



**SECTION-A\_(History)**

**[20 Marks]**

1. Which of the following countries hosted Vienna Congress in 1815? **[1]**
- (A) Britain (B) Austria  
(C) Prussia (D) France

**Answer (B)**

2. Look at the given picture of the attributes of the 'Germania allegory' carefully and answer the question that follows: **[1]**



Which of the following was the symbolic significance of 'the olive branch around the sword'?

- (A) Willingness to make equality (B) Willingness to make freedom  
(C) Willingness to make peace (D) Willingness to make war

**Answer (C)**

3. Arrange the following events of Indian National Movement in chronological order and choose the correct option: **[1]**
- I. Formation of the Hindustan Socialist Republican Army  
II. Second Round Table Conference  
III. Chauri Chaura incidence  
IV. Satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act
- (A) II, I, IV, III (B) I, II, IV, III  
(C) IV, III, II, I (D) IV, III, I, II

**Answer (D)**

4. Who amongst the following scholars said this given line highlighting the power of print on undermining despotism? **[1]**

"Tremble before the virtual writer"

- (A) Louise Sebastien Mercier (B) Isaac Newton  
(C) Robert Darnton (D) Martin Luther

**Answer (A)**

5. Explain the contribution of ancient 'silk routes' in the spread of Buddhism. **[2]**

**Sol.** The contribution of ancient "silk routes" in the spread of Buddhism –

- (i) Silk routes were connecting vast regions of Asia, and linking Asia with Europe and northern Africa. They have existed since before the Christian Era and almost grown till the fifteenth century. **[1]**
- (ii) Buddhism emerged from eastern India and had spread in several directions through intersecting points on the silk routes. **[1]**

6. (a) Explain the role of culture in the formation of idea of the nation in Europe during the early nineteenth century. **[3]**

**OR**

- (b) Explain the role of imperialism in leading Europe towards the First World War in 1914. **[3]**
- Sol.** (a) The role of culture in the formation of idea of the nation in Europe during the early nineteenth century:
- (i) Culture played an important role in creating the idea of nation through art, poetry, stories and music helped express and shape nationalist feelings. **[1]**
  - (ii) Vernacular language and the collection of local folklore were ways to carry modern nationalist messages to a larger audience who were mostly illiterate. **[1]**
  - (iii) Language played an important role in developing nationalist sentiments. When Russian language was imposed in Poland the people used language as a weapon of national resistance. **[1]**

**OR**

- (b) The role of imperialism in leading Europe towards the First World War in 1914 :
- (i) The major European powers manipulated the nationalist aspirations of the subject peoples in Europe to further their own imperialist aims. **[1]**
  - (ii) Imperialism created rivalry among European powers as they hoped to gain more power over the Balkans and extend their own control over that area. Leading to a series of wars which led to the First World War. **[1]**
  - (iii) The Balkan region became a region of intense conflict due to imperial ambitions. **[1]**
7. (a) Explain the ways in which tribal peasants perceived Mahatma Gandhi's message and his idea of Swaraj. **[5]**

**OR**

- (b) Explain the ways in which plantation workers perceived Mahatma Gandhi's message and his idea of Swaraj. **[5]**
- Sol.** (a) Tribal peasants and Mahatma Gandhi's message / Swaraj
- (i) Tribal peasants understood Gandhi's message according to their own situation.
  - (ii) For them, Swaraj meant freedom from British control and also relief from oppression.
  - (iii) They hoped that after Swaraj, they would get back their forest rights and traditional land use.
  - (iv) They also wanted freedom from taxes, forced labour, and the harsh rules of forest officials.
  - (v) In many places, they linked Gandhi's name with justice and a better future.
  - (vi) So, they saw Gandhi's message as a way to end their suffering and restore their rights.

**(Any five) [5×1 = 5]**

**OR**

- (b) Plantation workers and Mahatma Gandhi's message / Swaraj
- (i) Plantation workers perceived Gandhi's message as freedom from plantation rules.
  - (ii) They believed that Swaraj would give them the right to move out of the tea gardens freely.
  - (iii) They were living under strict control, so they saw Gandhi's ideas as a hope for a better life.
  - (iv) Many of them thought that British rule was ending and a new time of freedom had come.
  - (v) They expected that after Swaraj, they would not be forced to work in such hard conditions.
  - (vi) Thus, they understood Gandhi's message in their own way, as freedom from exploitation.

