

**BIDWAN CLASSES
BERHAMPUR
S.ST SET - 1**

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 80

General Instructions :

- (i) Question paper comprises five sections A, B, C, D and E. There are 32 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
 - (ii) Section–A - Question no. 1 to 16 are Objective Type Questions of 1 mark each.
 - (iii) 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.
 - (iv) Section–C - Question no. 23 to 26 are source based questions, carrying 4 marks each.
 - (v) 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.
 - (vi) 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).
 - (vii) There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choices has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.
 - (viii) In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.
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SECTION-A

- Q1. Who captured the power of Europe after Napoleon’s defeat? [1]
(a) Conservatives (b) Communists
(c) Fascists (d) None of these
- Q2. Who announced a vague offer of “Dominion Status” for India in 1929? [1]
(a) Lord Curzon (b) Viceroy Irwin
(c) Lord W. Bentinck (d) Lord Mountbatten
- Q3. Who formed the secret society called ‘Young Italy’? [1]
(a) Metternich (b) Giuseppe Mazzini
(c) Johann Gottfried Herder (d) Otto von Bismarck
- Q4. Laterite has been derived from the Latin word ‘later’ which means [1]
OR
..... is a tropical as well as a sub-tropical crop.
- Q5. Which of the following is the most important occupation of the people of India? [1]
(a) Food gathering (b) Manufacturing
(c) Agriculture (d) Services
- Q6. It is difficult to lay railway lines in hilly and mountainous regions of India because of [1]

Q7. The processing of raw materials into more valuable products falls under the category of. [1]
(a) Secondary activities (b) Tertiary activities
(c) Primary activities (d) None of these

Q8. Arrange the following in the correct sequence (land degradation by %): [1]
(i) Forest degraded area
(ii) Water eroded area
(iii) Wind eroded area
(iv) Saline and alkaline deposits
(a) (i), (iii), (iv), (ii) (b) (ii), (i), (iii), (iv)
(c) (i), (ii), (iv), (iii) (d) (ii), (iii), (iv), (i)

Q9. Which of the following sectors is the largest employer in India? [1]
(a) IT sector (b) Secondary sector
(c) Tertiary sector (d) Primary sector

Q10. When was States Reorganisation Commission formed? [1]

OR

Name a country which follows 'coming together' style of federalism.

Q11. Define the term infant mortality rate. [1]

OR

What is net attendance ratio?

Q12. Which of the following do we get when we divide the national income of a country by its total population? [1]
(a) Human Development Index (b) Gross Development Product
(c) Per Capita Income (d) None of the above

Q13. **Read the information given below and select the correct option:**

The production of goods and services in all the three sectors is done on a large scale. The three sectors involve a very large number of people working under them. To assess the level of development in an economy, it is important to compare and contrast the production and level of employment of these sectors. Not all sectors contribute equally. One sector generally plays a dominant role. The contribution of each sector can be assessed on the basis of GDP and changes in the sectors over the years.

Primary sector has become important for this reason: [1]

- (a) This sector contributes about 25% to the GDP of India.
- (b) It ensures security of employment.
- (c) Only final goods and services are to be considered while calculating GDP.
- (d) It provides cheap loans to the self-employed people.

OR

..... sector comprises of activities that are undertaken by directly using natural resources.

- (a) Primary (b) Secondary
- (c) Tertiary (d) None of these

Q14. Which state among the following has the lowest literacy rate? [1]
(a) Punjab (b) Bihar
(c) Kerala (d) Tamil Nadu

- Q15. The past two decades of globalisation have seen rapid movements in: [1]
(a) goods, services and people between the countries
(b) goods, services and investments between the countries
(c) goods, investments and people between the countries
(d) only goods and services between countries

- Q16. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and select the correct option: [1]

Assertion : Average income is a better measure of index of development as compared to total income.

Reason : It is because countries have different populations.

- (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 true but R is false.
(d) A is false but R is true.

SECTION-B

- Q17. Explain any three reasons for the lukewarm response of some Muslim organisations to the Civil Disobedience Movement. [3]

- Q18. What values are found in a nation according to Renan? [3]

OR

Explain any three features of the class of landed aristocracy of Europe.

- Q19. What are the Golden Quadrilateral Super Highways? Mention any two objectives of this project. Which terminal cities join the North-South and East-West Corridors? [3]

- Q20. Differentiate between the ideologies of Indian National Congress and Bharatiya Janata Party. [3]

OR

Mention the step taken by the Supreme Court of India in order to reduce the influence of money and criminals in politics.

- Q21. 'Barriers on foreign trade and foreign investment were removed to a large extent in India since 1991'. Justify the statement. [3]

- Q22. How do we feel the impact of globalisation on our daily life? Explain with examples. [3]

SECTION-C

- Q23. **Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows:** [1×4]

The revolutionaries were instrumental in spreading nationalism. The revolutionaries opposed monarchical forms and fought for liberty and freedom. They also saw the creation of nation-states as a necessary part of this struggle for freedom. They founded many secret societies. One such notable revolutionary was an Italian, Giuseppe Mazzini. Mazzini joined a society of Carbonari and fought for the unification of Italy. Later he founded Young Italy in Marseilles and Young Europe in Berne.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

- 23.1** What was the necessary part of struggle for freedom by the revolutionaries? [1]
(a) Feeling of nationalism and federalism.
(b) Creation of nation states
(c) Abolition of state-imposed restrictions
(d) Both (a) and (b)
- 23.2** An Italian, Giuseppe Mazzini mainly fought for: [1]
(a) unification of Germany (b) liberty and freedom
(c) unification of Italy (d) abolition of social injustice
- 23.3** What was opposed by the revolutionaries? [1]
(a) Spreading of nationalism (b) Monarchical forms
(c) Social order (d) Autocratic rule
- 23.4** Italy had a long history of: [1]
(a) economic development (b) political dominance
(c) political fragmentation (d) monarchical political system

Q24. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows: [1×4]

Planning is the widely accepted strategy for judicious use of resources. It has importance in a country like India, which has enormous diversity in the availability of resources. There are regions which are rich in certain types of resources but are deficient in some other resources. There are some regions which can be considered self sufficient in terms of the availability of resources and there are some regions which have acute shortage of some vital resources. For example, the states of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh are rich in minerals and coal deposits. Arunachal Pradesh has abundance of water resources but lacks in infrastructural development. The state of Rajasthan is very well endowed with solar and wind energy but lacks in water resources. The cold desert of Ladakh is relatively isolated from the rest of the country. It has very rich cultural heritage but it is deficient in water, infrastructure and some vital minerals. This calls for balanced resource planning at the national, state, regional and local levels.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

- 24.1** Which of the following statements correctly describes about resource planning? [1]
(a) Identification and quantification of available resources
(b) Development of available resources.
(c) Uneven distribution of resources
(d) Both (a) and (b)
- 24.2** Resource planning is important in a country like India due to: [1]
(a) enormous diversity in availability of resources
(b) deficiency in certain types of resources
(c) abundance of water resources
(d) rich cultural heritage
- 24.3** The state(s) which is/are rich in minerals and coal deposits is/are: [1]
(a) Jharkhand
(b) Chattisgarh
(c) Madhya Pradesh
(d) All of the above

24.4 The states like Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh are rich in coal and minerals but have less development in resources as: [1]

- (a) they are economically less developed.
- (b) they have rich cultural heritage
- (c) they lack water resources
- (d) they lack technological and institutional support

Q25. **Read the following extract and answer the questions that follows:** [1×4]

Restructuring the Centre-State relations is one more way in which federalism has been strengthened in practice. How the constitutional arrangements for sharing power work in reality depends to a large extent on how the ruling parties and leaders follow these arrangements. For a long time, the same party ruled both at the Centre and in most of the States. This meant that the State governments did not exercise their rights as autonomous federal units. As and when the ruling party at the State level was different, the parties that ruled at the Centre tried to undermine the power of the States. In those days, the Central Government would often misuse the Constitution to dismiss the State governments that were controlled by rival parties. This undermined the spirit of federalism.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

25.1 The Centre-state relations undermined the spirit of federalism in the following way: [1]

- (a) The formation of states led to the disintegration of the country.
- (b) The formation of linguistic states made the country united.
- (c) The state governments could not exercise their rights as autonomous federal units due to same ruling party at both centre and states.
- (d) State government misused the constitution to dismiss the rival parties.

25.2 Constitutional arrangements for sharing power work depends on: [1]

- (a) same party rule at both centre and states
- (b) how ruling parties follow them
- (c) strength of federalism
- (d) rights of state as autonomous federal units.

25.3 The basic objective of a federal system is to: [1]

- (a) accomodate regional diversity
- (b) share powers among different communities
- (c) ensure financial autonomy
- (d) both (a) and (b)

25.4 The parties that ruled at the centre undermined the power of states because: [1]

- (a) there was no power sharing
- (b) there was no right to state governments
- (c) ruling party at the state level was different
- (d) state governments were ruled and controlled by rival parties.

Q26. **Read the source given below and answer the following questions:** [1×4]

Every loan agreement specifies an interest rate which the borrower must pay to the lender along with the repayment of the principal. In addition, lenders may demand collateral (security) against loans. Collateral is an asset that the borrower owns (such as land building, vehicle, livestock, deposit with the banks) and uses this as a guarantee to a lender until the loan is repaid. If the borrower fails to repay the loan, the lender has the right to sell the asset or collateral to obtain payment. Property such as land titles, deposits with banks, livestock are some common examples of collateral used for borrowing.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

- 26.1** Which of the following statements correctly describes an agreement? [1]
(a) Sort of contract to be agreed upon by both the lender and the borrower.
(b) Only an interest rate is to be paid by the borrower to the lender.
(c) Higher interest rate has to be paid by the borrower.
(d) Only amount and rate of interest are written down on it.
- 26.2** Identify the statement described by collateral: [1]
(a) An asset possessed by a lender
(b) Sort of guarantee in the form of an asset.
(c) A guarantee to a lender for the asset.
(d) Selling of asset to the borrower.
- 26.3** The most common example of collateral used for borrowing is: [1]
(a) deposits with banks (b) loan on land
(c) principal amount (d) interest rate on property
- 26.4** What is the condition associated with collateral? [1]
(a) If the borrower fails to repay the loan amount, the lender has the right to sell the collateral security to obtain payment.
(b) The lender holds the authority to sell the asset of the borrower.
(c) The borrower use the collateral until the repayment is done.
(d) An interest rate has to be paid by the borrower to the lender along with repayment of principal.

SECTION-D

- Q27. Why did Gandhiji supported the Khilafat Movement? [5]

OR

Explain any five factors which were responsible in arousing the spirit of nationalism in India.

- Q28. The jute textile industry is mainly concentrated in Hugli Basin. Mention any five reasons for the same. [5]

OR

State any five characteristics of India's international trade.

- Q29. What is majoritarianism? How has it increased the feelings of alienation among Sri Lankan Tamils? Explain with examples. [5]

- Q30. 'Democracy stands much superior to any other form of government in promoting dignity and freedom of the individual.' Justify this statement. [5]

- Q31. 'Economic activities though grouped into three categories are highly interdependent'. Discuss. Do you agree with the view that primary, secondary and tertiary sectors are dependent on each other? [5]

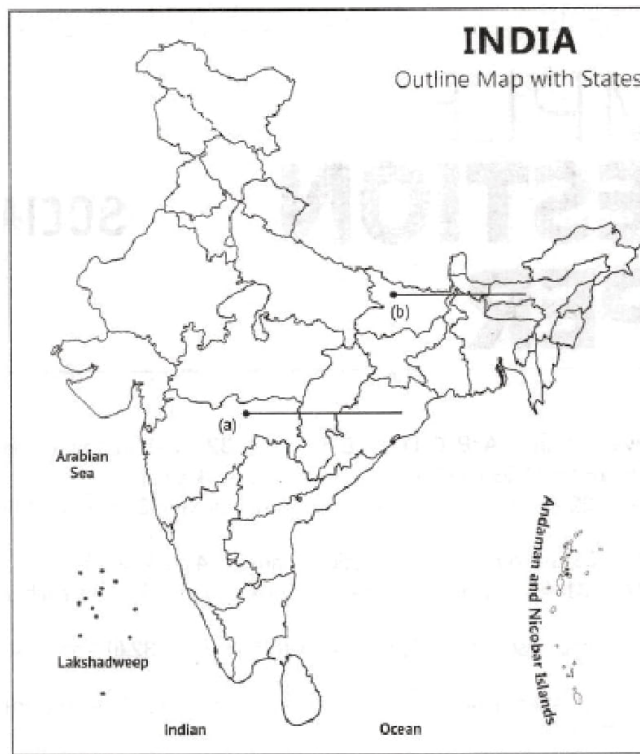
OR

What is WTO? Mention its major aims and its limitations.

SECTION-E
MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION

- Q32. (1) 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.
- (a) The place where Indian National Congress Session (Dec. 1920) was held.
 - (b) Movement of Indigo Planters.
- (2) On the same outline map of India, locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbols.
- (a) Kolkata - An International airport
 - (b) Bokaro - An iron and steel plant
 - (c) Thiruvananthapuram - A software technology park
 - (d) Ramagundam - A thermal power plant
 - (e) Uttar Pradesh - A major sugarcane producing state

[5]



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**BIDWAN CLASSES
BERHAMPUR
S.ST SET - 2**

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 80

General Instructions :

- (i) Question paper comprises five sections A, B, C, D and E. There are 32 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
 - (ii) Section–A - Question no. 1 to 16 are Objective Type Questions of 1 mark each.
 - (iii) 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.
 - (iv) Section–C - Question no. 23 to 26 are source based questions, carrying 4 marks each.
 - (v) 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.
 - (vi) 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).
 - (vii) There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choices has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.
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SECTION-A

- Q1. When was France declared as a republic? [1]
- (a) On 21st September, 1792 (b) On 18th September, 1848
(c) On 20th September, 1792 (d) On 25th October, 1821
- Q2. Identify the correct statement with regard to ‘The Civil Code of 1804’ from the following options: [1]
- (a) A new constitution with citizens enjoying equal rights was adopted.
(b) A centralised administrative system was formulated.
(c) All the privileges based on birth were abolished.
(d) It emphasised the concept of government by consent.
- Q3. Arrange the following in the sequence in which the events occurred: [1]
- (i) Chauri-Chaura
(ii) Khilafat Movement
(iii) Second Round Table Conference
(iv) Civil Disobedience Movement
- (a) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) (b) (iii), (ii), (i), (iv)
(c) (ii), (i), (iv), (iii) (d) (iv), (ii), (iii), (i)
- Q4. regions of India have well-developed terrace farming. [1]

OR

..... is made up of lava.

- Q5. What is the sequence of manufacturing steel? [1]
- (i) Pig iron
(ii) Shaping metal
(iii) Blast furnace
(iv) Steel manufacturing
- (a) (i), (iii), (ii), (iv) (b) (iv), (ii), (iii), (i)
(c) (iii), (i), (iv), (ii) (d) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)

- Q6. Complete the following table using correct information with regards to cultivation of Jowar: [1]

Jowar	Annual rain fall required	Cropping season	Temperature required for its growth (in 0°C)
	(A)-?	Both seasons	(B) - ?

- Q7. Identify the soil with the help of the following features: [1]
- Ideal for growing cotton.
 - Capacity to hold moisture.
 - Poor in phosphoric content.

- Q8. Sahara Airlines and B.S.E.S are examples of: [1]
- (a) Public sector (b) Private sector
(c) Joint sector (d) None of the above

- Q9. Which major social group constituted the largest share in population of Sri Lanka? [1]
- (a) Sinhallas (b) Sri lankan Tamils
(c) Muslims (d) Indian Tamils

- Q10. Which country has Two Party System? [1]

OR

What is meant by transparency?

