

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 number 1-12 are MCQ's of 1 mark each.
 - iii) Section B – question number 13-15 are very short answer questions of 2 marks each.
 - iv) Section C – question number 16-17 are short answer questions of 3 marks each.
 - v) Section D – question number 18-19 are long answer questions of 5 marks each.
 - vi) Section E – question number 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)

1. A factory was:

A. a trading port	B. a warehouse to store goods
C. a British palace	D. a textile manufacturing unit of the British in India
2. Arrange the following in correct sequence.

I. Death of Tipu Sultan	II. Battle of Plassey
III. Vasco da Gama discovers sea route to India	IV. Battle of Buxar

Options:

A. I, II, III, IV	B. III, II, IV, I
C. IV, III, II, I	D. II, IV, I, III
3. Read the statement given below and choose the correct answer.

Statement I: indigo was a rich blue dye, while Woad was a pale blue dye.

Statement II: British planters forced the Ryots to cultivate indigo in 75% of their land after signing The "SATTI" {agreement}.

 - 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. State which is **NOT** a correct answer related to military causes of 1857 Revolt.
 - A. Indian sepoys were not paid proper salary or given high posts.
 - B. Indian sepoys were never allowed to cross the seas and fight abroad by the British.
 - C. Indian sepoys did not wish to use the Enfield Rifle cartridge as they were coated with fats of cows and pigs.
 - D. Sepoy Mangal Pandey was the first to rebel against the use of Enfield Rifles and was thus hanged on 8th April, 1857.
5. Which statement is **TRUE** regarding Subsidiary Alliance system?
 - A. Subsidiary Alliance was signed between the French and Indian rulers.
 - B. In Subsidiary Alliance system, a ruler who died without a male child, would lose his territory to the French.
 - C. In this system, the Indian rulers had to pay and maintain a British 'Subsidiary Force' and in return, get British protection.
 - D. In this system, the British and French, forced Bahadur Shah Zafar to leave Red Fort and live in a prison in Burma.
6. The major factors of soil formation are the nature of parent rock and _____.

A. Deforestation	B. Soil Erosion
C. Over grazing	D. Climatic factors

7. Land degradation means the _____.
- Decline in the use of fertilizers
 - The decline in the productivity of cultivated land or forest land
 - Presence of rocks and minerals in the soil
 - The slope of the land
8. Cultivation of grapes is called _____.
- Horticulture
 - Sericulture
 - Pisciculture
 - Viticulture
9. What is the name of shifting cultivation or "slash and burn" agriculture in north east India?
- Jhumming
 - Milpa
 - Roca
 - Ladang
10. Which of the following is not a correct statement?
- The legislature refers to our elected representatives.
 - The executive is a smaller group of people who are responsible for implementing laws and running the government.
 - Judiciary is responsible for settling disputes.
 - All the three organs of government are enjoying same powers.
11. What can we **NOT** do in a government school in India?
- Sing National Anthem
 - Celebrate Independence Day
 - Promote any one religion
 - Celebrate Gandhi Jayanti
12. In the following situation which Fundamental Right is Violated?
A Minister of one state decides not to allow labourers from other state to work in his state.
- Right to Equality
 - Right against Exploitation
 - Right to Freedom
 - Right to Constitutional Remedies

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

- State any two demerits of the Nij Cultivation.
- Why are human beings considered a resource?
- How does the individual give approval to the government?

SECTION - C : SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (3 x 2 = 6)

- How can the humans maintain and preserve the life support system that nature provides?
- Briefly explain the functions of Parliament.

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

- What were the changes introduced by British after 1857 Revolt? {any five points}
- Discuss any five characteristics of plantation agriculture.

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

- Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:

'On hearing the news of the fall of Calcutta, Company officials in Madras sent forces under the command of Robert Clive, reinforced by naval fleets. Prolonged negotiations with the Nawab followed. Finally, in 1757, Robert Clive led the Company's army against Sirajuddaulah at Plassey. One of the main reasons for the defeat of the Nawab was that the forces led by Mir Zafar, one of Sirajuddaulah's commanders, never fought the battle. Clive had managed to secure his support by promising to make him Nawab after crushing Sirajuddaulah. The Battle of Plassey became famous because it was the first major victory the company won in India.'

