

he would borrow money from the village moneylender at an interest rate of five percent per month (60% per annum). For the last few years, Shyamal has been borrowing from an agricultural trader in the village at an interest rate of three percent per month. At the beginning of the cropping season, the trader supplies the farm inputs on credit, which is to be repaid when the crops are ready for harvest. Besides the interest charge on the loan, the trader also makes the farmers promise to sell the crop to him. This way the trader can ensure that the money is repaid promptly. Also, since the crop prices are low after the harvest, the trader is able to make a profit from buying the crop at a low price from the farmers and then selling it later when the price has risen. How does the trader benefit from this arrangement?

- | | |
|--|--|
| a) The trader offers loans to farmers without any interest. | b) The trader provides free farm inputs to the farmers. |
| c) The trader charges a low-interest rate compared to the village moneylender. | d) The trader earns a profit by buying the crop at a low price and selling it later at a higher price. |

9. The division of powers involving higher and lower levels of government is called as: [1]

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
| a) separation of powers | b) vertical division of power |
| c) conflict resolution | d) horizontal division of power |

10. Study the picture and answer the question that follows: [1]



The picture of cover page was designed by:

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| a) Albrecht Durer | b) Van Gogh |
| c) Andreas Rebmann | d) Otto von Bismarck |

11. Evaluate the impact of policy change that took place in India around 1991 by identifying the appropriate statements among the following options: [1]

- i. Indian producers were allowed to compete with producers around the globe.
- ii. Barriers on foreign trade and foreign investment were removed to a large extent.
- iii. Foreign companies were allowed to set up factories and offices in India.
- iv. Businesses were allowed to make decisions freely about what they wished to import or export.

- | | |
|---|--|
| a) Statements i and ii are appropriate. | b) Statements i, ii and iii are appropriate. |
| c) Only statement iv is appropriate. | d) All the statements are appropriate. |

12. Which one of the following types of government promotes equality among citizens? [1]

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| a) Autocracy | b) Democracy |
|--------------|--------------|

- c) Aristocracy
d) Dictatorship
13. Arrange the following freedom movements in decreasing order: [1]
i. Poona Pact between Gandhi and Ambedkar.
ii. Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh was founded.
iii. Bhagat Singh killed a senior British police officer in Lahore.
iv. All congress ministries resigned.
- a) i, iv, iii, ii
b) iv, ii, iii, i
c) ii, iv, iii, i
d) iv, i, iii, ii
14. **Read the information given below and select the correct option** [1]
If in a family all 10 members are working in a shop or small family business when 5 are enough to work efficiently then those extra 5 members are actually unemployed. Which situation is being referred to?
- a) Disguised Unemployment
b) Seasonal Unemployment
c) Structural Unemployment
d) Educated Unemployment
15. **Consider the statements given below and choose the correct answer** [1]
Statement I: Nineteenth-century periodicals serialised important novels, which gave birth to a particular way of writing novels.
Statement II: The dust cover or the book jacket is also a twentieth-century innovation.
- a) Statement (i) is correct and (ii) is incorrect
b) Both (i) & (ii) are correct
c) Statement (i) is incorrect and (ii) is correct
d) Both (i) & (ii) are incorrect
16. In a geography class, the teacher engaged the students in a discussion to identify a specific type of soil. She provided them with four clues. The students had to use these clues to identify the soil type. Based on the clues given, which type of soil is being discussed? [1]
Clues:
i. It is ideal for growing cotton.
ii. The formation of this soil depends on climatic conditions and parent rock material.
iii. It is typical of the Deccan trap (Basalt) region
iv. They cover the plateaus of Maharashtra, Saurashtra, Malwa, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh and extend in the south east direction along the Godavari and the Krishna valleys.
- a) Laterite soil
b) Alluvial soil
c) Black soil
d) Red soil
17. Which of the following statements reflects a lack of internal democracy within a political party? [1]
Statement i: Parties do not keep membership registers, do not hold organisational meetings.
Statement ii: They fail to conduct internal elections regularly.
Statement iii: Top party leaders assume greater powers and make all the major decisions in the name of the party.
Statement iv: The opinions of those who disagree with the leadership are considered and given due importance.
- a) Statement i and ii are right.
b) Statement iii is right.
c) Only statement iv is right.
d) Statement i, ii and iii are right.

25. It is difficult for us to imagine a world without printed matter. Justify the statement giving any three suitable arguments. [3]

26. Distinguish between large scale and small scale industries. Give two examples each. [3]

OR

Examine the impact of liberalisation on the automobile industry of India.

27. How is the tertiary sector different from other sectors? Give examples. [3]

28. Highlight any three steps taken by India towards making it a federation. [3]

29. Explain the ways by which more employment can be created in a country like India. [3]

Section D

30. Energy saved is energy produced. Assess the statement. [5]

OR

Differentiate between metallic and non-metallic minerals with examples.

31. The mission and the destiny of the French nation was to liberate the peoples of Europe. Support the statement in context of impact of French revolution. [5]

OR

What is meant by Balkan? Why did it turn into a perennial source of tension and proved the battlefield of the First World War?

