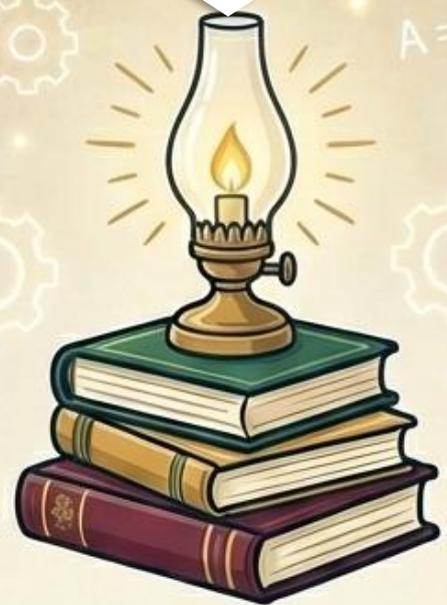




$$A = \frac{m}{(m^2 + c)^2}$$



NIOS PYQ's SOLUTIONS

$$fa = bc^2$$

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

PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS & ANSWERS



APRIL-2024

Your Path to Success

SECTION-A



Q 1 - Europe witnessed profound changes in which of the following area during Renaissance?

- (A) Cultural sphere (B) Economic sphere
(C) Political sphere (D) Religious sphere

Answer - (A) Cultural sphere

OR

Which one of the following period is associated with Renaissance in Europe?

- (A) Period of darkness (B) Period of scientific inquiry
(C) Period of ignorance (D) Period of irrationality

Answer - (B) Period of scientific inquiry

Q 2 - Which of the following periods of British history is known as the period of Industrial Revolution?

- (A) 1450 – 1550 (B) 1550 -1650 (C) 1650 – 1750 (D) 1750 - 1850

Answer - (D) 1750 - 1850

OR

Which one of the following systems was developed in England during Industrial Revolution ?

- (A) Factory System (B) Barter System
(C) Feudal System (D) Mansabdari System

Answer - (A) Factory System

Q 3 - Who amongst the following is the author of the book 'Das Capital'?

- (A) Otto Van Bismarck (B) Kaiser William I
(C) Karl Marx (D) Count Cavour



Answer - (C) Karl Marx

Q 4 - Which one of the following was the first international organisation set up in 1920?

(A) The Red Cross Society

(B) The Amnesty International

(C) The United Nations Organisation

(D) The League of Nations

Answer - (D) The League of Nations

Q 5 - Who amongst the following was the leader of Mysore in the Anglo-Mysore war?

(A) Peshwa Baji Rao

(B) Tipu Sultan

(C) Muhammad Bin Tughlaq

(D) Nawab Wajid Ali Shah

Answer - (B) Tipu Sultan

OR

Who amongst the following British official introduced Permanent Settlement in Bengal and Bihar in 1793 ?

(A) Wellesley

(B) Cornwallis

(C) Dalhousie

(D) Mountbatten

Answer - (B) Cornwallis

Q 6 - Which one of the following Movements started in 1920 in India ?

(A) Civil Disobedience Movement

(B) Quit India Movement

(C) Non-Cooperation Movement

(D) Civil Rights Movement

Answer - (C) Non-Cooperation Movement

Q 7 - Generally on which of the following height Upper air currents or Jet streams blow?

(A) 6,000 meters above the sea level

(B) 8,000 meters above the sea level

(C) 10,000 meters above the sea level

(D) 12,000 meters above the sea level

Answer - (D) 12,000 meters above the sea level



Q 8 - In the given outline map of India, identify the Mountain peak marked as 'A'

- (A) Kanchenjanga (B) Mt. Everest (C) Nanda Devi (D) Nanga Parvat



Answer - (A) Kanchenjanga



Q 9 - On the given outline map, identify two rivers flowing Eastwards of Eastern Ghats:

