

4. Assertion (A) The most devastating famine that occurred in India was the famine of Bengal in 1943.

Reason (R) Lack of food grain mainly rice in 1943 affected such as a famine in Bengal.

Codes

- (a) Both (A) & (R) both are true and (R) is correct explanation of (A).
- (b) Both (A) & (R) both are true and (R) is not correct explanation of (A).
- (c) (A) is true but (R) is false.
- (d) (A) is false but (R) is true.

5. Arrange the following in sequence of the years in which they were launched starting with the earliest.

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| (i) REGP | (ii) MGNREGA |
| (iii) PMRY | (iv) SGSY |
| (a) (i), (iii), (iv), (ii) | (b) (iii), (i), (iv), (ii) |
| (c) (iii), (ii), (i), (iv) | (d) (ii), (iv), (i), (iii) |

6. Assertion (A) Poverty line is an imaginary line used by any country to determine poverty.

Reason (R) It varies time to time, place to place and country to country.

Codes

- (a) Both (A) & (R) both are true and (R) is correct explanation of (A).
- (b) Both (A) & (R) both are true and (R) is not correct explanation of (A).
- (c) (A) is true but (R) is false.
- (d) (A) is false but (R) is true.

7. Match the Following.

List I	List II
A. Land	1. Natural Resource
B. Fixed Capital	2. Assets
C. Working Capital	3. Raw material and money
D. Human Capital	4. Knowledge

Codes

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|---|---|---|---|-----|---|---|---|---|
| | A | B | C | D | | A | B | C | D |
| (a) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | (b) | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| (c) | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | (d) | 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 |

8. Which of the following is the primary activity?

- (a) Fishing
- (b) Transport
- (c) Education
- (d) None of these

9. Most of the small farmers in villages borrow money from village_____.

- (a) Formal Source
- (b) Informal Source
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of these

10. The Allied power consisted of

- (a) UK and France
- (b) USSR and USA
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of these

11. What is the name of this couple in the picture?

- (a) Sans-culottes couple
- (b) Jacobin couple
- (c) Noble couple
- (d) Revolutionary couple



12. Which national leader first tried to draft a Constitution for India?

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (b) Motilal Nehru
- (c) Mahatma Gandhi
- (d) BR Ambedkar

13. Which state has the least population as per 2011 census

- (a) Sikkim
- (b) Uttarakhand
- (c) West Bengal
- (d) Madhya Pradesh

14. The title of autobiography written by Nelson Mandela is

- (a) Long Walk to Freedom
- (b) The Story of My Life
- (c) Running with Scissors
- (d) A Walk in the Woods

15. Consider the following statements and point out the right one.

- (a) Kulaks are rich farmers of Russia
- (b) Kulaks are poor farmers of Russia.
- (c) Kulaks are workers of Russia.
- (d) Kulaks are metal workers of Russia

16.

List I	List II
A. A German Parliament	1. Jungvolk
B. Nazi Youth Groups for Children	2. Wall street
C. Biggest Stock Exchange 3. Reichstag	3. Reichstag

Codes

- | | A | B | C |
|-----|---|---|---|
| (a) | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| (b) | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| (c) | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| (d) | 1 | 3 | 2 |

17. Which one of the following is incorrect about the Supreme Court of India?

- (a) It is the highest court of appeal in civil and criminal cases.
- (b) It cannot take up any dispute between citizens of the country.
- (c) It can hear appeals against the decisions of the High Courts.
- (d) None of the above

18. Assertion (A) Russia was a major exporter of grain.

Reason (R) About 85 per cent of Russian's population was agriculturalists and produced for the market as

well as for their own needs.

Codes

- (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 true but R is false
- (d) A is false but R is true.

19. Democracy is a form of government in which the rulers are elected by

- (a) rich people
- (b) the people
- (c) royal families
- (d) the king

20. Arrange the following in a correct sequence

- (i) A formal decision for implementation of Mandal Commission.
- (ii) Appointment of Second Backward Classes Commission by Government of India.
- (iii) Mandal Commission gave its report and recommendations.
- (iv) Lok Sabha elections won by Janata Dal

Codes

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| (a) (ii), (iii), (iv), (i) | (b) (i), (iv), (ii), (iii) |
| (c) (iii), (iv), (i), (ii) | (d) (iv), (i), (iii), (ii) |

Section B: Very Short Answer Questions

21. Discuss the role of "railways" in the decline of forest cover between 1880 and 1920.
22. Mention any four essential features of democracy.
23. India has a long coastline which is advantageous to India. Analyse
24. Distinguish between Issue Price and Minimum Support price.

