

Time: 3:00

Max. Marks: 100.

Instructions:

- 1) 15 minutes are allotted for reading the question paper in addition to 3:00 hrs for writing the answers.
- 2) All answers should be written in the separate booklet.
- 3) There are four sections in the question paper.
- 4) There is internal choice in Section-IV.

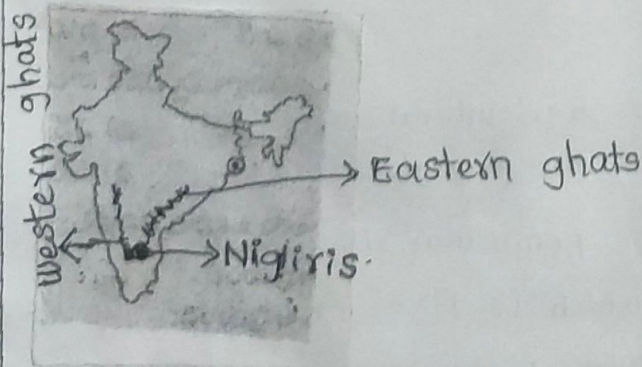
SECTION : I

Note: 1. If any question is answered more than once in this section the earlier answer will only be considered.

2. Answer all the questions

3. Each question carries ONE mark $12 \times 1 = 12$

1. The word "chipko" means - ~~to cut~~
 - 1) To cut down 2) To embrace 3) To protect 4) To save.
2. Based on the relationship between the information in the first pair complete the second pair.
 High density of population : Bihar
 Low population density : ?
3. Identify the wrongly matched sentence.
 - 1) Census in India - 10 years
 - 2) Unorganised Sector - 80% people
 - 3) Low Sex Ratio - Gender bias
 - 4) Group of houses - Revenue village.
4. The scheme which is not related to the national food security Act 2013.
 - 1) Mid-day meal in schools. 2) public distribution system.
 - 3) Self Help Group 4) Anganwadi centres.
5. Observe the map and answer the following question.



Q:- Eastern and western ghats joined at Nilgiris. The Nilgiri hills are located in which state?

6. Rampur village is an ideal village in which aspect
 - 1) Agriculture 2) Economic Development 3) Industries 4) Literacy.

7. The Triple entente countries are
 1) Britain 2) France 3) -----
 Write the name of the third country.
8. What is the immediate cause for world war-2?
9. Complete the second pair based on first pair
 India : single citizenship.
 USA : ?
10. India chooses the _____ form of government.
11. Observe the following information and answer the question.

26 th Nov 1949	Constitution was adopted
26 th Jan 1950	Constitution Came into force

- Q:- In which date Constitution of India Came into force?
12. The slogan "Garibhi Hatao" given by _____
 1) Jawaharlal Nehru 2) Indira Gandhi
 3) Rajiv Gandhi 4) Narendra Modi

SECTION: II

Note: 1) Answer all the questions

8 x 2 = 16

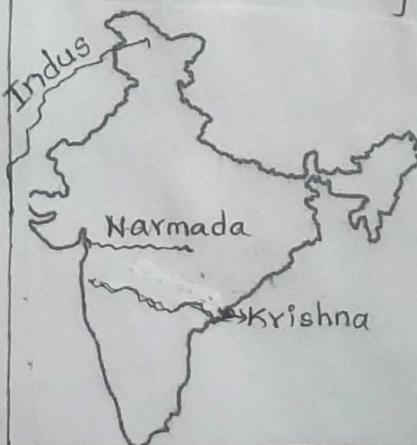
2) Each question carries 2 marks

13. What do you mean by sex Ratio?
14. How a revenue village is different than Hamlet?
15. Read the following paragraph and answer the question.

Land is the most crucial factor necessary for farm production. Land area under cultivation, however, is practically fixed. In Rampur, since 1921 there has been no expansion in land area under cultivation. By then, the nearby forests had been cleared and some of the wastelands in the village were converted to cultivable land. There is no further scope to increase agriculture production by bringing new land under cultivation.

Q: what is the important factors for agricultural production?

16. Answer the following questions based on the map given.



- a) which is the peninsular river. flows into A.P?
- b) the river which is flows from East to west.
 in peninsular plateau?

17. What do you mean by militarism? (3)
18. What were the three principles of Sun-yet Sen?
19. Prepare a table with allied powers and axis powers during world war-II
Britain, Russia, Italy, Germany, France, Japan, USA.
20. Do you support or oppose the division of a country on the basis of religion?

