

Time: 3:00

Max. Marks: 100.

Instructions:

15 minutes are allotted for reading the question paper in addition to 3:00 hrs for writing the answers.

- 1) All answers should be written in the separate booklet.
- 2) There are four sections in the question paper.
- 3) 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. Which is not a peninsular river among the following
1) Krishna 2) Godavari 3) Tungabhadra 4) Ravi

2. The Himalayas are divided into three ranges.

1) Himadri 2) Himachal 3) _____?

Write the name of third range.

3. Arrange the given settlements based on their hierarchy level from bottom to top.

mega cities, Hamlets, Revenue villages, metropolitan city

4. Read the information and fill the table blank.

India had to face two wars during this period, first with Pakistan over Kashmir in 1948 and with China over Tibet in 1962. India was not prepared well for the two wars and sustained heavy losses of human life and money.

in below.

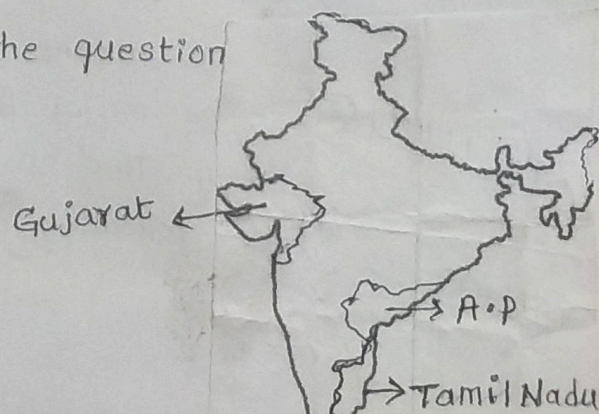
Q:- India was with China in the issue of _____

5. Which of the following is not related to environment.

- 1) Narmada Bachao Andolan.
- 2) Chipko movement
- 3) civil Rights movement

6. Observe the map given below and answer the question

Q: Which state has the highest percentage of underweight children?



7 Donzing port is situated in _____

2

8 1) England 2) Netharlands 3) Poland 4) Greenland

Which of the following is not related to causes of world war-1

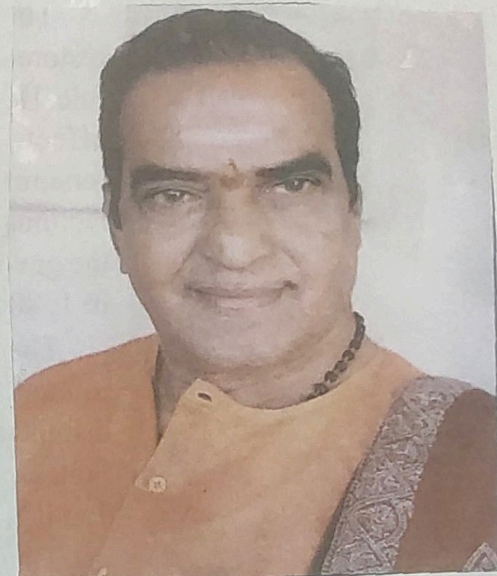
1) Secret alliances 2) Imperialism 3) Aggressive nationalism
4) formation of USSR.

9. Based on the relationship between the information in the first pair, Complete the second pair;

USA: Presidential system.

India: ?

10. Identify the person in the picture who became the first non-congress Chief minister in Andhra Pradesh?



11. Identify the wrong pair.

1) Do or Die - Mahatma Gandhi

2) Garibi Hatao - Indira Gandhi

3) Dilli Chalo - Jawaharlal Nehru

4) Jai Jawan Jai Kisan - Lal Bahadur Shastri

12 Read the following table and answer the question given below.

1920	The League of Nations
1945	The United Nations Organisation.

Q: Which international organisation came into being after WW-1?

