



General Instructions:

1. The question paper comprises Six Sections – A, B, C, D, E and F. There are 37 questions in the Question paper. All questions are compulsory.
2. **Section A** – Question no. 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
3. **Section B** – Question no. 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
4. **Section C**- Question no. 25 to Q.29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.
5. **Section D** – Question no. 30 to 33 are Long Answer Type Questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
6. **Section E** - Question no. from 34 to 36 are Case Based Questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 100 words.
7. **Section F** – Question no. 37 is Map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37a from History (2 marks) and 37b from Geography (3 marks).
8. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions must be attempted.

SECTION A MCQs (20x1=20)

1. **Identify the INCORRECT statement regarding the Non-Cooperation Movement.** 1
 - a. The movement started with middle-class participation in cities.
 - b. From the cities, the Non-Cooperation Movement spread to the countryside.
 - c. In June 1920, Vinoba Bhave began going around the villages in Awadh, talking to the villagers and trying to understand their grievances.
 - d. Mahatma Gandhi called off the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1922.
2. **The pie diagram given below shows that Odisha was the largest Bauxite producing state in India.** 1

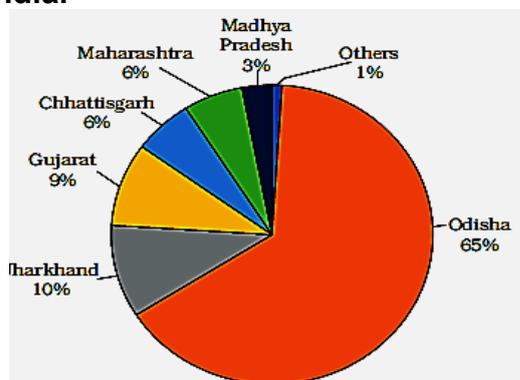


Fig. 5.5: Production of Bauxite showing state-wise share in per cent, 2018-19

Source-<https://ncert.nic.in/ncerts/l/jess105.pdf>

Identify the district of Odisha with the largest Bauxite reserves.

- a. Koraput district
- b. Singhbhum district
- c. Ratnagiri district
- d. Bastar district

3. **What is the impact of globalisation on the Indian garment export industry workers?** 1
- Increased job security for all workers.
 - More permanent jobs in this sector.
 - Greater job flexibility but less security.
 - Less pressure of competition.

4. **Match list I and II and select the correct answer using the codes below in the options.** 1

List I	List II
A. Bandhavgarh National Park	1. West Bengal
B. Manas Tiger Reserve	2. Kerala
C. Sunderbans National Park	3. Madhya Pradesh
D. Periyar Tiger Reserve	4. Assam

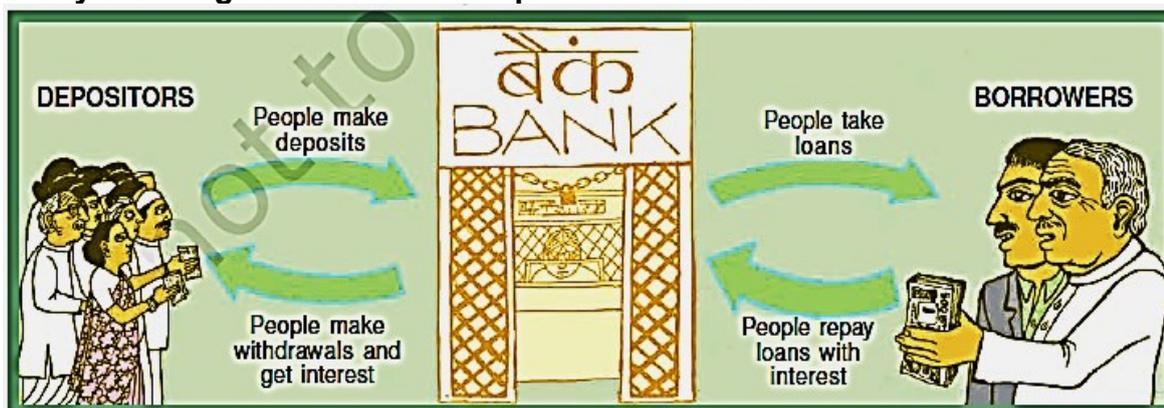
Options:

- A-4, B-3, C-2, D-1
 - A-3, B-4, C-1, D-2
 - A-2, B-1, C-4, D-3
 - A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4
5. **Which of the following conservation strategies do not directly involve community participation?** 1
- Joint Forest Management
 - Chipko Movement
 - Beej Bachao Andolan
 - Demarcation of Wildlife sanctuaries

6. **Study the various aspects of a democratic government and identify which is INCORRECT with regard to this form of government.** 1
- It is a legitimate government.
 - It is slow, less efficient, not always very responsive or clean.
 - It is free of corruption.
 - It often ignores the demands of a majority of its population.

7. **What is the significance of the States Reorganisation Commission (SRC) report?** 1
- It abolishes State boundaries.
 - It creates new States based on linguistic lines.
 - It centralizes power to the Union
 - It creates new States based on religious lines.

