

• **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 5 marks each.
7. Section E consists of 3 case-based units of assessment of 4 marks.
8. Section F consists of 1 map skill-based question carrying 5 marks each.

SECTION - A

Q.NO.	QUESTION	MARKS
•	Choose the correct answer from the given options. [Total 20 questions 1 mark each]	
1	In which of the following States is black soil found? (a) Jammu & Kashmir (b) Gujarat (c) Rajasthan (d) Jharkhand	1
2	Underground tanks seen in Rajasthan to store rainwater for drinking is called: (a) Tankas (b) Khadin (c) Ponds (d) Kuls	1
3	Hirakud Dam is constructed on the river: (a) Ganga (b) Manjira (c) Manas (d) Mahanadi	1
4	Assertion (A): Biochemical inputs and irrigation are used for obtaining higher production. Reason (R): Doses of biochemical input are used to grow crops rapidly. (a) If both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A). (b) If both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A). (c) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false. (d) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are false.	1
5	The Napoleonic Code was exported to which of the following regions? (a) England (b) Spain (c) Regions under French control (d) Poland	1
6	Who founded the 'Depressed Classes Association' in 1930? (a) Alluri Sitaram Raju (b) C.R. Das (c) M.R. Jayakar (d) Dr B.R. Ambedkar	1
7	Which party did not boycott the Council elections held in the year 1921?	1

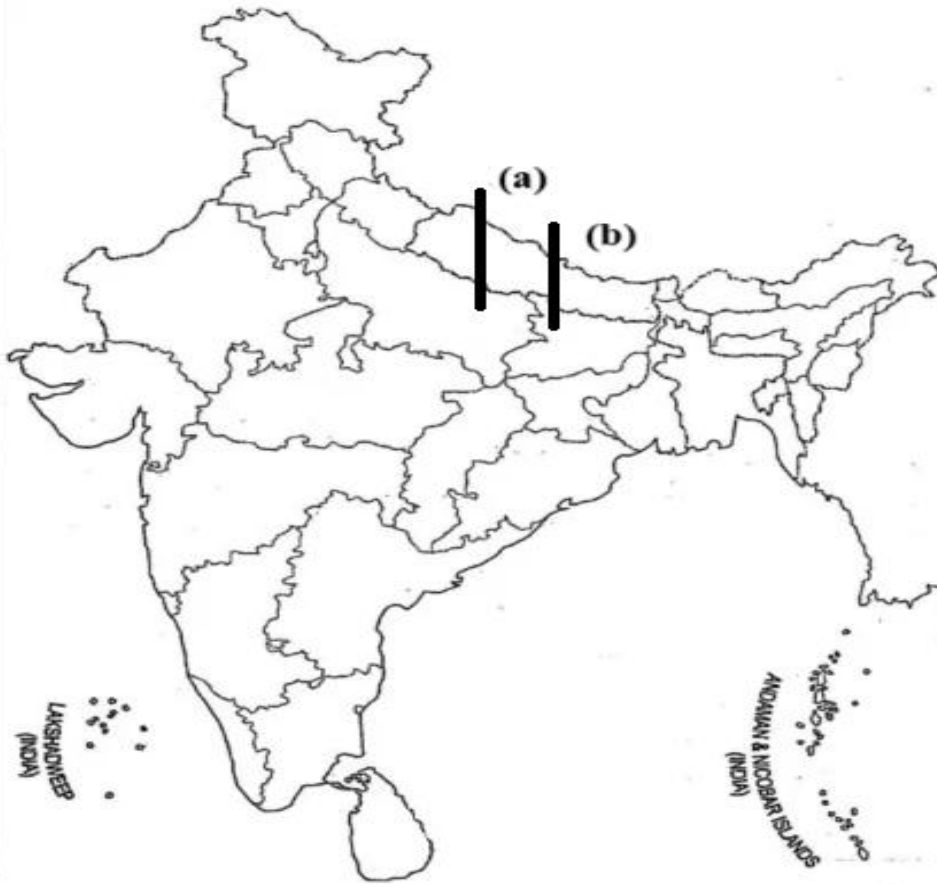
	(a) Swaraj Party (c) Muslim League	(b) Justice Party (d) Congress Party	
8	<p>Assertion(A): The Congress under Mahatma Gandhi tried to connect different groups together into one movement.</p> <p>Reasons(R): Unity didn't come without conflicts.</p> <p>(a) If both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).</p> <p>(b) If both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).</p> <p>(c) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.</p> <p>(d) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are false.</p>		1
9	<p>Consider the following statements about the ethnic composition of Sri Lanka:</p> <p>A. Major social groups are the Sinhala- speaking (74%) and Tamil-speaking (18%)?</p> <p>B. Among the Tamils, there are two sub-groups, Sri Lankan Tamils and Indian Tamils.</p> <p>C. There are about 7% Christians, who are both Tamil and Sinhala.</p> <p>D. Most of the Sinhala-speaking are Hindus or Muslims and most of the Tamil-speaking are Buddhists.</p> <p>Which of the above statements are correct?</p> <p>(a) A, B, C (b) A, B, D (c) B, C, D (d) A, B, C, D</p>		1
10	<p>What is a political party?</p> <p>(a) Self-made groups who automatically hold power</p> <p>(b) A group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government</p> <p>(c) Non-government groups to do social work</p> <p>(d) Government organisations for social work</p>		1
11	<p>In a democracy_____</p> <p>(a) Parties are unanimously chosen</p> <p>(b) Parties contest elections</p> <p>(c) Parties are self-chosen</p> <p>(d) Parties are aristocratic</p>		1
12	<p>Which political party believes in Marxism-Leninism?</p> <p>(a) Communist Party of India</p> <p>(b) Nationalist Congress Party</p> <p>(c) Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK)</p> <p>(d) Bahujan Samaj Party</p>		1
13	<p>Assertion (A): Political Parties play a major role in making laws for the country.</p> <p>Reason (R): No law can become a bill unless majority parties</p>		1