- Q11. Which minority community is relatively rich and powerful in Belgium? [1]

OR

Which country has adopted Buddhism as its official religion?

- Q12. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given in the list: [1]

List I		List II	
1.	Union of India	A	Prime Minister
2.	State	B	Sarpanch
3.	Municipal Corporation	C	Governor
4.	Gram Panchayat	D	Mayor

- (a) D, A, B, C
(b) B, C, D, A
(c) A, C, D, B
(d) C, D, A, B

Q13. **Read the information given below and select the correct option:**

The developed countries have gone through historic changes in the economic sector as the economic activities had gradually shifted from Primary to Secondary to Tertiary sector. Now service sector has become the most important sector. The shifting of economic activities does not mean complete elimination of previous sectors, but the importance and dominance of next sector is increased.

History of developed countries indicates that:

[1]

- (a) there is production of goods and services in the three sectors.
- (b) there has been a major shift from secondary to tertiary sector.
- (c) most of the employed people in developed countries are employed in tertiary sector.
- (d) primary sector has become the most important sector of the economy.

OR

The shifting of economic activities mean that:

- (a) previous sectors have been completely eliminated.
- (b) importance of next sector is increased.
- (c) production in three sectors has increased substantially.
- (d) primary sector has increased quantitatively.

Q14. Development of a country can generally be determined by its:

[1]

- (a) per capita income
- (b) health status of its people
- (c) average literacy level
- (d) None of the above

Q15. Which one of the following statement defines "Literacy Rate"?

[1]

- (a) Total literate population divided by total population.
- (b) Total literate population divided by total illiterate population.
- (c) Proportion of literate population in the 18 and above age group.
- (d) It measures the proportion of literate population in the 7 years and above age group.

Q16. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option:

[1]

Assertion : Fair globalisation would create opportunities for all and also ensure that the benefits of globalisation are shared better.

Reason : The government can help to achieve the objective of fair globalisation.

- (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 true but R is false.
- (d) A is false but R is true.

SECTION-B

Q17. Why did Non-cooperation Movement gradually slow down in cities? Explain three reasons. [3]

Q18. How was the concept of 'Nationalism' introduced by the French Revolution? [3]

OR

Explain the effect of 'Worldwide economic depression' in India towards late 1920s.

Q19. Explain any three factors for the localisation of an industry in a particular area. [3]

Q20. "Parties play a decisive role in making law for a country". Explain. [3]

OR

What are recognised political parties? Give two examples.

Q21. 'Globalisation has been advantageous to consumers as well as to producers'. Support the statement with suitable examples. [3]

Q22. 'Credit has its own unique role for development.' Justify the statement with arguments. [3]

SECTION-C

Q23. **Read the given source and answer the questions that follows:** [1×4]

Another important feature of the Civil Disobedience Movement was the large scale participation of women. During Gandhiji's Salt March, thousands of women came out of their homes to listen to him. They participated in protest-marches, manufactured salt and picketed foreign cloth and liquor shops. Many went to jail. In urban areas, these women were from high caste families. In rural areas, they came from rich peasant households. Moved by Gandhiji's call, they began to see service to the nation as a sacred duty of women. Gandhiji was convinced that it was the duty of women to look after home and hearth, be good mothers and good wives. And for a long time, the Congress was reluctant to allow women to hold any position of authority within the organisation. It was keen only on their symbolic presence.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

23.1 During Gandhiji's Salt March, thousands of women participated in: [1]

- (a) providing service to the nation (b) doing protest marches
(c) fighting for struggle (d) widespread resentment

23.2 The women from rural areas mainly belonged to: [1]

- (a) high caste families (b) low caste families
(c) rich peasant households (d) dalit societies

23.3 When did Gandhiji initiated a movement in Champaran in Bihar against the oppressive indigo plantation system? [1]

- (a) 1916 (b) 1920
(c) 1925 (d) 1918

23.4 Women thought this as a sacred duty moved by Gandhiji's [1]

- (a) looking after home and hearth (b) service to the nation
(c) holding position of authority (d) participating in the movement

Q24. **Read the text given below and answer the following questions:** [1×4]

Automobiles provide vehicle for quick transport of good services and passengers. Trucks, buses, cars, motor cycles, scooters, three-wheelers and multi-utility vehicles are manufactured in India at various centres. After the liberalisation, the coming in of new and contemporary models stimulated the demand for vehicles in the market, which led to the healthy growth of the industry including passenger cars, two and three-wheelers. The industry is located around Delhi, Gurugram, Mumbai, Pune, Chennai, Kolkata, Lucknow, Indore, Hyderabad, Jamshedpur and Bengaluru.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

24.1 The coming in of new and contemporary models after liberalisation has led to: [1]

- (a) quick transport of good services and passengers.
(b) healthy growth of industry.
(c) adequate domestic demand of vehicles.
(d) global developments in industry.

- 24.2** Automobile industry has experienced a quantum jump in: [1]
 (a) 10 years (b) less than 5 years
 (c) less than 15 years (d) less than 2 years

- 24.3** Number of manufacturers of different vehicles are given. Identify the correct option: [1]

	Vehicles		Number of Manufacturers (at present)
(A)	Passenger cars	1.	15
(B)	Commercial vehicles	2.	14
(C)	Multi-utility vehicles	3.	15
(D)	Two and three wheelers	4.	9

- (a) A - 1, B - 2, C - 3, D - 4 (b) A - 1, B - 4, C - 3, D - 2
 (c) A - 2, B - 3, C - 4, D - 2 (d) A - 4, B - 2, C - 3, D - 1

- 24.4** After liberalisation and opening of foreign direct investment, there is increase in demand for: [1]
 (a) motor cycles (b) passenger cars
 (c) multi-utility vehicles (d) commercial vehicles

- Q25. Read the given extract and answer the following questions:** [1×4]

The idea of power-sharing has emerged in opposition to the notions of undivided political power. For a long time it was believed that all power of a government must reside in one person or group of persons located at one place. It was felt that if the power to decide is dispersed, it would not be possible to take quick decisions and to enforce them. But these notions have changed with the emergence of democracy. One basic principle of democracy is that people are the source of all political power. In a democracy, people rule themselves through institutions of self-government. In a good democratic government, due respect is given to diverse groups and views that exist in a society. Everyone has a voice in the shaping of public policies. Therefore, it follows that in a democracy political forms of power-sharing should be distributed among as many citizens as possible.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

- 25.1** The basic principle of democracy is: [1]
 (a) people are the source of all political power.
 (b) none can exercise unlimited power.
 (c) power of a government reside in one person.
 (d) to reduce conflict between social groups.
- 25.2** Which is a prudent reason for power-sharing? [1]
 (a) It reduces the possibility of conflict between communities and ensures the stability of political order.
 (b) Power-sharing is the very spirit of democracy.
 (c) Both (a) and (b)
 (d) None of the above
- 25.3** Which of the following options describes a good democratic system? [1]
 (a) Everyone has a voice in the shaping of public policies.
 (b) Power to take quick decision and to enforce them.
 (c) All power resides in one person.
 (d) Power is shared among central and state governments.

- 25.4 Which of the following is not one of the aspects of federal division of powers? [1]
- (a) Sharing of powers among central provincial and local governments.
 - (b) Division of powers involving higher and lower levels of government.
 - (c) The Constitution clearly lays down powers of different levels of government.
 - (d) There is no vertical division of powers.

Q26. **Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows:** [1×4]

In June 1992, more than 100 heads of states met in Rio-de-Janeiro in Brazil, for the first international Earth Summit. The summit was convened for addressing urgent problems of environmental protection and socio-economic development at the global level. The assembled leaders signed the Declaration on Global Climatic Change and Biological Diversity. The Rio Convention endorsed the global Forest Principles and adopted Agenda 21 for achieving Sustainable Development in the 21st century.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

- 26.1 The so called first international Earth summit was convened for: [1]
- (a) addressing urgent problems of environmental protection.
 - (b) addressing socio-economic development at the global level.
 - (c) Both (a) and (b)
 - (d) None of the above
- 26.2 The passage is mainly related to: [1]
- (a) Global climatic change
 - (b) Rio-de-Janeiro Earth Summit 1992
 - (c) Sustainable development
 - (d) Agenda 21
- 26.3 Agenda 21 is the flowchart of action to be taken by the assembled nations to: [1]
- (a) achieve environmental protection.
 - (b) fulfill the needs of future generations.
 - (c) combat the hurdles that debar sustainable development.
 - (d) attain socio-economic development at global level.
- 26.4 The term used to achieve development without damaging the environment and without compromising with the needs of the future generations is: [1]
- (a) Socio-economic development
 - (b) Agenda 21
 - (c) Global environmental development
 - (d) Sustainable development

SECTION-D

Q27. 'The decade of 1830 had brought great economic hardships in Europe'. Support the statement with arguments. [5]

OR

Explain the main features of the process of German unification under the leadership of Otto Von Bismarck.

Q28. 'Advancement of international trade of a country is an index of its economic prosperity'. Justify the statement with five arguments. [5]

OR

The textile industry occupies a unique position in Indian economy." Elaborate this statement with appropriate arguments.

Q29. Assess the need for local government giving suitable reasons. [5]

Q30. Distinguish between the 'Coming Together Federation' and the 'Holding Together Federation'. [5]

Q31. Explain the advantages of working in an organised sector. [5]

OR

Highlight any five reasons for the importance of tertiary sector in India.

SECTION-E
MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION

- Q32. (1) 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.
- (a) A place where cotton mill workers organised Satyagraha.
 - (b) An incident took place here due to which the Non-cooperation movement was called off.
- (2) On the same outline map of India, locate and label any three of the following:
- (a) Coimbatore - Cotton textile centre in Tamil Nadu
 - (b) Bhilai - Iron and steel plant in Chhattisgarh
 - (c) Marmagao - A major port in Goa
 - (d) Naraura - A thermal power plant
 - (e) West Bengal - A major tea producing

[5]



Paper 3 Unsolved

**BIDWAN CLASSES
BERHAMPUR
S.ST SET - 3**

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 80

General Instructions :

- (i) Question paper comprises five sections A, B, C, D and E. There are 32 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
 - (ii) Section–A - Question no. 1 to 16 are Objective Type Questions of 1 mark each.
 - (iii) 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.
 - (iv) Section–C - Question no. 23 to 26 are source based questions, carrying 4 marks each.
 - (v) 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.
 - (vi) 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).
 - (vii) There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choices has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.
 - (viii) In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.
-

SECTION-A

- Q1. Under the presidency of Jawaharlal Nehru, the Lahore Congress Session of 1929 formalised the demand of : [1]
- (a) Abolition of Salt Tax (b) Purna Swaraj or Complete Independence
(c) Boycott of Simon Commission (d) Separate Electorate for the Dalits
- Q2. Who established/organised the Depressed Classes Association? [1]
- (a) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar (b) Gandhiji
(c) Jyotiba Phule (d) Savitri Bai
- Q3. Which of the following aspect best signifies the image of ‘Germania’? [1]
- (a) Heroism and justice (b) Folk and cultural tradition
(c) Austerity and Asceticism (d) Strength and Revenge
- Q4. The other name of slash and burn agriculture is [1]

OR

..... is a system where a single crop is grown.

- Q5. Match the pairs correctly: [1]

Column I		Column II	
A	Public Sector	1.	NTPC

B	Electric Power Generation	2.	TISCO
C	Private Sector	3.	Bajaj auto
D	Steel Manufacturing	4.	NALCO

Q6. is ideal for growing cotton. [1]
 (a) Alluvial soil (b) Black soil
 (c) Red soil (d) None of these

Q7. Resources which are surveyed and their quality and quantity have been determined for utilisation are: [1]
 (a) potential resources (b) individual resources
 (c) developed resources (d) stock

Q8. Which one of the following is a leguminous crop? [1]
 (a) Pulses (b) Millets
 (c) Jowar (d) Sesamum

Q9. Political outcome signifies: [1]
 (i) Accountable and responsible government
 (ii) Military rule
 (iii) Legitimate government
 (iv) Restricted popular participation
 (a) (iii) and (iv) (b) (i), (ii) and (iii)
 (c) (i) and (ii) (d) (i) and (iii)

Q10. What are the basic objectives of a federal system? [1]

OR

What do you mean by 'coming together federation'?

Q11. Define Union list. [1]

OR

Which tier of government has the power to run union territories?

Q12. Read the given data and find out which language has the highest proportion of speakers: [1]

Language	Proportion of Speakers (%)	Language	Proportion of Speakers (%)
Assamese	1.28	Oriya	3.21
Bodo	0.13	Punjabi	2.83
Dogri	0.22	Tamil	5.91
Kannada	3.69	Telugu	7.19
Malayalam	3.21	Urdu	5.01

(a) Urdu (b) Telugu
 (c) Kannada (d) Tamil

Q13. Read the information given below and select the correct option:

A shoe manufacturer, M. Salim has to make a payment to the leather supplier, Prem and writes a cheque for a specific amount. This means that the shoe manufacturer instructs his bank to pay this amount to the leather supplier. The leather supplier takes this cheque, and deposits it in his own account in the bank. The money is transferred from one bank account to another bank account in a couple of days. The transaction is complete without any payment of cash.

How are cheques beneficial against demand deposits? [1]

- (a) DDs share the essential features of money.
- (b) Cheques are linked to the working of modern banking system.
- (c) There is direct settlement of payments without the use of cash.
- (d) Cheques are the best means of payment against deposits.

OR

Identify what happens after the transaction between Salim and Prem:

- (a) Salim's balance in his bank account increases and Prem's balance increases.
- (b) Salim's balance decreases and Prem's balance increases.
- (c) Salim's balance increases and Prem's balance decreases.
- (d) Salim's balance decreases and Prem's balance also decreases.

Q14. A situation in which more persons are employed on a job than are optimally required is: [1]

- (a) Structural unemployment
- (b) Disguised unemployment
- (c) Cyclical unemployment
- (d) Seasonal unemployment

Q15. HDI stands for 'Human Development Index' that focuses on: [1]

- (a) life expectancy
- (b) gross enrollment ratio for three levels of schooling
- (c) national income
- (d) All of the above

Q16. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct code: [1]

Assertion (A) : Different persons have different developmental goals.

Reason (R) : Our society consists of both rich and poor people. Thus, development for rich persons may not be the development for the poor.

- (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 true but R is false.
- (d) A is false but R is true.

SECTION-B

Q17. Explain any three features of the 'Nation State' that emerged in Europe in the 20th century. [3]

Q18. 'The plantation workers in Assam had their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhi and the notion of Swaraj.' Support the statement with arguments. [3]

OR

Why and how did Mahatma Gandhi use Satyagraha to fight against injustice and denial of rights?

Q19. Write the important characteristics of commercial agriculture. [3]

- Q20. What is meant by regional political party? State the conditions required to be recognised as a regional political party. [3]

OR

How do political parties help in the formation of public opinion? Explain.