8. **Study the image and answer the question followed.** 1



Source-<https://ncert.nic.in/ncerts/l/jess203.pdf>

What do the banks do with the deposits which they accept from the public?

- a. It is the major source of extending loans.
- b. It is their main source of income of banks.
- c. It is their major source for various economic and non-economic activities.
- d. Banks keep only a small proportion of their deposits as cash with themselves.

9. In 1947, the boundaries of several old States of India were changed in order to create new States. Why was this decision taken? 1

- A. To ensure that people who spoke the same language lived in the same State.
- B. To recognise differences based on culture, ethnicity or geography.
- C. To divide the people on the basis of language.
- D. To make changes in the political map of India after independence.

Options:

- a. Only A
- b. Only B
- c. Both A & B
- d. Both C & D

10. Look at the picture given below and choose the option that best defines this image from Marco Polo's Book of Marvels of fifteenth century. 1



Source-<https://ncert.nic.in/ncerts/l/jess303.pdf>

- a. The Irish Potato Famine
- b. Slaves for sale, New Orleans
- c. Merchants from Venice and the Orient exchanging goods
- d. A ship on a memorial stone

11. Which of these is INCORRECT, based on the Constitutional Amendment, 1992? 1

- a. One-fourth of positions are reserved for women.
- b. Regular elections should be held to the local government bodies.
- c. Seats are reserved for SCs, STs and OBCs.
- d. State Election Commission looks after the elections of local government bodies.

12. At the initial stages of development, which one of the following sectors was the most important economic activity? 1

- a. Primary
- b. Secondary
- c. Tertiary
- d. Quaternary

13. **There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below:** 1
- Assertion (A):** In recent years, the central and state governments in India are taking special steps to attract foreign companies to invest in India.
- Reason (R):** Several small industries have shut down rendering many workers jobless.
- Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - A is correct but R is wrong.
 - A is wrong but R is correct.
14. **Identify the CORRECT option that describes this historical event based upon the statement mentioned below.** 1
- 'We believe that India must sever the British connection and attain Purna Swaraj or Complete Independence.'**
- Simon Commission
 - Salt Satyagrah
 - Lahore Session
 - Khilafat Movement
15. **Consider the statements given below and choose the correct answer.** 1
- Statement I:** Print created the possibility of wide circulation of ideas and introduced a new world of debate and discussion.
- Statement II:** Not everyone welcomed the printed book and those who did also had fears about it.
- Statement (I) is correct and (II) is incorrect.
 - Statement (I) is incorrect and (II) is correct.
 - Both (I) & (II) are incorrect.
 - Both (I) & (II) are correct.
16. **There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below:** 1
- Assertion (A):** As democracy passes one test, it produces another test.
- Reason (R):** As people get some benefits of democracy they ask for more and want to make democracy even better.
- Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - A is correct but R is wrong.
 - A is wrong but R is correct.
17. **'Ordinary members of the party do not get sufficient information on what happens inside the party.'** Identify type of challenge posed to the political parties. 1
- Lack of internal democracy.
 - Dynastic succession.
 - Growing role of money and muscle power.
 - Parties do not seem to offer a meaningful choice.
18. **Globalisation is interconnectedness of the world through the flow of goods, services capital, ideas and people.** 1
- Which of the following examples represents globalisation?**
- Parakh Foods had built a large marketing network in various parts of India.
 - A call centre in Bengaluru, equipped with telecom facilities and access to the Internet to provide information and support to customers abroad.
 - Cars made by Indian workers in India.
 - Small traders of readymade garments in the country.

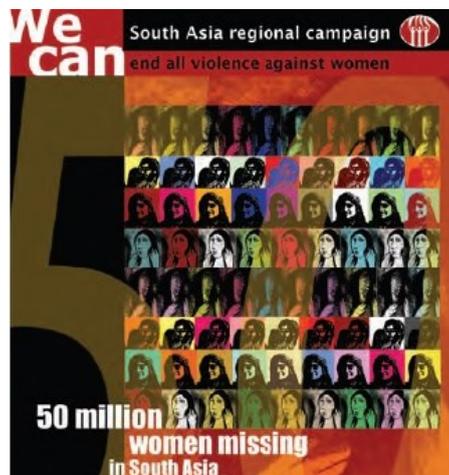
19. Consider the following statements regarding the meaning of 'communal politics'.
Communal politics is based on the belief that:

- 1) One religion is superior to that of others.
- 2) People belonging to different religions can live together happily as equal citizens.
- 3) Followers of a particular religion constitute one community.
- 4) State power cannot be used to establish the domination of one religious group over others.

Which of the statements are correct?

- a. 1), 2), 3) and 4)
- b. 1), 2) and 4)
- c. 1) and 3)
- d. 2) and 4)

20. Study the image given below carefully and identify the issue addressed in this campaign. 1



Source-<https://ncert.nic.in/ncerts//jess403.pdf>

- a. The Equal Remuneration Act.
- b. The literacy rate among women.
- c. Sex-selective abortion.
- d. Exploitation and violence against women.

