तत् त्वं पूषन् अपावृणु
केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन

सामाजिक विज्ञान
Social Science

कक्षा / Class X
2026-27

विद्यार्थी सहायक सामग्री
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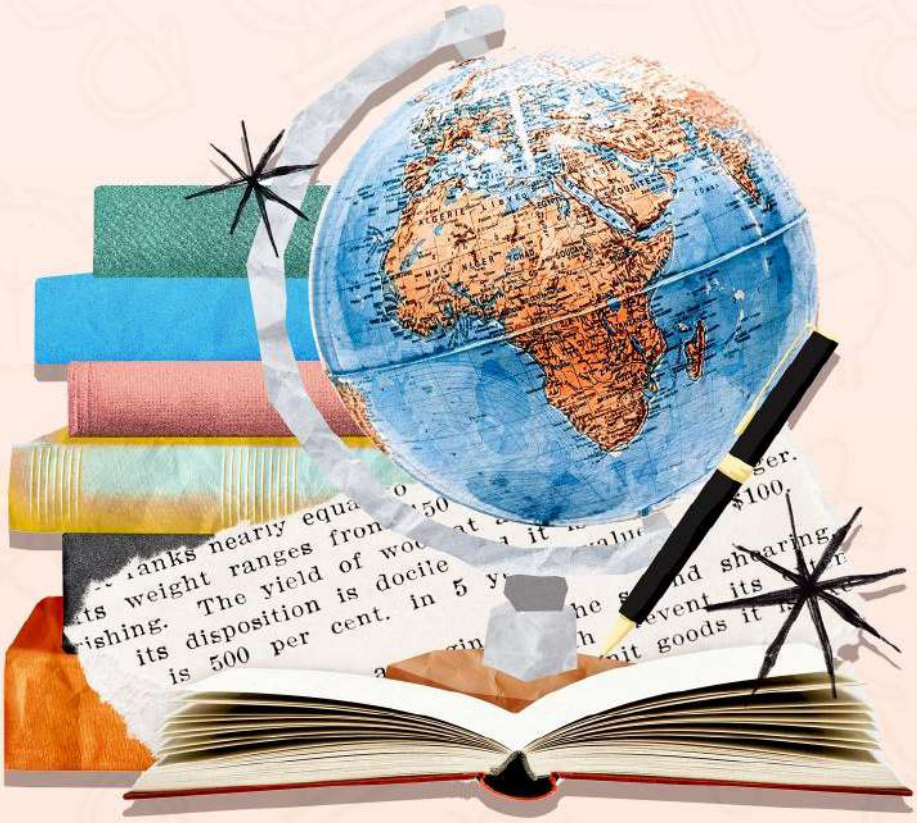

केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन~Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan

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आयुक्त
Vikas Gupta, IAS
Commissioner

सत् त्वं पूषन् अपावृणु
केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन

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संदेश

शिक्षा केवल पुस्तकों तक सीमित ज्ञान नहीं है; यह स्वयं को पहचानने, अपने विचारों को विस्तार देने और जीवन की चुनौतियों का आत्मविश्वास से सामना करने की सतत् यात्रा है। केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन का सदैव यह प्रयास रहा है कि प्रत्येक विद्यार्थी के लिए ऐसा शिक्षण वातावरण हो, जहाँ जिज्ञासा को प्रोत्साहन मिले, सीखना आनंददायी बने और प्रत्येक बालक अपनी अंतर्निहित क्षमताओं को पहचानकर उन्हें विकसित कर सके।

राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020 ने शिक्षा को सिर्फ रटने से समझने, सूचना से ज्ञान और ज्ञान से जीवनोपयोगी दक्षताओं की ओर अग्रसर किया है। आज का समय कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (Artificial Intelligence – AI), डिजिटल नवाचार और निरंतर बदलती तकनीकों का है। ऐसे युग में केवल तथ्यों का ज्ञान पर्याप्त नहीं है; आवश्यक है कि विद्यार्थी मनन- चिंतन करना सीखें, प्रश्न पूछें, समस्याओं का समाधान खोजें और नए विचारों के साथ आगे बढ़ें। यही क्षमताएँ उन्हें भविष्य के लिए तैयार करेंगी।

इन्हीं उद्देश्यों को ध्यान में रखते हुए केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन के पाँचों आंचलिक शिक्षा एवं प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों (ZIETs) के माध्यम से, समर्पित एवं अनुभवी शिक्षकों द्वारा कक्षा 9 से 12 के विद्यार्थियों के लिए यह विद्यार्थी सहायक सामग्री तैयार की गई है। यह केवल परीक्षा की तैयारी की संकलन सामग्री नहीं है, बल्कि विषयों को सरलता से समझने, अवधारणाओं को स्पष्ट करने, नियमित अभ्यास करने और आत्मविश्वास के साथ आगे बढ़ने का एक विश्वसनीय साथी है।

इस सामग्री में विषय-वस्तु को विद्यार्थियों की आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप सरल, व्यवस्थित एवं दक्षता-आधारित दृष्टिकोण से प्रस्तुत किया गया है। मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि इसे हमारे शिक्षकों के अनुभव, नवाचार और विद्यार्थियों के प्रति उनकी प्रतिबद्धता ने समृद्ध बनाया है। मुझे विश्वास है कि यह सामग्री विद्यार्थियों की सीखने की यात्रा को अधिक सहज, रोचक और प्रभावी बनाएगी तथा उन्हें बोर्ड परीक्षाओं के साथ-साथ जीवन की व्यापक चुनौतियों के लिए भी तैयार करेगी।

मेरा विश्वास है कि जब एक जिज्ञासु विद्यार्थी, प्रेरित शिक्षक और सार्थक शिक्षण संसाधन एक साथ आते हैं, तब शिक्षा केवल उपलब्धि का माध्यम नहीं रहती, बल्कि व्यक्तित्व निर्माण की एक सशक्त प्रक्रिया बन जाती है। यही भावना इस विद्यार्थी सहायक सामग्री के केंद्र में है।

मेरी हार्दिक शुभकामनाएँ हैं कि आप सभी सीखने की इस यात्रा में निरंतर आगे बढ़ें, अपने सपनों को नए आयाम दें और ज्ञान, संवेदनशीलता तथा नवाचार के साथ राष्ट्र निर्माण में अपना महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दें।

शुभकामनाओं सहित।

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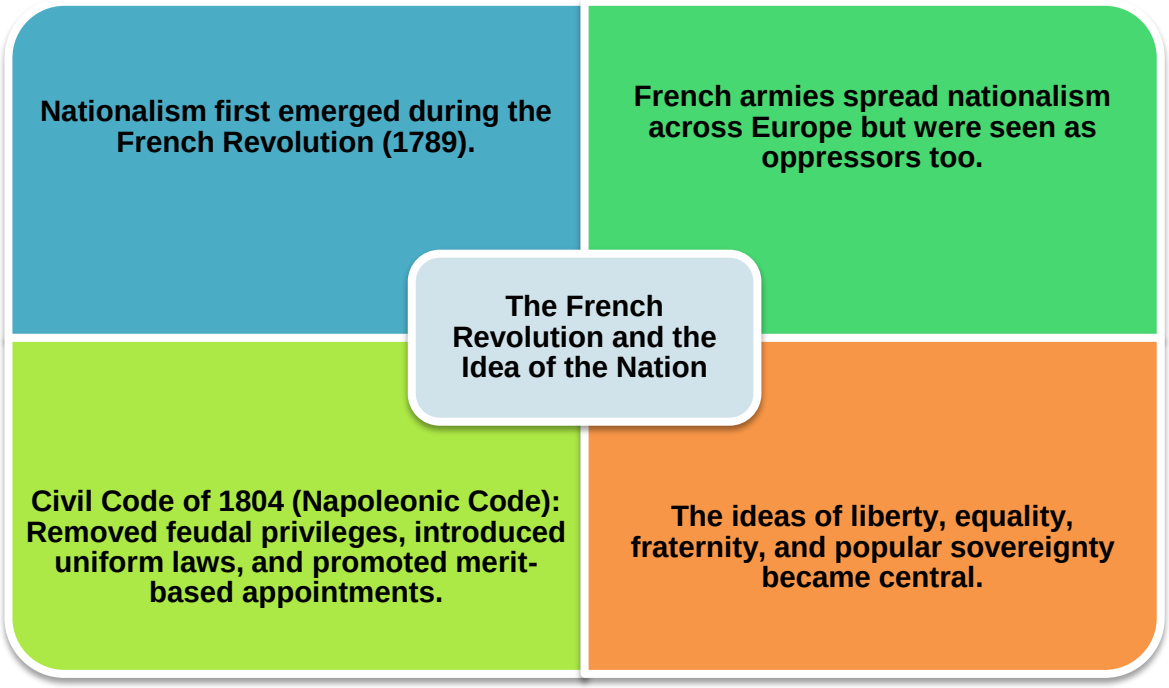
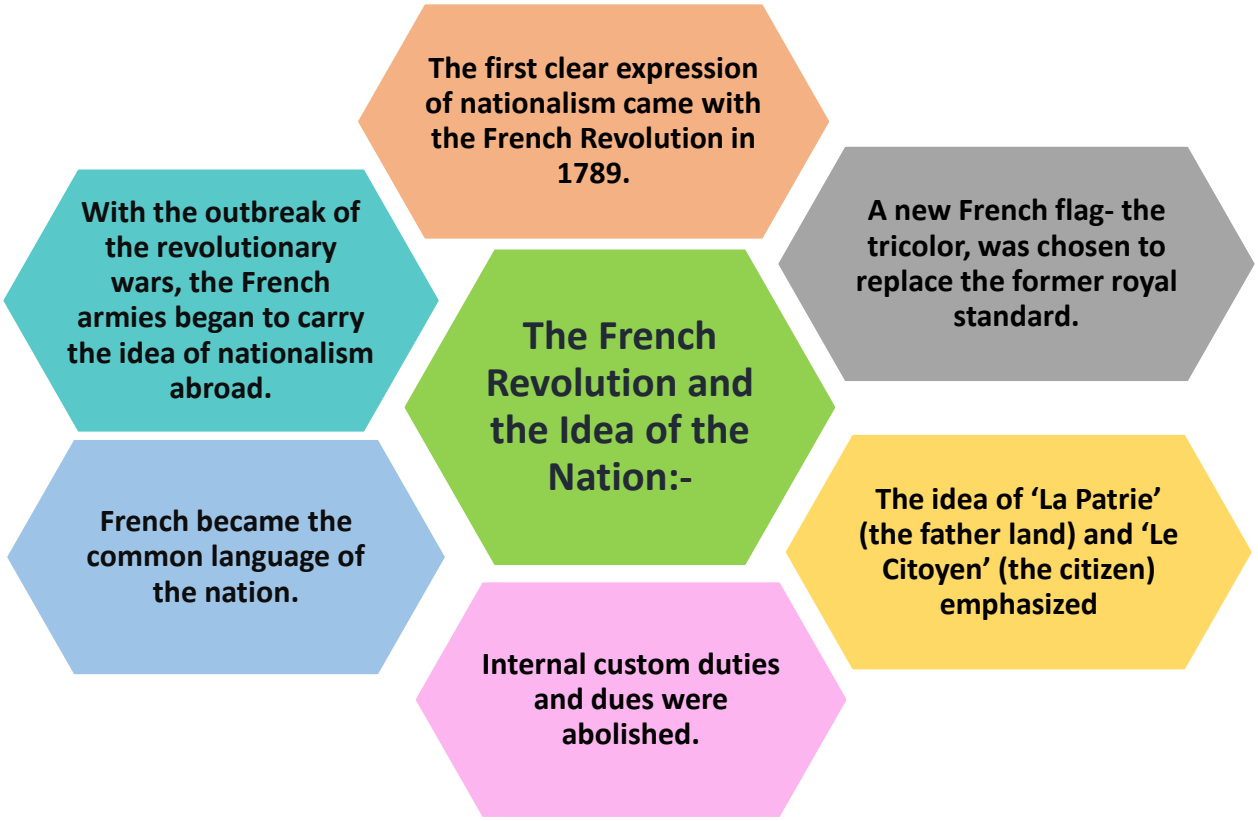
CHAPTER 1
THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE

Topic	Summary	Key Fact/Date
Sorrieu's Vision	Artist visualized a world of democratic and social republics.	1848
French Revolution	Created a collective national identity and ended the absolute monarchy.	1789
Napoleonic Code	Established equality before the law and abolished feudal privileges.	1804
Liberalism	Stood for individual freedom, equality, and free markets.	Mid-18th Century
Zollverein	Customs union formed by Prussia that abolished internal trade barriers.	1834
Treaty of Vienna	Conservative powers met to restore old monarchies after Napoleon's defeat.	1815
Revolutionaries	Secret societies formed by liberals like Mazzini to fight for republics.	Post-1815
Age of Revolutions	Period of widespread liberal revolts, including Greek independence.	1830 – 1848
Romanticism	Cultural movement that used art and poetry to build national sentiment.	19th Century
Frankfurt Parliament	Failed attempt by middle-class liberals to create a unified Germany.	1848
German Unification	Unified by Otto von Bismarck using the Prussian army and bureaucracy.	1871
Italian Unification	Unified under Sardinia-Piedmont by Cavour, Garibaldi, and King Victor Emmanuel II.	1861
Britain Case	Gradual process where English dominance suppressed Scottish and Irish cultures.	Act of Union (1707)
Allegories	Female figures used to represent nations (Marianne for France, Germania for Germany).	19th Century
Balkan Crisis	Intense ethnic and superpower rivalries in the Balkans triggered WWI.	1914

In 1848, *Frederic Sorrieu*, a French artist, prepared a series of four prints visualising his dream of a world made up of 'democratic and social republics'. The first print of the series shows the people of Europe and America- Men and women of all ages and social classes- marching in a long train, and offering homage to the state of liberty as they pass by it.



The French Revolution and the Idea of the Nation: -



Napoleon Code (The Civil Code of 1804):-

- Established equality before the law and secured the right to property.
- Finished all the privileges based on birth.
- Abolished the feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues.
- Peasants, artisans, workers, and new businessmen enjoyed new-found freedom.

THE MAKING OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE: A JOURNEY TO NATION-STATES

DIVISION OF EUROPE:

Pre-Mid-18th Century

- Autocratic Monarchs Rule
- No Collective Identity
- No Dissent Tolerated

Small kingdoms ruled by monarchs.
No shared identity or culture.

SOCIAL STRUCTURE:

The Aristocracy & New Middle Class

Landed Aristocracy dominant, speak French.
Peasant majority.

Commercial, or Middle Class emerges.
Middle Class seeks to end privileges.

Key groups: Landed Nobles, Urban Middle Class, Rural Peasants.

LIBERAL NATIONALISM:

The Struggle for Freedom

LIBERALISM
(from Latin 'liber' - free)

CONCEPTS:
- Freedom of the individual
- Equality before law
- Government by consent
- Universal Suffrage
- Freedom of Market

A NEW CONSERVATISM:

After 1815

Spirit of Conservatism

- Driven by monarchy, Church, traditions, and property.

KEY CONCEPTS:
- Church
- Monarchy
- Social Hierarchies

A TRANSFORMATION TOWARDS MODERN EUROPE

VIENNA CONGRESS OF 1815: -

VIENNA CONGRESS OF 1815

- In 1815 Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria collectively defeated Napoleon
- The Congress was hosted by the Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich.
- The Bourbon dynasty, which had been deposed during the French revolution, was restored
- A series of states were set up on the boundaries of France to prevent French expansion in future.

The Romantic imagination and national feeling: -

Culture, art, poetry, stories and music helped to express and shape nationalist feelings.

German Philosopher Johann Gottfried Herder claimed that true German culture was to be discovered among the common people.

The true spirit of the nation was popularized through folk songs, folk poetry and folk dances.

Language too play an important role in developing nationalist sentiments.

Unification of Italy:-

Italy was divided into seven states. Only one Sardinia-Piedmont, was ruled by an Italian princely house.

Giuseppe Mazzini formed a secret society Young Italy for his goals.

After the failure of the revolutions, Victor Emmanuel II led Sardinia-Piedmont to unify Italy through war.

Chief Minister Cavour led the movement to unify the regions of Italy. He spoke French much better than Italian.

Giuseppe Garibaldi joined the war with a large number of armed (Red shirt) volunteers.

In 1861 Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed king of united Italy.

Unification of Germany

Led by **Prussia** under **Otto von Bismarck**.	**Prussia defeat Austria, Denmark and France in three wars over seven years and completed the process of unification.**	Nationalism was achieved through **"blood and iron"** (war and military power).	**In January 1871, the Prussian king, William I was proclaimed German emperor in a ceremony held at Versailles.**

The Strange Case of Britain

Unlike Europe, Britain's unification was a gradual process through **parliamentary acts**.

England dominated over **Scotland, Wales, and Ireland**.

The formation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain through the Act of Union (1707) between England and Scotland.

The **Union Jack**, national anthem, and English language promoted British nationalism.

VISUALISING THE NATION-

Visualizing the Nation: -

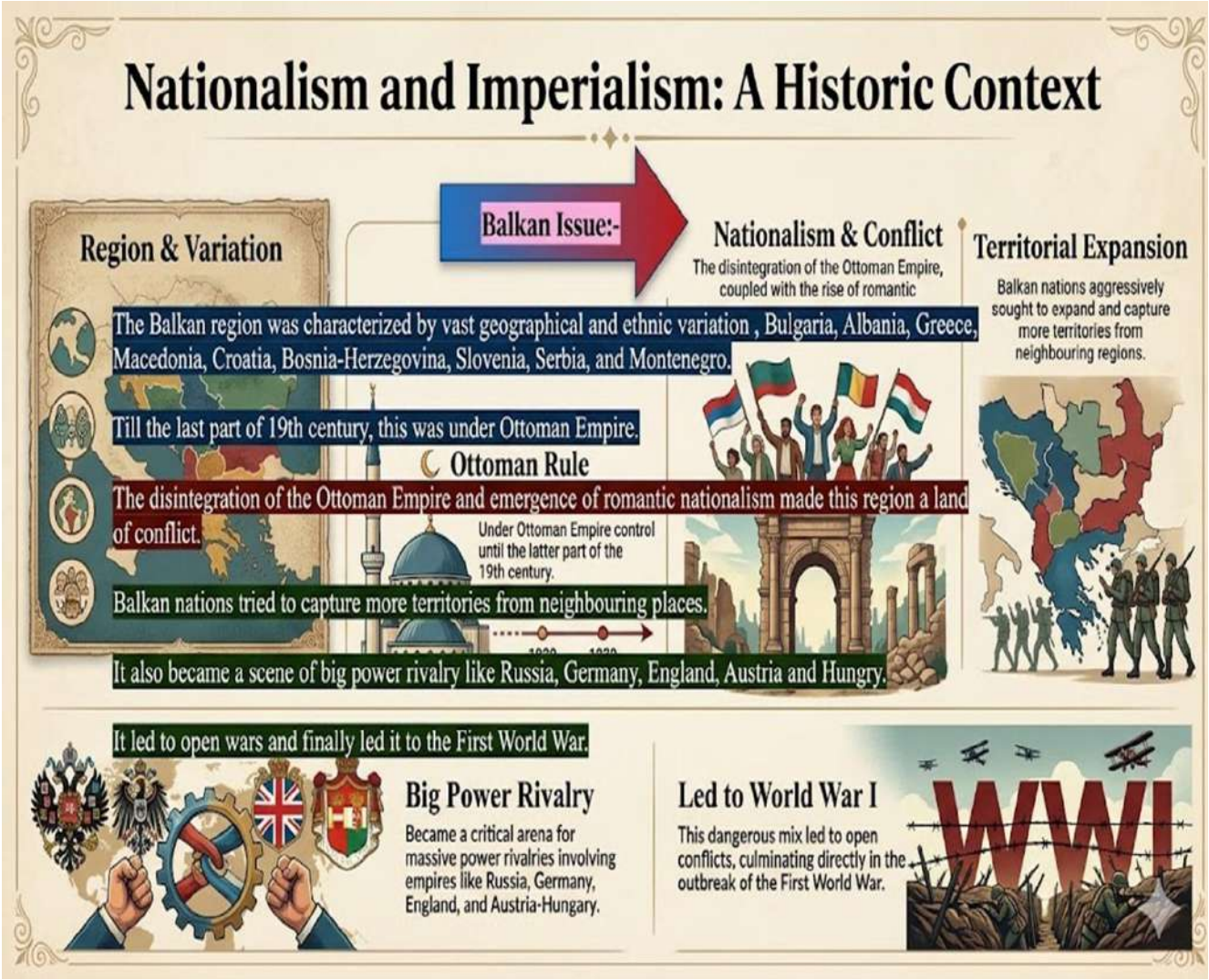
Artists in 18th and 19th centuries found a way out by personifying a nation.

That is the female figure became an allegory of the nation. In France she was Christened Marianne.

Her characteristics were drawn from those of liberty and republic- the red cap, the tricolour, the cockade.

Germania became the allegory of the German nation.

Germania wears a crown of oak leaves, as the German oak stands for heroism.


Nationalism and Imperialism: A Historic Context
Balkan Issue:-
Region & Variation
Nationalism & Conflict
The disintegration of the Ottoman Empire, coupled with the rise of romantic
Territorial Expansion
Balkan nations aggressively sought to expand and capture more territories from neighbouring regions.
The Balkan region was characterized by vast geographical and ethnic variation , Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia, and Montenegro.
Till the last part of 19th century, this was under Ottoman Empire.
Ottoman Rule
The disintegration of the Ottoman Empire and emergence of romantic nationalism made this region a land of conflict.
Under Ottoman Empire control until the latter part of the 19th century.
Balkan nations tried to capture more territories from neighbouring places.
It also became a scene of big power rivalry like Russia, Germany, England, Austria and Hungry.
It led to open wars and finally led it to the First World War.
Big Power Rivalry
Became a critical arena for massive power rivalries involving empires like Russia, Germany, England, and Austria-Hungary.
Led to World War I
This dangerous mix led to open conflicts, culminating directly in the outbreak of the First World War.
WWI

NATIONALISM IN EUROPE

Nationalism is a feeling of love, pride and loyalty towards one's nation. In Europe during the 19th century, it inspired people to fight for freedom, unity and the formation of nation-states.

CAUSES

1. IDEAS OF LIBERALISM

Spread of ideas of liberty, equality and fraternity inspired people to demand rights and self-government.

2. RISE OF MIDDLE CLASS

The middle class wanted political power and greater participation in governance.

3. ROMANTICISM

Writers, poets and artists glorified the nation, its culture, language, history and traditions.

4. FRENCH REVOLUTION (1789)

It inspired people with the ideas of liberty, equality and fraternity and spread nationalism.

5. UNIFICATION OF GERMANY AND ITALY

The unification of Germany and Italy inspired other nations to fight for unity and freedom.

IMPACT OF NATIONALISM

1. UNIFICATION OF GERMANY (1871)

German states were united under Prussia's leader Otto von Bismarck.

2. UNIFICATION OF ITALY (1861)

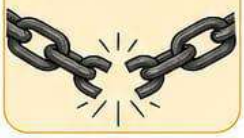
Different Italian states were united under the leadership of Count Cavour and Giuseppe Mazzini.

3. EMERGENCE OF NATION-STATES

Many countries in Europe became independent nation-states.

4. END OF FOREIGN RULE

People in many regions fought against foreign empires and gained freedom.



5. INSPIRATION TO THE WORLD

The spirit of nationalism in Europe inspired people in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

CONCERNS AND LIMITATIONS

1. EXCLUSION AND DISCRIMINATION

Nationalism often excluded people who spoke different languages, followed different religions or belonged to different ethnic groups.

2. CONFLICTS AND RIVALRIES

It led to rivalries among nations and eventually caused wars.

3. AGGRESSIVE NATIONALISM

Some nations promoted the idea of superiority over others.

4. IMPERIALISM

European powers used nationalism to justify colonialism and domination over other countries.

5. SUPPRESSION OF MINORITIES

Minority groups were often denied rights in the name of creating a 'one nation, one culture' policy.

CONCLUSION

Nationalism in Europe played a vital role in the 19th century.
It helped in the unification of countries and the end of foreign rule.
However, when taken to extremes, it also led to conflicts, discrimination and wars.
Thus, while nationalism can unite people, it should always respect diversity and promote peace.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS- (1 marks)

Mcq-Q1. Assertion (A) - Eastern and central Europe were under Autocratic Monarchies within the territories of which lived diverse peoples.
Reason(R)- They all spoke similar language and belong to same Ethnic groups.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false
(D) A is false R is true
Answer : C
*Q2. "*The idea of unification was strongly promoted by Giuseppe Garibaldi."
Which of the following movements was Garibaldi associated with?
a) Italian Unification (Risorgimento)
b) French Revolution
c) German Unification
d) Russian Revolution
Answer: a) Italian Unification (Risorgimento)
3.Which of the following best explains the term 'nation-state'?
a) A state ruled by a king or queen
b) A state where people share common identity and culture
c) A group of countries under one empire
d) A region ruled by a local landlord
Answer: b) A state where people share common identity and culture
4. Match the following-

Column A	Column B
(1) Zollverein	(a) an elected assembly
(2) Estate general	(b) Austria- Hungary
(3) Habsburg empire ruled over	(c) Custom Union

(A) (1)- (c), (2)- (a), (3)- (b) (B) (1)- (b), (2)- (a), (3)- (c)
C) (1)- (a), (2)- (b), (3)- (a) (D) (1)- (b), (2)- (c), (3)- (a)
Answer:(A) (1)- (c), (2)- (a), (3)- (b)
5.Read the following excerpt:
"The French Revolutionaries introduced various measures that could create a sense of collective identity among the French people. These included the ideas of la patrie (the fatherland) and le citoyen (the citizen), a new French flag, and the promotion of a common language."
1.Which of the following was a key objective behind the measures introduced by French revolutionaries?
A. To restore the monarchy in France
B. To impose military rule over France
C. To create a sense of unity and national identity
D. To expand French colonies in Europe
Answer: C. To create a sense of unity and national identity
VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS- (2 marks)
Q1"We must preserve the spirit of the people through its language and folklore." – Inspired by German Romanticism: Name the German scholars who followed this idea to promote nationalism through folk tales.
Hint: Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm (Grimm Brothers)
Q2."When France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches cold." – Metternich
What does this quote suggest about the impact of events in France on Europe?
Hint: Revolutionary events in France inspired political unrest across Europe.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS- (3 marks)
1.Giuseppe Mazzini believed in the unification of Italy through a republican government. He inspired many young Italians. "How did Mazzini's vision and activities contribute to the unification of Italy?
Hint-Mazzini founded Young Italy to promote a unified, democratic Italy and inspired nationalists despite

facing suppression.
2. Imagine you are a European artist or poet during the 19th century. How would your work help in creating the feeling of nationalism? Give reasons.
Hint- As an artist or poet, I would use folk tales, legends, and national history to evoke pride and unity. My work would emphasize common struggles and values to unite people emotionally and culturally.
LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS- (5 marks)
1. Compare the unification of Germany with the unification of Italy. How were they similar and different?
HINT: **Similarities:** Both were unified in the 19th century, Both involved strong leadership: Bismarck (Germany), Cavour and Garibaldi (Italy),Wars played a major role in both cases.
Differences: Germany's unification was led by Prussia using military force, while Italy's was more a combination of diplomacy and popular movement,Germany became a strong empire under Kaiser Wilhelm I, whereas Italy faced internal regional differences post-unification, In both cases, nationalism was the driving force.
2. How did the actions and ideals of French revolutionaries during the French Revolution inspire nationalist movements in other parts of Europe? Support your answer with historical examples and reasoning.
HINT: A new flag, national anthem, and uniform laws, strengthening national identity, la patrie (the fatherland) and le citoyen (the citizen) National Assembly.

CASE BASED QUESTION: (4 marks)

Read the source given below and answer the following questions:
The ideas of liberty and democratic rights were the most important legacy of the French Revolution. These spread from France to the rest of Europe during the 19th century, where feudal systems and absolute monarchies still ruled. The French revolutionaries introduced various measures such as the abolition of monarchy, the declaration of a republic, and a new system of administration. The revolutionary ideas inspired the people of other European countries to demand freedom, equality and national unity.
Answer the following:
(1.) Which of the following was the most important legacy of the French Revolution?
I. Rise of dictatorship ii. Spread of monarchy
iii. Ideas of liberty and democratic rights iv. Spread of communism
Hint: (iii)Ideas of liberty and democratic rights
(2.) What kind of system did the French revolutionaries want to abolish?
i. Republicanism ii. Feudal system and absolute monarchy
iii. Democracy iv. Capitalism
Hint: (ii) Feudal system and absolute monarchy
(3.) Which form of government replaced monarchy in France after the revolution?
Hint: Republic
(4.) What impact did the French Revolution have on the rest of Europe?
Hint: It inspired people in other European countries to demand liberty, equality, and national unity.

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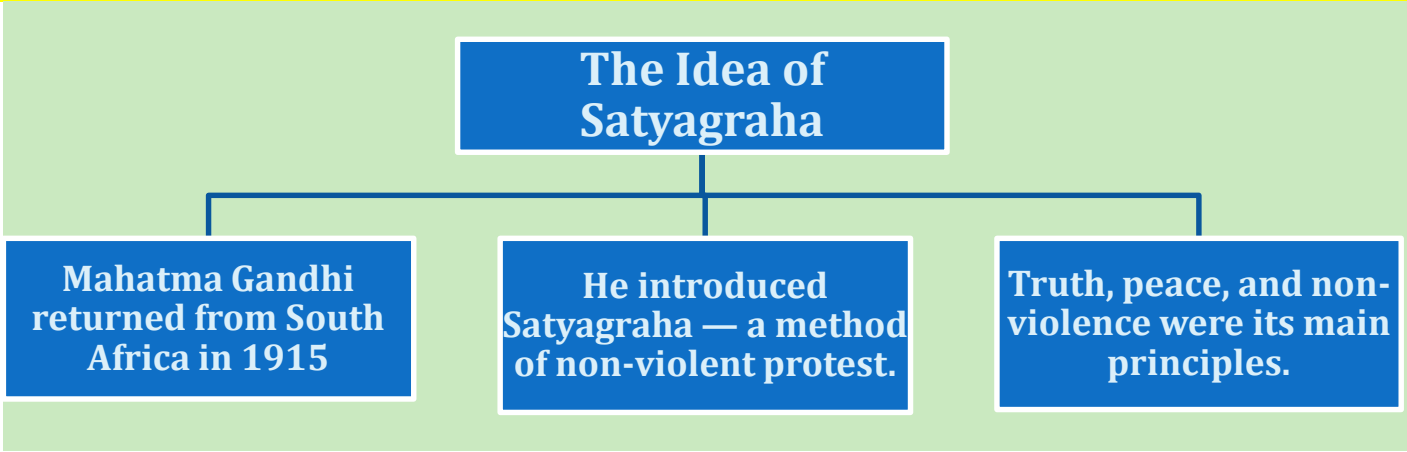
CHAPTER-2
NATIONALISM IN INDIA

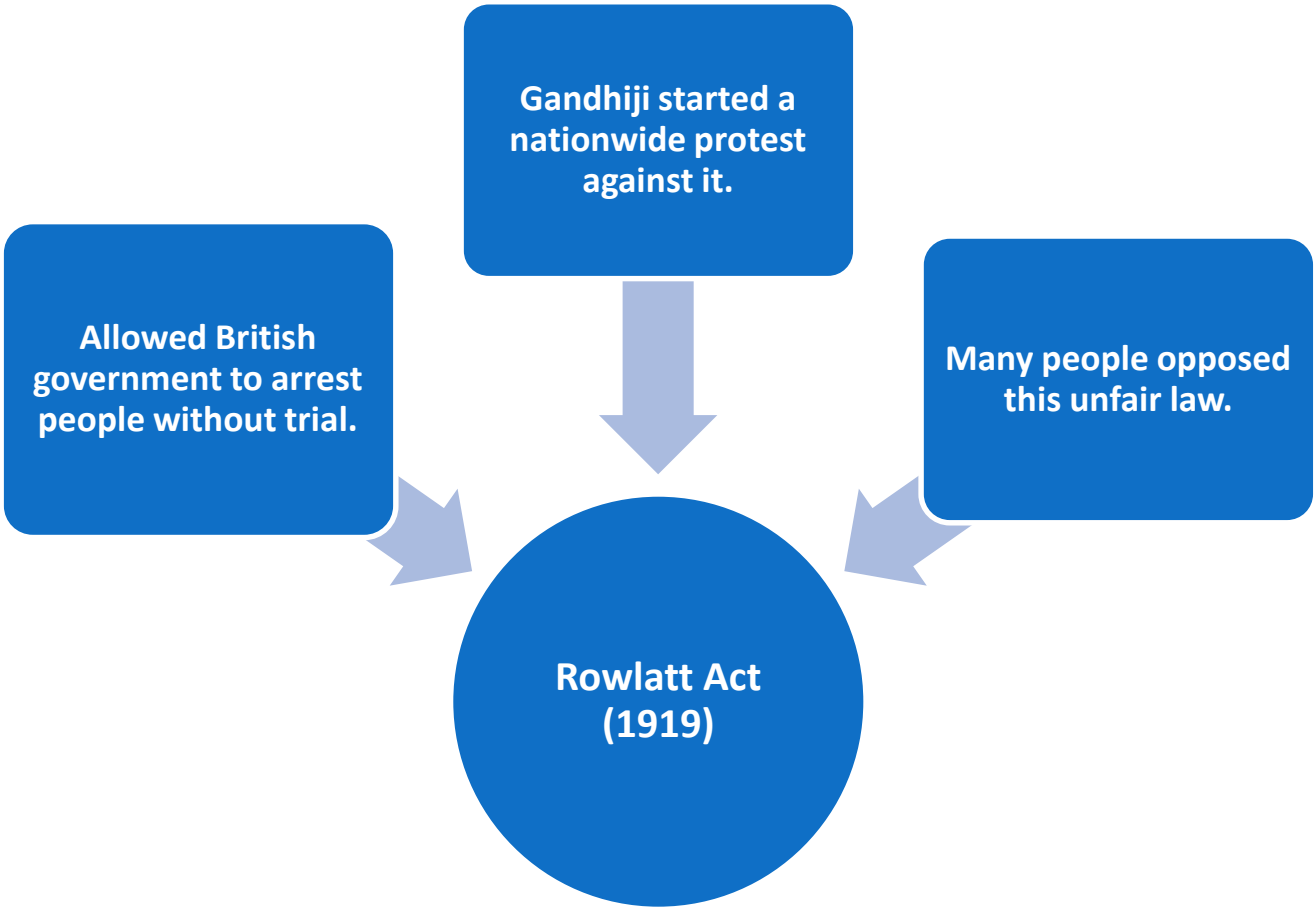
Topic	Event	Date
Early Satyagrahas	Mahatma Gandhi returns to India	**1915**
	Champaran, Kheda, and Ahmedabad Satyagrahas	**1917–1918**
The Rowlatt Act	Passing of the Rowlatt Act	**1919**
	Jallianwala Bagh Massacre	**April 13, 1919**
Mass Movements	Launch of *Non-Cooperation & Khilafat Movement*	**January 1921**
Tribal Movement	**Gudem Hills Rebellion (led by Alluri Sitarama Raju)**	**Early 1920s** *(Raju was captured & executed in 1924)*
Movement End	Chauri Chaura Incident (Non-Cooperation called off)	**February 1922**
Simon Commission	Arrival of the Simon Commission in India	**1928**
Lahore session	Lahore Congress Session (Demand for *Purna Swaraj*)	**December 1929**
Civil Disobedience	The Salt March to Dandi	**March–April 1930**
	Signing of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact	**March 1931**
	Signing of the Poona Pact	**September 1932**
Quit India Movement	**Launch of the Quit India Movement (Gandhi's "Do or Die")**	**August 1942**

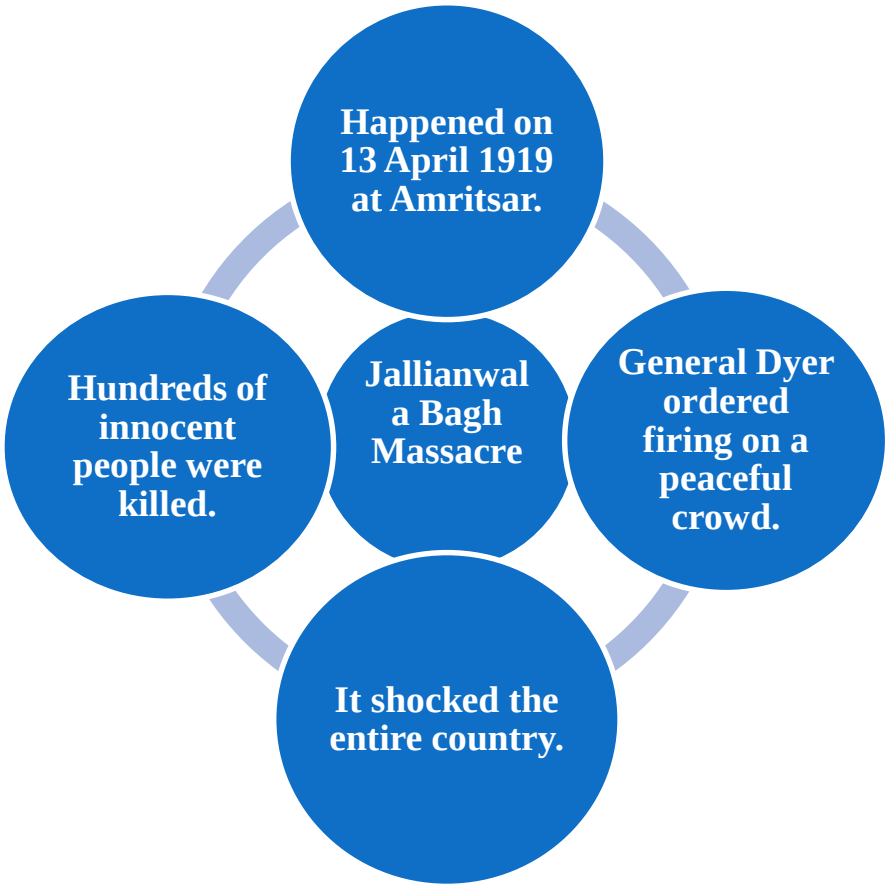
The First World War, Khilafat and Non-Cooperation
Increased taxes, prices, and forced recruitment created unrest.
The First World War created economic and political hardships in India
Gandhiji launched the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1920 in partnership with the Khilafat Movement (to defend the Ottoman Caliphate).
Main objectives:
Promotion of Swadeshi (home-made goods),Self-rule (Swaraj) Boycott of British goods, institutions, and services


The Idea of Satyagraha
Mahatma Gandhi returned from South Africa in 1915
He introduced Satyagraha — a method of non-violent protest.
Truth, peace, and non-violence were its main principles.

Important Movements:

- Champaran (1917) – For indigo farmers.
- Kheda (1917) – For peasants facing crop failure.
- Ahmedabad Mill Strike (1918) – For workers' rights.



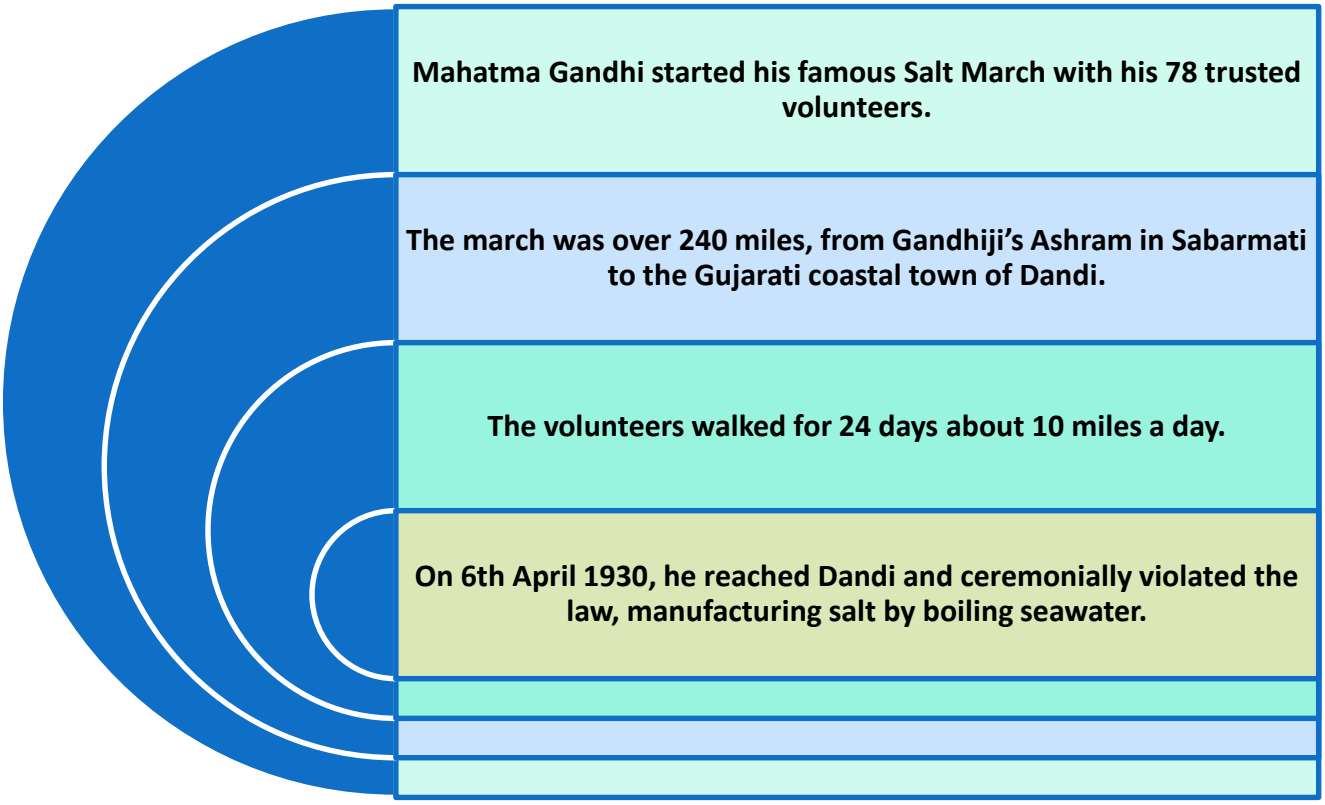

Happened on 13 April 1919 at Amritsar.
Hundreds of innocent people were killed.
Jallianwala Bagh Massacre
General Dyer ordered firing on a peaceful crowd.
It shocked the entire country.

Khilafat Movement
Gandhiji supported the Khilafat Movement to promote Hindu-Muslim unity.
The movement began after the defeat of Ottoman Turkey in World War I.
Indian Muslims opposed the harsh treatment of the Ottoman Caliph (Khalifa).
Khilafat Committee was formed in Bombay in March 1919
A young generation of Muslim leaders like the brothers Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali, began discussing with Mahatma Gandhi about the possibility of a united mass action on the issue.
The Khilafat Movement became part of the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1920.

Non-Cooperation Movement

- **Differing Strands within the Movement**

The Salt(DANDI) March: -



Civil Disobedience Movement: -

This marked the beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement.

By this Gandhi-Irwin pact, Gandhiji consented to participate in a Round Table Conference in London and the government agreed to release the political prisoners.

As the movement spread, foreign clothes were boycotted and liquor shops were picketed.

In such situation, Mahatma Gandhi once again decided to call off the movement and entered into a pact with Irwin on 5th March 1931.

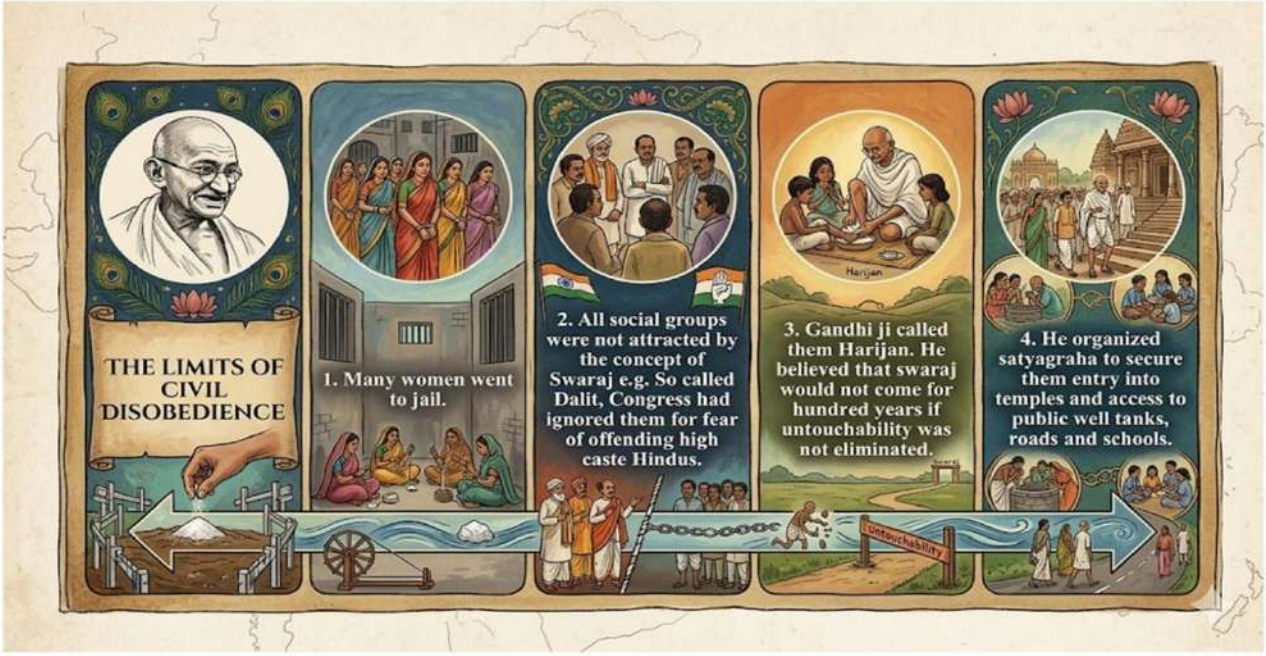
Peasants refused to pay revenue taxes.

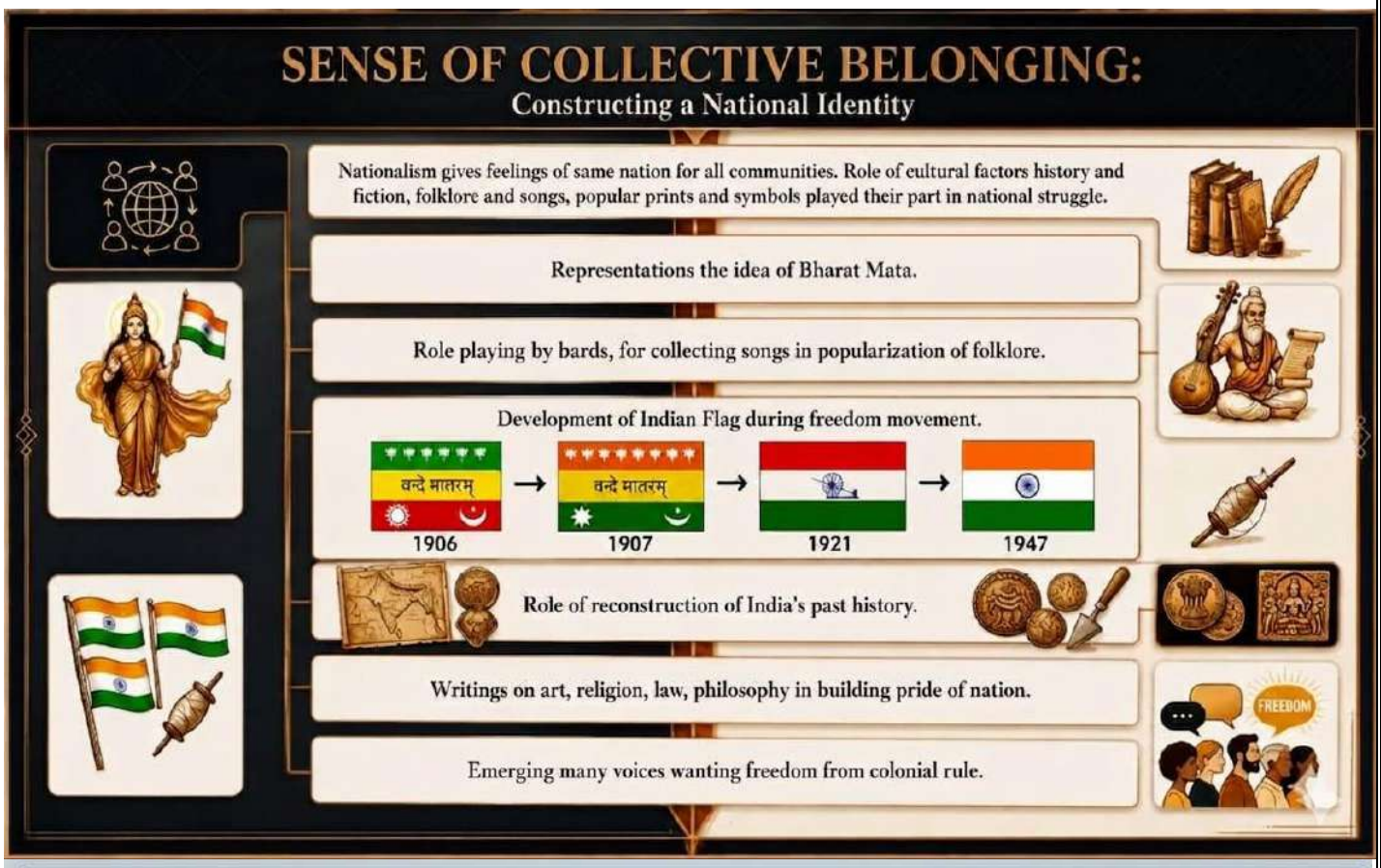
Mahatma Gandhi was arrested in April 1930.

After the government began arresting the Congress leaders one by one.

The movement turns violent and the movement was called off.

Chauri Chaura incident (1922): A violent mob clashed with police; resulted in Gandhiji called off the Non-Cooperation Movement.





QUIT INDIA MOVEMENT (1942) :-

- Started after the failure of the Cripps Mission and World War II tensions.
- Congress passed the Quit India Resolution on 14 **July** 1942 at Wardha.
- Gandhiji gave the **"Do or Die"** slogan on 8 August 1942 in Bombay.
- Major leaders Jayprakash Narayan, Aruna Asaf Ali, and Ram Manohar Lohia.
- Women leaders included Matangini Hazra, Kanaka Barua, and Rama Devi.

KEY TRIGGERS

- Cripps Mission Failure
- WW II Tensions

IMPORTANT DATES/EVENTS

- July 14, 1942 (Resolution passed, Wardha)
- Aug 8, 1942 ("Do or Die" Slogan, Bombay)

PROMINENT LEADERS

- Jayaprakash Narayan, Aruna Asaf Ali, Ram Manohar Lohia
- Women: Matangini Hazra, Kanaklata Barua, Rama Devi

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION: - (1 marks)

1. *"In 1919, the British passed the Rowlatt Act, allowing detention of political prisoners without trial. This led to widespread protests, culminating in the Jallianwala Bagh massacre.* "What was the immediate impact of the Rowlatt Act on the Indian nationalist movement?

a) Indians welcomed the reform b) It led to Gandhi's support for the British

c) It united people across regions in protest d) It provided Indians with more political rights

Hint: c) It united people across regions in protest
2. "During the Salt March in 1930, Gandhi walked 240 miles to Dandi to break the salt law imposed by the British. “What was the symbolic importance of the Salt March?
a) It demanded tax on salt
b) It was only about food supply
c) It challenged British authority in a non-violent way
d) It aimed to promote British salt
Hint: c) It challenged British authority in a non-violent way
3.Refer to the following statement:
"The Simon Commission was greeted with the slogan ‘Go back Simon!’ when it arrived in India in 1928. All parties, including the Congress and the Muslim League, opposed it. "**Why was the Simon Commission opposed by Indian political parties?**
A. It aimed to increase British control over Indian princely states
B. It included only British members and had no Indian representation
C. It proposed the partition of India on communal lines
D. It recommended immediate transfer of power to Indians
Hint. B) It included only British members and had no Indian representation
VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS – (2 marks)
Q1. **If the British had treated the Caliph (Khalifa) of Turkey fairly, do you think the Khilafat Movement would have happened? Why or why not?**
Hint: No; it was directly linked to Muslim sentiments toward the Caliph, whose removal angered Indian Muslims.
Q2. **Why did Mahatma Gandhi select salt as the symbol for launching the Civil Disobedience Movement in 1930? Analyse how this choice reflected his strategy for mass mobilization and connected with the everyday lives of Indians.**
Hint: Salt affected everyone — rich or poor — making it a unifying issue.
Q3. **How did Alluri Sitaram Raju integrate the local grievances of tribal communities with the broader goals of the Indian national movement? Evaluate his role in connecting grassroots resistance with nationalistic ideals.?**
Hint: He linked tribal anger against forest laws with the larger anti-British struggle.
SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS – (3 marks)
Q1. *"The Non-Cooperation Movement, launched in 1920, involved surrendering titles, boycotting foreign goods, and promoting khadi. It was meant to be non-violent. "*How did the Non-Cooperation Movement aim to oppose British rule without violence?
Hint: It encouraged Indians to boycott British institutions, return titles, stop using foreign goods, and support swadeshi and khadi, thereby weakening British control peacefully.
Q2. The Civil Disobedience Movement launched by Gandhi in 1930 brought together diverse groups in the freedom struggle. In what ways did the Civil Disobedience Movement appeal to different social groups and encourage unity in the national movement?
Hint: Rich and poor peasants joined for different reasons (tax relief, rent reduction). Industrial workers supported the boycott of foreign goods. Business class supported Swaraj for protectionist policies. Women participated in large numbers. Some limitations: Dalits and Muslims had varied participation due to internal differences
Q3. During the First World War, India’s economy struggled under the weight of British military expenditure. If you were a common Indian during the war, how might these hardships have influenced your views toward British rule?
Hint: Might feel resentment due to high taxes, shortages, and forced army service; growing support for nationalist movements.
LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS- (5 marks)
Q1"In 1919, the Jallianwala Bagh massacre shocked the nation. People gathered peacefully to protest the Rowlatt Act, but were fired upon. How did the Jallianwala Bagh massacre become a turning point in India’s freedom movement?

Hint: 1. It led to widespread anger,2. loss of faith in British justice, 3. strengthened the national movement. 4. marked Gandhi's shift to non-cooperation and mass mobilisation.

Q2. The First World War (1914–1918) had far-reaching effects on the British colonies, including India. Based on your understanding, how did the First World War affect India economically, politically, and socially?

Hint: Huge rise in defence expenditure and war loans, Increased taxes and custom duties, forced recruitment of soldiers, Shortage of essential goods and rise in prices, Spread of nationalist ideas and unrest due to hardships

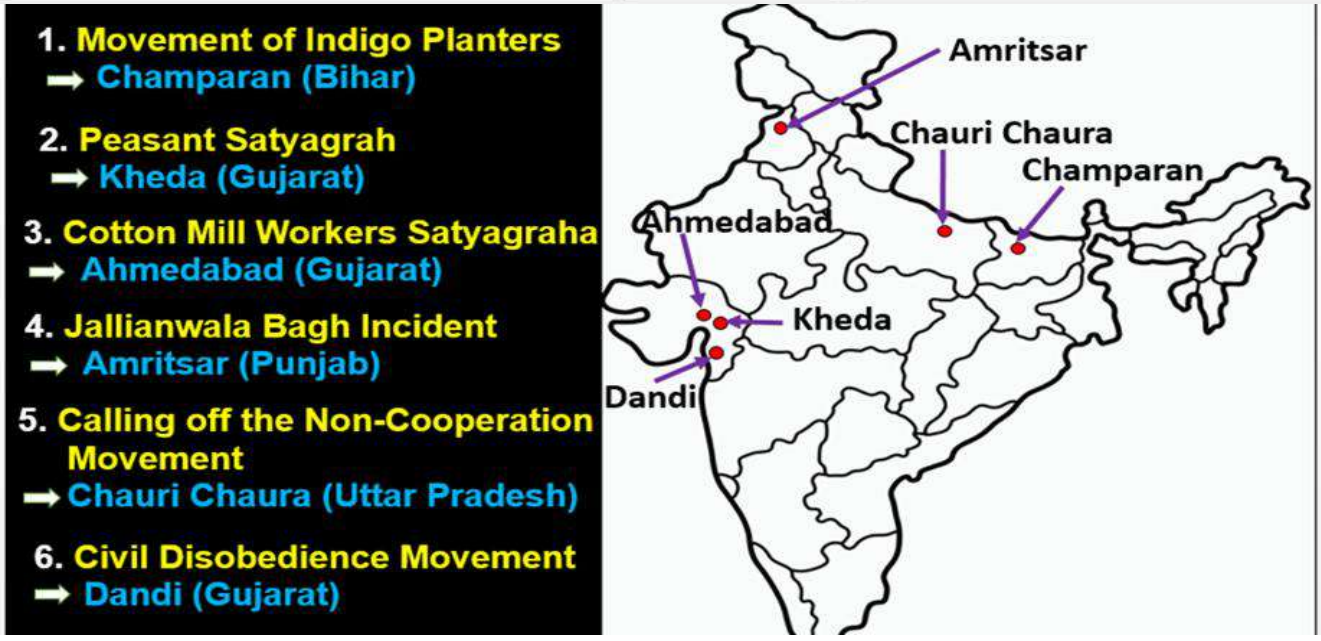
MAP WORK (1 marks each)

I. Congress sessions: Sep. 1920 Calcutta Dec.1920 Nagpur 1927 Madras session

II. 3 Satyagraha movements: Kheda Champaran Ahmedabad mill workers

III. Jallianwala Bagh

IV. Dandi March



MAP QUESTION FOR PRACTICE-

Q. The places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write correct name on the lines drawn near them.

(A) The place where The Indian National Congress session of September 1920 was held at.

(B) Place where mahatma Gandhi broke the salt law in 1930

B
A

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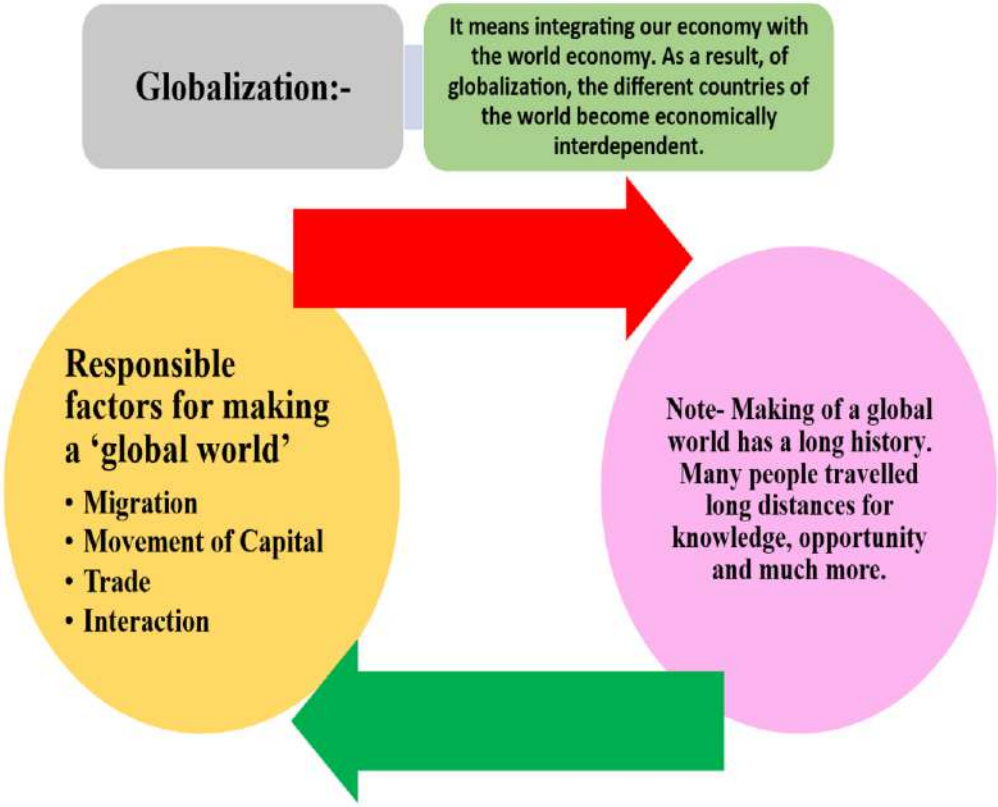
CHAPTER -3
THE MAKING OF A GLOBAL WORLD

Topics	Core Focus & Examples	Major Impact
1. Pre-Modern World	Ancient movement of traders, pilgrims, and traveller's carrying goods, ideas, and skills.	Early integration of distant cultures and civilizations.
2. Silk Routes	Vast network linking Asia, Europe, and Africa. Traded Chinese silk/pottery and Indian textiles.	Enabled deep cultural exchange (spread of Buddhism, Christianity, and Islam).
3. Food Travels	Introduction of "New World" crops (potatoes, maize, chillies, tomatoes) by Columbus.	Potatoes improved Europe's diet, doubled life expectancy, but caused the **Irish Famine (1840s)** when crops failed.
4. Conquest & Trade	16th-century Spanish and Portuguese colonization of the Americas.	American silver (Potosí mines) funded European trade; wealth shifted away from Asia to Europe.
5. Disease as a Weapon	Spanish conquerors accidentally introduced **Smallpox** to Native Americans.	Wiped out entire communities due to zero immunity, making colonization easy without military force.



Travelers Carried:-

- Goods -Germs - Money -Ideas
-Values -Inventions - Skills -Diseases

The Pre-modern World

- Long-distance trade existed through land and sea (e.g., Silk Routes).
- Goods, people, ideas, and cultures moved freely.
- Silk Route: Connected China to Europe via Central Asia.

Trade also brought cultural exchange: Buddhism spread to Asia via travellers and monks.

Conquest, Disease, and Trade

- European conquest of the Americas began in the 16th century.
- Diseases like smallpox devastated Indigenous populations.
- Conquest and disease enabled easier European colonization.
- America was seen as a source of precious metals and plantation crops.

Food Travels:-
Spaghetti, Potato

Others- Soya, groundnuts, maize, tomatoes, chillies, sweet potatoes etc. came from America.

Conquest, Diseases and Trade:

- After the discovery of America pre modern world shrank.
- India became a crucial point due to its central position between America and Europe.
- Precious metals of America- 1. Silver – Peru and Mexico 2. Gold – EL Dorado (the fabled city of gold).
- Biggest weapon of Spanish –The germs of smallpox.

Multiple Choice Questions (1 marks)

Q1. The arrival of Europeans in America led to a massive decline in the indigenous population mainly because:

a) The natives refused to trade with Europeans.

b) Europeans introduced diseases to which natives had no immunity.
c) The climate changed drastically.
d) Natives voluntarily relocated to other areas.
Hint b) Europeans introduced diseases to which natives had no immunity.
VERY SHORT TYPE QUESTIONS – (2 marks)
Q1. Europeans took _____ and _____ as important items from the Americas.
Hint: One is a crop that became a staple food in Europe; the other was a valuable cash crop.
Answer: potatoes and tobacco
SHORT TYPE QUESTIONS- (3 marks)
Q1. The Silk Route was not only about silk and spices but also about ideas and technologies moving across continents. "Explain how the Silk Route contributed to global connections.
Hint: Two things that spread via trade routes.
Q2. What were the major effects of European conquest on the indigenous populations of the Americas? Analyse the social, economic, and cultural impacts using historical evidence.
Hint: Introduction of new diseases (e.g., smallpox) caused mass deaths. Destruction of native societies and cultures through colonisation. Exploitation of natural and human resources for European profit.
LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS – (5 marks)
Q1. What were the key consequences of the European conquest of the Americas in the 16th century? Examine its impact on indigenous societies, the European economy, and global trade patterns.
Hint: Indigenous population declined due to disease and war, Gold and silver from America enriched European economies, Creation of plantation economies with enslaved or forced labour, Cultural destruction of native societies and imposition of European norms.