**(Any five) [5×1 = 5]**

8. Read the given source carefully and answer the questions that follow:

**Print Comes to India**

The printing press first came to Goa in India with Portuguese missionaries in the mid-sixteenth century. Jesuit priests learnt Konkani and printed several tracts. By 1674, about 50 books had been printed in the Konkani and in Kanara languages. Catholic priests printed the first Tamil book in 1579 at Cochin, and in 1713 the first Malayalam book was printed by them. By 1710, Dutch Protestant missionaries had printed 32 Tamil texts, many of them translations of older works.

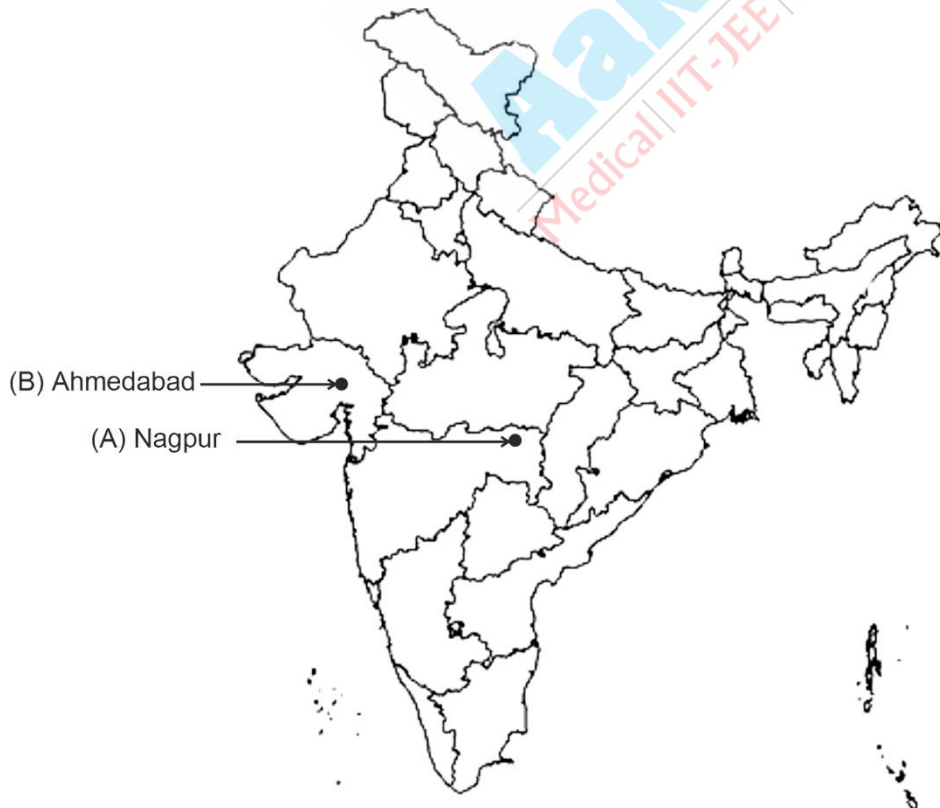
The English language press did not grow in India till quite late even though the English East India Company began to import presses from the late seventeenth century.

- 8.1 Mention the method of printing used in India before the advent of printing technology. [1]
- 8.2 Why did western missionaries give importance to printing in India? [1]
- 8.3 Explain the role of printing in Indian National Movement. [2]

- Sol.** 8.1 (i) Before printing came, texts were written by hand.  
 (ii) Manuscripts were copied manually on palm leaves or handmade paper. (Any one) [1]
- 8.2 (i) Western missionaries used printing to spread their religious ideas.  
 (ii) Printing also helped them translate and circulate Christian texts. (Any one) [1]
- 8.3 (i) Printing helped spread nationalist ideas among the people. [1]  
 (ii) Newspapers, books and pamphlets created political awareness. [1]

9. Two places 'A' and 'B' have been marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify them with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them. [2×1 = 2]
- (A) The place where session of Indian National Congress was held in December 1920.  
 (B) The place where Gandhiji led a 'Satyagraha' in favour of the mill workers.

