

• **General Instructions:**

1. This question paper consists of 37 questions in 6 sections.
2. All questions are compulsory. However, an internal choice is provided in some questions. A student is expected to attempt only one of these questions.
3. Section A consists of 20 objective type questions carrying 1 mark each.
4. Section B consists of 4 Very Short questions carrying 2 marks each.
5. Section C consists of 5 Short Answer type questions carrying 3 marks each.
6. Section D consists of 4 Long Answer type questions carrying 5marks each.
7. Section E consists of 3 case-based units of assessment of 4 marks each.
8. Section F consists of 1 Map skill-based question carrying 5 marks each.

SECTION-A

1. A vital responsibility for any democratic government is .
(a) The development of mechanism for accountability.
(b) Public welfare.
(c) Political development.
(d) Encourage discrimination.
2. In which case was the real power with external powers and not with the locally elected representatives?
(a) India in Sri Lanka. (b) US in Iraq.
(c) USSR in Communist Poland. (d) Both (b) and (c).
3. What did the white minority want from the new Constitution?
(a) Protect its privileges and property. (b) A separate country for themselves.
(c) Reservation in legislature. (d) some special rights.

Assertion & Reason

4. Assertion (A): Constitution prohibited untouchability.

Reasoning (R): In order to ensure equality, constitution allows the state to intervene in matters related to religion.

- a. Both A and R are true and R explains A.
- b. Both A and R are true but R does not explain A.
- c. A is true and R is false.
- d. A is false and R is true.

5. Which among the following Articles of the Constitution of India provides that all executive action of the Government of a State shall be expressed to be taken in the name of Governor?
(a) Article 165 of Constitution. (b) Article 166 of Constitution.
(c) Article 167 of Constitution. (d) Article 168 of Constitution.

6. In a _____, citizens choose or elect their representatives either directly or indirectly to run the country:

- (A) Monarchy. (b) Autocracy. (c) Democracy. (d) Dictatorship.

7. Which of the following parties came to power in Chile in 1970?

- (a) Liberal party. (b) Positive party. (c) Popular party. (d) Popular unity.

8. What does 'EPIC' stand for?

- (a) Election Photo Identity Commission. (b) Elementary Photo Identity Card.
(c) Election Photo Identity Card. (d) Election Photo Individual Card.

9. Assertion (A): In India, the east coast has more seaports than the west coast.

Reason (R): The east coast is broader and is an example of emergent coast.

- b) Both Assertion and Reason are correct and Reason is the correct explanation for Assertion.
c) Both Assertion and Reason are correct but Reason is not the correct explanation for Assertion.
d) Assertion is correct but Reason is incorrect.
e) Assertion is incorrect but Reason is correct.

10. Which country shares longest border with India:

- (a) China. (b) Pakistan. (c) Bangladesh. (d) Myanmar.

11. How many states are there in India?

- (A) 25 (B) 28 (C) 29 (D) 31

12. Which of the following physiographic divisions of India was formed out of accumulations in the Tethys geosyncline?

- (a) The Himalayas. (b) The Northern Plains.
(c) The Peninsular Plateau. (d) The Indian Desert.

13. Which region is called the 'storehouse of minerals'?

- (a) Karbi Anglong Plateau. (b) The Chhotanagpur Plateau.
(c) The Malwa Plateau. (d) The Deccan Plateau.

14. Which one of the following freshwater lakes is the largest?

- (a) Wular (b) Loktak (c) Nainital (d) Dal

15. Most of the freshwater lakes are in which region?

- (a) The Himalayan region. (b) The Plain region.
(c) The Central region. (d) None of these.

16. Which of the following is included in the secondary sector?

- (a) Poultry farming (b) Manufacturing (c) Transport (d) Quarrying

17. People as a resource refers to their:

- (a) Educational skills. (b) Productive skills.
(c) Health skills. (d) None of the above.

18. On 14 July 1789, the French State prison _____ was broken open and the prisoners there were set free:

- (a) Versailles. (b) Sartoga. (c) Leipzig. (d) Bastille.

