

SECTION A: Multiple Choice Questions. (20 X 1=20M)

1. (D)	6. (C)	11. (D)	16. (D)
2. (B)	7. (A)	12. (D)	17. (B)
3. (B)	8. (C)	13. (C)	18. (B)
4. (B)	9. (B)	14. (B)	19. (B)
5. (D)	10. (C)	15. (B)	20. (A)

Section B: Answer the following questions in your answer booklet. 4 X 2=8M

21. **"A student is denied admission to a school only because of their religion". Answer the following questions based on the above statement**

1. **Name the Fundamental Right that is being violated in this situation,**
2. **Which institution can the student approach to protect this Fundamental Right?**

Ans: 1. The Fundamental Right being violated is the **Right to Equality** (specifically, the prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion) and the **Right to Freedom of Religion**. (1M)

2. The student can approach the **High Court** or the **Supreme Court of India** (under Article 32, the Right to Constitutional Remedies) to protect this Fundamental Right. (1M)

22. **How did tribal people practise jhum (shifting) cultivation? Write any four points about it.**

Ans: Tribal people practised jhum (shifting) cultivation through the following steps: (1M for 4 points/2M for 4 points with explanation)

1. **Cutting and Burning:** They cut the forest patches and then burnt the vegetation to clear the land for cultivation.
2. **Spreading the Ash:** The ash from the fire, which contained potash, was spread over the fields to enrich the soil.
3. **Sowing the Seeds:** They scattered the seeds on the field, often called broadcast sowing, instead of ploughing the land.
4. **Shifting:** Once the soil lost its fertility after a few years of cultivation, they moved to a new patch of forest to repeat the process.

23. **Why did the British preserve official documents?**

Ans: The British preserved official documents for several reasons: (4 points for 2M)

To Review and Study: To review and study debates, policies, and decisions, making them easily accessible for future reference. (0.5M)

For Management: To effectively manage and administer the country by understanding past decisions and setting future policies. (0.5M)

To Maintain Records: To keep all instructions, plans, agreements, and investigations clearly written up for clarity and discussion. (0.5M)

For Proof: The preserved records served as proof of decisions and actions taken, helping to establish the legitimacy of their rule and administrative actions. (0.5M)

24. **What does this picture indicate? Write about two features of it.**

Ans: The picture indicates the concept of Secularism in the Indian context. (1M)

Two features indicated are: (0.5M each)

1. **Religious Freedom/Equality:** The image shows symbols of different religions (Church, Temple, Mosque, etc.) at the top, suggesting that the state treats all religions equally and respects their freedom.
2. **Non-Discrimination/Unity:** The people below (children playing) are engaging in common activities, irrespective of the religious symbols above, signifying that citizens are free to pursue their lives and are not discriminated against based on their religion.

Section C: Answer the following questions in your answer booklet. 5 X 4=20M

25. **Explain any four major consequences in how the British Forest Acts affected the traditional lifestyle of tribal communities.**

Ans: The British Forest Acts severely affected the traditional lifestyle of tribal communities in the following major ways: (4 consequences for 4M)

1. **Loss of Livelihood from Forests:** The Acts declared forests as 'State property' and divided them. Tribals were often prevented from entering **Reserved Forests**, thus cutting off their primary source of livelihood, which included collecting wood, fruits, roots, and practicing hunting. (1M)
2. **Ban on Shifting Cultivation (Jhum):** The British considered shifting cultivation (jhum) harmful and difficult for revenue calculation. This led to a ban on jhum cultivation, forcing many jhum cultivators to either move to other areas or settle down, thus disrupting their age-old agricultural practices. (1M)
3. **Lack of Forest Produce:** Restrictions on forest access meant that the tribals could no longer get timber for their houses or fuel, or collect forest products for trade or personal use. This led to distress and poverty. (1M)
4. **Forced Labour and Exploitation:** In exchange for permission to live in certain forest areas, tribals were sometimes compelled to work for the forest department (cutting trees, building roads) for low wages, leading to a new system of bonded or forced labour. (1M) *vidyagodavari.in*

