




Q.5	Rana Pratap Sagar Dam is located in a) Odisha                      b) Uttarakhand                      c) Rajasthan                      d) Andhra Pradesh	1										
Q.6)	In which of the following iron ore belt Kudremukh mines are located? a) Orissa-Jharkhand belt                      b) Maharashtra-Goa belt c) Durg-Baster-Chandrapur belt                      d) Bellary-Chitradurga-Chikmagalur-Tumkur belt	1										
Q.7)	Match the items in column A with that of Column B. <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">Column A</th> <th style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">Column B</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A) Corbett National park</td> <td>I) Uttarakhand</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B) Bandhavgarh National Park</td> <td>II) Rajasthan</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C) Sariska Wild life Sanctuary</td> <td>III) Assam</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D) Manas Tiger Reserve</td> <td>IV) Madhya Pradesh</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> a) (A) – (I), (B) – (IV), (C) – (II), (D) – (III) b) (A) – (IV), (B) – (III), (C) – (II), (D) – (I) c) (A) – (III), (B) – (I), (C) – (IV), (D) – (II) d) (A) – (I), (B) – (III), (C) – (II), (D) – (I)	Column A	Column B	A) Corbett National park	I) Uttarakhand	B) Bandhavgarh National Park	II) Rajasthan	C) Sariska Wild life Sanctuary	III) Assam	D) Manas Tiger Reserve	IV) Madhya Pradesh	1
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Q.8)	In India's federal system, the state governments have the power to legislate on all those subjects which are included in the a) union list                      b) state list c) concurrent list                      d) Residuary subjects	1										
Q.9)	Which leaders worked for the elimination of caste system in India? a) Jyotiba Phule, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, Mahatma Gandhi and Periyar Ramaswami Naicker b) Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhi c) Jyotiba Phule, Periyar Ramaswami Naicker and Mahatma Gandhi d) Swami Vivekanand, Jotiba Phule and Raja Ram Mohan Roy	1										
Q.10)	When and under whose leadership was Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) formed? a) 1982, Mayawati                      b) 1984, Kanshi Ram c) 1985, Mulayam Singh Yadav                      d) 1986, Bhajanlal	1										
Q.11	Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched? <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">List I</th> <th style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">List II</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a) Union of India</td> <td>Sarpanch</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) State</td> <td>Governer</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) Municipal Corporation</td> <td>Prime minister</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) Gram Panchayat</td> <td>Mayor</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	List I	List II	a) Union of India	Sarpanch	b) State	Governer	c) Municipal Corporation	Prime minister	d) Gram Panchayat	Mayor	1
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	<p>a) Transport c) Communication</p> <p>b) Technology d) Science</p>	
Q.20	<p>HDI stands for 'Human Development Index' that focuses on Fill in the blanks with one of the following options:</p> <p>a) life expectancy b) gross enrolment ratio for three levels of schooling c) national income d) All the above</p>	1
	<p><b>SECTION B</b> <b>VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS</b></p>	<b>2×4=8</b>
Q.21	Why did Europeans flee to America in the 19th Century? Give three reasons.	2
Q.22	What may be development for one may not be development for the other." Explain with a suitable example.	2
Q.23	<p>Write a brief note on conventional and non-conventional sources of energy.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>Distinguish Between Metallic and Non-metallic minerals</p>	2
Q.24	What measure was adopted by the democratically elected government of Sri Lanka to establish Sinhala Supremacy?	2
	<p><b>SECTION C</b> <b>SHORT ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS</b></p>	<b>3×5=15</b>
Q.25	<p>Why was the decade of 1830s known as the great economic hardship in Europe? Explain any three reasons.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>Explain any three beliefs of the conservatism that emerged after 1815</p>	3
Q.26)	Efficient means of transport are pre-requisites for the fast development.' Express your views in favour of this statement.	3
Q.27	Write a brief note on 'Project Tiger'.	3
Q.28	Discuss the following statement. "Democracy depends on political equality."	3
Q.29	"Economic activities, though grouped into three different categories, are highly interdependent" Discuss. Do you agree with the view that primary, secondary	3

