

General Instructions:

- i) Question paper comprises of six sections, A, B, C, D, E and F. There are 26 questions. All questions are compulsory.
- ii) Section A – question numbers 1-12 are MCQ's of 1 mark each.
- iii) Section B – question numbers 13-15 are very short answer questions of 2 marks each.
- iv) Section C – question numbers 16-17 are short answer questions of 3 marks each.
- v) Section D – question numbers 18-19 are long answer questions of 5 marks each.
- vi) Section E – question numbers 20-25 are Case Based Questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each.
- vii) Section F – question number 26 is a map-based question carrying 2 marks.

In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question wherever necessary.

**SECTION – A : MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (1 x 12 = 12 marks)**

1. The Vande Mataram movement is another name for:
 

A. Quit India movement	B. Swadeshi movement
C. Civil Disobedience movement	D. Non-Cooperation movement
2. Arrange the following statements in correct sequence.
  - (I) Purna Swaraj was demanded under Jawaharlal Nehru's leadership.
  - (II) Non-Cooperation movement was called off by Gandhi.
  - (III) Salt Law was broken by Gandhi.
  - (IV) Rowlatt Satyagraha was started to demand basic freedom.
 Options:
 

A. (I), (II), (III), (IV)	B. (III), (II), (I), (IV)
C. (IV), (II), (I), (III)	D. (IV), (I), (II), (III)
3. Read the two statements given below and choose the correct answer.
 

Statement 1: The Congress split up in 1907 at Surat session.

Statement 2: Extremists were opposed to the use of Boycott by moderates.

  - A. Statement I is correct, Statement II is incorrect.
  - B. Statement I is incorrect, Statement II is correct.
  - C. Both Statements I and II are incorrect.
  - D. Both Statements I and II are correct.
4. Which is/are **NOT** the correct answer/option from the given statements?
  - (I) In the elections of Provincial Legislatures in 1937, Congress won in 8 out of 12 provinces and formed their governments.
  - (II) From 1939 - 1945, Second World War period, Congress leader Gandhi insisted that British must quit India after the war and gave "Do or Die" slogan.
  - (III) Cabinet Mission came to India in September 1942 to examine the demand for Pakistan and gave its plan.
  - (IV) On 16<sup>th</sup> August 1946, Direct Action Day was announced by Muslim League and riots took place in many parts of India.
 Options:
 

A. Only (I)	B. (I) and (II)
C. (III) and (IV)	D. (I) and (III)
5. Which statement is **NOT** true regarding Bal Gangadhar Tilak?
  - A. He believed in self-reliance and constructive work.
  - B. He was a prominent leader of Punjab and wrote extensively in his Punjabi newspaper 'Kesari', criticizing British policies.
  - C. He gave the slogan "Freedom is my birthright and I shall have it".
  - D. He was an extremist leader who demanded Swaraj.

6. Plantations are a type of \_\_\_\_\_ farming.  
A. Nomadic      B. Shifting      C. Subsistence      D. Commercial
7. Vultures in the Indian subcontinent are dying shortly after scavenging livestock treated with \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Sulphuric acid      B. Citric acid  
C. Phosphoric acid      D. Diclofenac
8. \_\_\_\_\_ is not a factor of soil formation.  
A. Time      B. Soil texture  
C. Organic matter      D. Topography
9. Human resource ministry was created in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. 1991      B. 1990      C. 1985      D. 1980
10. The strategy of separating the power of religion and the power of the State is known as:  
A. Sovereign      B. Socialism      C. Democracy      D. Secularism
11. The power of Judiciary to strike down particular laws passed by the Parliament if it believes that these are a violation of the basic structure of the Constitution, is known as:  
A. Original Jurisdiction      B. Judicial review  
C. Appellate Jurisdiction      D. Advisory Jurisdiction
12. Enforcement of law becomes even more important when: (Choose the most appropriate option)  
A. It is the function of government.      B. Judiciary reviews it.  
C. The law seeks to protect the weak from the strong.  
D. Minorities may be oppressed.

**SECTION – B : VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2 x 3 = 6 marks)**

13. State any two political causes of 1857 Revolt.
14. Discuss any 4 characteristics of the farms in India.
15. What do you understand by Independence of Judiciary? (Any four points)

**SECTION – C : SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (3 x 2 = 6 marks)**

16. Distinguish between subsistence farming and nomadic herding.
17. What are the major steps taken by the Supreme Court to ensure people's access to courts in India? Explain.

**SECTION – D : LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (5 x 2 = 10 marks)**

18. Explain why Ram Mohan Roy is called as Father of Modern India.  
(OR)  
Explain the contribution of Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar towards social reforms in India.
19. What do you understand by the term population composition? Why is it significant to know the population composition?

**SECTION – E : CASE BASED QUESTIONS (4 x 6 = 24 marks)**

20. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:

'Such a situation developed in the northern parts of India in 1857. After a hundred years of conquest and administration, the English East India Company faced a massive rebellion that started in May 1857 and threatened the Company's very presence in India. Sepoys mutinied in several places beginning from Meerut and a large number of people from different sections of society rose up in rebellion. Some regard it as the biggest armed resistance to colonialism in the nineteenth century anywhere in the world.'

