

8. What is Primitive Subsistence Farming known as in north-eastern states like Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland?
(1) Horticulture (2) Penda (3) Jhumming (4) Milpa
9. State any one function of the Election Commission.
10. Which language is spoken by the majority of Belgians?
(1) German (2) French (3) Dutch (4) English
11. In which of these countries half of the population lives in poverty?
(1) India (2) Sri Lanka (3) Bangladesh (4) Pakistan
12. 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 section. The number of workers in organised sector is -
(1) 4,00,000 (2) 5,00,000 (3) 10,00,000 (4) 39,000
13. The following data shows source of rural households in India in the year 2003.
- | Source | Share |
|---------------------------------|-------|
| Money lender | 30% |
| Co-operative societies | 27% |
| Commercial Bank | 25% |
| Other (Merchant, Relative etc.) | 18% |
- Analysing the table above, what is the share of formal sector in total credit?
(1) 25% (2) 27% (3) 52% (4) 18%
14. Assume there are four families in a country. The average per capita income of these families is 5000. If the income of these families is 4000, 7000 and 3000 respectively. The income of the fourth family is -
(1) 7500 (2) 3000 (3) 2000 (4) 6000
15. Fill in the blanks :
Mining is a _____ sector activity.
16. 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 (A) : Banks in India these days hold about 25 per cent of their deposits as cash.
Reason (R) : This is kept as provision to pay the depositors who might come to withdraw money from the bank on any given day.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is correct but R is wrong.
(4) A is wrong but R is correct.

SECTION-B

17. Name the female allegory which represents France. Describe her main characteristics.
18. Write any three economic influences of the Non-cooperation movement.
19. How are alluvial soils formed? How is Bangar different from Khadar?

OR

There are different reasons for land degradation in different states of India. Explain.

20. How is power shared between different levels of the Government? Explain.
21. Name the agency that issues currency notes in India. Why do we accept these currency notes as a medium of exchange?
22. What is the importance of formal sources of credit in economic development?

OR

What negative effects do informal sources of credit have on the borrowers?

SECTION-C

23. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows:

The Idea of Satyagraha Mahatma Gandhi returned to India in January 1915. As you know, he had come from South Africa where he had successfully fought the racist regime with a novel method of mass agitation, which he called satyagraha. The idea of satyagraha emphasised the power of truth and the need to search for truth. It suggested that if the cause was true, if the struggle was against injustice, then physical force was not necessary to fight the oppressor. Without seeking vengeance or being aggressive, a satyagrahi could win the battle through nonviolence. This could be done by appealing to the conscience of the oppressor. People - including the oppressors - had to be persuaded to see the truth, instead of being forced to accept truth through the use of violence. By this struggle, truth was bound to ultimately triumph. Mahatma Gandhi believed that this dharma of non-violence could unite all Indians.

After arriving in India, Mahatma Gandhi successfully organised satyagraha movements in various places. In 1917 he travelled to Champaran in Bihar to inspire the peasants to struggle against the oppressive plantation system. Then in 1917, he organised a satyagraha to support the peasants of the Kheda district of Gujarat. Affected by crop failure and a plague epidemic, the peasants of Kheda could not pay the revenue, and were demanding that revenue collection be relaxed. In 1918, Mahatma Gandhi went to Ahmedabad to organise a satyagraha movement amongst cotton mill workers

- (a) Which of the following was not a part of Gandhiji's satyagraha?
- (1) Emphasis on the power of truth and search for truth
 - (2) Satyagraha as a pure soul-force
 - (3) A physical force which sought destruction of the enemy
 - (4) Not a weapon of the weak but a weapon which forced the adversary to accept the truth without violence
- (b) Mahatma Gandhi returned to India from South Africa in:
- (1) 1920
 - (2) 1913
 - (3) 1910
 - (4) 1915
- (c) The first three successful Satyagraha movements by Gandhiji in India were:
- (1) Against the Rowlatt Act, Civil Disobedience Movement and Quit India
 - (2) Non-Cooperation Movement, Civil Disobedience and Khilafat
 - (3) Peasants Movements in Champaran in Bihar, Kheda district in Gujarat and in Ahmedabad by cotton mill workers
 - (4) Khilafat movement, Non-Cooperation and Quit India movement
- (d) Who believed that this dharma of non-violence could unite all Indians?
- (1) Jawahar Lal Nehru
 - (2) Mahatma Gandhi
 - (3) Abul Kalam Azad
 - (4) None of the above

24. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows:

Cotton Textiles: In ancient India, cotton textiles were produced with hand spinning and handloom weaving techniques. After the 18th century, power-looms came into use. In the early years, the cotton textile industry was concentrated in the cotton growing belt of Maharashtra and Gujarat. Availability of raw cotton, market, transport including accessible port facilities, labour, moist climate, etc. contributed towards its localisation. This industry has close links with agriculture and provides a living to farmers, cotton boll pluckers and workers engaged in ginning, spinning, weaving, dyeing, designing, packaging, tailoring and sewing. The industry by creating demands supports many other industries, such as, chemicals and dyes, packaging materials and engineering works. While spinning continues to be centralised in Maharashtra, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu, weaving is highly decentralised to provide scope for incorporating traditional skills and designs of weaving in cotton, silk, zari, embroidery, etc. India has world class production in spinning, but weaving supplies low quality of fabric as it cannot use much of the high-quality yarn produced in the country. Weaving is done by handloom, power loom and in mills. The hand spun khadi provides large scale employment to weavers in their homes as a cottage industry. India exports yarn to Japan. Other importers of cotton goods from India are U.S.A., U.K., Russia, France, East European countries, Nepal, Singapore, Sri Lanka, and African countries.

