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10th Class

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| 1. ENGLISH | 2. MATHEMATICS |
| 3. SCIENCE | 4. SOCIAL SCIENCE |
| 5. HINDI | 6. URDU |

By

PANEL OF EXPERTS

2024

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Price: ₹ 150.00

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 80

SECTION – A**Multiple Choice Questions**

(20 Q × 1 M = 20 Marks)

Q.1. Do as directed:

- (i) When did German Unification take place?
(a) 1869 A.D (b) 1871 A.D
(c) 1873 A.D (d) 1875 A.D

Ans. (b) 1871 A.D

- (ii) Which Indian city is associated with Jallianwalla Bagh Tragedy?
(a) Agra (b) Kanpur
(c) Amritsar (d) Delhi

Ans. (c) Amritsar

- (iii) Tea cultivation is an example of agriculture.

Ans. plantation

- (iv) The Congress split at Surat in:

- (a) 1905 (b) 1907
(c) 1909 (d) 1910

Ans. (b) 1907

- (v) The Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir was adopted in year

Ans. 1956

- (vi) Which one of the following is not a Kharif crop?

- (a) Wheat (b) Rice
(c) Maize (d) None of these

Ans. (a) Wheat

- (vii) was the literary journal of cultural congress.

Ans. Kwang posh

- (viii) When was the first jute mill established in India?

- (a) 1854 (b) 1914
(c) 1855 (d) None of these

Ans. (c) 1855

- (ix) Democracy is based on the ideas of:

- (a) Freedom (b) Negotiation
(c) Deliberation (d) Both (a) and (b)

Ans. (a) Freedom

- (x) SAIL is a public sector industry. (True/False)

Ans. False

- (xi) What is the main problem in the present industrialization of India?
 (a) Rural (b) Capital
 (c) Transfer (d) None of these

Ans. (a) Rural

- (xii) Which country in South Asia never had a democratic government?
 (a) Bhutan (b) India
 (c) Sri Lanka (d) Myanmar

Ans. (a) Bhutan

- (xiii) What is the full form of SDRF?

Ans. State Disaster Response Fund

- (xiv) The Jammu Region is also known as land of:

- (a) Temples (b) Gompas
 (c) Scenic beauty (d) Chota Kashmir

Ans. (a) Temples

- (xv) NDMA stands for

Ans. National Disaster Management Authority

- (xvi) Which of the following is not a natural disaster?

- (a) Floods (b) Earthquake
 (c) Fire (d) Landslide

Ans. (c) Fire

- (xvii) administers the UT of Jammu and Kashmir.

Ans. Lieutenant Governor

- (xviii) MSME stands for

Ans. Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises.

- (xix) How many states are there in India?

- (a) 27 (b) 28
 (c) 29 (d) 30

Ans. (b) 28

- (xx) Dal Lake is situated in

Ans. Jammu and Kashmir

* **Do as directed:**

- (i) When did German unification take place?

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- (a) Freedom (b) Negotiation
(c) Deliberation (d) Both (a) and (b)

Ans. (a) Freedom

(x) Sail is a public sector industry. (True/ False)

Ans. False

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- (a) 27 (b) 28
(c) 29 (d) 30

Ans. (b) 28

(xx) Dal Lake is situated in

Ans. Jammu and Kashmir

* **Do as directed:**

(i) Napoleonic Code was introduced in the year of:

- (A) 1809 (B) 1807
(C) 1805 (D) 1804 (Choose the correct option)

Ans. (D) 1804

(ii) Which movement was started in 1942?

- (A) The Khilafat Movement (B) The Non-Cooperation Movement
(C) The Disobedience Movement (D) The Quit India Movement (Choose the correct option)

Ans. (D) The Quit India Movement

(iii) In which year the first education policy of state was drafted?

- (A) 1950 (B) 1955
(C) 1960 (D) 1965 (Choose the correct option)

Ans. (B) 1955

(iv) was the Literary Journal and Kashmir was held in the year.