SECTION: II

Note:- 1) Answer all the questions

2) Each question carries TWO marks. $8 \times 2 = 16$

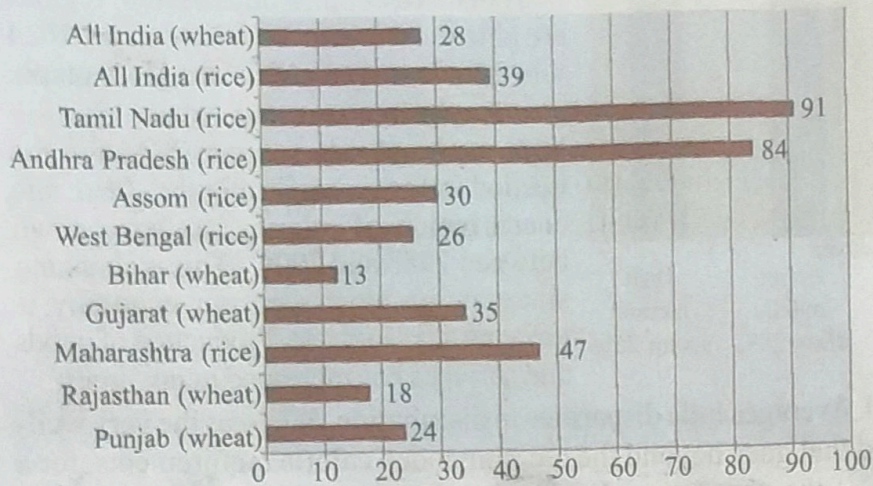
13 What do you mean by 'October heat'?

14 What are the major Relief divisions of Indian landmass?

15 Suggest any two measures to solve the problems of urbanisation?

16 Answer the following questions based on the map given.

Percentage Share of Purchases from PDS, rice and wheat, 2009-10



(4)

- what percentage of people consumption of rice purchased from ration shops?
 - which states have the well-performing in the PDS?
 - which is the only Northeastern state that provides food grains to the poor through fair price shops?
 - What does show the graph?
- 25 Write about may 4th movement?
- 26 Write a short note on Causes of two world wars. Do you think many of these features are prevalent even today in the world?
- 27 Answer the following questions based on the map given below.



- what is the territory of china controlled by Japan?
 - What are the continents you observe in the above map?
 - Which continent is not under the control of Japan?
 - Is India under Japanese control?
- 28 Appreciate the role played by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in the unification of the nation?



- a) Which foreign country has highest Indian migrants?
 b) Which European country has largest Indian population?
17. Which empires ended with the ww-I?
18. Arrange the following events in chronological order.
 Demolition of Babri Masjid, economic liberalisation, Janata government came into power, first general elections in India.
19. Read the following paragraph and answer the questions.
- "This earth is not allotted to anyone nor is it presented to anyone as a gift. It is awarded by providence to people who in their hearts have the courage to conquer it, the strength to preserve it, and the industry to put it to the plough... A vigorous nation will always find ways of adapting its territory to its population size".
- a) who spoke in the above paragraph?
 b) The speaker is talking about which race?
20. Give any two suggestions that can improve our relations with neighbouring countries.

SECTION: III

Notes:- 1) Answer all the questions.

2) Each question carries FOUR marks. $8 \times 4 = 32$

21. The Indo-Gangetic plains have high density of population. Find the reason?
22. "Money cannot buy all the services and goods"- explain it?
23. Solutions to end gender inequality in India?
24. Answer the following questions based on the graph given below.

SECTION: IV

(5)

Note: 1) Answer all the questions.

2) Each question carries EIGHT marks

5x8=40

29 What do you understand by underemployment? Explain with example each from the urban and rural areas?

(or)

30 How has liberalisation of trade and investment policies helped the globalisation process?

In India 103 female babies are born against 100 male babies. however more female babies die than male babies the census shows that in the age group 0-5, the number of girls who survive is much lower than boys. Read above text and write your opinion.

(or)

central and state governments purchase $\frac{1}{3}$ of foodgrains from farmers. Through different programmes, these foodgrains are distributed to farmers.

31 In what ways was the Emergency period a set back to the Indian democracy?

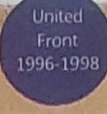
(or)

How did Partition affect the lives of ordinary people? What was the political response to mass migration following Partition? AS

32 Answer the following questions based on the graph.

A

Coalition Governments and some political parties from 1980's

Governing Parties	Governing Parties	Governing Parties
 National Front 1989-1990	 United Front 1996-1998	 National Democratic Alliance 1998-2004
JD; DMK; AGP; TDP; Jammu & Kashmir National Conference (JKNC)	JKNC; TDP; TMC; CPI; AGP; DMK; MGP; Samajwadi Party	JDU; SAD; AIADMK, JKNC; Trinamool Congress; Biju Janata Dal; Shiva Sena;
Supporting Parties	Supporting Parties	Supporting Parties
CPM; CPI, BJP	CPM	TDP

a) what does show the above pie chart.

b) write the full form of NDA?

c) Which parties were the part of National Front government?

d) What is the tenure of United front?