26. **Why is it important to separate religion from the State? Mention any four aspects of this importance.**

Ans: It is important to separate religion from the State (Secularism) for the following reasons (4 aspects for 4M):

1. **Protection of Religious Freedom:** Separation ensures that individuals have the freedom to practice, profess, and propagate their religion, or not to follow any religion, without interference or coercion from the State. (1M)
2. **Prevention of Domination:** It prevents the domination of one religious community over others (inter-religious domination), ensuring that the rights of minority communities are protected. (1M)
3. **Prevention of Internal Domination:** It prevents domination by some members within the same religious community over others (intra-religious domination), for example, by ensuring that the State can intervene to abolish untouchability. (1M)
4. **Protection of Democratic Functioning:** It allows a democracy to function effectively by ensuring that a religious majority cannot impose its religious laws or preferences on non-majority or minority religious groups. (1M)

27. **Identify the renewable resources given below and write any two usages of them in our daily life.**

Ans: The renewable resources shown in the image are Solar Energy (panels and sun) and Wind Energy (windmill/turbine). (2M)

Two Usages in Daily Life: (1M each for usage and explanation)

1. Solar Energy: Usage 1: Electricity Generation: Rooftop solar panels are used to generate electricity for homes, lighting, and running domestic appliances. (1M)
2. Wind Energy: Usage 2: Electricity Generation: Large wind turbines convert the kinetic energy of the wind into electricity for residential, commercial, and industrial consumption. (1M)

28. **State any four reasons why the demand for Indian indigo increased in the European market**

Ans: The demand for Indian indigo increased in the European market for the following reasons (4 reasons for 4M):

1. **Collapse of the 'Woad' Supply:** The supply of **woad**, a native plant of Europe that produced a violet and blue dye, collapsed due to restrictions and competition, creating a huge void for a strong blue dye. (1M)
2. **High-Quality Rich Blue Colour:** Indian indigo produced a **rich and dark blue colour** which was highly valued and superior to the pale and dull colour produced by woad. (1M)
3. **Growth of the Cloth Industry:** The massive **growth of the cloth dyeing industry** in Britain and other European countries from the late 18th century onwards created an enormous and expanding demand for indigo dye. (1M)
4. **British Control:** The British, having established control over India, actively promoted the cultivation of indigo to meet their own industrial demands and to profit from the lucrative global indigo trade. (1M)

Section D: Answer the following question in your answer booklet. (internal choice 4 X 8=32M)

30. **A) Rajesh is small farmer in a village and owns only one acre of farmland. Suggest any four ways to improve his agricultural productivity and explain them**

Ans: Four ways to improve agricultural productivity for a small farmer like Rajesh with one acre of farmland are: (4 ways with explanation for 8M)

1. **Improved Seed and Fertilizer Usage:**
 - **Suggestion:** Use **High-Yielding Variety (HYV) seeds** and apply the correct type and amount of **fertilizers** and manures based on soil testing.
 - **Explanation:** HYV seeds can significantly increase the yield per unit area. Fertilizers replenish soil nutrients, leading to healthier and more productive crops, directly boosting output from the small landholding. (2M)
2. **Adoption of Intercropping or Multiple Cropping:**
 - **Suggestion:** Practice **Intercropping** (growing two or more crops simultaneously) or **Multiple Cropping** (growing more than one crop in a year).
 - **Explanation:** This maximizes land use throughout the year or at the same time. Intercropping a leguminous crop with the main crop helps improve soil fertility and provides an additional source of income from the same small plot of land. (2M)

