

Sample Paper - 4

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.

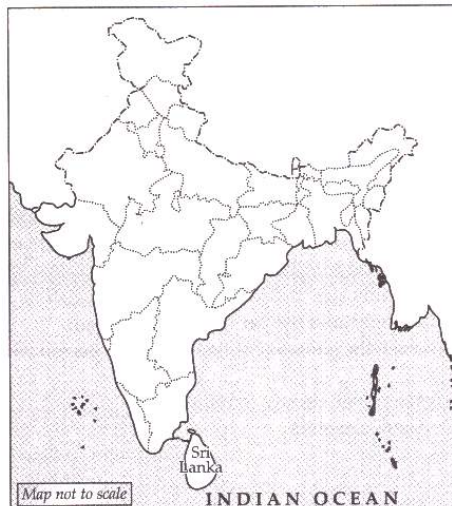
V. Questions from serial number 24 to 29 carry 5 marks each. Answer of these questions should not exceed more than 120 words each.

VI. Questions number 30 is a map question of 5 marks. After completion, attach the map inside your answer sheet.

- 1. The peasant movement of Champaran in north-west Bihar opposed the cultivation of:** [1]
(a) Sugarcane (b) Indigo
(c) Opium (d) Pepper
- 2. Who was asked by Robert Clive to produce maps of Hindustan?** [1]
(a) Danulle (b) James Rennet
(c) James Mill (d) William Durant
- 3. The first cotton mill in India was set up as a spinning mill in Bombay in:** [1]
(a) 1852 (b) 1854
(c) 1853 (d) 1855
- 4. In 1966, Punjab was divided into:** [1]
(a) Punjab and Himachal Pradesh
(b) Punjab and Delhi
(c) Punjab and Chandigarh
(d) Punjab and Haryana
- 5. Fossil fuels are known as:** [1]
(a) Renewable resources
(b) Potential resources
(c) Non-renewable resources
(d) Man-made resources
- 6. Kaziranga National Park is situated in:** [1]
(a) West Bengal (b) Manipur
(c) Assam (d) Odisha

- 7. Golden fibre refers to:** [1]
 (a) Tea (b) Cotton
 (c) Jute (d) Wheat
- 8. The IT industry in India is largely concentrated in:** [1]
 (a) Chennai (b) Kanpur
 (c) Delhi (d) Bangalore
- 9. The Parliament consists of total ____ representatives. They are called Members of Parliament.** [1]
 (a) 435 (b) 453
 (c) 543 (d) 534
- 10. The only Union Territory which has a High Court of its own is:** [1]
 (a) Pondicherry
 (b) National Capital Territory of Delhi
 (c) Chandigarh
 (d) Daman & Diu
- 11. Cognizable means:** [1]
 (a) Police can arrest a person only after the permission of the magistrate.
 (b) Police can arrest a person only after the permission of the court.
 (c) A charge or crime for which the police is entitled to arrest a person without seeking permission **of** the court.
 (d) The police cannot arrest a person on any condition.
- 12. 26th January 1950 was the day to establish:** [1]
 (a) Supreme Court (b) High Court
 (c) Panchayati Raj (d) Lower Courts
- 13. Write any three problems of English education for Indians according to Mahatma Gandhi.** [3]
- 14. How did the powers of tribal chiefs change under the colonial rule?** [3]
- 15. What did British do to protect the interest of those who converted to Christianity?** [3]
- 16. What was the result of the Partition of Bengal?** [3]
- 17. What do you understand by the term CITES? Explain briefly.** [3]
- 18. Why are coal, mineral oil and natural gas called fossil fuels?** [3]
- 19. Why is steel called the backbone of modern industries? Why is steel so widely used for industrial purposes?** [3]
- 20. In what ways is Indian secularism different from other democratic countries?** [3]
- 21. State two reasons why historians refuse the claim that the British introduced the rule of law in India.** [3]
- 22. 'Muslims are marginalised community'. Give reasons.** [3]
- 23. What does the Scheduled Castes and Schedule Tribes Act 1989 state about slave labour?** [3]
- 24. What do you know about peasants' revolt during British rule in India?** [5]
- 25. How was the economic development of India visualized in the early decades after Independence?** [5]
- 26. Differentiate between the following:** [5]
 (a) Potential and Actual resources.
 (b) Ubiquitous and Localised resources.

