

SECTION - A

\* Multiple choice questions.

[20]

1. The Rays of the rising sun means:  
(A) Beginning of a new year. (B) Beginning of a new period.  
(C) Beginning of a new regime. (D) Beginning of a new era.
2. Who described Mazzini as 'the most dangerous enemy of our social order'?  
(A) Ernest Renan. (B) Louis Philippe.  
(C) Napoleon Bonaparte. (D) Metternich.
3. Awareness of women's rights and interests based on the belief of the social, economic and political equality of the genders refers to:  
(A) Suffrage. (B) Feminist. (C) Womanish. (D) Chartism.
4. When did the infamous Jallianwalla Bagh incident take place?  
(A) 13 April 1919 (B) 10 April 1920 (C) 10 April 1919 (D) 13 April 1920
5. What were the effects of the Great Depression on India?  
(A) Affected Indian trade, exports and imports nearly halved, wheat prices in India fell by 50%, colonial government refused to reduce revenue, agricultural prices fell sharply.  
(B) Indian economy was not affected much.  
(C) Partial industrial losses.  
(D) Only agricultural problems.
6. The US economy resumed its strong growth in the early:  
(A) 1920s. (B) 1930s. (C) 1940s. (D) 1950s.
7. Who said that smallpox signalled God's blessing for the colonists: "the natives were neere (near) all dead of small Poxe (pox), so as the Lord hathe (had) cleared our title to what we possess"?  
(A) Alfred Crosby.  
(B) John Winthrop, the first governor of the Massachusetts.  
(C) Christopher Columbus.  
(D) Michael Fitzgerald.
8. The forests which are regarded as the most valuable as far as the conservation of forest and wildlife resources are concerned are called:

|                        |                       |                        |                      |
|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| (A) Protected forests. | (B) Reserved forests. | (C) Unclassed forests. | (D) Private forests. |
|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|

9. On the basis of the status of development, resources can be classified as \_\_\_\_\_.

|                |                      |               |                       |
|----------------|----------------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| (A) Potential. | (B) Developed Stock. | (C) Reserves. | (D) All of the above. |
|----------------|----------------------|---------------|-----------------------|

10. .... in third world countries is often cited as the cause of environmental degradation.

|                             |                                |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (A) Developmental projects. | (B) Rural urban development.   |
| (C) Overpopulation.         | (D) Exploitation of resources. |

11. In Gendathur, Mysuru every house can collect and use about 50,000 litres of water annually?

|           |           |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| (A) 50000 | (B) 40000 | (C) 60000 | (D) 20000 |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|

12. Which of the following is not the form of power sharing?

|  |                                       |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| (A) Horizontal division of power.          | (B) Vertical division of power.       |
| (C) Division of power among social groups. | (D) Division of power between people. |

13. Which one of the following statements about coalition Government is true?

|   |
|---|
| (A) Power is shared among the different organs of the government. |
| (B) Power is shared among governments at different levels.        |
| (C) Power is shared by different social groups.                   |
| (D) Power is shared by two or more political parties.             |

14. Which one of the following communities constituted majority in Brussels?

|                      |                     |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| (A) French Speaking. | (B) Dutch Speaking. |
| (C) German Speaking. | (D) None of them.   |

15. One of the key changes made in the constitution of Belgium was to reduce the power of the central government and to give their powers:

|                               |                                  |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| (A) To the state governments. | (B) To the regional governments. |
| (C) To the gram parishads.    | (D) None of the above.           |

16. The National Average of child sex ratio (number of girl children per thousand boys) in the country as per Census 2011 was \_\_\_\_\_.

|         |         |         |         |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| (A) 974 | (B) 924 | (C) 954 | (D) 914 |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|

17. National development is measured by:

|   |
|---|
| (A) Average Income and Per Capita Income. |
| (B) Net Attendance Ratio.                 |
| (C) National Income.                      |

(D) Human Development Index.

18. Look at the picture carefully and identify to which sector these occupations belong to:



- (A) Unorganised sector. (B) Primary sector.  
(C) Secondary sector. (D) Tertiary sector.
19. Which of the following statements are correct?
- (A) Members of a cooperative pool their resources for cooperation in certain areas.  
(B) Besides banks, the other major source of cheap credit in rural areas are the cooperative societies.  
(C) There are several types of cooperatives possible such as farmers cooperatives, weavers cooperatives, industrial workers cooperatives.  
(D) All of the above statements are true.
20. Banks in India these days hold about \_\_\_\_\_ of their deposits as cash.  
(A) 25 Percent. (B) 20 Percent. (C) 15 Percent. (D) 5 Percent.

**\* In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion [5]  
(A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option:**

21. **DIRECTION:** Mark the option which is most suitable:
- If both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of assertion (A).
  - If both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true but reason (R) is not the correct explanation of assertion (A).
  - Assertion (A) is true but reason (R) is false.
  - Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are false.

**Assertion (A):** From the very beginning, the French revolutionaries introduced various measures and practices like the idea of la patrie and le citoyen. **Reason (R):** This was done in order to create a sense of collective Identity among French people.

