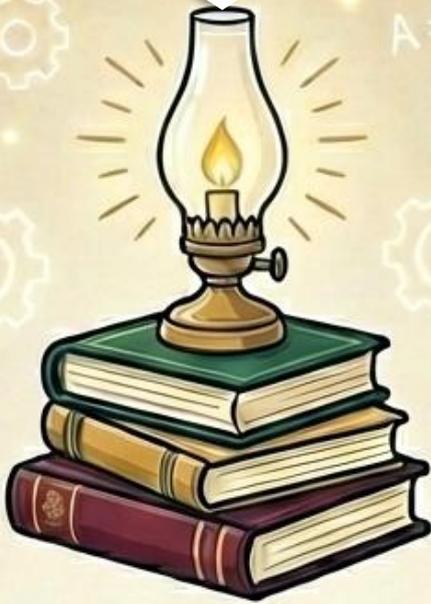




$$A = \frac{m}{(m^2 + c)^2}$$



NIOS PYQ's SOLUTIONS

$$\sqrt{a} = bc^2$$

$$\sqrt{h-x^2}$$

PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS & ANSWERS



APRIL-2025

Your Path to Success

SECTION - A

A.
B.
C. 

Q1. In which of the following years was the Indian National Congress established ?

- (A) 1889 (B) 1858
(C) 1888 (D) 1885

Answer - (D) 1885

Q2. Who one from the following started working for the Home Rule Movement in 1914?

- (A) Mrs. Annie Besant (B) Lala Lajpat Rai
(C) Jawahar Lal Nehru (D) Muhammad Ali Jinnah

Answer - (A) Mrs. Annie Besant

Q3. At which one from the following place, Gandhiji inspired the peasants to struggle against oppressive plantation system?

- (A) Kheda in Gujarat (B) Champaran in Bihar
(B) Ahmedabad in Gujarat (D) Dandi

Answer - (B) Champaran in Bihar

Q4. The demand for 'Purna Swaraj was committed in which session of Congress?

- (A) Nagpur session in December 1920 (B) Chennai session in 1927
(C) Kolkata session in September 1920 (D) Lahore session in 1929

Answer - (D) Lahore session in 1929

Q5. Peshwa is related with which one from the following wars?

- (A) Anglo-Maratha war (B) Anglo-Sikh war
(C) Anglo-Awadh war (D) Anglo-Mysore war

Answer - (A) Anglo-Maratha war



Q8. Identify the river marked as 'B' in the map :

- (A) The Sabarmati river (B) The Brahmaputra river
(C) The Narmada river (D) The Godavari river

Answer - (C) The Narmada river

Q9. Identify the river marked as 'C' in the map:

- (A) The Kaveri river (B) The Luni river
(C) The Narmada river (D) The Godavari river

Answer - (D) The Godavari river

Q10. Identify the river marked as D in the map:

- (A) The Kaveri river (B) The Luni river
(C) The Narmada river (D) The Godavari river

Answer - (A) The Kaveri river

Q11. Who among the following founded 'Arya Samaj' ?

- (A) Swami Dayanand Saraswati (B) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
(C) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar (D) Swami Vivekanand

Answer - (A) Swami Dayanand Saraswati

Ques-12. Which one from the following longitudes is the easternmost extent of India ?

- (A) 23° 25' East longitude (B) 8° 4' East longitude
(C) 97° 25' East longitude (D) 37° 6' East longitude

Answer - (C) 97° 25' East longitude

Q13. The standard meridian of India passes through which one from the following places?

- (A) Nagpur (B) Guwahati
(C) Ambala (D) Mirzapur

Answer - (D) Mirzapur



Q14. Which one from the following order of Trans-Himalayas mountain ranges from north to south is correct?

- (A) Karakoram, Zaskar, Ladakh
(B) Karakoram, Ladakh, Zaskar
(C) Ladakh Zaskar, Karakoram
(D) Zaskar, Ladakh, Karakoram

Answer - (B) Karakoram, Ladakh, Zaskar

Q15. Yamuna, Ghaghra, Gomati, Gandak and Koshi are the tributaries of which one from the following rivers system ?

