

## Sample Paper - 6

### GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

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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. Bewar is a term used in Madhya Pradesh for:** [1]

(a) Shepherds  
(b) Cattle herders  
(c) Shifting cultivation  
(d) Traders and moneylenders
- 2. Chintz, cossaes, khassa, bandanna are examples of:** [1]

(a) Silk cloth (b) Jute cloth  
(c) Coloured cotton cloth (d) Printed cotton cloth
- 3. New state of Andhra Pradesh came into being on:** [1]

(a) 1963 (b) 1972  
(c) 1 September/1953 (d) November 1, 1956
- 4. Where and when was the first English factory established?** [1]

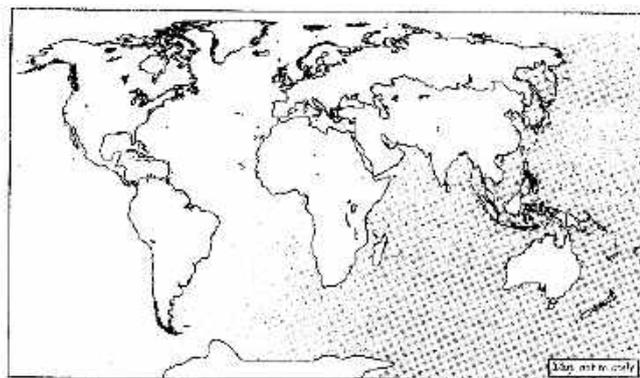
(a) On the banks of river Hugli in 1651  
(b) On the banks of river Ganga in 1650  
(c) On the banks of river Kaveri in 1657  
(d) On the banks of river Yamuna in 1600
- 5. Careful use of resources and giving time to renew it, is known as :** [1]

(a) Technological skills (b) Depletion  
(c) Development level (d) Conservation
- 6. Leading producer of Coffee is :** [1]

(a) Brazil (b) India  
(c) Russia (d) China

- 7. Which one of the following is not in favour of the conservation of nature? [1]**  
 (a) Switch of the bulb when not in use.  
 (b) Close the tap immediately after using,  
 (c) Dispose poly-packs after shopping.  
 (d) Constructing Rock Dams.
- 8. What is population, pyramid? [1]**  
 (a) A graphical presentation of the age/ sex composition of a population.  
 (b) When the population density of an area is so high that people live in tall buildings.  
 (c) Pattern of population distribution in large urban areas.  
 (d) None of these.
- 9. In a democratic country like ours/ in case of unpopular laws, people might: [1]**  
 (a) Criticise the laws  
 (b) Hold public meetings  
 (c) Write about it in newspapers and report to TV news channels  
 (d) All of them
- 10. A Lok Adalat is generally presided over by the: [1]**  
 (a) Retired Judge  
 (b) Governor of the state  
 (c) Chief Minister of the state  
 (d) Judge of the District Court:
- 11. F.I.R. stands for: [1]**  
 (a) Further Information Report  
 (b) First Information Role  
 (c) First Information Report  
 (d) First Individual Report
- 12. In order to meet the expenses of public facilities: [1]**  
 (a) Government collect taxes.  
 (b) People have to pay for the use of the facilities.  
 (c) Government takes donations,  
 (d) Government takes endowments.  
 (a) A, B (b) A, C  
 (c) C, D (d) A, D
- 13. Mention any three causes of the decline of Delhi from 1857 to 1911. [3]**
- 14. What do you know about Ryotwari System? [3]**
- 15. What did Ambedkar want to achieve through the Temple Entry Movement? [3]**
- 16. What were the main features of the Second Five-Year Plan? [3]**
- 17. Why is land considered an important resource? Write any two reasons for land degradation today. [3]**
- 18. Distinguish between the conventional and non-conventional sources of energy, [3]**
- 19. What measures can be taken to reduce the risk of industrial accidents? [3]**
- 20. What would happen if there were no restrictions on the power of elected representatives? [3]**
- 21. What are the merits of secularism? [3]**
- 22. What do you understand by the term 'minority'? Write one reason why you think the Constitution's safeguards to protect minority communities are very important. [3]**
- 23. Private educational institutions—schools, colleges, universities, technical and vocational training institutes are coming up in our country in a big way. On the other hand, educational institutions driven by the government are becoming "relatively less important. What do you think would be the impact of this? [3]**
- 24. How did the East India Company began trade in Bengal? What demands were put by them to the rulers? [3]**

25. Why did James Mill and Thomas Macanlay think that European education was essential in India [5]
26. Describe the factors on which distribution of resources are dependent. [5]
27. Explain the differences between Subsistence and Commercial farming. [5]
28. Explain the procedure for ordinary or non-money bills. [5]
29. Who are OBCs? What provisions and implementation are made for safeguarding the interests of the OBCs? [5]
30. On the given map of the world / mark five major cotton textile manufacturing regions. [5]