(Fill in the blank)

Ans. Kong Posh

(v) The first industrial exhibition in Jammu and Kashmir was held in the year:

- (A) 1949 (B) 1950 (C) 1951 (D) 1952

(Choose the correct option)

Ans. (B) 1950

(vi) Banihal tunnel was constructed in 1960. (True/False)

Ans. True

(vii) crop is known as golden fiber. (Fill in the blank)

Ans. Jute

(viii) Which one of the following is a Rabi crop?

- (A) Rice (B) Millets
(C) Gram (D) Cotton (Choose the correct option)

Ans. (C) Gram

(ix) Which one of the following minerals is a fossil fuel?

- (A) Barium (B) Coal
(C) Zircon (D) Uranium (Choose the correct option)

Ans. (B) Coal

(x) Tata Steel is public sector industry. (True/False)

Ans. False

(xi) is the cheap center of cotton textile. (Fill in the blank)

Ans. Mumbai

(xii) Where was the first fertilizer plant setup?

- (A) Raniket (B) Raipur
(C) Ahmedapur (D) Kirtpur

(Choose the correct option)

Ans. (A) Raniket

(xiii) Which one of these is better?

- (A) Democracy (B) Dictatorship
(C) Both (A) and (B) (D) None of these

(Choose the correct option)

Ans. (A) Democracy

(xiv) Rule of the people is known as (Fill in the blank)

Ans. democracy

(xv) How many union territories are there in India?

Ans. 8

(xvi) The High Court of will function as the High Court for both Jammu-Kashmir and Ladakh. (Fill in the blank)

Ans. Jammu and Kashmir

(xvii) There are major craft clusters in Jammu and Kashmir.

- (A) 178 (B) 179
(C) 180 (D) 181

(Choose the correct option)

Ans. 179

(xviii) What is the full form of SDRF? (Fill in the blank)

Ans. SDRF- State Disaster Response Force.

(xix) J&K has great potential of religious (Fill in the blank)

Ans. tourism

(xx) In which year devastating earthquake in Muzaffarabad took place?

- (a) October, 2005 (B) May, 2006
(C) November, 2007 (D) January, 2004

(Choose the correct option)

Ans. (a) October, 2005

* **Do as directed:**

(i) Which Indian city is associated with Jallianwala Bagh Tragedy?

- (a) Agra (b) Kanpur
(c) Amritsar (d) Delhi

(Choose the correct option)

(ii) Which person is known as the 'Frontier Gandhi'?

- (a) Feroz Gandhi (b) Nehru
(c) Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan (d) S.C. Bose

(Choose the correct option)

(iii) Who took charge of the France after the French Revolution?

- (a) National Assembly (b) Napoleon
(c) Louis XVI (d) Estate General

(Choose the correct option)

(iv) 'Maefi Nama' was a literary work of (Fill in the blank)

- (v) In 1995 as the Education Minister under Bakshi Ghulam Muhammad drafted the Education Policy of the State. (Fill in the blank)
- (vi) In which year devastating earthquake in Muzaffarabad took place?
 (a) October, 2005 (b) May, 2006
 (c) November, 2007 (d) January, 2004 (Choose the correct option)
- (vii) Saffron is cultivated in:
 (a) Haryana (b) Himachal Pradesh
 (c) Assam (d) Jammu and Kashmir (Choose the correct option)
- (viii) India is the leading producer of which crop among these?
 (a) Rice (b) Wheat
 (c) Millet (d) Sugarcane (Choose the correct option)
- (ix) Which mineral is also known as black gold?
 (a) Petroleum (b) Coal
 (c) Bauxite (d) Mica (Choose the correct option)
- (x) When was the first modern cotton textile mill established and where?
 (a) Hugli in 1855 (b) Fort Gloster in 1818
 (c) Fort William in 1814 (d) Suran in 1860 (Choose the correct option)
- (xi) Where is the steel industry mostly confined to?
 (a) Tamil Nadu (b) West Bengal
 (c) Orissa (d) U.P. (Choose the correct option)
- (xii) India stands first as world producer of:
 (a) Sugar (b) Jute
 (c) Khandsari and Gur (d) None of these (Choose the correct option)
- (xiii) What is the most basic outcome of democracy?
 (a) Significant decision-making (b) Powerful repressive governance
 (c) Accountability of the citizens (d) None of these
 (Choose the correct option)
- (xiv) A democratic government is a government.
 (a) Powerful (b) Fruitful
 (c) Repressive (d) Legitimate (Choose the correct option)
- (xv) The legislative Assembly of Jammu and Kashmir UT shall have seats.
 (Fill in the blank)
- (xvi) The UT of J & K have allocated Lok Sabha seats:
 (a) 4 (b) 5
 (c) 6 (d) 7 (Choose the correct option)
- (xvii) Which tourist destination of Jammu is also called Chota Kashmir?
 (a) Chenab Valley (b) Bhaderwah
 (c) Shahadara Sharief (d) Poonch (Choose the correct option)
- (xviii) PMRY stand for
- (xix) BSL stand for
- (xx) How many years takes plastic bags for its decomposition?
 (a) 200 years (b) About 400 years
 (c) 100 years (d) About 300 years (Choose the correct option)