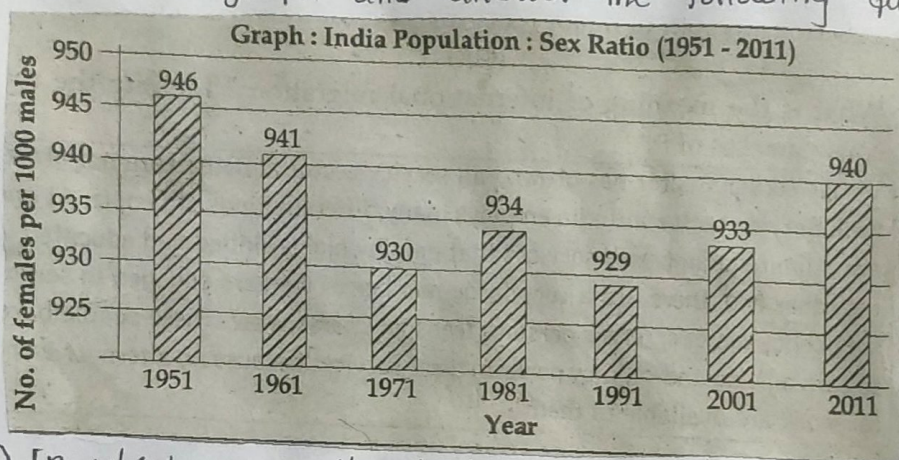
SECTION-III

Note: 1. Answer all the questions

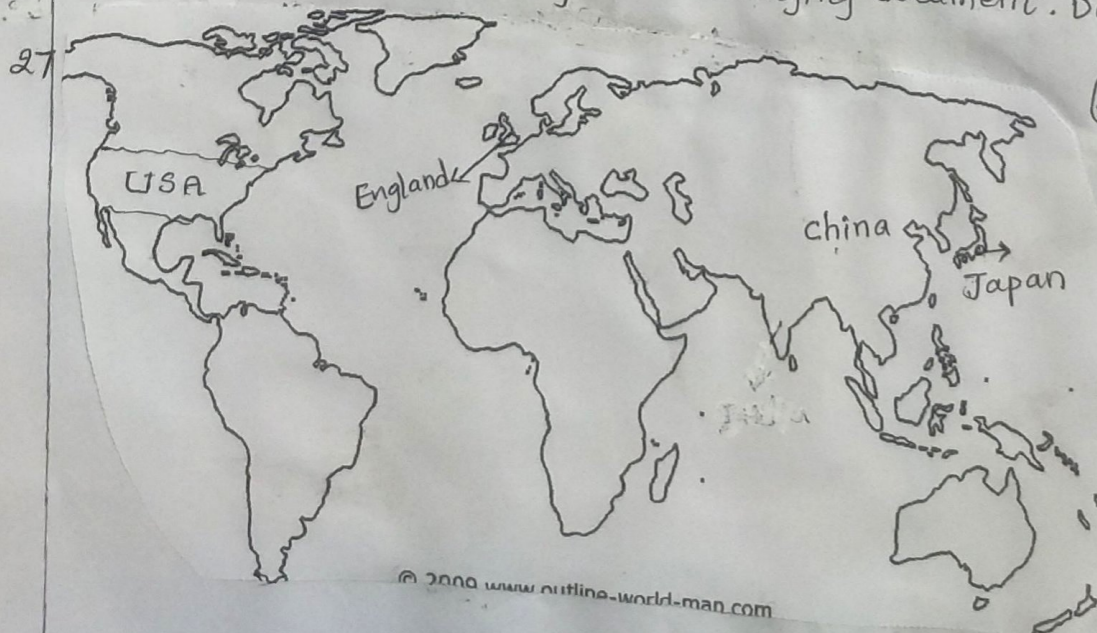
2. Each question carries FOUR marks

8X4=32.

21. The sunrises two hours earlier in Arunachal Pradesh as compared to Gujarat in the west. But the clocks show the same time. How does this happen?
22. Observe the graph and answer the following questions.



- a) In which year, the highest sex-ratio was recorded?
- b) Identify the reasons for low-sex ratio in India?
23. Do you think migrants are trouble makers / trouble shooters in their destination?
24. Create the slogans on water conservation?
25. Why the Eric Hobsbom called the 20th century, 'The Age of Extreme'?
26. Constitution is a living and changing document. Do you agree with it?



(27) observe the following map and answer the questions.

a) A country which is thrown a nuclear bomb on Hiroshima and Nagasaki? (4)

b) Which is the neighbouring country to India shown in the map.