## Solutions

1. (c)
  2. (d)
  3. (d)
  4. (a)
  5. (d)
  6. (a)
  7. (c)
  8. (a)
  9. (d)
  10. (a)
  11. (c)
  12. (a)
13. (i) The role of Delhi as a historical imperial town or city ended along with the defeat of Bahadur Shah Zafar in 1857.
- (ii) The British had already established their control and they did not take any interest in the development of Delhi, as Calcutta was their capital.
- (iii) Its laws and orders were badly hurt during the days of mutiny in 1857. Many people had shifted their bases from Delhi due to several reasons. **(1x3=3 marks)**
14. (i) Ryotwari system was a settlement made between the government and the ryots (peasants).
- (ii) Under this system, the revenue was fixed for a maximum period of thirty years depending upon the fertility of the soil and value.
- (iii) The government collected 50% of the net value of crops as revenue. Such a huge revenue demand was oppressive for the peasants. **(1x3=3 marks)**
15. (i) In 1972, Ambedkar started a Temple Entry Movement, in which his Mahar caste followers participated.
- (ii) Brahman priests were outraged when the Dalits used water from the temple tank. Ambedkar led three such movements for temple entry between 1927 and 1935.
- (iii) His aim was to make everyone see the power of caste prejudices within society. **(1x3=3 marks)**
16. Second Five-Year Plan was formulated in the year 1956.
- Following were its main features:**
- (i) It laid stress on the development of the heavy industries such as iron and steel industry and on the construction of large dams.
- (ii) The Planning Commission believed that heavy industries should be encouraged for the cause of development of the nation as they are regarded as the backbone of an economy.

(iii) Dams were required to supply electricity to the industries and water to agricultural fields.

**(1x3=3 marks)**

17. (a) Land is considered as an important resource because land is used for different purposes such as agriculture, forestry, mining, building houses, commercial complexes, roads and setting up of industries.

**(b) Reasons for land degradation are:**

(i) Encroachment of common land to build up commercial areas, housing complexes, etc.

(ii) Expansion of agricultural land in the rural area to meet the increasing demand for agricultural products.

**(1+2=3 marks)**

18.

S. No.	Conventional Sources	Non-Conventional Sources
(i)	These are the source which are known to us land popularly in use since a very long time.	These are the sources which have been discovered or explored only in the recent past.
(ii)	These include coal, petroleum and electricity.	These include solar energy, wind energy, bio-gas, etc.
(iii)	They are not eco-friendly.	They are eco-friendly.

**(1x3=3 marks)**

19. **The following measures can be taken to reduce the risks of industrial accidents:**

(i) Densely populated residential areas should be situated far away from the industrial areas.

(ii) People staying in the vicinity of industries should be aware of the way of storage of toxins or hazardous substances and their possible effects, in case if an accident occurs.

(iii) Fire warning and fighting system should be improved.

(iv) Storage capacity of toxic substances should be limited.

**(Any three) (1x3=3 marks)**

20. If there were no restrictions on the power of elected representatives, there would always be the possibility that those representatives misuse their authority. The Constitution in a democracy usually provides safeguard against this act.

**[3]**

21. Due to development of science and technology, education and means of communication, people became broadminded. They struggled against exploitation, aggression and harassment and have brought the idea of secularism to achieve equality, justice and freedom and to remove discrimination among them.

**[3]**

22. (a) The term minority is most commonly used to refer to communities that are numerically small in relation to the rest of the population.

(b) The Constitution's safeguards to protect minority communities is very important because it protects minority communities against the possibility of being culturally dominated by the majority.

**(1½ + 1½ = 3 marks)**

**23. There are many causes due to which the government institutions are becoming less important:**

(i) The teachers do not pay proper attention to the students.

(ii) Advanced technologies are not available in such institutions.

(iii) Lab facilities are also not adequate.

(iv) Teachers take very less interest in giving proper education.

(v) Lack of extra cocurricular activities in such institutions. (Whole answer to be assessed as 3 marks)

**24. Beginning of trade in Bengal by East India Company:**

(i) The first English factory was set up on the banks of the river Hugli in 1651. This was the base, from which the company traders, known at that time as “factors”, operated.

(ii) The factory had a warehouse where goods for export were stored, and it had offices where company officials used to sit. As trade expanded, the company persuaded merchants and traders to come and settle near the factory.

(iii) By 1696, it began building a fort around the settlement.

**Demands put up by East India Company:**

(i) Two years later, EIC bribed Mughal officials to give the Company, zamindari rights over three villages.

(ii) One of these was Kolkata, which later grew into the city of Calcutta or Kolkata (as it is known today).

(iii) It also persuaded the Mughal emperor Aurangzeb to issue a farman, granting the Company the right to trade duty free. (Any two demands) **(3 + 2 = 5 marks)**

**25. (i) James Mill thought that the British efforts should meet to teach what the natives wanted, or what they expected in order to please them and “win a place in their heart.”**

(ii) James Mill and Thomas Macaulay thought that European education would enable Indians to recognize the advantages that flow from the expansion of trade and commerce and make them see the importance of developing the resources of the country.