19. Assertion (A): During the eighteenth-century France witnessed the emergence of a middle class.

Reason: the emergence of the middle class happened on account of royal patronage

- (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.

20. Who wrote the book, The Spirit of laws?

- (a) Montesquieu (b) Voltaire (c) Rousseau (d) John Locke

21. Arrange the following in the chronological order:

- (a) Formation of the Comintern.
(b) Founding of the Russian Social Democratic Workers Party.
(c) Beginning of the World War I.
(d) Bloody Sunday.

- b. (A) DBCA (B) BDCA (C) ACDB (D) BCDA

22. Assertion: The poverty line is determined only on the basis of calorie requirements.

Reason: The poverty line is the minimum income required to meet the basic needs of an individual, which includes food, clothing, and shelter.

- (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.

23. Assertion: Farmers worked together and the produce was divided among the members of the farms.

Reason: The idea was to shift from small holding farming to large scale farming so that new techniques and machines could be used.

- (a) Both Assertion and Reason are correct and Reason is the correct explanation for Assertion.

(b) Both Assertion and Reason are correct but Reason is not the correct explanation for Assertion.

(c) Assertion is correct but Reason is incorrect.

(d) Both Assertion and Reason are incorrect.

24. Assertion: Poverty is not only about income levels.

Reason: The problem of Poverty involves deprivation of basic needs such as food, water, shelter, and education.

(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.

23. Who conspired in Italy to bring about a revolution?

(a) Bismarck (b) Karl Marx (c) Giuseppe Mazzini. (d) None

24. Jaddists were within the Russian Empire?

(a) Muslim Reformers.

(b) Muslim educationists.

(c) Parsi Reformers.

(d) German refugees.

SECTION: B

25. Each of these statements contains a democratic and an undemocratic element. Write out the two separately for each statement:

26. Who were called 'Blacks' in South Africa?

OR

26. What are 'Constitutional Amendments'?

27. What is the main purpose of election?

28. What is the principle of universal adult franchise?

29. What activities does the primary sector include?

30. Which secret police was formed to punish the one who criticised Bolsheviks?

OR

30. Mention two important events that took place in Russia in 1917.

SECTION – C

31. What do you mean by election? Why is it needed in a democracy?

32. 'India has a large coastline which is advantageous'. Explain.

OR

32. What is the Prime Meridian? What is the other name for it and why?

33. Distinguish between: Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats.
34. Discuss the significant difference between the Himalayan and the Peninsular rivers.

OR

34. Why are rivers important for the country's economy?
35. 'Unemployment has a detrimental impact on the overall growth of an economy'. Justify the statement.
36. Who were the electors?
37. Describe the visions of Robert Owen and Louis Blanc.

SECTION - D

38. Why do we need to define democracy accurately?
39. What is the longitudinal extent of India? Mention the degree of longitude for the standard meridian.
40. Give main characteristics of the division of Great Peninsular Plateau.
41. State some economic benefits of rivers and lakes.
42. Explain any three differences between east flowing peninsular rivers and west flowing peninsular rivers.
43. Describe the harmful effects of unemployment.

OR

43. "Unemployment tends to increase economic overload". Explain.
44. Explain any five features of the constitution of 1791, framed by the National Assembly in France.
45. To what extent was Russian participation in the First World War responsible for the Russian Revolution in 1917?
46. What changes were brought about by the Bolsheviks immediately after the October Revolution?
47. What is the role of education in human capital formation?

OR

47. Describe how the poverty line is estimated in India.

Source-based/Case-based Questions

Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow:

48. The members of the first two estates, that is, the clergy and the nobility, enjoyed certain privileges by birth. The most important of these was exemption from paying taxes to the state. The nobles further enjoyed feudal privileges. These included feudal dues, which they extracted from the peasants. Peasants were obliged to render services to the lord – to work in his house and fields – to serve in the army or to participate in building roads. The Church too extracted its share of taxes called tithes from the peasants, and finally, all members of the third estate had to pay taxes to the state. These included a direct tax,

called *taille*, and a number of indirect taxes which were levied on articles of everyday consumption like salt or tobacco. The burden of financing activities of the state through taxes was borne by the third estate alone.