(A) Mahanadi and Krishna

(B) Brahmaputra and Hugli

(C) Son and Kosi

(D) Narmada and Tapti



Answer - (A) Mahanadi and Krishna

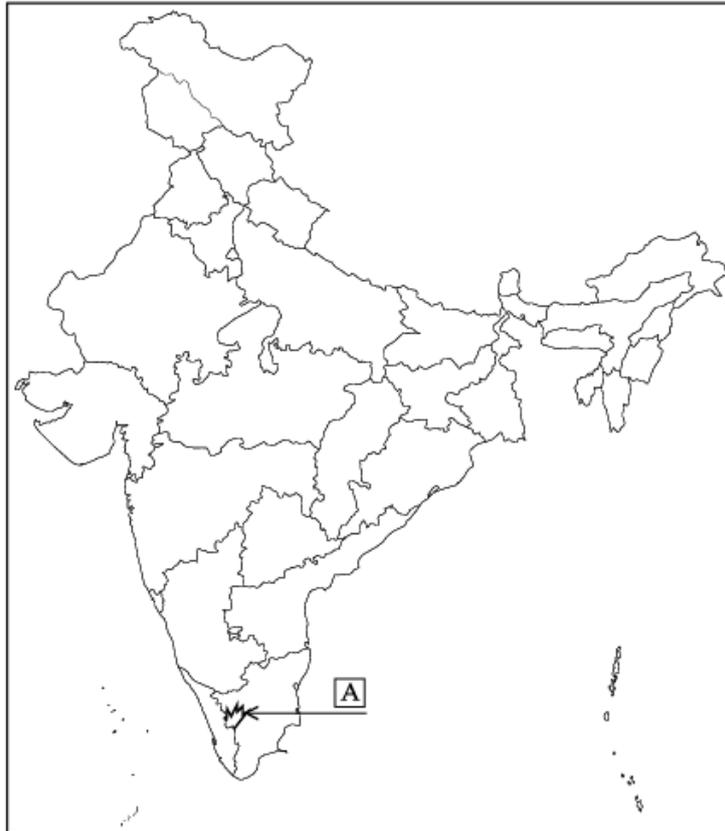
Q 10 - On the given outline map of India identify the hill of the Peninsular plateau marked as 'A'

(A) Anamalai Hills

(B) Mahendragiri Hills

(C) Kollimalai Hills

(D) Satmala Hills



Answer - (A) Anamalai Hills



Q 11 - On the given outline map of India, identify the mountain range marked as 'M'

(A) Shiwalik Range

(B) Aravalli Range

(C) Gir Range

(D) Satpura Range



Answer - (C) Gir Range

Q 12 - What a right means to a person ? Select the right term from below :

(A) Claim

(B) Authority

(C) Property

(D) Liberty

Answer - (A) Claim

OR

What a duty means to someone ? Select the right term from below :

(A) Empowered

(B) Required

(C) Acquired

(D) Desired

Answer - (B) Required



Q 13 - The Fundamental Rights are :

- (A) Justifiable (B) Justiciable (C) Liable (D) Fallible

Answer - (B) Justiciable

OR

In which of the following years 'The Right to Education' was added by introducing a new Article 21A in the Chapter of Fundamental Rights by 86th Constitutional Amendment?

- (A) 2000 (B) 2001 (C) 2002 (D) 2003

Answer - (C) 2002

Q 14 - Appointment of Advocate General comes under which powers of a Governor of an Indian State ?

- (A) Executive powers (B) Legislative powers
(C) Financial powers (D) Discretionary powers

Answer - (A) Executive powers

OR

Appointment of members of State Finance Commission comes under which powers of a Governor of an Indian State ?

- (A) Legislative powers (B) Financial powers
(C) Discretionary powers (D) Executive powers

Answer - (D) Executive powers

Q 15 - Who presides over the meetings of Lok Sabha ?

- (A) President of India (B) Speaker
(C) Deputy Chairman (D) Vice President of India



Answer - (B) Speaker

Q 16 - Who said, "Democracy is a Government, Of the people, For the people and By the people"?

(A) Abraham Lincoln

(B) Mahatma Gandhi

(C) Leo Tolstoy

(D) Subhash Chandra Bose

Answer - (A) Abraham Lincoln

Q 17 - Which of the following is not a must for a Democracy ?

(A) Participation of the people

(B) Compulsory Military Service

(C) People's Satisfaction

(D) Political and Social Equality

Answer - (B) Compulsory Military Service

Q 18 - Consider the following :

(i) Gross Domestic Product

(ii) Life Expectancy

(iii) Literacy

(iv) Levels of Employment

The indicators written above are used to measure which type of underwritten development?

(A) Human development

(B) Socio-economic development

(C) Social development

(D) Economic development

Answer - (A) Human development

Q 19 - Which one of the following countries was a main participant in the First and Second World Wars?

(A) Austria

(B) Turkey

(C) Germany

(D) Denmark

Answer - (C) Germany



Q 20 - Consider the following :

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| (i) Freedom from military dangers | (ii) Freedom from hunger |
| (iii) Freedom from armed conflicts | (iv) Freedom from environmental degradation |

Which of the above written freedoms are new understandings of 'security' ?