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CHAPTER-4
PRINT CULTURE AND THE MODERN WORLD

Topic	Key Event / Fact	Major Impact / Significance
1. East Asian Beginnings	Hand-printing (woodblock) in China, Japan, and Korea. Oldest book: Japanese *Diamond Sutra* (868 AD).	China used print to publish textbooks for its massive civil service exams.
2. Journey to Europe	Marco Polo brought woodblock printing from China to Italy in 1295.	Shifted Europe from expensive, fragile handwritten manuscripts to faster printing.
3. Gutenberg's Press	Johann Gutenberg (Germany) invented the mechanical movable-type press in the 1440s. **Bible** was the first book.	Started the **Print Revolution**. Reduced book costs, boosting literacy and a new reading public.
4. Religious Impact	Martin Luther wrote *Ninety-Five Theses* (1517) attacking Roman Catholic corruption.	Led to the **Protestant Reformation**. Print allowed religious ideas to spread faster than ever before.
5. French Revolution	Print popularized Enlightenment ideas (Voltaire, Rousseau) and mocked the French royalty.	Created a public culture of debate and reason, psychologically preparing people for the 1789 Revolution.
6. 19th Century Shifts	Compulsory schooling made children a major market. Power-driven cylindrical presses automated mass printing.	Women became prominent readers/writers (e.g., Jane Austen). Working class used libraries for self-education.
7. Print Enters India	Portuguese missionaries brought the press to Goa (mid-16th century). J.A. Hickey started *Bengal Gazette* (1780).	Broke the monopoly of fragile, elite-only handwritten palm-leaf manuscripts.
8. Social & Religious Debates	Raja Ram Mohan Roy published *Sambad Kaumudi* (1821) to oppose social evils like Sati.	Spurred intense public debates between social reformers and orthodox religious groups.
9. Women's Writing	Rashsundari Devi wrote *Amar Jiban* (1876)—the first full-length autobiography by an Indian woman.	Women used print to share their lived experiences and critique their subjugation in patriarchal society.
10. Censorship in India	British passed the draconian **Vernacular Press Act (1878)** to censor local language newspapers.	Designed to suppress nationalist ideas, but triggered stronger resistance. Nationalist papers like Tilak's *Kesari* grew rapidly.

The First Printed Books

Earliest printing: China (woodblock printing).Spread to **Japan and Korea**.

Buddhist missionaries and merchants helped spread printing in Asia.

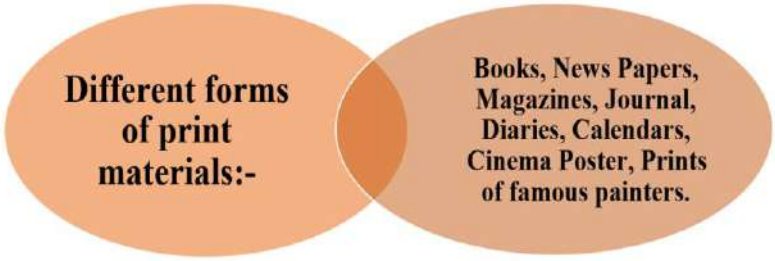
Gutenberg and the Printing Press-

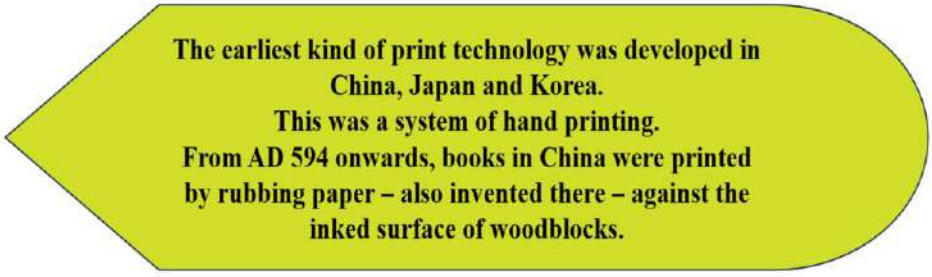
- **Johann Gutenberg** invented the **printing press** in **Germany (mid-15th century)**.
- First printed book: **Bible** (1455).
- Printing revolutionized communication—**manual copying replaced by movable type printing**.

The Print Revolution and Its Impact-

- Printing led to: **Increased literacy**. Spread of **new ideas and knowledge**. Emergence of **reading public**
- **Martin Luther**'s Ninety-Five Theses spread via print, fueling the **Protestant Reformation**.
- **Scientific and political ideas** spread rapidly.

Books became cheaper and more accessible.





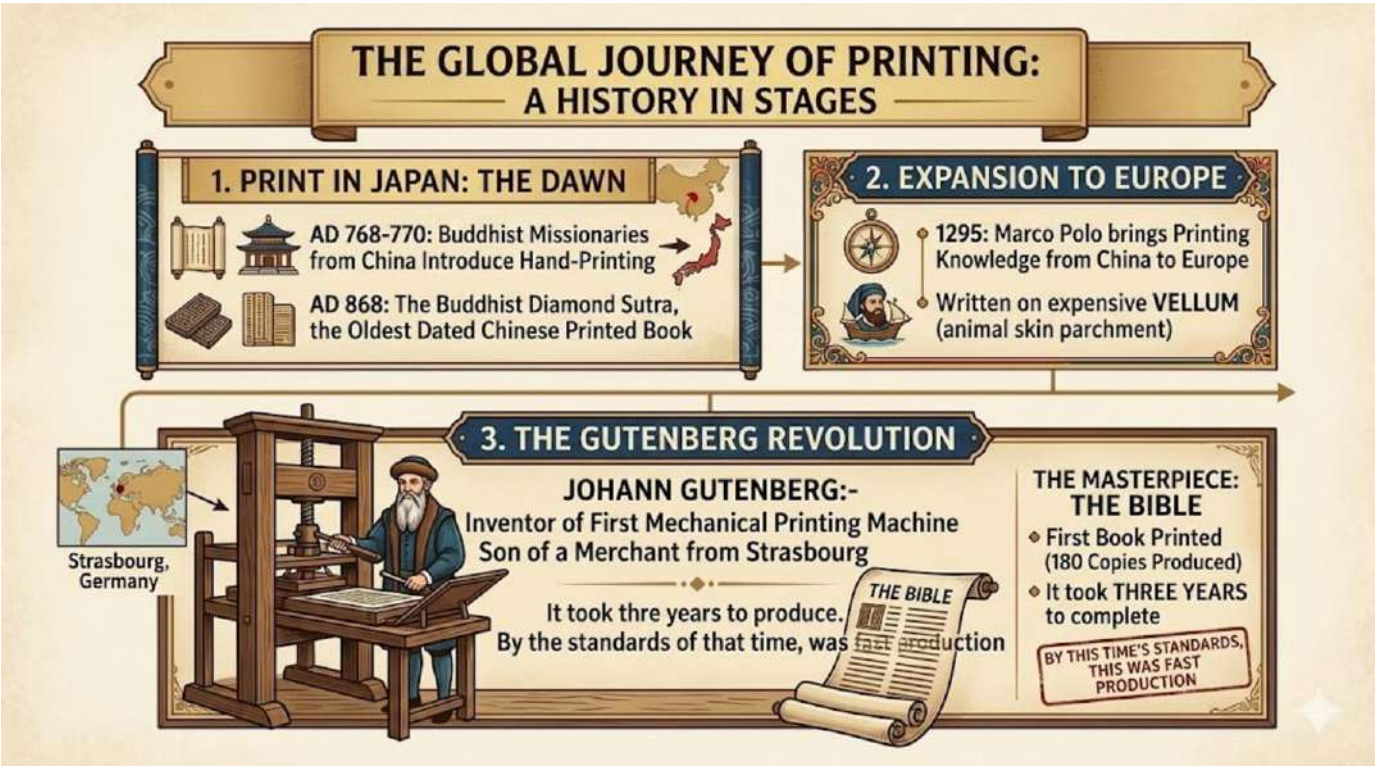
Print in Japan

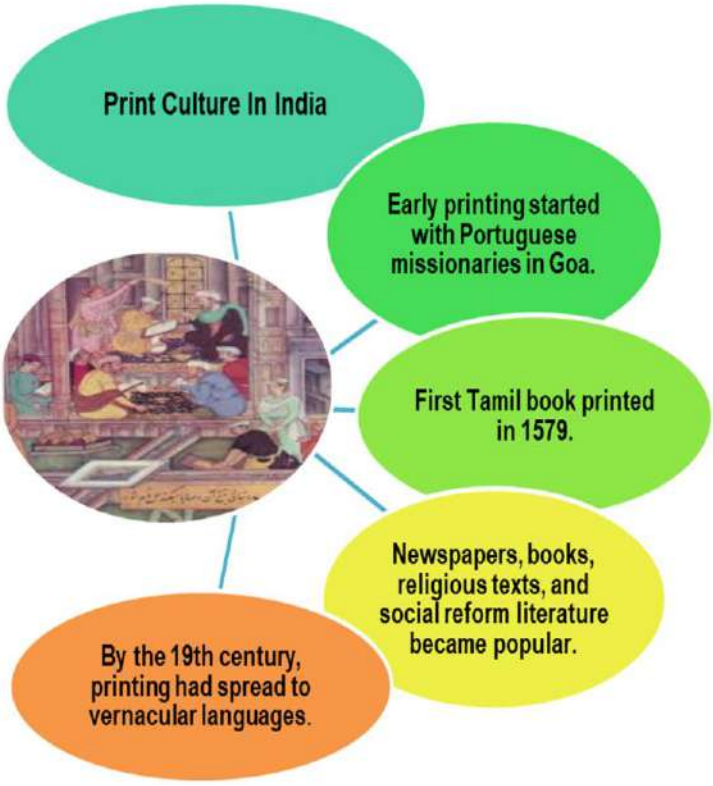
Buddhist missionaries from China introduced hand-printing technology into Japan around AD 768-770. The oldest Chinese book, printed in AD 868, is the Buddhist Diamond Sutra.

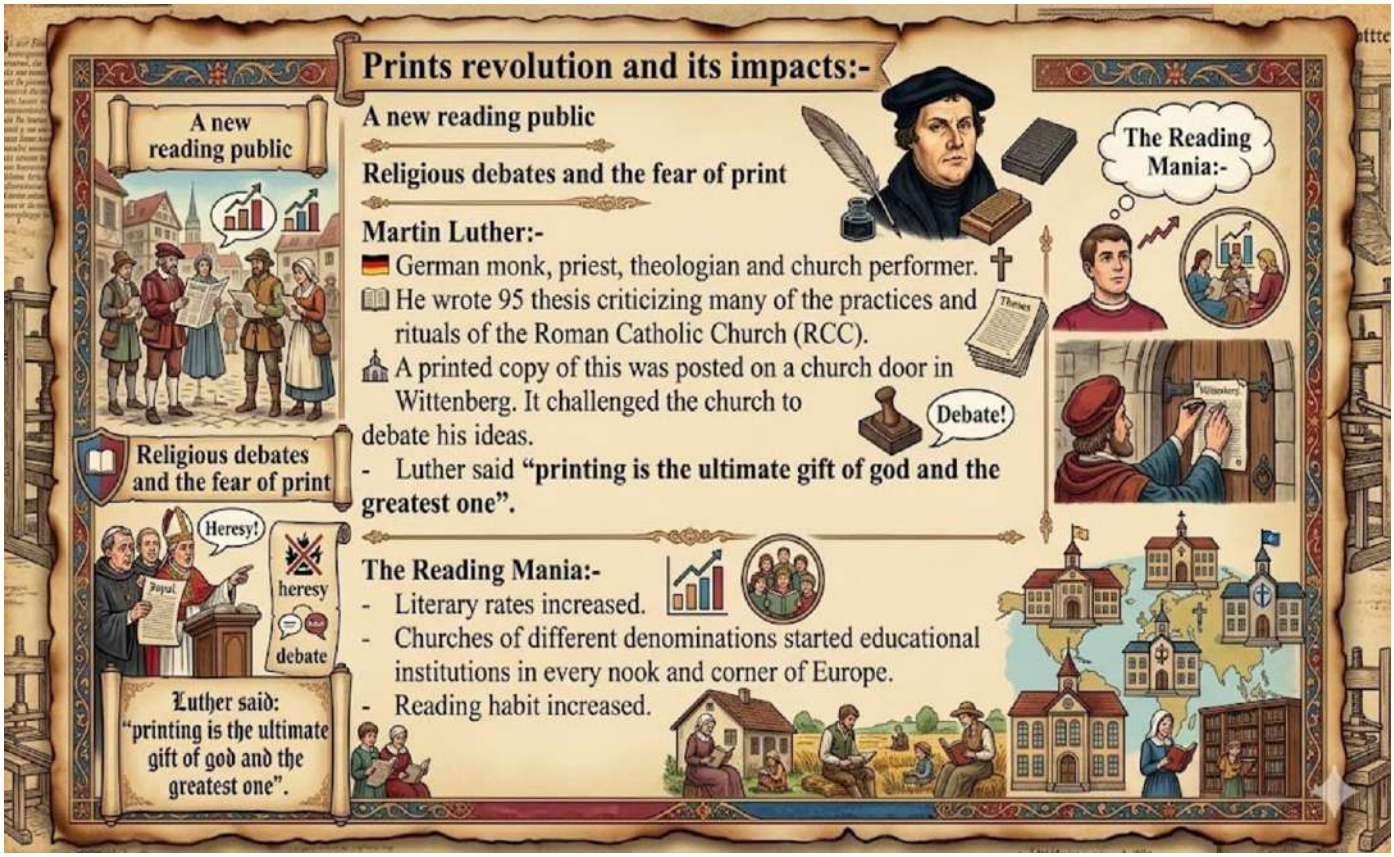
	Print comes to Europe:- **Reached from China through Marco Polo in 1295.** **Written on expensive Vellum.** **Vellum- A parchment made from the skin of animals.**

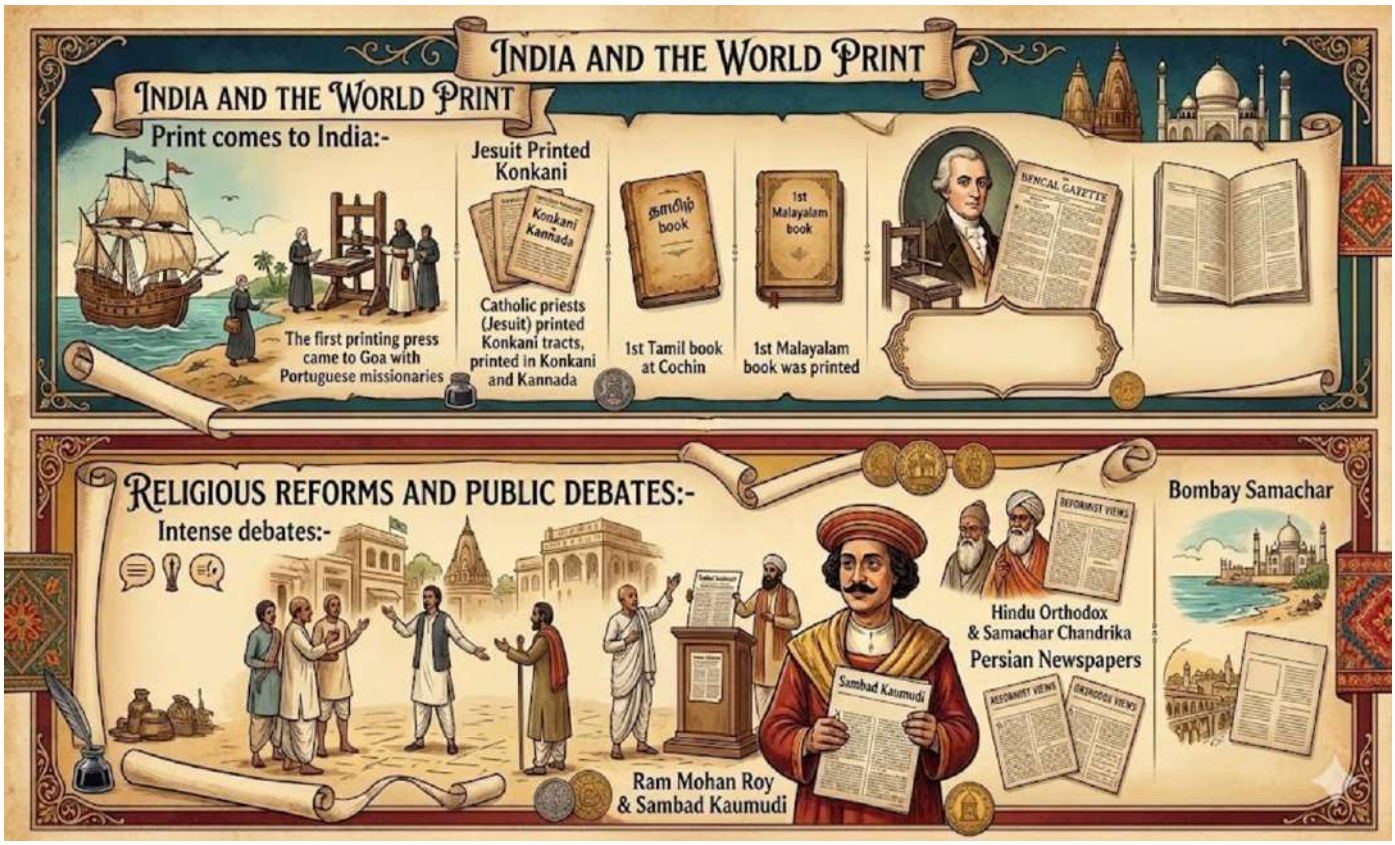
Johann Gutenberg:-

Inventor of first mechanical printing machine.
Son of merchant from- Strasbourg (Germany).
The first book he printed- 'the Bible' (180 copies).
It took three years to produce.
By the standards of that time, this was fast production




Print Culture In India
Early printing started with Portuguese missionaries in Goa.
First Tamil book printed in 1579.
Newspapers, books, religious texts, and social reform literature became popular.
By the 19th century, printing had spread to vernacular languages.


Prints revolution and its impacts:-
A new reading public
Religious debates and the fear of print
Martin Luther:-
German monk, priest, theologian and church performer.
He wrote 95 thesis criticizing many of the practices and rituals of the Roman Catholic Church (RCC).
A printed copy of this was posted on a church door in Wittenberg. It challenged the church to debate his ideas.
- Luther said "printing is the ultimate gift of god and the greatest one".
The Reading Mania:-
- Literary rates increased.
- Churches of different denominations started educational institutions in every nook and corner of Europe.
- Reading habit increased.
The Reading Mania:-
Debate!
A new reading public
Religious debates and the fear of print
Heresy!
heresy
debate
Luther said: "printing is the ultimate gift of god and the greatest one".



RELIGIOUS REFORMS & PUBLIC DEBATES

Early 19th Century India: The Rise of Print & Intellectual Conflict

THE REFORMIST VOICE

Raja Ram Mohan Roy pioneered the movement in 1821 with Sambad Kaumudi. Ideas were printed in local languages like Bengali to reach the common public, challenging monotheism and traditional social rigidities.

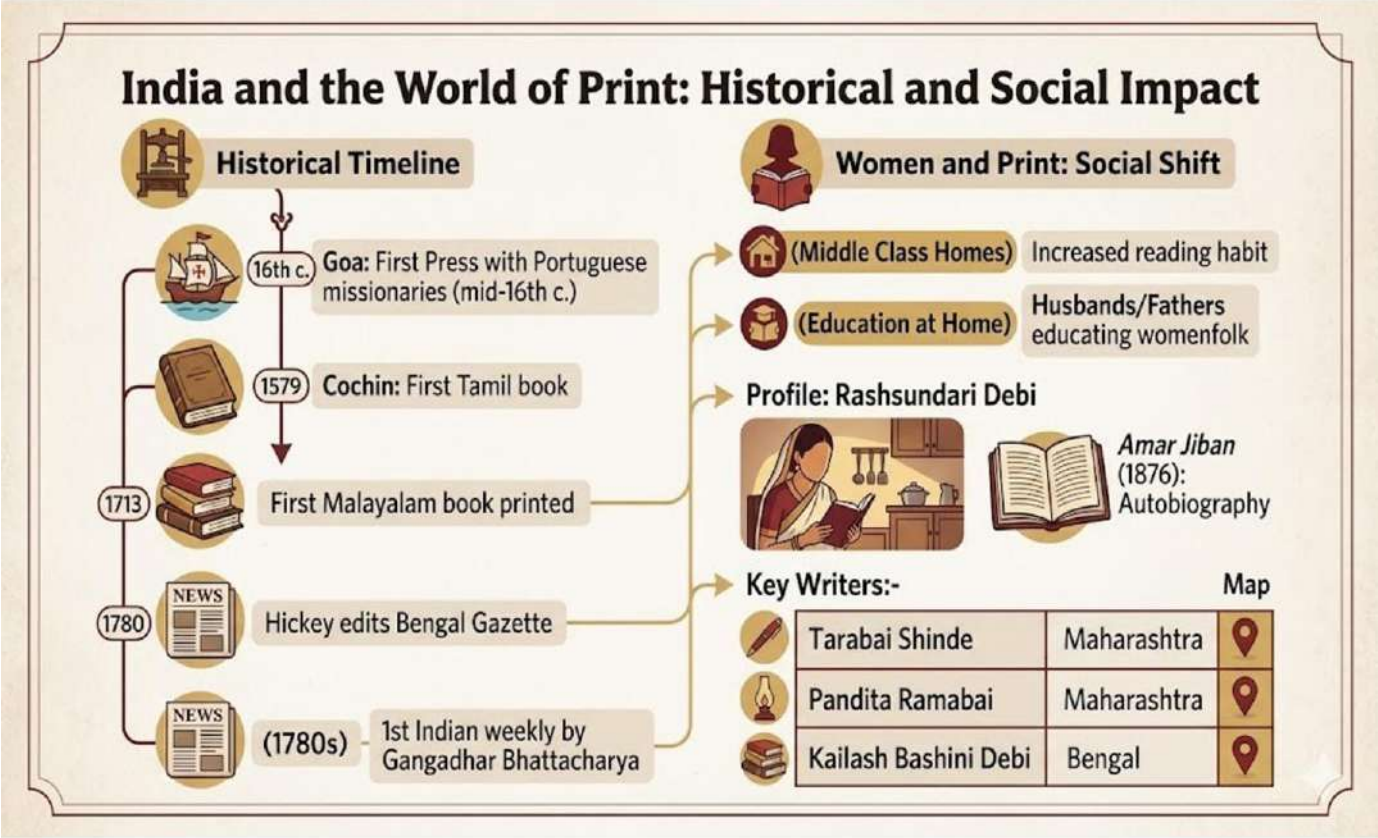
ORTHODOX RESISTANCE

To counter radical reforms, the Hindu orthodoxy commissioned Samachar Chandrika. This triggered intense public controversies between reformers and traditionalists over matters like widow immolation and priesthood.

LINGUISTIC REACH

By 1822, debates expanded into Persian via Jam-i-Jahan Nama and Shamsul Akbar. The Bombay Samachar (1822) brought these crucial debates to the Gujarati-speaking public, marking a new era of mass awareness.

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW • 19th CENTURY SOCIAL HISTORY • PRINT CULTURE



SOCIAL REFORMERS: -

- Jyotiba Phule- Pioneer of low Caste movements. He wrote about the injustices of 'Low Caste' in his book 'Gulamgiri' in 1871.

- **B. R. Ambedkar in Maharashtra.**
- **E. V. Ramaswamy Naicker in Madras (Pariyar).**
- **Kashibaba- A Kanpur mill worker, wrote and published Chhote Aur Bade Ka Sawal in 1938.**
- **Sudarshan Chakr (group of another mill worker) published in a collection called- Sacchi Kavitayen.**

• Print and Censorship:-

- **By the 1820s, Calcutta Supreme Court passed certain regulations to control press freedom.**
- **In 1878, the Vernacular Press Act was passed. It provided extensive rights to government to censor reports. But nationalist newspapers grew in numbers.**
- **Bal Gangadhar Tilak wrote in favour of Punjab revolutionaries in Kesari in 1907.**

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION- (1 marks)

1.*"In the 19th century, print became an important tool for reformers who wanted to promote ideas of education, caste reform, and women's rights.* "Which role did print culture play in 19th-century Indian society?

a) Reduced literacy

b) Spread superstitions

c) Encouraged colonial loyalty

d) Promoted social reform and awareness

Answer: d) Promoted social reform and awareness

Q2. How did the development of print culture in India impact Indian society during the 19th and early 20th centuries?

A) It restricted access to education and reinforced caste divisions

B) It led to the decline of Indian languages and promoted only English

C) It encouraged the spread of new ideas, social reform, and a sense of nationalism among Indians

D) It reduced public interest in politics and limited awareness of colonial policies

Hint: C) It encouraged the spread of new ideas, social reform, and a sense of nationalism among Indians

Q3. After the invention of the printing press around 1450, what major change occurred in society?

a. People stopped reading books

b. Only nobles could access books

c. Information became widely available

d. Manuscripts replaced printed texts

Hint: Printed books replaced rare, handwritten ones.

4.Assertion (A): The earliest kind of print technology was developed in China, Japan, and Korea.

Reason (R): These countries used woodblock printing long before it was introduced in Europe.

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.

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

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS- (2 marks)

Q1.Printing technology developed independently in Asia and Europe, leading to cultural revolutions.In Europe, Gutenberg's printing press led to the mass production of which famous book?

Hint: It was the Latin version of a sacred text.

Q2. Reformers in colonial India used newspapers and journals to challenge traditional practices and promote modern thinking. *Satyarth Prakash* was a journal that played a key role in the _____ movement.

Hint: This movement was started by Swami Dayanand Saraswati.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS – (3 marks)

***1."The Vernacular Press Act of 1878 was introduced by the British to curb the influence of Indian-language newspapers. "*Why was the Vernacular Press Act seen as repressive by Indians?**

Hint: It allowed censorship and control over Indian-language newspapers, restricting freedom of expression and nationalist discourse.

Q2. Imagine you are living in the 19th century when reformers like Raja Rammohan Roy and others used print to reach the masses. In what ways did the spread of printed materials help reform Indian society?

Hint: Consider the accessibility of ideas, debates, and public opinion.

Q3. Martin Luther's Ninety-five Theses were quickly printed and distributed across Europe. Mention two ways in which print culture helped the spread of the Protestant Reformation.

Hint: Think about accessibility and speed of information.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS- (5 marks)

Q1. Before the printing press, books were rare and expensive, limiting knowledge to a few. After its invention, things changed rapidly. Compare European society before and after the spread of print culture. How did print change people's lives?

Hint: Consider access to books, diversity of opinions, and public debates.

2.How did print culture develop in India during colonial times, and in what ways did it influence social reform, religious debates, and the rise of nationalism in Indian society?

Hint: Introduced by missionaries, Expanded to Indian languages, Supported reform movements, women's education, caste inequalities. Increased literacy, colonial rule. Empowered marginalized groups.

CHAPTER NO 1. THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE

Scan QR for MCQs (Google form)	QP	MS

CHAPTER NO 2. NATIONALISM IN INDIA

Scan QR for MCQs (Google form)	QP	MS

CHAPTER NO 3. THE MAKING OF GLOBAL WORLD

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CHAPTER NO 4. PRINT CULTURE AND THE MODERN WORLD

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GEOGRAPHY

CHAPTER-1

RESOURCE AND DEVELOPMENT

Resources and Utilization	Not free gifts of nature - Created via interaction between nature, technology, and human institutions - Indiscriminate use leads to: • Depletion of resources • Economic inequality • Ecological issues (global warming, pollution)
Resource Planning	Needed due to uneven distribution - Steps: • Identification and surveying • Use of technology and institutions • Alignment with national goals - Requires tech, skilled people, and institutions
Resource Conservation	Gandhiji warned against greed - Supported production by masses, not mass production - Aim: sustainable, non-exploitative use
Land as a Resource	- Supports life, agriculture, economy - India's land features: • Plains (43%) – agriculture, industry • Mountains (30%) – rivers, tourism, ecology ● Plateau -27%
Land Use & Challenges	- Depends on soil, climate, topography, population, culture, tech - Issues: shrinking pastures, low forest cover, regional variation - Example: Punjab – high cultivation; NE states – low cultivation
Land Degradation & Conserv	- Causes: deforestation, overgrazing, mining, over-irrigation, industrial pollution - Effects: soil damage, low productivity, ecological harm - Solutions: afforestation, controlled grazing, sand dune stabilization, waste treatment, mining site management

TOPICS: -

SOIL CLASSIFICATION-

Alluvial soil

-Found in northern/eastern plains, parts of Rajasthan, Gujarat

-Made by river deposition, widespread & fertile

- Types:

• Bangar – older, less fertile

• Khadar – newer, more fertile

-Ideal for sugarcane, wheat, paddy

Black soil:

Called Regur or black cotton soil

Found in Deccan plateau

- Moisture-retentive, clayey

- Rich in Ca, Mg, potash, lime; poor in Phosphorus

- Cracks in dry season help aeration

Red and yellow:

- From igneous rocks

- Found in Deccan, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, W. Ghats

- Red due to iron; yellow when hydrated

Laterite soil

Leached by heavy rain

- Found in Karnataka, Kerala, TN, Odisha, WB, NE

- Acidic, poor in nutrients

- Good for tea, coffee, cashew with conservation method

Arid soil

- Found in Rajasthan

- Sandy, saline, low moisture/humus

- Kankar layers block water

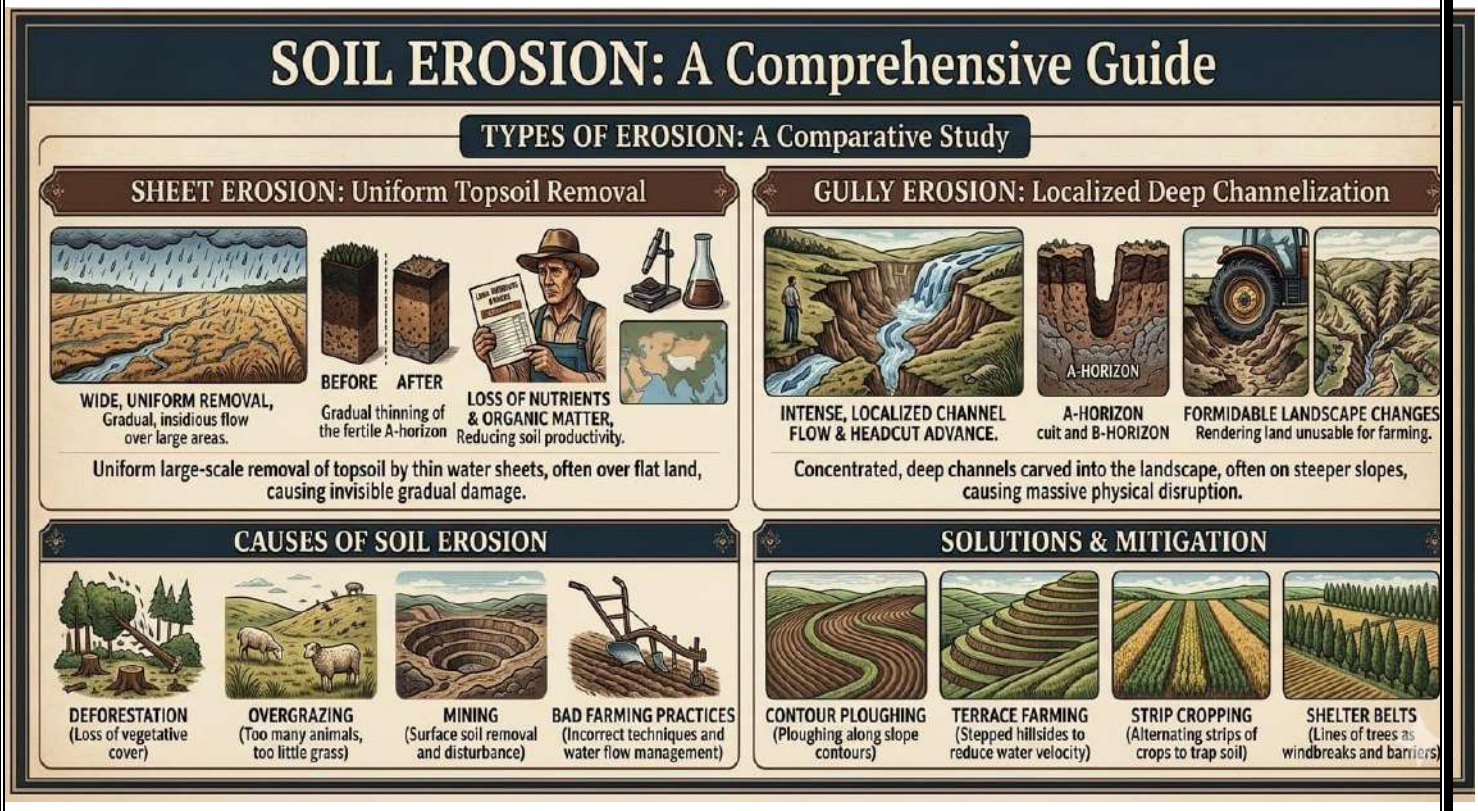
- Cultivable with irrigation

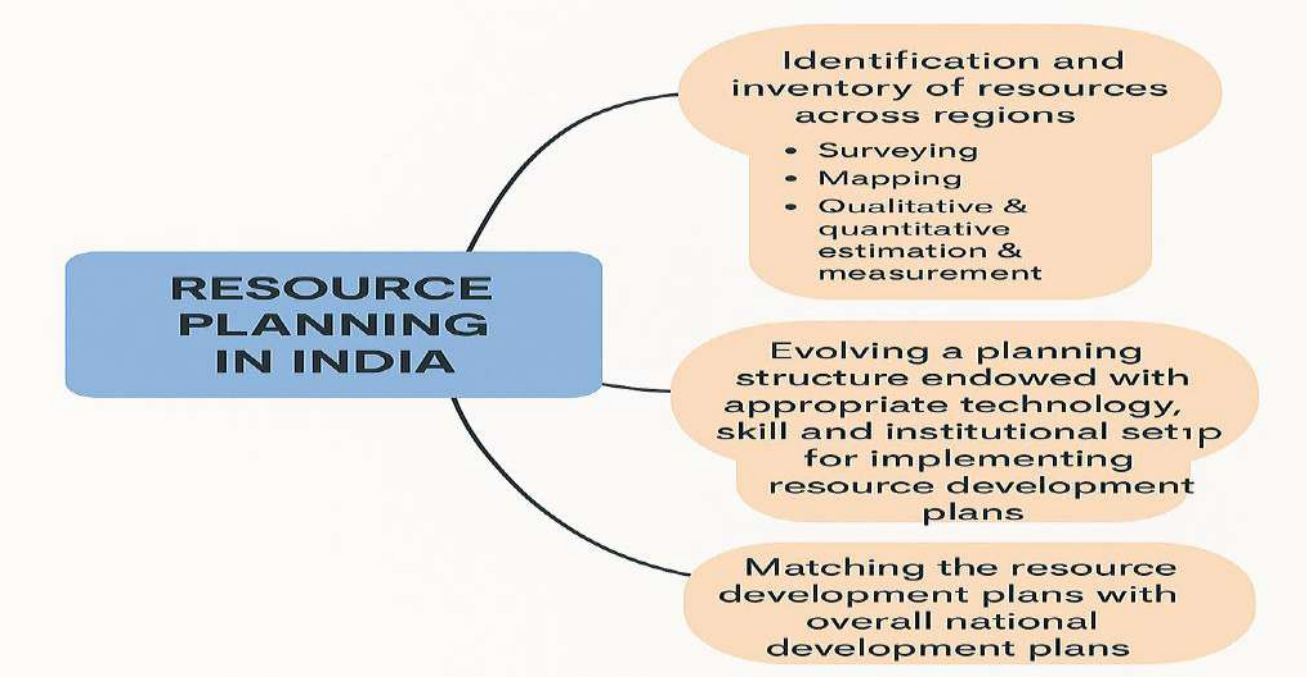
Forest soil

- Found in hilly/mountain areas

- Texture: silty/loamy in valleys; coarse on slopes

- Acidic, low humus (snowy); fertile (river terraces)





MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (1 marks)

Q1. Which of the following is correctly matched?
A. Alluvial soil -ideal for cotton
B. Black soil -Calcium-rich Kankar layers hinder water infiltration.
C. Laterite soil -Useful for tea, coffee, and cashew with proper conservation methods
D. Red and yellow soil -Formed due to deposition by rivers
Hint: C. **Laterite soil -Useful for tea, coffee, and cashew with proper conservation methods.**
Q2. **Assertion (A)**: Resource planning in India requires matching resource development plans with national development strategies.
Reason (R): Resource planning is limited to identifying and mapping resources without integrating technology or institutional frameworks.

Options:
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
Correct Answer: C. A is true but R is false

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (2 marks)

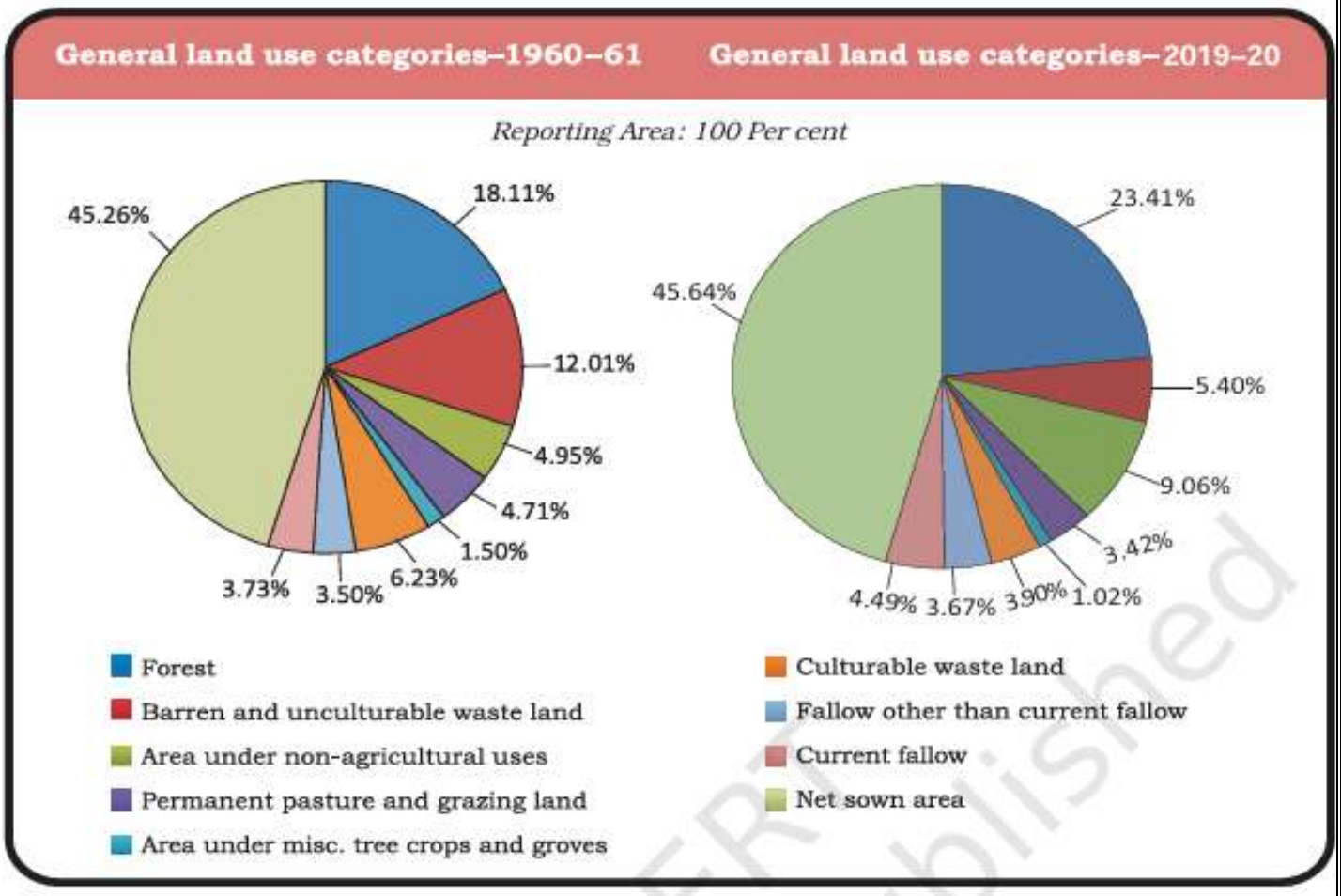
Q.1 _____ Is the solution to solve the problem of land degradation in Himalayan region.
Hint-Type of farming in hilly areas**.**

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (3 marks)

Q1. "Resource planning is essential for the sustainable existence of all forms of life." Do you agree? Justify your answer with examples.
Hint: Yes, I agree with this statement -
1. resource planning ensures balanced use 2. prevents depletion 3. supports future needs.
example: - afforestation and water conservation protect ecosystems, while managing minerals sustains industries without harming nature.

Q2. Evaluate the effectiveness of resource planning in India. What are its strengths and limitations?
Hint: 1. Resource planning in India promotes efficient use and sustainable development.
2. Its strengths include balanced regional growth and conservation.
However, it faces limitations like poor implementation, regional imbalances, and lack of coordination, which hinder its full effectiveness.

PICTURE BASED QUESTIONS-



Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India, 2023

Questions

Q 1. What could be the reason behind the rise in forest area?
Hint: 1. Afforestation drives, 2. Awareness campaigns, 3. strict forest protection laws.
Q 2. Why has barren and unculturable land decreased over time?
Hint: 1. Land development, 2. soil improvement, 3. better land use planning.
Q 3. How reduction in permanent pasture affect rural livelihoods?
Hint: Less grazing land impacts livestock farming and dairy income.
Q 4. Why is stable net sown area significant for food security?
Hint: Ensures consistent agricultural output to meet growing population demands.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (5 marks)

Q1. If Gandhiji's idea of "production by the masses" were applied today, how would it change industries and local economies in rural India?
Hint: Applying Gandhiji's idea of "production by the masses" today would 1Decentralize industries, 2. Empower rural artisans, 3. Reduce unemployment, 4. Promote sustainable local economies.
Q2. Can technological advancement alone ensure sustainable resource use? Why or why not?
Hint: No, technological advancement alone cannot ensure sustainable resource use; it must be combined with 1. awareness, policies, 2. responsible human behavior.

Q1.A village has fertile land, water resources, and forests. The government plans to build a large industry in that area.
A. What benefits can the industry bring to the village?
B. How may industrial development affect natural resources?
C. Suggest two ways to balance development and conservation.
Hints:
A. Employment opportunities, better infrastructure, and economic growth.
B. It may cause deforestation, pollution, and depletion of water resources.
C. 1.Use eco-friendly technology.
2.Practice afforestation and proper waste management.

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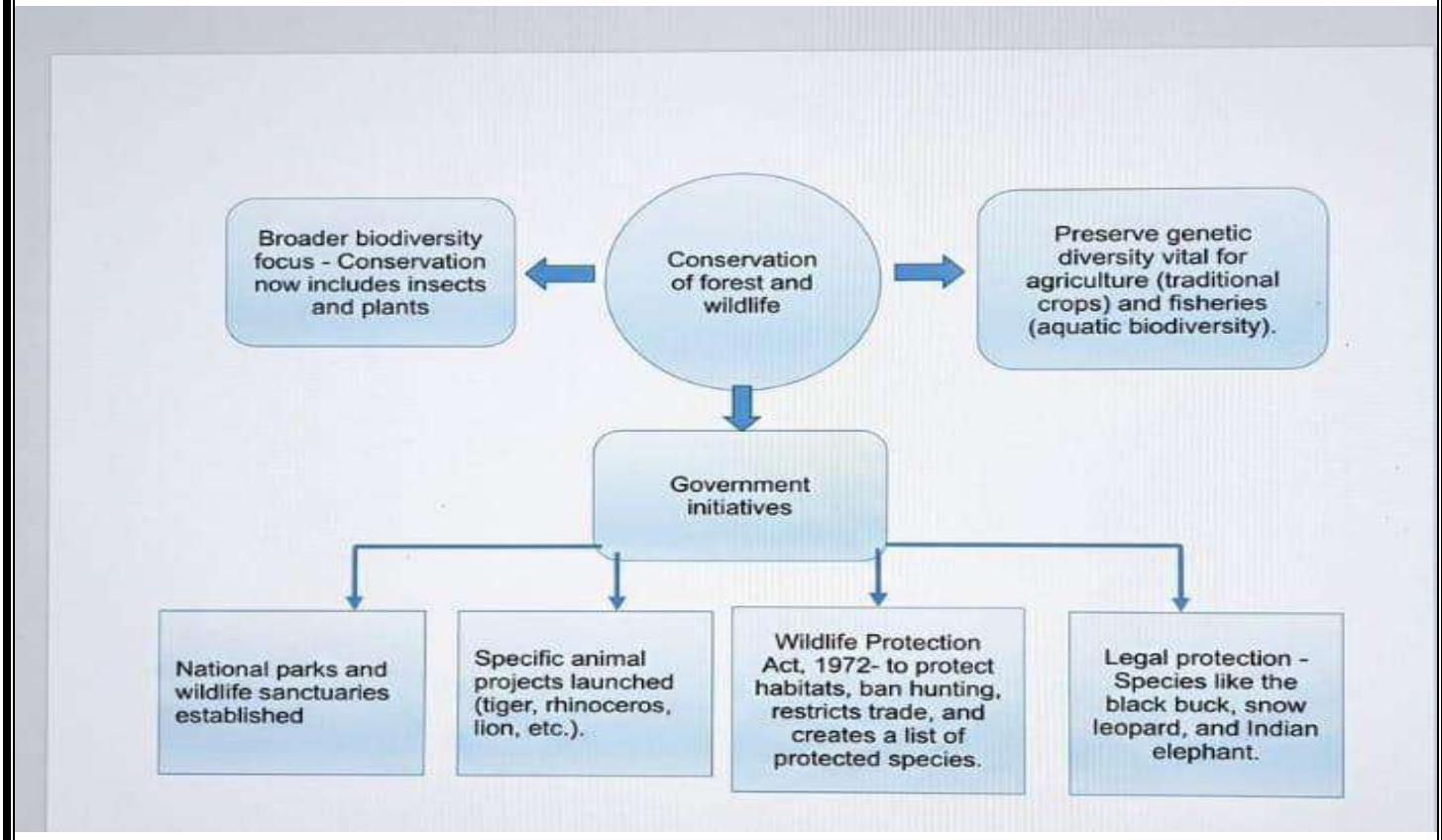
CHAPTER-2

FOREST AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES

Conservation of forest and wildlife



Types and distribution of forest and wildlife resources-

In order to control, manage and regulate forest - government divided forests into following categories-

Permanent forest Madhya Pradesh has the largest area of permanent forests (75% of its forest area).		**Non-permanent forest**
Reserve forest (States like Jammu & Kashmir, Andhra	**Protected forest** (Bihar, Haryana, Punjab, Himachal	**Unclassed forest** (Northeast states and parts

Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, and Maharashtra)	Pradesh, Odisha, and Rajasthan)	of Gujarat)
Over half of the forest land is declared reserved. These are the most valuable for conservation efforts	Around one-third of forest land is protected. Protected from further depletion.	Forests and wastelands owned by government, private individuals, or communities.

ROLE OF COMMUNITY IN CONSERVATION

Joint Forest Management (JFM)-.

Example: **Villagers in Alwar district (Rajasthan)** declared 1200 hectares as *Bhairodev Dakav*.

Communities in **Sariska (Rajasthan)** resisted mining using the Wildlife Protection Act.

Traditional forest communities help conserve nature as part of their lifestyle.

Example: **Villagers in Alwar district (Rajasthan)** declared 1200 hectares as *Bhairodev Dakav Sonchuri*.

Tribal and local communities protect forests as **sacred groves** due to religious beliefs.

Sacred trees like **mahua, kadamba, peepal, and banyan** are preserved.

Animals like **blackbuck, nilgai, peacocks, langurs, macaques** are protected, especially near temples (e.g., **Bishnoi community in Rajasthan**).

How can development and conservation go hand-in-hand without harming biodiversity?

Sustainable Use of Resources
Resources should be used carefully so that future generations can also benefit from them. Excessive exploitation of forests, water, and minerals should be avoided.

Afforestation and Reforestation
Trees cut for development projects should be replaced by planting more trees to maintain ecological balance.

Use of Eco-friendly Technology
Industries can adopt clean and renewable energy sources like solar and wind energy to reduce pollution.

Protection of Wildlife Habitats
Development projects such as roads, dams, and industries should avoid destroying forests and habitats of animals.

Community Participation
Local communities should be involved in conservation programmes such as the Joint Forest Management to protect forests and biodiversity.

Keywords-

- Chipko movement- A grassroots movement to prevent deforestation in the Himalayas
- Deforestation – The removal or clearing of forests, often for agriculture or urban development.
- Extinct Species – Species that no longer exist
- Endangered Species – Species that are at risk of extinction
- Sacred Groves – Forest areas protected due to religious or cultural beliefs.
- Conservation – The protection and preservation of natural environments and wildlife
- Vulnerable Species – Species that are likely to become endangered unless circumstances improve

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (1 marks)

Q1. Assertion (A): The Chipko Movement was a significant grassroots initiative aimed at preventing deforestation in the Himalayan region.
Reason (R): People hugged trees to prevent them from being cut down by forest contractors.
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.
Hint: a. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
Q2. Which of the following best reflects the innovative approach of movements like Beej Bachao Andolan and Navdanya?
A) Promoting large-scale commercial farming using modern pesticides
B) Encouraging genetically modified crops for higher yield
C) Supporting traditional seed conservation and chemical-free farming
D) Advocating complete ban on agriculture to protect forests
Hint: C) Supporting traditional seed conservation and chemical-free farming
SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (3 marks)
Q2. Discuss how developmental work, grazing, food cutting has affected the forest.
Hint: **Effect of Developmental Work on Forests**
Developmental activities such as construction of roads, dams, industries, mining, and urban expansion often require clearing large forest areas.

Effects:

1-Destruction of natural habitats of wildlife
2-Reduction in forest cover
3-Soil erosion and land degradation
4-Disturbance in ecological balance
5-Increase in pollution and global warming

Q3. Explain the role of traditional knowledge (like sacred groves) and modern laws in conserving biodiversity?

Hint: 1. Traditional knowledge preserves biodiversity through cultural respect and protection of nature,2. while modern laws enforce legal measures to regulate use and prevent exploitation of natural resources.

Q4. What innovative practices would you implement to ensure sustainable conservation, and how would you involve the local community?

Hint: I would promote eco-tourism, organize tree plantation drives, use local knowledge, conduct awareness campaigns, and form community forest groups to monitor and protect wildlife sustainably.

Q5."Imagine you are a wildlife scientist tasked with saving a vulnerable species. What steps would you take to prevent it from becoming endangered or extinct, and why?"

Hint: I would 1. Protect its habitat, 2. Regulate hunting, 3. Promote breeding programs, 4 Raise public awareness,5. Collaborate with local communities to ensure long-term survival 6. Prevent further decline.

Q6. Is it justifiable to displace local communities from forests to protect wildlife? Give arguments for and against.

Hint: For: It helps create safe habitats for wildlife.

Against: It disrupts livelihoods and traditional conservation roles of communities.

Balanced solutions should protect both wildlife and human rights.

PICTURE BASED QUESTIONS-

Gharial on the brink

The gharial population has been at its lowest since the 1970s. What went wrong and what can we do?

ROMULUS WHITAKER and JANAKI LENIN

Bird deaths blamed on dirty Yamuna

Delhi Govt Report Points To Toxic Elements in Stagnant Water

Can you find out the reasons for the above mentioned problems?

Questions-

1. Why do you think the gharial population has declined despite conservation efforts?

Hint1.Habitat loss, 2. Pollution, 3. Weak enforcement reduces gharial survival chances.

2. How might pollution in rivers like the Yamuna affect the food chain and other aquatic species besides birds and gharials?

Hint: Pollution kills fish, disrupting the diet of aquatic predators.

3. What steps can citizens and governments take together to restore the gharial's natural habitat?

Hint: Clean rivers, protect nesting areas, enforce laws, spread awareness.

4. If you were a wildlife filmmaker, how would you raise awareness about the plight of gharials?

Hint-Create emotional documentaries, share stories, and reach global audiences

CASE STUDY BASED QUESTIONS (4 marks)

Q1. In India, local communities have played a pivotal role in forest conservation through initiatives like the Joint Forest Management (JFM) programme. This programme, initiated in 1988 in Odisha, involves local communities in the protection and restoration of degraded forest lands. In return, these communities are entitled to benefits such as access to non-timber forest products and a share in the timber harvested from these forests.

Questions:

A. What is the primary objective of the Joint Forest Management (JFM) Programme?

B. Which state in India passed the first resolution for Joint Forest Management in 1988?

C. What benefits do communities receive under the JFM Programme?

D. How does the involvement of local communities contribute to forest conservation?

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CHAPTER-3

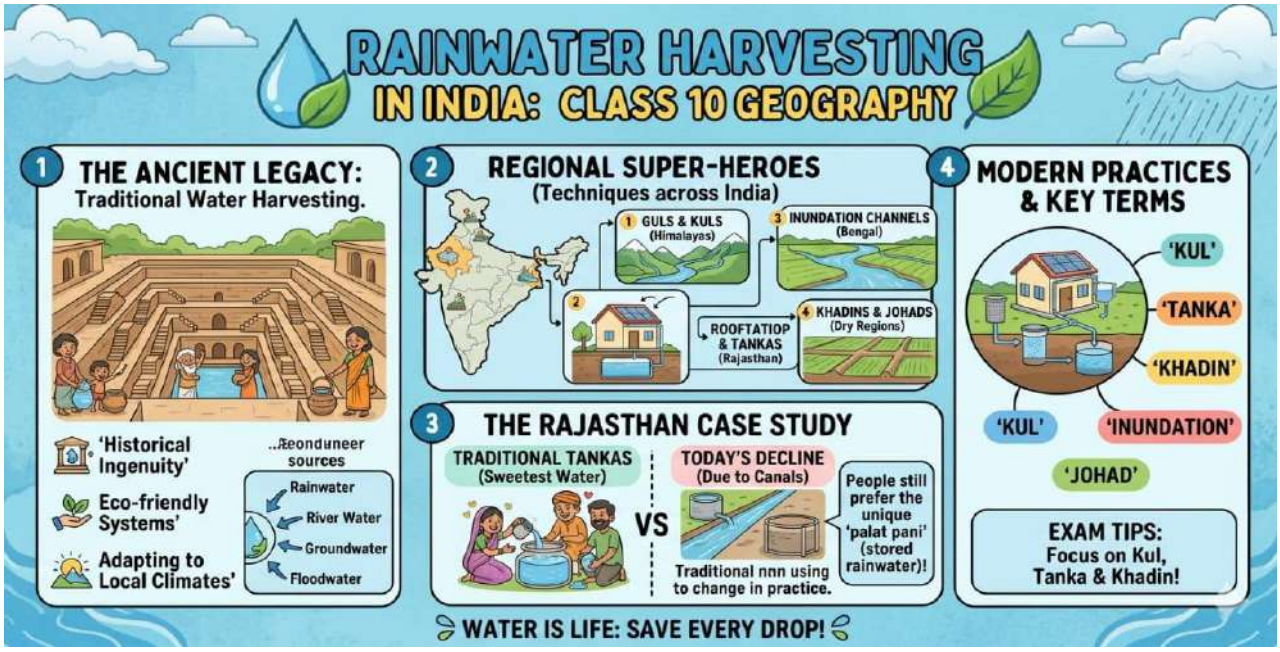
WATER RESOURCE

GIST OF THE CHAPTER

- Water scarcity exists due to unequal distribution, overuse, pollution, and growing demand despite water being renewable through the hydrological cycle.

Multipurpose river project and integrating water resource management

Ancient practices	India has a long history of constructing hydraulic structures like dams, reservoirs, and canals for irrigation.
Modern dams	Built for multiple uses – irrigation, electricity generation, water supply, flood control, recreation, and fish breeding.
Multipurpose projects	Integrate various uses of water, e.g., Bhakra–Nangal and Hirakud projects serve both irrigation and power generation.
Development symbols	Post-independence dams were seen as "temples of modern India" for boostin agriculture and industrialization.
Environmental concerns	Disrupt natural river flow and aquatic life. Cause excessive sedimentation and rockier riverbeds. Submerge vegetation and soil, leading to decay and pollution.
Flood issues	Instead of controlling floods, dams often cause them due to silt buildup in reservoirs.
Ecological impacts	• Loss of fertile silt on floodplains. • Induced soil salinisation due to water-intensive cropping. • Risk of waterborne diseases, pests, and even earthquakes.
Government initiatives	**Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana aims to** • Ensure irrigation for every farm ("Har Khet Ko Pani"). • Promote efficient water use ("Per Drop More Crop"). • Encourage sustainable conservation practices ❖ **Atal Bhujal Yojana promotes groundwater conservation in water-stressed areas through community participation**



Can you think of a modern tool or technology that could be blended with this traditional method?

How can age-old methods like bamboo drip irrigation guide the future of water management in urban or tech-driven societies?

Promotes low-cost

Low-waste water usage models

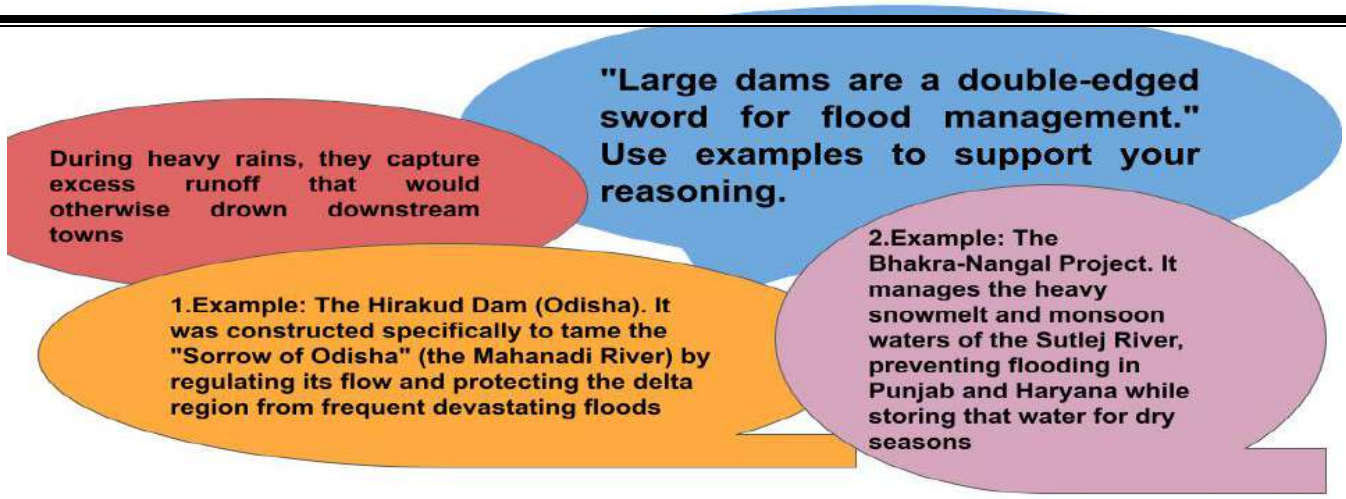
Urban vertical gardens

Rooftop agriculture might adapt similar gravity-fed irrigation using sustainable materials.

Rivers affect the food chain and other aquatic species besides birds and gharials

Pollution kills fish

Disrupting the diet of aquatic predators



MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (1 marks)

1. Multi-purpose river valley projects are often hailed as "Temples of Modern India," yet they also face criticism. Which of the following scenarios best reflects a balanced view of such projects?

(a) They should be abandoned because they only cause displacement and ecological damage.

(b) They are perfect solutions for all water and energy problems.

(c) They offer multiple benefits but must be planned with care for people and the environment.

(d) They are only useful for producing electricity and nothing else.

Correct Answer:(c) They offer multiple benefits but must be planned with care for people and the environment.

2. Which of the following decisions would likely lead to sustainable water management?

(a) Encouraging unplanned urbanisation to increase water use in cities.

(b) Promoting rooftop rainwater harvesting even in canal-irrigated regions.

(c) Damming all rivers permanently to stop seasonal flooding.

(d) Ignoring traditional water harvesting methods in favour of modern dams.

Correct Answer: (b) Promoting rooftop rainwater harvesting even in canal-irrigated regions.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (3 marks)

Q.1 How do human activities either support or hinder the renewability of water?

Hint: Human activities support water renewability through conservation and recycling but hinder it through pollution, overuse, deforestation, and may displace communities, submerge forests, and disrupt natural aquatic ecosystems.

Q.2 Scenario: In a region experiencing prolonged drought, local farmers are facing crop failures, and urban areas are implementing water rationing. Analyze how both climate change and over-extraction of groundwater contribute to water scarcity in this scenario?

Hint: Climate change reduces rainfall, exacerbating drought, while over-extraction of groundwater depletes aquifers, further limiting water availability for agriculture and urban needs.

PICTURE BASED QUESTIONS-

Questions-

Q 1. Imagine you're designing an eco-friendly irrigation system for a remote village—how could bamboo be used not just as a material, but as a symbol of sustainable

Hint: Bamboo is renewable, grows quickly, and is biodegradable.

Q 2. Why do you think the natural geography of hilly regions makes bamboo drip irrigation more efficient than conventional methods? Can you link this to the concept of 'using nature to work with

nature'?
Hint: Bamboo channels use the slope to transport water without pumps or fuel.
Q 3. If you were a farmer relying on bamboo drip irrigation, what kinds of problems might you face over time? How would you creatively solve these without losing the system's sustainable character?
Hint: Challenges: Bamboo may rot, crack, or be damaged by insects. Regular maintenance is required. Creative solutions: combine bamboo with durable eco-friendly materials (e.g., clay or recycled plastic reinforcements).
Q 4. How can age-old methods like bamboo drip irrigation guide the future of water management in urban or tech-driven societies? Can you think of a modern tool or technology that could be blended with this traditional method?
Hint: 1. Promotes low-cost, 2. Low-waste water usage models, 3. Urban vertical gardens or rooftop agriculture might adapt similar gravity-fed irrigation using sustainable materials.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS: **(5 marks)**
1. Compare the long-term economic benefits with the short-term social costs associated with the dam's construction.
Hint: 1. Long-term economic benefits include power generation and irrigation, 2. while short-term social costs involve displacement of communities and environmental disruption.

2. **Scenario**: A region has successfully implemented rainwater harvesting and water recycling programs to combat water scarcity.
Question: Propose additional sustainable water management practices that could further alleviate water scarcity in this region
Hint: Additional practices include promoting efficient irrigation techniques, restoring wetlands, reducing water wastage, and encouraging water conservation through public awareness campaigns.

Dams
Locating & labelling

- **Salal** (Chenab - Jammu & Kashmir)
- **Bhakra Nangal** (Sutlej - Himachal Pradesh)
- **Tehri** (Bhagirathi – Uttarakhand)
- **Rana Pratap Sagar** (Chambal – Rajasthan)
- **Sardar Sarovar** (Narmada – Gujrat)
- **Hirakud** (Mahanadi – Orissa)
- **Nagarjuna Sagar** (Krishna – Telangana)
- **Tungabhadra** (Tungabhadra – Karnataka)

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CHAPTER -4

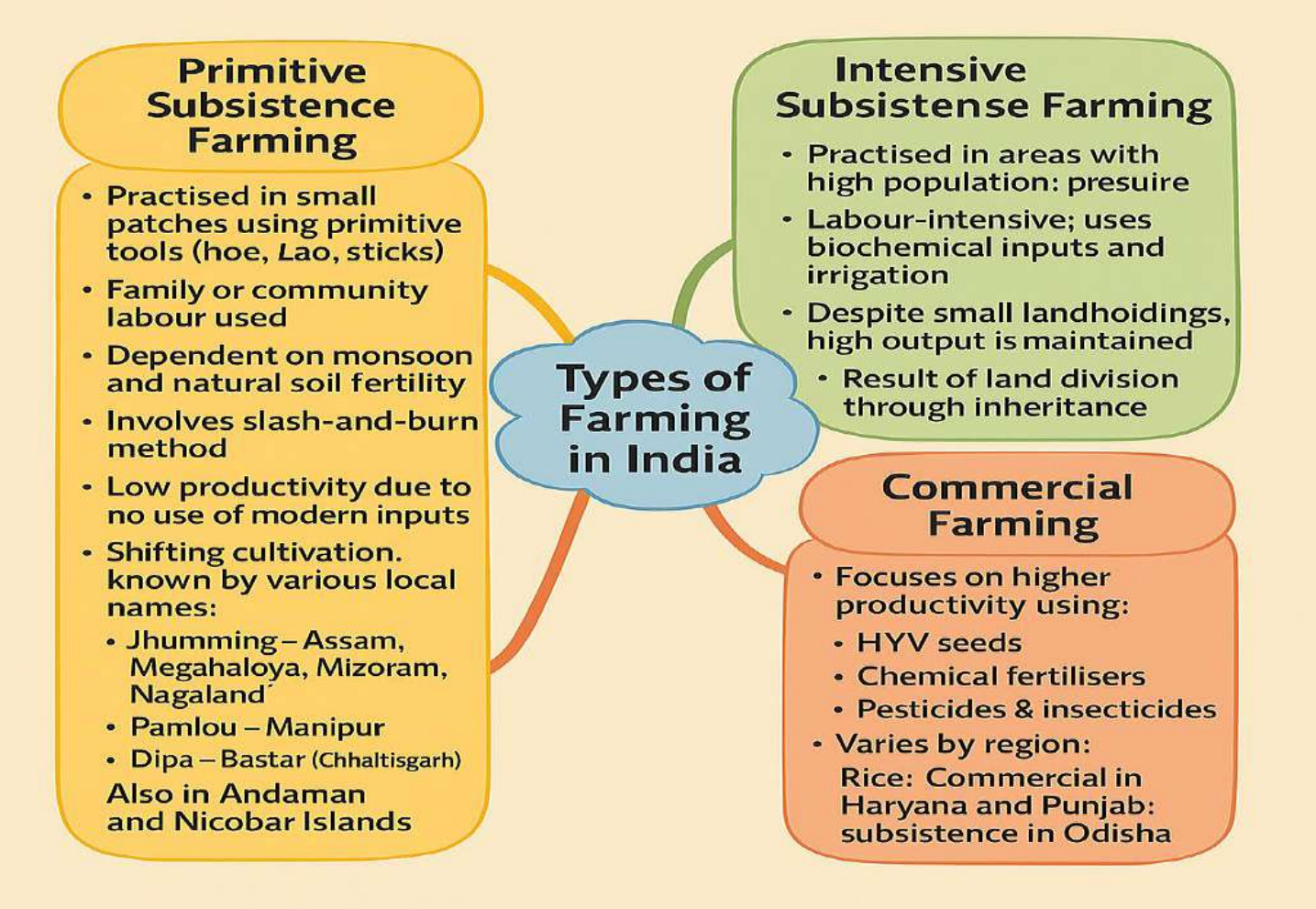
AGRICULTURE

GIST OF THE CHAPTER-

❖ Two-thirds of India's population is engaged in agriculture.