20	<p>Assertion (A): The modern currency is used as a medium of exchange; however, it does not have a use of its own.</p> <p>Reason (R): Modern currency is easy to carry.</p> <p>(a) If both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).</p> <p>(b) If both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).</p> <p>(c) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.</p> <p>(d) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are false.</p>	1
SECTION - B		
•	<p>Answer the following in very short (20 – 30 words). [Total 4 questions 2 marks each]</p>	
21	Explain how water becomes a renewable resource?	2
22	Give two examples to show that the world changed with the discovery of new sea routes to America.	2
23	<p>What is Federalism?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>What is a patriarchal society?</p>	2
24	Explain any two advantages of globalization.	2
SECTION - C		
•	<p>Answer the following in short (30 - 50 words). [Total 5 questions – 3 marks each]</p>	
25	Write the classification of resources on four different bases.	3
26	Explain the effects of ‘worldwide economic depression’ on India, towards late 1920s.	3
27	India comes under which type of federation and why India is called quasi-federal?	3
28	<p>Compare ‘intensive subsistence farming’ with that of ‘commercial farming’ practiced in India.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>What is water scarcity? Write the main reasons for water scarcity.</p>	3
29	What are the factors that have enabled Globalisation ?.	3
SECTION - D		
•	<p>Answer the following in detail (80-120 words). [Total 4 questions 5 marks each]</p>	
30	<p>“The future generation may not have sufficient resources as compared to the present generation”. Justify the statement by giving suitable examples.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Write five steps taken by the Government for conservation of wildlife.</p>	5

