

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN DEHRADUN REGION

Pre-Board -1 Examination (2025-26)

Time: 3 hrs.

Class–XII/Accountancy (055)

M.M.:80

MARKING SCHEME

Q No	PART -A (ACCOUNTING FOR PARTNERSHIP FIRMS AND COMPANIES)	Marks
1	(C) Debit side of Partner's Current Account. OR D. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).	1
2	A ₹ 17,500	1
3	A. ₹ 6,000 Or D. ₹ 60,000	1
4	D. Capital Reserve ₹ 6,00,000 Or B. ₹ 4,60,000	1
5	C. Debited ₹ 20,000	1
6	B) ₹5,00,000	1
7	C ₹7,800	1
8	(a) (B) 4:7:5:4 Or (b) (C) 2:2:3	1
9	(A) X's capital A/c is debited with ₹ 10,000 & Y's Capital A/c is credited ₹ 10,000.	1
10	A Or B. ₹4,00,000	1
11	C. ₹ 4,00,000	1
12	C. ₹ 8.00.000 ₹ 100,000	1
13	A. Debit; ₹ 6,00,000	1
14	C. ₹ 6,00,000; Non Current Liabilities	1
15	C. ₹52,000	1
16	C. ₹50,000 is transferred to the claim and the remaining ₹22,000 is transferred to Partners' Capital Accounts.	1
17	Goodwill= Super profit x Number of years' purchase Normal profit= Normal Rate of return/100 x Capital Employed = 12/100 x ₹15,00,000 = ₹1,80,000..... ½m Average profit= (₹2,40,000+ ₹2,80,000+ ₹3,20,000)/3 = ₹2,80,000 Average profit less partners' salary = ₹2,80,000- ₹50,000 = ₹2,30,000.....1 m Average Super profit/ Super profit = Average profit - Normal profit = ₹2,30,000- ₹1,80,000 = ₹50,000..... 1/2 m Goodwill= Super profit x Number of years' purchase = ₹50,000 x 2 = ₹1,00,000.....1m OR	3

17 OR	Normal Profits ₹ 50,000 Average Profit ₹ 60,000 Super Profit = ₹ 60,000 – ₹ 50,000 = ₹ 10,000 Goodwill = ₹10,000 x 3 = ₹ 30,000	1 m 1m 0.5 m 0.5 m	
18	Hint : X Dr. Rs.2,500 , Y credit Rs.2,400 and Z credit Rs.100		3
19	Sundry Assets A/c		

		To Chandni's Executors A/c ½	5,17,500	By Balance b/d ½	3,00,000	
				By Interest on Capital A/c ½	15,000	
				By General Reserve A/c ½	30,000	
				By Bhanu’s capital A/c ½	36,000	
				By Garima’s capital a/c 1/2	24,000	
				By Profit & Loss Suspense A/c 1	1,12,500	
			5,17,500		5,17,500	
23	(i)	Bank A/c	Dr.	1,80,000		1 × 6 = 6
		To Debenture Application and Allotment A/c (Application money on 9% Debentures received)			1,80,000	
		Debenture Application and Allotment A/c	Dr.	1,80,000		
		Discount on issue of Debentures A/c	Dr.	20,000		
		To 9% Debentures A/c (Debentures application money transferred to 9% Debentures Account)			2,00,000	
		Securities Premium A/c	Dr.	15,000		
		Statement of Profit & Loss	Dr.	5,000		
		To Discount on issue of Debentures A/c (Discount on issue of debentures written off)			20,000	
	(ii)	Bank A/c	Dr.	2,85,000		
		To Debenture Application and Allotment A/c (Application money on 11% Debentures received)			2,85,000	
		Debenture Application and Allotment A/c	Dr.	2,85,000		
		Loss on issue of Debentures A/c	Dr.	45,000		
		To 11% Debentures A/c			3,00,000	
		To Premium on redemption of Debentures A/c			30,000.	
		(Debentures application money transferred to 11% Debentures A/c)				
		Securities Premium A/c	Dr.	35,000		
		Statement of Profit & Loss	Dr.	10,000		
		To Loss on issue of Debentures A/c (Loss on issue of debentures written off)			45,000	
24	Journal					1 × 6
	i	Cash a/c	Dr.	1,08,000		

		To Realisation a/c	1,08,000		
	ii	Realisation a/c Dr,	2,10,000		
		To Bank a/c	2,10,000		
	iii	No Entry			
	iv	Cash a/c Dr.	3,25,000		
		To Bank a/c	3,25,000		
	v	Lalit's capital a/c Dr.	70,000		
		Madan's capital a/c Dr.	30,000		
		To Realisation a/c	1,00,000		
	vi	Realisation a/c Dr.	8,000		
		To Cash a/c	8,000		
25	Hints: Revaluation A/c (2 marks) , Capital A/c (4 marks) Revaluation Profit : 25,000 Aachal's Capital A/c : 15,000 Binod's Capital A/c : 10,000 Closing balance : Aachal's Capital A/c : 2,48,000 Binod's Capital A/c : 1,82,000 Chetna's Capital A/c : 1,30,000				

		Bank A/c Dr To Equity share Application &Allotment A/c (being.....)		16,80,000	16,80,000		
		Equity share Application &Allotment A/c Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c To Securities Premium A/c To Bank A/c (being.....)		16,80,000	12,00,000 2,00,000 2,80,000		
		Equity share First and Final call A/c Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c To Securities Premium A/c		14,00,000	8,00,000 6,00,000		
		Bank A/c Dr. To Equity share First and Final call A/c (being.....) Or		13,72,000	13,72,000		
		Bank A/c Dr. Calls in arrear A/c Dr. To Equity share First and Final call A/c (being.....)		13,72,000 28,000	14,00,000		
		Equity Share Capital A/c Dr Securities Premium A/c Dr To Share Forfeiture A/c To Equity share First and Final call A/c Or To Calls in arrear A/c (being)		40,000 12,000	24,000 28,000		
		Bank A/c Dr. Share Forfeiture A/c Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c (being.....)		16,000 24,000	40,000		
26 OR	(i)	Books of Manoj Ltd Journal					
	Date	Particulars	LF	Dr. Amount (₹)	Dr. Amount (₹)		
		Share Capital A/c Dr Securities Premium A/c Dr To Share Forfeiture A/c To Share Allotment A/c To Share First call A/c (being 3000 shares forfeited for non payment of allotment and first call money) Or Share Capital A/c Dr Securities Premium A/c Dr To Share Forfeiture A/c To Calls in Arrear A/c		2,40,000 30,000	60,000 90,000 1,20,000 60,000 2,10,000		

		(being 3000 shares forfeited for non payment of allotment and first call money)					
		Bank A/c To Share Capital A/c To Securities Premium A/c (being reissued of 2,000 shares @ ₹ 90 per share ₹ 80 paid up)	Dr.		2,20,000	2,00,000 20,000	
		Share Forfeiture A/c To Capital Reserve A/c (being balance of share forfeiture account transferred to capital reserve)	Dr.		40,000	40,000	
	(ii)						
	Books of Alisha Ltd Journal						
	Date	Particulars	LF	Dr. Amount (₹)	Dr. Amount (₹)		
		Share Capital A/c To Share Forfeiture A/c To Share First call A/c/ Calls in Arrear A/c (being 10,000 shares forfeited for non payment of allotment and first call money)	Dr	90,000	50,000 40,000		
		Bank A/c Share Forfeiture A/c. To Share Capital A/c (being reissued of 4000 shares @ 9 per shares fully paid up)	Dr Dr	36,000 4,000	40,000		
		Share Forfeiture A/c To Capital Reserve A/c (being balance of share forfeiture account transferred to capital reserve)	Dr.	16,000	16,000		
	PART –B (FINANCIAL STATEMENT ANALYSIS)						
27	B. ₹ 12,00,000						1
28	C. ₹ 15,00,000 Or C. A is correct but R is incorrect						1
29	C. Outflow ₹ 61,600 Or A. ₹ 30,000						1
30	D . Investing ₹ 50,000 (outflow)						1
31	Comparative Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2025						3
	Particulars	2023-24	2024-25	Absolute increase (+) or	Percentage increase (+) or		

					decrease (-)	decrease (-)		
	Revenue from operations		60,00,000	75,00,000	15,00,000	25		
	Add: Other incomes		1,50,000	1,20,000	30,000	20		
	Total Revenue		61,50,000	76,20,000	14,70,000	23.90		
	Less: Expenses		44,00,000	50,60,000	6,60,000	15		
	Profit before tax		17,50,000	25,60,000	8,10,000	46.29		
31 OR	Less: Income tax		6,12,500	10,24,000	4,11,500	67.18		
	Profit after Tax		11,37,500	15,36,000	3,98,500	35.03		
	Particulars	Note No.	31.3.2024	31.3.2025	% of Balance Sheet Total 31.3.2024	% of Balance Sheet Total 31.3.2025		
	I. Equity and Liabilities:							
	1. Shareholders' Funds							
	(a) Equity Share Capital		15,00,000	30,00,000	30	37.5		
	(b) Reserves and Surplus		5,00,000	10,00,000	10	12.5		
	2. Non-current liabilities		20,00,000	20,00,000	40	25		
	3. Current Liabilities		10,00,000	20,00,000	20	25		
	TOTAL		50,00,000	80,00,000	100	100		
	II. Assets:							
	1.Non-current Assets		30,00,000	40,00,000	60	50		
	2. Current Assets							

	(a) Inventories		20,00,000	40,00,000	40	50	
	TOTAL		50,00,000	80,00,000	100	100	
32	Accrued Income	Current Assets	Other Current Assets				3
	Capital Advances	Non-Current Assets	Long term Loans & Advances				
	Capital work in progress	Non- Current Assets	Property, Plant & Equipment and Intangible Assets- Capital Work in Progress.				
33	(i) Decrease ,	(ii) Decrease	(iii) Increase	(iv) No change	OR		4
33 OR	Hints	2023-24: 6.67 times	2024-25: 5 times				4=2+2
34	(a) Calculation of Cash Flows from Investing Activities						6
	Particulars						
	Purchase of Machinery		(1,30,000)		1		
	Sale of Machinery		33,000		1		
	Net Cash used in Investing Activities			(97,000)	1		
	Dr.						
	Machinery A/c						
	Particulars	Amount	Particulars	Amount			
	To Balance b/d	3,00,000	By Bank/Cash A/c	33,000	1		
	To Statement of Profit & Loss - Profit on sale	3,000	By Accumulated Depreciation A/c	20,000			
	To Bank/ Cash A/c (Balancing figure)	1,30,000	By Balance c/d	3,80,000			
		4,33,000		4,33,000			
	(b) Calculation of Cash Flows from Financing Activities						
	Particulars						
	Issue of Equity Shares (including premium of ₹40,000)		4,40,000		½		
	Redemption of 11% Debentures		(1,00,000)		½		
	Interest paid on debentures		(40,000)		½		
	Net Cash flows from Financing Activities			3,00,000	½		

Pre-Board Examination (2025-26)
Subject:- Accountancy (055) / XII

Time: 3 hrs.

M.M.:80

General Instructions

1. This question paper contains 34 questions. All questions are compulsory.
2. This question paper is divided into two parts, Part A and B.
3. Question 1 to 16 and 27 to 30 carries 1 mark each.
4. Questions 17 to 20, 31 and 32 carries 3 marks each.
5. Questions from 21, 22 and 33 carries 4 marks each
6. Questions from 23 to 26 and 34 carries 6 marks each
7. There is no overall choice. However, an internal choice has been provided in 7 questions of one mark, 2 questions of three marks, 1 question of four marks and 2 questions of six marks.

PART –A-[ACCOUNTING FOR PARTNERSHIP FIRMS AND COMPANIES]

1	When the partners' capitals are fixed, the drawings made by a partner are recorded on the: <table><tr><td>A. Debit side of Partner's Capital Account.</td><td>B. Credit side of Partner's Capital Account</td></tr><tr><td>C. Debit side of Partner's Current Account.</td><td>D. Credit side of Partner's Current Account.</td></tr></table> OR Assertion (A): Under the fluctuating capital method, the balance in the capital account fluctuates from time to time. Reason (R): Under the fluctuating capital method, all the adjustments such as share of profit and loss, interest on capital, drawings, interest on drawings etc, are recorded directly in the capital accounts of the partners. <table><tr><td>A. Assertion (A) is correct but Reason (R) is wrong</td></tr><tr><td>B. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).</td></tr><tr><td>C. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are incorrect.</td></tr><tr><td>D. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).</td></tr></table>	A. Debit side of Partner's Capital Account.	B. Credit side of Partner's Capital Account	C. Debit side of Partner's Current Account.	D. Credit side of Partner's Current Account.	A. Assertion (A) is correct but Reason (R) is wrong	B. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).	C. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are incorrect.	D. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).	1
A. Debit side of Partner's Capital Account.	B. Credit side of Partner's Capital Account									
C. Debit side of Partner's Current Account.	D. Credit side of Partner's Current Account.									
A. Assertion (A) is correct but Reason (R) is wrong										
B. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).										
C. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are incorrect.										
D. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).										
2	Amar ,Bobby and Chavi were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 5:3:2. Bobby was guaranteed a profit of ₹ 95,000. Any deficiency on account of this was to be borne by Amar and Chavi equally. The firm earned a profit of 2,00,000 for the year ended 31st March, 2025. The amount given by Amar to Bobby as guaranteed amount will be: <table><tr><td>A ₹ 17,500</td><td>B ₹35,000</td><td>C ₹25,000</td><td>D ₹10,000</td></tr></table>	A ₹ 17,500	B ₹35,000	C ₹25,000	D ₹10,000	1				
A ₹ 17,500	B ₹35,000	C ₹25,000	D ₹10,000							
3	Dhoni Limited offered 5,00,000 shares of 10 each at a premium of ₹ 2 per share. Applications were received for ₹4,95,000 shares, which were duly allotted. The amount was payable as 3 on Application (including 1 premium), 6 on Allotment (including 1 premium) and balance on call. Manoj, holding 5,000 shares failed to pay allotment money and his shares were immediately forfeited. Out of the forfeited shares, 3,000 shares were re-issued @ 11 per share as fully paid up. The amount of Capital Reserve will be: <table><tr><td>A. ₹ 6,000</td><td>B. ₹ 2,000</td><td>C. ₹ 8,000</td><td>D. ₹ 18,000</td></tr></table> OR Kohli Limited forfeited 20,000 shares of 20 each on which 8 (including 2 premium) was paid. Out of	A. ₹ 6,000	B. ₹ 2,000	C. ₹ 8,000	D. ₹ 18,000	1				
A. ₹ 6,000	B. ₹ 2,000	C. ₹ 8,000	D. ₹ 18,000							

	these 10,000 shares were re-issued@ 19 per share as fully paid up. Determine the amount of Share Forfeited balance.									
	<table><tr><td>A. ₹ 90,000</td><td>B. ₹ 81,000</td><td>C. ₹ 21,000</td><td>D. ₹ 60,000</td></tr></table>	A. ₹ 90,000	B. ₹ 81,000	C. ₹ 21,000	D. ₹ 60,000					
A. ₹ 90,000	B. ₹ 81,000	C. ₹ 21,000	D. ₹ 60,000							
4	Sachin Ltd. took over running bus less of Saurav Ltd. comprising of Assets of ₹ 45,00,000 and Liabilities of ₹ 7,50,000 and in consideration issued them ₹ 30,000, 9% debentures of 100 each at 5% premium. Determine the amount of Goodwill or Capital Reserve. <table><tr><td>A. Goodwill ₹ 9,00,000</td><td>B. Capital Reserve ₹9,00,000</td></tr><tr><td>C. Goodwill ₹ 6,00,000</td><td>D. Capital Reserve ₹ 6,00,000</td></tr></table> OR Bond Ltd. purchased furniture and paid 1,00,000 by cheque and issued 30,000 equity shares of 10 each at 20% premium. The purchase consideration will be: <table><tr><td>A. ₹ 3,40,000</td><td>B. ₹ 4,60,000</td><td>C. ₹ 3,80,000</td><td>D. ₹ 2,00,000</td></tr></table>	A. Goodwill ₹ 9,00,000	B. Capital Reserve ₹9,00,000	C. Goodwill ₹ 6,00,000	D. Capital Reserve ₹ 6,00,000	A. ₹ 3,40,000	B. ₹ 4,60,000	C. ₹ 3,80,000	D. ₹ 2,00,000	1
A. Goodwill ₹ 9,00,000	B. Capital Reserve ₹9,00,000									
C. Goodwill ₹ 6,00,000	D. Capital Reserve ₹ 6,00,000									
A. ₹ 3,40,000	B. ₹ 4,60,000	C. ₹ 3,80,000	D. ₹ 2,00,000							
5	Nagraj andDhruv were partners in a firm with Capitals of ₹ 24,00,000 and ₹ 16,00,000. They admitted Mala as a new partner for 1/3 share for which Mala brings ₹ 20,00,000 as capital. There was Investment and Investment Fluctuation Reserve appearing in the books of ₹ 5,00,000 and ₹1,00,000 respectively. Nagraj took over 40% of the Investments at ₹ 1,60,000 and remaining Investments were valued at ₹ 2,20,000. By what amount Revaluation account will be affected for the above information? <table><tr><td>A. Debited ₹ 30,000</td><td>B. Credited ₹ 30,000</td><td>C. Debited ₹ 20,000</td><td>D. Credited ₹ 20,000</td></tr></table>	A. Debited ₹ 30,000	B. Credited ₹ 30,000	C. Debited ₹ 20,000	D. Credited ₹ 20,000	1				
A. Debited ₹ 30,000	B. Credited ₹ 30,000	C. Debited ₹ 20,000	D. Credited ₹ 20,000							
6	If the average profit of a firm is ₹1,00,000, the normal rate of return is 10%, and the net assets are ₹5,00,000, what is the goodwill under the capitalization of average profits method? <table><tr><td>A) ₹10,00,000</td><td>B) ₹5,00,000</td><td>C) ₹15,00,000</td><td>D) ₹2,00,000</td></tr></table>	A) ₹10,00,000	B) ₹5,00,000	C) ₹15,00,000	D) ₹2,00,000	1				
A) ₹10,00,000	B) ₹5,00,000	C) ₹15,00,000	D) ₹2,00,000							
7	Anuj and Kartik were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5: 4. Anuj withdrew ₹20,000 in the beginning of every month starting from 1st April, 2024 during the year ended 31st March, 2025. Interest on Anuj's drawings @ 6% p.a. for the year ended 31st March, 2025 will be: <table><tr><td>A ₹8,400</td><td>B ₹1,200</td><td>C ₹7,800</td><td>D ₹3,600</td></tr></table>	A ₹8,400	B ₹1,200	C ₹7,800	D ₹3,600	1				
A ₹8,400	B ₹1,200	C ₹7,800	D ₹3,600							
8	Akhlesh, Vimlesh and Kapilesh were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 8:7:5. Goklesh was admitted as a new partner for 1/5th share in the profits which he acquired entirely from the Akhlesh . The new profit sharing ratio after Goklesh admission will be : <table><tr><td>A. 7:7:5:1</td><td>B. 4:7:5:4</td><td>C. 8:7:5:4</td><td>D. 7:5:8:4</td></tr></table> OR Girdhari and Muna were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 4: 3. They admitted Vijay as a new partner for 3/7th share in the profits of firm, which he acquired 2/7th from Girdhari and 1/7thshare from Muna. The new profit sharing ratio of Girdhari , Muna and Vijay will be: <table><tr><td>A. 4:3:3</td><td>B. 2:1:3</td><td>C. 2:2:3</td><td>D. 4:3:1</td></tr></table>	A. 7:7:5:1	B. 4:7:5:4	C. 8:7:5:4	D. 7:5:8:4	A. 4:3:3	B. 2:1:3	C. 2:2:3	D. 4:3:1	1
A. 7:7:5:1	B. 4:7:5:4	C. 8:7:5:4	D. 7:5:8:4							
A. 4:3:3	B. 2:1:3	C. 2:2:3	D. 4:3:1							
9	On the dissolution of firm realization expenses ₹ 10,000 born by the partner X and paid by the partner Y. Select the correct journal entry. <table><tr><td>A. X's capital A/c is debited with ₹ 10,000 & Y's Capital A/c is credited ₹ 10,000.</td></tr><tr><td>B. Y's capital A/c is debited with ₹ 10,000 & X's Capital A/c is credited ₹ 10,000.</td></tr></table>	A. X's capital A/c is debited with ₹ 10,000 & Y's Capital A/c is credited ₹ 10,000.	B. Y's capital A/c is debited with ₹ 10,000 & X's Capital A/c is credited ₹ 10,000.	1						
A. X's capital A/c is debited with ₹ 10,000 & Y's Capital A/c is credited ₹ 10,000.										
B. Y's capital A/c is debited with ₹ 10,000 & X's Capital A/c is credited ₹ 10,000.										

	C. Cash A/c is debited with ₹ 10,000 & Y's Capital A/c is credited ₹ 10,000.																									
	D. X's capital A/c is debited with ₹ 10,000 & Cash A/c is credited ₹ 10,000.																									
10	X, Y and Z were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 4:3:2. With effect from 1st April, 2025, they decided to share profits and losses in the ratio of 2: 3: 4. For this purpose, the goodwill of the firm was valued at 1,80,000. The necessary journal entry to show the effect of the above will be: <table><tr><td></td><td>Particulars</td><td>Dr. Amount (₹)</td><td>Cr. Amount (₹)</td></tr><tr><td>A</td><td>Z's Capital A/c Dr. To X's Capital A/c</td><td>40,000</td><td>40,000</td></tr><tr><td>B</td><td>X's Capital A/c Dr. To Z's Capital A/c</td><td>40,000</td><td>40,000</td></tr><tr><td>C</td><td>Z's Capital A/c Dr. To X's Capital A/c</td><td>1,80,000</td><td>1,80,000</td></tr><tr><td>D</td><td>X's Capital A/c Dr. To Z's Capital A/c</td><td>1,80,000</td><td>1,80,000</td></tr></table> OR X and Y were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 1: 2. Their capitals were ₹ 5,00,000 and ₹ 3,00,000 respectively. They admitted Z as a new partner on 1st April, 2025 for 1/4th share in future profits. Z brought ₹4,00,000 as his share of capital. The goodwill of the firm on Z's admission will be: <table><tr><td>A. 16,00,000</td><td>B. ₹4,00,000</td><td>C. ₹8,00,000</td><td>D. ₹12,00,000</td></tr></table>		Particulars	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)	A	Z's Capital A/c Dr. To X's Capital A/c	40,000	40,000	B	X's Capital A/c Dr. To Z's Capital A/c	40,000	40,000	C	Z's Capital A/c Dr. To X's Capital A/c	1,80,000	1,80,000	D	X's Capital A/c Dr. To Z's Capital A/c	1,80,000	1,80,000	A. 16,00,000	B. ₹4,00,000	C. ₹8,00,000	D. ₹12,00,000	1
	Particulars	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)																							
A	Z's Capital A/c Dr. To X's Capital A/c	40,000	40,000																							
B	X's Capital A/c Dr. To Z's Capital A/c	40,000	40,000																							
C	Z's Capital A/c Dr. To X's Capital A/c	1,80,000	1,80,000																							
D	X's Capital A/c Dr. To Z's Capital A/c	1,80,000	1,80,000																							
A. 16,00,000	B. ₹4,00,000	C. ₹8,00,000	D. ₹12,00,000																							
11	Stock was appearing in the books at ₹ 3,00,000 which was undervalued by 25%. What amount will be shown in the balance sheet of a reconstituted firm for stock? <table><tr><td>A. ₹ 3,75,000</td><td>B. ₹ 2,25,000</td><td>C. ₹ 4,00,000</td><td>D. ₹ 4,25,000</td></tr></table>	A. ₹ 3,75,000	B. ₹ 2,25,000	C. ₹ 4,00,000	D. ₹ 4,25,000	1																				
A. ₹ 3,75,000	B. ₹ 2,25,000	C. ₹ 4,00,000	D. ₹ 4,25,000																							
	From the given hypothetical situation, answer Q 12-14. Reloxo Ltd. issued 30,000; 8% debentures of 200 each at 5% Discount and to be redeemed at 10% premium at the end of 5 years. On the date of issue, balance in Securities Premium was ₹ 8,00,000 and Statement of Profit Loss (Dr.) was ₹ 5,00,000.																									
12	Loss on Issue of Debentures is to be written off as.....out of Securities Premium and.....out of Statement of Profit and Loss. <table><tr><td>A. ₹ 4,50,000; ₹ 4,50,000</td><td>B. ₹ 6,00,000; ₹ 3,00,000</td></tr><tr><td>C. ₹ 8,00,000 ₹ 100,000</td><td>D. ₹ 400,000 ₹ 500,000</td></tr></table>	A. ₹ 4,50,000; ₹ 4,50,000	B. ₹ 6,00,000; ₹ 3,00,000	C. ₹ 8,00,000 ₹ 100,000	D. ₹ 400,000 ₹ 500,000	1																				
A. ₹ 4,50,000; ₹ 4,50,000	B. ₹ 6,00,000; ₹ 3,00,000																									
C. ₹ 8,00,000 ₹ 100,000	D. ₹ 400,000 ₹ 500,000																									
13	After writing off Loss on Issue of Debentures,..... balance in Statement of Profit and Loss will be <table><tr><td>A. Debit; ₹ 6,00,000</td><td>B. Credit; ₹ 6,00,000</td><td>C. Debit; ₹ 4,00,000</td><td>D. Credit; ₹ 4,00,000</td></tr></table>	A. Debit; ₹ 6,00,000	B. Credit; ₹ 6,00,000	C. Debit; ₹ 4,00,000	D. Credit; ₹ 4,00,000	1																				
A. Debit; ₹ 6,00,000	B. Credit; ₹ 6,00,000	C. Debit; ₹ 4,00,000	D. Credit; ₹ 4,00,000																							
14	Premium on Redemption of Debentures account will have a balance of.....to be treated as..... in the first year. <table><tr><td>A. ₹ 9,00,000; Non-Current Liabilities</td><td>B. ₹ 9,00,000; Current Liabilities</td></tr><tr><td>C. ₹ 6,00,000; Non Current Liabilities</td><td>D. ₹ 6,00,000; Current Liabilities</td></tr></table>	A. ₹ 9,00,000; Non-Current Liabilities	B. ₹ 9,00,000; Current Liabilities	C. ₹ 6,00,000; Non Current Liabilities	D. ₹ 6,00,000; Current Liabilities	1																				
A. ₹ 9,00,000; Non-Current Liabilities	B. ₹ 9,00,000; Current Liabilities																									
C. ₹ 6,00,000; Non Current Liabilities	D. ₹ 6,00,000; Current Liabilities																									

15	P, Q and R were partners in a firm. On 31st March 2025, the firm was dissolved. On that date the firm had debtors of ₹ 60,000 and provision for doubtful debts of ₹ 3,000 were existing in the books. Debtors of ₹ 8,000 proved bad and full amount was realised from the remaining debtors. The amount realised from debtors was: <table><tr><td>A. ₹ 60,000</td><td>B. ₹ 55,000</td><td>C. ₹ 52,000</td><td>D. ₹ 49,000</td></tr></table>	A. ₹ 60,000	B. ₹ 55,000	C. ₹ 52,000	D. ₹ 49,000	1
A. ₹ 60,000	B. ₹ 55,000	C. ₹ 52,000	D. ₹ 49,000			
16	If a claim for workmen's compensation is estimated at ₹50,000 and the reserve is ₹72,000: <table><tr><td>A. The entire reserve is transferred to Partners' Capital Accounts</td></tr><tr><td>B. The entire reserve is transferred to Revaluation Account.</td></tr><tr><td>C. ₹50,000 is transferred to the claim and the remaining ₹22,000 is transferred to Partners' Capital Accounts.</td></tr><tr><td>D. ₹22,000 is transferred to the claim and the remaining ₹50,000 is transferred to Partners' Capital Accounts.</td></tr></table>	A. The entire reserve is transferred to Partners' Capital Accounts	B. The entire reserve is transferred to Revaluation Account.	C. ₹50,000 is transferred to the claim and the remaining ₹22,000 is transferred to Partners' Capital Accounts.	D. ₹22,000 is transferred to the claim and the remaining ₹50,000 is transferred to Partners' Capital Accounts.	1
A. The entire reserve is transferred to Partners' Capital Accounts						
B. The entire reserve is transferred to Revaluation Account.						
C. ₹50,000 is transferred to the claim and the remaining ₹22,000 is transferred to Partners' Capital Accounts.						
D. ₹22,000 is transferred to the claim and the remaining ₹50,000 is transferred to Partners' Capital Accounts.						
17	The capital of the firm of Reena and Karina is ₹ 15,00,000 and the market rate of interest is 12%. Annual salary of Reena and Karina is ₹ 20,000 and ₹ 30,000 respectively. The profits for the last three years were ₹ 2,40,000, ₹ 2,80,000 and ₹ 3,20,000. Goodwill of the firm is to be valued on the basis of two years purchase of last three years' average super profits. Calculate the goodwill of the firm. OR The books of a business showed that the firm's capital employed on March 31st 2025, ₹ 5,00,000 and the profits for the last five years were: <u>2021 ₹ 40,000</u>; <u>2022 ₹ 50,000</u>; <u>2023 ₹ 55,000</u>; <u>2024 ₹ 70,000</u> and <u>2025 ₹ 85,000</u>. You are required to find out the value of goodwill based on 3 years purchase of the super profits of the business, given that the normal rate of return is 10%.	3				
18	The Net profit of X, Y and Z for the year ended March 31, 2025 was ₹ 60,000 and the same was distributed among them in their agreed ratio of 3:1:1. It was subsequently discovered that the under mentioned transactions were not recorded in the books: (i) Interest on Capital @ 5% p.a. (ii) Interest on drawings amounting to X ₹ 700, Y ₹ 500 and Z ₹ 300. iii) Partner's Salary: X ₹ 1000 p.a, Y ₹ 1500 p.a. The capital accounts of partners were fixed as X ₹ 1,00,000, Y ₹ 80,000 and Z ₹ 60,000. Record the adjustment entry.	3				
19	Sandhya Ltd. took over the assets of ₹50,00,000 and liabilities of ₹7,00,000 of Guman Ltd. for purchase consideration of ₹40,00,000. The payment of purchase consideration was made by issue of 9% debentures of ₹100 each at a premium of 25% to Guman Ltd. Pass necessary journal entries for the above transactions in the books of Sandhya Ltd	3				

20	Sarthak and Ojaswi were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2. On 1st April, 2025 Suryansh was admitted as a new partner for 1/5th share in profits which he acquired equally from Sarthak and Ojaswi. On the date of Suryansh admission the Balance Sheet of Sarthak and Ojaswi showed investments at ₹ 5,00,000 and a balance of ₹ 2,00,000 in Investment Fluctuation Reserve. Pass the necessary journal entries for the treatment of Investment Fluctuation Reserve on the date of Suryansh's admission in each of the following cases: (i) Market value of Investment was ₹ 5,00,000. (ii) Market value of Investment was ₹ 3,00,000. (iii) Market value of Investment was ₹ 2,00,000.	3
21	Diamond India Ltd. was registered with an Authorised capital of ₹ 20,00,000 divided into 2,00,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each. The company offered to the public for subscription 80,000 equity shares payable per share as : ₹ 3 on application, ₹ 2 on the allotment, ₹3 on the first call and the balance on the second and final call. 78,000 shares were subscribed for and all amounts due were called and received except the first and final call money on 2,000 shares allotted to Chavi. Her shares were forfeited. Present the 'Share Capital' in the Balance Sheet of the company as per Schedule III, Part I of the Companies Act, 2013. Also prepare 'Notes to Accounts'.	4
22	Chandni, Bhanu and Garima were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5 :3 : 2. The firm closes its books on 31st March every year. On 1st October, 2025, Chandni died. On that date her capital account showed a credit balance of ₹ 3,00,000. On the date of Chandni's death, the firm had a general reserve of ₹ 60,000. The partnership deed provided that on the death of a partner, her representatives will be entitled to the following : (i) Balance in the capital account and interest on the same @ 10% p.a. (ii) Her share in the goodwill of the firm. The goodwill of the firm on Chandni's death was valued at ₹ 1,20,000. (iii) Her share in the profits of the firm to be calculated on the basis of the previous year's profit. The profit of the firm for the year ended 31st March, 2025 was ₹ 4,50,000. Prepare Chandni's Capital Account to be presented to her executors.	4
23	Pass necessary journal entries relating to issue of debentures and to write off discount/loss on issue of debentures in the books of Ajanta Ltd. in the following cases : (i) 200, 9% debentures of ₹ 1,000 each are issued at 10% discount and redeemable at par. Balance in Securities Premium account is ₹ 15,000. (ii) 300, 11% debentures of ₹ 1,000 each are issued at 5% discount and redeemable at a premium of 10%. Balance in Securities Premium account is ₹ 35,000.	6
24	Lalit and Madan were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 7: 3. On 31st March, 2025 their firm was dissolved. After transferring sundry assets (other than cash) and third party liabilities to Realisation Account, the following transactions took place : (i) The firm had stock of ₹ 2,00,000. 40% of this stock was taken over by a creditor of ₹ 1,00,000 in full settlement of his claim. The remaining stock was sold at a loss of 10%. (ii) The remaining creditors were paid ₹ 2,10,000. (iii) Plant and Machinery of ₹ 5,00,000 were accepted by Mrs. Madan against the settlement of her loan of ₹ 5,40,000. (iv) Debtors of ₹ 3,50,000 were sold to a debt collection agency who charged a commission	6

	of ₹ 25,000. (v) Investments of ₹ 1,00,000 were taken over by the partners in their profit sharing ratio. (vi) Expenses of dissolution were ₹ 8,000. Pass necessary journal entries for the above transactions in the books of the firm.																																											
25	Aachal and Binod were partners, sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2. They admitted Chetna as a new partner for a 25 % share. The balance sheet of Aachal and Binod was as follows on 31 st March 2025.			6																																								
<table><tr><th>Liabilities</th><th>Amount (₹)</th><th>Assets</th><th>Amount (₹)</th></tr><tr><td>Creditors</td><td>50,000</td><td>Bank</td><td>40,000</td></tr><tr><td>Employee Provided Fund</td><td>60,000</td><td>Debtors</td><td>1,00,000</td></tr><tr><td>General Reserve</td><td>40,000</td><td>Less: Prov. for Bad Debts</td><td><u>10,000</u></td></tr><tr><td>Investment Fluctuation Reserve</td><td>50,000</td><td>Stock</td><td>60,000</td></tr><tr><td>Aachal's Capital</td><td>2,00,000</td><td>Furniture</td><td>1,20,000</td></tr><tr><td>Binod's Capital</td><td>1,50,000</td><td>Building</td><td>1,60,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>Investment</td><td>50,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>Goodwill</td><td>30,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td><u>5,50,000</u></td><td></td><td><u>5,50,000</u></td></tr></table>					Liabilities	Amount (₹)	Assets	Amount (₹)	Creditors	50,000	Bank	40,000	Employee Provided Fund	60,000	Debtors	1,00,000	General Reserve	40,000	Less: Prov. for Bad Debts	<u>10,000</u>	Investment Fluctuation Reserve	50,000	Stock	60,000	Aachal's Capital	2,00,000	Furniture	1,20,000	Binod's Capital	1,50,000	Building	1,60,000			Investment	50,000			Goodwill	30,000		<u>5,50,000</u>		<u>5,50,000</u>
Liabilities	Amount (₹)	Assets	Amount (₹)																																									
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Employee Provided Fund	60,000	Debtors	1,00,000																																									
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		Goodwill	30,000																																									
	<u>5,50,000</u>		<u>5,50,000</u>																																									
Chetna was admitted on the following terms: (i) The market value of investment is ₹ 20,000. (ii) There were bad debts amounting to ₹ 6,000 and provision for doubtful debts is to be maintained at ₹ 9,000. (iii) Building was undervalued by 20%. (iv) Stock was overvalued by 20% (v) Goodwill of the firm was valued at ₹ 1,00,000, and Chetna was to bring ₹ 1,30,000 as capital. Prepare the Revaluation Account and partner's Capital Account. OR Aashish, Vinita and Binod were partners, sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 2:2:1. The balance sheet of Aashish, Vinita and Binod was as follows on 31 st March 2025.																																												
<table><tr><th>Liabilities</th><th>Amount (₹)</th><th>Assets</th><th>Amount (₹)</th></tr><tr><td>Creditors</td><td>40,000</td><td>Cash</td><td>48,000</td></tr><tr><td>Bills Payable</td><td>80,000</td><td>Debtors</td><td>80,000</td></tr><tr><td>General Reserve</td><td>50,000</td><td>Less: Prov. for Bad Debts</td><td><u>8,000</u></td></tr><tr><td>Aashish's Capital</td><td>2,00,000</td><td>Stock</td><td>1,70,000</td></tr><tr><td>Vinita's Capital</td><td>2,00,000</td><td>Furniture</td><td>3,00,000</td></tr><tr><td>Binod's Capital</td><td><u>1,00,000</u></td><td>Patents</td><td>80,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td><u>6,70,000</u></td><td></td><td><u>6,70,000</u></td></tr></table>					Liabilities	Amount (₹)	Assets	Amount (₹)	Creditors	40,000	Cash	48,000	Bills Payable	80,000	Debtors	80,000	General Reserve	50,000	Less: Prov. for Bad Debts	<u>8,000</u>	Aashish's Capital	2,00,000	Stock	1,70,000	Vinita's Capital	2,00,000	Furniture	3,00,000	Binod's Capital	<u>1,00,000</u>	Patents	80,000		<u>6,70,000</u>		<u>6,70,000</u>								
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	<u>6,70,000</u>		<u>6,70,000</u>																																									
On the above date, Vinita retired on the following terms (i) Goodwill of the firm was valued at ₹ 60,000 and the same was adjusted into the capital accounts of the Aashish and Binod, who will share profits in future in the ratio of 3:2. (ii) Value of stock was to be reduced by ₹ 10,000. (iii) Patents found undervalued by 20%. (iv) Vinita was paid ₹ 20,000 immediately on retirement and the balance was transferred to his loan account carrying interest @8% p.a. Pass the journal entries on Vinita's retirement.																																												

