

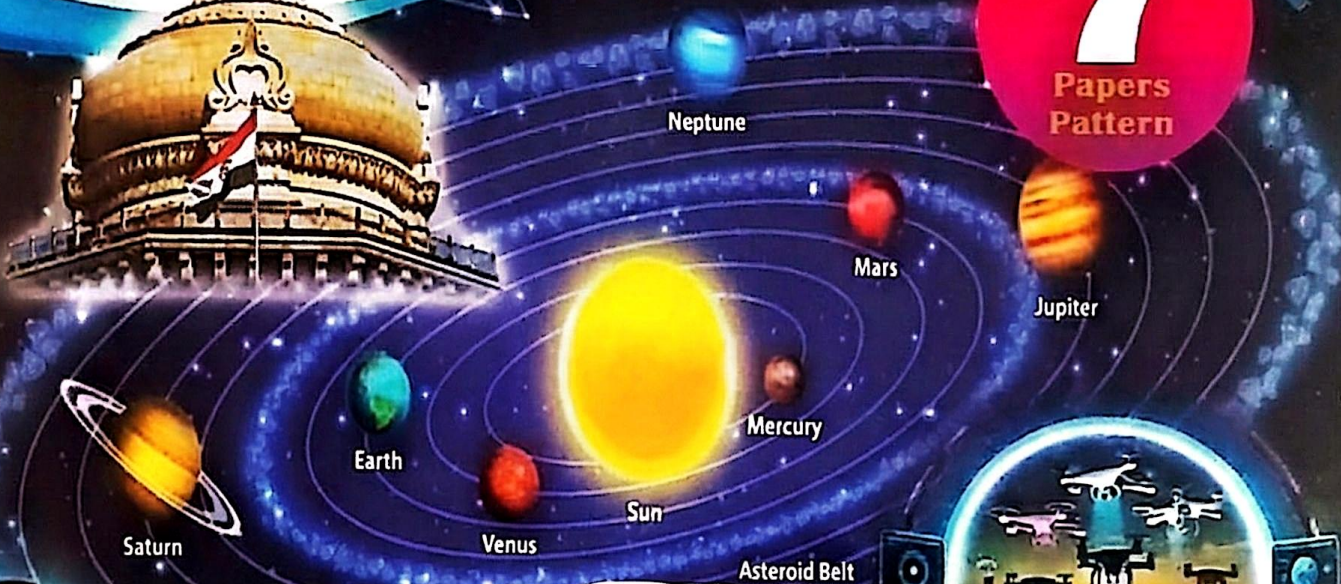
*Written by Experienced Teachers*

# NEW MODEL TEST PAPERS -2026

# SSC

**7**

Papers  
Pattern



# SOCIAL STUDIES

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(21E&22E)

**MODEL PAPER - I**  
**SOCIAL STUDIES : PAPER**  
(English Version)

**Time : 3hrs.15min.**

**Max.Marks : 100**

**INSTRUCTIONS :**

1. In the duration of 3 hours, 15 minutes, 15 minutes of time is allotted to read the question paper.
2. All answers shall be written in the answer booklet only.
3. Question paper consists of 4 Sections and 38 Questions.
4. Internal choice is available in Section IV only.
5. Answers shall be written neatly and legibly.

**SECTION - I**

**12 × 1 = 12 M**

1. Answer all the questions.
2. Each question carries 1 marks.

1. **Who was the author of the book "Small is Beautiful"?**

**Ans:** E.F. Schumacher (Gandian Filasafi)

2. **Solar Energy: Renewable Resources :: Fossil Fuels: \_\_\_\_\_?**

**Ans:** Non-renewable energy

3. **Which industry uses Bauxite as a raw material.**

**Ans:** Aluminium Industry

4. **Secret Society founded by Mazzini \_\_\_\_\_?**

**Ans:** Young Italy, Young Europe

5. **Expand NIEO**

**Ans:** New International Economic Order

6. **First world war was started in.**

a. 1914 b. 1916 c. 1918 d. 1939

**Ans:** ( a )

7. **What is unitary government?**

**Ans:** A unitary government is a system where only the central government has power, and state or local governments follow its decisions.

8. **\_\_\_\_\_ was the first state created on the basis of language**

**Ans:** Andhra Pradesh

9. **Expand N.D.A.**

**Ans:** National Democratic Alliance

10. **What is Literacy rate?**

**Ans:** Literacy rate refers to the percentage of a population who can read and write

11. **What is an MNC?**

**Ans:** An MNC is a company that owns or controls production in more than one nation.

12. **Arrange in correct sequence:**

1. Manufacture 2. Design 3. Assemble 4. Market

**Ans:** (2, 1, 3, 4) Design, Manufacture, Assemble, Market

**SECTION - II**

**8 × 2 = 16 M**

1. Answer all the questions.
2. Each question carries 2 marks.

13. **What are the Basic industries? Give an example.**

**Ans:** 1. Basic industries are industries that supply their product as a raw material to other industries for manufacturing other goods.

2. Ex: Iron and steel industry

14. **Where and Why is rail transport the most convenient means of transportation?**

**Ans:** 1. Rail transport is the most convenient means of transportation in the northern plains.

2. As there are level stretches of land with high population density and rich agricultural resources.

15. **Explain the effects of the great depression of 1929 on the Indian economy**

**Ans:** 1) The Great Depression started in 1929

2) The depression immediately affected Indian trade

3) India's exports and imports nearly halved

4) Prices plunged

5) Wheat prices fell by 50 percent

16. **"Printing press played a major role in shaping the Indian Society of the 19th century" – Explain.**

**Ans:** 1. The printing press significantly shaped Indian society.

2. It led to the public debates.

3. It fostered to grow the sense of nationalism.

4. It connected all the communities across India.

5. It created a pan-Indian identity.

6. It provided a platform for critical thinking and social change.

7. It Spread the Reformist Ideas across India.

8. It improved the literacy and awareness.

9. It improved the Inter-regional Connectivity.

17. **What are the key features of the federalism?**

**Ans:** 1. Federalism is a system of government where the power is divided between a central government and state governments.

2. Ex: USA

**The key features of the federalism:**

1) Two or more levels of government

2) Each level has its own powers

3) Supremacy of the Constitution

4) Independent judiciary

3. **"Caste has still not disappeared from contemporary India" Evaluate the statement**

- Ans:
- 1) Caste inequalities have not completely disappeared from India
  - 2) Even today, most people marry within their own caste
  - 3) Untouchability has not ended completely
  - 4) Economic status is closely linked to the caste system
  - 5) Caste-based violence and crimes still happen in many parts of the country.
  - 6) So we can say caste inequalities are still continuing in India

19. **"The impact of globalisation has not been uniform" Analyse this statement.**

- Ans:
- 1) Some large companies are benefitted due to the globalisation.
  - 2) They emerged as Multinational Companies.
  - 3) On the other hand, small companies faced problems due to competition.
  - 4) Many small companies are closed.
  - 5) Skilled and highly educated persons like software engineers are benefitted due to the globalisation.
  - 6) They got employment in different large companies.
  - 7) On the other hand, many unskilled workers lost their jobs due to closure of many small factories.

20. **Prepare any two Slogans to alert Consumers**

- Ans:
- 1) Your product – your right
  - 2) Be aware – Be sage
  - 3) Don't live to buy – Buy to live.
  - 4) Stand up for your rights.

### SECTION - III

4 × 8 = 32 M

1. Answer all the questions.

2. Each question carries 4 marks.

21. **What is Bio-diversity? Why is Bio-diversity important for Human lives?**

- Ans:
1. The variety of plants (Flora) and animals (Fauna) in a particular habitat is known as biodiversity.
  2. It maintains the ecological balance.
  3. It helps in the healthy existence of humans.
  4. It helps to maintain the ecosystem.
  5. It helps in high productivity and human wellness.
  6. Biodiversity provides humans with valuable genetic diversity.

22. **Why do you think that solar energy has a bright future in India?**

Ans: Solar energy has a bright future in India due to the following reasons:

- 1) Solar energy is an inexhaustible source of energy produced from sunlight
- 2) Many parts of the country received sunlight on 300 days annually
- 3) So it becomes possible to generate 20MW solar energy per sq.km in such areas.
- 4) It is easy to establish solar plants in urban and rural areas
- 5) It is also becoming popular as used for cooking, heating water, lighting, etc.....
- 6) It is also a renewable source of energy
- 7) Thus the Solar energy has a bright future in India.

23. **The ideals of the French Revolution are still relevant in present-day India. Explain how?**

Ans: The French Revolution (1789) gave the world the ideas of: Liberty, Equality, Fraternity (brotherhood) These ideals are still important in India today. How they are relevant in India:

1. Liberty – In India, people have the freedom to speak, write, and follow any religion. This is guaranteed by the Constitution.
2. Equality – The Indian Constitution gives equal rights to all citizens, no matter their caste, religion, or gender.
3. Fraternity – India promotes brotherhood among people of different languages, cultures, and religions to stay united.

24. **What was the proto industrialisation? Explain its importance**

- Ans:
- 1) The word 'Proto' means the first or early form of something.
  - 2) Before factories began in England, there was large-scale industrial production
  - 3) But, this was based on manually, not based on factories.
  - 4) Many historians now refer to this phase of industrialization as protoindustrialization.

25. **What is the status of women's representation in India's legislative bodies?**

- Ans:
1. In Panchayati Raj 1/3 of the seats are reserved for women.
  2. In central Legislature women strength is less than 10%.
  3. In State Legislature women strength is less than 5%.
  4. They demanded 33% reservation in Lok Sabha and Assemblies
  5. Women representation is less than 15% in Lok Sabha.
  6. There are 10 lakh women representatives in local bodies

26. How can you say that democracy produce an accountable, responsive and legitimate government?

- Ans:
- 1) **Accountable Government** : In democracy, the government is answerable to the people. People can question leaders
  - 2) **Responsive Government**: A democratic government tries to listen to people's needs and problems.
  - 3) **Legitimate Government**: A democratic government is elected by the people, so it has the right to rule (legitimacy). It follows the Constitution and laws
  - 4) Democracy gives power to the people, so it always better than any other forms of government

27. Is the issue of sustainability important for development? Why?

- Ans:
- 1) Sustainable development maintaining a healthy planet for all living beings.
  - 2) Sustainable development refers to meet the needs of today without compromising the needs of tomorrow
  - 3) It is important for environmental protection, social development
  - 4) To achieve high economic growth
  - 5) To improve the standard of living of the people for present and future generations
  - 6) So, sustainability is important for development

28. Trace the evolution of the consumer movement in India?

- Ans:
- 1) The factors that gave birth to the consumer movement in India are-
  - 2) People were facing unfair trade practices like cheating in price, poor quality goods, and false ads. etc.
  - 3) Consumers did not know their rights and there was no proper system to protect them.
  - 4) Overtime, people demanded protection; this led to protest for consumer rights.
  - 5) As a result, the government passed the Consumer Protection Act (COPRA) in 1986.
  - 6) This law provides legal rights and set up consumer courts for quick and fair justice.
  - 7) So, this movement helped consumers become more powerful and aware

#### SECTION - IV

5 × 8 = 40 M

1. Answer all the questions.
2. Each question carries 8 marks.
3. Each question has internal choice
4. In question Nos.37 and 38 both A and B (India Map and world map) should be answered separately.

29. Describe how modern adaptations of traditional rain water harvesting methods are being carried out to conserve and store water.

Ans: Modern adaptations of traditional rainwater harvesting methods which are being carried out to conserve and store water as follows:

- 1) In Meghalaya, a 200 years old system of tapping stream and spring water by using bamboo pipes, is prevalent
- 2) Rooftop rainwater harvesting is being successfully adapted to store and conserve water. In Gendathur, a remote backward village in Mysuru, Karnataka.
- 3) In the semi-arid and arid regions of Rajasthan, particularly in Bikaner, Phalodi and Barmer, almost all the houses traditionally had underground tanks or tankas for storing drinking water through rooftop rainwater harvesting.
- 4) In the flood plains of Bengal, people developed inundation channels to irrigate their fields.
- 5) In arid and semi-arid regions, agricultural fields were converted into rain fed storage structures.
- 6) These allowed the water to stand and moisten the soil like the 'khadins' in Jaisalmer and 'Johads' in other parts of Rajasthan.

30. Suggest the initiatives to be taken by the government to ensure the increase in Agricultural production?

- Ans:
- 1) Implementation of green revolution and operation flood programmes.
  - 2) Promotion of High Yielding Variety (HYV) seeds, chemical fertilizers, pesticides etc.
  - 3) Promotion of drip irrigation and other irrigation techniques for the better production.
  - 4) Free power supply to the agricultural pump sets.
  - 5) Land reforms are implemented.
  - 6) Financial assistance to the farmers like subsidies, insurance against the crop failures, Kisan Credit Cards (KCC), Personal Accident Insurance Scheme (PAIS), PM Kisan and so on.
  - 7) Government announces Minimum Support Price (MSP) for selected crops every year.
  - 8) Government established advanced research institution like ICAR, Agricultural Universities, Meteorological Research Units etc.

"Gandhiji played a major role in freedom movement of India" - Justify the statement.

- 1) Mahatma Gandhi was a key leader in India's freedom movement
- 2) He led many movements using non-violence
- 3) The early movements of Gandhiji after returned India from South Africa in 1915:
  - i) Champaran Movement (1917)
  - ii) Kheda Movement (1917)
  - iii) Ahmedabad Mill Strike (1918)
- 4) The major movements of Gandhiji was
  - i) Non- Cooperation Movement (1920)
  - ii) The Civil Disobedience Movement (1930)
  - iii) The Quit India Movement (1942).
- 5) Gandhiji gave the slogan "Do or Die" and demanded that the British leave India.
- 6) He promoted Hindu-Muslim unity and encouraged women's participation in the movement
- 7) Gandhiji actively worked to eradicate social evils like untouchability and upliftment of Harijans (Dalit's)
- 8) His leadership, courage, and ideas played a major role in India's independence.

2. "Print culture assisted the Growth of Nationalism in India" Evaluate the statement.

- Ans:
- 1) **Spread of Nationalist Ideas:** Print culture helped in spreading nationalist ideas through books, newspapers, and pamphlets
  - 2) **Awareness Among People:** It made people aware of British injustices and the need to fight for freedom
  - 3) **Writings by Leaders:** Leaders like Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Raja Ram Mohan Roy used print to inspire and unite people with patriotic messages
  - 4) **Use of Indian Languages:** Nationalist messages were printed in regional languages. So people could understand and join the freedom struggle
  - 5) **Social Reform and Unity:** Print culture helped in removing social evils and promoted unity among different castes and communities
  - 6) **Debates and Discussions:** This print created a culture of debate, discussion, and critical thinking about colonial rule.
  - 7) **Inspiring Historical Writings:** Printed books on India's glorious past inspired people to regain their freedom.
  - 8) Thus, print culture played a major role in uniting Indians and building the spirit of nationalism

33. Analyze the following information:

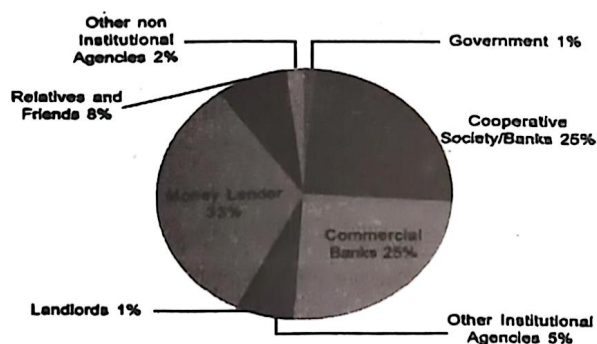
Workers in different sectors (In millions)			
SECTOR	ORGANISED	UNORGANISED	TOTAL
PRIMARY	1	231	232
SECONDARY	41	74	115
TERTIARY	40	88	128
TOTAL	82	393	475
PERCENTAGE	17%	83%	100

Ans: 1) The table shows the distribution of workers in different sectors

- 2) The Primary Sector employs 232 million workers. Out of these 231 million are under unorganized sector only.
- 3) In the Secondary and Tertiary Sectors also most of the workers are under unorganized sector.
- 4) Overall, only 17% of workers are in the organized sector,
- 5) 83% of workers are in the unorganized sector
- 6) Workers in unorganized sector lack proper wages, job security and benefits.
- 7) To improve livelihoods, the government should create more organized sector jobs
- 8) We also need to improve technology and productivity in rural and primary sectors.

34. Analyze the following information.

Graph 1 : Sources of Credit per Rs 1000 of Rural Households in India in 2012



Ans: 1) The chart shows the sources of credit per <sup>1</sup> 1000 for rural households in India in 2012.

- 2) Credit is divided into formal and informal credit.
- 3) Formal credit follow proper rules and controlled by the government and RBI. Eg : Banks and Cooperatives
- 4) Informal credit do not follow rules and usually charge high interest rates and even cheat poor people. Eg. Money lenders, Traders, Landlords, relatives and friends.

- 5) In Rural areas, the largest share of credit comes from money lenders at 33%, which is informal.
- 6) Commercial Banks and Cooperative societies each contribute 25%, representing formal credit.
- 7) Other sources include relatives and friends 8%, other institutional agencies 5%, with minimal contributions from landlords and the government 1% each.
- 8) Even though we have many banks today, a large number of rural people still depend on informal sources as they don't have proper documents and usually trap in debt.
- 9) This indicates that India needs to improve access to formal credit systems in rural areas.

35. **Write about the different forms of power sharing in modern Democracies? Give an example for each of them.**

**Ans:** Power sharing means dividing power among different groups and levels to avoid conflict and maintain unity in the country.

**Power sharing forms are of 4 types :**

1. Horizontal Division of Power: Power is shared among legislature, executive and judiciary. Example: India.
2. Vertical Division of Power: Power can be shared among governments at different levels (Federal). Example: India.
3. Community government: Power may also be shared among different religious and linguistic groups. Example: Belgium.
4. Power-sharing among political parties: Two or more parties form an alliance and if they win, power can be shared among them. Example: NDA and UPA governments.