22. **DIRECTION:** Mark the option which is most suitable:

- a. If both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of assertion (A).
- b. If both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true but reason (R) is not the correct explanation of assertion (A).
- c. Assertion (A) is true but reason (R) is false.
- d. Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are false.

**Assertion(A):** Horizontal distribution of power allows different organs of the government placed at same level to exercise different powers. **Reason(R):** The separation ensures that different organs can exercise unlimited power.

23. **DIRECTION:** Mark the option which is most suitable:

- a. If both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of assertion (A).
- b. If both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true but reason (R) is not the correct explanation of assertion (A).
- c. Assertion (A) is true but reason (R) is false.
- d. Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are false.

**Assertion(A):** A major step towards decentralization was taken in 1992. **Reason(R):** The constitution was amended to make the third tier of democracy more powerful and effective.

24. **DIRECTION:** Mark the option which is most suitable:

- a. If both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of assertion (A).
- b. If both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true but reason (R) is not the correct explanation of assertion (A).
- c. Assertion (A) is true but reason (R) is false.
- d. Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are false.

**Assertion (A):** Developmental goals that people are not only about better income but also about other important things in life. **Reason (R):** A safe and secure environment may allow more women to take up a variety of jobs or run a business.

25. **DIRECTION:** Mark the option which is most suitable:

- a. If both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of assertion (A).
- b. If both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true but reason (R) is not the correct explanation of assertion (A).

c. Assertion (A) is true but reason (R) is false.

d. Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are false.

**Assertion (A):** Kerala has a low Infant Mortality Rate. **Reason (R):** Kerala lacks the provision of basic health and educational facilities.

**\* Answer The Following Questions In One Sentence.[1 Marks Each] [4]**

26. How did people in ancient times exercise water harvesting system?

27. Name the areas which do not have the powers of a state.

28. What are the examples of holding together federation?

29. Does anyone single caste get a clear majority of one single caste?

**SECTION - B**

**\* VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS [10]**

1. How were the ideas of French Revolution propagated by the artists of that time?

2. What was the Allegory of Germany?

3. By which name the 'Civil code of 1804' of France is generally known with?

4. Who was made the constitutional monarch by in 1830 in France?

5. Mention any **four** measures taken by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan to modernise the Muslim Community.

**SECTION - C**

**\* Answer The Following Questions In Short.[3 Marks Each] [15]**

1. Why did Mahatma Gandhi perceive 'Salt' as a powerful symbol that unite the nation?

2. Mention three main proposals with reference to the Non-Cooperation Movement as suggested by Mahatma Gandhi.

3. Who were the two main leaders of the Khilafat Movement?

4. Describe any three provisions of amendment made in 'Indian Constitution' in 1992 for making 'Three-Tier' government more effective and powerful.

5. Although the level of income is an important indicator of development, it is an inadequate measure of the level of development.' Justify the statement.

**SECTION - D**

**\* Answer The Following Questions In Brief.[5 Marks Each] [20]**

1. The French Revolution created a sense of collective identity among the French people. Justify the statement.

2. Explain the conditions of the plantation workers during colonial rule.
3. How have multi-purpose projects and large dams been the cause of many new social movements?
4. What is national development? What are the aspects covered under the national development?

|                    |
|--------------------|
| <b>SECTION - E</b> |
|--------------------|

**\* CASE BASED QUESTIONS**

**[12]**

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

After 1848, nationalism in Europe moved away from its association with democracy and revolution. Nationalist sentiments were often mobilised by conservatives for promoting state power and achieving political domination over Europe. This can be observed in the process by which Germany and Italy came to be unified as nation-states. As you have seen, nationalist feelings were widespread among middle-class German, who in 1848 tried to unite the different regions of the German confederation into a nation-state governed by an elected parliament. This liberal initiative to nation building was, however, repressed by the combined forces of the monarchy and the military, supported by the large landowners (called Junkers) of Prussia. From then on, Prussia took on the leadership of the movement for national unification. Its chief minister, Otto von Bismarck, was the architect of this process carried out with the help of the Prussian army and bureaucracy. Three wars over seven years - with Austria, Denmark and France ended in Prussian victory and completed the - process of unification. In January 1871, the Prussian king, William I, was proclaimed German Emperor in a ceremony held at Versailles. Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate options:

- i. Who was the architect of the process of national unification?
  - a. Poland's chief minister, Otto Don Bismarck.
  - b. Poland's chief minister, Otto Von Bismarck.
  - c. Prussia's prime minister, Otto Den Bismarck.
  - d. Prussia's chief minister, Otto Von Bismarck.
- ii. Who was proclaimed as German Emperor?
  - a. Davis I was proclaimed as German Emperor.
  - b. David I was proclaimed as German Emperor.
  - c. William II was proclaimed as German Emperor.
  - d. William I was proclaimed as German Emperor.
- iii. When did the middle class German try to unite the different regions of the German confederation into a nation state?
  - a. 1838
  - b. 1748

- c. 1848
  - d. 1948
- iii. How many wars took place in 7 years?
  - a. Three.
  - b. Two.
  - c. Seven.
  - d. Four.

2. Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow:

A second test for Indian federation is the language policy. Our Constitution did not give the status of national language to any one language. Hindi was identified as the official language. But Hindi is the mother tongue of only about 40 per cent of Indians. Therefore, there were many safeguards to protect other languages. Besides Hindi, there are 21 other languages recognised as Scheduled Languages by the Constitution. A candidate in an examination conducted for the Central Government positions may opt to take the examination in any of these languages. States too have their own official languages. Much of the government work takes place in the official language of the concerned State. Unlike Sri Lanka, the leaders of our country adopted a very cautious attitude in spreading the use of Hindi. According to the Constitution, the use of English for official purposes was to stop in 1965. However, many non Hindi speaking States demanded that the use of English continue. In Tamil Nadu, this movement took a violent form. The Central Government responded by agreeing to continue the use of English along with Hindi for official purposes. Many critics think that this solution favoured the English speaking elite. Promotion of Hindi continues to be the official policy of the Government of India. Promotion does not mean that the Central Government can impose Hindi on States where people speak a different language. The flexibility shown by Indian political leaders helped our country avoid the kind of situation that Sri Lanka finds itself in.

- i. How many languages are included in the Eight Schedule of the Indian Constitution?
  - a. 15
  - b. 22
  - c. 20
  - d. 21
- ii. Which language is recognised as the official language by the Constitution of India?
  - a. English
  - b. Hindi
  - c. Tamil
  - d. Sanskrit

- iii. According to the constitution, the use of English for official purpose was stop in Which year?
  - a. 1955
  - b. 1965
  - c. 1975
  - d. 1985
- iv. Why Hindi was not given the status of national language?
  - a. Because there were only 40% people speaking Hindi language.
  - b. To protect other language.
  - c. Both of these.
  - d. None of these.

3. Read the case given below and answer the questions that follow:

#### **Groundwater in India**

Organised sector covers those enterprises or places of work where the terms of employment are regular and therefore, people have assured work. They are registered by the government and have to follow its rules and regulations which are given in various laws such as the Factories Act, Minimum Wages Act, Payment of Gratuity Act, Shops and Establishments Act, etc. It is called organised because it has some formal processes and procedures. Some of these people may not be employed by anyone but may work on their own but they too have to register themselves with the government and follow the rules and regulations.

Workers in the organised sector enjoy security of employment. They are expected to work only a fixed number of hours. If they work more, they have to be paid overtime by the employer. They also get several other benefits from the employers. What are these benefits? They get paid leave, payment during holidays, provident fund, gratuity, etc. They are supposed to get medical benefits and, under the laws, the factory manager has to ensure facilities like drinking water and a safe working environment. When they retire, these workers get pensions.

The unorganised sector is characterised by small and scattered units which are largely outside the control of the government. There are rules and regulations but these are not followed. Jobs here are low-paid and often not regular. There is no provision for overtime, paid leave, holidays, leave due to sickness etc. Employment is not secure. People can be asked to leave without any reason. When there is less work, such as during some seasons, some people may be asked to leave. A lot also depends on the whims of the employer. This sector includes a large number of people who are self employed and do small jobs such as selling on the street or doing repair work. Similarly, farmers work on their own and hire labourers as and when they require.

Q.1. Give one example of an activity of an unorganised sector.

- Q.2. What is applicable for a worker, who works in an organised sector?  
Q.3. Why do people prefer to work in an organised sector?

**SECTION - F**

**\* MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION**

**[2]**

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.
- Indian National congress session at this place in 1920.
  - The place where Mahatma Gandhi broke the salt law.



----- All the best -----

**SECTION - A**

**\* Multiple choice questions.**

**[20]**

1. Find out from the following, what economic liberalism stood for.

- i. Abolition of state-imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capital.
- ii. End of autocracy and clerical privileges.
- iii. Freedom for the individual and equality of all.
- iv. Freedom of markets.

(A) (i) and (ii) are correct.

(B) (i) and (iii) are correct.

(C) (ii) and (iv) are correct.

(D) (i) and (iv) are correct.

2. Match the Column I with column II and select the correct answer.

|       | Column I                      |     | Column II                 |
|-------|-------------------------------|-----|---------------------------|
| (i)   | Crown Of Oak leaves           | (a) | Being Freed               |
| (ii)  | Broken Chains                 | (b) | Heroism                   |
| (iii) | Olive branch around the sword | (c) | Symbol of German empire   |
| (iv)  | Breastplate with eagle        | (d) | Willingness to make peace |

(A) i - (a) ii - (b) iii - (c) iv - (d).

(B) i - (b) ii - (c) iii - (d) iv - (a).

(C) i - (b) ii - (a) iii - (d) iv - (c).

(D) i - (d) ii - (a) iii - (b) iv - (c).