26	Asifa Ltd. invited applications for issuing 2,00,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each at a premium of ₹ 4 per share. The amount was payable as follows: On application and allotment-₹ 7 per share (including premium ₹1) On first and final call Balance Applications were received for 2,40,000 shares. Applications for 30,000 shares were rejected and pro-rata allotment was made to the remaining applicants. Excess money received on application and allotment was returned. Manvi, who was allotted 4,000 shares failed to pay the first and final call money. Her shares were forfeited. All the forfeited shares were reissued at ₹ 4 per share fully paid up. Pass necessary journal entries in the books of Asifa Ltd. OR Pass necessary journal entries for forfeiture and reissue of forfeited shares in the following cases: (i) Manoj Ltd. forfeited 3,000 shares of ₹ 100 each issued at 20% premium for the non-payment of allotment money of ₹ 30 per share and first call of ₹ 40 per share (including premium ₹10). The second and final call of ₹ 30 per share (including premium ₹ 10) was not yet called. Out of these, 2,000 shares were reissued as fully paid up for ₹110 per share. (ii) Alisha Ltd. forfeited 10,000 shares of ₹ 10 each on which the first call of ₹ 4 per share was not received and the second and final call of ₹ 1 per share was not yet called. Out of these, 4,000 shares were reissued to Ajay as fully paid up for ₹ 9 per share.	6								
	PART –B (FINANCIAL STATEMENT ANALYSIS)									
27	Current ratio of a company is 3:1. The value of its current liabilities is ₹ 4,00,000. Its current assets will be: <table><tr><td>A. ₹ 3,00,000</td><td>B. ₹ 12,00,000</td><td>C. ₹ 2,00,000</td><td>D. ₹ 9,00,000</td></tr></table>	A. ₹ 3,00,000	B. ₹ 12,00,000	C. ₹ 2,00,000	D. ₹ 9,00,000	1				
A. ₹ 3,00,000	B. ₹ 12,00,000	C. ₹ 2,00,000	D. ₹ 9,00,000							
28	Gross Profit Ratio of a company is 25%. Cost of revenue from operations are 3/4th of revenue from operations. If revenue from operations is ₹ 60,00,000, the Gross Profit of the company will be: <table><tr><td>A. ₹ 25,00,000</td><td>B. ₹45,00,000</td><td>C. ₹ 15,00,000</td><td>D. ₹ 11,25,000</td></tr></table> OR Assertion (A): Profitability Ratios are calculated to analyse the earning capacity of the business. Reason (R): Profitability Ratio are calculated to determine the ability of the business to service its debt in long run. <table><tr><td>A. Both A and R are correct, and R is the correct explanation of A</td></tr><tr><td>B. Both A and R are correct, but R is not the correct explanation of A</td></tr><tr><td>C. A is correct but R is incorrect</td></tr><tr><td>D. A is incorrect but R is correct</td></tr></table>	A. ₹ 25,00,000	B. ₹45,00,000	C. ₹ 15,00,000	D. ₹ 11,25,000	A. Both A and R are correct, and R is the correct explanation of A	B. Both A and R are correct, but R is not the correct explanation of A	C. A is correct but R is incorrect	D. A is incorrect but R is correct	1
A. ₹ 25,00,000	B. ₹45,00,000	C. ₹ 15,00,000	D. ₹ 11,25,000							
A. Both A and R are correct, and R is the correct explanation of A										
B. Both A and R are correct, but R is not the correct explanation of A										
C. A is correct but R is incorrect										
D. A is incorrect but R is correct										
29	Balance Sheet (Extract) <table><tr><td>Liabilities</td><td>31.03.2024(₹)</td><td>31.03.2025(₹)</td></tr><tr><td>12% Debentures</td><td>2,00,000</td><td>1,60,000</td></tr></table>	Liabilities	31.03.2024(₹)	31.03.2025(₹)	12% Debentures	2,00,000	1,60,000	1		
Liabilities	31.03.2024(₹)	31.03.2025(₹)								
12% Debentures	2,00,000	1,60,000								

	Additional information: Interest on debentures is paid on half yearly basis on 30thSeptember and 31st March each year. Debentures were redeemed on 30thSep. 2024. How much amount (related to above information) will be shown in Financing Activity for Cash Flow Statement prepared on 31st March 2025? <table><tr><td>A. Outflow ₹ 40,000</td><td>B. Inflow ₹ 42,600</td><td>C. Outflow ₹ 61,600</td><td>D. Outflow ₹ 64,000</td></tr></table> OR Balance Sheet (Extract) <table><tr><td>Liabilities</td><td>31.03.2024(₹)</td><td>31.03.2025(₹)</td></tr><tr><td>Provision for Tax</td><td>10,000</td><td>25,000</td></tr></table> Tax paid during the year ended 31st March 2024 was ₹ 15,000. While calculating the net profit before tax and extraordinary items, the amount of provision for tax to be added is <table><tr><td>A. ₹ 30,000</td><td>B. ₹ 25,000</td><td>C. ₹ 10,000</td><td>D. ₹ 15,000</td></tr></table>	A. Outflow ₹ 40,000	B. Inflow ₹ 42,600	C. Outflow ₹ 61,600	D. Outflow ₹ 64,000	Liabilities	31.03.2024(₹)	31.03.2025(₹)	Provision for Tax	10,000	25,000	A. ₹ 30,000	B. ₹ 25,000	C. ₹ 10,000	D. ₹ 15,000																															
A. Outflow ₹ 40,000	B. Inflow ₹ 42,600	C. Outflow ₹ 61,600	D. Outflow ₹ 64,000																																											
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Provision for Tax	10,000	25,000																																												
A. ₹ 30,000	B. ₹ 25,000	C. ₹ 10,000	D. ₹ 15,000																																											
30	From the following transaction, calculate the resulting cash flow and state the nature of cash flow, viz., operating, investing and financing. Acquired machinery for ₹ 2.50,000 paying 20% by cheque and issuing a bond for the balance payable. <table><tr><td>A. Investing ₹ 2,50,000 (Inflow)</td><td>B. Financing ₹ 2,50,000 (Outflow)</td></tr><tr><td>C. Operating ₹ 2,50,000 (Inflow)</td><td>D. Investing ₹ 50,000 (outflow)</td></tr></table>	A. Investing ₹ 2,50,000 (Inflow)	B. Financing ₹ 2,50,000 (Outflow)	C. Operating ₹ 2,50,000 (Inflow)	D. Investing ₹ 50,000 (outflow)	1																																								
A. Investing ₹ 2,50,000 (Inflow)	B. Financing ₹ 2,50,000 (Outflow)																																													
C. Operating ₹ 2,50,000 (Inflow)	D. Investing ₹ 50,000 (outflow)																																													
31	Prepare comparative Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2025 <table><tr><td>Particulars</td><td>Note No.</td><td>2023-24 (₹.)</td><td>2024-2025 (₹)</td></tr><tr><td>(1) Revenue from operations</td><td></td><td>60,00,000</td><td>75,00,000</td></tr><tr><td>(ii) Other incomes</td><td></td><td>1,50,000</td><td>1,20,000</td></tr><tr><td>(iii) Expenses</td><td></td><td>44,00,000</td><td>50,60,000</td></tr><tr><td>(iv) Income tax</td><td></td><td>35%</td><td>40%</td></tr></table> OR Prepare Common size Balance Sheet of X Ltd. Balance Sheet of X Ltd. as on 31st March, 2025 <table><tr><td>Particulars</td><td>Note No.</td><td>31.3.2025</td><td>31.3.2024</td></tr><tr><td>I. Equity and Liabilities :</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>1. Shareholders' funds</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>(a) Equity Share Capital</td><td></td><td>30,00,000</td><td>15,00,000</td></tr><tr><td>(b) Reserves and Surplus</td><td></td><td>10,00,000</td><td>5,00,000</td></tr><tr><td>2. Non-current liabilities</td><td></td><td>20,00,000</td><td>20,00,000</td></tr></table>	Particulars	Note No.	2023-24 (₹.)	2024-2025 (₹)	(1) Revenue from operations		60,00,000	75,00,000	(ii) Other incomes		1,50,000	1,20,000	(iii) Expenses		44,00,000	50,60,000	(iv) Income tax		35%	40%	Particulars	Note No.	31.3.2025	31.3.2024	I. Equity and Liabilities :				1. Shareholders' funds				(a) Equity Share Capital		30,00,000	15,00,000	(b) Reserves and Surplus		10,00,000	5,00,000	2. Non-current liabilities		20,00,000	20,00,000	3
Particulars	Note No.	2023-24 (₹.)	2024-2025 (₹)																																											
(1) Revenue from operations		60,00,000	75,00,000																																											
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(iii) Expenses		44,00,000	50,60,000																																											
(iv) Income tax		35%	40%																																											
Particulars	Note No.	31.3.2025	31.3.2024																																											
I. Equity and Liabilities :																																														
1. Shareholders' funds																																														
(a) Equity Share Capital		30,00,000	15,00,000																																											
(b) Reserves and Surplus		10,00,000	5,00,000																																											
2. Non-current liabilities		20,00,000	20,00,000																																											

	3. Current liabilities Total II. Assets : 1. Non-current assets 2. Current assets (a) Inventories Total		20,00,000 80,00,000 40,00,000 40,00,000 80,00,000	10,00,000 50,00,000 30,00,000 20,00,000 50,00,000										
32	Classify the following items under major heads and sub-heads (if any) in the Balance Sheet of the company as per Schedule III Part I of the Companies Act, 2013 : (i) Accrued Income (ii) Capital Advances (iii) Capital work-in-progress				3									
33	Quick ratio of a company is 1:1. State, with reason, whether the following transactions will increase, decrease, or not change the ratio: (i) Paid insurance premium in advance ₹ 10,000. (ii) Purchase goods on credit ₹ 8,000. (iii) Issued fully paid equity shares of ₹ 1,00,000. (iv) Issued 9% debentures of ₹ 5,00,000 to the vendor for machinery purchased. OR From the following information, obtained from the books of Kailash Ltd., calculate the inventory turnover ratio for the year 2023-24 and 2024-25: <table><tr><td>Particulars</td><td>2023-24 (₹)</td><td>2024-25 (₹)</td></tr><tr><td>Inventory on 31st March</td><td>7,00,000</td><td>17,00,000</td></tr><tr><td>Revenue from operation</td><td>50,00,000</td><td>75,00,000</td></tr></table> Additional information: (i) Gross profit is 25% on cost of Revenue from Operations. (ii) In the year 2023-24, inventory increased by ₹ 2,00,000.				Particulars	2023-24 (₹)	2024-25 (₹)	Inventory on 31 st March	7,00,000	17,00,000	Revenue from operation	50,00,000	75,00,000	4
Particulars	2023-24 (₹)	2024-25 (₹)												
Inventory on 31 st March	7,00,000	17,00,000												
Revenue from operation	50,00,000	75,00,000												
34	(a) From the following information, calculate Cash Flows from Investing Activities : <table><tr><td>Particulars</td><td>31-3-2025 (₹)</td><td>31-3-2024 (₹)</td></tr><tr><td>Machinery (at cost)</td><td>3,80,000</td><td>3,00,000</td></tr><tr><td>Accumulated Depreciation</td><td>62,000</td><td>45,000</td></tr></table>				Particulars	31-3-2025 (₹)	31-3-2024 (₹)	Machinery (at cost)	3,80,000	3,00,000	Accumulated Depreciation	62,000	45,000	6
Particulars	31-3-2025 (₹)	31-3-2024 (₹)												
Machinery (at cost)	3,80,000	3,00,000												
Accumulated Depreciation	62,000	45,000												

Additional Information: A machine costing ₹50,000 on which accumulated depreciation was ₹20,000 was sold at a profit of 10%. (b) From the following information, calculate Cash flows from Financing Activities :		
Particulars	31-3-2025 (₹)	31-3-2024 (₹)
Equity Share Capital	12,00,000	8,00,000
11% Debentures	3,00,000	4,00,000
Securities Premium	1,40,000	1,00,000
Additional Information: Interest paid on debentures amounted to ₹40,000.		

	Pre-Board Examination (2025-26) Class-XII Business Studies (054) MARKING SCHEME	
Q. N	Answers	Marks
1	c) To coordinate the activities of different departments	1
2	b) Science not rule of thumb	1
3	d) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion.	1
4	b) Scientific Decision	
5	b) Physiological needs → Safety Needs → Affiliation needs → Esteem Needs → Self Actualization needs.	1
6	c) 3 & 4	1
7	c) Customer support services	1
8	b) Assignment of duties	1
9	d) 1-(ii), 2-(iii), 3-(iv), 4-(i)	1
10	c) Autocratic style	1
11	a) Protective	1
12	c) Order Processing	1
13	d) Both the statements are true.	1
14	b) Policy	1
15	a) Estimating manpower requirements.	1
16	a) Capital-budgeting	1
17	d) Financing decision.	1
18	(c) Agreement with a broker	1
19	b) RoI is higher than the cost of debt	1
20	a) Both statements are correct.	1
21	Correct explanation of any three points: (i) Effective management (ii) Employee development (iii) Motivation of employees OR A) any three limitations of informal organisation : (i) When an informal organisation spreads rumours, it becomes a destructive force and goes against the interest of the formal organisation. (ii) The management may not be successful in implementing changes if the informal organisation opposes them. Such resistance to change may delay or restrict growth. (iii) It pressurises members to conform to group expectations. This can be harmful to the organisation if the norms set by the group are against organisational interests.	3
22	a) The Production concept : It is believed that profits could be maximised by producing at large scale, thereby reducing the average cost of production. It is also assumed that consumers will favour those products which are widely available at an affordable price.	1+1+1

	b) (i) The Product concept : The focus of business activity is on bringing continuous improvement in the quality, incorporating new features, etc. Thus, product improvement becomes the key to profit maximisation of a firm, under the concept of product orientation. (ii) The Marketing concept :Marketing orientation implies that focus on satisfaction of customer's needs is the key to the success of any organisation in the market.													
23	A) any three points of differences: (3x1) <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Basis of difference</th><th>Primary Market</th><th>Secondary Market</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1. Securities traded</td><td>Only new securities are traded.</td><td>Existing securities are traded</td></tr> <tr> <td>2. Price of Securities</td><td>Prices of securities are determined by the management of the company.</td><td>Prices are determined by the forces by the demand and supply of the securities.</td></tr> <tr> <td>3. Place of Market</td><td>There is no fixed geographical location.</td><td>Located at specified places.</td></tr> </tbody> </table> OR B)Any three functions: (i)Registration of brokers and sub brokers and other players in the market. (ii) Registration of collective investment schemes and Mutual Funds. (iii)Regulation of takeover bids by companies. (iv) Calling for information by undertaking inspection, conducting enquiries and audits of stock exchanges and intermediaries. (v) Levying fee or other charges for carrying out the purposes of the Act.	Basis of difference	Primary Market	Secondary Market	1. Securities traded	Only new securities are traded.	Existing securities are traded	2. Price of Securities	Prices of securities are determined by the management of the company.	Prices are determined by the forces by the demand and supply of the securities.	3. Place of Market	There is no fixed geographical location.	Located at specified places.	3
Basis of difference	Primary Market	Secondary Market												
1. Securities traded	Only new securities are traded.	Existing securities are traded												
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3. Place of Market	There is no fixed geographical location.	Located at specified places.												
24	a) Management as an Art. b) Correct explanation of any two features: (i) Existence of theoretical knowledge (ii) Based on practice and creativity (iii) Personalised application	1+2												
25	A) Explain the following elements :	2+2												

	a) Sales Promotion: Sales promotion refers to short- term incentives, which are designed to encourage the buyers to make immediate purchase of a product or service. Sales promotion activities include offering cash discounts, sales contests, free gift offers, and free sample distribution. b) Public Relation- Managing public opinion of an organisation is an important task which can be performed by the marketing department. The business needs to communicate effectively to customers, suppliers, and dealers, since they are instrumental in increasing the sales and profit Or B) Any four factors with correct explanation: (one mark each) (i) Product cost (ii) The Utility and Demand (iii) Extent of Competition in the Market (iv) Government and Legal Regulations	
26	A) Correct explanation (2 marks each) a) Planning reduces creativity- Middle management and other decision makers are neither allowed to deviate from plans nor are they permitted to act on their own. Thus, much of the initiative or creativity inherent in them also gets lost or reduced. b) Planning is a time consuming process - Sometimes plans to be drawn up take so much of time that there is not much time left for their implementation OR B) Correct explanation (2 marks each) a) policy- Policies are general statements that guide thinking or channelise energies towards a particular direction. b) Rule- Rules are specific statements that inform what is to be done. They do not allow for any flexibility or discretion.	4
27	Any two of them: (2marks for each point) (i)It enables the firm to identify opportunities and getting the first mover advantage: The dynamic business environment provides numerous opportunities for a business to evolve as per the changing needs. Therefore, early identification of the forthcoming opportunities helps an enterprise to be the first to exploit them instead of losing them to the competitors. (ii) It helps in improving performance : It helps in coping with rapid changes and improving performance. The enterprises that continuously monitor their environment and adopt suitable business practices are the ones which not only improve their present performance but also continue to succeed in the market for a longer period. (iii)) It helps in assisting in planning and policy formulation: Since environment is a source of both opportunities and threats for a business enterprise, its understanding and analysis can be the basis for deciding the future course of action (planning) or training guidelines for decision making (policy).	2+2
28	Critical Point Control : Control should, focus on key result areas (KRAs) which are critical to the success of an organisation. These KRAs are set as	2+2

	the critical points. If anything goes wrong at the critical points, the entire organisation suffers. For instance, in a manufacturing organisation, an increase of 5 per cent in the labour cost may be more troublesome than a 15 per cent increase in postal charges. Management by Exception: It is an important principle of management control based on the belief that an attempt to control everything results in controlling nothing. Thus, only significant deviations which go beyond the permissible limit should be brought to the notice of management. Thus, if the plans lay down 2 per cent increase in labour cost as an acceptable range of deviation in a manufacturing organisation, only increase in labour cost beyond 2 per cent should be brought to the notice of the management	
29	Explanation of : 1. Time Study: “On the basis of several observations, she is able to determine that the standard time taken by the security officer at the gate to check the credentials of each visitor is 30 seconds.” 2. Fatigue Study: “it is important to give breaks to the supporting staff even in a single shift to take her/his lunch etc”.	2+2
30	(i) Employment Interview: Interview is a formal, in-depth conversation conducted to evaluate the applicant’s suitability for the job. (ii) Reference and Background Checks: Many employers request names, addresses, and telephone numbers of references for the purpose of verifying information and, gaining additional information on an applicant (iii) Selection Decision: The final decision has to be made from among the candidates who pass the tests, interviews and reference checks. (iv) Medical Examination: After the selection decision and before the job offer is made, the candidate is required to undergo a medical fitness test. The job offer is given to the candidate being declared fit after the medical examination.	4
31	a) Dividend Decision b) (i) Amount of Earnings: Dividends are paid out of current and past earning. Therefore, earnings is a major determinant of the decision about dividend. (It has been consistently earning good profits for many years. This year too, it has been able to generate enough profits.) (ii) Cash Flow Position: The payment of dividend involves an outflow of cash. A company may be earning profit but may be short on cash. Availability of enough cash in the company is necessary for declaration of dividend. (There is availability of enough cash in the company and good prospects for growth in future.) (iii) Growth Opportunities: Companies having good growth opportunities retain more money out of their earnings so as to finance the required investment. The dividend in growth companies is, therefore, smaller, than that in the non -growth companies. (iv) Contractual Constraints: While granting loans to a company, sometimes the lender may impose certain restrictions on the payment of dividends in future. The companies are required to ensure that the dividend does not violate the terms of the loan agreement in this regard.(It has taken	1+5

	a loan of ₹40lakhs from IDBI and is bound by certain restrictions on the payment of dividend according to the terms of loan agreement.) (v)Shareholders' Preference: If the shareholders in general desire that at least a certain amount is paid as dividend, the companies are likely to declare the same. There are always some shareholders who depend upon a regular income from their investments. (If the shareholders in general desire that at least a certain amount is paid as dividend, the companies are likely to declare the same. There are always some shareholders who depend upon a regular income from their investments.)	
32	a) I. Job enrichment: "she suggested..... source of motivation." II. Employee recognition programme: "employees should be congratulated for good performance," III. Job security: "stability regarding future income and work should be provided to employees." b) I. Organisational Climate-The characteristics that influence the behaviour of individuals in the organisation are-individual autonomy, reward orientation, consideration to employees, Directing risk-tasking, etc. II. Employee participation-It means involving employees in decision making of the issues related to them. III. Career Advancement Opportunity-Managers should provide opportunity to employees to improve their skills and be promoted to the higher level jobs.	3+3
33	a) Functional Structure b) Divisional Structure c) Advantages of divisional structure: (i) Product specialisation (ii) It facilitates expansion and growth. Disadvantages of divisional structure: (i) Conflict may arise among different divisions. (ii) It may lead to increase in costs since there may be a duplication of activities across products.	1+1+4
34	A) Where District or State or National Commission is satisfied about defect in goods, or deficiency in services on any unfair trade practice or claim for compensation under product liability, issues an order: (i) To remove the defect in goods or deficiency in service. (ii) To replace the defective product with a new one, free from any defect. (iii) To refund the price paid for the product, or the charges paid for the service. (iv) To pay a reasonable amount of compensation for any loss or injury suffered by the consumer due to the negligence of the opposite party. (v) To pay punitive damages in appropriate circumstances. (vi) To discontinue the unfair/ restrictive trade practice and not to repeat it in the future. (vii) Not to offer hazardous goods for sale. (viii) To withdraw the hazardous goods from sale.	6

	(ix) To cease manufacture of hazardous goods and to desist from offering hazardous services. (x) Compensate for any loss or injury suffered by consumer under product liability action and withdraw hazardous products from being offered for sale etc. OR (2+ 4) marks B) Under the Consumer Protection Act 2019, a consumer is a person who buys any goods or avails services for a consideration, which has been paid or promised, or partly paid and partly promised, or under any scheme of deferred payment. *It includes any user of such goods or beneficiary of services if such use is made with the approval of the buyer. * It applies to both offline and online transactions through electronic means or by teleshopping or direct selling or multilevel marketing. Rights of a consumer: (i) Right to Safety: The consumer has a right to be protected against goods and services which are hazardous to life, health and property. (ii) Right to be informed: The consumer has a right to have complete information about the product he intends to buy including its ingredients, date of manufacture, price, quantity, directions for use, etc. (iii) Right to be assured: The consumer has the freedom to access variety of products at competitive prices. This implies that the marketers should offer a wide variety of products in terms of quality, brand, prices, size, etc. and allow the consumer to make a choice from amongst these. (iv) Right to be heard: The consumer has a right to file a complaint and to be heard in case of dissatisfaction with a good or a service.	
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	प्री-बोर्ड परीक्षा २०२५-२६/PRE-BOARD EXAMINATION 2025-26 व्यावसायिक अध्ययन) ०५४ / (BUSINESS STUDIES (054) MM: 80 TIME: 03 HRS General Instructions: 1.This question paper contains 34 questions. 2.Marks are indicated against each question. 3.Answers should be brief and to the point. 4.Answers to the question carrying 3 marks may be from 50 to 75 words. 5.Answers to the question carrying 4 marks may be about 150 words. 6.Answers to the question carrying 6 marks may be about 200 words. 7. Attempt all parts of questions together	
Q. No.	Questions	Marks
1	Which of the following is not a function of middle level management? a) To interpret the policies framed by the top management. b) To ensure that their department has the necessary personnel. c) To coordinate the activities of different departments. - d)To assign necessary duties and responsibilities to the personnel in their departments. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा मध्यस्तर प्रबंधन का कार्य नहीं है? अ) शीर्ष प्रबंधन द्वारा बनाई गई नीतियों की व्याख्या करना। ब) यह सुनिश्चित करना कि उनके विभाग में आवश्यक कर्मचारी उपलब्ध हों। स) विभिन्न विभागों की गतिविधियों का समन्वय करना। द) अपने विभाग के कर्मचारियों को आवश्यक कर्तव्यों और जिम्मेदारियों का आवंटन करना।	1
2	Taylor believed that there is only one best method to maximise efficiency. This method can be developed through study and analysis. Identify the principle of Scientific management being discussed above: a) Harmony, not discord. b) Science, not rule of thumb. c) Development of each and every person to his or her greatest efficiency and prosperity. d) Cooperation, not individualism. टेलर का मानना था कि दक्षता को अधिकतम करने का केवल एक सर्वोत्तम तरीका है। यह तरीका अध्ययन और विश्लेषण के माध्यम से विकसित किया जा सकता है। ऊपर किस वैज्ञानिक प्रबंधन सिद्धांत की चर्चा की जा रही है? अ) सामंजस्य, असामंजस्य नहीं। ब) विज्ञान, नियमों पर आधारित अनुमान नहीं। स) प्रत्येक व्यक्ति का उसके अधिकतम दक्षता और समृद्धितक विकास। द) सहयोग, व्यक्तिवाद नहीं।	1
3	Assertion (A): Informal Communication arises from the social interaction of people. Reason (R): The information system of communication is generally referred to as the Grapevine. Alternatives: a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true. b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are false. c) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of the Assertion. d) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and Reason (R) is the correct explanation	1

	of the Assertion. कथन (A): अनौपचारिक संचार लोगों के सामाजिक संपर्क से उत्पन्न होता है। कारण (R): संचार की सूचना प्रणाली को सामान्यतः ग्रेपवाइन कहा जाता है। अ) कथन (A) और कारण (R) दोनों सही हैं। ब) कथन (A) और कारण (R) दोनों गलत हैं। स) कथन (A) और कारण (R) दोनों सही हैं, परंतु कारण (R) कथन (A) की सही व्याख्या नहीं है। द) कथन (A) और कारण (R) दोनों सही हैं, और कारण (R) कथन (A) की सही व्याख्या है।	
4	'Management principles help in thoughtful decision making. They emphasise logic rather than blind faith'. This statement describes the following point of significance of Principles of Management: (a) Fulfilling social responsibility (b) Scientific decisions (c) Meeting changing environment requirements (d) Optimum utilisation of resources and effective administration ‘प्रबंधन के सिद्धांत विचारपूर्ण निर्णय लेने में मदद करते हैं। वे अंधविश्वास के बजाय तर्क पर जोर देते हैं।’ यह कथन प्रबंधन के सिद्धांतों के महत्व के निम्नलिखित बिंदुओं में से किस का वर्णन करता है? अ) सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व का निर्वाह ब) वैज्ञानिक निर्णय (स) बदलते पर्यावरण की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करना (द) संसाधनों का सर्वोत्तम उपयोग और प्रभावी प्रशासन"	1
5	Which of the following is the appropriate order of hierarchy of needs according to Abraham Maslow? a) Safety Needs → Physiological needs → Affiliation needs → Esteem Needs → Self Actualization needs. b) Physiological needs → Safety Needs → Affiliation needs → Esteem Needs → Self Actualization needs. c) Affiliation needs → Safety Needs → Psychological needs → Esteem Needs → Self Actualization needs. d) Physiological needs → Safety Needs → Esteem Needs → Affiliation needs → Self Actualization needs. निम्न में से अब्राहम मैस्लो के अनुसार आवश्यकताओं के क्रम की उचित श्रेणी कौन सी है? अ) सुरक्षा आवश्यकताएँ → शारीरिक आवश्यकताएँ → सामाजिक आवश्यकताएँ → आत्म-सम्मान आवश्यकताएँ → आत्म-वास्तविकरण आवश्यकताएँ। ब) शारीरिक आवश्यकताएँ → सुरक्षा आवश्यकताएँ → सामाजिक आवश्यकताएँ → आत्म-सम्मान आवश्यकताएँ → आत्म-वास्तविकरण आवश्यकताएँ। स) सामाजिक आवश्यकताएँ → सुरक्षा आवश्यकताएँ → मनोवैज्ञानिक आवश्यकताएँ → आत्म-सम्मान आवश्यकताएँ → आत्म-वास्तविकरण आवश्यकताएँ। द) शारीरिक आवश्यकताएँ → सुरक्षा आवश्यकताएँ → आत्म-सम्मान आवश्यकताएँ → सामाजिक आवश्यकताएँ → आत्म-वास्तविकरण आवश्यकताएँ।	1
6	Out of the following, which is/are the component(s) of the legal environment. 1) Various specialty health food and grocery shops have opened in an area where fitness and health enthusiasts live.	1

	2) Life expectancy rate in India has improved over the past 20 years due to adequate health facilities and infrastructure. 3) In 1993, the Supreme Court passed an order to close the iron factories around Taj Mahal at Agra. 4) The Advertising Standards Council of India prohibits the advertisement that promotes products or services that are banned by law. Choose the correct option : a) only 2 b) 1,2,3 c) 3 & 4 d) 2,3,4 निम्नलिखित में से कानूनी पर्यावरण के घटक कौन से हैं ? 1. फिटनेस और स्वास्थ्य प्रेमियों के इलाके में विभिन्न विशेष स्वास्थ्य खाद्य एवं किराना दुकानें खुल गई हैं। 2. भारत में पिछले 20 वर्षों में पर्याप्त स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं और अवसंरचना के कारण औसत आयु दर में सुधार हुआ है। 3. 1993 में सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने आगरा के ताजमहल के आसपास लोहे की फैक्ट्रियों को बंद करने का आदेश दिया। 4. भारतीय विज्ञापन मानक परिषद ऐसे विज्ञापनों पर रोक लगाती है जो प्रतिबंधित उत्पादों या सेवाओं को बढ़ावा देते हैं। सही विकल्प चुनिए : अ) केवल 2 ब) 1, 2, 3 स) 3 और 4 द) 2, 3, 4	
7	Name the function of marketing which is effective in bringing repeat sales from the customers and developing brand loyalty for a product. a) Standardization and grading b) Promotion c) Customer support services d) Packaging and labelling उस विपणन कार्य का नाम बताइए जो ग्राहकों से पुनः बिक्री लाने और किसी उत्पाद के लिए ब्रांड वफादारी विकसित करने में प्रभावी है। अ) मानकीकरण एवं ग्रेडिंग ब) प्रचार स) ग्राहक सहायता सेवाएँ द) पैकेजिंग और लेबलिंग	1
8	Which of the following is not a step in the process of Controlling? a) Setting performance standards b) Assignment of duties c) Taking corrective action d) Comparing actual performance with standards नियंत्रण की प्रक्रिया का कौन सा चरण नहीं है ? अ) प्रदर्शन मानक स्थापित करना ब) कर्तव्यों का आवंटन	1

	स) सुधारात्मक कार्यवाही करना द) वास्तविक प्रदर्शन की तुलना मानकों से करना			
9	Match the explanation of different sources of external recruitment given in Column I with the sources given in Column II. बाहरी भर्ती के विभिन्न स्रोतों का मिलान कीजिए – <table><tr><td>Column I 1. Websites designed and dedicated for the purpose of providing information about both, job seekers and job openings. ऐसी वेबसाइटें जो नौकरी खोजने वालों और नौकरी देने वालों की जानकारी उपलब्ध कराने हेतु बनाई जाती हैं। 2. Liaison of business houses with the educational institutes to recruit qualified personnel for various jobs. व्यापारिक घरानों और शैक्षणिक संस्थानों के बीच संपर्क स्थापित कर योग्य कर्मचारियों की भर्ती करना। 3. Notice placed on the notice-board of the enterprise specifying the details of the jobs available. उद्यम के नोटिसबोर्ड पर – उपलब्ध नौकरियों का विवरण लगाना। 4. Database of unsolicited applicants in the office, prepared and screened to fill vacancies. कार्यालय में बिना आमंत्रण आए हुए आवेदकों का डेटाबेस तैयार करना और रिक्तियों को भरने के लिए उसकी जाँच करना।</td><td>Column II (i) Casual Callers आकस्मिक आवेदक (ii) Web Publishing वेब पब्लिशिंग (iii) Campus Placement कैम्पस प्लेसमेंट (iv) Direct recruitment\ प्रत्यक्ष भर्ती</td></tr></table>	Column I 1. Websites designed and dedicated for the purpose of providing information about both, job seekers and job openings. ऐसी वेबसाइटें जो नौकरी खोजने वालों और नौकरी देने वालों की जानकारी उपलब्ध कराने हेतु बनाई जाती हैं। 2. Liaison of business houses with the educational institutes to recruit qualified personnel for various jobs. व्यापारिक घरानों और शैक्षणिक संस्थानों के बीच संपर्क स्थापित कर योग्य कर्मचारियों की भर्ती करना। 3. Notice placed on the notice-board of the enterprise specifying the details of the jobs available. उद्यम के नोटिसबोर्ड पर – उपलब्ध नौकरियों का विवरण लगाना। 4. Database of unsolicited applicants in the office, prepared and screened to fill vacancies. कार्यालय में बिना आमंत्रण आए हुए आवेदकों का डेटाबेस तैयार करना और रिक्तियों को भरने के लिए उसकी जाँच करना।	Column II (i) Casual Callers आकस्मिक आवेदक (ii) Web Publishing वेब पब्लिशिंग (iii) Campus Placement कैम्पस प्लेसमेंट (iv) Direct recruitment\ प्रत्यक्ष भर्ती	1
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Choose the correct option from the following / सही विकल्प चुनिए : a) 1-(iii), 2-(i), 3-(iv), 4-(ii) b) 1-(ii), 2-(iv), 3-(i), 4-(iii) c) 1-(i), 2-(iii), 3-(iv), 4-(ii) d) 1-(ii), 2-(iii), 3-(iv), 4-(i)				

10	In a company, the manager, Mr. A, makes all important decisions alone without consulting his team members B, C, and D. He instructs them on what tasks to perform and expects them to follow his directions strictly. Mr. A believes that his team should focus only on executing the instructions and not question his decisions. Based on the above paragraph & diagram, identify the style of leadership.: a) Democratic b) Laissez-faire c) Autocratic d) Participative एक कंपनी में प्रबंधक श्री A सभी महत्वपूर्ण निर्णय अकेले लेते हैं और अपनी टीम के सदस्य B, C, और D से कोई परामर्श नहीं करते। वे उन्हें यह बताते हैं कि कौनकौन सा कार्य करना है और यह अपेक्षा – रखते हैं कि सभी उनके निर्देशों का कड़ाई से पालन करें। श्री A का मानना है कि उनकी टीम केवल दिए गए निर्देशों को ही पूरा करे और उनके निर्णयों पर सवाल न उठाए। उपरोक्त चित्र में A द्वारा अपनाया गया नेतृत्व शैली कौन सी है? अ) लोकतांत्रिक ब) उदारवादी स) तानाशाही द) सहभागी	1
11	Which function is highlighted in the lines, “SEBI also controls insider trading and imposes penalties in case of such malpractices?” a) Protective b) Developmental c) Regulatory d) None of these इन पंक्तियों में कौन-सा कार्य उजागर होता है – “सेबी (SEBI) अंदरूनी कारोबार (Insider Trading) को भी नियंत्रित करता है और ऐसे दुरुपयोग की स्थिति में दंड लगाता है।” अ) संरक्षणात्मक ब) विकासात्मक स) विनियामक द) इनमें से कोई नहीं	1
12	A good physical distribution system should provide for accurate and speedy processing of orders in the absence of which goods will reach the customer late or in wrong quantity. The component of physical distribution highlighted above is : a) Warehousing b) Transportation c) Order Processing d) Inventory Control एक अच्छे भौतिक वितरण प्रणाली को आदेशों की सटीक और त्वरित प्रक्रिया प्रदान करनी चाहिए,	1

	जिसके अभाव में वस्तुएँ ग्राहक तक देर से या गलत मात्रा में पहुँचेंगी। यहाँ भौतिक वितरण का कौन-सा घटक उजागर होता है? अ) गोदाम व्यवस्था ब) परिवहन स) आदेश प्रसंस्करण द) भंडार नियंत्रण	
13	Statement I: Management is multi-dimensional. Statement II: The activities involved in managing an enterprise are common to all organisations whether economic, social or political. Choose the correct option from the options given below : a) Statement I is true and II is false. b) Statement II is true and I is false. c) Both the statements are false. d) Both the statements are true. कथन I: प्रबंधन बहुआयामी है। कथन II: किसी उद्यम का प्रबंधन करने में शामिल गतिविधियाँ आर्थिक, सामाजिक या राजनीतिक किसी भी संगठन में समान होती हैं। सही विकल्प चुनिए – अ) कथन I सही है और II गलत। ब) कथन II सही है और I गलत। स) दोनों कथन गलत हैं। द) दोनों कथन सही हैं।	1
14	In “Super Pen” Ltd, a company trading in stationery items, it was decided that all purchases would be made from AK Ltd. on credit basis with credit period of at least 7 days. This was done because no other company was offering credit facility. Which type of plan has been referred to in the above paragraph? a) Rule b) Policy c) Method d) Strategy “सुपर पेन लिमिटेड” नामक कंपनी जो स्टेशनरी का व्यापार करती है, ने यह निर्णय लिया कि सभी खरीद केवल “ए के लिमिटेड.” से उधार पर की जाएँगी, जिसमें न्यूनतम 7 दिन की उधार अवधि होगी। ऐसा इसलिए किया गया क्योंकि अन्य कोई कंपनी उधार सुविधा नहीं दे रही थी। उपर्युक्त अनुच्छेद में किस प्रकार की योजनाका उल्लेख है? अ) नियम ब) नीति स) विधि द) रणनीति	1
15	Lucky shoe company expects to produce 10,000 pairs of hand crafted shoes in the next six months. The plant supervisor has prepared an estimate to show the number of workers required in the factory at production times. Identify the step in one of the functions of management being described above. a) Estimating manpower requirements.	1

	b) Selection c) Recruitment. d) Job offer “लकी शू कंपनी”अगले छह महीनों में 10,000 जोड़ी हाथ से बनी जूतियाँ बनाने की उम्मीद करती है। संयंत्र पर्यवेक्षक ने एक अनुमान तैयार किया जिसमें उत्पादन समय पर फैक्ट्री में आवश्यक श्रमिकों की संख्या दिखाई गई है।यहाँ प्रबंधन के किस कार्य के अंतर्गत कौन-सा चरण दर्शाया गया है? अ) मानव शक्ति आवश्यकताओं का आकलन ब) चयन स) भर्ती द) नौकरी का प्रस्ताव	
16	Kiara is planning to open a restaurant and is thinking about the amount of funds which will be required for some of the set -up like food making and storing machineries. Identify the financial decision highlighted here. a) Capital-budgeting b) Financing decision c) Dividend decision d) All of the above कियारा एक रेस्टोरेंट खोलने की योजना बना रही है और वह उन निधियों की राशि के बारे में सोच रही है जो भोजन बनाने और भंडारण मशीनरी जैसी कुछ व्यवस्थाओं के लिए आवश्यक होंगी। यहाँ कौन-सा वित्तीय निर्णय उजागर किया गया है? अ) पूंजी बजटिंग ब) वित्तपोषण निर्णय स) लाभांश निर्णय द) उपरोक्त सभी	1
17	Vikrant joins his father's business of Organic masalas, near Kotgarh in Himachal after completing his MBA. In order to capture a major share of the market, he decided to sell the product in small attractive packages by using the latest packaging technology. His father suggested that they hire financial consultant to estimate the amount of funds that would be required for the purpose and timings when it would be required. The concept being discussed by Vikrant's father, links which financial decision with the investment decision? a) Dividend decision b) Financial Planning; c) capital structure decision; d) Financing decision. विक्रान्त ने एम.बी.ए. पूरा करने के बाद हिमाचल के कोटगढ़ के पास अपने पिता का ऑर्गेनिक मसालों का व्यवसाय ज्वाइन किया। बाज़ार में बड़ा हिस्सा प्राप्त करने के लिए उसने नवीनतम पैकेजिंग तकनीक का उपयोग करते हुए उत्पाद को छोटे आकर्षक पैकेटों में बेचने का निर्णय लिया। उसके पिता ने सुझाव दिया कि वे एक वित्तीय सलाहकार रखें ताकि उद्देश्य के लिए आवश्यक निधियों की राशि और उसके लिए आवश्यक समय का अनुमान लगाया जा सके। विक्रान्त के पिता द्वारा चर्चा की जा रही संकल्पना निवेश निर्णय को किस वित्तीय निर्णय से जोड़ती है?	1

	अ) लाभांश निर्णय ब) वित्तीय नियोजन स) पूंजी संरचना निर्णय द) वित्तपोषण निर्णय	
18	Riya got a well-paid job in a reputed company after completing her MBA degree. On receiving her first salary, she made a resolution to save ₹15,000 every month. She had observed that her neighbour who was investing in share market has made a lot of money recently. She also decided to invest into the share market. Which is the first step she has to take in the Trading procedure. (a) Placing the order (b) Opening a Demat account (c) Agreement with a broker (d) Settlement of account रिया ने एम.बी.ए. की डिग्री पूरी करने के बाद एक प्रतिष्ठित कंपनी में अच्छी तनखाह वाली नौकरी प्राप्त की। पहली तनखाह मिलने पर उसने प्रतिमाह ₹15,000 बचाने का निश्चय किया। उसने देखा कि उसका पड़ोसी जो शेयर बाज़ार में निवेश कर रहा था, उसने हाल ही में काफी धन कमाया है। इसलिए उसने भी शेयर बाज़ार में निवेश करने का निर्णय लिया। ट्रेडिंग प्रक्रिया में उसे सबसे पहला कौन-सा कदम उठाना होगा? अ) आदेश देना ब) डिमैट खाता खोलना स) दलाल से समझौता करना द) खाते का निपटान	1
19	Financial leverage is called favourable, if : a) Return on investment is lower than the cost of debt b) RoI is higher than the cost of debt c) debt is easily available d) If the degree of existing financial leverage is low वित्तीय उत्तोलन को अनुकूल कब कहा जाता है? अ) जब निवेश पर प्रतिफलऋण की लागत से कम हो। ब) जब निवेश पर प्रतिफलऋण की लागत से अधिक हो। स) जब ऋण आसानी से उपलब्ध हो। द) जब मौजूदा वित्तीय उत्तोलन की डिग्री कम हो।	1
20	Statement I : The objective of financial planning is to ensure availability of funds whenever required. Statement II : The objective of financial planning is to see that the firm does not raise resources unnecessarily. Choose the correct option from the given below: a) Both statements are correct. b) Both statements are incorrect. c) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect d) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct कथन I : वित्तीय नियोजन का उद्देश्य यह सुनिश्चित करना है कि आवश्यकतानुसार निधियाँ उपलब्ध हों।	1