**Sol.**



[2×1=2]

**SECTION-B\_(Geography)**

**[20 Marks]**

10. Choose the correctly matched pair from the following :

**[1]**

**(National Park/Sanctuary)**

**(State)**

- |                               |                |
|-------------------------------|----------------|
| (A) Sunderbans National Park  | Andhra Pradesh |
| (B) Bandhavgarh National Park | Madhya Pradesh |
| (C) Corbett National Park     | West Bengal    |
| (D) Sariska Sanctuary         | Gujarat        |

**Answer (B)**

11. Which of the following names was given to the 'Bhoodan-Gramdan Movement'?

**[1]**

- |                      |                           |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| (A) Blood Revolution | (B) Green Revolution      |
| (C) White Revolution | (D) Blood-less Revolution |

**Answer (D)**

12. Two statements are given below. They are Assertion (A) and Reason (R).

Read both the statements carefully and choose the correct option :

**[1]**

**Assertion (A) :** The states like West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Odisha are leading in jute production.

**Reason (R) :** Regur soil is mainly found in these states.

- |  |
|--|
| (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)      |
| (B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A) |
| (C) (A) is true, but (R) is false  |
| (D) (A) is false, but (R) is true  |

**Answer (C)**

13. Choose the correct option related to types of coal from the following:

**[1]**

- |                                    |                                     |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| I. Lignite                         | II. Anthracite                      |
| III. Magnetite                     | IV. Bituminous                      |
| (A) Only I, II and III are correct | (B) Only I, III and IV are correct  |
| (C) Only I, II and IV are correct  | (D) Only II, III and IV are correct |

**Answer (C)**

14. Arrange the following 'Atomic energy plants' from north to south as per their location and choose the correct option:

**[1]**

- |                    |                    |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| I. Kakrapara       | II. Kaiga          |
| III. Rawat Bhata   | IV. Tarapur        |
| (A) IV, II, I, III | (B) IV, II, III, I |
| (C) III, I, II, IV | (D) III, I, IV, II |

**Answer (D)**

15. "Planning is the widely accepted strategy for judicious use of resources."

Support the statement by giving appropriate example with reference to India.

[3]

**Sol.** (i) Resource planning refers to strategy adopted for judicious use of available resource.

(ii) In Indian context, it becomes much more important as there are areas which are rich in some resource while deficit in other resources.

(iii) For example: States like Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh are rich in coal and mineral deposit. Arunachal Pradesh has abundance of water resources but lacks in infrastructural development.

Thus, this calls for balanced resource planning at regional, state and national level.

[3]

16. (a) Describe the main characteristics of Information Technology and Electronics Industry in India.

[5]

**OR**

(b) Describe the main characteristics of Chemical Industry in India.

[5]

**Sol.** (a) (i) Electronic industry covers a wide range of products from transistor sets to television, cellular telecom, radars and many other equipment required by telecommunication industry.

[1]

(ii) Bengaluru has emerged as electronic capital in India. Other important centres are Delhi, Pune, Hyderabad, Chennai etc.

[1]

(iii) This industry has generated employment for large number of people.

[1]

(iv) The continuing growth in hardware and software is key to success of IT industry in India.

[1]

(v) Noida, Hyderabad, Pune are also new emerging cities where this industry is getting growth.

[1]

**OR**

(b) (i) The chemical industry in India is a fast-growing, highly diversified sector.

(ii) The chemical industry comprises both large and small-scale manufacturing units.

(iii) Rapid Growth has been recorded in both inorganic and organic sectors.

(iv) It produces a wide range of products such as fertilizers, pesticides, plastics, synthetic fibres, paints, dyes, drugs, soaps, detergents, and petrochemicals.

(v) It contributes significantly to industrial and agricultural development.

(vi) The industry is spread across many sectors and provides employment to a large number of people.

