



3. Read the following data and select the appropriate option from the following.

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

How much percentage of girls are not attending school?

- (a) 81% (b) 61%  
(c) 69% (d) 18%
4. Which one of the following can be said as an achievement of the Chipko Movement?  
(a) More tigers were protected (b) Development in Himalayan region  
(c) Resisted deforestation to a some extent (d) Soil erosion was protected
5. Read the given statements and choose the correct option.  
**Statement I** : Power sharing can help to prevent conflict in society.  
**Statement II** : Power sharing ensures that different social groups are included in decision-making processes, reducing marginalisation and fostering inclusivity.  
(a) Statement I is correct but statement II is incorrect.  
(b) Statement I is incorrect but statement II is correct.  
(c) Both statements I and II are correct.  
(d) Both statements I and II are incorrect.
6. Read the following headline in a newspaper.  
"A government in a conflict-ridden country, offered a power-sharing agreement to a militant group as part of a negotiation to cease hostilities."  
Which type of reason for power-sharing is demonstrated here?  
(a) Prudential reason (b) Moral reason  
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) Neither (a) nor (b)
7. Which of the following options can be a fair conclusion from this data?

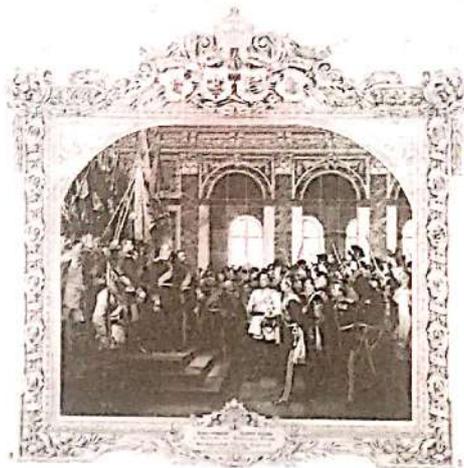
Rates of Economic growth for different countries, 1950-2000	
Types of regimes	Growth rate
All democratic regimes	3.95
All dictatorial regimes	4.42
Poor countries under dictatorship	4.34
Poor countries under democracy	4.28

- (a) For happiness, dictatorial regimes should be preferred because of high growth rate.  
(b) For happiness, democratic regimes should be preferred despite a slightly lower growth rate.  
(c) Small differences in the growth rates do not make a difference.  
(d) Poor countries should be under dictatorship.
8. Which of the following is not the feature of federalism?  
(a) Different tiers of government govern different people  
(b) There are two or more level of government  
(c) Sources of revenue for each level of government is clearly specified to ensure its financial autonomy  
(d) The highest court act as an umpire if disputes arise b/w different level of government.

9. What are the benefits of having three tier governances in the country?

- (i) Grassroots democracy
  - (ii) Improved local governance
  - (iii) Increased citizen participation
  - (iv) Targeted urban development only
  - (v) Empowerment of marginalized communities
- (a) (i) and (iii) only  
(b) (ii), (iii) and (v) only  
(c) (i), (ii), (iii) and (v) only  
(d) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) and (v)

10. Look at the picture given below of "The proclamation of the German empire in the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles" and select the correct option regarding it.



- (a) At the center stands the Kaiser and the chief commander of the Prussian army, General von Roon.  
(b) This monumental work was completed and presented by the artist to Bismarck on his 70<sup>th</sup> birthday in 1885.  
(c) This monumental work was completed and presented by the artist to Kaiser on his 70<sup>th</sup> birthday in 1885.  
(d) Both (a) and (b)

11. Read the given passage and answer the question that follows.

"India has implemented restrictions on Chinese goods and components by imposing import duties, as the influx of products from China had previously posed a threat to domestic manufacturers. Chinese toys were particularly prevalent in the Indian market not too long ago."

What are the various step(s) taken by government of India to decrease import of goods?

- (a) By raising import duties on certain products
- (b) By promoting "Make in India" initiatives to boost domestic manufacturing
- (c) By applying export promotion schemes
- (d) All of these

12. Unequal access to education, healthcare and per capita income led to poor performance in which of the following index?