	कथन II : वित्तीय नियोजन का उद्देश्य यह देखना है कि फर्म अनावश्यक रूप से संसाधन न जुटाए। सही विकल्प चुनिए – अ) दोनों कथन सही हैं। ब) दोनों कथन गलत हैं। स) कथन I सही है और कथन II गलत है। द) कथन I गलत है और कथन II सही है।	
21	State any three points of significance of delegation. OR State any three limitations of informal organisation. प्रत्यायोजन के महत्व के कोई तीन बिंदु बताइए। अथवा अनौपचारिक संगठन की कोई तीन सीमाएँ बताइए।	3
22	Mansi, a shoe manufacturer for school students, decided to maximize her profits by producing and distributing at large scale and thereby reducing the average cost of production. a) Identify and state the Marketing Management philosophy being followed by Mansi b) Name and state any two other philosophies of Marketing apart from the one identified in part a. मानसी, जो स्कूल के विद्यार्थियों के लिए जूते बनाती है, ने बड़े पैमाने पर उत्पादन और वितरण कर अपनी औसत उत्पादन लागत को घटाते हुए अपने लाभ को अधिकतम करने का निर्णय लिया। अ) मानसी द्वारा अपनाई जा रही विपणन प्रबंधन की दर्शनशास्त्र की पहचान कीजिए और उसे स्पष्ट कीजिए। ब) भाग (अ) में पहचानी गई दर्शनशास्त्र के अतिरिक्त विपणन की अन्य दो दर्शनशास्त्रों के नाम बताइए और उन्हें स्पष्ट कीजिए।	3
23	A) Give any three points of distinction between the primary market and secondary market. OR B) Give any three regulatory functions performed by Securities and Exchange Board of India. अ) प्राथमिक बाजार और द्वितीयक बाजार के बीच कोई तीन अंतर बताइए। अथवा ब) भारतीय प्रतिभूति और विनियम बोर्ड द्वारा किए जाने वाले कोई तीन विनियामक कार्य बताइए।	3
24	Riya Mehta is one of the most successful managers of her company, Silico Limited. She uses her creativity and initiative in handling challenging situations at work. The knowledge gained by her during her student days at a renowned management institute as well as through her observation and experience over the years is applied by Riya Mehta in a skilful manner in the context of the realities of a given situation. She often reads books and other literature in various fields of management to keep her knowledge updated. a) An aspect of the nature of management is being highlighted in the above description. Identify the aspect.	3

	b) Explain any two features of the aspect identified in part a. रिया मेहता अपनी कंपनी सिलिको लिमिटेड की सबसे सफल प्रबंधकों में से एक हैं। वह कार्यस्थल पर चुनौतीपूर्ण परिस्थितियों को संभालने में अपनी रचनात्मकता और पहल का उपयोग करती हैं। अपने छात्र जीवन में प्रसिद्ध प्रबंधन संस्थान से प्राप्त ज्ञान के साथ-साथ वर्षों के अवलोकन और अनुभव से अर्जित ज्ञान को वह किसी भी स्थिति की वास्तविकताओं के संदर्भ में कुशलतापूर्वक लागू करती हैं। वह प्रबंधन के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों की पुस्तकों और अन्य साहित्य को पढ़ती रहती हैं ताकि अपना ज्ञान अद्यतन रख सकें। अ) उपर्युक्त विवरण में प्रबंधन के स्वभाव का कौन-सा पहलू उजागर हो रहा है, इसकी पहचान कीजिए। ब) भाग (अ) में पहचाने गए पहलू की कोई दो विशेषताओं की व्याख्या कीजिए।	
25	Explain the following elements of Promotion: a) Sales Promotion b) Public Relation OR Briefly explain any 4 factors that act as a determinant in fixation of the price of a product or service? निम्नलिखित प्रचार के तत्वों की व्याख्या कीजिए – अ) विक्री संवर्धन ब) जनसंपर्क अथवा किसी उत्पाद या सेवा के मूल्य निर्धारण को प्रभावित करने वाले कोई चार कारकों की व्याख्या कीजिये।	4
26	Explain the following limitations of the planning: a) Planning reduces creativity b) Planning is a time-consuming process. OR Explain the following as a type of plans : a) policy b) Rule योजना की निम्नलिखित सीमाओं की व्याख्या कीजिए – अ) योजना रचनात्मकता को कम करती है। ब) योजना एक समय लेने वाली प्रक्रिया है। अथवा निम्नलिखित को योजनाओं के प्रकार के रूप में स्पष्ट कीजिए – a) नीति b) नियम	4
27	The Government is considering a pioneer proposal to launch a single debit-cum credit card to increase the ease and usage for the consumers. The card which will be called the “National Mobility Card” will have unique advantages for making payments in metro, buses, parking and making transactions during visits abroad. After hearing this news, Mega Bank decided to launch a “Mega Mobility Card” on similar lines, so that they could	4

	be the first to exploit the opportunity, arising due to the increasing trend of digitization. In order to improve their performance, they laid down a plan to hire more people in their marketing department and prepared guidelines to train their sales force to market the new card facility being launched by the bank. Identify and explain the points of importance of business environment highlighted in the given case. सरकार एक अग्रणी प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है जिसमें उपभोक्ताओं की सुविधा और उपयोग बढ़ाने के लिए एक डेबिट-कम-क्रेडिट कार्ड लॉन्च किया जाएगा। इस कार्ड को “नेशनल मोबिलिटी कार्ड” कहा जाएगा और इसमें मेट्रो, बस, पार्किंग में भुगतान और विदेश यात्रा के दौरान लेन-देन करने के लिए विशेष लाभ होंगे। इस समाचार को सुनकर, मेगाबैंक ने इसी तरह का “मेगा मोबिलिटी कार्ड” लॉन्च करने का निर्णय लिया ताकि वे डिजिटलीकरण की बढ़ती प्रवृत्ति के कारण उत्पन्न अवसर का पहला लाभ उठा सकें। अपने प्रदर्शन में सुधार के लिए, उन्होंने अपने मार्केटिंग विभाग में अधिक लोगों को नियुक्त करने की योजना बनाई और बैंक द्वारा लॉन्च किए जा रहे नए कार्ड सुविधा का विपणन करने के लिए अपनी सेल्स फोर्स को प्रशिक्षित करने के लिए मार्गदर्शिका तैयार की। उपरोक्त केस में व्यापारिक वातावरण के महत्व के बिंदुओं की पहचान करें और समझाएँ।	
28	Explain “Critical Point Control” and “Management by Exception” with respect to the analysing deviations, a step in the process of controlling. कंट्रोलिंग प्रक्रिया में “विचलनों का विश्लेषण” के संदर्भ में “क्रिटिकल पॉइंट कंट्रोल एवं मैनेजमेंट बाय एक्सेप्शन समझाएँ।	4
29	Ms. Kavita has been appointed as the chief organizer of a cultural event. She decides to execute her work by putting into practice the various techniques of scientific management. On the basis of several observations, she is able to determine that the standard time taken by the security officer at the gate to check the credentials of each visitor is 30 seconds. So she decides to employ two persons on this job for every function along with the other necessary supporting staff. She considers the fact that every day, the functions will take place in three shifts of four hours each, therefore it is important to give breaks to the supporting staff even in a single shift to take her/his lunch etc. In the context of the above case, identify and explain the various techniques of work study which have been put into practice by Ms. Kavita. सुश्री कविता को एक सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम का मुख्य आयोजक नियुक्त किया गया है। उन्होंने अपने कार्य को वैज्ञानिक प्रबंधन की विभिन्न तकनीकों को लागू करके निष्पादित करने का निर्णय लिया। कई अवलोकनों के आधार पर, उन्होंने यह निर्धारित किया कि सुरक्षा अधिकारी को प्रत्येक आगंतुक के क्रेडेंशियल्स की जांच करने में 30 सेकंड का समय लगता है। इसलिए उन्होंने प्रत्येक कार्यक्रम के लिए दो व्यक्ति सुरक्षा जांच के लिए नियुक्त किए और अन्य आवश्यक सहायक कर्मचारियों को रखा। उन्होंने ध्यान रखा कि प्रत्येक दिन तीन शिफ्ट (२ घंटे- ४ घंटे) होंगी। इसलिए, यह आवश्यक है कि सहायक कर्मचारियों को प्रत्येक शिफ्ट में भी भोजन आदि के लिए ब्रेक दिया जाए। उपरोक्त केस के संदर्भ में, सुश्री कविता द्वारा लागू की गई विभिन्न कार्य अध्ययन तकनीकों की पहचान और व्याख्या करें।	4
30	Mr. Mohit Sen runs a security service provider agency. Considering that psychological	4

	testing is a critical step for judging the potential of the prospective candidates for a career in law enforcement, he uses various types of psychological tests as part of the selection process. This is done to ensure that potential new officers are emotionally and psychologically suited to carry out the requirements of the job. Briefly outline the next four steps involved in the selection process after conducting the assessment tests. श्री मोहित सेन एक सुरक्षा सेवा प्रदाता एजेंसी चलाते हैं। यह ध्यान में रखते हुए कि मनोवैज्ञानिक परीक्षण संभावित उम्मीदवारों की क्षमता को आंकने के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण चरण है, वह चयन प्रक्रिया के हिस्से के रूप में विभिन्न प्रकार के मनोवैज्ञानिक परीक्षण का उपयोग करते हैं। इसका उद्देश्य यह सुनिश्चित करना है कि संभावित नए अधिकारी भावनात्मक और मानसिक रूप से नौकरी की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए सक्षम हों। मूल्यांकन परीक्षण के बाद चयन प्रक्रिया के अगले चार चरणों की व्याख्या करें।	
31	‘Priya Ltd.’ is a company manufacturing cotton yarn. It has been consistently earning good profits for many years. This year too, it has been able to generate enough profits. There is availability of enough cash in the company and good prospects for growth in future. It has many shareholders who prefer to receive a regular income from their investments. It has taken a loan of ₹40lakhs from IDBI and is bound by certain restrictions on the payment of dividend according to the terms of loan agreement. The above discussion about the company leads to various factors which decide how much of the profits should be retained and how much has to be distributed by the company. a) State the concept of Financial Management discussed above. b) Briefly explain the factors highlighted above that will affect the requirement of the concept identified in part a). प्रिया लिमिटेड एक कपास यार्न बनाने वाली कंपनी है। यह कई वर्षों से लगातार अच्छे लाभ कमा रही है। इस वर्ष भी कंपनी ने पर्याप्त लाभ उत्पन्न किया है। कंपनी के पास पर्याप्त नकद उपलब्ध है और भविष्य में विकास की अच्छी संभावनाएँ हैं। इसके कई शेयरधारक हैं, जो अपने निवेश से नियमित आय प्राप्त करना पसंद करते हैं। कंपनी ने IDBI से ₹40 लाख का ऋण लिया है और ऋण समझौते की शर्तों के अनुसार लाभांश भुगतान पर कुछ प्रतिबंध हैं। उपरोक्त चर्चा से यह स्पष्ट होता है कि कंपनी को यह निर्णय लेना होता है कि लाभ का कितना हिस्सा अर्जित किया जाए और कितना हिस्सा शेयरधारकों को वितरित किया जाए। अ) उपरोक्त केस में वित्तीय प्रबंधन की किस अवधारणा की चर्चा की गई है। ब) भाग (अ) में वित्तीय प्रबंधन की अवधारणा को प्रभावित करने वाले कारकों की व्याख्या करें।	6
32	Ms. Dishani Kapoor, the CEO of an E-Commerce start up, which was facing the problem of huge employee turnover, decided to hold a meeting with the managers to discuss the issue. While addressing the managers in the meeting, she advised them to take certain measures which focus on psychological, social and emotional factors, in order to motivate employees. She suggested that job should be made interesting so that the job itself becomes a source of motivation, employees should be congratulated for good performance, also, stability regarding future income and work should be provided to employees, in order to develop a positive attitude among the subordinates. a) Identify and state the type of incentives discussed by Ms. Dishani Kapoor. b) Explain three more incentives of the same category identified in part a.	6

	सुश्री दिशानी कपूर, एक ई-कॉमर्स स्टार्टअपकी मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी, जो भारी कर्मचारी टर्नओवर की समस्या का सामना कर रही थी, ने इस मुद्दे पर चर्चा करने के लिए प्रबंधकों के साथ एक बैठक आयोजित की। बैठक में उन्होंने प्रबंधकों को कुछ ऐसे उपाय अपनाने की सलाह दी, जो मनोवैज्ञानिक, सामाजिक और भावनात्मक कारकों पर केंद्रित हों, ताकि कर्मचारियों को प्रेरित किया जा सके। उन्होंने सुझाव दिया कि काम को रोचक बनाया जाए ताकि कार्य स्वयं प्रेरणा का स्रोत बन जाए, कर्मचारियों को अच्छे प्रदर्शन के लिए बधाई दी जाए, कर्मचारियों को भविष्य की आय और नौकरी की स्थिरता प्रदान की जाए, ताकि अधीनस्थों में सकारात्मक दृष्टिकोण विकसित हो। अ) सुश्री दिशानीकपूर द्वारा चर्चा किए गए प्रोत्साहनों की पहचान कीजिए और उनका प्रकार बताइए। ब) भाग (अ) में पहचाने गए श्रेणी के तीन और प्रोत्साहनों की व्याख्या कीजिए।	
33	Miraz Ltd. was manufacturing shoes, a single product for last three years. The business was doing well and it decided to expand by diversifying into leather bags as well as western formal wear. They decided that an individual who has the capability and competence to handle responsibility would head each unit. They put up notices on the employees' notice boards and invited interested candidates to apply for the positions. a) State the type of organizational structure Miraz Ltd. must have followed as a single product company. b) Suggest which type of organizational structure Miraz Ltd. must adopt now. c) Write any two advantages and two disadvantages of the identified organisation structure in part b. पिछले तीन वर्षों से केवल जूते का उत्पादन कर रही थी। व्यवसाय अच्छा चल रहा था और अब उसने विविधीकरण करते हुए लेदर बैग और वेस्टर्न फॉर्मल वियर के उत्पादन में विस्तार करने का निर्णय लिया। प्रत्येक यूनिट का नेतृत्व करने के लिए कंपनी ने सक्षम और योग्य व्यक्ति की नियुक्ति करने का निर्णय लिया और कर्मचारियों को आवेदन करने के लिए नोटिस बोर्ड पर सूचना दी। अ) एकल उत्पाद कंपनी के रूप में मिराज लिमिटेड. ने कौन सा संगठनात्मक ढांचा अपनाया होगा, बताइए। ब) अब मिराज लिमिटेड को कौन सा संगठनात्मक ढांचा अपनाना चाहिए, सुझाइए। (स) भाग (ब) में पहचाने गए संगठनात्मक ढांचे के दो फायदे और दो नुकसान लिखिए।	6
34	Explain the reliefs available to a consumer, if the consumer court is satisfied with the genuineness of the complaint. OR Who is a consumer, under Consumer Protection Act, 2019? Enumerate any four rights of a consumer under the Consumer Protection Act, 2019. यदि उपभोक्ता अदालत शिकायत की प्रामाणिकता से संतुष्ट होती है, तो उपभोक्ता को मिलने वाली राहतें स्पष्ट करें। अथवा उपभोक्ता, उपभोक्ता संरक्षण अधिनियम, 2019 के तहत कौन है? उपभोक्ता संरक्षण अधिनियम, 2019 के तहत उपभोक्ता के किसी भी चार अधिकारों का उल्लेख करें।	6

Pre-Board Exam
Class-XII
Marking Scheme Set-2

Part A: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. Function of Money (Question 1)

The correct option is (C) Standard of Deferred Payments.

- **Explanation:** The scenario describes Sameer taking a loan and planning to repay it over a span of ten years after a certain period. This demonstrates the function of money as a **standard of deferred payments**, which allows for transactions involving future payments, like loans and credit.

2. Primary Deposits (Question 2)

The correct option is (C) ₹100.

- **Explanation:** The money multiplier (MM) is the reciprocal of the Reserve Ratio (RR).
 - $MM = 1/RR$
 - $MM = 1/0.20 = 5$
- The total credit created by banks is equal to the primary deposits multiplied by the money multiplier.
 - Total Credit Created = Primary Deposits $\times$ MM
 - $₹500 = \text{Primary Deposits} \times 5$
 - Primary Deposits = $₹500/5 = ₹100$

3. Money Flow in a Two-Sector Model (Question 3)

The correct option is (B).

- **Explanation:** Based on the diagram, the money flow is represented by the blue arrows. It moves from households to firms in the form of consumption expenditure and from firms to households in the form of factor payments (wages, rent, interest, profit). This is the opposite direction of the real flow.
4. Current Account Transactions (Question 4)

4. The correct option is (D).

- **Explanation:** The balance of payments' current account records all transactions related to goods, services, and unilateral transfers.
 - Export of goods and services are receipts, so they are **credit items**.
 - Import of goods and services are payments, so they are **debit items**.
 - All transfer payments (e.g., gifts sent abroad) are payments, so they are **debit items**.
 - Therefore, the incorrect statement is that all transfer receipts are recorded as debit items. **Transfer receipts** (e.g., gifts received from abroad) are actually **credit items**.

5. Value of Saving (Question 5)

The correct option is (D) ₹800 crores.

- **Explanation:**

- Average Propensity to Consume (APC) + Average Propensity to Save (APS) = 1.
- Given APC = 0.8, then APS = $1 - 0.8 = 0.2$.
- Saving (S) is the product of APS and National Income (Y).
 - $S = APS \times Y$
 - $S = 0.2 \times ₹4,000$ crores
 - $S = ₹800$ crores

6. Balance of Trade (Question 6)

(A) Value of Exports

- **Let** Exports of visible items = X
- **Let** Imports of visible items = M
- According to the prompt,
 $M = 5X$
- Balance of Trade (BOT) = Exports of visible items - Imports of visible items
- $BOT = X - M$
- Given BOT deficit = ₹50,000 crore, which means $BOT = -₹50,000$ crore.
- $-₹50,000 = X - 5X$
- $-₹50,000 = -4X$
- $X = ₹50,000 / 4$
- $X = ₹12,500$ crore.
- The correct option is (c) ₹12,500.

(B) Gifts and Remittances (OR)

- The correct alternative is (d) **debit, current**.
- **Explanation:** Gifts and remittances sent abroad are unilateral transfers that represent a payment to a foreign country. Therefore, they are recorded as **debit** items in the **current** account of the Balance of Payments.

7. APC and Break-Even Level (Question 7)

- The correct option is (a) **Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A)**.
- **Assertion (A):** Before reaching the Break-Even level of income, the value of Average Propensity to Consume (APC) is greater than one.
 - **True:** The break-even point is where consumption (C) equals income (Y). Below this level, consumption is greater than income ($C > Y$), and since $APC = C/Y$, the value of APC is greater than one.
- **Reason (R):** The Average Propensity to Consume (APC) is the ratio of the total consumption and total income.
 - **True:** This is the correct definition of APC.
- **Conclusion:** Reason (R) correctly explains Assertion (A) because the definition of APC is the basis for understanding why its value is greater than one when consumption exceeds income.

8. Saving Function (Question 8)

- The correct option is **(a) $S = (-)60 + 0.25Y$** .
- **Explanation:**
 - Investment multiplier (k) is given as 4.
 - The formula for the multiplier is $k=1/(1-MPC)$ or $k=1/MPS$.
 - $4=1/MPS$, so Marginal Propensity to Save (MPS) = $1/4=0.25$.
 - The saving function is given by the formula $S=-Cbar+MPS(Y)$, where Cbar is autonomous consumption.
 - Dissaving = $(-)60$. This is the value of saving when income is zero, so it represents the negative of autonomous consumption.
 - Therefore, $-Cbar=-60$.
 - The correct saving function is $S=-60+0.25Y$.

9. Statements Analysis

* Statement 1: "Managed floating exchange rate system is an amalgamation of fixed and flexible exchange rate system." This is true. A managed float is a hybrid system where the exchange rate is generally allowed to float based on market forces (like a flexible system), but the central bank can intervene by buying or selling currency to prevent excessive fluctuations (like a fixed system).

* Statement 2: "Managed floating exchange rate system is also known as 'hybrid system'." This is also true. As explained above, it combines elements of both fixed and flexible exchange rate systems, making "hybrid" an accurate term.

Since both statements are correct, the correct option is (C) Both Statements 1 and 2 are true.

10. Equilibrium Level of Income

The second question is a fill-in-the-blank regarding the equilibrium level of income. It states: "To arrive at the value of equilibrium level of income, there must exist an equality between ex-ante ____ and ex-ante ____."

Concepts Explained

In macroeconomics, the equilibrium level of income in a simple two-sector economy (households and firms) is where aggregate demand equals aggregate supply.

* Ex-ante refers to planned or intended values.

* Ex-post refers to actual or realized values.

Equilibrium is achieved when planned savings by households (ex-ante savings) equal planned investment by firms (ex-ante investment). This is a core condition for macroeconomic equilibrium.

Therefore, the correct phrase to fill in the blanks is "Savings" and "Investment."

* Option (i): Aggregate Demand, Aggregate Supply - This is the primary condition for equilibrium, but it's usually written as "Aggregate Demand = Aggregate Supply." The ex-ante wording in the prompt is specific to the savings-investment identity.

* Option (iv): Savings, Investment - This is the correct identity for equilibrium in terms of leakages (savings) and injections (investment).

So, the correct option is (iv) Savings, Investment. The question asks you to choose from the provided

options, which are labeled (i) through (iv). The answer is (D), which corresponds to the choice containing option (iv).

11. Nominal vs. Real GDP (Question 11)

- Nominal GDP is the value of an economy's output measured at current market prices. It can increase due to a rise in either the quantity of goods and services produced or the price level, or both.
- Real GDP is the value of an economy's output measured at constant prices (from a base year). It only reflects changes in the quantity of goods and services produced, and it is a more accurate measure of economic growth.
- Calculation:
 - Nominal GDP in Year 1 = ₹10,000 billion
 - Nominal GDP in Year 2 = ₹12,000 billion
 - Increase in Nominal GDP = ₹12,000 – ₹10,000 = ₹2,000 billion.
 - Percentage increase in Nominal GDP = $(2000/10000) \times 100 = 20\%$.
- **Real GDP Calculation:**
 - Real GDP = $(\text{Nominal GDP} / \text{GDP Deflator}) \times 100$
 - Real GDP in Year 2 = $(12,000/120) \times 100 = ₹10,000$ billion.
- **Difference:** The nominal GDP increased by 20% (from ₹10,000 billion to ₹12,000 billion). However, the real GDP remained unchanged at ₹10,000 billion. This indicates that the entire increase in Solaria's nominal GDP was due to the **rise in the average price level (inflation)**, as measured by the GDP deflator. The actual physical output of the economy did not grow.

12. Foreign Exchange and Supply (Question 12)

- **Statement:** "There exists a positive relation between foreign exchange rate and supply of foreign exchange."
- **Agreement:** I agree with the given statement.
- **Justification:**
 - When the foreign exchange rate increases, it means that the domestic currency depreciates relative to the foreign currency. For example, a higher exchange rate of ₹85 per US dollar compared to ₹80 per US dollar means each dollar is now worth more rupees.
 - This makes domestic goods and services cheaper for foreign buyers. As a result, exports from the domestic country become more attractive, leading to an **increase in demand for exports**.
 - Foreigners need the domestic currency to buy these exports, so they supply more of their currency (foreign exchange) to the foreign exchange market.
 - Similarly, a higher exchange rate makes foreign goods and services more expensive for domestic consumers, discouraging imports and thereby reducing the demand for foreign exchange.
 - The overall effect of a higher foreign exchange rate is an **increase in the supply of foreign exchange**.

OR

These are different terms. Devaluation is the fall in the value of domestic currency as planned by the government .

Depreciation is the fall in the value of domestic currency when exchange rate is determined by the market forces. In both the situations, domestic goods become cheaper in terms of foreign currency. Accordingly exports tend to rise.

13. RBI Monetary Policy (Question 13)

- **1. Impact of Repo Rate Reduction:**

- A reduction in the policy repo rate by the RBI makes it cheaper for **commercial banks to borrow money** from the central bank.
- This lowers the cost of funds for banks, allowing them to **reduce the interest rates** they charge on loans to businesses and individuals.
- The lower interest rates encourage businesses to **invest more** and individuals to **increase their consumption expenditure** by taking loans for items like homes and cars.
- This **stimulates aggregate demand** in the economy, leading to a **rise in economic growth**.
- **Chain of Events:** Repo Rate Decrease → Cheaper Bank Borrowing → Lower Lending Rates → Increased Investment and Consumption → Higher Aggregate Demand → Economic Growth.

- **2. Other RBI Tools to Control Inflation:**

- Besides the repo rate, the RBI uses various quantitative and qualitative tools to control inflation.
- **Any one of the following can be explained:**
 - **Open Market Operations (OMOs):** This involves the buying and selling of government securities by the RBI in the open market. To control inflation, the RBI **sells** government securities. This drains liquidity from the banking system, reducing the banks' ability to lend and thereby curbing the money supply.
 - **Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR):** This is the fraction of a bank's total deposits that it is required to hold with the RBI. To control inflation, the RBI can **increase** the CRR. This reduces the amount of money banks have available to lend, which in turn reduces the money supply.

14. Under-Employment Equilibrium (Question 14)

- **Indication:** An economy operating at an under-employment equilibrium level of income indicates that the **aggregate demand (AD)** is **less than the aggregate supply (AS)** at the full employment level. This is a situation of **deficient demand**. It means that the productive capacity of the economy is not being fully utilized, and there is a high level of involuntary unemployment.
- **Fiscal Measure:** To tackle deficient demand, the government can implement an expansionary fiscal policy.
 - **Increase in Government Expenditure:** The government can increase its spending on public works, infrastructure projects, and social services. This directly increases aggregate demand and provides employment opportunities. The higher government spending also has a multiplier effect, leading to a larger increase in the final income level of the economy.

15. (a) Equilibrium Level of Income (Question 15)

- **Given:**
 - Consumption Function: $C=200+0.75Y$
 - Investment Expenditure: $I=₹4,000$ Crore
- **(i) Equilibrium Level of Income:**
 - Equilibrium is achieved when Aggregate Demand (AD) equals Aggregate Supply (AS) or when

planned savings equal planned investment ($S=I$).

- Using the $AD = AS$ approach:

- $Y=C+I$

- $Y=(200+0.75Y)+4000$

- $Y-0.75Y=4200$

- $0.25Y=4200$

- $Y=4200/0.25=\text{₹}16,800 \text{ Crore}$

- The equilibrium level of income is **₹16,800 Crore**.

- **(ii) Total Consumption Expenditure at Equilibrium:**

- Substitute the equilibrium income (Y) into the consumption function.

- $C=200+0.75Y$

- $C=200+0.75(16800)$

- $C=200+12600$

- $C=\text{₹}12,800 \text{ Crore}$

- The total consumption expenditure at the equilibrium level is **₹12,800 Crore**.

15. (b) Adjustment Mechanism (OR)

- **Scenario:** Ex-ante savings are greater than ex-ante investments ($S>I$).

- **Explanation:**

- This situation signifies a **deficient aggregate demand** in the economy. At the current level of income, households are saving more than firms are planning to invest.
- This leads to an **unplanned accumulation of inventories** for the firms, as the demand for goods and services is lower than their production.
- To clear the unsold stock, firms will **reduce their production** and output.
- The reduction in production will lead to a decrease in employment and a fall in national income.
- The fall in income will cause both saving and consumption to decrease.
- The process continues until the level of income falls to the point where the desired level of savings becomes equal to the planned investment ($S=I$). At this new, lower equilibrium income level, there is no more unplanned inventory accumulation, and the economy regains stability.

16.(a) Yes given statement is true. Through Re-allocation of resources government allocates the resources in various production activities keep in view to balance the goal of profit maximization and social welfare.

16 (b) Primary Deficit (OR)

- **Given Data:**

- Revenue deficit (i) = ₹40 crore
- Non-debt creating capital receipts (ii) = ₹190 crore
- Tax revenue (iii) = ₹125 crore
- Capital expenditure (iv) = ₹220 crore
- Interest payments (v) = ₹20 crore

- **Calculation:**

- **Primary Deficit** = Fiscal Deficit - Interest Payments.
- **Fiscal Deficit** = Total Expenditure - Total Receipts (excluding borrowings).
- Alternatively, Fiscal Deficit can be calculated as the sum of Revenue Deficit and Capital Deficit.

- Fiscal Deficit = Revenue Deficit + (Capital Expenditure - Non-debt Capital Receipts)
- Fiscal Deficit = $40 + (220 - 190)$
- Fiscal Deficit = $40 + 30 = ₹70$ crore.
- **Primary Deficit** = Fiscal Deficit - Interest Payments
- Primary Deficit = $70 - 20 = ₹50$ crore.
- The primary deficit is **₹50 crore**.

17. (I) Gross national product at factor cost = 850 crore (1 mark for formula, 2 marks for calculation)

(ii) NFIFA refers to difference between factor income earned by our residents from rest of the world and factor income earned by non-residents from the domestic territory of our country.

Net exports refers to difference between exports and imports during an accounting year.

17. (b)

(i) "In a two-sector economy, National Income is always less than Domestic Income." Defend or refute the given statement with valid reasons.

This statement is **refuted**.

The relationship between National Income and Domestic Income is given by the formula: **National Income = Domestic Income + Net Factor Income from Abroad (NFIA)**

- **National Income** is the total income earned by the normal residents of a country, regardless of where they are located.
- **Domestic Income** is the total income generated within the domestic territory of a country, regardless of who earns it.
- **NFIA** is the difference between factor income earned by our residents from the rest of the world and factor income paid to non-residents within our domestic territory.

In a two-sector economy (households and firms), it is conventionally assumed there is no external sector, which means there are no transactions with the rest of the world. Therefore, Net Factor Income from Abroad (NFIA) is considered **zero**.

If NFIA is zero, then:

- National Income = Domestic Income + 0
- **National Income = Domestic Income**

Therefore, in a two-sector economy, National Income is **equal** to Domestic Income, not always less than it. The statement is incorrect.

(ii) Explain any three precautions to be adopted while estimating National Income by Income method.

1. **Exclude Transfer Incomes:** Any income that is received without providing a productive service in return should not be included. This includes items like old-age pensions, scholarships, unemployment allowances, and gifts. Including them would lead to an overestimation of national income because they do not represent any new value creation in the current year.
2. **Include the Imputed Value of Owner-Occupied Houses:** The services provided by an owner-occupied house are considered productive. The estimated rent for such a house (imputed rent) is a form of factor income (rent) and must be included in the calculation. Excluding it would lead to an underestimation of national income.
3. **Exclude Windfall Gains and Unaccounted Income:** Incomes earned from activities like lotteries, gambling, or smuggling are not related to the production of goods and services. Similarly, income

from the sale of second-hand goods is also excluded because it was already accounted for in the year of its initial production. Only the commission or brokerage on the sale of such goods should be included as it represents a new productive service.

4. **Do not include sale proceeds of shares and bonds:** These transactions are merely a transfer of ownership of financial assets and do not contribute to the production of goods and services. However, any commission or brokerage paid on these transactions is included because it's a payment for a productive service.

Part B: Indian Economic Development

18. Environmental Crisis (Question 18)

- The correct option is **(A) Statement 1 is true and Statement 2 is false.**
- **Statement 1:** Environmental concerns... due to reversal of demand and supply relationship.
 - **True:** This refers to the situation where the demand for resources is exceeding their supply (rate of regeneration), and the supply of a resource (e.g., clean air, clean water) is exceeding the environment's absorptive capacity for waste.
- **Statement 2:** Environmental crisis happens, when the rate of resource extraction is less than that of regeneration of resource.
 - **False:** The environmental crisis happens when the rate of resource extraction **exceeds** the rate of regeneration of the resource.

19. India and Pakistan Policies (Question 19)

- The correct option is **(C) Import substitution.**
- **Explanation:** After gaining independence, both India and Pakistan adopted similar development strategies, including a mixed economic system and a focus on industrialization through import substitution. Import substitution policy aims to replace foreign imports with domestic production.

20. Casualization of Workforce (Question 20)

- The correct option is **(C) only (ii).**
- **Explanation:** The term '**casualization**' of the workforce refers to the situation where the percentage of workers in casual employment (without job security, social benefits, etc.) increases relative to the number of regular salaried employees.

21. Environmental Issues (Question 21)

- The correct option is **(C) Both Statements 1 and 2 are true.**
- **Statement 1:** The Government of India had established the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) to address the problem of water and air pollution.
 - **True:** The CPCB was established to monitor and control pollution levels in the country.
- **Statement 2:** Deforestation leads to the permanent destruction of indigenous forests.
 - **True:** Deforestation is the clearing of forests, which often results in the permanent loss of native forests.

22. Disguised Unemployment (Question 22)

- The correct option is **(D) Disguised**.
- **Explanation:** Disguised unemployment is a situation where more people are employed in a sector than are actually needed. In such cases, if some workers are removed, the total output remains unchanged. This means their marginal productivity is effectively zero.

23. Employment and Workers (Question 23)

- The correct option is **(C) Both Statements 1 and 2 are true**.
- **Statement 1:** Employment is an activity which enables a person to earn means of livelihood for his/her family.
 - **True:** This is a basic and correct definition of employment.
- **Statement 2:** A worker is the one who contributes to the process of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by rendering his productive services.
 - **True:** A worker's contribution to productive activity is what makes them a part of the workforce and contributes to GDP.

24. Agricultural Marketing (Question 24)

- The correct option is **(B) Regulated markets**.
- **Explanation:** The image shows a large, organized market where agricultural produce is being traded. This depicts a **regulated market**, which is a measure adopted by the government to protect farmers from exploitation by middlemen and ensure fair prices for their produce.

25. White Revolution (Question 25)

- The correct option is **(C) Dairy Production**.
- **Explanation:** White Revolution is a term used for the program that led to a significant increase in milk production in India. It is famously associated with **Operation Flood**, which transformed India into the world's largest producer of milk.

26. Human Capital (Question 26)

- The correct option is **(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A)**.
- **Assertion (A):** People spend to acquire information related to labour and other markets (like, education and health).
 - **True:** This is a part of the investment in human capital. People need to know about job availability and health services.
- **Reason (R):** Expenditure on information is necessary for efficient utilisation of the human capital stock.
 - **True:** Information helps individuals make better choices about their careers and health, thereby enabling them to utilize their skills and knowledge more effectively.
- **Conclusion:** Reason (R) provides the correct explanation for Assertion (A), as the expenditure on information is a means to achieve the efficient use of human capital.

27. British Policies (Question 27)

- The correct option is **(A) Statement 1 is true and Statement 2 is false**.
- **Statement 1:** The British policies were accountable for commercialisation of Indian agriculture.

- **True:** The British encouraged the production of commercial crops (like cotton and indigo) for their industries, often at the expense of food crops, a process known as commercialization of agriculture.
- **Statement 2:** In the larger interest of Indians, the British rulers focused on the infrastructural growth of India.
 - **False:** The British developed infrastructure (like railways and ports) in India primarily to serve their colonial interests, such as facilitating the movement of raw materials from India to Britain and finished goods from Britain to Indian markets. It was not in the larger interest of the Indian population.

28. Dual Pricing Policy of China (Question 28)

- **Explanation:** The dual pricing policy in China was a transitional economic reform measure that was a key feature of the post-Mao Zedong reforms. It involved two different price systems for the same goods.
 - A portion of the output of state-owned enterprises was sold at a **state-mandated, fixed price** (a lower price) to meet official quotas and serve basic needs.
 - The remaining output could be sold at a **market-determined price** (a higher price).
 - This policy helped in gradually introducing market principles and competition into the Chinese economy without causing immediate widespread price volatility and social disruption.

29. Cooperatives and Setback (Question 29)

- **Justification:** The statement "Cooperatives have received a setback during the recent past" can be justified by several factors:
 - **Weak financial base:** Many cooperatives, especially in rural areas, lack sufficient capital and resources, making it difficult for them to compete with private firms.
 - **Inefficient management:** Poor management, political interference, and corruption have often plagued cooperatives, leading to mismanagement and a lack of accountability.
 - **Lack of government support:** While the government has policies to support cooperatives, their implementation has often been weak, with insufficient funding and a lack of institutional support.
 - **Competition:** With the opening up of the economy and the rise of private enterprises, cooperatives face intense competition from more efficient and better-resourced private players.

30. (i) Human Capital vs. Physical Capital (Question 30)

Feature	Human Capital	Physical Capital
Meaning	The stock of skills, knowledge, and abilities embodied in a person.	The stock of tangible assets like machinery, buildings, and infrastructure.
Origin	Created through investments in education, health, and training.	Created through the production process using physical goods.

Mobility	Cannot be sold or separated from its owner; it is less mobile.	Can be bought and sold in the market; it is highly mobile.
Nature	Intangible and embodied in a person.	Tangible and external to the person.
Depreciation	Does not depreciate in the same way; can be enhanced with further investment.	Subject to wear and tear and becomes obsolete.

30. (ii) LPG and Gobar Gas (Question 30)

- **LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gas):** The use of LPG as a cooking fuel in rural areas helps achieve sustainable development by **reducing deforestation**. By providing a clean and efficient alternative to firewood and cow dung cakes, it lessens the pressure on forests, thereby protecting the environment.
- **Gobar Gas (Bio-gas):** Gobar gas plants use animal dung and other organic waste to produce biogas for cooking and lighting. This is a sustainable strategy because it addresses two issues simultaneously:
 - It provides a **renewable energy source**, reducing reliance on non-renewable fuels.
 - It helps in **waste management** by converting animal dung into usable energy and an excellent organic fertilizer (the slurry left after gas production). This promotes a circular economy and improves soil health.

Case Study and Data Analysis

31. GST Council Meeting (Question 31)

- **1. Primary Objective of GST Rate Simplification:**
 - The primary objective of simplifying the GST rate structure to a two-rate system is to **enhance affordability for citizens and improve the ease of doing business**.
- **2. Change in Tax Levied:**
 - According to the passage, the new 'Standard Rate' is 18%.
 - If a product with a current GST rate of 28% is moved to this new category, the tax levied on it would **decrease by 10 percentage points**.

32. Workforce and GVA in India and China (Question 32)

- **Comparison and Analysis:**
 - **Agriculture:** A much larger proportion of India's workforce is engaged in agriculture (43%) compared to China (26%). However, agriculture's contribution to GVA is relatively low in both countries (16% in India and 7% in China), indicating **low productivity** in this sector. The disparity between workforce distribution and GVA contribution is particularly striking in India.
 - **Industry:** China has a larger share of its workforce (28%) and a significantly higher contribution to GVA (41%) from the industrial sector compared to India (25% workforce, 30% GVA). This

indicates that the industrial sector is a more significant and productive part of China's economy.

- **Services:** The services sector is the largest contributor to GVA in both countries, with China's services sector being more productive. While India has a larger share of its workforce in services (54%) than China (52%), China's services sector contributes a much larger share to GVA (57%) compared to India (32%). This suggests a significant productivity gap in the services sector between the two countries.