(Any five) [5×1 = 5]

17. Read the given source carefully and answer the questions that follow :

### **Dam**

A dam is a barrier across flowing water that obstructs, directs or retards the flow, often creating a reservoir, lake or impoundment. "Dam" refers to the reservoir rather than the structure. Most dams have a section called a spillway or weir over which or through which it is intended that water will flow either intermittently or continuously. Dams are classified according to structure, intended purpose or height. Based on structure and the materials used, dams are classified as timber dams, embankment dams or masonry dams, with several subtypes. According to the height, dams can be categorised as large dams and major dams or alternatively as low dams, medium height dams and high dams.

17.1 Define the term Dam.

[1]

17.2 How do dams help in water management?

[1]

17.3 Why are dams called as multipurpose projects?

[2]

**Sol.** 17.1 A dam is a barrier across flowing water that obstructs, directs or retards the flow, often creating a reservoir, lake or impoundment.

[1]

17.2 Dams help in water management by regulating the flow of water and storing water for irrigation providing solutions for flood control, electricity generation, and domestic water supply. [1]

17.3 Dams are considered multipurpose projects because they provide multiple benefits simultaneously:

- (i) Flood Control: Regulates water flow, preventing downstream flooding.
- (ii) Power Generation: Hydroelectric power plants generate electricity.
- (iii) Irrigation: Stored water supports agriculture.
- (iv) Water Supply: Provides drinking water and industrial water.

(Any two) [2×1 = 2]

18. On the given outline map of India for Q.No. 9, locate and label any three of the following by appropriate symbol ; [3×1 = 3]

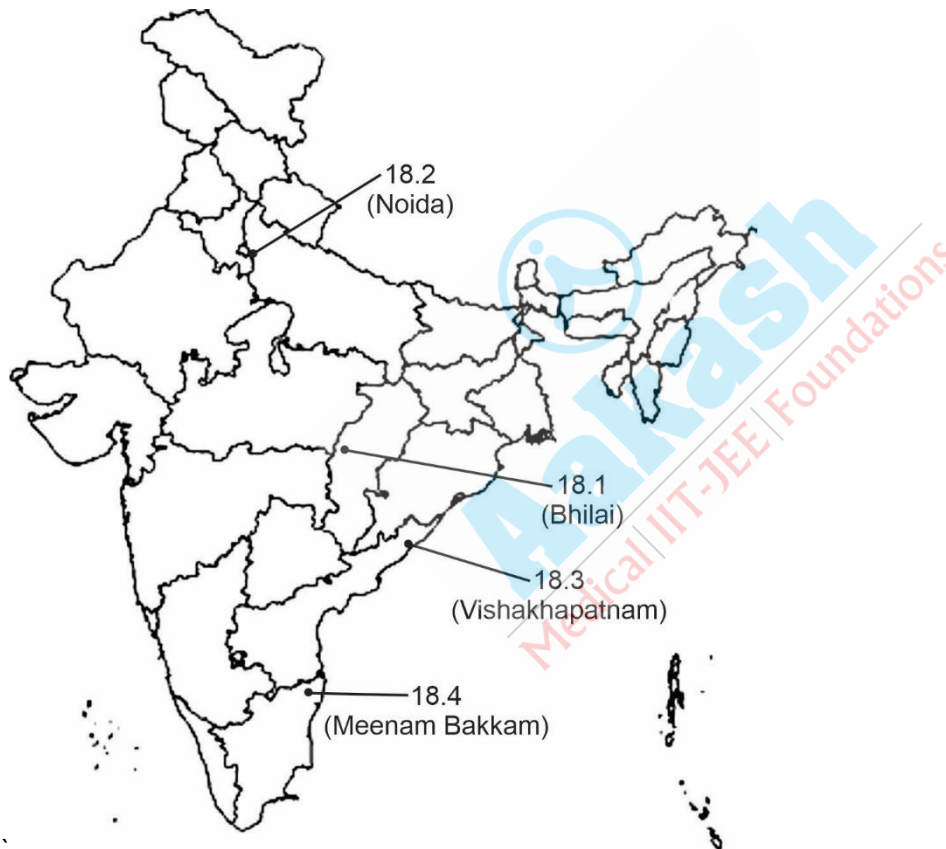
18.1 An iron and steel plant located in Chhattisgarh

18.2 Software Technology Park located in Uttar Pradesh

18.3 A major seaport located in Andhra Pradesh

18.4 An international airport located in Tamil Nadu

Sol.