- (A) The Brahmaputra river
(B) The Indus river
(C) The Godavari river
(D) The Ganga river

Answer - (D) The Ganga river

Q16. In Bay of Bengal, usually tropical cyclones occur during which one from the following seasons ?

- (A) Hot weather season
(B) Cold weather season
(C) Retreating monsoon season
(D) Advancing south-west monsoon season

Answer - (C) Retreating monsoon season

Q17. In which one among the following states of India 'Lohri' festival is celebrated?

- (A) Bihar
(B) Punjab
(C) Kerala
(D) Gujarat

Answer - (B) Punjab

Q18. The Shiv Sena is the major political party of which one of the following states?

- (A) Maharashtra
(B) Tamil Nadu
(B) Punjab
(D) Assam

Answer - (A) Maharashtra



Q19. A person in urban areas need an average of how many calories per day in order to keep himself/herself above the poverty line ?

- (A) 2400 (B) 2300
(B) 2200 (D) 2100

Answer - (D) 2100 calories

Q20. Human Development Index has been used by which one of the following organisation to prepare its annual human development report ?

- (A) World Health Organisation (WHO)
(B) United Nation Organisation (UNO)
(C) United Nation Development Programme (UNDP)
(D) World Trade Organisation (WTO)

Answer - (C) United Nation Development Programme (UNDP)

Q21. Fill in the blanks:

- (A) Annie Besant became the president of the _____ society in 1907.
(B) _____ established the 'Mukti Mission' in Pune, a refuge for young widows who had been deserted and abused by their families.

Answer - (A) Theosophical, (B) Pandita Ramabai

Q22. Fill in the blanks:

- (A) Netaji _____ promised independence to Indians saying, "Tum mujhe khoo do, main tumhe Azadi dunga".
(B) The watchwords of the _____ revolution - liberty, equality and fraternity inspired the whole world.

Answer - (A) Subhas Chandra Bose (B) French

Q23. Tick the sentences as True or False:

- (A) The American War of Independence and the French Revolution popularised the feeling of nationalism all over the world.



(B) The revolutionaries were inspired by the ideas of many Enlightenment thinkers and philosophers such as Voltaire, Montesquieu and Rousseau.

Answer - (A) True, (B) True

Q24. Match column 'A' with column 'B' correctly:

Column 'A'

Column 'B'

(a) Arya Mahila Samaj

(I) Raja Ram Mohan Roy

(b) Satya Shodhak Samaj

(II) Pandita Ramabai

(c) Ramakrishna Mission

(III) Jyotiba Phule

(d) Brahmo Samaj

(IV) Swami Vivekanand

Answer - (a) - (II) , (b) - (III) , (c) - (IV) , (d) - (I)

Q25. Identify the name about whom the sentence is related with:

(A) He was fearless and believed in the urgent need for unification of Germany. His policy came to be known as 'Blood and Iron policy.'

(B) He and his wife, Savitribai Phule, are most known for their efforts to educate women and the lower caste as well as masses.

Answer - (A) Bismarck, (B) Jyotiba Phule

Q26. Complete the following sentence with the help of any one from given options:

The _____ Revolution tore down the medieval structures of Europe and brought in new ideas of liberalism and nationalism. France witnessed a complete change in the government, administration, military, society and culture. France became a republic under _____ Bonaparte.

Option:

(A) American, Bismarck

(B) French, Napoleon

(C) Russian, Lenin

(D) French, Bismarck

Answer - (B) French, Napoleon

Q27. Complete the following sentence with the help of any one from given options:

India accounts of _____ of the total world land area and _____ latitude passes through almost centre of the nation.



Options:

(A) 4.42%, 33° 30' North

(B) 4.24%, 33° 30' South

(C) 2.42%, 23° 30' North

(D) 2.42%, 23° 30' South

Answer - (C) 2.42%, 23° 30' North**Q28. Complete the following sentence with the help of suitable words:**

The word Monsoon is derived from the Arabic word _____ which means _____.

Answer - Mausim, season**Q29. Complete the following sentence with the help of suitable words:**

The Vidhan _____ is a permanent house, and hence it is not dissolved. Members are elected / nominated for a period of _____ years.

Answer - Parishad, 6 years**Q30. Fill in the blanks:**

(a) A judge of the Supreme Court can be removed through the process of _____.