- Q21. "Globalisation and competition among producers has been of advantage to the consumers." Give arguments in support of this statement. [3]
- Q22. Distinguish between foreign trade and foreign investment. [3]

SECTION-C

- Q23. **Read the following extract and answer the questions that follows:** [1×4]
Socially and politically, a landed aristocracy was the dominant class on the continent. The members of this class were united by a common way of life that cut across regional divisions. They owned estates in the countryside and also town-houses. They spoke French for purposes of diplomacy and in high society. Their families were often connected by ties of marriage. This powerful aristocracy was, however, numerically a small group. The majority of the population was made up of the peasantry. To the west, the bulk of the land was farmed by tenants and small owners, while in Eastern and Central Europe the pattern of landholding was characterised by vast estates which were cultivated by serfs.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

- 23.1** Which was the dominant class on the continent of Europe? [1]
(a) Tenants (b) Small owners
(c) Landed aristocracy (d) High class society
- 23.2** What did the majority of population comprised of ? [1]
(a) Tenants (b) Small owners
(c) Peasantry (d) Land holders
- 23.3** The given passage describes the social and political life of this class: [1]
(a) peasants and small owners (b) aristocracy and middle class
(c) serfs and peasants (d) big land owners
- 23.4** Aristocratic class used to speak French for the purpose of: [1]
(a) diplomacy and in high society (b) farming on a big land
(c) reducing regional divisions (d) unity among the members

- Q24. **Read the extract and answer the questions that follows:** [1×4]
We have shared our land with the past generations and will have to do so with the future generations too. Ninety five percent of our basic needs for food, shelter and clothing are obtained from land. Human activities have not only brought about degradation of land but have also aggravated the pace of natural forces to cause damage to land. Some human activities such as deforestation, overgrazing, mining and quarrying too have contributed significantly in land degradation.

Mining sites are abandoned, after excavation work is complete, leaving deep scars and traces of over burdening. In states like Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, M.P. and Odisha, deforestation due to mining have caused severe land degradation. In states like Gujarat, Rajasthan, M.P. and Maharashtra, overgrazing is one of the main reasons for land degradation. In the states like Punjab, Haryana, Western Uttar Pradesh, over irrigation is responsible for land degradation due to water logging leading to increase in salinity and alkalinity in the soil.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

- 24.1** Most of the basic needs for food, shelter and clothing are obtained from: [1]
(a) land (b) human activities
(c) mining (d) land degradation
- 24.2** Deforestation due to mining have caused severe land degradation in the state of: [1]
(a) Jharkhand (b) U.P.
(c) Punjab (d) Haryana
- 24.3** Over irrigation is responsible for land degradation due to the following reason: [1]
(a) deforestation and overgrazing.
(b) increase in alkalinity of the soil.
(c) water logging leading to increase in salinity in soil.
(d) None of the above
- 24.4** Human is considered as the main culprit for land degradation because: [1]
(a) of his excavation work at mining sites.
(b) of his significant contribution to deforestation.
(c) he has aggravated the pace of natural forces causing damage to Land.
(d) All of the above

Q25. Read the following passage and answer the question that follows: [1×4]

Democracy is based on political equality and all individuals have equal right to choose their representative. But along with this (political equality) we can see growing economic inequality among the individuals. A small number of ultra-rich enjoy a highly disproportionate share of wealth and incomes.

Due to this reason, their share in total income of the country is increasing. On the other hand, the income of poor is declining.

Sometimes they (poor) find it difficult to meet their basic needs of life, such as food, clothing, house, education and health. Though poor constitute a large proportion of voters, yet the democratic governments are not keen to take up the question of poverty. The situation is much worse in some other countries.

Like Bangladesh where more than half of its population lives in poverty, even people of poor countries are now dependent on the rich countries for food supplies.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

- 25.1** Democracy is based on: [1]
(a) political equality and that all individuals have equal rights to choose their representatives.
(b) the wishes and desires of the people of a country.
(c) the principles of constitution.
(d) the foundations of growth and development.
- 25.2** Does democracy hold its purposes? [1]
(a) Yes, it holds. (b) Sometimes yes, and sometimes no.
(c) No, it does not. (d) The purposes have hit the target.
- 25.3** What is the present scenario of the society? [1]
(a) There is equilibrium between the poor and the rich.
(b) A small number of ultra rich enjoy a highly disproportionate share of wealth and incomes.
(c) The rich have become the leaders of the nation.
(d) The income of poor is also increasing.

- 25.4 Why are the democratic governments not keen to take up the questions of poverty? [1]
- (a) The governments are under-pressure of big guns and let them do what they like.
 - (b) They are not interested in solving such petty matters.
 - (c) This is not in their agenda.
 - (d) They are insecure and do not want to put hands on aching nerves.

Q26. **Read the following passage and answer the questions that follows:** [1×4]

Getting a loan from bank is much more difficult than taking loan from informal sources. Absence of collateral security and documentation prevents the poors from getting bank loans.

Self Help Group is a group of people usually belonging to one neighbourhood having same social and economic backgrounds. They meet and save money regularly as per their ability. Members of the group can take small loans from the group itself to meet their needs. The group charges interest less than moneylenders on these loans. After one or two years, if the group is regular in savings, it becomes eligible for availing loan from the bank. Loan is sanctioned in the name of group and is meant to create self-employment opportunities.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

- 26.1 What is the most essential requirement for taking loan from informal services? [1]
- (a) Collateral security
 - (b) Bribe
 - (c) Source from a top officer
 - (d) None of the above
- 26.2 SHG is a group of people usually belonging to: [1]
- (a) the same caste
 - (b) nearby villages
 - (c) one neighbourhood having some social and economic backgrounds
 - (d) different villages
- 26.3 What facilities do the members have who are in the same group? [1]
- (a) They are not given any facility.
 - (b) They can take small loans from the group itself to meet their needs.
 - (c) They are debarred from the group.
 - (d) No facility is given to them.
- 26.4 What benefits are there for a SHG that is regular in savings? [1]
- (a) The disputes arise after sometimes.
 - (b) They are rewarded by the government.
 - (c) They get jobs in government departments.
 - (d) They are entitled to raise loan from bank in the name of SHG.

SECTION-D

- Q27. During the years following the Congress of Vienna (1815), why did the liberal-nationalists go underground? Why the secret societies were formed? Describe their aims and activities with special reference to the activities of Mazzini. [5]

OR

‘The Civil Disobedience Movement was different from the Non-cooperation Movement. Support the statement with examples.

- Q28. Describe various technological and institutional reforms which led to the Green Revolution in India. [5]

OR

Describe the geographical conditions required for the growth of rice.

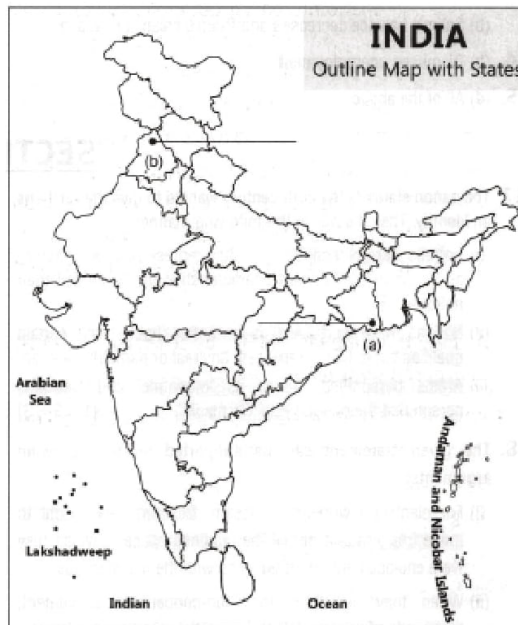
- Q29. Give an account of ethnic composition of Sri Lanka. [5]
- Q30. Why has federalism succeeded in India? Which four policies adopted by India have ensured this success? [5]
- Q31. What are better public facilities needed for the development of the country? Explain any four public facilities. [5]

OR

Elucidate the significance of secondary sector in Indian economy.

SECTION-E MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION

- Q32. (1) 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.
- (a) The place where the Indian National Congress Session (1920) was held in September.
 - (b) The place where the Jallianwala Bagh incident took place.
- (2) On the same map of India, locate and label any three of the following:
- (a) Noida - A software technology park
 - (b) Vijaynagar - An iron and steel plant
 - (c) Kalpakkam - A nuclear power plant
 - (d) Karnataka - Major producer of coffee
 - (e) Indore - A cotton textile industry
- [5]



**BIDWAN CLASSES
BERHAMPUR
S.ST SET - 4**

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 80

General Instructions :

- (i) Question paper comprises five sections A, B, C, D and E. There are 32 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
 - (ii) Section–A - Question no. 1 to 16 are Objective Type Questions of 1 mark each.
 - (iii) 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.
 - (iv) Section–C - Question no. 23 to 26 are source based questions, carrying 4 marks each.
 - (v) 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.
 - (vi) 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).
 - (vii) There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choices has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.
 - (viii) In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.
-

SECTION-A

- Q1. The Simon Commission was boycotted in India because : [1]
- (a) There was no Indian member in the Commission.
 - (b) It supported the Muslim League.
 - (c) Congress felt that people deserved Swaraj.
 - (d) There were differences among the members of the Commission.

- Q2. In 1815, representatives of the European powers Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria met at to draw up a settlement for Europe. [1]

- Q3. Match the Column : [1]

	Column A		Column B
(i)	Depressed classes association	(a)	Abanindranath Tagore
(ii)	Awadh Kisan Sabha	(b)	Mahatma Gandhi
(iii)	Non Cooperation Movement	(c)	Baba Ramchandra
(iv)	Bharat Mata	(d)	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

- Q4. Which one of the following states has mostly laterite soil? [1]
- (a) Uttar Pradesh
 - (b) Bihar
 - (c) Rajasthan
 - (d) Meghalaya

OR

How can the resources be classified on the basis of their exhaustibility?

- (a) Biotic and abiotic (b) Renewable and non-renewable
(c) Individual and community (d) Potential and reserves

- Q5. Define biotic resources. [1]
- Q6. **Assertion :** Ground water is a renewable resource. [1]
Reason : There is no possibility of its scarcity.
(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.
- Q7. Which soil is the most widely spread in India? [1]
- Q8. Fill in the Blank : [1]
..... is the largest producer of raw jute goods and stands at second place as an exporter after Bangladesh.
- Q9. Which ethnic group constituted a majority in Brussels? [1]
(a) French speaking (b) Dutch speaking
(c) German speaking (d) English speaking
- Q10. Choose the correct alternative : [1]
Horizontal distribution of power is
(a) sharing of power among different social groups.
(b) sharing of power among different organs of government.
(c) sharing of power among governments at different levels.
(d) sharing of power among political and pressure groups.
- Q11. The Constitution of India has given Hindi language, the status of [1]
- Q12. Which of the following neighbouring countries of India has better performance in terms of human development than India? [1]
(a) Bangladesh (b) Nepal
(c) Sri Lanka (d) Pakistan
- Q13. There are many activities that are undertaken by directly using natural resources. What are these activities known as? [1]

OR

..... is a situation where people are made to work less than their potential.

- Q14. How would you calculate Body Mass Index?
(a) Dividing the weight by the square of the height
(b) Dividing the height by weight
(c) Dividing the weight by height
(d) Adding height to the weight of the person

Q15. Distinguish between investment and foreign investment. [1]

OR

Define liberalisation.

Q16. Define GDP. [1]

SECTION-B

Q17. Why did Gandhiji decide to launch a nation wide Satyagraha' against the proposed Rowlatt Act 1919? Explain any three reasons. [3]

Q18. What were the main sources of attraction for Europeans to come to Africa in the late nineteenth century? How did they exploit their resources? [3]

OR

How were the Indian merchant industrialists discriminated by the Britishers?

Q19. The sugar industry is now shifting from the North to the South. Mention three reasons for this. [3]

Q20. "Democracy is seen to be good in principle but felt to be not so good in practices." Justify. [3]

OR

Why did the makers of our Constitution declare India to be a 'Union of states'? Why were some sub-political units of India given a special status?

Q21. "The issue of sustainability is important for development"? Justify by three reasons. [3]

Q22. How is it possible to create more employment in rural areas? Explain with examples. [3]

SECTION-C

Q23. **Read the following extract/source carefully and answer the following questions:**

Rallies were organised in various cities, workers went on strike in railway workshops, and shops closed down. Alarmed by the popular upsurge, and scared that lines of communication such as the railways and telegraph would be disrupted, the British administration decided to clamp down on nationalists. Local leaders were picked up from Amritsar, and Mahatma Gandhi was barred from entering Delhi. On 10 April, the police in Amritsar fired upon a peaceful procession, provoking widespread attacks on banks, post offices and railway stations. Martial law was imposed and General Dyer took command.

23.1 Which is the movement?

- (a) Civil Disobedience Movement
- (b) Champaran Satyagraha
- (c) Non Cooperation Khilafat Movement
- (d) Rowlatt Satyagraha

23.2 Which of the following was the cause of unrest among the people?

- (a) Rowlatt Act
- (b) Jallianwala Bagh incident
- (c) Failure of Simon Commission
- (d) Oppressive plantation system.

23.3 The Jallianwala Bagh incident took place on

- (a) 10th April 1919
- (b) 13th April 1919
- (c) 20th April 1919
- (d) 23rd April 1919

- 23.4 Which of the following is TRUE with respect to Jallianwala Bagh incident?
- (i) General Dyer opened fire to create a feeling of terror and awe in the minds of people.
 - (ii) Crowd had gathered in the Jallianwala Bagh to protest violently against the Rowlatt Act.
- (a) Both (i) and (ii)
 - (b) Only (i)
 - (c) Only (ii)
 - (d) None

Q24. **Read the following extract/source carefully and answer the following questions:**

Sustained uses of land without compatible techno-institutional changes have hindered the pace of agricultural development. In spite of development of sources of irrigation most of the farmers in large parts of the country still depend upon monsoon and natural fertility in order to carry on their agriculture. For a growing population, this poses a serious challenge. Agriculture which provides livelihood for more than 60 per cent of its population, needs some serious technical and institutional reforms.

- 24.1 Which of the following best describes the nature of farming being described in the source?
- (a) Primitive Subsistence Agriculture
 - (b) Intensive Subsistence Agriculture
 - (c) Plantation Agriculture
 - (d) Shifting Agriculture

- 24.2 farming is essential for meeting the needs of growing population.
- (a) Organic
 - (b) Intensive
 - (c) Subsistence
 - (d) Shifting

- 24.3 Which of the following cannot be categorised as technical and institutional reforms.
- (a) Crop insurance and minimum support price.
 - (b) Collectivisation
 - (c) Use of combines, threshers and harvesters
 - (d) Clearing land by destroying and burning trees.

- 24.4 Agriculture is the mainstay of Indian economy because:
- (a) Farmers have diversified the cropping system.
 - (b) It provides livelihood for more than 60 percent of its population.
 - (c) Hoe, dao and digging sticks have been replaced by combines and threshers.
 - (d) Land productivity has increased due to techno - institutional reforms.

Q25. **Read the following extract/source carefully and answer the following questions :**

“We need to give more power to the panchayats to realise the dream of Mahatma Gandhi and the hopes of the makers of our Constitution. Panchayati Raj establishes true democracy. It restores power to the only place where power belongs in a democracy - in the hands of the people. Giving power to Panchayats is also a way to reduce corruption and increase administrative efficiency. When people participate in the planning and implementation of developmental schemes, they would naturally exercise greater control over these schemes. This would eliminate the corrupt middlemen. Thus, Panchayati Raj will strengthen the foundations of our democracy.”

- 25.1 Panchayati Raj is an example of power sharing.
- (a) Horizontal
 - (b) Vertical
 - (c) Majoritarian
 - (d) Both a and b

- 25.2 Panchayati Raj establishes true democracy as:
- (a) It gives maximum power to the executives.
 - (b) It gives power in the hands of the people.
 - (c) It makes judiciary more powerful.
 - (d) It makes country corruption free.