[3×1 = 3]

**SECTION-C\_(Political Science)**

[20 Marks]

19. The meaning of horizontal distribution of power is [1]

- (A) Power shared among different organs of government.
- (B) Power shared among governments at different levels.
- (C) Power shared among different social groups of state.
- (D) Power shared among different interest groups of state.

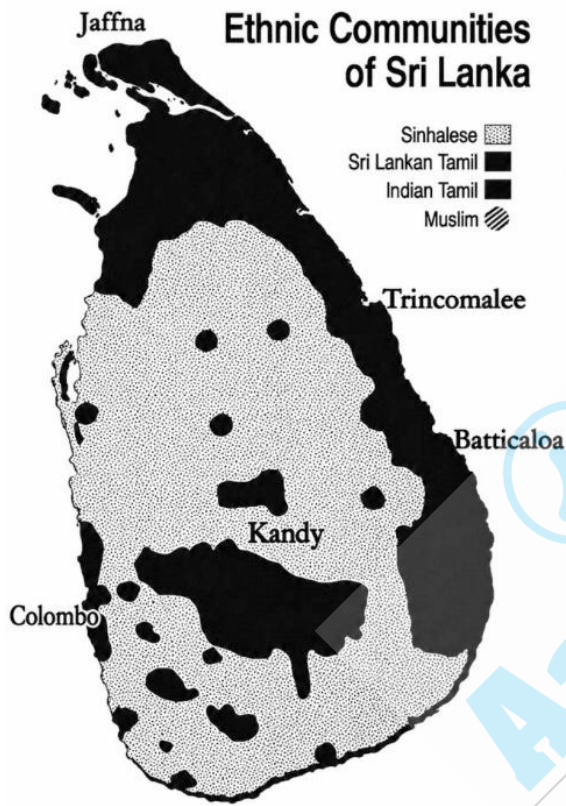
Answer (A)

20. Which one of the following languages is spoken by the most people in Brussels, the capital of Belgium ? [1]

- (A) German
- (B) French
- (C) Dutch
- (D) English

**Answer (B)**

21. Study the given map carefully and answer the question that follow:



In which part of Sri Lanka do Tamil primarily live?

[1]

- (A) South and Eastern
- (B) West and Southern
- (C) North and Eastern
- (D) South and Western

**Answer (C)**

22. Which one of the following is **not** a governance level of Panchayati Raj?

[1]

- (A) Zila Parishad
- (B) Gram Panchayat
- (C) Block Samiti
- (D) Municipal Corporation

**Answer (D)**

23. Match **Column-I** with **Column-II** and choose the correct option:

[1]

<b>Column-I</b> <b>(State)</b>	<b>Column-II</b> <b>(Main Regional Party)</b>
(a) Uttar Pradesh	(i) Indian National Lok Dal
(b) West Bengal	(ii) Rashtriya Lok Dal
(c) Haryana	(iii) Biju Janata Dal
(d) Odisha	(iv) All India Forward Block
(A) a-i, b-iii, c-iv, d-ii	(B) a-i, b-iii, c – ii, d-iv
(C) a-ii, b-iv, c-i, d-iii	(D) a-ii, b-iv, c-iii, d-i

**Answer (C)**

[1]

24. Suggest any two measures to increase the role of women in the field of politics in India.

[2]

**Sol. (i) Reservation of seats for women:** The government should reserve more seats for women in Parliament and State Legislatures. This will give women greater opportunities to participate in decision-making and leadership. [1]

**(ii) Providing education and awareness:** Women should be given proper education and political awareness so that they can understand their rights and actively take part in politics. [1]

25. (a) How is democracy a responsible form of government? Explain.

[2]

OR

(b) How is democracy successful in reducing economic inequality? Explain.