3. Name a folk hero of Andhra Pradesh, who had a variety of special powers like astrological predictions and heal people.

(A) Birsa Munda.

(B) Alluri Sitaram Raju.

(C) Dr. Rajendra Prasad.

(D) Mahadev Desai.

4. An industrial society based on mass production cannot be sustained without \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) Export market.

(B) International market.

(C) Mass consumption.

(D) Mass disposal.

5. After the war, Britain borrowed large sums of money from:

(A) China and India.

(B) German banks and German public.

(C) Russian banks and Russian public.

(D) US banks and US public.

6. The forest cover in the country is estimated at 637, 293 sq. km, which is:  
(A) 17.39 percent of the total geographical area.  
(B) 18.39 percent of the geographical area.  
(C) 19.39 percent of the geographical area.  
(D) 20.39 percent of the geographical area.
7. According to the hydrological cycle, how can freshwater be obtained?  
(A) Snow. (B) Rainwater. (C) Groundwater. (D) Drainage.
8. Jowar is the.....most important food crop with respect to area and production.  
(A) First. (B) Second. (C) Third. (D) Fourth.
9. ....percent of the country's trade in terms of value is moved by sea?  
(A) 65 (B) 68 (C) 64 (D) 60
10. In which of the given years was air transport nationalised:  
(A) 1943. (B) 1953. (C) 1963. (D) 1973.
11. Belgium has borders with:  
(A) USA, Germany, Netherlands and France.  
(B) Russia, Germany, Netherlands and Luxembourg.  
(C) Canada, USA, Russia and Luxembourg.  
(D) France, Netherlands, Germany and Luxembourg.
12. When was the beginning of the era of Coalition Governments at the Centre which led to a new culture of power sharing and respect for the autonomy of State Governments?  
(A) 1980s (B) 1990s (C) 1870s (D) 2000 onward
13. Some states were created not on the basis of language but to recognise differences based on:  
(A) Culture. (B) Ethnicity. (C) Geography. (D) All the above.
14. Can the fundamental provisions of the constitution be unilaterally changed by one level of government in federalism?  
(A) Yes. (B) No.  
(C) May be in special provisions. (D) Both (a) & (c).
15. Kerala has a low Infant Mortality Rate because it has:  
(A) Surplus money. (B) Pollution free environment.  
(C) Basic health and educational facilities. (D) None of the above.
16. Literacy Rate measures the proportion of the literate population in the \_\_\_\_\_ age group.

(A) 10 And above.      (B) 21 And above.      (C) 7 And above.      (D) 18 And above.

17. What is the most important attribute while comparing countries:

- (A) Their population.      (B) Their political status.  
(C) Their income.      (D) None of the above.

18. Assume there are four families in a country. The average per capita income of these families is Rs 5000. If the income of three families is Rs 4000, Rs 7000 and Rs 3000 respectively, what is the income of the fourth family?

- (A) Rs 7500.      (B) Rs 3000.      (C) Rs 2000.      (D) Rs 6000.

19. Since the 1990's, it is common to see a large number of workers losing their jobs in the:

- (A) Service sector.      (B) Organised sector.  
(C) Unorganised sector.      (D) None of the above.

20. Why do banks keep a small proportion of the deposits as cash with themselves?

- (A) To extent loan to the poor.  
(B) To extend loan facility.  
(C) To pay salary to their staff.  
(D) To pay the depositors who might come to withdraw money.

**\* In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and chose the correct option: [3]**

21. **DIRECTION:** Mark the option which is most suitable:

- If both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of assertion (A).
- If both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true but reason (R) is not the correct explanation of assertion (A).
- Assertion (A) is true but reason (R) is false.
- Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are false.

**Assertion(A):** Besides Hindi there are 21 other languages recognized as scheduled languages by the constitution. **Reason(R):** Restructuring the centre state relations is one more way in which federalism has been strengthened in practice.

22. **DIRECTION:** Mark the option which is most suitable:

- If both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of assertion (A).
- If both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true but reason (R) is not the correct explanation of assertion (A).
- Assertion (A) is true but reason (R) is false.
- Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are false.

**Assertion(A):** Belgium shifted from a federal form of government to a unitary government. **Reason(R):** Usually, a federation has two levels of government.

23. **DIRECTION:** Mark the option which is most suitable:

- If both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of assertion (A).
- If both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true but reason (R) is not the correct explanation of assertion (A).
- Assertion (A) is true but reason (R) is false.
- Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are false.

**Assertion (A):** In the public sector, the government owns most of the assets and provides all the services.

**Reason (R):** The purpose of the public sector is not first to earn profits but to promote public welfare.

**\* Fill In The Blanks With Correct Alternative.[1 Marks Each]** [3]

24. Name the countries which were considered as Axis powers during the Second World War.

25. India's rivers even the smaller rivers have all turned into \_\_\_\_\_.

26. 'Low rate of interest' is a feature of \_\_\_\_ credit.