- (a) Who was a group of people invested with special functions in the Church?
- (b) Difference between the *tithe* and *taille*.
- (c) Which estate enjoyed privileges by birth as well as feudal privileges ?

Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow :

49. The Constitution of 1791 vested the power to make laws in the National Assembly, which was indirectly elected. That is, citizens voted for a group of electors, who in turn chose the Assembly. Not all citizens, however, had the right to vote. Only men above 25 years of age who paid taxes equal to at least 3 days of a labourer's wage were given the status of active citizens, that is, they were entitled to vote. The remaining men and all women were classed as passive citizens. To qualify as an elector and then as a member of the Assembly, a man had to belong to the highest bracket of taxpayers. The Constitution began with a Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen.

- (a) What was the main objective of the National Assembly ?
- (b) What was the important provision of the Constitution of 1791 ?
- (c) Mention any two rights under 'The Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen'.

Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow:

50. Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels added other ideas to this body of arguments. Marx argued that industrial society was 'capitalist'. Capitalists owned the capital invested in factories, and the profit of capitalists was produced by workers. The conditions of workers could not improve as long as this profit was accumulated by private capitalists. Workers had to overthrow capitalism and the rule of private property. Marx believed that to free themselves from capitalist exploitation, workers had to construct a radically socialist society where all property was socially controlled. This would be a communist society. He was convinced that workers would triumph in their conflict with capitalists. A communist society was the natural society of the future.

- a) Who sought to build a cooperative community called New Harmony in Indiana?
- b) Who argued that industrial society was capitalist?
- c) When was the Second International formed? Mention its one aim.

Ans:

Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow:

51. In 1914, war broke out between two European alliances – Germany, Austria and Turkey (the Central powers) and France, Britain and Russia (later Italy and Romania). Each country had a global empire and the war was fought outside Europe as well as in Europe. This was the First World War. In Russia, the war was initially popular and people rallied around Tsar Nicholas II. As the war continued, though, the Tsar refused to consult the main parties in the Duma. Support wore thin. Anti-German sentiments ran high, as can be seen in the renaming of St Petersburg – a German name – as Petrograd. The Tsarina Alexandra's German origins and poor advisers, especially a monk called Rasputin, made the autocracy unpopular.

- (a) When did the first world war broke out? Which countries were the warring groups in the First World War?
- (b) What made the Russian autocracy unpopular?
- (c) How was the First World War on the 'eastern front' different from the 'western front'?

Case study questions:-

Background: Sarah and John both graduated from the same high school with similar grades. They both got entry-level jobs at the same company, but their career paths diverged after a few years.

- (i) Case Study: Sarah decided to invest in herself by taking evening classes and obtaining certifications related to her field. She also joined professional networks and attended conferences regularly to stay updated with industry trends. As a result, she quickly moved up the ranks in her company, gaining promotions and higher salaries.
- (ii) On the other hand, John chose not to pursue further education or participate in professional development activities. He preferred to rely solely on his initial qualifications and work experience. Consequently, John's career progression stagnated, and he struggled to secure promotions or salary increases.

Questions:

- (1) Compare Sarah's and John's approaches to human capital investment. What are the outcomes of their choices?
- (2) What does human capital primarily refer to?
 - (a) Physical assets owned by individuals
 - (b) Skills and knowledge possessed by individuals
 - (c) Financial savings of individuals
 - (d) Natural resources available in a region
- (3) Why is investing in human capital important for individuals?
 - (a) It increases personal savings
 - (b) It enhances job security
 - (c) It contributes to economic productivity and career advancement
 - (d) It reduces taxes
- (4) Which scenario best illustrates the importance of human capital?
 - (a) John gets a pay raise due to inflation
 - (b) Sarah gets promoted after completing a certification course
 - (c) Both John and Sarah receive equal pay despite their different qualifications
 - (d) Sarah decides to retire early