33. Globalisation and Foreign Exchange Reforms (Question 33)

- **(i) Benefits of Globalisation for India:**

- The process of globalisation has indeed greatly benefited the Indian economy.
- **Increased Trade and Investment:** Globalisation has led to a significant increase in foreign direct investment (FDI) and foreign institutional investment (FII), boosting capital availability for economic growth.
- **Technological Advancement:** The entry of multinational corporations has brought new technologies, management practices, and skills, leading to an improvement in the quality of domestic production.
- **Enhanced Competition and Efficiency:** Increased competition from foreign goods has forced domestic producers to become more efficient, innovate, and improve the quality of their products.
- **Integration with the Global Economy:** India's integration into the global economy has opened up new markets for its exports, particularly in services like IT and business process outsourcing (BPO).

- **(ii) Multilateral vs. Bilateral Trade:**

- **Multilateral Trade:** A trade agreement or system involving **three or more countries**. The agreements apply equally to all participating nations. A key example is the WTO (World Trade Organization) agreements.
- **Bilateral Trade:** A trade agreement or system involving **only two countries**. The agreement specifies the terms of trade between the two parties.

34. Sustainable Development Goals (Question 34)

- **A. Key Area of Substantial Development Gains:**

- According to the report, one key area of substantial development gains since 2015 is the **expansion of access to education, improving maternal and child health, and bridging the digital divide**.
- Other gains include a **reduction in infectious diseases** like HIV and malaria, and continued growth in **access to electricity**.

- **B. Examples of Success Stories:**

- The report mentions two examples of success stories:
 - **Universal electricity access in 45 countries.**
 - **The elimination of neglected tropical diseases in 54 countries.**

- **C. Meaning of Sustainable Development and Goals:**

- **Meaning of Sustainable Development:** Sustainable development is the process of development that **meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations** to meet their own needs. It involves balancing economic growth, social equity, and environmental protection.
- **Any two Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) decided by UNDP:**
 - **SDG 1: No Poverty:** To eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere.
 - **SDG 2: Zero Hunger:** To end hunger, achieve food security, and promote sustainable agriculture.
 - **SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being:** To ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
 - **SDG 4: Quality Education:** To ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.
 - **SDG 5: Gender Equality:** To achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.

PRE-BOARD EXAMINATION – 2025-26 / पूर्व-परिषदीय परीक्षा - 2025-26

Class – XII / कक्षा - - XII

Subject – Economics (030) / विषय – अर्थशास्त्र (030)

Time : 3 hrs

MM – 80

समय - तीन घंटे

पूर्णांक - 80

General Instructions :

Read the following instructions carefully and strictly follow them :

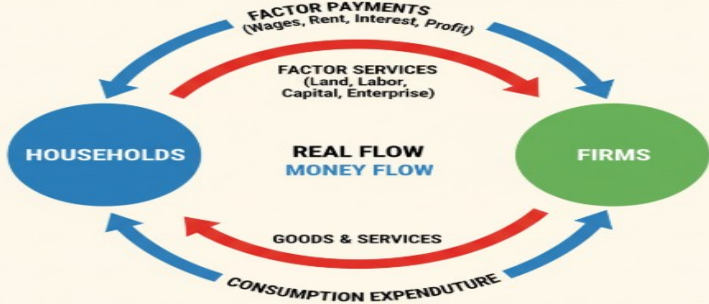
- I. This question paper contains 34 questions. All questions are compulsory.
- II. This question paper contains two sections : Section A – Macro Economics Section B – Indian Economic Development
- III. This paper contains 20 Multiple Choice Questions Type questions of 1 mark each.
- IV. This paper contains 4 Short Answer Questions Type -I questions of 3 marks each to be answered in 60 to 80 words.
- V. This paper contains 6 Short Answer Questions Type -II questions of 4 marks each to be answered in 80 to 100 words.
- VI. This paper contains 4 Long Answer Questions Type questions of 6 marks each to be answered in 100 to 150 words.
- VII. Attempt all parts of a question together.

सामान्य निर्देश :

निम्नलिखित निर्देशों को बहुत सावधानी से पढ़ें और उनका सख्ती से पालन कीजिये :

- I. इस प्रश्न पत्र में 34 प्रश्न हैं | सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं |
- II. यह प्रश्न पत्र दो खण्डों में विभाजित है : खंड क – समष्टि अर्थशास्त्र , खंड ख – भारतीय आर्थिक विकास
- III. इस प्रश्नपत्र में एक-एक अंक के 20 बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न हैं |
- IV. इस प्रश्नपत्र में तीन - तीन अंकों के 4 लघु उत्तरीय प्रकार-I के प्रश्न हैं जिनके उत्तर 60 से 80 शब्दों में लिखे जाने चाहिए |
- V. इस प्रश्नपत्र में चार – चार अंकों के 6 लघु उत्तरीय प्रकार-II के प्रश्न हैं जिनके उत्तर 80 से 100 शब्दों में लिखे जाने चाहिए |
- VI. इस प्रश्नपत्र में छः – छः अंकों के 4 दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं जिनके उत्तर 100 से 150 शब्दों में लिखे जाने चाहिए |
- VII. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के सभी भागों के उत्तर एक साथ लिखे जाने चाहिए |

	Section A – Macro Economics खंड अ – समष्टि अर्थशास्त्र					
1.	“Sameer (a student) borrows ₹ 80,000 to finance his college fee. He plans to begin repaying the loan six months after his graduation, making payments over a span of ten years.” Based on above text, identify the indicated function of money. (Choose the correct option) Options: <table><tr><td>(A) Medium of Exchange</td><td>(B) Unit of Account</td></tr><tr><td>(C) Standard of Deferred Payments</td><td>(D) Store of Value</td></tr></table> “समीर (एक छात्र) अपनी कॉलेज की फीस के लिए ₹80,000 का ऋण लेता है। वह अपनी स्नातक की उपाधि पराप्त करने के छह महीने बाद ऋण चुकाना शुरू करने की योजना बनाता है, जो दस वर्षों की अवधि	(A) Medium of Exchange	(B) Unit of Account	(C) Standard of Deferred Payments	(D) Store of Value	1
(A) Medium of Exchange	(B) Unit of Account					
(C) Standard of Deferred Payments	(D) Store of Value					

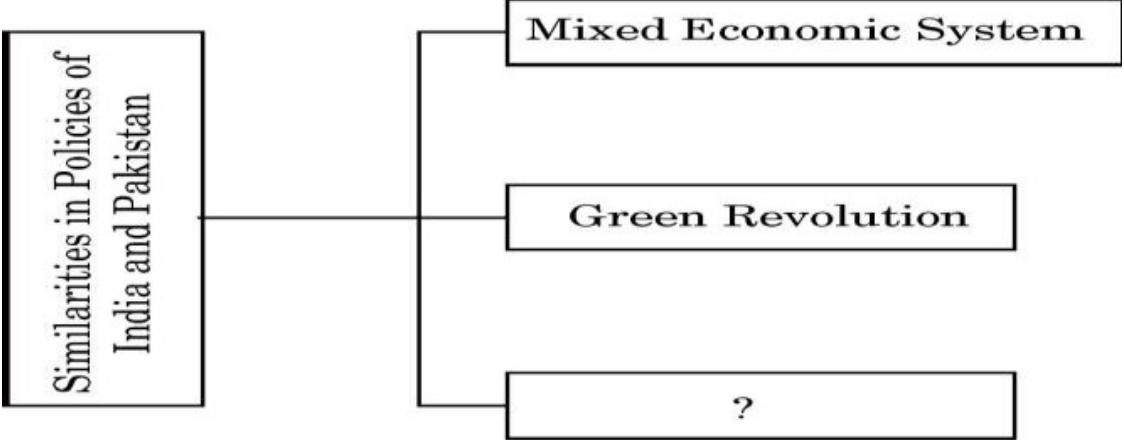
	में भुगतान करता है। "उपरोक्त पाठ के आधार पर, मुद्रा के इंगित कार्य की पहचान करें। A. विनिमय का माध्यम B. मूल्य की इकाई C. आस्थगित भुगतान का मानक D. मूल्य का भंडार	
2.	If the total credit created by the banks is ₹ 500 and Reserve Ratio is 20%, the value of primary deposits would be _____. (Choose the correct option to fill in the blank) A) ₹ 200 (C) ₹ 100 यदि बैंकों द्वारा निर्मित कुल साख ₹500 है और आरक्षित अनुपात 20% है, तो प्राथमिक जमा का मूल्य होगा(रिक्त स्थान भरने के लिए सही विकल्प चुनें) (A) ₹ 200 (C) ₹ 100 (B) ₹ 300 (D) ₹ 500	1
3.	CIRCULAR FLOW OF INCOME: TWO-SECTOR MODEL  The diagram illustrates the circular flow of income and products between households and firms. It shows two main flows: a real flow (products and services) and a money flow (payments). The real flow goes from firms to households via goods and services, and from households to firms via consumption expenditure. The money flow goes from households to firms via factor payments (wages, rent, interest, profit), and from firms to households via factor services (land, labor, capital, enterprise). Based on the diagram, which of the following statements is true regarding the money flow? A. It consists only of 'Consumption Expenditure'. B. It flows from households to firms as 'Consumption Expenditure' and from firms to households as 'Factor Payments'. C. It is not explicitly shown in the diagram. D. It flows in the same direction as the real flow. आरेख के आधार पर, मुद्रा प्रवाह के संबंध में निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा कथन सत्य है? A. इसमें केवल 'उपभोग व्यय' शामिल है। B. यह परिवारों से फर्मों तक 'उपभोग व्यय' के रूप में और फर्मों से परिवारों तक 'कारक भुगतान' के रूप में बहता है। C. यह आरेख में स्पष्ट रूप से नहीं दिखाया गया है। D. यह वास्तविक प्रवाह के समान दिशा में बहता है।	1
4.	In the context of Current Account transactions of Balance of Payment, identify the incorrect statement from the following: (Choose the correct option) Options: (A) Export of goods and services are recorded as credit items. (B) Import of goods and services are recorded as debit items. (C) All transfer payments are recorded as debit items. (D) All transfer receipts are recorded as debit items. भुगतान संतुलन के चालू खाता लेनदेन के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित में से गलत कथन की पहचान करें: (सही विकल्प चुनें) A. वस्तुओं और सेवाओं का निर्यात क्रेडिट मदों के रूप में दर्ज किया जाता है। B. वस्तुओं और सेवाओं का आयात डेबिट मदों के रूप में दर्ज किया जाता है। C. सभी हस्तांतरण भुगतान डेबिट मदों के रूप में दर्ज किए जाते हैं। D. सभी हस्तांतरण प्राप्तियां डेबिट मदों के रूप में दर्ज की जाती हैं।	1
5.	Suppose the value of Average Propensity to Consume (APC) is 0.8 and National Income is ₹ 4,000 crores, the value of saving would be ₹ _____ crores.	1

	(Choose the correct option to fill up the blank) (A) 100 (B) 200 (C) 500 (D) 800 मान लीजिए कि औसत उपभोग प्रवृत्ति (APC) का मूल्य 0.8 है और राष्ट्रीय आय ₹4,000 करोड़ है, तो बचत का मूल्य होगा..... Options: (A) 100 (B) 200 (C) 500 (D) 800	
6. (A)	Suppose that, the Balance of Trade of a nation exhibits a deficit of ₹ 50,000 crore. The import of visible items are five times of the exports of visible items. The value of exports of visible items would be ₹_____ crore. (Choose the correct alternative to fill up the blank) (a) 20,000 (b) 10,000 (c) 12,500 (d) 20,300 मान लीजिए कि, एक राष्ट्र के व्यापार संतुलन में ₹50,000 करोड़ का घाटा है। दृश्य मर्दों का आयात दृश्य मर्दों के निर्यात का पांच गुना है। दृश्य मर्दों के निर्यात का मूल्य करोड़ होगा। (a) 20,000 (b) 10,000 (c) 12,500 (d) 20,300 OR Gifts and remittances sent abroad are recorded on the _____ side of the _____ account in Balance of Payment. (Choose the correct alternative to fill up the blanks) (a) credit, capital (b) debit, capital (b) (c) credit, current (d) debit, current विदेशों में भेजे गए उपहार और प्रेषण, भुगतान संतुलन में खाते के..... A. क्रेडिट, पूंजी B. डेबिट, पूंजी C. क्रेडिट, चालू D. डेबिट, चालू	1
(B)		1
7.	Read the following statements: Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose the correct alternative given below: Assertion (A): Before reaching the Break-Even level of income, the value of Average Propensity to Consume (APC) is greater than one. Reason (R): The Average Propensity to Consume (APC) is the ratio of the total consumption and total income. Alternatives: (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A). (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A). (c) Assertion (A) is true and Reason (R) is false. (d) Assertion (A) is false and Reason (R) is true. अभिकथन (A): आय के सम-विच्छेद स्तर तक पहुंचने से पहले, औसत उपभोग प्रवृत्ति (APC) का मूल्य एक से अधिक होता है। कारण (R): औसत उपभोग प्रवृत्ति (APC) कुल उपभोग और कुल आय का अनुपात है। विकल्प: (a) अभिकथन (A) और कारण (R) दोनों सत्य हैं और कारण (R) अभिकथन (A) का सही स्पष्टीकरण है। (b) अभिकथन (A) और कारण (R) दोनों सत्य हैं, लेकिन कारण (R) अभिकथन (A) का सही स्पष्टीकरण नहीं है। (c) अभिकथन (A) सत्य है और कारण (R) असत्य है। (d) अभिकथन (A) असत्य है और कारण (R) सत्य है।	1
8.	If the value of investment multiplier = 4 and Dissaving (Autonomous saving) = (-) 60,	1

	identify the correct Saving function from the following: (a) $S = (-)60 + 0.25 Y$ (b) $S = (-)60 + 0.75 Y$ (c) $S = (-)60 + 0.20 Y$ (d) $S = (-)60 + 0.60 Y$ यदि निवेश गुणक का मूल्य = 4 है और विनिवेश = (-) 60 है, तो निम्नलिखित में से सही बचत कार्य की पहचान करें: (a) $S = (-)60 + 0.25 Y$ (b) $S = (-)60 + 0.75 Y$ (c) $S = (-)60 + 0.20 Y$ (d) $S = (-)60 + 0.60 Y$							
9.	Read the following statements carefully: Statement-1: Managed floating exchange rate system is an amalgamation of fixed and flexible exchange rate system. Statement-2: Managed floating exchange rate system is also known as ‘hybrid system’. In the light of the given statements, choose the correct option from the following: (A) Statement 1 is true and Statement 2 is false. (B) Statement 1 is false and Statement 2 is true. (C) Both Statements 1 and 2 are true. (D) Both Statements 1 and 2 are false कथन-1: प्रबंधित फ्लोटिंग विनिमय दर प्रणाली, निश्चित और लचीली विनिमय दर प्रणाली का एक समामेलन है। कथन-2: प्रबंधित फ्लोटिंग विनिमय दर प्रणाली को 'हाइब्रिड प्रणाली' भी कहा जाता है। A. कथन 1 सत्य है और कथन 2 असत्य है। B. कथन 1 असत्य है और कथन 2 सत्य है। C. दोनों कथन 1 और 2 सत्य हैं। D. दोनों कथन 1 और 2 असत्य हैं	1						
10.	To arrive at the value of equilibrium level of income, there must exists an equality between ex-ante _____ and ex-ante _____. (Choose the correct option to fill up the blank) (i) Aggregate Demand, Aggregate Supply (ii) Aggregate Demand, Savings (iii) Aggregate Demand, Investment (iv) Savings, Investment Options: (A) (i) and (ii) (B) (i) and (iv) (C) (ii) and (iii) (D) (iii) and (iv) आय के संतुलन स्तर पर पहुंचने के लिए, प्रत्याशित _____ और प्रत्याशित _____ के बीच एक समानता होनी चाहिए। (रिक्त स्थान भरने के लिए सही विकल्प चुनें) (i) समग्र मांग, समग्र आपूर्ति (ii) समग्र मांग, बचत (iii) समग्र मांग, निवेश (iv) बचत, निवेश Options: (A) (i) and (ii) (B) (i) and (iv) (C) (ii) and (iii) (D) (iii) and (iv)	1						
11.	The economic performance of a small, fictional country, "Solaria," is being evaluated. The data below shows its economic output for two consecutive years: परिदृश्य एक छोटे, काल्पनिक देश, "सोलारिया", के आर्थिक प्रदर्शन का मूल्यांकन किया जा रहा है। नीचे दिया गया डेटा लगातार दो वर्षों के लिए इसके आर्थिक उत्पादन को दर्शाता है: <table><tr><td>Year वर्ष</td><td>Nominal GDP सांकेतिक सं० घ० उ० (in Billions)</td></tr><tr><td>Year वर्ष 1</td><td>₹10,000</td></tr><tr><td>Year वर्ष 2</td><td>₹12,000</td></tr></table> A leading economic analyst notes that while Solaria's nominal GDP has increased, a	Year वर्ष	Nominal GDP सांकेतिक सं० घ० उ० (in Billions)	Year वर्ष 1	₹10,000	Year वर्ष 2	₹12,000	3
Year वर्ष	Nominal GDP सांकेतिक सं० घ० उ० (in Billions)							
Year वर्ष 1	₹10,000							
Year वर्ष 2	₹12,000							

	significant portion of this growth is due to rising prices of goods and services. The analyst calculates that the average price level for the economy (GDP Deflator) has risen from a base year value of 100 in Year 1 to 120 in Year 2. Based on the data provided, explain the difference between the increase in Solaria's nominal GDP and its real GDP. एक प्रमुख आर्थिक विश्लेषक ने नोट किया है कि जबकि सोलारिया का सांकेतिक सकल घरेलू उत्पाद बढ़ा है, इस वृद्धि का एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा वस्तुओं और सेवाओं की बढ़ती कीमतों के कारण है। विश्लेषक ने गणना की है कि अर्थव्यवस्था के लिए औसत मूल्य स्तर (सकल घरेलू उत्पाद अपस्फीतिकारक) वर्ष 1 में 100 के आधार वर्ष मूल्य से बढ़कर वर्ष 2 में 120 हो गया है। दिए गए डेटा के आधार पर, सोलारिया के सांकेतिक सकल घरेलू उत्पाद और उसके वास्तविक सकल घरेलू उत्पाद में वृद्धि के बीच के अंतर को समझाएं।	
12.	“There exists a positive relation between foreign exchange rate and supply of foreign exchange.” Do you agree with the given statement? Justify your answer with valid arguments. OR “Devaluation and Depreciation of currency are one and the same thing. ”Do you agree? How do they affect the exports of a country? “विदेशी विनिमय दर और विदेशी विनिमय की आपूर्ति के बीच एक सकारात्मक संबंध मौजूद है। ” क्या आप दिए गए कथन से सहमत हैं? वैध तर्कों के साथ अपने उत्तर को न्यायोचित ठहराएं। अथवा “मुद्रा अवमूल्यन और मुद्रा के मूल्यह्रास एक ही तथा समान हैं। ” क्या आप इस कथन से सहमत हैं ? ये दोनों किसी देश के निर्यात को कैसे प्रभावित करते हैं ?	3
(v) 13	The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) recently made a significant decision to adjust its key interest rate. The RBI's Monetary Policy Committee, a group responsible for managing interest rates in the country, decided to lower the policy repo rate from 6.00 percent to 5.50 percent. This change is intended to make borrowing money cheaper for banks. When banks can borrow more cheaply, they are expected to lend money to businesses and individuals at lower interest rates. This could encourage people to spend and businesses to invest, which helps the economy grow. The RBI also wants to keep prices stable and aims for a long-term inflation rate of 4 percent. The RBI is hopeful that this action will help the country's economy grow by 6.5 percent in the coming year. They also believe that the overall rise in prices, or inflation, will remain manageable at around 3.7 percent. This balance between economic growth and stable prices is a key goal for the central bank. 1. How does a reduction in the policy repo rate by the RBI impact the cost of borrowing for businesses and individuals? Explain the chain of events. 2. What are the other tools of RBI to control Inflation? Explain any two. भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक (आरबीआई) ने हाल ही में अपनी प्रमुख ब्याज दर को समायोजित करने का एक महत्वपूर्ण निर्णय लिया। देश में ब्याज दरों के प्रबंधन के लिए जिम्मेदार एक समूह, आरबीआई की मौद्रिक नीति समिति ने नीति रेपो दर को 6.00 प्रतिशत से घटाकर 5.50 प्रतिशत करने का निर्णय लिया। इस बदलाव का उद्देश्य बैंकों के लिए पैसा उधार लेना सस्ता बनाना है। जब बैंक अधिक सस्ते में उधार ले सकते हैं, तो उनसे व्यवसायों और व्यक्तियों को कम ब्याज दरों पर पैसा उधार देने की उम्मीद की जाती है। यह लोगों को खर्च करने और व्यवसायों को निवेश करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित कर सकता है, जिससे अर्थव्यवस्था को बढ़ने में मदद मिलती है। आरबीआई भी कीमतों को स्थिर रखना चाहता है और 4 प्रतिशत की दीर्घकालिक मुद्रास्फीति दर का लक्ष्य रखता है। आरबीआई को उम्मीद है कि यह कार्रवाई आने वाले वर्ष में देश की अर्थव्यवस्था को 6.5 प्रतिशत तक बढ़ने में मदद करेगी। उनका यह भी मानना है कि कीमतों में समग्र वृद्धि, या मुद्रास्फीति, लगभग 3.7 प्रतिशत पर प्रबंधनीय रहेगी। आर्थिक विकास और स्थिर कीमतों के बीच यह संतुलन केंद्रीय बैंक के लिए एक प्रमुख लक्ष्य है। 1. आरबीआई द्वारा नीति रेपो दर में कमी से व्यवसायों और व्यक्तियों के लिए उधार लेने की लागत पर	2 2

	क्या प्रभाव पड़ता है? घटनाओं की श्रृंखला समझाएं। 2. मुद्रास्फीति को नियंत्रित करने के लिए आरबीआई के अन्य उपकरण क्या हैं? किसी दो को समझाएं।																			
14	“An economy is operating at under-employment level of income.” What does this situation indicate? Discuss any two fiscal measure to tackle this situation. एक अर्थव्यवस्था अपूर्ण -रोजगार स्तर पर काम कर रही है। " यह स्थिति क्या दर्शाती है? इस स्थिति से निपटने के लिए किसी दो राजकोषीय उपाय पर चर्चा करें।	2+2																		
15.	In an economy; $C = 200 + 0.75 Y$ (where C is consumption expenditure and Y is National Income). Investment expenditure is ₹ 4,000 Crore. Calculate the following: (i) Equilibrium level of income. (ii) Total consumption expenditure at equilibrium income level. Or Explain the adjustment mechanism in case ex-ante savings are greater than ex-ante investments. एक अर्थव्यवस्था में; $C = 200 + 0.75 Y$ (जहां C उपभोग व्यय है और Y राष्ट्रीय आय है)। निवेश व्यय ₹4,000 करोड़ है। निम्नलिखित की गणना करें: (i) आय का संतुलन स्तर। (ii) संतुलन आय स्तर पर कुल उपभोग व्यय। अथवा उस स्थिति में समायोजन तंत्र को समझाएं जब प्रत्याशित बचत, प्रत्याशित निवेश से अधिक हो।	2 2																		
16	(I) “Through the budgetary policy government allocates resources in accordance with requirement of the country.” Do you agree with the given statement? Justify your answer with valid reason. बजट नीति के माध्यम से सरकार देश में आवश्यकता के अनुसार संसाधनों का आवंटन करती है। क्या आप इस कथन सहमत हैं? उचित कारण बताते हुए अपने उत्तर को सिद्ध कीजिये। (II) From the following data, calculate the primary deficit. <table><tr><th>SNo</th><th>Particulars विवरण</th><th>Amount राशि (in ₹ crore)</th></tr><tr><td>(i)</td><td>Revenue deficit राजस्व घाटा</td><td>40</td></tr><tr><td>(ii)</td><td>Non-debt creating capital receipts पूंजी प्राप्तियां</td><td>190</td></tr><tr><td>(iii)</td><td>Tax revenue राजस्व</td><td>125</td></tr><tr><td>(iv)</td><td>Capital expenditure पूंजी व्यय</td><td>220</td></tr><tr><td>(v)</td><td>Interest payments ब्याज भुगतान</td><td>20</td></tr></table> निम्नलिखित विवरणों से, प्राथमिक घाटे की गणना करें	SNo	Particulars विवरण	Amount राशि (in ₹ crore)	(i)	Revenue deficit राजस्व घाटा	40	(ii)	Non-debt creating capital receipts पूंजी प्राप्तियां	190	(iii)	Tax revenue राजस्व	125	(iv)	Capital expenditure पूंजी व्यय	220	(v)	Interest payments ब्याज भुगतान	20	3 3
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(iv)	Capital expenditure पूंजी व्यय	220																		
(v)	Interest payments ब्याज भुगतान	20																		
17(A)	(I) From the following data , calculate Gross National Product at Factor Cost : <table><tr><th>Items</th><th>Rs. In crore</th></tr><tr><td>Gross fixed capital formation</td><td>100</td></tr><tr><td>Change in stocks</td><td>20</td></tr><tr><td>Net capital formation</td><td>110</td></tr><tr><td>Mixed income of the self employed</td><td>200</td></tr><tr><td>Net factor income from abroad</td><td>(-)10</td></tr><tr><td>Net exports</td><td>(-)20</td></tr></table>	Items	Rs. In crore	Gross fixed capital formation	100	Change in stocks	20	Net capital formation	110	Mixed income of the self employed	200	Net factor income from abroad	(-)10	Net exports	(-)20	3				
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Mixed income of the self employed	200																			
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Net exports	(-)20																			

19.	Study the following image carefully: निम्नलिखित छवि का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन करें:  From the following, choose the correct option which indicates similarities in the policies of India and Pakistan, in the post-1947 period: (Choose the correct option) A. Dual pricing policy B. Commune system C. Import substitution D. Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution निम्नलिखित में से, 1947 के बाद की अवधि में भारत और पाकिस्तान की नीतियों में समानताएं दर्शाने वाले सही विकल्प को चुनें: (सही विकल्प चुनें) (A) दोहरी मूल्य निर्धारण नीति (B) कम्यून प्रणाली (C) आयात प्रतिस्थापन (D) महान सर्वहारा सांस्कृतिक क्रांति	1
20	Suppose the percentage of casual workers rises in an economy as compared to the regular workers. This situation may be known as _____ of workforce. (Choose the correct option to fill in the blank) (i) Formalisation (ii) Casualisation (iii) Unemployment Options: (A) (i) and (ii) (B) (ii) and (iii) (C) only (ii) (D) only (i) मान लीजिए कि एक अर्थव्यवस्था में नियमित श्रमिकों की तुलना में आकस्मिक श्रमिकों का प्रतिशत बढ़ता है। यह स्थिति के रूप में जानी जा सकती है। (रिक्त स्थान भरने के लिए सही विकल्प चुनें) (i) औपचारिकीकरण (ii) आकस्मिकीकरण (iii) बेरोजगारी Options: (A) (i) and (ii) (B) (ii) and (iii) (C) only (ii) (D) only (i)	1
21	Read the following statements carefully: <i>Statement 1:</i> In order to address the problem of water and air pollution in India, the Government of India had established the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB). <i>Statement 2:</i> Deforestation leads to the permanent destruction of indigenous forests. In the light of the given statements, choose the correct option from the following: (A) Statement 1 is true and Statement 2 is false. (B) (B) Statement 1 is false and Statement 2 is true. (C) (C) Both Statements 1 and 2 are true. (D) (D) Both Statements 1 and 2 are false. निम्नलिखित कथनों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें: कथन 1: भारत में जल और वायु प्रदूषण की समस्या को दूर करने के लिए, भारत सरकार ने केंद्रीय	1

	प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (सीपीसीबी) की स्थापना की थी। कथन 2: वनों की कटाई से स्वदेशी वनों का स्थायी विनाश होता है। दिए गए कथनों के आलोक में, निम्नलिखित में से सही विकल्प चुनें: (A) कथन 1 सत्य है और कथन 2 असत्य है। (B) कथन 1 असत्य है और कथन 2 सत्य है। (C) दोनों कथन 1 और 2 सत्य हैं। (D) दोनों कथन 1 और 2 असत्य हैं।	
22	Under _____ unemployment the marginal productivity of a worker is equal to zero. (Choose the correct option to fill in the blank) (A) Seasonal (B) Structural (B) (C) Involuntary (D) Disguised ----- बेरोजगारी के तहत एक श्रमिक की सीमांत उत्पादकता शून्य के बराबर होती है। (सही विकल्प चुनें) (A) मौसमी (B) संरचनात्मक (C) अनैच्छिक (D) प्रच्छन्न	1
23	Read the following statements carefully: Statement 1: Employment is an activity which enables a person to earn means of livelihood for his/her family. Statement 2: A worker is the one who contributes to the process of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by rendering his productive services. In the light of given statements, choose the correct option from the following: (A) Statement 1 is true and Statement 2 is false. (B) Statement 1 is false and Statement 2 is true. (C) Both Statements 1 and 2 are true. (D) Both Statements 1 and 2 are false. निम्नलिखित कथनों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें: कथन 1: रोजगार एक गतिविधि है जो एक व्यक्ति को अपने परिवार के लिए आजीविका कमाने में सक्षम बनाती है। कथन 2: एक श्रमिक वह है जो अपनी उत्पादक सेवाएं प्रदान करके सकल घरेलू उत्पाद (जीडीपी) की प्रक्रिया में योगदान देता है। दिए गए कथनों के आलोक में, निम्नलिखित में से सही विकल्प चुनें: (A) कथन 1 सत्य है और कथन 2 असत्य है। (B) कथन 1 असत्य है और कथन 2 सत्य है। (C) दोनों कथन 1 और 2 सत्य हैं। (D) दोनों कथन 1 और 2 असत्य हैं।	1
24	Study the following image and identify the measure adopted by the Government to improve agricultural marketing. (Choose the correct option)  Source- NCERT a. Cooperative credit societies b. Regulated markets c. Transportation facilities d. Dissemination of information	1

	उपरोक्त छवि का अध्ययन करें और कृषि विपणन में सुधार के लिए सरकार द्वारा अपनाए गए उपाय की पहचान करें। (सही विकल्प चुनें) (A) सहकारी ऋण समितियां (B) विनियमित बाजार (C) परिवहन सुविधाएं (D) सूचना का प्रसार	
25	White Revolution is associated with _____. (Choose the correct option to fill in the blank) (A) Horticulture (B) Fisheries (C) Dairy Production (D) Animal Husbandry श्वेत क्रांति से संबंधित है। (A) बागवानी (B) मत्स्य पालन (C) दुग्ध उत्पादन (D) पशुपालन	1
26	Read the following statements - Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose the correct option from the options given below : Assertion (A): People spend to acquire information related to labour and other markets (like, education and health). Reason (R) : Expenditure on information is necessary for efficient utilisation of the human capital stock. Options: (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A). (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A). (C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false. (D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true निम्नलिखित कथनों को पढ़ें - अभिकथन (A) और कारण (R)। नीचे दिए गए विकल्पों में से सही विकल्प चुनें: अभिकथन (A): लोग श्रम और अन्य बाजारों (जैसे, शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य) से संबंधित जानकारी प्राप्त करने के लिए खर्च करते हैं। कारण (R): मानव पूंजी स्टॉक के कुशल उपयोग के लिए जानकारी पर व्यय आवश्यक है। विकल्प: (A) अभिकथन (A) और कारण (R) दोनों सत्य हैं और कारण (R) अभिकथन (A) का सही स्पष्टीकरण है। (B) अभिकथन (A) और कारण (R) दोनों सत्य हैं, लेकिन कारण (R) अभिकथन (A) का सही स्पष्टीकरण नहीं है। (C) अभिकथन (A) सत्य है, लेकिन कारण (R) असत्य है। (D) अभिकथन (A) असत्य है, लेकिन कारण (R) सत्य है	1
27	Read the following statements carefully: <i>Statement 1:</i> The British policies were accountable for commercialisation of Indian agriculture. <i>Statement 2:</i> In the larger interest of Indians, the British rulers focused on the infrastructural growth of India. In the light of the given statements, choose the correct option from the following: (A) Statement 1 is true and Statement 2 is false. (B) Statement 1 is false and Statement 2 is true. (C) Both Statements 1 and 2 are true. (D) Both Statements 1 and 2 are false. निम्नलिखित कथनों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें: कथन 1: ब्रिटिश नीतियां भारतीय कृषि के व्यावसायीकरण के लिए जिम्मेदार थीं। कथन 2: भारतीयों के व्यापक हित में, ब्रिटिश शासकों ने भारत के बुनियादी ढांचे के विकास पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया, दिए गए कथनों के आलोक में, निम्नलिखित में से सही विकल्प चुनें: (A) कथन 1 सत्य है और कथन 2 असत्य है। (B) कथन 1 असत्य है और कथन 2 सत्य है। (C) दोनों कथन 1 और 2 सत्य हैं।	1

	(D) दोनों कथन 1 और 2 असत्य हैं।	
28	Briefly explain the dual pricing policy adopted by China. चीन द्वारा अपनाई गई दोहरी मूल्य निर्धारण नीति को संक्षेप में समझाएं।	3
29	“Cooperatives have received a setback during the recent past.” Justify the given statement with valid explanation. “सहकारिता को हाल के दिनों में एक झटका लगा है।” दिए गए कथन को वैध स्पष्टीकरण के साथ न्यायोचित ठहराएं। OR Explain the reasons behind less number of regular salaried employees in rural areas as compared to urban areas. शहरी क्षेत्रों की तुलना में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कम नियमित वेतनभोगी कर्मचारियों के पीछे के कारणों को समझाएं।	3
30	(i) Distinguish between human capital and physical capital. (ii) Describe ‘LPG’ and ‘Gobar Gas’ as strategies used to achieve sustainable development in rural areas. (i) मानव पूंजी और भौतिक पूंजी के बीच अंतर करें। (ii) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में टिकाऊ विकास प्राप्त करने के लिए उपयोग की जाने वाली रणनीतियों के रूप में 'एलपीजी' और 'गोबर गैस' का वर्णन करें। OR (i) Critically appraise the micro-credit programmes in rural India. (ii) State the meaning of sustainable development. (i) ग्रामीण भारत में सूक्ष्म-ऋण कार्यक्रमों का आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन करें। (ii) टिकाऊ विकास का अर्थ बताएं।	2 2 3 1
31	Summary of the 56th GST Council Meeting The 56th GST Council meeting focused on implementing "next-generation GST reforms." Key outcomes included a simplification of the GST rate structure from four to a two-rate system: a Standard Rate of 18% and a Merit Rate of 5%. A special de-merit rate of 40% will apply to certain goods. The council recommended reducing GST on various goods and services to enhance affordability for citizens and improve ease of doing business. Notable rate cuts were announced for items like life and health insurance policies, household goods, medical supplies, and hotel accommodations. The meeting also addressed correcting the inverted duty structure in sectors such as man-made textiles and fertilizers and established a timeline for the operationalization of the Goods and Services Tax Appellate Tribunal (GSTAT). These changes are intended to streamline the tax system and benefit the common man, labor-intensive industries, and farmers. Source: PIB Report and regenerated by AI 1. Based on the passage, which of the following is the primary objective of simplifying the GST rate structure to a two-rate system? 2. A business sells a product with a current GST rate of 28%. If the product is moved into the new 'Standard Rate' category, how would the tax levied on it change, according to the passage? 56 वीं जीएसटी परिषद की बैठक का सारांश 56 वीं जीएसटी परिषद की बैठक 'अगली पीढ़ी के जीएसटी सुधारों' को लागू करने पर केंद्रित थी। प्रमुख परिणामों में चार से दो-दर प्रणाली तक जीएसटी दर संरचना का सरलीकरण शामिल था: 18% की एक मानक दर और 5% की एक योग्यता दर। एक विशेष अवगुण दर 40% कुछ वस्तुओं पर लागू होगी। परिषद ने नागरिकों के लिए सामर्थ्य बढ़ाने और व्यापार करने में आसानी में सुधार के लिए विभिन्न वस्तुओं और सेवाओं पर जीएसटी को कम करने की सिफारिश की। जीवन और स्वास्थ्य बीमा पॉलिसियों, घरेलू सामानों, चिकित्सा आपूर्ति और होटल आवास जैसी वस्तुओं के लिए उल्लेखनीय दर में कटौती की घोषणा की गई। बैठक में मानव निर्मित वस्तुओं और उर्वरकों जैसे क्षेत्रों में उलटी शुल्क संरचना को सही करने और वस्तु और सेवा कर अपीलीय न्यायाधिकरण (जीएसटीएटी) के संचालन के लिए एक समयरेखा स्थापित करने पर भी ध्यान दिया गया। इन परिवर्तनों का उद्देश्य कर प्रणाली को सुव्यवस्थित करना और आम आदमी, श्रम-गहन	2 2

	उद्योगों और किसानों को लाभ पहुंचाना है। 1. गद्यांश के आधार पर, निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा जीएसटी दर संरचना को दो-दर प्रणाली में सरल बनाने का प्राथमिक उद्देश्य है? 2. एक व्यवसायी 28% जीएसटी के साथ एक समान बेचता है, और यह उत्पात मानक दर के अंतर्गत आता हो तो उपरोक्त गद्यांश के अनुसार नए दर के अनुसार यह किस मद में आएगा।																																																	
32	On the basis of the given data, compare and analyses the Distribution of workforce and its contribution to Gross Value added in India and China. दिए गए आंकड़ों के आधार पर, भारत और चीन में कार्यबल के वितरण और सकल मूल्य वर्धित में इसके योगदान की तुलना और विश्लेषण करें. <table><tr><th colspan="7">Sectoral Share of Employment and GVA (%) in 2018-2019</th></tr><tr><th rowspan="2">Sector</th><th colspan="3">Contribution to GVA</th><th colspan="3">Distribution of Workforce</th></tr><tr><th>India</th><th>China</th><th>Pakistan</th><th>India</th><th>China</th><th>Pakistan</th></tr><tr><td>Agriculture</td><td>16</td><td>7</td><td>24</td><td>43</td><td>26</td><td>41</td></tr><tr><td>Industry</td><td>30</td><td>41</td><td>19</td><td>25</td><td>28</td><td>24</td></tr><tr><td>Services</td><td>54</td><td>52</td><td>57</td><td>32</td><td>46</td><td>35</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>100</td><td>100</td><td>100</td><td>100</td><td>100</td><td>100</td></tr></table> Source : Human Development Report 2019: Kev Indicators of Asia and Pacific 2019.	Sectoral Share of Employment and GVA (%) in 2018-2019							Sector	Contribution to GVA			Distribution of Workforce			India	China	Pakistan	India	China	Pakistan	Agriculture	16	7	24	43	26	41	Industry	30	41	19	25	28	24	Services	54	52	57	32	46	35	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	
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33	(i) “Indian economy has greatly benefitted by the process of globalisation.” Justify the given statement with valid arguments. (ii) Distinguish between Multilateral Trade and Bilateral Trade. (i) वैश्वीकरण की प्रक्रिया से भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था को बहुत लाभ हुआ है। दिए गए कथन को वैध तर्कों के साथ न्यायोचित ठहराएं। (ii) बहुपक्षीय व्यापार और द्विपक्षीय व्यापार के बीच अंतर करें। OR (i) Discuss briefly the foreign exchange reforms undertaken by the Government of India in the post 1991 period. (ii) Distinguish between Tariffs and Quotas. (i) 1991 के बाद की अवधि में भारत सरकार द्वारा किए गए विदेशी मुद्रा सुधारों पर संक्षेप में चर्चा करें। (ii) टैरिफ और कोटा के बीच अंतर करें।	4 2 4 2																																																
34	<i>The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2025</i> marks the tenth annual stock taking of global progress toward the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. With the 2030 deadline only five years away, the report delivers a stark assessment: the Sustainable Development Goals have improved millions of lives, but the current pace of change is insufficient to fully achieve all the Goals by 2030. The report reveals real and substantial development gains during the past decade. Since 2015, the world has made notable strides in expanding access to education, improving maternal and child health, and bridging the digital divide. Effective prevention efforts have significantly reduced the burdens of infectious diseases such as HIV and malaria. Access to electricity has continued to grow, and renewable energy is now the fastest-rising source of power worldwide. Yet progress has been fragile and unequal. Millions still face extreme poverty, hunger, inadequate housing, and a lack of basic services. Women, people with disabilities, and marginalized communities continue to face systemic disadvantages. Escalating conflicts, climate chaos, rising inequalities, and soaring debt servicing costs are holding back further advancements. Despite these setbacks, national and local success stories showcased in the report – such as universal electricity access in 45 countries and the elimination of neglected tropical diseases in 54 countries – demonstrate that accelerated progress is not only possible but																																																	

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN REGIONAL OFFICE DEHRADUN
ENGLISH CORE
MARKING SCHEME
PRE-BOARD EXAMINATION - 1 (2025-26)
CLASS – XII

Time: 03 hrs.**Max. Marks: 80****SECTION A : READING SKILLS****Q. 1 Read the given passage carefully:****(12x1=12)**

1. i. Regulatory and structural barriers can create obstacles for technology investments in rural India, making it difficult to introduce innovations such as cold storage and cold chains, reliable power solutions, and improved transportation systems. These barriers may include complex bureaucratic procedures, lack of supportive policies, and infrastructure limitations. 2
- ii. d) Free or subsidized agricultural power 1
- iii. Some potential benefits include: increased crop yields, enhanced rural employment and incomes, improved postharvest processing and value addition, efficient transportation, and access to crucial information for farmers. (Any one) 1
- iv. c) Regulatory and structural barriers 1
- v. a) Cold storage and cold chains 1
- vi. Reliable and low-cost power is essential for rural areas in India as it supports both agricultural activities and domestic needs. It enables efficient irrigation, mechanization of farm operations, access to modern amenities, and overall development of rural communities. 2
- vii. Network coverage is very limited. 1
- viii. FALSE 1
- ix. iniquitous 1
- x. Rural markets exist because they fulfil economic needs, support livelihoods, and link rural communities with the wider economy. 1

Q. 2 Read the given passage carefully:**(10Marks)**

- (i) (b) (i) True
- (ii) (d) the decline of time spent on traditional media
- (iii) Yes, the researchers of study added tenth and eighth graders to the survey deliberately in order to draw attention to the use of digital media among teenagers. 2
- (iv) (b) reading long texts
- (v) (b) texting, gaming, social media
- (vi) pleasure
- (vii) Digital media has taken over the time that was previously devoted to traditional media. It implies a replacement effect, where online activities reduce engagement with books, TV, and magazines.
- (viii) (b) less than

SECTION B : CREATIVE WRITING SKILLS

Q. 3 Attempt any one of the following question in about 50 words. (4 marks)

NOTICE WRITING – Format – 01 mark

Content - 02 marks

Accuracy of Spellings and Grammar – 01 mark

Q. 4 Attempt any one of the following question in about 50 words. (4 marks)

INVITATION AND REPLY - Format – 01 mark

Content - 02 marks

Accuracy of Spellings and Grammar – 01 mark

Q. 5 Attempt any one of the following question in about 120-150 words. (5 marks)

LETTERS (JOB APPLICATION / LETTER TO EDITOR

Format – 01 mark

Organization of ideas – 01 mark

Content - 02 marks

Accuracy of Spellings and Grammar – 01 mark

Q. 6 Attempt any one of the following question in about 120-150 words. (5 marks)

ARTICLE WRITING / REPORT WRITING

Format – 01 mark

Organization of ideas – 01 mark

Content - 02 marks

Accuracy of Spellings and Grammar – 01 mark

SECTION 'C': LITERATURE

Q. 7 Attempt any one of the following questions (1x6=6Marks)

- (A) i) Ans. Option (c) meagre income earned by the countryside people.
 ii) Ans. Option (d) 1, 3, 5
 iii) Ans. Option (b) Statement 1 cannot be inferred but Statement 2 can be inferred.
 iv) Ans. Option (b) The poet feels that death is better than living such a miserable life.
 v) Economic
 vi) Indifferent

OR

- (B) (i) It reflects humanity's reverence for great figures and belief in their eternal glory.
 (ii) b) Continuous sources of wisdom and inspiration.
 (iii) It emphasizes beauty as a divine gift that uplifts the human spirit.
 (iv) The 'grandeur of the dooms' implies the mighty dead heroes because the mighty heroes had lost their lives fighting for a cause.
 (v) c) The aesthetic and pleasing quality of stories about the past
 (vi) Imagery

Q. 8 Attempt any one of the following questions**(1x4=4)**

- (A) (I) experience wherein they learn to understand and respect our planet, Earth.
 (II) (iv) (i) and (ii)
 (III) Because they could contribute only in a limited way and lacked the capacity to bring lasting change.
 (IV) Because at that age they are impressionable, open to learning, and capable of acting upon what they learn.
- (B) I) C. to show a sense of hesitation or uncertainty
 II) D. to a city
 III) B. It emphasises the enduring importance of Grand Central Station.
 IV) Simile as station is compared to tree and corridors are compared to roots of a tree.