* **Do as directed:**

- (i) Which Indian city is associated with Jallianwala Bagh Tragedy?
 (a) Agra (b) Kanpur (c) Amritsar (d) Delhi (Choose the correct option)
- (ii) Which person is known as the 'Frontier Gandhi'?
 (a) Feroz Gandhi (b) Nehru (c) Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan (d) S.C. Bose (Choose the correct option)
- (iii) When did the German Unification take place?
 (a) 1869 A.D. (b) 1871 A.D. (c) 1873 A.D. (d) 1875 A.D. (Choose the correct option)
- (iv) The Consitution of Jammu and Kashmir was adopted in year. (Fill in the blanks)
- (v) The construction of Banihal Tunnel was considered to be one of the greatest achievement of the reign of
- (vi) Match the following:
- | <i>Column 'A'</i> | <i>Column 'B'</i> |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| (i) Badnami Di Chhan | (i) Dinno Bhai Pant |
| (ii) Sarpanch | (ii) Prof. Ram Nath Shastri |
- (vii) Which one of the following is not a kharif crop.
 (a) Wheat (b) Rice (c) Maize (d) None of these (Choose the correct option)
- (viii) A system of agriculture where a single crop is grown on a large area.
 (a) Shifting agriculture (b) Plantation agriculture (c) Horticulture (d) Intensive agriculture (Choose the correct option)
- (ix) Madhya Pradesh is known for the production on which mineral?
 (a) Oil Deposits (b) Bauxite (c) Mica (d) Gold (Choose the correct option)
- (x) Which state is the largest cotton textile producing in India?
 (a) Gujarat (b) Tamil Nadu (c) Maharastra (d) West Bengal (Choose the correct option)
- (xi) Where and when was the real beginning of Iron and Steel Industry?
 (a) Jamashedpur in 1907 (b) Porto Novo in 1830 (c) Mysore in 1919 (d) None of these (Choose the correct option)
- (xii) What is the main problem in the present industrialisation of India?
 (a) Rural (b) Capital (c) Transfer (d) None of these (Choose the correct option)
- (xiii) Which form of govenment is found in most of the countries of the world?
 (a) Dictatorship (b) Democracy (c) Absolute monarchy (d) Rule of the army (Choose the correct option)
- (xiv) Which country in South Asia never had a democratic government?
 (a) Bhutan (b) India (c) Sri Lanka (d) Myanmar (Choose the correct option)
- (xv) The Jammu and Kashmir Re-organization Act of 2019 came into effect on
 (Fill in the blank)

- (xvi) As per the 1st Schedule, Section 9, UT of J&K shall have members.
 (a) 4 (b) 5
 (c) 6 (d) 7 (Choose the correct option)
- (xvii) The heritage monument Amar Mahal is located in:
 (a) Ladakh (b) Reasi
 (c) Jammu (d) Kashmir (Choose the correct option)
- (xviii) MSME stands for
- (xix) NGO stands for
- (xx) Choose which one of the following is not a natural diaster?
 (a) Floods (b) Earthquake
 (c) Fire (d) Landslide (Choose the correct option)