(b) The ultimate power of interpreting the Indian Constitution lies with the _____ Court.

Answer - (A) Impeachment, (B) Supreme Court**Q31. Fill in the blanks:**

(A) A practice where a person compelled to serve without any payment is called _____.

(B) No bill can become a law unless it is signed by the _____.

Answer - (A) Begar, (B) President**Q32. Complete the following sentence with the help of suitable words:**

The Judges of High Court hold office till they attain the age of _____ years. However, a Chief Justice or a Judge can resign. A Judge can be removed from office through an _____ process by parliament on grounds of proved misbehaviour or incapacity.

Answer - 62 years, impeachment

Q33. Complete the following sentence with the help of suitable words:

If a vacancy is caused because of resignation or removal or _____ of the President then Vice President acts as the _____.

Answer - death, President

Q34. Complete the following sentence with the help of suitable words:

The Prime Minister is the Ex-officio Chairman of the _____ Commission as well as the national Development Council . He/She represent the nation at the international conference as the head of the _____.

Answer - Planning Commission, Government

Q35. Tick the sentences as True or False:

(A) Regional political parties have emerged to fulfil regional aspirations.

(B) At present in India, there is two party system.

Answer - (A) True, (B) False

SECTION - B



Q36. Describe Jaintia and Garo Rebellion in brief.

Answer - The Jaintia Rebellion (1860–63) took place in the Jaintia Hills of Assam under the leadership of King Rajendra Singh against British taxes and interference. The Garo Rebellion (1860–70) occurred in the Garo Hills of Meghalaya against British land revenue demands and forest policies. Both rebellions were suppressed by the British, but they clearly revealed widespread tribal dissatisfaction and resistance to colonial rule.

Q37. Why children were preferred as worker in coal mines during 18th century? Explain any two points:

Answer - During the 18th century, children were preferred as workers in coal mines because :

1. Children could be employed at very low wages.
2. Their short height made them suitable for working in narrow tunnels inside the mines.



OR

Explain the meaning of Imperialism.

Answer - Imperialism is a policy under which a powerful country establishes economic, political, and cultural control over weaker countries and exploits their resources such as raw materials, markets, and cheap labour, as happened in British India.

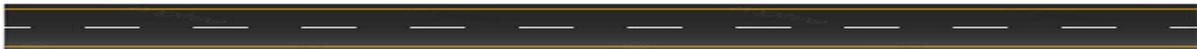
Q38. Find out the minimum number of states which you need to cross, if you want to move from Gujarat to Assam by road.

Answer - To travel from Gujarat to Assam by road, we have to use National Highway 27 (NH-27). While travelling on this route, we need to pass through five states in between.

These states, from west to east, are :

1. Rajasthan
2. Madhya Pradesh
3. Uttar Pradesh
4. Bihar
5. West Bengal

Gujarat → Rajasthan → Madhya Pradesh → Uttar Pradesh → Bihar → West Bengal → Assam



Q39. Which qualifications are required to be a judge in High court? Explain any two.

Answer - To become a Judge of a High Court, the following qualifications are required :

1. The person must be a citizen of India.
2. The person must have at least 10 years of experience in judicial service (or as an advocate of a High Court).

OR

Explain the importance of 'no confidence motion' in the Indian Parliament in two points.

Answer - Importance of a No-Confidence Motion :

1. **Parliamentary Control:** It is a powerful tool to ensure the government's accountability and to compel it to discuss issues concerning the public.



2. Resignation of Government: If the motion is passed, the Prime Minister along with the entire Council of Ministers must resign.

Q40. Why are Civil Society Organizations considered a new form of mass pressure tactics?

Explain any two points.

Answer - Civil society organizations are seen as a new form of collective pressure system because :

- 1. Work for social welfare:** These organizations do not act only for their own benefit; they put pressure on the government on issues concerning the poor and marginalized sections of society, such as environment and human rights.
- 2. New methods of pressure:** Instead of strikes, they influence government policies through democratic means like Public Interest Litigation (PIL), awareness campaigns, and the Right to Information (RTI).

Q41. "The purchasing power of different currencies varies substantially in the world." Explain the statement in two points.