**\* Answer The Following Questions In One Sentence.[1 Marks Each]** [3]

27. Why did boycott of British Institutions pose a problem?

28. What does 'Road Density' mean?

29. What gave birth to the feeling of alienation among the Sri Lankan Tamils?

#### SECTION - B

**\* VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS** [10]

- Name the founder of the secret society, 'Young Italy'.
- By which name the 'Civil code of 1804' of France is generally known with?
- Who was made the constitutional monarch by in 1830 in France?
- Mention any **four** measures taken by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan to modernise the Muslim Community.
- In Trinidad, what was referred to as 'Hosay'?

#### SECTION - C

**\* Answer The Following Questions In Short.[3 Marks Each]** [15]

- What does the crown of oak leaves worn by Germania stand for?
- Give examples of potential resources.

3. What is the strategic importance of New Mangalore and Kochi ports?
4. Suggest any one advantage of casteism in politics.
5. Imagine that you are the village head. In that capacity suggest some activities that you think should be taken up under this Act that would also increase the income of people? Discuss.

**SECTION - D**

**\* Answer The Following Questions In Brief.[5 Marks Each] [15]**

1. What were the steps taken by European employers to retain the Africa labours?
2. Why was it felt earlier that undivided political power was better? What changed this notion and why?
3. What is unorganised sector? Describe the working procedure of this sector.

**SECTION - E**

**\* CASE BASED QUESTIONS [12]**

1. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:  
During the 1830s, Giuseppe Mazzini had sought to put together a coherent programme for a unitary Italian Republic. He had also formed a secret society called Young Italy for the dissemination of his goals. The failure of revolutionary uprisings both in 1831 and 1848 meant that the mantle now fell on Sardinia-Piedmont under its ruler King Victor Emmanuel II to unify the Italian states through war. In the eyes of the ruling elites of this region, a unified Italy offered them the possibility of economic development and political dominance. Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate options:
  - i. What was the name of the secret society formed by Giuseppe Mazzini?
    - a. Giuseppe Mazzini formed a secret society called Young Italy.
    - b. Giuseppe Mazzini formed a secret society called Old Italy.
    - c. Giuseppe Mazzini formed a secret society called Traditional Italy.
    - d. Giuseppe Mazzini formed a secret society called Old France.
  - ii. When did Giuseppe Mazzini seek to put together a coherent programme for a unitary Italian Republic?
    - a. During the 1860s, Giuseppe Mazzini had sought to put together a coherent programme for a unitary Italian Republic.
    - b. During the 1730s, Giuseppe Mazzini had sought to put together a coherent programme for a unitary Italian Republic.
    - c. During the 1930s, Giuseppe Mazzini had sought to put together a coherent programme for a unitary Italian Republic.
    - d. During the 1830s, Giuseppe Mazzini had sought to put together a coherent programme for a unitary Italian Republic.

- iii. Who was the ruler of Sardinia-Piedmont?
  - a. King Victor David I was the ruler of Sardinia-Piedmont.
  - b. King Victor Davis II was the ruler of Sardinia-Piedmont.
  - c. King Victor Emmanuel II was the ruler of Sardinia-Piedmont.
  - d. King Victor Emmanuel III was the ruler of Sardinia-Piedmont.
- iv. What did a unified Italy offer the ruling elites of this region?
  - a. A unified Italy offered them the possibility of underdevelopment and political dominance.
  - b. A unified Italy offered them the possibility of economic development and political dominance.
  - c. A unified Italy offered them the possibility of underdevelopment and political failure.
  - d. A unified Italy offered them the possibility of social breakdown and political failure.

2. Read the given extract and answer the following questions.

Belgium is a small country in Europe, smaller in area than the state of Haryana. It has borders with France, the Netherlands, Germany and Luxembourg. It has a population of a little over one crore, about half the population of Haryana. The ETHNIC composition of this small country is very complex. Of the country's total population, 59 per cent lives in the Flemish region and speaks Dutch language. Another 40 per cent people live in the Wallonia region and speak French. Remaining one per cent of the Belgians speak German. In the capital city Brussels, 80 per cent people speak French while 20 per cent are Dutch speaking. Sri Lanka has a diverse population. The major social groups are the Sinhala-speakers (74 per cent) and the Tamil-speakers (18 per cent). Among Tamils, there are two subgroups. Tamil natives of the country are called 'Sri Lankan Tamils' (13 per cent). The rest, whose forefathers came from India as plantation workers during colonial period, are called 'Indian Tamils'. The following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

- i. Who are called Indian Tamils in context of Srilanka?
  - a. Forefathers came from India as plantation workers during colonial period, are called 'Indian Tamils'.
  - b. Indentured labourers of Carribean.
  - c. Red Indians.
  - d. Nordic Aryans.
- ii. Complete the sentence with appropriate word.

In the capital city, 80 per cent people speak French, while 20 per cent are Dutch speaking.

  - a. Brussels.
  - b. Paris.
  - c. London.