[2]

**Sol. (a)** Following are the points that support democracy as a responsible form of government.

- Democracy is a responsible form of government because the leaders are elected by the people and are answerable to them for their decisions and actions. [1]
- If the government does not work properly or fails to meet people's expectations, citizens can remove it in the next elections and choose a new government. [1]

OR

(b) Democracy is successful in reducing economic inequality in following ways

- Democracy tries to reduce economic inequality by making policies and welfare schemes for poor and weaker sections of society. [1]
- People can elect leaders who work for equal opportunities, better jobs, education, and fair distribution of resources. [1]

26. "Multi-party system is better in terms of political representation." Support the statement in context of India. [3]

**Sol.** Following are the statements in favour of Multiparty system.

- In India, a multiparty system gives people many choices and allows different political parties to represent different religions, regions, communities, and interests. [1]
- Different parties raise the problems and needs of different groups of people, which increases political representation. [1]
- It prevents one party from becoming too powerful and helps include more opinions in government decision-making. [1]

27. "Treating women equally is an essential condition for democracy." Examine the statement. [3]

**Sol.** Treating women equally is necessary for the following reasons.

- Democracy believes in equality, so women should get the same rights, opportunities, and respect as men in society. [1]
- Women should have equal chances to participate in education, jobs, and political activities so that their voices are heard. [1]
- Treating women equally helps in the overall development of society and makes democracy more fair, successful and more participative. [1]

28. (a) Examine the characteristics of federal system of government in the context of India. [5]

**OR**

(b) Examine the provision made for local self-government by the 1992 constitutional amendment. [5]

**Sol.** (a) Following are the characteristics of federal system in context of India.

- India has a three-tier government system — Central Government, State Governments, and Local Governments — and each level works independently in its own area. [1]
- The powers are divided by the Constitution into Union List, State List, and Concurrent List, so there is a clear distribution of responsibilities. [1]
- The Constitution is supreme, and neither the Central Government nor State Governments can change their powers on their own. [1]
- Both the Centre and the States have separate sources of revenue and authority, which helps them function independently. [1]
- India has an independent judiciary that settles disputes between the Centre and States and ensures that the federal system works properly. [1]

**OR**

(b) Following provisions were made in context of local self governing bodies in 1992 in India.

- The 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendments (1992) gave constitutional status to local self-government institutions in rural and urban areas. [1]
- A three-tier Panchayati Raj system was introduced in villages — Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti, and Zila Parishad. [1]
- Regular elections after every five years were made compulsory for local bodies. An independent state election commission was created for the purpose. [1]
- Seats were reserved for Other Backward Castes (OBCs), Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), and women to ensure their participation in local governance. [1]
- Local governments were given powers and responsibilities from state governments related to local development, planning, and public welfare activities. [1]

**SECTION-D\_(Economics)**

[20 Marks]

29. Choose the correct option related to literacy rate in India.

[1]

- (A) Proportion of literate population in 7 and above age group
- (B) Proportion of literate population in 6 and above age group
- (C) Proportion of literate population in 5 and above age group
- (D) Proportion of literate population in 4 and above age group

**Answer (A)**

30. Choose the correct option related to the criteria used for comparing countries in 'Human Development Report' published by the UNDP?

[1]

- (A) Foreign investment, Health stats and Per capita income
- (B) Per capita income, Education status and Health status
- (C) Health status, Foreign investment and Education status
- (D) Educational status, National income and Gross Domestic income

**Answer (B)**

31. Two statements are given below. They are Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read both the statements carefully and choose the correct option :

[1]

**Assertion (A) :** The activities in primary, secondary and tertiary sectors are interdependent.

**Reason (R) :** The input of many sectors are generally the output of another sector.
**Options :**

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation (A)
- (B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (C) (A) is true, but (R) is false
- (D) (A) is false, but (R) is true

**Answer (A)**

32. Study the given table carefully and choose the correct option related to Gross Domestic income of the year 2000 :

[1]

**Income derived from the three sectors of the Economy (₹ crores)**

Year	Income		
	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
2000	52,000	48,500	1,33,500
2013	8,00,500	10,74,000	38,68,000

**Options :**

- (A) ₹1,24,100 crores
- (B) ₹1,34,100 crores
- (C) ₹2,24,100 crores
- (D) ₹2,34,000 crores

**Answer (D)**

33. Which one of the following is informal source of credit? [1]
- (A) Self-Help Group (B) Grameen Bank  
(C) Landlord (D) Nationalised Bank

**Answer (C)**

34. Why did the Indian Government impose restrictions on foreign investment and foreign trade after independence? Choose the correct option : [1]
- (A) To protect domestic consumers from foreign competition.  
(B) To protect domestic producers from foreign competition.  
(C) To provide subsidies to domestic consumers.  
(D) To provide subsidies to domestic producers.