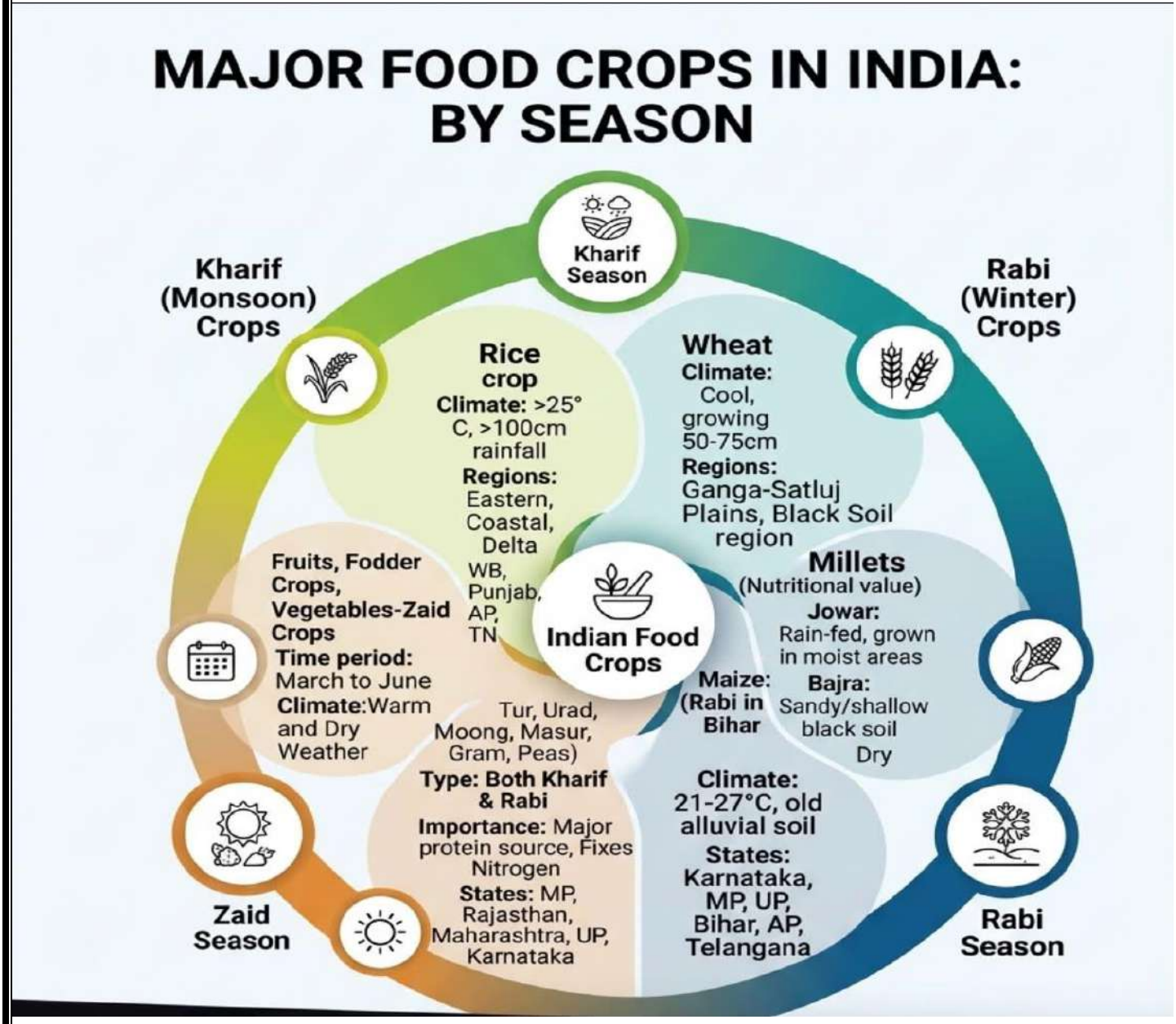
❖ Agriculture is a primary activity, providing:

- Food grains
- Raw materials for industries (e.g., cotton for textiles, sugarcane for sugar industry).
- Export products like tea, coffee, and spices.



❖ India grows diverse crops like rice, wheat, pulses, tea, coffee, sugarcane, oilseeds, cotton, and jute, based on climate and soil.

Food crops-



Beverage Crop-

Beverage crop

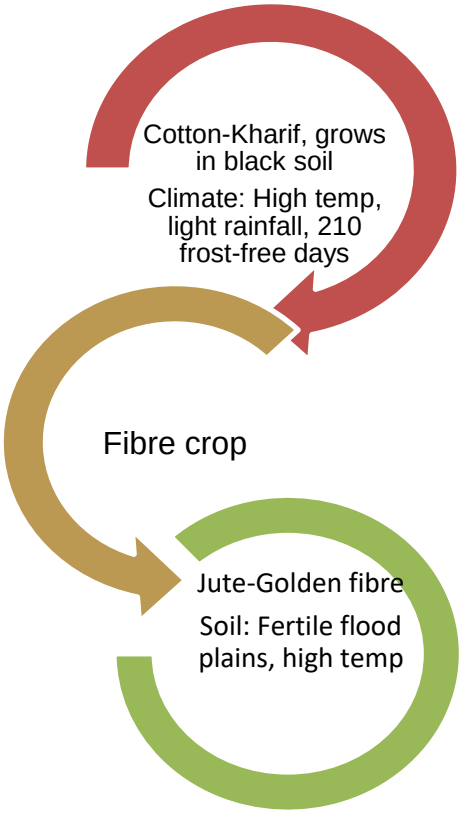
Tea- Type: Plantation crop
Climate: Warm, moist, frost-free with even rainfall
States: Assam, WB (Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri), TN, Kerala, HP, UK, Meghalaya, AP, Tripura
India: 2nd largest producer after China

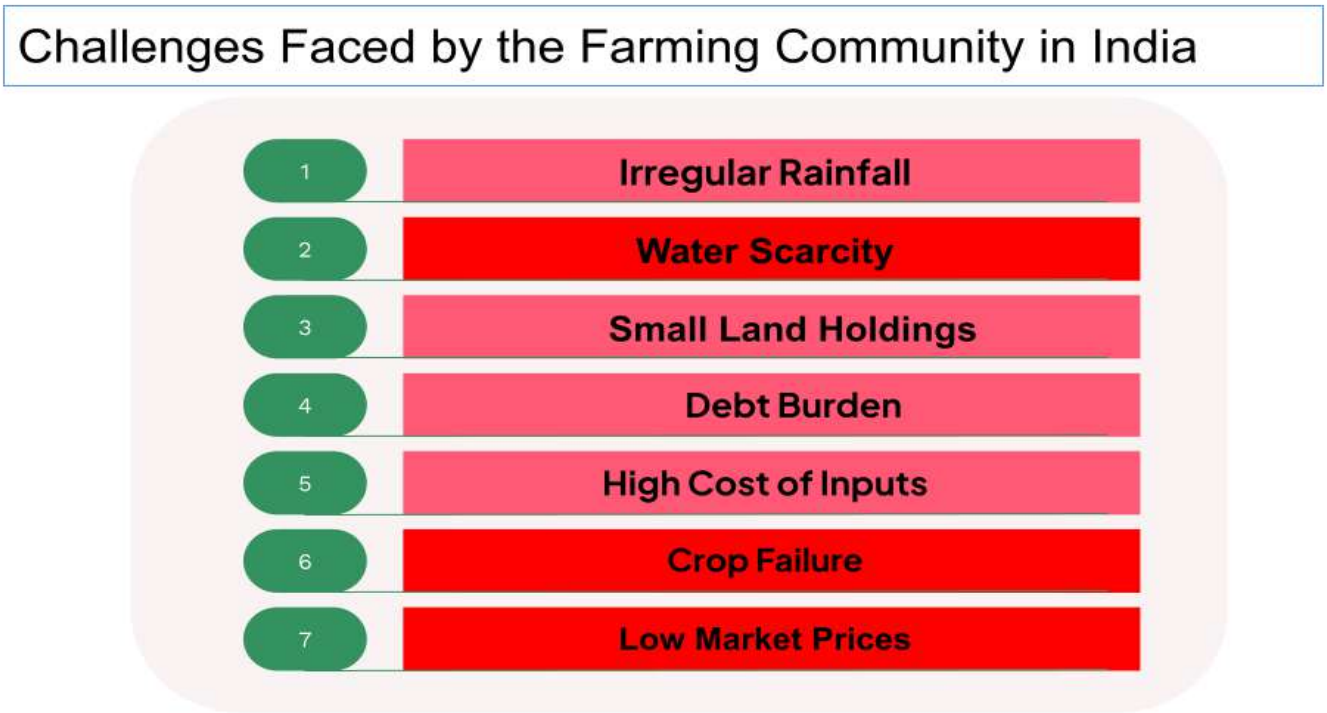
Coffee- Variety: Arabica (from Yemen)
Regions: Karnataka, Kerala, TN (Nilgiri hills)

Sugarcane	Type: Tropical & Subtropical crop Climate: 21–27°C, 75–100 cm rainfall Uses: Sugar, jaggery (gur), molasses States: UP, Maharashtra, Karnataka, TN, AP, Telangana, Bihar, Punjab
Oil seeds	Main crops: Groundnut, mustard, coconut, sesamum, soybean, sunflower, castor Uses: Edible oil, soap, cosmetics Groundnut: Kharif – Gujarat, Rajasthan, TN Mustard & Linseed: Rabi Sesamum: Kharif (North), Rabi (South) Castor: Kharif & Rabi
Horticulture	India: 2nd largest producer after China Fruits-Mango: Maharashtra, AP, UP, WB Orange: Nagpur, Cherrapunjee Banana: Kerala, Mizoram, TN, Maharashtra Litchi & Guava: UP, Bihar Grapes: AP, Telangana, Maharashtra Apples & Dry fruits: J&K, HP

Food crops other than grains-

Fiber crops-





MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (1 marks)

Q.1.Farmers in a village are facing declining soil fertility due to continuous cultivation of cereals. They are advised to include a crop that not only provides nutrition but also naturally restores nitrogen in the soil without chemical fertilizers. Which of the following crops should they grow to achieve this?

(a) Jawar (b) Millets (c) Sesamum (d) Pulses

Correct Answer:(d) Pulses

Q.2.**Assertion (A):** Technological reforms alone are not sufficient to ensure long-term agricultural growth in India.

Reason (R): Issues such as unequal land ownership, lack of access to credit, and socio-economic inequalities also affect agricultural development.

Options:

(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(c) A is true, but R is false.

(d) A is false, but R is true.

Answer: a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (3 marks)

Q 1. Why is tea mainly grown in specific regions of India and not throughout the country?

Hint: Think about geographical conditions needed for tea cultivation—like 1. Climate, 2. Temperature, 3. Rainfall, 4. Soil. Also, consider hilly terrain and labour availability, which affect where tea can be successfully grown.

Q 2. How might climate change affect the cultivation of beverage crops like tea and coffee?

Hint: Climate change may alter rainfall patterns and temperatures, affecting yield, quality, and suitable regions for growing tea and coffee.

Q 3 MSP (Minimum Support Price) is a safety net for farmers." Justify this statement.

Hint. MSP protects farmers from middlemen and fluctuations in market prices, so that they can get fair price for their crops.

Q 4. How is providing 'Weather Bulletins' on radio and television a 'Technological Reform'?
Hint. This enables farmers to plan sowing and harvesting of their crops according to the weather, thereby reducing losses.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (5 marks)
1. How can government policies be designed to ensure both increased agricultural production and sustainable land use practices? Suggest innovative measures and evaluate their potential impact.
Hint: 1-Government policies can Promote organic farming, 2. Precision agriculture, 3. Crop diversification, 4. Water-efficient techniques to boost production while conserving land and resources.

2.Examine how agricultural initiatives like the Green Revolution have influenced crop patterns in India. What creative strategies can be adopted to balance productivity with environmental sustainability?
Hint: The Green Revolution increased yields but caused soil degradation; promoting organic farming, crop rotation, and agroforestry can balance productivity and sustainability.

3.How can digital technology and modern irrigation methods transform traditional rice farming in regions with suitable geography? Evaluate their role in improving yield and efficiency.
Hint: Digital tools and modern irrigation improve monitoring, reduce water waste, and boost yields, making rice farming more efficient and climate-resilient.
4.**Assertion (A):** Indian farmers often remain in debt.
Reason (R): Crop failure and low income make loan repayment difficult.
A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
C. A is true, but R is false.
D. A is false, but R is true.
Answer: A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

5.Raju is a small farmer in a village. He depends on rainfall for irrigation. Due to irregular monsoon and rising fertilizer prices, his crop production has reduced. He borrowed money from local moneylenders at high interest rates.
A. Identify any two challenges faced by Raju.
B. How does irregular rainfall affect farmers?
C. Suggest one government measure that can help farmers.
D. Why do farmers fall into debt traps?
Hint-
A. Irregular rainfall
Rising fertilizer prices
B. Irregular rainfall may lead to crop failure and low production.
C. The government can provide crop insurance, subsidies, or irrigation facilities.
D. Farmers borrow money at high interest rates and are unable to repay loans due to low income.

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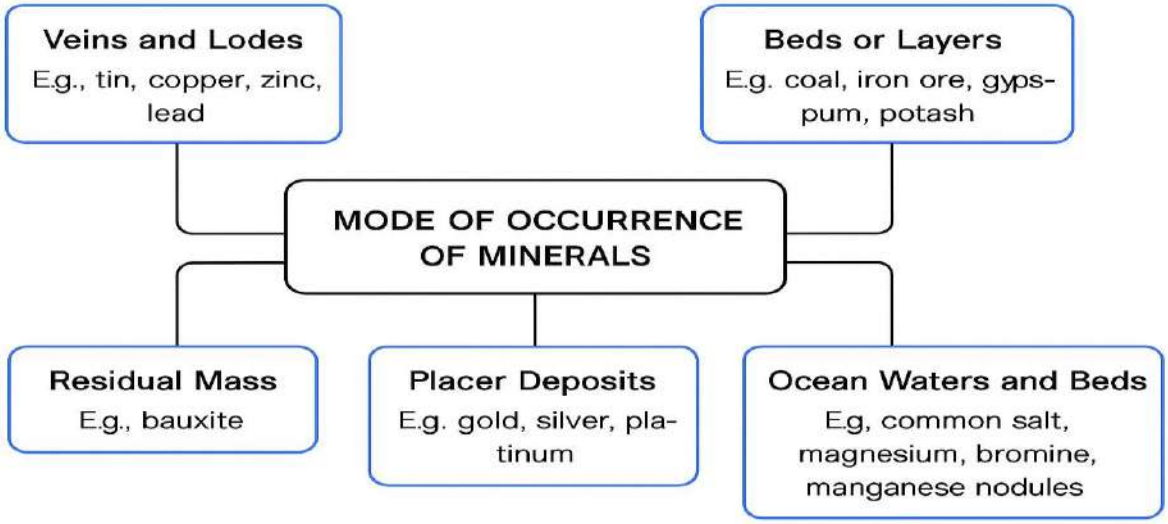
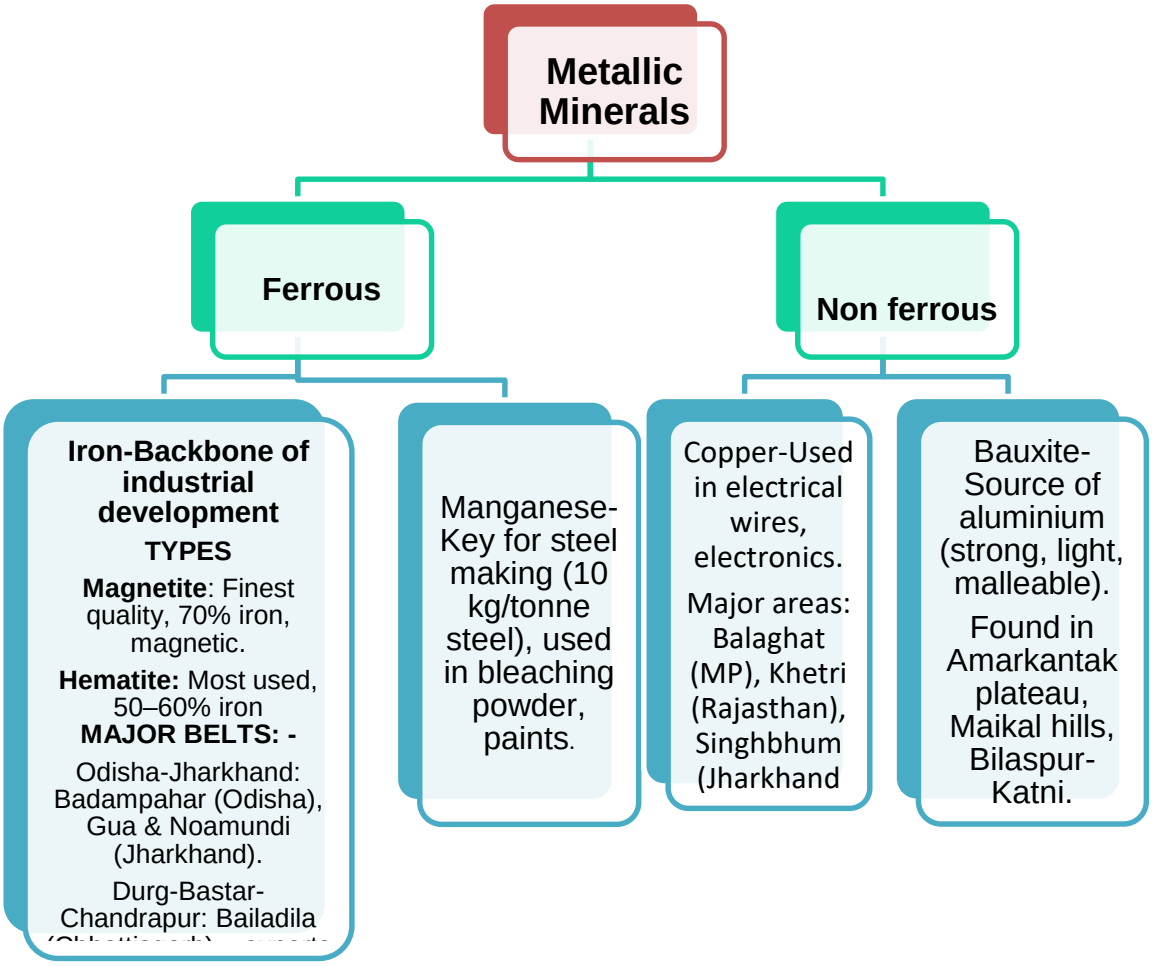
CHAPTER-5

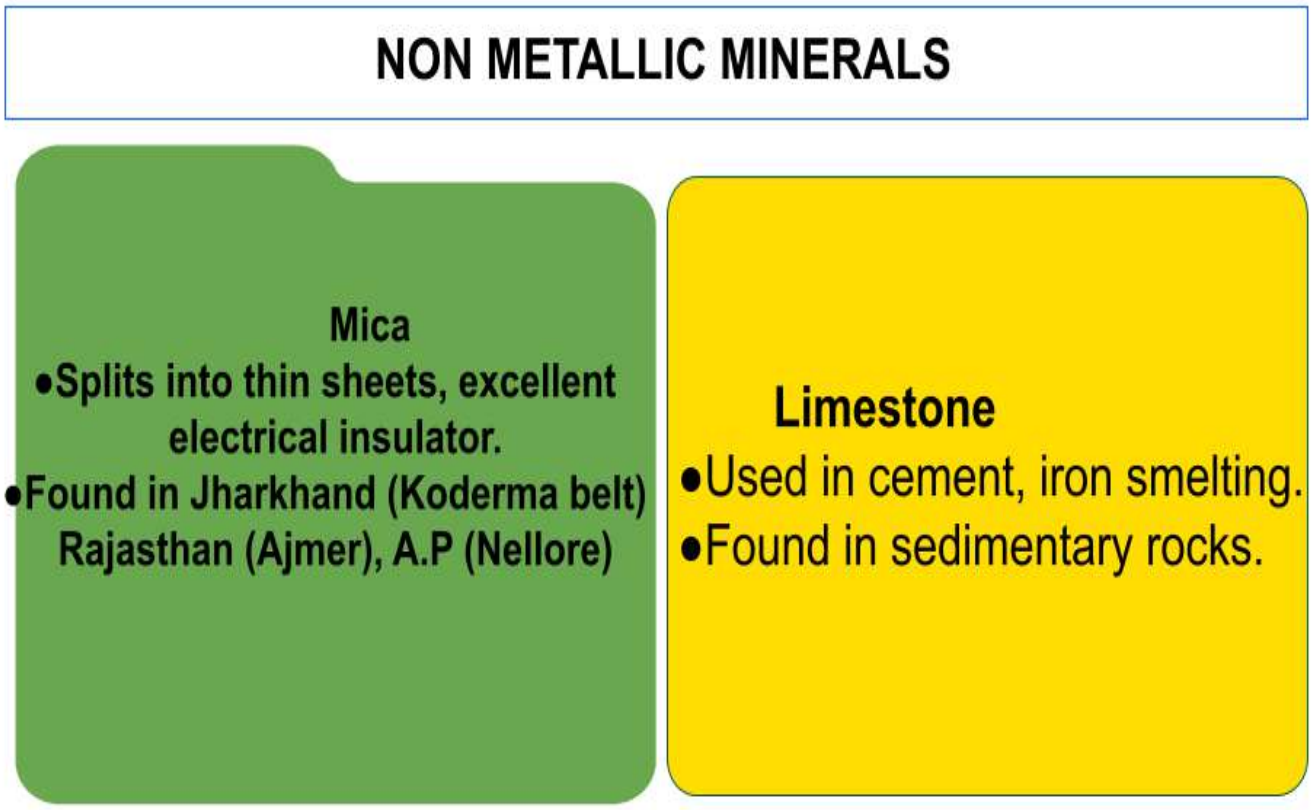
MINERALS AND ENERGY RESOURCES

GIST OF THE CHAPTER-

Mineral: A homogenous, naturally occurring substance with a definable internal structure.

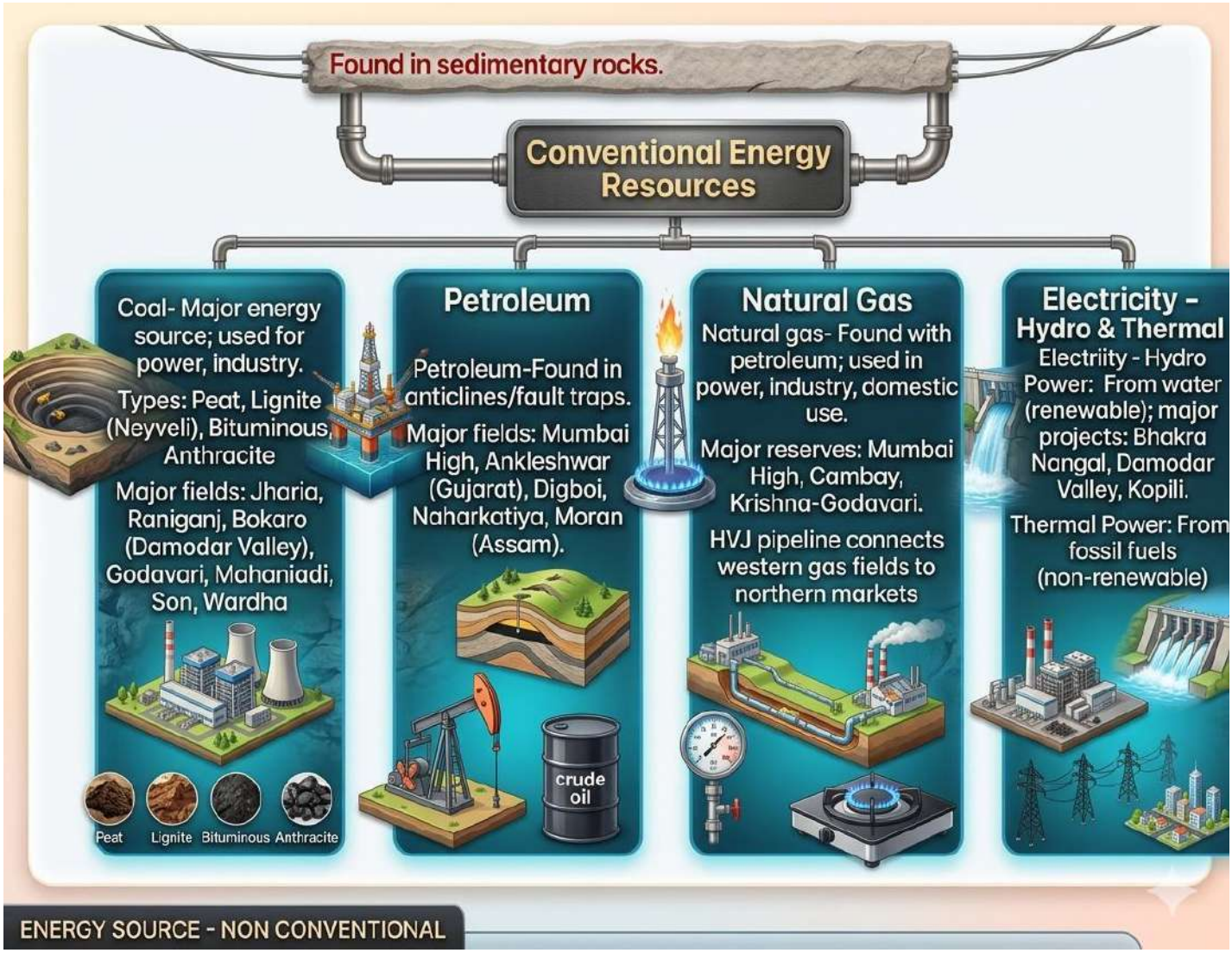






NON-METALLIC MINERALS-

Mica	Splits into thin sheets, excellent electrical insulator. Found in Jharkhand (Koderma belt), Rajasthan (Ajmer), A.P (Nellore).
Limestone	Used in cement, iron smelting. Found in sedimentary rocks.



ENERGY SOURCE - NON-CONVENTIONAL

Biogas

- Produced from shrubs, farm, animal, and human waste.
- Biogas has higher thermal efficiency than kerosene or dung cakes.
- Plants set up at municipal, cooperative, and individual levels.
- Gobar gas plants (cattle dung-based) are common in rural India.
- Dual benefits: energy and improved manure quality.
- Reduces deforestation and promotes soil health.

Tidal

- Generated using oceanic tides via floodgate dams.
- Suitable sites in India:
- Gulf of Khambhat (Gujarat)
- Gulf of Kuchchh (Gujarat)
- Sunderban Delta (West Bengal)

Geothermal

- Utilizes Earth's internal heat to generate electricity.
- Hot water and steam from geothermal areas drive turbines.
- Experimental sites in India:
- Parvati Valley, Manikaran (Himachal Pradesh)
- Puga Valley (Ladakh)

Nuclear

- Produced by altering the atomic structure, releasing heat used to generate electricity.
- Uranium and Thorium are key resources found in:
- Jharkhand
- Aravalli ranges (Rajasthan)
- Monazite sands of Kerala (rich in Thorium)

Solar

- India, being tropical, has high solar energy potential.
- Photovoltaic cells convert sunlight into electricity.
- Widely used in rural/remote areas.
- Helps reduce dependence on firewood and dung, supporting environmental conservation and better manure supply.

Wind

- Major wind farm cluster: Nagarcoil to Madurai (Tamil Nadu)
- Notable sites: Nagarcoil and Jaisalmer

Nuclear	● Produced by altering the atomic structure, releasing heat used to generate electricity. ● Uranium and Thorium are key resources found in: ● Jharkhand ● Aravalli ranges (Rajasthan) ● Monazite sands of Kerala (rich in Thorium)
Solar	● India, being tropical, has high solar energy potential. ● Photovoltaic cells convert sunlight into electricity. ● Widely used in rural/remote areas. ● Helps reduce dependence on firewood and dung, supporting environmental conservation and better manure supply.
Wind	● Major wind farm cluster: Nagarcoil to Madurai (Tamil Nadu) ● Notable sites: Nagarcoil and Jaisalmer
Biogas	● Produced from shrubs, farm, animal, and human waste. ● Biogas has higher thermal efficiency than kerosene or dung cakes. ● Plants set up at municipal, cooperative, and individual levels. ● Gobar gas plants (cattle dung-based) are common in rural India. ● Dual benefits: energy and improved manure quality. ● Reduces deforestation and promotes soil health.
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	● Gulf of Khambhat (Gujarat) ● Gulf of Kuchchh (Gujarat) ● Sunderban Delta (West Bengal)
Geo-thermal	● Utilizes Earth's internal heat to generate electricity. ● Hot water and steam from geothermal areas drive turbines. ● Experimental sites in India: ● Parvati Valley, Manikaran (Himachal Pradesh) ● Puga Valley (Ladakh)

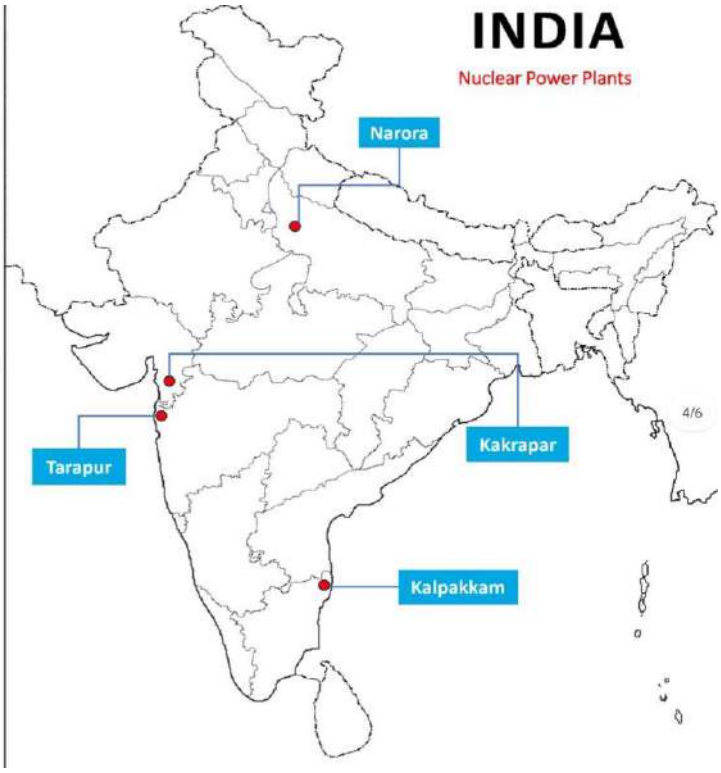
Nuclear Power Plants
(Locating and labelling)

Narora (Uttar Pradesh)

Kakrapar (Gujrat)

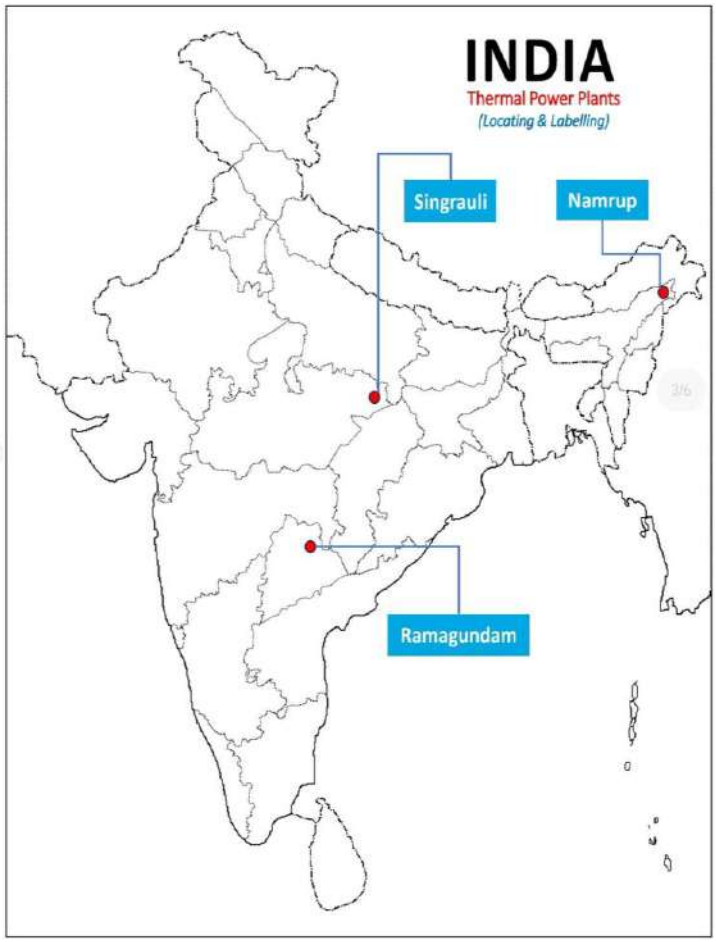
Tarapur (Maharashtra)

Kalpakkam (Tamil Nadu)



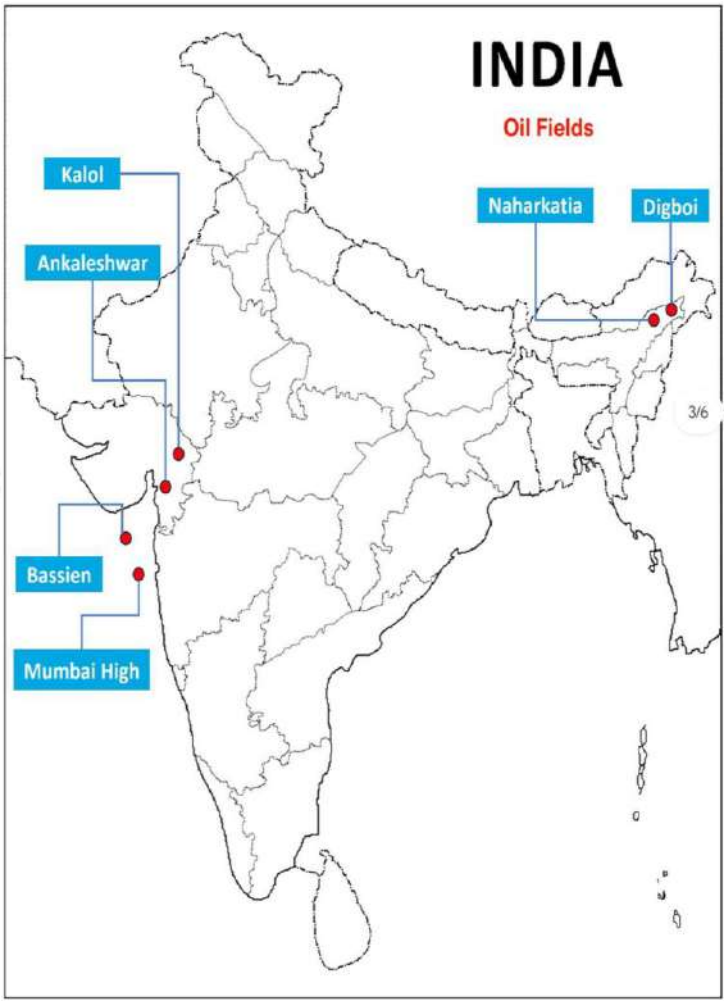
Thermal Power Plants
(Locating and labelling)

- **Singrauli** (Madhya Pradesh)
- **Ramagundam** (Telangana)
- **Namrup** (Assam)



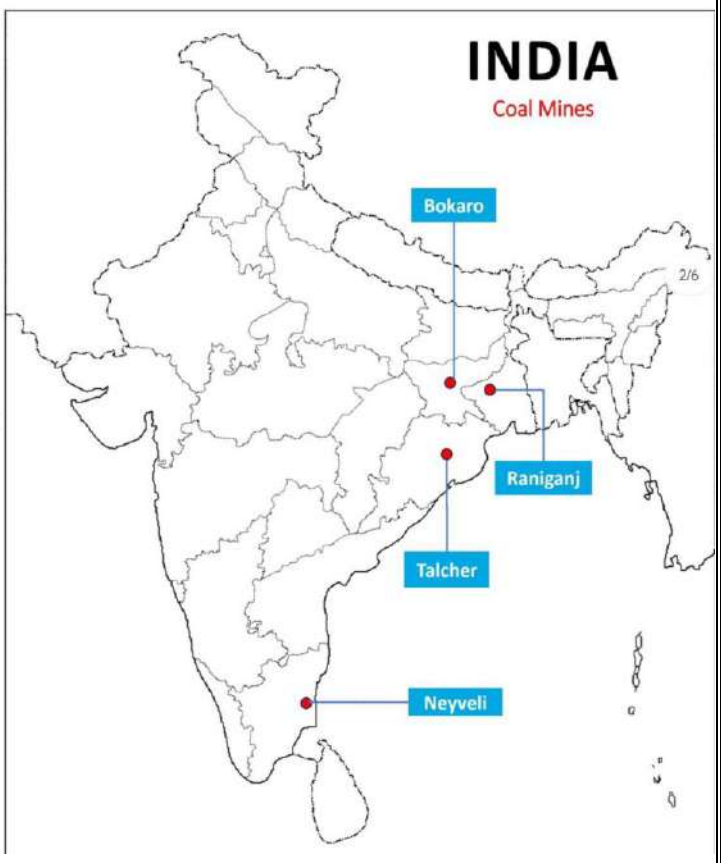
Oil Fields
(Identification only)

- **Digboi** (Assam)
- **Naharkatia** (Assam)
- **Mumbai High** (Maharashtra)
- **Bassien** (Maharashtra)
- **Kalol** (Gujrat)
- **Ankleshwar** (Gujrat)



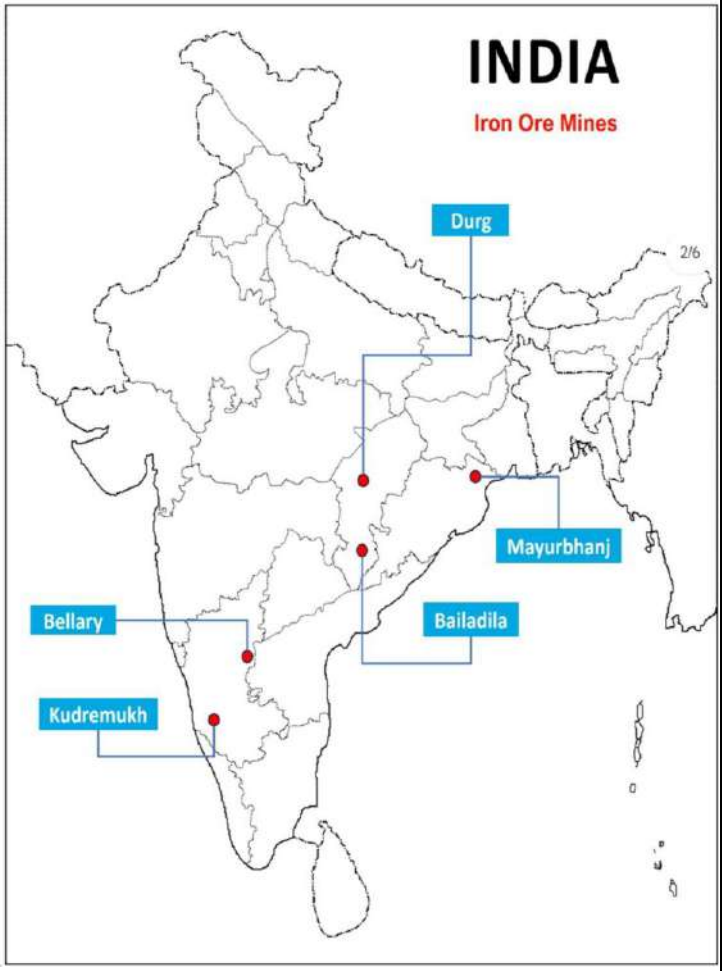
Coal Mines
(Identification only)

- **Bokaro** (Jharkhand)
- **Raniganj** (W. Bengal)
- **Talcher** (Odisha)
- **Neyveli** (Tamil Nadu)



Iron Ore Mines
(Identification only)

- **Mayurbhanj** (Odisha)
- **Durg** (Chhattisgarh)
- **Bailadila** (Chhattisgarh)
- **Bellary** (Karnataka)
- **Kudremukh** (Karnataka)



MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (1 marks)

Q1. Choose the correct option

A. Igneous - Most minerals are deposited and accumulated here
B. Sedimentary - Formed by cooling and solidification of magma or lava
C. Metamorphic - Formed by the alteration of existing rocks due to heat and pressure

Ans-D. Metamorphic - Formed by the alteration of existing rocks due to heat and pressure

Q3. Data Interpretation Question

Source of Energy	**Percentage Usage**
Coal	55%
Petroleum	30%
Solar Energy	10%
Wind Energy	5%

Q4.
A. Which source of energy is used the most?
B. Which are the non-conventional sources in the table?
C. Why should India increase the use of renewable resources?
D. Mention one disadvantage of coal.
Answers:
A. Coal.
B. Solar energy and wind energy.
C. To reduce pollution and conserve exhaustible resources.
D. Coal causes air pollution.
Q5.A student suggests that every house should install solar panels on rooftops.
A. Do you agree with the student? Give one reason.
B. How can solar energy help rural areas?
C. Mention one limitation of solar energy.
D. Name one device that works on solar energy.
Answers: A. Yes, because it reduces dependence on fossil fuels.

B. It provides electricity in areas with limited power supply.
C. Solar energy depends on sunlight and weather conditions.
D. Solar cooker or solar heater.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS – (3 marks)

Q1. Suggest which energy sources should be promoted and justify your choice by comparing conventional and non-conventional sources.
Hint: Non-conventional sources like solar and wind should be promoted as they are renewable, eco-friendly, and reduce dependence on fossil fuels.

Q2. If mineral resources were to run out in 50 years, how would it affect industries, transportation, and daily life? Propose creative strategies that society could adopt to avoid this crisis.
Hint: Industries, transport, and daily life would suffer; society must adopt recycling, alternative materials, and renewable energy to prevent crisis.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (5 marks)
Q1. Coal is one of India's most vital energy resources. Analyze how the uneven distribution of coal affects regional development and suggest innovative ways to ensure energy equity across the country.

Hint: Uneven coal distribution causes regional disparities; promoting renewables, decentralized energy systems, and efficient grid networks can ensure national energy equity.
Q2. India is a tropical country with abundant sunlight. Critically evaluate how solar energy can revolutionize rural development, reduce environmental degradation, and contribute to India's sustainable growth. Suggest strategic steps to make it accessible and affordable for all.

Hint: 1. Solar energy can power rural homes, 2. Reduce firewood use, 3. Cut emissions,4. Boost green jobs 5. Subsidies and awareness can ensure accessibility.

HOTS-

A factory uses large amounts of coal for energy. The nearby area faces severe air pollution problems.

Questions:

A. Which pollutant is mainly released by burning coal?
B. How does air pollution affect human health?
C. Suggest two measures to reduce pollution caused by industries.
D. Why is it necessary to shift towards clean energy resources?

Hint:

A. Burning coal mainly releases carbon dioxide, smoke, and harmful gases like sulphur dioxide.

B. Air pollution causes breathing problems, asthma, lung diseases, and irritation in the eyes and throat.

C. 1. Use cleaner fuels and renewable sources of energy.
2. Install pollution-control devices and filters in factories.

D. It is necessary to reduce pollution, protect the environment, conserve exhaustible resources, and ensure sustainable development for future generations.

****

CHAPTER-6

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

GIST OF THE CHAPTER

No.	Topic	Details
1	**Definition**	The production of goods in large thai-quantities after processing raw mate-rials into more valuable products.
2	**Importance of Manufacturing**	• Adds value to raw materials • Produces egriculture by proociuents tools and equipment • Provides employment in both urban & rural areas • Increases national income & exports
3	**Types of Manufac-turing Industries**	• Agro-based – Use agricultural pro-ducts (e.g. cotton, jute, sugarcane) • Mineral-based – Use minirals • Forest-based – Use wood. lac,.. ecical
4	**Factors Affecting Location**	• Raw Material – Availabklity & cbst • Power Supply – Electricity, coal, oil,ect. • Jute Industry – Mainly in West Bengal • Iron & Steel Industry – Backbone of modern Industry: Jamshedpur,Bhiai • Cement Industry – Using limestone • Capital – Investment availability
6	**Major Manufacturing Industries in India**	• Contributes – 27% to GDP • Provides jobs to millions • Boosts exports (engineering gods, textiles gems) • Supports agriculture & service sectors
7	**Contribution to National Economy**	• Use oil-gas instead of coal • Afforestation around industrial areas • Effluent treatment plants. • Government regulations (Environment Protection Act)
8	**Measures to Control Pollution**	• Use oil-gas instead of coal • Afforestation around industrial areas • Effluent treatment plants • Government regulations (agnetors • Public awareness and green

CLASSIFICATION OF INDUSTRIES-

CLASSIFICATION OF INDUSTRIES

On the Basis of Source of Raw Materials	On the Basis of Capital Investment	According to Main Role	On the Basis of Ownership
Agro-based: Use agricultural products as raw materials. Examples: Cotton, Wool, Jute, Silk textile, Sugar, Tea & Coffee, Edible oil. **Mineral-based** : Use minerals as raw materials. Examples: Iron & Steel, Copper Smelting, Aluminium Smelting	**Small Scale**: Requires low capital investment. **Large scale:**. Industries with huge investment, advanced machinery, large workforce.	**Basic/Key**: Provide raw materials for other industries. Examples: Iron & Steel, Copper Smelting, Aluminium Smelting. **Consumer** : Produce goods for direct use by consumers. Examples: Sugar, Toothpaste, Paper, Sewing machines, Fans	**Public Sector**: Owned and operated by the government. Private Sector: Owned by individuals or groups. **Joint Sector**: Owned and operated jointly by the government and private entities. Co-operative Sector: owned by producers or workers

Textile industry - Centers: Mumbai, Ahmedabad, Coimbatore

Largest industry; includes cotton, silk, wool, jute

Iron and Steel

Centers: Jamshedpur, Bhilai, Bokaro

Basic industry; backbone of industrial development

Cement Industry

Raw material: limestone

Used in infrastructure

Automobile & IT Industry

Centers: Delhi, Pune, Chennai (Auto); Bengaluru, Noida (IT)

Types of Pollution Caused by Industries

01 Air Pollution

1.Industries release smoke and harmful gases into the air.

2.Burning of coal and petroleum increases pollution.

3.Pollutants include carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxide, and smoke particles.

02 Water Pollution

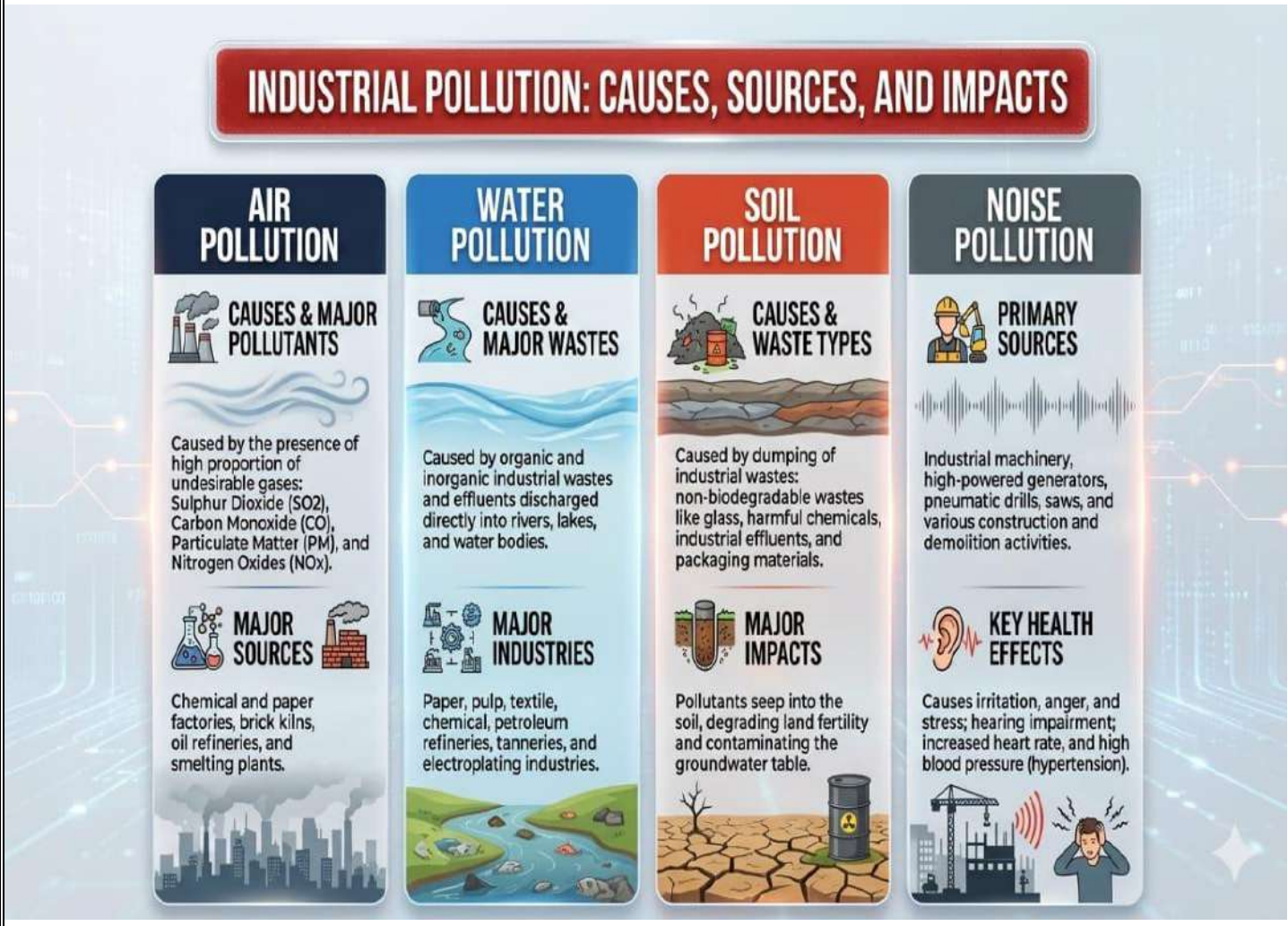
1. Industrial waste and chemicals are often discharged into rivers and lakes.
2.Polluted water harms aquatic life and affects human health.
3.Oil spills and toxic chemicals contaminate water resources.

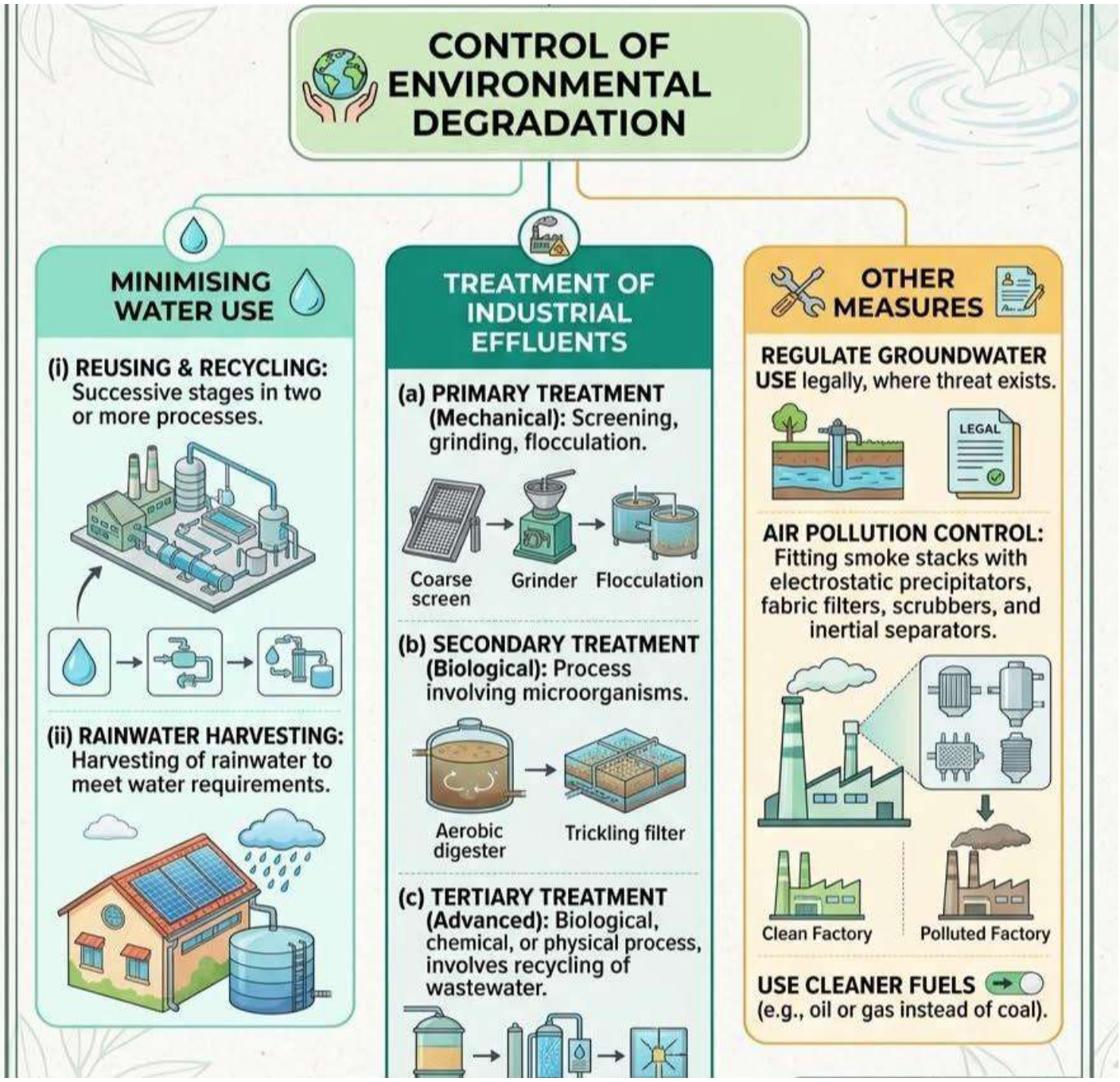
03 Soil Pollution

1.ndustries dump solid waste and harmful chemicals on land.
2.Chemicals reduce soil fertility and damage crops.
T3.oxic waste can enter the food chain through plants.

04 Noise Pollution

1.Machines, generators, and factory operations create loud noise.
2.Continuous noise affects hearing and causes stress.
3.It disturbs both humans and animals.





MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS-

Q1. **Assertion (A):** The electronic industry plays a crucial role in the development of modern communication and computing devices.

Reason (R): Telephones, computers, and other digital devices are primarily manufactured by the steel and aluminum smelting industries.

Options:

(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.

Correct Answer: (c) A is true, but R is false.

Q2. Ravi is designing a smart classroom that includes interactive digital boards, video conferencing tools, and computer-based learning systems. To source the necessary hardware like tablets, communication devices, and control panels, which industry should he primarily approach?

(a) Textile

(b) Electronic

(c) Mining

(d) Construction

Correct Answer: (b) Electronic

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q1. A steel factory was established near iron ore and coal mines. This reduced transportation costs and ensured regular supply of raw materials.

Questions:

A. Why are steel industries located near raw material sources?

B. Name two raw materials required for the steel industry.

C. How does availability of raw materials reduce production cost?

D. Mention one disadvantage if industries are located far from raw materials.

Hints-

A. Steel industries require large quantities of raw materials, so they are located near mines to reduce transport costs.

B. Iron ore and coal.

C. Transportation expenses become lower and supply becomes easier.

D. Production cost increases due to higher transportation expenses.

CASE STUDY BASED QUESTIONS

India's rapid industrial growth has boosted the economy but caused serious pollution of air, water, land, and noise. Industries like chemical factories, thermal power plants, tanneries, and refineries release harmful gases, toxic wastes, and solid pollutants. These pollutants affect human health, aquatic life, soil fertility, and cause stress through noise pollution. Thermal pollution raises water temperature, harming aquatic ecosystems, while toxic waste contaminates soil and groundwater.

Questions:

(a) How does air pollution from industries impact human health and the environment? Give two examples.

(b) Explain how thermal pollution affects aquatic life and suggest one way to reduce it.

(c) Why is soil pollution closely linked to water pollution? Provide one example from industries.

(d) Propose two simple measures industries can take to reduce noise pollution and improve workers' health.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q1. Why do you think stricter environmental regulations alone are not always enough to reduce industrial pollution? What else is needed?

Hint: Stricter regulations aren't enough because enforcement is often weak; awareness, technology upgrades, and industry responsibility are also essential for real impact.

Q2. Industries provide jobs but also harm the environment. How should governments balance economic growth with environmental protection?

Hint: Governments should promote green technologies, enforce eco-friendly laws, and offer incentives for sustainable practices to balance growth with environmental protection.

Q3. Imagine your school is launching a campaign to educate industries about pollution control. What creative methods (like posters, slogans, or events) would you use to raise awareness?

Hint: We would use interactive street plays, eco-themed posters, catchy slogans like "Profit with Planet," and host green innovation competitions for awareness.

HOTS-

A food processing industry is located near fruit-growing areas instead of large cities.

A. Why is this location suitable for the industry?

B. How does it benefit farmers?

C. What problems may arise if the factory is located far from raw material sources?

D. Suggest one more factor important for industrial location.

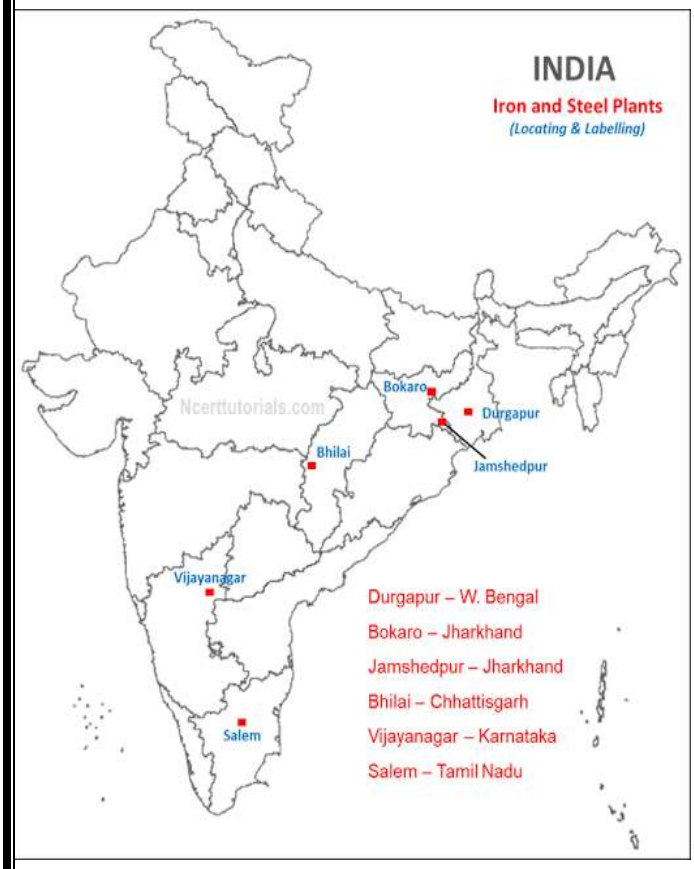
Hints:

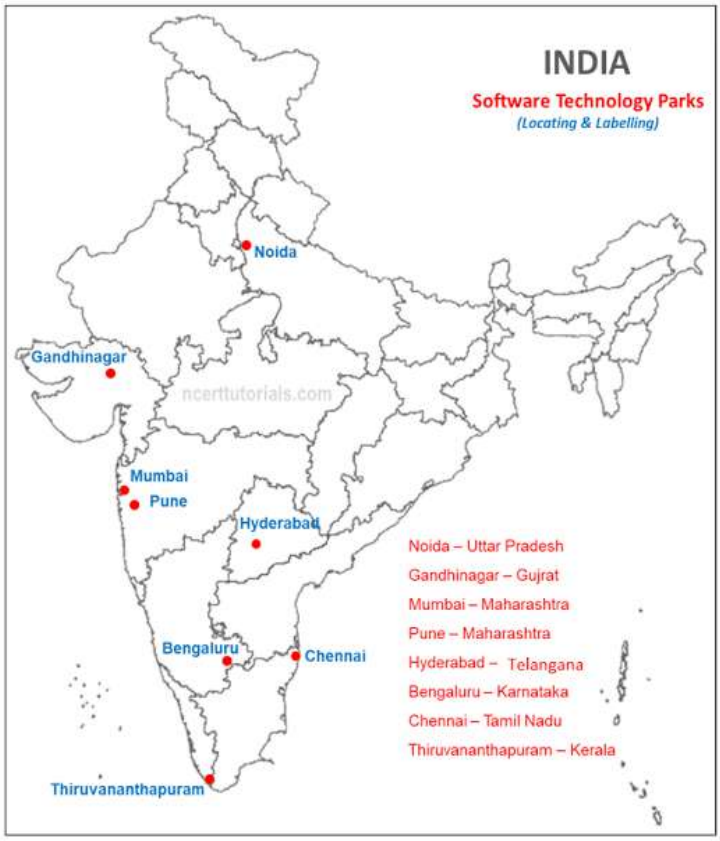
A. Fruits are perishable and need quick processing.