- d. Moscow.
- iii. Why is the ethnic composition of the small country Belgium very complex?
  - a. Of the country's total population, 59 per cent lives in the Flemish region and speaks Dutch language.
  - b. Another 40 per cent people live in the Wallonia region and speak French.
  - c. In the capital city Brussels, 80 per cent people speak French while 20 per cent are Dutch speaking.
  - d. All of these.
- iv. The major social groups are the Sinhala-speakers \_\_\_\_\_ and the Tamil-speakers \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. 72,16
  - b. 74,18
  - c. 70, 20
  - d. 73,19

3. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

Some comparative data on Kerala, Haryana and Bihar

| State   | Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2017) | Literacy rate % | Net attendance ratio (per 100 per persons) secondary stage (age 14 and 15 years) 2013-2014 |
|---------|--|-----------------|--|
|         |  | 2011            |  |
| Haryana | 30   | 82              | 61   |
| Kerala  | 10   | 94              | 83   |
| Bihar   | 35   | 62              | 43   |

Kerala, out of 1000 children born, 10 died before completing one year of age but in Haryana the proportion of children dying within one year of birth was 30, which is two times more than that of Kerala. On the other hand, the per capita income of Haryana is more than that of Kerala. Just think of how dear you are to your parents, think of how every one is so happy when a child is born. Now, try to think of parents whose children die before they even celebrate their first birthday. How painful it must be to these parents? Next, note the year to which this data pertains. It is 2017. So we are not talking of old times; it is 70 years after independence when our metro cities are full of high rise buildings and shopping malls. The problem does not end with Infant Mortality Rate. The last column of table 1.4 shows around half of the children aged 14-15 in Bihar are not attending school beyond Class 8. This means that if you went to school in

Bihar nearly half of your elementary class would be missing. Those who could have been in school are not there. If this had happened to you, you would not be able to read what you are reading now. How is it that the average person in Haryana has more income than the average person in Kerala but lags behind in these crucial areas? The reason is money in your pocket cannot buy all the goods and services that you may need to live well. So, income by itself is not a completely adequate indicator of material goods and services that citizens are able to use. For example, normally, your money cannot buy you a pollution-free environment or ensure that you get unadulterated medicines, unless you can afford to shift to a community that already has all these things. Money may also not be able to protect you from infectious diseases, unless the whole of your community takes preventive steps. Even now, in many areas, children, particularly girls, are not able to go to high school because the government/society has not provided adequate facilities. Kerala has a low Infant Mortality Rate because it has adequate provision of basic health and educational facilities. Similarly, in some states, the Public Distribution System (PDS) functions well. Health and nutritional status of people of such states is certainly likely to be better.

- i. Identify the IMR of Haryana in 2017 and the literacy rate of Haryana in 2011 from the following options.
  - a. 30%, 82%
  - b. 94%, 62%
  - c. 40%, 94%
  - d. None of these.
- ii. From the above passage, identify the reason behind the low infant mortality rate of kerala.
  - a. Status of people.
  - b. Adequate provision of basic health and educational facilities.
  - c. The per capita income is more.
  - d. All of these.
- iii. Identify the things that we cannot buy with money.
  - a. Pollution free environment.
  - b. Protect us from infectious diseases.
  - c. Clothes and cars.
  - d. Both A and B.
- iv. The passage given above is related to which of the following options?
  - a. Exhaustion of natural resources.
  - b. Tax.
  - c. Income and public facilities.
  - d. All of these.

----- All the best -----



SECTION - A

\* Multiple choice questions.

[20]

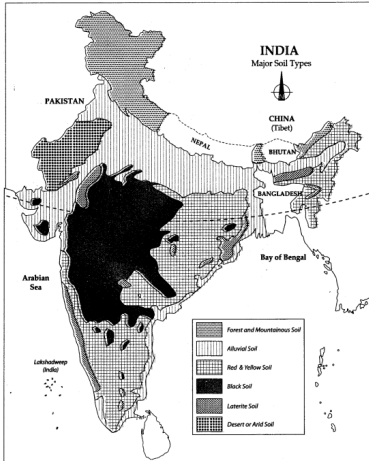
1. The painting "The Dream of worldwide Democratic and Social Republics" was prepared by whom?



- (A) Giuseppe Mazzini. (B) Frederic Sorrieu.  
(C) Henry Patullo. (D) Duke Metternich.
2. ----- was the famous English poet, who organised funds and later went to fight in the Greek War of Independence.  
(A) Lord John Milton. (B) Lord Byron. (C) Lord Wellington. (D) Lord Macaulay.
3. Which one of the following Viceroy announced a vague offer of dominion status for India in October 1929?  
(A) Lord Mountbatten. (B) Lord Dalhousie.  
(C) Lord Irwin. (D) None of these.
4. What was the resolution of the Quit India Movement?  
(A) Resolution demanding the immediate transfer of power to Indians and quit India.  
(B) Demanding freedom for India.  
(C) Demanding voting rights.  
(D) Demanding equal electorates.
5. What was the significance of the spinning wheel in the Flag created by Gandhi?  
(A) Representing Swaraj.  
(B) Represented the Gandhian ideal of self-help.  
(C) Reference to swadeshi.  
(D) To boycott the foreign goods.
6. Europeans came to \_\_\_\_\_ hoping to establish plantations and mines, but they faced the problem of Labour shortage.