- 20.1. Why was Battle of Plassey famous? (1)
- In this battle, Tipu Sultan fought with Sirajuddaulah.
 - In this battle, British and French fought together to defeat Sirajuddaulah.
 - This battle was the first major victory of the Company in India.
 - In this battle, Bahadur Shah Zafar played a major role.

20.2. Who became the Nawab after Battle of Plassey? (1)

20.3. When was the Battle of Plassey fought? Why was Sirajuddaulah defeated in the Battle? (2)

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

'The Company had become the Diwan, but it still saw itself primarily as a trader. It wanted a large revenue income but was unwilling to set up any regular system of assessment and collection. The effort was to increase the revenue as much as it could and buy fine cotton and silk cloth as cheaply as possible. Within five years, the value of goods bought by the Company in Bengal doubled. Before 1765, the Company had purchased goods in India by importing gold and silver from Britain. Now the revenue collected in Bengal could finance the purchase of goods for export.

Soon it was clear that the Bengal economy was facing a deep crisis. Artisans were deserting villages since they were being forced to sell their goods to the Company at low prices. Peasants were unable to pay the dues that were being demanded from them. Artisanal production was in decline, and agricultural cultivation showed signs of collapse. Then in 1770, a terrible famine killed ten million people in Bengal. About one-third of the population was wiped out.

21.1. How did the Diwani Right help the Company? Give any one reason. (1)

21.2. Name any two revenue settlements done by the British. (1)

21.3. Give two reasons why Bengal's economy was in crisis. (2)

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

'Gurpreet, Madho and Tina were walking through the village where they saw a farmer tilling land. The farmer told them that he was growing wheat and had just added manure to the soil to make it more fertile. He told the children that wheat would fetch a good price in the mandi from where it would be taken to factories to make bread and biscuits from flour. Agriculture is a primary activity. In the world, 50 % of persons are engaged in agricultural activity. Two thirds of India's population is still dependent on agriculture.'

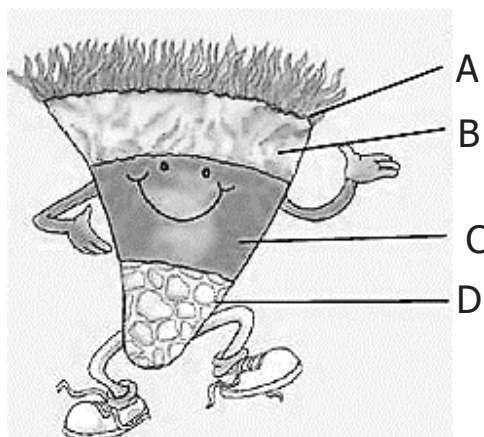
22.1. Define agriculture. (1)

22.2. Name any one primary activity. (1)

22.3. Mention any two physical requirements for the growth of wheat crop. (2)

23. Answer the following questions based on soil.

23.1. Label the following diagram of the soil profile neatly. (2)



- 23.2. State any four factors of soil formation. (2)
24. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:
- 'Various minority communities also expressed the need for the Constitution to include rights that would protect their groups. The Constitution, therefore, also guarantees the rights of minorities against the majority. As Dr Ambedkar has said about these Fundamental Rights, their object is two-fold. The first objective is that every citizen must be in a position to claim those rights. And secondly, these rights must be binding upon every authority that has got the power to make laws.'
- 24.1. How many fundamental Rights do we have in Indian Constitution? (1)
- 24.2. Which fundamental right gives minorities the right to run educational institutions? (1)
- 24.3. What are the two-fold objectives of Fundamental Rights in Indian Constitution according to Dr. B. R. Ambedkar? (2)
25. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:
- 'The second way in which Indian secularism works to prevent the above domination is through a strategy of noninterference. This means that in order to respect the sentiments of all religions and not interfere with religious practices, the State makes certain exceptions for particular religious communities.'
- 25.1. Give an example for the state makes certain exceptions for particular religious communities. (1)
- 25.2. What does non-interference mean? (1)
- 25.3. Which are the other two strategies of the government to prevent religious domination in India? Explain. (2)

SECTION – F : MAP BASED QUESTION (2 x 1 = 2)

26. Two places (A) and (B) have been marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.
- (A). The place where Rani Laxmibai belonged.
- (B). Mangal Pandey was a soldier of the Regiment of this place.