

General Instructions :

- (1) Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 32 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- (2) Section A – Question no. 1 to 16 are Objective Type Questions of 1 mark each.
- (3) 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.
- (4) Section C – Question no. 23 to 26 are source-based questions, carrying 4 marks each.
- (5) 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.
- (6) 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).
- (7) There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in a few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions has to be attempted.
- (8) In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

Section – A

1 × 16 = 16

- 1 What is Coriolis Force ?
- 2 What is natural vegetation?

1

1

P. T. O.

- 3 Wildlife Protection Act was implemented in India in the year : 1
 (a) 1970 (b) 1972 (c) 1974 (d) 1976
- 4 is the wettest place on Earth. 1
- 5 latitude divides India into two parts. 1
- 6 Which body acts as the guardian of the fundamental rights ? 1
 (a) District Courts (b) Election Commission
 (c) Legislature (d) Supreme Court
- 7 Define the term 'democracy'. 1
- 8 What is the government formed by an alliance of two or more political parties called? 1
 (a) Cooperation government (b) Consensus government
 (c) Coalition government (d) None of the above
- 9 Name the National Anthem of France. 1
- Or**
- What is the Wall Street Exchange?
- 10 In 19th century Europe, conservatives : 1
 (a) Favoured radical restructure of the society.
 (b) Advocated the toleration of all religions.
 (c) Opposed uncontrolled dynastic rulers.
 (d) Accepted the idea of gradual change in society.
- 11 What do you mean by Tithe and Taille ? 1
- Or**
- What is the German parliament known as ?
- 12 Tertiary sector is also called? 1
 (a) Primary sector (b) Service Sector
 (c) Manufacturing sector (d) All of the above

- 13 In which state was the literacy rate highest as per 2001 study ? 1
 (a) Kerala (b) Madhya Pradesh
 (c) Bihar (d) All of these

14 Define multiple cropping. 1

15 Which two states of India continue to be the poorest states? 1

- (a) Orissa, Bihar
 (b) Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand
 (c) Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh
 (d) Uttar Pradesh, Bihar

16 Why is 'people' called a 'human resource' ? 1

Section – B

3×6 = 18

17 Mention unfair means used by PRI to win elections in Mexico. 3

18 What is the importance of Standard Meridian of India ? 3

Or

Why are the 'Northern Plains' thickly populated?

19 Explain the ideology of Karl Marx. 3

20 What kind of education was given in Nazi schools? 3

Or

Explain the Nazi cult of motherhood.

21 What are the de-merits of the 'Green Revolution' ? 3

22 What is the role of education in human capital formation? 3

Section – C

4×4 = 16

23 Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follows : 4

In these circumstances, there is a clear need for targeted anti-poverty programmes. Although there are so many schemes which are formulated to affect poverty directly or indirectly some of them are worth mentioning.

P. T. O.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), 2005 aims to provide 100 days of wage employment to every household to ensure livelihood security in rural areas. It is also aimed at sustainable development to address the cause of draught, deforestation and soil erosion. One-third of the proposed jobs have been reserved for women. The scheme provided employment to 220 crores person days of employment to 4.78 crore households. The share of SC, ST, Women person days in the scheme are 23 per cent 7 per cent and 53 per cent respectively. The average wage has increased from 65 in 2006-07 to 132 in 2013-14.

(i) When was Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act formed ?

(a) 2001

(b) 1992

(c) 2005

(d) 2015

(ii) Which among the following is not an aim of MGNREGA act ?

(a) Provide 100 days of employment.

(b) Job security in rural urban areas.

(c) Reserve one-third jobs for SC.

(d) Both (b) and (c)

(iii) MGNREGA is an example of running in India :

(a) targeted anti-poverty programme

(b) social security programme

(c) educational programme

(d) None of the above

(iv) MGNREGA is operational in which of the following areas ?