- (A) (i) and (ii) (B) (i) and (iii) (C) (i) and (iv) (D) (ii) and (iv)

Answer - (D) (ii) and (iv)

Q 21 - Fill in the blanks :

The spirit of _____ also found expression in the field of art and literature. The greatest achievements of renaissance artists were in the field of _____.

Answer - Humanism, painting.

OR

The spirit of _____ also marks the rise of Nationalism in Europe. People now began to free themselves of medieval _____ restrictions and bonds.

Answer - Renaissance, religious.

Q 22 - Answer any two questions :

1. Why did Europeans discover new lands during Renaissance Period ?
2. Why did Europeans want to trade with East during Industrial Revolution ?
3. Why did Europeans search direct trade routes for East during Industrial Revolution?

Answer - The answers to the following are as follows :

1. Because Europeans were in search of new resources, trade routes, and cultural knowledge.
2. Because during the Industrial Revolution, spices, silk, and other valuable goods were available in the East.
3. Because Europeans wanted to eliminate Arab middlemen and gain direct access to Eastern spices and silk.



Q 23 - Answer any two questions.

1. Why is the Revolution in Britain referred to as the Glorious Revolution ?
2. Why did the King James II of England have to leave his throne ?
3. Why did King James II lose support of his countrymen ?

Answer - The answers to the following are as follows :

1. Britain's revolution is called the Glorious Revolution because it was a successful revolution without bloodshed.
2. Because public trust was lost due to King James II's autocratic policies and his support of Catholicism.
3. Because he promoted the Catholic religion, dissolved Parliament, and violated laws such as the Test Act.

Q 24 - Answer these questions.:

- (a) Why did Raja Ram Mohan Roy oppose Sati Pratha ?
- (b) Why did Swami Dayanand Saraswati founded Arya Samaj ?

Answer - The answers to the following are as follows :

- (a) Raja Ram Mohan Roy opposed the practice of Sati because it was an inhuman custom that violated the human rights of women.
- (b) Swami Dayanand Saraswati founded the Arya Samaj with the objective of opposing social evils and spreading the teachings of the Vedas.

Q 25 - Fill in the blanks :

The struggle for _____ was carried by Subhash Chandra Bose from Abroad. He found that outbreak of _____ to be a convenient opportunity to smite the blow for freedom of India.

Answer - Freedom, Second World War

OR



Netaji gave a famous battle cry _____ he promised independence to Indians saying, 'tum mujhe khon do main tumhe ajadi dunga '. In March 1944, the _____ was hoisted at Kohima.

Answer - "Dilli Chalo", Indian National Flag

Q 26 - Why did India has good trade relations with many countries across the sea ?

Answer - India has had good trade relations with overseas countries because it has a long coastline (about 7,500 km), safe harbors, and a tradition of maritime trade since ancient times.

OR

Why are the mountain passes important?

Answer - Mountain passes are important because they help in crossing mountain barriers and facilitate transport, trade, cultural contact, and military activities from one region to another.

Q 27 - Why does Meghalaya receive more than 200 cm of rainfall per year ?

Answer - Meghalaya receives more than 200 cm of rainfall annually because it lies in the path of the Bay of Bengal branch of the southwest monsoon. The Khasi and Garo hills obstruct the moisture-laden winds and cause orographic rainfall.

OR

Why does Rajasthan receive less than 60 cm of rainfall per year ?

Answer - Rajasthan receives less than 60 cm of rainfall annually because the Aravalli range runs parallel to the monsoon winds, due to which orographic rainfall does not occur, and the region remains under the influence of rain-shadow and dry winds.

Q 28 - Fill in the blanks :

Border roads are constructed along the _____ areas of the country for easy accessibility of goods and other requirements of _____ personnel during the time of war and emergency and for the benefit of the people living in those areas.

Answer - Border areas, defence personnel.



Q 29 - Mention any two advantages of Railways

Answer - Two advantages of railways:

1. Railways are the most economical means of transporting heavy goods over long distances.
2. Railways promote national integration by connecting people of different regions of the country.

Q 30 - Fill in the blanks :

The Chief Minister advises the Governor on the appointment of the _____ of Ministers and allocates _____ to them.

Answer - Council, ministries.

Q 31 - Fill in the blanks :

The President is indirectly elected by an _____ which consists of the elected members of both the houses of _____ as well as State Legislative Assemblies.

Answer - Electoral College, Parliament.

Q 32 - Explain any two powers of President of India

Answer - Powers of the President:

1. **Executive Power:** He appoints the Prime Minister, the Council of Ministers, and the Governors.
2. **Emergency Power:** He can announce national, state, or financial emergency.