Answer - Differences in currency purchasing power :

- Prices of goods and services vary from country to country. Therefore, the same amount of money can buy more in one country and less in another, leading to differences in purchasing power.
- A country's average income, inflation, and cost of living also affect currency purchasing power. Where living costs are lower, the purchasing power of money is higher.

OR

"Many major steps have been taken towards women empowerment in India." Explain any two steps.

Answer - Two major steps towards women's empowerment in India :

- 1. Beti Bachao-Beti Padhao Scheme:** This scheme promotes the education of girls and aims to improve societal attitudes towards women.
- 2. 33% Reservation in Panchayati Raj:** By reserving 33% of seats for women in Panchayati Raj institutions, women are given political participation in the decision-making process.



Q42. Explain any three consequences of Second World War.

Answer - Three major consequences of the Second World War :

1. **Massive loss of life and property:** Millions of people died during the war, and many countries faced severe destruction. Cities, industries, transport systems, and agricultural areas were badly affected, causing deep damage to the global economy.
2. **Establishment of the United Nations (UNO):** To avoid the horrors of war in the future and maintain peace, the United Nations was established in 1945. Its aim was to promote international peace, security, and cooperation.
3. **Decline of colonialism and rise of independence movements:** After the war, European powers became economically and militarily weak. This strengthened independence movements in Asia and Africa, leading to the liberation of many colonies.

Q43. Explain any three reasons of the uneven distribution of rainfall in India.

Answer - Three main reasons for uneven rainfall in India :

1. **Direction and path of monsoon winds:** The southwest monsoon comes from the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal. Regions where these winds strike first receive heavy rainfall, while other areas get less.
2. **Role of mountains (orographic effect):** The Western Ghats and the Himalayas block the monsoon winds. This causes heavy rainfall on the windward side (the side facing the winds), and very little on the leeward side (the area behind the mountains).
3. **Distance from the sea:** Areas near the sea have higher humidity and receive more rainfall, whereas inland and dry regions get less due to lower moisture.

OR

Explain in any three features of the Central highland in India.

Answer - Three main features of the Central Highlands :

1. **Region Formed of Ancient Hard Rocks:** The Central Highlands are made up of ancient igneous and metamorphic rocks. As this region belongs to a very old geological period, the land here is considered hard and stable.



- 2. Geographical location and slope:** This region lies north of the Narmada River and generally slopes from southwest to northeast. As a result, rivers like the Chambal and Betwa flow in the northeast direction.
- 3. Rich in mineral resources:** The Central Highlands are abundant in minerals like coal, iron ore, manganese, and bauxite. This is the reason why this region plays an important role in India's industrial development.

Q44. Describe any three executive powers of Governor in India.

Answer - The three main executive powers of the Governor in India are :

- 1. Appointment of the Chief Minister:** The Governor appoints the leader of the majority party in the legislative assembly as the Chief Minister. On the advice of the Chief Minister, the Governor also appoints other ministers.
- 2. Administration of the Council of Ministers:** The state's Council of Ministers functions in the name of the Governor. The Governor receives information about the administrative work of the state from the Council and provides guidance when necessary.
- 3. Appointment of key officials:** The Governor appoints the Advocate General of the state, the Chairman and members of the State Public Service Commission (SPSC), and the Vice-Chancellors of universities.

Q45. Explain the three main indicators of Human Development Index.

Answer - The three main indicators of the Human Development Index (HDI) are :

- 1. Life Expectancy (Health Indicator):** This indicates the average life expectancy at birth. It is used to assess healthcare facilities, nutritional levels, and the quality of life in a country.
- 2. Education Level (Educational Indicator):** This includes the mean years of schooling and expected years of schooling. It reflects the literacy rate and educational development of a country.
- 3. Per Capita Income (Economic Indicator):** It measures income per person based on purchasing power parity (PPP). It indicates the standard of living and economic prosperity of the population.



Q46. How casteism is a challenge to Indian democracy? Explain in any three points.

Answer - Casteism as a challenge to Indian democracy :

- 1. Polarization of voting on the basis of caste:** Due to casteism, voters often vote on the basis of caste rather than merit or policies, weakening democratic awareness.
- 2. Damage to the principle of equality:** Caste discrimination goes against the core democratic values of equality and social justice, increasing social divisions.
- 3. Neglect of public interest in policymaking:** Policies are sometimes made considering caste interests rather than public welfare, hindering inclusive development.

