

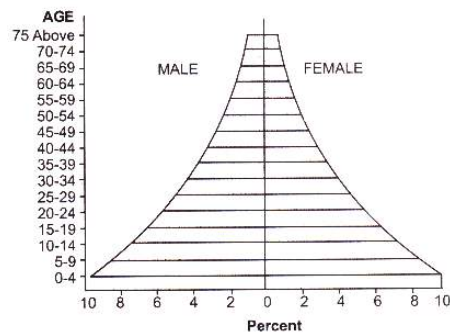
Sample Paper - 2

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

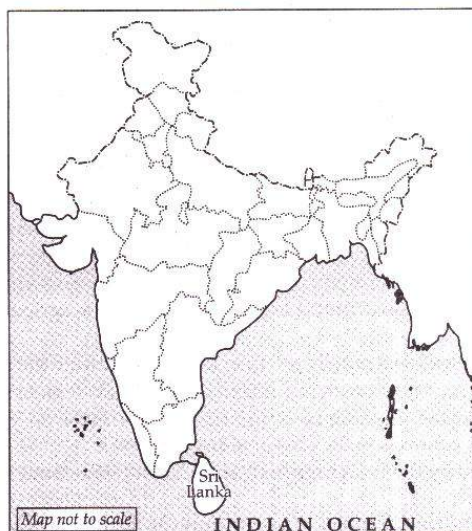
- I. The question paper has 30 questions in all.
All questions are compulsory.
- II. Marks are indicated against each question.
- III. Questions from serial number 1 to 12 carry 1 mark each.
- IV. Questions from serial number 13 to 23 carry 3 marks each. Answer of these questions should not exceed more than 80 words each.
- V. Questions from serial number 24 to 29 carry 5 marks each. Answer of these questions should not exceed more than 120 words each.
- VI. Questions number 30 is a map question of 5 marks. After completion, attach the map inside your answer sheet.
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1. **Colonisation means:** [1]
(a) Conquest of one country by another.
(b) Subjugation of one country by another country.
(c) Subjugation of one country by another, leading to political, social and economic changes.
(d) Economic exploitation of one country by another.
2. **For administrative purposes, colonial India was divided into three Presidencies. Which of the following was a Presidency?** [1]
(a) Bombay (b) Madras
(c) Bengal (d) Delhi
3. **Finely woven cloth from India was referred as:** [1]
(a) Chintz (b) Muslin
(c) Calico (d) Long cloth
4. **Mural paintings are the paintings covering the:** [1]
(a) whole canvas (b) whole wall
(c) whole ceiling (d) whole room
5. **An example of Sustainable Development is:** [1]
(a) not wasting of paper
(b) using fossil fuels as fast as possible
(c) wasting of water
(d) all of these
6. **The process in which deep wells are bored to take out petroleum and natural gas is called:** (a)
(a) Open Cast Mining (b) Quarrying
(c) Drilling (d) Shaft Mining
7. **Which place is called the "Manchester of India"?** [1]
(a) Delhi (b) Ahmedabad
(c) Mumbai (d) Kolkata
8. **The average population density of the world is:** [1]
(a) 45 persons per sq. km
(b) 300 persons per sq. km
(c) 100 persons per sq. km
(d) 14 persons per sq. km

- 9. The Father of the Indian Constitution is:** [1]
 (a) Mahatma Gandhi
 (b) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
 (c) Sardar Patel
 (d) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- 10. Rule of law means:** [1]
 (a) all are equal before law
 (b) same laws are applicable to all
 (c) no one is above law
 (d) all of these
- 11. The main players in criminal justice system are:** [1]
 (a) Police (b) Public Prosecutor
 (c) Defence Lawyer (d) The Judge
 (a) A, B, C (b) B, C, D
 (c) A, C, D (d) A, B, C, D
- 12. The important characteristic of public facility is that:** [1]
 (a) It benefits privileged sections of the society.
 (b) Its benefits can be shared by many people.
 (c) It benefits underprivileged sections of the society.
 (d) None of these.
- 13.** What were the political causes of the Revolt of 1857? [3]
- 14.** What attracted European trading companies to India? [3]
- 15.** How did the knowledge of ancient texts help the reformers to promote new laws? [3]
- 16.** Give reasons why English continued to be used in India after Independence? [3]
- 17.** Write down some measures to conserve natural vegetation and wildlife. [3]
- 18.** What do you understand by Agricultural Development? Why is agricultural development required? [3]
- 19.** Where was the first textile mill successfully set up in India? What were the reason of its success? [3]
- 20.** Why do you think there are few women in Parliament? Give two reasons. [3]
- 21.** Write any two points on the importance of Judicial Review. How do you think that the Right to Constitutional Remedies connects to the idea of judicial review? [3]
- 22.** What do you understand by the term Marginalisation? List two reasons why Adivasis are becoming increasingly marginalised. [3]
- 23.** What would happen if the responsibility of water supply is handed over to some Private Company? [3]
- 24.** What is History? Why and how do we periodise a time in History? [5]
- 25.** Discuss the various forms that the Non-Cooperation Movement took in different parts of India. How did the people understand Gandhiji [5]
- 26.** Why do we need to conserve mineral resources? Write any two ways of mineral conservation. [5]
- 27.** What are population pyramids? How do they help in understanding about the population of a? [5]