Q 33 - Fill in the blanks :

The _____ issues the Proclamation of Emergency only when decision of the Union Cabinet to that effect is communicated to her/him in _____.

Answer - President, written.

Q 34 - Answer in one or two words :

Name the group as per definitions given below :

- (1) Organized group of the people which seeks to promote their specific motives.



(2) A group which exerts influence/pressure in strong determined way to produce particular result.

Answer - The answers to the following are as follows ::

- (1) Interest group
- (2) Pressure group

Q 35 - Answer in one or two words :

Peace and _____ are inseparable. Combined together, it is a condition where individuals, institutions, regions, nations and the _____ move ahead without any threat.

Answer - Security, world.

SECTION - B



Q 36 - Write two events which marked the beginning of the Modern Age.

Answer - Two events that marked the beginning of the Modern Age:

1. **The Industrial Revolution**, which brought changes in methods of production and the economic system.
2. **The French Revolution**, which gave the ideas of liberty, equality, and fraternity.

Q 37 - Why did British invest for improvement in transport in India ? Give two reasons

Answer - The British invested in transport (railways and roads) in India mainly for two reasons:

1. To transport raw materials from the interior parts of India to ports for export.
2. To quickly move the army from one place to another in order to control a vast country like India.

OR

Why did British create a class of English educated in India ? Give two reasons.

Answer - The British created an English-educated society in India because :

1. To prepare cheap clerks and officials for running the colonial administration.



2. To develop loyalty among Indians towards British rule, culture, and policies.

Q 38 - Describe the importance of human rights in Indian Constitution.

Answer - In the Indian Constitution, human rights are included in the form of Fundamental Rights. These rights protect the dignity of individuals, ensure equality and justice, and safeguard citizens against the arbitrariness of the state. These rights are enforceable by courts and are considered the foundation of democratic governance.

OR

Describe any two Fundamental Duties.

Answer - Two Fundamental Duties :

1. To respect the Constitution, its ideals and institutions, the National Flag, and the National Anthem.
2. To protect and improve the natural environment and to have compassion for living creatures.

Q 39 - Explain any two qualifications of a Governor of an Indian State.

Answer - Qualifications of the Governor :

1. He must be a citizen of India.
2. He must be at least 35 years of age.

OR

Explain any two powers of Chief Minister of a State.

Answer - Two powers of the Chief Minister:

1. The Chief Minister forms the Council of Ministers and distributes portfolios among the ministers.
2. The Chief Minister determines state policies and leads the administration.

Q 40 - Explain the number of judges including Chief Justice in Supreme Court of India.

Answer - In the Supreme Court of India, there can be a maximum of 34 judges including the Chief Justice of India (CJI), which consists of 1 Chief Justice and 33 other judges. Considering the increasing number of cases, Parliament determines the strength of judges.



Q 41 - How do Political Parties help in running democratic processes ?

Answer - Political parties help in running democratic processes because they contest elections and form the government, act as the opposition to keep a check on those in power, represent the interests of the people, frame policies, and educate voters on important public issues.

Q 42 - Describe the condition of Italy on the eve of Renaissance in 14th century.

Answer - On the eve of the Renaissance in the 14th century, Italy was not a unified country but was divided into small independent city-states such as Florence, Venice, and Milan. There was political instability, a feudal system, and the dominance of the Church. However, prosperity from trade, patronage of art and education by wealthy merchants, and contact with Byzantine and ancient Roman culture laid the foundation of the Renaissance.

Q 43 - Describe the rise of Germany as a potent rival of England before the First World War.

Answer - Before the First World War, Germany emerged as a strong rival of England because after its unification in 1871 under the leadership of Bismarck, Germany rapidly became an industrial power. It made fast progress in steel and chemical industries, built a powerful navy, and expanded naval power under Kaiser Wilhelm II. Its colonial ambitions challenged British economic and naval supremacy, leading to intense rivalry between the two countries.

Q 44 - Explain the causes for early resistance movements against British rule in India before the Revolt of 1857.

Answer - Before the Revolt of 1857, the main causes of early resistance movements against the British in India were:

- 1. Economic exploitation:** Heavy land revenue demands and destruction of local artisan industries.
- 2. Tribal interference:** British interference in forest rights and tribal customs.
- 3. Political discontent:** Annexation policies made local rulers and the elite insecure.