OR

How criminalization of politics is a challenge to Indian democracy? Explain in any three points.

Answer - Criminalization of politics is a challenge to Indian democracy :

- 1. Reduction in credibility of democratic institutions:** The participation of leaders with a criminal background reduces the credibility of Parliament, government, and other institutions, weakening the public's faith in democracy.
- 2. Impact on rule of law and good governance:** Criminalization increases corruption and violence, obstructing the fair enforcement of laws. This weakens the justice system and affects good governance.
- 3. Neglect of public interest in policymaking:** Policies are made with personal or criminal interests in mind rather than public welfare, harming democratic objectives.

Q47. Suggest any three corrective measures for universal literacy' (Education for all).

Answer - Corrective measures for universal literacy (education for all) :

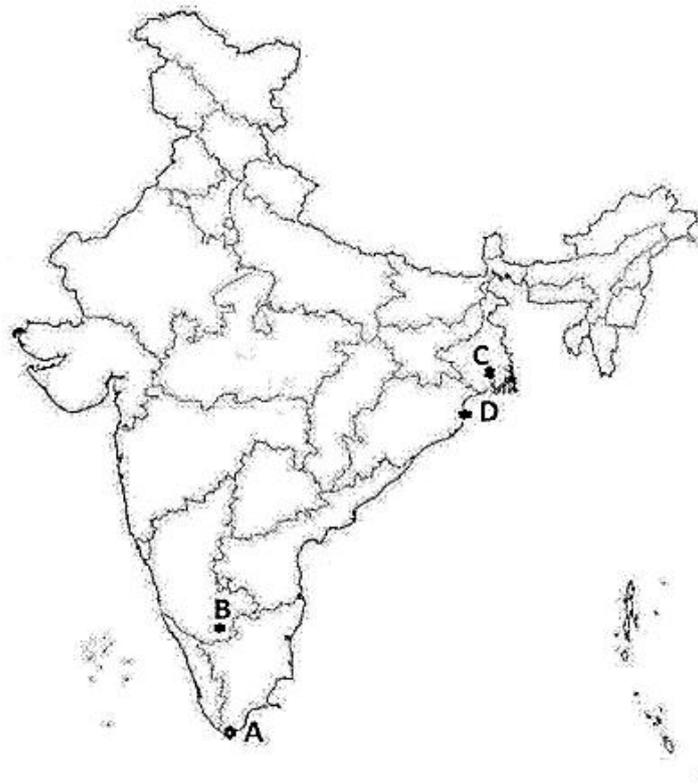
- 1. Effective implementation of free and compulsory education:** The government should strictly enforce free and compulsory education for children aged 6–14 to ensure that no child is deprived of schooling.
- 2. Development of basic facilities in schools:** Sufficient schools, trained teachers, books, toilets, and digital facilities should be provided in rural and backward areas.



3. Awareness and incentive programs: Parents should be encouraged to educate their children through mid-day meals, scholarships, and public awareness campaigns, increasing both enrollment and attendance.

Q48. The following four places related to the transportation facilities in India are marked as A, B, C and D on the given outline political map of India. Identify these places with the help of the following information and write their correct names.

- (A) The southernmost terminal station of North-South Corridor
- (B) An international airport in Karnataka.
- (C) An international airport in West Bengal.
- (D) A major seaport in Odisha.