32. Political parties need to face certain challenges in order to remain effective instruments of democracy. Explain the statement with examples. [5]

OR

Describe the distinctive role of political parties in a democracy

33. "Most of the poor households are still dependent on informal sources of credit." Explain the statement. [5]

OR

How are deposits with the bank beneficial for individual as well as for the nation? Explain with examples.

Section E

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

In June 1920, Jawaharlal Nehru began going around the villages in Awadh, talking to the villagers, and trying to understand their grievances. The Oudh Kisan Sabha was set up headed by Jawaharlal Nehru, Baba Ramchandra, and a few others. Within a month, over 300 branches had been set up in the villages around the region. So when the Non-Cooperation Movement began the following year, the effort of the Congress was to integrate the Awadh peasant struggle into the wider struggle. The peasant movement, however, developed in forms that the Congress leadership was unhappy with. As the movement spread in 1921, the houses of talukdars and merchants were attacked, bazaars were looted, and grain hoards were taken over. The name of the Mahatma was being invoked to sanction all action and aspirations.

i. What were the rumours spread by the local leaders among the peasants? (1)

ii. When and why was the Oudh Kisan Sabha was set up? (1)

iii. What made the Congress leadership unhappy with the peasant movement? (2)

35. **Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow:** [4]

A dam is a barrier across flowing water that obstructs, directs or retards the flow, often creating a reservoir, lake or impoundment. "Dam" refers to the reservoir rather than the structure. Most dams have a section called a spillway or weir over which or through which it is intended that water will flow either intermittently or continuously. Dams are classified according to structure, intended purpose or height. Based on structure and the

materials used, dams are classified as timber dams, embankment dams or masonry dams, with several subtypes. According to the height, dams can be categorised as large dams and major dams or alternatively as low dams, medium height dams and high dams.

- i. What does the word 'Dam' actually refer to? (1)
- ii. Mention any one benefit of a Multi-purpose River Valley Project. (1)
- iii. How have multi-purpose river valley projects a cause of social movements? Explain. (2)

36. **Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow:**

[4]

Recent evidence suggests that the groundwater is under serious threat of overuse in many parts of the country. About 300 districts have reported a water level decline of over 4 metres during the past 20 years. Nearly one-third of the country is overusing their groundwater reserves. In another 25 years, 60 percent of the country would be doing the same if the present way of using this resource continues. Groundwater overuse is particularly found in the agriculturally prosperous regions of Punjab and Western U.P., hard rock plateau areas of central and south India, some coastal areas and the rapidly growing urban settlements.

Countries like India depend on importing oil from abroad because they do not have enough stocks of their own. If prices of oil increase this becomes a burden for everyone. There are countries like the USA which have low reserves and hence want to secure oil through military or economic power. The question of sustainability of development raises many fundamentally new issues about the nature and process of development.

- i. Explain the significance of the prices of oil in the world market. (1)
- ii. Groundwater is an example of renewable resources then how can it be overused? (1)
- iii. The question of the sustainability of development raises many fundamentally new issues about the nature and process of development. Why is the issue of sustainability important for development? (2)

Section F

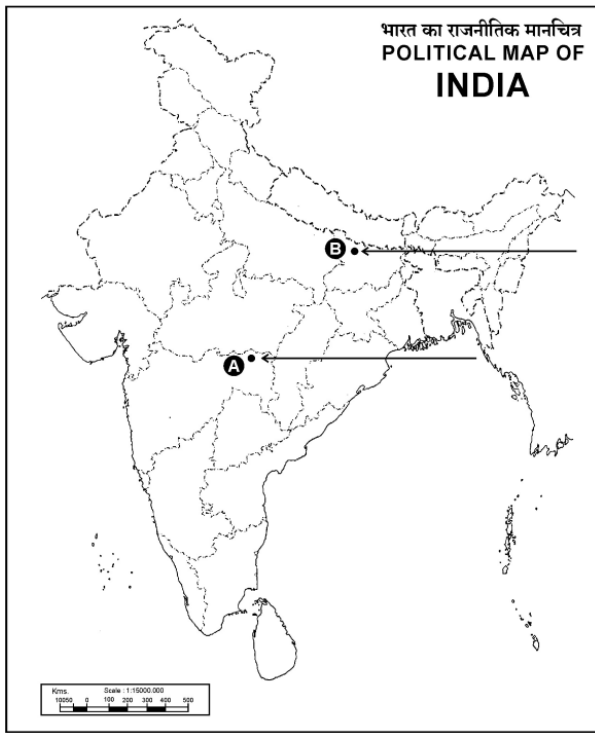
37. a. Two places A and B are marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.

[5]

- A. The place where Indian National Congress Session was held.
- B. The place where Indigo Planters organized Satyagraha.

b. On the same outline Map of India, locate and label any four of the following with appropriate symbols:

- i. Haldia - Major seaport
- ii. Mohali - Software technology park
- iii. Vijayanagar - Iron and Steel Industrial Centre
- iv. Naraura - Nuclear Power Plant
- v. Tehri - Dam
- vi. Thiruvananthapuram - International Airport



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