- 25.3 Which of the following is not true with respect to Panchayati Raj?
- (i) It is an example of horizontal power sharing.
 - (ii) It enables people to participate in the planning and implementation of developmental schemes.
- (a) (i) is true (b) (ii) is true
(c) Both (i) and (ii) are false (d) Both (i) and (ii) are true

- 25.4 Panchayati Raj increases administrative efficiency as
- (i) It eliminates the corrupt middlemen.
 - (ii) It gives power to Rural local government.
- (a) (i) is true (b) (ii) is true
(c) both (i) and (ii) are false (d) both (i) and (ii) are true

Q26. **Read the following extract/source carefully and answer the following questions:**

Groundwater is an example of renewable resources. These resources are replenished by nature as in the case of crops and plants. However, even these resources may be overused. For example, in the case of groundwater, if we use more than what is being replenished by rain then we would be overusing this resource.

Non-renewable resources are those which will get exhausted after years of use. We have a fixed stock on earth which cannot be replenished. We do discover new resources that we did not know of earlier. New sources in this way add to the stock. However, over time, even this will get exhausted.

- 26.1 Groundwater is an example of renewable resource as
- (i) Its reserves are unlimited in all the regions.
 - (ii) It is replenished by nature.
- (a) Both (i) and (ii) (b) Only (i)
(c) Only (ii) (d) Neither (i) nor (ii)

- 26.2 Over use of resources leads to
- (a) Economic growth
 - (b) Equal distribution of resources
 - (c) Exhaustion of resources
 - (d) Enhanced quality of life

- 26.3 Mineral oil is an example of
- (a) Renewable Resource
 - (b) Non-renewable Resource
 - (c) Potential Resource
 - (d) International Resource

- 26.4 Match the following items in column A with those in column B and choose the correct answer from the options given below:

	Column A		Column B
(i)	Mineral oil		
(ii)	Groundwater	(a)	Renewable
(iii)	Exhaustible	(b)	Non Renewable
(iv)	Replenishable		

- A: (i) - b, (ii) - a, (iii) - b, (iv) - a
B: (i) - a, (ii) - a, (iii) - a, (iv) - b
C: (i) - a, (ii) - b, (iii) - b, (iv) - a
D: (i) - d, (ii) - b, (iii) - a, (iv) - b

SECTION-D

- Q27. Describe any four geographical conditions required for the growth of tea. Mention the two major tea producing states of South India. [5]

OR

Explain the favourable geographical conditions required for the production of rice. Also mention the major rice producing states of India.

- Q28. Carefully study the given picture and answer the following questions : [5]
- Identify the crop.
 - During which cropping season the crop is grown?
 - State the climatic conditions required for its cultivation.

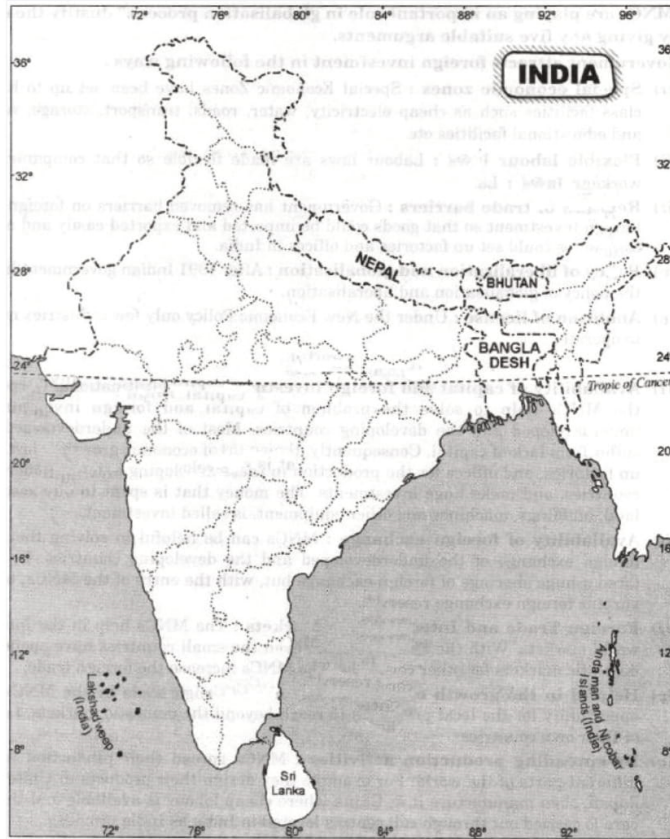


- Q29. How has the third tier of government in our country been made more effective and powerful by the Constitutional Amendment of 1992? [5]
- Q30. Explain the social and economic values for which it is necessary to expand formal sources of credit in India. [5]
- Q31. "Information and communication technology has played a major role in spreading out production of services across countries." Support the statement with suitable examples. [5]

OR

How can consumers and producers be benefitted from foreign trade? Explain with examples.

- Q32. (a) 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.
- The place where Indian National Congress Session was held in December 1920.
 - A place where Gandhiji organised 'Satyagraha' in favour of cotton mill workers. [2]
- (b) On the same outline map of India locate and label any three of the following with suitable Symbols. [3]
- Bokaro - Iron and Steel Plant
 - Coimbatore - Cotton Textile
 - Namrup - Thermal Power Plant
 - Kandla - Major Sea Port
 - Chennai - International Airport



[Download more maps of India](#)

OR

Read the following features of the soil and name the related soil :

- (a) Develops in high rainfall area.
- (b) Intense leaching process takes place.
- (c) Humus content is low.

- Q6. Mention any two proper farming techniques which can be helpful in conservation of soil. [1]
- Q7. 'Diversification of agriculture can be helpful for the Indian farmers.' Justify. [1]
- Q8. Which of the following ports is in Tamil Nadu? [1]
(a) Marmagao (b) Tuticorin
(c) Kandla (d) Vishakhapatnam
- Q9. Consider the following two statements on power sharing and select the answer using the codes given below : [1]
(A) Power sharing is good for democracy.
(B) It helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups.
Which of these statements are true and false?
(a) A is true but B is false (b) Both A and B are true
(c) Both A and B are false (d) A is false but B is true
- Q10. Which of the following statements about democracy is not true? [1]
(a) Political equality
(b) It often improves the quality of decision making.
(c) In this, decision making is faster and quicker.
(d) It always allows a room to correct its mistakes.

OR

Democracy is a better form of government as compared to other types of governments. Which of the following is not an appropriate reason for the same?

- (a) Democracy promotes equality among citizens.
- (b) It enhances the dignity of the individual.
- (c) It provides method to resolve conflicts.
- (d) It creates economic equality.

- Q11. "The federal system has dual objective". Mention the dual objectives. [1]

OR

What was the main objective of the Constitutional Amendment made in 1992 in India?

- Q12. **Assertion :** Democratic government may take more time to take decisions. [1]
Reason : It has to follow norms and procedures.
(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.

OR

Assertion : Democratic government is accountable, responsive and legitimate government.

Reason : Democracies all over the world have reduced economic inequalities and poverty.

Q13. Democratic government is a better choice. Justify by giving two reasons. [1]

OR

“Democratic government is a transparent government”. Do you agree? Justify.

Q14. is an asset that the borrower owns, and uses as a guarantee until the loan is [1]

Q15. The sector in which government owns most of the assets and provides all services is called as [1]

Q16. Correct the following statements and rewrite : [1]
Total income is used by the World Bank to classify the countries as rich and low income countries.

SECTION-B

Q17. Mention any three efforts made by Mahatma Gandhi to get Harijans their rights. [3]

Q18. “Napoleon had destroyed democracy in France but in the administrative field he had incorporated revolutionary principles in order to make the whole system more rational and efficient.” Analyse the statement with arguments. [3]

OR

‘The 1830 were the years of great economic hardships in Europe.’ Give reasons.

Q19. What are biotic and abiotic resources? Give two examples for each. [3]

Q20. Distinguish between the Coming Together Federations and the Holding Together Federations. [3]

Q21. Explain, how power is shared among different organs of government. [3]

OR

“Both Belgium and Sri Lanka are democracies but they follow different systems of power-sharing.” Support the statement by giving three points of difference.

Q22. “Credit is useful as well as harmful, it depends on the risk involved.” Support the statement with examples. [3]

SECTION-C

Q23. **Read the following extract/source carefully and answer the following questions:**

‘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.’

23.1 Zollverein was formed at the initiative of

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (a) Italy | (b) Prussia |
| (c) England | (d) France |

23.2 The basic objective of Zollverein was

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) Political freedom | (b) Economic freedom |
| (c) Social freedom | (d) Unification of Italy |

- 23.3 “The aim of the Zollverein is to bind the Germans economically into a nation.” Was said by
 (a) Friedrich (b) Napoleon
 (c) Giuseppe Mazzini (d) Kaiser William - I

23.4 Which of the following was a step taken under Zollverein?

- (i) Abolishing tariff barriers
 (ii) Reducing number of currencies
 (a) Only (i) (b) Only (ii)
 (c) Both (i) and (ii) (d) None of these

Q24. **Read the following extract/source carefully and answer the following questions:**

Planning is the widely accepted strategy for judicious use of resources. It has importance in a country like India, which has enormous diversity in the availability of resources. There are regions which are rich in certain types of resources but are deficient in some other resources. There are some regions which can be considered self sufficient in terms of the availability of resources and there are some regions which have acute shortage of some vital resources.

24.1 Which of the following is vital for the development of a country like India which has enormous diversity in the availability of resources?

- (i) Over utilisation of resources
 (ii) Planning of resources
 (a) Only (i) (b) Only (ii)
 (c) Both (i) and (ii) (d) Neither (i) nor (ii)

24.2 Which one of the following is not a criterion for resource planning?

- (a) Judicious use of resources diverse (b) Diverse resources
 (c) Equitable distribution of resources (d) Processing of resources

24.3 In India there is enormous diversity in the availability of resources. identify to which the following resources belong to:

	Column A		Column B
(i)	Renewable resource	(a)	Cars
(ii)	International resource	(b)	Wind energy
(iii)	Individual resource	(c)	Petroleum
(iv)	Non-renewable resource	(d)	Ocean

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

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

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

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

24.4 Which of the following is not TRUE for resource planning?

- (i) Identification of resources.
 (ii) Institutional set up for implementing resources development plan.
 (a) Only (i) (b) Only (ii)
 (c) Both (i) and (ii) (d) Neither (i) nor (ii)

Q25. **Read the following extract/source carefully and answer the following questions:**

Power is shared among different organs of government, such as the legislature, executive and judiciary. Let us call this horizontal distribution of power because it allows different organs of government placed at the same level to exercise different powers. Such a separation ensures that none of the organs can exercise unlimited power. Each organ checks the others. This results in a balance of power among various institutions.

- 25.1 Community Government in Belgium is an example of power sharing.
 (a) Horizontal (b) Vertical
 (c) Majoritarian (d) Both a and b
- 25.2 Indian Parliament and State Assemblies are an example of power sharing.
 (a) Horizontal (b) Vertical
 (c) Majoritarian (d) Both a and b
- 25.3 Power sharing arrangement is ideal because
 (a) It gives equal power to all the organs of the government.
 (b) It gives unlimited power to some organs of the government.
 (c) It maintains balance of power among various organs of the government.
 (d) It gives equal power to all the political parties.
- 25.4 Under distribution of power, different organs of the Government placed at the same level exercise different powers.
 (a) Vertical (b) Horizontal
 (c) Federal (d) Majoritarian

Q26. **Read the following extract/source carefully and answer the following questions:**

Another way of classifying economic activities into sectors could be on the basis of who owns assets and is responsible for the delivery of services. In the public sector, the government owns most of the assets and provides all the services. In the private sector, ownership of assets and delivery of services is in the hands of private individuals or companies. Railways or Post Office is an example of the public sector whereas companies like Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited (TISCO) or Reliance Industries Limited (RIL) are privately owned.

- 26.1 Economic activities are classified on the basis of
 (a) area and availability (b) ownership and provision of services
 (c) division of resources (d) Level of income
- 26.2 Indian Railways is an example of public sector as:
 (i) It is controlled and managed by the government.
 (ii) It is a medium of public transport.
 (a) Both (i) and (ii) (b) Only (i)
 (c) Only (ii) (d) Neither (i) nor (ii)
- 26.3 Match the following items in column A with those in column B and choose the correct answer from the options given below :

	Column A		Column B
(i)	Airtel		
(ii)	Post office	a	Public Sector
(iii)	Profit	b	Private Sector
(iv)	Welfare of the common people		

- (a) (i) - a, (ii) - c, (iii) - a, (iv) - b (b) (i) - b, (ii) - a, (iii) - b, (iv) - a
 (c) (i) - b, (ii) - a, (iii) - a, (iv) - b (d) (i) - a, (ii) - b, (iii) - b, (iv) - a

- 26.4 Which of the following is not a feature of Public Sector?
 (a) It is run by the government
 (b) It is regulated by profit earning
 (c) It aims at social welfare
 (d) It is an organized sector

SECTION-D

Q27. Who had organised the dalits into the Depressed Classes Association in 1930? Describe his achievements. [5]

Q28. The indentured workers had discovered their own ways of surviving.' Analyse the statement. [5]

OR

How did the abundance of labour in the market affect the lives of the workers in Britain during the nineteenth century? Explain with examples.

Q29. Explain the major forms of power sharing in modern democracies. [5]

Q30. What is the need to have political parties? Explain. [5]

Q31. Explain any five steps taken by the Central and State Governments to attract foreign companies to invest in India. [5]

OR

“MNCs are playing an important role in globalisation process.” Justify the statement by giving any five suitable arguments.

Q32. (i) 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) The place where Indian National Congress Session was held in Sept. 1920.

(b) A place associated with calling of Non-Cooperation Movement. [2]

(ii) On the same outline map of India locate and label any three of the following with suitable Symbols. [3]

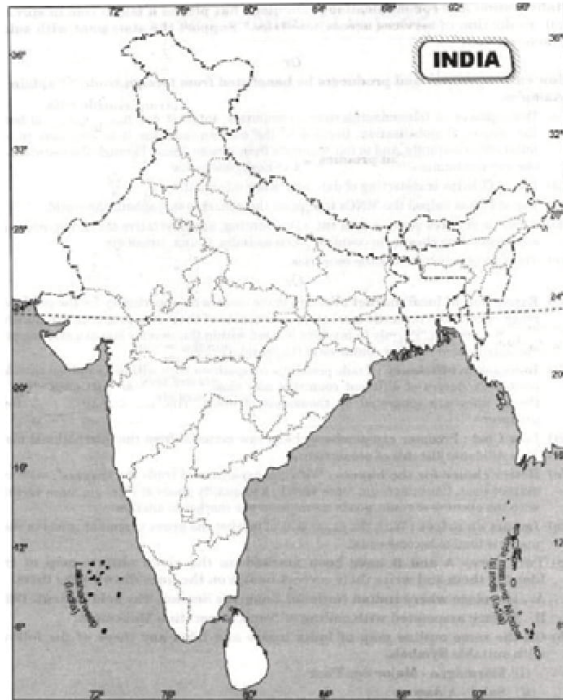
(a) Marmagao - Major Sea Port

(b) Salal - A dam

(c) Bhilai - Iron and Steel Plant

(d) Tarapur - Nuclear Power Plant

(e) Mumbai - Software Technology Park



**BIDWAN CLASSES
BERHAMPUR
S.ST SET - 6**

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 80

General Instructions :

- (i) Question paper comprises five sections A, B, C, D and E. There are 32 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
 - (ii) Section–A - Question no. 1 to 16 are Objective Type Questions of 1 mark each.
 - (iii) 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.
 - (iv) Section–C - Question no. 23 to 26 are source based questions, carrying 4 marks each.
 - (v) 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.
 - (vi) 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).
 - (vii) There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choices has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.
 - (viii) In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.
-

SECTION-A

- Q1. Ireland was incorporated into the United Kingdom in: [1]
(a) 1791 (b) 1801
(c) 1831 (d) 1851
- Q2. Name the technology which enabled the transportation of perishable foods over long distances. [1]
(a) Railways (b) Refrigerated ships
(c) Trucks and tractors (d) None of these
- Q3. Identify the appropriate reason for the formation of the Swaraj Party from the options given below: [1]
(a) Swaraj Party wanted members of Congress to return to Council Politics.
(b) It wanted members of Congress to ask for Poorna Swaraj for Indians.
(c) It wanted members of Congress to ask Dominion State for India.
(d) It wanted members of Congress to oppose Simon Commission.
- Q4. Fill in the blank: [1]
..... country is the largest producer of sugarcane in the world.