36. **Which characteristics we observe in National party?**

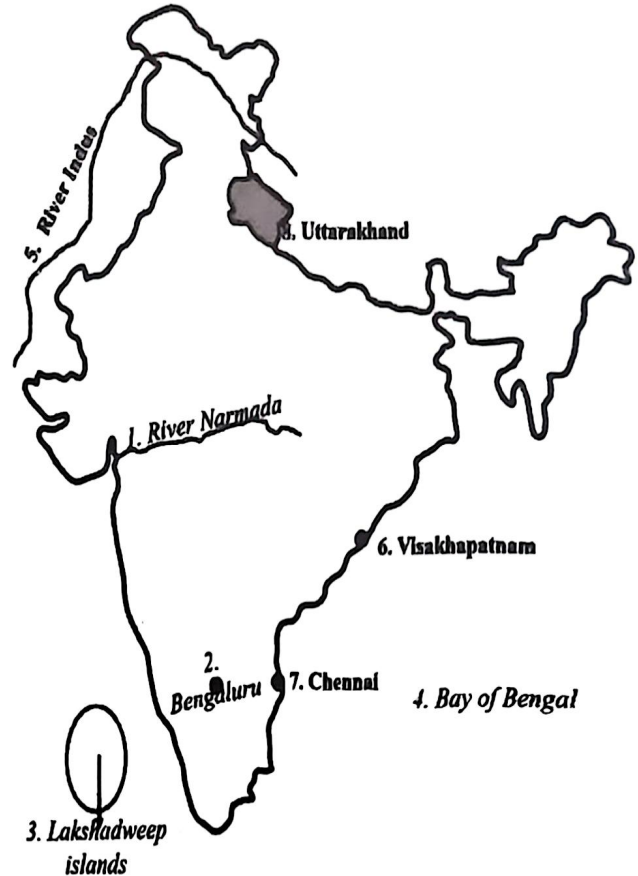
- Ans:**
- 1) National parties are very important in a large and diverse country like India
  - 2) It has Recognition by the Election Commission
  - 3) It has National Symbols and Identity
  - 4) The party which secures at least 6% of the total votes in elections, become national party.
  - 5) It took part in making Policies and Programmes for the Whole Country
  - 6) It plays an Important Role in Central Government
  - 7) Examples of National Parties: Congress, BJP, CPI, BSP etc
  - 8). A National Party is a political party that works in many parts of the country

37. **Locate the following in the given outline map of India.**

- |                        |                  |
|------------------------|------------------|
| 1) River Narmada       | 2) Bengaluru     |
| 3) Lakshadweep Islands | 4) Bay of Bengal |

(OR)

- |                |                  |
|----------------|------------------|
| 5) River Indus | 6) Visakhapatnam |
| 7) Chennai     | 8) Uttarakhand   |

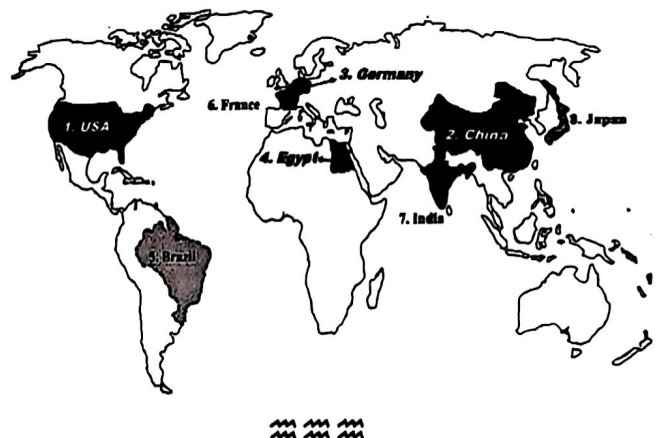


38. **Locate the following in the given outline map of world**

- |            |          |
|------------|----------|
| 1) USA     | 2) China |
| 3) Germany | 4) Egypt |

(OR)

- |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| 5) Brazil | 6) France |
| 7) India  | 8) Japan  |



**MODEL PAPER - II**  
**SOCIAL STUDIES : PAPER**  
**(English Version)**

(21E&22E)

**Time : 3hrs.15min.**

**Max.Marks : 100**

**INSTRUCTIONS :**

1. In the duration of 3 hours, 15 minutes, 15 minutes of time is allotted to read the question paper.
2. All answers shall be written in the answer booklet only.
3. Question paper consists of 4 Sections and 38 Questions.
4. Internal choice is available in Section IV only.
5. Answers shall be written neatly and legibly.

**SECTION - I** **12 × 1 = 12 M**

1. Answer all the questions.
2. Each question carries 1 marks.

1. **How did Gandhiji voice his concern about resources Conservation?**

**Ans:** "There is enough for everybody's need and not for anybody's greed".

2. **Where was the first International Earth Summit held?**

**Ans:** Rio de Janeiro

3. **Which is called "Golden Fibre"?**

**Ans:** Jute

4. **Congress of Vienna held in**

(A) 1810 (B) 1815 (C) 1820 (D) 1825

**Ans:** (B)

5. **Find the odd one.**

IMF, World Bank, IBRD, MNC

**Ans:** Multi National Corporation

6. **The cattle plague also known as \_\_\_\_\_?**

**Ans:** Rinderpest

7. **What is coalition government?**

**Ans:** Coalition government is a system where two or more political parties join together to form the government

8. **How many languages are recognized as scheduled languages by the Indian Constitution?**

**Ans:** 22

9. **Define the term Net Attendance Ratio.**

**Ans:** The total number of children in the age group of 6-10 attending school as a percentage of total number of children in the same age group is called Net attendance Ratio.

10. **Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) was founded by**

**Ans:** Kanshi Ram.

11. **What are the factors playing a major role in the globalization process?**

**Ans:** Rapid improvement in technology, communication and transportation; The liberalization of trade etc.

12. **What is the aim of WTO?**

**Ans:** The aim of WTO is to liberalize the International Trade.

**SECTION - II**

**8 × 2 = 16 M**

1. Answer all the questions.
2. Each question carries 2 marks.

13. **What are the Agro-Based Industries? Give an example.**

**Ans:** Agro-based industries are industries that use raw materials and other basic inputs from agriculture.

**Ex:** Sugar industry, Cotton textile industry, Dairy, Food processing, Jute.

14. **State any three merits of roadways?**

- Ans:**
- 1) The construction cost of roads is much lower than that of railway lines.
  - 2) Road transport is economical in the transportation of a few persons and a relatively smaller amount of goods over short distances.
  - 3) Roads can traverse comparatively more dissected and undulating topography.

15. **Explain the G-77 countries?**

- Ans:**
- 1) The G-77 countries were a group of developing countries joined together in 1964 to protect their interests
  - 2) These countries demanded a New International Economic Order (NIEO) to grow their economies and reduce poverty
  - 3) So, the G-77 was formed to make the global economy fairer for developing nations.

16. **Why did Gandhi said that the fight for swaraj is a fight for liberty of speech, liberty of the press and freedom of association?**

- Ans:**
1. The Vernacular Press Act provided the government with extensive rights to censor reports and the editorials in vernacular press.
  2. 22 newspapers had furnished securities during the First World War. Of these, 18 shut down rather than comply with Government orders.

3. The British government tried to crush the three powerful vehicles (liberty of speech, liberty of press and freedom of association) of expressing during the Khilafat and non-cooperation movement

**17. How can you say that India is federal country?**

- Ans:** 1) India is a federal country, because  
2) India has three levels of government such as central, state and local  
3) Each government has its own powers  
4) Supremacy of the Constitution  
5) Independent judiciary

**18. "Caste alone cannot determine election results in India? Justify.**

- Ans:** 1) Caste alone cannot determine election results, because  
2) No constituency in India has only one caste in majority  
3) People from the same caste do not always vote for the same party  
4) Voters also consider issues like development, good governance.

**19. What do you understand by Globalisation? Explain in your own Words?**

- Ans:** 1) Globalisation is the process of rapid integration or interconnection between countries  
2) Countries are connected through the movement of goods, services, investments, technology, and people between countries.

**20. 'Consumer protection councils help the consumers. Write your observation.**

- Ans:** 1) They spread awareness about their consumer rights through poster, ads etc.  
2) They guide customers to file complaints if they are cheated  
3) They Stop unfair practices like fake ads, fake products etc.  
4) These actions would help protect consumers from exploitation and make them more aware.

**SECTION - III**

**4 × 8 = 32 M**

1. Answer all the questions.

2. Each question carries 4 marks.

**21. How have human activities affected the depletion of Flora and Fauna? Explain.**

- Ans:** The following activities affected the depletion of flora and fauna:

- 1) Deforestation for agricultural expansion.
- 2) Degradation of forests by shifting cultivation.
- 3) By building Large scale development projects.
- 4) Mining activities.
- 5) Habitat destruction, hunting poaching, over exploitation of forest products etc.

**22. Is there any need to conserve mineral resources? Explain.**

- Ans:** Minerals conservation is essential because:
- 1) Minerals are non-renewable or finite in nature.
  - 2) The rate of formation of minerals is very slow in comparison to the rate of consumption.
  - 3) The geological processes of mineral formation take place over millions of years.
  - 4) They are valuable and short-lived possessions of a country.
  - 5) Continued extraction leads to increasing costs as they are taken from greater depths along with decrease inequality.

**23. Discuss the importance of language and popular traditions in the creation of national identity.**

- Ans:** 1. A person is identified as belonging to a particular nation by his cultural traditions and the language that he speaks.  
2. The language as well as the traditional practices usually develop and get established over a long period of many hundreds of years.  
3. They give an identity to an individual wherever he is. For instance, a Frenchman will normally speak the French language fluently.  
4. He will also follow French traditions and customs wherever he is in the world, as he would have imbibed them in his family from his childhood days.  
5. Thus, he will be identified as a French national.

**24. Analyse the living conditions of the workers during the industrialization?**

- Ans:** 1) During industrialization in the 18th and 19th centuries, the living conditions of workers were very poor.  
2) Workers were paid very low wages, and many had to work for long hours  
3) Many workers moved to cities for jobs. They lived in overcrowded, dirty houses with lack of basic facilities.  
4) There were no regular jobs. Workers could be hired and fired anytime.  
5) The working and living environments were unhygienic, leading to diseases  
6) The industrialization period brought jobs, but workers suffered greatly

**Propose any two solutions to strengthen secularism in India?**

- 1) Equal treatment of all religions: The government should treat all religions equally and not favour any religion
- 2) Promote religious harmony: People should be taught to respect all religions through education and awareness programs.
- 3) Strictly follow the Constitution: The government and citizens should follow the values of the Constitution, which gives equal rights and freedom to all religions.
- 4) Stop Use of Religion in Politics: Political leaders should not use religion to ask for votes.

**6. "Democracy is a better form of government than any other alternative". How you can prove this statement.**

- 1) Democracy is a better form of government than any other form of governments because
- 2) It Gives Equality and Freedom
- 3) It Protects People's Interests
- 4) It is Accountable and Responsible Government
- 5) It Encourages Peaceful Solutions
- 6) Democracy may have some problems, but it is more fair and transparent than any other form of government

**7. If you are Prime Minister of India, how you make India as a developed country? Suggest any four ways.**

**Ans:** For a good development, our nation should focus on the following:

- 1) Increase income and employment: Create more job opportunities in farming, small industries, and services to improve people's income.
- 2) Invest in education and health: Build schools, hospitals, and provide clean drinking water to improve the quality of life and human development
- 3) Develop infrastructure: Improve roads, electricity, transport, and communication to support growth in all areas.
- 4) Reduce inequality: Support poor people with schemes like public distribution system (PDS), rural employment programs, and fair wages.

**8. Is consumer protection Act 1986 effective? How you can prove this?**

- 1) COPRA stands for the Consumer Protection Act, popularly known as COPRA, made in 1986.
- 2) The main aim of COPRA is to protect the consumers Rights.
- 3) It works against cheating and unfair trade practices.
- 4) It helps consumers to raise their voice, file complaints, and get justice through consumer courts.
- 5) COPRA spreads awareness among people, so they can make smart and safe.
- 6) These objectives help consumers become strong and confident in the market.

## SECTION - IV

5 × 8 = 40 M

1. Answer all the questions.

2. Each question carries 8 marks.

3. Each question has internal choice

4. In question Nos.37 and 38 both A and B (India Map and world map) should be answered separately.

**29. Discuss how rain water harvesting in semi-arid regions of Rajasthan is carried out?**

**Ans:** Rainwater harvesting in semi-arid regions of Rajasthan is carried out in the following ways:

- 1) In arid and semi-arid regions, agricultural fields were converted into rain fed storage structures.
- 2) These allowed the water to stand and moisten the soil like the 'khadins' in Jaisalmer and 'Johads' in other parts of Rajasthan.
- 3) 'Rooftop rainwater harvesting' was commonly practised to store drinking water, particularly in Rajasthan.
- 4) In the semi-arid and arid regions of Rajasthan, particularly in Bikaner, Phalodi and Barmer, almost all the houses traditionally had underground tanks or tankas for storing drinking water.
- 5) The tankas were part of well-developed rooftop rainwater harvesting system and were built inside the main house or the courtyard.
- 6) They were connected to the sloping roofs of the houses through a pipe. Rain falling on the rooftops would travel down the pipe and was stored in these underground 'tankas'.
- 7) The first spell of rain was usually not collected as this would clean the roofs and the pipes.
- 8) The rainwater from the subsequent showers was then collected.

**30. Describe the geographical conditions required for the growth of rice.**

- Ans:**
1. Rice is the staple food crop in India.
  2. India is the 2nd largest producer of rice after China.
  3. Rice is a kharif crop.
  4. Rice requires above 25° C temperature.
  5. Rice requires annual rainfall above 100 cm.
  6. Rice is grown in the northern plains and north-eastern parts, coastal and delta regions.

**31. Describe about Quit India Movement**

- Ans:**
- 1) The Quit India Movement was started by Mahatma Gandhi in 1942 after failure of the Cripps Mission.
  - 2) It was a major movement in India's struggle for freedom
  - 3) Gandhiji gave the famous slogan "Do or Die" and asked the British to leave India immediately

- 4) People were asked to stop paying taxes, Boycott schools, colleges, government services...
- 5) Students left schools and colleges. Workers went on strikes.
- 6) It was a mass movement, involving students, workers, women, and peasants
- 7) The British arrested leaders like Gandhiji, Nehru, and Patel immediately
- 8) Even without leaders, people continued protests across India
- 9) The Quit India Movement was one of the biggest mass protests in India's freedom struggle.

32. Some people feared that development of print could lead to the growth of dissenting ideas." Comment.

- Ans: 1) Some people feared the effect of easily available printed books because
- 2) They thought, it would change society and challenge existing power.
  - 3) Religious leaders feared that people would question their teachings
  - 4) Rulers feared that books could encourage people to fight against them for freedom
  - 5) Many feared that poor and less-educated people reading new ideas, might question the social system or demand change.
  - 6) They worried that print would reduce their control over society.
  - 7) So, they tried to control the printing presses.
  - 8) Writers had to take permission to print, and some were even punished for their critical ideas.

33. The table below shows the estimated number of workers in India in the organized and unorganized sectors. Read the table carefully, fill in the missing data answer the questions that follow.

Workers in different sectors (in millions)			
SECTOR	ORGANISED	UNORGANISED	TOTAL
PRIMARY	1	231	232
SECONDARY	41	74	115
TERTIARY	40	88	128
TOTAL	82	393	475
PERCENTAGE	17%	83%	100

i) What is the percentage of people in the unorganized sector in agriculture?

Ans: 99.6%

Explanation:

(Unorganized workers = 231 million; Total primary workers = 232 million.

Thus Percentage =  $(231 / 232) \times 100 = \text{approx. } 99.57\%$ )

ii) Do you agree that agriculture is an unorganized sector activity? Why?

Ans: Yes, agriculture is mostly an unorganized sector activity.

Reasons:

- 1) They usually work on small farms or as casual labourers.
- 2) They do not get fixed salaries, job security, pensions etc.

iii) If we look at the country as a whole we find that \_\_\_\_\_ percentage of the workers in India is in the unorganized sector.

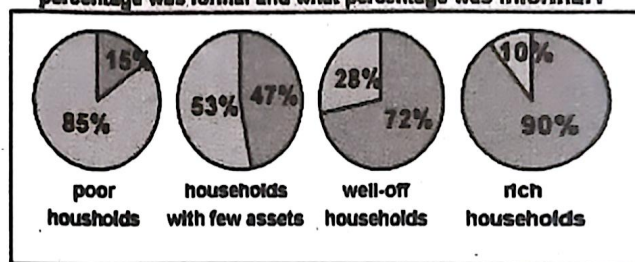
Ans: 83%

iv) Organized sector employment is available to only about \_\_\_\_\_ percentage of the workers in India.

Ans: 17%

34. Study the pie charts and write your observations.

Graph 2 : Of all the loans taken by urban households, what percentage was formal and what percentage was Informal?



BLUE : Per cent of loans from the INFORMAL sector

PURPLE : Per cent of loans from the FORMAL sector

- Ans: 1) The chart shows the sources of credit for urban households in India.
- 2) Credit is divided into formal and informal credit
  - 3) Formal credit follow proper rules and controlled by the government and RBI. Eg :Banks and Cooperatives
  - 4) Informal credit do not follow rules and usually charge high interest rates and even cheat poor people. Eg. Money lenders, Traders, Landlords, relatives and friends.
  - 5) The chart shows, 85% of the poor households take loans from informal sector, only 15% are sourced from the formal sector
  - 6) 53% of households with few assets take loan from the informal sector, while the formal sector provides 47%.

- 7) 72 % of Well-off households take loans from formal sector, only 28% depend on informal sector
- 8) This graph shows 85% of poor households still depend on informal sectors as they don't have proper documents and usually trap in debt.
- 9) This indicates that India needs to improve access to formal credit systems for poor households in urban areas.

35. **How you can say that Power sharing has moral and prudential reasons? Prove it in Indian context.**

**Ans:** **Power sharing :** Power sharing means dividing power among different groups and levels to avoid conflict and maintain unity in the country. Power sharing is both wise (prudential) and right (moral), because

**Prudential (Practical) Reason:-**

- 1) Power sharing helps to reduce conflicts between different social groups
- 2) It brings peace, stability and unity in the country.
- 3) Example: In India power is shared between the central and state governments to manage local issues better.

**Moral Reason:**

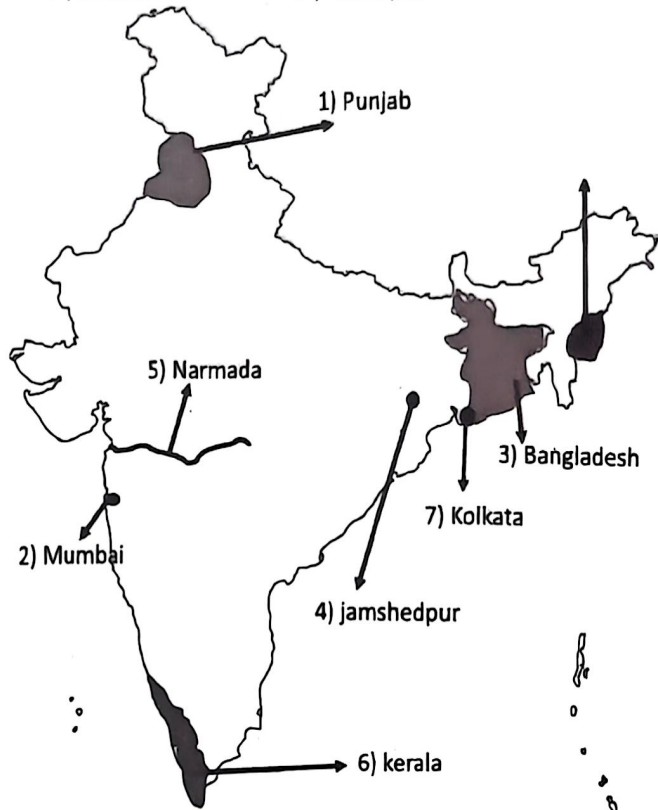
- 1) In a democracy, people should have a role in decision-making.
- 2) Giving different groups a voice in government shows respect for all communities
- 3) Example: India gives reservation to SC and ST in parliament
- 4) This ensures that even weaker sections of society can take part in decisionmaking.