* **Do as directed:**

- (i) Which Indian city is associated with Jallianwala Bagh Tragedy?
 (a) Agra (b) Kanpur
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- (ii) Which person is known as the 'Frontier Gandhi'?
 (a) Feroz Gandhi (b) Nehru
 (c) Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan (d) S.C. Bose (Choose the correct option)
- (iii) Which one of these underground societies was formed by Giuseppe Mazzini?
 (a) Young Germany (b) Young Italy
 (c) Young Asia (d) Young World (Choose the correct option)
- (iv) was the literary journal of Cultural Congress. (Fill in the blank)
- (v) became the Second Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir. (Fill in the blank)
- (vi) Match the following:
- | Column 'A' | Column 'B' |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) Dina Nath Nadim | (ii) Badnami Di Chhan |
| (b) Prof. Ram Nath Shastri | (ii) Bombur Te Yemberzal |
- (vii) Which state is leading producer of rice among the these?
 (a) U.P (b) West Bengal
 (c) Andhra Pradesh (d) Punjab (Choose the correct option)
- (viii) Which among the following is not a type of commerical agriculture?
 (a) Dairy Farming (b) Plantation agriculture
 (c) Grain Farming (d) Shifting cultivation (Choose the correct option)
- (ix) Which one of the following minerals is a fossil fuel?
 (a) Barium (b) Zircon
 (c) Coal (d) Uranium (Choose the correct option)
- (x) When and where was the First Jute Mill established in India?
 (a) Mumbai in 1854 (b) Surat in 1914
 (c) Rishra in 1855 (d) None of these (Choose the correct option)
- (xi) What is the percentage of industrial capital involved in cotton textile industry in India?
 (a) 15% (b) 16%
 (c) 20% (d) 26% (Choose the correct option)

- (xii) Who set up the Tata Iron and Steel Company in India?
 (a) Jagmohan Dalmiya (b) Lord Warren Hastings
 (c) Jamshedji Tata (d) Rakesh Shiu Singh Birla (Choose the correct option)
- (xiii) Which one of these is a feature of dictatorship?
 (a) No Constitution (b) No value of public opinion
 (c) Monopoly over power (d) All of these (Choose the correct option)
- (xiv) Democracy is based on the ideas of:
 (a) Freedom (b) Negotiation
 (c) Deliberation (d) Both (B) and (C) (Choose the correct option)
- (xv) administers the UT of Jammu and Kashmir. (Fill in the blank)
- (xvi) Union territory of J&K was formed in the year:
 (a) 2018 (b) 2019
 (c) 2020 (d) 2021 (Choose the correct option)
- (xvii) The Jammu Region is also known as the land of:
 (a) Temples (b) Gompas
 (c) Scenic Beauty (d) Chota Kashmir (Choose the correct option)
- (xviii) Full Form of JKSFJ is
- (xix) The magnitude of the earthquake measured by:
 (a) Seismometer (b) Richter Scale
 (c) Seismic Wave (d) None of these (Choose the correct option)
- (xx) NDMA stand for

 * Do as directed:

Q.1. Which incident contributed to the withdrawal of Non-Cooperation movement?

- A. Jallianwalla Bagh Massacre B. Chauri-Chaura Incident
 C. Visit of Prince of Wales D. Lathi Charge at Lahore

Ans. B. Chauri-Chaura Incident

Q.2. Study the picture and answer the question that follows:



Which of the following aspects best signifies the image of 'Germania'?

- A. Revenge and Vengeance
 B. Austerity and Asceticism
 C. Heroism and Justice and willingness to make peace
 D. Folk and Cultural Tradition

Ans. C. Heroism and Justice and willingness to make peace

Q.3. What is the full form of RTO (Source: Road Safety)?