(a) villages near the forest areas

(b) Tribal areas

(c) Rural areas

(d) Rural and urban areas

24 Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follows : 4

The final stage of an election is the day when the voters cast or 'poll' their vote. That day is usually called the election day. Every person whose name is on the voters' list can go to a nearby 'polling booth', situated usually in a local school or a government office. Once the voter goes inside the booth, the election officials identify her, put a mark on her finger and allow her to cast her vote. An agent of each candidate is allowed to sit inside the polling booth and ensure that the voting takes place in a fair way. Earlier the voters used to indicate who they wanted to vote for by putting a stamp on the ballot paper. A ballot paper is a sheet of paper on which the names of the contesting candidates along with party name and symbols are listed, Now-a-days electronic voting machines (EVM) are used to record votes. The machine shows the names of the candidates and the party symbols. Independent candidates too have their own symbols, allotted by election officials. All the voter has to do is to press the button against the name of the candidate she wants to give her vote. Once the polling is over, all the EVMs are sealed and taken to a secure place.

A few days later, on a fixed date, all the EVMs from a constituency are opened and the votes secured by each candidate are counted. The agents of all candidates are present there to ensure that the counting is done properly. The candidate who secures the highest number of votes from a constituency is declared elected. In a general election, usually the counting of votes in all the constituencies takes place at the same time, on the same day. Television channels, radio and newspapers report this event.

P. T. O.

Within a few hours of counting, all the results are declared and it becomes clear as to who will form the next government.

- (i) Where do voters generally go to poll their votes?
- (a) Local government office (b) Local school
(c) Local police station (d) Either (a) or (b)
- (ii) Why is an agent of each candidate allowed to sit inside the polling booth?
- (a) To ensure that the voting takes place in a fair way.
(b) To verify the voter
(c) To influence the voter to cast vote in favour of his/her candidate
(d) All of the above
- (iii) What is a ballot paper ?
- (a) A sheet of paper used for election
(b) A paper on which the name of the contesting candidate along with party name and symbols are listed.
(c) A paper on which voter puts a stamp and casts the vote
(d) All of the above
- (iv) The counting of vote for general election usually takes place :
- (a) a few days later at a fixed date.
(b) the morning of the next day.
(c) at the same time and on the same day.
(d) at police headquarters.

25 Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follows : 4

The crisis in the economy, polity and society formed the background to Hitler's rise to power. Born in 1889 in Austria, Hitler spent his youth in poverty. When the First World War broke out, he enrolled for the army, acted as a messenger in the front, became a corporal, and

earned medals for bravery. The German defeat horrified him and the Versailles Treaty made him furious. In 1919, he joined a small group called the German Worker's Party. He subsequently took over the organisation and renamed it the National Socialist German Workers' Party. This party came to be known as the Nazi Party. In 1923, Hitler planned to seize control of Bavaria, march to Berlin and capture power. He failed, was arrested, tried for treason, and later released. The Nazis could not effectively mobilise popular support till the early 1930s. It was during the Great Depression that Nazism became a mass movement. As we have seen, after 1929, banks collapsed and business shut down, workers lost their jobs and the middle classes were threatened with destitution. In such a situation Nazi propaganda stirred hopes of a better future. In 1928, the Nazi Party got no more than 2.6 per cent votes in the Reichstag—the German parliament. By 1932, it had become the largest party with 37 per cent votes.

- (i) Name the factors which helped to form the background to Hitler's rise to power :
- (a) The crisis in economy
 - (b) The political turmoil
 - (c) The society was filled with fear of poverty
 - (d) All of the above
- (ii) How did Hitler react after the First World War ?
- (a) He was horrified by the German defeat in World War I.
 - (b) He could not accept the humiliating terms of the Versailles Treaty.
 - (c) He joined the German Workers' Party.
 - (d) All of the above

(iii) When did Nazism appear as a mass movement ?

