

General Instructions: -

- (i) There are 30 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) Marks for each question are indicated against the question.
- (iii) Question from serial number 1 to 10 are 1 mark each. Answers may be from one word to one sentence
- (iv) Question from serial number 11 to 18 are 3 marks each. Answers should not exceed 80 words each.
- (v) Question from serial number 19 to 28 are 4 marks each. Answers should not exceed 100 words each.
- (vi) Question Nos 29 & 30 are map questions. Attach the maps inside your answer book.

- Q.1. State the two main principles of Gandhiji's method of national struggle. [1]
- Q.2. Why is mineral conservation very essential for sustainable development? [1]
- Q.3. What is the upper limit of size of financial investment, which separates a small scale industry from a large scale industry in India? [1]
- Q.4. How does terrace cultivation restrict soil erosion in mountainous regions? [1]
- Q.5. Name the conflicting groups of people in Sri Lanka. [1]
- Q.6. Explain the term feminist movements. [1]
- Q.7. Why is democracy a better form of government? Give any two reasons. [1]
- Q.8. Why is per capita income of different countries calculated in dollars and not in their own currencies by the World Bank? [1]
- Q.9. Name the nodal ministry, which coordinates all disaster management activities except drought. [1]
- Q.10. Under which circumstances do the Indian armed forces take on the responsibility of managing disasters? [1]

Below are given three groups A, B and C of questions 11 and 12. Select any one group for answering these two questions.

GROUP-A

- Q.11. Analyse the three measures adopted by the producers in India to expand the market for their goods in the 19th century. [3]
- Q.12. Explain three types of movements or 'flow' within the international economic exchange in the 19th century in the contest to world economy. [3]

GROUP-B

- Q.11. Describe the position of women in Britain in the 19th century in three points. [3]
- Q.12. "The indentured labour gave rise to a new culture in the Caribbean". Justify this statement with three examples. [3]

GROUP-C

- Q.11. The First World War created dramatically a new situation for Indian Industries. Analyse how this happened by giving three situations. [3]
- Q.12. Do you agree or disagree that the process of Urbanisation in the city of London provided more disappointments than opportunities. Give three reasons in support of your answer. [3]
- Q.13. Examine why the Great Depression was a catastrophic event for the USA. [3]
- Q.14. State three points regarding the importance of pipelines in transportation. [3]
- Q.15. Examine three challenges of democracy. [3]
- Q.16. Examine with three suitable examples 'right to be informed' as provided under Consumer Protection Act. [3]
- Q.17. 'The main goal of First Aid is to restore and maintain vital functions of an injured person' Explain the statement with three suitable examples. [3]
- Q.18. "During any major disaster, the communication links are completely disrupted. Therefore it is crucially important to have alternative communication systems". Justify the statement by three suitable arguments. [3]

Q.19. What were the differences of opinion between the two groups in Vietnam regarding the introduction of French Education system? [4]

Or

How did the Balkan region become a source of nationalist tension in Europe after 1871? Explain four points

Q.20. Describe how the works of Munshi Prem Chand reflect the social condition of the Indian society in the early 20th century. [4]

Or

Describe any two-popular themes on which women writers in England wrote in the 19th century.

Q.21. Explain any four features of comprehensive land development programmes initiated in our country 1980s and 1990s. [4]

Q.22. Describe any four traditional methods of rainwater harvesting adopted in different parts of India. [4]

Q.23. Explain any four forms of power sharing. [4]

Q.24. Describe any two features each of sectional and promotional pressure groups in India. [4]

Q.25. "Women in India continue to be discriminated leading to their unequal position in society". Justify this statement with four suitable examples. [4]

Q.26. Name two formal and two informal sources of rural credit in India. State any two advantages of formal source of credit. [4]

Q.27. Why has tertiary sector become the largest producer in India over the last 30 years? Explain four reasons. [4]

Q.28. Analyse one good and one bad effect of globalisation in India. [4]

Q.29. Four centers of Indian National Movement are shown on the political map of India by number 1 to 4. Identify these centers and write their correct names on the lines marked in the map. [2]

Q.30 In the given outline political map of India, locate and label the following: [4]
(a) A multipurpose project of Gujrat
(b) An iron and steel plant of Chhattisgarh
(c) A software technology park of Rajasthan
(d) Indira Gandhi International Airport