OR

Petrochemicals is not an

- Q5. Which one of the following states is not connected with the H.V.J. pipeline? [1]
(a) Madhya Pradesh (b) Gujarat
(c) Maharashtra (d) Uttar Pradesh

Q6. The fresh water is obtained from: [1]
 (a) precipitation (b) surface run off
 (c) ground water (d) All of these

Q7. Name the crops which are sown in winter from October to December and harvested in summer from April to June. [1]
 (a) Kharif crops (b) Rabi crops
 (c) Zaid crops (d) None of these

Q8. Which one of the following is the main cause of land degradation in Punjab? [1]
 (a) Intensive cultivation (b) Deforestation
 (c) Over irrigation (d) Over grazing

Q9. Consider the following two statements on power sharing and select the answer using the codes given below: [1]
 A. Power sharing is good for democracy.
 B. It helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups.
 Which of these statements are true and false?
 (a) Both A and B are true
 (b) A is true but B is false
 (c) Both A and B are false
 (d) A is false but B is true

Q10. Who presides over the meeting of the Municipal Corporation? [1]

OR

The representation of women in Indian Parliament is still low as compared to European countries because

Q11. What is the role of ruling party? [1]

OR

What is an 'Alliance'?

Q12. Match the following: [1]

(i)	MNCs buy at cheap rates from small producers	(A)	Automobiles
(ii)	Quotas and taxes on imports are used to regulate trade	(B)	Garments, footwear, sports items
(iii)	Indian companies who have invested abroad	(C)	Call centres
(iv)	It has helped in spreading of production of services	(D)	Tata Motors, Infosys, Ranbaxy
(v)	Several MNCs have invested in setting up factories in India for production	(E)	Trade barriers

- (a) (i) - (C); (ii) - (B); (iii) - (E); (iv) - (A); (v) - (D)
 (b) (i) - (B); (ii) - (E); (iii) - (D); (iv) - (C); (v) - (A)
 (c) (i) - (D); (ii) - (A); (iii) - (C); (iv) - (B); (v) - (E)
 (d) (i) - (A); (ii) - (E); (iii) - (C); (iv) - (D); (v) - (B)

- Q13. Underemployment occurs when people: [1]
(a) do not want to work.
(b) are working in a lazy manner.
(c) are not paid for their work.
(d) are working less than what they are capable of doing.

OR

Job of a teacher comes under the:

- (a) Primary sector (b) Secondary sector
(c) Tertiary sector (d) None of the above

- Q14. In a SHG most of the decisions regarding savings and loan activities are taken by: [1]
(a) Members (b) Bank
(c) Non-government organisation (d) None of these

- Q15. 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 : Rakesh is an educated and skilled worker who earns a high monthly salary as he is employed in a private bank in a city.

Reason : All service sectors in India are growing extremely well and each individual engaged in any kind of tertiary activity earns a high income.

Options: [1]

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

- Q16. In estimating, the value of GDP, we include only: [1]
(a) industrial goods (b) agricultural goods
(c) commercial goods (d) final goods

SECTION-B

- Q17. Describe briefly any three economic effects of Non-cooperation Movement. [3]

- Q18. Explain any three ways in which nationalist feelings were kept alive in Poland in the 18th and 19th centuries. [3]

OR

How were the Indian merchants and industrialists discriminated by the Britishers?

- Q19. Distinguish between 'Regur soils' and 'Laterite soils'. [3]

- Q20. "Local Government is the best way to realise one important principle of democracy." Explain the statement with an example. [3]

OR

Differentiate between the federal system in India with that of federal system in the USA.

- Q21. Enumerate any three factors that contributes to the human development. [3]

- Q22. Describe any three advantages of the Self-Help Groups (SHGs) for the poor. [3]

SECTION-C

- Q23. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows: [4]
'Satyagraha is not physical force. A Satyagrahi does not inflict pain on the adversary; he does not seek his destruction. In use of Satyagraha, there is no ill-will whatever'.

'Satyagraha is pure soul force. Truth is the very substance of the soul. That is why, this force is called Satyagraha. The soul is informed with knowledge. In it burns the flame of love. Non-violence is the supreme dharma'.

'It is certain that India cannot rival Britain or Europe in force of arms. The British worship the war-God and they can all of them become, as they are becoming, bearers of arms. The hundreds of million in India can never carry arms. They have made the religion of non-violence their own.'

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate alternatives:

- 23.1 Who spoke these words? [1]

(a) Subhash Chandra Bose (b) Bhagat Singh
(c) Gandhiji (d) None of these

- 23.2 What do the British worship? [1]

(a) The British worship the war god, as they are bearers of arms.
(b) Truth is the very substance of the soul.
(c) They have made the religion of non-violence their own.
(d) None of these

- 23.3 Satyagraha is pure force. [1]

(a) arm (b) soul
(c) truth (d) flame

- 23.4 Truth is very substance of the soul' This force is called [1]

(a) flame of love (b) bearers of arms
(c) PhYsical (d) Satyagraha

- Q24. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows: [4]

I had always wanted to go to London, and my desire was stimulated by letters from an old workmate who was then working at the old Kent Road Gas Works I finally decided to go in November, 1881, with two friends I started out to walk the journey, filled with the hope that we would be able to obtain employment, when we get there, with the kind assistance of friend we had little money when we started, not enough to pay for our food any lodgings each night until we arrived in London. Some days we walked as much as twenty miles, and other days less, our money was gone at the end of the third day for two nights we slept out once under a haystack, and once in old farm shed On arrival in London we tried to find my friend but were unsuccessful. Our money was gone, so there was nothing for us do but to walk around until late at night and then try to find some place to sleep, we found an old building and slept in it that night. The next day, Sunday, late in the afternoon, we got to the Old Kent Gas Work and applied for work. To my great surprise, the man we had been looking for was working at the time, he spoke to the foreman and I was given a job.'

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate alternatives:

- 24.1 What stimulated the narrator to go to London? [1]

(a) in search of a job (b) in search of a food
(c) in search of a shelter (d) None of these

- 24.2 What is the found in the given passage? [1]

(a) old shops (b) old faculty
(c) new buildings (d) old buildings

- 24.3 When arrival in London, we tried to find my friend but were [1]
 (a) successful (b) unsuccessful
 (c) unhappily (d) None of these

- 24.4 How many days they walked? [1]
 (a) Eighteen miles (b) Nineteen miles
 (c) Twenty miles (d) Forty miles

Q25. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows: [4]

The Constitution was amended to prevent elected MLAs and MPs from changing parties. This was done because many elected representatives were indulging in Defection in order to become ministers or for cash rewards. Now the law says that if any MLA or MP changes parties, he or she will lose the seat in the legislature. This new law has helped bring defection down. The Supreme Court passed an order to reduce the influence of money and criminals. Now, it is mandatory for every candidate who contests elections to file an Affidavit giving details of his property and criminal cases pending against him. But there is no system of check if the information given by the candidates is true. The Election Commission passed an order making it necessary for political parties to hold their organisational elections and file their income tax returns. The parties have started doing so but sometimes it is mere formality. A law should be made to regulate the internal affairs of political parties. It should be made compulsory for political parties to maintain a register of its members, to follow its own constitution, to have an independent authority, to act as a judge in case of party disputes, to hold open elections to the highest posts. It should be made mandatory for political parties to give a minimum number of tickets, about one-third, to women candidates. Similarly, there should be a quota for women in the decision-making bodies of the party. There should be state funding of elections. The government should give parties money to support their election expenses. This support could be given in kind: petrol, paper, telephone, etc. Or it could be given in cash on the basis of the votes secured by the party in the last election.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate alternatives:

25.1 Match List I (organisations and struggles) with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists: [1]

	List I		List II
1.	Pressure group	A	Narmada Bachao Andolan
2.	Congress Party	B	National Democratic Alliance
3.	Bharatiya Janata Party	C	State party
4.	Communist Party of India	D	United Progressive Alliance
5.	Telugu Desam Party	E	Left Front

- (a) 1-C, 2-A, 3-B, 4-D (b) 1-C, 2-D, 3-A, 4-B
 (c) 1-C, 2-A, 3-D, 4-B (d) 1-D, 2-C, 3-A, 4-B

25.2 Who among the following is the founder of the Bahujan Samaj Party? [1]
 (a) Kanshi Ram (b) Sahu Maharaj
 (c) B.R. Ambedkar (d) Jotiba Phule

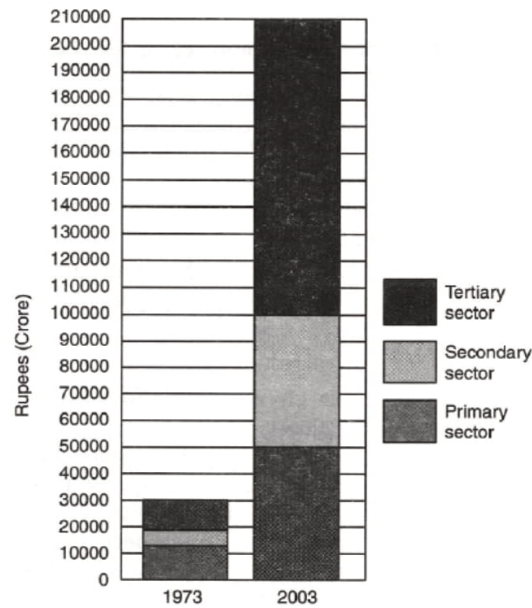
25.3 What is the guiding philosophy of the Bhartiya Janata Party? [1]
 (a) Bahujan Samaj (b) Revolutionary democracy
 (c) Integral humanism (d) Modernity

- 25.4 Consider the following statements on parties: [1]
- A. Political parties do not enjoy much trust among the people.
 B. Parties are often rocked by scandals involving top party leaders.
 C. Parties are not necessary to run governments.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) A, B and C (b) A and B
 (c) B and C (d) A and C

- Q26. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows: [4]



Answer the following questions by looking at the graph:

- 26.1 Which was the largest producing sector in 1973? [1]
- (a) Secondary sector (b) Tertiary sector
 (c) Agriculture or Primary sector (d) None of these
- 26.2 Which is the largest producing sector in 2003? [1]
- (a) Tertiary or Service sector (b) Secondary sector
 (c) Agriculture or Primary sector (d) None of these
- 26.3 What was the GDP of India in 2003? [1]
- (a) ₹1,80,000 crore (b) ₹2,10,000 crore
 (c) ₹2,40,000 crore (d) ₹1,50,000 crore
- 26.4 Which sector has grown the most over thirty years? [1]
- (a) Service sector (b) Public sector
 (c) Agriculture sector (d) Primary sector

SECTION-D

- Q27. Explain the progress of the Civil Disobedience Movement in the countryside? [5]

OR

Explain the process of unification of Italy.

Q28. "Agriculture and industry are complementary to each other". justify the statement. [5]

OR

Why did the poor peasants and artisans begin working for merchants?

Q29. How does a country become more powerful and united by sharing power among different social groups and communities? Examine. [5]

Q30. Explain the social outcome of democracy. [5]

Q31. How are the three sectors of economy interdependent? Explain. [5]

OR

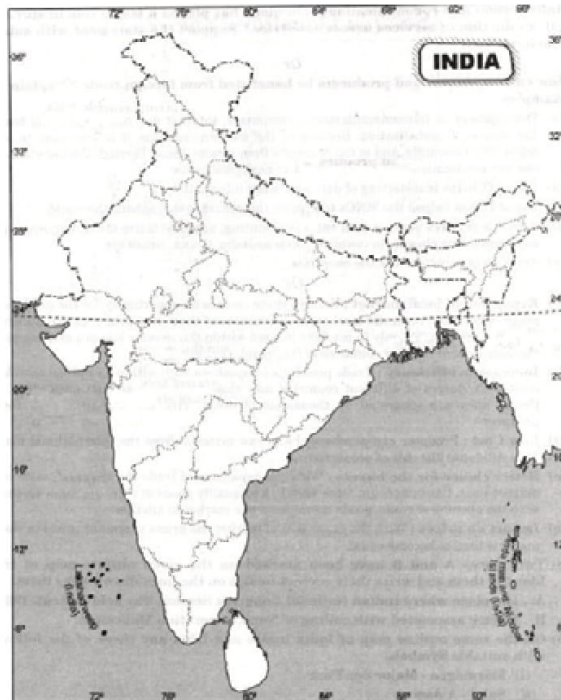
Define Bank. Also explain the functions of Commercial Bank.

SECTION-E

MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION

- Q32. (a) Locate and label the following on the given political outline map of India:
- (A) A place associated with the movement of Indigo planters.
 - (B) Jallianwala Bagh incident.
- (b) On the given outline political map of India, locate and mark:
- (i) Coffee (Darjeeling) Producing Region
 - (ii) Indore (Cotton Textile Industries)
 - (iii) Telcher (Thermal Power Station)
 - (iv) Kochchi (Seaport)

[5]



**BIDWAN CLASSES
BERHAMPUR
S.ST SET - 7**

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 80

General Instructions :

- (i) Question paper comprises five sections A, B, C, D and E. There are 32 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
 - (ii) Section–A - Question no. 1 to 16 are Objective Type Questions of 1 mark each.
 - (iii) 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.
 - (iv) Section–C - Question no. 23 to 26 are source based questions, carrying 4 marks each.
 - (v) 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.
 - (vi) 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).
 - (vii) There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choices has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.
 - (viii) In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.
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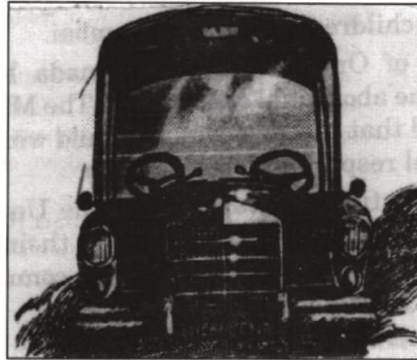
SECTION-A

- Q1. In Sorrieu’s Utopian vision, the procession was led by way past the statue of liberty by: [1]
(a) Germany and Italy
(b) Prussia and Austria
(c) The United States of America and Switzerland
(d) England and Spain
- Q2. Who headed the ‘Oudh Kisan Sabha’ in Awadh? [1]
(a) Subhash Chandra Bose (b) Madan Mohan Malviya
(c) Bipin Chandra Pal (d) Jawaharlal Nehru
- Q3. Name the important food item which did not travel far away places to India,. [1]
(a) Potatoes (b) Sugarcane
(c) Soya (d) Tomatoes
- Q4. Fill in the blank: [1]
Eastern and western ghats primarily have
- Q5. Which one of the following is an example of Cultivable Wasteland? [1]
(a) Gross cropped Area
(b) Uncultivable Land
(c) Barren Wasteland
(d) Current fallow Land

Q6. Which one of the following describes a system of agriculture where a single crop is grown on a large area? [1]

- (a) Shifting agriculture (b) Horticulture
(c) Intensive agriculture (d) Plantation agriculture

Q7. Look at the picture below and answer the following questions: [1]



What does the picture depict?