- (a) In the 1920s (b) After the First World War
(c) Durign the Great Depression (d) None of the above

(iv) Identify the situation when Nazi propaganda became popular :

- (a) Banks collapsed and businesses were shut down
(b) Workers lose their jobs.
(c) Middle classes were threatened with poverty.
(d) All of the above

26 Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follows : 4

The Monsoon, unlike the trades, are not steady winds but are pulsating in nature, affected by different atmospheric conditions encountered by it, on its way over the warm tropical seas. The duration of the monsoon is between 100-120 days from early June to mid-September. Around the time of its arrival, the normal rainfall increases suddenly and continues constantly for several days. This is known as the 'burst' of the monsoon, and can be distinguished from the pre-monsoon showers. The monsoon arrives at the southern tip of the Indian peninsula generally by the first week of June. Subsequently, it proceeds into two – the Arabian Sea branch and the Bay of Bengal branch. The Arabian Sea branch reaches Mumbai about ten days later on approximately the 10th of June. This is a fairly rapid advance. The Bay of Bengal branch also advances rapidly and arrives in Assam in the first week of June. The lofty mountains cause the monsoon winds to deflect towards the west over the Ganga plains. By mid-June the Arabian Sea branch of the monsoon arrives over Saurashtra-Kuchchh and the central part of the country. The Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal branches of the monsoon merge over the north-western part of the Ganga plains.

Delhi generally receives the monsoon showers from the Bay of Bengal branch by the end of June (tentative date is 29th of June). By the first week of July, western Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana and eastern Rajasthan experience the monsoon. By mid-July, the monsoon reaches Himachal Pradesh and the rest of the country. Withdrawal or the retreat of the monsoon is a more gradual process. The withdrawal of the monsoon begins in north-western states of India by early September. By mid-October, it withdraws completely from the northern half of the peninsula. The withdrawal from the southern half of the peninsula is fairly rapid. By early December, the monsoon has withdrawn from the rest of the country. The islands receive the very first monsoon showers, progressively from south to north, from the last week of April to the first week of May. The withdrawal takes place progressively from north to south from the first week of December to the first week of January. By this time the rest of the country is already under the influence of the winter monsoon.

- (i) The duration of the monsoon is between to :
- (a) June, mid-September
 - (b) May, July
 - (c) April, July
 - (d) July, October
- (ii) Which of the following is a characteristic of the 'burst of the monsoon'?
- (a) Sudden blow of hot winds
 - (b) Sudden rise in the mean daily rainfall
 - (c) Sudden blow of cold winds
 - (d) Both (a) and (b)

(iii) Based on the above paragraph, which one of the following statements is correct ?

- (a) Monsoon withdrawal from the Indian peninsula is complete by the end of January.
- (b) The Bay of Bengal branch is responsible for monsoon showers in Mumbai by the second week of June.
- (c) The Ganga plains receive rainfall from the Bay of Bengal branch as a consequence of its deflection by the Himalayas.
- (d) The Arabian sea and Bay of Bengal branches merge over Brahmaputra plains.

(iv) Which of the following experience the monsoon by the first week of July ?

- (a) Western Uttar Pradesh
- (b) Punjab
- (c) Haryana
- (d) All of the above

Section - D

5 × 5 = 25

27 What are the main features of the hot weather season ? 5

Or

What are the main features of the cold weather season ?

28 What are the powers of the Prime Minister? 5

Or

What are the powers of the President?

29 Describe any five values of the Indian constitution included in the Preamble. 5

30 What led to the 'Subsistence Crisis' in France? 5

31 What are the causes of poverty in India ? 5

Or

Explain the factors of production.

Section - E

2+3=5

32 (a) On the political map of the world, locate the following : 2

(i) Germany-Axis Power

(ii) France - Allied Power

(b) On the political map of India, locate the following (any three) : 3

(i) Kaziranga - National Park

(ii) Dachigam-Wild-life Sanctuary

(iii) Eastern Ghats

(iv) Sambhar Lake

(v) Any one area receiving more than 200 cm rainfall.