Answer -

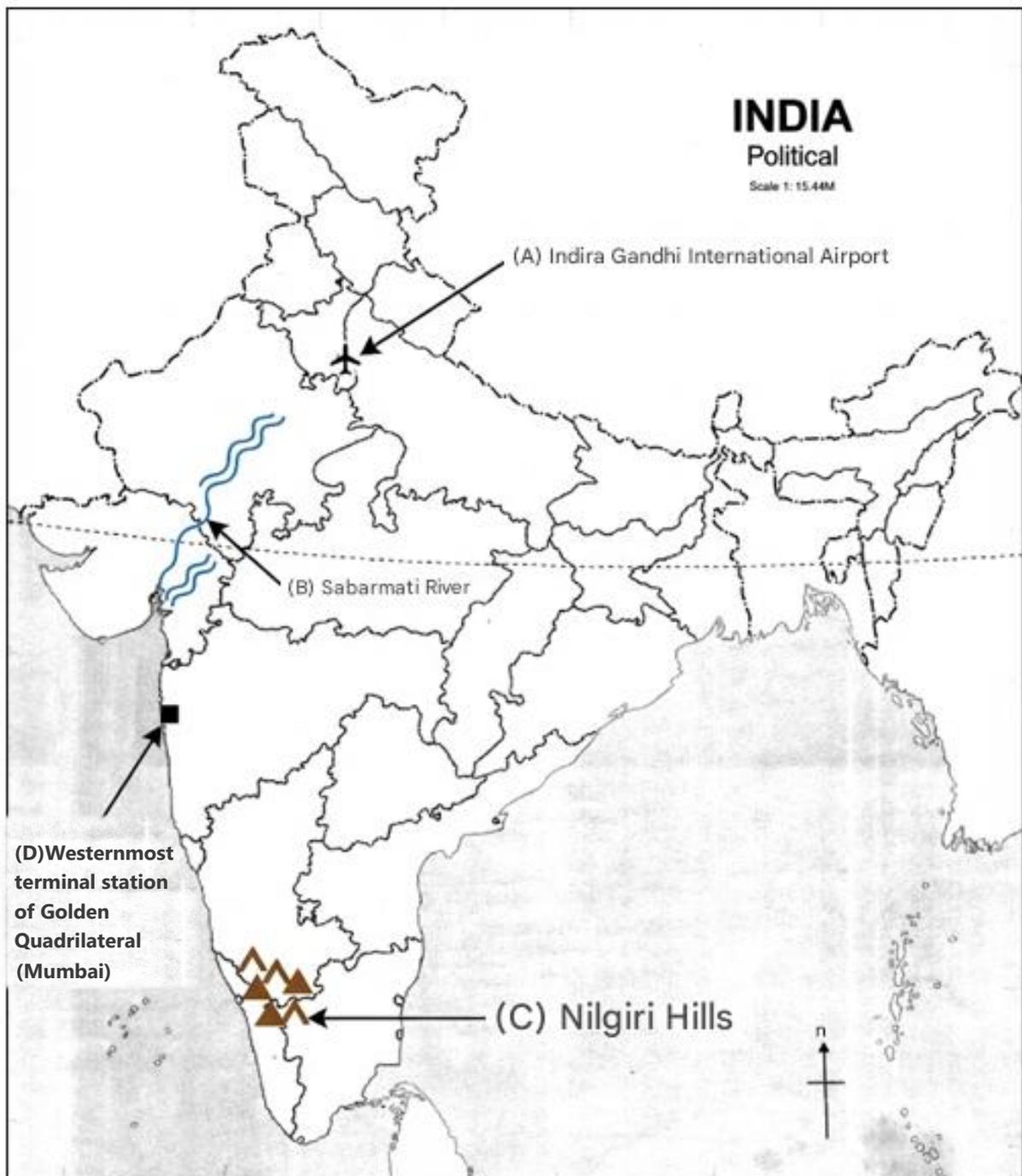
- (A) **Kanyakumari** (Tamil Nadu station) ✎
- (B) **Bengaluru** (Kempegowda International Airport) ✎
- (C) **Kolkata** (Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Airport) ✎
- (D) **Paradip** (Port) ✎



Q49. In the given political outline map of India mark and label the following with appropriate symbols:

- (A) Indira Gandhi International Airport**
- (B) Sabarmati River**
- (C) Nilgiri Hills**
- (D) Westernmost terminal station of Golden Quadrilateral**

Answer: The following are shown on the map as follows:



Q50. Explain six major causes of Russian Revolution.

Answer - The 1917 Russian Revolution was a highly significant and decisive event in modern world history. It ended centuries-old Tsarist rule in Russia and laid the foundation for a new socialist system.