**Answer (B)**

35. Why is sustainable development necessary? Explain. [2]

- Sol.** 1. To conserve resources for future generations: Sustainable development helps in using natural resources carefully so that they are available for future generations also. [1]
2. To protect the environment: It reduces pollution and environmental damage, helping to maintain ecological balance and improve the quality of life. [1]

36. "Globalization has been impossible without the expansion of Information Technology." Examine the statement with suitable arguments. [3]

- Sol.** (i) **Fast communication:** Information Technology has made communication faster through internet, mobile phones and e-mails, connecting people and businesses across the world. [1]
- (ii) **Easy flow of information:** IT helps in sharing information quickly between countries, which increases trade, business and economic activities. [1]
- (iii) **Growth of services:** IT has enabled services like online banking, online shopping, outsourcing and call centres, which have increased globalization. [1]

37. (a) Explain with examples the differences between the public and private sectors of the Indian Economy. [5]

**OR**

- (b) Explain with examples the difference between the organized and unorganised sectors of the Indian Economy. [5]

- Sol.** (a) Differences between the public and private sectors of the Indian Economy are :

Public Sector	Private Sector
1. It is owned and managed by the government.	1. It is owned and managed by private individuals or companies.
2. Its main aim is public welfare and service.	2. Its main aim is to earn profit.
3. Government raises money through taxes and public funds.	3. Private owners invest their own money.
4. It provides essential services to people. Example: Railways, Post Office.	4. It provides goods and services for profit. Example: TCS, Reliance.
5. The government is responsible to the public for its activities.	5. Private sector is responsible mainly to its owners or shareholders.

[5×1 = 5]

OR

(b) Difference between the organized and unorganised sectors of the Indian Economy are:

Organized Sector	Unorganized Sector
1. Jobs are regular and secure.	1. Jobs are not secure and are temporary.
2. Workers get fixed salaries and other benefits.	2. Workers usually get low wages and no extra benefits.
3. Working hours are fixed by law.	3. Working hours are not fixed.
4. Government rules and regulations are followed.	4. Rules and regulations are often not followed properly.
5. Example: Teachers, bank employees, government officers.	5. Example: Street vendors, daily wage labourers, small shop workers.

[5×1 = 5]

38. Read the given source carefully and answer the questions that follow:

[3]

### Loans from Cooperatives

Besides banks, the other major source of cheap credit in rural areas are the cooperative societies (or cooperatives). Members of a cooperative pool their resources for cooperation in certain areas. There are several types of cooperatives possible such as farmers cooperatives, weavers cooperatives, industrial workers cooperatives, etc. Krishak Cooperative functions in a village not very far away from Sonpur. It has 2300 farmers as members. It accepts deposits from its members. With these deposits as collateral, the Cooperative has obtained a large loan from the bank. These funds are used to provide loans to members. Once these loans are repaid, another round of lending can take place.

Krishak Cooperative provides loans for the purchase of agricultural implements, loans for cultivation and agricultural trade, fishery loans, loans for construction of houses and for a variety of other expenses.

38.1 Under which source of credit do cooperative societies fall?

[1]

38.2 Mention the main source of credit of cooperative societies.

[1]

38.3 Explain the role of cooperative societies in rural development.

[2]

**Sol.** 38.1 Cooperative societies fall under the institutional (formal) sources of credit.

[1]

38.2 The main source of credit of cooperative societies is the deposits collected from its members and loans taken from banks.

[1]

38.3 (i) **Provide cheap loans to rural people:** Cooperative societies provide loans to farmers and villagers at low interest rates for farming, trade, fisheries and house construction.

[1]

(ii) **Promote rural economic activities:** They help farmers and workers by providing financial support for agricultural implements, cultivation and small businesses, which improves rural development.

[1]