Ans. Regional Transport Officer

- Q.4. Big Landed Estates Abolition Act was passed in
A. 1930 B. 1940 C. 1950 D. 1960
Ans. C. 1950
- Q.5. was the literary journal of Cultural Congress.
Ans. Kwang Posh
- Q.6. was one of the progressive poets of Kashmiri who wrote "Bormber Te Yemberzal".
Ans. Dina Nath Nadim
- Q.7. Match the following:

<i>Column A</i>	<i>Column B</i>
a. Naya Kashmir Manifesto	i. Magna Carta of Peasant's Rights
b. Mukraris	ii. Land grants in lieu of services
c. Jagirs	iii. Economic Reforms in Kashmir
d. Big Landed Estates Abolition Act	iv. Custodian grants

 Ans. a - iii b - iv c - ii d - i
- Q.8. Which one of the following describes a system of agriculture where a single crop is grown on a large area?
A. Shifting Agriculture B. Plantation Agriculture
C. Horticulture D. Intensive Agriculture
Ans. B. Plantation Agriculture
- Q.9. Which one of the following is a leguminous crop?
A. Pulses B. Jawar C. Millets D. Sesame
Ans. A. Pulses
- Q.10. Which of the following is not correct about manufacturing industries?
A. Manufacturing Industries help in modernizing agriculture.
B. Manufacturing Industries reduce the heavy dependence of people on agriculture income by providing jobs.
C. Helps in eradication of unemployment & poverty.
D. Helps in bringing down religious disparities.
Ans. D. Helps in bringing down religious disparities.
- Q.11. Which one of the following industries uses bauxite as a raw material?
A. Aluminum Smelting B. Cement C. Paper D. Steel
Ans. A. Aluminum Smelting
- Q.12. Which one of the following agencies markets steel for the public sector plants?
A. HAIL B. SAIL C. TATA Steel D. MNCC
Ans. B. SAIL
- Q.13. In the context of assessing democracy which among the following is odd one out. Democracies need to ensure
A. Free and fair elections B. Dignity of the individual
C. Majority rule D. Equal treatment before law
Ans. B. Dignity of the individual

Q.14. Studies on political and social inequalities in democracy show that :

- A. Democracy and development go together
- B. Inequalities, exist in democracies
- C. Inequalities do not exist under dictatorship
- D. Dictatorship is better than democracy

Ans. B. Inequalities exist in democracies

Q.15. The Jammu & Kashmir reorganization Act 2019 came into effect on

Ans. 31 October 2019

Q.16. The UT of Ladakh comes under the jurisdiction of

- A. The High Court of Jammu & Kashmir
- B. The High Court of New Delhi
- C. The High Court of Chandigarh
- D. Has its own High Court

Ans. A. The High Court of Jammu & Kashmir

Q.17. Tourism comes under

- A. Primary Sector
- B. Secondary Sector
- C. Service Sector
- D. None of these

Ans. C. Service Sector

Q.18. Handicraft and industry have traditionally been the backbone of Kashmir economy.

Ans. Handloom

Q.19. Hari Parbat is situated in

- A. Budgam
- B. Srinagar
- C. Anantnag
- D. Baramullah

Ans. B. Srinagar.

Q.20. Full form of GDP is

Ans. Gross Domestic Product

* **Do as directed:**

(i) When did Greek revolution take place?

- (A) 1819
- (B) 1821
- (C) 1823
- (D) 1825

Ans. (B) 1821

(ii) When was complete independence declared?

- (A) 1909
- (B) 1919
- (C) 1929
- (D) 1939

Ans. (C) 1929

(iii) Who organised distressed U.P. Peasants (1908)?

- (A) M.K. Gandhi
- (B) J.L. Nehru
- (C) A. Sitaram
- (D) Baba Ramchandra

Ans. (D) Baba Ramchandra

(iv) J&K held its first exhibition in 1950. (True/ False)

Ans. True

(v) Jammu and Kashmir University was established in

Ans. 1948

(vi) was appointed as education minister under Bakshi Govt.

Ans. G.H. Mohd.

(vii) Which state is the large rice producing?