Section C : Short Answer Based Questions

25. Describe the circumstances leading to the outbreak of revolution protest in France.
26. Write the process of elections of India.

Or

What makes an election democratic?

27. Discuss why Nazism became popular in Germany by 1930.
28. Difference between weather and climate.
29. What are the major reasons that result of anti poverty programmes have been mixed?

Or

What are the objectives of India's National Health Policy?

Section D : Long Answer Based Questions

30. Explain how a socialist society was established in Russia.

Or

Explain the contribution of Lenin to the Russian revolution.

31. What is poverty? What are the causes of poverty in India?

Or

.What is a subsidy? Explain the measures adopted by the government of India to achieve self sufficient in Food grains.

32. Distinguish between population growth and population change?

33“ President is the head of state.” Justify the statement.

Section E: Case Based Questions (4 x 3 = 12)

34. Read the Extract given below and answer the following questions.

Election and all about competition

Political competition takes place when different political parties compete to gain the confidence and the vote of the voters. They make promises and give incentives to motivate the voters to vote them. This electoral competition has many demerits like it creates a sense of disunity and factionalism as well as party politics in every locality. Different political parties and candidates often use dirty tricks like booth capturing to win elections. The competition leads to the idea of being dragged into unhealthy competition. That is why good people do not enter and participate in the political competition but regular electoral competition provides incentives to political parties and leaders. If they can satisfy the voters with their work, they will be able to win again.

34a. Define the term political competition ? (1)

34b. To what extent do you agree that electoral competition leads to electoral fights.

Give reasons. (1)

34c. How is electoral competition helpful to political parties and leaders to win an election?

Justify. (2)

35.Read the extract and answer the questions given below:

In case of India we have unemployment in rural and urban areas. However, the nature of unemployment differs in rural and urban areas. In case of rural areas, there is seasonal and disguised unemployment. Urban areas have mostly educated unemployment. Unemployment leads to wastage of manpower resource. People who are an asset for the economy turn into a liability. There is a feeling of hopelessness and despair among the youth. People do not have enough money to support their family. Inability of educated people who are willing to work to find gainful employment implies a great social waste. (20It tends to increase economic overload. Increase

in unemployment is an indicator of a depressed economy. It also wastes the resource, which could have been gainfully employed

35a. How does unemployment problem differ in rural areas? (1)

35b. What are the major factors responsible for unemployment in India? (1)

35c. In what extent do you think that people can become liability? How can this condition be improved? (2)

36. Read the extract and answer the following questions that follow

These are the most widespread forests of India. They are also called the monsoon forests and spread over the region receiving rainfall between 200 cm and 70 cm.

Trees of this forest type shed their leaves for about six to eight weeks in dry summer. On the basis of the availability of water, these forests are further divided into moist and dry deciduous. The former is found in areas receiving rainfall between 200 and 100 cm. These forests exist, therefore, mostly in the Eastern part of the country-Northeastern states, along the foothills of the Himalayas, Jharkhand, West Odisha and Chhattisgarh, and on the Eastern slopes of the Western Ghats.

Teak is the most dominant species of this forest. Bamboos, Sal, Shisham, Sandalwood, Khair Kusum, Arjun and mulberry are other commercially important species. The dry deciduous forests are found in areas having rainfall between 100 cm and 70 cm. These forests are found in the rainier parts of the peninsular plateau and the plains of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. There are open stretches, in which teak, sal, peepal and neem grow. A large part of this region has been cleared for cultivation and some parts are used for grazing. In these forests, the common animals found are lion, tiger, pig, deer and elephant. A huge variety of birds, lizards, snakes and tortoises are also found here..

36a. Why do tropical deciduous forests shed their leaves for about six to eight weeks in summer? (1)

36b. Why are moist deciduous forest found mostly in the Eastern part of India? Name the important species found in these forests. (2)

37c. Infer the important features of dry deciduous forests. (1)

Section-F MAP WORK

(1 x 5 = 5)

37a.Two places A and B have been marked on the given political map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.

(A) Major port city .

(B)National anthem of France .

37b On the outline map of India locate and label any three of the following.

(a) Godawari River

(b)The Karakoram mountain ranges.

(c) Malwa Plateau

(d) Draw standard meridian

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