SECTION B
VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTION (4x2=8)

21. Compare the environmental sustainability of Mr. X's newly purchased electric car with Mr. Y's petrol-run car. Explain why one is considered more environmentally friendly. 2

22. (A) Identify the key cities that drove Europe's economic growth and describe their contribution. Also, name the mythical "City of Gold". 2

OR

(B) 'Sometimes the new crops could make the difference between life and death.' Give an example in support of the statement.

23. 'Democracies are based on political equality.' Briefly explain. 2

24. Distinguish between public and private sectors, highlighting their main characteristics. 2

SECTION C

SHORT ANSWER-BASED QUESTIONS (5x3=15)

25. 'Many historians have argued that print culture created the conditions within which French Revolution occurred.' Give arguments in support of the statement. **3**
26. (A) People are engaged in various economic activities like producing goods or producing services. Classify these activities using a flow chart. **3**
OR
(B) 'Not all of the service sector is growing equally well.' Justify the statement with the help of examples.
27. 'The economic strength of a country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries.' Do you agree with the statement? Justify your answer with rational reasons. **3**
28. Discuss the present status of women's representation in India's legislative bodies. **3**
29. Why did the Indian government remove barriers on foreign trade and foreign investment after 1991? How did this help the globalisation process? **3**

SECTION D

LONG ANSWER-BASED QUESTIONS (4X5=20)

30. (A) 'Lives and feelings of women began to be written in particularly vivid and intense ways.' Discuss the impact of print culture on the Indian women. **5**
OR
(B) How did the knowledge of wood block printing come to Europe? Discuss in detail.
31. (A) Compare the intensive subsistence farming with commercial farming practiced in India. **5**
OR
(B) 'This crop is used as both food and fodder.' Identify the crop and discuss its main features.
32. (A) More than 750 parties are registered with the Election Commission of India. But not all these parties are serious contenders in the elections. Usually only a handful of parties are effectively in the race to win elections and form the government. How many major or effective parties are good for a democracy? **5**
OR
(B) Political parties are easily one of the most visible institutions in a democracy. Discuss the significance of political parties in democracies globally, highlighting five essential roles they play in ensuring the effectiveness of democratic governance.
33. (A) What are formal credit sources? Why are they preferred over informal ones? **5**
OR
(B) What is the basic idea behind the SHGs for the poor? Explain in your own words.

CASE-BASED QUESTIONS (3X4=12)

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

4

On 6 January 1921, the police in United Provinces fired at peasants near Rae Bareilly. Jawaharlal Nehru wanted to go to the place of firing, but was stopped by the police. Agitated and angry, Nehru addressed the peasants who gathered around him. This is how he later described the meeting:

'They behaved as brave men, calm and unruffled in the face of danger. I do not know how they felt but I know what my feelings were. For a moment my blood was up, non-violence was almost forgotten – but for a moment only. The thought of the great leader, who by God's goodness has been sent to lead us to victory, came to me, and I saw the kisans seated and standing near me, less excited, more peaceful than I was – and the moment of weakness passed, I spoke to them in all humility on non-violence – I needed the lesson more than they – and they heeded me and peacefully dispersed.'

- 34.1 Who led the peasant's movement in Awadh? (1)
34.2 'The peasant movement developed in forms that the Congress leadership was unhappy with.' Why was the Congress leadership unhappy with the peasants? (2)
34.3 Why were the 'nai-dhobi bandhs' organised by the panchayats? (1)

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

4

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchae Yojana Some of the broad objectives of this programme are to enhance the physical access of water on the farm and expand cultivable area under assured irrigation (har khet ko pani), improve on-farm water use efficiency to reduce wastage and increase availability both in duration and extent, irrigation and other water saving technologies (per drop more crop) and introduce sustainable water conservation practices, etc.

- 35.1 What does the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchae Yojana ensure? (1)
35.2 How do dams trigger floods? (2)
35.3 Mention the ecological consequence of farmers shifting to water intensive and commercial crops. (1)

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

4

Using IT in Globalisation: Information and communication technology (or IT in short) has played a major role in spreading out production of services across countries. Let us see how.

A news magazine published for London readers is to be designed and printed in Delhi. The text of the magazine is sent through Internet to the Delhi office. The designers in the Delhi office get orders on how to design the magazine from the office in London using telecommunication facilities. The designing is done on a computer. After printing, the magazines are sent by air to London. Even the payment of money for designing and printing from a bank in London to a bank in Delhi is done instantly through the Internet (e-banking)!

- 36.1 In the above example, identify and list the words which describes the use of Technology in production. (1)
36.2 How is information technology connected with globalisation? Would globalisation be possible without expansion of IT? (2)
36.3 Which device facilitates telecommunication services? (1)

SECTION F
MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION (2+3=5)

- 37.a** Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them. **1+1**
- A. Indian National Congress session was held at this place in 1927.
 - B. The place where Gandhiji ceremonially manufactured the salt by boiling sea water and violated the Salt law.
- 37.b** On the same outline map of India locate and label any **THREE** of the following with suitable symbols. **1+1**
+1
- i. Rana Pratap Sagar Dam.
 - ii. A Nuclear Power Plant in Uttar Pradesh.
 - iii. An Iron and Steel Plant in Chattisgarh.
 - iv. Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose International Airport