- (A) Punjab
- (B) Haryana
- (C) W.Bengal
- (D) Rajastha

Ans. (C) W. Bengal

- (viii) Which is a leguminous crop?
 (A) Pulses (B) Jowar (C) Millets (D) Sesam
 Ans. (A) Pulses
- (ix) Odisha is the leading producer of:
 (A) Copper (B) Iron (C) Manganese (D) Mica
 Ans. (C) Manganese
- (x) Kanpur is the main centre of Cotton Textiles. (True/ False)
 Ans. True
- (xi) Jamshedpur is in state.
 Ans. Jharkhand
- (xii) Which is electronic capital of India?
 (A) Delhi (B) Mumbai (C) Pune (D) Bengaluru
 Ans. (D) Bengaluru
- (xiii) Which type of Govt. exists in world?
 (A) Democracy (B) Monarch (C) Dictatorship (D) All of these
 Ans. (D) All of these
- (xiv) Rule of is known as Dictatorship.
 Ans. One
- (xv) When did President of India issue order to make J&K a union territory?
 (A) 6th Aug, 2019 (B) 6th Sep, 2019 (C) 6th July, 2019 (D) 5th Aug, 2019
 Ans. (D) 5th Aug, 2019
- (xvi) Reorganisation Act abrogated Article
 Ans. 370
- (xvii) Percentage of wage earners in J&K is
 (A) 45.18 (B) 16.65 (C) 38.17 (D) 40.16
 Ans. (B) 16.65
- (xviii) The point where the earthquake originates is called
 Ans. Hypocenter
- (xix) Hari Parbat is situated in
 Ans. Srinagar
- (xx) The destructive and devastating floods occurred in Jammu and Kashmir State particularly in Kashmir Valley in:
 (A) April 2012 (B) May 2013 (C) September 2014 (D) September 2010
 Ans. (C) September 2014

* **Do as directed:**

- (i) Napoleon was defeated in?
 (A) 1813 (B) 1814 (C) 1815 (D) 1816
 Ans. (C) 1815
- (ii) When was civil disobedience relaunched?
 (A) 1931 (B) 1932 (C) 1933 (D) 1934
 Ans. (B) 1932

(iii) When was Govt. of India Act passed ?

- (A) 1934 (B) 1935 (C) 1936 (D) 1937

Ans. (B) 1935

(iv) Lala Rukh was established in

Ans. 1849

(v) was appointed Second Prime Minister of J&K.

Ans. Bakshi Gh. Mohd.

(vi) India is the largest producer of:-

- (A) Rice (B) Tea (C) Coffee (D) Cotton

Ans. (A) Rice

(vii) Groundnut, rapeseed are seeds grown in India.

Ans. Castor

(viii) Sheikh Mohd. Abdullah abolished Mukararies in:

- (A) 1948 (B) 1949 (C) 1950 (D) 1951

Ans. (C) 1950

(ix) Which is an example of ferrous mineral ?

- (A) Copper (B) Bauxite (C) Manganese (D) None of these

Ans. (A) Copper

(x) Manufacturing is a secondary activity. (True/ False)

Ans. True

(xi) TISCO was set up in

Ans. Jamshedpur

(xii) Where does India rank in production of steel?

- (A) First (B) Second (C) Ninth (D) Tenth

Ans. (B) Second

(xiii) Democracy is better because it:-

- (A) Promotes equality (B) Enhances dignity
(C) Quality of decision making (D) All of these

Ans. (D) All of these

(xiv) Bharat Nirman Yojna was launched in

Ans. 2005

(xv) When did Re-organisation Act came in effect?

- (A) 31st Oct, 2019 (B) 5th Aug, 2019 (C) 6th Aug, 2019 (D) 5th Oct, 2019

Ans. (A) 31st Oct, 2019

(xvi) Article 35-A was incorporated in Indian Constitution in

Ans. 1954

(xvii) Percentage of self employed in J&K is

- (A) 45.18% (B) 16.65% (C) 38.17% (D) 40.16%

Ans. (A) 45.18%

(xviii) The magnitude of the earthquake is measured by

Ans. Richter scale

(xix) Amar Mahal is situated in

Ans. Jammu

(xx) The destructive and devastating floods occurred in Jammu and Kashmir State particularly in Kashmir Valley in:-

(A) April 2012 (B) May 2013 (C) September 2014 (D) September 2010

Ans. (C) September 2014

SECTION - B

Short Answer Type Questions

(10 Q × 3 M = 30 Marks)

Q.2. Why Gandhiji decided to withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement.