(A) Middle East. (B) Africa. (C) South America. (D) Asia.

7. The area covering states like Uttar Pradesh & Bihar is the \_\_\_\_\_ soil type.

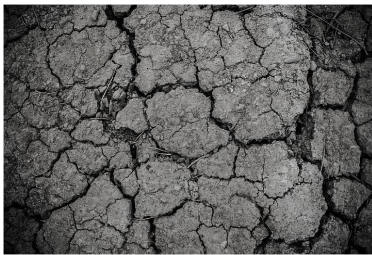


(A) Black soil. (B) Alluvial soil. (C) Forest soil. (D) Laterite soil.

8. \_\_\_\_\_ are the subset of the \_\_\_\_\_, which can be put into use with the help of existing technical 'know-how', but their use has not been started.

(A) Reserves, Developed Resources. (B) Stocks, Reserves.  
(C) Developed Resources, Stock. (D) Reserves, Stock.

9. This soil is found in the plateaus of Maharashtra, this soil is well known for their capacity to hold moisture and made of extremely fine particles.



(A) Laterite soil. (B) Red and yellow soil.  
(C) Black soil. (D) Forest soil.

10. In which of the following states, over-irrigation is not responsible for land degradation?

(A) Punjab. (B) Haryana. (C) Uttar Pradesh. (D) Madhya Pradesh.

11. By the 1980s several political organisations were formed demanding \_\_\_\_\_?

(A) Certain rights. (B) Independent Tamil Eelam (state).  
(C) Sovereign State. (D) Priority in Jobs for Tamils.

12. Which one comes under the State List in India?

(A) Defence (B) Currency (C) Communications (D) Police

13. Which organisation publishes the Human Development Report?

(A) UNO. (B) WHO. (C) UNDP. (D) World Bank.

14. Besides seeking more income, there is something people resent, what is it?  
(A) Getting fewer wages for more work. (B) Discrimination.  
(C) Work No. (D) Poverty.
15. How do ration shops under the Public Distribution System (PDS) help people?  
(A) By maintaining the nutritional status of the people.  
(B) By making food available at lower cost.  
(C) Both (a) and (b).  
(D) None of the above.
16. In terms of GDP the share of tertiary sector in 2013-14 is between \_\_\_\_\_ per cent.  
(A) 20 to 30 (B) 30 to 40  
(C) 50 to 60 (D) 60 to 70
17. If there is a disruption by transporters and lorries refuse to transport vegetables, milk, etc. from rural areas to urban areas, food will become scarce in urban areas, whereas farmers will be unable to sell their products. Which of the following sectors will be affected due to this situation stated above?  
(A) Primary and Secondary (B) Secondary and Tertiary  
(C) Tertiary, Primary and Secondary (D) Tertiary and Primary.
18. The SHGs help borrowers overcome the problem of:  
(A) Lack of funds. (B) Lack of money.  
(C) Lack of collateral. (D) None of the above.
19. Which of the following statements are true?  
(A) As per Indian law, apart from RBI, no other individual or organisation is allowed to issue currency.  
(B) The law legalises the use of rupee as a medium of payment that cannot be refused in settling transactions in India  
(C) No individual in India can legally refuse a payment made in rupees.  
(D) All of the above are true.
20. Who supervises the functioning of formal source of loans?  
(A) Reserve Bank of India. (B) State Bank of India.  
(C) Central Bank of India. (D) Informal money lenders.

**\* In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion [3]  
(A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and chose the correct option:**

21. **DIRECTION:** Mark the option which is most suitable:

- a. If both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of assertion (A).
- b. If both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true but reason (R) is not the correct explanation of assertion (A).
- c. Assertion (A) is true but reason (R) is false.
- d. Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are false.

**Assertion (A):** The most serious source of nationalist tension in Europe after 1871 was the area called the Balkans. **Reason (R):** A large part of the Balkans was under the control of the Ottoman Empire.

22. **DIRECTION:** Mark the option which is most suitable:

- a. If both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of assertion (A).
- b. If both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true but reason (R) is not the correct explanation of assertion (A).
- c. Assertion (A) is true but reason (R) is false.
- d. Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are false.

**Assertion (A):** Kerala has a low Infant Mortality Rate. **Reason (R):** Kerala lacks the provision of basic health and educational facilities.

23. **DIRECTION:** Mark the option which is most suitable:

- a. If both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of assertion (A).
- b. If both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true but reason (R) is not the correct explanation of assertion (A).
- c. Assertion (A) is true but reason (R) is false.
- d. Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are false.