	and tertiary sectors are dependent on each other?	
	<b>SECTION D</b> <b>LONG ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS</b>	<b>5×4=20</b>
Q.30	Why did Mahatma Gandhi feel the need to launch more broad-based movement in India? How did he achieve this?  OR Describe the process by which Britain was unified.	5
Q.31	Describe the problems being faced by the railways.  OR "Modern means of transport and communication serve as lifelines of our nation." Justify this statement by giving supportive arguments	5
Q.32	Describe any five major functions performed by political parties.  OR Examine the role of opposition parties in a Democracy.	5
Q.33)	"Tertiary sector is playing a significant role in the development of Indian Economy". Justify the statement.  OR 'Public sector contributes to the economic development of India.' Justify the statement.	5
	<b>SECTION-E</b> <b>CASE BASED QUESTIONS</b>	<b>4×3=12</b>
Q.34	Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows:	4
	It is said of "passive resistance" that it is the weapon of the weak, but the power which is the subject of this article can be used only by the strong. This power is not passive resistance; indeed it calls for intense activity. The movement in South Africa was not passive but active. . . . . Satyagraha is not physical force. A Satyagrahi does not inflict pain on the adversary; he does not seek his destruction. . . . In the use of Satyagraha, there is no ill-will whatever. "Satyagraha is pure soul-force. Truth is the very substance of the soul. That is why this force is called satyagraha. The soul is informed with knowledge. In it burns the flame of love... Non-violence is the supreme dharma.	
34.1	<b>Questions:</b> Name two methods used by Mahatma Gandhi during the struggle for independence?	1

34.2	What is Satyagraha?	1
34.3	For what purpose the Satyagraha was done in South Africa?	2
<b>35</b>	<b>Read the extract and answer the question that follows:</b>	
	<p>We use different materials and services in our daily life. Some of these are available in our immediate surroundings, while other requirements are met by bringing things from other places. Goods and services do not move from supply locales to demand locales on their own. The movement of these goods and services from their supply locations to demand locations necessitates the need for transport. Some people are engaged in facilitating these movements. These are known to be traders who make the products come to the consumers by transportation. Thus, the pace of development of a country depends upon the production of goods and services as well as their movement over space. Therefore, efficient means of transport are pre-requisites for fast development. The movement of these goods and services can be over three important domains of our earth i.e. land, water and air. Based on these, transport can also be classified into the land, water and air transport. For a long time, trade and transport were restricted to limited space. With the development in science and technology, the area of influence of trade and transport expanded far and wide.</p> <p>Today, the world has been converted into a large village with the help of efficient and fast-moving transport. Transport has been able to achieve this with the help of an equally developed communication system. Therefore, transport, communication and trade are complementary to each other.</p>	
	<b>Questions:</b>	
35.1	Explain the necessity of means of transport in modern times.	1
35.2.	Enumerate the domains of transport.	1
35.3.	Transport, communication and trade are complementary to each other.Explain	2
<b>Q.36</b>	<b>Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:</b>	
	<p>The Belgian leaders recognised the existence of regional differences and cultural diversities. Between 1970 and 1993, they amended their constitution four times so as to work out an arrangement that would enable everyone to live together within the same country. The arrangement they worked out is different from any other country and is very innovative. Here are some of the elements of the Belgian model:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Constitution prescribes that the number of Dutch and French-speaking ministers shall be equal in the central government. Some special laws require the support of the majority of members from each linguistic group.</li> </ul>	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Many powers of the central government have been given to state governments of the two regions of the country. The state governments are not subordinate to the Central Government.</li> <li>• Brussels has a separate government in which both the communities have equal representation. The French-speaking people accepted equal representation in Brussels because the Dutch-speaking community has accepted equal representation in the Central Government.</li> <li>• Apart from the Central and the State Government, there is a third kind of government. This 'community government' is elected by people belonging to one language community – Dutch, French and German-speaking – no matter where they live. This government has the power regarding cultural, educational and language-related issues.</li> </ul>	
36.1	<p><b>Questions:</b></p> <p>Which is not the element of "Belgian model"?</p>	1
36.2	_____ and _____ dealt with the question of power-sharing differently.	1
36.3	Explain Community government	2
	<p><b>SECTION-E</b></p> <p><b>MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION</b></p>	2+3=5
Q.37	<p>a) Two places (A) and (B) have been marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them</p> <p>A) The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in 1920. B) Jallianwala Bagh incident.</p> 	2
	<p>b) On the same outline map of India locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbols. (Any Three)</p>	3

- |  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>i) Sardar Sarovar</li><li>ii) Coal Mines : Neyveli</li><li>iii) Major sea ports : Vishakhapatnam</li><li>iv) International Airports : Hyderabad (Rajiv Gandhi)</li><li>v) One major producer states of Sugarcane.</li></ul> |  |
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