28 Appreciate the role of Subhash Chandra Bose in freedom struggle?

SECTION: IV

Note:- 1) Answer all the questions

2) Each question carries EIGHT marks. $5 \times 8 = 40$

29 Describe the relationship between increase in food production and food security? (or)

Do you think the classification of economic activities into primary, secondary and service sectors is useful? Explain how?

30 Observe the given pie charts and answer the following questions. (or) make a table?

Shares of employment

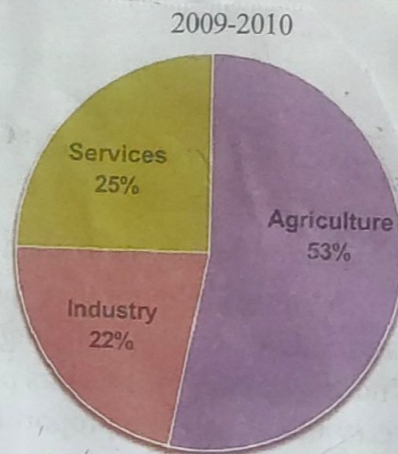
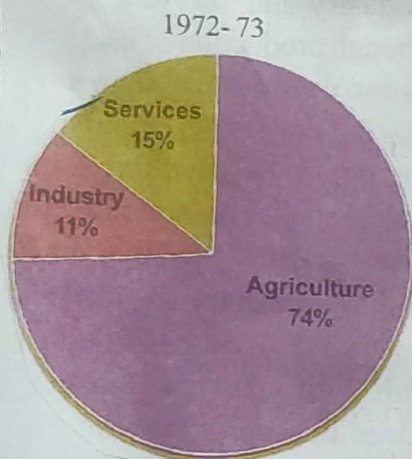
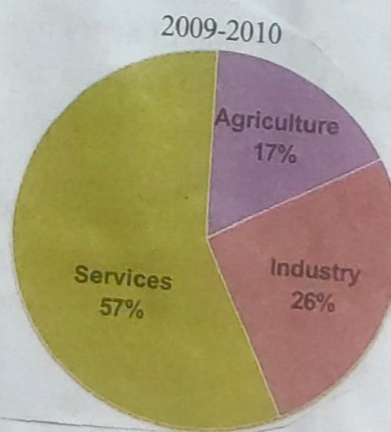
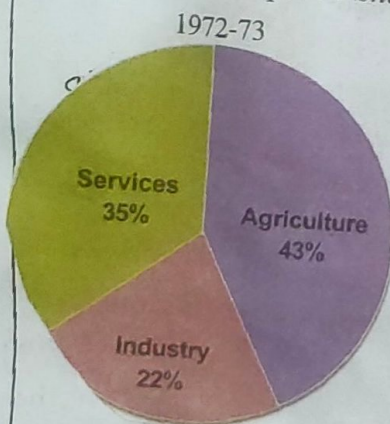


Fig 4: Shares of three sectors in GDP



- Which sector provides more employment still today?
- What are the major changes that you observe from the above pie chart?
- What are the reasons for a great shift from agriculture sector?
- In 2009-10 which sectors share is highest for GDP?

(or)

Read the following table and answer the questions.

5

Table 1: Some data regarding India and its neighbours for 2013

Country	Per Capita Income in \$	Life expectancy at birth (Years)	Average years of schooling	Expected years of schooling	Human Development Index (HDI) rank in the world
Sri Lanka	5170	75.1	9.3	12.7	92
India	3285	65.8	4.4	10.7	136
Pakistan	2566	65.7	4.9	7.3	146
Myanmar	1817	65.7	3.9	9.4	149
Bangladesh	1785	69.2	4.8	8.1	146
Nepal	1137	69.1	3.2	8.9	157

- Which Asian country is better in HDI?
 - What is life expectancy at birth? in India?
 - In which aspect India is better than Pakistan?
 - per Capita income is calculated in which currency?
31. Write a short note on basic principles of Indian constitution?
(or)
what were the major changes in political system after 1967 elections?
32. Coalition government induce political instability - Elucidate?
(or)

Read the para and answer the following question.

In Independent India's first three general elections in 1952, 1957 and 1962 the Indian National Congress won reducing other participants to almost nothing. Jawaharlal Nehru became the first Prime Minister of India. None of the other parties individually got more than 11% of the votes polled. The Congress consistently won over 70% of the seats by about 45% of the total votes cast. No other party was anyway near the Congress.