- (a) HDI
- (b) Happiness
- (c) Net attendance ratio
- (d) Gross domestic product

13. Match the following columns and select the correct option.

Column I		Column II	
P.	Ahmedabad mill strike	(i)	To inspire the peasants to struggle against the oppressive plantation system.
Q.	Champanan satyagraha	(ii)	To object the monopoly of British regarding the salt
R.	Kheda satyagraha	(iii)	To support peasant's demand of relaxation from revenue
S.	Civil Disobedience movement	(iv)	To support the movement for plaque bonus

- |     | P     | Q     | R     | S    |
|-----|-------|-------|-------|------|
| (a) | (iii) | (iv)  | (i)   | (ii) |
| (b) | (iv)  | (i)   | (iii) | (ii) |
| (c) | (iii) | (ii)  | (iv)  | (i)  |
| (d) | (iv)  | (iii) | (ii)  | (i)  |

14. The table given below highlights the percentage of workers in the three sectors of the economy in India. The data for the year 2023 has actual figures while the data for 2040 is hypothetical based on the published figures of the year 2023. Any of the three hypothetical scenarios could be possible in the year 2040. Study the table carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Year	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
2023 (Source: Statista)	44%	25%	31%
2040 (Hypothetical Scenario: 1)	20%	45%	35%
2040 (Hypothetical Scenario: 2)	60%	20%	20%
2040 (Hypothetical Scenario: 3)	15%	40%	45%

Which of the following statements is likely to be correct?

- (a) In scenarios 1 and 2, the secondary sector will need the least workers.  
 (b) In scenario 2, India will become a major services-based economy.  
 (c) The primary sector in scenario 2 will be the highest contributor to the GDP of the country.  
 (d) In scenarios 1 and 3, maximum employment opportunities will be created in the secondary sector.
15. Read the given statements and choose the correct option.  
**Statement I :** Konkani was the first regional language in which books were printed in India.  
**Statement II :** This was done by the East India Company.  
 (a) Both statements I and II are correct.  
 (b) Both statements I and II are incorrect.  
 (c) Statement I is correct but statement II is incorrect.  
 (d) Statement I is incorrect but statement II is correct.
16. Identify the soil with the help of following information.  
 - It develops in areas with high temperature.  
 - It is the result of intense leaching due to heavy rain.  
 - Humus content is low.  
 (a) Arid soil                      (b) Yellow soil                      (c) Laterite soil                      (d) Black soil
17. Which among the following elections is non-party based?  
 (a) Lok Sabha election                      (b) Vidhan Sabha election  
 (c) Panchayat election                      (d) Rajya Sabha election
18. Why did the Indian government liberalise trade regulations in 1991 ?  
 (a) Government wanted foreign exchange equivalent to Indian Currency.  
 (b) Government wanted maintain good relations with Western Countries.  
 (c) Government wanted Indian producers to compete in the World Market.  
 (d) Government wanted to provide socio-economic justice to all.

19. Which of the following is not a regional party?  
 (a) Jharkhand Mukti Morcha (b) Asom Gana Parishad  
 (c) Indian National Congress (d) Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam
20. What are the various steps taken by government to encourage people to use formal sector organization to take credit?  
 (i) By implementing policies like interest rate subsidies, financial literacy programs, and credit guarantee schemes.  
 (ii) By facilitating easier access to credit by simplifying application processes  
 (iii) By reducing collateral requirements  
 (iv) By promoting the use of digital financial services  
 (a) (i), (iii) and (iv) only (b) (ii) and (iv) only  
 (c) (i), (ii) and (iv) only (d) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) only

## SECTION B

### VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (4 × 2 = 8)

21. Which factor is responsible for increasing the feeling of alienation among the Sri Lankan Tamil?  
 22. (A) Why was the Indian subcontinent central to the flows of the trading network before the sixteenth century? Explain.

OR

- (B) "The Silk route was a good example of vibrant premodern trade and cultural links between distant parts of the world." Explain the statement with any two examples.

23. Describe the importance of manufacturing industries.  
 24. Mention the dual objectives of federal system of government.

## SECTION C

### SHORT ANSWER-BASED QUESTIONS (5 × 3 = 15)

25. "Print Revolution in sixteenth century Europe transformed the lives of people." Support the statement with suitable arguments.  
 26. (A) Suggest any three ways to improve the condition of the public sector at grass root level.  
 OR  
 (B) Describe the estimates of Planning Commission to create jobs in tourism and education  
 27. Explain any three institutional reforms taken for the development of Indian agriculture.  
 28. How is sharing of power between the union and the state government basic structure of the constitution of India? Explain.  
 29. "All the services of the "service sector" are not growing equally well." Evaluate the statement.

## SECTION D

### LONG ANSWER-BASED QUESTIONS (4 × 5 = 20)

30. (A) How is the per capita consumption of electricity considered as an index of development? Explain with examples.  
 OR  
 (B) Energy saved is energy produced.' Assess the statement.