B. Farmers get a nearby market and reduced transport costs.

C. Raw materials may spoil and transportation costs increase.

D. Availability of transport or labor.


INDIA
Iron and Steel Plants
(Locating & Labelling)
Bokaro
Durgapur
Jamshedpur
Bhilai
Vijayanagar
Salem
Durgapur – W. Bengal
Bokaro – Jharkhand
Jamshedpur – Jharkhand
Bhilai – Chhattisgarh
Vijayanagar – Karnataka
Salem – Tamil Nadu


INDIA
Software Technology Parks
(Locating & Labelling)
Noida
Gandhinagar
Mumbai
Pune
Hyderabad
Bengaluru
Chennai
Thiruvananthapuram
Noida – Uttar Pradesh
Gandhinagar – Gujrat
Mumbai – Maharashtra
Pune – Maharashtra
Hyderabad – Telangana
Bengaluru – Karnataka
Chennai – Tamil Nadu
Thiruvananthapuram – Kerala

INDIA
Software Technology Parks
(Locating & Labelling)
Noida
Gandhinagar
Mumbai
Pune
Hyderabad
Bengaluru
Chennai
Thiruvananthapuram
Noida – Uttar Pradesh
Gandhinagar – Gujrat
Mumbai – Maharashtra
Pune – Maharashtra
Hyderabad – Telangana
Bengaluru – Karnataka
Chennai – Tamil Nadu
Thiruvananthapuram – Kerala

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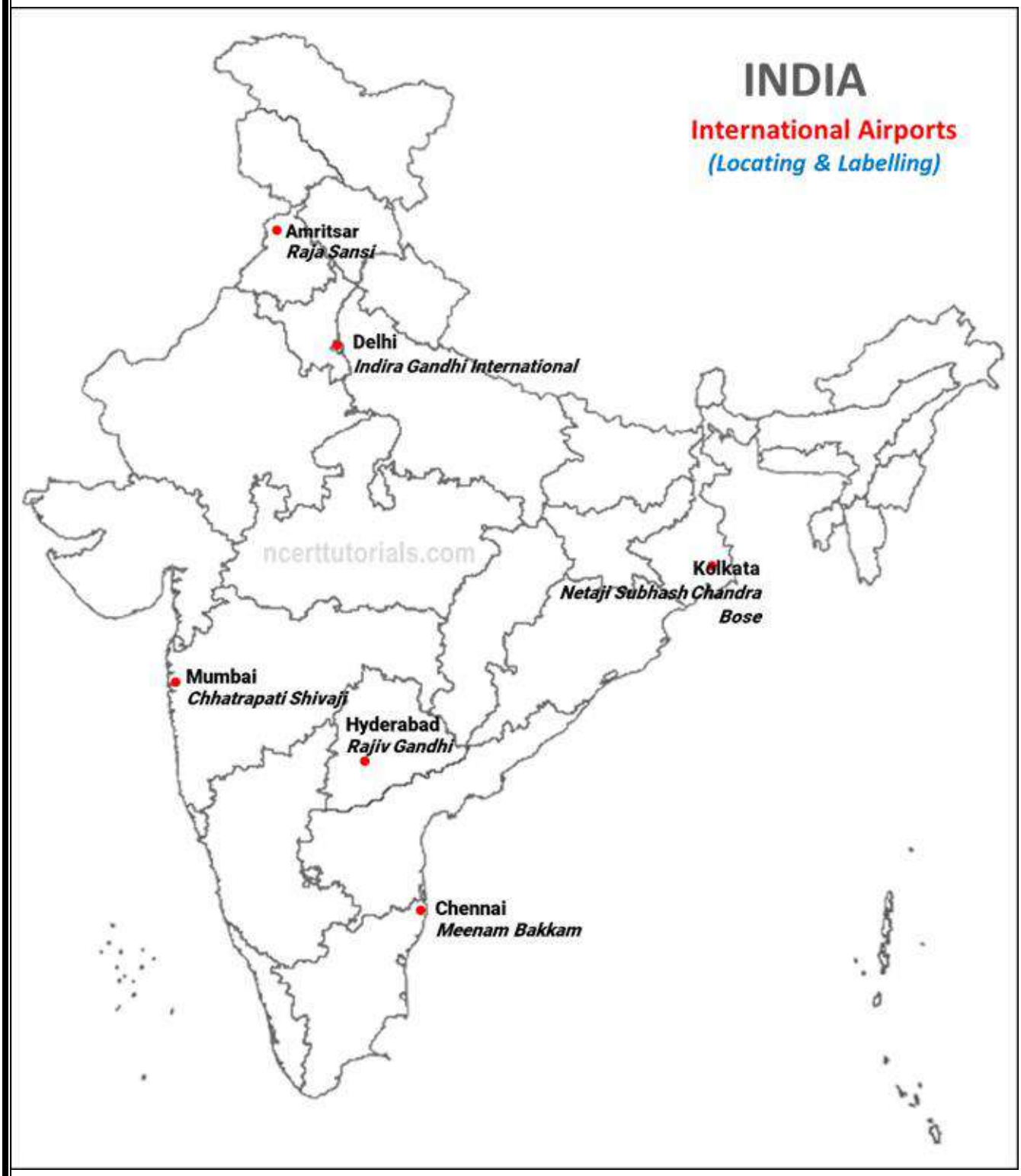
CHAPTER 7

LIFE LINES OF NATIONAL ECONOMY

MAPS


INDIA
International Airports
(Locating & Labelling)
Amritsar
Raja Sansi
Delhi
Indira Gandhi International
ncerttutorials.com
Kolkata
Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose
Mumbai
Chhatrapati Shivaji
Hyderabad
Rajiv Gandhi
Chennai
Meenam Bakkam

CHAPTER 1

MCQ	Question Resource & Development	Model Answer Resource & Development

CHAPTER 2

MCQ	Question Forest and wildlife	Answer Forest and wildlife

CHAPTER 3

MCQ	Question Water Resource	Model Answer Water Resource

CHAPTER 4

MCQ	Question Agriculture	Answer Agriculture
CHAPTER 5		

MCQ	Question Mineral & Energy Resources	Answer Mineral & Energy Resources
CHAPTER 6		
MCQ	Question Manufacturing Industries	Answer Manufacturing Industries
CHAPTER-7		
Map Questions Lifeline of National Economy		

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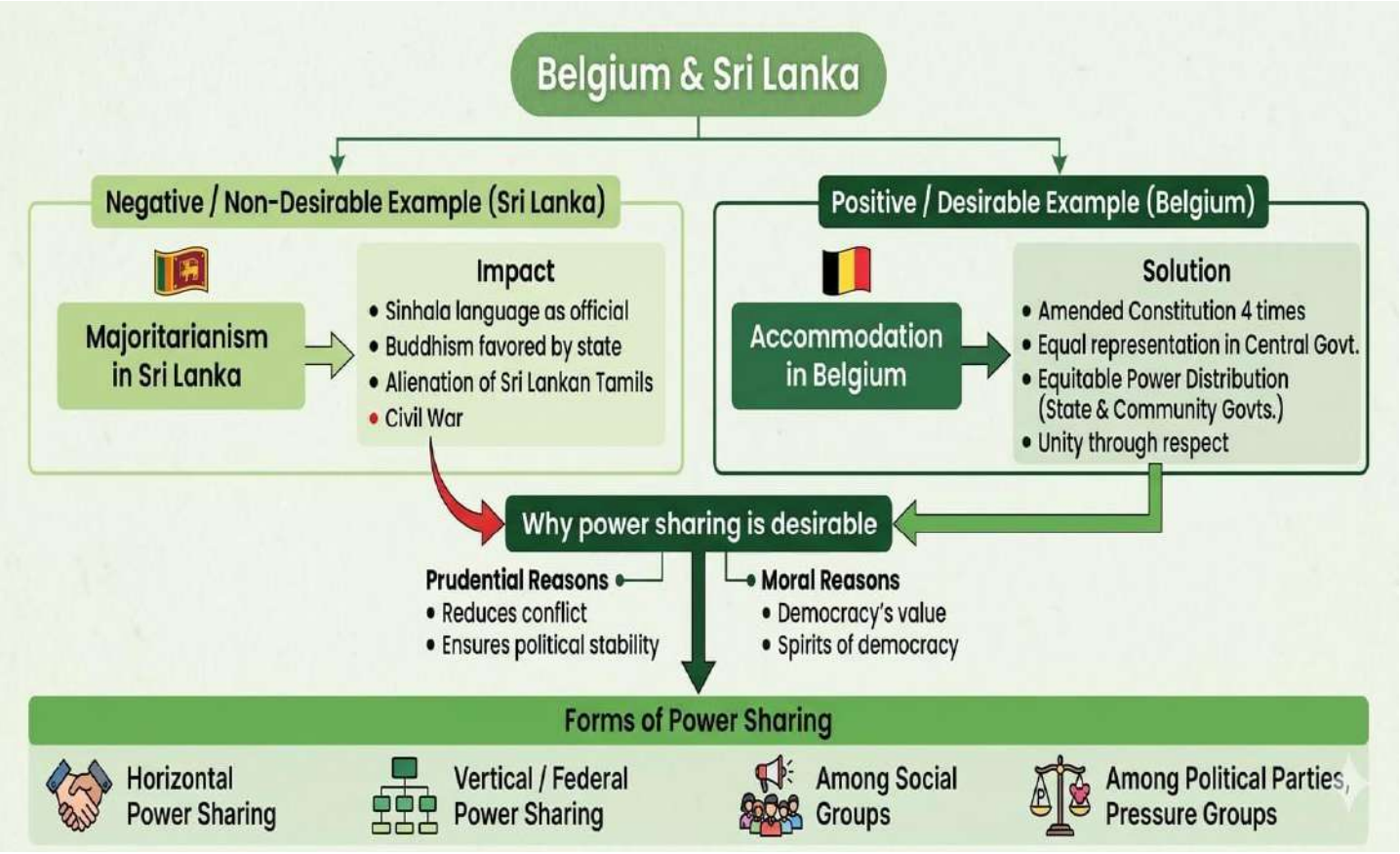
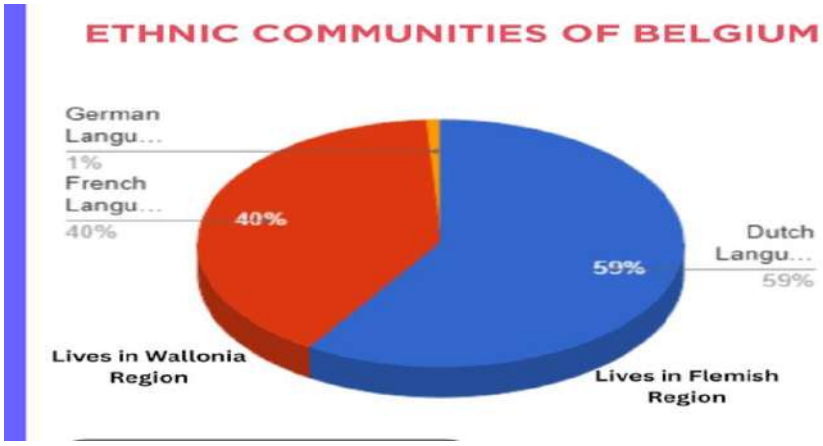
POLITICAL SCIENCE

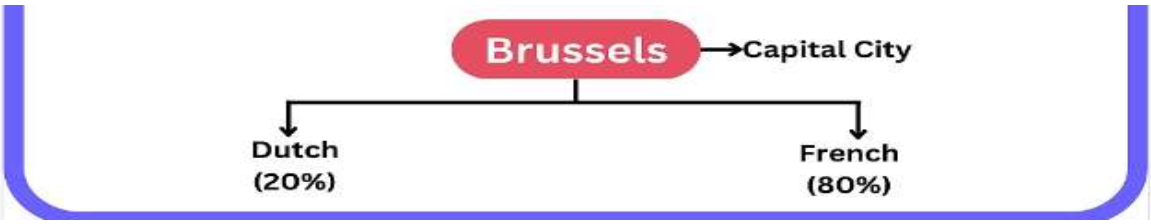
CHAPTER-1
POWER SHARING

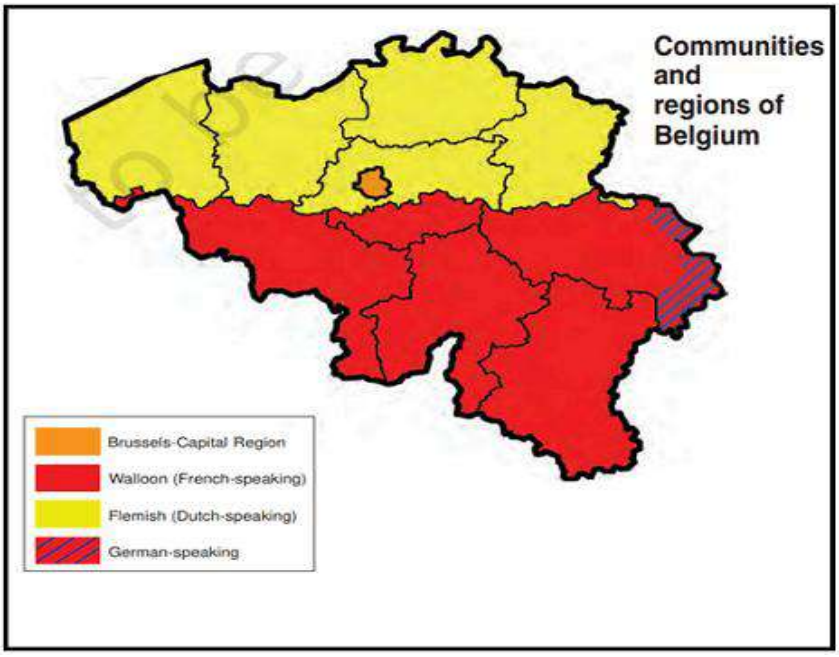


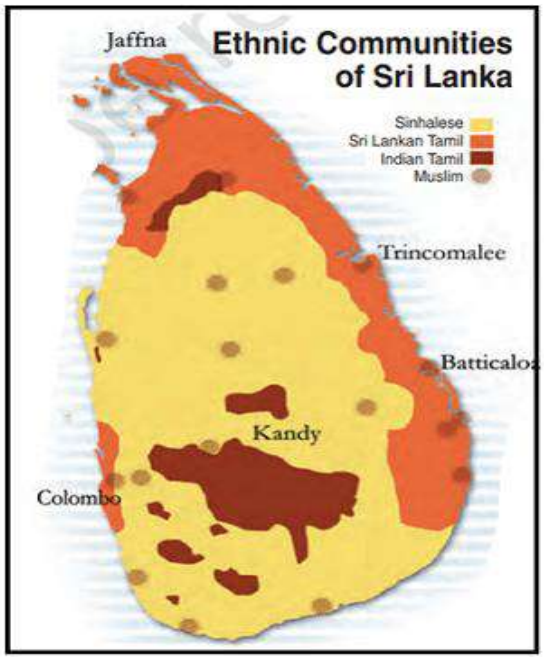
1. IN BELGIUM-



In Brussels (Capital City)



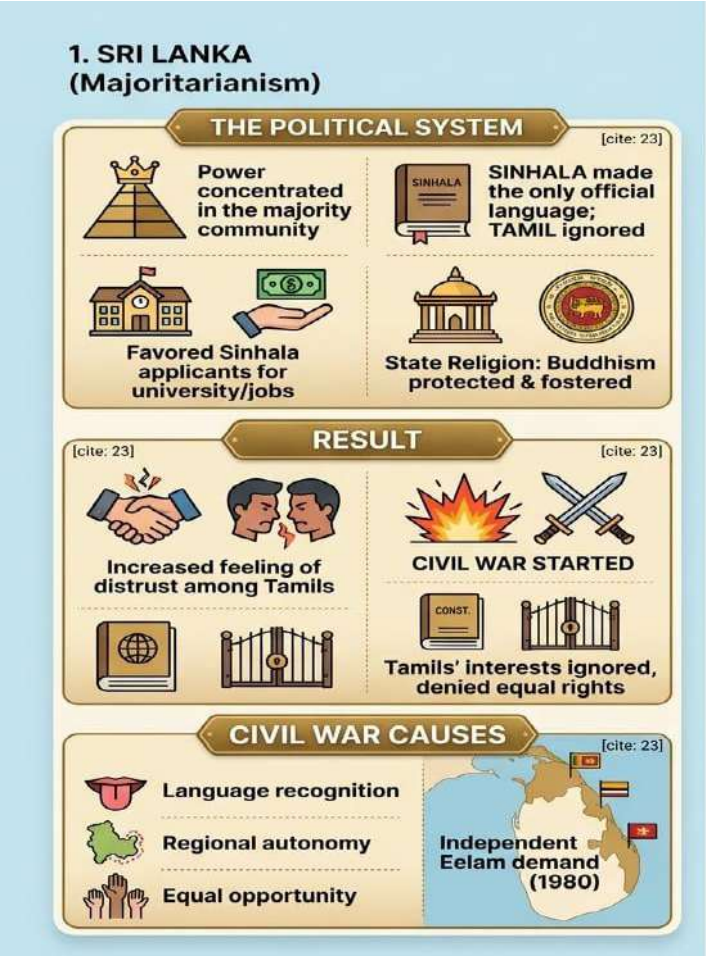


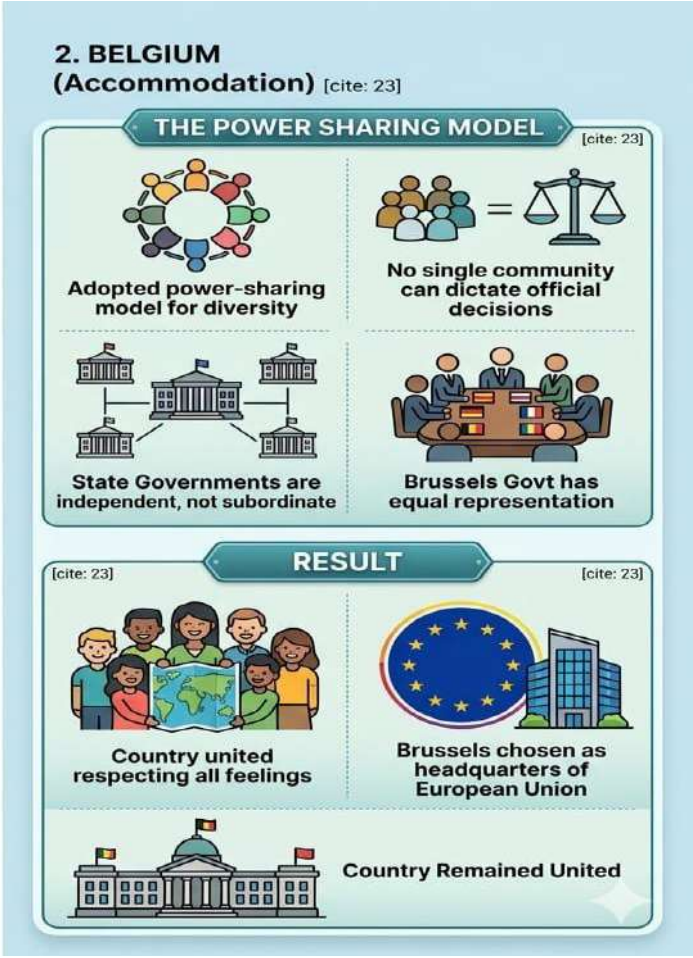


2. IN SRI LANKA

Tamils 18% in that 13%Srilankan Tamils rest Sinhala Speakers 74%

DEMOCRATIC FORM OF GOVERNMENT –

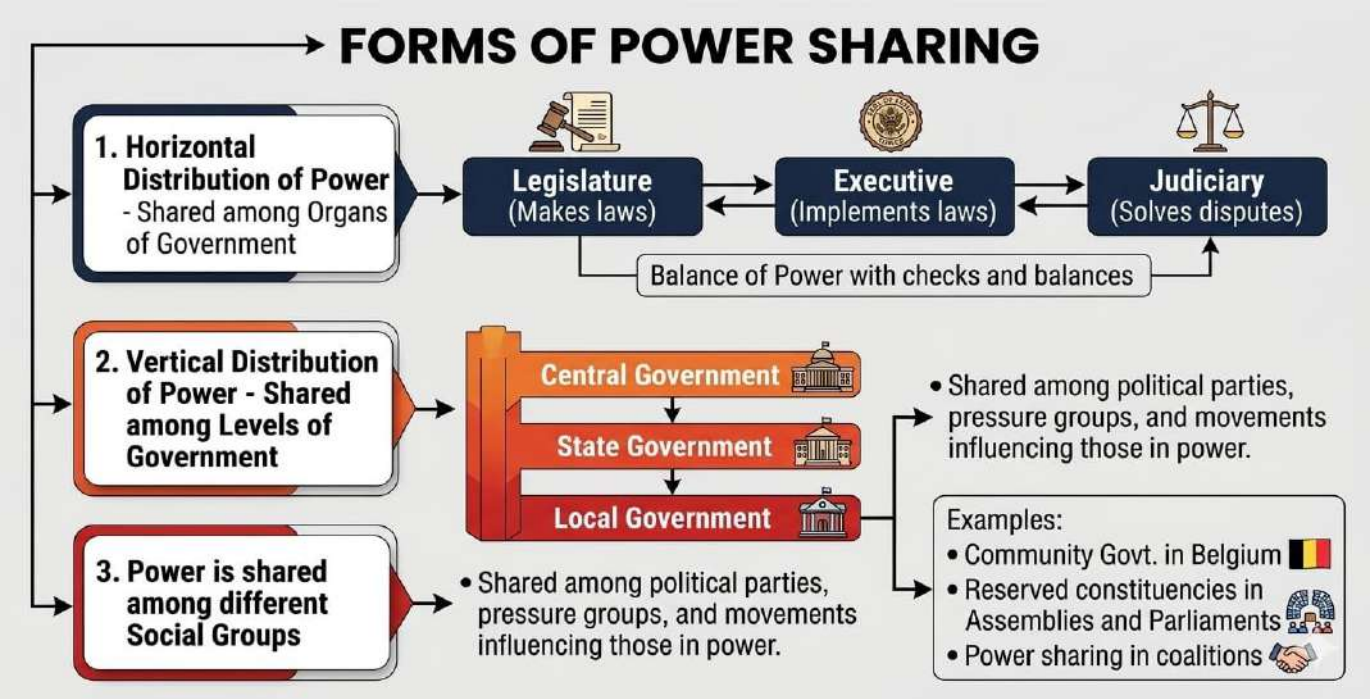




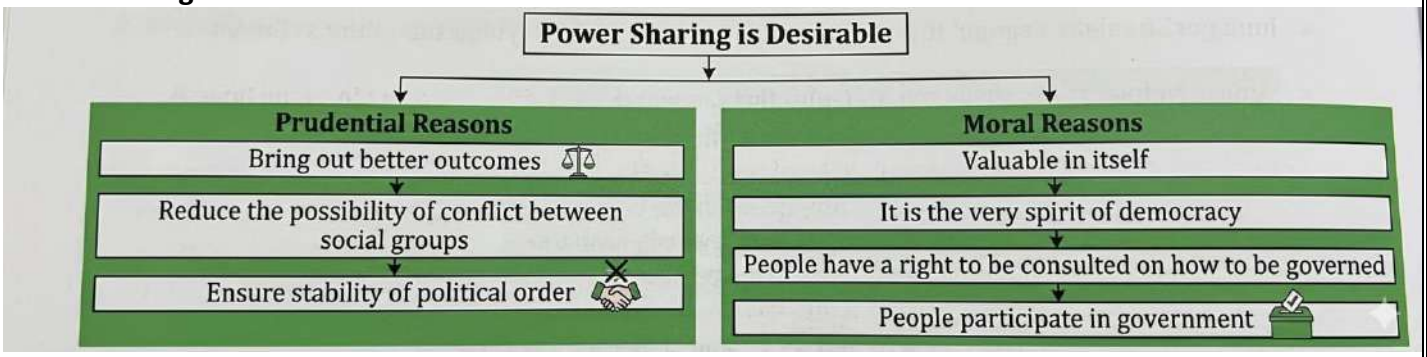
BELGIUM

Accommodation - Three levels of government

FORMS OF POWER SHARING-



Power sharing is desirable



MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS- (1 marks)

1.Assertion (A): Belgium avoided conflict by adopting a complex system of power sharing.

Reason (R): It ensured representation of different linguistic groups in government
Choose the correct option:
A. Both Assertion and Reason are true, and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.
B. Both are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation.
C. Assertion is true, but Reason is false.
D. Assertion is false, but Reason is true.
Ans-A
2 Which one of the following is correct regarding power sharing?
A) It leads to conflict between different groups.
B) It ensures the stability of the country.
C) It helps to reduce the conflict between different groups.
a) Only A is true b) Only B is true
c) Both A and B are true d) Both B and C are true
Ans. d) Both B and C are true
SHORT ANSWER QUESTION (3 marks)
1. Define the Prudential and Moral reason of power sharing.
ANS-

Prudential	Moral
❖ Bring out better outcome ❖ It helps to reduce the possibility of Conflict betwe Social groups. ❖ Ensure stability of political order	❖ Valuable ❖ It is the very sprit of democracy ❖ People have a right to be consulted on how to be governed # People participated in government.

2.Explain ethnic composition of Srilanka and Belgium.
ANS- Sri Lanka has a diverse ethnic composition:

- **Sinhalese – About 74% (majority group, mostly Buddhists)**
- **Sri Lankan Tamils – About 13%**
- **Indian Tamils – About 5%**
- **Muslims (Moors) – About 7%**
- **Other small groups**

👉 **The Sinhalese are the majority community.**
Belgium also has two main ethnic (language) groups:

- **Dutch-speaking (Flemish) – About 59%**
- **French-speaking (Walloon) – About 40%**
- **German-speaking – About 1%**

👉 **No single group is a clear majority in Belgium.**

3. What are the differences between horizontal and vertical power sharing?
ANS-1. Horizontal Power Sharing:
Power is divided among different organs of government — **Legislature, Executive, and Judiciary**.
Each organ checks the other (checks and balances).**2. Vertical Power Sharing:**
Power is divided between **different levels of government** — **Central (Union) and State/Local governments**.
Example: In India, power is shared between the Centre and States.
4. Why is majoritarianism dangerous in a diverse country? Explain with reference to Sri Lanka
ANS-Majoritarianism can be dangerous in a diverse country because it means the **majority community tries to dominate the minority**, ignoring their rights, culture, and interests. This can create **inequality, conflict, and instability**.

With reference to Sri Lanka:

- In Sri Lanka, the **Sinhala majority** government adopted policies that favored them over the **Tamil minority**.
- The **Sinhala Only Act (1956)** made Sinhala the official language, disadvantaging Tamils.
- Preference was given to Sinhalese in **jobs and education**.
- These policies made Tamils feel **alienated and discriminated against**.

- This led to **tensions, protests, and eventually a long civil war**.
- **CASE BASED QUESTIONS-**
- 1-**Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:** (1+1+2=4)
- "Belgium is a small country in Europe with a complex power-sharing arrangement. The country is home to two major ethnic groups: the Dutch-speaking community, which forms the majority, and the French-speaking community, which forms a significant minority. To ensure peace and harmony between these two communities, Belgium's government has implemented a unique power-sharing system. This system includes equal representation in the central government, special laws that require the consent of both groups for any decisions, and a community government that addresses cultural, educational, and language issues.On the other hand, Sri Lanka, which gained independence in 1948, adopted a majoritarian approach. The Sinhalese community, which is in the majority, dominates the political scene, often sidelining the Tamil minority. This approach has led to tensions, conflicts, and demands for greater autonomy from the Tamil-speaking population."

Q.i. What kind of power-sharing system does Belgium have, and how does it help maintain peace among its communities?

Q.ii. What lessons can Sri Lanka learn from Belgium's power-sharing model to resolve its ethnic conflicts?

Q.iii. How does the concept of community government in Belgium contribute to accommodating cultural differences?

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (5 marks)

1.What are the different forms of power sharing?

ANS 1. **Horizontal Power Sharing**

Power is shared among different organs of government — **Legislature, Executive, and Judiciary**.
Each organ checks the other. (Example: India)

2.**Vertical Power Sharing**

Power is divided among different levels of government — **Central, State, and Local governments**.
(Example: India's federal system)

3.**Power Sharing among Social Groups**

Power is shared among different **social groups** like religious or linguistic groups.
This can be done through **community government or reservation**. (Example: Belgium)

4.**Power Sharing among Political Parties, Pressure Groups and Movements**

Different political parties and groups share power by participating in elections and decision-making.
This ensures representation of different opinions.

2. Compare the power-sharing arrangements of Belgium and Sri Lanka.

In **Belgium**, power is shared among different levels of government. It has a **federal system** where the central government and state (regional) governments share powers. Belgium also gives **equal status to different language groups** (Dutch, French, and German). Special arrangements like **community government** were made to protect the rights of both major communities. This helped maintain peace and unity.

In **Sri Lanka**, power was concentrated in the hands of the majority community. It is mainly a **unitary system** where the central government has more power. Policies such as making **Sinhala the only official language** and giving preference to Sinhalese in jobs and education ignored the Tamil minority. This led to dissatisfaction, tensions, and eventually a civil war.

CHAPTER-2

Federalism: -

Power Sharing Between Levels

↓

Meaning of Federalism

Division of powers between Central and State Governments

↓

Key Features

- Two or more levels of government
- Division of powers
- Supremacy of Constitution
- Independent Judiciary
- Separate revenue sources

↓

Types of Federation

- Coming Together Federation (USA)
- Holding Together Federation (India)

↓

Levels of Government

- Union Government
- State Government
- Local Government

↓

Decentralisation

Transfer of powers to local governments

↓

Local Governments

- Panchayati Raj
- Municipalities

↓

Linguistic States

States formed on the basis of language

↓

Language Policy

Hindi + Regional Languages + English

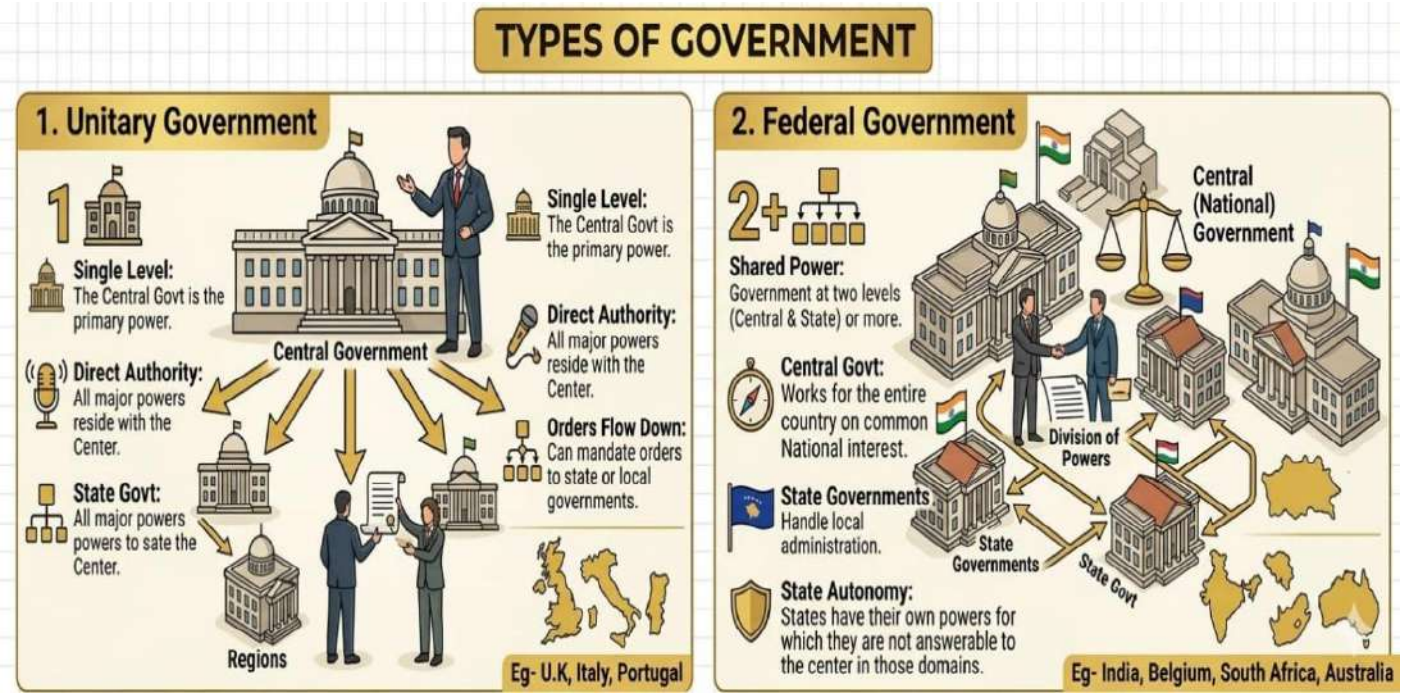
↓

Centre–State Relations

Cooperation strengthens federalism

↓

Types of Government

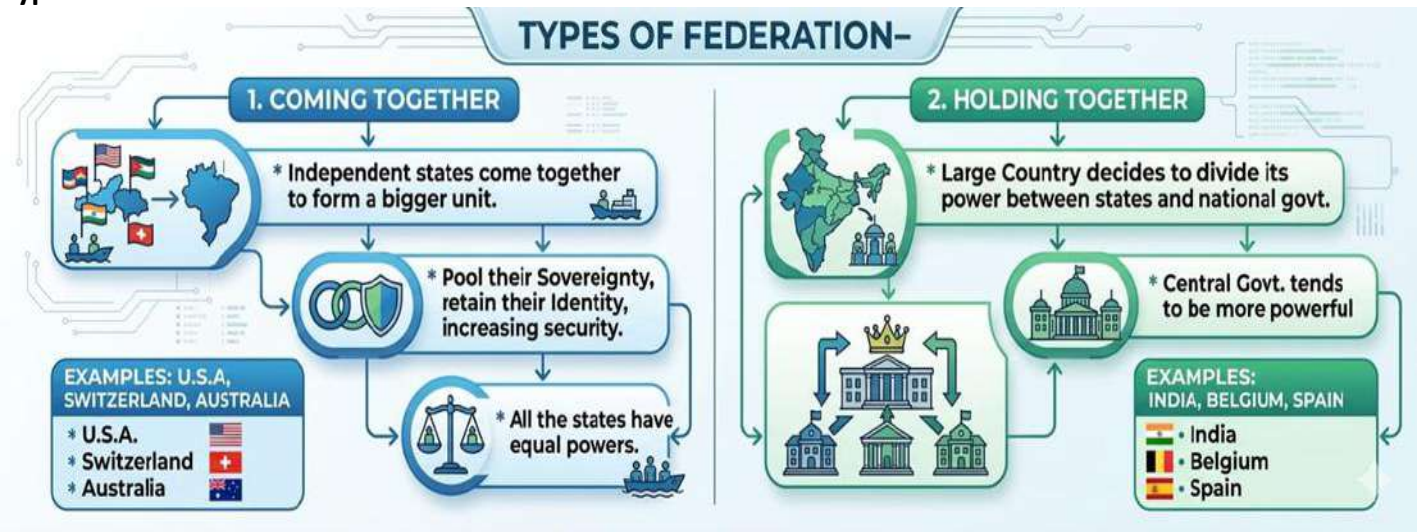


Note-Both these govts, are separately answerable to the people.

Features of Federalism:-

- ❖ Two or more levels of government
- ❖ Different tiers of governments rule over same citizen.
- ❖ Each level has its own jurisdiction (power) Jurisdictions Specified in the Constitution
- ❖ Changes in the provisions of Constitution require the consent of both the govt's.
- ❖ Courts acts as an umpire if any dispute arise between the levels of government.
- ❖ Sources of revenue specified (Financial autonomy) - Every state has its own revenue to look after its welfare.
- ❖ **Dual objective** - Promote the unity of the country by accommodating regional diversity

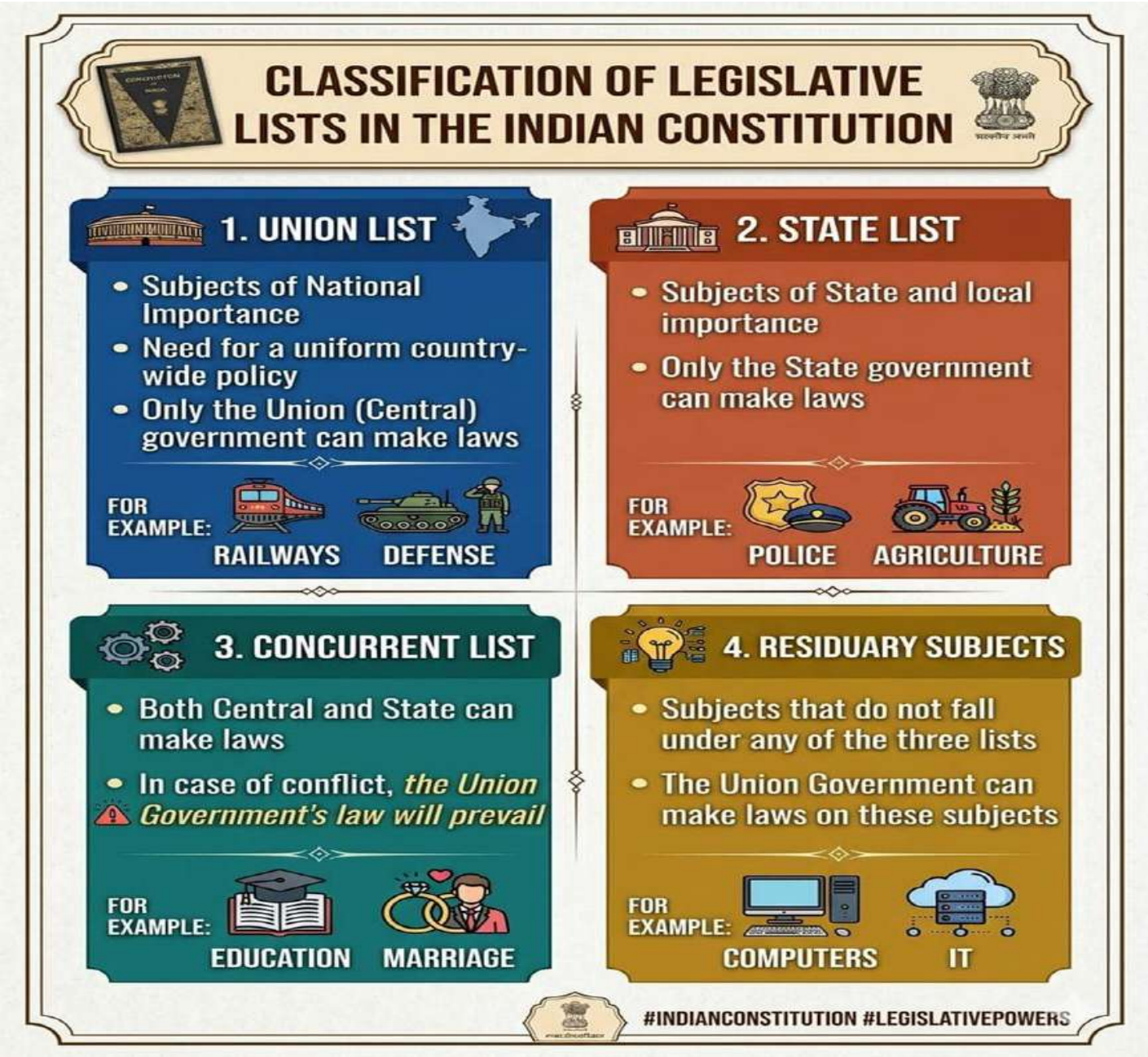
Types of Federation-



WHAT MAKES INDIA A FEDERAL COUNTRY-

. The constitution of India declared India as a "union of states"

. The constitution provides for a three-fold distribution of legislative powers.



How is Federalism practiced?

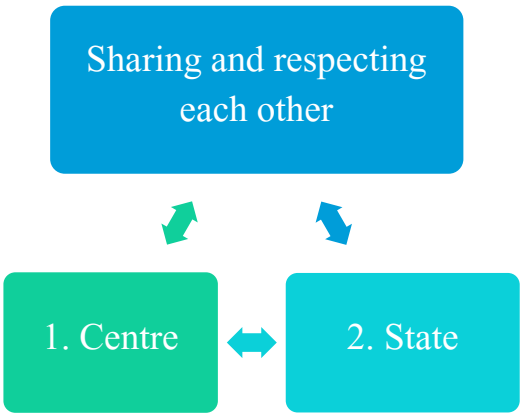
LINGUISTIC STATES-

- People who spoke the same language lived in the same state.
- Some states were created not on the basis of language, but to recognize differences based on culture, ethnicity or geography.
- Formation of linguistic states has made the country united, made administration easier.

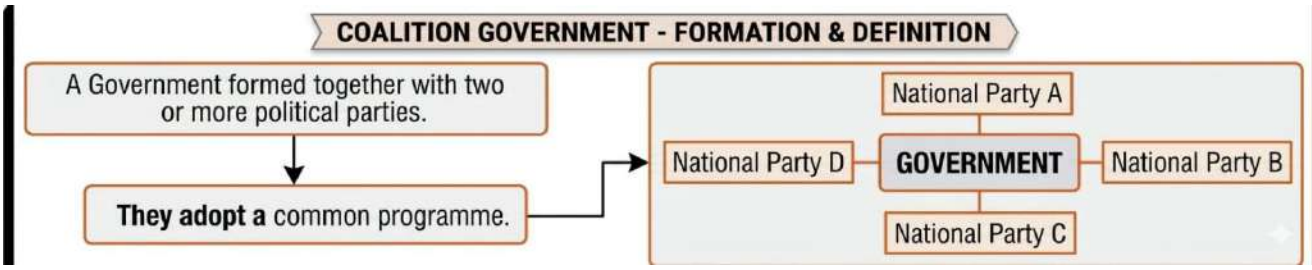
LANGUAGE POLICY-

- Did not give status of National language to any one language.
- Flexibility is shown. The use of English along with Hindi for official purposes is agreed.
- States too have their own official languages

CENTRE STATE RELATIONS-



COALITION GOVERNMENT –



Decentralization- Decentralization is the process in which powers and decision-making authority are transferred from the central government to lower levels of government such as state, district, and local bodies, so that local people can take decisions related to their own area.

Reason for Decentralization in India -

- Large country- Large No. of problems and issues
- Three-Tier govt- Local govt. formed
- Local people-better knowledge of local problems
- Democratic participation for local self-govt.

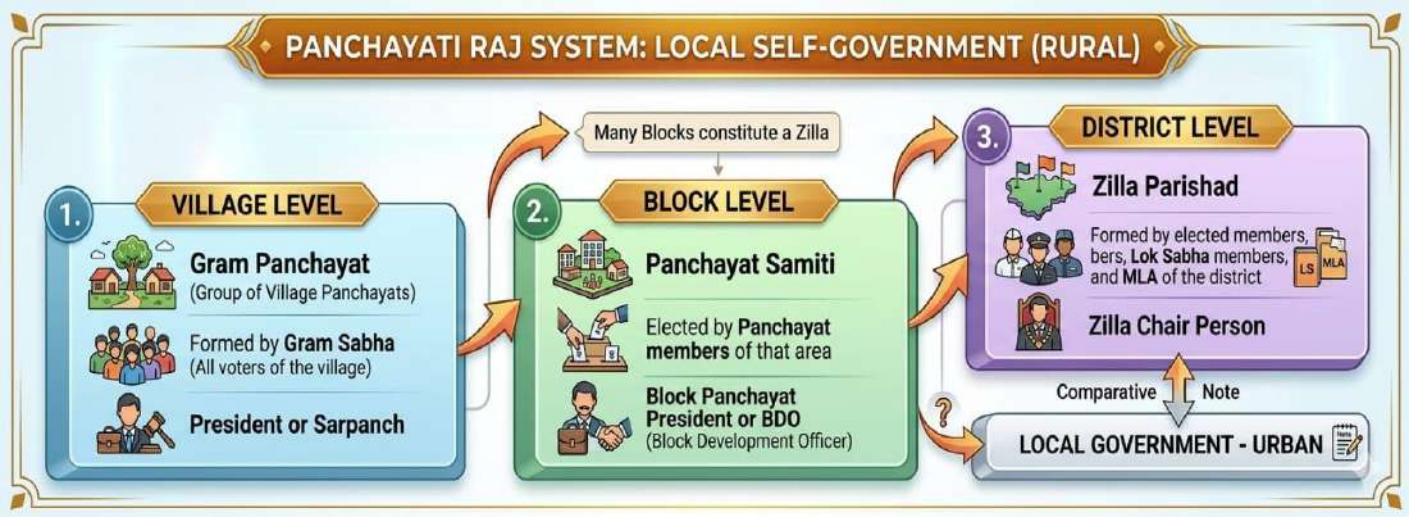
Steps taken to make third-tier more powerful –

- 1992-Amendment-third tier made-more powerful
- Regular elections
- Reservation of seats for SC, ST.
- OBC Reservation for women
- Creation of state EC to control elections
- State govt to share power & revenue with local govt.

Formation of Panchayati Raj (Rural local government):-

- Group of each village have a panchayat
- President or Sarpanch
- Directly elected by the people
- Works under the supervision of Gram Sabha (all voters of the village)
- Meets twice or thrice a year to approve the budget of Gram Panchayat

PANCHAYATI RAJ-LOCAL SELF GOVT. (RURAL)-



LOCAL SELF GOVT. (URBAN)-

1. Municipalities (Towns) • Head – Chairperson	2. Municipal Corporation (Big Cities) • Head - Mayor (Mahapaur)

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS- (1 marks)

Q1- Match Column and choose the correct option:

	Column-A (subject)	**Column-B (list)**
A	Police	1 Residuary list
B	Forest	2 Union list
C	Foreign affairs	3 State list
D	Computer software	4 Concurrent list

a) A – 4, B – 2, C – 1, D – 3
b) A – 3, B – 4, C – 2, D – 1
c) A – 4, B – 1, C – 2, D – 4
d) A – 1, B – 2, C – 4, D – 3

Ans- b)-A – 3, B – 4, C – 2, D – 1

Q2- Sheena grandmother told her that local government was very different before 1992.Which of the following changes she observed after 1992 Amendment?
1.State government shared more powers with local governments.
2.Centre election commission will conduct election.
3.At least one third post of head of panchayat are reserved for women.
a) 1 and 2 only b)1 and 3 only c)2 and 3 only d) All of the above

Ans-b)-1 and 3 only

Q3- **Assertion:** Holding Together Federation do not give equal powers to all states
Reason: Some states are granted special status.
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.

Ans- a-Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

PICTURE BASED QUESTION-

Q.2- Write the meaning of above Cartoon.

A) States demand less power

B) States plead for more power

C) States welcome to Union Gov.

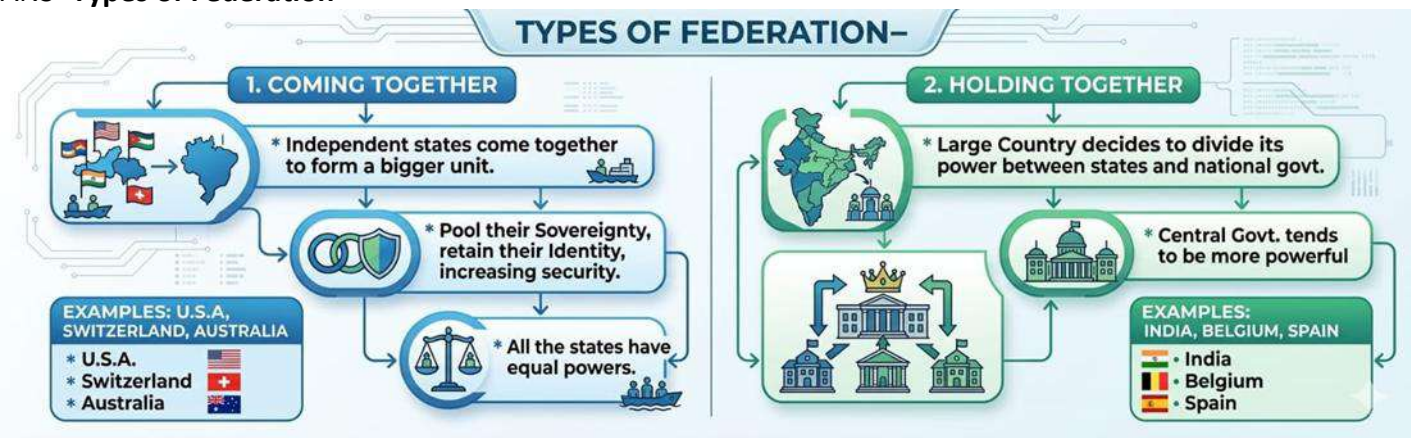
D) None of these

Ans- B) States plead for more power

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (3 marks)

Q.1-"Imagine you are explaining the concept of federation to students from two different countries. How would you describe the two main ways in which federations are formed, using suitable examples?"

ANS- **Types of Federation-**



Q.2 If the Constitution does not clearly define powers between Centre and States, what problems may arise?

ANS-It may create conflicts between Centre and States.

There can be confusion about who has the authority to make decisions.

It may lead to disputes and instability in governance.

The balance of power may be disturbed.

It can result in centralisation of power, weakening federalism.

CASE BASED QUESTIONS- (4 marks)

Read the given source and answer the questions that follow :

The need for decentralisation was recognised in our Constitution. Since then, there have been several attempts to decentralise power to the level of villages and towns. Panchayats in villages and municipalities in urban areas were set up in all the States. But these were directly under the control of state governments. Elections to these local governments were not held regularly. Local governments did not have any powers or resources of their own. Thus, there was very little decentralisation in effective terms. A major step towards decentralisation was taken in 1992. The

Constitution was amended to make the third-tier of democracy more powerful and effective.
(1.1) At how many levels has decentralisation of power been done in the Indian Constitution?
(1.2) Explain the role of local self-government in solving problems.
(1.3) "Local government is the best way to realise one important principal of democracy, namely local self-government" Explain the statement.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS- (5 marks)

Q.1- *"Suppose you are part of a local self-government awareness campaign in your village. How would you explain the importance of the 1992 Constitutional Amendments in strengthening decentralization and empowering local bodies in India?"*

ANS- Three-tier system of Panchayati Raj was made compulsory (Village, Block, District).
Regular elections to local bodies every 5 years.
Reservation of seats for SC, ST, and women (at least one-third for women).
State Election Commission established for conducting local elections.
State Finance Commission set up to look after financial matters of local bodies.
Local governments were given constitutional status (added to the Constitution).

Q.What is Federalism? What are the features of Federalism ?

ANS- Federalism is a system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country.

Features of Federalism:-

- Two or more levels of government
- Different tiers of governments rule over same citizen.
- Each level has its own jurisdiction (power) Jurisdictions Specified in the Constitution
- Changes in the provisions of Constitution require the consent of both the govt's.
- Courts acts as an umpire if any dispute arise between the levels of government.
- Sources of revenue specified (Financial autonomy) - Every state has its own revenue to look after its welfare.
- **Dual objective** - Promote the unity of the country by accommodating regional diversity

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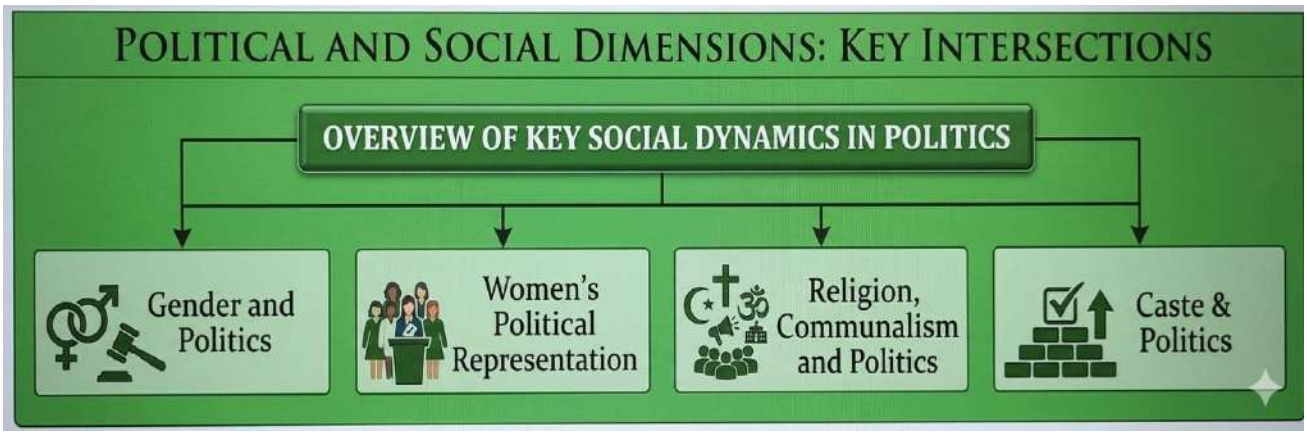
CHAPTER-3
GENDER, CASTE AND RELIGION



GENDER AND POLITICS

GENDER DIVISION - describes the disparity between different genders in society Example- inequalit of opportunity, wages, representation in politics etc.

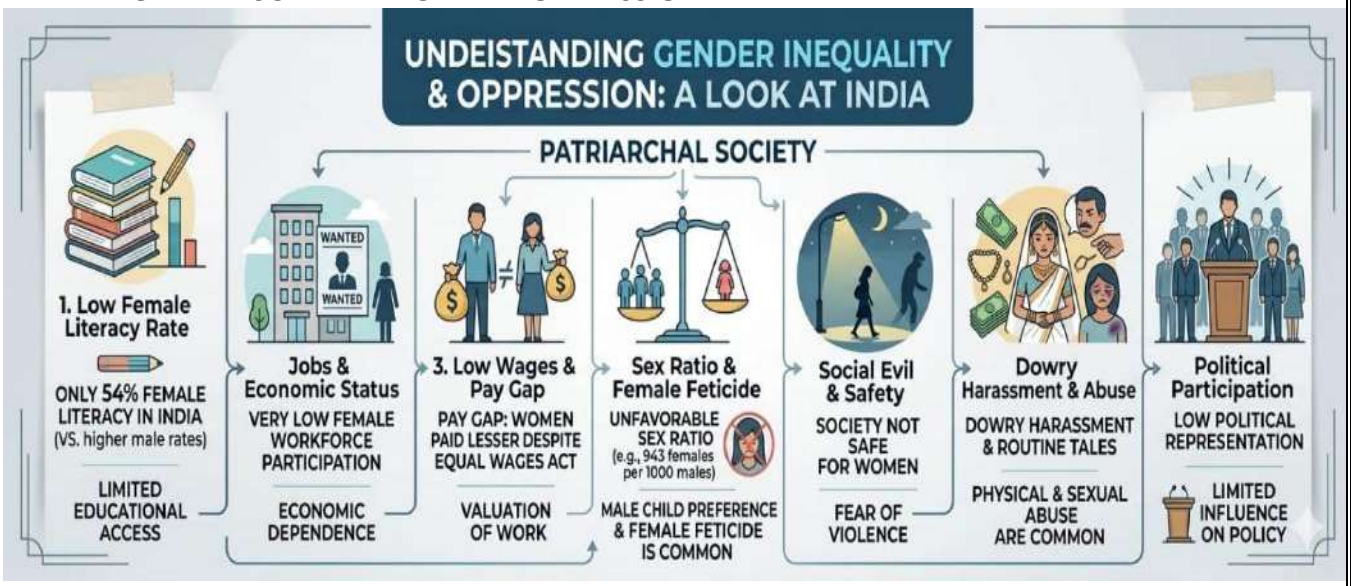
SEXUAL DIVISION OF LABOUR - A system in which all work inside the home is either done by the women of the family.

** while men are expected to work outside to earn money.**

** This belief is not based on biology but on social and expectations and stereotypes.**

FEMINIST MOVEMENTS - Social movements that aim at establishing equality between men and women ar called feminist movements.

WOMEN DISCRIMINATION AND OPPRESSION



WOMEN'S POLITICAL REPRESENTATION-

- Elected women member in Lok Sabha has not reached 14.36% and in State Assemblies 5% - very low
- A different scenario in Panchayat Raj in India
- 1/3 Seat in the Local Government is in Panchayat's and Municipalities reserved for women-more than 10 lakh women representatives in their bodies.
- Proposal of Bill before the Parliament: -
- Reservation of at least 1/3 of seats in Lok Sabha and State Assemblies for women

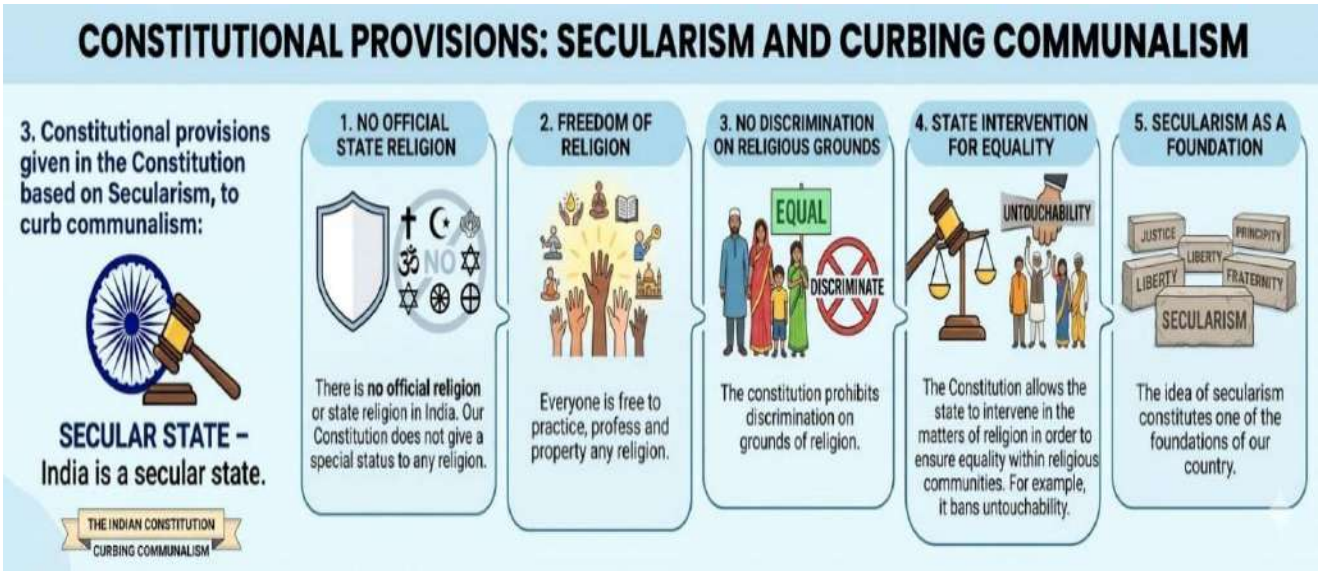
RELIGION -

- COMMUNALISM-Extreme and partisan attachment to one's own religion is called Communalism.
- **Gandhi ji said that religion can never be separated from politics, politics must be guided by religious ethics**

2. **Various forms of communalism in politics: -**

- Religious prejudices- Belief in the superiority of one's religion over other religions.
- A communal mind leads to political dominance of one's own religious Community-
- Special appeal in electoral politics involving the use of Sacred symbols, religious
- leaders, emotional appeal and fear to bring the followers together

1. **Constitutional provisions given in the Constitution base on Secularism, to curb communalism**:



Caste -

- Caste division based on hereditary occupational division exclusion and discrimination against our caste' groups - Causing social inequality.
- Social reformers who fought against Caste System are Gandhiji, Jyotiba Phule, B.R.Ambedkar, Periyar Ramaswami Naicker.
- Reasons for changes undergone in Caste system - Urbanization, Occupational mobility, breaking down of caste hierarchy (old notions) Constitution of India prohibited any caste-based discrimination, Ban on untouchability access to modern education.

5. Various forms of Caste in politics-

- To win elections parties choose candidates from different castes and tribes.
- Make appeals to caste sentiments - favour some caste, and are seen as their representatives.
- One person-one vote, No parliamentary constituency in the country has majority of one.
- Single caste- So they need more than one caste, to win election.
- It brought a new consciousness among the people of caste that they were treated low.
- The ruling party MP or MLA frequently loose election - will not happen if it was Caste bias.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (1 marks)

Q.1 The above given picture is related to which topic?

A) OBC Reservation Bill B) EWS Reservation Bill

C) Women Reservation Bill D) OBC Reservation in Panchayati Raj System

Ans- C) Women Reservation Bill

Q.2 Which of the following statements best explains why gender division is not natural but social?

A. Women are physically weaker than men

B. Society assigns different roles to men and women

C. Biological differences decide occupations

D. Women do not work outside home

Ans-B) Society assigns different roles to men and women

Q,3 In a democratic system, the best approach towards caste and gender issues is:

A. Ignoring them completely

B. Using them for vote bank politics

C. Ensuring equality and fair representation

D. Encouraging discrimination

Ans-C) Ensuring equality and fair representation

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (3 marks)

Q.1- Explain the factors responsible for low female literacy rate in our country?

HINTS-

- It is only a smaller proportion of girl students go for higher studies.
- Girls' dropout because parents prefer to spend their resources for their boys education rather than spending equally on their sons and daughters.

Q2- "Imagine you are writing an article for your school magazine on India's democratic values. How would you justify that India is a secular state? Support your answer with constitutional provisions and real-life examples."

HINTS-

- There is no official religion for Indian state.
- The constitution provides to all individuals and communities freedom to profess, practice and propagate any religion.
- The Constitution prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (5 marks)

Q1. "You are a student leader preparing a presentation on gender equality for a school awareness program. Which five key steps taken by the Indian government would you highlight to show efforts toward women empowerment and reducing gender inequality? Explain with examples."

ANS-
1/3 seats reserved for women in local bodies
#Equal pay under Equal Wages Act
Ban on sex-selective abortion
Free/concession education for girls
Given more political participation in legislature -reservation bill
Q.2 Why is it said that politics influences caste, and caste also influences politics? Explain with examples.
ANS- **1) How politics influences caste:**
Political parties and elections change the way caste works in society.

- Political leaders try to **gain support from different caste groups**.
- They give **reservations, welfare schemes, and representation** to weaker caste groups.
- This increases awareness and unity among caste groups.
- Example: After independence, the government introduced **reservations in education and jobs** for Scheduled Castes (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST), and Other Backward Classes (OBC). This changed the social position of many caste groups.

2) How caste influences politics:
Caste plays an important role in elections and political decisions.

- Political parties often **select candidates based on caste composition** of a constituency.
- People may vote for a candidate from their own caste.
- Many caste-based organizations influence political decisions.
- Example: In some areas, if a large number of voters belong to a particular caste,parties try to field a candidate from that caste to win the election.

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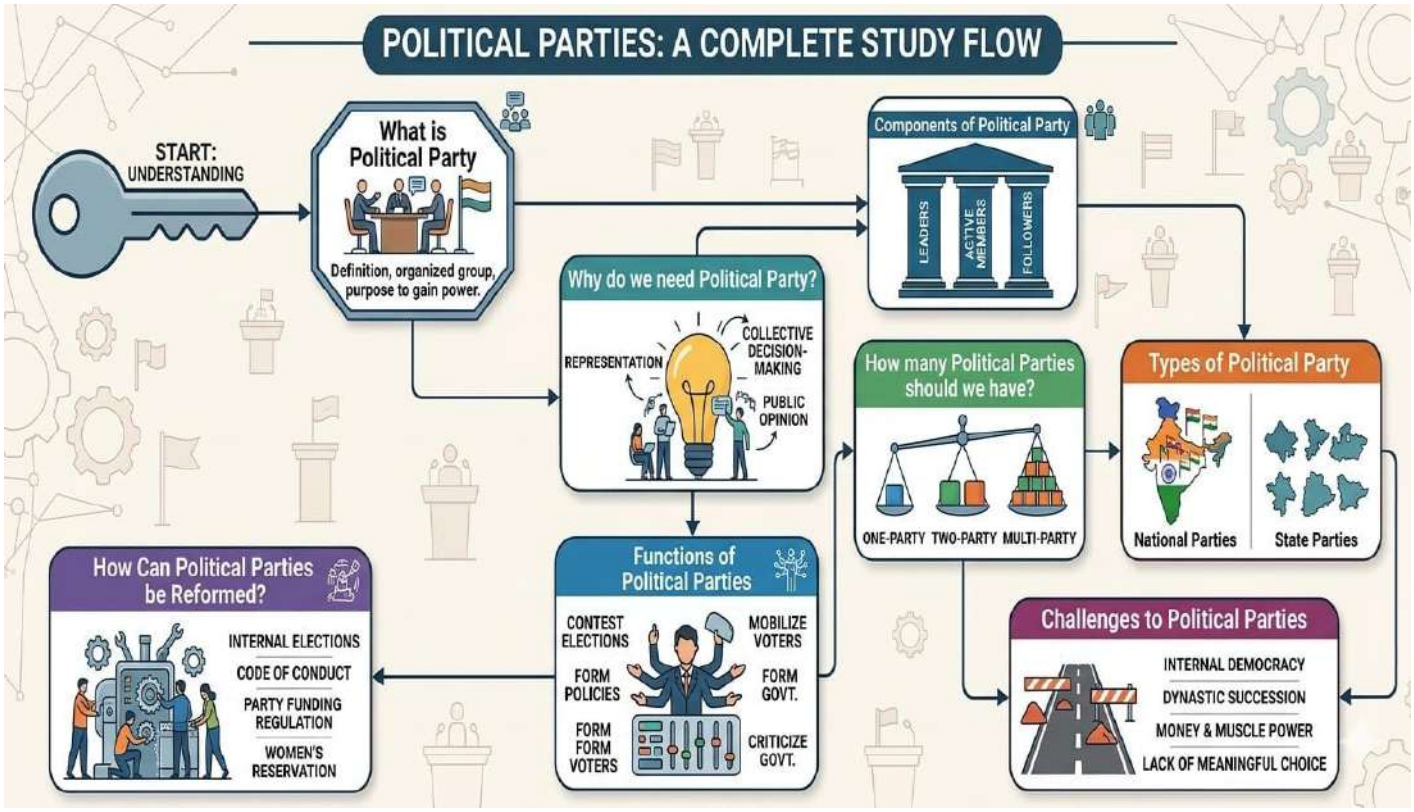
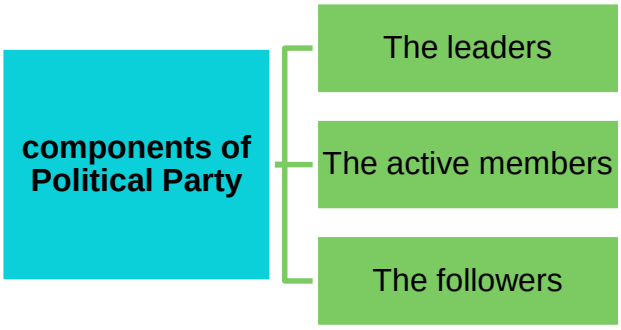
CHAPTER-4
POLITICAL PARTIES

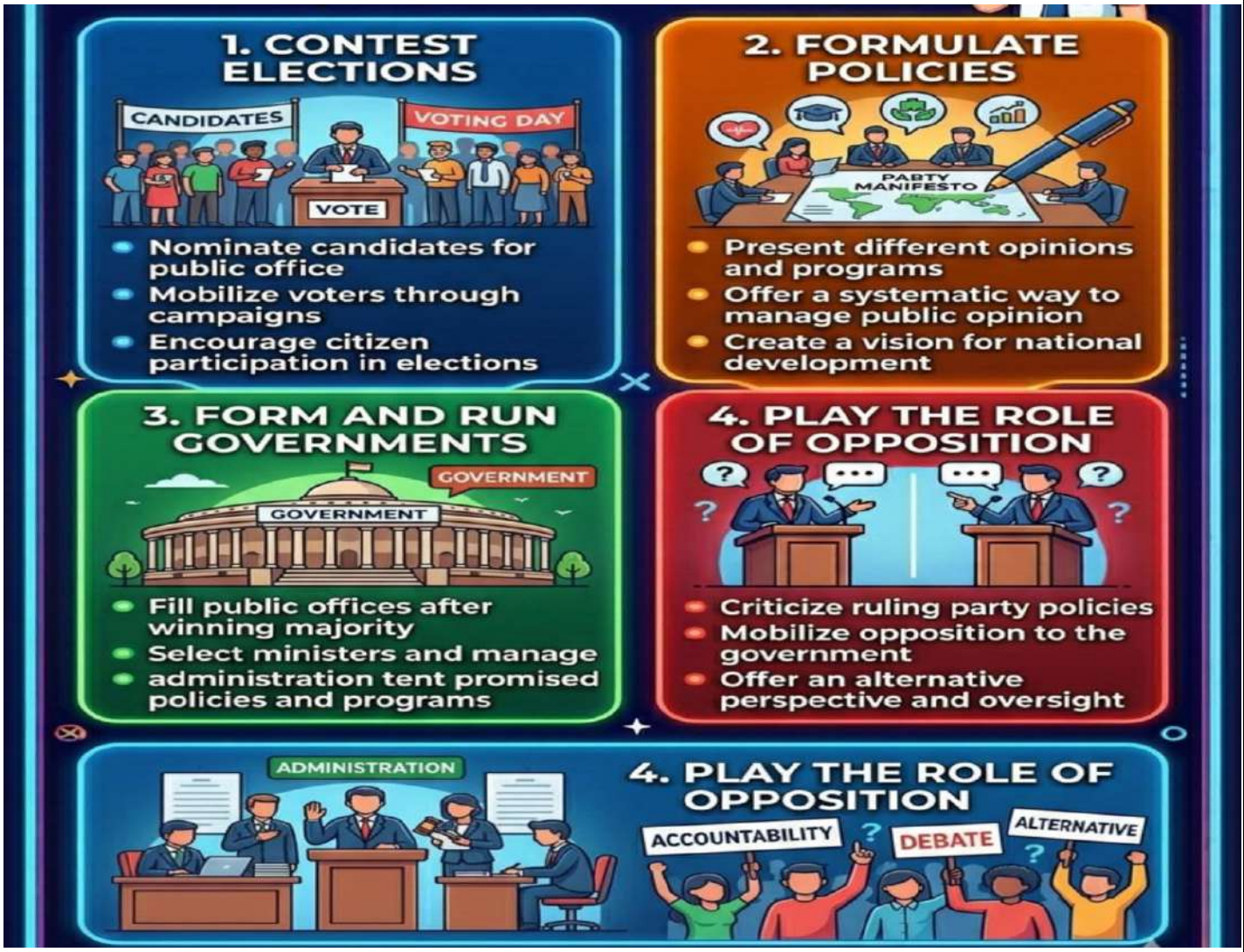


❖ Political Party - A group of people who come together to contest elections and hold the power in the government.