36. **'Political parties face various challenges.' Apply this statement in Indian context and prove it.**

- Ans:**
- 1) Various challenges faced by political parties in India. They are:
    - 2) Lack of Internal Democracy
    - 3) Dynastic Succession (Many parties are run by family members)
    - 4) Use of Money and Muscle Power
    - 5) Lack of Meaningful Choice for Voters
    - 6) Corruption and Unethical Practices
    - 7) These challenges show that political parties need reforms
    - 8) By bringing reforms, political parties will become more accountable.

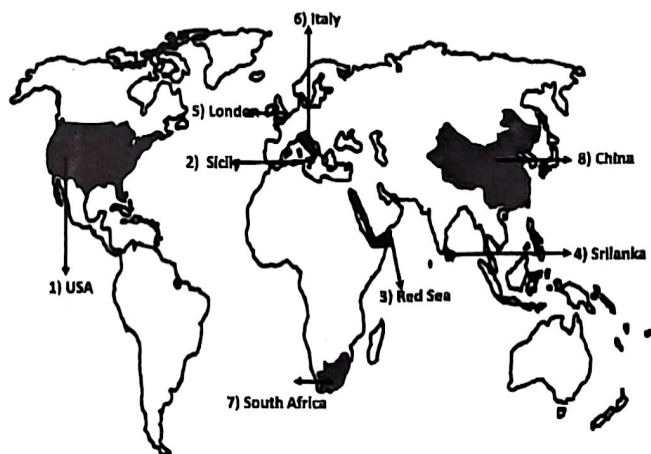
37. **Locate the following in the given outline map of India.**

- |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1) Punjab     | 2) Mumbai     |
| 3) Bangladesh | 4) Jamshedpur |
- (OR)**
- |            |            |
|------------|------------|
| 5) Narmada | 6) Kerala  |
| 7) Kolkata | 8) Manipur |



38. **Locate the following in the given outline map of world**

- |            |              |
|------------|--------------|
| 1) USA     | 2) Sicily    |
| 3) Red Sea | 4) Sri Lanka |
- (OR)**
- |                 |          |
|-----------------|----------|
| 5) London       | 6) Italy |
| 7) South Africa | 8) China |



**MODEL PAPER -III**  
**SOCIAL STUDIES : PAPER**  
**(English Version)**

(21E&22E)

**Time : 3hrs.15min.**

**Max.Marks : 100**

**INSTRUCTIONS :**

1. In the duration of 3 hours, 15 minutes, 15 minutes of time is allotted to read the question paper.
2. All answers shall be written in the answer booklet only.
3. Question paper consists of 4 Sections and 38 Questions.
4. Internal choice is available in Section IV only.
5. Answers shall be written neatly and legibly.

**SECTION - I** **12 × 1 = 12 M**

1. Answer all the questions.
  2. Each question carries 1 marks.
- 
1. Give any two examples for renewable resources.  
**Ans:** Solar, wind
  2. Which type of soil is ideal for growing cotton?  
**Ans:** Black soils
  3. Which city is called "Silicon city" and "Electronic Capital of India."  
**Ans:** Bangalore
  4. The state which is not belonged to Italy.  
(Prussia, Sardinia, Sicily, Piedmont)  
**Ans:** Prussia.
  5. The cattle plague also known as \_\_\_\_\_?  
**Ans:** Rinderpest
  6. Expand IBRD  
**Ans:** International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
  7. Based on the first pair fill the second pair  
Agriculture : State List :: Marriage: \_\_\_\_\_?  
**Ans:** Concurrent List
  8. Give one example for each federal form of government and unitary form of government?  
**Ans:** Federal form of Government: USA, India, Belgium  
Unitary form of Government: UK, Sri Lanka
  9. Explain defection?  
**Ans:** Moving of a person from one party to another party for some personal benefit is called defection.
  10. What is Per capita income?  
**Ans:** When the total income of the country is divided by its population is called Per capita income.
  11. Find out the wrongly matched pair  
A. Infosys—IT      B. Tata motors — automobiles.  
C) Ranbaxy—Nuts and bolts  
**Ans.** C (Pharma)
  12. Name any two Indian MNC's?  
**Ans:** Infosys, Asian paints, Ranbaxy, Tata motors

**SECTION - II**

**8 × 2 = 16 M**

1. Answer all the questions.
  2. Each question carries 2 marks.
- 
13. Define the Mineral-based industries? Give an example.  
**Ans:** 1. Mineral-based industries are industries that use mineral ores as raw materials to produce goods.  
2. Ex: Steel and iron industries, Cement industry, Copper smelting industry, Aluminium industry
  14. What is meant by trade? write one difference between International Trade and Local Trade.  
**Ans:** Trade: The exchange of goods among people, states and countries is referred to as a trade.  
**International Trade:** Trade between countries is called international trade.  
**Local Trade:** Local trade is carried out within cities towns and villages of a country
  15. What is meant by Bretton woods Agreement?  
**Ans:** 1) The Bretton Wood Agreement was signed in July 1944 at in the place of Bretton Woods in New Hampshire state in USA  
2) It brought about the creation of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank  
3) These are called Bretton Wood Twins.  
4) They were formed in order to help the reconstruction process of many countries after World War II.
  16. "It is difficult to imagine a world without printed material". - Comment.  
**Ans:** 1) "It is difficult to imagine a world without printed material" –because  
2) Printed material like books, newspapers, and magazines play a big role in spreading knowledge and ideas.  
3) It helps in education, awareness, and communication among people  
4) Without printing, it would be hard to learn, express thoughts, or spread information to many people

What is the main difference between a Federal form of government and a unitary one? Explain

SECTION - III

4 × 8 = 32 M

1. Answer all the questions.
2. Each question carries 4 marks.

21. What are Reserved Forests and Protected Forests. Write differences between them.

Ans:

	Reserved Forests		Protected Forests
1	More than half of the total forest land has been declared reserved forests.	1	Almost one-third of the total forest area is protected forest, as declared by the Forest Department
2	Reserved forests are regarded as the most valuable as far as the conservation of forest and wildlife resources are concerned.	2	This forest land are protected from any further depletion

22. What are the major differences between the Ferrous Minerals and Non-Ferrous Minerals.

Ans:

	FERROUS MINERALS		NON FERROUS MINERALS
1	Ferrous are the minerals which mostly contain iron	1	Non-ferrous minerals are the ones which do not contain iron
2	They have more weight.	2	They have less weight.
3	Ferrous minerals are good conductors of electricity.	3	They are bad conductors of electricity
4	They are magnetic in nature	4	They are non-magnetic in nature.
5	Ex: Manganese, Iron etc.	5	Ex: Gold, Copper, zinc etc.

23. Explain the role of romanticism in creating nationalist feeling.

- Ans:
1. Romantic artists and poets created a sense of shared collective heritage, a common cultural past, as the basis of a nation.
  2. It was through folk songs, folk poetry, and folk dances that the true spirit of the nation was popularised.
  3. Emphasis was given on the vernacular language and the collection of folklore, to carry the modern nationalist message to large audiences.

24. "Some industrialists in 19th century Europe prefer hand labor over machines" Analyse the statement.

- Ans:
- 1) In 19th century Europe, not all industrialists used machines

	Federal form of Government		Unitary form of Government
1	Two or more levels of government	1	Only central government
2	Each level has its own powers under central government	2	State or local governments work
3	Ex: India, USA	3	Ex: UK, Srilanka

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

Ans: Women are facing many problems today as

- 1) The female literacy rate is lower than males in India.
- 2) Many girls are drop out to school, as parents prefer to educate sons.
- 3) Unequal Wages and Fewer Job Opportunities
- 4) Burden of Unpaid Household Work
- 5) Low representation in Politics
- 6) Facing Social Discrimination and Violence

9. What is the impact of Globalisation on India? Analyse it.

- Ans:
- 1) Consumers, particularly rich people in the urban areas, get best quality goods at lower prices.
  - 2) MNCs invested in some industries like cell phones etc. Many people got jobs in these industries. At the same time, many people lost jobs due to closure of small companies.
  - 3) Some large companies such as Tata Motors emerged as Multinational Companies. Many small companies such as batteries, and toys etc. are closed

10. Write your experience about exploitation of consumer? Explain how the consumers are exploited?

Ans: Yes. I also experienced exploitation when I purchase electronic goods. They are of low quality fake products. Factors that cause exploitation of consumers:

- 1) **Lack of awareness:** Many consumers are not aware of their rights, leading to easy exploitation
- 2) **No proper bill or guarantee :** Sellers often don't give bills, so consumers Can't return or complain later.
- 3) **False advertisements:** Companies show fake or misleading ads to attract buyers.
- 4) **Low quality or fake products:** Sometimes, consumers may get damaged, expired or duplicate goods.
- 5) **Selling at higher prices:** Sometimes shopkeepers charge more than the printed price (MRP).
- 6) These unfair practices lead to loss of money, health and stress for consumers.

- 2) Many preferred hand labor for different reasons.
- 3) Cheap Labor available, so machines were not always needed
- 4) Machines were very expensive, while hand labor was cheaper
- 5) Some goods, like fancy clothes and furniture, needed delicate and detailed work which machines couldn't do well
- 6) In many industries, work was Seasonal, so it was cheaper to hire workers when needed instead of keeping machines idle
- 7) So, industrialist prefers hand labor over machines
- 6) A higher per capita income usually indicates a better standard of living.
- 7) So greater income itself is considered to be one important goal

25. **“Communalism can take in many forms in politics”. Apply this statement in Indian context and prove it.**

**Ans:** 1) **The superiority of a religion** : Ex : Militant religious groups.

2) **The political dominance** : Ex: Separatist leaders in Jammu and Kashmir.

3) **Political mobilizations on religions** : Ex : Many parties are following to attract the voters.

4) **Communal violence, riots and massacres**: Ex: The riots in Gujarat in 2002.

26. **Is there any relationship between Democracy and development? Is democracy really helps in development.**

**Ans:** Relationship Between Democracy and Development

1) Democracy Focuses on People's Welfare

2) Development is slower but fair due to debates and discussions

3) Democracy gives Equal Opportunities for All

4) People Can Demand Better Governance

5) Democracy may not give fast development but it ensures balanced and long-lasting development.

27. **Why do we use averages? Are there any limitations to their use? Write an example to prove it.**

**Ans:** 1) Average Income is also called Per Capita Income.

2) It is calculated by dividing the total income of the country by its population

3) World Bank used Average Income as criterion for the development of countries to classify countries as rich, middle-income, or poor.

4) We use average income because different countries have different population.

5) Countries with higher income are more developed than others with less income

8) **Limitations for Average Income:**

1) However, Averages hide disparities among the people

2) It does not show distribution of income

3) Per capita Income also ignores the health and education indicators. Because all people in a country does not possess same income status. Ex. India.

4) The wealth in India largely accumulated by 10 families i.e., Ambanis, Adanis, Tatas and Birlas etc.

28. **“The government took many legal measures to empower the consumers in India.” Are they helpful to consumers? Write your observation in this context.**

**Ans:** Legal measures taken by the government to empower consumers in India

1) **Consumer Protection Act (COPRA) 1986:** The government passed this law to protect consumers from cheating and unfair trade.

2) **Setting up Consumer Courts:** The government started Consumer Courts at district, state and national level to solve consumer complaints quickly and fairly.

3) **Right to Information (RTI) Act:** This law helps consumers ask for information from the government and public services.

4) **Standard Marks on Products:** The government made it necessary for products to have ISI, Agmark, Hallmark, etc., to ensure quality and safety.

5) These steps to help consumers fight for their rights and stop exploitation.

#### SECTION - IV

5 × 8 = 40 M

1. Answer all the questions.

2. Each question carries 8 marks.

3. Each question has internal choice

4. In question Nos.37 and 38 both A and B (India Map and world map) should be answered separately.

29. **“In recent years, multipurpose projects and large dams have come under great scrutiny and opposition. Explain why?”**

**Ans:** Multi purpose projects not only have advantages but also some disadvantages also. Let us evaluate them.

**Advantages:**

1. Supply of water.

- 6. ර. බලවේගය ආධිපත්යය.
- 7. ප්‍රකාශන ප්‍රකාශන
- 8. ප්‍රකාශන ප්‍රකාශන
- 9. ප්‍රකාශන ප්‍රකාශන
- 10. ප්‍රකාශන ප්‍රකාශන

**විකල්ප ප්‍රකාශන**

- 1. ප්‍රකාශන ප්‍රකාශන
- 2. ප්‍රකාශන ප්‍රකාශන
- 3. ප්‍රකාශන ප්‍රකාශන
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- 7. ප්‍රකාශන ප්‍රකාශන

30. **Describe any four features of Indian agriculture**

Answer: There are some features of agriculture in India:

- 1. **Monsoon-dependent:** Indian agriculture is dependent on the monsoon.
- 2. **Lack of irrigation:** There is a lack of irrigation facilities in Indian agriculture.
- 3. **Small plots of land:** Farmers in India have small plots of land where they grow crops with the help of their family.
- 4. **Diversity of crops:** Indian agriculture has a diversity of crops.
- 5. **Subsistence farming:** Subsistence farming is a practice where farmers grow crops and raise livestock for their own use, without any surplus for trade.
- 6. **Importance to the economy:** Agriculture is a key contributor to the Indian economy, providing food, raw materials for industries, and employment opportunities.
- 7. **Role in international trade:** Agriculture plays an important role in India's international business, through import and export activities.

31. **Write a note on Non-Cooperation Movement**

- 1) The Non-Cooperation Movement was started by Mahatma Gandhi in 1920 after the Jallianwala Bagh massacre and the Khilafat issue
- 2) Gandhiji believed that if Indians refused to cooperate with the British, their rule would automatically collapse
- 3) Gandhiji wanted Indians to fight British rule peacefully in Non-violent method
- 4) Indians were told to boycott Foreign clothes, British schools and colleges ...

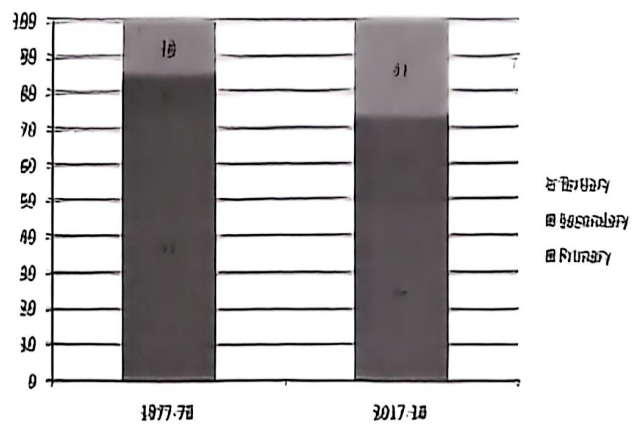
- 4) විකල්ප ප්‍රකාශන
- 5) විකල්ප ප්‍රකාශන
- 6) විකල්ප ප්‍රකාශන
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- 10) විකල්ප ප්‍රකාශන

32. **Why did Gandhiji say that the right to freedom of speech and freedom of the press are the foundation of a free society?**

- 1) Gandhiji believed that freedom of speech and freedom of the press are the foundation of a free society.
- 2) It was about the right to basic human rights like freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and freedom of assembly.
- 3) He said that without freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and freedom of assembly, real Swaraj was not possible.
- 4) Without these freedoms, people would remain silent and afraid, even if the British left.
- 5) So, these freedoms were important for people to express their views, spread ideas, and fight injustice.
- 6) These freedoms were the foundation of a free democratic and independent India.
- 7) For Gandhiji, real Swaraj could only exist when these three basic rights were guaranteed.

33. **Convert the Bar graph into tabular form and write your comments, what you observe?**

**Graph 9 : Share of Sectors in Employment (%)**



**Tabular Form: Share of sectors in Employment (%)**

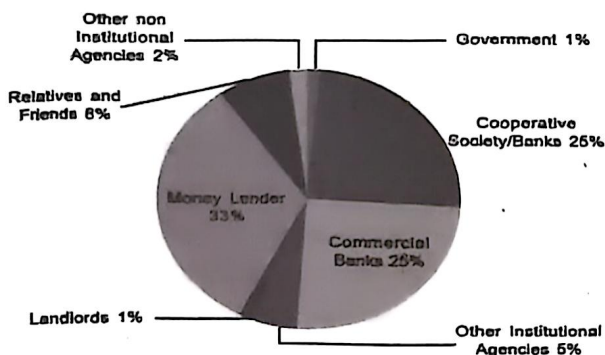
Year	Primary (%)	Secondary (%)	Tertiary (%)
1977-78	71	11	15
2017-18	44	25	31

### Observations:

- 1) The graph shows the percentage of people working in Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary sectors in the years 1977-78 and 2017-18.
- 2) In 1977-78, 71% of the people worked in the Primary sector and in 2017-18, this number dropped to 44%.
- 3) In 1977-78, only 11% worked in the Secondary sector, by 2017-18, it increased to 25%.
- 4) In 1977-78, 18% worked in the Tertiary sector, in 2017-18, it rose to 31%.
- 5) This shows that the Indian economy is changing slowly from agriculture to industries and services.
- 6) However, a large number of people (44%) work in the Primary sector, even though it produces less income.
- 7) This is a big problem because many workers in the Primary sector are underemployed.
- 8) There is a need to create more and better jobs in Secondary and Tertiary sectors.
- 9) We also need to improve technology in agriculture to increase income for farmers.

### 34. Answer the following questions

**Graph 1 : Sources of Credit per Rs 1000 of Rural Households in India in 2012**



#### 1) What does the given pie chart tell us?

**Ans:** The pie chart tells us about the sources of credit per Rs 1000 of rural households in India in 2012.

#### 2) Give two examples for formal credit in India?

**Ans:** Commercial Banks and Cooperative Banks.

#### 3) What is the percentage of Government Credit?

**Ans:** The percentage of Government credit is 1%.

#### 4) Who monitors credit policy in India?

**Ans:** Reserve Bank of India (RBI) monitors the credit policy in India.

#### 5) Of all the loans taken by urban households, what percentage was formal and what percentage was informal?

**Ans:** The pie chart focuses on rural households only, not about urban households.

### 35. Evaluate the power sharing System in India?

**Ans:** Power sharing means dividing power among different groups and levels to avoid conflict and maintain unity in the country. India has a strong and well-organized system of power sharing.