Q8. Which two of the following extreme locations are connected by the east-west corridor? [1]

- (a) Mumbai and Nagpur (b) Silchar and Porbandar
(c) Mumbai and Kolkata (d) Nagpur and Siligudi

Q9. Examine the following pairs that give the level of government in India and the powers of the government at that level to make laws on the subjects mentioned against each. Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched? [1]

(a)	State government	State List
(b)	Central government	Union List
(c)	Central and State governments	Concurrent List
(d)	Local governments	Residuary powers

Q10. What is legitimate government? [1]

OR

Name a country with Single Party System.

Q11. Define a responsive government. [1]

OR

Who can make law on the subject mention in the state list?

Q12. 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: Mohan is a shopkeeper who pays his taxes on time. He has employed two workers Rakesh and Raghu in his shop. He pays them well, however, none of the workers get any paid leaves in the year.

Reason: Rakesh and Raghu are employed in unorganised sector. [1]

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

- Q13. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) refers to the money value of all: [1]
- (a) final goods produced in an economy during a year.
 - (b) final services produced in an economy during a year.
 - (c) final goods and services produced in an economy during a year.
 - (d) None of the above.
- Q14. Assume those are four families in a country. The average per capita income of these families is ₹ 5000. If the income of three families is ₹ 4000, ₹ 7000 and ₹ 3000 respectively. what is the income of the fourth family? [1]
- (a) ₹ 7500
 - (b) ₹ 3000
 - (c) ₹ 2000
 - (d) ₹ 6000
- Q15. An MNC promotes global integration through free flow across the borders, of: [1]
- (a) capital
 - (b) goods
 - (c) technology
 - (d) All of these
- Q16. Find the Incorrect option: [1]
- (a) Demand deposit share the essential features of money
 - (b) With demand deposit payments can be made without cash
 - (c) Demand deposits are safe way of money transformation
 - (d) Demand deposit facility is like cheque

SECTION-B

- Q17. What were the consequences of Liberal Revolution of 1848? [3]
- Q18. Describe any three features of the Civil Code of 1804 introduced by Napoleon in France. [3]
- OR**
- What role did Giuseppe Garibaldi play in the unification of Italy?
- Q19. Describe any three main changes in Indian agriculture after the Green Revolution. [3]
- Q20. How has dignity of women been ensured in a democracy? [3]
- OR**
- Describe any three features of Indian Federalism.
- Q21. What is collateral? Why do banks ask for collateral giving credit to a borrower? [3]
- Q22. "Though per capita income is widely used as an indicator of development but it suffers from many limitations." Explain the statement. [3]

SECTION-C

Q23. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows: [4]

This is the most widely spread and important soil. In fact, the entire northern plains are made of alluvial soil. These have been deposited by three important Himalayan river systems-the Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra. These soils also extend in Rajasthan and Gujarat through a narrow corridor. Alluvial soil is also found in the eastern coastal plains particularly in the deltas of the Mahanadi, the Godavari, the Krishna and the Kaveri rivers.

The alluvial soil consists of various proportions of sand, silt and clay. As we move inland towards the river valleys, soil particles appear somewhat bigger in size. In the upper reaches of the river valley i.e. near the place of the break of slope, the soils are coarse. Such soils are more common in piedmont plains such as Duars, Chos and Terai.

Apart from the size of their grains or components, soils are also described on the basis of their age. According to their age alluvial soils can be classified as old alluvial (Bangar) and new alluvial (Khadar). The bangar soil has higher concentration of kanker nodules than the Khadar. It has more fine particles and is more fertile than the bangar.

Alluvial soils as a whole are very fertile. Mostly these soils contain adequate proportion of potash, phosphoric acid and lime which are ideal for the growth of sugarcane, paddy, wheat and other cereal and pulse crops. Due to its high fertility, regions of alluvial soils are intensively cultivated and densely populated. Soils in the drier areas are more alkaline and can be productive after proper treatment and irrigation.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate alternatives:

23.1 Which is the most widely spread and important soil? [1]

- (a) Alluvial soil
- (b) Laterite soil
- (c) Arid soil
- (d) Red and yellow soils

23.2 Alluvial soil is found in the [1]

- (a) Western Coastal Plains
- (b) North Coastal Plains
- (c) Eastern Coastal Plains
- (d) None of these

23.3 Soils are described on the basis of their: [1]

- (a) forms
- (b) age
- (c) kind
- (d) treatment

23.4 Soils in the drier areas are more alkaline and can be productive after proper and [1]

- (a) Particles, fertile
- (b) growth, size
- (c) treatment, irrigation
- (d) None of these

Q24. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows: [4]

..... in spite of my best efforts, I could not properly do the works that were allotted to me.....In a few days I got my hands bruised all over and I could not go to work for a week for which I was prosecuted and sent to jail for 14 days new emigrants find the tasks allotted to them extremely heavy and cannot complete them in a day Deductions are also made from wages if the work is considered to have been done unsatisfactorily. Many people cannot therefore earn their full wages and are punished in various ways. In fact, the labourers have to spend their period of indenture in great trouble

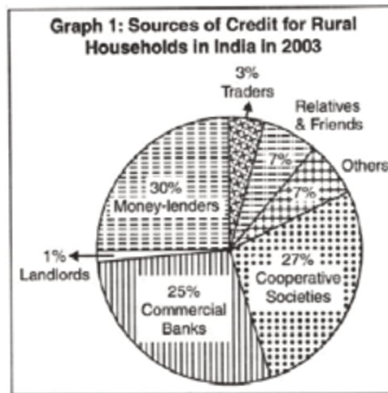
Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate alternatives:

24.1 Why could not the writer properly do the works allotted to him? [1]

- (a) because he had to go to work for a week.
- (b) because he got his hands bruised all over.
- (c) because he had to spend their period of indenture.
- (d) None of these

- 24.2 What punishment was given to the writer for not going to work? [1]
 (a) sent to jail for 14 days (b) sent to jail for 24 days
 (c) sent to jail for 18 days (d) sent to jail for 25 days
- 24.3 Many people cannot, therefore, earn their full wages and are in various ways. [1]
 (a) Rewards (b) Great trouble
 (c) Punished (d) None of these
- 24.4 Complete the sentence: [1]
 Deductions are also made from wages if the work is considered to have:
 (a) done unsatisfactorily (b) done satisfactorily
 (c) done efficiently (d) not done proper way

Q25. Study the given pie-chart carefully and answer the questions that follow: [4]



- 25.1 Which is the main source of credit for rural household in India? [1]
 (a) Commercial Banks (b) Landlords
 (c) Relatives and Friends (d) Village Money-lenders
- 25.2 Mention any two sources of credit for the rural households in India. [1]
 (a) Traders and others
 (b) Landlords and others
 (c) Relatives and friends and cooperative societies
 (d) Money-lenders and commercial bank
- 25.3 provide loans only for productive purpose. [1]
 (a) Formal sources (b) Informal sources
 (c) Commercial Banks (d) Cooperative societies
- 25.4 provide loans for both productive and unproductive purposes. [1]
 (a) Traders (b) Money-lenders
 (c) Commercial Banks (d) Cooperative societies

Q26. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows: [4]

Muhammad Yunus is a famous economist of Bangladesh. He received several international honours for his efforts to promote economic and social development for the benefit of the poor. He and the Grameen Bank he started jointly, received the Nobel Peace Prize for the 2006. In February 2007, he decided to launch a political party and contest in the parliamentary elections. His objective was to foster proper leadership, good governance and build a new Bangladesh. He felt that only a political party different from the traditional ones would bring about new political culture. His party would

be democratic from the grassroots level. The launching of the new party, called Nagarik Shakti (Citizens' Power), has caused a stir among the Bangladeshis. While many welcomed his decision, some did not like it. "Now I think Bangladesh will have a chance to choose between good and bad and eventually have a good government," said Shahedul Islam, a government official. "That government, we hope, would not only keep itself away from corruption but also make fighting corruption and black money a top priority."

But leaders of traditional political parties who dominated the country's politics for decades were apprehensive. "There was no debate (over him) winning the Nobel, but politics is different-very challenging and often controversial," said a senior leader of the Bangladesh Nationalist Party. Some others were highly critical. They asked why he was rushing into politics. "Is he being planted in politics by mentors from outside the country," asked one political observer.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate alternatives:

- 26.1** Muhammad Yunus is a famous of Bangladesh. [1]
(a) Scientist (b) Economist
(c) politician (d) None of these
- 26.2** In which year, Muhammad Yunus received the Nobel Peace Prize. [1]
(a) 2004 (b) 2007
(c) 2006 (d) 2005
- 26.3** In February 2007, what he decided to launch: [1]
(a) a political party and contest in the Parliamentary elections
(b) political party different from the traditional ones
(c) economic and social development
(d) None of these
- 26.4** What is the name of the new party? [1]
(a) Nationalist Party (b) Bangladesh Nationalist Party
(c) Political Party (d) Nagarik Shakti

SECTION-D

- Q27. How was the Civil Disobedience Movement different from the Non-cooperation. [5]

OR

What do you know about Awadh Peasant Movement? Explain.

- Q28. How has the distribution pattern of the railway network in the country been largely influenced by physiographic and economic factors? Explain with examples. [5]

OR

Analyse the physiographic and economic factors that have influenced the distribution pattern of railway network in our country.

- Q29. When was Bharatiya Janta Party founded? What is its ideology, aims, policies and programmes?[5]

- Q30. How does democracy produce an accountable, responsive and legitimate government? [5]

- Q31. Public sector has contributed in the economic development of a nation? Do think so, if yes, write five arguments to support your answer. [5]

OR

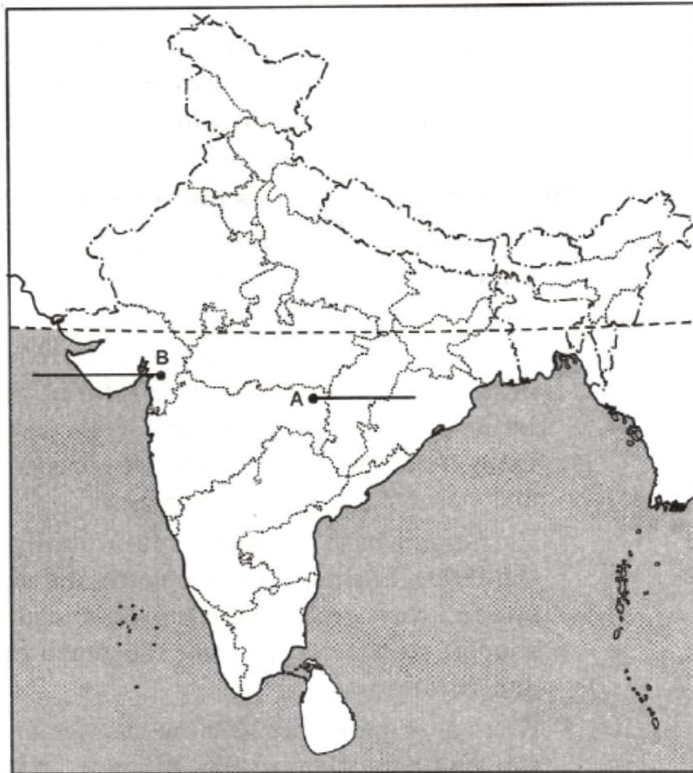
Discuss any five negative impact of MNCs on host countries.

SECTION-E

MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION

- Q32. (a) 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) The place where Indian National Congress session was held in December 1920.
(B) The place where Salt Law was broken by Mahatma Gandhi.
- (b) On the same outline map of India, locate and label any four of the following with suitable Symbols:
- (i) Paradwip-Major Seaport
 - (ii) Noida-Software Technology Park
 - (iii) Salem-Iron and Steel industry
 - (iv) Kalpakkam-Nuclear Power Plant
 - (v) Bhakra Nangal-Dam
 - (vi) Chattrapati Shivaji International Airport

[5]



Date: _____

**BIDWAN CLASSES
BERHAMPUR
S.ST SET - 8**

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 80

General Instructions :

- (i) Question paper comprises five sections A, B, C, D and E. There are 32 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
 - (ii) Section–A - Question no. 1 to 16 are Objective Type Questions of 1 mark each.
 - (iii) 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.
 - (iv) Section–C - Question no. 23 to 26 are source based questions, carrying 4 marks each.
 - (v) 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.
 - (vi) 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).
 - (vii) There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choices has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.
 - (viii) In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.
-

SECTION-A

- Q1. French Revolution led to: [1]
(a) the transfer of sovereignty from monarchy to French citizens.
(b) the transfer of sovereignty from church to the monarchy.
(c) the transfer of sovereignty from mobility to the French citizens.
(d) the transfer of sovereignty from feudal lords to monarchy.
- Q2. The British General responsible for the Jalianwala Bagh massacre was: [1]
(a) General McArthur (b) General David
(c) General Dyer (d) General Sir John Simon
- Q3. The most powerful weapon of the spanish conquerors to colonise America was: [1]
(a) A.K. 47 rifles (b) Machine guns
(c) Small pox germs (d) All of these
- Q4. Fill in the blank: [1]
Operation floods is associated with

OR

..... state in India has highest density of roads.

- Q5. Which one of the following methods will not help in soil conservation? [1]
(a) Contour ploughing (b) Strip cropping
(c) Creating shelter belts (d) Ploughing up and down the slopes

- Q6. Which one of the following describe a system of agriculture where a single crop is grown on a large area? [1]
 (a) Shifting agriculture (b) Plantation agriculture
 (c) Horticulture (d) Intensive agriculture
- Q7. Which one of the following industries manufactures telephones, computer, etc. [1]
 (a) Steel (b) Electronic
 (c) Aluminium (d) Information Technology
- Q8. Name the soil which is well known for its capacity to hold moisture.
 (a) Alluvial soil (b) Laterite soil
 (c) Red and yellow soil (d) Black soil
- Q9. Consider the following statements on the meaning of communal politics. Communal politics is based on the belief that: [1]
 (A) One religion is superior to that of others
 (B) People belonging to different religions can live together happily as equal citizens
 (C) Followers of a particular religion constitute the community
 (D) State power cannot be used to establish the domination of one religions groups over others
 Which of the statements is/are correct?
 (a) (A), (B), (C) and (D) (b) (A), (B) and (D)
 (c) (A) and (C) (d) (B) and (D)
- Q10. Which party has strong support in West Bengal? [1]
OR
 Name any two countries where there is multi-party system exist.
- Q11. What is the power sharing? [1]
OR
 Which two languages are generally spoken in Belgium?
- Q12. 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 : Rakesh is an educated and skilled worker who earns a high monthly salary as he is employed in a private bank in a city.
Reason : All service sectors in India are growing extremely well and each individual engaged in any kind of tertiary activity earns a high income. [1]
Options:
 (a) If both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
 (b) It both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
 (c) If assertion is true, but reason is false.
 (d) If both assertion and reason are false.
- Q13. Read the information given below and select the correct option: [1]
 A vessel dumped 500 tonnes of liquid toxic wastes into open-air dumps in a city and in the surrounding sea. This happened in a city called Abidjan in Ivory Coast, a country in Africa. The fumes from the highly toxic waste caused nausea, skin rashes, fainting, diarrhoea, etc. After a month seven persons were dead, twenty in hospital and twenty-six thousand treated for symptoms of poisoning.

A multinational company dealing in petroleum and metals had contracted a local company of the Ivory Coast to dispose the toxic waste from its ship.