- 28.** What are the main features of Secularism in India? [5]
- 29.** What is the significance of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989? [5]
- 30.** (i) On the given political map of India, mark any three centres of Mahalwari System existed during the British rule in India. [3]
- (ii) On the same map, mark any two major iron producing states. [2]



Solutions

1. (c)
2. (d)
3. (b)
4. (b)
5. (a)
6. (c)
7. (b)
8. (a)
9. (d)
10. (d)
11. (d)
12. (b)
13. (i) The British policies of annexation led to displacement of a large number of rulers. Furthermore, the Doctrine of Lapse annoyed the rulers.

(ii) The annexation of Awadh on grounds of misgovernment was greatly resented.

(iii) The British provided no alternative sources of employment to the people who lost their jobs due to collapse of their local ruler's administration. **(1x3=3 marks)**
14. **European Trading Companies were attracted towards India because of the following reasons:**
(i) Trading with India was highly profitable and fruitful for European traders.

(ii) The European trading companies purchased goods at cheaper rate and sold them in Europe at the higher prices.

(iii) The fine qualities of cotton and silk produced in India had a big market in Europe. Indian spices such as—pepper, cloves/ cardamom and cinnamon were in great demand in Euro **(1x3=3 marks)**
15. (i) The knowledge of ancient texts proved very helpful to the reformers who promoted new laws as there was mention in the Upanishads about the prohibition of all forms of idolatry and sacrifice. Also, the ancient text forbade its members from criticising other religious practices.

(ii) Reformers like Raja Rammohan Roy tried to show through his writings that the practice of widow burning (Sati) had no sanction in ancient texts. The ideology of Raja Rammohan Roy was carried forward by several other reformers as well. Some reformers critically drew upon the ideals of religions looking upon their negative and positive dimensions. **(1 ½ + 1½ = 3 marks)**
16. (i) Many members believed that English language should leave India along with the British rulers. They argued that its place should be taken by Hindi.

(ii) But those who did not speak Hindi (TT Krishnamachari) conveyed a warning on behalf of the people of the South. Some of the people threatened to separate from India, if Hindi was forcefully imposed on them.

(iii) A compromise was finally arrived at, that while Hindi would be the official language of India, English would continue to be used in courts, the services and communications between one state and another. **(1x3=3 marks)**

17. There are various measures for the conservation of natural vegetation and wildlife. Some of them are as follows:

(i) Awareness programmes like social forestry and Vana Mahotsava have been started to encourage the sense of protection at the regional and community level.

(ii) National parks, wildlife sanctuaries, biosphere reserves are set up to protect natural vegetation and wildlife.

(iii) Various inlets, lakes and water bodies are put in the red category to protect marine life.

(iv) Various international institutions like CITES and PETA are established to protect various animal species, birds and natural vegetation.

(Any three) (1x3=3 marks)

18. Agricultural development: Agricultural, development refers to the increase in agricultural production through the introduction of better technologies, facilities and methods.

Agricultural development is required for the following reasons:

(i) To fulfill the growing demand of the population.

(ii) It is also required for the economic development of country it is done by increasing the exports of food grains.

(1+2=3 marks)

19. The first successful textile mill was set up in Mumbai in 1854.

The reasons for its success were:

(i) This place has warm and moist climate which is suitable for cotton textile.

(ii) The port was situated nearby for importing machinery and easy availability of raw material and skilled labour influenced the expansion of cotton textile in Mumbai.

(1x3=3 marks)

20. (i) Absence of any system for proper representation of women in the Parliament such as/ reservation of seats for women.

(ii) Discrimination against women in a male dominated society,

(1½ + 1½ = 3 marks)

21. Importance of Judicial Review:

(i) Since review power means that judiciary can interpret the Constitution and law passed by the legislature, it enables the judiciary to protect the Constitution effectively.

(ii) It safeguards the freedom of the citizens by protecting their Fundamental Rights against the undue interference by the legislature and executive.