31. (A) What happened during the year following 1815 when the fear of repression drove many liberal nationalists underground? Explain.

OR

- (B) How did nationalism align with imperialism lead Europe to disaster in 1914? Explain.
32. (A) "All over the world, people express their dissatisfaction with the failure of political parties to perform their functions well." Analyse the statement with arguments.

OR

- (B) Evaluate the differences between the national and regional parties and assess the requirements for a regional party to become a national party.
33. (A) Answer the following points on SHGs.
- (i) How does Self-Help group promote economic inclusiveness?
  - (ii) Define the objective of SHGs.
  - (iii) Write some of the running SHGs in India.
  - (iv) What are the problems with SHGs?

OR

- (B) Describe the vital and positive role of credit with examples.

## SECTION E

### CASE-BASED QUESTIONS (3 × 4 = 12)

34. Read the given case and answer the questions that follow :

#### Mahatma Gandhi's thoughts on Satyagraha

'It is said of "passive resistance" that it is the weapon of the weak, but the power which is the subject of this article can be used only by the strong. This power is not passive resistance; indeed, it calls for intense activity. The movement in South Africa was not passive but active ...'

'Satyagraha is not physical force. A satyagrahi does not inflict pain on the adversary; he does not seek his destruction ... In the use of satyagraha, there is no ill-will whatever.'

'Satyagraha is pure soul-force. Truth is the very substance of the soul. That is why this force is called satyagraha. The soul is informed with knowledge. In it burns the flame of love... Non-violence is the supreme dharma ...'

'It is certain that India cannot rival Britain or Europe in force of arms. The British worship the war-God and they can all of them become, as they are becoming, bearers of arms. The hundreds of millions in India can never carry arms. They have made the religion of non-violence their own ...'

- (i) What type of movement Gandhiji organised in South Africa? [1 mark]
- (ii) Why is satyagraha considered as pure soul-force? [1 mark]
- (iii) How has Gandhiji described passive resistance?

35. Read the given passage carefully and the questions that follow :

The tragedy in Kerala has highlighted the risks of extra water accumulation in dams. Greater than 20 dams launched water that cascaded down the hills, leaving at the back of a trail of destruction. The opening of the gates of the Idukki dam, for instance, precipitated the Periyar river to swell rapidly and discharge seven lakh litres of water consistent with 2 days yet, the argument for dams — that they offer ingesting water and water for agriculture — is these days scientifically discredited. For independent geologists and hydrologists, dams represent a nightmare, an ephemeral triumph of engineering over common sense and the herbal sciences. Increasingly more, it is evident that dam proponents are ignoring critical decision-making records now to be had on patterns of rainfall, geology and climate change.

- (i) What are the various cons associated with dams?
- (ii) Write about three dams and their respective rivers.
- (iii) What do dams represent for independent Geologists and Hydrologists?

**36. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow :**

For comparing countries, their income is considered to be one of the most important attributes. Countries with higher income are more developed than others with less income. This is based on the understanding that more income means more of all things that human beings need. Whatever people like, and should have, they will be able to get with greater income. So, greater income itself is considered to be one important goal. Now, what is the income of a country? Intuitively, the income of the country is the income of all the residents of the country. This gives us the total income of the country. However, for comparison between countries, total income is not such a useful measure. Since, countries have different populations, comparing total income will not tell us what an average person is likely to earn. Are people in one country better off than others in a different country? Hence, we compare the average income which is the total income of the country divided by its total population. The average income is also called per capita income. In World Development Reports, brought out by the World Bank, this criterion is used in classifying countries. Countries with per capita income of US\$ 49,300 per annum and above in 2019, are called high income or rich countries and those with per capita income of US\$ 2500 or less are called low-income countries. The rich countries, excluding countries of Middle East and certain other small countries are generally called developed countries.

- (i) Explain the significance of Per Capita Income.
- (ii) What are the classifications of countries based on per capita income, and which entity is responsible for determining these classifications?
- (iii) Who publishes the World Development Report?

## SECTION F

### MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTIONS (2 + 3 = 5)

37. (a) Two features A and B are marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked near them:
- (A) The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held.
  - (B) The place where Gandhiji organised 'Satyagraha' in favour of cotton mill workers.
- (b) Locate and label the following with appropriate symbols on the same given outline political map of India.
- (i) Raja Sansi- International Airport
  - (ii) Bhadravati -Iron and Steel Plant
  - (iii) Software Technology park of West Bengal.