**1) Horizontal Division of Power:** Power is shared among legislature, executive and judiciary. Example: India.

**2) Vertical Division of Power:** Power can be shared among governments at different levels (Federal). Example: India.

**3) Community government:** Example: India gives reservation to SC and ST in parliament. This ensures that even weaker sections of society can take part in decision-making.

**4) Power-sharing among political parties:** Two or more parties form an alliance and if they win, power can be shared among them. Example: NDA and UPA governments.

### 36. State the various functions of political parties in a democracy? (OR) What are the characteristics of a political party?

**Ans:** Functions of political party

- 1) Political parties contest in the elections.
- 2) Parties put forward their policies for voters to choose them.
- 3) They play an important role in the law-making process.
- 4) They form and run governments.
- 5) They play the role of opposition party also.
- 6) They shape public opinion.
- 7) They provide welfare schemes to the people.
- 8) Thus, they play a key role in democracy.

### 37. Locate the following in the given outline map of India.

- 1) Thar Desert
- 2) Hyderabad
- 3) Chennai
- 4) Godavari

(OR)

- 5) Delhi
- 6) Gawhati
- 7) Chota Nagpur Plateau
- 8) Maharashtra

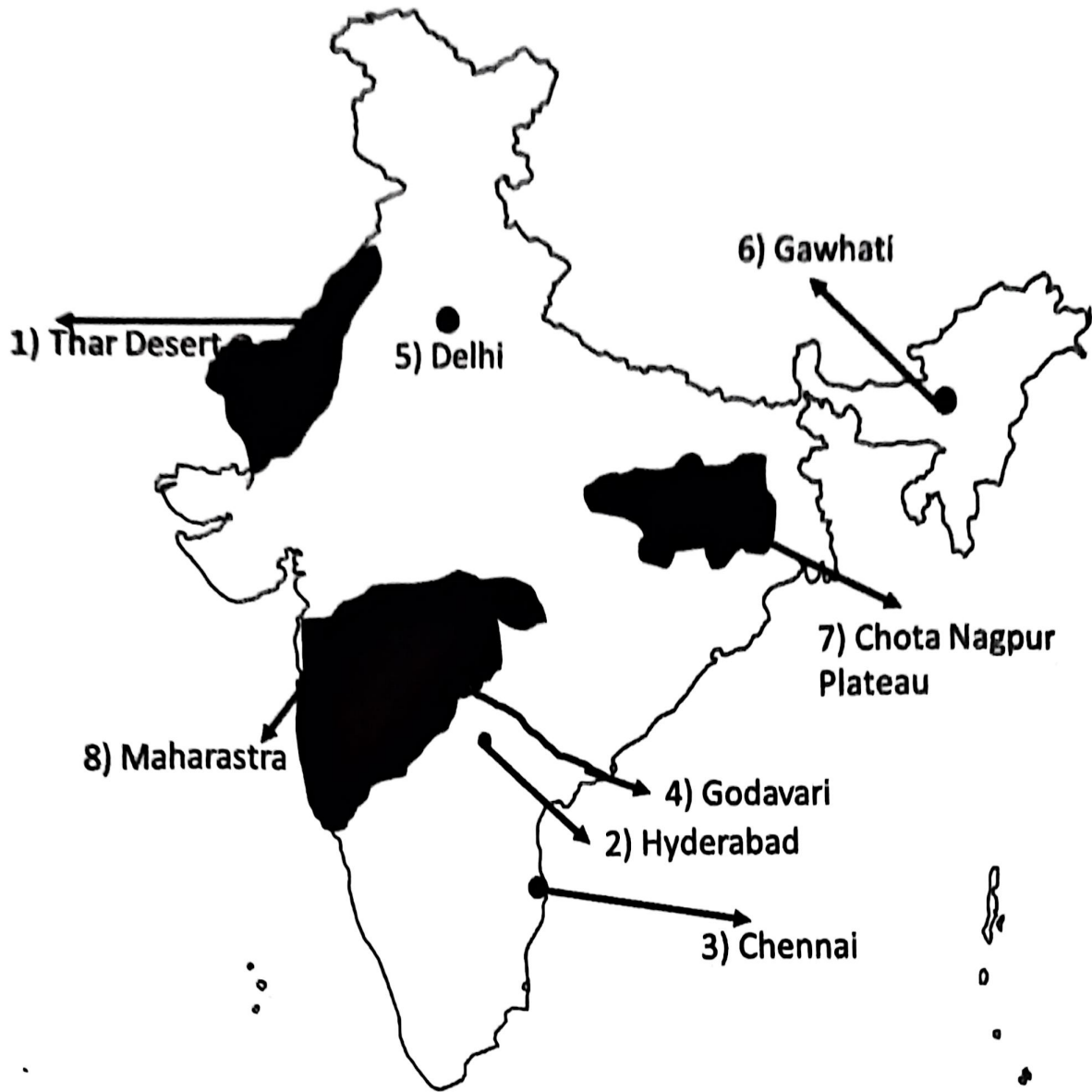
### 38. Locate the following in the given outline map of world

- 1) Belgium
- 2) Bangladesh
- 3) Brazil
- 4) South Africa

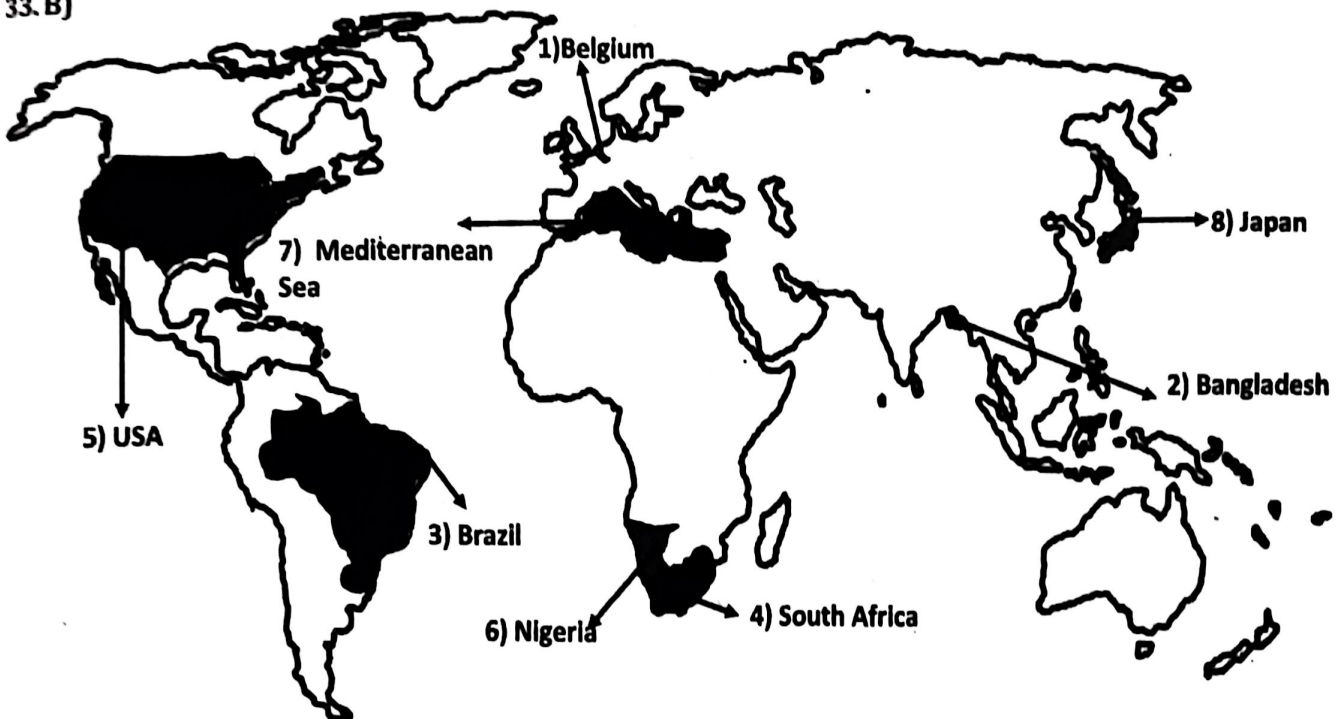
(OR)

- 5) USA
- 6) Nigeria
- 7) Mediterranean Sea
- 8) Japan

3.A)



33.B)



**MODEL PAPER -IV**  
**SOCIAL STUDIES ; PAPER**  
**(English Version)**

(21E&22E)

**Time : 3hrs.15min.**

**Max.Marks : 100**

**INSTRUCTIONS :**

1. In the duration of 3 hours, 15 minutes, 15 minutes of time is allotted to read the question paper.
2. All answers shall be written in the answer booklet only.
3. Question paper consists of 4 Sections and 38 Questions.
4. Internal choice is available in Section IV only.
5. Answers shall be written neatly and legibly.

**SECTION - I** **12 × 1 = 12 M**

1. Answer all the questions.
2. Each question carries 1 marks.

**1. What is "Agenda 21"?**

**Ans:** It is the declaration signed by world leaders in 1992 at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

**2. Which is the main cause of land degradation in Punjab?**

**Ans:** Over irrigation

**3. Find out which is not related to Agro-based Industries?**

A. Sugar    B. Rubber    C. Cement    D. Coffee

**Ans:** (C. Cement)

**4. Choose the odd one out.**

**(Mazzini, Cavour, Bismark, Garibaldi)**

**Ans:** Bismarck (Germany)

**5. Germany : Axis power :: Britain : \_\_\_\_?**

**Ans:** Allied Power.

**6. Indenture labour was abolished in the year \_\_\_\_?**

**Ans:** In 1921.

**7. Identify the state which was related to Anti-Hindi agitation movement?**

**Ans:** Tamilnadu

**8. Based on the first pair fill the second pair.**

Coming together federations : USA :: Holding together federations : \_\_\_\_

**Ans:** India

**9. Expand N.D.A.**

**Ans:** National Democratic Alliance

**10. Expand WTO?**

**Ans:** World Trade Organization

**11. One of the following is not an Indian MNC. Identify it.**

Honda, Tata motors, Ranbaxy, Infosys

**Ans:** Honda (Japan)

**12. Tax on import: Trade barrier:  
Barriers on foreign trade: \_\_\_\_\_**

**Ans:** Tariff

**SECTION - I**

**12 × 1 = 12 M**

1. Answer all the questions.
2. Each question carries 1 marks.

**13. What is manufacturing? Describe the importance of manufacturing sector in countries like India.**

**Ans:** Manufacturing: Production of goods in large quantities after processing from raw materials to more valuable products is called manufacturing. Importance of manufacturing sector in India:

- 1) Manufacturing sector support the modernization of agriculture, which is the foundation of our economy.
- 2) It lessens people's excessive reliance on the agricultural sector and generates employment in the secondary and tertiary industries.
- 3) It is required to eradicate poverty and unemployment
- 4) It reduces inequalities between regions.
- 5) The export of produced items boosts wealth by increasing trade and commerce.
- 6) It provides highly essential foreign exchange.

**14. What is called Golden Quadrilateral Super Highways?**

**Ans:** 1. The Golden Quadrilateral Super Highways is a major road development project linking.  
2. Delhi Kolkata-Chennai -Mumbai and Delhi by six lanes super highways.  
3. The two major objectives of these Super Highways projects are to (i) reduce the time and (ii) distance between the mega cities of India.

**15. Describe the importance of the Silk route.**

**Ans:** 1. Silk routes are a good example of vibrant pre-modern trade.  
2. Silk routes linking Asia with Europe and northern Africa.  
3. Buddhism emerged in India and spread on the silk routes.  
4. Noodles travelled west from China to become spaghetti.

**16. Why did some people in eighteenth century Europe think that print culture would bring enlightenment and end despotism...?**

**Ans:** 1. Print spread knowledge to many people.  
2. People started reading about rights and freedom.  
3. They began to question kings and bad rules.  
4. Printed books and newspapers helped people think and speak freely.

7. Make a table that shows central, state and concurrent lists

Ans:

Union list	State list	Concurrent list
Defense	Police	Education
Banking	Agriculture	Forests
Communications	Trade	Marriage

8. Mention any two constitutional provisions that make India a secular state? How can you say that India is secular country?

- Ans:
- 1) India is a secular country, because
  - 2) The Constitution has special provisions to protect secularism
  - 3) The government does not support or favour any religion.
  - 4) India has no official religion.
  - 5) People of all religions are treated equally.
  - 6) Everyone is free to practice, propagate and follow any religion...
  - 7) The Preamble of the Constitution clearly says India is a "Secular" country

9. What is the role of MNCs in the globalisation process?

- Ans:
- 1) MNCs set up offices and factories in different countries.
  - 2) They brought investment to set up factories, buying new machines etc.
  - 3) They brought the latest technology.
  - 4) Foreign investment and foreign trade interconnected the countries.

20. What precautions should be taken by a consumer before purchasing a product?

- Ans:
1. Precautions a consumer should take before buying a product are-
  2. Check the MRP and expiry date
  3. Look for quality marks like ISI, Agmark, and Hallmark...
  4. Read product information carefully about quantity, ingredients and usage instructions.
  5. Ask for a proper bill or receipt after purchase, which helps in filing complaints if needed.
  6. These precautions help consumers stay safe and avoid getting cheated.

SECTION - III

4 x 8 = 32 M

1. Answer all the questions.
2. Each question carries 4 marks.

21. Write a note on good practice towards conservation of forest and wildlife?

Ans: Good practices towards conservation of forest and wildlife:

1. Reforestation and Afforestation.
2. Minimize paper usage, recycle, and use sustainable forest products.
3. Spread awareness about wildlife conservation.
4. Report Wildlife Crime

22. Distinguish between conventional and Non-conventional sources of Energy.

Ans:

Conventional Energy		Non-conventional Energy	
1	Conventional sources of energy are nonrenewable	1	Non conventional sources of energy are renewable
2	These sources get depleted with its use.	2	These resources can be used again and again.
3	These are traditional sources of energy.	3	These are recently developed sources of energy.
4	These causes large scale pollution.	4	These are environment friendly resources.
5	For example : Coal, petroleum, diesel, etc.	5	For example: Solar energy, wind energy, tidal energy etc.

23. How did Germany achieve unification?

Ans: Unification of Germany:

- 1) Nationalist feelings were wide spread among middle class Germans.
- 2) They tried to unite the different regions of the German confederation as a nation state.
- 3) Prussia took on the leadership of the movement for Germany unification.
- 4) The chief minister of Prussia Otto Von Bismarck was the architect of the process of unification.
- 5) He is particularly well known for his " Iron and Blood" policy
- 6) Prussia fought three wars over seven years with Austria, Denmark and France.
- 7) Finally it achieved victory and completed the process of unification of Germany.
- 8) In Jan, 1871 the Prussian king William-I was proclaimed German emperor.

24. Why did Industrial production in India increase during the First World War?

- Ans:** 1) Industrial production in India increased during the First World War because:
- 2) British Industries were busy with the war
  - 3) The British needed war-related goods like uniforms, tents, and leather boots from India for their army
  - 4) Many Indians expanded their old factories and setting up of new ones to meet the demand.
  - 5) Less foreign competition
  - 6) So the First World War created a special situation to increase Industrial Production.

25. **Explain the various forms that communalism can take in politics?**

**Ans:** Communalism in politics can take several forms:

1. **Everyday Beliefs and Stereotypes:** The most common form of communalism is religious prejudices and stereotypes in everyday life. These beliefs may include a sense of superiority of one religion over another.
2. **Political Dominance:** A communal mindset can lead to a quest for political dominance by one's religious community.
3. **Political Mobilization:** Political leaders often use sacred symbols, religious leaders, and emotional appeals to unite followers of one religion, especially during elections.
4. **Communal Violence:** Communalism can sometimes lead to violence, riots, and massacres between religious groups

26. **What are the conditions under which democracies accommodate social diversities?**

**Ans:** Conditions under which democracies accommodate social diversities:

- 1) Equal Treatment of All Groups
- 2) Majority Should Not Rule Unfairly. It should also protect the rights of minorities.
- 3) Power Sharing is Important like Belgium
- 4) People Must Respect Diversities in the country

27. **Mention any four characteristics of development.**

- Ans:**
1. Different people have different developmental goals.
  2. What may be development for one may not be development for the other. It may be destructive for the other.
  3. Income is the most important component of development, but along with income, people also seek equal treatment, good health, peace, literacy, etc.
  4. For development, people look at mixed goals.

28. **Suggest any two measures to consumers to protect themselves from exploitation?**

- Ans:**
- 1) Reading labels carefully
  - 2) Keeping the bills and warranties carefully.
  - 3) Check product details before buying like price, expiry date etc.
  - 4) Be aware of your rights such as COPRA, RTI ...
  - 5) File a complaint if cheated in the consumer court or consumer helpline

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**SECTION - IV**

**5 × 8 = 40 M**

1. Answer all the questions.
2. Each question carries 8 marks.
3. Each question has internal choice
4. In question Nos.37 and 38 both A and B (India Map and world map) should be answered separately.

29. **What is water Scarcity? What are its main causes?**

**Ans:** **Water scarcity:** The shortage of water as compared to its demand is known as water scarcity.

**1. Causes for water scarcity:**

- 1) Low rainfall
- 2) Over-exploitation.
- 3) Growing population.
- 4) Increase in irrigated agriculture.
- 5) Industrialization.

30. **Explain the silent features of Indian agriculture?**

**Ans:** Some major features of Indian agriculture are.

1. In India agriculture is a primary activity.
2. It provides the food grains as well as the raw materials for various industries.
3. Three types of farming practices are found in our country namely primitive subsistence farming (in hilly and forest areas), intensive subsistence farming (in densely populated areas) and commercial farming.
4. Indian agriculture has three cropping seasons i.e. kharif, Rabi, Zaid
5. Agriculture provides inputs to other sectors like a transportation are industries etc
6. Today Indian agriculture is being modernised due to implementation of technological and institutional reforms.