OR

Explain the causes for the revolt of Poligars of Madras

Answer - Causes of the Poligar revolt in Madras:



1. British demands for tribute and disarmament threatened their autonomy.
2. High revenue assessment caused economic hardship.
3. Traditional rights over land and forts were taken away under British control (1799–1801).

Q 45 - Examine the significance of Vande Matram in nationalist movement of India.

Answer - "Vande Mataram," written by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee, became a powerful symbol, source of inspiration, and centre of national identity in India's freedom struggle. It portrayed India as a 'Mother' (Bharat Mata) and awakened a sense of patriotism among the people. During the Swadeshi Movement of 1905, it became a powerful slogan against the partition of Bengal and British rule, motivating the freedom movement.

OR

How did the regional organizations convert into national organization during Colonial India?

Answer - During colonial India, regional organizations initially worked on local issues. Gradually, leaders realized that these problems were similar across the nation. As a result, local organizations came together and adopted common objectives. This process led to their transformation into national organizations, for example, the Indian National Congress, which represented the interests of the entire country and the freedom movement.

Q 46 - Analyse any three aspects of village roads.

Answer - Analysis of three aspects of rural roads :

1. **Connectivity and access:** Rural roads connect villages with towns and markets. Through them, rural people get easy access to hospitals, schools, colleges, and administrative services.
2. **Economic development:** Development of rural roads helps farmers transport crops, dairy products, and raw materials to markets. Easier transport reduces costs and increases income.
3. **Social benefits:** Rural roads improve access to health services, educational institutions, and government schemes, thereby improving the standard of living of rural people.

Q 47 - Explain any three steps of Indian Government for the Women Empowerment.

Answer - Three major steps taken for women empowerment :



1. **Legal rights:** Laws such as the Equal Remuneration Act and the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act provide legal security and equal rights to women.
2. **Political reservation:** Provision of 33% reservation for women in Panchayati Raj institutions and local bodies has increased their political participation.
3. **Social schemes:** Programmes like "Beti Bachao Beti Padhao" and promotion of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) encourage women towards education and economic self-reliance.

OR

Explain the need for Sustainable Development.

Answer - The need for sustainable development arises because it establishes a balance between economic development and environmental protection. It involves judicious use of natural resources such as water, forests, land, and energy so that present needs are fulfilled while securing the needs of future generations. It helps in tackling pollution, climate change, and environmental crises. Along with this, it ensures long-term human welfare by promoting poverty eradication, social equality, and employment opportunities.

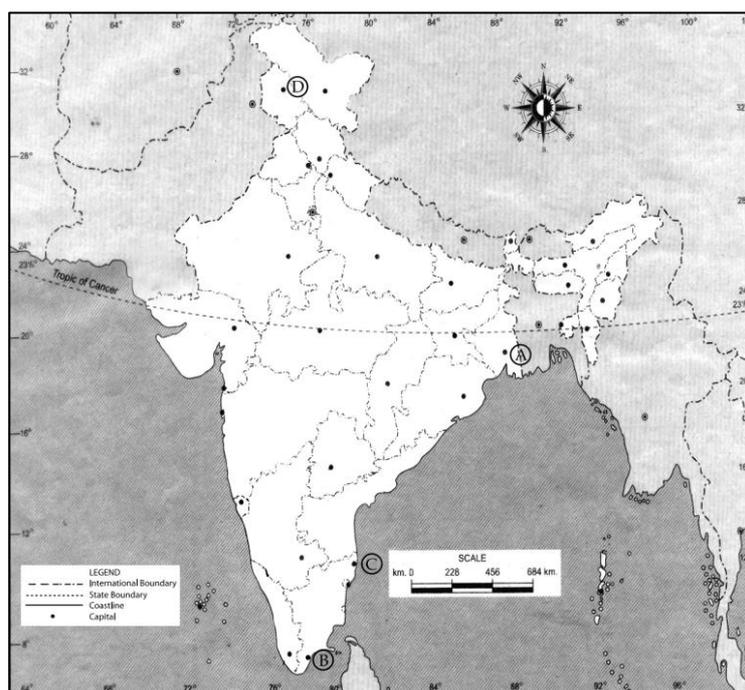
Q 48 - Following four places related with transportation facilities in India are marked as (A), (B), (C) and (D) on the given outline map of India. Identify these places with the help of the following information and write their correct names :