COMPONENTS OF POLITICAL PARTY-



FUNCTIONS OF POLITICAL PARTIES-



WHY DO WE NEED A PARTY-

- If every candidate in election will be independent. Cannot make promises to the people about any major policy changes.
- Even if formed- Its utility will remain uncertain.
- Will be accountable to their constituency no one will be responsible as to how the country run.

HOW MANY POLITICAL PARTIES SHOULD WE HAVE?

Party System

- Single Party System- China
- Two-Party System- U.K.
- Multi Party System (More than two parties)- India

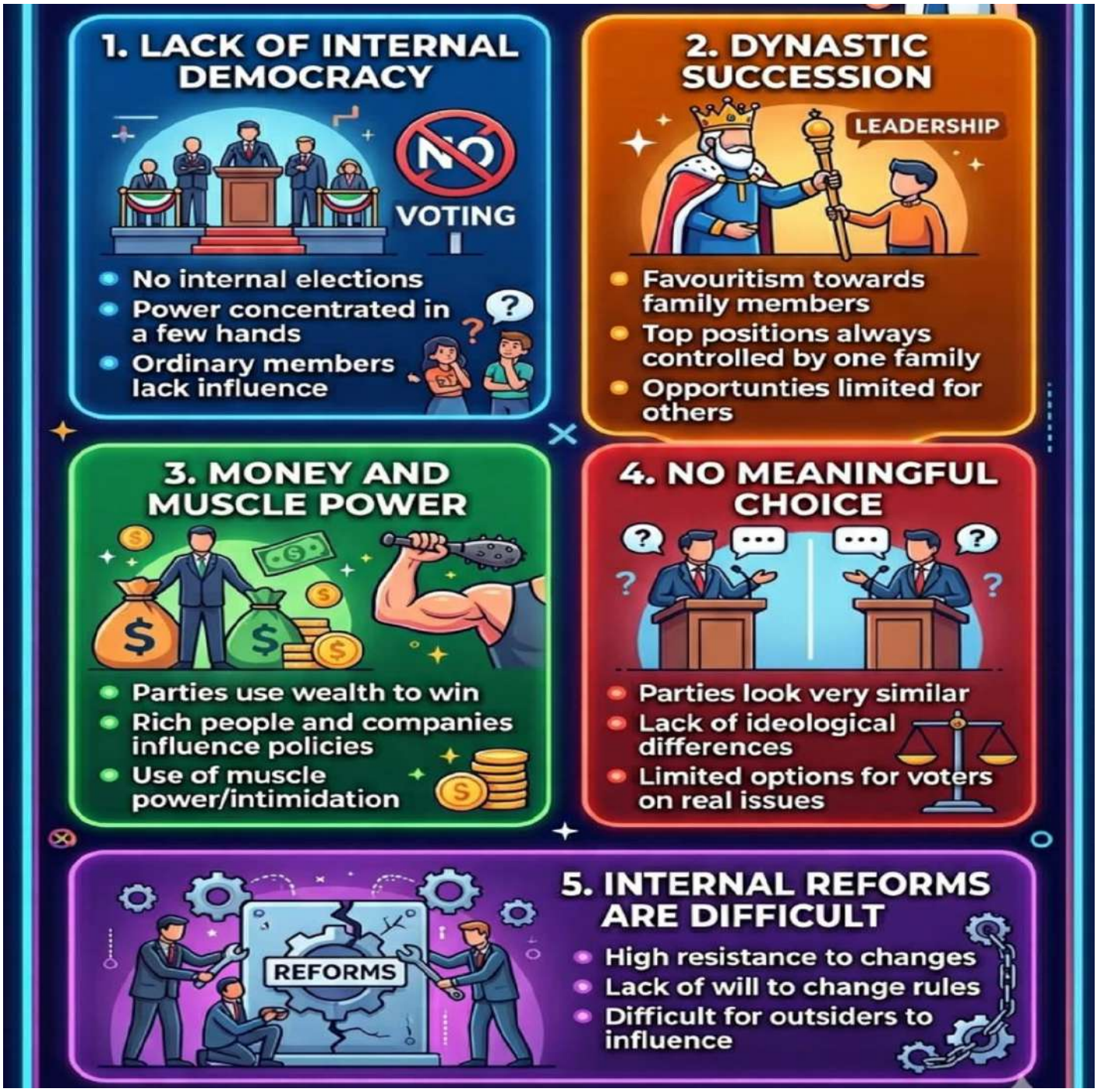
TYPES OF POLITICAL PARTIES:
 # National Party
 # State or Regional Party
CRITERIA FOR A PARTY TO BECOME –
1. National Party –

- Secure at least six percent of total votes in Lok Sabha elections or Assembly election in four states and wins at least four seats in Lok Sabha.

2. State Party or Regional Party -

- State or Regional parties -Secures at least 6 percent of the total votes in an election to legislative Assembly of a state and wins at least two seats, is recognized as a state party.
- Telugu Desam Party, DMK, AIDMK, Kerala Congress, Rashtriya Janta Dal, etc.

CHALLENGES TO POLITICAL PARTIES –



Efforts taken to reform Political Parties and its leaders -

- Prevented defection (changing party after elected) – if they do so they will lose the seat.
- Order by Supreme Court to reduce the influence of money and criminals- Candidate must file affidavit giving details of criminal cases pending.

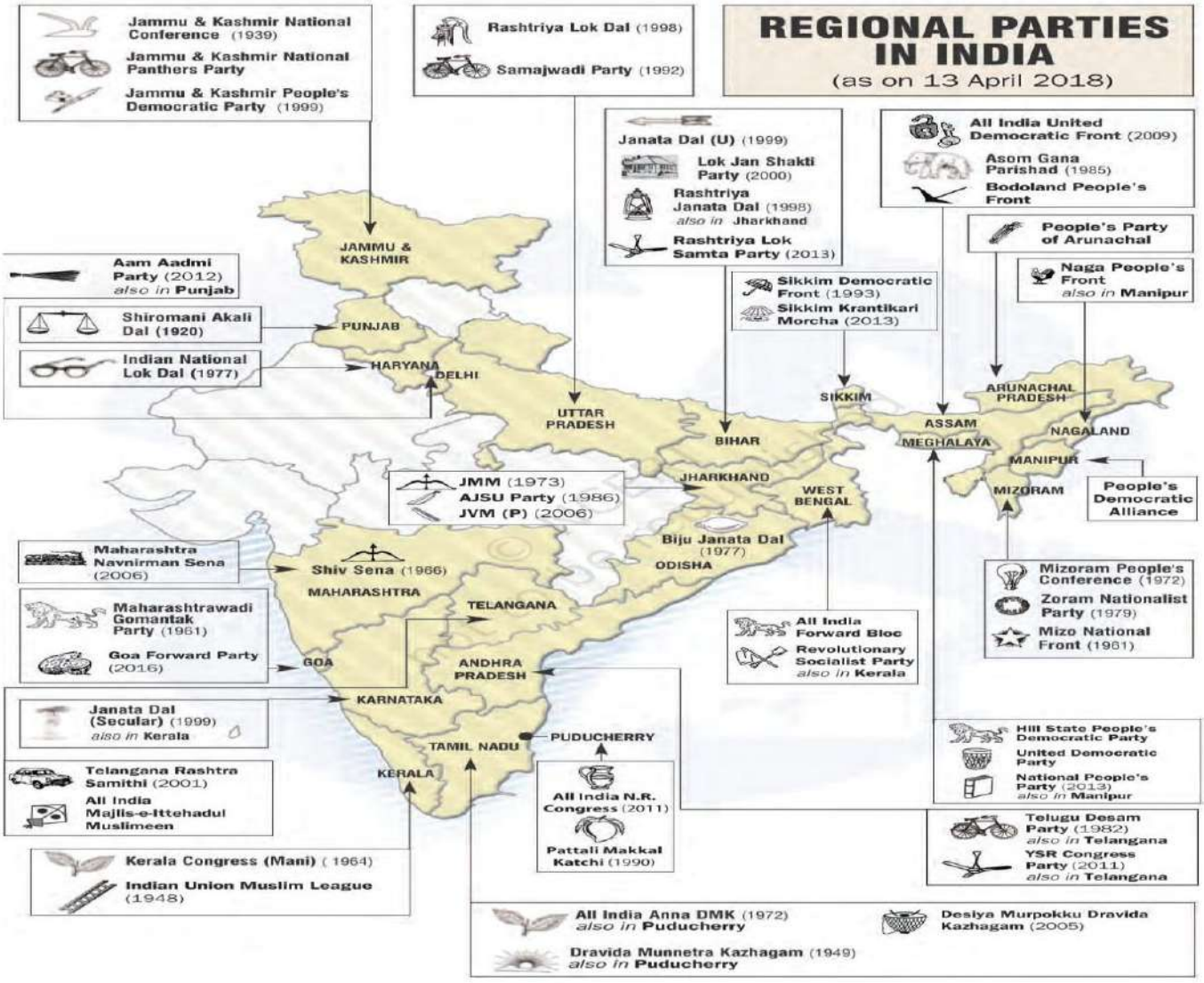
Political parties should file their Income Tax returns.

Suggestion offered to make more reforms –

- Yet to be accepted Law to regulate the internal affairs to political parties (To maintain a register of its members, judge party disputes).
- Govt. should give parties money to support election expense.

Symbols of Political Party - India (Updated 2026)

PARTY CLASSIFICATION (ECI)	PARTY NAME (FULL & ABBREVIATED)	RECOGNIZED ELECTION SYMBOL	PARTY COLOR SCHEME
National Party	Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)		Deep Saffron
National Party	Indian National Congress (INC)		Congress Tricolor
National Party	Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP)		Blue
National Party	Communist Party of India (Marxist) (CPI-M)		Red
National Party	National People's Party (NPP)		
National Party	Aam Aadmi Party (AAP)	AAP	Green
National Party	All India Trinamool Congress (AITC)		



MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (1 marks)

Q.1-**Assertion (A)**: Since 1994, nearly every one of the State parties has got an opportunity to be a part of one or the other national level coalition government.

Reason (R): This has contributed to the strengthening of federalism and democracy in our country.

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.

Ans- A-Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

Q.2 In a state, a political party wins elections for several years. Over time, internal disagreements increase, but no internal elections are held to choose leaders. Most decisions are taken by a small group of top leaders.

Q1. What problem is seen in this party?
A. External democracy
B. Internal democracy is weak
C. Federal structure
D. Coalition government

ANS- B) Internal democracy is weak

3. A political party is recognised as a National Party if it:

A. Wins majority in one state
B. Has presence in all states
C. Secures required percentage of votes/seats as per Election Commission rules
D. Is formed by the government
Answer: C
4.Assertion (A): Anti-defection law strengthens internal democracy in political parties.
Reason (R): It allows elected members to freely change parties without losing their seat.
A. Both A and R are true, and R is correct explanation
B. Both A and R are true, but R is not correct explanation
C. A is true, R is false
D. A is false, R is true
ANS-A

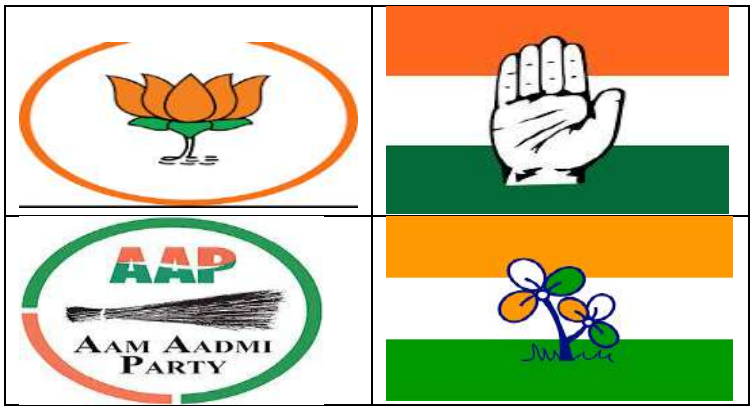
VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS- (2 marks)

Q.1-"Imagine you are forming a new political party to contest student council elections. What three main components will you include to make your party effective and representative? Explain with reasons."
ANS-1)The leaders,
2) The active members
3) the followers

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS- (3 marks)

Q.1-Describe any three main features of a two-party system,
HINTS: Three main features of a two-party system are as follows.
- Power usually changes between two parties, while other political parties may exist.
- The party that wins the majority forms the government, while the other forms the major opposition.

PICTURE BASED QUESTION-



Q.1 Which symbol belong from Regional Party?
Ans -……..

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS- (5 marks)

Q.1-What is meant by a national political party? State the conditions required to be a national political party.

HINTS- A national political party is a party that is present in several or all units of the federation.

- In other words, it is a country-wide party.
- It has its units in various states.
- By and large, all these units follow the same policies.
- The following are the conditions required for a party to become a national party.

- A party has to secure at least six per cent of total votes polled in the Lok Sabha elections or Assembly elections in four states.
- It has to win at least four seats in the Lok Sabha to be recognised as a national party

Q.2 "Political Parties perform a series of functions in democracy" Explain the statement with examples.

ANS-**1. Contesting Elections**

Political parties select candidates and contest elections.

- **Example:** In India, BJP, INC, and other parties field candidates in Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabha elections.

2. Forming Government

The party that wins majority seats forms the government.

- **Example:** After winning elections, the **Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)** formed the central government in 2019 and 2024.

3. Making Policies and Laws

The ruling party makes policies and laws for the country.

- **Example:** The government introduces schemes like **PM Kisan Yojana** or **Swachh Bharat Abhiyan** through its policy decisions.

4. Opposition Role

Opposition parties criticize the government and keep it accountable.

- **Example:** Parties like INC or other opposition groups question government policies in Parliament

5. Representing Public Opinion

Political parties express the needs and demands of people.

- **Example:** Farmers' issues, unemployment, and price rise are raised by different parties in Parliament.

6. Creating Awareness

They educate voters about political issues and government programmes.

- **Example:** During elections, parties conduct rallies and campaigns to inform people about their promises.

Q.3 "There are many challenges before the political parties" Examine the statement.

1. Lack of Internal Democracy

Political parties often do not function in a democratic manner inside the party.

- Decisions are taken by top leaders.
- Ordinary members have little role in selecting leaders or candidates.

Example: Candidates for elections are usually selected by senior leaders rather than through internal voting.

2. Dynastic Succession

In many parties, leadership is passed within families instead of being based on merit.

- This limits opportunities for capable party workers.

Example: Children of senior leaders often get leadership positions easily.

3. Money and Muscle Power

Elections require huge money.

- Parties depend on rich candidates and donations.
- Sometimes criminals also enter politics.

Example: Wealthy candidates often get party tickets due to their financial strength.

---

4. Lack of Meaningful Choice for Voters

Different political parties sometimes offer similar policies and programmes.

- Voters feel there is little real difference between parties.

Example: Many parties support similar welfare schemes during elections.

5. Defection (Party Switching)

Elected representatives often change parties after elections for personal gain.

- This creates instability in governments.

Example: MLAs or MPs joining the ruling party to get power or benefits.

6. Negative Politics and Corruption

Some parties use unfair practices like false propaganda or corruption.

- This reduces trust in democracy.

Q.4 “Electoral reforms and political party reforms must go together.” Analyze.

ANS-

- Prevented defection (changing party after elected) – if they do so they will lose the seat.
- Order by Supreme Court to reduce the influence of money and criminals- Candidate must file affidavit giving details of criminal cases pending.
- Political parties should file their Income Tax returns.

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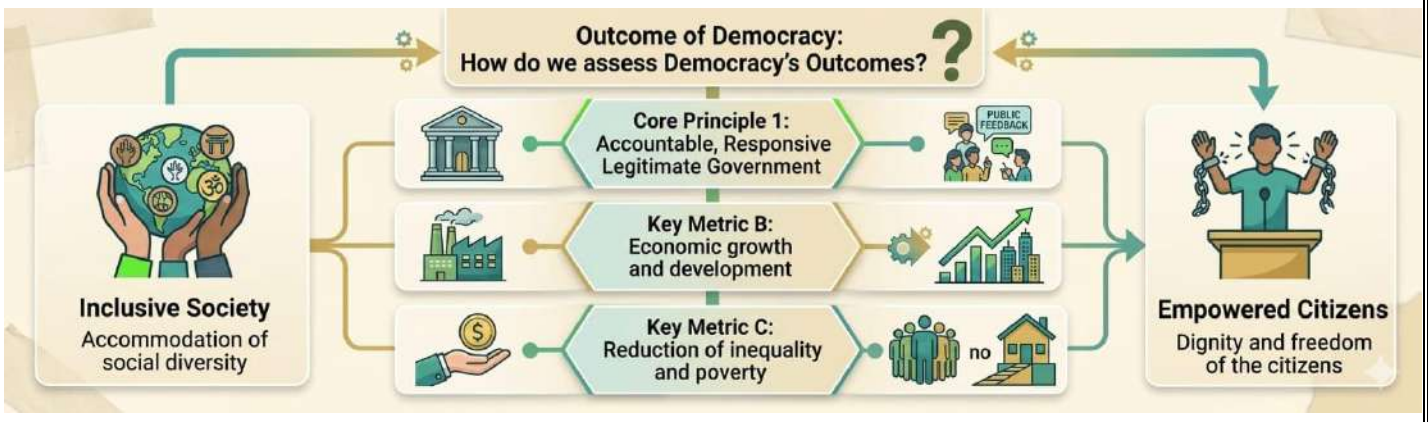
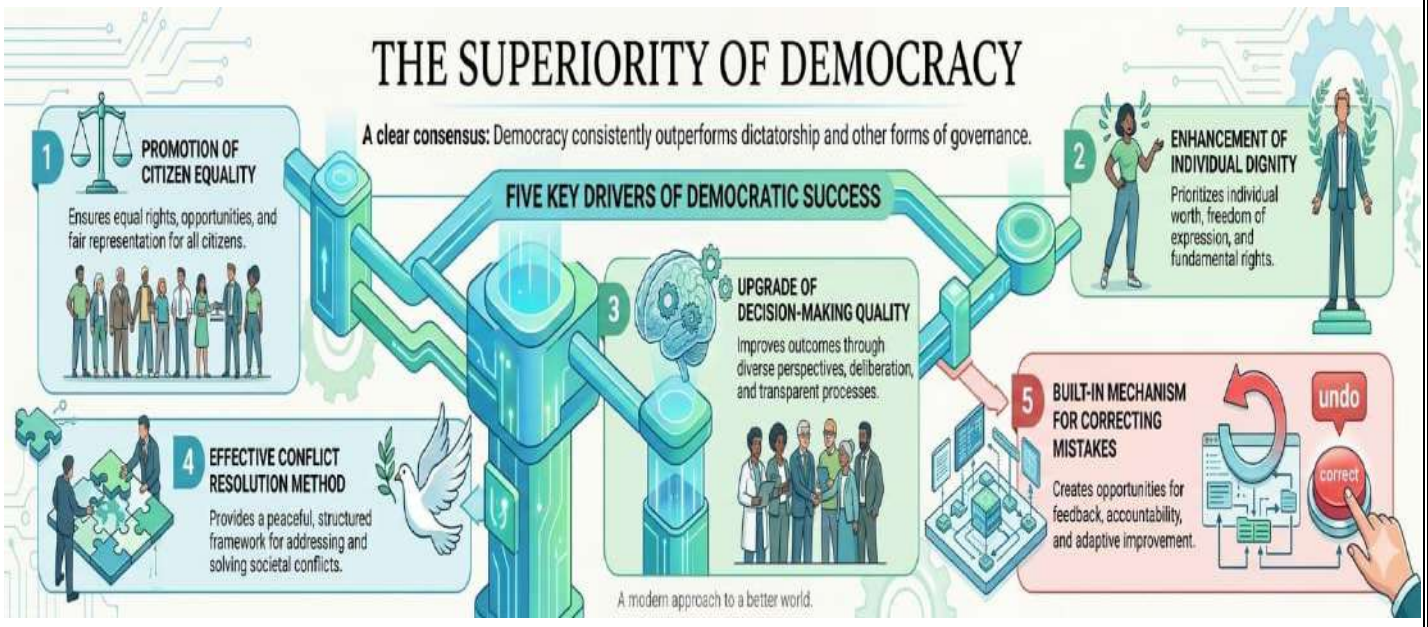
CHAPTER-5
OUTCOMES OF DEMOCRACY

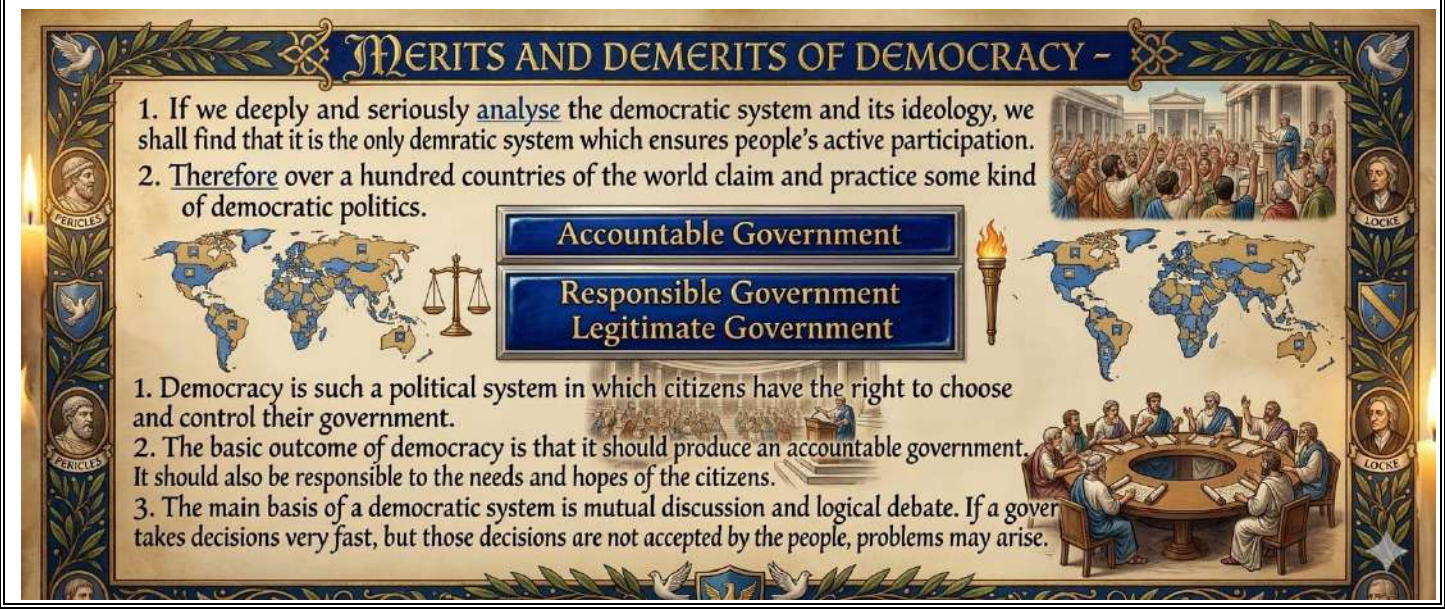


DEMOCRACY- It is ruled by elected representative of the people.

FEATURES OF DEMOCRACY –



MERITS AND DEMERITS OF DEMOCRACY -



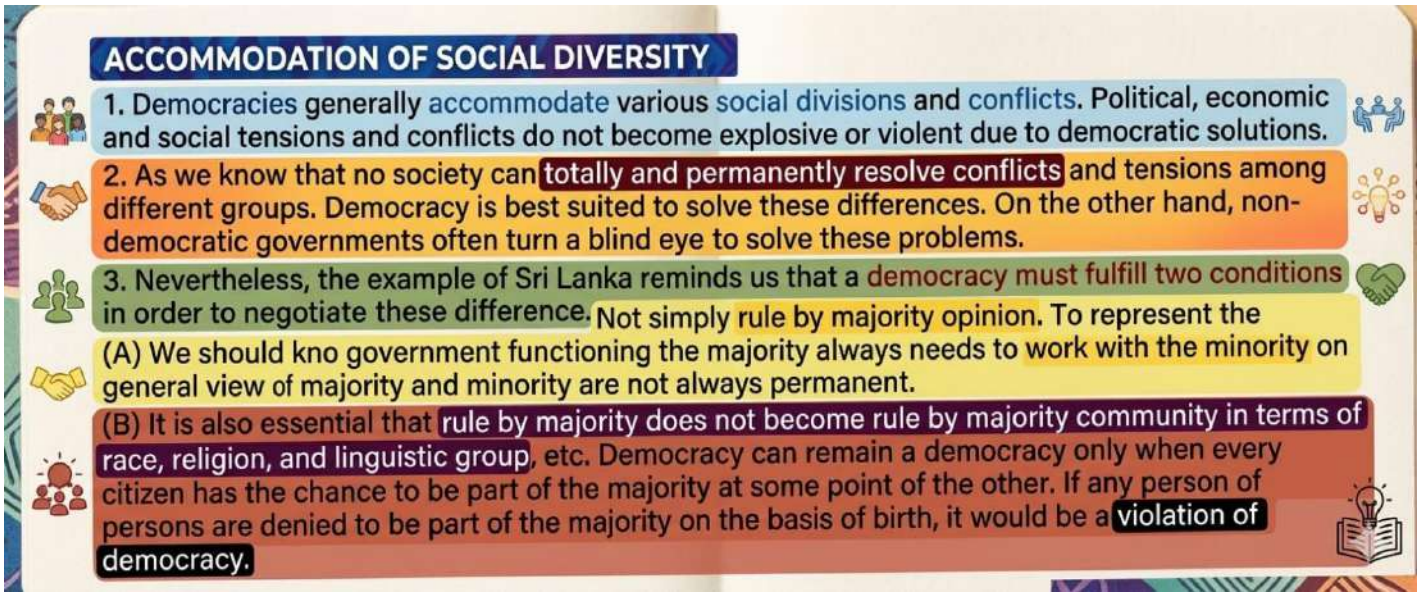
ECONOMIC GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT -

1. Despite having a good government in a democratic system, it is not necessary that there should always be development.
2. If we analyse all democracies and dictatorships between 1950 and 2000, we shall find that the rate of economic growth is slightly better in dictatorships.
3. Despite relatively low economic growth in a democracy, democracy is preferred all over the world. The main reason for this is that the democratic system is an open system in which the fundamental rights and freedoms of the people are respected.

REDUCTION OF INEQUALITY AND POVERTY-

- In theory, democracy promotes equality, but in practice:Wealth remains concentrated in the hands of a few.
- Disadvantaged groups (SCs, STs, women, minorities) still struggle for equality.
- Democracies try to create laws and policies to reduce poverty, but success varies from country to country.
- *Example*: Programmes like MGNREGA in India aim to reduce poverty through guaranteed employment.

ACCOMMODATION OF SOCIAL DIVERSITY –



DIGNITY AND FREEDOM OF THE CITIZENS-

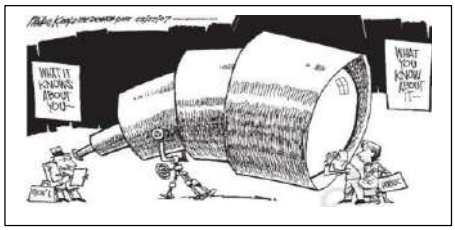
1. Democracy is considered superior to any other form of government in promoting dignity and freedom of the individual.
2. For every person, respect, freedom and equality are the main basis of democracy. But it is quite difficult to establish the principles of equality for individuals in those societies which have not been free for a long time.
3. History is the witness to the fact that most of the societies have been dominated by males. If we want to establish a truly democratic society, we have to give equal status to both women and men.

FINAL CONCLUSION:-

- Democracy is not perfect, but it is the best available system.
- It ensures people's participation, freedom, justice, and dignity, even if it struggles with inequality and slow decision-making.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (1 marks)

Q.1-On the basis the given picture, consider the correct statement.



A) People having dream of having such a big telescope
B) Government knows the details of people far better than people knows about the government.
C) People trying to find out the process of decision making by the democratic government.
D) Government organizes an event.

Ans- B) Government knows the details of people far better than people knows about the government.

Q.2-Which of the following statements are true about the democratic government?
a) Democratic government is a legitimate government.
b) Democratic government is an accountable and responsive government.
c) Democratic government is the people's own government.
d) All of the above.

Answer: d) All of the above.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTION (3 marks)

Q.1- "There is overwhelming support for the idea of democracy all over the world." Support the statement.

Answer: There is an overwhelming support for the idea of democracy all over the world because: * A democratic government is people's own government.
* The evidence from South Asia shows that the support exists in countries with democratic regimes.
* People wished to be ruled by representatives elected by them.

Q.2 "Complaint are the testimony to the success of Democracy." explain the statement with example.

1. **Ans-Freedom to Express Dissatisfaction**
   In a democracy, citizens can freely express their complaints, which shows that people have freedom of speech.
2. **Government is Accountable**
   Complaints indicate that people can question the government, which proves that leaders are responsible to citizens.
3. **Scope for Improvement**
   Complaints help the government identify problems and improve its policies and services.

Example: People in India often complain about electricity, roads, or corruption through media, RTI, and public forums, which helps the government take corrective action.

CASE BASED QUESTIONS (4 marks)

Q.1 Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

In a democracy, we are most concerned with ensuring that people will have the right to choose their rulers and people will have control over the rulers. Whenever possible and necessary, citizens should be able to participate in decision making, that affects them all. Therefore, the most basic outcome of democracy should be that it produces a government that is accountable to the citizens, and responsive to the needs and expectations of the citizens. Some people think that democracy produces less effective government. It is, of course, true that non-democratic rulers do not have to bother about deliberation in assemblies or worry about majorities and public opinion. So, they can be very quick and efficient in decision making and implementation. Democracy is based on the idea of deliberation and negotiation. So, some delay is bound to take place. Because it has followed procedures, its decisions may be both more acceptable to the people and more effective. Moreover, a citizen who wants to know if a decision was taken through the correct procedures can find this out.

She has the right and the means to examine the process of decision making. This is known as transparency.

Q.1.1 What is meant by transparency in a democracy?

Q1.2 Why are non-democratic governments quick in decision making and implementation?

Q 1.3 "In comparison to non-democratic governments, decision of democratic government takes time". Does democracy pay its price explain.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (5 marks)

Q.1- Explain the expected outcome from democracy? Discuss it.

1. **Ans- Accountability of Government**
   Democracy ensures that the government is answerable to the people through elections and public opinion.
2. **Better Decision-Making**
   Decisions are taken after discussion and consultation, making them more balanced and effective.
3. **Protection of Rights**
   It safeguards fundamental rights like freedom, equality, and justice for all citizens.
4. **Peaceful Conflict Resolution**
   Democracy provides legal and peaceful ways to solve social and political conflicts.
5. **Welfare and Development**
   Democratic governments work for the development of society through schemes in education, health, and employment

Q.2 "Dignity and freedom of the the citizens are the essence of democracy" Examine the statement.

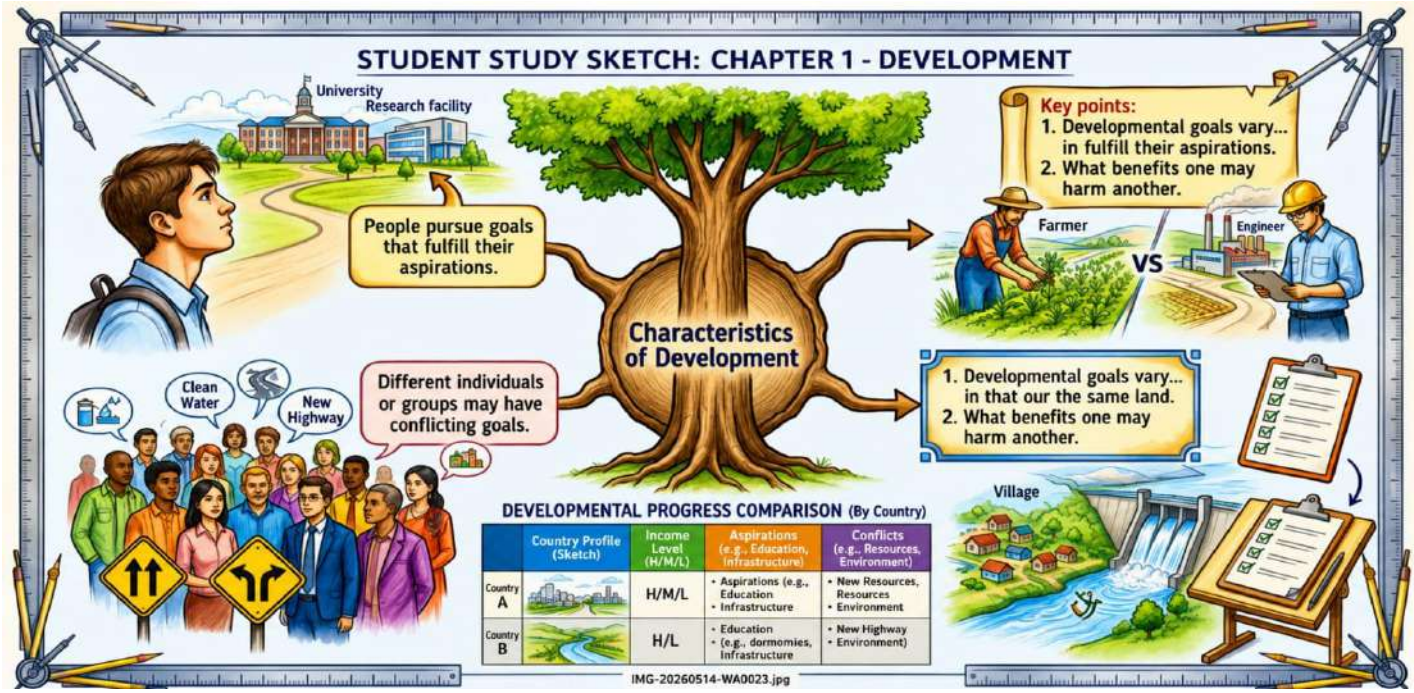
1. **Ans- Equal Respect for All Citizens**
   Democracy ensures that every citizen is treated with dignity, regardless of caste, religion, gender, or status.
2. **Fundamental Rights Protection**
   Citizens enjoy basic freedoms like speech, expression, and religion which protect their dignity.
3. **Freedom of Choice**
   People have the freedom to choose their leaders, profession, and way of life.
4. **No Discrimination**
   Democracy does not allow discrimination, ensuring equality and respect for everyone.
5. **Active Participation in Decision-Making**
   Citizens can participate in elections and public discussions, which enhances their sense of dignity and freedom.

Q.3 "The blend of accountability responsiveness and legitimacy forms the foundation of a democratic **G**overnment" Examine the statement.

1. Ans- **Accountability of Government**
   In a democracy, the government is answerable to the people through elections and can be removed if it does not perform well.
2. **Responsiveness to People's Needs**
   Democratic governments listen to citizens' needs and demands of people and try to solve them through policies and welfare schemes.
3. **Legitimacy through Elections**
   Governments are formed through free and fair elections, which gives them the legal
4. right to rule.
5. **Public Participation and Trust**
   Because people choose their leaders, they trust the system and actively participate in governance.
6. **Balance of Power and Responsibility**
   The combination of accountability, responsiveness, and legitimacy ensures that power is used responsibly for public welfare.

Chapter 1. POWER SHARING		
Scan QR for MCQs (Google form)	**QP**	**MS**
Chapter 2. FEDERALISM		
Scan QR for MCQs (Google form)	**QP**	**MS**
Chapter 3. GENDER, CASTE AND RELIGION		
Scan QR for MCQs (Google form)	**QP**	**MS**
Chapter 4. POLITICAL PARTIES		
Scan QR for MCQs (Google form)	QP	MS
Chapter 5. OUTCOMES OF DEMOCRACY		
Scan QR for MCQs (Google form)	QP	MS

CHAPTER-1
DEVELOPMENT



HOW TO COMPARE DIFFERENT COUNTRIES OR STATES

World Bank use income criteria for comparing countries, their income is considered to be one of the most important attributes. Countries with higher income are considered more developed than others with less income.

For comparison between countries, total income is not sufficient to measure a country therefore countries with different populations, may affect the average income /PCI.
HDI, Literacy, Public facilities may also be considered for measuring a country.

Hence, we compare the average income which is the country income divided by its total population. The average income is also called per capita income.

World Bank

World Bank

- Rich Countries — PCI ≥ $ 66,500
- Low-Income Countries — PCI ≤ $ 2,300

India`s Per Capita Income USD $ 1,100, and comes under lower middle-income groups

PUBLIC FACILITIES:

- Money in your pocket cannot buy all the goods and services that you may need to live well.
- Income by itself is not a completely adequate indicator of material goods and services that citizens are able to use.
- Normally, money cannot buy the pollution-free environment or ensure that you get unadulterated medicines unless you can afford to shift to a community that already has all these things.
- Money may also not be able to protect you from infectious disease unless the whole of your community takes preventive steps.
- Money can not buy itself social security, safety and defense mechanism.

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

Criteria	Description	Indicators
Living Standard	Measures the economic well-being of individuals	Per capita Income
Health Status	Measures the overall health and longevity of the population	Life Expectancy
Educational Levels	Measures the access and quality of education	Literacy Rate and Enrolment Ratio

Explanation of some of the terms used in Human Development Index:

- Infant Mortality Rate (or IMR) indicates the number of children that die before the age of one year as a proportion of 1000 live children born in that particular year.
- Literacy Rate measures the proportion of literate population in the 7-and-above age group.
- Net Attendance Ratio is the total number of children of age group of 15-17 years attending school as a percentage of total number of children in the same age group

SUSTAINABILITY OF DEVELOPMENT:

1. Since the second half of the twentieth century, a number of scientists have been warning that the present type, and levels, of development are not sustainable.
2. In the case of groundwater, if we use more than what is being replenished by rain then we would be overusing these resources
3 . Consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national or state boundaries; this issue is no longer region or nation-specific.

Multiple choice question (1 marks)

1. Read the following statements about Human Development and choose the correct option

(I) It is the composite Index prepared by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).
(II) Parameters to measure it are Longevity, Literacy and Per Capita Income.
(III) Countries are ranked according to Developed and Low Developing countries.
(IV) World Bank also prepares report of Human Development on the basis of quality of Life.
(a) I and II
(b) II and III
(c) I and III
(d) II and IV

Answer: (a) I and II

2. Study the data given below:

Country	Total GDP	GDP Per Capita
Japan	$4,872,415,104,315	$38,214
Germany	$3,693,204,332,230	$44,680

Despite having a higher total income than Germany, Japan has a lower per capita income. What is the reason for this?

(A) Japan has a more equitable distribution of income.

(B) Germany has more rich people than poor people.

(C) Japan has a smaller population than Germany

(D) Japan has a bigger population than Germany.

Answer: (D) Japan has a bigger population than Germany.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTION (3 marks)

1.How does the Human Development Report give a holistic view of development?

Answer hints (1) per capita income (2) education indicators (3) health indicators.

State	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births (2020)	Literacy Rate % 2017–18	Net Attendance Ratio (per 100 persons) secondary stage (aged 15–17 years) 2017–18
Haryana	28	82	73
Kerala	6	94	94
Bihar	27	62	69

Sources : Economic Survey 2023–24, National Sample Survey Organisation (Report No. 585), National Statistical Office, Government of India; National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5) 2019-21 IIPS, Mumbai.

2. Analyze the data given above and answer the questions that follow
   1. Which state has highest literacy rate.
   2. Kerela has lowest infant mortality rate. What does it signify?
   3. According to the data above which state is best in human development index and why?

   Hints 1. Kerela 2.Better health facilities. 3. Kerela Better HDI

TABLE 1.5 EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT OF RURAL POPULATION OF UTTAR PRADESH

Category	Male	Female
Literacy rate for rural population	76%	54%
Literacy rate for rural children in age group 10-14 years	90%	87%
Percentage of rural children aged 10-14 attending school	85%	82%

3. Analyze the data given above and answers the following question
   1. What is the percentage of female rural children in the age group of 10 to 14 years who are literate.

2. Analyze the reasons for more literacy in male than females.
   HINT-1 76% 2. Poverty, Early Marriage, Security.

TABLE 1.6 SOME DATA REGARDING INDIA AND ITS NEIGHBOURS FOR 2023

Country	Gross National Income (GNI) Per Capita (2021 PPP $)	Life Expectancy at birth	Mean Years of Schooling of People aged 25 and above	HDI Rank in the world (2021-22)
Sri Lanka	12,616	77.5	10.8	89
India	**9,047**	**72**	**6.9**	**130**
Myanmar	4,919	66.9	6.4	150
Pakistan	5,501	67.6	4.3	168
Nepal	4,726	70.4	4.5	145
Bangladesh	8,498	74.7	6.8	130

4.1 Nepal's life expectancy is 70.4 years, while India's is 72 years. What can be inferred?

a) Nepal performs better in health than India

b) India performs slightly better in health than Nepal

c) Both countries are equal

d) Nepal has higher income than India

4.2 Which country has the lowest mean years of schooling among the listed countries?

a) Nepal b) Pakistan c) Myanmar. d) India

LONG ANSWER QUESTION (5 marks)

1. In a rural area, the government has increased per capita income through agricultural subsidies. However, the region still lacks basic public facilities like schools, hospitals, and clean drinking water.

Analyze how the absence of public facilities can impact the overall development of the region, despite an increase in income. Suggest measures to address this issue.

Answer hints - While agricultural subsidies can boost income, the lack of basic public facilities like schools, hospitals, and clean drinking water hinders overall development in rural areas. Even with increased income, a lack of access to education, healthcare, and safe water significantly impacts the quality of life and long-term sustainability of the region.

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CHAPTER 2
SECTORS OF THE INDIAN ECONOMY

TOPICS: -

- The Indian economy can be classified into three main sectors based on the type of economic activities:

1. **Primary Sector-**It is related with natural resources. Like agriculture, fishing, forestry, mining, etc.

Farming

2. **Secondary Sector-**Involves manufacturing and industrial activities. Converts raw materials from the primary sector into finished goods. Examples Sugar, Cement, Iron and Steel industries etc.

Manufacturing of Sugar

3. **Tertiary Sector -** Also called service sector. Provides support services to primary and secondary sectors. Examples banking, education, transport, healthcare, etc.

Service Sector

TERTIARY SECTOR

THE SERVICE SECTOR

The tertiary sector includes all economic activities that provide services to people and businesses. It does not produce physical goods but supports and improves quality of life.

TRADE & RETAIL

- Wholesale
- Retail Stores
- E-commerce
- Supermarkets
- Shopping Malls
- Street Vendors

TRANSPORT & LOGISTICS

- Passenger Transport
- Freight Transport
- Airlines
- Shipping & Maritime Services
- Railways
- Logistics & Courier Services

FINANCE & INSURANCE

- Banking
- Insurance
- Investment Services
- Microfinance
- Stock Broking
- Financial Advisory

PUBLIC SERVICES

- Government Administration
- Defense Services
- Police Services
- Judiciary
- Postal Services
- Fire Services

SERVING PEOPLE, SUPPORTING LIFE

The tertiary sector connects people, facilitates exchange, provides expertise, care, information, and entertainment, and helps society function every day.

EDUCATION & TRAINING

- Schools
- Colleges & Universities
- Coaching Institutes
- E-learning
- Libraries
- Vocational Training

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

- Legal Services
- Accounting & Auditing
- Consulting Services
- Architecture & Engineering
- Research & Development
- Advertising Agencies

HEALTHCARE & SOCIAL SERVICES

- Hospitals
- Clinics
- Doctors & Specialists
- Nursing & Elderly Care
- Ambulance Services
- Mental Health Services

ENTERTAINMENT & RECREATION

- Cinema & Theatres
- Music & Concerts
- Sports & Fitness
- Amusement Parks
- Radio & Television
- Online Streaming

HOSPITALITY & TOURISM

- Hotels & Resorts
- Restaurants & Cafés
- Travel Agencies
- Tour Operators
- Event Management
- Cruise Services

INFORMATION & COMMUNICATION

- Telecommunications
- Internet Services
- Mobile Services
- IT Services
- Software Development
- Digital Marketing

WHY THE TERTIARY SECTOR MATTERS

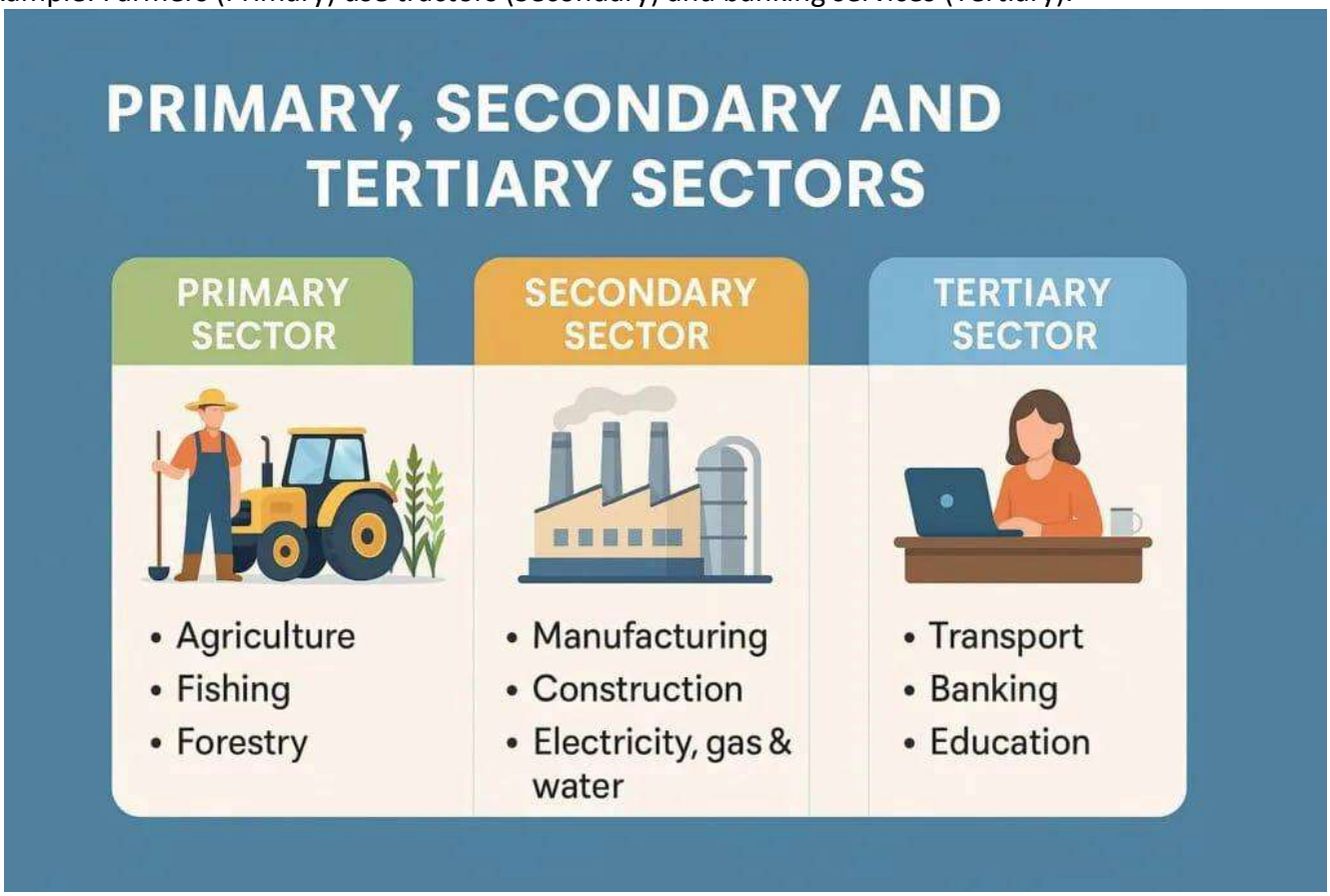
- Generates employment
- Drives economic growth
- Improves quality of life
- Supports all other sectors
- Encourages innovation
- Creates a developed nation

From small local services to global connections, the tertiary sector keeps the world moving forward.

COMPARING THE THREE SECTORS-

- Interdependence of Sectors- All sectors are interdependent.

Example: Farmers (Primary) use tractors (Secondary) and banking services (Tertiary).



Interdependence of sectors

- Historical changes in the sectors. At initial stage of development, primary sector was the important sector of economic More than hundred years ago secondary sector became important. In the past hundred years Tertiary sector has become important.
- Rising importance of Tertiary sector in production. Over the forty years Tertiary sector has emerged as the largest producing sector in India.

At present importance of Tertiary sector

- Where are the most of the people working. More than half of the workers are working in primary sector.
- How to create more employment. Government can provide loan at low rate of interest, provide employment etc.
- Organized and Unorganized Sector

Organized Sector	Unorganized Sector
Registered with the government,	Not registered with Govt agencies
job security	Job insecurity
Medical leave/ Paid leave	No paid leaves
Fixed working hours	No fixed working hours
Fixed pay and regular pay	No regular & fixed pay
Allowances, Pensions and Gratuity	No provisions of any allowances or pensions

- How to protect workers in unorganized sector. Government should protect them.
  1. Government should set a minimum wage.
  2. Government may be able to offer loans.
  3. Self-employed assistance by government. – S.H.G.
  4. The government should be responsible for providing necessities like food, health care, and education

SECTORS BY OWNERSHIP-

Public Sector	Private Sector
Owned by the government (e.g., Indian Railways).	Owned by individuals or companies (e.g., Tata Industries).

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS – (1 marks)

Q1. **Assertion (A):** The primary sector continues to be the largest employer in India.
Reason (R): The demand for services has increased tremendously due to rising incomes and development.
Options:
A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
C. A is true, but R is false.
D. A is false, but R is true.
Answer: B

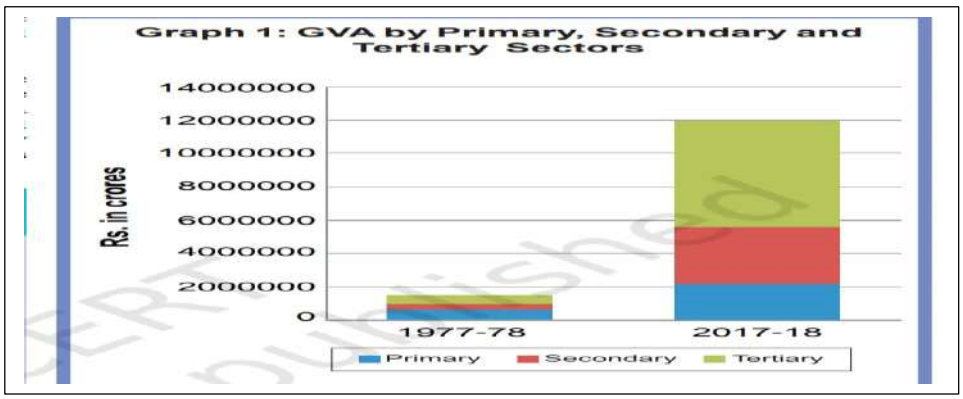
Q .2. Look at the picture and answer the question:

Which of the following best describes the role of the person shown in the image within the Indian economy?
A. He is engaged in primary sector.
B. He is involved in secondary sector.
C. He is working in tertiary sector.

D. He is working in sports industry.
Answer: B

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS- (2 marks)
Q 1. There is need for support and protection for the workers working in unorganised sector by the government. Give any two reasons.
Hint: Not paid for over time and rules are not followed.
Q 2. With passing of time historical changes has taken place in different sectors. Explain.
Hint: First there was importance of primary, then secondary and now tertiary sector.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS- (3 marks)



After observing the data presented in the graph answer the following question: -

Q1.1. Gross Value Added by different sectors are shown in the graph. There is increase in this sector and this sector has the highest GVA in the year 2017- 18. Name the sector.
Hint: Tertiary sector
Q1.2 From the bar graph in the year 1977-78 another sector has the highest GVA. Mention the sector. Hint: Primary
Q1.3 Based on the graph, there is a trend that can be observed in the tertiary sector contribution overtime. Name the trend shown in the graph. This could also influence job creation in the future. Mention the influence on job creation according to the graph.
Hint: GVA of Tertiary Sector has increased. And this Could lead to more urban skilled job.

Q 2. Activities related to man's natural environment are carried out from early times. Keeping this in mind describe primary activities with examples.
Hint: Activities related with natural environment for example farming, fishing etc.

Q3. Employment in rural areas has not increased according to the requirement. Efforts should be taken by the government to create more employment opportunities in rural areas. Explain with examples.
Hint: Giving loans at low interest or subsidy, building dams and canals to create employment etc.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS – (5 marks)

Q1. Large population in India works under unorganized sector and organized sector. Both sectors have certain advantages and disadvantages. Compare between organized and unorganized sectors.
Hint: Organized. Registered by government, job security, medical facilities, regular work, salary according to rules etc. Unorganized not registered by government, no job security, no medical facilities, no regular

work, low salary etc.

Q 2. Activities in the private sector are guided by the motive to earn profit but the purpose of public sector is not to just earn profit. In view of the above statements explain any five functions of public sector.

Hint: Aim of public sector is of wellbeing so they provide electricity, safe drinking water, quality education, providing food, health facilities at reasonable price.

CASE STUDY: SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS – (4 marks)

Read the following source and answer the questions that follows:

Jobs here are low-paid and often not regular. There is no provision for paid leaves, leave due to sickness etc. Employment is not secure. People can be asked to leave without any reason. When there is less work, such as during some seasons, some people may be asked to leave. A lot also depends on the whims of the employer. But this is not the case in organized sector.

Q1. Sector in which generally jobs are mention above are not regular as per the laws. Name the sector mention above. Hint: Unorganized sector

Q2. People think that above mentioned sector is not beneficial for working class. Give reasons for your answer. Hint: Insecure. No supervision.

Q3. The other sector is better than the sector mentioned above. This sector is called organized sector. Discuss any two benefits of organized sector. Hint: job security, regular work etc.

****

CHAPTER-3
MONEY AND CREDIT

TOPICS: -

Money- Anything which is accepted as a medium of exchange is called money.
Money is a medium of exchange.
Money acts as an intermediate in the exchange process, it is called a medium of exchange.

EVOLUTION OF MONEY-

Modern Forms of Money

- **Currency**: Notes and coins issued by RBI

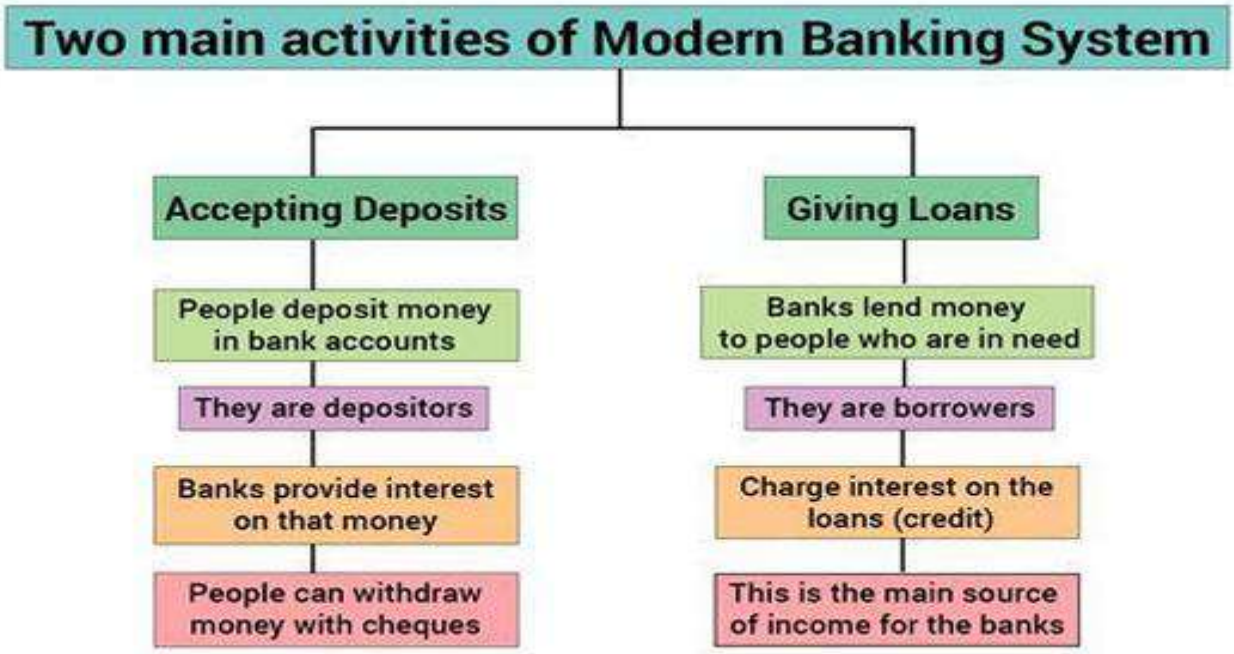
- **Deposits with Banks**:
  - Demand deposits (can be withdrawn anytime)
  - Use of cheques as a medium of exchange
  - Debit cards, net banking

The Reserve Bank of India issues currency notes on behalf of the Central Government.

Deposits with Banks-

- People deposit their extra money in a bank by opening a bank account in their name.
- Banks accept the deposits and also pay an amount as interest on the deposits.

Loan activities of Banks



DEFINITION OF CREDIT-

Credit (loans) is defined as an agreement between a lender and a borrower

Terms of Credit

1. Collateral (Security)
2. Interest rate.
3. Documentation requirement.

4. Mode of re-payment.
5. Time Period.

IMPORTANCE OF CREDIT-

- Working capital is needed for production.
- To meet the expenses of ongoing production.
- Help to complete production on time.
- Help to increase the earnings.

TYPES OF CREDIT-

Multiple choice question (1 marks)

1. Gargi took a loan from a moneylender at a high-interest rate and couldn't repay it. She lost her land as collateral. This is an example of:

A. Effective use of credit B. Financial inclusion C. Debt trap D. Formal loan recovery

Answer: C. Debt trap

2, Which of the following situations best reflects the modern form of money?
A. Exchanging goods in a weekly market.
B. Using coins to buy vegetables
C. Paying via UPI app for online shopping
D. Barter of wheat for rice
Answer: C. Paying via UPI app for online shopping

3. What is the primary function of a bank?
A. Printing currency B. Collecting taxes
C. Accepting deposits and lending money D. Giving subsidies
Answer C Accepting deposits and lending money

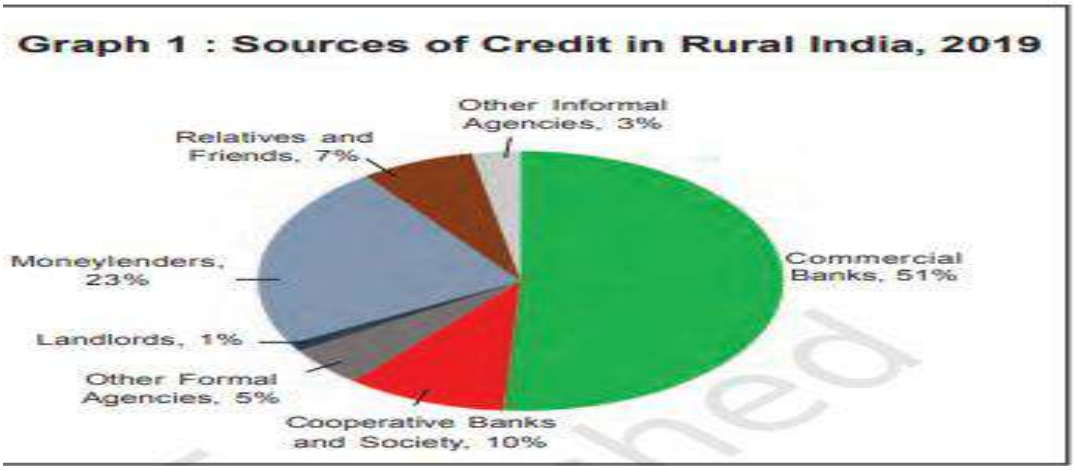
SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (3 marks)

1. Distinguish between formal and informal sources of credit. Why do poor households often prefer informal sources?

HINT Mention regulation, interest rates, and accessibility.

2. Why do "Depositors" make withdrawals and get interest, and why do "Borrowers" repay loans with interest, as shown in the flow?

Hint-the bank's role as a financial intermediary.



Q1. Which source provided the highest credit to rural people in 2019?

Hint: Look for the largest section of the pie chart.

Q2. Suggest one way to reduce rural India's dependence on informal credit sources.

Hint: Think of increasing access to formal institutions rural banking services, financial literacy, and easy loan processes.

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS- (5 marks)

1."Credit can be both a benefit and a burden." Justify the statement with suitable examples**.**

Hint Use one positive and one negative example (e.g., farmer who benefits vs. falls into a debt trap**.**

2.How do formal and informal credit sectors affect the lives of poor people in rural areas? Suggest measures to improve access to formal credit in rural India.

Hint Compare interest rates, accessibility, regulation; suggest SHGs, expanding bank branches, microfinance.

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CHAPTER-4
GLOBALISATION AND THE INDIAN ECONOMY

TOPICS: -

Globalization is the increasing integration and interdependence of national economies through the rapid, cross-border movement of goods, services, technology, and capital.

- MNCs have been a major force in the globalization process connecting distant regions of the world.
- Integration of production and integration of markets is a key idea behind understanding the process of globalization and its impact.
- Functions of MNC: -They connect economies, facilitate the flow of resources and information, and accelerate economic integration.
- Factors enabling process of globalization. - Technology (Transportation, Information and technology, Internet, computers, Multinational corporations, Liberalization in economic policies, efforts of World Trade Organization etc.
- Liberalization: Process of removing trade barriers by the government.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS: (1 marks)

Q.1.Look at the picture and answer the question:

The image shows workers working in a call center using computers and headsets. This image reflects which of the following aspects of globalization?
A. Growth of the manufacturing sector
B. Expansion of primary sector
C. Rise of the service sector and outsourcing
D. Decline of Health facilities
Answer: C.
2. **Assertion (A):** Globalization has increased the availability of goods for consumers.
Reason (R): Globalization has allowed only Indian companies to expand their businesses abroad.
Options:
A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
C. A is true but R is false.
D. A is false but R is true.
Answer: C
VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS- (2 marks)
Q 1. Generally, it is seen that MNCs prefer to set up factories in developing countries? Give reason for the above statement.
Hint: To reduce cost
Q 2. In modern times technology has played important role in life of the people. Identify the role of technology in globalization?
Hint: Technology reduces distance and time thus helps in globalization.
SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS- (3 marks)
Q1. Multinational corporations have great role in process of globalization Write the ways by which multinational corporations influence local economies.
Hint: by investment, technology, jobs etc.
Q 2. Globalization has affected people and economy of the country. Justify the merits of globalization.
Hint- Globalization allows foreign companies to enter local markets, increasing competition, reduce prices etc.
LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS- (5 marks)
Q1. Liberalization has helped globalization. In view of this define the word 'Liberalization'. Also, Analyze liberalization in Indian economy.
Hint: Removing barrier of trade by government. Around 1991 trade barrier were removed by Indian government. Local producer has to compete.
Q 2. Different factors have helped the process of globalization. In view of this fact enumerate the factors that have enabled globalization.
Hint: Transportation technology, Information and communication Liberalization, WTO, MNC etc.
CASE/SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS- (4 marks)
Read the following source and answer the questions that follow:
The Indian government, after Independence, had put barriers to foreign trade and foreign investment. This was considered necessary to protect the producers within the country from foreign competition. Industries were just coming up in the1950s and 1960s, and competition from imports at that stage would not have allowed these industries to come up. Thus, India allowed imports of only essential items such as machinery, fertilizers, petroleum etc. Note that all developed countries, during the early stages of development, have given protection to domestic producers through a variety of means.
Q1. It has been seen the generally that governments in the early stage of development put trade barriers. Name the reason due to which Indian government has put trade barriers.