3. **Modern Irrigation Techniques:**
 - **Suggestion:** Adopt modern water-saving techniques like **Drip Irrigation** or **Sprinkler Systems**.
 - **Explanation:** Efficient irrigation ensures that the crops receive the necessary water without wastage, which is crucial for maximizing yield in small farms, especially where water is scarce, and also conserves water resources. (2M)
4. **Mechanization with Small Tools/Tractors:**
 - **Suggestion:** Utilize small, affordable **power tillers** or collaborate with neighbors to use communal, small-scale machinery.
 - **Explanation:** Mechanization reduces labor costs and time taken for activities like ploughing and harvesting, allowing the farmer to manage his land more efficiently and ensure timely sowing and harvesting, which is critical for maximizing output. (2M)

(Or)

B) Mention any four types of farming that you observe in your surroundings and briefly explain each of them.

Ans: Four common types of farming observed in a typical surroundings, especially in India, are: (4 types with explanation for 8M)

1. **Subsistence Farming:**
 - **Explanation:** The farmer cultivates land to meet the needs of their own family. It involves the use of simple, traditional tools and the labor of the family. The produce is mostly consumed locally with little or no surplus for commercial sale. (2M)
2. **Commercial Farming:**
 - **Explanation:** Crops are grown for sale in the market (national or international). It involves the use of modern inputs like High Yielding Variety (HYV) seeds, chemical fertilizers, pesticides, and sophisticated machinery. (2M)
3. **Plantation Farming:**
 - **Explanation:** A type of commercial farming where a single cash crop (like tea, coffee, or rubber) is grown on a large estate (plantation). It requires large amounts of labour and capital, with the produce processed within the estate or nearby factories. (2M)
4. **Intensive Subsistence Farming:**
 - **Explanation:** The farmer cultivates a small plot of land using simple tools and a lot of labour. This type of farming is done in densely populated areas where land holdings are small. Farmers aim to produce maximum output from their small land through intensive techniques. (2M)

31. **A) What special features of our constitution make it different and unique? Write any four of them.**

Ans: Four special features that make the Indian Constitution different and unique are: (4 features for 8M)

1. **World's Longest Written Constitution:** It is the most voluminous constitution in the world, containing detailed provisions for every aspect of governance to avoid ambiguity and provide clarity. (2M)
2. **A Unique Blend of Rigidity and Flexibility:** The Constitution is neither purely rigid nor purely flexible. Some parts can be amended easily by a simple majority, while others require a special majority, making it adaptable while retaining its basic structure. (2M)
3. **Federal System with Unitary Bias (Quasi-Federal):** While it establishes a federal structure with a division of powers, it contains several unitary features (strong Centre, single constitution, emergency provisions) that tilt the balance towards the Union government. (2M)
4. **Parliamentary Form of Government:** It establishes a parliamentary form of government, where the executive is responsible to the legislature, both at the Centre and in the States. This is based on the principle of cooperation and coordination between the executive and legislative organs. (2M)

(Or)

B) Write about any four Fundamental Rights and give one daily life example for each.

Ans: The four Fundamental Rights are: (4 Rights with examples for 8M)

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1. **Right to Equality (Articles 14-18):**
 - **Explanation:** Guarantees equality before the law and equal protection of the laws. It also prohibits discrimination on the grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth.
 - **Daily Life Example:** A person cannot be denied employment for a government job just because they belong to a certain caste or religion. (2M)
2. **Right to Freedom (Articles 19-22):**
 - **Explanation:** This right guarantees six fundamental freedoms, including the freedom of speech and expression, assembly, association, movement, residence, and profession.
 - **Daily Life Example:** You have the right to express your opinion on social media or participate in a peaceful protest without fear of unjustified arrest. (2M)

3. **Right Against Exploitation (Articles 23-24):**

- **Explanation:** Prohibits all forms of forced labour (begar), human trafficking, and the employment of children below 14 years in factories or hazardous occupations.
- **Daily Life Example:** A factory owner cannot legally employ a 10-year-old child to work on a machine. (2M)