(A) An International Airport in India

(B) A port

(C) A city on Golden Quadrilateral

(D) A city on North South corridor



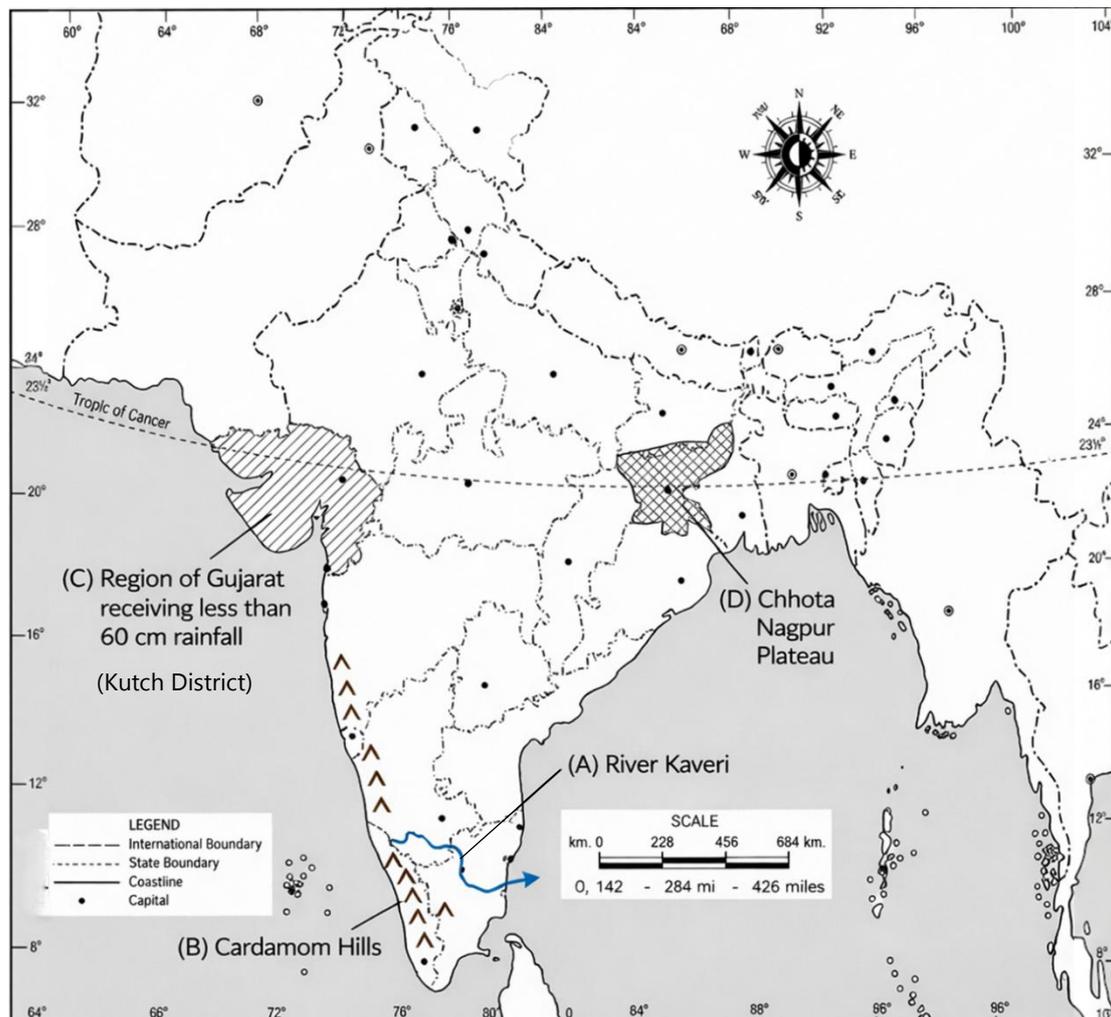
Answer -

- (A) Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose International Airport (Kolkata, West Bengal) ✎
- (B) Tuticorin (V.O. Chidambaranar) Port (Thoothukudi, Tamil Nadu) ✎
- (C) Chennai (Tamil Nadu) ✎
- (D) Srinagar (Jammu & Kashmir) ✎

Q 49 - On the given outline map of India locate and label the following :

- (A) River Kaveri
- (B) Cardamom Hills
- (C) Area of Gujarat receiving less than 60 cm rainfall per annum
- (D) Chhota Nagpur Plateau

Answer - The following have been depicted on the map as follows :



Q 50 - Explain the powers of Supreme Court of India.

Answer - The Supreme Court of India was established under Article 124 of the Constitution. and its main purpose is to strengthen the judiciary and protect the Constitution.