SECTION -F

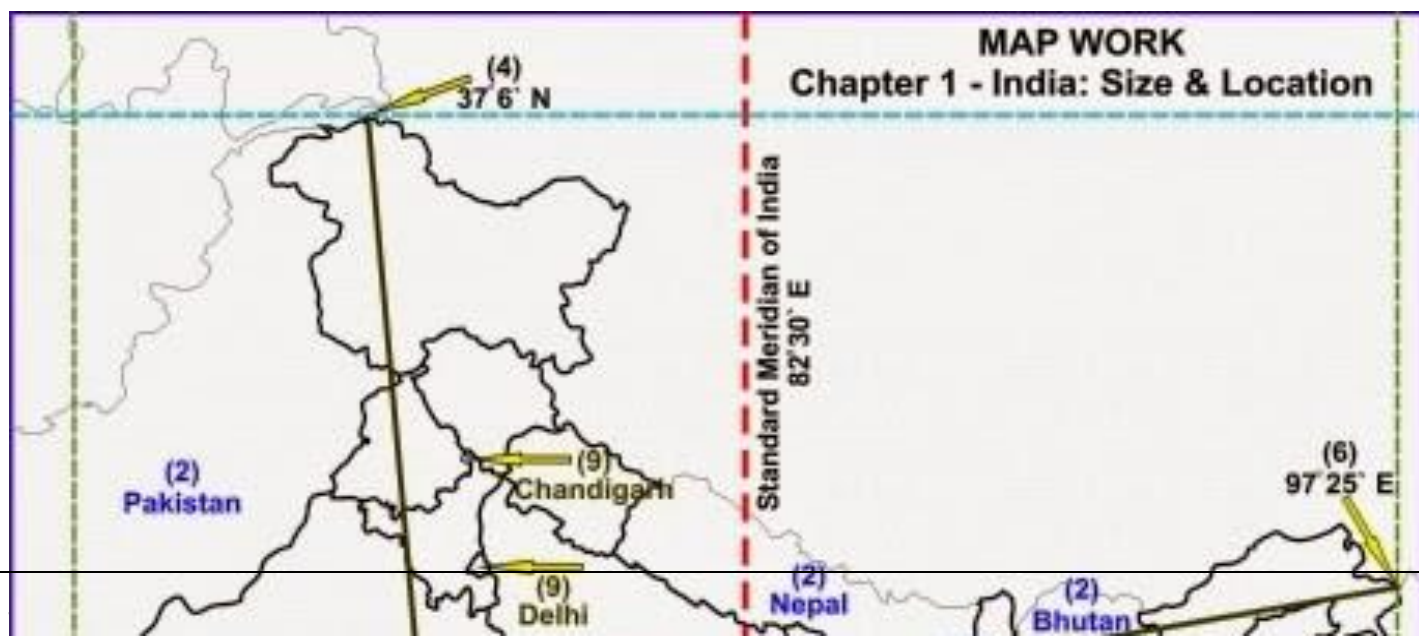
On the outline map of India locate and mark the following:

Identify the following with the help of map reading. (Attempt any five)

1. The island groups of India lying in the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal.
2. The countries constituting Indian subcontinent.
3. The States through which the Tropic of Cancer passes.
4. The northernmost latitude in degrees.
5. The southernmost latitude of the Indian mainland in degrees.
6. The eastern and the western-most longitude in degrees.
7. The place situated on the three seas.
8. The strait separating Sri Lanka from India.
9. The Union Territories of India.

Ans:

- 1) Lakshadweep.
- 2) Countries which make the Indian subcontinent are Pakistan in the north- west, India at the core, Nepal in the north, Bhutan in the north-east and Bangladesh in the east.
- 3) Tropic of Cancer passes through the states of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Tripura and Mizoram.
- 4) $37^{\circ}6' N$
- 5) $8^{\circ}4' N$
- 6) Western - $68^{\circ}7' E$, Eastern - $97^{\circ}25' E$
- 7) Kanyakumari.
- 8) The Palk Strait.
- 9) Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu, Delhi, Lakshadweep, Puducherry (Pondicherry).



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