

Answer Key

SECTION A – HISTORY (20 Marks)

Q1. A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A

Q2. A. I, II and IV

Q3. C. Composed the song “Vande Mataram.”

Q4. B. Workers faced long working hours and unemployment.

Q5.A. Economic hardships under colonialism High land revenue demand caused misery to peasants.

- Indian industries were exploited for British economic interests.

OR

Q5B. Romanticism & nationalism (2 marks)

- Emphasised emotions, folk culture, traditions.
- Gave identity and pride to people, inspiring unity.

Q6A.

Romanticism through art and poetry developed national feelings.

Folk songs, dances, and tales preserved culture.

Language played an important role in nationalism.

OR

Q6B. Gandhi’s Satyagraha experiments (3 marks)

- Champaran (1917) – Indigo farmers against planters.
- Kheda (1918) – Peasants for remission of revenue.
- Ahmedabad (1918) – Mill workers for higher wages.

Q7A. Bismarck’s role in German unification

- Prime Minister of Prussia, used policy of “blood and iron.”
- Defeated Denmark (1864).
- Defeated Austria (1866).
- Defeated France (1871) → unity achieved.
- Proclaimed German Empire under Kaiser William I.

OR

Q7B. Features of Civil Disobedience Movement

- Launched with Salt March in 1930.
- Participation of peasants, women, and merchants.
- Boycott of foreign cloth and refusal to pay taxes.
- Spread to countryside, with no-rent campaigns.
- Repression by British and Gandhi–Irwin Pact (1931).

Q8. Case-Based (Print Culture – Serialisation)

a) Improvement in technology reduced the price of books.

b) Serialised novels.

c) Created suspense, allowed affordable access, encouraged regular reading.

Q9. Map Skill (2 marks)

- Amritsar – Jallianwala Bagh massacre (1919).
 - Dandi – Salt March (1930).
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SECTION B – GEOGRAPHY (20 Marks)

Q10. A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A

Q11. B. Alluvial Soil

Q12. A. I, II and IV

Q13. A. Odisha

Q14. A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A

Q15. D. Waterways

Q16. **Problems of shifting cultivation**

- Leads to deforestation and soil erosion.
- Reduces soil fertility over time.

Q17A. **Minerals indispensable**

- Provide raw materials for industries.
- Essential for defence and transport.
- Contribute to energy resources.
- Basis of economic growth and exports.
- Provide employment opportunities.

OR

Q17B. **Measures for sustainable development**

- Recycling of resources.
- Use of renewable energy.
- Afforestation and conservation of biodiversity.
- Controlled use of fossil fuels.
- Community-based resource management.

Q18. **Case-Based (Textile industry)**

- a) Unique position → contributes to production, employment, exports.
- b) Oldest and largest → Cotton textile industry.
- c) Other industries → Silk, woollen, jute.

Q19. **Map Skill (3 marks)**

- Part I: Kolkata Port (West Bengal).
- **Part II (any two):**
 - Hirakud Dam (Odisha).
 - Digboi Oil Field (Assam).
 - Durgapur Steel Plant (West Bengal).
 - Chennai – Software Technology Park (Tamil Nadu).

SECTION – C (Political Science – 20 Marks)

20. : **B -**

59% in Flemish region speak Dutch, 40% in Wallonia region speak French, 1% speak German.

21. **C**

Assertion is true, Reason is false. Power sharing avoids concentration of power.

22. B

State governments have authority over subjects like education, health and agriculture.

23. D

Annie Besant became the first woman President of Indian National Congress (1917).

24. Two features of federalism:

1. Two or more levels of government rule the same citizens.
2. Powers of each level are specified in the Constitution.

25. Women face disadvantages in:

1. Literacy level – gap between men and women is high.
2. Low share in elected legislatures and unequal wages.

26. Three arguments:

1. Democracy promotes equality among citizens.
2. It enhances the dignity of the individual.
3. It allows room for correcting mistakes.

27A.:

1. Political parties put forward different policies and programmes.
2. They play a decisive role in making laws.
3. They form and run governments.
4. They provide access to government machinery and welfare schemes.
5. They shape public opinion and link people with government.

OR

27B. :

1. Leadership passes within a family.
2. Ordinary workers have little chance to rise.
3. Dynastic leaders may not be competent.
4. It reduces internal democracy within parties.
5. People lose trust in political parties.

28.1 Demands of Tamils:

1. Recognition of Tamil as an official language.
2. Equality of opportunity in jobs and education.

28.2 Result of Majoritarian government:

1. Alienation of Tamils and rise of civil war.

28.3 Two features of Belgian model:

1. Equal number of ministers from Dutch and French communities.
2. State governments of the two regions have equal powers with the central government.

SECTION – D (Economics – 20 Marks)

29: C

Development means material well-being and improvement in quality of life.

30. B

Disguised unemployment exists when more people work in agriculture than required.

31. C

Tertiary sector provides services like banking, insurance, transport, communication.

32. B

Reserve Bank of India issues currency notes on behalf of the central government.

33. B

Double coincidence of wants makes trade difficult since both parties must want what the other offers.

34. A

1-i, 2-ii, 3-iii, 4-iv.

35.

1. Public facilities like schools, health centres and transport are essential.
2. They ensure equal opportunities for all.
3. They contribute to overall human development and productivity.

36.1 The share of the primary sector fell from 45% in 1973 to 27% in 2018.

36.2 The tertiary sector emerged as the largest with 48% share in 2018.

36.3 Rise due to development of services like IT, communication, transport and trade.

37. Three factors enabling globalisation:

1. Rapid improvement in technology.
2. Liberalisation of foreign trade and investment policy.
3. Growth of multinational companies.

38A. Organised sector advantages:

1. Fixed working hours and job security.
2. Regular salaries and wages.
3. Overtime and paid leave facilities.
4. Medical and provident fund benefits.
5. Protection under labour laws.

OR

38B. Impacts of privatisation:

1. Brings efficiency in production.
2. Increases competition in the market.
3. Provides better services to consumers.
4. May lead to job insecurity and retrenchment.
5. Neglect of social welfare responsibilities.