(iii) Introducing European ways of life would change Indians tastes and desires and create a demand for British goods because Indians would begin to appreciate and buy things that were produced in Europe.

(iv) It would also improve the moral character of Indians. It would make them truthful and honest and thus supply the company with civil servants who could be trusted and depended upon. It could also instill in people a sense of duty and commitment to work and develop the skills required for administration.

(v) Macaulay felt that knowledge of English would allow Indians to read some of the finest literature, the world had produced. It would make them aware of the developments in western science and philosophy. Teaching of English could civilize people. **(1x5=5 marks)**

**26. Resource distribution depends on a number of factors. Some of these important factors are:**

(i) **Terrain:** The terrain of a region largely determines its suitability for human settlement. Flat, alluvial plains have better farming soils than steeper and rockier uplands.

**(ii) Plateaus:** Plateaus are the important areas for minerals. In these places, lots of minerals are present.

**(iii) Climate:** Some mineral deposits are formed, improved or preserved by geological processes that occur in arid lands as a consequence of climate.

**(iv) Altitude:** Variations in the temperature at different altitudes results in the distribution of earth's vegetation into different zones, such as tropical rain forests, desert or grasslands, deciduous forests, coniferous forests, tundra regions, ice and snow at poles, etc. **(1¼ × 4 = 5 marks)**

**27. Subsistence farming:**

**(i)** Subsistence farming is done on small level.

**(ii)** The main aim is to fulfill the needs of farmer's family.

**(iii)** Traditional methods, low level of technology and household labour are employed to produce a small output.

**(iv)** Intensive subsistence agriculture and primitive subsistence agriculture are two types of such farming. Primitive subsistence agriculture can be further divided into shifting agriculture and nomadic herding.

**Commercial farming:**

**(i)** In commercial farming, crops are grown and animals are reared for sale in market.

**(ii)** The area cultivated and the amount of capital used is large.

**(iii)** Most of the work is done by machines.

**(iv)** Commercial farming includes commercial grain farming, mixed farming and plantation agriculture.

**(Whole answer to be assessed as 5 marks)**

**28. An ordinary or non-money bill passes through the following stages:**

**(i) First Reading:** At this stage, the mover introduces the bill stating its main features. This is called the first reading.

**(ii) Second Reading:** On a fixed date, a general discussion is conducted on the bill. The bill is then referred to a selected committee.

**(iii) Committee Stage:** The committee examines the bill thoroughly, clause by clause. After that, it drafts its report.

**(iv) Report Stage:** After the committee stage, i.e., clause by clause consideration of the bill, each clause and amendment is put to vote.

**(v) Third Reading:** At this stage, a restricted debate takes place on the bill after which the bill is sent to the other House.

**(vi) Passage by other House:** After being passed by one House, the bill goes to the other House where it goes through all the above mentioned stages once again.

**(vii) President's Assent:** After both the Houses pass the bill, it goes to the President for his consideration. The President can send the bill back once for re-consideration. If the bill is passed again, the President has to give his assent after which the bill becomes a law.

**(viii) Special Stages:** It includes joint sitting of both Houses in case of a deadlock on a particular bill. The President summons a joint sitting of both the Houses presided over by the Speaker. If at a joint sitting, the bill is passed by a two-third majority of members present and voting, it is deemed as passed by both the Houses. (Whole answer to be assessed as 5 marks)

29. (a) The weaker sections of the society other than the Schedule Castes and Scheduled Tribes are called the Other Backward Classes (OBCs).

**(b) Implementation of Mandal Report for safeguarding the interests of the OBCs:**

(i) On the Supreme Court's verdict, the Union government implemented the reservation of 27% quota for 1,238 backward castes in central services and public undertakings.

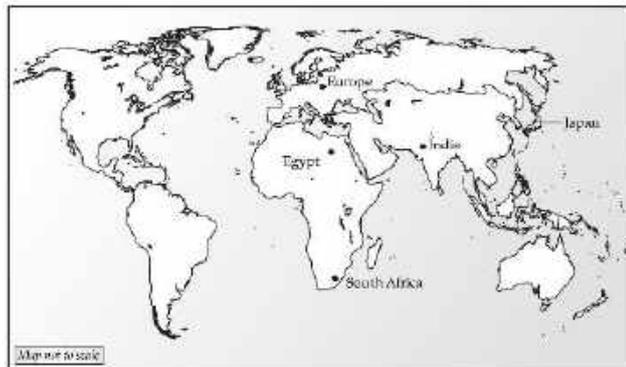
(ii) The government has given them relaxation in qualifying marks in written examinations and in interviews.

(iii) Relaxation in upper age limit by 3 years in direct recruitment has also been given to OBCs.

(iv) The OBCs are given relaxation to clear the Civil Services examinations in seven attempts.

**(1 + 4 = 5 marks)**

30. Five major cotton textile manufacturing regions are India, Europe, Japan, Egypt and South Africa.



**(1x5=5 marks)**