31. **"The Salt March was an effective Symbol of resistance against colonialism." Justify.**

**Ans:** 1) The Salt March is a very important incident in the Civil Disobedience Movement

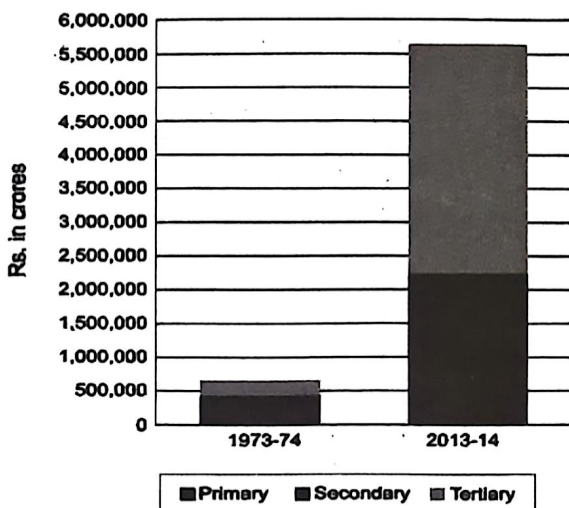
- 2) Gandhi used salt as a unifying symbol for the freedom struggle.
- 3) On 31st January 1930, he presented eleven demands to Viceroy Irwin.
- 4) His goal was to unite all classes in a common campaign against British Rule.
- 5) The most powerful demand was the abolition of the salt tax.
- 6) Salt was essential for everyone, making the tax unfair and oppressive.
- 7) The British monopoly on salt production highlighted colonial exploitation.
- 8) Gandhi's strategy turned a simple issue into a powerful movement for independence.

12. "Printing Press played a major role in shaping the Indian Society of the 19th Century" Comment on it

- Ans:
- 1) The printing press played a major role in shaping the Indian society of the 19th century, because
  - 2) The printing press helped in spreading social reform ideas against caste, child marriage, and untouchability.
  - 3) Books, newspapers, and pamphlets were printed in many Indian languages, so more people could read and think about social issues
  - 4) Reformers like Raja Ram Mohan Roy used print to fight against evil practices like sati, child marriage, and caste discrimination
  - 5) It helped in creating awareness, debate, and unity among Indians which later supported the freedom movement

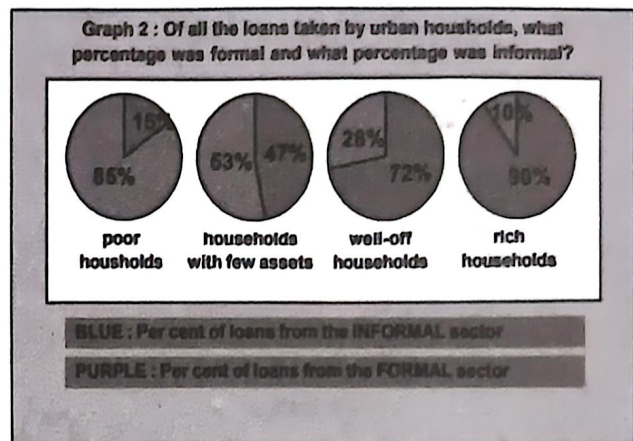
13. Analyze the graph

**Graph 1 : GDP by Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors**



- Ans:
- 1) The bar graph shows how much money was earned by three sectors of the Indian economy between 1973-74 and 2013-14.
  - 2) This graph helps us understand how India's economy has changed
  - 3) In 1973-74, the contribution of the primary sector was highest than the secondary and tertiary sectors.
  - 4) This shows that in 1973-74, India depended more on agriculture.
  - 5) In 2013-14, there is a major change. India shifted from agriculture to industry and service sector.
  - 6) In 2013-14, the tertiary sector became the largest contributor to the Indian economy.
  - 7) The secondary sector also increased a lot, but the Primary sector is not growing fast, even though many people work in it
  - 8) This shows the need to create better jobs in Secondary and Tertiary sectors.
  - 9) We also need to improve technology in agriculture to increase income for farmers

34. Read the following pie graph and convert into a tabular form and answer the questions given below.



1. How much of the urban poor are getting loans through informal source?  
Ans: 85%
2. This source meets 90 percentage of the credit requirements of urban rich households?  
Ans: Formal source
3. Which category of urban people gets more than 50 percentage of loans from formal sources?  
Ans: Rich and well-off households
4. Which of the urban households are less dependent on informal sources for their credit needs?  
Ans: Rich households
5. Write any two suggestions for increasing share of formal loans to poor households and households with few assets?

**Ans:** The government should be providing loans to these sections of people without collateral. Self-help groups should be formed for urban self-employed people and small business communities.

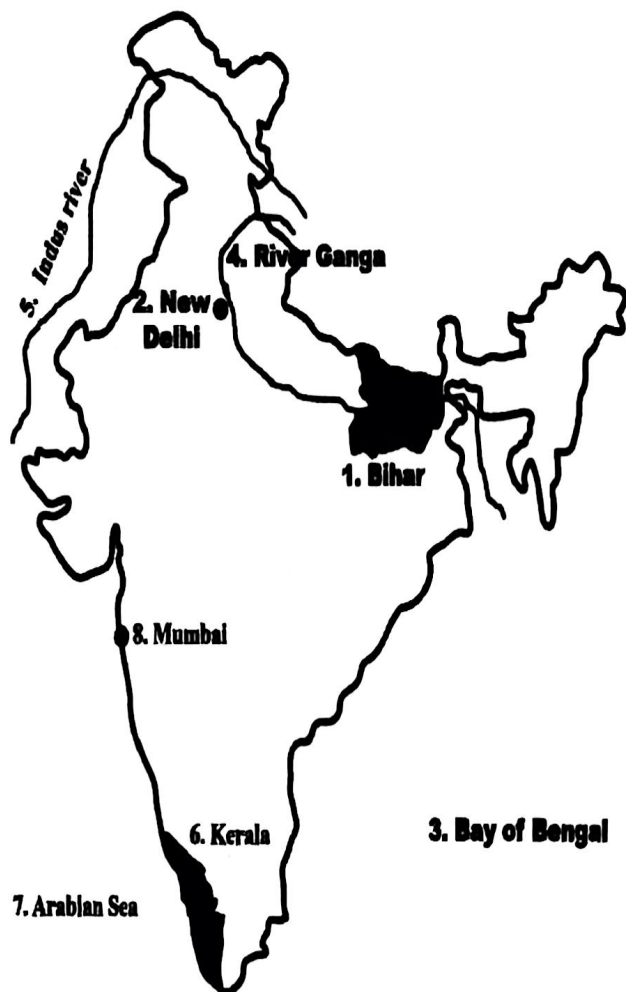
**35. Write about the power sharing accommodation in Belgium? (OR) What are measures taken in Belgium for power sharing arrangement?**

**Ans:** The major power-sharing arrangements in Belgium are:

- 1) Equal representation in the central government
- 2) Separate governments for each region:
- 3) Equal power in Brussels government
- 4) Community government
- 5) These arrangements were made to avoid conflicts like in Sri Lanka.

**37. Locate the following in the given outline map of India.**

- |                  |               |
|------------------|---------------|
| 1) Bihar         | 2) New Delhi  |
| 3) Bay of Bengal | 4) Rive Ganga |
| <b>(OR)</b>      |               |
| 5) Indus River   | 6) Kerala     |
| 7) Arabian Sea   | 8) Mumbai     |



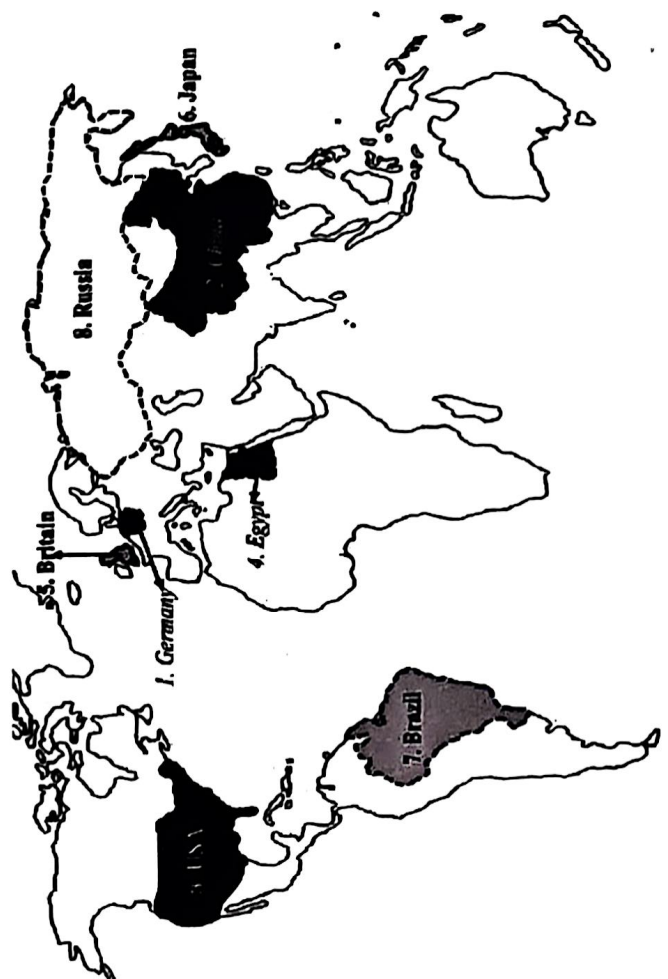
**36. Suggest some reforms to strengthen political parties to perform their functions well?**

**Ans:** Reforms to Strengthen Political Parties

- 1) Making Parties More Transparent
- 2) Reducing the Role of Money and Muscle Power
- 3) Ensuring Inner-Party Democracy
- 4) Giving More Power to the People
- 5) Encouraging Women and Minorities
- 6) Following Laws and Guidelines
- 7) Strong and honest political parties are important for a healthy democracy.
- 8) By bringing these reforms, parties will become more accountable, fair, and peoplefriendly.


**38. Locate the following in the given outline map of world**

- |             |           |
|-------------|-----------|
| 1) Germani  | 2) China  |
| 3) USA      | 4) Egypt  |
| <b>(OR)</b> |           |
| 5) Britan   | 6) Japan  |
| 7) Brazil   | 8) Russia |



# IMPORTANT ONE MARK QUESTIONS

## GEOGRAPHY: 1. RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT

- 1) Give any two examples for renewable resources.  
A. Renewable resources are those which are naturally replenished. E.g.: Solar Energy, Tidal Energy, and Wind Energy
- 2) Wind blows loose soil off flat or sloping land known as ..... Erosion  
A. Wind erosion
- 3) Which type of soil is ideal for growing cotton?  
A. Black soil
- 4) Find the odd one. *Wind, Water, Forest, Metal*.  
A. Metal
- 5) Give an example for Recyclable Resources.  
A. Glass, Paper, Plastic
- 6) Metals: Recyclable: Fossil fuels: .. A. Non-Renewable
- 7) Solar Energy: Renewable Resources::  
Fossil Fuels: \_\_\_\_\_  
A. Non-Renewable
- 8) The First Earth Summit was held in the year \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. 1992
- 9) Where was the first International Earth Summit held?  
A. Brazil (Rio de Janeiro)
- 10) Earth summit - 2022 held at \_\_\_\_ City.  
A. Stockholm (Sweden)
- 11) On the basis of Exhaustibility, Resources can be classified as?  
A. On the basis of exhaustibility, resources can be classified into two types 1. Renewable resources  
2. Non-renewable resources
- 12) What should be the percentage of forest area in Geographical area?  
A. 33% or 1/3rd
- 13) Who was the author of the book "Small is Beautiful" ?  
A. E.F. Schumacher
- 14) What is the total Geographical area of India?  
A. 3.28 million sq. km.
- 15) What is Agenda 21?  
A. Agenda 21 is the plan of action to achieve sustainable development
- 16) How did Gandhiji Voice his concern about resources Conservation?  
A. "There is enough for everybody's need and not for anybody's greed"
- 17) Which Erosion does the given image show?  
  
A. Gully Erosion
- 18) Which is the main cause of land degradation in Punjab?  
A. Over Irrigation
- 19) In which one of the following states is Terrace Cultivation practiced.  
a) Punjab b) Plains of Uttar Pradesh  
c) Haryana d) Uttarakhand  
A. d) Uttarakhand
- 20) The soil which ranges from red to brown in colour and saline in Nature.  
A. Arid Soils (This soil has low humus content)
- 21) In Maharashtra which soil is predominantly found?  
A. Black Soil ( also called Regur)
- 22) Match the following causes of Land degradation States  
1. Deforestation due to Mining [C] A. Gujarat, Rajasthan  
2. Overgrazing [A] B. Punjab, Haryana  
3. Over irrigation [B] C. Odisha, Jharkhand
23. "There is enough for everybody's need but not for anybody's greed" -said by:  
A. M. K. Gandhi
26. Which soil is ideal for cotton?  
A: Black soil
27. Erosion of the topsoil when water flows as a sheet over large areas down the slope is:  
A. Sheet erosion
28. Classify the resources based on origin.  
A: Biotic resources and Abiotic resources.
29. Classify the resources based on status of development.  
A: Potential resources, Developed, Stock, Reserves.
30. Arrange the states from north to south (*Andhra Pradesh -Tamil Nadu -Madhya Pradesh -Haryana*)  
A: Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu

## 6. MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

- 1) Find out which is not related to Agro-based Industries? (C)  
A. Sugar B. Rubber C. Cement D. Coffee
- 2) In which of the following state Kalpakkam Nuclear power plant located? (B)  
A. Kerala B. Tamil Nadu C. Delhi D. Sikkim
- 3) Which industry uses Bauxite as a raw material?  
A. Aluminium Industry
- 4) From which raw material is Aluminium extracted?  
A. Bauxite
- 5) Which one of the following industries manufacture telephones, computers etc. (C)  
A. Steel B. Aluminium Smelting  
C. Electronic D. Information Technology
- 6) Expand BHEL?  
A. Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited
- 7) Expand TISCO?  
A. Tata Iron and Steel Company
- 8) Which city is called "Electronic Capital of India." And "Silicon city.?"?  
A. Bangalore
- 10) Expand NALCO?  
A. National Aluminum Company Limited
- 11) Based on raw material, Jute is example of \_\_\_\_\_ Industry. (A)  
A. Agro-based B. Mineral-based  
C. A and B D. None of the above
- 12) Salem: Tamil Nadu: : Bhadravathi : \_\_\_\_\_  
A. Karnataka
- 13) Edible Oil: Agro-based industry :: Cement Industry : \_\_\_\_\_  
A. Mineral-based industry
- 14) Find the odd one.  
*Bokaro, Jaipur, Rourkela, Durgapur*  
A. Jaipur
- 15) Which is called "Golden Fibre"?  
A. Jute
- 16) Which was the first successful textile mill established in India?  
A. Mumbai, 1854.
17. Which one of the following industries uses bauxite as a raw material? (A)  
(a) Aluminium Smelting (b) Cement  
(c) Paper (d) Steel
18. What is manufacturing?  
A. Production of goods in large quantities after processing from raw materials to more valuable products is called manufacturing.

19. Classify the industries based on source of raw materials.  
A. 1. Agro based Industries. 2. Mineral based Industries.
20. What are Consumer industries? Give examples.  
A. Produce goods for direct use by consumers are called consumer industries. E.g.: Sugar, toothpaste, paper, sewing machines, fans etc.
21. What are Agro-based Industries? Give examples.  
A: Agro-based industries are industries that primarily use agricultural products as raw materials to produce goods. E.g. Cotton textile industry, Sugar industry, Dairy industry, Oilseed industry etc.
22. Give examples for the Mineral based Industries.  
A: Iron and steel, Cement, Aluminium, Machine tools, Petrochemicals etc.,

## HISTORY - 1. The rise of nationalism in Europe

- 1) Civil code of 1804 is also known as ....  
A. Napoleonic Code
- 2) Choose the odd one out.  
*Mazzini, Cavour, Bismarck, Garibaldi*  
A. Bismarck
- 3) Secret Society founded by Mazzini .....  
A. Young Italy
- 4) Who was the founder of 'Young Italy'?  
A. Mazzini
- 5) Congress of Vienna held in \_\_\_\_  
A. 1815
- 6) The state which does not belong to Italy.  
*Prussia, Sardinia, Sicily, Piedmont*  
A. Prussia
- 7) Who hosted the Congress of Vienna in 1815?  
A. Duke Metternich
- 8) What is Plebiscite?  
A. A direct vote by which all people of a region are asked to accept or reject a proposal
- 9) Find out the mismatched pair from the following.  
*Frederic Sorrieu - Artist*  
*Earnest Renan - Philosopher*  
*Andreas Rebman - Historian*  
*Friedrich List - professor of economics*  
A. Andreas Rebman (He was a journalist)
10. The French Revolution: (D)  
A. 1987 B. 1897 C. 1879 D. 1789
11. Identify the wrongly matched pair.  
A. 1797: Napoleon invades Italy  
B. 1815: The Vienna Peace Settlement  
C. 1821: Britain struggle for independence  
D. 1905: Slav nationalism gathers force  
A. C. 1821: Britain struggle for independence

12. **Mazzini founded 'Young Europe' in:** (B)  
A. Marseilles B. Berne C. Vienna D. Brussels
13. **The father of Italian unification:** (D)  
A. Emmanuel II B. Garibaldi C. Cavour D. Mazzini
14. **Leader of the unification of Germany:** (A)  
A. Bismarck B. Wilhelm II C. Friedrich IV D. Wilhelm I
15. **The first King of United Italy:**  
A. Nicholas II B. George II C. Victor Emmanuel II
16. **Find out the wrongly matched pair:**  
A) Giuseppe Mazzini – German unification  
B) Zollverein – Customs union  
C) Treaty of Vienna – 1815  
A. (A) Giuseppe Mazzini – German unification
17. **Name the customs union formed by Prussia in 1834.**  
A: Zollverein.
18. **Who founded Young Italy in Marseilles?**  
A. Mazzini.
19. **Who described Mazzini as 'the most dangerous enemy of our social order'?**  
A: Metternich.
20. **Who was the architect of the Germany unification process?**  
A: Otto von Bismarck.
21. **By whom the new German Empire was headed?**  
A: Kaiser William I.
22. **What is Suffrage?**  
A: The right to vote.
23. **"When France sneezes the rest of Europe catches the cold", who said these words?**  
A. Metternich.
24. **William I: Germany: : Victor Emmanuel 2 : \_\_\_\_ ?**  
A. Italy.
25. **Who was the ruler during 1848 in the France?**  
A. Louis Philippe.
26. **Arrange the following countries from West to east. (China-USA-Germany-Japan)**  
A: USA, Germany, China, Japan.
- THE MAKING OF A GLOBAL WORLD**
- 1) **Expand IMF**  
A. International Monetary Fund
- 2) **Expand IBRD**  
A. International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
- 3) **Expand NIEO?**  
A. New International Economic Order
- 4) **Find the odd one. IMF, World Bank, IBRD, MNC**  
A: MNC
- 5) **Indenture labour was abolished in the year** A. 1921
- 6) **This does not belong to Caribbean Island Group. Sicily, Trinidad, Guyana, Surinam**  
A. Sicily
- 7) **Germany: Axis power: Britain: \_\_\_\_**  
A. Allied Power
- 8) **The cattle plague also known as \_\_\_\_**  
A. Rinderpest
- 9) **What is "El Dorado" in South America famous for?**  
A. a fabled city of gold
- 10) **First world war was started in \_\_\_\_?**  
A. 1914
- 11) **Arrange the following in the correct chronological order.**  
i) The first world war  
ii) Potato famine in Ireland  
iii) The Great Depression  
iv) Rinderpest or cattle plague in Africa  
A. ii, iv, i, iii
- Explanation: 1) Potato famine (1845-49); 2) Rinderpest (1890s); 3) First World War 1914-18); 4) Great Depression (1929-30)**
12. **Indentured labour migration was abolished in—**  
A. 1921.
13. **Name the famous economist thought that Indian gold exports promoted global economic recovery.**  
A: John Maynard Keynes
14. **Axis powers: ——**  
A. Nazi Germany, Japan and Italy.
15. **Allied Powers: —————.**  
A: Britain, France, the Soviet Union and the US.
16. **The Great Depression started in: (D)**  
A. Britain, 1930 B. France, 1931  
C. Germany, 1928 D. USA, 1929
17. **Who were the Allies in World War II? (C)**  
A. Britain, France, the Soviet Union  
B. Russia, USA, Holland  
C. Britain, France, Russia and US  
D. France, the Soviet Union, USA
19. **What is "El Dorado" in South America famous for?**  
A: Gold
20. **Give some examples of goods that travelled along the silk routes.**  
A: Potatoes, soyà, groundnuts, maize, tomatoes, chillies
21. **What was the period of the First World War?**  
A: 1914-18.
22. **Who adopted assembly line method for mass production in industries?**  
A: The Ford car manufacturer Henry Ford
27. **Fill the second pair based on the relationship given in the first pair. (Italy: Rome: Germany: ?**  
A. Berlin.
28. **Arrange the countries from east to West. (India, China, Japan, USA.)**  
A. Japan – China – India – USA.
29. **What are MNCs?**  
A: Multinational corporations (MNCs) are large companies that operate in several countries at the same time. The first MNCs were established in the 1920s.
30. **What is G-77. Write a short note on G77 countries.**  
A: The developing countries organised Group of 77 to demand a new international economic order (NIEO). It is called G-77.
31. **What are the Bretton Woods Institutions/Bretton Woods twins?**  
A: The IMF, The World Bank.