Powers of the Supreme Court:

- 1. Appellate Jurisdiction:** The Supreme Court has the authority to review decisions given by High Courts. This means that if a party is dissatisfied with a High Court judgment, it can appeal to the Supreme Court.
- 2. Constitutional Interpretation:** The Supreme Court can interpret any provision of the Constitution. When there is a dispute over the words or provisions of the Constitution, the Court clarifies their meaning,
- 3. Protection of Fundamental Rights:** If an individual's fundamental rights are violated, they can directly file a petition in the Supreme Court. This power protects citizens' rights.
- 4. Review Jurisdiction:** The Supreme Court can review its own judgments. If there is a clear error in any decision, the Court can modify or correct it.
- 5. Advisory Jurisdiction:** On the President's request, the Supreme Court can provide advisory opinions on constitutional matters under Article 143.

OR

Explain the powers of Prime Minister of India

Answer - The Prime Minister of India is the chief executive head of the Government of India and leader of the Council of Ministers, appointed under Article 75 of the Constitution.

Major Powers of the Prime Minister:

- 1. Executive Powers:** The Prime Minister heads the Union Council of Ministers and implements government policies. They are responsible for ministerial appointments, coordination of ministries, and execution of government schemes.
- 2. Legislative Powers:** The Prime Minister leads their party in the Lok Sabha, presents government programs and bills in Parliament, explains policies, and guides legislative activities.



3. **Advisory Role to the President:** The Prime Minister advises the President on government operations, constitutional matters, and decisions of national importance. Most Presidential functions are carried out based on the PM's advice.
4. **National and International Representation:** The Prime Minister represents India internationally, negotiates with foreign governments, and plays a central role in foreign policy implementation.
5. **Emergency and Special Powers:** In crises or emergencies, the Prime Minister formulates government strategies and takes necessary decisions regarding national security, economic crises, or natural disasters.

Q 51 - Explain the role of United Nations Organisation.

Answer - The United Nations Organization (UNO) was established on 24 October 1945, after World War II. Its main objectives are to maintain international peace and security.

Major Roles of the United Nations :

1. **Maintaining International Peace and Security:** UNO works to resolve disputes between countries through dialogue, mediation, and peacekeeping missions. It may deploy peacekeeping forces to control conflicts if necessary.
2. **Protection of Human Rights:** UNO safeguards and promotes human rights through conventions and declarations, ensuring equality, freedom, and dignity for all individuals.
3. **Assistance in Economic and Social Development:** UNO helps developing countries improve economically and socially by running programs to reduce poverty, hunger, illiteracy, and unemployment.
4. **Promotion of International Cooperation:** It encourages collaboration among countries in education, health, environment, science, and culture. Organizations like WHO, UNESCO, and UNICEF work under this mandate.
5. **Development of International Law:** UNO promotes the creation and adherence to international laws, helping maintain fair and peaceful relations between nations.

OR



Explain the role of Non-Alignment Movement.

Answer - The Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) emerged during the Cold War as a significant international movement. Its main aim to allow newly independent countries to adopt an independent foreign policy without aligning with any power bloc (USA or USSR).

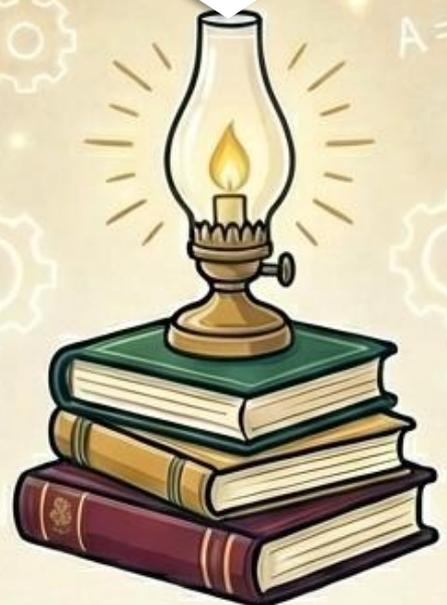
Major Roles of Non-Aligned Movement :

- 1. Promoting International Peace and Reducing Tensions:** NAM tried to prevent the world from being divided into two blocs during the Cold War. It opposed wars, arms races, and military conflicts, promoting global peace.
- 2. Protecting the Independence of Newly Independent Countries:** NAM provided political and ideological freedom to newly independent nations in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, allowing them to make decisions free from superpower pressure.
- 3. Opposition to Colonialism and Imperialism:** NAM openly opposed colonialism, imperialism, and racial discrimination, offering moral and diplomatic support to countries fighting for independence.
- 4. Voice for Developing Countries:** NAM represented economic, social, and political issues of developing countries on international platforms, helping reduce inequalities between rich and poor nations.
- 5. Promoting International Cooperation:** NAM encouraged mutual cooperation, economic assistance, and cultural exchange among member countries to facilitate collective development.