- 27.** What do you understand by the term Agriculture? Why is it the most widely accepted occupation of the humans? [5]
- 28.** Describe any five key features of the Indian Constitution. [5]
- 29.** What do we mean when we speak of law enforcement? Who is responsible for enforcement? Why is enforcement so important? [5]
- 30.** On the given political map of India, mark the five important sessions of Indian National Congress along with the names of places and the month and year in which they were held. [5]



Solutions

1. (b)
2. (b)
3. (b)
4. (d)
5. (c)
6. (c)
7. (c)
8. (d)
9. (c)
10. (b)
11. (b)
12. (a)
13. (i) Mahatma Gandhi argued that colonial education created a sense of inferiority in the minds of Indians. It made them see western civilization as superior and destroyed the pride they had in their own culture.

(ii) "There was poison in this education", said Mahatma Gandhi. It was sinful, it enslaved Indians and casted an evil spell on them.

(iii) Mahatma Gandhi wanted an education that could help Indians recover their sense of dignity and self-respect.

(1x3=3 marks)
14. (i) Before the arrival of the British, in many areas the tribal chiefs were important people. They enjoyed economic power and had the right to administer and control their territories.

(ii) In some places, they had their own police and decide the local rules of land and forest management. Under British rule, the functions and powers of the tribal chiefs changed.

(iii) They were allowed to keep their land titles over a cluster of village and rent out lands, but they lost much of their administrative powers, and were forced to follow laws made by British officials in India.

(iv) They had to pay tribute to the British and discipline the tribal groups on behalf of the British. They lost the authority they had earlier enjoyed amongst their people, and were unable to fulfill their traditional functions.

(Any three) (1x3=3 marks)
15. **To protect the interest of the Christianity, the British took the following steps:**
(i) After 1830, the East India Company allowed Christian missionaries to function freely in their domain and property.

(ii) New laws were passed to make conversion to Christianity easier which allowed an Indian, who had converted to Christianity to inherit the property of ancestors.

(1½ + 1½ = 3marks)

16. The Partition of Bengal infuriated people all over India:

(i) All sections of the Congress - the Moderates and the Radicals, as they were called, opposed it.

(ii) Large public meetings and demonstrations were organised and novel methods of mass protest were developed.

(iii) The struggle that unfolded came to be known as the Swadeshi Movement, strongest in Bengal but with echoes elsewhere too, in deltaic Andhra, for instance, it was known as the Vandemataram Movement.

(1x3=3 marks)

17. (i) The term CITES stands for Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna.

(ii) It is an agreement between governments. It aims to ensure that international trade in species of wild animals and plants does not threaten their survival.

(iii) In total/ 5,000 species of animals and 28/000 species of plants are protected, Bears, i3olphins. Cacti, Corals, Orchids, etc, are some of the examples of protected species,

(1x3=3 marks)

18. Coal/ mineral oil and natural gas are called fossil fuels because:

(i) They are organic by origin.

(ii) They are produced from the plant and animal remains as they have been buried in. earth for a long period of time.

(iii) They are a part of fossils, therefore they are called fossil fuels.

(1x3=3 marks)

19. (a) Steel is called the backbone of modern industries because almost everything we use is either made up of steel or is made by using devices and tools made of steel.

(b) Steel is tough and can easily be shaped, cut or made into wires. The alloys of steel have unusual hardness/ toughness and the ability to resist rusting. That is why/ steel is so widely used for industrial purposes.

(1½ + 1½ =3 marks)

20. There is one significant way in which Indian secularism differs from the dominant understanding of secularism as practised in other countries, such as U.S.A. This is because unlike the strict separation between religion and the state in American secularism, in Indian secularism, the state can intervene in religious affairs. This means that any interference in religion by the state has to be based on the ideals laid out in the constitution.

[3 marks]

21. It is often believed that it was the British colonialists who introduced the rule of law in India. Historians have refused this claim on several grounds.

Two main reasons are:

(i) The colonial law was arbitrary. It means that any person protesting, criticising the British government could be arrested without due trial.

(ii) The Indian nationalists played a prominent role in the development of the legal sphere in British India.

(1½ + 1½ =3marks)

22. Muslims are a marginalised community because:

(i) In comparison to other communities, they have, over the years, been deprived of the benefits of socio-economic development.

(ii) The average years of schooling for Muslim children between the ages of 7-16 is much lower than that of other communities.

(iii) Muslim communities customs and practices are quite distinct from the mainstream.

(1x3=3 marks)

23. The Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes Act 1989 states that the actions that deprive the Dalits and Adivasis of their small resources or which force them into slaved labour are punishable. It means that if someone tries to occupy or cultivate any land owned by or allotted to a member of Schedule Caste or Tribe, he will be punished by law.