- (a) MNC dealing in petroleum and metals
- (b) Local company of the Ivory Coast
- (c) A vessel dumped 500 tonnes of liquid toxic wastes into open air
- (d) None of these

OR

The following table shows the sources of credit for rural households in India in 2010:

	Sources	Share
1.	Moneylenders	30%
2.	Co-operative societies and Commercial banks	27% 25%
3.	Others (Traders, relatives, etc.)	18%

On the basis of the above table answer the following question:

- (a) The share of formal sector is 27%
- (b) The share of formal sector is 48%
- (c) The share of formal sector is 52%
- (d) The share of formal sector is 38%

- Q14. Primary sector includes all those activities which are related to: [1]
(a) communication and transport (b) manufacturing
(c) performance of different services (d) agriculture
- Q15. The functioning and operations of banks in India are monitored and supervised by the: [1]
(a) Reserve Bank of India (b) Ministry of Finance
(c) State Bank of India (d) Ministry of Accounts
- Q16. GDP is the total value of produced during a particular year. [1]
(a) all goods and services
(b) all final goods and services
(c) all intermediate goods and services
(d) all intermediate and final goods and services

SECTION-B

- Q17. What were the causes of great demand for foodgrains in England? [3]
- Q18. What was Satyagraha? Explain some of the Satyagraha launched by Gandhiji. [3]

OR

Explain the major political features of mid-eighteenth century Europe?

- Q19. How biotic resources are different from abiotic resources? [3]
- Q20. "Local government is the best way to realise one important principle of democracy". Explain the statement with an example. [3]

OR

Describe the outcomes of democracy.

- Q21. Why is the tertiary sector growing so rapidly in India? Explain it with any three reasons. [3]
- Q22. "Demand deposit are accepted as transaction of money". Why? [3]

SECTION-C

- Q23. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows: [4]
 Revolution is the inalienable right of mankind. Freedom is the imprescriptible birthright of all. The labourer is the real sustainer of society To the altar of this revolution we have brought our youth as incense, for no sacrifice is too great for so magnificent a cause. We are content. We await the advent of revolution. "Inquilab Zindabad".

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate alternatives:

- 23.1** From whose writing has this extract been taken? [1]
 (a) Gandhiji (b) Shaheed Bhagat Singh
 (c) Subhash Chandra Bose (d) Jawaharlal Nehru
- 23.2** Do you agree with the statement that 'revolution is the inalienable right of mankind'? [1]
 (a) Yes (b) No
 (c) Not given (d) None of these
- 23.3** What slogan did they adopt? [1]
 (a) Bharat Mata ki Jai (b) Bande Mataram
 (c) Satyamev Jayathe (d) Inquilab Zindabad
- 23.4** What is the meaning of 'Inquilab Zindabad'? [1]
 (a) Revolution (b) Present situation
 (c) Revolutionary, stay alive (d) None of these

- Q24. Read the table given below and answer the following questions. [4]
 Table: Total finished steel production in India

Year	Production (in million tonne per annum)
2005	45.7
2006	49.4
2007	53.0
2008	57.8
2009	56.6
2010	68.3
2011	72.2

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate alternatives:

- 24.1** What is the total production of steel in India in the year 2005? [1]
 (a) 49.4 millions (b) 45.7 millions
 (c) 53.0 millions (d) 68.3 millions
- 24.2** What is India's rank among the world crude steel producers? [1]
 (a) 8th (b) 10th
 (c) 9th (d) 7th
- 24.3** Why is the per capita consumption of steel so low in India? [1]
 (a) Underdeveloped of Industry (b) Lack of capital
 (c) Modern technology (d) All of these

- 24.4** What is the total production of steel in India in the year 2009 and 2010? [1]
 (a) 124.9 millions (b) 123.9 millions
 (c) 125.9 millions (d) 126.9 millions
- Q25. Choose the most appropriate option: [4]
- 25.1** The past two decades of globalisation has seen rapid movements in: [1]
 (a) goods, services and people between countries.
 (b) goods, services and investments between countries.
 (c) goods, investments and people between countries.
 (d) All of these
- 25.2** The most common route for investments by MNCs in countries around the world is to: [1]
 (a) set up new factories.
 (b) buy existing local companies.
 (c) form partnerships with local companies.
 (d) None of these
- 25.3** Globalisation has led to improvement in living conditions? [1]
 (a) of all the people.
 (b) of people in the developed countries.
 (c) of workers in the developing countries.
 (d) None of the above.
- 25.4** Which of the following is an Indian MNC? [1]
 (a) Tata Motors (b) Ranbaxy
 (c) Asian Paints (d) All of these
- Q26. Here are some examples of power sharing, which of the four types of power sharing do these represent? Who is sharing power with whom? [4]
- 26.1** The Bombay High Court ordered the Maharashtra state government to immediately take action and improve living conditions for the 2,000-odd children at seven children's homes in Mumbai. [1]
- 26.2** The government of Ontario state in Canada has agreed to a land claim settlement with the aboriginal community. The Minister responsible for Native Affairs announced that the government will work with aboriginal people in a spirit of mutual respect and co-operation.
- 26.3** Russia's two influential political parties, the Union of Right Forces and the Liberal Yabloko Movement, agreed to unite their organisations into a strong right-wing coalition. They propose to have a common list of candidates in the next parliamentary elections. [1]
- 26.4** The finance ministers of various states in Nigeria got together and demanded that the federal government declare its sources of income. They also wanted to know the formula by which the revenue is distributed to various state governments. [1]

SECTION-D

- Q27. How was the history of nationalism in Britain unlike the rest of Europe? [5]

OR

Describe the peculiarities of industrial growth in India.

- Q28. "Human activities have contributed significantly in land degradation". Explain by giving examples. [5]

OR

Give a short account of major Ports of India.

- Q29. Distinguish between federal and unitary form of government. [5]
- Q30. Discuss the centre-state relations in Indian federalism. [5]
- Q31. Distinguish between open unemployment and disguised unemployment. [5]

OR

A study in Ahmedabad found that out of 15,00,000 workers in the city, 11,00,000 worked in the unorganised sector. The total income of the city in this year (1997-1998) was ₹ 60,000 million. Out of this ₹ 32,000 million was generated in the organised sector. Present this data as a table. What kind of ways should be thought of for generating more employment in the city?

Sectorwise Generation of Income in
Ahmedabad (1997-1998)

Sector	No. of workers (₹ Million)	Income Generated
Organised	4,00,000	32,000
Unorganised	11,00,000	28,000
Total	15,00,000	

SECTION-E

MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION

- Q32. (a) Locate and label the following on the given political outline map of India
(A) A place associated with the Cotton Mill Workers Satyagraha.
(B) A place associated with the calling off the Non-Cooperation Movement. [2]
- (b) On the given outline map of India, locate and label the following:
(i) A tea producing region of South India
(ii) Durg (Iron ore mines)
(iii) Ankleshwar (Oilfields)
(iv) Kaiga (Thermal plants) [3]

**BIDWAN CLASSES
BERHAMPUR
S.ST SET - 9**

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 80

General Instructions :

- (i) Question paper comprises five sections A, B, C, D and E. There are 32 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
 - (ii) Section–A - Question no. 1 to 16 are Objective Type Questions of 1 mark each.
 - (iii) 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.
 - (iv) Section–C - Question no. 23 to 26 are source based questions, carrying 4 marks each.
 - (v) 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.
 - (vi) 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).
 - (vii) There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choices has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.
 - (viii) In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.
-

SECTION-A

- Q1. Unification of Germany took place between which period? [1]
(a) 1860 to 1871 (b) 1870 to 1871
(c) 1856 to 1871 (d) 1866 to 1871
- Q2. The Non-cooperation Programme was adopted in the [1]
(a) Lahore Session (b) Congress Session at Nagpur
(c) Gujarat Congress (d) Second Round Table Conference
- Q3. The Indian goods which dominated the international market before the age of machine industries were: [1]
(a) indigo and opium (b) tea and coffee
(c) silk and cotton (d) None of these
- Q4. Fill in the blank: [1]
India is the largest producer of in the world.

OR

....., and states of India spinning continues to be centralised.

- Q5. Which one of the following methods will not help in soil conservation? [1]
(a) Contour ploughing (b) Strip cropping
(c) Creating shelter belts (d) Ploughing up and down the slopes

- Q6. Fill in the blank: [1]
 the first person who offered land to be distributed among the landless villagers.
 (a) Sri Hans Raj Chawla (b) Sri Ram Chandra Reddy
 (c) Sri Raghunath Bansal (d) Sri Ram Gopal Rastogi
- Q7. Which mode of transportation reduces transshipment losses and delays? [1]
 (a) Railways (b) Roadways
 (c) Pipeline (d) Waterways
- Q8. Why is Jute called as golden fibre? [1]
- Q9. Different arguments are usually put forth in favour of and against power sharing. Identify those which are in favour of power sharing and select the answer using the codes given below? [1]
Power sharing:
 A. reduces conflict among different communities
 B. decreases the possibility of arbitrariness
 C. delays decision-making process
 D. accommodates diversities
 E. increases instability and divisiveness
 F. promotes people's participation in government
 G. undermines the unity of a country
 (a) A B D F (b) A C E F
 (c) A B D G (d) B C D G

- Q10. Which type of Government is famous as Panchayati Raj? [1]

OR

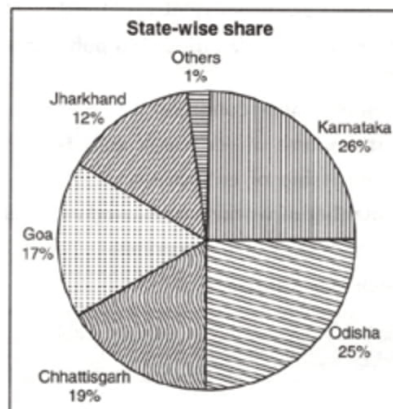
Give one example to show the importance of Judiciary in federalism

- Q11. What are various the challenges before political parties in India? [1]

OR

What are the main features of congress ideology?

- Q12. Study the given pie chart carefully and answer the following question: [1]



Which state is the leading producer of iron ore? What is its share?

Q13. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option. [1]

Assertion (A): Credit would be useful or not depends on the risk involved in a situation.

Reason (R): The chance of benefiting from credit is highest in agriculture sector.

Options:

- (a) If 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) If (A) is true, but (R) is false
- (d) If both (A) and (R) are false

Q14. All economic activities that directly involve conversion of natural resources are classified under. [1]

- (a) Secondary sector
- (b) Primary sector
- (c) Tertiary sector
- (d) Government sector

OR

In the context of democracies, which of the following ideas is correct-democracies have successfully eliminated:

- (a) conflicts among people.
- (b) economic inequalities among people.
- (c) differences of opinion about how marginalised sections are to be treated.
- (d) the idea of political inequality.

Q15. The sectors are classified into public and private sector on the basis of: [1]

- (a) employment condition
- (b) the nature of economic activity
- (c) ownership of enterprises
- (d) number of workers employed in the enterprise

Q16. Match the following: [1]

	Problem faced by farming sector		Some possible measures
(a)	Setting up agro-based mills	1.	Unirrigated land
(b)	Cooperative marketing societies	2.	Low prices for crops
(c)	Procurement of foodgrains by government	3.	Debt burden
(d)	Construction of canals by the government	4.	No job in the off season
(e)	Banks to provide credit with low interest	5.	Compelled to sell their grains to the local traders soon after harvest.

SECTION-B

Q17. Describe the incidence of Jallianwala Bagh Massacre. [3]

Q18. How did the Non-cooperation Movement start with middle class participation in the cities? [3]

OR

What do you mean by an 'Assembly line'? Describe its use for manufacturing.

Q19. Mention any three characteristics of black soil. [3]

Q20. How has multi-party system strengthened democracy in India. Explain. [3]

OR

Describe with examples the way in which power can be shared among different social and linguistic groups

Q21. How is information technology connected with globalisation have been possible without expansion of IT? [3]

Q22. Distinguish between final goods and intermediate goods. [3]

SECTION-C

Q23. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows: [4]

‘A nation is the culmination of a long past of endeavours, sacrifice and devotion. A heroic past, great men, glory, that is the social capital upon which one bases a national idea. To have common glories in the past, to have a common will in the present, to have performed great deeds a together, to wish to perform still more, these are the essential conditions of being a people. A nation is therefore a large-scale solidarity its existence is a daily plebiscite A province is its inhabitants; if anyone has the right to be consulted, it is the inhabitant. A nation never has any real interest in annexing or holding on to a country against its will. The existence of nation is a good thing, a necessity even. Their existence is a guarantee of liberty, which would be lost if the world had only one law and only one master.’

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate alternatives:

23.1 From whose speech have these words been quoted? [1]

- (a) Gandhiji (b) The French Philosopher Ernst Renan
(c) Subhash Chandra Bose (d) All of these

23.2 The meaning of Plebiscite is: [1]

- (a) A direct vote by which all the people of a region are asked to accept or reject a proposal.
(b) A indirect vote by which all the people of a region are asked to accept a proposal.
(c) Referendum
(d) None of these

23.3 A national idea is based on and glory. [1]

- (a) real interest on heroic (b) guarantee of liberty
(c) heroic past, great men (d) social capital

23.4 A nation never has any real interest in or holding on to a country against its wall. [1]

- (a) inhabitants (b) annexing
(c) consulted (d) None of these

Q24. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows: [4]

Ever since humans appeared on the earth, they have used different means of communication. But, the pace of change, has been rapid in modern times. Long distance communication is far easier without physical movement of the communicator or receiver. Personal communication and mass communication including television, radio, press, films, etc. are the major means of communication in the country.