Six major causes of the Russian Revolution:

- 1. Autocracy of the Tsarist rule:** The Tsar's rule in Russia was completely autocratic and oppressive. People had no political rights or freedom of expression, leading to widespread discontent.
- 2. Miserable condition of peasants:** Most of Russia's population were peasants suffering from poverty, heavy taxes, and exploitation by landlords. Lack of land reforms fueled rebellion.
- 3. Exploitation of industrial workers:** Factory workers faced long hours, low wages, and unsafe working conditions, which fueled labor movements.
- 4. Economic backwardness and inflation:** Russia was economically backward. Food shortages, unemployment, and rising prices made life extremely difficult for common people.
- 5. Impact of World War I:** Russia's repeated losses, heavy military casualties, and economic crisis exposed the incompetence of the Tsarist government.
- 6. Influence of socialist ideologies:** Marxist ideas and leadership of the Bolshevik leader Lenin organized the people and gave the revolution clear direction and leadership.

OR

Explain the Socialist movement and its impact in Russia in any six points.

Answer - The socialist movement in Russia was a significant historical transformation in the 20th century. It emerged against Tsarist rule, social inequality, and economic exploitation.

Six major impacts of the socialist movement in Russia:

- 1. End of Tsarist rule:** The movement ended centuries of autocratic Tsarist rule, completely changing the political structure of Russia.
- 2. Establishment of a socialist government:** After the 1917 revolution, a socialist government led by the Bolsheviks was formed, aligning state policies with socialist principles.
- 3. Nationalization of land and industries:** Land of landlords and major industries came under state control, reducing private capital dominance and centralizing resources.



4. **Improvement in workers' and peasants' conditions:** Working hours were limited, wages and working conditions improved, and peasants were given land security.
5. **Expansion of social equality and welfare:** Facilities like education, health, and social security expanded, increasing equality in society.
6. **International influence:** The Russian socialist movement inspired socialism and communism worldwide, deeply influencing global politics.

Q51. Explain the Right to Freedom of Religion mentioned in Indian Constitution in any six points.

Answer - India is a multi-religious and multicultural country where people of various religions live. The Constitution gives every citizen the freedom to profess, practice, and propagate their religion. This right is described in Articles 25 to 28.

Rights to religious freedom in the Indian Constitution:

1. **Freedom to profess, practice, and propagate religion (Article 25):** Every citizen has the right to follow, practice, and propagate any religion of their choice, provided it does not disturb public order, morality, or health.
2. **Right to manage religious institutions (Article 26):** Every religious community has the right to manage its affairs, establish institutions, and administer its property.
3. **Right against religious taxation (Article 27):** The state cannot collect taxes from any citizen for the promotion or support of a particular religion, maintaining secularism.
4. **Religious freedom in educational institutions (Article 28):** Religious education cannot be imparted in state-run educational institutions, keeping education secular.
5. **Protection of minority religions:** The Constitution fully protects the right of minority communities to preserve their religion, worship, and practices.
6. **Preservation of secularism:** Religious freedom ensures India remains a secular state where all religions are equally respected and protected.

OR



Explain any six Fundamental Duties mentioned in the Indian Constitution.

Answer - The Constitution of India not only provides citizens with rights but also lays down certain duties, known as **fundamental duties**. Through Article 51(A), the Constitution has established these as guiding principles for citizens.

Six major fundamental duties:

- 1. Respect for Constitution, national symbols, and anthem:** Every citizen must respect the Constitution, national flag, and anthem, which fosters national pride and unity.
- 2. Follow ideals of freedom struggle and patriotism:** Citizens should adopt values established by the freedom fighters and their sacrifices, promoting national consciousness and responsibility.
- 3. Protect India's unity and integrity:** Every citizen has a duty to maintain the sovereignty, unity, and integrity of the country, ensuring social and political stability.
- 4. Promote social harmony and brotherhood:** Citizens should rise above caste, religion, language, and regional differences to encourage harmony and brotherhood, essential for unity and peaceful coexistence.
- 5. Protect environment and natural resources:** Every citizen should safeguard natural resources, forests, rivers, lakes, and wildlife, which is crucial for sustainable development.
- 6. Develop scientific temper, humanism, and reformist spirit:** Citizens should adopt a scientific outlook, humanism, and reformist mindset to make society progressive and aware.





Thank you!

★ We hope you found this material helpful. We wish you the very best for your examination. ✎

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