Q. 9 Attempt any one of the following questions**(1x6=6)**

- (A) (a) It symbolises greed and distractions.
 (b) (i) a fact
 (c) Irony. All at once, he recalled his thoughts about the world and the rattrap. Now his own turn had come.
 (d) He had let himself be fooled by a bait and had been caught.
 (e) (iii) He walked inside the forest in circles.
 (f) simile

OR

- (B) (a) Truck-loads of pancake and locally made potions and lotions were used to paint actors.
 (b) (ii) a subjective opinion
 (c) Both are government broadcasters which officially spread the message of national integration.
 (d) The studio head became extremely powerful.
 (e) (ii) People from different areas as well as of different faiths worked together.
 (f) humour

Q. 10 Attempt any five of the following questions in 40-50 word.**(2x5=10)**

- (A) Nobody pays attention to their efforts to make money----city folk just pass speedily---- no progress in their lives----merely earn to survive.
- (B) from a rich boy---discarded----hole in one of them----very happy-----a dream come true.
- (C) It was right of Gandhi to agree to a 25% refund because it was not just about money but about the peasants' dignity. The landlords had to surrender part of their pride and power, giving peasants courage and confidence to fight injustice further.
- (D) *The Name of the Rose* was highly successful because it combined a gripping medieval murder mystery with rich historical detail and deep philosophical ideas, appealing both to casual readers and intellectuals worldwide.
- (E) Keeping quiet can stop destructive activities, such as wars and conflicts, and give people a chance to introspect. It would make them realize their shared humanity and create an opportunity for peace and togetherness.
- (F) The fluttering of Aunt Jennifer's fingers suggests her fear, anxiety, and lack of freedom. Her weak, trembling fingers show that she feels burdened by the oppressive dominance of her husband and is emotionally trapped in an unhappy marriage.

Q. 11 Attempt any two of the following questions in 40-50 words.

(2x2=4)

- (A) to understand earth's past, present & future-----Gondwana Land-----separation into different continents-----present condition of melting away of glaciers-----think about the future if it continues-----how little changes can cause big damages.
- (B) being attended to by an English nanny/being fed English cow's milk/ watching English films exclusively/being tutored by an Englishman) ♦
(colonial mindset/relationship with the Britishers/trying to impress the British/not being aware and immersed in their own culture)
- (C).....Ugly and pretty are functionally the same/the appearance of things do not matter as much as their other properties do/it does not matter what society thinks of as beautiful or ugly since both the elements are capable of growth) .
[Accept any other valid interpretation supported by the text.]

Q. 12 ATTEMPT ANY ONE OF THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN 120-150 WORDS.

(1X5=5)

(A) VALUE POINTS (Content 2, Expression 2, Accuracy 1)

(The organisers would like you to speak about the challenges of conducting interviews, and skills interviewers must have in order to conduct good and ethical interviews.)

Good afternoon everyone, it's an honor to be here today to share my thoughts on the challenges of conducting interviews and the skills that interviewers must have in order to conduct good and ethical interviews.....

.....

OR

(B) VALUE POINTS

(Content 2, Expression 2, Accuracy 1)

Dear Family,

I hope this letter finds you all in good health. The city is very different from our village—it is full of noise, tall buildings, and people always in a hurry. Everywhere I look, I see shops filled with glittering things and people running after money and comfort.

But, Ma and Baba, even as I live here to study, my heart longs for the peace of our fields, the smell of fresh earth after rain, and the quiet joy of evenings in our home. The city teaches me many things, but I do not wish to forget where I come from. I do not want to become like the city people, who are too busy to notice the beauty of a tree or the warmth of a simple smile.

The poem *A Roadside Stand* often comes to my mind. Just like the villagers in the poem who wait for kindness from the city people but are ignored, I see how the poor are pushed aside here. I promise you, I will never lose the values you have given me—honesty, simplicity, and love for nature.

Q. 13 Attempt any one of the following questions in 120-150 words.

(1x5=5)

(A) VALUE POINTS (Content 2, Expression 2, Accuracy 1)

□ **Background of the Narratives:**

Zitkala-Sa: A Native American girl forcibly assimilated into Western culture.

Bama: A Dalit girl in India who witnesses caste-based discrimination.

Experiences of Discrimination:

Zitkala-Sa's hair cutting as a symbol of cultural erasure.

Bama's realization of untouchability through a seemingly trivial incident.

Emotional Impact:

Zitkala-Sa feels violated, helpless, and stripped of identity.

Bama feels confused, then angry, and later determined to challenge the system.

Response to Injustice:

Zitkala-Sa resists physically and emotionally, later becoming a writer and activist.

Bama is inspired by her brother's advice to pursue education as a tool for change.

Themes Reflected:

I **identity:** Both girls struggle to preserve their cultural and personal identity.

Resistance: Each finds a way to resist—

OR

B) Dr. Sadao---committed and devoted to his duties---true to his duties-----primary duty to help a wounded man--
--torn between his loyalty toward nation and his duty as a doctor-----chose humanity -----not lacking national
loyalty---informed and disclosed everything to General---performed duties both as a doctor and patriot----
Humanity, the most valuable value for mankind.

ENGLISH CORE [301]
PRE-BOARD EXAMINATION - 1 (2025-26)
CLASS – XII

Time: 03 hrs.**Max. Marks: 80****General Instructions:**

1. The Question Paper contains THREE sections.
2. Section A-READING has 12+10=22 questions. Attempt all questions, as per specific instructions for each question.
3. Section B-WRITING SKILLS has 08 questions. Attempt a total of 04 questions, as per specific instructions for each question.
4. Section C-LITERATURE has 30 questions. Attempt 26 questions, as per specific instructions for each question
5. All questions are compulsory.
6. There is no negative marking.

SECTION A-READING

1:- Read the passage and answer the questions that follows:-**12 MARKS**

1. Rural India faces serious shortages of power, water, health facilities, roads, etc. these are known and recognised. However, the role of technology in solving these and other problems is barely acknowledged and the actual availability of technology in rural areas is marginal. The backbone of the rural economy is agriculture which also provides sustenance to over half the country's population. The green revolution of the 1970s was, in fact, powered by the scientific work in various agricultural research Institutions. While some fault the green revolution for excessive exploitation of water and land resources through the overuse of fertilizers, it did bring about a wheat surplus and prosperity in certain pockets of the country.
2. In rural India today, there is a dire inadequacy of both science (i.e. knowledge) and technology (which derives from science and manifests itself in physical form). The scope to apply technology to both farm and nonfarm activities in rural areas is huge, as are the potential benefits. In fact, crop yields are far lower than what they are on demonstration farms, where science and technology are more fully applied. Technologies that reduce the power consumption of pumps are vital unfortunately; their use is minimal, since agricultural power is free or largely subsidized. Similarly, there is little incentive to optimize water use through technology or otherwise water use, especially in irrigated areas (a third of total arable land), given the water rates. Post harvest technologies for processing and adding value could greatly enhance rural employment and incomes, but at present the deployment of technology is marginal. Cold storage and cold chains for transportation to market are of great importance for many agricultural products particularly, fruits and vegetables but are non-existent. These are clearly technologies with an immediate return on investment, and benefits for all the farmer, the end consumer and the technology provider. However, regulatory and structural barriers are holding back investments. Power is a key

requirement in rural areas, for agricultural as well as domestic uses. Technology can provide reliable power at comparatively low cost. In a decentralized manner. However this needs to be upgraded and scaled in a big way, with emphasis on renewable and non-polluting technologies.

3. Reliable and low cost means of transporting goods and people are an essential need for rural areas. The bullock cart and the tractor-trailer are present vehicles of choice. Surely, technology can provide a better, cheaper and more efficient solution. Information related to commodity prices, agricultural practices, weather etc. is crucial for the farmer. Technology can provide these through mobile phones, which is a proven technology however the challenge of ensuring connectivity remains. Thus there is a pressing need for technology as current economic growth though skewed and inequitable has created an economically attractive market in rural India.

Based on your understanding of the passage, answer the following questions.

- i. How can we infer that regulatory and structural barriers hinder the deployment of technology in rural India? 2
- ii. Why are technologies that reduce power consumption of pumps not widely used in rural India? 1
 - a) Lack of knowledge about their existence
 - b) High cost of implementation
 - c) Limited availability of technology in rural areas
 - d) Free or subsidized agricultural power
- iii. State ONE potential benefits of applying technology to both farm and nonfarm activities in rural areas? 1
- iv. What is the main challenge in providing information to farmers through mobile phones in rural India? 1
 - a) Lack of mobile phone technology
 - b) High cost of mobile phones
 - c) Regulatory and structural barriers
 - d) Limited access to commodity prices
- v. What is one technology that is currently non-existent in rural India but is of great importance for transporting agricultural products? 1
 - (a) Cold storage and cold chains
 - (b) Mobile phones for information dissemination
 - (c) Power-saving pumps for irrigation
 - (d) Tractor-trailers for transportation
- vi. Why is reliable and low-cost power crucial for rural areas in India? (Any two reasons) 2
- vii. It is challenging to provide information to farmers through mobile phones in rural India because _____ 1
- viii. STATE TRUE OR FALSE: 1

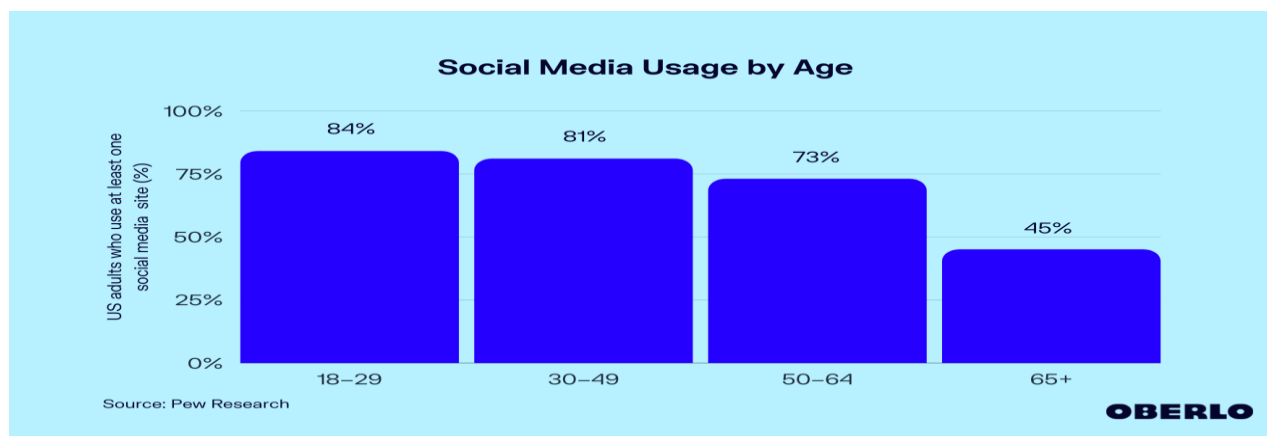
Postharvest technologies for processing and adding value are currently deployed extensively in rural India, enhancing rural employment and incomes.
- ix. Which word from passage best describe the synonyms of 'sinful or immoral'. 1
- x. Briefly describe why rural markets still exist in India. 1

Q. 2 Read the given passage carefully:**(10 Marks)**

(1) News-If you can't remember the last time, you saw a teenager reading a book, newspaper or magazine, you're not alone. In recent years, less than 20 percent of teens report reading a book, magazine or newspaper daily for pleasure. More than 80 percent say they use social media every day, according to research published by the World Psychological Association.

(2) "Compared with previous generations, teens in the 2010s spent more time online and less time with traditional media, such as books, magazines and television", said lead author of the book yGen and professor of psychology at ABC University. "Time on digital media has displaced time once spent enjoying a book or watching TV."

(3) Swaner and her colleagues analysed data concluded from an ongoing study of a nationally representative sample of approximately 50,000 eighth, tenth, and twelfth grade students annually. They looked at survey results from 1976 to 2016, representing more than 1 million teenagers. While the study started with only twelfth-graders in the 1970s, eighth- and tenth-graders were added in 1991.



(4) Use of digital media increased substantially from 2006 to 2016. Among twelfth-graders, internet use during leisure time doubled from one to two hours per day during that period. It also increased 75 percent for tenth-graders and 68 percent for eighth-graders.

(5) "In the mid-2010s, the average twelfth-grader reported spending approximately two hours a day texting, just over two hours a day on the internet - which included gaming- and just under two hours a day on social media," said Swaner. That's a total of about six hours per day on just three digital media activities during their leisure time."

(6) In comparison, tenth-graders reported a total of five hours per day and eighth-graders reported four hours per day on those three digital activities. Consequently the spent time in the digital world is seriously degrading the time they spend on more traditional media such as print book and newspapers.

(7) The decline in reading print media was especially steep. In the early 1990s, 33 percent of tenth-graders said they read a newspaper almost every day. By 2016, that number was only 2 percent. In the late 1970s, 60 percent of twelfth-graders said they read a book or a magazine almost every day; by 2016, only 16 percent did. Twelfth-graders also reported reading fewer books each year in 2016 compared to how much they read in 1976, and approximately one-third did not read a book (including e-books) for pleasure in the year prior to the 2016 survey.

(8) There's no lack of intelligence among young people. However due to over dependence on digital media they find it difficult to focus for long periods of time and to read long-form text. Subsequently, they find it challenging to understand complex issues and develop critical thinking skills.

Based on your understanding of the passage, answer the questions given below.

(i) Does the following statement agree with the information given in paragraph 1? (1)

The writer believes that very few teens indulge in reading as a pleasurable activity.

Select from the following:

(a) True: if the statement agrees with the information.

(b) False: if the statement contradicts the information.

(c) Not given: if there is no information on this.

(ii) Select the option that displays the most likely reason for this research. (1)

In order to find out.....

(a) reading choices of teenagers.

(b) digital competency of teenagers.

(c) speed of reading text.

(d) the decline of time spent on traditional media.

(iii) Do you think that the researchers of study added tenth and eighth graders to the survey deliberately?

Support your answer with reference to the text.

2

(iv) Complete the given sentence by selecting the most appropriate option:

1

The concluding sentence of the text makes a clear case for by listing it as a core competency for analysis and application.

(a) following social media

(b) reading long texts

(c) building focus and concentration

(d) developing constructive habits

(v) Complete the given sentence by selecting the most appropriate option:

1

The digital activities that the twelfth-graders indulge in are

- (a) texting, gaming, television
- (b) texting, gaming, social media
- (c) newspaper, books, magazine
- (d) television, books, gaming

(vi) Complete the sentence appropriately with one/two words:

1

Teens today hardly read print media for

(vii) What does the phrase “displaced time” suggest about the relationship between digital media and traditional media? Mention any two inferences.

2

(viii) What does the author mean by 'degrading the time' in para 6?

1

- (a) spending less time (b) waste of time (c) consuming more time (d) saving time

SECTION B : CREATIVE WRITING SKILLS

(18 Marks)

Q. 3) Attempt ANY ONE of the following question in about 50 words.

(4 Marks)

[A] You are Shelly Saluja, a student of Rose Valley School, Gandhinagar, Gujarat. Your school is organising a short story competition on 'Man and Nature' for students of Class X- XII. The five best entries will be selected for publication in the monthly newsletter. Draft a notice in about 50 words informing students about the competition and urging them to submit their entries by 8 April 2024. You can invent the other necessary details.

OR

[B] Every year, in the Central Park of the city, a Flower Show is held in the month of February. Your school has received a circular from the District Collector inviting your students to visit it. Write a notice informing the students about the show and advising them to go and enjoy it. You are Navtej/Navita, Head Boy/Girl, Sunrise Public School, Pune.

Q. 4) Attempt any one of the following question in about 50 words.

(4 Marks)

[A] Alok Lal & Sons are opening a new showroom ‘Shoemart’ at Gol Market, Russel Chowk, Dehradun. The inauguration ceremony is fixed for 01st December 20XX at 11:00 am. Prepare a draft of an invitation for the same.

OR

[B] You have received an invitation to attend the prize giving ceremony on the occasion of the Regional Social Sciences Exhibition. Write a letter to the Secretary of the ‘The World View’ (the organiser of the exhibition) informing him about your inability to attend. Give three reasons.

Q. 5) Attempt any one of the following question in about 120-150 words.

(5 Marks)

(A) You are Vijay/Vijaya, residing at 323, Gulmohar Colony, Gwalior. You are keen to join a highly reputed pharma company as a chartered accountant. You have come across the following advertisement in a leading newspaper and decide to apply to it. Write a letter with your bio-data, responding to the given advertisement.

Required a qualified CA with 03 year experience, 25-28 years, well-versed in finance matters, fluency in English necessary, pleasant personality, good salary. Send resume within a week to – The Manager, CIPLA, Ghantaghar, Gwalior.

(B) You are Tanmay/Tamanna residing at II/23, Apsara Apartments, Venus Colony, Agra. You have observed with the increasing concern that people waste a lot of water and it results in shortage of water too. Write a letter to the Editor of the 'Hindustan Times', expressing your concern about it. Also supply some suitable suggestions for stopping the waste of water, or to conserve it.

Q. 6) Attempt any one of the following question in about 120-150 words.

(5 Marks)

[A] To have a fair complexion is an obsession in our society. Demand for fair brides in matrimonial columns and sale of fairness creams are evidence enough. Write an article, giving your views on 'Beautiful mind, better than a fair complexion.' You are Nived/Nivedita. Use the following clues:

- the West people like to be tanned
- fair complexion, only skin deep
- beautiful mind
- attitude to life
- behavior in society etc.

OR

[B] The Cultural Society of your school, organized an adult literacy camp in the neighbourhood. Write a report on the camp for your school magazine. You are Suhash/Suhashini, Secretary. Use the following clues:

- Number of Volunteers
- Hours spent in teaching
- Location of the class
- chairs, blackboards
- Number of people attending the camp
- benefit.

SECTION C:- LITERATURE

Q. 7 Attempt any one of the following questions:

(1x6=6Marks)

[A] “ No, in country money, the country scale of gain,
The requisite lift of spirit has never been found,
Or so the voice of the country seems to complain,
I can't help owning the great relief it would be
To put these people at one stroke out of their pain.
And then next day as I come back into the sane,
I wonder how I should like you to come to me
And offer to put me gently out of my pain.”

i] The 'country money' contextually here refers to

- a) money kept aside for the rural development.
- b) wealth accumulated by the whole country.
- c) meagre income earned by the countryside people.
- d) riches collected by the ancestral farmers over time

ii] Pick the option that mentions elements justifying monetary aspect as the 'requisite lift of spirit'.

1. confidence 2. ego 3. self-esteem 4. Status 5. Fame

- a) 1, 2, 4 c) 1, 3, 4
- b) 2, 4, 5 d) 1, 3, 5

iii] Choose the correct option with respect to the two statements given below.

Statement 1: The poet is agitated and depressed.

Statement 2: The poet realizes the futility of his thought about giving up.

- a) Statement 1 can be inferred but Statement 2 cannot be inferred.
- b) Statement 1 cannot be inferred but Statement 2 can be inferred.
- c) Statement 1 and Statement 2 can be inferred.
- d) Statement 1 and Statement 2 cannot be inferred.

iv] Choose the option that correctly paraphrases the given lines from the above extract.

***"I can't help owning the great relief it would be
To put these people at one stroke out of their pain."***

- a) The poet wants to kill the impoverished people.
- b) The poet feels that death is better than living such a miserable life.
- c) The poet wants to eliminate poverty from the society.
- d) The poet states that it is important that these people become rich.

v] Fill in the blank with a word or phrase:

The poet bemoans the people's lack of spirit to better their _____ condition.

vi] The attitude of the rich city people towards the poor farmers is of _____.

OR

[B] *And such too is the grandeur of the dooms
We have imagined for the mighty dead;
All lovely tales that we have heard or read;
An endless fountain of immortal drink,
Pouring unto us from the heaven's brink.*

- (i) What can be inferred about the “grandeur of the dooms” imagined for the mighty dead?
 (ii) The tales of the mighty dead are described as:

- a) Fictional myths with no value
- b) Continuous sources of wisdom and inspiration
- c) Stories that glorify war and destruction
- d) Outdated legends of the past

(iii) Why does the poet associate beauty with divinity in “from the heaven’s brink”?

(iv) Explain: 'grandeur of the dooms'.

(v) The use of the word “lovely” before “tales” indicates:

- a) The beauty hidden in tragic stories
- b) The poet’s ironic stance on death
- c) The aesthetic and pleasing quality of stories about the past
- d) The poet’s disinterest in the subject

(vi) Which poetic device is used in the last two lines of the extract?

Q. 8 Attempt any one of the following questions:

(1x4=4 Marks)

(A) Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow

“Students on Ice, the programme I was working with on the Shokalskiy, aims to do exactly this by taking high school students to the ends of the world and providing them with inspiring educational opportunities which will help them foster a new understanding and respect for our planet. It's been in operation for six years now, headed by Canadian Geoff Green, who got tired of carting celebrities and retired, rich, curiosity-seekers who could only 'give' back in a limited way. With Students on Ice, he offers the future generation of policy-makers a life- changing experience at an age when they're ready to absorb, learn, and most importantly, act.”

(I) Complete the sentence appropriately.

Through the programme Students on Ice the students get an enlightening.....

(II) How does a visit to Antarctica help the students?

- (i) It provides them educational opportunities.
- (ii) It fosters a new understanding and
- (iii) A pleasure trip to the ocean
- (iv) (i) and (ii)

(III) Why did Geoff Green stop taking celebrities and rich curiosity-seekers on such expeditions?

(IV) Why is it important to target students at a young age for such experiences?

OR

Sometimes

I think Grand Central is growing like a tree, pushing out new corridors and staircases like roots. There's probably a long tunnel that nobody knows about feeling its way under the city right now, on its way to Times Square, and maybe another to Central Park. And maybe — because for so many people through the years Grand Central has been an exit, a way of escape — maybe that's how the tunnel I got into... But I never told my psychiatrist friend about that idea.

- I) What purpose do the ellipses serve in the extract? 1
 A. to indicate a change in topic or subject B. to emphasise the continuation of events
 C. to show a sense of hesitation or uncertainty D. to create a sense of urgency and excitement
- II) The author compares the Grand Central Station to a tree because it's evolving and growing. What else can it be compared to? 1
 A. to technology B. to population
 C. to a skill D. to a city
- III) What is the significance of highlighting the word 'has' in the extract? 1
 A. It indicates Grand Central Station's age.
 B. It emphasises the enduring importance of Grand Central Station.
 C. It emphasises the historical changes within Grand Central Station.
 D. It hints at Grand Central Station's role in the city's transportation history.
- IV) Which literary device is used in first lines of the extract 'Sometimes..... roots'. 1

Q.9) ATTEMPT ANY ONE OF THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

(1X6=6 MARKS)

(A) Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow:

He tried, to be sure, to walk in a definite direction, but the paths twisted back and forth so strangely! He walked and walked without coming to the end of the wood, and finally he realised that he had been walking in the same part of the forest. All at once, he recalled his thoughts about the world and the rattrap. Now his own turn had come. He had let himself be fooled by a bait and had been caught. The whole forest with its trunks and branches, its thickets and fallen logs, closed in upon him like an impenetrable prison from which he could never escape.

- (a) What is the writer's purpose in naming the story 'The Rattrap'?
- (b) The line, "Finally he realised that he had been walking in the same part of the forest" can be best classified as:
 (i) a fact (ii) an opinion (iii) a theme (iv) a premise
- (c) Which literary device dominates the given extract? Cite evidence to justify it.
- (d) Identify the line from the text that bears evidence to the fact that the peddler had ironically succumbed

to the same temptations he used to often deride.

(e) Based on the context provided in the extract, select the most likely explanation for the peddler's feeling that he too had fallen into the rattrap.

- (i) He was afraid of being arrested. (ii) He had lost his way in a forest.
- (iii) He walked inside the forest in circles. (iv) The forest had fallen logs, thickets and trunks.

(f) Complete the sentence with ONE word.

The literary device in the statement, "The forest closed in upon him like an impenetrable prison from which he could never escape" is.....

OR

(B) Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow:

The make-up department was first headed by a Bengali who became too big for a studio and left. He was succeeded by a Maharashtrian who was assisted by a Dharwar Kannadiga, an Andhra, a Madras Indian Christian, an Anglo-Burmese and the usual local Tamils. All this shows that there was a great deal of national integration long before AIR. and Doordarshan began broadcasting programmes on national integration. This gang of nationally integrated make-up men could turn any decent-looking person into a hideous crimson hued monster with the help of truck-loads of pancake and a number of other locally made potions and lotions.

(a) What kind of make-up material was used to make an actor look presentable on screen?
 (b) The line, "The make-up men could turn any decent-looking person into a hideous crimson hued monster," can be best classified as:

- (i) a rational fact (ii) a subjective opinion (iii) a theme (iv) a premise

(c) Explain any one possible inference that can be drawn from the mention of AIR and Doordarshan.
 (d) What does the author mean by 'became too big for a studio' for the first head of the Gemini Studios?
 (e) Based on the context provided in the extract, select the most appropriate example of national integration in the Gemini Studios.

- (i) Christians, Muslims and Hindus worked together here.
- (ii) People from different areas as well as of different faiths worked together.
- (iii) Christians and Hindus worked in the Gemini Studios.
- (iv) The Gemini Studios were the exclusive monopoly of Tamilians

(f) Complete the sentence with ONE word.

"This gang of nationally integrated make- up men." The author says so to create.....

(10) Answer ANY FIVE of the given questions in 40-50 words. [5X2=10 MARKS]

- A. Why do the people driving in the cars stop sometimes?
- B. How did Saheb get a pair of shoes? Was he happy with them?
- C. In the text 'Indigo', Gandhi agreed to a refund of 25 per cent to the peasants in Champaran. Do you think this was right or wrong of Gandhi to do? In about 40 words, justify your stance.
- D. What made 'The Name of the Rose' a highly successful novel?
- E. How can keeping quiet help bring peace and unity in the world?.
- F. What does the fluttering of Aunt Jennifer's fingers suggest about her emotional condition?

(11) Answer ANY TWO of the following three questions in 40-50 words each. [2x2=4 Marks]

- A) It is easier to measure and study the effects of climate change in Antarctica. Explain in 40–50 words with an example from 'Journey to the end of the Earth'?
- B) The upbringing of the Maharaja and all other crown princes was greatly influenced by British culture. Why did this happen? Justify your answer in 40–50 words with an example from 'The Tiger King'.
- C) Why does Mr. Lamb compare a weed to a flower? What effect is it intended to have on Derry?

(12) Answer ANY ONE of the long answer question in around 120-150 words:- [1X5=5]

A) Imagine that you are Christopher Silvester. You have been invited to a seminar series titled – 'Ethics and Techniques of Interviewing'. The organisers would like you to speak about the challenges of conducting interviews, and skills interviewers must have in order to conduct good and ethical interviews. Based on your reading of The Interview, Part I and II, draft your speech. Include relevant details from the text in support of your answer.

OR

B) Imagine a child from the farmer's family migrates to the city for their education. As the child, write back to your family telling them whether you would or would not want to turn into a city person. Use the context of the poem "A Roadside Stand" in mind to pen down this letter.

You may begin this way:

12, Davidson County

23 January 'XX

Dear mom

I have been thinking about the roadside stall lately. Now that I find myself surrounded by city people all the time, I think.....

With love

Jennifer

13) Answer ANY ONE of the long answer question in around 120-150 words: [5X1=5 Marks]

[A] “Memories of Childhood” presents two distinct yet deeply moving narratives that highlight the impact of discrimination and the resilience of the human spirit. Compare and contrast the experiences of Zitkala-Sa and Bama, focusing on how each responds to the injustice they face. How do their stories reflect the broader themes of identity, resistance, and empowerment?

OR

[B] Examine the moral dilemmas and ethical decisions that arise in "The Enemy". How does Dr. Sadao's decision to save the American soldier challenge his loyalties and societal expectations? What message does Pearl S. Buck convey about the moral and professional responsibilities one has in times of war? Give examples from the story to justify your answer.

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN DEHRADUN REGION

MARKING SCHEME - PRE BOARD EXAM 1 2025-26

Class – XII

Subject- Geography

Time allowed – 3:00 Hours

Maximum Marks -70

Instructions:

1. This question paper contains **30** questions. **All** questions are **compulsory**.
2. This question paper is divided into **five** sections. **Sections-A, B, C, D and E.**
3. **Section A** - Question number **1 to 17** are Multiple Choice type questions carrying 1 mark each.
4. **Section B**- Question number **18 and 19** are Source based questions carrying 3 marks each.
5. **Section C**- Question number **20 to 23** are Short Answer type questions carrying 3 marks each.
Answer to these questions shall be written in 80 to 100 words.
6. **Section D** Question number **24 to 28** are Long Answer type questions carrying 5 marks each.
Answer to these questions shall be written in 120 to 150 words.
7. **Section E** Question number **29 and 30** are Map based questions carrying 5 marks each.
8. In addition to this, NOTE that a separate question has been provided for Visually Impaired candidates in lieu of questions having visual inputs, map etc. Such questions are to be attempted by Visually Impaired candidates only.
9. There is no overall choice given in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in a few questions in all sections other than Section A.

SECTION A

There are 17 MCQ in this section (Q. No. 1-17) all are compulsory

S.NO	Questions	Marks
Q 1	A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.	1
Q 2	A Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A	1
Q 3	A Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A	1
Q 4	A. Soils are very fertile and farms are highly mechanized.	1
Q 5	B. Polar Region	1
Q 6	B. It specializes in horticulture and viticulture.	1
Q 7	B. Availability of coal, iron ore, and transport facilities	1
Q 8	B. To protect domestic industries from foreign competition	1
Q 9	C. Forests	1
Q 10	A. Millets require less rainfall and can survive in poor soils.	1
Q 11	A. To transfer surplus water from flood-prone regions to water-scarce regions.	1
Q 12	A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.	1
Q 13	A. A is true, but R is false.	11
Q 14	B. Iron ore	1
Q 15	B. They are pollution-free, renewable, and reduce dependency on fossil fuels.	1
Q 16	B. Deep harbours and shorter distance to Europe	1
Q 17	B. It carries bulk goods and passengers over long distances at low cost	

SECTION B

Question numbers 18 to 19 are Short Answer Type Questions

Q 18	i. Friction & heat → discovery of fire. DNA & genetics → control of diseases. Aerodynamics → faster planes. (any two)	3
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	ii. Technology reduces limitations of nature. : Fire → protection and food preparation. Medicine → control of diseases. Aerodynamics → modern transport and faster planes. Humans gain greater control over environment. iii. Very low level of technology. Primitive stage of social development. Dependent on natural dictates for survival.	
Q 19	i. Trade was risky and long-distance transport was difficult, so people focused on local trade and basic necessities. ii. Chinese silk, Roman wool, precious metals (any two). iii. India, Persia, Central Asia.	

SECTION C

Question numbers 20 to 23 are Short Answer Type Questions

Q 20	Industries create employment → growth of towns Urban centres provide services, labour, and markets to industries Example: Mumbai, Jamshedpur, Pittsburgh Conclusion: Both grow in a symbiotic relationship OR Definition: Planned centres for high-tech industries Provide infrastructure for IT, electronics, R&D Generate employment, attract investment. Example: Silicon Valley (USA), Bengaluru (India)	3
Q 21	• Positive: Growth of global trade, markets, connectivity • Rich countries gain more from technology/finance • Developing nations often depend on primary goods exports • Regional inequality within countries (urban vs rural) • Example: IT hubs vs backward areas in India; global North–South divide • Conclusion: Balanced policies needed(any three points)	3
Q 22	A settlement is a place where people live together and build their homes. It refers to the organized cluster of houses, villages, towns, or cities where people engage in various economic and social activities. Two factors responsible for location of settlements in desert areas: 1. Availability of water – settlements develop near oases or wells. 2. Availability of transport/trade routes – people often settle along caravan routes or highways that pass through deserts.	1+2
Q 23	a. Ganganagar and Jaisalmer b. Expansion of cultivable land Shift from subsistence to commercial farming Introduction of multiple cropping Improved food security Diversification of agriculture(any two points to be explained)	1+2

SECTION D

Question numbers 24 to 28 are Long Answer Type Questions

Q 24	Geographical factors (any three): Relief/Topography → plains attract population, mountains discourage Climate → moderate climates attract, extreme climates repel Soil fertility → fertile river valleys dense, deserts sparse Minerals/resources → industrial areas dense, resource-poor sparse (alternative point if given)	3+2
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	Examples (any two): High density → Ganga Plain, Eastern China, Western Europe (with reason). Low density → Sahara Desert, Polar regions, Andes/Himalayas (with reason). OR Human development is a process of enlarging people's choices and improving their well-being. It goes beyond economic growth and focuses on enabling individuals to live a long, healthy, and creative life, have access to knowledge, and enjoy a decent standard of living. Four Pillars of Human Development 1. Equity (Equality) 2. Sustainability 3. Productivity 4. Empowerment (explain these points+)	
Q 25	Value Points:- Generate employment opportunities Support primary and secondary sect Contribute to GDP and economic grow Facilitate trade and transport Promote education, research, and innovation (any other relevant point) OR Tourism is the movement of people from their place of residence to another place for recreation, leisure, adventure, culture, pilgrimage, or business purposes. It is one of the largest industries in the world, contributing to employment generation and cultural exchange. Four Major Tourist Attractions in the World 1. The Pyramids of Egypt (Africa) 2. The Eiffel Tower, Paris (Europe) 3. The Great Wall of China (Asia) 4. The Grand Canyon, USA (North America) (any other relevant point)	
Q 26	1. Housing problems – growth of slums and squatter settlements. 2. Pressure on infrastructure – shortage of water, electricity, transport, and waste disposal. 3. Environmental degradation – air and water pollution, loss of green cover. 4. Traffic congestion – increasing private vehicles and inadequate public transport. 5. Unemployment and informal sector growth – due to large migration. 6. Social issues – overcrowding, crime, inequality. Strategies for Sustainable Urbanization: 1. Planned urban development with proper land use and infrastructure. 2. Affordable housing schemes to reduce slum growth. 3. Efficient public transport to reduce traffic and pollution. 4. Waste management & recycling to control pollution. 5. Promotion of satellite towns and smaller cities to reduce pressure on metros. 6. Green spaces and eco-friendly technology OR Population Growth: Population growth refers to the change (increase or decrease) in the number of	5

	people in a region during a specific period of time. It depends on the difference between birth rate and death rate, along with migration. Phases of Population Growth in India: 1. Phase I (1901–1921: Stagnant Growth) – High birth and high death rates; population growth was very low (the “stagnant decade”). 2. Phase II (1921–1951: Steady Growth) – Death rate declined due to medical and public health improvements, but birth rate remained high. 3. Phase III (1951–1981: Rapid Growth) – High birth rate + declining death rate → population explosion. 4. Phase IV (1981–Present: High Growth but Declining Rate) – Birth rate started declining; growth rate slowing due to family planning and urbanization.	
Q 27	Dependency increases import bills, affecting balance of payment Crude oil imports: energy security concerns, price fluctuations Machinery imports: supports industrialisation but increases foreign exchange outflow Gold imports: affects current account deficit Mitigation measures: boosting domestic production, alternative energy	
Q 28	1. Poor Housing and Overcrowding: 2. Lack of Basic Amenities: 3. Unemployment and Low Income: 4. Poor Health and Hygiene: 5. Social Problems: 6. Environmental Hazards: Impact on their life: • Health: • Education: • Quality of Life: • Poverty Cycle: OR Urban waste disposal has emerged as a major environmental and health issue in India due to rapid urbanization, population growth, and changing lifestyles. Urban waste disposal has emerged as a major environmental and health issue in India due to rapid urbanization, population growth, and changing lifestyles. Cities generate large amounts of solid waste. Measures to Solve the Problem Segregation and Recycling of Waste Separate biodegradable and non-biodegradable waste at the source (households, offices, industries). Promote recycling, composting, and reuse to reduce waste load. Scientific and Sustainable Disposal Methods Use sanitary landfills, incineration, and modern waste-to-energy plants instead of open dumping. Treat sewage water before releasing it into rivers. Strict enforcement of rules under the Solid Waste Management Rules (2016) and penalties for littering.	