## POLITY - 2. FEDERALISM

- 1) **What is Federalism?**  
A. Federalism is a system of government in which the power is divided between a Central authority and various constituent units of the country.  
E.g.: India, USA, Belgium.
- 2) **What is unitary government?**  
A. A kind of government which has only one level of government is called unitary government. In which all powers vests in a centralized government.
- 3) **Mention any two features of federalism?**  
A. 1) There are two or more levels of government  
2) Each level has its own jurisdiction  
3) The division of power  
4) Constitutional supremacy  
5) written constitution  
6) Independent judiciary
- 4) **What is coalition government?**  
A. A type of government in which two or more political parties join together to form the government is called a Coalition government
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ was the first state created on the basis of language  
A. Andhra Pradesh
- 6) **Who Presides over the Meetings of a Municipal Corporation?**  
A. The Mayor
- 7) **Identify the odd one that is not related to federalism?**  
(A)  
A. China B. India C. USA D. Switzerland
- 8) **Which of the following subjects is included in the Union list?** (A)  
A. Communication B. Trade C. Commerce D. Irrigation
- 9) **Agriculture: State List; Marriage: \_\_\_\_\_.**  
A: Concurrent List
- 10) **Which of the following countries is an example for "holding together" federation?** (D)  
A) USA B) Australia C) Switzerland D) India
11. **Example of 'coming together' federations.** (C)  
A. Spain B. Belgium C. USA D. India
12. **Identify the wrongly matched pair:** (D)  
A. Union List : Communications B. State List : Police  
C. Concurrent List : Adoption D. State List : Currency
13. **Who has the power to make laws on the 'residuary' subjects?** (C)  
A. State Government B. President  
C. Union Government D. Chief Minister
14. **Special status article:** (A)  
A. Article 371 B. Article 271 C. Article 172 D. Article 152
15. **Concurrent List** (D)  
A. Education B. Forest C. Marriage D. All the above
16. **Scheduled Languages in India:** (B)  
A. 15 B. 22 C. 25 D. 21
17. **What are Residuary subjects** (D)  
A. Subjects under union list  
B. Subjects under state list  
C. Subject under both state and union list  
D. Subjects which are not under any list
18. **State List: (D)**  
A. Trade B. Commerce C. Agriculture D. All the above
19. **India has \_\_\_ major languages.** (C)  
A. 22 B. 131 C. 121 D. 161
20. **The head of the municipal corporation:** (A)  
A. Mayor B. MLA C. Sarpanch D. Governor
21. **Subject in the Union List** (D)  
A. Banking B. Foreign Affairs C. Defence D. All the above
22. **Give examples for the Concurrent List.**  
A. Education, Forest, Trade unions, Marriage, Adoption, Succession.
23. **An example for the residuary list** (C)  
A. Currency B. Irrigation  
C. Computer software D. Commerce
24. **Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:** (C)
- | <i>List I</i>            | <i>List II</i>    |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Union of India        | A. Prime Minister |
| 2. State                 | B. Sarpanch       |
| 3. Municipal Corporation | C. Governor       |
| 4. Gram Panchayat        | D. Mayor          |
| (a) D A B C              | (b) B C D A       |
| (c) A C D B              | (d) C D A B       |
25. **Find out odd one:** (C)  
A. Defence of the country  
B. Foreign Affairs  
C. Police  
D. Banking
26. **Which language was identified as the official language?**  
A. Hindi.
27. **How many languages are included in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution?**  
A. 22 languages.
28. **Based on the first pair fill the second pair. Coming together federations: USA :: Holding together federations: ?**  
A. India / Spain / Belgium.
29. **Rewrite the following countries from West to east based on their location.**  
(Japan, Brazil, France, China.)  
A: Brazil, France, China, Japan.

30. Who is the political head of the municipal corporation? Or Who presides over the meetings of a Municipal Corporation?

A. The Mayor.

31. Give examples for the Union List.

A. Defence, Foreign affairs, Banking, Communications, Currency.

32. What is State List? Give examples.

A: The State Governments alone can make laws relating to the subjects mentioned in the State List.

33. Give examples for the State List.

A. E.g.: Police, Trade, Commerce, Agriculture, Irrigation

#### 4. Political Parties

1) What is manifesto?

A. The document or statement by a political party containing its promises and policies to voters is known as an Manifesto.

2) What is political party?

A. A group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government is called a political party

3) When was the congress party founded?

A. 1885

4) India: Multi-party system, USA : ?

A. Two-party system

5) Expand N.D.A.

A. National Democratic Alliance

6) Expand U.P.A

A. United Progressive Alliance

7) How many seats did B.J.P won in 2019 Lok Sabha elections?

A. Bhartiya Janata Party (BJP) won 303 seats out of the 545 total seats in the Indian Parliament

8) Samajwadi party: Bicycle :: AIADMK : .....

A. Two leaves

9) Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) was founded by ..

A. Kanshi Ram

10) Name two regional political parties of our state.

A. TDP, Jana Sena, YCP

11) Give two examples for National parties

A. BJP, Congress, NCP, BSP, CPI(M)...

12) Explain defection?

A. Moving of a person from one party to another party for some personal benefit is called defection.

13. The oldest political party in India: (A)

A. Indian National Congress B. BSP C. BJP D. CPI

14. Example for a multi-party system: (D)

A. India B. New Zealand C. Canada D. All the above

15. Find out odd one from the following: (C)

A. Indian National Congress Party B. Bharatiya Janata Party C. Telugu Desam Party D. Bahujan Samaj Party

17. National Party: (D)

A. INC B. CPI C. BJP D. All of these

18. What is the guiding philosophy of the Bharatiya Janata Party?

A. Integral humanism

19. Arrange the given countries from west to east based on their location. (India, USA, Japan, England)

A: USA - England - India -Japan.

20. Who is the present president of India?

A: Draupadi Murmu

21. Who is the Vice President of India?

A. CP Radha Krishnan

21. Give examples to the national party.

A: Congress, BJP, CPI (M) etc.

22. Identify the odd one based on alliance: (Jana sena -YSRCP -BJP -TDP)

A: YSRCP

23. What is two-party system?

A: In some countries, only two parties are allowed in the politics. Such a party system is called two-party system. Ex: USA, UK.

24. What is a multiparty system?

A. 1. A multiparty system is a political system where more than two parties compete for power giving voters multiple choices.  
2. If no single party wins a majority, different parties may form a coalition government, as seen in India.

25. Define the term State party.

A: A party that secures at least 6 % of the total votes in an election to the Legislative Assembly of a State and wins at least two seats is recognized as a state party.

26. Give examples to the State party.

A: TDP, Jana sena, DMK, YSRCP etc.

27. What are National parties?

A: 1. National parties in India are those recognized by the Election Commission and have a significant presence in at least four states.  
2. They must meet certain criteria, such as securing 6% of the total votes in four states or winning at least 4 seats in the Lok Sabha.

28. Match the following:

A. Congress (4) 1. National Democratic Alliance

B. BJP (1) 2. State party

C. CPI (4) 3. United Progressive Alliance

D. TDP (2) 4. Left Front

### Economics - Development

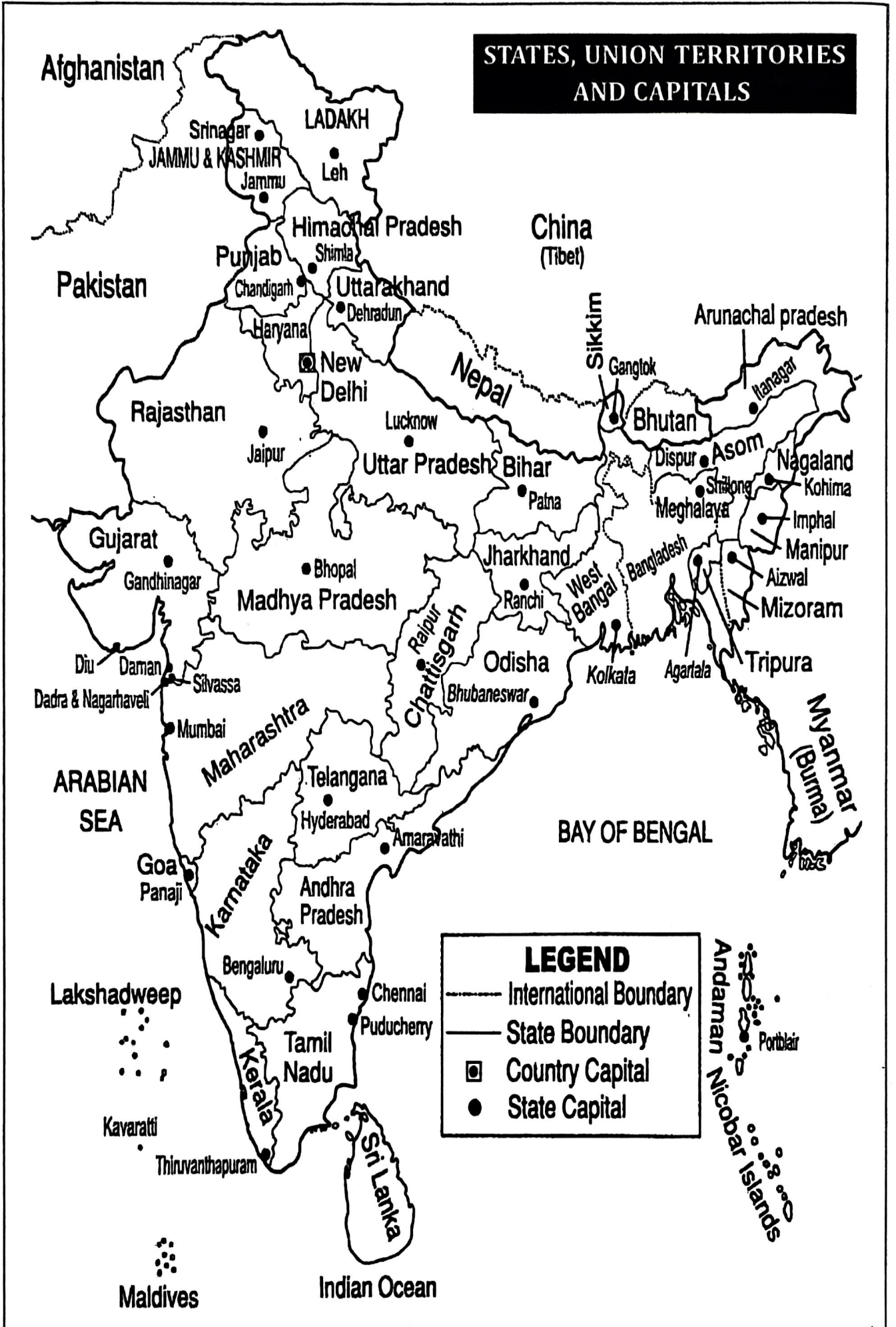
- 1) A good way to measure the quality of life in countries across the world is by comparing their (B)
- A) Per capita income B) Human Development Index  
C) Gross National D) Sustainable development
- 2) Match the following:
- | List A                       | List B                  |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. Per capita income         | (3) 1. Total Income     |
| B. National Income           | (1) 2. HDI              |
| C. Body Mass Index           | (4) 3. Average Income   |
| D. Decent standard of living | (2) 4. Proper nutrition |
- 3) Economic development by maintaining the natural resources for present and future use is known as -
- A. Sustainable economic development
- 4) Expand UNDP
- A. United Nations Development Programme
- 5) Which criterion is used in world development report in classifying countries?
- A. Per capita income
- 6) What is the full form of BMI?
- A. Body Mass Index
- 7) State any two goals of development other than income.
- A. Equal Treatment, Freedom, Respect, Security
- 8) What is Literacy rate?
- A. Literacy rate refers to the percentage of a population who can read and write.
- 9) What is the full form of IMR?
- A. Infant Mortality Rate
- 10) Define the term Net Attendance Ratio.
- A. The total number of children in the age group of 6-10 attending school as a percentage of total number of children in the same age group is called Net attendance Ratio.
- 11) What is Per capita income? (OR) How do calculate per capita income?
- A. When the total income of the country is divided by its population is called Per capita income.  $\text{Per capita income} = \frac{\text{National Income}}{\text{Total population}}$
- 12) What is the Rank of India in HDR-2020?
- A: India ranked 131st out of 189 countries.
14. Example of a public facility: (D)
- A. Education B. Health care  
C. Transport D. All the above
15. Per capita income is: (A)
- A. Income per person B. Income per family  
C. Income per village D. Income per month
16. HDI focuses on: (D)
- A. Life expectancy B. Gross enrolment ratio  
C. National income D. All the above
17. Expand PDS.
- A: Public Distribution System.
18. Arrange the following countries from East to West according to their location. (Egypt, China, England, Japan.)
- A: Japan, China, Egypt, and England
19. What is average income?
- A: The total income of the country divided by its total population is known as average income.
20. Kerala IMR: 7 :: Haryana IMR .....?
- A: 30.
21. Identify the true statement. (C)
- i. While 'averages' are useful for comparison, they also hide disparities.  
ii. The average income is also called per capita income.
- A. i only B. ii only C. Both D. None
22. The total income of the country divided by its total population: (C)
- A. National income B. GDP  
C. Average income D. NNP
23. Expand HDI: —
- A: Human Development Index.
25. The per-capita income is counted in : (C)
- A. Rupees B. Pounds C. US Dollars D. Ruble
26. It is not a component of the HDI: (D)
- A. Life expectancy B. Education C. Income D. Gender
- #### 4. Globalization and the Indian Economy
- 1) What is the main channel connecting distant countries?
- A. Trade
- 2) Expand MNC's?
- A. Multi-National Corporation
- 3) What is an MNC?
- A. An MNC is a company that owns or controls production in more than one nation.
- 4) What is globalization?
- A. Globalization is the process of rapid integration or inter connection between countries.
- 5) What are the factors playing a major role in the globalization process?
- A. Rapid improvement in technology, communication and transportation; The liberalization of trade etc.
- 6) Tax on import is an example of \_\_
- A. Trade Barrier
- 7) A company that owns or controls production in more than one nation is called \_\_
- A. Multi-National Company
- 9) \_\_\_\_\_ played a major role in spreading out of production of service across countries
- A. Information and communication technology