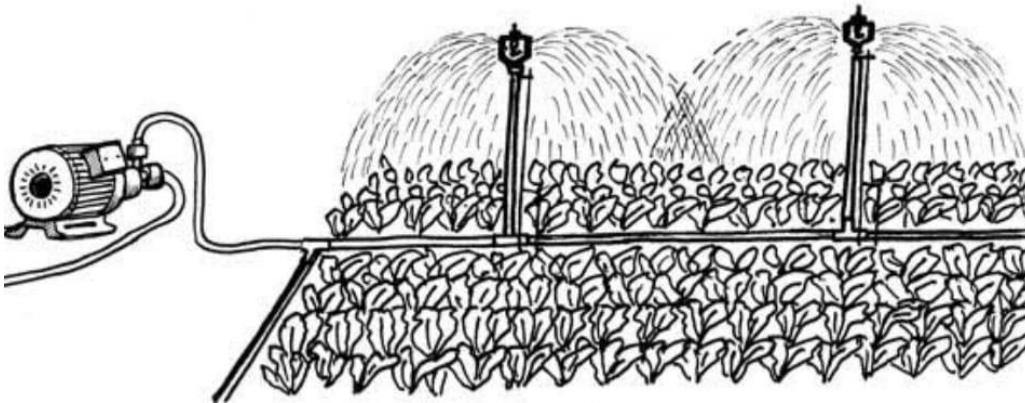
- 20.1 What is the importance of 10<sup>th</sup> May, 1857, in Indian history?

- 20.2 Who were called as the "Sepoys"?" 1
- 20.3 The massive rebellion of 1857 is often termed as First War of India's Independence. Why? Give any two reasons. 2
21. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:

'The Indian National Congress was established when 72 delegates from all over the country met at Bombay in December 1885. The early leadership – Dadabhai Naoroji, Pherozeshah Mehta, Badruddin Tyabji, W.C. Bonnerji, Surendranath Banerji, Romesh Chandra Dutt, S. Subramania Iyer, among others – was largely from Bombay and Calcutta. Naoroji, a businessman and publicist settled in London, and for a time member of the British Parliament, guided the younger nationalists. A retired British official, A.O. Hume, also played a part in bringing Indians from the various regions together.

It has often been said that the Congress in the first twenty years was "moderate" in its objectives and methods.'

- 21.1 What were the methods of the early congress leaders that branded them as moderates? 2
- 21.2 State any four demands of moderates. 2
22. Look at the following image and answer the following questions:



- 22.1 Identify the type of irrigation. 1
- 22.2 Define water cycle. 1
- 22.3 Mention any 4 factors leading to water shortage. 2

23. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:

'Have you ever given a thought to the fact that the note book you use for writing has come to you after a long process of manufacturing. It started its life as part of a tree. It was cut down and transported to the pulp mill. There the wood of the tree was processed and converted into wood pulp. The wood pulp was mixed with chemicals and finally changed into paper by machines. This paper found its way to the press where ink made from chemicals was used to print the lines on the pages. The pages were then bound in the form of a notebook, packed and sent to the market for sale. Finally, it reached your hands.'

- 23.1 Define manufacturing. 1
- 23.2 Mention any 2 locational factors for industries. 1
- 23.3 Define Co-operative and Joint sector industries with examples. 2

24. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:

'Almost all countries of the world will have more than one religious group living in them. Within these religious groups, there will most likely be one group that is in a majority. If this majority religious group has access to State power, then it could quite easily use this power and financial resources to discriminate against and persecute persons of other religions. This tyranny of the majority could result in the discrimination, coercion and at times even the killing of religious minorities.'

24.1 What could be the ultimate results of tyranny of majority over minority? 1

24.2 Why is it important to separate the power of the state from the power of the religion? 3

25. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:

'Through making, enforcing and upholding these laws, the government can control the activities of individuals or private companies so as to ensure social justice. Many of these laws have their basis in the Fundamental Rights guaranteed by the Indian Constitution. For instance, the Right against Exploitation says that no one can be forced to work for low wages or under bondage. Similarly, the Constitution lays down "no child below the age of 14 years shall be employed to work in any factory or mines or engaged in any other hazardous employment.'"

25.1 Why should government make, enforce and uphold the laws? 2

25.2 Give two examples to show that the laws have their basis in the Fundamental rights guaranteed by the Indian Constitution. 2

**SECTION – F : MAP BASED QUESTION ( ½ mark each = 2 marks)**

26. On the given political map of India, identify the places marked (A), (B), (C) and (D) with the help of the information given below:

- (A) The place where Salt Law was broken.
- (B) The place where Gandhi did Satyagraha for cotton textile mill workers.
- (C) The Congress session where Purna Swaraj was demanded.
- (D) The Congress session where Moderates and Extremists reunited in 1916.

-X-X-X-X-X-