SECTION E**Question numbers 29 & 30 are Map based questions having 5 Sub – Parts each**

Q 29

A. Velds

B. United States of America

C. Halifax

D. Shanghai

E. London

F. Suez Canal

G. Tundrda/ Eurasia

Q 30

(30.1) Bihar

(30.2) Karnataka

(30.3) Jharkhand

(30.4) Tamil Nadu

(30.5) Maharashtra

(30.6) West Bengal

(30.7) Gujarat

PRE BOARD EXAM 1 (2025-26)

Class – XII

Subject- Geography

Time allowed – 3:00 Hours

Maximum Marks -70

Instructions:

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Answer to these questions shall be written in 80 to 100 words.
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9. There is no overall choice given in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in a few questions in all sections other than Section A.

SECTION A

There are 17 MCQ in this section (Q.No. 1-17) all are compulsory

S.No	Questions	Marks
Q 1	Assertion (A): People are considered the real wealth of nations. Reason (R): Building capabilities in people through knowledge and health facilities increases their work efficiency. 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. अभिकथन (A): लोगों को राष्ट्रों की वास्तविक संपत्ति माना जाता है। कारण (R): ज्ञान और स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं के माध्यम से लोगों में क्षमताओं का निर्माण उनकी कार्यकुशलता को बढ़ाता है। a) A और R दोनों सत्य हैं, और R, A की सही व्याख्या है। b) A और R दोनों सत्य हैं, लेकिन R, A की सही व्याख्या नहीं है। c) A सत्य है, लेकिन R असत्य है। d) A असत्य है, लेकिन R सत्य है।	1
Q 2	Assertion (A): Education is a key component of human development. Reason (R): Higher education levels lead to better employment opportunities and improved quality of life. 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, R is false D. A is false, R is true अभिकथन (A): शिक्षा मानव विकास का एक प्रमुख घटक है। कारण (R): उच्च शिक्षा स्तर बेहतर रोज़गार के अवसर और जीवन की गुणवत्ता में सुधार लाता है। A. A और R दोनों सत्य हैं, और R, A की सही व्याख्या है। B. A और R दोनों सत्य हैं, लेकिन R, A की सही व्याख्या नहीं है। C. A सत्य है, R असत्य है। D. A असत्य है, R सत्य है।	1

Q 3	Assertion (A): India's HDI has improved over the last two decades. Reason (R): India's per capita income, literacy rate, and life expectancy have increased. 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, R is false D. A is false, R is true अभिकथन (A): पिछले दो दशकों में भारत के मानव विकास सूचकांक (HDI) में सुधार हुआ है। कारण (R): भारत की प्रति व्यक्ति आय, साक्षरता दर और जीवन प्रत्याशा में वृद्धि हुई है। A. A और R दोनों सत्य हैं, और R, A की सही व्याख्या है। B. A और R दोनों सत्य हैं, लेकिन R, A की सही व्याख्या नहीं है। C. A सत्य है, R असत्य है। D. A असत्य है, R सत्य है।	1
Q 4	Which one among the following is the chief characteristic of Commercial Grain farming? a) Wheat is the principal crop and farms are highly mechanized. b) Population density is very high. c) Rainfall is heavy and suitable for rice. d) Farmers prefer mixed cropping. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी वाणिज्यिक अनाज खेती की मुख्य विशेषता है? क) गेहूँ एक प्रमुख फसल है और खेती अत्यधिक मशीनीकृत होती है। ख) जनसंख्या घनत्व बहुत अधिक होता है। ग) वर्षा भारी होती है और चावल के लिए उपयुक्त होती है। घ) किसान मिश्रित फसल पसंद करते हैं।	1
Q 5	The activity shown in the picture is common in: a) Tropical rainforest regions b) Polar regions c) Arid desert regions d) Mediterranean regions चित्र में दिखाई गई गतिविधि निम्न कहाँ सामान्य है: a) उष्णकटिबंधीय वर्षावन क्षेत्र b) ध्रुवीय क्षेत्र c) शुष्क रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्र d) भूमध्यसागरीय क्षेत्र The following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Question No.5. Reindeer rearing is common practiced in a) Tropical rainforest regions b) Polar regions c) Arid desert regions d) Mediterranean regions निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल दृष्टिबाधित अभ्यर्थियों के लिए प्रश्न संख्या 5 के स्थान पर है। रैंडियर पालन आम तौर पर प्रचलित है a) उष्णकटिबंधीय वर्षावन क्षेत्रों में b) ध्रुवीय क्षेत्रों में c) शुष्क रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों में d) भूमध्यसागरीय क्षेत्रों में	1

Q 6	Which of the following is the most distinguishing feature of Mediterranean agriculture? a) Crops are grown only in winters. b) It specializes in horticulture and viticulture. c) It uses shifting cultivation methods. d) It produces rice as the staple crop. निम्नलिखित में से भूमध्यसागरीय कृषि की सबसे विशिष्ट विशेषता क्या है? a) फसलें केवल सर्दियों में उगाई जाती हैं। b) यह बागवानी और अंगूर की खेती में विशेषज्ञता रखती है। c) यह स्थानान्तरित कृषि विधियों का उपयोग करती है। d) यह चावल को मुख्य फसल के रूप में उगाती है।	1																														
Q 7	Why do iron and steel industries cluster in Chotanagpur regions ? a) Proximity to ports b) Availability of coal, iron ore, and transport facilities c) High literacy rate d) Fertile agricultural land छोटानागपुर जैसे क्षेत्रों में लौह और इस्पात उद्योग क्यों केंद्रित हैं? a) बंदरगाहों की निकटता b) कोयला, लौह अयस्क और परिवहन सुविधाओं की उपलब्धता c) उच्च साक्षरता दर d) उपजाऊ कृषि भूमि	1																														
Q 8	Why are trade barriers like tariffs and quotas imposed by countries? a) To encourage free trade b) To protect domestic industries from foreign competition c) To reduce exports d) To promote international cooperation देशों द्वारा टैरिफ और कोटा जैसी व्यापार बाधाएँ क्यों लगाई जाती हैं? a) मुक्त व्यापार को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए b) घरेलू उद्योगों को विदेशी प्रतिस्पर्धा से बचाने के लिए c) निर्यात कम करने के लिए d) अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए	1																														
Q 9	<table border="1"> <caption>Changes in Shares of Land-use Categories in India: 1950-51 and 2014-15</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Land-use Category</th> <th>1950-51 (%)</th> <th>2014-15 (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Forests</td> <td>17</td> <td>23.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Area under non-agricultural use</td> <td>3.2</td> <td>8.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Barren and unculturable waste land</td> <td>13.4</td> <td>5.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Permanent pasture and grazing land</td> <td>2.3</td> <td>3.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Area Under Misc. Tree crops and groves</td> <td>6.9</td> <td>1.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Culturable Waste Land</td> <td>8</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fallow other than Current fallow</td> <td>6.1</td> <td>3.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Current fallow</td> <td>3.7</td> <td>4.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Net Area sown</td> <td>41.7</td> <td>45.5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> In the given figure which category shows the highest increase in land use a) Culturable wastes land b) Net sown area c) Forests d) Barren and unculturable waste land	Land-use Category	1950-51 (%)	2014-15 (%)	Forests	17	23.3	Area under non-agricultural use	3.2	8.7	Barren and unculturable waste land	13.4	5.5	Permanent pasture and grazing land	2.3	3.3	Area Under Misc. Tree crops and groves	6.9	1.0	Culturable Waste Land	8	4	Fallow other than Current fallow	6.1	3.6	Current fallow	3.7	4.9	Net Area sown	41.7	45.5	
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	दिए गए चित्र में भूमि उपयोग में सबसे अधिक वृद्धि किस श्रेणी में दर्शाई गई है? a) कृषि योग्य बंजर भूमि b) शुद्ध बोया गया क्षेत्र c) वन d) बंजर और कृषि-अयोग्य बंजर भूमि The following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Question No.9. Which land use category shows the highest increase in 2014-15? a) Culturable wastes land b) Net sown area c) Forests d) Barren and unculturable waste land निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल दृष्टिबाधित अभ्यर्थियों के लिए प्रश्न संख्या 9 के स्थान पर है। वर्ष 2014-15 में किस भूमि उपयोग श्रेणी में सर्वाधिक वृद्धि हुई है? क) कृषि योग्य बंजर भूमि ख) शुद्ध बोया गया क्षेत्र ग) वन घ) बंजर और कृषि-अयोग्य बंजर भूमि	
Q 10	Why do dryland farmers in India prefer millets over rice? a) Millets require less rainfall and can survive in poor soils. b) Millets are tastier than rice. c) Millets are always more profitable than rice. d) Millets grow only in coastal regions. भारत में शुष्क भूमि के किसान चावल की तुलना में बाजरे को क्यों पसंद करते हैं? a) बाजरे को कम वर्षा की आवश्यकता होती है और यह खराब मिट्टी में भी पनप सकता है। b) बाजरा चावल से अधिक स्वादिष्ट होता है। c) बाजरा हमेशा चावल से अधिक लाभदायक होता है। d) बाजरा केवल तटीय क्षेत्रों में ही उगता है।	
Q 11	Why is interlinking of rivers proposed in India? a) To transfer surplus water from flood-prone regions to water-scarce regions. b) To reduce agricultural land. c) To reduce navigation facilities. d) To increase monsoon rainfall. भारत में नदियों को जोड़ने का प्रस्ताव क्यों है? क) बाढ़-प्रवण क्षेत्रों से अतिरिक्त जल को जल-विहीन क्षेत्रों में स्थानांतरित करना। ख) कृषि भूमि को कम करना। ग) नौवहन सुविधाओं को कम करना। घ) मानसूनी वर्षा को बढ़ाना।	

Q 12	Assertion (A): India faces water scarcity in many regions despite receiving high annual rainfall. Reason (R): Monsoon rainfall is seasonal, unevenly distributed, and large amounts are lost as runoff. 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. अभिकथन (A): उच्च वार्षिक वर्षा होने के बावजूद भारत कई क्षेत्रों में जल की कमी का सामना करता है। कारण (R): मानसूनी वर्षा मौसमी होती है, असमान रूप से वितरित होती है, और बड़ी मात्रा में जल अपवाह के रूप में नष्ट हो जाता है। a) A और R दोनों सत्य हैं, और R, A की सही व्याख्या है। b) A और R दोनों सत्य हैं, लेकिन R, A की सही व्याख्या नहीं है। c) A सत्य है, लेकिन R असत्य है। d) A असत्य है, लेकिन R सत्य है।	
Q 13	Assertion (A): Coal continues to be the dominant energy source in India. Reason (R): It has large reserves of high-quality anthracite coal. 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. अभिकथन (A): कोयला भारत में ऊर्जा का प्रमुख स्रोत बना हुआ है। कारण (R): उच्च गुणवत्ता वाले एन्थ्रेसाय्ट कोयले के विशाल भंडार हैं। a) A और R दोनों सत्य हैं, और R, A की सही व्याख्या है। b) A और R दोनों सत्य हैं, लेकिन R, A की सही व्याख्या नहीं है। c) A सत्य है, लेकिन R असत्य है। d) A असत्य है, लेकिन R सत्य है।	
Q 14	Which mineral is called the “backbone of modern industries”? a) Mica b) Iron ore c) Copper d) Limestone किस खनिज को "आधुनिक उद्योगों की रीढ़" कहा जाता है? a) अभ्रक b) लौह अयस्क c) ताँबा d) चूना पत्थर	

Q 15	Which of the following explains why non-conventional energy sources are gaining importance in India? a) They are costly and non-renewable. b) They are pollution-free, renewable, and reduce dependency on fossil fuels. c) They require no government investment. d) They are available only in developed countries. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा कारण बताता है कि भारत में गैर-परंपरागत ऊर्जा स्रोत क्यों महत्व प्राप्त कर रहे हैं? a) वे महंगे और गैर-नवीकरणीय हैं। b) वे प्रदूषण-मुक्त, नवीकरणीय हैं और जीवाश्म ईंधन पर निर्भरता कम करते हैं। c) उन्हें किसी सरकारी निवेश की आवश्यकता नहीं होती है। d) वे केवल विकसित देशों में उपलब्ध हैं।	
Q 16	Which of the following is the main reason for the development of ports on the west coast of India? a) Proximity to East Asia b) Deep harbours and shorter distance to Europe c) Access to Himalayan trade routes d) Availability of cheap labour भारत के पश्चिमी तट पर बंदरगाहों के विकास का मुख्य कारण निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा है? a) पूर्वी एशिया से निकटता b) गहरे बंदरगाह और यूरोप से कम दूरी c) हिमालयी व्यापार मार्गों तक पहुँच d) सस्ते श्रम की उपलब्धता	
Q 17	Why is rail transport considered the backbone of India's transport system? a) It is faster than air transport b) It carries bulk goods and passengers over long distances at low cost c) It requires minimal infrastructure d) It is only used for passenger traffic रेल परिवहन को भारत की परिवहन व्यवस्था की रीढ़ क्यों माना जाता है? a) यह हवाई परिवहन से तेज़ है b) यह कम लागत पर लंबी दूरी तक भारी माल और यात्रियों को ले जाता है c) इसके लिए न्यूनतम बुनियादी ढाँचे की आवश्यकता होती है d) इसका उपयोग केवल यात्री यातायात के लिए किया जाता है	

SECTION B

Question numbers 18 to 19 are Short Answer Type Questions

18	Technology indicates the level of cultural development of society. Human beings were able to develop technology after they developed better understanding of natural laws. For example, the understanding of concepts of friction and heat helped us discover fire. Similarly, understanding of the secrets of DNA and genetics enabled us to conquer many diseases. We use the laws of aerodynamics to develop faster planes. You can see that knowledge about Nature is extremely important to develop technology and technology loosens the shackles of environment on human beings. In the early stages of their interaction with their natural environment humans were greatly influenced by it. They adapted to the dictates of Nature. This is so because the level of technology was very low and the stage of human social development was also primitive.	1*3= 3
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- 18(i). Give two examples from the extract that show how knowledge of natural laws led to technological development
- 18(ii). Explain the statement “technology loosens the shackles of environment on human beings” with example
- 18(iii). Why were early humans more influenced by nature?

प्रौद्योगिकी समाज के सांस्कृतिक विकास के स्तर को दर्शाती है। प्राकृतिक नियमों की बेहतर समझ विकसित करने के बाद ही मनुष्य प्रौद्योगिकी विकसित कर पाए। उदाहरण के लिए, घर्षण और ऊष्मा की अवधारणाओं की समझ ने हमें आग की खोज में मदद की। इसी प्रकार, डीएनए और आनुवंशिकी के रहस्यों की समझ ने हमें कई बीमारियों पर विजय पाने में सक्षम बनाया। हम तेज़ विमान बनाने के लिए वायुगतिकी के नियमों का उपयोग करते हैं। आप देख सकते हैं कि प्रौद्योगिकी के विकास के लिए प्रकृति का ज्ञान अत्यंत आवश्यक है और प्रौद्योगिकी मानव पर पर्यावरण के बंधनों को ढीला करती है। अपने प्राकृतिक पर्यावरण के साथ अपनी अंतःक्रिया के प्रारंभिक चरणों में मनुष्य इससे बहुत प्रभावित थे। उन्होंने प्रकृति के निर्देशों के अनुसार खुद को ढाल लिया। ऐसा इसलिए है क्योंकि प्रौद्योगिकी का स्तर बहुत निम्न था और मानव सामाजिक विकास का चरण भी आदिम था।

18(i) उद्धरण से दो उदाहरण दीजिए जो दर्शाते हैं कि प्राकृतिक नियमों के ज्ञान ने किस प्रकार तकनीकी विकास को जन्म दिया

18(ii). "प्रौद्योगिकी मानव पर पर्यावरण के बंधनों को ढीला करती है" कथन की उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या कीजिए

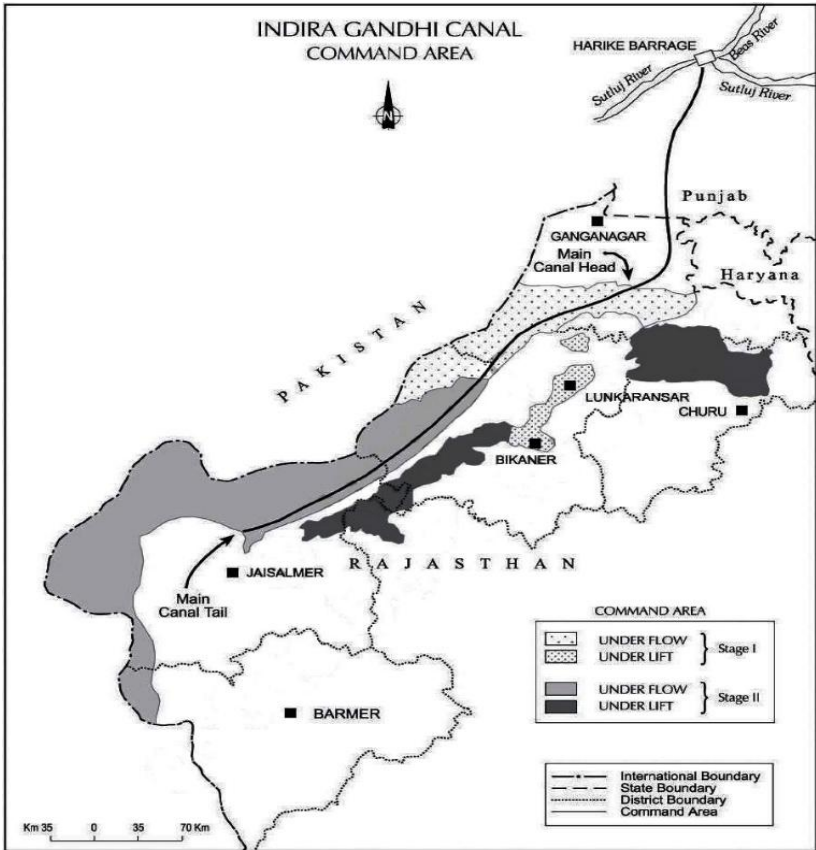
18(iii). प्रारंभिक मानव प्रकृति से अधिक प्रभावित क्यों थे?

Q 19	In ancient times, transporting goods over long distances was risky, hence trade was restricted to local markets. People then spent most of their resources on basic necessities – food and clothes. Only the rich people bought jewellery, costly dresses and this resulted in trade of luxury items. The Silk Route is an early example of long distance trade connecting Rome to China – along the 6,000 km route. The traders transported Chinese silk, Roman wool and precious metals and many other high value commodities from intermediate points in India, Persia and Central Asia. After the disintegration of the Roman Empire, European commerce grew during twelfth and thirteenth century with the development of ocean going warships trade between Europe and Asia grew and the Americas were discovered. 19(i). Why was trade in ancient times mostly restricted to local markets? 19(ii). Name two commodities that were traded along the Silk Route. 19(iii). Which regions served as intermediate trading points along the Silk Route? प्राचीन काल में, लंबी दूरी तक माल परिवहन जोखिम भरा था, इसलिए व्यापार स्थानीय बाजारों तक ही सीमित था। लोग तब अपने अधिकांश संसाधन बुनियादी आवश्यकताओं – भोजन और कपड़े पर खर्च करते थे। केवल अमीर लोग ही आभूषण, महंगे कपड़े खरीदते थे और इसके परिणामस्वरूप विलासिता की वस्तुओं का व्यापार होता था। रेशम मार्ग 6,000 किलोमीटर लंबे मार्ग के माध्यम से रोम को चीन से जोड़ने वाले लंबी दूरी के व्यापार का एक प्रारंभिक उदाहरण है। व्यापारी भारत, फारस और मध्य एशिया के मध्यवर्ती बिंदुओं से चीनी रेशम, रोमन ऊन और कीमती धातुओं और कई अन्य उच्च मूल्य की वस्तुओं का परिवहन करते थे। रोमन साम्राज्य के विघटन के बाद, बारहवीं और तेरहवीं शताब्दी के दौरान समुद्री युद्धपोतों के विकास के साथ यूरोपीय वाणिज्य में वृद्धि हुई, यूरोप और एशिया के बीच व्यापार बढ़ा और अमेरिका की खोज हुई। 19(i). प्राचीन काल में व्यापार ज्यादातर स्थानीय बाजारों तक ही सीमित क्यों था? 19(ii). रेशम मार्ग पर व्यापार की जाने वाली दो वस्तुओं के नाम बताइए। 19(iii)*. रेशम मार्ग पर कौन से क्षेत्र मध्यवर्ती व्यापारिक बिंदु के रूप में कार्य करते थे?	1*3=3
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SECTION C

Question numbers 20 to 23 are Short Answer Type Questions

Q 20	"Industrialization and urbanization are closely linked." Justify the statement. OR What is meant by 'technopoles'? How do they promote regional development? "औद्योगीकरण और शहरीकरण आपस में घनिष्ठ रूप से जुड़े हुए हैं।" इस कथन का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। अथवा 'टेक्नो-पोल' का क्या अर्थ है? ये क्षेत्रीय विकास को कैसे बढ़ावा देते हैं?	3
Q 21	Globalisation increased trade but also created inequalities. Critically examine वैश्वीकरण ने व्यापार तो बढ़ाया लेकिन असमानताएँ भी पैदा कीं। आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।	3
Q 22	What do you mean by settlement? Mention two factors responsible for location of settlement in desert area. बस्ती से आप क्या समझते हैं? रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्र में बस्ती के स्थान निर्धारण के लिए उत्तरदायी दो कारकों का उल्लेख कीजिए।	1+2

Q 23	Study the figure carefully and answer the questions followed.  a. Name the districts where main canal head and main canal tail is located. b. How might the Indira Gandhi Canal have changed the agricultural practices in the desert areas of Rajasthan? आकृति का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन कीजिए और नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए। क. उन जिलों के नाम बताइए जहाँ मुख्य नहर का शीर्ष और अंतिम छोर स्थित है। ख. इंदिरा गांधी नहर ने राजस्थान के रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों में कृषि पद्धतियों को किस प्रकार परिवर्तित किया होगा? The following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Question No.23 a. Name the districts where main canal head and main canal tail is located. b. How the Indira Gandhi Canal have changed the agricultural practices in the desert areas of Rajasthan? निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल दृष्टिबाधित अभ्यर्थियों के लिए प्रश्न संख्या 23 के स्थान पर है। क. उन जिलों के नाम बताइए जहाँ मुख्य नहर का शीर्ष और अंतिम छोर स्थित है। ख. इंदिरा गांधी नहर ने राजस्थान के रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों में कृषि पद्धतियों को किस प्रकार परिवर्तित किया होगा?	1+2
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SECTION D

Question numbers 24 to 28 are Long Answer Type Questions

Q 24	Explain any three geographical factors responsible for uneven distribution of population in the world. Give two examples of regions with high and low density of population, and state reasons. OR What is Human Development? Analyze the four Pillars of Human Development. विश्व में जनसंख्या के असमान वितरण के लिए उत्तरदायी किन्हीं तीन भौगोलिक कारकों की व्याख्या कीजिए। उच्च एवं निम्न जनसंख्या घनत्व वाले क्षेत्रों के दो उदाहरण दीजिए तथा कारण बताइए।	3+2
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	या मानव विकास से क्या तात्पर्य है ? इसके चार स्तम्भों का विश्लेषण कीजिये।	
Q 25	Explain the importance of tertiary and quaternary activities in the development of an economy. OR What is tourism? Analyze any four tourist attractions in the world. किसी अर्थव्यवस्था के विकास में तृतीयक और चतुर्थक गतिविधियों के महत्व को समझाइए। या पर्यटन क्या है? दुनिया के किन्हीं चार पर्यटन आकर्षणों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।	5
Q 26	Examine the challenges posed by rapid urbanization in India. Suggest strategies to make urbanization more sustainable. OR What do you mean by population growth? Explain different phase of population growth. भारत में तीव्र शहरीकरण से उत्पन्न चुनौतियों का परीक्षण कीजिए। शहरीकरण को और अधिक टिकाऊ बनाने के लिए रणनीतियाँ सुझाइए। या जनसंख्या वृद्धि से आपका क्या तात्पर्य है? जनसंख्या वृद्धि के विभिन्न चरणों की व्याख्या कीजिए।	1+4
Q 27	India imports crude oil, machinery, and gold. Discuss how dependency on imports affects the country's economy and trade balance. भारत कच्चा तेल, मशीनरी और सोना आयात करता है। चर्चा कीजिए कि आयात पर निर्भरता देश की अर्थव्यवस्था और व्यापार संतुलन को कैसे प्रभावित करती है।	5
Q 28	Explain the problems faced by the slum dwellers in urban areas. How do these problems impact their life? OR How is 'urban waste disposal' is a serious problem in India? Suggest three measures to solve this problem. शहरी क्षेत्रों में झुग्गी-झोपड़ियों में रहने वालों के सामने आने वाली समस्याओं की व्याख्या कीजिए। ये समस्याएँ उनके जीवन को कैसे प्रभावित करती हैं? या भारत में 'शहरी अपशिष्ट निपटान' एक गंभीर समस्या कैसे है? इस समस्या के समाधान के लिए कोई तीन सुझाव दीजिए।	5
SECTION E		
Question numbers 29 & 30 are Map based questions having 5 Sub – Parts each		

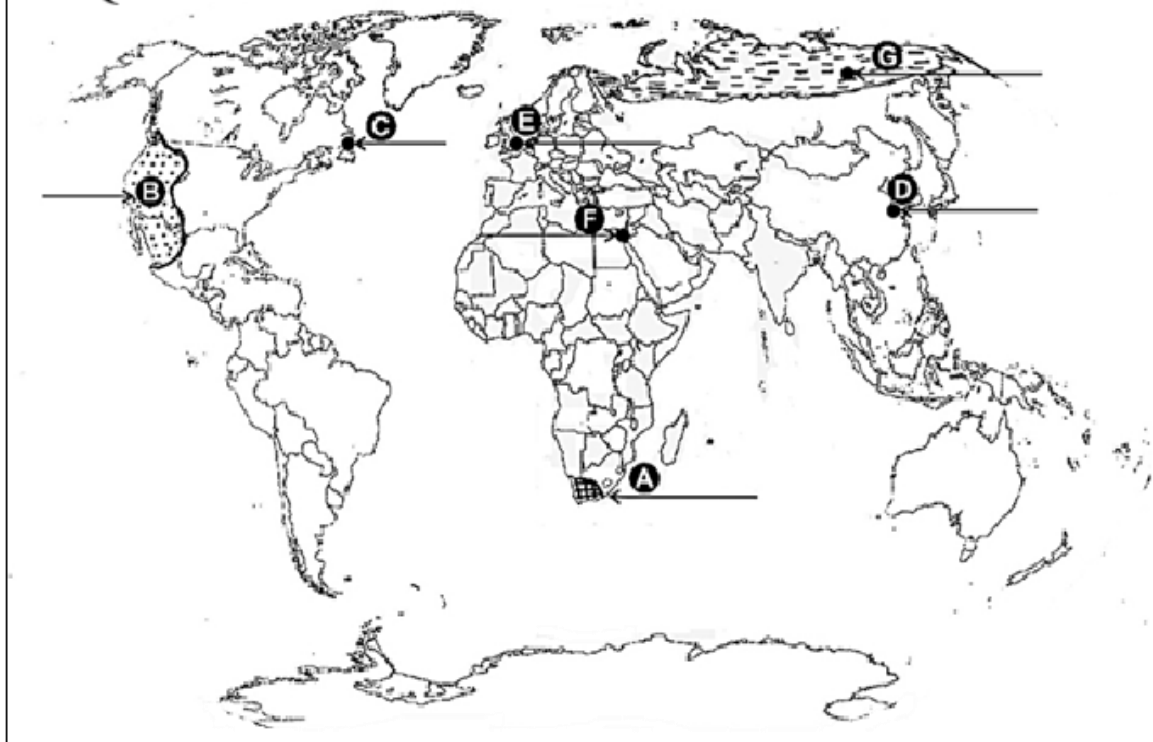
Q 29 On the outline map of the world, seven geographical features have been marked as A, B, C, D, E, F and G. Identify any five with the help of the following information and write their correct names.

- A. An area of extensive commercial grain farming
- B. An area of commercial livestock rearing
- C. Eastern most station of 'Trans-Canadian Railways'
- D. A major seaport of Asia
- E. A major international airport of Europe
- F. A shipping canal
- G. An area of 'Nomadic Herding'

विश्व के रेखा मानचित्र पर सात भौगोलिक विशेषताओं को A, B, C, D, E, F और G के रूप में चिह्नित किया गया है। निम्नलिखित जानकारी की सहायता से किन्हीं पाँच को पहचानें और उनके सही नाम लिखें।

- A. व्यापक व्यावसायिक अनाज खेती का क्षेत्र
- B. व्यावसायिक पशुपालन का क्षेत्र
- C. 'ट्रांस-कैनेडियन रेलवे' का सबसे पूर्वी स्टेशन
- D. एशिया का एक प्रमुख बंदरगाह
- E. यूरोप का एक प्रमुख अंतर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डा
- F. एक शिपिंग नहर
- G. 'खानाबदोश पशुपालन' का क्षेत्र

For Que No.29



Note:

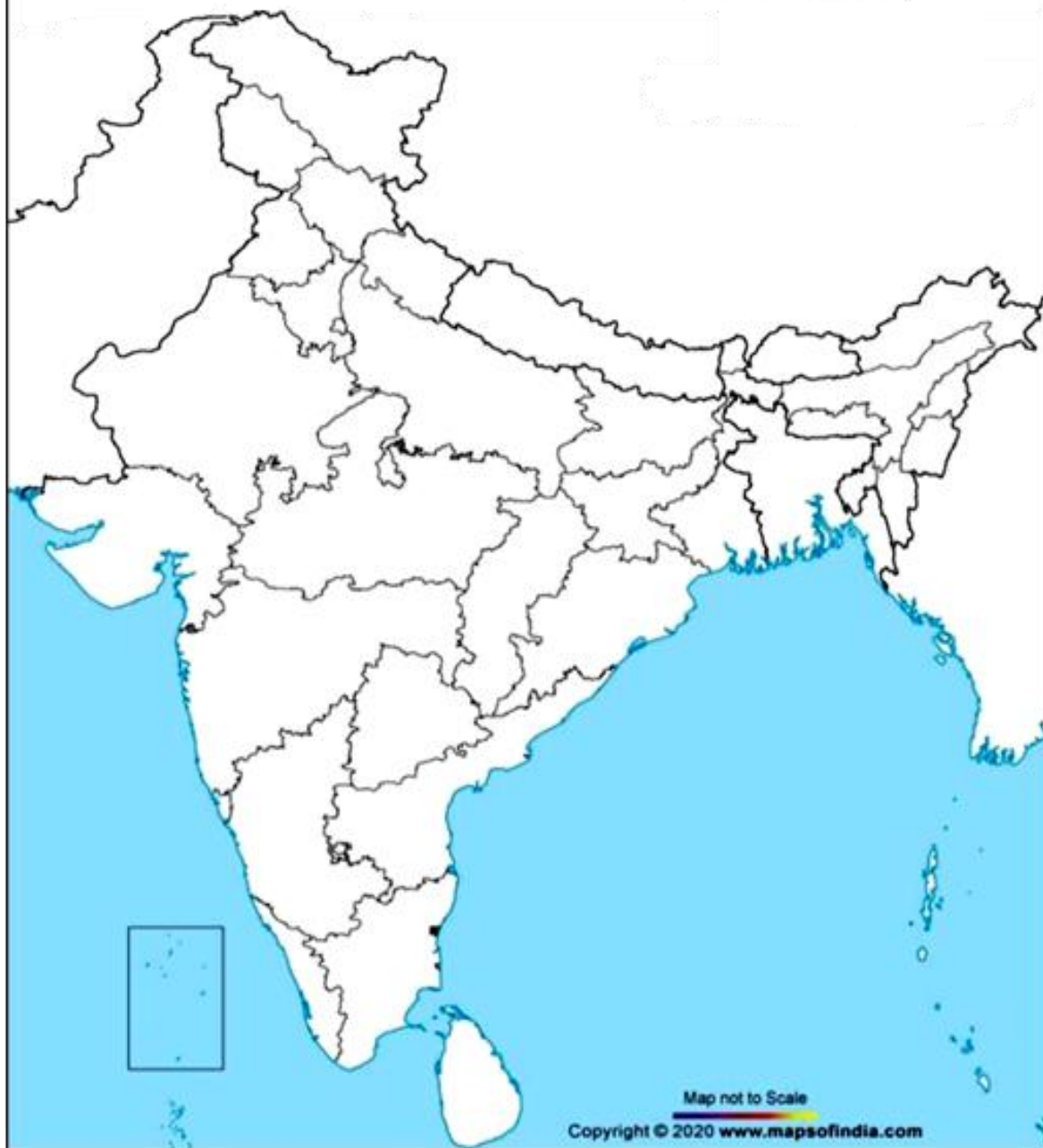
Following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 29. Answer any five questions.

- 29.1 Name the major area of extensive commercial grain farming of Argentina.
- 29.2 Name an area of commercial livestock rearing of South America.
- 29.3 Name the easternmost station of "Trans-Canadian Railways".
- 29.4 Name the major seaport of Japan.
- 29.5 Name a major international airport of France.
- 29.6 Name the canal linking Red sea with Mediterranean sea.
- 29.7 Name a major area of extensive commercial grain farming of New Zealand.

	नोट : निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए प्रश्न संख्या 29 के स्थान पर है। किन्हीं पाँच प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए। 29.1 अर्जेंटाइना के प्रमुख विस्तृत वाणिज्य अनाज कृषि क्षेत्र का नाम लिखिए। 29.2 दक्षिणी अमेरिका के एक वाणिज्य पशुधन पालन के क्षेत्र का नाम लिखिए। 29.3 'पार-कैनेडियन रेलमार्ग' के पूर्वी सिरे के स्टेशन का नाम लिखिए। 29.4 जापान के प्रमुख समुद्री पत्तन का नाम लिखिए। 29.5 फ्रांस के एक प्रमुख अंतर्राष्ट्रीय वायु पत्तन का नाम लिखिए। 29.6 भूमध्य सागर और लाल सागर को जोड़ने वाली नहर का नाम लिखिए। 29.7 न्यूजीलैंड के विस्तृत वाणिज्य अनाज कृषि के एक प्रमुख क्षेत्र का नाम लिखिए।	
Q 30	Locate and label any five of the following geographical features on the Political outline map of India with appropriate symbols A. The deepest sea port of India B. A famous copper mine of Rajasthan C. The first oil refinery of India D. State with Highest population density E. Largest Tea producing state F. An international airport of Punjab G. Busiest Sea port on Western coast of India भारत के राजनीतिक रेखा मानचित्र पर निम्नलिखित भौगोलिक विशेषताओं में से किन्हीं पाँच को उपयुक्त प्रतीकों के साथ चिह्नित करें A. भारत का सबसे गहरा समुद्री बंदरगाह B. राजस्थान की एक प्रसिद्ध ताँबे की खान C. भारत की पहली तेल रिफाइनरी D. सर्वाधिक जनसंख्या घनत्व वाला राज्य E. सर्वाधिक चाय उत्पादक राज्य F. पंजाब का एक अंतरराष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डा G. भारत का व्यस्ततम पश्चिम तटीय समुद्री बंदरगाह Note: Following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 30. Answer any five questions. 30.1 Name the state with highest population density. 30.2 Name the leading state in production of coffee. 30.3 In which state, Hazaribagh copper mines are located ? 30.4 In which state, Neyveli coal mines are located? 30.5 Name the state, where Ratnagiri iron-ore mines are located. 30.6 In which state, Haldia seaport is located? 30.7 In which state, Ahmedabad international airport is located? नोट : निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए प्रश्न संख्या 30 के स्थान पर है। किन्हीं पाँच प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए। 30.1 सर्वाधिक जनसंख्या घनत्व वाले राज्य का नाम लिखिए। 30.2 कॉफी उत्पादक अग्रणी राज्य का नाम लिखिए। 30.3 हजारीबाग ताँबे की खानें किस राज्य में स्थित हैं ? 30.4 नेवेली कोयले की खानें किस राज्य में स्थित हैं ? 30.5 उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहाँ रत्नागिरी लौह-अयस्क की खानें स्थित हैं। 30.6 हल्दिया समुद्री पत्तन किस राज्य में स्थित है ? 30.7 अहमदाबाद अंतर्राष्ट्रीय वायु पत्तन किस राज्य में स्थित है ?	