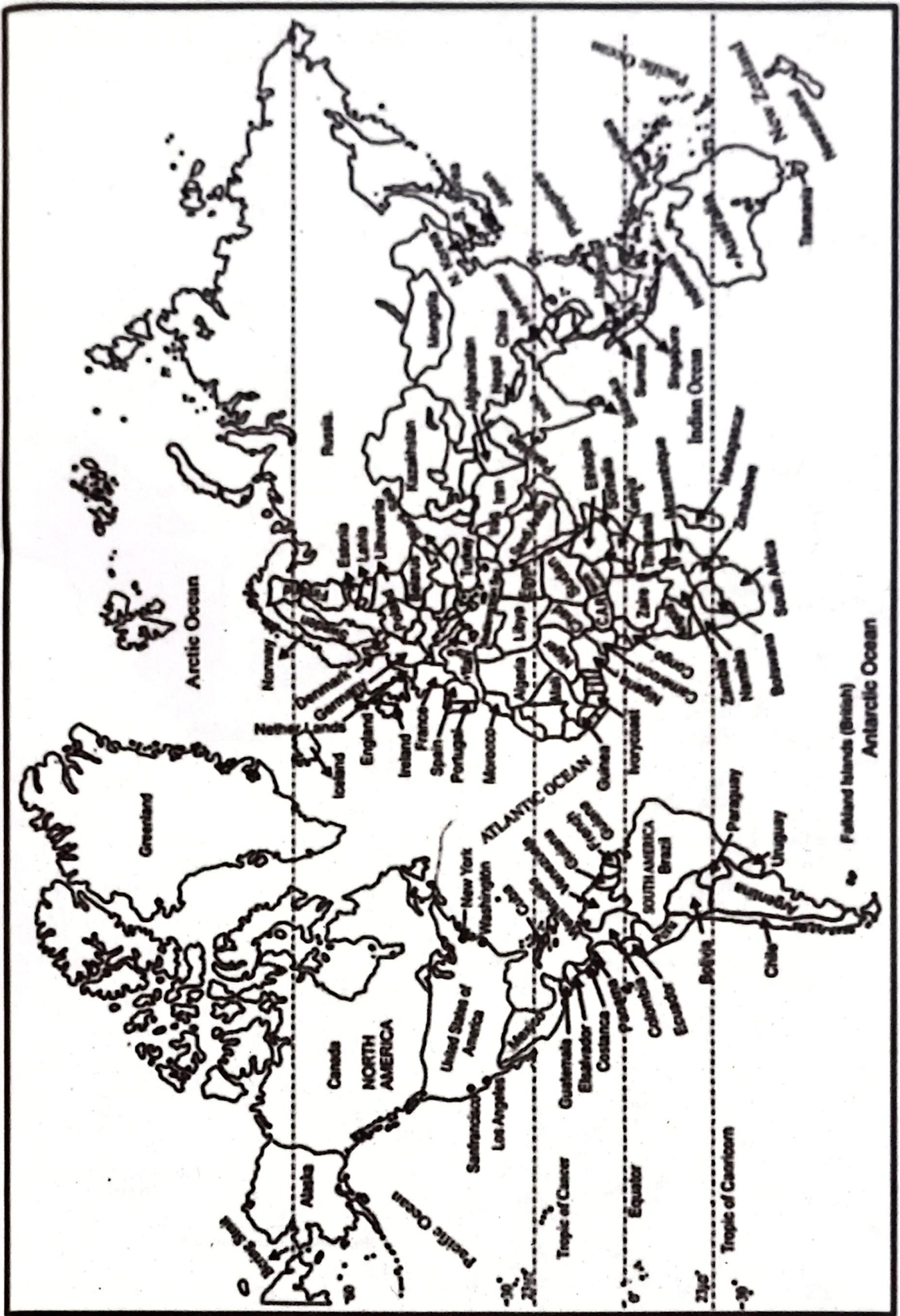
17. **Expand PDS.**  
A: Public Distribution System.
18. **Arrange the following countries from East to West according to their location.**  
(B) **(Egypt, China, England, Japan.)**  
A: Japan, China, Egypt, and England
19. **What is average income?**  
A: The total income of the country divided by its total population is known as average income.
20. **Kerala IMR: 7 :: Haryana IMR .....?**  
A: 30.
21. **Identify the true statement.** (C)  
i. While 'averages' are useful for comparison, they also hide disparities.  
ii. The average income is also called per capita income.  
A. i only B. ii only C. Both D. None
22. **The total income of the country divided by its total population:** (C)  
A. National income B. GDP  
C. Average income D. NNP
23. **Expand HDI: —**  
A: Human Development Index.
24. **Other than**  
25. **The per-capita income is counted in :** (C)  
A. Rupees B. Pounds C. US Dollars D. Ruble
26. **It is not a component of the HDI:** (D)  
A. Life expectancy B. Education C. Income D. Gender
27. **population**  
28. **4. Globalization and the Indian Economy**
29. **1) What is the main channel connecting distant countries?**  
A. Trade
30. **2) Expand MNC's?**  
A. Multi-National Corporation
31. **3) What is an MNC?**  
A. An MNC is a company that owns or controls production in more than one nation.
32. **calculate**  
33. **4) What is globalization?**  
A. Globalization is the process of rapid integration or interconnection between countries.
34. **ed by its**  
35. **5) What are the factors playing a major role in the globalization process?**  
A. Rapid improvement in technology, communication and transportation; The liberalization of trade etc.
36. **(D)**  
37. **6) Tax on import is an example of \_\_\_**  
A. Trade Barrier
38. **4)**  
39. **7) A company that owns or controls production in more than one nation is called \_**  
A. Multi-National Company
40. **1)**  
41. **9) \_\_\_\_\_ played a major role in spreading out of production of service across countries**  
A. Information and communication technology

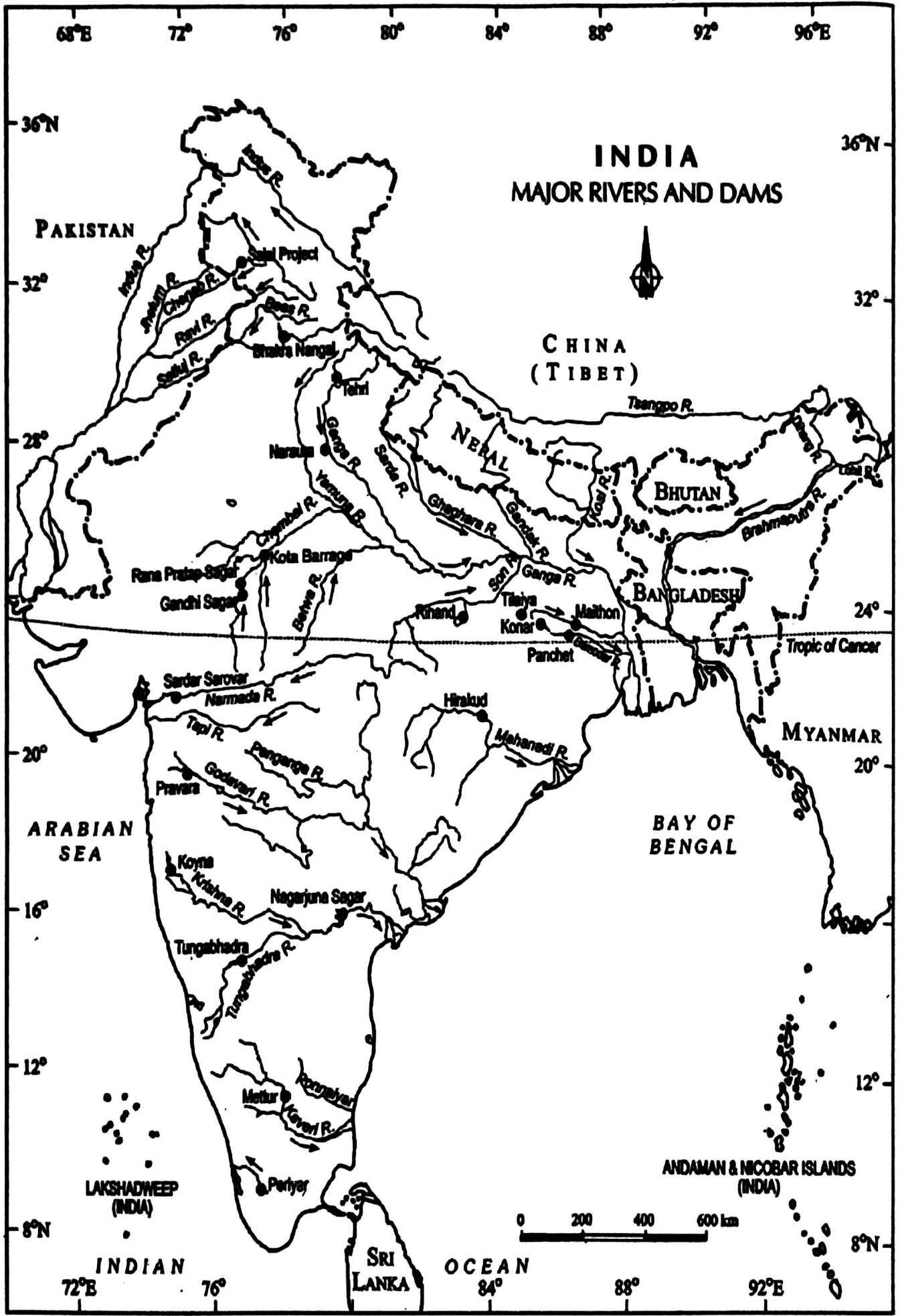
42. **10) Arrange in correct sequence.**  
1. Manufacture 2. Design  
3. Assemble 4. Market  
A. (2, 1, 3, 4) Design, Manufacture, Assemble, Market
43. **11. Expand WTO**  
A. World Trade Organization
44. **12) The past two decades of globalization has seen rapid movement in \_\_\_\_** (B)  
A. Goods, services and people between countries.  
B. Goods, services and investments between countries  
C. Goods, investments and people between countries
45. **13) Globalization has led to improvement in living conditions.** (B)  
A. of all the people  
B. of people in the developed countries  
C. of workers in the developing countries  
D. None of the above
46. **14) Find out the mismatched pair.**  
(a) Tata Motors - Auto-Mobiles  
(b) Ran Baxy. - IT  
(c) Asian Paints - Paints  
A. Ran Baxy (medicines)
47. **17. Expand ILO :**  
A. (International Labour Organisation.)
48. **18. Removing barriers or restrictions set by the government is what is known as :**  
A: Liberalisation.
49. **19. Example of trade barrier:** (A)  
A. Tax B. Income C. Fine D. All
50. **20. It is not an Indian MNC:** (A)  
A. Apple B. Ranbaxy  
C. Sundaram Fasteners D. Infosys
51. **21. Identify the Indian MNC:** (A)  
A. Infosys B. Ford Motors  
C. Google D. Samsung
52. **22. What is globalisation?**  
A: Globalisation is this process of rapid integration or interconnection between countries.
53. **23. What are moving between countries in globalization?**  
A: Goods and services, Investments, Technology.
54. **24. Find out the wrong pair:**  
**Infosys -IT; Ranbaxy -Medicines**  
**Sundaram fasteners -Nuts and bolts, Ford -Paints**  
A: Ford -Paints (Ford = Motors)
55. **25. Expand SEZ:**  
A: Special Economic Zone.
56. **26. What is foreign trade?**  
A: Trade between two or more countries. It helps in connecting the markets of different countries.

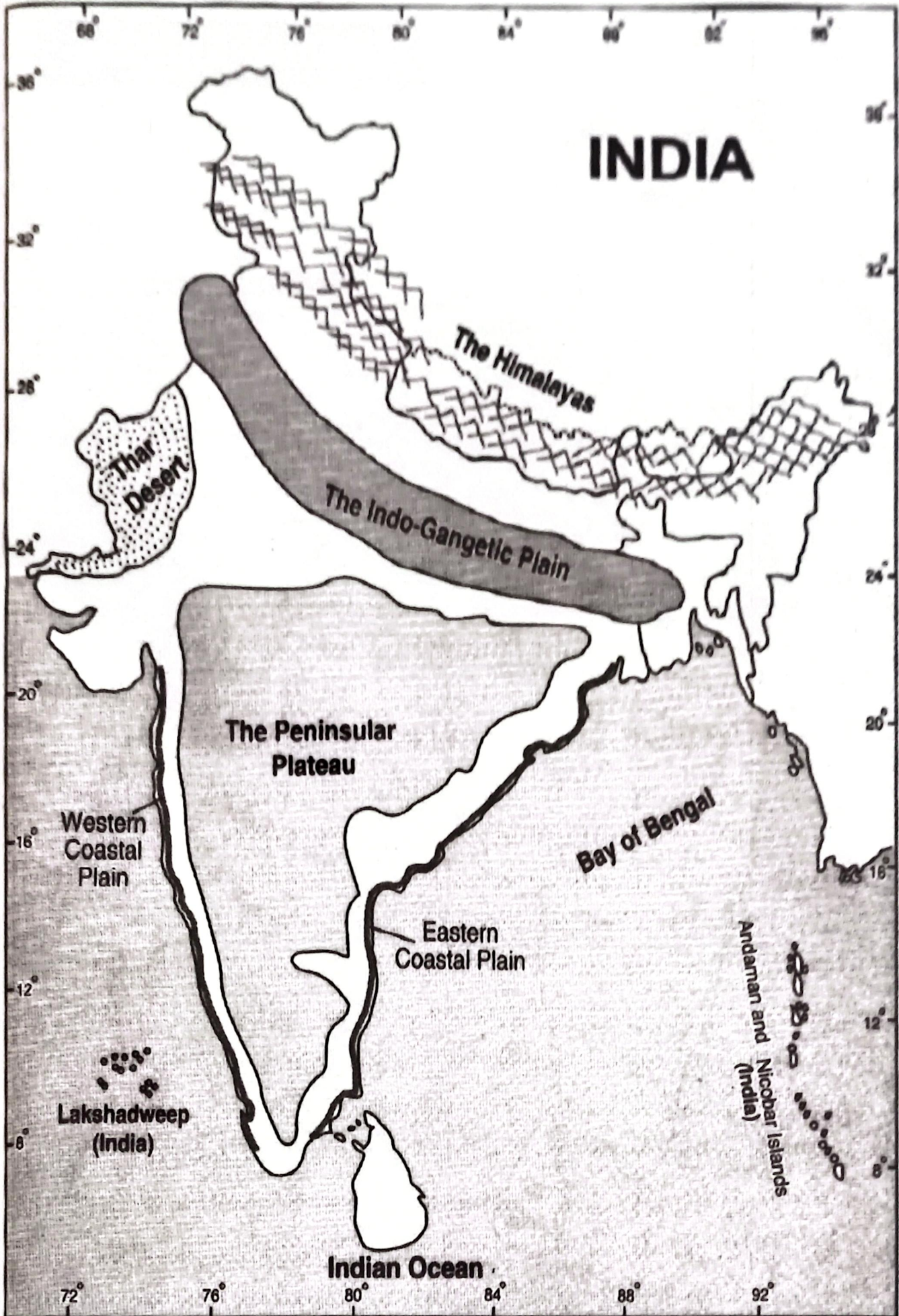
57. **27. What are the facilities provided in the SEZs by the governments?**  
A: Water, Roads, Transport, Storage, Recreational and educational facilities.
58. **28. What are the effects of the globalization?**  
A: 1. Positive effects of globalization include Increased economic growth, access to new markets, and cultural exchange, leading to greater innovation and improved living standards.  
2. Negative effects include widening Income inequality, job losses in certain industries, and the erosion of local cultures and traditions.
59. **Questions related to map**
60. **1) Name the eastern most cities from the given list.**  
**Patna, Mathura, Jaisalmer, Imphal**  
A. Imphal
61. **2) Name the western most cities from the following.**  
**Imphal, Raichhi, Bhopal, Gandhinagar**  
A. Gandhinagar
62. **3) Name the Eastern most country from the given list.**  
**Mexico, USA, China, India**  
A. China
63. **4) Arrange the states from North to South**  
**Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, West Bengal, Haryana**  
A. Haryana, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala
64. **5) Arrange the following countries from East to West.**  
**Japan, Mexico, France, and China**  
A: Japan, China, France, and Mexico
65. **6) U.K, China, USA, India**  
A: China, India, and U.K, and USA
66. **7) India, China, Japan, and USA**  
A. Japan, China, India, and USA
67. **8) Egypt, China, England, Japan**  
A. Japan, China, Egypt, and England
68. **9) China, USA, England, Japan**  
A: Japan, China, England, and USA
69. **10) India, USA, Japan, Egypt**  
A. Japan, India, Egypt, and USA
70. **Arrange the following countries from West to East.**  
**11) Japan, Mexico, France, and China**  
A. Mexico, France, China, and Japan
71. **12) U.K, China, USA, and India**  
A. b) USA, U.K, India, and China.
72. **13) India, China, Japan, and USA**  
A. USA, India, China, and Japan.
73. **14) Egypt, China, England, and Japan**  
A. England, Egypt, China and Japan.
74. **15) China, USA, England, and Japan**  
A. USA, England, China and Japan.