Q.3. What is meant by Bretton Woods Agreement?

Or

Why did industrial production in India during the First World War?

Q.4. Explain the consequences of Great Depression.

Or

Why did some industrialists in 19th century Europe prefer hand labour over machines?

Q.5. What steps can be taken to control soil erosion in the hilly areas?

Q.6. Describe the important features of rice cultivation.

Q.7. Classify the following subjects under the union, state and concurrent lists:

Defence, Police, Agriculture, Atomic energy, Marriages, Banking, Trade

Q.8. What are the various challenges faced by political parties?

Q.9. How employment potential in Jammu and Kashmir can be increased?

Q.10. What should be the approach to help a fire burnt patient?

Q.11. Mention different aspects of life in which women are discriminated in India.

* Why did the British Government's decide to abolish corn laws?

Why did some Industrialists in Nineteenth Century Europe prefer hand labour over machines?

* Why Indians were outraged by the Rowlatt Act?

* Explain the causes of the Great Depression.

* Why did industrial production in India increase during the First World War?

* What are the characteristics of Intensive Subsistence Farming?

* Distinguish between Conventional and Non-Conventional sources of Energy.

* Mention different aspects of life in which women are discriminated or disadvantaged in India.

* What are the various challenges faced by political parties?

* How employment potential in Jammu and Kashmir can be increased?

* Write in brief the role of search and rescue team during a disaster.

* Give two examples from history to show the impact of Science and Technology on food availability.

* Why did industrial production in India increase during the First World War?

* Why Gandhiji decided to withdraw Non-Cooperation Movement? (Mention any three reasons).

* What were the impacts of The Great Depression on the Indian economy?

* Why did some Industrialists in nineteenth century Europe prefer hand labour over machines?

- * Distinguish between Kharif and Rabi crops.
- * Why do you think that solar energy has a bright future in India?
- * What is the status of women's representation in India's legislative bodies?
- * Suggest some reforms to strengthen parties so that they perform their functions well.
- * What is the role of service sector in the economic development of the erstwhile state of state?
- * Imagine your neighbour's house is on fire. What will you do to rescue the family and their belongings?
- * How the First World war helped in the growth of National Movement in India?
- * Explain the causes of Great Depression.
- * Why did some industrialists in Europe prefer hand labour over machines?
- * Explain the effects of British Govt's decision to abolish Corn laws.
- * Why did the East India Company appoint Gomasthas to supervise weavers in India?
- * Enlist the institutional reform programmes introduced by the govt. in the interest of farmers.
- * Why do we need to conserve minerals?
- * Mention any two Constitutional provisions that make India a secular state.
- * State various functions of political parties perform in a democracy.
- * What should be the role of a community during a disaster?
- * Write a note on Tourism as a service sector in J&K economy.

SECTION - C

Long Answer Type Questions

(5 Q × 5 M = 25 Marks)

- Q.12. Define Minerals. What are various metallic and non-metallic materials found in Jammu and Kashmir?
- Q.13. Briefly trace the process of German Unification.
- Q.14. Write in detail the types of soil found in India.
- Q.15. State one prudential reason and one moral reason for power sharing with an example from the Indian context.
- * Write main features of Motor Vehicle (Amendment) Bill, 2016.
 - * Explain what is meant by the 1848 revolution of the liberals? What were the political, social and economic ideas supported by the liberals?
 - * The history of nationalism in Britain was unlike the rest of Europe. Explain how?
 - * Explain the land use pattern in India? Why has the land under forest not increased much since 1960-61?
 - * What are the different forms of power sharing in modern democracies? Give an example of each of these.
 - * What is meant by 1848 revolution of the liberals? What were their social, political and economic ideas?
 - * How have technical and economic development led to more consumption of resources?
 - * State one prudential and one moral reason for power sharing with an example from Indian context.
 - * Define a Mineral. What are various categories of minerals found in the state?