- What do you think the reasons for congress party to dominate the political system?
33. Locate the followings on the outline map of India.
- Highest peak in peninsular plateau.
 - High population state.
 - Largest city in India
 - Aravali ranges.
- (or)
- River Krishna
 - Indira point

3) Doda betta

4) Indian Great Desert

33 Mark the following on the outline map of the world

(6)

1) mascow

2) New York

3) poland

4) France

(or)

- 1) The country which is located in the eastern boundary of India
- 2) The Country in the part of pakistan Before 1971
- 3) The Capital of Great Britain
- 4) ~~Australia~~ New zeland

Blue print

(2)

S.No	Academic standards	Objective Questions	VSA Questions	SA Questions	Essay Questions	No. of Quest	Marks
1.	Conceptual understanding	4+4=8	2+2=4	1+1=2	1+1=2	16	40
2.	Reading the text and Interpretation	-	1+0=1	-	0+1=1	2	10
3.	Information Skills	0+1=1	0+1=1	1+0=1	1+0=1	4	15
4.	Contemporary Issues	-	0+1=1	1+1=2	-	3	10
5.	Mapping skills.	1+0=1	1+0=1	0+1=1	1/1=1	4	15
6.	Appreciation and Sensitivity.	1+1=2	-	1+1=2	-	4	10
		12	8	8	5	33	100

- 1 To embrace
- 2 Arunachal Pradesh.
- 3 unorganised sector - 80% people.
- 4 Self Help Group
- 5 Nilgiri hills are located in Tamilnadu.
- 6 Agriculture
- 7 Russia
- 8 Germany invaded Poland in 1939.
- 9 USA have dual citizenship
- 10 parliamentary
- 11 Indian Constitution came into force on January 26, 1950
- 12 Smt. Indira Gandhi

Section: II

- 13 The number of females per 1000 males in the population is called "sex Ratio"
- 14 A group of houses having less population is called 'Hamlet'.
A village with defined borders is called 'Revenue village'.
Difference:- Hamlet has no boundaries, otherwise Revenue village has defined boundaries.
- 15 Land is the important factor for agriculture, and labour, capital, also factors for production.
- 16 a) River Krishna b) River Narmada
- 17 Militarism is the belief that military might is the best way to ensure security and war is good way to solve the problem.
- 18 Sun yet sens three principles are San, min, Chui (Nationalism, Democracy and socialism)

19 Allied powers	Britain, France, Russia, USA
Axis powers	Germany, Italy, Japan

- 20 I am opposed the division of a country on the basis of religion, because it created Communal conflicts.

Section: III

- 21 1) The time difference between Arunachal Pradesh and Gujarat is 2 hours.
2) because 30 longitudes extend between Arunachal Pradesh and Gujarat.
3) 30×4 minutes = 120 minutes (2 hours)
4) To avoid Confusion due to time differences, to have a standard time
5) $82\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E longitude determined as the Indian standard time, all the states follows it.
6) So, the clocks show the same time.
- 22 a) In 1951 the highest Sex Ratio recorded in India.
b) Gender discrimination.
- 23 1) I think migrants are not trouble makers.
2) They search for work, they did not interfere in any disputes
3) They adjust to their working areas.
4) on the whole they are not trouble shooters

- 24
- 1) Save water, and it will save you
 - 2) Without water, there is no future
 - 3) Today's rain water is tomorrow's life saviour
 - 4) Store water for dry days.
 - 5) Save water. Secure lives.
- 25
- 1) Fascism which fostered the ideology of unquestioned power
 - 2) Literacy and life expectancy grow immensely.
 - 3) Scientific knowledge rose.
 - 4) Women got right to vote.
 - 5) Great Depression occurred.
 - 6) Millions of people died in two world wars.
 - 7) More than hundred countries walked in independence.
 - 8) Hence, The Eric Hobsbawm called the 20th Century 'The Age of Extreme'
- 26
- 1) The Constitution is a living and changing document.
 - 2) It has to be accordance with people's aspirations.
 - 3) The Constitution makers made provisions to changes from time to time.
 - 4) These changes are called amendments.
- 27
- a) USA thrown a nuclear bomb on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.
 - b) China is the neighbour country to India.
- 28
- 1) Subhash Chandra Bose was take the help of the Japanese to throughout out the British.
 - 2) Subhash Chandra Bose went to Japan and recruited his army with prisoners of wars in Burma.
 - 3) Netaji's army is called 'Indian national army (INA)
 - 4) Gandhiji did not agree with Bose, because of ideological differences.
 - 5) Bose disappeared or died in 1944.
 - 6) Bose sacrifices his Career and life for freedom of the nation.