(or)

32 Read the given table and answer the following questions.

B

1951	first five year plan launched.
1952, 1957, 1962	Congress party won in the elections.
1956	States Reorganisation Act.
1962	India war with china
1965, 1971	India war with Pakistan.
1977	Morarji Desai became the prime minister of India.

a) which party dominance continued in 3 elections?

SECTION: IV

5

Note: 1) Answer all the questions.

2) Each question carries EIGHT marks

5 × 8 = 40.

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B How has liberalisation of trade and investment policies helped the globalisation process?

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(or)

B Central and state governments purchase $\frac{1}{3}$ of foodgrains from farmers. Through different programmes, these foodgrains are distributed to farmers.

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a) which party dominance continued in 3 elections?

- b) Who were the members of state Reorganisation Committee?
 c) What is the period of first five year plan? who was the first PM?
 d) In which year India was given partition for formation of Bangladesh?

33) Mark the following on the outline map of India.

- 1) The place situated on three seas.
- 2) Capital of Hyderabad princely state.
- 3) The highest populous state in India.
- 4) The state which has highest literacy rate.

(or)

- 1) River Krishna
- 2) The Capital of Tamil Nadu.
- 3) River Brahmaputra
- 4) River Indus

33) Mark the following on the outline map of the world.

- 1) The country which located league of nations headquarters.
- 2) The country ruled by Marxist dynasty.
- 3) Italy was surrounded by four sea.
- 4) Island country which is very near to the Australia.

(or)

- 1) Bhutan
- 2) Austria
- 3) Afghanistan
- 4) Paris

Blue print

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

1. Raavi
2. Shiwalik
3. Hamlet, Revenue village, metropolitan city, mega city
4. Tibet issue.
5. Civil Right movement
6. Gujrat
7. Poland.
8. formation of USSR
9. parliamentary system.
10. N.T. Rama Rao was the first non-congress chief minister of A.P.
11. Delhi chalo - Jawaharlal Nehru.
12. The League of nations established after world war-I

section: II

13. With high temperature and humidity, the weather become oppressive during the retreat of the monsoon is called "october heat".
14. Indias major relief divisions are.
 - 1) The Himalayas 2) The Indo-gangetic plains 3) The Peninsular plateau
 - 4) The Coastal plains 5) The Desert 6) The Islands
15. 1) provision of essential services like drinking water, health and sanitation, education facilities.
- 2) Strict rules implement to reduce pollution.
16. a) United Arab Emirates
b) Great Britain (or) UK.
17. Austro-Hungarian empire, ottoman empire, Russian empire and German empire
18. first general elections in India (1952)
Janata party came into power (1977)
Economic liberalisation (1991)
Demolition of Babri masjid (1992)
19. a) Hitler
b) Nordic race
20. 1) maintaining peace with other countries
2) Trying to help out each other.
3) Nobody can interfere in the internal affairs.
4) Solve the problem by negotiation.

Section: III

21

- 1) Indo-Gangetic plains formed by the perennial rivers.
- 2) These plains are formed with alluvial soil, these are very fertile.
- 3) India is an agriculture country, so the peasants were settled in plains.
- 4) Plains suitable for built the houses.
- 5) plains have less expensive to construct the roads.
- 6) These plains are suitable for different crops in different seasons.
- 7) perennial rivers provide abundant amount of irrigation.
- 8) Indo-Gangetic plains provide employment for agriculture labour.
- 9) Hence the Indo-Gangetic plains have high population density.

(8)

22

- 1) money cannot buy a good health and pollution free environment.
 - 2) For example Punjab state per capita income is high, but lacking in education.
 - 3) Himachal Pradesh per capita income is less than the Punjab, but Punjab Himachal Pradesh is better in school education.
 - 4) Money cannot buy peace and democracy.
- 1) Girls are the future, let them grow and educate.
 - 2) Parents treat boys and girls are equal.
 - 3) Encourage women into non-traditional vocations.
 - 4) Give proper value to women's work.
 - 5) pay the same salary for equal work.

23

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24

- a) 29%.
- b) Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh.
- c) Assam.
- d) The graph shows about share of purchase from PDS (rice and wheat)

25

- 1) May 4th movement held on May 4, 1919 in Beijing.
- 2) It was the protest movement against Versailles treaty.
- 3) It galvanised the whole generation.
- 4) To attack old traditions and to call saving China through modern science, democracy and nationalism.
- 5) Revolutionaries called for driving out the foreigners.
- 6) Aim of the movement was remove inequalities and reduce poverty.