The Right to Constitutional Remedies allows the citizens to move to the court if they believe that any of their Fundamental Rights have been violated by the state. So, it connects to the idea of judicial review,

(2+1=3 marks)

22. Marginalization means when groups of people or communities experience a feeling of being excluded from the majority because of different language, custom or religion.

The Adivasis are becoming increasingly marginalised because:

(i) Their religious practise is totally different from Islam, Hinduism and Christianity,

(ii) Their language is also different from the majority.

(1+2=3 marks)

23. Private companies mainly operate to earn profits throughout the world. Water supply is among one of the public facilities under Right to Water Act, according to UN. These private companies would provide water supplies but at a higher price, which people of all classes would not be able to afford. **[3 marks]**

24. (i) History is a record of significant events written in chronological order.

(ii) It is the subject from where we find out how things were in the past and how things have changed in the past.

(iii) We periodise a time in order to characterise it into different periods on the basis of some significant events that have happened during those days.

(iv) These demarcations of time into different periods in the past is known as 'periodisation'/ which becomes important for history.

(v) They help to reflect our ideas quickly about the happenings and changes from one period to the next.

(1x5=5 marks)

25. (a) **The various forms of the Non-Cooperation Movement in different parts of India were as follows:**

(i) In Kheda, Gujarat, Patidar peasants organised non-violent campaigns against the high land revenue demand of the Britishers.

(ii) In coastal Andhra and interior Tamil Nadu, liquor shops were picketed.

(iii) In the Guntur district of Andhra Pradesh, tribals and poor peasants staged a number of "forest Satyagrahas"⁷.

(iv) In Sind (now in Pakistan), Muslim traders and peasants favoured the Khilafat call.

(v) In Bengal, too, the Khilafat Non-Cooperation alliance gave enormous communal unity and strength to the national movement.

(vi) In Punjab, the Akali agitation of the Sikhs sought to remove corrupt 'mahants' from their gurudwaras as part of the Non-Cooperation Movement.

(vii) In Assam, tea garden labourers demanded a big increase in their wages.

(Any four)

(b) People adored Gandhiji and regarded him as a divine occupying a place within the pantheon of Indian Gods. People thought that 'Gandhi Raj'⁷ was to be established shortly. They thought of Gandhiji as a kind of 'messiah', as someone who could help them to overcome their misery and poverty. **(4+1= 5 marks)**

26. (a) **We need to conserve mineral resources for various reasons. Some of them are:**

(i) Minerals are non-renewable resources.

(ii) The rate of formation of minerals is lesser than the rate of their consumption.

(iii) Minerals are used in manufacturing various metals.

(b) The different ways of mineral conservation are as follows:

(i) Recycling of metals is the best way of conservation that is eco-friendly also.

(ii) Some necessary steps can be taken to stop the wastage of minerals while mining.

(iii) Re-use of mineral resources, wherever possible, is another way of mineral conservation.

(Any two)(3+2=5 marks)

27. A population pyramid, also called the age and sex pyramid, helps us to understand the composition of population in any country. It shows the following:

(a) The total population divided into various age groups e.g. 5 to 9 years 10 to 14 years.

(b) The percentage of the total population subdivided into males and females in each of these groups.

(c) The number of children below 15 years are shown at the bottom and reflect the levels of births and the size of the top shows the number of aged people and reflects the number of deaths.

(d) The population pyramid also tells us how many dependents are there in a country. Population below 15 years are young dependents and people aged over 65 years are elderly dependents and working age (15 years-65 years) are the economically active.

(1+4=5 marks)

28. The main features of secularism in India are as follows:

(i) Separation of minority rights.

(ii) Promotion of minority rights.

(iii) Inter-religious equality.

(iv) State has no religion of its own.

(v) Giving aid to religious educational institutions on the basis of equality.

(vi) No patronage to any religion and no discrimination against any religion.

(vii) Citizens are entitled to freely profess, practice and propagate the religion of their choice in which they have faith. **(Any five)**

(1x5=5 marks)

29. The Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989 was passed by the Parliament of India to prevent the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes from social discrimination. It extended to the whole of India except the state of Jammu and Kashmir. The act is made on the wisdom of Constitution and reaffirms abolition of the practice of untouchability. It lists various kinds of inhuman treatments faced by dalits and adivasis, and declares those practices as non-bailable offence. It also provides special courts for the trial of such offences and for relief and rehabilitation of victims of such offences.

(5 marks)

30. (i) Three centers of Mahalwari system that existed during the British rule in India were U.P, Punjab and Haryana.

(1x3=3 marks)

(ii) Two major iron producing states are Chhattisgarh and Odisha.

(1x2=2 marks)