Section : IV

- 29
- 1) production of Sufficient amount of foodgrains is an important requirement of food security
 - 2) planting drought resistant crops as per the local conditions.
 - 3) Crop rotation is used to increase production on a given piece of land.
 - 4) Crop rotation is important to ensure soil fertility.
 - 5) To increase the per hectare yield of a crop is necessary.
 - 6) Foodgrain cultivation transformed into commercial crops may impact on foodgrain production.
 - 7) Government encourage to farmers who produces the foodgrains.
 - 8) Food security policy shall aim to balance the production of foodgrains
- (Or)
- 29
- 1) Economic activities are classified into three categories. They are primary sector, secondary sector, service sector.
- Primary Sector:- Farming, fishing, mining are the major activities in primary sector. It is mainly nature based activity.

Secondary sector: Industries and major constructions are in this sector.

Tertiary sector: It is also known as service sector. This sector provides services only.

ex:- Banking, Insurance, transportation, hotels, commerce and trade are the service sector activities.

Conclusion: Classification of economic activities into primary, secondary and service sector is useful to understand the behaviour of different activities and how they impact on economy.

30
A

- 1) Agriculture sector provides more employment till today
- 2) Major change in agriculture sector is decreasing share of employment from 1972-73 to 2009-10.
- 3) Causes: use the harvesting machines reduces the requirement of labours, and development of secondary and service sector to attracts workers.
- 4) In 2009-10. Service sector has highest share of GDP. (68%)

Activity	Shares of employment		Shares of GDP	
	1972-73	2009-10	1972-73	2009-10.
Primary sector	74%	53%	43%	17%
Industrial sector	11%	22%	22%	26%
Service sector	15%	25%	35%	57%

30
B

- 1) Sri Lanka is better in human development index.
- 2) The average expected length of life of a person at the time of birth is called "life expectancy at birth".
- 3) India is better than Pakistan in all aspects, except average years of schooling.
- 4) Per capita income is Calculated/measured in US dollars (\$)

31
A

The basic principles of Indian Constitution are.

- 1) Sovereignty: India is an independent country, it take decision freely.
- 2) Socialism: It implies social and economic equality
- 3) Secularism: There is no state religion. All the religions are equal.
- 4) Federalism: The powers distribution between the states and the central governments
- 5) Fundamental rights: Basic human rights of all citizens are called 'Fundamental Rights'. Indian citizens enjoyed six fundamental rights
- 6) Directive principles: Guidelines to the state and central governments are called Directive principles.
- 7) Independent judiciary: It protects the Constitution. It is an autonomus body.
- 8) Cabinet government: A Council of ministers including prime minister suggest/advice the president.
- 9) Fundamental Duties: Everyone should follow the "fundamental duties"

10) Universal Adult franchise:- Indian Constitution provide the Right to Vote to all citizens, who attains 18 years of age. (10)

31 B. 1) "one party dominance" was shaken in the 1967 elections.
2) 1967 elections was a land mark in the history of Indian elections.

3) The congress party lose in Tamil Nadu and Kerala.

4) The opposition parties of Congress formed as a group.

5) A group of opposition parties is called 'Samyuktha Vidhayak Dal' (SVD).

6) SVD form the governments in 5 states.

7) By the 1967 elections non-congress governments formed in 7 state.

8) After this elections multi-party democracy was rose.

32 A 1) A number of regional and national parties come together and form the government is called "coalition government".

2) Since 2004 all governments at national level were the coalition governments.

3) A common agreement to be arrived at and no party could pursue extreme Agenda.

4) Programmes of all party to be accommodated.

5) But Coalition governments suffered with policy paralysis.

6) The coalition government could not implement any policy for fear of withdrawal of support by other parties is called 'policy paralysis'.

7) Many Coalitions did not last their full time.

8) Thus we can say coalition governments induced political instability.

32 B. 1) Independent Indias first three general elections, the Indian national Congress won in the states and central level.

2) The Congress party established governments in states and centre

3) There was no party to challenge congress.

4) This period is known as 'one party dominance'

Reason for Congress party dominance:

1) Congress party led the Indian freedom movement, and India became the independent under the leadership of Congress party.

2) The congress party had the most popular leader Jawaharlal Nehru

3) congress party was already a well-organised party.

4) The congress party ideology like secularism, abolition of privy purses, nationalisation of banks and land reforms proved its dominance in ideology.

5) In this way the Congress party won in the first three general elections.