Mass communication provides entertainment and creates awareness among people about various national programmes and policies. It includes radio, television, newspapers, magazines, books and films. All India Radio (Akashwani broadcasts a variety of programmes in national, regional and local languages for various categories of people, spread over different parts of the country. Doordarshan, the national television channel of India, is one of the largest terrestrial networks in

the world. It broadcasts a variety of programmes from entertainment, educational to sports, etc. for people of different age groups.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate alternatives:

- 24.1** Long distance communication is far easier: [1]
(a) with physical movement of the receiver
(b) without physical movement of the communicator
(c) different means of communication
(d) None of these
- 24.2** Mass communication provides and among people about various national programmes and policies. [1]
(a) entertainment and create awareness (b) television and newspaper
(c) doordarshan and national television (d) entertainment and educational to spot
- 24.3** In which country, mass communication has a significant role to pay, [1]
(a) England (b) Japan
(c) India (d) USA
- 24.4** Doordarshan, the national television channel of India, is one of the largest. [1]
(a) Roadways in the world (b) Terrestrial networks in the world
(c) Railway networks in the world (d) None of these

Q25. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows: [4]

Nannu is a daily wage earner. He lives in Welcome Mazdoor Colony, a slum habitation in East Delhi. He lost his ration card and applied for a duplicate one in January 2004. He made several rounds to the local Food and Civil Supplies office for the next three months. But the clerks and officials would not even look at him, leave alone do his job or bother to tell him the status of his application. Ultimately, he filed an application under the Right to Information Act asking for the daily progress made on his application, names of the officials, who were supposed to act on his application and what action would be taken against these officials for their inaction. Within a week of filing application under the Right to Information Act, he was visited by an inspector from the Food Department, who informed him that the card had been made and he could collect it from the office. When Nannu went to collect his card next day, he was given a very warm treatment by the Food and Supply Officer (FSO), who is the head of a Circle. The FSO offered him tea and requested him to withdraw his application under the Right to Information, since his work had already been done.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate alternatives:

- 25.1** Where is the Nannu live? [1]
(a) West Delhi (b) East Delhi
(c) South Delhi (d) North Delhi
- 25.2** In which year Nannu applied for a duplicate ration card? [1]
(a) January 2004 (b) March 2004
(c) April 2004 (d) May 2004
- 25.3** The FSO offered him tea and requested him to withdraw his application under the [1]
(a) Right to vote (b) Right to inspection
(c) Right to information (d) None of these
- 25.4** Nannu made several rounds to the local food and civil supplies office for the next [1]
(a) Two months (b) One months
(c) Four months (d) Three months

- Q26. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows: [4]
Indian buyers have a greater choice of goods than they did two decades back. This is closely associated with the process of 26.1 Markets in India are selling goods produced in many other countries. This means there is increasing 26.2 with other countries. Moreover, the rising number of brands that we see in the markets might be produced by MNCs in India. MNCs are investing in India because 26.3 While consumers have more choices in the market, the effect of rising 26.4 and technology has meant greater competition among the producers.
- Fill in the blanks:**
- 26.1 (a) technology [1]
(b) globalisation
(c) integration
(d) competition
- 26.2 (a) integration [1]
(b) competition
(c) technology
(d) investment
- 26.3 (a) integration [1]
(b) investment
(c) they get relatively cheaper labour and India offers a huge market for their products.
(d) they get relatively cheaper competition and India small market for their products.
- 26.4 (a) technology [1]
(b) competition
(c) investment
(d) integration

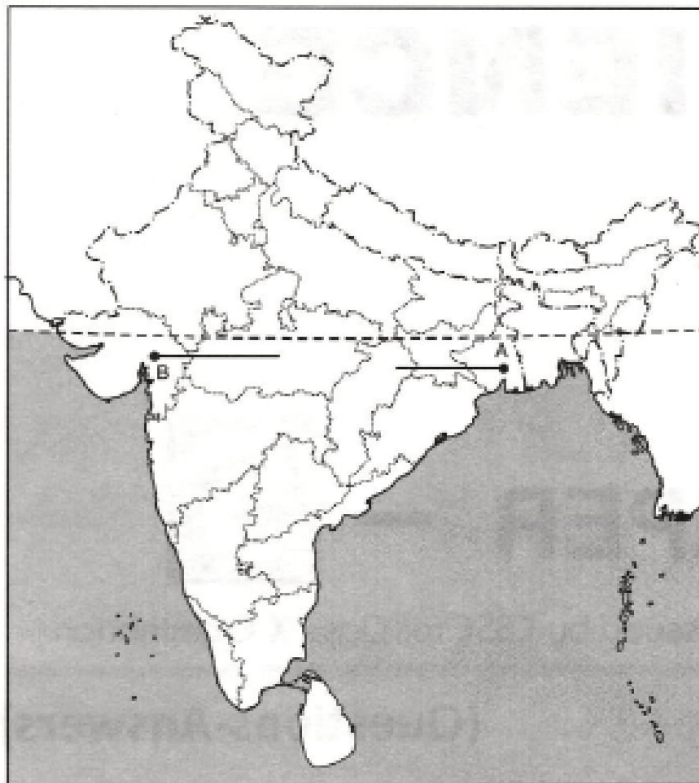
SECTION-D

- Q27. Describe the explosive conditions prevailed in Balkans after 1871 in Europe. [5]
- OR**
- What role did the women play in the Civil Disobedience Movement? What was Gandhiji opinion about them?
- Q28. Discuss the role of NTPC in paving the way to control environmental degradation. [5]
- OR**
- Why do you think areas with high annual rainfall and high population density will face water scarcity? Give reasons.
- Q29. Describe any five constitutional provisions that make India a secular state. [5]
- Q30. It is said that in India's federal system the Central Government is more powerful vis-a-vis the state governments. Explain. [5]
- Q31. "Technology has stimulated the globalisation process". Support the statement with examples. [5]
- OR**
- "Opposition party plays a crucial role in democratic government". Explain.

SECTION-E

MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION

- Q32. (a) Two features A and B are marked on the given outline map of India. Identify these features with the help of the information provided and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map.
- (A) Place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in September 1920.
(B) The place where the cotton mill workers satyagraha organised in 1918. [2]
- (b) On the given political map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbol:
- (i) The Khetri mines.
(ii) A Software-Technology Park in Karnataka.
(iii) The Southernmost city of the North-south Corridor.
(iv) Kandla Seaport. [5]



**BIDWAN CLASSES
BERHAMPUR
S.ST SET - 10**

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 80

General Instructions :

- (i) Question paper comprises five sections A, B, C, D and E. There are 32 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
 - (ii) Section–A - Question no. 1 to 16 are Objective Type Questions of 1 mark each.
 - (iii) 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.
 - (iv) Section–C - Question no. 23 to 26 are source based questions, carrying 4 marks each.
 - (v) 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.
 - (vi) 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).
 - (vii) There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choices has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.
 - (viii) In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.
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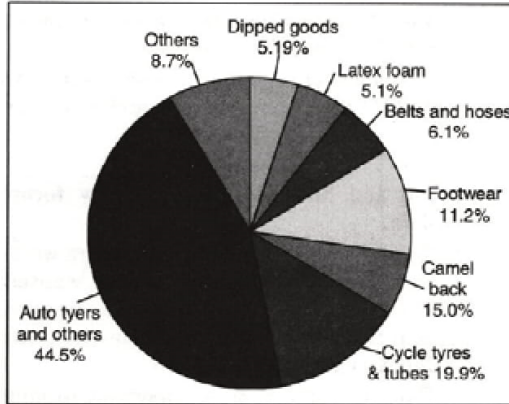
SECTION-A

- Q1. Which one of the following countries was not involved in the Balkan conflict? [1]
(a) Germany (b) France
(c) Russia (d) Austro-Hungary
- Q2. The founder of the ‘Swaraj Party’ were: [1]
(a) J.L. Nehru and Subhash Chandra Bose
(b) Sardar Patel and Abul Kalam Azad
(c) C.R. Dass and Motilal Nehru
(d) Surendranath Banerjee and Dada Bhai Nauroji
- Q3. Which one was the main cause for boycotting foreign goods during Non-cooperation Movement? [1]
(a) A symbol of western economic and cultural domination
(b) A symbol of foreign rule
(c) A symbol of western political domination
(d) A symbol of oppressive rule
- Q4. Fill in the blank: [1]
The black soils are also known as

OR

The plantation has an interface of and

- Q5. What is the key to decision of the factory location? [1]
 (a) Availability of skilled labour (b) Availability of cheap credit
 (c) Availability of raw material (d) least cost
- Q6. Which two of the following extreme locations are connected by the east-west corridor? [1]
 (a) Mumbai and Nagpur (b) Silchar and Porbandar
 (c) Mumbai and Kolkata (d) Nagpur and Siligudi
- Q7. Study the given diagram and answer the question given diagram below: [1]



Which crop is used for making the goods listed in the diagram?

- Q8. Which is correct about magnetite iron ore? [1]
 (a) Magnetic is the most important industrial iron ore in terms of the quantity used.
 (b) Magnetite has the inferior magnetic qualities which is not valuable in the electric industry.
 (c) It is the finest iron ore with a very high content of iron upto 70%.
 (d) It has a slightly lower iron content than hematite (50-60%).
- Q9. Which one of the following major alliance is not there in India? [1]
 (a) NDA (b) UPA
 (c) BSP (d) The left front
- Q10. Which factors determine a country's economic development? [1]

OR

In which field the achievement of dictatorship is better than that of democracy?

- Q11. When did Sri Lanka become Independent? [1]

OR

State two main basis of social division in Sri Lanka.

- Q12. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option. [1]
Assertion (A): The facility of demand deposits makes it possible to settle payments without the use of cash.
Reason (R): Demand deposits are paper orders which make it possible to transfer money from one person's account to another person's account.

Options:

- (a) If both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation of assertion
- (b) If both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion
- (c) If assertion is true, but reason is false
- (d) If both assertion and reason are false

Q13. Choose the correct answer: [1]
unemployment occurs when people
(a) do not want to work
(b) are working in a lazy manner
(c) are working less than what they are capable of doing
(d) are not paid for their work

Q14. Life expectancy of birth denotes: [1]
(a) Average expected length of life
(b) Average expected length of healthy life
(c) Expected age of an individual
(d) The difference of life span between a newly born boy and a girl child

OR

Which one among the following workers are not very productive in tertiary sector?

- (a) Educated and trained professionals
- (b) Repair persons and daily wage-earners
- (c) People in defence services
- (d) People working in health centres and hospitals

Q15. Read the following statement and write if it is true or false: [1]
A 'debt trap' means overspending till no money is left.

Q16. Which among the following lenders will possibly not ask the borrower to sign the term of credit? [1]
(a) Banks (b) Money lenders
(c) Cooperative (d) Private agencies

SECTION-B

Q17. Explain the concept of liberal nationalism which developed in Europe in early 19th century. [3]

Q18. "The Congress leader was not happy with the peasant movement of Awadh". Give reason. [3]

OR

When and how was Swaraj Party formed? Explain.

Q19. Suggest any three steps to be taken to control soil erosion in the hilly areas. [3]

Q20. What do you mean by the lack of internal democracy in the political system? [3]

OR

Why is one party system not good for democracy?

- Q21. Why do different individual have different as well as conflicting nation of developmental goal? [3]
- Q22. How does money solve the problem of double coincidence of wants? Explain with an example of your own. [3]

SECTION-C

- Q23. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows: [4]
The Independence Day Pledge, 26 January 1930 ‘We believe that it is the inalienable right of the Indian people, as of any other people, to have freedom and to enjoy the fruits of their toil and have the necessities of life, so that they may have full opportunities of growth. We believe also that if any government deprives a people of these rights and oppresses them, the people have a further right to alter it or to abolish it. The British Government in India has not only deprived the Indian people of their freedom but has based itself on the exploitation of the masses, and has ruined India economically, politically, culturally, and spiritually. We believe, therefore, that India must sever the British connection and attain Purna Swaraj or Complete Independence.’

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate alternatives:

- 23.1** When was this pledge to be taken? [1]
 (a) 26 March, 1940 (b) 26 January, 1930
 (c) 26 April, 1935 (d) 26 February, 1930
- 23.2** The Indian people, they move have [1]
 (a) full opportunities of growth (b) full opportunities of work
 (c) full opportunities of freedom (d) None of these
- 23.3** In what ways was the British rule in India oppressive? [1]
 (a) The British Government had deprived Indians of their freedom and exploited the masses.
 (b) It had ruined India economically, politically, culturally and spiritually.
 (c) Both (a) and (b)
 (d) None of these
- 23.4** India must sever the British connection and attain [1]
 (a) Exploitation (b) Purna Swaraj
 (c) Independence (a) None of these
- Q24. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows: [4]
 Agriculture has been the backbone of the Indian economy though its share in the Cross Domestic Product (GDP) has registered a declining trend from 1951 onwards; yet its share in providing employment and livelihood to the population continues to be as high as 63 per cent in 2001. The declining share of agriculture in the GDP is a matter of serious concern because any decline and stagnation in agriculture will lead to a decline in other spheres of the economy having wider implications for society.
- Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate alternatives:**
- 24.1** Agriculture has been the backbone of the: [1]
 (a) Micro economy (b) Indian economy
 (c) Macro economy (d) None of these
- 24.2** Gross Domestic Product (GDP) has registered a declining trend from [1]
 (a) 1951 onwards
 (b) 1961 onwards
 (c) 1971 onwards
 (d) 1941 onwards

- 24.3 The declining share of agriculture in the is a matter of serious concern. [1]
 (a) economy (b) farmer
 (c) population (d) GDP

- 24.4 What is the value of agriculture in the Indian Economy? [1]
 (a) It is a primary activity
 (b) It produces raw materials
 (c) Two-thirds of the population is engaged in
 (d) All of these

Q25. **Choose the correct option:** [4]

25.1 Consider the following statements about power sharing arrangements in Belgium and Sri Lanka.

- A. In Belgium, the Dutch-speaking majority people tried to impose their domination on the minority French-speaking community.
 B. In Sri Lanka, the policies of the government sought to ensure the dominance of the Sinhala-speaking majority.
 C. The Tamils in Sri Lanka demanded a federal arrangement of power sharing to protect their culture, language and equality of opportunity in education and jobs.
 D. The transformation of Belgium from unitary government to a federal one prevented a possible division of the country on linguistic lines.

Which one of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) A, B, C and D (b) A, B and C
 (c) C and D (d) B, C and D

25.2 Match List I (forms of power sharing) with List II (forms of government) and select the correct answer using the codes given below in the lists: [1]

	List I		List II
1.	Power shared among different organs of government.	A.	Community government
2.	Power shared among government at different levels.	B.	Separation of powers
3.	Power shared by different social groups.	C.	Coalition government
4.	Power shared by two or more political parties.	D.	Federal government

- (a) 1-D, 2-A, 3-B, 4-C (b) 1-B, 2-C, 3-D, 4-A
 (c) 1-B, 2-D, 3-A, 4-C (d) 1-C, 2-D, 3-A, 4-B

25.3 A community government implies: [1]

- (a) power sharing among governments at different levels
 (b) power sharing by two or more political parties
 (c) power sharing by different social groups
 (d) power sharing among different organs of the government

25.4 Coalition government implies. [1]

- (a) power sharing by different social groups
 (b) power sharing by two or more political parties
 (c) power sharing among different organs of the government
 (d) power sharing among government at different levels

- Q26. Study the table given below and answer the questions that follow: [4]
Table: Some comparative data on punjab, Kerala and Bihar.

State	Infant mortality rate per 1000 (2003)	Literacy rate (%) (2001)	Net attendance ratio for class I-V (1995-96)
Punjab	49	70	81
Kerala	11	91	91
Bihar	60	47	41

Explanation of some of the terms used in this table:

Infant Mortality Rate (or IMR) indicates the number of children that die before the age of one year as a proportion of 1000 live children born in that particular year.

Literacy Rate measures the proportion of literate population in the 7 and above age group.

Net Attendance Ratio is the total number of children of age group 6-10 attending school as a percentage of total number of children in the same age group.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

- 26.1 Which state has the highest infant mortality rate? [1]
(a) Punjab (b) Bihar
(c) Kerala (d) All of these
- 26.2 Why has this state highest infant mortality rate?[1]
(a) It has no adequate provisions of basic health.
(b) It has no adequate educational facilities.
(c) National status of people is very low.
(d) All of these
- 26.3 Which state has the highest literacy rate? [1]
(a) Kerala (b) Bihar
(c) Punjab (d) All of these
- 26.4 Which state has the highest net attendance ratio? [1]
(a) Bihar (b) Kerala
(c) Punjab (d) All of these

SECTION-D

- Q27. Describe the process of unification of Germany. [5]

OR

Explain the role and contribution of Ambedkar in uplifting dalits or depressed classes.

- Q28. Distinguish between Ragur soil and Laterite soil. [5]

OR

What is plantation agriculture? Give its main features.

- Q29. Differentiate between National and Regional Parties? [5]

- Q30. Has democracy led to developed, security and dignity of the people. [5]

- Q31. Suggest any five measures to remove to unemployment and create more employment or jobs. [5]

OR

How organised sector different from unorganised sector, examine in detail.

SECTION-E

MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION

- Q32. (a) On the given outline political map of India, mark and locate:
(A) A place where the Congress Session was held in 1927.
(B) Place associated with the Civil Disobedience Movement. [1]
- (b) On the given outline map of India, locate and label the following:
(i) Bhakra Nangal Dam.
(ii) Mayurbhan - Iron and Mines.
(iii) Namrup - Thermal Power Stations.
(iv) Ahmedabad - Cotton Textile. [5]