For Que No. 30

INDIA



पूर्व परिषदीय परीक्षा 2025-26 SET- I
विषय हिंदी आधार (302)

कक्षा - 12वीं
अंक योजना

निर्धारित समय- 3 घंटे

अंक - 80

सामान्य निर्देश

- अंक योजना का उद्देश्य मूल्यांकन को अधिकाधिक वस्तुनिष्ठ बनाना है।
- वस्तुपरक प्रश्नों के उत्तरों का मूल्यांकन निर्दिष्ट अंक योजना के आधार पर ही किया जाए।
- वर्णनात्मक प्रश्नों के अंक योजना में दिए गए उत्तर बिंदु अंतिम नहीं हैं। यह सुझावात्मक एवं सांकेतिक हैं।
- यदि परीक्षार्थी इन सांकेतिक बिंदुओं से भिन्न किंतु उपयुक्त उत्तर दें तो उसे अंक दिए जाएं।
- मूल्यांकन कार्य निजी व्याख्या के अनुसार नहीं, बल्कि अंक योजना में निर्दिष्ट निर्देशानुसार ही किया जाए।

प्रश्न संख्या	खंड क (अपठित बोध)	अंक(18)
1.	गद्यांश पर आधारित प्रश्न	10
(क)	i सकारात्मक या नकारात्मक होने पर	1
(ख)	iii जीतने की इच्छा	1
(ग)	iii केवल कथन (I),(II) और (III) सही हैं	1
(घ)	धैर्य के साथ सुनना, समझना, मनन करना, फिर बोलना	1
(ङ.)	सकारात्मक या नकारात्मक भाव की संचारक बातें ही होती हैं।	2
(च)	मनुष्य जो बातें करें उनमें सकारात्मक भाव हो, संवेदनशीलता हो, राग हो ,स्नेहिल हो।	2
(छ)	अविश्वसनीयता का संचार होता है जिससे आपसी संबंध बिगड़ जाते हैं।	2
2	पद्यांश पर आधारित प्रश्न	8
(क)	(ढ) केवल कथन (III) सही है।	1
(ख)	(छ) (iii)-(II), (i)-(III), (ii)-(I)	1
(ग)	(ii) आवर्तों के जाल से निकालना मुश्किल हो रहा है।	1
(घ)	मानव सभ्यता के विनाश को दिखाता रूपक	1
(ङ.)	ज्ञानवान होकर चलना ,शीतलता की राह पकड़ना ,संवेदनशील होना ,परपीड़क न	2

	होना आदि ।	
(च)	सिर्फ इसी राह से मानवता सुरक्षित रहेगी ,दानवता का नाश होगा ,संसार रहने लायक रह पायेगा आदि	2
प्रश्न संख्या	खंड - ख (अभिव्यक्ति और माध्यम पुस्तक पर आधारित प्रश्न)	22
3	दिए गए विषयों में से किसी एक विषय पर लगभग 120 शब्दों में रचनात्मक लेख आरंभ - 1अंक विषय वस्तु - 3अंक प्रस्तुति- 1 अंक भाषा- 1 अंक	1× 6=6
4	किन्ही चार प्रश्नों के लगभग 40 शब्दों में उत्तर	4× 2=8
(क)	वह पत्रकार जो किसी समाचार संगठन में नियमित रूप से वेतन भोगी कर्मचारी के रूप में कार्य करता है।	2
(ख)	रेडियो संचार का श्रव्य माध्यम है- 1अंक सीमाएं - ½+½ अंक - रेडियो में अखबार की तरह पीछे लौट कर सुनने की सुविधा नहीं है। - अगर रेडियो बुलेटिन में कुछ भी भ्रामक या अरुचिकर है तो संभव है कि श्रोता तुरंत स्टेशन बंद कर दे।	2
(ग)	पत्रकारिता में, बीट एक संवाददाताओं के बीच काम के विभाजन का क्षेत्र होता है, जो उनकी रुचि और ज्ञान पर आधारित होता है, जैसे खेल या फिल्म जगत की खबरें।	2
(घ)	फीचर एक आत्मनिष्ठ , सुव्यवस्थित,रचनात्मक एवं मनोरंजन लेख होता है।	2
(ड.)	मुद्रित माध्यम को स्थाई माध्यम इसलिए कहा जाता है क्योंकि इसमें छपी हुई जानकारी को आप कभी भी पढ़ सकते हैं और लंबे समय तक सहेज कर रख सकते हैं।	2
5	किन्ही दो प्रश्नों के लगभग 80 शब्दों में उत्तर	2× 4=8
(क)	किसी विशेष विषय पर सामान्य लेखन से हटकर किया गया लेखन विशेष लेखन कहलाता है। क्षेत्र - खेल, राजनीति, फिल्म (इसके अतिरिक्त भी विद्यार्थी जो क्षेत्र लिखे उसमें अंक दिए जाएं)	4
(ख)	रेडियो नाटक लिखते समय निम्न बिंदुओं पर ध्यान देना चाहिए है रेडियो नाटक की कहानी घटना प्रधान न हो। पात्र सीमित हो। समय सीमा कम हो। संवाद एवं ध्वनि प्रभाव पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाए।	4

(ग)	समाचार और फीचर में अंतर समाचार तात्कालिक घटनाओं पर आधारित होता है तथा फीचर किसी विषय का गहराई से विश्लेषण करता है। समाचार उल्टा पिरामिड शैली में लिखा जाता है फीचर लेखन लचीला होता है इसे कथात्मक शैली में भी लिखा जा सकता है। समाचार संक्षिप्त होते हैं जबकि फीचर लंबे और विस्तृत होते हैं। समाचार का उद्देश्य सूचना देना होता है जबकि फीचर का उद्देश्य मनोरंजन, ज्ञान, शिक्षा व प्रेरणा देना होता है।	4
प्रश्न संख्या	खंड - ग (पाठ्य पुस्तक आरोह तथा वितान पर आधारित प्रश्न)	40
6	काव्यांश पर आधारित प्रश्नों के उत्तर	5× 1=5
(क)	i. पवित्रता का द्योतक होने के कारण	1
(ख)	i I- (3), II - (2), III - (1)	1
(ग)	iii उज्ज्वलता का	1
(घ)	ii गौर वर्णीय स्त्री जैसा	1
(ङ.)	iii शब्द चित्र	1
7	किन्हीं दो प्रश्नों के लगभग 60 शब्दों में उत्तर	2× 3=6
(क)	भाषा का सोच समझकर सहजता और सरलता से प्रयोग करना ताकि अपनी बात को प्रभावी ढंग से कहा जा सके।	3
(ख)	व्यक्ति की बोली या वाणी बाहर से शांत , कोमल और मधुर प्रतीत होती है लेकिन उसके अंदर गहरी भावनाएं , दृढ़ संकल्प, विद्रोह या आंतरिक पीड़ा जैसी प्रबल शक्ति आग के रूप में छिपी होती है। इस पंक्ति में बच्चन जी का विरोधाभास प्रकट हुआ है।	3
(ग)	कवि के अनुसार बच्चे कपास की भांति कोमलता व पवित्रता के प्रतीक होते हैं।	3
8	किन्हीं दो प्रश्नों के लगभग 40 शब्दों में उत्तर	2× 2=4
(क)	यह पंक्ति मीडिया कर्मियों की सच्चाई उजागर करती है। अपंग व्यक्ति की अपंगता को कार्यक्रम की सफलता के लिए भुनाया जाता है।	2
(ख)	ये सब क्रियाएं बालपन की सूचक है । अपनी बातें मनवाने और ज़िद पूरी कराने के लिए बच्चे इस प्रकार की हरकतें किया करते हैं ।	2
(ग)	विप्लव रव का तात्पर्य क्रांति के स्वर इस क्रांति से किसान वर्ग अथवा सामान्य वर्ग लाभान्वित होता है ।	2
9	गद्यांश पर आधारित प्रश्नों के उत्तर	5× 1=5

(क)	i जातिवाद के पोषको की तरफ	1
(ख)	iv केवल i व ii	1
(ग)	iii क्षमताओं का सटीक आकलन नहीं हो पाता है	1
(घ)	iv उपर्युक्त सभी	1
(ङ.)	iii कथन और कारण दोनों सही है और कथन कारण की सही व्याख्या करता है	1
10	किन्ही दो प्रश्नों के लगभग 60 शब्दों में उत्तर	2× 3=6
(क)	वह शक्तिशाली आकर्षण(जेब भरी और मन खाली रहने के कारण अनावश्यक खरीदारी को विवश होना) ऐसे व्यक्ति बाजार को सार्थकता प्रदान करते हैं जिन्हें अपनी आवश्यकता का पता है तथा जिनका मन बाजार जाते समय भरा हुआ होता है।	3
(ख)	जीजी ने इंद्र सेना पर पानी फेंकने को सही ठहराया क्योंकि उनका मानना था कि किसी चीज को पाने के लिए त्याग करना पड़ता है। ठीक उसी तरह जैसे किसान अच्छी फसल के लिए अच्छे बीज होता है। यह पानी फेंकने इंद्रदेव को जल का अर्घ्य चढ़ाने जैसा था जिससे वह वर्षा के रूप में पानी देकर फसल पैदा करेंगे। यह पानी की बुवाई थी जो बदले में अच्छी फसल वाले बादलों के रूप में लौट कर आएगी।	3
(ग)	पहलवान ने ऐसा इसलिए कहा होगा क्योंकि उन्होंने कुश्ती के दांव पेंच किसी व्यक्ति से नहीं बल्कि ढोल की आवाज सुनकर सीखे थे। ढोल की थाप से उसमें जोश आता था और उसे सुनकर वह ऐसे दांव पेंच लगाता था मानो ढोल उसे लड़ने का आदेश दे रहा हो।	3
11	किन्ही दो प्रश्नों के लगभग 40 शब्दों में उत्तर	2× 2=4
(क)	ऐसा इसलिए कहा गया है क्योंकि शिरीष का वृक्ष भयंकर गर्मी, उमस और आंधी तूफान जैसी विपरीत परिस्थितियों में भी निस्पृह, अविचल और जीवन से भरपूर रहता है ठीक वैसे ही जैसे विषय वासनाओं से ऊपर उठा एक संन्यासी हर परिस्थिति में सहज रहता है।	2
(ख)	डॉ आंबेडकर के अनुसार दासता केवल कानूनी पराधीनता नहीं है बल्कि यह ऐसी स्थिति है जिसमें कुछ व्यक्तियों को दूसरों द्वारा निर्धारित व्यवहार और कर्तव्यों का पालन करने के लिए मजबूर किया जाता है।	2
(ग)	भक्तिन के व्यक्तित्व में अनेक दुर्गुण भी निहित थे जैसे • वह घर में इधर-उधर पड़े हुए पैसे को भंडार घर की मटकी में छुपा देती है और अपने इस कार्य को चोरी नहीं मानती थी। • अपनी बात को सही सिद्ध करने के लिए वह तर्क वितर्क भी करती थी। • वह दूसरों को अपनी इच्छा अनुसार बदल देना चाहती थी पर स्वयं बिल्कुल नहीं बदलती। (विद्यार्थी इनमें से कोई भी दो बिंदुओं को लिख सकता है)	2

12	किन्ही दो प्रश्नों के लगभग 100 शब्दों में उत्तर	2× 5=10
(क)	बदलते जीवन मूल्यों की सूची 1.परिवारों का विघटन 2.रीति रिवाजों और परम्पराओं को व्यर्थ मानना 3 बड़ों का अनादर 4, बढ़ती स्वार्थपरता और घटती त्याग भावना	5
(ख)	दत्ता जी राव के रवैये को बेहतर बताते हुए पक्ष के सभी बिंदु स्वीकार्य	5
(ग)	सिंधु घाटी सभ्यता साधन संपन्न थी पर उसमें भव्यता का आडंबर नहीं था क्योंकि इसमें राज सत्ता और धर्म सत्ता के स्पष्ट चिन्ह नहीं मिलते थे जैसे भव्य राजमहल या मंदिर इसकी बजाय समाज के लिए उपयोगी व्यवस्थित नगर योजना ,जल व्यवस्था और आम जनता से जुड़े सौंदर्य बोध के साक्ष्य मिलते हैं जैसे मोहरे ,मूर्तियां और औजार जो आडंबर रहित सादगी और सामूहिकता का प्रतीक है	5

पूर्व परिषदीय परीक्षा 2025 - 26

विषय - हिंदी आधार (302)

कक्षा 12

समय - 3 घंटे

कुल अंक- 80

सामान्य निर्देश :

- निम्नलिखित निर्देशों को बहुत सावधानी से पढ़िए और उनका पालन कीजिए -
- यह प्रश्न पत्र तीन खण्डों में विभाजित है।
- खंड - क में अपठित बोध पर आधारित प्रश्न पूछे गए हैं। सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर देना अनिवार्य है।
- खंड- ख में पाठ्य पुस्तक अभिव्यक्ति और माध्यम से प्रश्न पूछे गए हैं। प्रश्नों में आंतरिक विकल्प दिए गए हैं।
- खंड - ग में पाठ्य पुस्तक आरोह तथा वितान से प्रश्न पूछे गए हैं। प्रश्नों में आंतरिक विकल्प दिए गए हैं।
- तीनों खंडों के प्रश्नों के उत्तर देना अनिवार्य है।
- यथासंभव तीनों खंडों के प्रश्नों के उत्तर क्रमशः लिखिए।

प्रश्न संख्या	खंड - क (अपठित बोध)	अंक(18)
1.	निम्नलिखित गद्यांश पर आधारित पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।	(10)
	अच्छी बात करने वाला सभी का मान सम्मान हासिल करता है, जबकि अनावश्यक रूप से तिक्त बात करने वाला अपने तमाम गुणों के बावजूद समाज में समुचित सम्मान नहीं प्राप्त कर पाता। बात व्यक्तिगत संबंधों की करें या राष्ट्रीय और अंतरराष्ट्रीय संबंधों की, हर जगह बातों की जादूगरी का बोलबाला है। बातों ने बड़े से बड़े युद्ध को रोका है तो बड़ा से बड़ा युद्ध करवाया भी है। बातों की महत्ता इससे साबित होती है कि वह सकारात्मक भाव से कही जा रही है या नकारात्मक भाव से। बातें किसी के दिल से निकली हों, वे राग या विराग होती हैं। इसका असर बोलने और सुनने वाले दोनों पर होता है। कबीर कहते हैं ' ऐसी वाणी बोलिए मन का आपा खोए, औरन को शीतल करे, आपहूँ शीतल होए। ' किसी व्यक्ति की सफलता इन्हीं राहों से होकर गुजरती है। व्यक्ति की बातें उसके व्यक्तित्व का आईना होती हैं। पहले धैर्य के साथ सुनना, समझना, मनन करना, फिर	

	बोलना, यह कला जिस व्यक्ति में होती है, वह जीवन की हर बाजी को जीतने की क्षमता रखता है। कोई नौकरी पेशा हो, व्यापारी हो, कलाकार हो या अन्य कार्य करता हो, सभी की सफलता और स्थायित्व के लिए वाकपटुता आवश्यक है। बातों के संदर्भ में एक आवश्यक बात यह भी है कि व्यक्ति की कथनी और करनी में सामंजस्य आवश्यक है। कहना कुछ, करना कुछ जैसी चीज पूरे समाज को चोटिल करती हैं। आजीवन वास्तविक साधुत्व को जीते राष्ट्रपिता गांधी के विवेकपूर्ण और ओजस्वी वक्तृत्व क्षमता के आगे शक्तिशाली फिरंगी और तमाम लोग नतमस्तक हो जाते थे।	
(क)	बात का महत्व किस पर आधारित होता है? i माहौल पर ii सकारात्मक या नकारात्मक होने पर iii संवेदनशीलता पर iv बोलने- सुनने वालों पर	1
(ख)	बापू के आचरण में हमें क्या नहीं मिलेगा? i कथनी करनी में समानता ii साधुत्व iii जीतने की इच्छा iv अनावश्यक तिक्तता	1
(ग)	निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए - कथन (I) बात में सकारात्मक और नकारात्मक ऊर्जा होती है। कथन (II) बात सम्मान - अपमान का आधार हो सकती है। कथन (III) विवाद का समाधान बात पर आधारित होता है। कथन (IV) तिक्त बात करने वाले गुणी होते हैं। गद्यांश के अनुसार कौन सा/ से कथन सही हैं? i. केवल कथन(I) और (II) सही हैं। ii. केवल कथन(II) सही है। iii. केवल कथन(I), (II) और (III) सही हैं। iv. केवल कथन(III) और (IV) सही हैं।	1
(घ)	व्यक्ति की सफलता का मार्ग क्या है?	1
(ङ.)	युद्ध करवाने और रोकने की जादूगरी का आधार बातें कैसे हो सकती हैं?	2
(च)	कबीर के दोहे में वाणी अर्थात बातों की शीतलता से क्या आशय है?	2
(छ)	कथनी और करनी का भेद समाज को कैसे चोट पहुंचाता है?	2

2.	दिए गए पद्यांश पर आधारित पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए -	(08)								
	आदर्श से आदर्श भिड़े, प्रज्ञा प्रज्ञा पर टूट रही प्रतिमा प्रतिमा से लड़ती है, धरती की किस्मत फूट रही । आवर्तों का है विषम जाल, निरुपाय बुद्धि चकराती है, विज्ञान-यान पर चढ़ी हुई, सभ्यता डूबने जाती है । जब-जब मस्तिष्क जयी होता, संसार ज्ञान से चलता है । शीतलता की है राह हृदय, तू यह संवाद सुनाता चल । लोहे के पेड़ हरे होंगे ,तू गान प्रेम का गाता चल , नम होगी यह मिट्टी जरूर, आँसू के कण बरसाता चल ।									
(क)	लोहे के पेड़ों के हरे होने और आँसुओं की नमी में क्या संबंध बताया गया है ? निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये- कथन (I) : आँसुओं की नमी से मिट्टी नम होगी और फिर पेड़ हरे होंगे । कथन (II) : रोने से पेड़ भावुक होकर हरे हो जाते हैं । कथन (III) यहाँ आंसुओं से तात्पर्य संवेदनशील हृदय से है जो मशीन होते मानव में भावों का स्पंदन ला सकता है । कथन (IV) : लोहे के पेड़ कभी हरे नहीं हो सकते हैं । निम्नलिखित विकल्पों पर विचार कीजिये व सही विकल्प चुनकर लिखिए :- विकल्प:- (ट). केवल कथन (II) सही है। (ठ) केवल कथन (IV) सही है। (ड) कथन (I) और (IV) सही है। (ढ) केवल कथन (III) सही है	1								
(ख)	कॉलम 1 को कॉलम 2 से सुमेलित कीजिये और सही विकल्प चुनकर लिखिए <table> <tr> <td>कॉलम 1</td> <td>कॉलम 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(i) लोहे के</td> <td>(I) कण</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(ii) आँसू के</td> <td>(II) मिट्टी</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(iii) नम होगी</td> <td>(III) पेड़</td> </tr> </table> (च) (iii)-(II), (i)-(I), (ii)-(III) (छ) (iii)-(II), (i)-(III), (ii)-(I) (ज) (iii)-(III), (i)-(I), (ii)-(II) (झ) (iii)-(II), (i)-(I), (ii)-(III)	कॉलम 1	कॉलम 2	(i) लोहे के	(I) कण	(ii) आँसू के	(II) मिट्टी	(iii) नम होगी	(III) पेड़	1
कॉलम 1	कॉलम 2									
(i) लोहे के	(I) कण									
(ii) आँसू के	(II) मिट्टी									
(iii) नम होगी	(III) पेड़									
(ग)	निरुपाय बुद्धि इसलिए चकराती है क्योंकि:-	1								

	(i)सब एक दूसरे से लड़ रहे हैं । (ii)आवर्तों के जाल से निकालना मुश्किल हो रहा है । (iii)लोहे के पेड़ हरे नहीं हो पा रहे हैं । (iv)आँसू के कण बरस रहे हैं ।	
(घ)	‘सभ्यता के डूबने’ से कवि का क्या तात्पर्य है?	1
(ड.)	ऐसी स्थिति में मनुज के कर्तव्य को स्पष्ट शब्द दीजिये ?	2
(च)	प्रेम का ज्ञान और शीतलता की राह चलना क्यों आवश्यक है ?	2
प्रश्न संख्या	खंड - ख (अभिव्यक्ति और माध्यम पुस्तक पर आधारित प्रश्न)	अंक (22)
3	निम्नलिखित दिए गए विषयों में से किसी <u>एक</u> विषय पर लगभग 120 शब्दों में रचनात्मक लेख लिखिए - ● एक कामकाजी महिला की शाम ● कंप्यूटर के बिना दुनिया ● विद्यालय का वह खास दिन	1 × 6 = 6
4	निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों को ध्यान पूर्वक पढ़कर किन्हीं <u>चार</u> प्रश्नों के लगभग 40 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए।	4 × 2 = 8
(क)	पूर्णकालिक पत्रकार किसे कहते हैं?	2
(ख)	रेडियो संचार का कैसा माध्यम है? इसकी कोई दो सीमाएं बताइए।	2
(ग)	बीट रिपोर्टिंग से क्या तात्पर्य है ? स्पष्ट कीजिये ।	2
(घ)	फीचर को परिभाषित कीजिए।	2
(ड.)	मुद्रित माध्यम को स्थायी माध्यम क्यों कहा जाता है?	2
5	निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़कर किन्हीं <u>दो</u> प्रश्नों के लगभग 80 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए।	2 × 4 = 8
(क)	विशेष लेखन किसे कहते हैं? विशेष लेखन के कोई तीन क्षेत्र बताइए।	4
(ख)	रेडियो नाटक लिखते समय किन-किन बातों का ध्यान रखना चाहिए?	4

(ग)	समाचार और फीचर के अंतर को स्पष्ट कीजिए।	4												
प्रश्न संख्या	खंड- ग(पाठ्य पुस्तक आरोह तथा वितान पर आधारित प्रश्न)	अंक(40)												
6	निम्नलिखित काव्यांश पर आधारित पूछे गए प्रश्नों के सर्वाधिक उपयुक्त उत्तर वाले विकल्प चुनकर लिखिए -	5 × 1=5												
	प्रात नभ था बहुत नीला शंख जैसे भोर का नभ राख से लीपा हुआ चौका (अभी गीला पड़ा है) बहुत काली सिल जरा से लाल केसर से कि जैसे धुल गई हो स्लेट पर या लाल खड़िया चाक मल दी हो किसी ने नील जल में या किसी की गौर झिलमिल देह जैसे हिल रही हो।													
(क)	कवि ने प्रातः काल वातावरण की तुलना नीले शंख से क्यों की है? i. कवि को नीला रंग पसंद होने के कारण ii. पवित्रता का द्योतक होने के कारण iii. केवल नए उपमान का प्रयोग करने के कारण iv. उपरोक्त सभी	1												
(ख)	कॉलम 1 को कॉलम 2 से सुमेलित कीजिए और सही विकल्प चुनकर लिखिए। <table><tr><td></td><td>कॉलम 1</td><td></td><td>कॉलम 2</td></tr><tr><td>I</td><td>काली सिल</td><td>(1)</td><td>ग्रामीण बच्चों की गतिशीलता</td></tr><tr><td>II</td><td>अभी गीला पड़ा है</td><td>(2)</td><td>वातावरण में नमी</td></tr></table>		कॉलम 1		कॉलम 2	I	काली सिल	(1)	ग्रामीण बच्चों की गतिशीलता	II	अभी गीला पड़ा है	(2)	वातावरण में नमी	1
	कॉलम 1		कॉलम 2											
I	काली सिल	(1)	ग्रामीण बच्चों की गतिशीलता											
II	अभी गीला पड़ा है	(2)	वातावरण में नमी											

	<table><tr><td>III</td><td>स्लेट पर या लाल खड़िया चाक</td><td>(3)</td><td>नभ का सुरमई रंग</td></tr></table>	III	स्लेट पर या लाल खड़िया चाक	(3)	नभ का सुरमई रंग	
III	स्लेट पर या लाल खड़िया चाक	(3)	नभ का सुरमई रंग			
	i. I-(3),II- (2),III-(1) ii. I-(2),II- (1),III-(3) iii. I-(1),II- (2),III-(3) iv. I-(3),II- (1),III-(2)					
(ग)	' नील जल में या किसी की गौर झिलमिल देह जैसे हिल रही हो' में कौन सा भाव है? i. सुगंध का ii. निर्मलता का iii. उज्ज्वलता का iv. तरलता का	1				
(घ)	नीले आकाश में उदित होता हुआ सूर्य किसके जैसा प्रतीत हो रहा है? i. शंख जैसा ii. गौरवर्णीय स्त्री जैसा iii. जल जैसा iv. सिंदूर जैसा	1				
(ङ.)	' उषा' कविता में कवि ने उषा का कौन सा चित्र उपस्थित किया है? i.छायाचित्र ii.तेल चित्र iii.शब्द चित्र iv.रेखा चित्र	1				
7.	निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों को ध्यान पूर्वक पढ़ कर किन्हीं दो प्रश्नों के लगभग 60 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए -	2 × 3=6				
(क)	‘बात सीधी थी पर’ कविता के आधार पर बताइए कि भाषा को सहूलियत से बरतना क्या होता है?	3				
(ख)	शीतल वाणी में आग के होने का क्या अभिप्राय है? आत्म परिचय कविता के आधार पर बताइए?	3				
(ग)	पतंग कविता के आधार पर बताइए कि कपास से बच्चों का क्या संबंध बन सकता है?	3				
8	निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों को ध्यान पूर्वक पढ़कर किन्हीं दो प्रश्नों के लगभग 40 शब्दों में	2 × 2=4				

	उत्तर दीजिए -	
(क)	'कैमरे में बंद अपाहिज' करुणा के मुखौटे में छिपी क्रूरता की कविता है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।	2
(ख)	'रुबाईयाँ कविता में -"आँगन में ठुनक रहा है ज़िदयाया है ,बालक तो हई चाँद पर ललचाया है "-में व्यक्त बालपन को अपने शब्दों में बताइए।	2
(ग)	'विप्लव- रव से छोटे ही है शोभा पाते' पंक्ति में विप्लव - रव से क्या तात्पर्य है? छोटे ही है शोभा पाते ऐसा क्यों कहा गया है?	2
9.	निम्नलिखित गद्यांश पर आधारित पूछे गए प्रश्नों के सर्वाधिक उपयुक्त उत्तर वाले विकल्प चुनकर लिखिए -	5 × 1 = 5
	यह विडंबना की ही बात है कि इस युग में भी 'जातिवाद' के पोषको की कमी नहीं है। इसके पोषक कई आधारों पर इसका समर्थन करते हैं। समर्थन का एक आधार यह कहा जाता है कि आधुनिक सभ्य समाज 'कार्य कुशलता' के लिए श्रम विभाजन को आवश्यक मानता है, और चूंकि जाति प्रथा भी श्रम विभाजन का ही दूसरा रूप है इसलिए इसमें कोई बुराई नहीं है। इस तर्क के संबंध में पहली बात तो यही आपत्तिजनक है, कि जाति प्रथा श्रम विभाजन के साथ साथ श्रमिक विभाजन का भी रूप लिए हुए है। श्रम विभाजन, निश्चय ही सभ्य समाज की आवश्यकता है, परन्तु किसी भी सभ्य समाज में श्रम विभाजन की व्यवस्था श्रमिकों का विभिन्न वर्गों में अस्वभाविक विभाजन नहीं करती। भारत की जाति प्रथा की एक और विशेषता यह है कि यह श्रमिकों का अस्वभाविक विभाजन ही नहीं करती बल्कि विभाजित विभिन्न वर्गों को एक दूसरे की अपेक्षा ऊँच - नीच भी करार देती है, जो कि विश्व के किसी भी समाज में नहीं पाया जाता।	
(क)	लेखक विडंबना की बात कहकर किस ओर इशारा करना चाहते हैं? i जातिवाद के पोषको की तरफ़ ii कार्य कुशलता के पोषको की तरफ़ iii श्रम विभाजन के पोषको की तरफ़ iv श्रमिक विभाजन के पोषको की तरफ़	1
(ख)	जातिवाद के पोषक जाति का समर्थन क्यों करते हैं? i कार्य कुशलता के लिए श्रम विभाजन को आवश्यक मानने के लिए। ii 'जाति प्रथा भी श्रम विभाजन का ही दूसरा रूप है इसलिए इसमें कोई बुराई नहीं है' के कारण iii केवल i	1

	iv केवल i व ii	
(ग)	जाति को आधार मानकर श्रम का विभाजन करने से क्या परिणाम मिलता है? i राष्ट्र समृद्ध बनता है ii कार्य कुशलता बढ़ती है iii क्षमताओं का सटीक आकलन नहीं हो पाता है iv सभी विकल्प सही है	1
(घ)	जाति प्रथा को नकारात्मक क्यों मानना चाहिए? i यह विभिन्न वर्गों में उच्च नीच उत्पन्न करती है। ii यह श्रमिकों का अस्वाभाविक वर्गीकरण करती है। iii काम को जन्म के आधार पर बांट देती है। iv उपर्युक्त सभी	1
(ङ.)	निम्नलिखित कथन और कारण को पढ़कर उत्तर दें - कथन- कोई भी सभ्य समाज श्रमिकों का विभाजन नहीं करता है। कारण- यह सभी को रोजगार के समान अवसर प्रदान करता है। i. कथन सही है कारण गलत है ii. कथन और कारण दोनों गलत है iii. कथन और कारण दोनों सही है और कथन कारण की सही व्याख्या करता है। iv. कथन और कारण दोनों सही है पर कथन कारण की सही व्याख्या नहीं करता है।	1
10.	निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों को ध्यान पूर्वक पढ़ कर किन्हीं दो प्रश्नों के लगभग 60 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए -	$2 \times 3 = 6$
(क)	बाजार के जादू से क्या तात्पर्य है? किस प्रकार के व्यक्ति बाजार को सार्थकता प्रदान करते हैं अथवा बाजार की सार्थकता किसमें है?	3
(ख)	जीजी ने इंदर सेना पर पानी फेंके जाने को किस तरह सही ठहराया?	3
(ग)	लुट्टन पहलवान ने ऐसा क्यों कहा होगा कि मेरा गुरु कोई पहलवान नहीं यही ढोल है?	3
11.	निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों को ध्यान पूर्वक पढ़ कर किन्हीं दो प्रश्नों के लगभग 40 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए -	$2 \times 2 = 4$
(क)	शिरीष को कालजयी अवधूत क्यों कहा गया है?	2

(ख)	भीमराव अंबेडकर के अनुसार दासता की व्यापक परिभाषा क्या है?	2
(ग)	' भक्तिन अच्छी है, यह कहना कठिन होगा' महादेवी के इस कथन की समीक्षा कीजिए।	2
12.	निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों को ध्यान पूर्वक पढ़कर किन्हीं दो प्रश्नों के उत्तर लगभग 100 शब्दों में लिखिए।	2 × 5=10
(क)	सिल्वर वेडिंग पाठ के आलोक में बदलते भारतीय जीवन मूल्यों को बताइए ?	5
(ख)	' जूझ' कहानी के आलोक में आप अपनी राय दें कि पढाई लिखाई के संबंध में लेखक और दत्ता जी राव का रवैया उचित था या लेखक के पिताजी का तर्क सहित उत्तर दीजिये ?	5
(ग)	सिंधु सभ्यता साधन संपन्न थी पर उसमें भव्यता का आडंबर नहीं था। कैसे?	5

SET-2
PRE-BOARD EXAMINATION 2025-26
HISTORY- Code-027
MARKING SCHEME
Class XII

Time Allowed: 3hrs

Maximum Marks: 80

SECTION- A		
S.N	OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS	MARKS
1	(d) Trimurti	1
2	C. Archaeo-botanists	1
3	(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A	1
4	c) Sanskrit	1
5	(d) All of these	1
6	d) Nibbana – Sanchi	1
7	Mathura school of art/ Madhya Pradesh	1
8	(a) (i), (ii) and (iii)	1
9	(b) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A) This passage indicates that the Indian cities were densely populated, and alongside this population density, they exhibited prosperity with vibrant markets and wealth. However, the textbook also notes that prosperity derived from agricultural surplus and trade networks, not solely from population density. This excerpt shows why both the population density (Reason) and prosperity (Assertion) are correct, but the former is not necessarily the direct cause of the latter.	1
10	D. 4, 3, 2, 1	1

11	(d) Only (iii) and (iv) are correct.	1
12	a) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)	1
13	a) Polaj	1
14	(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.	1
15	(d) Land of Santhals NCERT PAGE 241– The Santhals were given land and persuaded to settle in the foothills of Rajmahal. By 1832 a large area of land was demarcated as Damin-i-Koh. This was declared to be the land of the Santhals. They were to live within it, practise plough agriculture, and become settled peasants. The land grant to the Santhals stipulated that at least one-tenth of the area was to be cleared and cultivated within the first ten years. The territory was surveyed and mapped. Enclosed with boundary pillars, it was separated from both the world of the settled agriculturists of the plains and the Paharias of the hills.	1
16	c) Kunwar Singh	1
17	d) All of these	1
18	D. i – d, ii – a, iii – b, iv – c	1
19	(a) 1930	1
20	c) 1 and 2	1
21	(c) B.N. Rao	1
22	The work of compilation of Mahabharata started in 1919 under the leadership of noted scholar V.S. Sukthankar. A team comprising dozens of scholars initiated the task of preparing a critical edition of the <i>Mahabharata</i>. The various stages of compiling Mahabharata were: Scholars collected Sanskrit manuscripts of the text, written in a variety of scripts, from different parts of the country. • Scholars compared verses from each manuscript. They selected	3

	the verses that appeared common to most versions. • These common verses were published in several volumes, running into over 13,000 pages. • The project took 47 years to complete. Any three points to be described	
23	VALUE POINTS:- The revolt was widespread in Awadh due to various reasons which are as follows: 1. Awadh was annexed by the British on the plea that the region was being misgoverned. The British thought that the Nawab was not popular, but on the contrary, he was very popular. People considered it as, “the life has gone out of the body”. The removal led to an emotional upheaval among the people of Awadh. 2. The annexation of Awadh led to unemployment among the musicians, dancers, poets, artisans, cooks, retainers, administrative officials and soon those who were attached with the Nawab and his household. It also led to loss of court culture. The peasants, the taluqdaars and the zamindars joined the revolt due to the following grievances: (a) Before the annexation, the taluqdaars were very powerful, but immediately after the annexation, they were disarmed and their forts destroyed. Not only under the first British revenue settlement, known as the Summary Settlement of 1856, was it assumed that they had no permanent stakes in land. Wherever possible, they were removed. This led to discontentment among the taluqdars. (b) The British had hoped that by removing the taluqdars, the condition of the peasants would improve but this did not happen. Revenue flows for the state increased but the burden of demand on the peasants did not decline. So, the peasants were too not happy with the new situation . Any three points to be described OR Rumours and prophesies of the revolt of 1857 : (i) The sepoys who had arrived in Delhi from Meerut had told Bahadur Shah about bullets coated with the fat of cows and pigs. (ii) Biting those bullets would corrupt their caste and religion. They were referring to the cartridges of the Enfield rifles which had just been given to them. (iii) The British tried to explain to the sepoys that this was not the case but the rumour that the new cartridges were greased with the fat of cows and pigs spread like wildfire across the sepoy lines of North India. (iv) In the third week of January 1857 a "low-caste" halasi who worked in the magazine in Dum Dum had asked a Brahmin sepoy for a drink of water from his lota. The sepoy had refused saying that the "lower caste's" touch would defile the lota. (v) There was the rumor that the British government had hatched a gigantic conspiracy to destroy the caste and religion of Hindus and Muslims. To this end, the rumours said, the British had mixed the bone dust of cows and pigs into the flour that was sold in the market. (vi) There was fear and suspicion that the British wanted to convert Indians to Christianity. (vii) The response to the call for action was reinforced by the prophecy that British rule would come to an end on the centenary of the Battle of Plassey, on 23 June, 1857.	3

	(viii) In North India, chapattis were being distributed from village to village. A person would come at night and give a chapatti to the watchman of the village and ask him to make five more and distribute to the next village, and so on. Any three points to be described	
24	The Harappan civilization's town planning was highly developed and displayed an advanced level of urban planning for its time. Some of the main features of Harappan town planning include: * Division of cities Cities were divided into a lower town and an elevated citadel possibly occupied by the ruling class. The lower town contained brick houses inhabited by common people. * Grid layout Streets ran in a grid-like pattern from north to south or east to west, dividing the area into square or rectangular blocks. * Drainage system Each house had horizontal and vertical drains that connected to road drains covered by stone slabs. There were also underground drains for the streets that connected to larger sewers in the main streets. * Building materials, domestic architecture Buildings were made of sturdy burnt bricks and stone in a ratio of 1:2:4. Any three points to be described Or Harappan script is an enigmatic script because of the following reasons: (1) Most inscriptions are short and the longest one contains about 26 signs. (2) The script was not alphabetical as it had too many signs (between 375 to 400). (3) The script was written from right to left as some seals show a wider spacing on the right and cramping on then left. (4) Harappan seals have a line of writing probably containing the name and title of the owner. (5) The motif, generally an animal, conveyed a meaning to those who could not read. (6) The writing has been found on a variety of objects such as seals, copper tools, rims of jars, copper and terracotta tablets, jewellery and bone rods. Any three points to be described	3
25	Seasonal Cycles: Agriculture was organised mainly during two seasonal cycles—first was Kharif (autumn) and second was Rabi (spring). Minimum two crops were grown at most of the places except most arid or inhospitable land. At some places, even three crops were grown where rainfall or other means of irrigation were easily available. Different Types of Crops: There is a mention of the word Jins-i-Kamil in historical sources available to us which means perfect crops. Mughal state also used to encourage farmers to grow those crops with which the state could earn more revenue. Cotton and sugarcane were such crops. Cotton was mainly grown on large pieces of land spread over central India and the Deccan plateau. Bengal was known for its sugar made from sugarcane. Different types of oil seeds (like mustard) and lentils were also included in cash	3

	crops. This shows that subsistence and commercial production were closely related with an average peasant's holding.²⁶ It symbolised manual labour. Any three points to be described	
26	When zamindars were in crisis in the eighteenth century, a group of rich peasants consolidated its position in the villages of Bengal. This class of rich peasants came to be known as jotedars. They had control over vast areas of land. Sometimes they even had control on many thousand acres of land. They even controlled local trade and moneylending. They exercised immense power over the poor cultivators of the region. They had even become more powerful than the zamindars. The following reasons were responsible for their strong position : (i) They lived in villages. So they had a lot of influence on many villagers. (ii) They opposed the efforts of the zamindars to increase the jama of the village. (iii) They mobilised ryots to deliberately delay payments of revenue to the zamindars. (iv) They controlled the local trade and moneylending. (v) They had control over several areas of land. They even purchased land when the estates of the zamindars were being auctioned for failure to make payment of the revenue. Any three points to be described	3
27	The Kitab-ul-Hind: Al-Biruni's Kitab-ul-Hind, written in Arabic, is simple and lucid. It is a voluminous text, divided into 80 chapters on subjects such as religion and philosophy, festivals, astronomy, alchemy manners and customs, social life, weights and measures, iconography, laws, and metrology. Al-Biruni's description of India: 1. Political Condition 2. Social Condition 3. Religious Conditions 4. Indian Philosophy Any three points to be described	3
28		8

	The Non-Cooperation Movement was one of Gandhiji's first organized acts of large-scale Satyagraha for Swaraj because according to Gandhiji if noncooperation was effectively carried out, India would win swaraj within a year. Following are the events that this movement involved. ☐ Emboldened by the success of Rowlatt Satyagraha, Gandhiji called for a campaign of Non-Cooperation with British Rule. Gandhiji coupled Non-Cooperation with Khilafat and adjoined Hindus and Muslims to end colonial rule. ☐ These movements unleashed a surge of popular action that was altogether unprecedented in colonial India. Indians did not cooperate with the government at any level. ☐ Boycott of schools, college, and law courts. The working class went on strike. National schools, and colleges were opened. ☐ Non-payment of taxes by farmers of Awadh and peasants in Kumaun refused to carry loads for colonial officials. ☐ Renunciation of titles and voluntary association with the government. The movement entailed denial, renunciation and self-discipline. It was training for and it was training for self-rule. ☐ Gandhiji encouraged the communication of the nationalist message in the mother tongue, rather than in the language of the rulers, English. ☐ This movement changed the course of Indian history. Poor peasants, workers, artisans, students, lawyers and industrialists joined the movement. Indian entrepreneurs were quick to recognise that, in a free India, the favours enjoyed by their British competitors would come to an end. ☐ Gandhiji promoted home-spun cloth (khadi) because on the economic front Indians had to learn to become self-reliant – hence his stress on the significance of wearing khadi rather than mill-made cloth imported from overseas. Any eight points to be described OR Salt Satyagraha: Soon after the observance of this “Independence Day” (it means 26 January 1930) Mahatma Gandhi announced that he would lead a march to break one of the most widely disliked laws in British India, which gave the state a monopoly in the manufacture and sale of salt. The state monopoly over salt was deeply unpopular, by making it his target, Gandhiji hoped to mobilize a wider discontent against British rule. On 12 March 1930, Gandhiji began walking from his ashram at Sabarmati towards the ocean. He reached his destination three weeks later, making a fistful of salt he did and thereby making himself a criminal in the eyes of the law. Meanwhile, parallel salt marches were being conducted in other parts of the country. The progress of Gandhiji’s march to the seashore can be traced from the secret reports filed by the police officials deputed to monitor his movements. These reproduce the speeches he gave at the villages on route, in which he called upon local officials to renounce government employment and join the freedom struggle. <u>Importance of Salt March:</u> The Salt March was notable for at least three reasons :	
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	(i) It was this event that first brought Mahatma Gandhi to world attention. The march was widely covered by the European and American press. (ii) It was the first nationalist activity in which women participated in large numbers. The socialist activist Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay had persuaded Gandhiji not to restrict the protests to men alone. Kamaladevi was herself one of the numerous women who courted arrest by breaking the salt or liquor laws. (iii) Perhaps most significant, it was the Salt March which forced upon the British the realization that their Raj would not last forever, and that they would have to devalue some power to India. <u>Government's Reaction:</u> British Government takes stringent measures to crush the movements of people. Thousands of nationalists were put behind bars all over the country. Gandhiji was arrested. So, the Salt March left a deep impact on our national struggle for freedom. Any eight points to be described	
29	From the early centuries, the grants of land were recorded in inscriptions. Some inscriptions were recorded in copper plates. The records that have survived, give us the following facts: (1) The land grants were given to religious institutions or to Brahmanas. The Brahmanas were usually exempted from paying land revenue and other due to the king. The Brahmanas were . Often given the right to collect these dues from the local people. (2) Women were not supposed to have independent access to resources like land. But aristocratic women like Prabhavati Gupta, daughter of Chandragupta II had access to lands. (3) Some historians claim that land grants were indicative of weakening political power, as kings were losing control over their samantas. Sometimes, kings tried to win allies by making grants of land. (4) Land grants provide some insight into the relationship between cultivators and the state. <u>The system of trade from 600 BCE to 600 CE can be explained in the following ways:-</u> 1) Land and river routes criss-crossed the sub-continent and extended in different directions from the 6th century BCE. The ruler tried to control these routes by offering protection for a price. These different routes were traversed by the peddlers who travelled on foot. But the merchants travelled with caravans of bullock carts and pack-animals. 2) There were seafarers. Their ventures were risky but highly profitable.	8