**STATES, UNION TERRITORIES AND CAPITALS**

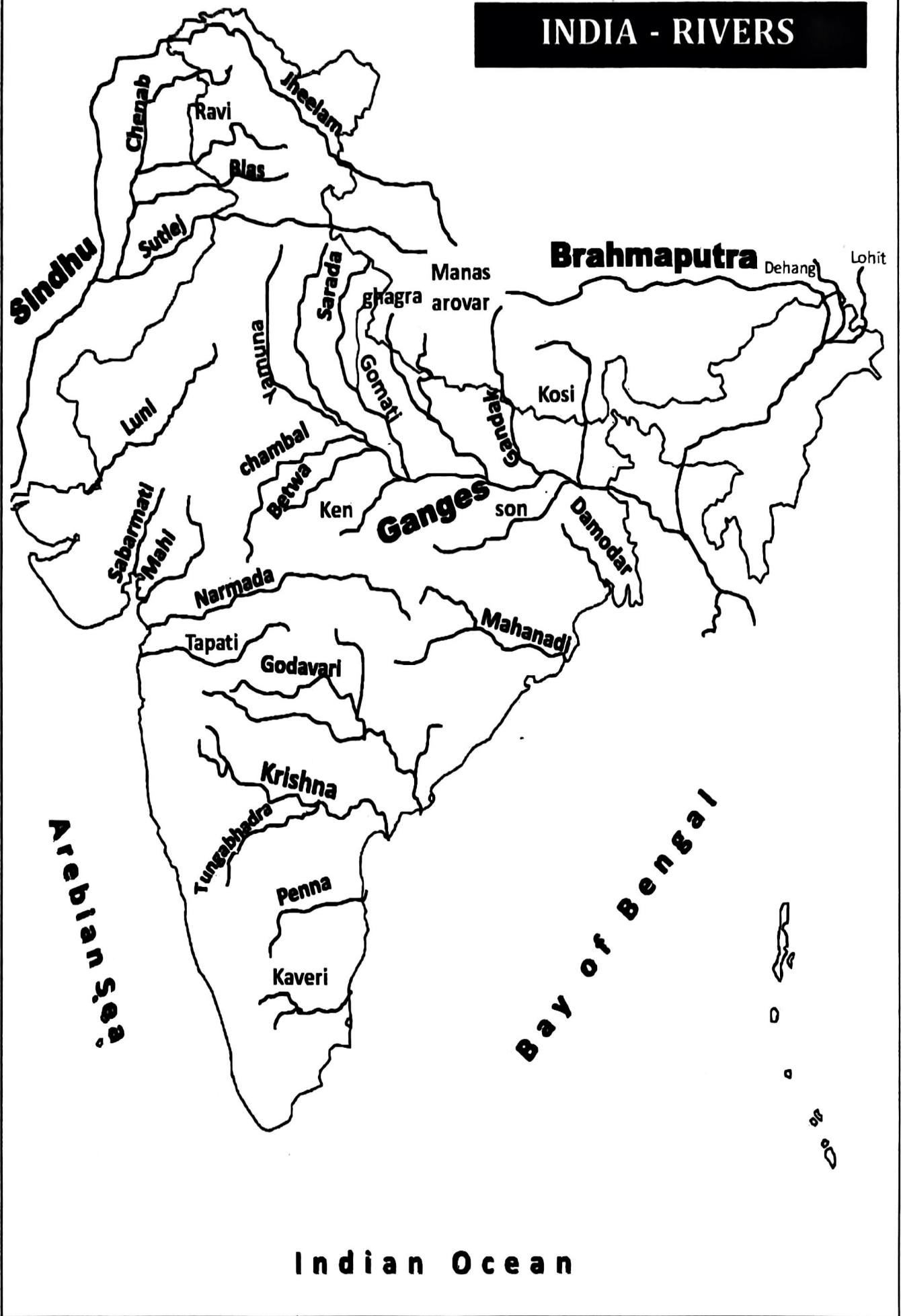


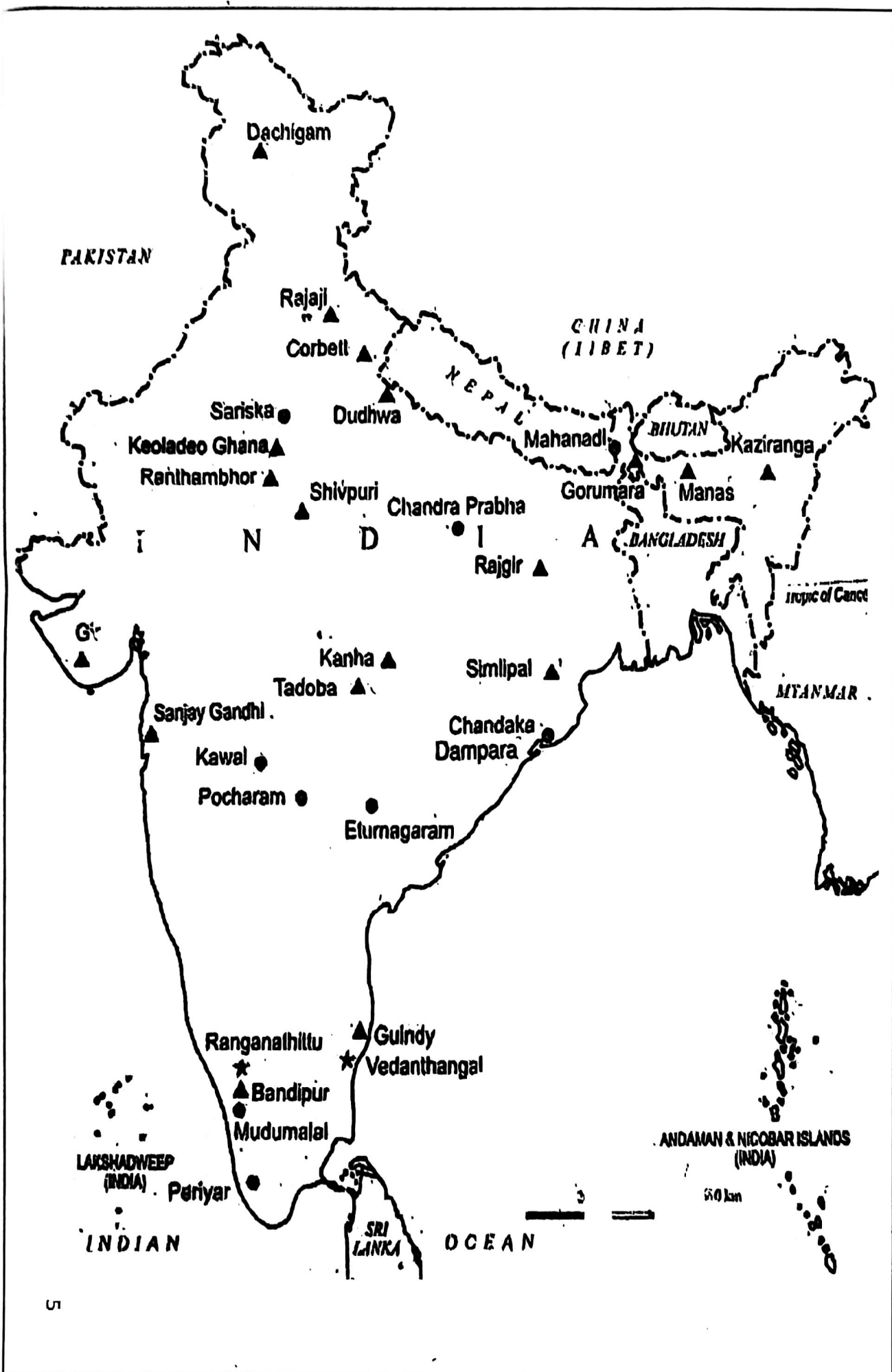


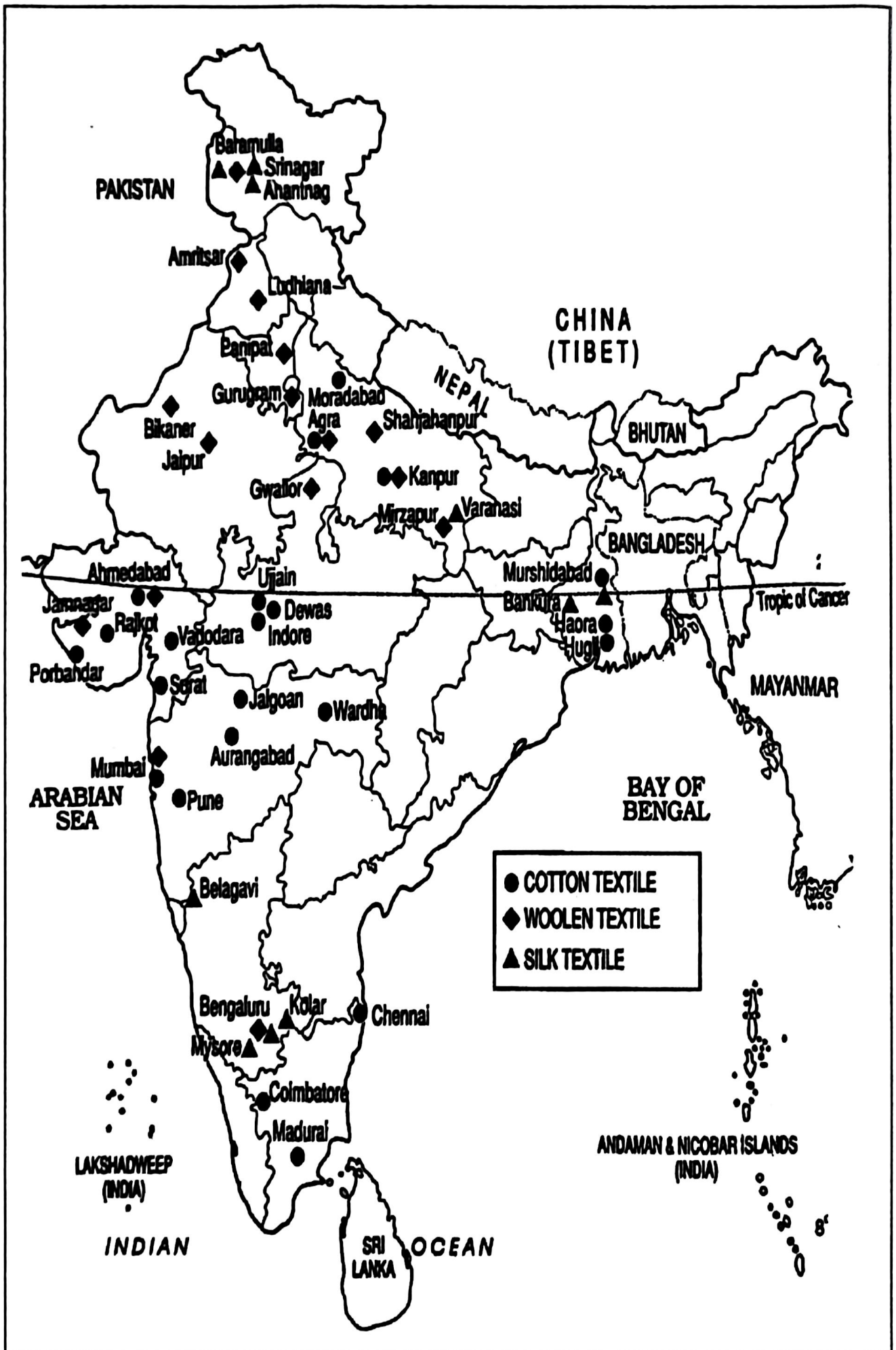


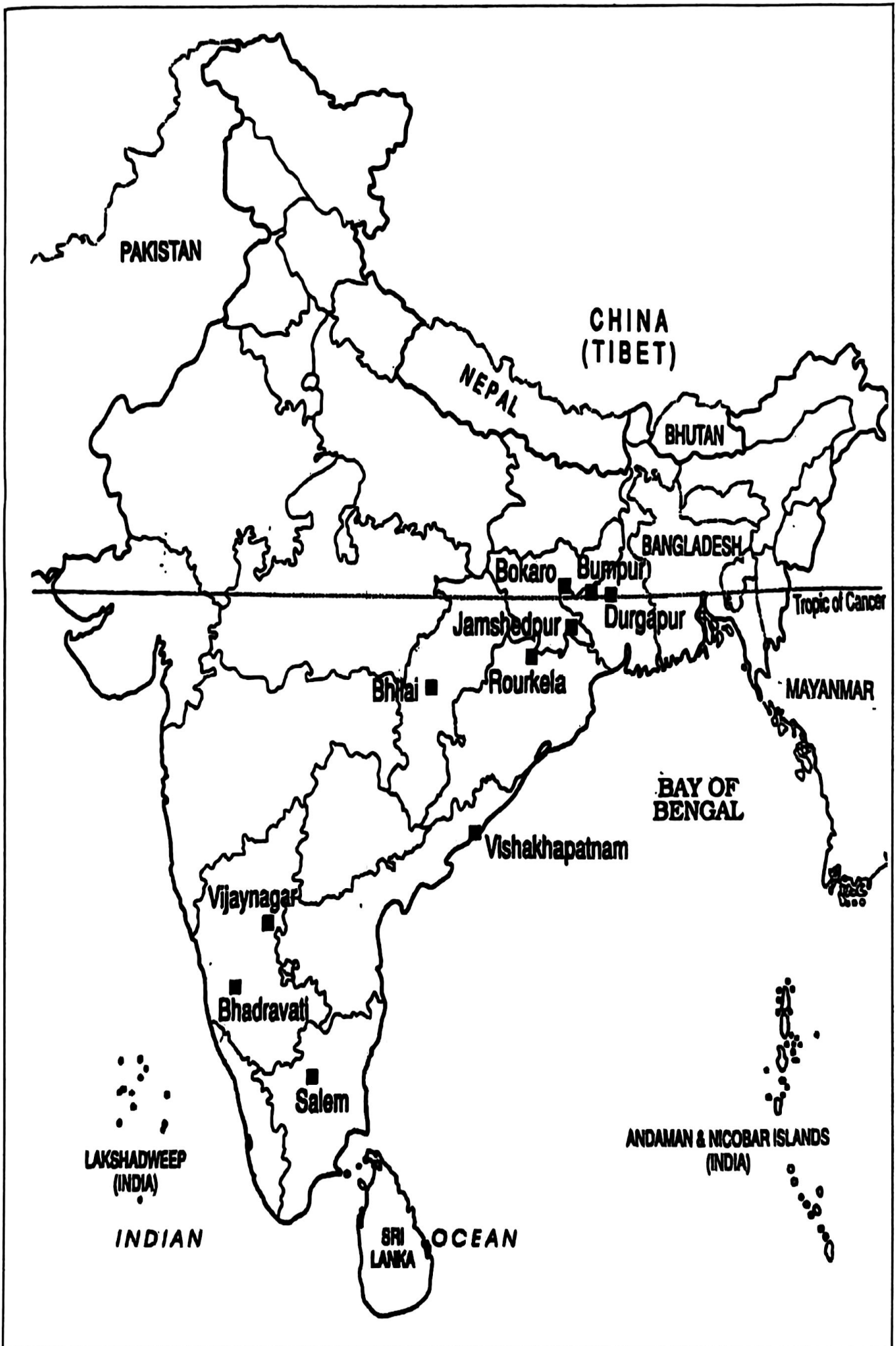


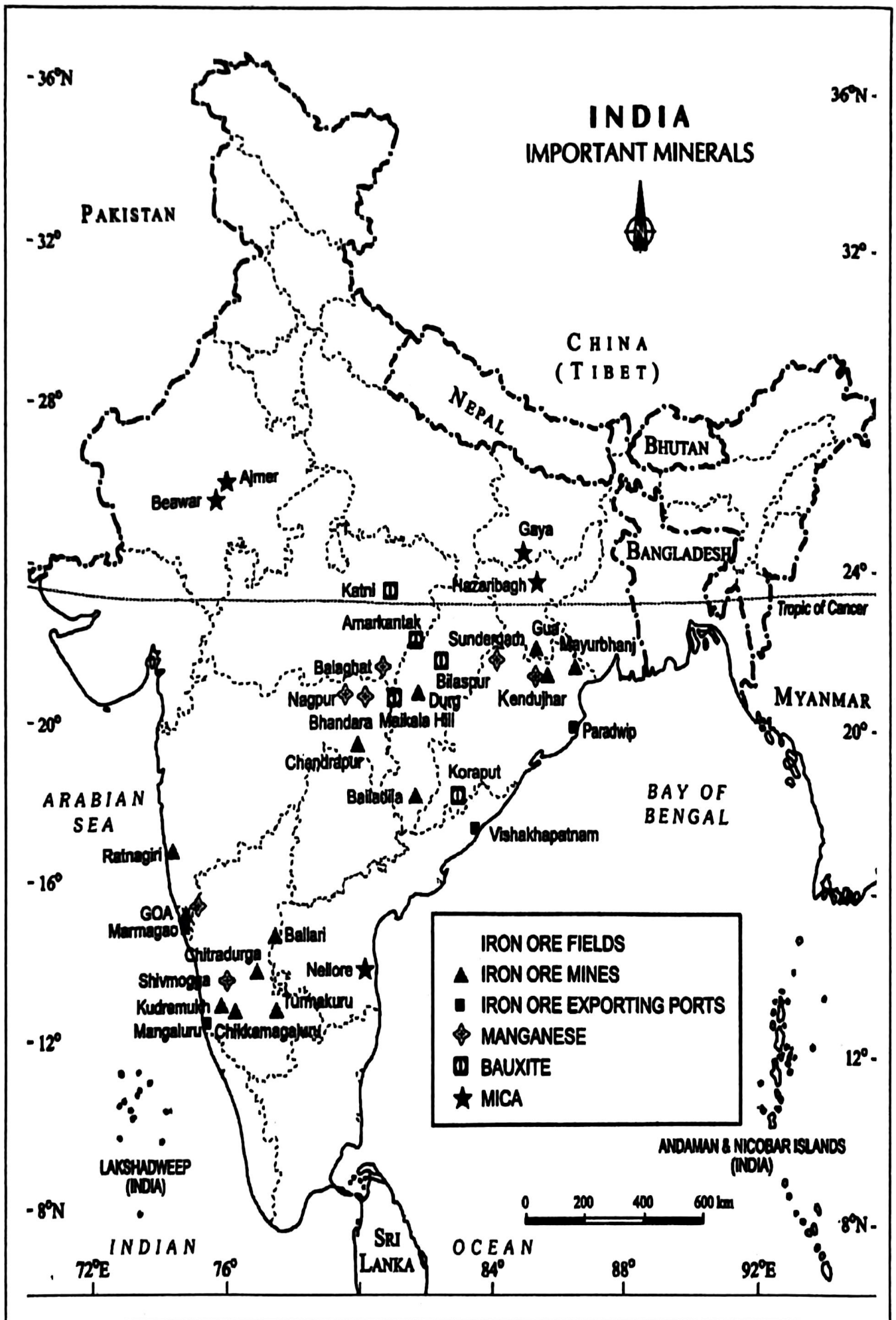
# INDIA - RIVERS

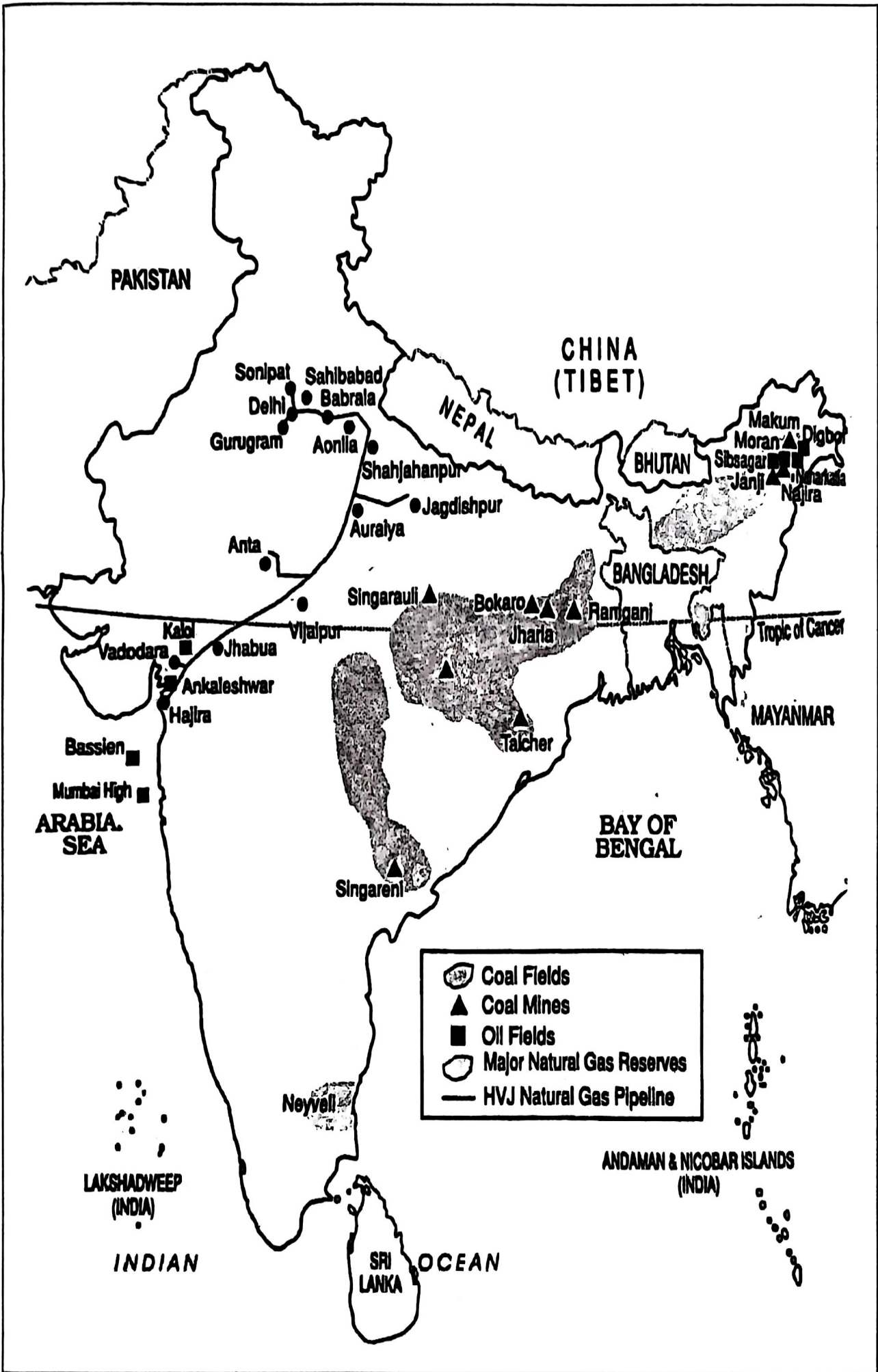
















	Coal Fields
	Coal Mines
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	Major Natural Gas Reserves
	HVJ Natural Gas Pipeline