Q.16. **Read the extract and answer the questions that follows:**

Print created the possibility of wide circulation of ideas and introduced a new world of debate and discussion. Even those who disagreed with establishment authorities could now print and circulate their ideas. Through the printed message, they could persuade people to think differently and move them to action. This had significance in different spheres of life.

The ideas of scientists and philosophers now became more accessible to the common people. Ancient and medieval scientific texts were compiled and published and maps and scientific diagrams were widely printed. When scientists like Issac Newton began to publish their discoveries, they could influence a much wider circle of scientifically minded readers. The writings of thinkers such as Thomas Paine, Voltaire and Jean Jacques Rousseau were also widely printed and read. Thus their ideas about science, reason and rationality found their way into popular literature.

Print popularised the ideas of the enlightenment thinkers. Collectively, their writings provided a critical commentary on tradition, superstition and despotism. They argued for the rule of reason rather than custom and demanded that everything be judged through the application of reason and rationality. They attacked the sacred authority of the church and the despotic power of the state, thus eroding the legitimacy of a social order based on tradition. The writings of Voltaire and Rousseau were read widely; and those who read these books saw the world through new eyes, eyes that were questioning, critical and rational.

Questions:

- Evaluate the effectiveness of print in the transmission of ideas and cultures.
- To what extent do you agree that scientific ideas were circulated through print? Give only one aspect.
- To what extent did print culture create conditions for French Revolution? Cite any one evidence to support your answer.

* **Read the passage and answer the questions:**

The real success of federalism in India can be attributed to the nature of democratic politics. This ensured respect for diversity and desire for living together. The political map of India when it began its journey in 1947, you will be surprised by the extent of change.

Many old states have vanished and many new states created. The boundaries of several old states were changed in order to ensure that the people, who spoke the same language and lived in the same state. Some states were created based on cultural ethnicity or geography. These include Nagaland, Uttrakhand, Jharkhand. The system has worked for the unity of India.

Questions:-

- Why did India choose federalism?
- Why were boundaries of certain states changed?
- Can you name some more states based on cultural ethnicity?

* **Read the extract and answer the questions:**

The lives and feelings of women began to be written in intense ways. Liberal husbands and fathers began educating their women folk at home, women school were also set up, but not all families were liberal. Conservative Hindus believed that a literate girl would be widowed and

Muslims feared that women writers came forward in favour of educating women by highlighting the experiences of women, about how women were imprisoned at home, treated unjustly and kept in ignorance. Tarabai Shinde and Ramabai wrote with passionate anger about the miserable lives of upper-caste Hindu women, especially widows.

Questions:

- (a) How did liberal husbands and fathers help their women?
- (b) What was the thinking of Conservative Indians?
- (c) Name some women writers other than in the extract who have helped women education.

SECTION – D

Map Based Questions

(5 Marks)

Q.17. (a) Indicate the following in a given outline map of India:

- (i) Port Kandla
- (ii) North-South Corridor
- (iii) Railway line from Delhi to Kolkata

* On the given outline map of India locate and label any 3 of the following major sea ports:

- | | | |
|--------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| i. Kandla | ii. New Mangalore | iii. Vishakhapatnam |
| iv. Paradwip | v. Haldia | |

* In an outline map of India locate and label the following Airports (any three):

- | | | |
|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| (a) Delhi | (b) Hyderabad | (c) Chennai |
| (d) Kolkata | (e) Mumbai | |

* In an outline map of India label the cities on Delhi-Srinagar Highway (any three):

- | | | |
|--------------|---------------|-----------|
| (a) Delhi | (b) Jalandhar | (c) Jammu |
| (d) Srinagar | (e) Pathankot | |

* In an outline map of India locate and label major Sea ports (any three):

- | | | |
|--------------------|------------|------------|
| (a) Marmagao | (b) Kandla | (c) Haldia |
| (d) Vishakhapatnam | (e) Mumbai | |

(b) On the given outline map of the world shade and label any two unitary countries.

* On the given outline map of the world shade and label any 2 federal countries.

* On the outline map of world shade and label three neighbouring countries of India.

* On the outline map of world, label three neighbouring countries of India, not sharing borders with India.

* On the outline map of world, shade and label, three federal countries.