country.

As the resources are space bound, no country can survive without international trade. Export and import are the components of trade. The balance of trade of a country is the difference between its export and import. When the value of export exceeds the value of imports, it is called a favourable balance of trade. On the contrary, if the value of imports exceeds the value of exports, it is termed as unfavourable balance of trade.

India has trade relations with all the major trading blocks and all geographical regions of the world. The commodities exported from India to other countries include gems and jewellery, chemicals and related products, agriculture and allied products, etc.

The commodities imported to India include petroleum crude and products, gems and jewellery, chemicals and related products, base metals, electronic items, machinery, agriculture and allied products. India has emerged as a software giant at the international level and it is earning large foreign exchange through the export of information technology.

(i) What do you mean by international trade?

(ii) What is meant by favourable and unfavourable balance of trade?

(iii) What are the commodities export and imported by India in international trade?

Q33. "The Habsburg Empire that ruled over Austria-Hungary, for example, was a patchwork of many different regions and peoples". Justify. 5

Q34. Describe the development which led to the launching of Non-Cooperation movement. 5

**OR**

What is meant by 'defection' in democracy? Explain.

**MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION**

- Q35. (A) Two places (a) and (b) are marked on the political outline map of India, identify these places with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked near them: 1×2=2
- (a) The place where Gandhiji led the cotton mill workers' agitation.  
(b) The place where the peasants struggled against the indigo plantation system.
- (B) Locate and label any four of the following with appropriate symbols on the same given outline political map of India. 1×4=4
- (i) Tamil Nadu – tea, coffee and sugarcane producing state  
(ii) Hirakud dam  
(iii) Digboi oil field  
(iv) Bhadravati – Iron and Steel Plant  
(v) Raja Sansi Airport  
(vi) Neyveli – Coal Mines

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