Hint: To promote domestic trade.

Q2. Government of India decided to put trade barriers for the protection of Indian trade. Recall whether this was done before or after independence?

Hint- After independence

Q3. Indian government was very careful in allowing import and export for the benefit of Indian traders. Name any two essential items that were allowed to import by the government for the betterment of Indian economy.

Hint- Machinery, fertilizers, petroleum etc.

CHAPTER 1. DEVELOPMENT		
Scan QR for MCQs (Google form)	QP	MS
CHAPTER 2. SECTORS OF INDIAN ECONOMY		
Scan QR for MCQs (Google form)	QP	MS
CHAPTER 3. MONEY AND CREDIT		
Scan QR for MCQs (Google form)	QP	MS
CHAPTER 4. GLOBALIZTION AND THE INDIAN ECONOMY		
Scan QR for MCQs (Google form)	QP	MS

SOCIAL SCIENCE-Code- 087
SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER
CLASS: X (2025-26)

Time Allowed: 3 Hours **Maximum Marks: 80**

General Instructions:

1. There are 38 questions in the Question paper. All questions are compulsory.
2. The question paper has Four Sections – A-History, B-Geography C- Political Science, and D-Economics.
3. Each Section is of 20 Marks and has MCQs, VSA, SA, LAs and CBQ.
4. Very Short Answer Type Questions (VSA), carry 2 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 40 words.
5. Short Answer Type Questions (SA), carry 3 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 60 words.
6. Long answer type questions (LA), carry 5 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 120 words.
7. There are case based questions (CBQ) with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 100 words.
8. The map-based questions, carry 5 marks with two parts- Q9. In Section A-History (2 marks) and Q19. In Section B -Geography (3 marks)
9. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions must be attempted.
10. 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.

Sr.No **SECTION A** **Marks**
HISTORY (20 marks)

1. Match the following and Choose the correct option: **1**

	COLUMN I		COLUMN II
A	Frederic Sorrieu	1	Torch of enlightenments
B	Statue of Liberty	2	Shattered remains of absolutist Institutions
C	Foreground in front of the Statue of Liberty	3	Democratic and Social Republics
D	Sorrieu's utopian vision.	4	French Artist

1.A-4, B-1, C-2, D-3
2.A-2, B-4, C-4, D-1
3.A-1, B-2, C-4, D-3
4.A-4, B-1, C-3, D-4

Please note that the assessment scheme of the Academic Session 2024-25 will continue in the current session i.e. 2025-26

2. Identify and name the leader shown in the picture given below: -

Source-India and the Contemporary World-II, NCERT

A. Lala Lajpat Rai
B. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
C. Gopal Krishan Gokhale
D. Raja Rammohan Roy

Note: The following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 2

Which one option from the following is the appropriate reason for the formation of the Swaraj party?

A. To ask for Poorna Swaraj for Indians.
B. To return to Council Politics.
C. To ask Dominion State for India.
D. To oppose Simon Commission.

3. Thousands of people fled Europe for America in the 19th century due to - **1**

A. Widespread poverty and deadly diseases
B. Frequent famines and poor living conditions
C. Continuous wars and political instability
D. Harsh climate and repeated natural disasters

4. Louise-Sebastien Mercier proclaimed "Tremble, therefore, tyrants of the world! Tremble before the virtual writer!" Who are referred to as the tyrants in this context? **1**

A. Educated classes who wanted to change the society
B. Absolutist institutions like monarchy and church
C. Authors of the new books
D. Printing press

5A. “The Silk route was a good example of vibrant pre-modern trade and cultural links between distant parts of the world.” Explain the statement with any two examples.

OR

5B. ‘Sometimes the new crops could make the difference between life and death.’. Explain the statement.

6 A. ‘A variety of cultural processes played an important role in developing a sense of nationalism in India’. Support the statement with suitable examples.

OR

6 B. Salt March 'became an effective tool of resistance against colonialism.’ Justify the statement with suitable arguments.

7A. ‘In Britain the formation of the nation-state was not the result of a sudden upheaval or revolution but was the result of a long-drawn-out process.’ Analyze this statement with suitable reasons.

OR

7B. ‘The Treaty of Vienna was drawn up in 1815 with the object of undoing most of the changes that had come about in Europe during the Napoleonic wars.’ Highlight the significant provisions of this treaty.

8. **Read the given text and answer the following questions**:(1+1+2=4)

Why Newspapers?

Krishnaji Trimbuck Ranade inhabitant of Poona intends to publish a Newspaper in the Marathi Language with a view of affording useful information on every topic of local interest. It will be open for free discussion on subjects of general utility, scientific investigation and the speculations connected with the antiquities, statistics, curiosities, history and geography of the country and of the Deccan especially... the patronage and support of all interested in the diffusion of knowledge and Welfare of the People is earnestly solicited.

Bombay Telegraph and Courier, 6 January 1849

"The task of the native newspapers and political associations is identical to the role of the Opposition in the House of Commons in Parliament in England. That is to critically examine government policy to suggest improvements, by removing those parts that will not be to the benefit of the people, and also by ensuring speedy implementation.

These associations ought to carefully study the particular issues, gather diverse relevant information on the nation as well as on what are the possible and desirable improvements, and this will surely earn it considerable influence”.

Source: Native Opinion, 3 April 1870

.

8.1. Explain the main reason for publishing newspapers by Krishna ji.

8.2. How was the task of native newspaper and political association seen identical to the role of the opposition?

8.3. Analyze the reasons for the popularity of newspapers during the 19th century.

MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION (2 marks)

9. Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map. **(1+1=2)**

A) The place where the Civil Disobedience Movement was launched.
B) The city where Indian National Congress session was held in September 1920.

Note: The following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Question 9.
A) The place where the Civil Disobedience Movement was launched.
B) The place where Indian National Congress session was held in September 1920

SECTION B
GEOGRAPHY (20 marks)

10. What is essential for resource development to contribute to overall development? **1**

A. The availability of resources alone is enough.
B. The presence of foreign invaders and their governance.
C. Technological development and institutional changes.
D. Only human resources can contribute to development.

11. Identify the appropriate option to fill in the empty boxes: **1**

Classification of Soils

Alluvial	**?**	**?**
Ideal for the growth of sugarcane, paddy, wheat and other cereal and pulse crops.	Ideal for growing cotton	suitable for crops like cashew nut.

A. Black soil, Red and Yellow soils
B. Laterite soil, Black soil.
C. Red & Yellow soils & Black soil.
D. Black soil & Laterite soil.

12. A total of 628 tigers died in India during the past five years due to natural causes and **1**

17B. 'Coal is the most important and abundant fossil fuel in India.' Justify the statement by evaluating the significant role it plays in the growth of the Indian economy in its different forms.

18. **Read the given text and answer the following questions**:(1+2+1=4) **4**

Global pollution is rising due to rapid economic growth, population increases, and insufficient environmental management. This poses serious health risks for people and ecosystems, particularly in low- and middle-income countries. Contributing to these challenges, the global economy relies on deeply intertwined supply chains, sustained by more than 100 billion tons of raw materials entering the system each year. Intensive material consumption depletes natural resources and causes negative environmental impacts at every stage of the product lifecycle. Global waste is expected to increase to 3.4 billion tons by 2050.

Pollution of all types hinders development outcomes. Exposure to air pollution, water pollution, and hazardous chemicals and wastes like mercury, lead and persistent organic pollutants (POPs) causes debilitating and fatal illnesses, creates harmful living conditions, and destroys ecosystems. Pollution undermines sustainable economic growth, exacerbates poverty and inequality in both urban and rural areas, and significantly contributes to climate change. Poor people, who cannot afford to protect themselves from the negative impacts of pollution, end up suffering the most. Pollution is the largest environmental cause of disease and premature death. It is estimated to be several times more deaths than from AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria combined. Global health crises, such as the COVID-19 pandemic, are reminders of the strong linkages between environment and health and of the need to address such linkages systematically. *[Source:* https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/pollution]

18.1 Why do you think is global waste expected to increase by 2050?

18.2 How do manufacturing industries cause pollution of different types? Explain with examples.

18.3 Is it correct to consider pollution as a possible cause for worsening of the current global trends of poverty and inequality? Justify.

MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION (3 marks)

19. On the same outline map of India locate and label the following with suitable symbols**:** **1**

I.(p) The dam in the Sutlej-Beas river basin, which is being used both for hydel power production and irrigation.

OR

(q) The dam in the Mahanadi basin that integrates conservation of water with flood control.

II. Any two of the following: **(1x2=2)**

(i) A major sea port in West Bengal

(ii) An international airport in Tamil Nadu
(iii) An international airport in Punjab

Note: The following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 19.

b) Answer **any three** of the following:

i Name the dam in the Mahanadi basin that integrates conservation of water with flood control.
ii Specify the name of a major sea port in West Bengal.
iii Name an international airport in Tamil Nadu.
iv State the name of an international airport in Punjab.

SECTION C
POLITICAL SCIENCE (20 marks)

20. Which of the following statement(s) are true with respect to the ethnic composition of Belgium? **1**

I. 59 percent of the total population of Belgium lives in the Wallonia region and speaks French.
II. 40 percent live in the Flemish region and speak Dutch.
III. One percent of the Belgians speak German.
IV. In the capital city Brussels, 80 percent people speak French while 20 per cent are Dutch speaking.

Choose the correct option:

A. I and II
B. III and IV
C. I, II and III
D. I and IV

21. The cartoon below depicts Germany's government that was formed after the 2005 elections. It included the two major parties of the country, namely the Christian ocratic Party. The two parties are historically ing options best explains the cartoon? **1**

Source-Democratic Politics, NCERT

A. Coalition Government.
B. Two Party System.
C. Democratic government.
D. Bi-party system.

Note: The following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 21

Consider the following statements on Power Sharing and choose the correct statement(s) -

I. Imposing the will of the majority community over others.
II. It helps in reducing the possibility of conflict between the social groups.
III. Power Sharing is a good way to ensure the stability of political order.
IV. It brings socio- political opposition among parties.

Choose the correct option:

A. I and II
B. I and III
C. II and IV
D. II and III

22. Consider the following case and choose the correct option- **1**

Suppose the Government of India plans to issue new currency notes of different denominations in order to curb the influence of black money. The Government of one state is opposed to this policy of the Central Government. Can the state government stop the union government from implementing this policy?

A. Yes, because Currency is the subject of State List
B. No, because Currency is a subject of Union List
C. Yes, because the approval of both the governments is necessary to implement this change.
D. No, because any such change must be approved by the local government also.

23. Two statements are given as Assertion (A) and Reason(R). Study the statements carefully and identify the correct alternative: **1**

ASSERTION (A): Exclusive attention to caste can produce negative results in democracy.

REASON (R): It can divert attention from other important issues thus leading to tensions, conflicts and even violence.

Choose the correct option:

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

24. Highlight any two key features of federalism. **2**

25. 'Women in India face discrimination, disadvantages and oppression in many ways.' Highlight any two aspects of life where you witness this inequality. **2**

26. 'Democracy leads to peaceful and harmonious life among citizens in every sphere.' Support this statement with suitable arguments. **3**

27A. 'Political parties play a significant role in the effective working of a democracy.' Explain. **5**

OR

27B. 'The challenge of dynastic succession is undoubtedly a major challenge for political parties in India.' Analyse the statement'.

28. **Read the given text and answer the following questions**:(1+1+2=4) **4**

Sri Lanka emerged as an independent country in 1948. The leaders of the Sinhala community sought to secure dominance over government by virtue of their majority. As a result, the democratically elected government adopted a series of MAJORITARIAN measures to establish Sinhala supremacy. Over the years, it created feelings of alienation among the Sri Lankan Tamils. They felt that none of the major political parties led by the Buddhist Sinhala leaders was sensitive to their language and culture. As a result, the relations between the Sinhala and Tamil communities strained over time. On the other hand, the Belgian leaders took a different path. They recognised the existence of regional differences and cultural diversities. Between 1970 and 1993, they amended their constitution four times to work out an arrangement that would enable everyone to live together within the same country. *Source-Adapted from Power Sharing,NCERT*

28.1 State any two demands of Tamils in Sri Lanka.

28.2 State the results of the Majoritarian Government in Sri Lanka.

28.3 Explain any two provisions of the Belgian model of power sharing.

SECTION D
ECONOMICS (20 marks)

29. Underemployment is caused when - **1**

A. More workers are employed than actually required
B. Fewer workers are employed than actually required
C. Workers are paid more than their actual output
D. Jobs are given only to highly educated workers

30. What can be inferred about the limitations of using per capita income (average income) to compare well-being across countries? Choose the correct option as the answer. **1**

A. It shows how equally or unequally income is distributed among the people in a country.
B. The only measure needed to understand a country's development is Per capita income.
C. It gives a basic idea of economic well-being but hides the income inequality.
D. It only reflects the industrial growth of a country and does not consider other important factors.

31. Which of the following examples best demonstrates how the tertiary sector supports both the primary and secondary sectors? **1**

A. Farmers grow vegetables and sell them directly to consumers, with no transportation or storage involved.
B. A factory makes shoes and uses raw materials like leather to create the product, relying on transport and retail stores to distribute the shoes.
C. A bakery bakes bread and uses delivery services to send the bread to local shops for sale, without any direct involvement of raw materials.
D. A company produces furniture from wood, but does not require any transport or retail services to sell the product.

32. Which one of the following issues currency notes in India? **1**

A. Finance Ministry.
B. Reserve Bank of India.
C. State Bank of India.
D. Central Bank of India.

33. Person Z tries to explain how the requirement of a double coincidence of wants in a barter system limits trade and exchange. Which of the following justification do you think will be used by him/her? **1**

A. It makes trade more complicated, as each person must have what the other person wants, limiting the pool of potential trade partners.
B. The barter system allows trade to be conducted more efficiently since both parties already know what they need from the transaction.
C. It increases the number of exchanges because each person can trade for exactly what they want.
D. The system creates value for goods by ensuring that both parties have a direct need for each other's goods.

34. Recognize and choose the option that correctly matches the effects and consequent outcomes of globalization. **1**

Column A (Effects of globalisation)	**Column B (Outcomes)**
1. Increased foreign investment	i. Expansion of global markets and access to technology
2. Cultural exchange and awareness	ii. Loss of traditional jobs due to automation and cheaper labor elsewhere
3. Techonological exchange and awareness	iii. Spread of cultural practices, ideas, and values across borders
4. Growth of multinational corporations	iv. Large companies becoming dominant players in global markets

Choose the correct option:
A. 1-iii, 2-ii, 3-i, 4-iv
B. 1-iv, 2-ii, 3-i, 4-iii
C. 1-ii, 2-iv, 3-iii, 4-i
D. 1-i, 2-iii, 3-ii, 4-iv

35. Evaluate the utility of public services in contributing to the overall well-being of individuals and society. **3**

36. 'Expanding access to loans in the formal sector is important, yet it is equally critical that these loans are accessible to all people for national development.' Justify the statement. **3**

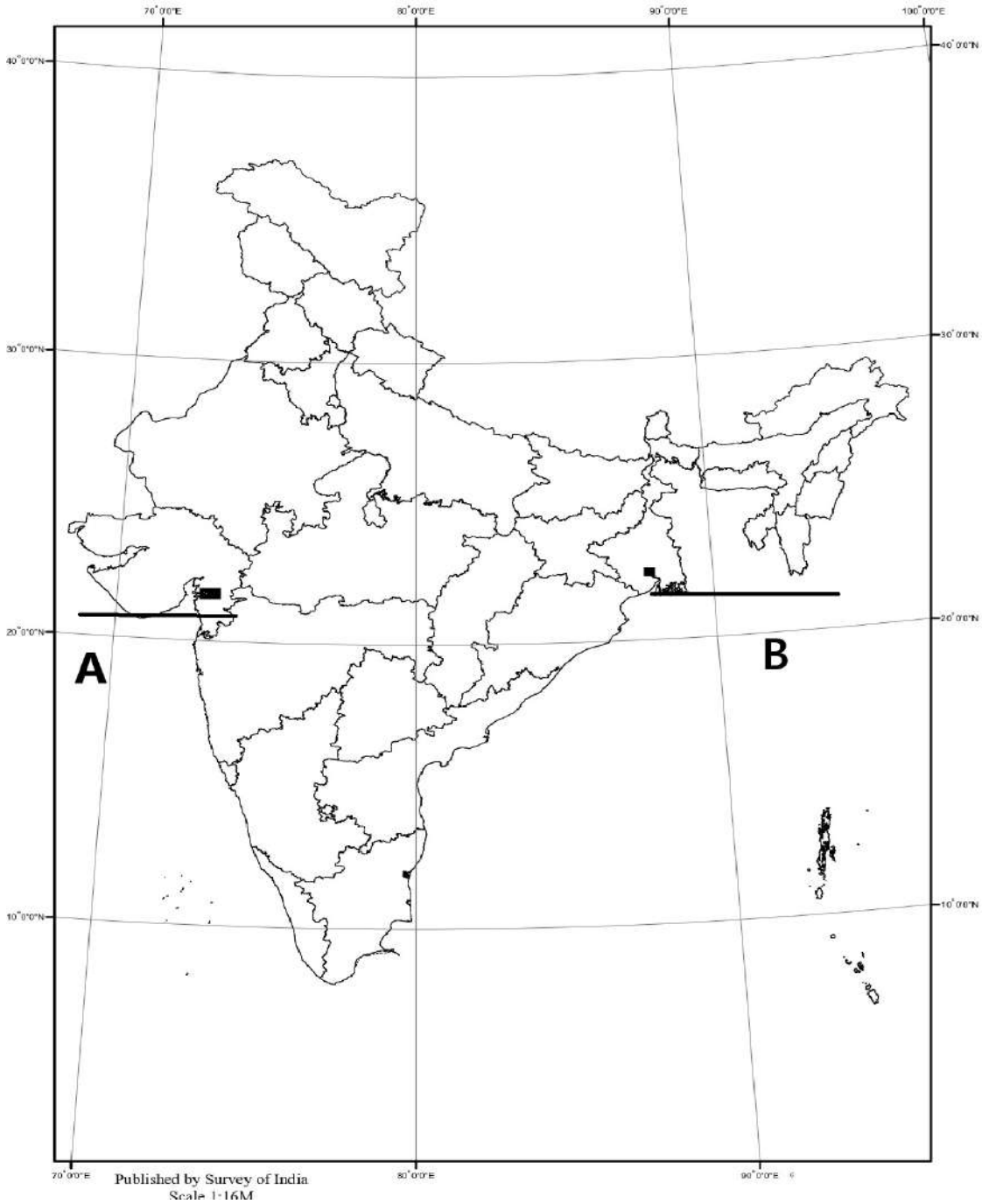
37. Highlight the significant three factors that have contributed to the growth of globalisation. **3**

38A. A research student spoke with two people, M and N to learn about their work-related differences. On the basis of the interview conducted with both of them, the student concludes that while person M was working in an organized sector, person N was an employee of a workplace that was functioning in an unorganised way. Analyse the key differences between the two sectors that must have enabled the research student to come to this conclusion. **5**

OR

38B. Privatisation can have both positive and negative effects on the economy. Support the statement with argument.

Map for Q. no. 9 (Section A) & Q. no. 19 (Section B)



MARKING SCHEME
SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)
CLASS-X (2025-26)

Time Allowed: 3hrs **Max. Marks:80**

	SECTION A **HISTORY (20 marks)**	
1	1- A-4, B-1, C-2, D-3	**1**
2	B- Bal Gangadhar Tilak **V.I candidates** – B - To return to Council Politics	**1**
3	A - Widespread poverty and deadly diseases	**1**
4	B - Absolutist institutions like monarchy and church	**1**
5A.	1. Chinese pottery, textiles and spices from India and Southeast Asia also travelled the same route. In return, precious metals - gold and silver - flowed from Europe to Asia. 2. Trade and cultural exchange went hand in hand. Buddhism from India spread in several directions through intersecting points on the silk routes. 3. Early Christian missionaries travelled this route to reach Asia and Muslim preachers took the same route a few centuries later. (Any 2 points)	**2**
	OR	
5B.	1. Sometimes new crops like potatoes could make the difference between life and death. It was with the introduction of the humble potato that Europe's poor began to eat well, eat better and live longer. 2. Ireland's poor peasants became so dependent on potatoes that when the potato crop was destroyed by disease in the mid-1840s, hundreds of thousands of peasants died of starvation	
6A.	**1. Figure or Image –** The identity of India came to be visually associated with the image of Bharat Mata. This image was created by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay. Rabindranath Tagore painted his famous image of Bharat Mata. In this painting, Bharat Mata is portrayed as an ascetic figure; she is calm, composed, divine and spiritual. **2. Songs –** Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay wrote 'VandeMataram' as a hymn to the motherland. It was included in his novel Anandmath and widely sung during the Swadeshi Movement in Bengal. **3. Folklore** – Indian folklore was revived. In late-nineteenth-century India, nationalists began recording folk tales sung by bards and they toured villages to gather folk songs and legends. These tales gave a true picture of traditional culture. It helped to restore a sense of pride in our past. In Bengal, Rabindranath Tagore himself began collecting ballads, nursery rhymes and myths, and led the movement	**3**

	for folk revival. In Madras, Natesa Sastri published a massive four-volume collection of Tamil folk tales, The Folklore of Southern India. **4.– Flag** (**A).** During the Swadeshi movement in Bengal, a tricolour flag (red, green and yellow) was designed. It had eight lotuses representing eight provinces of British India, and a crescent moon, representing Hindus and Muslims. **(B).** By 1921, Gandhiji had designed the Swaraj flag. It was again a tricolour (red, green and white) and had a spinning wheel in the centre, representing the Gandhian ideal of self-help. Carrying the flag, holding it aloft, during marches became a symbol of defiance. **5. Re – interpretation of History** – Indians began looking into the past to discover India's great achievements. They wrote about art and architecture, Science and Maths, religion and culture, law, philosophy etc. Indians were asked to take pride in India's great achievements in the past and struggle to change the miserable conditions of life under British rule. (Any three points to be considered)	
	OR	
6B.	1. Salt became an effective tool of resistance against colonialism because of the following reasons: Gandhiji found in salt a powerful bond that would unite the nations as it – was consumed by all rich and poor alike. 2. Gandhiji's letter to Viceroy Irwin stated eleven demands. Most of them were of general interest but the most stirring was to abolish the salt tax imposed by the colonial government. 3. Irwin's unwillingness to negotiate forced Gandhiji to start his salt March which was joined by thousands. It developed the feeling of nationalism. 4. People in different parts of the country broke salt law and manufactured salt and demonstrated in front of government salt factories. 5. People unitedly followed Gandhiji's words. They refused to pay taxes, revenues, picketed liquor shops, boycotted foreign clothes, resigned from government jobs and violated forest laws. (Any three points to be considered)]	
7A.	1. In Britain the formation of the nation-state was not the result of a sudden upheaval or revolution. The primary identities of the people who inhabited the British Isles were ethnic ones - such as English, Welsh, Scot or Irish. 2. The Act of Union (1707) between England and Scotland resulted in the formation of the 'United Kingdom of Great Britain' meant that England was able to impose its influence on Scotland. Scotland's distinctive culture and political institutions were systematically suppressed. 3. The Scottish Highlanders were forbidden to speak their Gaelic language or wear their national dress and large numbers were forcibly driven out of their homeland. 4. The English helped the Protestants of Ireland to establish their dominance over a largely Catholic country. Catholic revolts against British dominance were suppressed. Ireland was forcibly incorporated into the United Kingdom in 1801. 5. The symbols of the new Britain - the British flag, the national anthem, the English language were actively promoted and the older nations survived only as subordinate partners in this union.	**5**
	OR	

7B	1. The Bourbon dynasty, which had been deposed during the French Revolution, was restored to power, and France lost the territories it had annexed under Napoleon. 2. A series of states were set up on the boundaries of France to prevent French expansion in future. Thus the kingdom of the Netherlands, which included Belgium, was set up in the north and Genoa was added to Piedmont in the south. 3. Prussia was given important new territories on its western frontiers, while Austria was given control of northern Italy. 4. The German confederation of 39 states that had been set up by Napoleon was left untouched. In the east, Russia was given part of Poland while Prussia was given a portion of Saxony. 5. The main intention was to restore the monarchies that had been overthrown by Napoleon, and create a new conservative order in Europe.	
8.	**8.1** Krishnaji wanted to publish significant information about societal developments in the areas of politics, science, and other fields in order to inform the public. **8.2** The media used to criticise and analyse government policies were local newspapers and political organisations. As a result, both of these served as the government's opposition. **8.3** Reasons for popularity of newspapers during 19th century are: **i.** The political developments in the country began to interest a sizable portion of society, and this information was skillfully presented in the newspapers. **ii.** Newspapers started to serve as a source for societal advancements in social, cultural, and scientific	**(1+1+ 2=4)**
9.	Marked on the map. (Answers to the questions for the V.I candidates are also the same-though only naming of the locations is required.)	**(1+1= 2)**
	SECTION B **GEOGRAPHY (20 marks)**	
10.	C - echnological development and institutional changes.	**1**
11.	D - Black soil & Laterite soil.	**1**
12.	A. Reduction in the prey species leading to the tiger's dwindling food supp	**1**
13.	A - These places have a significant portion of forests managed as reserved or protected forests for conservation.	**1**
14.	D – Tamil Nadu	**1**
15.	B - To provide better irrigation systems and sustainable water conservation practices for farmers.	**1**
16.	**Climate and Irrigation:** • Haryana and Punjab have a well-developed irrigation system (e.g., canal irrigation from the Sutlej-Yamuna Link Canal), which allows for large-scale	**2**

	commercial cultivation of rice. The climate is suitable for high-yielding varieties, and irrigation ensures water availability. • In contrast, Odisha has a more monsoonal climate, and while rice is grown, the farming is often rainfed and primarily for local consumption. The lack of large-scale irrigation systems limits its commercialization. **Economic Factors (Market Access):** • In Punjab and Haryana, rice is grown for commercial purposes to meet national and international demand. The proximity to markets, government procurement systems, and well-developed transport networks enable these states to export surplus rice. • In Odisha, rice is mostly grown for personal or local use, with less access to large markets for profit-driven farming, making it a subsistence crop. **Farming Practices:** • In Punjab and Haryana, the use of modern farming techniques, machinery, and high-yielding varieties supports commercial rice cultivation. • In Odisha, rice farming is more traditional and focused on family sustenance rather than large-scale production, which reflects the subsistence nature of cultivation. Or any other relevant point(s) (Any 2 point to be considered out of which at least one should be related to climate and one economic)	
17A.	1. Odisha was the largest bauxite producing state in India in 2016-17. Panchpatmali deposits in Koraput district are the most important bauxite deposits in the state. 2. Aluminium is an important metal because it combines the strength of metals such as iron, 3. It is a good alternative to other metals due to its extreme lightness and 4. also has good conductivity and 5. great malleability (any other relevant point - 5 points)	**5**
	OR	
17B.	Significance: -It is used for power generation, -To supply energy to industry as well as for domestic needs. -India is highly dependent on coal for meeting its commercial energy requirements.e.g., in metallurgy - any other relevant point (at least 2) Variety of coal types- Coal, is found in a variety of forms depending on the degrees of compression and the depth and time of burial.	

	1. Peat - Decaying plants in swamps produce peat. Which has a low carbon and high moisture contents and low heating capacity. 2. Lignite - is a low grade brown coal, which is soft with high moisture content. The principal lignite reserves are in Neyveli in Tamil Nadu and are used for generation of electricity. 3. Bituminous coal-Coal that has been buried deep and subjected to increased temperatures. It is the most popular coal in commercial use. Metallurgical coal is high grade bituminous coal which has a special value for smelting iron in blast furnaces. 4. Anthracite -is the highest quality hard coal.	
18.	**18.1** Due to intensive material production and consumption. **18.2** Manufacturing industries are a major cause for- 1) air pollution – Smoke is emitted by chemical and paper factories, brick kilns, refineries and smelting plants, and burning of fossil fuels in big and small factories that ignore pollution norms. Toxic gas leaks can be very hazardous with long-term effects. 2) Water pollution is caused by organic and inorganic industrial wastes and affluents discharged into rivers. The main culprits in this regard are paper, pulp, chemical, textile and dyeing, petroleum refineries, tanneries and electroplating industries that let out dyes, detergents, acids, salts and heavy metals like lead and mercury pesticides, fertilisers, synthetic chemicals with carbon, plastics and rubber, etc. into the water bodies. 3) Thermal pollution of water occurs when hot water from factories and thermal plants is drained into rivers and ponds before cooling. 4) Dumping of wastes specially glass, harmful chemicals, industrial effluents, packaging, salts and garbage renders the soil useless. 5) Rain water percolates to the soil carrying the pollutants to the ground and the ground water also gets contaminated. 6) Industrial and construction activities, machinery, factory equipment, generators, saws and pneumatic and electric drills also make a lot of noise. (Or any other relevant point) – Any two points **18.3** Poor people, cannot afford to protect themselves from the negative impacts of pollution, end up suffering the most. This also leads to social disparity/inequality due to the ill effects of poverty. (Can be explained with the help of an example)	**(1+2+1=4)**
19.	Marked on the map. (Answers to the questions for the V.I candidates are also the same-though only naming of the locations is required.)	**(1+2=3)**
	SECTION C **POLITICAL SCIENCE (20 marks)**	
20.	B- III and IV	**1**
21.	A – Coalition Government. **V.I candidates** – D. II and III	**1**

22.	B - No, because Currency is a subject of Union List	**1**
23.	A - Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.	**1**
24.	**Features of federalism:** 1. There are two or more levels (or tiers) of government. 2. Different tiers of government govern the same citizens, but each tier has its own jurisdiction in specific matters of legislation, taxation and administration. 3. The jurisdictions of the respective levels or tiers of government are specified in the constitution. So the existence and authority of each tier of government is constitutionally guaranteed. 4. The fundamental provisions of the constitution cannot be unilaterally changed by one level of government. Such changes require the consent of both the levels of government. 5. Courts have the power to interpret the constitution and the powers of different levels of government. The highest court acts as an umpire if disputes arise between different levels of government in the exercise of their respective powers. 6. Sources of revenue for each level of government are clearly specified to ensure its financial autonomy. 7. The federal system thus has dual objectives: to safeguard and promote unity of the country, while at the same time accommodate regional diversity. Therefore, two aspects are crucial for the institutions and practice of federalism. Governments at different levels should agree to some rules of power sharing. They should also trust that each would abide by its part of the agreement. An ideal federal system has both aspects: mutual trust and agreement to live together. (Any two point to be considered)	**2**
25.	**1. Education** – Literacy rate among women is only 54% as compared with 76% among men. Parents prefer to spend their resources for their sons' education rather than daughters. 2. **Low Proportion of women in highly paid and valued jobs** – Women still have a small share in the highly paid jobs. Even if a woman works for more hours than a man, her work is not given importance. This results in low paid and low valued jobs for women. 3. **Women are paid less than men** – Despite the Equal Wages of Act women are paid less than men, even when both do exactly the same work. 4. **Preference for Son** – In many parts of India parents prefer to have sons and find ways to have the girl child aborted before she is born. This has led to decline in child sex – ratio (927) 5. **Exploitation at workplace and domestic violence** – Women are exploited and harassed at the workplace. They have to face different forms of domestic violence at home. (Any 2 point to be considered)	**2**

26.	1. Democracies accommodate various social divisions. For example, Belgium has peacefully solved her ethnic problems and solved the differences. 2. All democracies usually develop a procedure to conduct competition, i.e. conduct elections, power-sharing, etc. This reduces the possibility of tensions, due to social divisions, turning violent or explosive. 3. Democracy teaches people to respect the differences and resolve conflicts among different groups peacefully. In non-democratic countries, rulers either turn a blind eye to or suppress internal differences. For example, Sri Lanka. The plus point in democratic regime is the ability to handle social differences, divisions and conflicts. 4. A democracy is not just a rule by majority opinion. The majority always needs to work with the minority so that the government represents the general view. 5. A democratic government ensures that the rule by the majority does not become autocratic in terms of religion, race or linguistic group etc. It tries to show that in every election, different persons and groups can form a majority. It tries to see that every citizen has a chance to be in majority at some point of time and is not barred on the basis of birth. All these things ensured by a democratic regime lead to a peaceful and harmonious life. (Any three points to be considered)	**3**
27A	Political parties play a significant role in the effective working of a democracy. To fill political offices and exercise political power, political parties are needed to perform a series of functions, which are the following 1. Parties contest elections. Elections are fought mainly among candidates put up by political parties. In India, top party leaders choose candidates for contesting elections. 2. Parties put forward different policies and programmes. Political parties in a democracy group together similar opinions, to provide a direction in which government policies can be formulated. 3. Parties make laws for a country. Laws are debated and passed in the legislature. 4. Parties that lose elections play the role of the opposition. Opposition parties voice their views by criticizing the government for its failure or wrong policies. 5. Parties shape public opinion. They raise and highlight issues and resolve people's problems. Many pressure groups are the extensions of political parties. 6. Parties provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes. For an ordinary citizen it is easier to approach a local party leader than a government officer. (Any 5 points)	**5**
	OR	
27B	1. Most political parties do not practice open and transparent procedures for their functioning. So there are very few ways for an ordinary worker to rise to the top in a party. 2. Those who happen to be the leaders are in a position of unfair advantage as they favour people close to them or even their family members. 3. In many parties in India, we see a trend of dynastic succession. The top positions are always controlled by members of a particular family, which is unfair to other	

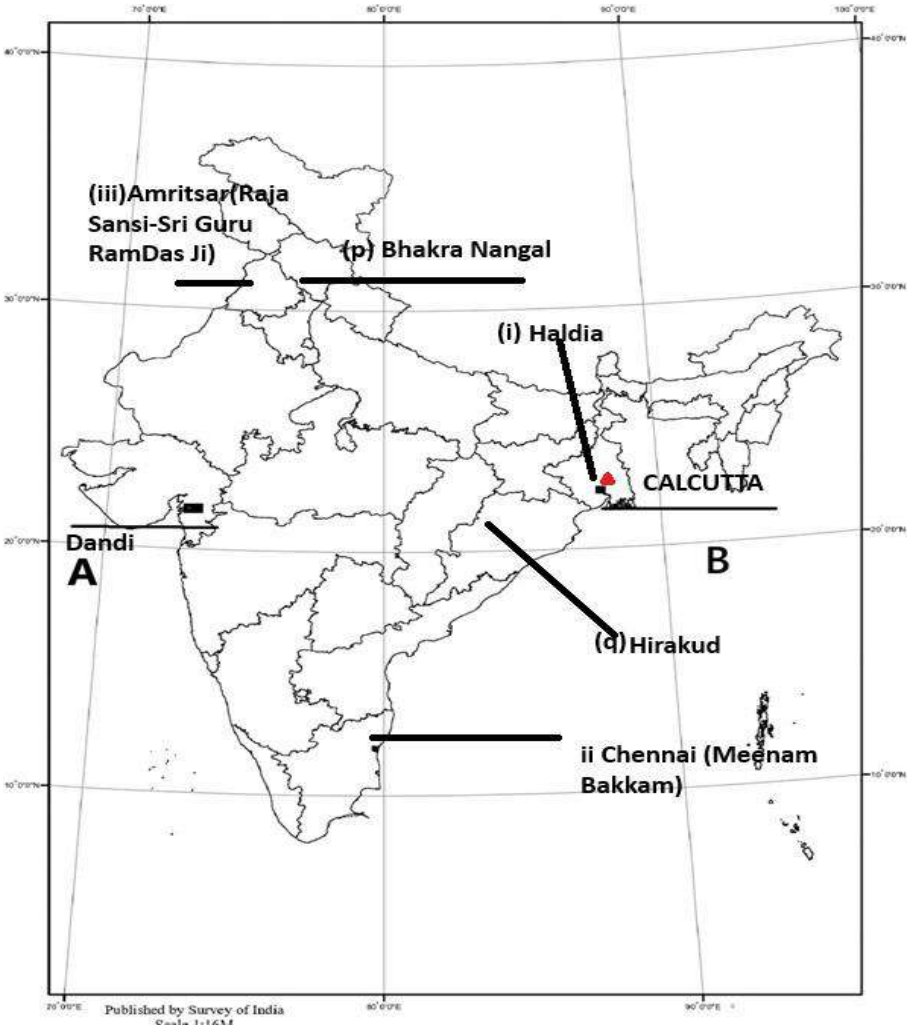
	members of the party, and bad for democracy. 4. This is so because people who do not have adequate experience or popular support come to occupy positions of power. 5. More than loyalty to party principles and policies, personal loyalty to the leader becomes more important. This tendency is seen all over the world, even in older democracies.	
28.	**28.1-** (a) To recognise Tamil as official language (b) Regional autonomy (c) Equality of opportunities in securing education and jobs. (Any one to be considered) **28.2-** The Majoritarian Government in Sri Lanka created a distrust between Tamils and Sinhala communities which resulted in civil war. As a result, thousands of people of both communities were killed and many families were forced to leave the country as refugees. **28.3** **1.** The Constitution prescribed that the number of Dutch and French Any two speaking ministers shall be equal in the central government. Some special laws require the support of majority of members from each linguistic group. Thus, no single community can make decisions unilaterally. **2.** Many powers of the central government have been given to state governments of the two regions of the country. The state governments are not subordinate to the Central Government. **3.** Brussels has a separate government in which Dutch and French have equal representation. **4.** Apart from the Central and the State Government, there is a third kind of Government. This 'community government' is elected by people belonging to one language community - Dutch, French and German - speaking - no matter where they live. This government has the power regarding cultural, educational and language - related issues. (Any two to be considered)	**(1+1+2=4)**
	SECTION D **ECONOMICS (20 marks)**	
29.	A - More workers are employed than actually required	**1**
30.	C - It gives a basic idea of economic well-being but hides the income inequality, cost of living, or access to essential services.	**1**
31.	B - A factory makes shoes and uses raw materials like leather to create the product, relying on transport and retail stores to distribute the shoes.	**1**

32.	B – Reserve Bank of India	**1**
33.	A - It makes trade more complicated, as each person must have what the other person wants, limiting the pool of potential trade partners.	**1**
34.	D - 1-i, 2-iii, 3-ii, 4-iv	**1**
35.	**Healthcare and Public Health:** • Accessible and quality public healthcare, is fundamental for maintaining, a productive and healthy population. It reduces mortality rates, ensures the well-being of the workforce, and allows individuals to contribute meaningfully to the economy. Inadequate healthcare can result in a higher burden of disease, lower life expectancy, and economic inefficiencies. **Education and Skill Development:** • Public education systems are essential for providing equal learning opportunities to all citizens, regardless of socioeconomic status. A well-educated population leads to increased literacy rates, skill development, and innovation, all of which are crucial for economic growth, reducing inequality, and fostering social cohesion. **Sanitation and Clean Water:** • Proper sanitation and access to clean water are vital for maintaining public health and preventing diseases such as cholera and dysentery. These services significantly improve life expectancy, reduce healthcare costs, and increase productivity, especially in rural or underserved areas. **Infrastructure Development:** • Public infrastructure, including roads, transportation, and energy, supports the functioning of markets, businesses, and industries. It enhances connectivity, stimulates economic activities, and improves the quality of life for individuals by providing easy access to essential goods and services. Or any other relevant point(s) - Any two	**1 ½ + 1 ½ =3**
36.	- Higher cost of borrowing from informal sources means a larger part of the earnings of the borrowers is used to repay the loan. Hence, borrowers have less income left for themselves (as we saw for Shyamal in Sonpur). - In certain cases, the high interest rate for borrowing can mean that the amount to be repaid is greater than the income of the borrower. -This could lead to increasing debt (as we saw for Rama in Sonpur) and debt trap. -Also, people who might wish to start an enterprise by borrowing may not do so because of the high cost of borrowing. -For these reasons, banks and cooperative societies need to lend more. This would lead to higher incomes and many people could then borrow cheaply for a variety of needs. -They could grow crops, do business, set up small-scale industries etc. They could set up new industries or trade in goods. Cheap and affordable credit is crucial for	**3**

	the country's development -Or any other relevant point(s) - Any 3	
37.	1. the movements of goods and services, 2. information and communication technology 3. Transportation technology 4. movement of people between countries 5. Liberalisation of foreign trade and foreign investment policy Any other relevant point (any 3 well explained)	**3**
38A.	**Working conditions of person M would have the following features:** **Regular Employment**: Workers have assured, regular work with fixed terms of employment. **Government Regulation**: Enterprises are registered with the government and follow legal rules and regulations (e.g., Factories Act, Minimum Wages Act). **Security of Employment**: Workers enjoy job security with clear working hours and benefits. **Overtime Compensation**: If workers work beyond regular hours, they are paid overtime. **Employee Benefits**: Workers receive benefits like paid leave, holidays, provident fund, gratuity, and medical benefits. **Safe Working Conditions**: Employers are required to provide safe working environments (e.g., clean drinking water). **Retirement Benefits**: Workers are entitled to pensions after retirement. **Formal Processes**: The sector follows formal processes and procedures for employment. **Working conditions of person N would have the following features:** **Irregular Employment**: Jobs are low-paid and often irregular, with no guarantee of continuous work. **Lack of Government Regulation**: The sector operates largely outside government control, with few or no legal protections. **No Employee Benefits**: Workers do not receive benefits like paid leave, overtime pay, or medical benefits. **Job Insecurity**: Employment is not secure; workers can be dismissed without notice or reason. **Seasonal Work**: Employment is often dependent on seasons, and workers may be laid off during off-peak periods. **Informal Jobs**: Many workers are self-employed, doing small jobs like street vending or repair work. **Dependence on Employer**: Employment conditions are influenced by the employer's whims and needs. **No Legal Protections**: There is little enforcement of rules or regulations related to working conditions or benefits.	**5**
	OR	
38B.	**Privatization: Positive Effects-** 1. Increased Efficiency and Productivity	

	2. Improved Quality of Services 3. Reduced Government Burden 4. Any other relevant point(s) **Privatization: Negative Effects-** 1. Exclusion of Public Welfare - Profit being the only motive 2. Loss of Employment Security 3. Wide gap between rich and poor - due to inaccessibility of basic facilities 4. Lower government accountability 5. Any other relevant point(s) (ANY 5 points to be accepted. However, at least 2 positive and 2 negative effects must be included in the response)	

Map for Q. no. 9 (Section A) & Q. no. 19 (Section B)



SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER (2026-27)

प्रतिदर्श प्रश्न-पत्र (2026-27)

सामान्य निर्देश:

1. प्रश्न पत्र में 38 प्रश्न हैं। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

2. प्रश्न पत्र में चार खंड हैं – A-इतिहास, B-भूगोल, C-राजनीति विज्ञान और D-अर्थशास्त्र।

3. प्रत्येक खंड 20 अंकों का है और इसमें बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न (MCQ), अति लघुउत्तरीय प्रश्न (VSA), लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न (SA), दीर्घउत्तरीय प्रश्न (LA) और केस आधारित प्रश्न (CBQ) शामिल हैं।

4. अति लघुउत्तरीय प्रश्न (VSA) प्रत्येक प्रश्न के लिए 2 अंक के हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 40 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।

5. लघु उत्तरीय (SA) प्रत्येक प्रश्न के लिए 3 अंक के हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 60 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।

6. दीर्घ उत्तर प्रश्न (LA) प्रत्येक प्रश्न के लिए 5 अंक के हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 120 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।

7. केस स्टडी आधरित तीन प्रश्न (CBQ) हैं जिनमें तीन उप-प्रश्न हैं और प्रत्येक प्रश्न 4 अंकों का है। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 100 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।

8. मानचित्र आधारित प्रश्नों के दो भाग हैं - खंड क-इतिहास में प्रश्न संख्या 9 (2 अंक) और खंड ख-भूगोल में प्रश्न संख्या 19 (3 अंक) ।

9. प्रश्न पत्र में कोई समग्र विकल्प नहीं दिया गया है। हालांकि, कुछ प्रश्नों में आंतरिक विकल्प दिया गया है। ऐसे प्रश्नों में केवल एक ही विकल्प का उत्तर देना अनिवार्य है।

General Instructions:

1. There are 38 questions in the Question paper. All questions are compulsory.
2. The question paper has Four Sections – A-History, B-Geography, C-Political Science, and D-Economics.
3. Each Section is of 20 Marks and has MCQs, VSA, SA, LAs, and CBQ.
4. Very Short Answer Type Questions (VSA) carry 2 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 40 words.
5. Short Answer Type Questions (SA) carry 3 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 60 words.
6. Long answer type questions (LA) carry 5 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 120 words.
7. There are three case-based questions (CBQ) with three sub-questions and are of 4 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 100 words.
8. The map-based questions carry 5 marks with two parts- Q9. In Section A-History (2 marks) and Q19. In Section B -Geography (3 marks)
9. 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 must be attempted.

खंड-क (इतिहास)

1. निम्नलिखित घटनाओं को कालानुक्रमिक क्रम में व्यवस्थित करें और सही विकल्प चुनें।

I. बंबई में खिलाफत समिति का गठन।

II. जलियांवाला बाग हत्याकांड।

III. बारडोली सत्याग्रह।

IV. असहयोग आंदोलन की वापसी।

(अ) I, II, III, IV (ब) II, I, IV, III (स) I, II, IV, III (द) III, IV, II, I

2. निम्नलिखित में से किसने कहा था: ''मुद्रण ईश्वर का सबसे बड़ा और सर्वोच्च उपहार है''?

(अ) मार्टिन लूथर (ब) महात्मा गांधी (स) जोहान्स गुटेनबर्ग (द) रशसुंदरी देवी

3. कांग्रेस के भीतर 'स्वराज पार्टी' के संस्थापकों से संबंधित सही विकल्प चुनें।

(अ) सुभाष चंद्र बोस और जवाहरलाल नेहरू (ब) आचार्य कृपलानी और जयप्रकाश नारायण

(स) सी.आर. दास और मोतीलाल नेहरू (द) महात्मा गांधी और सरदार पटेल

4. एकीकृत इटली में शामिल होने के क्रम में इटली के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों को व्यवस्थित करें और सही विकल्प चुनें:

I. वेनेटिया II. सवॉय सार्डिनिया III. सिसिली

विकल्प

अ) I, II, और III ब) II,III,I स) I,III,II द) II,I,III

5.(अ) ''उन्नीसवीं शताब्दी तक यूरोप में गरीबी और भुखमरी आम बात थी।'' इस कथन का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

अथवा

(ब) सोलहवीं शताब्दी से पहले व्यापार नेटवर्क के प्रवाह में भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप इतना महत्वपूर्ण क्यों था? स्पष्ट कीजिए।

6. (अ) सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन में महिलाओं की भूमिका को उदाहरणों सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए।

अथवा

(ब) बीसवीं शताब्दी के दौरान भारतीय लोककथाओं और प्रतीकों ने राष्ट्रवाद की भावना को किस प्रकार सुदृढ़ किया? उदाहरणों सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए।

7. (अ)''फ्रांसीसी क्रांति ने फ्रांसीसी लोगों में सामूहिक पहचान की भावना उत्पन्न की।'' उपयुक्त तर्कों के साथ इस कथन की व्याख्या कीजिए। [5 अंक]

अथवा

(ब)'ग्रीस के स्वतंत्रता संग्राम ने पूरे यूरोप के शिक्षित अभिजात वर्ग में राष्ट्रवादी भावनाओं को जागृत किया।' उपयुक्त तर्कों के साथ इस कथन की व्याख्या कीजिए।

8. दिए गए स्रोत को पढ़िए और निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए: [1 + 1 + 2 = 4 अंक]

भारत में मुद्रण का आगमन: 1780 से, जेम्स ऑगस्टस हिक्की ने बंगाल गजट का संपादन शुरू किया, जो एक साप्ताहिक पत्रिका थी और स्वयं को 'सभी के लिए खुला, लेकिन किसी से प्रभावित नहीं' एक व्यावसायिक पत्र बताती थी। इस प्रकार, औपनिवेशिक प्रभाव से अपनी स्वतंत्रता पर गर्व करने वाले एक निजी अंग्रेजी उद्यम ने

भारत में अंग्रेजी मुद्रण की शुरुआत की। हिक्की ने बहुत सारे विज्ञापन प्रकाशित किए, जिनमें दासों के आयात और बिक्री से संबंधित विज्ञापन भी शामिल थे। लेकिन उन्होंने भारत में कंपनी के वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों के बारे में बहुत सारी गपशप भी प्रकाशित की। इससे क्रोधित होकर गवर्नर-जनरल वारेन हेस्टिंग्स ने हिक्की पर अत्याचार किया और आधिकारिक रूप से स्वीकृत समाचार पत्रों के प्रकाशन को प्रोत्साहित किया, जो औपनिवेशिक सरकार की छवि को नुकसान पहुंचाने वाली सूचनाओं का मुकाबला कर सकें। अठारहवीं शताब्दी के अंत तक, कई समाचार पत्र और पत्रिकाएँ प्रकाशित होने लगीं। कुछ भारतीय भी थे जिन्होंने भारतीय समाचार पत्र प्रकाशित करना शुरू किया। सबसे पहले प्रकाशित होने वाला साप्ताहिक 'बंगाल गजट' था, जिसे राजा राममोहन रॉय के करीबी गंगाधर भट्टाचार्य ने प्रकाशित किया था।

(i) जेम्स ऑगस्टस हिक्की द्वारा संपादित 'बंगाल गजट' किस भाषा में प्रकाशित होता था?
(ii) जेम्स ऑगस्टस हिक्की पर अत्याचार क्यों किया गया?
(iii) 1780 के दशक में किन समाचार पत्रों को प्रोत्साहित किया गया? उन्हें क्यों प्रोत्साहित किया गया?

मानचित्र कौशल आधारित प्रश्न- [2 अंक]

9. भारत के दिए गए राजनीतिक रूपरेखा मानचित्र पर दो स्थान (A) और (B) अंकित किए गए हैं। निम्नलिखित जानकारी की सहायता से इनकी पहचान कीजिए और इनके पास खींची गई रेखाओं पर इनके सही नाम लिखिए:
(A) वह स्थान जहाँ जलियांवाला बाग हत्याकांड हुआ था।
(B) वह स्थान जहाँ 1927 में भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस का अधिवेशन आयोजित हुआ था।

SECTION-A (HISTORY)

1. Arrange the following events in chronological order and choose the correct option
I. Formation of Khilafat Committee in Bombay.
II. Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.
III. Bardoli Satyagraha.
IV. Withdrawal of Non-Cooperation Movement.
(A) I, II, III, IV (B) II, I, IV, III (C) I, II, IV, III (D) III, IV, II, I
2. Who among the following said: ''Printing is the ultimate gift of God and the greatest one.''?
(A) Martin Luther (B) Mahatma Gandhi (C) Johannes Gutenberg (D) Rashsundari Devi
3. Choose the correct option related to the founders of the 'Swaraj Party' within the Congress.
(A) Subhas Chandra Bose and Jawaharlal Nehru (B) Acharya Kripalani and Jayaprakash Narayan
(C) C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru (D) Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Patel
4. Arrange the following regions of Italy in the order of their inclusion in the Unified Italy and choose the correct option:
I. Venetia II. Savoy Sardinia III. Sicilies
Options
A) I,II,AND III B) II,III,I C) I,III,II D) II,I,III

5.(A) ''Until the nineteenth century, poverty and hunger were common in Europe.'' Analyse the statement.

OR

(B) Why was the Indian subcontinent central to the flows of the trading network before the sixteenth century? Explain.

6. (A) Explain the role of women in the Civil Disobedience Movement, with examples.

OR

(B) How did the Indian folklore and symbols strengthen the idea of nationalism during the twentieth century? Explain with examples.

7. ''The French Revolution created a sense of collective identity amongst the French people.'' Explain the statement with suitable arguments. [5 Marks]

OR

'The Greek war of independence mobilised nationalist feelings among the educated elite across Europe.'' Explain the statement with suitable arguments.

8. Read the given source and answer the questions that follow: [1 + 1 + 2 = 4 Marks]

Print Comes to India from 1780, James Augustus Hickey began to edit the Bengal Gazette, a weekly magazine that described itself as 'a commercial paper open to all, but influenced by none'. So it was a private English enterprise, proud of its independence from colonial influence, that began English printing in India. Hickey published a lot of advertisements, including those that related to the import and sale of slaves. But he also published a lot of gossip about the Company's senior officials in India. Enraged by this, Governor-General Warren Hastings persecuted Hickey and encouraged the publication of officially sanctioned newspapers that could counter the flow of information that damaged the image of the colonial government. By the close of the eighteenth century, a number of newspapers and journals appeared in print. There were Indians, too, who began to publish Indian newspapers. The first to appear was the weekly Bengal Gazette, brought out by Gangadhar Bhattacharya, who was close to Raja Rammohan Roy.

(8.1) In which language was 'Bengal Gazette' edited by James Augustus Hickey published?

(8.2) Why was James Augustus Hickey persecuted?

(8.3) Which newspapers were encouraged during the 1780s? Why were they encouraged?

MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION [2 marks]

9. Two places (A) and (B) have been marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify them with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them:

(A) The place where the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre took place.

(B) The place where the session of the Indian National Congress was held in 1927.

खंड-ब (भूगोल)

10. स्तंभ I को स्तंभ II से मिलाइए और सही विकल्प चुनिए। [1 अंक]

कॉलम I (राष्ट्रीय उद्यान)	कॉलम II (राज्य)
P- काजीरंगा	I) मध्य प्रदेश
Q- जिम कॉर्बेट	II) असम
R- सुंदरबन	III) उत्तराखंड
S- बांधवगढ़	IV) पश्चिम बंगाल

(अ) P-(i), Q-(ii), R-(iii), S-(iv) (ब) P-(iv), Q-(iii), R-(ii), S-(i)

(स) P-(iii), Q-(ii), R-(iv), S-(i) (द) P-(ii), Q-(iii), R-(iv), S-(i)

11. बॉक्स में दी गई विशेषताओं को पढ़ें और नीचे दिए गए विकल्पों में से कोयले के प्रकार की पहचान करें:

. यह निम्न श्रेणी का भूरा कोयला है।
. इसके मुख्य भंडार तमिलनाडु के नेवेली में हैं।
. यह नरम है और इसमें नमी की मात्रा अधिक है।

विकल्प:

अ) पिट कोयला ब) एन्थ्रासाइट कोयला स) लिग्नाइट कोयला द) बिटुमिनस कोयला

12. कॉलम I को कॉलम II से मिलाएँ और सही विकल्प चुनें। [1 अंक]

स्तंभ I (बांध)	स्तंभ II (नदियाँ)
P सरदार सरोवर	I सतलुज
Q हीराकुड	II कृष्णा
R भाखरा नांगल	III नर्मदा
S नागार्जुन सागर	IV महानदी

(अ) P-(i), Q-(ii), R-(iii), S-(iv) (ब) P-(ii), Q-(i), R-(iv), S-(iii)
(स) P-(iii), Q-(iv), R-(ii), S-(i) (द) P-(iii), Q-(iv), R-(i), S-(ii)

13. नीचे दो कथन दिए गए हैं। ये अभिकथन और कारण हैं। दोनों कथनों को पढ़ें और सही विकल्प चुनें।
अभिकथन: हिमालय में प्रसिद्ध 'चिपको आंदोलन' ने कई क्षेत्रों में वनों की कटाई का सफलतापूर्वक विरोध किया।
कारण: इसके माध्यम से, स्वदेशी प्रजातियों के साथ सामुदायिक वृक्षारोपण अभियान को अत्यधिक सफल बनाया गया। [1 अंक]

(अ) अभिकथन और कारण दोनों सत्य हैं, और कारण अभिकथन की सही व्याख्या है।
(ब) अभिकथन और कारण दोनों सत्य हैं, लेकिन कारण अभिकथन की सही व्याख्या नहीं है।
(स) अभिकथन सत्य है, लेकिन कारण असत्य है।
(द) अभिकथन असत्य है, लेकिन कारण सत्य है।

14. निम्नलिखित में से किस राज्य ने भारत में छतों पर जल संचयन को अनिवार्य बनाया है? [1 अंक]
(अ) हरियाणा (ब) पंजाब (स) असम (द) तमिलनाडु

15. एक क्षेत्र में उच्च तापमान है लेकिन बहुत कम वर्षा होती है। कौन सा फसल संयोजन सबसे उपयुक्त है? [1 अंक]
अ) चावल और चाय ब) कॉफी और धान स) गेहूं और बाजरा द) केवल चावल

16. पंजाब का एक किसान हर साल केवल गेहूं और चावल उगाता है। इस फसल पद्धति के कारण क्या समस्याएं उत्पन्न हो सकती हैं? समाधान सुझाएं। [2 अंक]

17. अ) हमारे उद्योगों द्वारा छोड़े गए प्रत्येक लीटर अपशिष्ट जल से ताजे पानी की मात्रा से आठ गुना अधिक प्रदूषण होता है। ताजे पानी के औद्योगिक प्रदूषण को कैसे कम किया जा सकता है? कुछ सुझाव दें। [5 अंक]

अथवा

(ब) उद्योग वायु प्रदूषण के मुख्य कारक कैसे हैं? वायु प्रदूषण की समस्या से निपटने के लिए कोई दो सुझाव दें।

18. दिए गए स्रोत को पढ़ें और निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें: [1+1+2=4 अंक]

संसाधनों का संरक्षण: संसाधन किसी भी विकासात्मक गतिविधि के लिए महत्वपूर्ण हैं। लेकिन संसाधनों का अविवेकी उपभोग और अत्यधिक उपयोग सामाजिक-आर्थिक और पर्यावरणीय समस्याओं को जन्म दे सकता है। इन समस्याओं से निपटने के लिए विभिन्न स्तरों पर संसाधन संरक्षण महत्वपूर्ण है। अतीत में नेताओं और विचारकों की यही प्रमुख चिंता रही है। उदाहरण के लिए, गांधीजी ने संसाधन संरक्षण के बारे में अपनी चिंता को इन शब्दों में बखूबी व्यक्त किया: ''हर किसी की आवश्यकता के लिए पर्याप्त है, किसी के लालच के लिए नहीं।'' उन्होंने वैश्विक स्तर पर संसाधन क्षय के मूल कारण के रूप में लालची और स्वार्थी व्यक्तियों और आधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकी के शोषणकारी स्वभाव को बताया। वे सामूहिक उत्पादन के विरोधी थे और इसे जन-उत्पादन से प्रतिस्थापित करना चाहते थे।

(18.1) 'संसाधन नियोजन' शब्द को परिभाषित कीजिए।
(18.2) संसाधन संरक्षण की आवश्यकता को स्पष्ट कीजिए।
(18.3) गांधीजी ने ऐसा क्यों कहा – ''हर किसी की आवश्यकता के लिए पर्याप्त है, किसी के लालच के लिए नहीं?'' किन्हीं दो कारणों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

19. मानचित्र कौशल आधारित प्रश्न [3 अंक]
भारत के समान राजनीतिक रूपरेखा मानचित्र पर, निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं तीन को उपयुक्त चिह्नों से अंकित कीजिए:
(i) भाखड़ा-नांगल बांध
(ii) नोएडा सॉफ्टवेयर प्रौद्योगिकी
(iii) तारापुर परमाणु ऊर्जा संयंत्र
(iv) हल्दिया-समुद्री बंदरगाह

SECTION-B (GEOGRAPHY)

10. Match Column I with Column II and choose the correct option. [1 Mark]

Column I (National Park)	Column II (State)
P- Kaziranga	I)Madhya Pradesh
Q-Jim Corbett	II)Assam
R-Sunderbans	III)Uttarakhand
S-Bandhavgarh	IV)West Bengal

(A) P-(i), Q-(ii), R-(iii), S-(iv)
(B) P-(iv), Q-(iii), R-(ii), S-(i)
(C) P-(iii), Q-(ii), R-(iv), S-(i)
(D) P-(ii), Q-(iii), R-(iv), S-(i)

11 Read the characteristics given in the box and identify the type off coal from the option given below:

. This is low grade brown coal.
. The principal reserves are in Neyveli in Tamilnadu.

. It is soft with high moisture content.

Options:

A) Pit coal B) Anthracite coal C) Lignite coal D) Bituminous coal

12. Match Column I with Column II and choose the correct option. [1 Mark]

	Column I (Dams)		Column II (Rivers)
P	Sardar Sarovar	I	Sutlej
Q	Hirakud	II	Krishna
R	Bhakra Nangal	III	Narmada
S	Nagarjuna Sagar	IV	Mahanadi

(A) P-(i), Q-(ii), R-(iii), S-(iv)
(B) P-(ii), Q-(i), R-(iv), S-(iii)
(C) P-(iii), Q-(iv), R-(ii), S-(i)
(D) P-(iii), Q-(iv), R-(i), S-(ii)

13. Two statements are given below. They are Assertion and Reason. Read both the statements and choose the correct option.

Assertion: The famous 'Chipko Movement' in the Himalayas successfully resisted deforestation in several areas.

Reason: Through this, the community afforestation campaign with indigenous species was made enormously successful. [1 Mark]

(A) Both Assertion and Reason are true, and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.
(B) Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.
(C) Assertion is true but Reason is false.
(D) Assertion is false but Reason is true.

14. Which one of the following states has made rooftop water harvesting compulsory in India? [1 Mark]

(A) Haryana (B) Punjab (C) Assam (D) Tamil Nadu.

15. A region has high temperature but very low rainfall. Which crop combination is most suitable? [1 Mark]

A) Rice and tea
B) Coffee and paddy
C) Wheat and millets
D) Only rice

16. A farmer in Punjab grows only wheat and rice every year. What problems may arise due to this crop pattern? Suggest solutions. [2 Marks]

17. (A) Every litre of wastewater discharged by our industry pollutes eight times the quantity of freshwater.

How can the industrial pollution of freshwater be reduced? Give some suggestions. [5 Marks]

OR

(B) How are industries the main factor for air pollution? Mention any two suggestions to overcome the problem of air pollution.

18. Read the given source and answer the questions that follow: [5 Marks]

Conservation of Resources: Resources are vital for any developmental activity. But irrational consumption and over-utilisation of resources may lead to socio-economic and environmental

problems. To overcome these problems, resource conservation at various levels is important. This had been the main concern of the leaders and thinkers in the past. For example, Gandhiji was very apt in voicing his concern about resource conservation in these words: ''There is enough for everybody's need and not for anybody's greed.'' He placed the greedy and selfish individuals and the exploitative nature of modern technology as the root cause for resource depletion at the global level. He was against mass production and wanted to replace it with production by the masses.

(18.1) Define the term 'Resource Planning'.

(18.2) Explain the need for conservation of resources.

(18.3) Why did Gandhiji say – ''There is enough for everybody's need and not for anybody's greed?'' Analyse any two reasons.

19. MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION [3 marks] On the same political outline map of India, locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbols:

(i) Bhakra - Nangal Dam

(ii) Noida Software Technology

(iii) Tarapur Nuclear Power Plant

(iv) Haldia–Sea Port

खंड-स (राजनीति विज्ञान)

20. भारतीय संविधान में धर्मनिरपेक्षता से संबंधित निम्नलिखित प्रावधानों को पढ़िए और सही विकल्प चुनिए। [1अंक]

I. भारतीय राज्य ने किसी भी धर्म को अपना आधिकारिक धर्म नहीं अपनाया है।

II. संविधान सभी नागरिकों को किसी भी धर्म का पालन और प्रचार करने की स्वतंत्रता देता है।

III. संविधान धर्म के आधार पर किसी भी प्रकार के भेदभाव को वैध घोषित करता है।

IV. यह सरकार को धार्मिक समुदायों के भीतर समानता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए धार्मिक मामलों में हस्तक्षेप करने का अधिकार देता है।

(अ) केवल I, II और III सही हैं। (ब) केवल I, II और IV सही हैं।

(स) केवल I, III और IV सही हैं। (द) केवल II, III और IV सही हैं।

21. एक राज्य में, एक राजनीतिक दल कई वर्षों तक चुनाव जीतता है। समय के साथ, आंतरिक मतभेद बढ़ते जाते हैं, लेकिन नेताओं के चुनाव के लिए कोई आंतरिक चुनाव व्यवस्था नहीं हैं। अधिकांश निर्णय शीर्ष नेताओं के एक छोटे समूह द्वारा लिए जाते हैं। [1अंक]

Q. इस दल में क्या समस्या देखी जाती है?

(अ) वंशानुगत उत्तराधिकार (ब) आंतरिक लोकतंत्र का अभाव

(स) धन और बाहुबल (द) सार्थक विकल्पों का अभाव

22 भारत में भाषा के आधार पर राज्यों के गठन के संबंध में निम्नलिखित कथनों को पढ़ें और सही विकल्प चुनें:

I. भाषा के आधार पर राज्यों के गठन ने देश को अधिक एकजुट और मजबूत बनाया।

II. भाषा के आधार पर राज्यों के गठन ने प्रशासन को आसान बनाया।

III. भाषा के आधार पर राज्यों के गठन ने संघीय संरचना को कमजोर किया है।
IV. भाषा के आधार पर राज्यों के गठन से भारतीय भाषाओं का विकास हुआ।

विकल्प:
(अ) केवल I, II और III सही हैं। (ब) केवल II, III और IV सही हैं।
(स) केवल I, II और IV सही हैं। (द) केवल I, III और IV सही हैं।
23. नीचे दो कथन, I और II दिए गए हैं। दोनों कथनों को पढ़ें और सही विकल्प चुनें।
कथन I: महिलाएं अब विभिन्न व्यवसायों में सक्रिय रूप से योगदान दे रही हैं, जिनमें डॉक्टर, इंजीनियर, वकील, प्रबंधक और विश्वविद्यालय शिक्षक जैसी भूमिकाएं शामिल हैं।
कथन II: लैंगिक विभाजन की राजनीतिक अभिव्यक्ति और राजनीतिक लामबंदी ने सार्वजनिक जीवन में महिलाओं की भूमिका को बेहतर बनाने में मदद की है। [1 अंक]
(अ) कथन I सत्य है, लेकिन II असत्य है। (ब) कथन I असत्य है, लेकिन II सत्य है।
(स) कथन I और II सत्य हैं, और II, I का सही स्पष्टीकरण है।
द) कथन I और II सत्य हैं, लेकिन II, I का सही स्पष्टीकरण नहीं है।

24. भारत की संघीय प्रणाली में संविधान की भूमिका का दो बिंदुओं में विश्लेषण कीजिए। [2 अंक]
25. भारत में राजनीतिक दलों में सुधार के लिए दो सुझाव दीजिए। [2 अंक]
26. बेल्जियम और श्रीलंका की सत्ता-साझाकरण व्यवस्था की तुलना कीजिए। [3 अंक]
27. (अ) लोग अन्य विकल्पों की तुलना में लोकतंत्र को क्यों पसंद करते हैं? उपयुक्त तर्कों के साथ स्पष्ट कीजिए। [5 अंक]

अथवा

(ब) लोकतंत्र एक उत्तरदायी और कुशल शासन प्रणाली कैसे है? उपयुक्त तर्कों के साथ स्पष्ट कीजिए।

28. दिए गए पैराग्राफ को पढ़ें और निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें: [1+1+2=4]
कई समाजों में लंबे समय तक महिलाओं को समान अधिकारों से वंचित रखा गया। उनसे केवल घरेलू कार्यों तक ही सीमित रहने की अपेक्षा की जाती थी और उन्हें शिक्षा, रोजगार या राजनीति में भाग लेने के लिए प्रोत्साहित नहीं किया जाता था। वर्षों से, नारीवादी आंदोलनों ने महिलाओं के लिए समान अधिकारों और अवसरों की मांग की है। भारत में, स्वतंत्रता के तुरंत बाद महिलाओं को मतदान का अधिकार मिल गया, लेकिन संसद और राज्य विधानसभाओं में उनका प्रतिनिधित्व अभी भी कम है। राजनीति में महिलाओं की भागीदारी बढ़ाने के लिए, पंचायतों और नगरपालिकाओं जैसे स्थानीय सरकारी निकायों में एक तिहाई आरक्षण प्रदान किया गया है। कई लोग लोकसभा और राज्य विधानसभाओं में भी महिलाओं के लिए आरक्षण की मांग करते हैं। सार्वजनिक जीवन में महिलाओं की समान भागीदारी एक स्वस्थ लोकतंत्र के लिए आवश्यक मानी जाती है क्योंकि महिलाएं लगभग आधी आबादी हैं और निर्णय लेने में उनके हितों और समस्याओं का भी प्रतिनिधित्व होना चाहिए।

प्रश्न:
(28.1) नारीवादी आंदोलन से क्या तात्पर्य है?
(28.2) राजनीति में महिलाओं की भागीदारी क्यों महत्वपूर्ण है?
(28.3) स्थानीय सरकार में महिलाओं के प्रतिनिधित्व को बेहतर बनाने के लिए भारत ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं?

SECTION-C (POLITICAL SCIENCE)

20. Belgium took some measures to solve its problem. Read the following measures and choose the correct option-
I. Formation of community government.
II. Following majoritarian policy.
III. By providing equal representation of language groups.
IV. By providing additional powers to local governments.
Options:
(A) Only I, II and III are correct.
(B) Only I, III and IV are correct.
(C) Only I, II and IV are correct.
(D) Only II, III and IV are correct

21. In a state, a political party wins elections for several years. Over time, internal disagreements increase, but no internal elections are held to choose leaders. Most decisions are taken by a small group of top leaders.
Q. What problem is seen in this party?
(A) Dynastic Succession (B) Lack of Internal democracy
(C) Money and Muscle Power (D) Lack of Meaningful choice
22. Read the following statements regarding the creation of States on the basis of language in India and choose the correct options:
I. Formation of states on the basis of language made the country more united and stronger.
II. Formation of states on the basis of language made administration easier.
III. Formation of states on the basis of language has weakened the federal structure.
IV. Formation of states on the basis of language led to the development of Indian languages.
Options:
(A) Only I, II and III are correct.
(B) Only II, III and IV are correct.
(C) Only I, II and IV are correct.
(D) Only I, III and IV are correct.

23. Two statements, I and II, are given below. Read both the statements and choose the correct option. **Statement I**: Women are now actively contributing to various professions, including roles as doctors, engineers, lawyers, managers, and university teachers.
Statement II: Political expression of gender division and political mobilization helped to improve women's role in public life. [1 Mark]
(A) Statement I is true, but II is false.
(B) Statement I is false, but II is true.
(C) Statements I and II are true, and II is the correct explanation of I.
(D) Statements I and II are true, but II is not the correct explanation of I
24. Examine the role of the Constitution in the Federal System of India in two points. [2 Marks]
25. Give two suggestions for reforming political parties in India. [2 Marks]
26. Compare the power-sharing arrangements of Belgium and Sri Lanka. [3 Marks]
27. (A) Why do people prefer democracy over other alternatives? Explain with suitable arguments. [5 Marks]

OR

(B)How is democracy an accountable and efficient system of government? Explain with suitable arguments.

28. Read the given text and answer the following questions: [1 + 1 + 2 = 4]

In many societies, women were denied equal rights for a long time. They were expected to perform only household duties and were not encouraged to participate in education, jobs, or politics. Over the years, feminist movements demanded equal rights and opportunities for women. In India, women got voting rights soon after independence, but their representation in Parliament and State Assemblies remains low. To improve women's participation in politics, one-third reservation has been provided in local government bodies such as Panchayats and Municipalities. Many people also demand reservation for women in the Lok Sabha and State Assemblies. Equal participation of women in public life is considered necessary for a healthy democracy because women form nearly half of the population and their interests and problems should also be represented in decision-making.

Questions:
(28.1) What is meant by feminist movement?
(28.2) Why is women's participation in politics important?
(28.3) What step has India taken to improve women's representation in local government?

खंड-द (अर्थशास्त्र)

29. राखी ने अपने क्षेत्र का आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण किया है। सर्वेक्षण से पता चला है कि लोग विभिन्न काम करके अपनी आजीविका कमाते हैं। राखी द्वारा तैयार की गई तालिका नीचे दी गई है। तालिका का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन करें और निम्नलिखित प्रश्न का उत्तर दें:

S .NO	कार्य	लोगों की संख्या
1	खेत में काम करने वाले वाले किसान	250
2	स्कूल में पढाने वाले शिक्षक	10
3	अपने घर में कार्य करने वाले हथकरघा मजदूर	70
4	हॉस्पिटल में कार्य करने वाले कर्मचारी	60
5	फैक्ट्री में कार्य करने वाले मजदूर	140
Total		530

संगठित क्षेत्र में कितने लोग कार्यरत हैं?
अ) 380 ब) 140 स) 320 द) 210

30. एक छोटे से गाँव में, एक किसान गाँव के साहूकार से उच्च मासिक ब्याज दर पर धन उधार लेता है, लेकिन उसे चुकाने में असमर्थ रहता है। इसके बाद, वह एक बैंक से कम ब्याज दर पर धन उधार लेता है। धीरे-धीरे, वह कमाता है और साहूकार और बैंक दोनों को ऋण चुका देता है। निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा विकल्प इस ऋण स्थिति में बैंक की भूमिका का सर्वोत्तम वर्णन करता है? [1 अंक]
(अ) बैंक एक सहकारी ऋणदाता के रूप में कार्य करता है।
(ब) बैंक ऋण-जाल की स्थिति को सुगम बनाता है।
(स) बैंक वस्तुओं के उचित विनिमय को सुनिश्चित करता है।
(द) बैंक किसान को ऋण-जाल से बचाता है।

31. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा विकास का मापक नहीं है?
अ) प्रति व्यक्ति आय ब) साक्षरता दर स) शिशु मृत्यु दर द) जनसंख्या का आकार

32. प्रच्छन्न बेरोजगारी मुख्य रूप से किसमें पाई जाती है?
अ) उद्योग ब) बैंकिंग स) कृषि द) आईटी क्षेत्र

33. खनन गतिविधियों के कारण एक गाँव की औसत आय अच्छी है। हालाँकि, लोग प्रदूषित जल, खराब स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं और वनों के विनाश से पीड़ित हैं।

यहाँ विकास के किस पहलू की अनदेखी की जा रही है?
अ) औद्योगिक विकास ब) सतत् विकास स) निर्यात व्यापार द) जनसंख्या वृद्धि

34. नीचे दो कथन I और II दिए गए हैं। दोनों कथनों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें और सही विकल्प चुनें:
कथन I: प्रौद्योगिकी में तीव्र सुधार वैश्वीकरण प्रक्रिया को गति देने वाला एक प्रमुख कारक रहा है।
कथन II: इससे लंबी दूरी पर वस्तुओं की त्वरित आपूर्ति कम लागत पर संभव हो पाई है।
विकल्प:
(अ) कथन I और II दोनों सही हैं और कथन II, कथन I की सही व्याख्या है।
(ब) कथन I और II दोनों सही हैं, लेकिन कथन II, कथन I की सही व्याख्या नहीं है।
(स) कथन I सही है, लेकिन कथन II गलत है।
(द) कथन I गलत है, लेकिन कथन II सही है।

35. भारत में रोजगार सृजन में प्राथमिक क्षेत्र की भूमिका स्पष्ट कीजिए। [3 अंक]
36. विदेशी व्यापार किस प्रकार विभिन्न देशों के बाजारों के एकीकरण में योगदान देता है? उदाहरण के साथ स्पष्ट कीजिए। [3 अंक]
37. औपचारिक ऋण स्रोत अनौपचारिक स्रोतों से बेहतर क्यों हैं? तीन कारण बताइए। (3 अंक)
38. (अ) "हाल के साक्ष्य बताते हैं कि भूजल का अत्यधिक उपयोग देश के कई हिस्सों में एक गंभीर खतरा बनता जा रहा है।" विकास की सततता के संदर्भ में इस कथन का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। [5 अंक]

अथवा

(ब)"विभिन्न वर्गों के लोगों के विकास लक्ष्य भिन्न हो सकते हैं।" इस कथन का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

SECTION-D (ECONOMICS)

29. Rakhi has done an economic survey of her area. The survey has revealed that people earn their livelihood by doing different jobs. The table prepared by Rakhi for this is given below. Study the table carefully and answer the question that follows:

S .NO	WORK	NO OF PEOPLE
1	Farmer in field	250
2	Teacher teaching in School	10
3	Handloom labour living in his /her house	70
4	Employee working at a hospital in the area	60
5	Worker working in big factories	140
Total		530

How many people are working in organize sector?
A) 380 B) 140 C) 320 D) 210

30. In one of the small villages, a farmer borrows money from the village moneylender at a high monthly interest rate but is not able to repay it. Next, he borrows it from a bank at a lower interest rate. Gradually, he earns and pays back the loan to the moneylender and the bank. Which of the following best describes the role of the bank in this credit situation? [1 Mark]
(A) The bank acts as a cooperative lender. (B) The bank facilitates a debt-trap situation.

(C) The bank ensures a fair exchange of goods. (D) The bank saves the farmer from a debt trap.

31. Which of the following is NOT a measure of development?
A) Per capita income B) Literacy rate C) Infant mortality rate D) Population size

32. Disguised unemployment is mostly found in:
A) Industry B) Banking C) Agriculture D) IT sector

33. A village has a good average income due to mining activities. However, people suffer from polluted water, poor health services, and loss of forests.

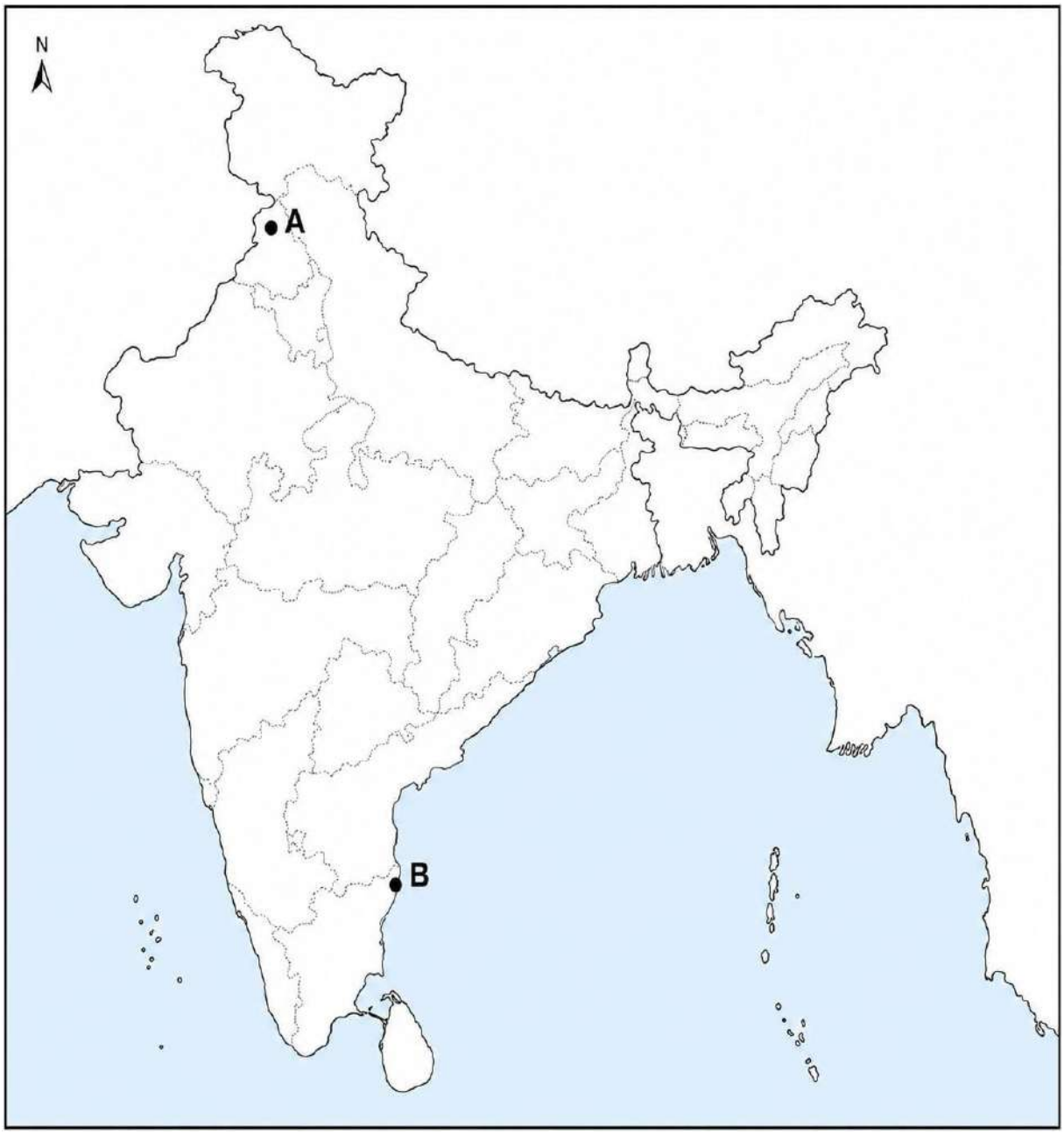
What aspect of development is being ignored here?
(A) Industrial growth (B) Sustainable development (C) Export trade (D) Population growth

34.Two statements I and II are given below. Read both the statements carefully and choose the correct option:

Statement I: Rapid improvement in technology has been one major factor to stimulate the globalisation process.
Statement II: This has made much faster delivery of goods across long distances possible at lower costs.
Options:
(A) Both statements I and II are correct and statement II is the correct explanation of statement I.
(B) Both statements I and II are correct, but statement II is not the correct explanation of statement I.
(C) Statement I is correct, but statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but statement II is correct.

35. Explain the role of primary sector in employment generation in India. [3 Marks]
36. How does foreign trade lead to the integration of markets across countries? Explain with an example
[3 Marks]
37. Why are formal sources of credit better than informal sources? Give three reasons. (3 marks)
38. (A) “Recent evidence suggests that overuse of ground water is becoming a serious threat in many parts of the country” Evaluate the statement in the context of sustainability of development.
OR
“The development goals of different categories of people may differ” Evaluate the statement.

प्रश्न संख्या 9 और प्रश्न संख्या 19 के लिए मानचित्र कार्य।
Map work for question no.9 and question no.19



SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER (2026-27)

प्रतिदर्श प्रश्न-पत्र (2026-27)

सामान्य निर्देश:

1. प्रश्न पत्र में 38 प्रश्न हैं। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

2. प्रश्न पत्र में चार खंड हैं – A-इतिहास, B-भूगोल, C-राजनीति विज्ञान और D-अर्थशास्त्र।

3. प्रत्येक खंड 20 अंकों का है और इसमें बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न (MCQ), अति लघुउत्तरीय प्रश्न (VSA), लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न (SA), दीर्घउत्तरीय प्रश्न (LA) और केस आधारित प्रश्न (CBQ) शामिल हैं।

4. अति लघुउत्तरीय प्रश्न (VSA) प्रत्येक प्रश्न के लिए 2 अंक के हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 40 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।

5. लघु उत्तरीय (SA) प्रत्येक प्रश्न के लिए 3 अंक के हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 60 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।

6. दीर्घ उत्तर प्रश्न (LA) प्रत्येक प्रश्न के लिए 5 अंक के हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 120 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।

7. केस स्टडी आधरित तीन प्रश्न (CBQ) हैं जिनमें तीन उप-प्रश्न हैं और प्रत्येक प्रश्न 4 अंकों का है। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 100 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।

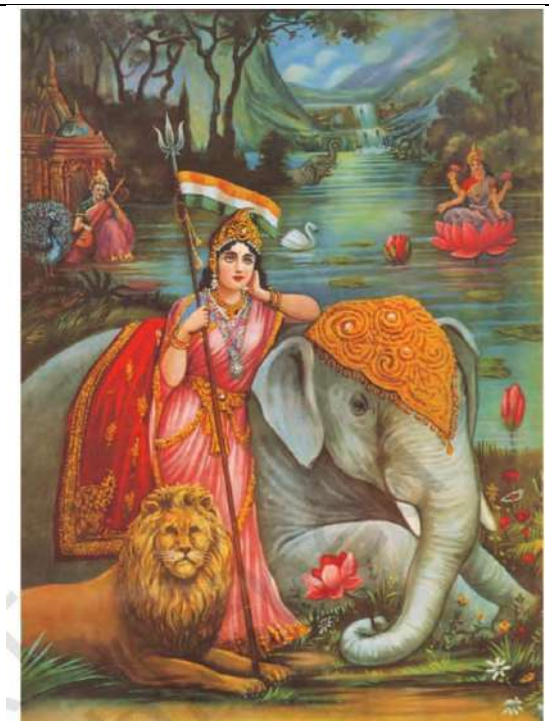
8. मानचित्र आधारित प्रश्नों के दो भाग हैं - खंड क-इतिहास में प्रश्न संख्या 9 (2 अंक) और खंड ख-भूगोल में प्रश्न संख्या 19 (3 अंक) ।

9. प्रश्न पत्र में कोई समग्र विकल्प नहीं दिया गया है। हालांकि, कुछ प्रश्नों में आंतरिक विकल्प दिया गया है। ऐसे प्रश्नों में केवल एक ही विकल्प का उत्तर देना अनिवार्य है।

General Instructions:

1. There are 38 questions in the Question paper. All questions are compulsory.
2. The question paper has Four Sections – A-History, B-Geography, C-Political Science, and D-Economics.
3. Each Section is of 20 Marks and has MCQs, VSA, SA, LAs, and CBQ.
4. Very Short Answer Type Questions (VSA) carry 2 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 40 words.
5. Short Answer Type Questions (SA) carry 3 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 60 words.
6. Long answer type questions (LA) carry 5 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 120 words.
7. There are three case-based questions (CBQ) with three sub-questions and are of 4 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 100 words.
8. The map-based questions carry 5 marks with two parts- Q9. In Section A-History (2 marks) and Q19. In Section B -Geography (3 marks)
9. 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 must be attempted.

Sr No	PART-A HISTORY (20 MARKS)	Marks
1	1848 के दौरान यूरोप में उदारवादियों की क्रांति से संबंधित तथ्यों को पढ़ें और सही विकल्प चुनें: 1. सम्राट का त्याग 2. सार्वभौमिक पुरुष मताधिकार की घोषणा की गई थी। 3. महिलाओं को राजनीतिक अधिकार दिए गए थे। 4. प्रेस की स्वतंत्रता की माँग की गई थी। a) केवल 1 और 2 सही हैं b) केवल 1, 2 और 3 सही हैं c) केवल 1 और 4 सही हैं d) केवल 1, 2 और 4 सही हैं Read the facts regarding the Revolution of the Liberals in Europe during 1848 and choose the correct option: 1. Abdication of the monarch 2. Universal male suffrage had been proclaimed. 3. Political Rights to women were given. 4. Freedom of the press had been asked for a) Only 1 and 2 are correct b) Only 1, 2 and 3 are correct c) Only 1 and 4 are correct d) Only 1, 2 and 4 are correct	1

2	 In the given image, a lion and an elephant signifies what? a) Rich diversity of fauna in India b) Mythological symbol c) Power and authority d) Wild animals **Note: The following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 2** निम्नलिखित विकल्पों में से सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन में औद्योगिक श्रमिकों की गैर-भागीदारी का उचित कारण बताइए। a) उद्योगपति कांग्रेस के करीबी थे। b) अंग्रेजों ने उन्हें अच्छे वेतन की पेशकश की। c) वे विदेशी वस्तुओं के बहिष्कार के प्रति अनिच्छुक थे। d) समाजवाद का विकास Identify the appropriate reason from the following options, for the non-participation of industrial workers in the Civil Disobedience Movement. a) Industrialists were close to the congress b) British offered them good salaries c) They were reluctant towards the boycott of foreign goods. d) Growth of Socialism	1
3	प्राचीन काल में रेशम मार्ग किन दो क्षेत्रों को जोड़ता था? a) अफ्रीका और एशिया b) उत्तरी अमेरिका और दक्षिण अमेरिका c) ऑस्ट्रेलिया और अंटार्कटिका d) यूरोप और एशिया	1

	The silk Route connected which two regions during ancient times? a) Africa and Asia b) North America and South America c) Australia and Antarctica d) Europe and Asia	
4	अठारहवीं शताब्दी के यूरोप में आम लोगों के बीच वैज्ञानिक विचारों की लोकप्रियता का कारण निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा नहीं था? a) आइज़ैक न्यूटन के विचारों का मुद्रण b) मुद्रण यंत्र का विकास c) विज्ञान और तर्क में लोगों की रुचि d) पारंपरिक कुलीन समूहों ने इसका समर्थन किया Which of the following was NOT the reason for the popularity of scientific ideas among the common people in eighteenth century Europe? a) Printing the ideas of Isaac Newton b) Development of printing press c) Interest of people in science and reason d) Traditional aristocratic groups supported it.	1
5A	'व्यापार और सांस्कृतिक का आदान-प्रदान हमेशा साथ-साथ चलता रहा हैं।' इस कथन का विश्लेषण कीजिए। ''Trade and cultural exchange always went hand in hand''. Analyse this statement.	2
5B	i) 'रेशम मार्ग' क्या थे? ii) इतिहासकारों ने किस प्रकार के रेशम मार्गों की पहचान की है? i) What were 'silk routes' ? ii) What kind of silk routes have been identified by historians?	2
6A	"गांधीजी के सत्याग्रह के विचार ने सत्य की शक्ति और सत्य की खोज की आवश्यकता पर बल दिया।" इस कथन के संदर्भ में सत्याग्रह के प्रति गांधीजी के योगदान का आकलन कीजिए। " Gandhiji's idea of satyagraha emphasized the Power of truth and the need to search for truth." In the light of this statement assess the contribution of Gandhiji towards satyagraha.	3
6B	''10वीं शताब्दी के आरंभ में यूरोप में राष्ट्र की अवधारणा के निर्माण में संस्कृति ने महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई''। उदाहरणों सहित इस कथन की व्याख्या कीजिए। ''Culture played an important role in creating the idea of a nation in Europe during the early 10th century''. Explain the statement with examples.	3
7A	उन्नीसवीं शताब्दी के आरंभ में यूरोप में राष्ट्रीय एकता के विचार उदारवाद की विचारधारा से किस प्रकार जुड़े? व्याख्या कीजिए। How did ideas of national unity in early nineteenth century Europe ally to the ideology of liberalism? Explain.	5
7B	जर्मनी के एकीकरण की प्रक्रिया समझाइए।	5

	Explain the process of unification of Germany.	
8	**नीचे दिए गए गद्यांश को पढ़कर निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:** 18वीं शताब्दी तक, यूरोप में साक्षरता दर में सुधार हो रहा था और पुस्तकों की माँग बढ़ने लगी थी। इस माँग को पूरा करने के लिए मुद्रण उद्योग का तेज़ी से विकास हुआ। कई पुस्तक विक्रेताओं ने "फेरीवालों" को काम पर रखा, जो गाँव-गाँव जाकर किताबें पहुँचाते थे। भारत में, मुद्रण का आगमन 16वीं शताब्दी में गोवा में पुर्तगाली मिशनरियों के आगमन के साथ शुरू हुआ। समय के साथ, मुद्रण का उपयोग न केवल धार्मिक ग्रंथों के लिए, बल्कि सामाजिक सुधार, राजनीतिक जागृति और राष्ट्रवादी विचारों के प्रसार के लिए भी किया जाने लगा। 1. भारत में मुद्रण यंत्र का आविष्कार किसने और कहाँ किया? (1 अंक) 2. यूरोप में मुद्रण संस्कृति के प्रसार में "फेरीवालों" की क्या भूमिका थी? (1 अंक) 3. मुद्रण के उपयोग ने भारत में राष्ट्रवादी विचारों के प्रसार में कैसे मदद की? (2 अंक) **Read the passage below and answer the following questions:** By the 18th century, literacy rates were improving in Europe, and the demand for books started increasing. The print industry grew rapidly to meet this demand. Many booksellers employed "pedlars" who travelled to villages carrying books. In India, the arrival of print began with the Portuguese missionaries in Goa in the 16th century. Over time, print was used not just for religious texts but also for social reform, political awakening, and spreading nationalist ideas. 1. Who introduced the printing press in India and where? *(1 mark)* 2. What role did "pedlars" play in spreading print culture in Europe? *(1 mark)* 3. How did the use of print help in the spread of nationalist ideas in India? *(2 marks)*	4
9	**MAP BASED QUESTION** दिए गए भारत के रेखा मानचित्र पर दो स्थान A और B अंकित हैं। उन्हें पहचानिए और मानचित्र पर अंकित रेखाओं पर उनके सही नाम लिखिए। a) वह स्थान जहाँ सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन शुरू हुआ था। b) वह शहर जहाँ सितंबर 1920 में भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस का अधिवेशन हुआ था। Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map. a) The place where the Civil Disobedience Movement was launched. b) The city where Indian National Congress session was held in September 1920. **Note: The following question is for visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Question 9.**	2

	a) Name the place where Mahatma Gandhi broke the Salt Law. b) Name the place where the session of Indian National Congress was held in 1927. 2x1=2M	
	PART-B **GEOGRAPHY (20 MARKS)**	
10	"एम" ने अपने दोस्त को कपास उगाने के लिए उपयुक्त मिट्टी के प्रकार के बारे में संकेत दिए। "एम" द्वारा दिए गए निम्नलिखित संकेतों में से कौन सा आदर्श मिट्टी के प्रकार की पहचान करने में सबसे उपयोगी होगा? i. यह नमी धारण करने की अपनी क्षमता के लिए जानी जाती है। ii. यह नमीयुक्त होने पर पीली हो जाती है। iii. इसमें कंकर और भांगर की गांठें प्रचुर मात्रा में होती हैं। iv. यह अच्छी जल निकासी वाली दोमट मिट्टी है। a) संकेत i b) संकेत i और ii c) संकेत i और iii d) संकेत iv “M” gave his friend clues about a type of soil that suits for growing cotton. Which of the following clues provided by “M” would be most useful in identifying the ideal type of soil. i. it is well known for its capacity to hold moisture. ii. it turns yellow when it is hydrated iii. It is rich in kankur and bhangar nodules. iv. It is well-drained loamy soil. a) Clue i b) Clue i and ii c) Clue i and iii d) Clue iv	1
11	निम्नलिखित में से कौन संसाधन विकास की समस्या नहीं है? a) कुछ व्यक्तियों के लालच को संतुष्ट करने के लिए संसाधनों का ह्रास। b) कुछ ही हाथों में संसाधनों का संचय। c) संसाधनों का अंधाधुंध दोहन। d) संसाधनों का समान वितरण। Which among the following is not a problem of resource development. a) Depletion of resources for satisfying the greed of few individuals. b) Accumulation of resources in few hands c) Indiscriminate exploitation of resources. d) An equitable distribution of resources	1
12	वन्यजीव संरक्षण अधिनियम 1972 में लागू किया गया था। निम्नलिखित में से कौन जैव विविधता संरक्षण में इसके महत्व को सबसे अच्छी तरह से उजागर करता है?	1

	a) इसका उद्देश्य भारत में खाद्यान्न उत्पादन बढ़ाना था b) इसने लुप्तप्राय प्रजातियों को कानूनी संरक्षण प्रदान किया और राष्ट्रीय उद्यानों और अभयारण्यों जैसे संरक्षित क्षेत्रों का निर्माण किया c) इसने वन क्षेत्रों में औद्योगीकरण को प्रोत्साहित किया d) इसने केवल वनों के आर्थिक उपयोग पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया The Wildlife Protection Act was implemented in 1972. Which of the following best highlights its significance in biodiversity conservation? a)It aimed at increasing food grain production in India b) It provided legal protection to endangered species and created protected areas like national parks and sanctuaries c) It encouraged industrialisation in forest regions d) It focused only on the economic use of forests	
13	निम्नलिखित में से किस बाघ अभयारण्य में स्थानीय समुदायों ने वन संरक्षण के लिए संघर्ष किया है? a) मानस बाघ अभयारण्य b) पेरियार बाघ अभयारण्य c) सिमलीपाल जैव अभयारण्य d) सरिस्का बाघ अभयारण्य In which of the following tiger reserves have the local communities fought for conservation of the forest? a) Manas tiger reserves b) Periyar tiger reserves c) Simlipal bio reserves d) Sariska tiger reserves	1
14	बांधों को "आधुनिक भारत के मंदिर" किसने कहा था? a) महात्मा गांधी b) पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू c) इंदिरा गांधी d) ड्यूक ऑफ मेरनिख Who proclaimed the dams as the “temples of modern India”? a) Mahatma Gandhi b) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru c) Indira Gandhi d) Duke maternikh	1
15	मक्का की वृद्धि के लिए कौन सी परिस्थिति उपयुक्त है? a) 21°C से 27°C के बीच का तापमान और पुरानी जलोढ़ मिट्टी। b) 17°C से कम तापमान और उथली काली मिट्टी। c) 25°C का तापमान और 200 सेमी वर्षा। d) उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं।	1

	Which is the right condition for the growth of maize? a) Temperature between 21°C to 27°C and old alluvial soil. b) Temperature below 17°C and shallow black soil. c) Temperature of 25°C and 200 CM of rainfall d) None of the above	
16	जूट को "स्वर्ण रेशा" के रूप में जाना जाता है। इसकी विशिष्ट भौगोलिक आवश्यकताएँ कैसे स्पष्ट करती हैं कि इसकी खेती मुख्य रूप से गंगा-ब्रह्मपुत्र डेल्टा क्षेत्र में ही क्यों केंद्रित है? Jute is known as the "Golden Fibre." How do its specific geographical requirements explain why its cultivation is concentrated mainly in the Ganga-Brahmaputra delta region?	2
17 A	भारत में वर्ष भर पर्याप्त धूप रहती है। सौर ऊर्जा की भौगोलिक क्षमता, सरकारी पहलों और पारंपरिक ऊर्जा स्रोतों के प्रतिस्थापन में आने वाली चुनौतियों का विश्लेषण करके मूल्यांकन कीजिए कि भारत में सौर ऊर्जा का भविष्य "उज्ज्वल" क्यों माना जाता है। अपने उत्तर के समर्थन में उपयुक्त उदाहरण दीजिए। India receives ample sunshine throughout the year. Evaluate why solar energy is considered to have a "bright future" in India by analyzing its geographical potential, government initiatives, and the challenges in replacing conventional sources of energy. Support your answer with suitable examples.	5
17 B	"हमें अपने खनिजों के संरक्षण के लिए योजनाबद्ध और टिकाऊ तरीके का उपयोग करना होगा।" उपयुक्त तर्कों के साथ कथन का समर्थन करें। "We have to use a planned and sustainable manner to conserve our minerals." Support statement with suitable arguments.	5
18	**नीचे दिए गए गद्यांश को पढ़ें और निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें:** लौह अयस्क एक आधारभूत खनिज और औद्योगिक विकास की रीढ़ है। भारत में लौह अयस्क के प्रचुर संसाधन उपलब्ध हैं। भारत अच्छी गुणवत्ता वाले लौह अयस्कों से समृद्ध है। मैग्नेटाइट सबसे उत्तम लौह अयस्क है जिसमें 70 प्रतिशत तक लौह की मात्रा होती है। इसमें उत्कृष्ट चुंबकीय गुण होते हैं, जो विशेष रूप से विद्युत उद्योग में मूल्यवान है। उपयोग की जाने वाली मात्रा की दृष्टि से हेमेटाइट अयस्क सबसे महत्वपूर्ण औद्योगिक लौह अयस्क है, लेकिन इसमें मैग्नेटाइट की तुलना में लौह की मात्रा थोड़ी कम होती है (50-60 प्रतिशत)। 2018-19 में, लौह अयस्क का लगभग संपूर्ण उत्पादन (97%) ओडिशा, छत्तीसगढ़, कर्नाटक और झारखंड से प्राप्त हुआ। इन राज्यों में लौह अयस्क के भंडार पाए जाते हैं। i) किस लौह अयस्क में सबसे अधिक लौह तत्व पाया जाता है? (1M) ii) सबसे महत्वपूर्ण औद्योगिक लौह अयस्क कौन सा है? (1M) iii) "लौह अयस्क एक आधारभूत खनिज है।" इस कथन का समर्थन कीजिए। (2M)	4

	Read the passage below and answer the following questions: Iron ore is the basic mineral and the backbone of industrial development. India is endowed with fairly abundant resources of iron ore. India is rich in good quality iron ores. Magnetite is the finest iron ore with a very high content of iron up to 70 per cent. It has excellent magnetic qualities, especially valuable in the electrical industry. Hematite ore is the most important industrial iron ore in terms of the quantity used, but has a slightly lower iron content than magnetite (50–60 per cent). In 2018–19, almost the entire production of iron ore (97%) accrued from Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, and Jharkhand. The reserves of iron ore are found in these states. i) Which iron ore is the maximum iron content found? (1M) ii) Which is the most important industrial iron ore? (1M) iii) "Iron ore is a basic mineral." Support the statement. (2M)	
19	**MAP BASED QUESTION** यह बाँध तुंगभद्रा नदी पर स्थित है। अथवा यह बाँध चेनाब नदी पर स्थित है। II. निम्नलिखित में से कोई दो i) गुजरात का एक प्रमुख बंदरगाह। ii) मीनम बक्कम अंतर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डा। iii) हैदराबाद का अंतर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डा। I. The Dam is located on the tungbhadra river. OR The dam is located on Chenab river. II. Any two of the following i) A major seaport in Gujarat. ii) MeenamBakkam international airport iii) an international airport in Hyderabad **Note: The following question is for visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Question 19.** a) Attempt any **three** questions. i) Name the place where an international airport is located in West Bengal. ii) Name the place where a software technology park is located in Karnataka. iii) Name the place where a nuclear power plant is located in Maharastra. iv) Name the place where a major sea port is located in Odisha.	3
	PART-C **POLITICAL SCIENCE (20 MARKS)**	
20	सत्ता की साझेदारी पर निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए और नीचे दिए गए कूट का प्रयोग करके उत्तर चुनिए: I. यह लोकतंत्र के लिए अच्छा है।	1

II. यह विभिन्न समूहों में सामंजस्य स्थापित करता है।

III. यह शासन में पारदर्शिता लाता है।

IV. यह दलों के बीच सामाजिक-राजनीतिक प्रतिस्पर्धा लाता है।

विकल्प:

a) I, II और III b) II, III और IV c) I, III और IV d) I, II और IV

Consider the following statements on power sharing and select the answer using the codes given below:

I. It is good for democracy.
II. It creates harmony in different groups.
III. It brings transparency in the governance.
IV. It brings socio-political competition among parties.

Options:

a) I, II & III b) II, III & IV c) I, III & IV d) I, II & IV

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21 कॉलम A में दिए गए निम्नलिखित मदों का कॉलम B में दिए गए मदों से मिलान कीजिए। 1

कॉलम A	कॉलम B
I. सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी	2. समवर्ती सूची
II. पुलिस	3. संघ सूची
III. शिक्षा	4. राज्य सूची
IV. रक्षा	5. अवशिष्ट विषय

Match the following items given in Column A with those in Column B.

Column A	Column B
I. Information Technology	1. Concurrent List
II. Police	2. Union List
III. Education	3. State List
IV. Defence	4. Residuary Subjects

a) I-4, II-3, III-1, IV-2 b) I-3, II-4, III-1, IV-2
c) I-4, II-1, III-3, IV-2 d) I-4, II-2, III-1, IV-3

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22 निम्नलिखित प्रश्न में दो कथन हैं ---- अभिकथन (A) और कारण (R)। नीचे दिए गए उपयुक्त विकल्प का चयन करके इस प्रश्न का उत्तर दीजिए: 1

1. अभिकथन (A) : 1992 में विकेंद्रीकरण की दिशा में एक बड़ा कदम उठाया गया था।

2. कारण (R) : लोकतंत्र के तीसरे स्तर को अधिक शक्तिशाली और प्रभावी बनाने के लिए संविधान में संशोधन किया गया था।

a) A और R दोनों सत्य हैं और R, A की सही व्याख्या है।

b) A और R दोनों सत्य हैं और R, A की सही व्याख्या नहीं है।

c) A सही है और R गलत है।

d) A गलत है और R सही है।

The following question consist of two statements ---- Assertion (A) and reason (R). Answer this question selecting the appropriate option given below:

1. Assertion (A) : A major step towards decentralization was taken in 1992.
2. Reason (R) : The Constitution was amended to make the third-tier of democracy more powerful and effective.

	a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A. c) A is correct and R is wrong. d) A is wrong and R is correct.	
23	सांप्रदायिक राजनीति इस विचार पर आधारित है कि धर्म निम्नलिखित का मुख्य आधार है: a) अर्थशास्त्र b) समाज c) लोग d) इनमें से कोई नहीं Communal politics is based on the idea that religion is the principal basis of: a) Economics b) Society c) People d) None of these	1
24	'एकात्मक सरकार' की कोई दो विशेषताएँ बताइए। Describe any two features of 'unitary government'.	2
25	''समकालीन भारत से जाति लुप्त नहीं हुई है''। उदाहरण देकर इस कथन का समर्थन कीजिए। ''Caste has not disappeared from contemporary India''. Support this statement by giving examples.	2
26	लोकतंत्र में पारदर्शिता कैसे सुनिश्चित की जाती है, इसकी कोई दो विशेषताएँ या उदाहरण दीजिए। Explain how transparency is ensured in a democracy. Give any two features or examples of this.	3
27 A	लोकतंत्र के संचालन के लिए राजनीतिक दल आवश्यक हैं, लेकिन उन्हें अक्सर अनेक चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ता है। ऐसी किन्हीं तीन चुनौतियों की पहचान कीजिए और उनसे निपटने के लिए मौजूदा लोकतांत्रिक ढाँचे के भीतर लागू किए जा सकने वाले दो यथार्थवादी सुधारों का प्रस्ताव कीजिए। Political parties are essential for the functioning of a democracy, but they often face multiple challenges. Identify any three such challenges, and propose two realistic reforms that can be implemented within the existing democratic framework to overcome them.	5
27 B	भारत ने बहुदलीय प्रणाली क्यों अपनाई? Why did India adopt the Multiparty system?	5
28	**गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें और नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें:** बेल्जियम यूरोप का एक छोटा सा देश है, जिसकी जातीय संरचना जटिल है। इसकी कुल जनसंख्या का 59% फ्लेमिश क्षेत्र में रहता है और डच भाषा बोलता है, 40% वालोनिया क्षेत्र में रहता है और फ्रेंच भाषा बोलता है, और 1% जर्मन भाषा बोलता है। बेल्जियम के नेताओं ने क्षेत्रीय अंतरों और सांस्कृतिक विविधताओं के अस्तित्व को पहचाना। उन्होंने 1970 और 1993 के बीच अपने संविधान में चार बार संशोधन किया ताकि एक ऐसी व्यवस्था बनाई जा सके जिससे सभी लोग एक ही देश में एक साथ रह सकें। इस व्यवस्था ने नागरिक संघर्ष को टालने और देश में एकता बनाए रखने में मदद की। 1. बेल्जियम की कितनी प्रतिशत आबादी फ्रेंच भाषा बोलती है? (1 अंक)	4

2. बेल्जियम के लिए सत्ता-साझेदारी व्यवस्था अपनाना क्यों आवश्यक था? (1 अंक)

3. सत्ता-साझेदारी के बेल्जियम मॉडल से भारत क्या सबक सीख सकता है? (2 अंक)

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Belgium is a small country in Europe, having a complex ethnic composition. Of its total population, 59% live in the Flemish region and speak Dutch, 40% live in the Wallonia region and speak French, and 1% speak German. The Belgian leaders recognized the existence of regional differences and cultural diversities. They amended their constitution four times between 1970 and 1993 to work out an arrangement that would enable everyone to live together within the same country. This arrangement helped to avoid civil strife and maintain unity in the country.

1. What percentage of the Belgian population speaks French? *(1 mark)*
2. Why was it necessary for Belgium to adopt a power-sharing arrangement? *(1 mark)*
3. What lesson can India learn from the Belgian model of power sharing? *(2 mark)*

PART-D
ECONOMICS (20 MARKS)

29 नीचे दिए गए आंकड़ों को पढ़ें और प्रश्न का उत्तर दें। 1

राज्य	प्रति 1000 जीवित जन्मों पर शिशु मृत्यु दर (2018)	साक्षरता दर % (2017-18)
A	30	82
B	7	94

उपरोक्त आँकड़ों के अनुसार, राज्य B में शिशु मृत्यु दर कम क्यों है?
(a) इसकी प्रति व्यक्ति आय अधिक है
(b) इसका बुनियादी ढाँचा राज्य A से बेहतर है
(c) इसके शिक्षक और स्कूल अच्छे हैं
(d) इसमें सभी के लिए स्वास्थ्य सेवा और शिक्षा उपलब्ध है

Read the data given below and answer the question.

State	Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births (2018)	Literacy rate% (2017-18)
A	30	82

B	7	94	

As per the data given above, why state B has a low infant mortality rate?
(a) It has high per capita income
(b) It has better infrastructure than state A
(c) It has good teachers and schools
(d) It has health care and education for all

30	इनमें से कोई एक अलग विकल्प चुनें... एमटीएनएल, भारतीय रेलवे, एयर इंडिया, जेट एयरवेज, ऑल इंडिया रेडियो Find an odd one out…. MTNL, Indian Railways, Air India, Jet Airways, All India Radio	1
31	'X' एक कस्बे में रहता है। वह पशुपालन के साथ-साथ फूलों की खेती भी करता है। 'X' का कार्य अर्थव्यवस्था के किस क्षेत्र में आएगा? a) प्राथमिक b) द्वितीयक c) तृतीयक d) चतुर्थक 'X' lives in a town. He cultivates flowers along with animal husbandry. The work of 'X' will fall under the sector of the economy? a) Primary b) Secondary c) Tertiary d) Quaternary	1
32	महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी अधिनियम-2005 के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित में से कौन-से प्रावधान किए गए हैं? a) सरकार सभी निवासियों के लिए 100 दिनों का रोजगार सुनिश्चित करती है। b) सरकार सभी ग्रामीण निवासियों के लिए 200 दिनों का रोजगार सुनिश्चित करती है। c) सरकार ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में काम के बदले अनाज उपलब्ध कराती है। d) रोजगार उपलब्ध न करा पाने की स्थिति में सरकार लाभार्थियों को बेरोजगारी भत्ता प्रदान करती है। Which of the following provisions have been made under the 'Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act-2005? a) The government ensures 100 days of employment for all residents. b) The government ensures 200 days of employment for all rural residents. c) The government provides grains in exchange for work in rural areas. d) The government provides unemployment allowance to the beneficiaries in case of failure to provide employment.	1
33	ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के किसानों के लिए सरकारी बैंकों से ऋण लेना क्यों मुश्किल हो जाता है?	1

निम्नलिखित कारणों को पढ़ें और सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प चुनें:

I. संपार्श्विक का अभाव

II. जटिल प्रक्रिया

III. उधार लेने की उच्च लागत

IV. जागरूकता का अभाव

विकल्प:

(a) केवल I, II और III सही हैं।

(b) केवल II, III और IV सही हैं।

(c) केवल I, II और IV सही हैं।

(d) केवल I, III और IV सही हैं।

Why does it become difficult for farmers in rural areas to take loans from government banks?
Read the following reasons and choose the most appropriate option:
I. Lack of collateral
II. Complicated procedure
III. Higher cost of borrowing
IV. Lack of awareness
Options:
(a) Only I, II and III are correct.
(b) Only II, III and IV are correct.
(c) Only I, II and IV are correct.
(d) Only I, III and IV are correct.

34 उस विकल्प को पहचानें और चुनें जो वैश्वीकरण के प्रभावों और परिणामी परिणामों से सही ढंग से मेल खाता हो। 1

	कॉलम A (वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव)		कॉलम बी (परिणाम)
1.	विदेशी निवेश बढ़ा	I	वैश्विक बाजारों का विस्तार और प्रौद्योगिकी तक पहुंच
2.	सांस्कृतिक आदान-प्रदान एवं जागरूकता	Ii	स्वचालन और अन्यत्र सस्ते श्रम के कारण पारंपरिक नौकरियों का नुकसान
3.	तकनीकी आदान-प्रदान और जागरूकता	Iii	सीमाओं के पार सांस्कृतिक प्रथाओं, विचारों और मूल्यों का प्रसार
4.	बहुराष्ट्रीय निगमों का विकास	iv	वैश्विक बाजारों में बड़ी कंपनियां प्रमुख खिलाड़ी बन रही हैं

सही विकल्प चुनें:
(a) 1-iii, 2-ii, 3-i, 4-iv
(b) 1-iv, 2-ii, 3-i, 4-iii
(c) 1-ii, 2-iv, 3-iii, 4-i
(d) 1-i, 2-iii, 3-ii, 4-iv

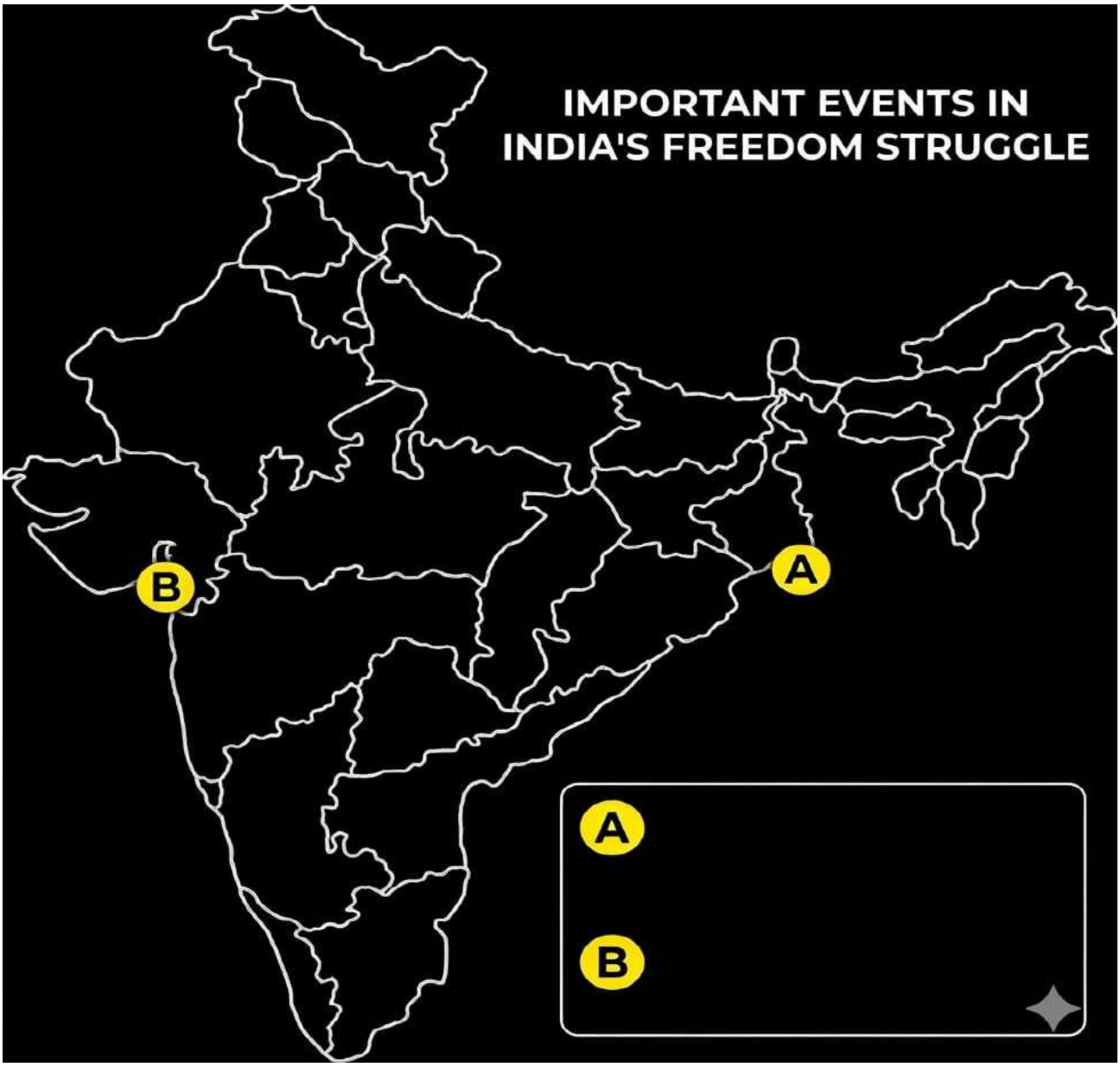
Recognize and choose the option that correctly matches the effects and consequent outcomes of globalization.

	Column A (Effects of globalisation)		Column B (Outcomes)
1.	Increased foreign investment	i	Expansion of global markets and access to technology
2.	Cultural exchange and awareness	ii	Loss of traditional jobs due to automation and cheaper labor elsewhere
3.	Technological exchange and awareness	iii	Spread of cultural practices, ideas and values across borders
4.	Growth of multinational corporations	iv	Large companies becoming dominant players in global markets

Choose the correct option:
(a) 1-iii, 2-ii, 3-i, 4-iv
(b) 1-iv, 2-ii, 3-i, 4-iii
(c) 1-ii, 2-iv, 3-iii, 4-i
(d) 1-i, 2-iii, 3-ii, 4-iv

35	"एक के लिए विकास दूसरे के लिए विकास नहीं हो सकता है।" इस कथन के संदर्भ में, विश्लेषण कीजिए कि कैसे एक विकासात्मक गतिविधि का समाज के विभिन्न वर्गों पर अलग-अलग प्रभाव हो सकता है। अपने उत्तर को उपयुक्त उदाहरणों से पुष्ट कीजिए। "Development for one may not be development for the other." With reference to this statement, analyze how a developmental activity can have different impacts on different sections of society. Support your answer with suitable examples.	3
36	एक किसान साहूकार से ऋण लेता है, लेकिन बाद में उसे ब्याज दर बहुत ज़्यादा लगती है, जबकि दूसरा किसान कुछ औपचारिकताओं के साथ बैंक से उधार लेना पसंद करता है। इस संदर्भ में, उपयुक्त उदाहरणों सहित ऋण की किन्हीं तीन शर्तों की व्याख्या कीजिए। A farmer takes a loan from a moneylender but later finds the interest rate too high, while another farmer prefers borrowing from a bank with certain formalities. In this context, explain any three terms of credit with suitable examples."	3
37	"वैश्वीकरण कई परस्पर संबंधित कारकों का परिणाम है। उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के द्वारा, वैश्वीकरण के विकास में योगदान देने वाले किन्हीं तीन महत्वपूर्ण कारकों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।" "Globalisation is the outcome of several interrelated factors. With reference to suitable examples, analyse any three significant factors that have contributed to the growth of globalisation."	3
38 A	संगठित क्षेत्र में श्रमिकों के संरक्षण और समर्थन की आवश्यकता है।" उदाहरणों के साथ कथन का परीक्षण करें।	5

	There is a need for protection and support of workers in the organised sector." Examine the statement with examples.	
38 B	संगठित और असंगठित क्षेत्रों में प्रचलित रोजगार की स्थितियों की तुलना करें। Compare the employment conditions prevailing in the organised and unorganised sectors.	5



Sample Paper

कक्षा – दसवीं विषय – सामाजिक विज्ञान

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER (2026-27)

प्रतिदर्श प्रश्न-पत्र (2026-27)

सामान्य निर्देश:

1. प्रश्न पत्र में 38 प्रश्न हैं। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
2. प्रश्न पत्र में चार खंड हैं – A-इतिहास, B-भूगोल, C-राजनीति विज्ञान और D-अर्थशास्त्र।
3. प्रत्येक खंड 20 अंकों का है और इसमें बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न (MCQ), अति लघुउत्तरीय प्रश्न (VSA), लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न (SA), दीर्घउत्तरीय प्रश्न (LA) और केस आधारित प्रश्न (CBQ) शामिल हैं।
4. अति लघुउत्तरीय प्रश्न (VSA) प्रत्येक प्रश्न के लिए 2 अंक के हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 40 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।
5. लघु उत्तरीय (SA) प्रत्येक प्रश्न के लिए 3 अंक के हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 60 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।
6. दीर्घ उत्तर प्रश्न (LA) प्रत्येक प्रश्न के लिए 5 अंक के हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 120 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।
7. केस स्टडी आधरित तीन प्रश्न (CBQ) हैं जिनमें तीन उप-प्रश्न हैं और प्रत्येक प्रश्न 4 अंकों का है। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 100 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।
8. मानचित्र आधारित प्रश्नों के दो भाग हैं - खंड क-इतिहास में प्रश्न संख्या 9 (2 अंक) और खंड ख-भूगोल में प्रश्न संख्या 19 (3 अंक) ।
9. प्रश्न पत्र में कोई समग्र विकल्प नहीं दिया गया है। हालांकि, कुछ प्रश्नों में आंतरिक विकल्प दिया गया है। ऐसे प्रश्नों में केवल एक ही विकल्प का उत्तर देना अनिवार्य है।

General Instructions:

1. There are 38 questions in the Question paper. All questions are compulsory.
2. The question paper has Four Sections – A-History, B-Geography, C-Political Science, and D-Economics.
3. Each Section is of 20 Marks and has MCQs, VSA, SA, LAs, and CBQ.
4. Very Short Answer Type Questions (VSA) carry 2 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 40 words.
5. Short Answer Type Questions (SA) carry 3 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 60 words.
6. Long answer type questions (LA) carry 5 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 120 words.
7. There are three case-based questions (CBQ) with three sub-questions and are of 4 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 100 words.

8. The map-based questions carry 5 marks with two parts- Q9. In Section A-History (2 marks) and Q19. In Section B -Geography (3 marks)

9. 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 must be attempted.

खंड अ SECTION A

इतिहास (20 अंक) HISTORY(20 MARKS)

नोट: निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल दृष्टिबाधित अभ्यर्थियों के लिए प्रश्न 1 के स्थान पर है।

बोर्बोन राजवंश, जिसे फ्रांसीसी क्रांति के दौरान अपदस्थ कर दिया गया था, _____ की संधि पर हस्ताक्षर करने के बाद सत्ता में वापस आ गया।

a) वियना b) कॉन्स्टेंटिनोपल c) मार्सिले d) प्रशिया

Note: The following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Question 1

The Bourbon dynasty, which had been deposed during the French Revolution, was restored to power after signing the Treaty of _____.

a) Vienna b) Constantinople c) Marseilles d) Prussia

1		"1830 का दशक यूरोप में भारी आर्थिक कठिनाई का वर्ष था" कथन के समर्थन में चित्र की पहचान करें। Identify the image to support the statement " The1830s were years of great economic hardship in Europe." 1M
	A. रूमानियत का प्रसार B. किसान विद्रोह 1848 C. नेपोलियन की पराजय D. ब्रिटिश प्रभुत्व के विरुद्ध कैथोलिक विद्रोह, 1798	A. The spread of romanticism B. Peasant Uprising 1848 C. Defeat of Napoleon D. Catholic Revolt against British dominance, 1798

2. 1919 में आंदोलन के विकास की प्रक्रिया के संबंध में गलत कथन चुनें। 1

A. रॉलेट एक्ट को इंपीरियल लेजिस्लेटिव काउंसिल द्वारा जल्दबाजी में पारित किया गया था।

B. इसने सरकार को राजनीतिक गतिविधियों को दबाने के लिए अपार शक्तियाँ प्रदान कीं।

C. महात्मा गांधी इस अन्यायपूर्ण कानून के विरुद्ध अहिंसक नागरिक आंदोलन चाहते थे और उन्होंने सत्याग्रह शुरू किया।

D. इसकी शुरुआत 11 अप्रैल को हड़ताल के साथ हुई थी।

Choose the incorrect statement regarding the process of development of the movement in 1919.
A. The Rowlatt Act was hurriedly passed through the Imperial Legislative Council
B. It gave government enormous powers to repress political activities
C. Mahatma Gandhi wanted non-violence civil movements against this unjust law and launched Satyagraha
D. It was started with a Hartal on '11April'

3. वैश्वीकरण में निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा शामिल नहीं है? 1

A. देशों के बीच तीव्र एकीकरण

B. देशों के बीच अधिक वस्तुओं और सेवाओं का आवागमन

C. आयात पर करों में वृद्धि

D. नौकरियों, शिक्षा आदि के लिए देशों के बीच लोगों का आवागमन।

Globalization does not involve which one of the following?
A. Rapid integration between countries
B. More goods and services moving between countries
C. Increased taxes on imports
D. Movement of people between countries for jobs education etc.

4. अभिकथन- लोकप्रिय पठन और आस्था संबंधी प्रश्नों के प्रभाव से त्रस्त रोमन चर्च ने प्रकाशनों पर कठोर नियंत्रण लगा दिया।

तर्क- मुद्रण ने विचारों के व्यापक प्रसार की संभावना पैदा की और बहस और चर्चा की एक नई दुनिया का सूत्रपात किया।

a) अभिकथन और तर्क दोनों सत्य हैं और तर्क, अभिकथन की सही व्याख्या है।

b) अभिकथन और तर्क दोनों सत्य हैं, लेकिन तर्क, अभिकथन की सही व्याख्या नहीं है।

c) अभिकथन सत्य है, लेकिन तर्क असत्य है।

d) अभिकथन असत्य है, लेकिन तर्क सत्य है। 1

Assertion- The Roman Church troubled by effect of popular readings and questionings of Faith imposed severe controls over Publications
Reason- print created the possibility of wide circulation of ideas and introduced a new world of debate and discussion
a) both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion
B) both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion
C) assertion is true but reason is false
D) assertion is false but reason is true

5 A. 16वीं शताब्दी के मध्य में अमेरिका की खोज के कारण यूरोपीय धन में वृद्धि हुई। दो कारण बताइए।
2

या

5 B. वियना संधि (1815) का मुख्य उद्देश्य क्या था?

5 A. European wealth was increased during the mid-16th century because of the search of Americas. Give two reasons.

Or

5 B. What was the main aim of the Treaty of Vienna (1815)?

6 क. नेपोलियन की संहिता फ्रांसीसी नियंत्रण वाले अन्य क्षेत्रों में कैसे पहुँची? उदाहरण सहित समझाइए।
3

या

6 ख. जर्मनी की तरह, इटली में भी राजनीतिक विखंडन का एक लंबा इतिहास रहा है। समझाइए।

6 A How had Napoleonic code exported to the other regions under French control? Explain with examples.

Or

6 B Like Germany, Italy too had a long history of political fragmentation. Explain.

7A. मुद्रण तकनीक ने महिलाओं को अपनी भावनाओं को बाहरी दुनिया के साथ साझा करने का अवसर दिया। इस कथन के समर्थन में किन्हीं पाँच उपयुक्त उदाहरणों का प्रयोग कीजिए।
5

या

7B. 19 वीं सदी के भारतीय समाज को आकार देने में मुद्रण-यंत्रों ने प्रमुख भूमिका निभाई। उदाहरण देकर समझाइए।

7A. Printing Technology gave women a chance to share their feelings with the world outside. Support the statement with any five suitable examples.

Or

7B. Printing press played a major role, in shaping the Indian society of 19th century. Explain by giving examples.

8. यह आंदोलन शहरों में मध्यम वर्ग की भागीदारी से शुरू हुआ। हजारों छात्रों ने सरकारी स्कूल और कॉलेज छोड़ दिए, प्रधानाध्यापकों और शिक्षकों ने इस्तीफा दे दिया, और वकीलों ने अपनी वकालत छोड़ दी। मद्रास को छोड़कर अधिकांश प्रांतों में परिषद के चुनावों का बहिष्कार किया गया, जहाँ गैर-ब्राह्मणों की पार्टी, जस्टिस पार्टी, ने महसूस किया कि परिषद में प्रवेश करना कुछ शक्ति प्राप्त करने का एक तरीका था, जिस तक आमतौर पर केवल ब्राह्मणों की ही पहुँच थी। आर्थिक मोर्चे पर असहयोग आंदोलन के प्रभाव अधिक नाटकीय थे। विदेशी वस्तुओं का बहिष्कार किया गया, शराब की दुकानों पर धरना दिया गया और विदेशी कपड़ों को विशाल अलाव में जलाया गया। 1921 और 1922 के बीच विदेशी कपड़े का आयात आधा हो गया, इसका मूल्य 102 करोड़ रुपये से घटकर 57 करोड़ रुपये हो गया। कई जगहों पर व्यापारियों और कारोबारियों ने विदेशी वस्तुओं का व्यापार करने या विदेशी व्यापार को वित्तपोषित करने से इनकार कर दिया। जैसे-जैसे बहिष्कार आंदोलन फैला, और लोगों ने आयातित कपड़े त्यागना शुरू कर दिया और केवल भारतीय कपड़े पहनने लगे, भारतीय कपड़ा मिलों और हथकरघों का उत्पादन बढ़ गया।

(क) परिषद चुनावों के बहिष्कार में जस्टिस पार्टी की भूमिका की व्याख्या कीजिए। [1]

(ख) 'असहयोग आंदोलन' के आर्थिक मोर्चे पर प्रभाव कैसे नाटकीय रहे? [1]

(ग) 'विदेशी कपड़ा व्यापार' पर 'बहिष्कार' आंदोलन के प्रभाव की व्याख्या कीजिए। [2]

The movement started with the participation of the middle-class in the cities. Thousands of students left government-controlled schools and colleges, headmasters and teachers resigned, and lawyers gave up their legal practices. The council elections were boycotted in most provinces except Madras, where the Justice Party, the party of the non-Brahmans, felt that entering the council was one way of gaining some power something that usually only Brahmas had access to. The effects of Non-cooperation movement on the economic front were more dramatic. Foreign goods were boycotted, liquor shops picketed, and foreign cloth burnt in huge bonfires. The import of foreign cloth halved between 1921 and 1922, its value dropping from Rs. 102 crores to Rs. 57 crores. In many places merchants and traders refused to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade. As the boycott movement spread, and people began discarding imported clothes

and wearing only Indian ones, production of Indian textile mills and handlooms went up.