31	<p>What was poona pact? Describe the main features of ‘Poona Pact’.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>How had revolutionaries spread their ideas in many European States after 1815? Explain with examples.</p>	5
32	<p>How can we create more employment in secondary and tertiary sectors in rural India?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>What is the basic objective of ‘Self Help Groups’? How do they work? Describe any four advantages of ‘Self Help Groups’ for the poor.</p>	5
33	<p>Describe in brief the language policy of India?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Suggest and explain any five effective measures to reform political parties.</p>	5
SECTION - E		
•	<p>Case study based questions. [Total 3 questions 4 marks each]</p>	
34	<p>Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p>The Silk Road, also known as the Silk Route, was an ancient trade route that connected China with the Western regions. This route facilitated the exchange of goods and ideas between the prosperous civilizations of Rome and China. Silk was primarily transported from China to the West, while wools, gold, and silver were transported in the opposite direction towards China. Additionally, the Silk Road played a significant role in the transmission of Nestorian Christianity and Buddhism from India to China.</p> <p>The journey along the Silk Road began at Xi’an (Sian) and spanned approximately 4,000 miles (6,400 kilometers). This route, which was essentially a caravan trail, followed the course of the Great Wall of China towards the northwest. It bypassed the treacherous Takla Makan Desert, traversed the Pamirs mountain range, crossed Afghanistan, and ultimately reached the Levant. From there, the merchandise was transported across the Mediterranean Sea via shipping vessels. It is worth noting that only a few individuals embarked on the entire journey, as goods were typically passed through various intermediaries along the way.</p> <p>Q.1 Give an account for food travel via silk route? Q.2 Write about the Irish potato famine? Q.3 How smallpox paved the way for conquest?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">2 1 1</p>
35	<p>Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p>Majoritarianism is a concept which signifies a belief that the majority community should be able to rule a country in whichever way it wants, by disregarding the wishes and needs of the minority. When Sri Lanka became independent in 1948, the leaders of the Sinhala community established dominance over government by virtue of their majority.</p>	

	<p>In 1956, an act was passed to recognise Sinhala as the only official language, thus disregarding Tamil.</p> <p>The government followed preferential policies that favoured Sinhala applicants for university positions and government jobs. A new Constitution stipulated that the state shall protect and promote Buddhism. All these government measures gradually increased the feeling of alienation among Sri Lankan Tamils. They felt that none of the major political parties led by the Buddhist Sinhala leaders were sensitive to their language and culture. The relation between the Sinhala and Tamil communities became strained over time.</p> <p>Q. 1. What does the concept of majoritarianism signify?</p> <p>Q. 2. What was the outcome of the Act passed in 1956?</p> <p>Q. 3. Why did the relation between the Sinhala and Tamil communities become strained?</p>	<p>2</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>
36	<p>Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p>Development and growth are often used interchangeably; however, they represent distinct facets of progress. Growth primarily pertains to quantitative expansion, such as an augmentation in GDP, population, or production. It is quantifiable and readily observable. Conversely, development encompasses a broader range of factors. It encompasses enhancements in living standards, education, healthcare, and overall well-being. Development places emphasis on the quality of growth rather than mere quantity. It is possible for a nation to experience growth without truly developing, resulting in disparities and inequalities. Consequently, the pursuit of sustainable development is paramount, ensuring not only economic growth but also social progress, equity, and environmental sustainability. Striking a balance between growth and development is the ultimate challenge for societies striving for comprehensive advancement.</p> <p>Q.1 Is development only calculated in monetary terms?</p> <p>Q.2 Give an example where a situation is development for one but not for other?</p> <p>Q.3 What are the two fundamental principle of development?</p>	<p>2</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>
SECTION – F		
	<p>Map skill-based questions.</p> <p>[Total 1 questions 5 marks each]</p>	
37 a.	<p>Features are marked by numbers in the given political map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked in the map.</p> <p>a. The centre/place of calling off/withdrawing of the Non-Cooperation Movement.</p> <p>b. The place is known for the movement of Indigo peasants during</p>	2

the British Period.



37 b.

On the same outline map of India, locate and label following with suitable symbols.

1. Regions covered under Laterite Soil

OR

Regions covered under Alluvial soil

2. A concrete gravity dam

3. Largest/Major producer states of jute

3

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