[3 marks]

24. (i) The first major revolt broke out in Bengal led by Sanyasis, soon after the British conquest of Bengal.

(ii) This revolt soon spread in many areas of the eastern India.

(iii) The peasants formed a very strong army. The troop sent by company to suppress them were met with defeat. It took a long time to put an end to this revolt.

(iv) The Chuar Revolt of Bihar and Bengal broke out in 1796 and continued till 1816.

(v) The Moplah peasants of Malabar organised 22 rebellions within the period of 18 years (from 1836 to 1854).

(1x5=5 marks)

25. (i) In 1956, the Second Five Year Plan was formulated. This focused strongly on the development of heavy industries such as iron and steel and on the building of large dams.

(ii) These sectors would be under the control of the state. This focus on heavy industry, and the effort at state regulation of the economy was to guide economic policies for the next few decades.

(iii) The approach had many strong supporters, but also some vocal critics.

(iv) Some felt that it had put inadequate emphasis on agriculture.

(v) Others argued that this had neglected primary education, still some others believed that it had not taken account of environmental implications of economic policies.

(1x5=5 marks)

26. (a) Potential Resources: Potential resources are those whose entire quantity may not be known and which are not being used at present, But these could be used in the future.

For example: Uranium found in Ladakh is not being used at present/ but it could be used in the future.

Actual Resources: Actual resources are those resources whose quantity is known and are being used at present.

For example: Petroleum found in the West Asia.

(b) Ubiquitous Resources: Ubiquitous resources are those resources that are found everywhere in the biosphere.

For example: The air we breathe.

Localised Resources: Localised resources are those resources that are found only in certain places.

For example: Iron ore, copper, petroleum, etc.

(2½ + 2½ = 5 marks)

27. **(a) Agriculture:** The word agriculture is derived from the Latin words 'agri' and 'culture'. The word 'agri' means soil and 'culture' means cultivation or tilling of soil. Thus, agriculture is the art of cultivating or tilling the soil and raising crops.

(b) Agriculture is the most widely adopted occupation of the humans because:

(i) Agriculture is one of the primitive sources of obtaining food.

(ii) Humans used to live in forests or open lands before the colonial period.

(iii) In most of the countries, majority of people still live in villages and are dependent upon agricultural practices for their subsistence.

(2+3=5 marks)

28. **The main features of the Indian Constitution are as follows:**

(i) Preamble to our Constitution: Preamble is an opening statement or introduction to a document or speech. The Preamble states the aims and objectives of our Constitution. The Preamble points out the source from which our Constitution gets its authority.

(ii) Written and Large Constitution: Indian Constitution is in a written form and is also large, comprising all the details.

(iii) Democratic Government: A democratic government is one of the most important features of our Constitution. All adult citizens of India have the right to vote and elect their representatives. The laws made, should be for the benefit of the people.

(iv) Socialism: It means to remove inequality of income and to improve the standard of living. Its aim is to offer equal opportunity to all.

(v) Federal System: By federal system, we mean that the Constitution distributes its powers between the state and the centre. There are three lists of subjects, namely—Union List, State List and Concurrent List. The centre is made powerful than the states.

(vi) Universal Adult Franchise: Every citizen above the age of 18 years has a right to vote and he can elect his representative.

(vii) Provision of Fundamental Rights: Indian Constitution guarantees certain fundamental rights to the citizens of India. These rights are essential for the welfare and progress of the citizens.

(viii) Independent Judiciary: There is a provision for a free and independent judiciary in the Constitution. The executive does not control the judiciary.

(Any five) (1x5=5 marks)

29. **(a)** Law enforcement means to make sure that a law or rule is obeyed. If there is a certain law, it is meant for being obeyed and followed.

(b) (i) As the lawmaker and enforcer, the government is suppose to ensure that safety laws are implemented.

(ii) It is also the duty of the government to ensure that the Right to Life guaranteed under Article 21 of the Constitution is not violated.

(c) (i) Enforcement of law is important to ensure that people or citizens are not deprived of their legal rights.

(ii) Enforcement of law is important to ensure social justice.

(1+2+2=5 marks)

30. (i) Bombay-Dec, 1885

(ii) Calcutta-Sep, 1920

(iii) Nagpur-Dec, 1920

(iv) Madras-Dec, 1927

(v) Lahore-Dec, 1929

(1x5=5 marks)