4. **Right to Freedom of Religion (Articles 25-28):**

- **Explanation:** Provides the freedom of conscience and the right to freely profess, practice, and propagate any religion.
- **Daily Life Example:** A person is free to wear a turban, a cross, or any religious symbol in public without state prohibition. (2M)

32. A) Read the following conversation and answer the question.

"I am going to be very careful not to waste paper," said Jessy, "Many trees are cut down to make paper," she explained. "I will see that electricity is not wasted in my house," shouted Mustafa. "Electricity comes from water and coal." "I will make sure that water is not wasted at home," said Asha. "Every drop of water is precious"

1. **Why does Jessy want to save paper?**
2. **What type of resources are paper and electricity?**
3. **Write two catchy slogans to conserve resources**
4. **According to Mustafa, where does electricity come from?**

Ans: 1. Jessy wants to save paper because many trees are cut down to make paper. (2M)

2. a) **Paper:** It is a **Natural Resource** and a **Renewable Resource** (derived from trees). (2M)

b) **Electricity:** It can be generated from both **Renewable Resources** (like water/hydel power) and **Non-Renewable Resources** (like coal/fossil fuel). (2M)

3. "Reduce, Reuse, Recycle: Save Our Planet, It's Priceless!"

"Water is Life, Don't Waste it! Every Drop is Precious." (2M) or any similar

4. According to Mustafa, electricity comes from water and coal. (2M)

(Or)

B) Water is a vital renewable natural resource. Three-fourths of the earth's surface is covered with water. It is therefore appropriately called the 'water planet'. It was in the primitive oceans that life began almost 3.5 billion years back. Even today, the oceans cover two-thirds of the earth's surface and support a rich variety of plant and animal life. The ocean water is however saline and not fit for human consumption. Fresh water accounts for only about 2.7 per cent. Nearly 70 per cent of this occurs as ice sheets and glaciers in Antarctica, Greenland and mountain regions. Due to their location they are inaccessible. Only 1 per cent of freshwater is available and fit for human use. It is found as ground water, as surface water in rivers and lakes and as water vapour in the atmosphere.

Ans: 1. Why is ocean water not suitable for drinking?

Ans: Ocean water is not suitable for drinking because it is saline (salty). (2M)

2. Where is most of the Earth's freshwater stored?

Ans: Most of the Earth's freshwater (nearly 70 per cent) is stored as ice sheets and glaciers in Antarctica, Greenland and mountain regions. (2M)

3. Why is Earth called the "Water Planet"?

Ans: Earth is called the "Water Planet" because three-fourths of the Earth's surface is covered with water. (2M)

4. Name two effective ways to conserve water.

Ans: (Any two) 1. **Rainwater Harvesting:** Collecting and storing rainwater for later use, especially in dry seasons.

2. **Using Modern Irrigation Methods:** Adopting drip or sprinkler irrigation to minimize water loss due to evaporation and runoff in agriculture. (2M)

33. A) Locate and label the following place on the India map. 1) Poona 2) Madras 3) Calcutta 4) Lucknow

Ans: *Location of all four places correctly marked and labeled on a political map of India.* (2M each for a correct location X 4 places = 8M)

Poona (Pune): Located in the state of Maharashtra., **Madras (Chennai):** Located on the coast of Tamil Nadu.

Calcutta (Kolkata): Located in the state of West Bengal., **Lucknow:** Located in the state of Uttar Pradesh.

(Or)

B) Locate and label the following place on the India map. 1) Mysore 2) Benaras 3) Bombay 4) Hyderabad

Ans: *Location of all four places correctly marked and labeled on a political map of India.* (2M each for a correct location X 4 places = 8M)

Mysore: Located in the state of Karnataka. , **Benaras (Varanasi):** Located in the state of Uttar Pradesh.

Bombay (Mumbai): Located on the coast of Maharashtra.. **Hyderabad:** Located in the state of Telangana.

(Maps enclosed)

Principles of valuation sheet prepared by: Teacher.....School.....