26

- 1) Aggressive nationalism, secret alliances, militarism and imperialism were the long term causes for world war-I.
- 2) Continued to the long term causes of world war-I and some new factors added to the world war-II, like treaty of Versailles.
- 3) Ferdinand of Austria assassinated by a Serbian fanatic on 28 July 1914 is the immediate cause for world war-I.
- 4) Germany invaded Poland on Sep 1, 1939 is the immediate cause for WW-2.
- 5) Most of the causes are prevalent even today around the world.

- 27 a) Hong Kong
b) Australia and Asia
c) Australia
d) No, India is not under the control of Japan
- 28 1) The 550 princely states were given freedom to decide their future.
2) The ordinary people did not want princely states continue, they started movements.
3) The integration process had too difficult.
4) Due to diplomacy of Sardar Patel, the home minister of India most of them acceded to India.
5) However, Nawab of Junagadh, Nizam of Hyderabad and Maharaja of Jammu Kashmir did not accept to unite with India.
6) Later Junagadh and Kashmir unite with India.
7) The Nizam of Hyderabad wanted Hyderabad to be a country to be a part of Pakistan.
8) Sardar Patel decided to sent the military, and military action on Hyderabad by the end of 1949.
9) The integration of princely states had been completed under the leadership of Sardar Patel.

Section: IV

- 29 A 1) Disguised unemployment is a kind of under employment.
2) Disguised unemployment means people who are visibly employed but, they are actually unemployed.
3) This is also known as hidden employment.
4) In such a situation more people are engaged in a work than required.
- Rural area: Disguised employment is generally found in agriculture sector.
e.g:- In a family of 6 members are engaged in agriculture plot. But 3 people are withdrawn from it, there will be no reduction in output.
- Urban area: This type of unemployment can be seen in service sector.
e.g:- In a family all members engaged in small business, which can be managed by less number of persons.

(or)

- 29 B 1) Liberalisation means removing barriers on foreign trade and investment.
2) With the liberalization of trade and investment policies the goods and services could be imported and exported easily.
3) Foreign countries setup their factories in the domestic countries.
4) Interaction of the foreign country with the domestic country which is known as 'globalisation'.
5) Globalisation process is the rapid integration between the countries.
6) Spreading the culture among the nations through globalisation.

- 30 A. 1) As per census of India more female babies born than the male babies.
 2) But 0-5 years age female babies survive lower than boys.
 3) 2011 Census sex ratio is 940:1000. (10)

Reason Reason for declining sex ratio:

- 1) most of the families give importance for a boy child to increase their clan.
 2) Illiterate parents are not able to realise the importance of a girl child.
 3) Even though high income families also given less importance to girls.
 4) Men domination and poverty also cause for low sex ratio.
 30 B. 1) It is a collective responsibility of both the state and central governments.
 2) foodgrains distributed through PDS, to the low income groups at affordable price.
 3) PDS can ensure food security for low income people.
 4) Ration shops are important means for people access to food.
 5) South Indian states like A.P and Tamil Nadu well perform in PDS.
 6) PDS is not effective in agency areas.
 7) still a large section of people malnourished.
 8) Any how PDS can ensure food security for people.

- 31 A. 1) Smt Indira Gandhi imposed emergency on June 25, '1975.
 2) With the emergency fundamental rights were suspended.
 3) Censorship was imposed on press.
 4) General elections were postponed.
 5) opposition party leaders were arrested. 6) Stop the development programmes
 7) Thus the emergency period is a set back to the Indian democracy.

- 31 B. 1) with the creation of a Muslim nation Pakistan, a painful situation arose before many people.
 2) most Hindus living on one side of the newly drawn border become insecure.
 3) on the other side many muslim were living
 4) Nearly more than 15 million people of Hindu and Muslims were displaced.
 5) 2 to 5 lakh people were killed
 6) The initiative of Gandhi and Nehru the congress passed a resolution on the rights of minorities.
 7) Resolution stated that "India is a land of many religions" and many "races".
 8) many of the relatives and friends were displaced, it is painful situation among the people.

- 32 A. a) Formation of different coalition governments in 1989, 1996 and 1998.
 b) National Democratic Alliance.
 c) Janata Dal, DMK, TDP, AGP, JKN C.
 d) The tenure of united front 2 years (1996-1998).

32

B.

- a) The Indian national Congress dominance in 3 general elections.
 b) State Reorganisation Committee members - Fazal Ali, Phanikkar K.M., H.N. Kunjru.
 c) 1951-1956.
 d) 1971.

(11)

33