(a) Explain the role of the Justice Party in boycotting council elections. [1]

(b) How were the effects of 'Non-cooperation movement on the economic front' dramatic? [1]

(c) Explain the effect of the 'boycott' movement on 'foreign textile trade'. [2]

मानचित्र कौशल-आधारित प्रश्न (2 अंक)

9. दिए गए भारत के रेखा मानचित्र पर दो स्थान A और B अंकित हैं। उन्हें पहचानिए और मानचित्र पर अंकित रेखाओं पर उनके सही नाम लिखिए।

A) वह स्थान जहाँ सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन शुरू किया गया था।

B) वह शहर जहाँ सितंबर 1920 में भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस का अधिवेशन हुआ था।

नोट: निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल दृष्टिबाधित अभ्यर्थियों के लिए प्रश्न 9 के स्थान पर है।

A) वह स्थान जहाँ सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन शुरू किया गया था।

B) वह स्थान जहाँ सितंबर 1920 में भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस का अधिवेशन हुआ था।

MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION (1+1=2)

9. Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map.

A) The place where the Civil Disobedience Movement was launched.

B) The city where Indian National Congress session was held in September 1920.

Note: The following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Question 9.

A) The place where the Civil Disobedience Movement was launched.

B) The place where Indian National Congress session was held in September 1920

खंड ब SECTION B

भूगोल (20 अंक) GEOGRAOHY (20 MARKS)

10. मृदा निर्माण और अपरदन की प्रक्रियाएँ साथ-साथ चलती हैं और आमतौर पर दोनों के बीच संतुलन बना रहता है। इनमें से कौन से कारक मृदा निर्माण और अपरदन के बीच संतुलन बिगाड़ते हैं?

A) अतिचारण B) वृक्षारोपण C) वनरोपण D) (b) और (c) दोनों

10.The process of soil formation and erosion go on simultaneously and generally there is a balance between the two.

Which of these factors unbalance soil formation and erosion?

A) Overgrazing B) Planting C) Afforestation D) both (b)and (c) 1

11 निम्नलिखित में से किस राज्य में 'बांस ड्रिप सिंचाई प्रणाली' प्रचलित है?

A) तमिलनाडु B) पश्चिम बंगाल C) मेघालय D) ओडिशा

11 In which one of the following states is 'Bamboo drip irrigation system' prevalent?

A) Tamil Nadu B) West Bengal C) Meghalaya D) Odisha 1

12 स्तंभ का मिलान करें-

स्तंभ 1	स्तंभ 2
I) काजीरंगा	a) मध्य प्रदेश

II) जिम कॉर्बेट	b) असम
III) सुंदरवन	c) उत्तराखंड
IV) बांधवगढ़	d) पश्चिम बंगाल

12 Match the column.

COLUMN 1	COLUMN 2
I) Kaziranga	a) Madhya Pradesh
II) Jim Corbett	b) Assam
III) Sundarbans	c) Uttarakhand
IV) Bandhavgarh	d) West Bengal

1

Options
A) i-a, ii-b, iii-c, iv-d
B) i-d, ii-c, iii-b, iv-a
C) i-c, ii-b, iii-d, iv-a
D) i-b, ii-c, iii-d, iv-a

13) निम्नलिखित जानकारी की सहायता से फसल की पहचान कीजिए-

a) यह एक उष्णकटिबंधीय और उपोष्णकटिबंधीय फसल है।

b) यह 21° सेल्सियस से 27° सेल्सियस तापमान और 75 सेमी से 100 सेमी के बीच वार्षिक वर्षा वाली गर्म और आर्द्र जलवायु में अच्छी तरह से उगती है।

c) प्रमुख उत्पादक राज्य उत्तर प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, कर्नाटक, तमिलनाडु हैं।

विकल्प-

a) चावल b) कॉफी c) मक्का d) गन्ना

13) Identify the crop with the help of the following information-
a) It is a tropical as well as subtropical crop.
b) It grows well in hot and humid climate with a temperature of 21° c to 27° c and an annual rainfall between 75cm to 100 cm.
c) Major production states are Uttar Pradesh Maharashtra Karnataka Tamil Nadu
Option-
a) Rice b) Coffee c) Maize d) Sugarcane 1

14 निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा खनिज मोनाज़ाइट रेत में पाया जाता है?

A) तेल B) यूरेनियम C) थोरियम D) कोयला

14 Which one of the following minerals is contained in the monazite sand?
A) Oil B) Uranium C) Thorium D) Coal 1

15 निम्नलिखित में से किस चट्टान की परतों में खनिज जमा और संचित होते हैं?

1

A) अवसादी चट्टानें B) कायांतरित चट्टानें C) आग्नेय चट्टानें D) उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

15 Minerals are deposited and accumulated in the strata of which of the following rocks?
A) Sedimentary rocks B) Metamorphic rocks C) Igneous rocks D) None of the above

16 A. भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था के लिए कृषि क्यों महत्वपूर्ण है?

2

या

16 B. जैविक (ऑर्गेनिक) खेती को इको-फ्रेंडली क्यों माना जाता है?

16 A. Why is agriculture important to India's economy?

Or

16 B. Why is organic farming considered eco-friendly?

17 A. 'विनिर्माण क्षेत्र को सामान्य और आर्थिक विकास की रीढ़ माना जाता है।' भारत के संदर्भ में इस कथन की व्याख्या कीजिए।

या

17 B. 'कृषि क्षेत्र और विनिर्माण क्षेत्र साथ-साथ चलते हैं।' उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के साथ उपरोक्त कथन की पुष्टि कीजिए।

17 A. 'Manufacturing sector is considered as the backbone of general and economic development.' Explain the statement in the context of India. 5

Or

17 B. 'Agriculture sector and manufacturing sector move hand in hand.' Justify the above statement with the suitable examples.

18. स्वतंत्रता के बाद भारत में गहन औद्योगीकरण और शहरीकरण हुआ, जिसने हमारे लिए अपार अवसर पैदा किए। आज, बड़े औद्योगिक घराने उतने ही आम हैं जितने कई बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनियों (एमएनसी) की औद्योगिक इकाइयाँ। उद्योगों की लगातार बढ़ती संख्या ने मौजूदा मीठे पानी के संसाधनों पर दबाव डालकर स्थिति को और बदतर बना दिया है। उद्योगों को पानी के भारी उपयोगकर्ता होने के अलावा, उन्हें चलाने के लिए बिजली की भी आवश्यकता होती है। इस ऊर्जा का अधिकांश भाग जल विद्युत से आता है। इसके अलावा, बड़ी और घनी आबादी और शहरी जीवनशैली वाले शहरी केंद्रों की संख्या में वृद्धि ने न केवल पानी और ऊर्जा की आवश्यकताओं को बढ़ाया है, बल्कि समस्या को और भी बढ़ा दिया है। यदि आप शहरों में

हाउसिंग सोसाइटियों या कॉलोनियों पर गौर करें, तो आप पाएंगे कि इनमें से अधिकांश के पास अपनी

पानी की ज़रूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए अपने स्वयं के भूजल पंपिंग उपकरण हैं। आश्चर्य की बात नहीं है कि हम पाते हैं कि नाज़ुक जल संसाधनों का अत्यधिक दोहन किया जा रहा है और इनमें से कई शहरों में इनके क्षरण का कारण बन रहा है

I. औद्योगिक घरानों और बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनियों के औद्योगिक इकाइयों का भारत में क्या महत्व है?

II. बढ़ते उद्योगों ने मीठे पानी के संसाधनों पर किस प्रकार का प्रभाव डाला है?

III. उद्योगों को जलविद्युत से मिलने वाली बिजली की आवश्यकता क्यों होती है?

Post-independent India witnessed intensive industrialization and urbanisation, creating vast opportunities for us. Today, large industrial houses are as commonplace as the industrial units of many MNCs (Multinational Corporations). The ever-increasing number of industries has made matters worse by exerting pressure on existing freshwater resources. Industries, apart from being heavy users of water, also require power to run them. Much of this energy comes from hydroelectric power. Moreover, multiplying urban centers with large and dense populations and urban lifestyles have not only added to water and energy requirements but have further aggravated the problem. If you look into the housing societies or colonies in the cities, you would find that most of these have their own groundwater pumping devices to meet their water needs. Not surprisingly, we find that

fragile water resources are being over-exploited and have caused their depletion in several of these cities

I. What is the significance of industrial houses and multinational companies' industrial units in India? 1

I. How has the increase in industries affected the freshwater resources? 1

II. Why do industries require electricity largely generated from hydropower? 2

मानचित्र कौशल-आधारित प्रश्न (3 अंक)

19. भारत के उसी रेखा मानचित्र पर निम्नलिखित को उपयुक्त प्रतीकों से चिह्नित करें और उनका पता लगाएँ:

I.(p) सतलुज-व्यास नदी बेसिन में स्थित बांध, जिसका उपयोग जल विद्युत उत्पादन और सिंचाई दोनों के लिए किया जा रहा है।

या

(q) महानदी बेसिन में स्थित बांध जो जल संरक्षण को बाढ़ नियंत्रण के साथ एकीकृत करता है।

II. निम्नलिखित में से कोई दो:

(i) पश्चिम बंगाल में एक प्रमुख बंदरगाह

(ii) गुजरात में एक तेल क्षेत्र

(iii) कर्नाटक में एक लौह एवं इस्पात संयंत्र

नोट: निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल दृष्टिबाधित अभ्यर्थियों के लिए है, प्रश्न संख्या 19 के स्थान पर।

b) निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं तीन के उत्तर दीजिए:

i महानदी बेसिन में स्थित उस बांध का नाम बताइए जो जल संरक्षण को बाढ़ नियंत्रण के साथ एकीकृत करता है।

ii गुजरात में एक प्रमुख बंदरगाह का नाम बताइए।

iii तमिलनाडु में एक अंतरराष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डे का नाम बताइए।

iv पंजाब में एक अंतरराष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डे का नाम बताइए।

MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION (3 Marks)

On the same outline map of India locate and label the following with suitable symbols:

I.(p) The dam in the Sutlej-Beas river basin, which is being used both for hydel power production and irrigation.

OR

(q) The dam in the Mahanadi basin that integrates conservation of water with flood control.

II. Any two of the following:

i. A major seaport in Gujarat

ii. An oil field in Gujarat

iii. An iron and steel plant in Karnataka

Note: The following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 19.

b) Answer any three of the following:

i Name the dam in the Mahanadi basin that integrates conservation of water with flood control.

ii Specify the name of a major sea port in West Bengal.

iii Name an international airport in Tamil Nadu.

iv State the name of an international airport in Punjab.

खंड स SECTION C

राजनीतिक विज्ञान (20 अंक) CIVICS (20 MARKS)

20 सत्ता की साझेदारी पर निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए और नीचे दिए गए कूट का प्रयोग करके उत्तर चुनिए-

I. यह लोकतंत्र के लिए अच्छा है।

II. यह विभिन्न समूहों में सामंजस्य स्थापित करता है।

III. यह शासन में पारदर्शिता लाता है।

IV. यह दलों के बीच सामाजिक-राजनीतिक प्रतिस्पर्धा लाता है।

विकल्प-

A) I, II और III B) II, III और IV C) I, III और IV D) I, II और IV 1

20. Consider the following statements on power sharing and select the answer using the codes given below-

I. It is good for democracy.

II. it creates harmony in different groups.

III. It brings transparency in the governance.

IV. It bring socio- political competition among parties.

Options-

A) I, II and III B) II, III and IV C) I, III and IV D) I, II and IV

21 निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा विकल्प यह सिद्ध करता है कि भारत एक अर्ध-संघीय राज्य है-

A) केंद्र के पास अधिक शक्तियाँ। B) केंद्र के पास अवशिष्ट विषय।

C) केंद्र और राज्य के पास समान विषय। D) केंद्र के पास मुद्रा और रेलवे

21. Which one of the following options prove that India is a Quasi Federal state-

A) More powers with Centre. B) Residuary subjects with Centre.

C) Equal subjects with Centre and state D) Currency and Railway with Centre

1

22 महिलाओं के कल्याण के लिए संसद द्वारा बनाए गए कानूनों का चयन करें

A) विशेष विवाह अधिनियम 1935 B) दहेज निषेध अधिनियम 1961

C) समान पारिश्रमिक अधिनियम 1976 D) उपरोक्त सभी

22 Select the laws enacted by the Parliament for the Welfare of women

A) Special Marriage Act of 1935 B) dowry prohibition act of 1961

C) Equal remuneration act of 1976 D) all of above 1

23 दुनिया भर में राजनीतिक दलों में शीर्ष पर एक या कुछ नेताओं के हाथों में सत्ता के संकेन्द्रण की प्रवृत्ति देखी जाती है।" उपरोक्त कथन द्वारा राजनीतिक दलों के समक्ष प्रस्तुत चुनौती की पहचान कीजिए।

A) आंतरिक लोकतंत्र का अभाव B) वंशवादी उत्तराधिकार

C) दलों में धन और बाहुबल की बढ़ती भूमिका D) दल मतदाताओं को सार्थक विकल्प प्रदान नहीं करते।

23 All over the world there is a tendency in political parties towards the concentration of power in one or few leaders at the top." Identify the challenge highlighted by the above statement to political parties.

A) Lack of internal democracy B) Dynastic succession

C) Growing role of money and muscle power in parties

D) Parties do not offer a meaningful choice to the voters. 1

24A भारतीय संविधान में विकेंद्रीकरण की आवश्यकता को क्यों मान्यता दी गई? व्याख्या कीजिए।

2

अथवा

24B भारतीय संदर्भ से एक उदाहरण सहित सत्ता की साझेदारी के लिए एक विवेकपूर्ण कारण और एक नैतिक कारण बताइए।

24 A Why was the need for decentralization recognized in the Indian Constitution? Explain.

Or

24 B State one prudential reason and one moral reason for power sharing with an example from the Indian context.

25 A. राजनीतिक दलों में वंशानुगत उत्तराधिकार से क्या तात्पर्य है? 2

या

25 B. भारत में राजनीतिक दलों में सुधार के लिए कानूनी संगठन द्वारा गंभीर प्रयास किए गए। कथन का समर्थन करें।

25 A What is meant by dynastic succession in political parties?

or

25 B Serious efforts were made by the legal organization to reform political parties in India. Support the statement.

26 A चुनावों के दौरान, कुछ नेता धर्म के नाम पर मतदाताओं से अपील करते हैं और किसी एक धार्मिक समुदाय को विशेष लाभ देने का वादा करते हैं।

प्रश्न:

a. इस प्रथा को क्या कहा जाता है?

b. यह लोकतंत्र के लिए हानिकारक क्यों है?

c. ऐसी स्थितियों में मतदाताओं को क्या करना चाहिए?

26 B मान लीजिए कोई राजनेता धार्मिक आधार पर आपका वोट मांगता है। उसके कृत्य को लोकतंत्र के मानदंडों के विरुद्ध क्यों माना जाता है?

3

या

26 B During elections, some leaders appeal to voters in the name of religion and promise special benefits to one religious community.

Questions:

a. What is this practice called?

b. Why is it harmful to democracy?

c. What should voters do in such situations?

Or

26 B Suppose a politician seeks your vote on the religious ground. Why is his act considered against the norms of democracy?

27 A. लोकतंत्र एक जवाबदेह, उत्तरदायी और वैध सरकार का निर्माण कैसे करता है?

5

या

27.B. लोकतंत्र नागरिकों की गरिमा और स्वतंत्रता की रक्षा कैसे करता है? व्याख्या कीजिए।

27 A How does democracy produce an accountable, responsive, and legitimate government?

Or

27 B. How does democracy protect the dignity and freedom of citizens? Explain.

28. राजनीति में जाति विभिन्न प्रकार की भूमिकाएँ निभाती है। कुछ स्थितियों में, राजनीति में जातिगत मतभेदों की अभिव्यक्ति कई वंचित समुदायों को सत्ता में अपनी हिस्सेदारी की माँग करने का अवसर प्रदान करती है। इस अर्थ में, जातिगत राजनीति ने दलितों और अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग (ओबीसी) के लोगों को निर्णय लेने में बेहतर पहुँच प्रदान की है। कई राजनीतिक और गैर-राजनीतिक संगठन विशेष जातियों के विरुद्ध भेदभाव को समाप्त करने, अधिक सम्मान और भूमि, संसाधनों और अवसरों तक अधिक पहुँच की माँग और आंदोलन कर रहे हैं। साथ ही, जाति पर विशेष ध्यान देने से नकारात्मक परिणाम भी हो सकते हैं। धर्म की तरह, केवल जातिगत पहचान पर आधारित राजनीति लोकतंत्र में बहुत स्वस्थ नहीं है। यह गरीबी, विकास और भ्रष्टाचार जैसे अन्य ज्वलंत मुद्दों से ध्यान भटका सकती है। कुछ मामलों में, जातिगत विभाजन तनाव, संघर्ष और यहाँ तक कि हिंसा का कारण भी बनता है।

I. राजनीति में जाति पर विशेष ध्यान देना लोकतंत्र में अस्वस्थ क्यों माना जा सकता है?

1

II. केवल जातिगत पहचान पर आधारित राजनीति गरीबी और भ्रष्टाचार जैसे अन्य महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दों से ध्यान कैसे भटका सकती है? 1

III. भारतीय समाज पर जातिगत राजनीति के सकारात्मक और नकारात्मक प्रभावों की तुलना और अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए।

2

28.Caste plays different kinds of roles in politics. In some situations, expression of caste differences in politics gives many disadvantaged communities the space to demand their share of power. In this sense, caste politics has helped people from Dalits and OBC castes to gain better access to decision making. Several political and non-political organizations have been demanding and agitating for an end to discrimination against particular castes, for more dignity and more access to land, resources and opportunities. At the same time, exclusive attention to caste can produce negative results as well. As in the case of religion, politics based on caste identity alone is not very healthy in a democracy. It can divert attention from other pressing issues like poverty, development and corruption. In some cases, caste division leads to tensions, conflict and even violence.

I. Why can a strong focus on caste in politics be considered unhealthy in a democracy? 1

II. How can politics based solely on caste identity distract attention from other important issues such as poverty and corruption?

1

III. Compare and contrast the positive and negative impacts of caste politics on Indian society. 2

खंड घ SECTION D

अर्थशास्त्र (20 अंक) ECONOMICES (20 MARKS)

29. विजय कुपोषित है क्योंकि उसका वजन 45 किलोग्राम और ऊँचाई 1.78 मीटर है। निम्नलिखित विकल्पों में से उसका बॉडी मास इंडेक्स (BMI) ज्ञात कीजिए- 1

A) 12.6 B) 13.5 C) 14.2 D) 15.2

29. Vijay is undernourished as his weight is 45 kgs and his height is 1.78 meters. Find out his body mass index (BMI) from the following options-

A) 12.6 B) 13.5 C) 14.2 D) 15.2

30 प्रति व्यक्ति आय की गणना इस प्रकार की जाती है:

A. कुल आय को कुल जनसंख्या से विभाजित करके

B. जनसंख्या को आय से गुणा करके

C. राष्ट्रीय आय को कुल जनसंख्या से विभाजित करके

D. निर्यात और आयात को जोड़कर

30 **Per capita income is calculated by:**

A. Dividing total population by total income

B. Multiplying population with income

C. Dividing national income by total population

D. Adding exports and imports 1

31. रिक्त स्थान भरें।	1
प्रयुक्त क्षेत्र	मानदंड
प्राथमिक द्वितीयक और तृतीयक	आर्थिक गतिविधि की प्रकृति।
संगठित क्षेत्र	?

31.Fill in the blank.

Sector	Criteria Used
Primary Secondary And Tertiary	Nature of economic activity.
Organized sector	?

विकल्प-

A) रोजगार गतिविधियों की प्रकृति B) सामाजिक गतिविधियों की प्रकृति

C) उत्पादन गतिविधियों की प्रकृति D) राजनीतिक गतिविधियों की प्रकृति

Options-

A) nature of employment activities B) nature of social activities

C) nature of production activities D) nature of political activities

32. एक व्यक्ति खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्र में कार्यरत है जहाँ उसे बहुत सारा शारीरिक श्रम करना पड़ता है। उसकी पत्नी और बेटी भी प्रतिदिन उसके

काम में मदद करती हैं। यह किस प्रकार की बेरोजगारी का उदाहरण है?

1

A) प्रच्छन्न बेरोजगारी B) मौसमी बेरोजगारी C) अति बेरोजगारी D) चक्रीय बेरोजगारी

32. A man is employed on a food processing farm where he has to do a lot of manual work. His wife and daughter also help him in his work on the farm every day. Which type of unemployment is this an example?

A) Disguised unemployment B) Seasonal unemployment

C) Over unemployment D) Cyclical unemployment

33. श्यामा को इस मौसम में खेती शुरू करने के लिए ऋण की आवश्यकता है। उसके पास कोई अतिरिक्त संपत्ति जमानत हेतु नहीं है और वह पहले से ही कर्ज में है। निम्नलिखित में से किससे उसे ऋण मिलने की सबसे अधिक संभावना है?

A) साहूकार B) वाणिज्यिक बैंक C) सहकारी समितियाँ D) ग्रामीण विकास बैंक

33. Shyama needs a loan to start farming this season. She has no collateral and already has a debt. Who among the following is she most likely to get a loan from?

A) Money lenders B) Commercial banks C) Cooperative societies D) Rural development bank 1

34.कारगिल फ़ूड्स, एक बहुत बड़ी बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनी, भारत में खाद्य तेल का सबसे बड़ा उत्पादक है। यह इनमें से किस देश का हिस्सा है?

A) भारत B) फ़्रांस C) ग्रेट ब्रिटेन D) संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका

34. Cargill foods, a very large MNC, is the largest producer of edible oil in India. Which one of these countries does it belong to?

A) India B) France C) Great Britain D) United States of America

1

35 A 'एक के लिए विकास दूसरे के लिए विनाश हो सकता है।' क्या आप इस कथन से सहमत हैं? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए।

या

35B "पैसा उन सभी वस्तुओं और सेवाओं को नहीं खरीद सकता, जिनकी लोगों को अच्छी तरह से जीवन जीने के लिए आवश्यकता हो सकती है।" इस कथन को उदाहरणों सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए। 3

35 A Development for one may be the destruction for other.' Do you agree with the statement? Justify your answer.

Or

35 B "Money cannot buy all the goods and services that people may need to live well." Justify the statement with examples.

3

37 A. बहुराष्ट्रीय निगम (MNCs) वैश्वीकरण को कैसे बढ़ावा देते हैं? या

37 B. भारत में बहुराष्ट्रीय निगमों (एमएनसी) पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

37A How do multinational corporations (MNCs) promote globalisation? or

37 B Analyze the impact of globalization on Multinational Corporations (MNCs) in India. 3

38.A ग्रामीण समाज में स्वयं सहायता समूहों (SHG) की भूमिका की व्याख्या कीजिए।

या

38B बैंकों में जमा राशि जमाकर्ताओं के साथ-साथ राष्ट्र के लिए भी लाभदायक है। कथन का परीक्षण कीजिए।

38.A Explain the role of self- help groups (SHGs) in the rural society.

Or

38B Deposits with banks are beneficial to the depositors as well as to the nation. xamine the statement. 5

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER (2026-27)

प्रतिदर्श प्रश्न-पत्र (2026-27)

सामान्य निर्देश:

1. प्रश्न पत्र में 38 प्रश्न हैं। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

2. प्रश्न पत्र में चार खंड हैं – A-इतिहास, B-भूगोल, C-राजनीति विज्ञान और D-अर्थशास्त्र।

3. प्रत्येक खंड 20 अंकों का है और इसमें बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न (MCQ), अति लघुउत्तरीय प्रश्न (VSA), लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न (SA), दीर्घउत्तरीय प्रश्न (LA) और केस आधारित प्रश्न (CBQ) शामिल हैं।

4. अति लघुउत्तरीय प्रश्न (VSA) प्रत्येक प्रश्न के लिए 2 अंक के हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 40 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।

5. लघु उत्तरीय (SA) प्रत्येक प्रश्न के लिए 3 अंक के हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 60 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।

6. दीर्घ उत्तर प्रश्न (LA) प्रत्येक प्रश्न के लिए 5 अंक के हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 120 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।

7. केस स्टडी आधरित तीन प्रश्न (CBQ) हैं जिनमें तीन उप-प्रश्न हैं और प्रत्येक प्रश्न 4 अंकों का है। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 100 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।

8. मानचित्र आधारित प्रश्नों के दो भाग हैं - खंड क-इतिहास में प्रश्न संख्या 9 (2 अंक) और खंड ख-भूगोल में प्रश्न संख्या 19 (3 अंक) ।

9. प्रश्न पत्र में कोई समग्र विकल्प नहीं दिया गया है। हालांकि, कुछ प्रश्नों में आंतरिक विकल्प दिया गया है। ऐसे प्रश्नों में केवल एक ही विकल्प का उत्तर देना अनिवार्य है।

General Instructions:

1. There are 38 questions in the Question paper. All questions are compulsory.

2. The question paper has Four Sections – A-History, B-Geography, C-Political Science, and D-Economics.

3. Each Section is of 20 Marks and has MCQs, VSA, SA, LAs, and CBQ.

4. Very Short Answer Type Questions (VSA) carry 2 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 40 words.

5. Short Answer Type Questions (SA) carry 3 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 60 words.
6. Long answer type questions (LA) carry 5 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 120 words.
7. There are three case-based questions (CBQ) with three sub-questions and are of 4 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 100 words.
8. The map-based questions carry 5 marks with two parts- Q9. In Section A-History (2 marks) and Q19. In Section B -Geography (3 marks)
9. 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 must be attempted.

Sr. No.	Section A History (20 Marks)	Ma
1	**Match the following and choose the correct option: निम्नलिखित का मिलान कीजिए और सही विकल्प चुनिए:**	1

COLUMN I (स्तंभ I)	COLUMN II (स्तंभ II)
A. Champaran Movement चम्पारण आंदोलन	**1. Peasant movement in Gujarat** गुजरात में किसानों का आंदोलन
B. Kheda Satyagraha खेड़ा सत्याग्रह	**2. Plantation workers** बागान मजदूर
C. Non-Cooperation Movement असहयोग आंदोलन	**3. Struggle of Indigo farmers** नील किसानों का संघर्ष
D. Assam Tea Garden Workers असम चाय बागान मजदूर	**4. Students left government schools** सरकारी स्कूल छोड़ने वाले विद्यार्थी

Options / विकल्प:

(a) A-3, B-1, C-4, D-2
(b) A-3, B-2, C-1, D-4
(c) A-1, B-3, C-4, D-2
(d) A-3, B-4, C-1, D-2

2	 **Which element in the picture symbolises the end of monarchies in Europe?** **चित्र में कौन-सा तत्व यूरोप में राजशाहियों के अंत का प्रतीक है?** **A. Angels in the sky** **आकाश में उड़ते हुए देवदूत** **B. Broken crowns on the ground** **ज़मीन पर पड़े टूटे हुए मुकुट** **C. Rising sun** **उगता हुआ सूर्य** **D. Statue of Liberty** **स्वतंत्रता की प्रतिमा** **(Note: The following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 2)** **(** केवल दृष्टिबाधित अभ्यर्थियों के लिए — प्रश्न संख्या **2** के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित प्रश्न दिया गया है:**)** **In Frédéric Sorrieu's 1848 vision, which symbol represents the end of monarchies in Europe?** **फ़्रेडरिक सॉरियू की 1848 की कल्पना में, यूरोप में राजशाहियों के अंत का प्रतीक कौन-सा चिन्ह है?** **A. Angels symbolising peace** **शांति का प्रतीक देवदूत** **B. Broken crowns symbolising the fall of kings** **टूटे हुए मुकुट जो राजाओं के पतन का प्रतीक हैं** **C. The rising sun symbolising hope** **आशा का प्रतीक उगता हुआ सूर्य** **D. The Statue of Liberty** **स्वतंत्रता की प्रतिमा**	1
3	**What is meant by Vellum? वेलम से क्या अभिप्राय है?** **A. A fine parchment produced from the skin of certain animals** **कुछ जानवरों की खाल से बनाया गया महीन चर्मपत्र** **B. A metal frame used to arrange type and press text for printing** **वह धातु का ढाँचा जिसमें अक्षरों को व्यवस्थित कर मुद्रण के लिए दबाया जाता है** **C. The craft of writing in an elegant and decorative manner** **सुंदर और सजावटी ढंग से लिखने की कला** **D. A narrative poem or folk story traditionally sung or recited** **एक ऐसा पद्यात्मक विवरण या लोककथा जिसे पारंपरिक रूप से गाया या सुनाया जाता है**	1
4	**(A):The introduction of the potato improved the diet and life expectancy of Europe's poor.** **आलू के आगमन ने यूरोप के गरीब लोगों के आहार और जीवन-प्रत्याशा में सुधार किया।** **(R): Potatoes were nutritious, easy to grow but provided less calories even in large plots of land.** **आलू पौष्टिक और उगाने में आसान थे, लेकिन बड़े क्षेत्रों में भी कम कैलोरी प्रदान करते थे।** **Options / विकल्प:**	1

	A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A. . अभिकथन और कारण दोनों सही हैं, तथा कारण, अभिकथन की सही व्याख्या है। B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A. . अभिकथन और कारण दोनों सही हैं, पर कारण, अभिकथन की सही व्याख्या नहीं है। C. A is true, but R is false. अभिकथन सही है, लेकिन कारण गलत है। D. A is false, but R is true. अभिकथन गलत है, लेकिन कारण सही है।	
5A	How did diseases like smallpox assist Europeans in conquering America? चेचक जैसी बीमारियों ने यूरोपीय लोगों को अमेरिका पर विजय पाने में कैसे सहायता की?	2
	Or अथवा	
5B	Why are the Silk Routes considered important for understanding early global interactions? प्रारंभिक वैश्विक संपर्कों को समझने के लिए सिल्क रूट (रेशम मार्ग) क्यों महत्वपूर्ण माने जाते हैं?	2
6A	Describe any three early satyagraha movements Gandhiji organised after his return to India. भारत लौटने के बाद गांधीजी द्वारा आयोजित तीन प्रारंभिक सत्याग्रह आंदोलनों का वर्णन कीजिए।	3
	Or अथवा	
6B	Describe the major features of the Non-Cooperation Programme proposed by Gandhiji. गांधीजी द्वारा प्रस्तावित असहयोग कार्यक्रम की प्रमुख विशेषताएँ लिखिए।	3
7A	Discuss the major events and ideas related to the unification of Italy. Describe the role of Mazzini, Cavour and Garibaldi in this process. इटली के एकीकरण से जुड़े प्रमुख घटनाक्रम और विचारों की चर्चा कीजिए। मज़िनी, कैवोर और गैरीबाल्डी की भूमिका का वर्णन कीजिए।	2+3=5
	Or अथवा	
7B	In most European countries, nationalism grew through revolutions and people's struggles. But in Britain, the nation-state developed in a different way. Explain how the growth of nationalism in Britain was different from the rest of Europe. अधिकांश यूरोपीय देशों में राष्ट्रीयवाद क्रांतियों और जनता के संघर्षों से विकसित हुआ। लेकिन ब्रिटेन में राष्ट्र-राज्य का विकास अलग तरीके से हुआ। समझाइए कि ब्रिटेन में राष्ट्रीयवाद का विकास यूरोप के बाकी देशों से कैसे भिन्न था।	5
8.	Read the given text and answer the following questions: (1+1+2= 4) दिए गए पाठ को पढ़कर निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें: By the early nineteenth century, printing presses had spread across many Indian towns. In Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, new presses were established by merchants, missionaries and local entrepreneurs. A variety of books, religious texts, almanacs and works of literature became available at affordable prices. Many Indians began to realise that printed material could reach far beyond their immediate communities and could create a shared world of ideas. Vernacular newspapers also emerged, discussing social customs, religious practices and colonial policies. One editor wrote in 1872: "The power of print lies in its ability to enlighten minds. When people read widely, they question blind traditions, demand justice and become aware of their rights. A printed page can travel to places where even political leaders may not reach." Social reformers used print to spread new ideas on widow remarriage, caste inequality and women's education. At the same time, censorship laws were passed by colonial officials who feared that print could provoke opposition. Yet, the public demand for books and journals only increased in the following decades. उन्नीसवीं सदी की शुरुआत तक भारत के कई शहरों में छापाखाने स्थापित हो चुके थे। कलकत्ता, बंबई और	

	मद्रास में व्यापारियों, मिशनरियों और स्थानीय उद्यमियों ने नए प्रिंटिंग प्रेस शुरू किए। धार्मिक ग्रंथ, पंचांग, साहित्यिक कृतियाँ और अन्य पुस्तकें अब सस्ती कीमतों पर उपलब्ध होने लगीं। कई भारतीयों ने महसूस किया कि मुद्रित सामग्री अपनी स्थानीय सीमाओं से बहुत दूर तक पहुँच सकती है और विचारों की एक साझा दुनिया बना सकती है। स्थानीय (वर्नाक्युलर) अख़बार भी उभरने लगे जिनमें सामाजिक रीति-रिवाजों, धार्मिक प्रथाओं और औपनिवेशिक नीतियों पर चर्चा होती थी। 1872 में एक संपादक ने लिखा: "प्रिंट की शक्ति उसके ज्ञान फैलाने की क्षमता में निहित है। जब लोग अधिक पढ़ते हैं तो वे अंधी परंपराओं पर सवाल उठाते हैं, न्याय की मांग करते हैं और अपने अधिकारों के प्रति जागरूक होते हैं। एक मुद्रित पृष्ठ वहाँ तक पहुँच सकता है जहाँ राजनीतिक नेता भी नहीं पहुँच पाते।" सामाजिक सुधारकों ने प्रिंट का उपयोग विधवा पुनर्विवाह, जातिगत असमानता और महिलाओं की शिक्षा जैसे विषयों पर नए विचार फैलाने के लिए किया। वहीं अंग्रेज़ अधिकारियों ने सेंसरशिप क़ानून लागू किए क्योंकि उन्हें आशंका थी कि प्रिंट विरोध पैदा कर सकता है। फिर भी, पुस्तकों और पत्रिकाओं की माँग आने वाले दशकों में लगातार बढ़ती गई।	
8.1	Why was the power of print seen as a tool for questioning traditions and spreading new ideas? प्रिंट की शक्ति को परंपराओं पर प्रश्न उठाने और नए विचार फैलाने का साधन क्यों माना गया?	1
8.2	Why did printing presses become important in the early 19th century in India? उन्नीसवीं सदी की शुरुआत में भारत में छापाखाने क्यों महत्वपूर्ण हो गए?	1
8.3	Analyse two reasons why the popularity of printed books and newspapers increased during this period. इस अवधि में मुद्रित पुस्तकों और अख़बारों की लोकप्रियता बढ़ने के दो कारणों का विश्लेषण कीजिए	2
	MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION (2 marks)	
9	Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map. दिए गए भारत के रूपरेखा मानचित्र पर दो स्थान A और B अंकित किए गए हैं। इनकी पहचान कीजिए और मानचित्र पर दी गई रेखाओं पर उनके सही नाम लिखिए। A) The place where Gandhiji organised the first Satyagraha in India (Indigo planters' movement). वह स्थान जहाँ गांधीजी ने भारत में पहला सत्याग्रह (नील किसानों का आंदोलन) आयोजित किया था। B) The city where the Indian National Congress session was held in 1927. वह शहर जहाँ 1927 में भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस का अधिवेशन आयोजित किया गया था। (**Note: The following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Question 9.**) दृष्टिबाधित विद्यार्थियों के लिए वैकल्पिक प्रश्न A) Name the place in Bihar where Mahatma Gandhi organised his first Satyagraha to support the indigo cultivators. B) Name the city where the Indian National Congress held its annual session in the year 1927	1*2=2
	SECTION B GEOGRAPHY (20 marks)	
10	A species found only in a particular region and nowhere else in the world is known as: किसी विशेष क्षेत्र में ही पाई जाने वाली और दुनिया में कहीं और न मिलने वाली प्रजाति को क्या कहा जाता है? A. Endangered संकटग्रस्त B. Endemic स्थानिक C. Extinct. विलुप्त D. Vulnerable. अति संवेदनशील	1
11	Look at the table and choose the correct option: तालिका देखकर सही विकल्प चुनिए: Water Harvesting System: Johads जोहड़ — Region: ?	1

Tankas टंका	?
Kulhs कुल्ह	?

Which option correctly fills the table?
कौन सा विकल्प तालिका को सही रूप से पूर्ण करता है?

A. Haryana, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh हरियाणा, राजस्थान, हिमाचल प्रदेश

B. Gujarat, Punjab, Kerala गुजरात, पंजाब, केरल

C. Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh राजस्थान, महाराष्ट्र, हिमाचल प्रदेश

D. Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Kashmir मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान, कश्मीर

12 Which is the example of Non-conventional source of energy? निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा गैर परंपरागत ऊर्जा का स्रोत है ? **1**

A. Natural Gas प्राकृतिक गैस B. Petroleum पेट्रोलियम C. Coal कोयला D. Biogas बायो गैस।

13 Assertion (A): Biodiversity loss affects ecological balance. **1**
आरोप (A): जैव विविधता में कमी से पारिस्थितिक संतुलन प्रभावित होता है।
Reason (R): Extinction of one species can disrupt multiple food chains.
कारण (R): किसी एक प्रजाति का विलुप्त होना कई खाद्य श्रृंखलाओं को बाधित कर सकता है।
Choose the correct option:
सही विकल्प चुनिए:

A. Both A and R are true, and R correctly explains A A और R दोनों सत्य हैं, और R सही रूप से A की व्याख्या करता है।

B. Both A and R are true, but R does not explain A A और R दोनों सत्य हैं, परंतु R, A की व्याख्या नहीं करता।

C. A is true but R is false A सत्य है, लेकिन R असत्य है।

D. A is false but R is true A असत्य है, लेकिन R सत्य है।

14 Match the soil with its characteristics: **1**
मृदा को उसकी विशेषताओं के साथ मिलाइए

Column A (Soil)	Column B (Features)
1. Alluvial soil	A. Rich in potash and lime / पोटाश और चूने से भरपूर
2. Black soil	B. Ideal for cotton, cracks in summer / कपास के लिए उपयुक्त, गर्मियों में दरारें पड़ती हैं
3. Red soil	C. Made from lava rocks / ज्वालामुखीय चट्टानों से बनी हुई

Choose the correct option सही विकल्प चुनिए:

A) 1–C, 2–A, 3–B B) 1–A, 2–C, 3–B

C) 1–C, 2–B, 3–A D) 1–A, 2–B, 3–C

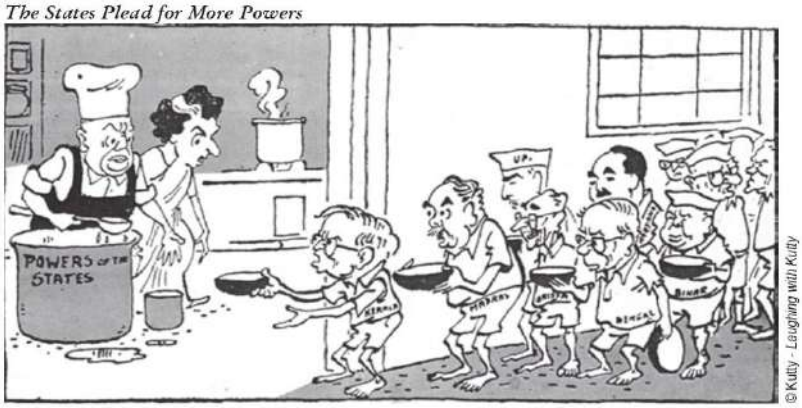
15 Why did the cotton textile industry in India receive a major boost during the two World Wars? **1**
दोनों विश्व युद्धों के दौरान भारत की कपास वस्त्र उद्योग को बड़ा बढ़ावा क्यों मिला?

A. India had surplus raw cotton भारत के पास कच्चे कपास की भरपूर मात्रा थी

B. Demand for cloth increased in the U.K. during the war युद्ध के दौरान ब्रिटेन (यू.के.) में कपड़े की मांग बढ़ गई थी

	C. Indian labour became cheaper भारतीय श्रमिक सस्ते हो गए थे D. Mills in India became fully mechanised भारत में मिलें पूरी तरह मशीनीकृत हो गई थीं	
16	Wheat is a major crop in Punjab and Haryana, but in Maharashtra it is produced on a much smaller scale. Using your understanding of climate, irrigation facilities, and farming practices, explain why wheat production varies across these regions. गेंहूँ पंजाब और हरियाणा में प्रमुख फसल है, लेकिन महाराष्ट्र में इसका उत्पादन बहुत कम होता है। जलवायु, सिंचाई सुविधाओं और कृषि पद्धतियों के आधार पर समझाइए कि इन क्षेत्रों में गेंहूँ उत्पादन में अंतर क्यों है।	2
17 A	A farmer in Rajasthan is facing severe soil erosion and declining soil fertility. His agricultural officer advises him to adopt contour ploughing and strip cropping instead of expanding farmland. Analyse why these methods are recommended and how they can help restore soil quality. राजस्थान का एक किसान गंभीर मिट्टी कटाव और मिट्टी की उर्वरता में कमी का सामना कर रहा है। कृषि अधिकारी उसे कृषि भूमि बढ़ाने के बजाय समोच्च हल चलाने और पट्टी फसल अपनाने की सलाह देते हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए कि इन तरीकों की सलाह क्यों दी गई है और वे मिट्टी की गुणवत्ता को कैसे सुधार सकते हैं।	5
	Or /अथवा	
17B	Explain any Five factors for the location of the industry. उद्योगों की अवस्थिति के लिए किन्ही पांच कारको की व्याख्या कीजिए।	5
	Read the given text and answer the following questions: (1+1+2 =4)	
18	India's growing demand for infrastructure, transportation, and manufacturing has significantly increased the extraction of minerals such as coal, bauxite, iron ore, and limestone. However, excessive mining has led to land degradation, groundwater contamination, and displacement of rural communities. In states like Jharkhand and Odisha, open-cast mining has created large pits that remain unused and filled with contaminated water. Dust and toxic emissions from mining affect nearby agricultural fields, reducing crop yield. Coal-based thermal power plants, while essential for electricity generation, are major contributors to air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions. Despite these challenges, minerals remain crucial for India's industrial growth and employment generation. Experts suggest that adopting eco-friendly mining technologies, investing in renewable energy, and enforcing strict environmental regulations are necessary to balance economic development with ecological protection. --- भारत में आधारभूत संरचना, परिवहन और विनिर्माण की बढ़ती मांग ने कोयला, बॉक्साइट, लौह अयस्क और चूना पत्थर जैसे खनिजों के उत्खनन को काफी बढ़ा दिया है। लेकिन अत्यधिक खनन के कारण भूमि क्षरण, भूजल प्रदूषण और ग्रामीण समुदायों के विस्थापन जैसी समस्याएँ उत्पन्न हुई हैं। झारखंड और ओडिशा जैसे राज्यों में खुली खदानों ने बड़े-बड़े गड्ढे बना दिए हैं, जिनमें बाद में प्रदूषित पानी भर जाता है और उनका उपयोग नहीं हो पाता। खनन से निकलने वाली धूल और विषैले उत्सर्जन आसपास के कृषि क्षेत्रों को प्रभावित करते हैं, जिससे फसल उत्पादन घटता है। कोयला-आधारित ताप विद्युत संयंत्र बिजली उत्पादन के लिए आवश्यक हैं, लेकिन वे वायु प्रदूषण और ग्रीनहाउस गैस उत्सर्जन के प्रमुख स्रोत हैं। इन चुनौतियों के बावजूद, खनिज भारत के औद्योगिक विकास और रोजगार सृजन के लिए अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण हैं। विशेषज्ञों का मानना है कि पर्यावरण-अनुकूल खनन तकनीक अपनाना, नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा में निवेश करना और कठोर पर्यावरणीय नियम लागू करना आर्थिक विकास और पारिस्थितिक संरक्षण के बीच संतुलन बनाए रखने के लिए आवश्यक है।	
18.1	How does open-cast mining affect land and water resources in mineral-rich states? खनिज-समृद्ध राज्यों में खुली खदानों (open-cast mining) से भूमि और जल संसाधनों पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ता है?	1
18.	Why are minerals still considered essential for India's economic development despite their	1

2	environmental impacts? पर्यावरणीय प्रभावों के बावजूद, भारत के आर्थिक विकास के लिए खनिजों को अभी भी आवश्यक क्यों माना जाता है?	
18.3	Suggest two sustainable practices that can reduce the environmental impact of mining. खनन के पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव को कम करने के लिए दो स्थायी (sustainable) उपाय सुझाइए।	2
	MAP SKILL BASED QUESTIONS (3 marks)	
19	On the same outline map of India, locate and label the following with suitable symbols: भारत के दिए गए रूपरेखा मानचित्र पर निम्न स्थानों को उपयुक्त प्रतीकों के साथ दर्शाइए:	
I	Any one of the following: निम्नलिखित में से किसी एक को दर्शाइए:	1
	(P). The thermal power plant located in Assam. असम में स्थित ताप विद्युत केंद्र। OR / अथवा (Q). The nuclear power station located in Uttar Pradesh. उत्तर प्रदेश में स्थित नाभिकीय ऊर्जा केंद्र।	
II	Answer any two of the following निम्नलिखित में से किसी भी दो प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:	1*2=2
	(i) A major oil field located in Gujarat गुजरात में स्थित एक प्रमुख तेल क्षेत्र (ii) A dam located in Uttarakhand उत्तराखंड में स्थित एक बाँध (iii) An international airport in Tamil Nadu तमिलनाडु में स्थित एक अंतर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डा (Note: The following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Question 19.) दृष्टिबाधित विद्यार्थियों के लिए वैकल्पिक प्रश्न (A) Attempt any one of the following: निम्नलिखित में से किसी एक प्रश्न का उत्तर दीजिए: (P). Name the thermal power plant located in Assam. असम में स्थित किसी एक ताप विद्युत केंद्र का नाम बताइए। OR / अथवा (Q). Name the nuclear power station located in Uttar Pradesh. उत्तर प्रदेश में स्थित किसी एक नाभिकीय ऊर्जा केंद्र का नाम बताइए। --- (B) Answer any two of the following: निम्नलिखित में से किसी भी दो प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए: i) Name any one major oil field located in Gujarat. गुजरात में स्थित किसी एक प्रमुख तेल क्षेत्र का नाम बताइए। ii) Name any one dam located in Uttarakhand. उत्तराखंड में स्थित किसी एक बाँध का नाम बताइए। iii) Name any one international airport located in Tamil Nadu. तमिलनाडु में स्थित किसी एक अंतर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डे का नाम बताइए।	
	Section C Political Science राजनीति विज्ञान (20 marks)	
20	Consider the following two statements on power sharing and select the answer using the codes given below: सत्ता के बंटवारे पर निम्नलिखित दो कथनों पर विचार करें और नीचे दिए गए कोड का उपयोग करके उत्तर चुनें 1. Power sharing is good for democracy. सत्ता का बंटवारा लोकतंत्र के लिए अच्छा है। 2. It helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups. यह सामाजिक समूहों के बीच संघर्ष की संभावना को कम करने में मदद करता है।	1

	Which of these statements are true and false? इनमें से कौन सा कथन सत्य और असत्य है? **A. 1 is true but 2 is false 1सत्य है लेकिन 2 असत्य है B. Both 1 and 2 are true 1और 2 दोनों सत्य हैं** **C. Both 1 and 2 are false 1 और 2 दोनों असत्य हैं D. 1 is false but 2 is true 1 असत्य है लेकिन 2 सत्य है**	
21	**Which of the following is NOT an outcome of democracy? निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा लोकतंत्र का परिणाम नहीं है?** **A. Transparency and accountability in governance शासन में पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही** **B. Protection of minority rights अल्पसंख्यक अधिकारों का संरक्षण** **C. Centralized decision-making केंद्रीकृत निर्णय लेना** **D. Promotion of individual freedom and rights व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता और अधिकारों को बढ़ावा देना**	**1**
22	*The States Plead for More Powers*  **The cartoon suggests an imbalance in federal power. Which option BEST reflects the underlying concern?** **प्रश्न 1. यह कार्टून संघीय शक्तियों में असंतुलन को दर्शाता है। निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा विकल्प इस चिंता को सबसे अच्छी तरह व्यक्त करता है?** **A. The vertical distribution of powers is tilted, making states dependent on the Union for authority and resources** ऊर्ध्वाधर शक्तिविभाजन असंतुलित है, जिससे राज्य अधिकार और संसाधनों के लिए केंद्र पर निर्भर हो जाते हैं **B. The Union Government is constitutionally barred from sharing any powers with states** केंद्र सरकार संविधाननुसार राज्यों के साथ कोई शक्ति साझा नहीं कर सकती **C. States want complete separation and refuse to follow any central legislation** राज्य पूर्ण अलगाव चाहते हैं और किसी केंद्रीय कानून का पालन नहीं करना चाहते **D. States demand control over subjects exclusively placed in the Union List** राज्य संघ सूची के विषयों पर नियंत्रण की माँग कर रहे हैं	**1**

23 **Q.10 Match the following: निम्नलिखित का मिलान करें:** 1

Column A	Column B
(a) Union territory केंद्र शासित प्रदेश.	(i) Decision making body for the entire village पूरे गांव के लिए निर्णय लेने वाली संस्था
(b) Local self-Government स्थानीय स्वशासन	(ii) alliance of more than two parties दो से अधिक दलों का गठबंधन
(c) Coalition गठबंधन	(iii) Representatives' government body at the district level जिला स्तर पर प्रतिनिधियों का सरकारी निकाय
(d) Zila Parishad जिला परिषद	(iv) The area which is run by the Union / Central वह क्षेत्र जो संघ/केंद्र द्वारा चलाया जाता है

(A) a – (ii), b – (iii), c – (iv) and d – (i) (B) a – (iv), b – (i), c– (iii) and d– (ii)
(C) a – (iv), b – (i), c – (ii) and d– (iii) (D) a – (iv), b– (iii), c – (ii) and d – (i)

24 **The Indian Constitution has a list of subjects on which both the Union and the State governments can make laws. Name this list and write any two examples from it. भारतीय संविधान में ऐसी विषयों की एक सूची है जिन पर केंद्र और राज्य दोनों सरकारें कानून बना सकती हैं।**इस सूची का नाम लिखिए और इसके दो उदाहरण दीजिए। 2

25 **How can power be shared among different levels of government? Write any two points**
सरकार के विभिन्न स्तरों के बीच शक्ति कैसे बाँटी जा सकती है? दो बिंदु लिखिए। 2

26 **Describe any three features of federalism.**
संघवाद की किन्हीं तीन विशेषताओं का वर्णन करें। 3

27 **" In the context of Indian democracy, examine how the functioning of political parties goes beyond elections ". Evaluate this statement** 5
"भारतीय लोकतंत्र के संदर्भ में स्पष्ट कीजिए कि राजनीतिक दलों का कार्य केवल चुनाव तक सीमित नहीं है"
इस कथन का मूल्यांकन कीजिए

OR अथवा

The 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments transformed India from a centralised democracy to a grassroots democracy." Analyse this transformation by explaining five major decentralisation reforms introduced after 1992 and evaluate their impact on local self-governance.

"73वें और 74वें संविधान संशोधनों ने भारत को केंद्रीकृत लोकतंत्र से जमीनी लोकतंत्र में बदल दिया।" 1992 के बाद लागू पाँच प्रमुख विकेन्द्रीकरण सुधारों को समझाते हुए इस परिवर्तन का विश्लेषण कीजिए तथा स्थानीय स्वशासन पर उनके प्रभाव का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

28 **Read the given text and answer the following questions: दिए गए पाठ को पढ़कर निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें: (1+1+2=4)**

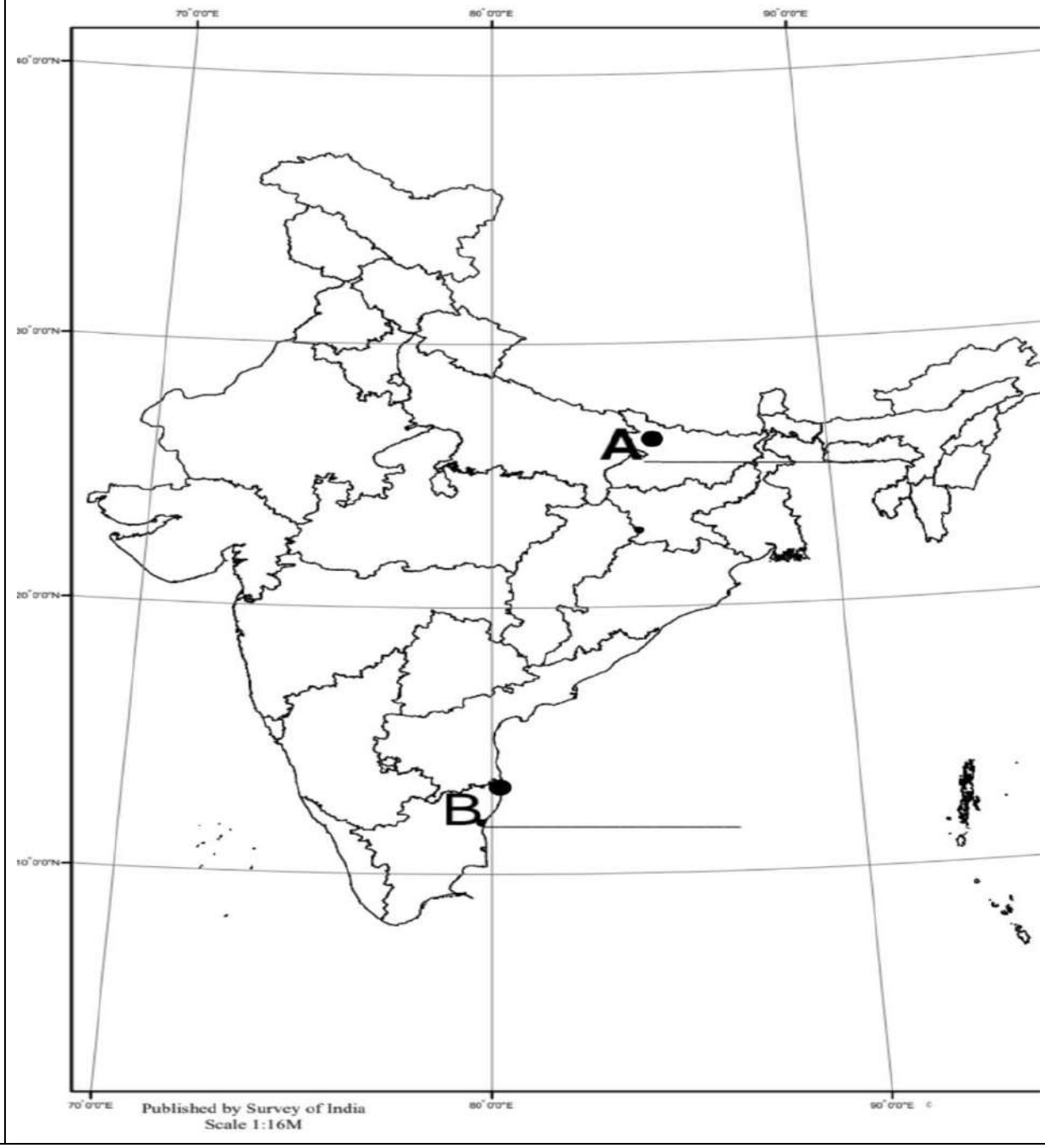
All this is well known. Yet issues related to women's well being or otherwise are not given adequate attention. This has led many feminists and women's movements to the conclusion that unless women control power, their problems will not get adequate attention. One way to ensure this is to have more women as elected representatives. In India, the proportion of women in legislature has been very low. For example, the percentage of elected women members in Lok Sabha has touched 14.36 per cent of its total strength for the first time in 2019. Their share in the state assemblies is less than 5 per cent. In this respect, India is among the bottom group of

	nations in the world.India is behind the averages for several developing countries of Africa and Latin America. In the government, cabinets are largely all-male even when a woman becomes the Chief Minister or the Prime Minister. **यह कोई छुपी हुई बात नहीं है की औरतों की भलाई या उनके साथ समान व्यवहार वाले मुद्दों पर पर्याप्त ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता। इसी के चलते विभिन्न नारीवादी समूह और महिला आंदोलन इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचे हैं कि जब तक औरतों का सत्ता पर नियंत्रण नहीं होगा तब तक इस समस्या का निपटारा नहीं हो सकता इस लक्ष्य को हासिल करने का एक तरीका यह है कि जनता द्वारा चुने हुए प्रतिनिधियों में महिलाओं की हिस्सेदारी बढ़ाई जाए। भारत की विधायिका में महिला प्रतिनिधियों का अनुपात बहुत ही कम है। जैसे लोकसभा में महिला सांसदों की संख्या पहली बार 2019 में ही 14.36 फ़ीसदी तक पहुंच सकी है राज्यों की विधानसभाओं में उनका प्रतिनिधित्व पांच प्रतिशत से भी काम है इस मामले में भारत का नंबर दुनिया के देशों में काफी नीचे है। भारत इस मामले में अफ्रीका और लैटिन अमेरिका के कई विकासशील देशों से भी पीछे है , कभी कभार कोई महिला प्रधानमंत्री या मुख्यमंत्री की कुर्सी तक आ गई है पर मंत्रिमंडल में पुरुषों का ही वर्चस्व रहा है**	
28.1	**Who is a feminist ? नारीवादी कौन होता है?**	**1**
28.2	**Why do feminists and women's movements believe that women need to control power?** **नारीवादी और महिला आंदोलन यह क्यों मानते हैं कि महिलाओं को सत्ता पर नियंत्रण की आवश्यकता है?**	**1**
28.3	**In India women's political representation is very low". Justify this statement.** **भारत में महिलाओं का राजनीतिक प्रतिनिधित्व बहुत कम है।" इस कथन का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए।**	**2**
	Section D Economics अर्थशास्त्र **(20 Marks)**	
29	**Assume there are four families in your locality. The average per capita income of these families is Rs. 10000. If the income of three families is Rs. 4000, Rs. 6000 and Rs. 8000 respectively. What is the income of fourth family? मान लीजिए कि आपके इलाके में चार परिवार हैं। इन परिवारों की औसत प्रति व्यक्ति आय रु. 10000. यदि तीन परिवारों की आय रु. 4000, रु. 6000 और रु. क्रमशः 8000. चौथेपरिवार की आय क्या है?** **A. Rs. 5000 B. Rs. 10000 C. Rs. 22000 D. Rs. 15000**	**1**
30	**Which of the following situations most accurately reflects the interdependence of all three sectors of the economy?** निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी स्थिति अर्थव्यवस्था के तीनों क्षेत्रों की परस्पर निर्भरता को सबसे सटीक रूप से दर्शाती है**?** **A. Farmers sell wheat to a flour mill, which uses transport companies to deliver packaged flour to retailers** किसान गेहूँ आटा मिल को बेचते हैं, और मिल परिवहन सेवाओं का उपयोग करके पैक्ड आटा खुदरा दुकानों तक पहुँचाती है **B. A shopkeeper sells imported chocolates from abroad .** एक दुकानदार केवल आयातित चॉकलेट बेचता है **C. A factory produces clothes but sells only directly to workers** एक कारखाना कपड़े बनाता है, पर केवल श्रमिकों को ही बेचता है **D. A farmer consumes all his produce within the family** किसान अपना पूरा उत्पादन केवल परिवार में उपयोग करता है	**1**
31	**Arrange the following sources of credit in the most to least order to meet the credit requirement of rural households in India and choose the correct भारत में ग्रामीण परिवारों के लिए ऋण की आवश्यकता पूर्ति के लिए ऋण के निम्नलिखित स्रोतों को अधिक से कम के क्रम में व्यवस्थित कीजिए और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए**	**1**

	option : 1 I. Government सरकार II. Cooperative Banks and Societies सहकारी बैंक और समितियां III. Moneylenders साहूकार IV. Relatives and friends रिश्तेदार एवं मित्र Options : (A) III, II, I, IV (B) III, II, IV, I (C) I, III, II, IV (D) I, III, IV, II	
32	What does Per Capita Income mainly tell us about a country? प्रति व्यक्ति आय किसी देश के बारे में मुख्य रूप से क्या बताती है? A. The average income earned by each person in the country देश में प्रत्येक व्यक्ति द्वारा अर्जित औसत आय B. The total wealth owned by all citizens देश के सभी नागरिकों की कुल संपत्ति C. The level of education and health facilities available उपलब्ध शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं का स्तर D. The employment rate of the country देश की रोजगार दर	1
33	Match the factors of production with their correct examples. उत्पादन के कारकों को उनके सही उदाहरणों से मिलाइए।	1

Column A (Factor)	Column B (Example)
1. Physical capital / भौतिक पूंजी	i. Tractors, machines / ट्रैक्टर, मशीनें
2. Human capital / मानव पूंजी	ii. Skills & training / कौशल और प्रशिक्षण
3. Fixed capital / नियत पूंजी	iii. Buildings, tools / इमारतें, औज़ार
4. Working capital / कार्यशील पूँजी	iv. Cash and raw materials / नकद और कच्चा माल

Choose the correct option / सही विकल्प चुनिए:
A. 1-i, 2-ii, 3-iii, 4-iv B. 1-iv, 2-i, 3-ii, 4-iii
C. 1-iii, 2-iv, 3-i, 4-ii D. 1-ii, 2-iii, 3-iv, 4-i

34	Shyamal is a small farmer. Shyamal has got his 'Kisan Credit Card' made. He needs a loan to grow new crops. Which of the following means will be easy and beneficial for this? श्यामल एक छोटा किसान है। श्यामल ने अपना 'किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड' बनवा रखा है। उसे नई फसल उगाने के लिए ऋण की आवश्यकता है। इसके लिए निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा साधन आसान एवं लाभकारी होगा ? (A) Cooperative Bank सहकारी बैंक (B) Agricultural Traders कृषि व्यापारी (C) Relatives रिश्तेदार (D) Friends मित्र.	1
35	"Unfavourable terms of credit can trap borrowers in a cycle of debt." Analyse this statement with reference to interest rates, collateral, and repayment conditions. "अनुकूल ऋण शर्तें उधारकर्ताओं को ऋण-जाल में फंसा सकती हैं।" इस कथन का ब्याज दर, ज़मानत और पुनर्भुगतान शर्तों के संदर्भ में विश्लेषण कीजिए।	3
36	There has been a big change in the three sectors of economic activities in India but similar shift has not taken place in the share of employment. Explain the above statement with relevant facts. भारत में आर्थिक गतिविधियों के तीन सेक्टर में बड़ा बदलाव आया है, लेकिन रोज़गार के हिस्से में वैसा ही बदलाव नहीं हुआ है। ऊपर दिए गए बयान को ज़रूरी तथ्यों के साथ समझाएँ	3
37	Formal credit is essential for expanding production activities." Justify with three arguments. "औपचारिक ऋण उत्पादन गतिविधियों के विस्तार के लिए आवश्यक है।" तीन तर्कों सहित उचित ठहराइए।	3

38	**Evaluate how the expansion of the formal sector can positively impact India's overall development. (Any five points) औपचारिक क्षेत्र के विस्तार से भारत के समग्र विकास पर किस प्रकार सकारात्मक प्रभाव पड़ सकता है? पाँच बिंदुओं में मूल्यांकन कीजिए।** **OR / अथवा** **Consider a scenario where women in a remote village form Self Help Groups (SHGs) and start small-scale activities like tailoring, dairy farming, and handicrafts.Examine how the Self Help Groups (SHGs) model supports entrepreneurship, builds financial capability, reduces social barriers, and promotes inclusive development. मान लीजिए कि एक दूरस्थ गाँव की महिलाएँ स्वयं सहायता समूह** (SHG) **बनाती हैं और सिलाई, दुग्ध-उत्पादन तथा हस्तशिल्प जैसे लघु उद्यम शुरू करती हैं। जाँच कीजिए कि स्वयं सहायता समूह** (SHG) **मॉडल उद्यमिता को कैसे बढ़ावा देता है, वित्तीय क्षमता कैसे विकसित करता है, सामाजिक बाधाओं को कैसे कम करता है और समावेशी विकास को कैसे प्रोत्साहित करता है।**	5
	Map for Q. no. 9 (Section A) & Q. no. 19 (Section B)