- (a) Cotton textile industry is the example of _____ industry.
- (1) Agro-based (2) Mineral based (3) Both (1) & (2) (4) None of the above
- (b) Which of the following techniques of cotton textile production came into use after the 18th century?
- (1) Power looms (2) Hand-spinning (3) Handloom weaving (4) Zari embroidery
- (c) In the early years, the cotton textile industry was concentrated in the cotton growing belt of _____.
- (d) Which of the following are the important importers of cotton goods from India?
- (1) USA (2) UK (3) Russia (4) All of the above

25. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows:

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, deposits with 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.

Interest rate, collateral and documentation requirement, and the mode of repayment together comprise what is called the terms of credit. The terms of credit vary substantially from one credit arrangement to another. They may vary depending on the nature of the lender and the borrower. The next section will provide examples of the varying terms of credit in different credit arrangements.

- (a) Every loan agreement specifies an _____ which the borrower must pay to the lender along with the repayment of the principal.
- (b) Terms of credit are with respect to:
- (1) Interest rate (2) Collateral (3) Documentation (4) All of the above

- (c) An asset that the borrower uses as a repayment guarantee to a lender is termed as a:
(1) Deposit (2) Collateral (3) Advance (4) All of these
- (d) Which of the following is/are the example of Collateral?
(1) Land (2) Building (3) Vehicle (4) All of the above

26. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows:

A major step towards decentralisation was taken in 1992. The Constitution was amended to make the third-tier of democracy more powerful and effective.

- (1) Now it is constitutionally mandatory to hold regular elections to local government bodies.
- (2) Seats are reserved in the elected bodies and the executive heads of these institutions for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes.
- (3) At least one-third of all positions are reserved for women.
- (4) An independent institution called the State Election Commission has been created in each State to conduct panchayat and municipal elections.
- (5) The State governments are required to share some powers and revenue with local government bodies. The nature of sharing varies from State to State.

Rural local government is popularly known by the name Panchayati Raj. Each village, or a group of villages in some States, has a gram panchayat. This is a council consisting of several ward members, often called panch, and a president or sarpanch. They are directly elected by all the adult population living in that village. It is the decision-making body for the entire village. The panchayat works under the overall supervision of the gram sabha. All the voters in the village are its members. It has to meet at least twice or thrice in a year to approve the annual budget of the gram panchayat and to review the performance of the gram panchayat. The local government structure goes right up to the district level. A few gram panchayats are grouped together to form what is usually called a panchayat samiti or block or mandal. The members of this representative body are elected by all the panchayat members in that area. All the panchayat samitis or mandals in a district together constitute the zilla (district) parishad. Most members of the zilla parishad are elected. Members of the Lok Sabha and MLAs of that district and some other officials of other district level bodies are also its members. Zilla parishad chairperson is the political head of the zilla parishad.

- (a) Which body conducts the elections to panchayats and municipalities?
(1) Election Commission (2) State Election Commission
(3) State High Court (4) Parliament
- (b) Rural local government is popularly known as:
(1) Zila Parishad (2) Panchayat Samiti (3) Panchayati Raj (4) None of these
- (c) Which of these is incorrect, based on the Constitutional Amendment, 1992?
(1) One-fourth of positions are reserved for women.
(2) Regular elections should be held to the local government bodies.
(3) Seats are reserved for SCs, STs and OBCs.
(4) State Election Commission looks after these elections
- (d) Which one is not the part of 3 tier system of Panchayat Raj?
(1) Municipalities (2) Village Panchayat (3) Block Samiti (4) Zila Parishad

SECTION-D

27. How was the formation of the nation-state the result of a long-drawn-out process in Britain? Explain.
28. "Rapid improvement in technology has been one major factor that has stimulated the globalization process ". Explain.
29. How does democracy lead to peaceful and harmonious life among citizens? Explain.
30. How have Belgium and Sri Lanka dealt with the question of power sharing differently?
31. How are wheat and rice farming in India, fairly different from each other? Explain in detail.

SECTION-E

32. (A) Two features (a) and (b) are marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the line marked near them
 - (a) September Session of Congress with the aim of attaining Swaraj.
 - (b) A place related with Rowlatt Satyagraha
- (B) Locate and label the following:
 - (i) Nuclear Power Station of Maharashtra
 - (ii) Cotton textile mill of Tamil Nadu
 - (iii) Major Port of Goa