**Assertion (A):** In the public sector, the government owns most of the assets and provides all the services.

**Reason (R):** The purpose of the public sector is not first to earn profits but to promote public welfare.

**\* State Whether The Sentences Are True Or False.[1 Marks Each] [2]**

24. Under NREGA 2005, the government guaranteed 120 days of work to rural household. (True/ False)

25. When more persons are employed in a job rather than optimally required is seasonal unemployment. (True/ False)

**\* Fill In The Blanks With Correct Alternative.[1 Marks Each] [2]**

26. Name the problems which were common in Europe till the nineteenth century.

27. Fill in the blanks.

| Types of Resources | Examples |
|--------------------|----------|
|                    |          |
|                    |          |

|     |                              |
|-----|------------------------------|
|     |                              |
| A-? | Biotic and Abiotic.          |
| B-? | Renewable and non-renewable. |

**\* Answer The Following Questions In One Sentence.[1 Marks Each]**

**[5]**

28. What did the peasants of Kheda demand?
29. Which species are considered Vulnerable?
30. How is silk fibre produced?
31. "Religion can never be separated from politics" by Mahatma Gandhi. Elaborate the Statement.
32. How do women in India lack in literacy rate?

**SECTION - B**

**\* VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS**

**[10]**

1. How were the ideas of French Revolution propagated by the artists of that time?
2. Mention any **four** measures taken by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan to modernise the Muslim Community.
3. Who forced the government of Britain to abolish Corn Laws?
4. Which regions are known for ragi production?
5. Define the term 'economic development'. State the two bases of measuring economic development of a country.

**SECTION - C**

**\* Answer The Following Questions In Short.[3 Marks Each]**

**[9]**

1. What was Gandhiji's concern about resources conservation?
2. Why was the International Earth Summit convened in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in 1992.
3. How can the land be saved from degradation?

**SECTION - D**

**\* Answer The Following Questions In Brief.[5 Marks Each]**

**[15]**

1. Discuss the Salt March to make clear why it was an effective symbol of resistance against colonialism.
2. What arrangements were worked out by the Belgian leaders in order to accommodate regional differences and cultural diversities?
3. Is Flemish language used in Belgium as a separate language? Why?

**SECTION - E**

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

Economists began to think in terms of the national economy. They talked of how the nation could develop and what economic measures could help forge this nation together. Friedrich List, Professor of Economics at the University of Tübingen in Germany, wrote in 1834: 'The aim of the Zollverein is to bind the Germans economically into a nation. It will strengthen the nation materially as much by protecting its interests externally as by stimulating its internal productivity. It ought to awaken and raise national sentiment through a fusion of individual and provincial interests. The German people have realised that a free economic system is the only means to engender national feeling.' Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate options:

- i. State the aim of the Zollverein in Germany.
    - a. To divide German regions.
    - b. To support time consuming calculations.
    - c. To create confusion in trade.
    - d. To bind the Germans economically into a nation.
  - ii. What German people have realised about new economic system?
    - a. German people wanted to conquer more regions.
    - b. German people realised the importance of closed economy.
    - c. German people have realised that a free economic system is the only means to engender national feeling.
    - d. German people realised that a free economic system is obstacle to develop nationalism.
  - iii. How does a country become stronger?
    - a. It will strengthen the nation materially as much by protecting its interests externally as per stimulating its internal productivity.
    - b. By conquest.
    - c. By making alliances.
    - d. Both (b) and (C).
  - iv. Who was Friedrich List?
    - a. French artist.
    - b. Professor of Economics at the University of Tübingen in Germany.
    - c. Philosopher.
    - d. Painter.
2. "Not all social groups were moved by the abstract concept of 'Swaraj'." Support the statement in the light of Civil Disobedience Movement of 1930s.
3. Maharashtra is a state located in western India, with a population of over 110 million people. The state is home to several large cities, including Mumbai, and has a significant agricultural sector. However, the state is facing a severe water

crisis, with its water resources coming under increasing pressure due to climate change, industrialization, and urbanization. The main challenges faced by water resource management in Maharashtra are:

i. Overexploitation of groundwater: Maharashtra is one of the most groundwaterstressed states in India, with the demand for water exceeding the supply. Overexploitation of groundwater for agriculture and urban use has led to a decline in water levels, which has severe implications for the sustainability of water resources.

ii. Pollution of surface water: Industrialization and urbanization have led to the pollution of surface water bodies such as rivers and lakes. The pollution has led to water quality degradation, which poses risks to human health and the environment.

iii. Inefficient irrigation practices: The agricultural sector is the largest user of water in Maharashtra, accounting for around 80% of total water use. However, traditional irrigation practices such as flood irrigation are inefficient and lead to the wastage of water.

**Q.1. Mention any two reasons for the water crisis faced by the state of Maharashtra.**

**Q.2. Despite being the second highest rainfall-receiving state of the country, Maharashtra still faces water crisis. Substantiate this statement in 40 words.**

**Q.3. Propose any one solution to mitigate the water crisis faced by Maharashtra state.**

|                    |
|--------------------|
| <b>SECTION - F</b> |
|--------------------|

**\* MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION**

**[2]**

**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.**

i. Indian National congress session at this place in 1920.

ii. The place where Mahatma Gandhi broke the salt law.



----- All the best -----