	3) Successful merchants, designated as Manattuvan in Tamil and Setthis and Satavahanas in Prakrit were very rich. A wide range of goods were carried from one place to another. These were salt, grain, cloth, metal ores and finished products, stone, timber, medicinal plants, spices and pepper and textiles. All these were transported across the Arabian sea to the Mediterranean. Any eight points to be described OR Asoka was the first ruler who inscribed his messages on stone surfaces i.e. natural rocks and polished pillars. The major rock edicts explain the Mauryans administration specially about Asoka. Some of the important inscriptions are discussed below: 1) The name of Asoka was not mentioned in the inscriptions. Instead, the titles viz, 'Devanampiya' (beloved of the God) and 'Piyadassi' (pleasant to behold) were mentioned. 2) Asoka condemned the desire for fame and glory. He stressed on popularity of Dhamma. Dhamma included respect towards elders, generosity towards Brahmanas and those who renounced worldly life, treating slaves and servants kindly and respect for religions and traditions other than one's own. <u>Limitations of inscriptional evidence are:</u> 3) Technical Limitations: Sometimes letters are very faintly engraved and thus doubts arise for inscriptions may be damaged or letters missing. 4) Damaged or Missing Letters: Sometimes important letters are damaged or missing in the inscription. It makes the work for epigraphists more difficult. 5) Lack of Clarity: It is not always easy to be sure about the exact meaning of the words used in the inscriptions, some of which may be specific to a particular place or time. So, scholars are constantly debating on alternative ways to read inscriptions. 6) Undeciphered Inscriptions: Thousands of inscriptions have been discovered, but not all have been deciphered, published and translated. Many inscriptions were destroyed and what we have today' probably a fraction of it. Non-relevance of Inscriptions: Inscriptions were composed in praise of kings and patrons in general. Not everything that is economically or politically important was recorded in the inscriptions, e.g. routine agricultural practice, the joys and sorrow of the common man were not mentioned in the inscriptions. Thus, it is difficult for the epigraphists Any eight points to be described	
30	Amarnayaka were the military commanders of the Vijayanagar empire Salient features of Amarnayaka system are as follows- 1- They were the military commanders who were given (allotted some territories	8

	to rule by the ruler of Vijayanagara Empire. 2-They were free to carry out the administration of their state. 3 -They had right to collect land revenue from the peasants and other taxes from the crafts persons and traders living under their territory. 4-They kept some portion of the revenue collected for their personal consumption and for the maintenance of their horses and elephants and submitted the rest to the state treasury. 5-Through their help, the rulers of Vijayanagara had firmly established and then controlled the peninsular region. 6-They can be transferred from one place to another. Any eight points to be described OR The Vijayanagara Empire, which flourished in southern India from the 14th to the 16th century, is renowned for its stunning architectural achievements. Here are the salient features of Vijayanagara architecture: 1. Dravidian Style: Vijayanagara architecture is characterized by the Dravidian style, which is a blend of Hindu and Islamic influences. 2. Use of Local Materials: The architects of Vijayanagara made extensive use of local materials, such as granite, gneiss, and schist, to construct their buildings. 3. Ornate Carvings: Vijayanagara architecture is famous for its intricate and ornate carvings, which adorn the walls, pillars, and ceilings of its buildings. 4. Gopurams: The gopuram, or gateway tower, is a distinctive feature of Vijayanagara architecture. These towers are often decorated with intricate carvings and sculptures. 5. Mandapas: The mandapa, or pillared hall, is another characteristic feature of Vijayanagara architecture. These halls are often used for ceremonial purposes. 6. Vimanas: The vimana, or tower, is a prominent feature of Vijayanagara temples. These towers are often decorated with intricate carvings and sculptures. 7. Kalyana Mandapas: The kalyana mandapa, or marriage hall, is a unique feature of Vijayanagara architecture. These halls are often decorated with intricate carvings and sculptures. 8. Use of Water: Vijayanagara architects made extensive use of water features, such as tanks, canals, and fountains, to create a sense of serenity and beauty. 9. Influence of Islamic Architecture: Vijayanagara architecture shows a significant influence of Islamic architecture, particularly in the use of arches, domes, and minarets. 10. Regional Variations: Vijayanagara architecture shows regional variations, with different styles and influences evident in different parts of the empire. Some of the most famous examples of Vijayanagara architecture include: - The Virupaksha Temple at Hampi - The Vitthala Temple at Hampi - The Hazara Rama Temple at Hampi	
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	- The Krishna Temple at Hampi - The Chandragiri Fort at Tirupati Overall, Vijayanagara architecture is a unique and fascinating blend of Hindu and Islamic influences, characterized by its use of local materials, ornate carvings, and innovative use of water features. Any eight points to be described	
31	Passage based question (i) Separate electorate refers to an electoral system in which different communities or groups elect their own representatives separately, rather than voting together in a common electorate. This system often creates divisions by segmenting the electorate on communal or religious lines for political representation. (ii) Vallabhbhai Patel's Views on Separate Electorate: Patel expressed strong opposition to separate electorates. He argued that although separate electorates were introduced by the British for administrative convenience, they caused division and mischief. He believed that no truly free country had separate electorates and warned that continuing this practice would harm the nation's unity and well-being. Patel urged moving beyond the legacy of separate electorates left by the British and to work towards national unity. (iii.) How Separate Electorates Led to a Separate Nation: The philosophy of separate electorates institutionalized communal divisions by granting different communities separate political representation. This division deepened communal identities and differences, eventually contributing to the demand for separate nations based on religion, such as the demand for Pakistan. Thus, separate electorates played a role in fragmenting Indian society and led to the creation of separate nations during the partition.	4
32	Passage based question i) Why did early artists avoid showing the Buddha in human form? Early Buddhist artists avoided depicting the Buddha in human form to emphasize his spiritual and transcendental qualities rather than his physical appearance. Instead, they used symbolic representation such as the Buddha's footprints, the Bodhi tree, the Dharma wheel, and other signs to convey his presence and teachings. This approach aligns with aniconism in early Buddhist art, focusing on abstract symbols rather than literal images to respect the Buddha's enlightenment and divinity without idolatry. (ii) What is the shape of a Stupa ? Dome shaped structure, with the gateways or toranas which depict Jataka tales	4

	and scenes from the Buddha's life. (iii) "Jataka" refers to stories of the previous births of the Buddha, illustrating his past lives in human or animal form. These tales teach moral lessons and virtues, often depicted on stupa gateways to educate and inspire devotees on Buddhist values.	
33	Passage based question i. Who was Basavanna? Basavanna was a 12th-century philosopher, poet, social reformer, and statesman from Karnataka. He led the Virashaiva or Lingayat movement, which focused on devotion to Lord Shiva, social equality, and rejected caste discrimination, Brahminical rituals, and superstitions. Basavanna composed Vachanas (devotional sayings) promoting equality and ethical living. ii. How did he criticize Brahmanas? Basavanna criticized Brahmanas for their rituals, caste dominance, hypocrisy, and superstition. He opposed idol worship and caste-based priesthood that excluded lower castes from religious participation. He promoted inner devotion over external rituals and emphasized equality and rational thinking. iii. Mention any two practices adopted by Lingayats: 1. Wearing the Ishtalinga: Lingayats wear a small linga (symbol of Shiva) in a silver case around their neck as a personal deity, symbolizing direct connection with God, irrespective of caste or gender. 2. Rejecting caste and traditional Brahmanical rituals: Lingayats opposed caste hierarchy, promoted social equality, and allowed practices like post-puberty marriage and widow remarriage.	4
34	Map based question:-	5

SET-2
PRE-BOARD EXAMINATION 2025-26
HISTORY- Code-027
Class XII

Time Allowed: 3hrs

Maximum Marks: 80

General Instructions:

1. The question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 34 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
2. **Section A** – Question 1 to 21 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
3. **Section B** – Question no. 22 to 27 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 60-80 words.
4. **Section C** - Question no 28 to 30 are Long Answer Type Questions, carrying 8 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 300-350 words.
5. **Section D** – Question no.31 to 33 are Source based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each.
6. **Section-E** - - Question no. 34 is Map based, carrying 5 marks that includes the identification and location of significant test items. Attach the map with the answer book.
7. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in a few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.
8. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

सामान्य निर्देश:

1. इस प्रश्न पत्र में 5 खंड हैं- A, B, C,D ,और E। प्रश्न पत्र में 34 प्रश्न हैं सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
2. खंड A - प्रश्न 1 से 21 तक एक अंक वाले बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न हैं
3. खंड B - प्रश्न 22 से 27 तक 3 अंक वाले लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 60 से 80 शब्दों में दें।
4. खंड C -प्रश्न संख्या 28 से 30 तक 8 अंक वाले दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं । प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 300 - 350 शब्दों में दें।
5. खंड D - प्रश्न संख्या 31 से 33 तक चार अंकों वाले स्रोत आधारित प्रश्न हैं प्रत्येक प्रश्न के तीन उपभाग हैं।
6. खंड E - प्रश्न संख्या 34 मानचित्र आधारित है जो 5 अंको का है, जिसमें महत्वपूर्ण परीक्षण मर्दों को पहचानना और स्थान अंकित करना शामिल है मानचित्र को उत्तर पुस्तिका के साथ नत्थी कीजिए।
7. प्रश्न पत्र में कोई समग्र विकल्प नहीं है। हालांकि कुछ प्रश्नों में आंतरिक विकल्प प्रदान किया

गया है। ऐसे प्रश्नों में से केवल एक विकल्प का उत्तर दीजिए।

8. इसके अतिरिक्त आवश्यकता अनुसार प्रत्येक खंड और प्रश्न के साथ यथोचित निर्देश दिए गए हैं।

Q.N	SECTION- A MCQ (OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS)	MARK(S)
1	Which of the following objects was not worshipped by the Harappan people? (a) Mother goddess (b) Pashupati Shiva (c) Tree such as Peepal (d) Trimurti हड़प्पा सभ्यता के लोग निम्नलिखित में से किसी की उपासना नहीं करते थे? क) मातृ देवी ख) पशुपति शिव ग) पीपल वृक्ष घ) त्रिमूर्ति	1
2	Archaeologists have been able to reconstruct dietary practices from finds of charred grains and seeds. These are studied by _____. A. Agronomist B. Palaeontologist C. Archaeo-botanists D. Anthologist पुरातत्वविद जले हुए अनाज और बीजों की खोज से आहार संबंधी आदतों के विषय में जानकारी प्राप्त करने में सफल हो गए हैं। इसका अध्ययन ----- द्वारा किया जाता है। क) कृषि वैज्ञानिक ख) जीवाश्म वैज्ञानिक ग) पुरा - वनस्पतिज्ञ घ) मानव वैज्ञानिक	1
3	Two statements are given below as Assertion (A) and Reasoning (R) . Read the statements and choose the appropriate option, Assertion (A) : Between 6th and 4th Century BCE, Magadh became the most powerful mahajanapada. Reason (R) : Magadh had agricultural productive area, iron mines and vast forest area. (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	1

	नीचे दो कथन दिए गए हैं- अभिकथन A और कारण R कथन पढ़िए तथा उचित विकल्प। अभिकथन A - छठी से चौथी शताब्दी ईसा पूर्व के बीच मगध सबसे शक्तिशाली महाजनपद बन गया कारण R - मगध में कृषि उत्पादक क्षेत्र लोहे की खदानें और विशाल जंगल थे क) A और R दोनों सत्य हैं और कारण और कथन ए का सही स्पष्टीकरण है। ख) A और R दोनों सत्य हैं लेकिन कारण और कथन ए का सही स्पष्टीकरण नहीं है। ग) A सत्य है लेकिन R असत्य है। घ) A असत्य है लेकिन आज सत्य है।	
4	In which of the following language has Allahabad Pillar inscription been composed? a) Prakrit b) Hindi c) Sanskrit d) Brahmi निम्नलिखित में से किस भाषा में इलाहाबाद स्तंभ शिलालेख की रचना की गई? क) प्राकृत ख) हिंदी ग) संस्कृत घ) ब्राह्मी	1
5	According to Manusmriti, which of the following were the feature(s) of Chandalas? (a) They wore ornaments of iron. (b) They used discarded utensils. (c) They lived outside the village. (d) All of these मनुस्मृति के अनुसार निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी चांडलो की विशेषता थी? क) वे लोहे के आभूषण पहनते थे। ख) वे फेंके हुए बर्तनों का उपयोग करते थे। ग) वे गांव से बाहर रुकते थे। घ) यह सभी।	1
6	Which of the following pairs with respect to Buddha is not correctly matched? a) Birth - Lumbini b) First Sermon- Sarnath c) Enlightenment- Bodh Gaya d) Nibbana – Sanchi बुद्ध के संबंध में निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा युग्म (जोड़ा) सही सुमेलित नहीं है? a) जन्म - लुंबिनी b) पहला उपदेश - सारनाथ c) ज्ञानोदय - बोधगया d) निब्बान - सांची	1

7	Which of the following schools of art is depicted in the given sculpture image of Buddha ?  (A) Amravati school of art (B) Mathura school of art (C) Gandhara school of art (D) Gothic school of art NOTE: The following question is in lieu of Question No.7 for VISUALLY IMPAIRED CANDIDATES only. In which of the following states is the Sanchi Stupa located ? a. Uttar Pradesh b. Madhya Pradesh c. Arunachal Pradesh d. Andhra Pradesh निम्नलिखित में से किस कला शैली को बुद्ध की दी गई मूर्तिकला छवि में दर्शाया गया है ?  (A) अमरावती कला शैली (B) मथुरा कला शैली (C) गांधार कला शैली (D) गॉथिक कला शैली नोट : निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल दृष्टिबाधित अभ्यर्थियों के लिए प्रश्न संख्या 7 के स्थान पर है। 7.सांची स्तूप निम्नलिखित में से किस राज्य में स्थित है? (A) उत्तर प्रदेश (B) मध्य प्रदेश (C) अरुणांचल प्रदेश (D) आंध्र प्रदेश	1
8	Which of the following statements regarding Francois Bernier are correct? i.He was a doctor, philosopher and historian. ii.He came to the Mughal Empire in search of opportunities. iii.He became physician to Prince Dara Shikoh. iv.Bernier's works were published in Spain.	1

	Choose the correct option: (a) (i), (ii) and (iii) (b) (ii), (iii) and (iv) (c) (i), (iii) and (iv) (d) (i), (ii) and (iv) फ्रांसवा बर्नियर के विषय में निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा कथन सही है? (i) वह एक डॉक्टर दार्शनिक और इतिहासकार थे। (ii) वह अवसर की तलाश में मुगल साम्राज्य में आए थे। (iii) वह राजकुमार दाराशिकोह के चिकित्सक बन गए थे। (iv) उनके कार्यों का प्रकाशन स्पेन में हुआ। सही विकल्प चुनें: (a) (i), (ii) and (iii) (b) (ii), (iii) and (iv) (c) (i), (iii) and (iv) (d) (i), (ii) and (iv)	
9	Given below are two statements given by a foreign traveler Ibn-Battuta:, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Assertion (A)- Indian cities were very prosperous. Reason(R)- Indian cities were densely populated. (a) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A) (b) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A) (c) (A) is correct, but (R) is not correct (d) (R) is correct, but (A) is not correct नीचे एक विदेशी यात्री इब्न-बतूता द्वारा दो कथन दिए गए हैं: एक को कथन (A) और दूसरे को कारण (R) के रूप में लेबल किया गया है। कथन A- भारतीय शहर बहुत समृद्ध थे। कारण R- भारतीय शहर घनी आबादी वाले थे (A) दोनों (A) और (R) सही हैं, और (R) (A) का सही स्पष्टीकरण है (B) दोनों (A) और (R) सही हैं, लेकिन (R) (A) का सही स्पष्टीकरण नहीं है (C) (A) सही है, लेकिन (R) सही नहीं है (D) (R) सही है, लेकिन (A) सही नहीं है	1
10	Choose the correct chronological order of the events following events out of the options given below: 1. The sepoys arrived at the gates of the Red Fort early in the morning. 2. They first seized the bell of arms and plundered the treasury. 3. Late in the afternoon of 10 May 1857, the sepoys in the cantonment of Meerut broke out in mutiny. 4. Awadh was formally annexed to the British Empire. Options A. 1, 2, 3, 4 B. 2, 1, 3, 4	1

	C. 3, 2, 1, 4 D. 4, 3, 2, 1 नीचे दिए गए घटनाक्रम में से घटनाओं का सही कल अनुक्रम चुने: विकल्प 1. सुबह लाल किले के फाटक पर सिपाही पहुंच गए। 2. सबसे पहले उन्होंने शस्त्रागार पर कब्जा किया और खजाने को लूट लिया। 3. 10 में 1857 की दोपहर बाद मेरठ की छावनी में सिपाहियों ने विद्रोह कर दिया। 4. अवध को औपचारिक रूप से ब्रिटिश साम्राज्य में मिल लिया गया। विकल्प क) 1,2,3,4 ख) 2,1,3,4 ग) 3,2,1,4 घ) 4,3,2,1	
11	Consider the following statements regarding water resources in the Vijayanagara choose the correct option. i. Vijayanagara is located in a natural basin formed by the river Kaveri. ii. The Hiriya Canal was built by kings of the Mauryan dynasty. iii. Embankments were built along streams to create reservoirs in Vijayanagara. iv. The Kamalapuram tank was an important water storage facility in Vijayanagara. (a) Only (ii) and (iv) are correct. (b) Only (i) and (ii) are correct. (c) Only (ii) is correct. (d) Only (iii) and (iv) are correct. विजयनगर साम्राज्य में जल संसाधनों के संबंध में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार करें और सही I. विजयनगर कावेरी नदी द्वारा निर्मित प्राकृतिक बेसिन में स्थित है। II. हिरिये नहर का निर्माण मौर्य वंश के राजाओं द्वारा किया गया था । III. विजयनगर में जलाशय बनाने के लिए नदियों के किनारे तटबंध बनाए गए। IV. कमलपुरम टैंक विजयनगर में एक महत्वपूर्ण जल भंडारण सुविधा थी । क) केवल (ii) और (iv) सही है। ख) केवल (i) और (ii) सही हैं। ग) केवल (ii) सही है। घ) केवल (iii) और (iv) सही है।	1

12	Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Assertion (A): The Amara-Nayaka system was a major political innovation of the Vijayanagara Empire. Reason (R) : Amara – Nayaka were military commanders and were given territory to govern. a) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A) b) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A) c) (A) is correct, but (R) is not correct d) (R) is correct, but (A) is not correct नीचे दो कथन दिए गए हैं, एक को अभिकथन (A) और दूसरे को कारण (R) के रूप में लेबल किया गया है। अभिकथन (A) : अमर-नायक प्रणाली विजयनगर साम्राज्य का एक प्रमुख राजनीतिक नवाचार था। कारण (R) : अमर - नायक सैन्य कमांडर थे और उन्हें शासन करने के लिए क्षेत्र दिए गए थे। ए) दोनों (A) और (R) सही हैं और (R) (A) की सही व्याख्या है। बी) दोनों (A) और (R) सही हैं, लेकिन (R) (A) की सही व्याख्या नहीं है। सी) (A) सही है, लेकिन (R) सही नहीं है। डी) (R) सही है, लेकिन (A) सही नहीं है।	1
13	Identify which of the following lands was annually cultivated for each crop in succession from the following options: a) Polaj b) Parauti c) Chachar d) Banjar निम्नलिखित विकल्पों में से पहचानें कि किस भूमि पर क्रमिक रूप से प्रत्येक फसल के लिए वार्षिक खेती की जाती थी:- a. पोलज b. परौती c. चचर d. बंजर	1
14	Assertion (A): Zamindars were important intermediaries between the state and the peasants in Mughal India. Reason (R): Zamindars were responsible for collecting revenue from the peasants and paying a fixed portion to the state. (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. अभिकथन (A) मुगल भारत में ज़मींदार राज्य और किसानों के बीच महत्वपूर्ण मध्यस्थ थे कारण (R) जमींदार किसानों से राजस्व एकत्र करने और राज्य को एक निश्चित हिस्सा देने के लिए जिम्मेदार थे क) A और R दोनों सत्य हैं और R, A का सही स्पष्टीकरण है। ख) A और R दोनों सत्य हैं लेकिन R, A का सही स्पष्टीकरण नहीं है। ग) A सत्य है R असत्य है।	1

	घ) A असत्य है R सत्य है।	
15	What is the meaning of the term Damin-i-Koh? (a) Land of Britishers (b) Land of Jotedars (c) Land of Paharias (d) Land of Santhals दामिन - ए -कोह शब्द का अर्थ क्या है? क) अंग्रेजों की भूमि ख) जोतदारों की भूमि ग) पहाड़िया लोगों की भूमि घ) संथालों की भूमि	1
16	In Bihar, who led the revolt against the British? a) Nana Sahib b) Maulvi Ahmadullah c) Kunwar Singh d) Birjis Qadr बिहार में अंग्रेजों के विरुद्ध किसने विद्रोह का नेतृत्व किया ? ए) नाना साहब बी) मौलवी अहमदुल्ला सी) कुँवर सिंह डी) बिरजिस क़द्र	1
17	Which one of the following is true? 1. The colonial rule was first established in Bengal. 2. The Permanent settlement had come into operation in 1793. 3. The East India Company had fixed revenue that each zamindar had to pay. a) Only 1 b) 2 and 3 c) 1 and 2 d) All of these निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा सत्य है? 1. औपनिवेशिक शासन सबसे पहले बंगाल में स्थापित हुआ। 2. स्थायी बंदोबस्त 1793 में लागू हुआ था। 3. ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी का निश्चित राजस्व था जो प्रत्येक जमींदार को देना पड़ता था। ए) केवल 1 बी) 2 और 3 सी) 1 और 2 डी) ये सभी	1

18	Match the column I with column II and choose the correct option. <table> <tr> <th>Column I</th><th>Column II</th></tr> <tr> <td>(i) Mahatma Gandhi returns from South Africa</td><td>(a) 1917</td></tr> <tr> <td>(ii) Champaran movement</td><td>(b) 1918</td></tr> <tr> <td>(iii) Peasant movements in Kheda (Gujarat), and workers' movement in Ahmedabad</td><td>(c) 1919</td></tr> <tr> <td>(iv) Rowlatt Satyagraha</td><td>(d) 1915</td></tr> </table> Options. A. i – b, ii – c, iii – a, iv – d B. i – c, ii – a, iii – b, iv – d C. i – c, ii – d, iii – b, iv – a D. i – d, ii – a, iii – b, iv – c पहले कॉलम को दूसरे कॉलम से सुमेलित करें और सही विकल्प चुनें। <table> <tr> <td>I.</td><td>महात्मा गांधी अफ्रीका से वापस लौटे</td><td>(क)</td><td>1917</td></tr> <tr> <td>II.</td><td>चंपारण आंदोलन</td><td>(ख)</td><td>1918</td></tr> <tr> <td>III.</td><td>खेड़ा (गुजरात) में किसान आंदोलन और अहमदाबाद में मजदूर आंदोलन</td><td>(ग)</td><td>1919</td></tr> <tr> <td>IV.</td><td>रौलट सत्याग्रह</td><td>(घ)</td><td>1915</td></tr> </table> क) I - ख, II - ग, III - क IV - घ ख) I - ग II - क III - ख IV - घ ग) I - ग II - घ III - ख IV - क घ) I - घ II - क III - ख IV - ग	Column I	Column II	(i) Mahatma Gandhi returns from South Africa	(a) 1917	(ii) Champaran movement	(b) 1918	(iii) Peasant movements in Kheda (Gujarat), and workers' movement in Ahmedabad	(c) 1919	(iv) Rowlatt Satyagraha	(d) 1915	I.	महात्मा गांधी अफ्रीका से वापस लौटे	(क)	1917	II.	चंपारण आंदोलन	(ख)	1918	III.	खेड़ा (गुजरात) में किसान आंदोलन और अहमदाबाद में मजदूर आंदोलन	(ग)	1919	IV.	रौलट सत्याग्रह	(घ)	1915	1
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19	On 12 March _____, Gandhiji began walking from his ashram at Sabarmati towards the ocean. He reached his destination three weeks later, making a fistful of salt as he did and thereby making himself a criminal in the eyes of the law. (a)1930 (b)1931 (c)1929 (d)1928 12 मार्च ----- को गांधीजी ने साबरमती स्थित अपने आश्रम से समुद्र की ओर चलना शुरू किया और तीन सप्ताह बाद अपने गंतव्य पर पहुंचे। उन्होंने नमक की एक मुट्ठी बनाई और इस तरह कानून की नजर में खुद को अपराधी बना लिया। क) 1930 ख) 1931 ग) 1929 घ) 1928	1																										
20	Consider the following statement regarding the Objective Resolution. 1. It proclaimed India as an independent, Sovereign republic. 2. It guaranteed its citizens justice, equality and freedom. 3. Assured nationalization of all major industries.	1																										

	Which of the above statements is /are correct? a) Only 1 b) only 2 c) 1 and 2 d) all the above. b) उद्देश्य संकल्प के संबंध में निम्नलिखित कथन पर विचार करें। 1. इसने भारत को स्वतंत्र संप्रभु गणराज्य घोषित किया। 2. इसने अपने नागरिकों को न्याय, समानता और स्वतंत्रता की गारंटी दी। 3. सभी प्रमुख उद्योगों का राष्ट्रीयकरण सुनिश्चित किया गया। उपरोक्त में से कौन सा/से कथन सही है/हैं? ए) केवल 1 बी) केवल 2 सी) 1 और 2 डी) उपरोक्त सभी।	
21	Who was India's Constitutional Advisor to the Constituent Assembly ? (a) Jawaharlal Nehru (b) K.M. Munshi (c) B.N. Rao (d) A.K.Iyer भारत की संविधान निर्मात्री सभा के संवैधानिक सलाहकार कौन थे? क) जवाहरलाल नेहरू ख) के एम मुंशी ग) बी एन राव घ) ए के अय्यर	1
	SECTION- B 3x6=18 SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS	3x6=18
22	Describe the various stages through which Mahabharata was compiled in the 20th century. Discuss any three points. 20वीं शताब्दी में महाभारत के संकलन के विभिन्न चरणों का वर्णन कीजिए तथा किन्हीं तीन बिंदुओं पर चर्चा कीजिए।	3
23	Why was the revolt particularly widespread in Awadh? What prompted the peasants Taluqdaars and Zamindars to join the revolt? OR Explain any three. "Rumours and prophecies played an important role in 1857 revolt." Justify. अवध में विद्रोह विशेष रूप से व्यापक क्यों था? किसानों, तालुकदारों और जमींदारों को विद्रोह में शामिल होने के लिए किसने प्रेरित किया? अथवा 1857 के विद्रोह में किन्हीं तीन "अफवाहों और भविष्यवाणियों ने महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई" की व्याख्या कीजिए तथा औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए।	3
24	Harappan Culture represented a great sense of town planning. In the light of this statement discuss the main features of the town planning of the Harappan Civilization. OR Harappan script is considered as an enigmatic script. Justify the statement with suitable arguments. "हड़प्पा संस्कृति एक महान भावना का प्रतिनिधित्व करती थी" इस कथन के आलोक में हड़प्पा सभ्यता की नगर नियोजन की मुख्य विशेषताओं पर चर्चा कीजिए। अथवा	3

	हड़प्पा लिपि को एक रहस्यमय लिपि माना जाता है। उपयुक्त तर्कों के साथ कथन की पुष्टि कीजिए।	
25	While explaining seasonal cycles of agriculture during the 16 th -17 th centuries, clarify that different types of crops were grown. 16वीं-17वीं शताब्दी के दौरान कृषि के मौसमी चक्रों की व्याख्या करते हुए स्पष्ट करें कि क्या भिन्न भिन्न प्रकार की फसलें उगाई गई।	3
26	How did Jotedars weaken the authority of Zamindars in the Permanent Settlement System? Explain. स्थायी बंदोबस्त प्रणाली में जोतदारों ने जमींदार के अधिकार को किस प्रकार कमजोर किया? व्याख्या कीजिये।	3
27	Examine the significance of Al-Biruni's book Kitab-ul-Hind in the study of Indian History. भारतीय इतिहास के अध्ययन में अलबरूनी की पुस्तक किताब उल हिंद के महत्व की जांच करें.	3
	SECTION-C 3x8=24 LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS	3x8=24
28	The Non-Cooperation Movement was one of Gandhiji's first organized acts of large scale Satyagraha for Swaraj. Explain the statement with suitable examples. OR Why was the state monopoly in the manufacture and sale of salt unpopular among the masses? Also, explain how the Salt March of Mahatma Gandhi was notable. असहयोग आंदोलन स्वराज के लिए गांधीजी के बड़े पैमाने पर सत्याग्रह के पहले संगठित कार्यों में से एक था। उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के साथ परीक्षण करें। अथवा नमक के निर्माण और बिक्री में एकाधिकार जनता के बीच अलोकप्रिय क्यों था? यह भी बताएं कि महात्मा गांधी का नमक मार्च किस प्रकार उल्लेखनीय था?	8
29	Explain the system of land grants and trade from 600 BCE to 600 CE. OR What do Asokan inscriptions tell about the Mauryas? Describe the limitations of the inscriptional evidence. 600 ईसा पूर्व से 600 ई. तक भूमि अनुदान और व्यापार की प्रणाली की व्याख्या करें। अथवा अशोक के शिलालेख मौर्यों के बारे में क्या बताते हैं? शिलालेख साक्ष्य की सीमाओं का वर्णन करें।	8
30	Who were the Amarnayakas? Why is Amar nayaka system considered as a salient feature of the political organisation of the Vijayanagar empire? OR 'Vijayanagar empire was characterised by a distinctive architecture and building styles.' Justify the statement.	8

	अमरनायक कौन थे? इस प्रणाली को विजयनगर की राजनीतिक व्यवस्था की एक प्रमुख विशेषता क्यों माना जाता है? अथवा 'विजयनगर साम्राज्य की विशेषता एक विशिष्ट वास्तुकला और इमारत शैलियाँ थी।' कथन का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए।	
	SECTION- D 3x4=12 SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS	3x4=12
31	Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow: “The British element is gone ,but they have left mischief behind “ Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel said : It is no use saying that we asked for separate electorates ,because it is good for us We have heard it long enough .We have heard it for years and a result of this agitation, we are now a separate nation Can you show me one free country where there are separate electorates ? If so,I shall be prepared to accept it .But in this unfortunate country , if this separate electorate is going to be persisted in ,even after the division of the country , woe betide the country ;it is not worth living in .Therefore, I say it ,forget the past .One day ,we may be united The British element is gone, but they have left the mischief behind .We do not want to perpetuate that mischief.(Hear,hear) .When the British introduced this element, they had not expected that they will have to go so soon .They wanted it for their easy administration .That is all right .But they have left the legacy behind. Are we to get out of it or not ? अंग्रेज तो चले गये,मगर जाते – जाते शरारत का बीज बो गये सरदार वल्लभ भाई पटेल ने कहा था : यह दोहराने का कोई मतलब नहीं है की हम पृथक् निर्वाचिका की मांग इसलिए कर रहे हैं क्योंकि हमारे लिए यही अच्छा है यह बात हम बहुत समय से सुन रहे हैं हम सालों से सुन रहे हैं और इसी आन्दोलन के कारण अब हम एक विभाजित राष्ट्र हैं..... क्या आप मुझे एक भी स्वतंत्र देश दिखा सकते हैं जहाँ पृथक निर्वाचिका हो?अगर आप मुझे दिखा दें तो मैं आप की बात मान लूँगा लेकिन अगर आप इस अभागे देश में विभाजन के बाद भी पृथक निर्वाचिका की व्यवस्था बनाए रखी गयी तो यहाँ जीने का कोई मतलब नहीं होगा इसलिए मैं यह कहता हूँ कि यह सिर्फ मेरे भले की बात नहीं है बल्कि आप का भला भी इसी में है कि हम अतीत को भूल जाएँ एक दिन हम एकजुट हो सकते हैं अंग्रेज तो चले गये,मगर जाते-जाते शरारत का बीज बो गये हैं हम इस शरारत को और बढ़ाना नहीं चाहते (सुनिये,सुनिये) जब अंग्रेजो ने यह विचार पेश किया था तो उन्होंने यह उम्मीद नहीं की थी कि उन्हें इतनी जल्दी भागना पड़ेगा उन्होंने अपने शासन की सुविधा के लिए यह किया था खैर कोई बात नहीं मगर अब वे अपनी विरासत पीछे छोड़ गये हैं,अब हम इससे बाहर निकलेंगे या नहीं i. What does the term Separate Electorate mean?	

	पृथक निर्वाचिका से क्या तात्पर्य है? 1 ii. What were the views of Vallabh Bhai Patel about separate electorate? पृथक निर्वाचिका के सम्बन्ध में वल्लभ भाई पटेल के क्या विचार थे ? 1 iii. How did the philosophy of separate electorates result in a separate nation ? पृथक निर्वाचिका के दर्शन का परिणाम एक अलग राष्ट्र के रूप में कैसे निकला ? 2	
32	The Stupa at Sanchi: “The entire stupa was conceived as a sacred cosmic diagram (mandala). The central mound represents the world mountain. The gateways (toranas) depict Jataka stories and scenes from the Buddha’s life, often without showing his bodily form.” सांची का स्तूप: “संपूर्ण स्तूप की कल्पना एक पवित्र ब्रह्मांडीय आरेख (मंडल) के रूप में की गई थी। केंद्रीय टीला विश्व पर्वत का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है। प्रवेशद्वार (तोरण) जातक कथाओं और बुद्ध के जीवन के दृश्यों को दर्शाते हैं। अक्सर उनके शारीरिक स्वरूप को दिखाए बिना।“ 1. Why did early artists avoid showing the Buddha in human form? प्रारंभिक कलाकारों ने बुद्ध को मानव रूप में क्यों नहीं दर्शाया? 2. What is the shape of a Stupa ? स्तूप की बनावट किस प्रकार की होती है ? 3. What do you mean by the term "Jataka"? “जातक” से आप क्या समझते हैं?	
33	Read the given passage and answer the following questions: Here is a vachana composed by Basavanna: When they see a serpent carved in stone they pour milk on it. If a real serpent comes they say: "Kill..Kill" To the servant of the God who could eat if served they say: "Go away! Go away!" But to the image of the god which cannot eat they offer dishes of food. अनुष्ठान और यथार्थ संसार: यह बासवनना द्वारा रचित एक वचन है : जब वे एक पत्थर से बने सर्प को देखते हैं तो उसे पर दूध चढ़ाते हैं यदि असली सांप आ जाए तो कहते हैं "मारो मारो "। देवता के उस सेवक को जो भोजन परोसने पर खा सकता है वह कहते हैं "चले जाओ चले जाओ " किंतु ईश्वर की प्रतिमा को, जो खा नहीं सकती, वे व्यंजन परोसते हैं।	

	i. Who was Basavanna? बसवन्ना कौन थे? ii. How did he criticize brahmanas? उन्होंने ब्राह्मणों की आलोचना कैसे की? iii. Mention any two practices adopted by Lingyats? लिंगायतों द्वारा अपनाई गई किन्हीं दो प्रथाओं का उल्लेख कीजिए?	
34.1	On the given political map of India locate and label the following with appropriate symbols: I. Sanchi - A Stupa II. Patliputra - Capital of Magadha III. Lothal - Harappan Site OR Kalibanga - Harappan Site	1 1 1
34.2	On the same outline map to places have been marked as A and B as the centres of the revolt of 1857. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.	2
	<u>Note: the following questions are for the visually impaired candidates only in lieu of question number 34:</u>	
34.1	I. Which stupa was protected and preserved by the Begams of Bhopal ? II. Name the capital from where Chandragupta Maurya and Ashoka ruled over the Magadha empire. III. Name the dockyard situated in Gujarat which is a site of the Harappan or Indus Valley Civilization. <u>OR</u> Name a Harappan Valley site for a remarkable discovery of ploughed field with furrows in a cross-grid pattern, showing early agricultural activity and multi-cropping.	
34.2	On 10th May, 1857 from which place in India did sepoys start the Revolt of 1857 and where did they reach to meet the Mughal emperor ?	
34.1	दिए गए भारत के राजनीतिक मानचित्र पर निम्नलिखित को उपयुक्त संकेत और चिन्हों से अंकित कीजिए और उनके नाम लिखिए: I. सांची - एक स्तूप II. पाटलिपुत्र - मगध की राजधानी III. लोथल - एक हड़प्पा केंद्र अथवा कालीबंगा - एक हड़प्पा केंद्र	1 1 1
34.2	भारत के इसी राजनीतिक रेखा मानचित्र पर 1857 के विद्रोह के केदों को दो स्थानों को A और B के रूप में अंकित किया गया है उन्हें पहचाना और उनके पास खींची गई रेखाओं पर उनके सही नाम लिखें।	2

	नोट: निम्नलिखित प्रश्न प्रश्न संख्या 34 के स्थान पर केवल दृष्टिबाधित अभ्यर्थियों के लिए हैं।	
34.1	I. भोपाल की बेगमों ने किस स्तूप की रक्षा और संरक्षण किया था? II. उस राजधानी का नाम बताइए जहाँ से चंद्रगुप्त मौर्य और अशोक ने मगध साम्राज्य पर शासन किया था। III. गुजरात में स्थित उस गोदी का नाम बताइए जो हड़प्पा या सिंधु घाटी सभ्यता का स्थल है। <u>अथवा</u> हड़प्पा घाटी के एक ऐसे स्थल का नाम बताइए जहाँ क्रॉस-ग्रिड पैटर्न में जुते हुए खेत की उल्लेखनीय खोज हुई है, जो प्रारंभिक कृषि गतिविधि और बहु-फसलीय खेती को दर्शाता है। 10 मई, 1857 को भारत में किस स्थान से सिपाहियों ने 1857 का विद्रोह शुरू किया और वे मुगल सम्राट से मिलने कहाँ पहुँचे?	
34.2		

INDIA

OUTLINE MAP WITH STATES & UNION TERRITORIES