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



NIOS PYQ's SOLUTIONS

$$fa = bc^2$$

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

PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS & ANSWERS



OCTOBER-2024

Your Path to Success

- (C) St. George (D) Vasco da Gama

Answer - (A) Sir Thomas Roe

Q 6 - Why was community of 75 sheep-wool weavers from the Gaya district in Bihar had almost given up weaving blanket?

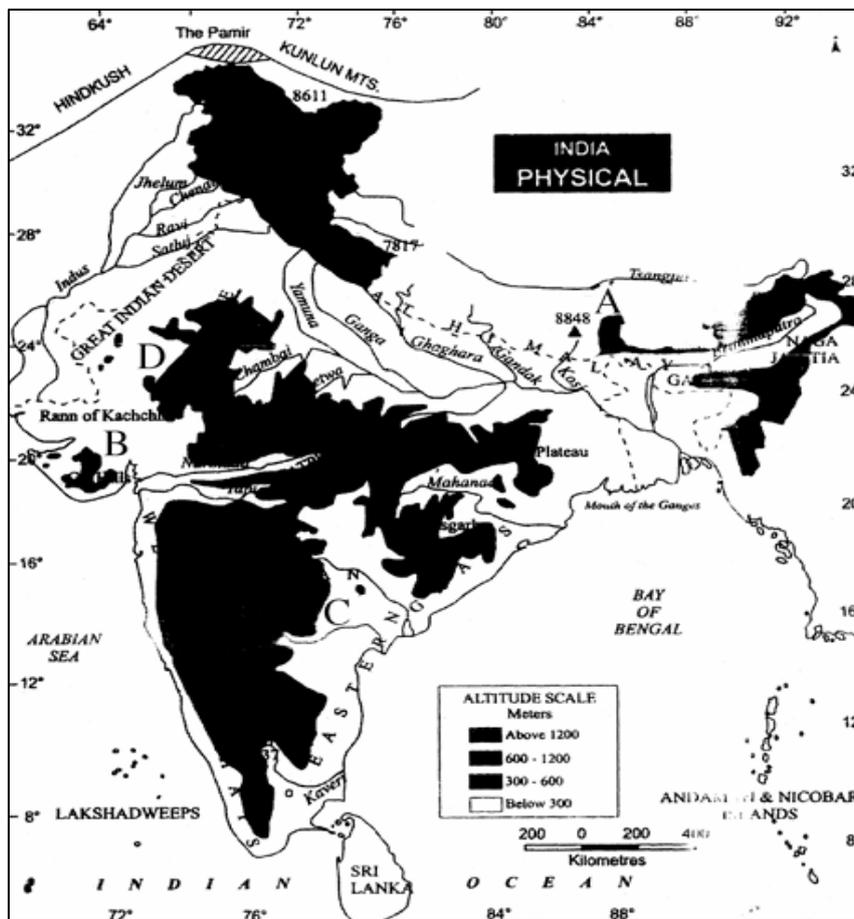
- (A) Due to lack of fund (B) Due to lack of water

- (C) Due to lack of cereals (D) Due

to lack of raw material

Answer - (D) Due to lack of raw material

Study the given map carefully and answer the questions from 7 to 10.



Q 7 - Identify the peak of Himalaya marked 'A' on the map.

- (A) Namcha Barva (B) Mt. Everest

- (C) Nanda Devi (D) Garo



Q 18 - Which one of the following is not a National Political Party?

- (A) All India Congress Party (B) Bhartiya Janata Party
(C) Aam Aadmi Party (D) Rashtriya Janata Dal

Answer - (D) Rashtriya Janata Dal

Q 19 - When was the Right to Education Act passed by Parliament?

- (A) 2009 (B) 2008
(C) 2007 (D) 2006

Answer - (A) 2009

Q 20 - As per 2011 Census what is the literacy rate of India?

- (A) 74.04% (B) 84.04%
(C) 64.03% (D) 54.04%

Answer - (A) 74.04%

Q 21 - Choose the correct option to fill in the blanks :

The literal meaning of Renaissance is _____ it started in _____ around 14th century A.D.

- (A) Origin, France (B) Rebirth, Italy
(C) Rebirth, England (D) Reorigin, Germany

Answer - (B) Rebirth, Italy

Q 22 - Choose the correct option to fill in the blanks :

The first great _____ sculptor was _____ who made the statue 'David'.

- (A) Renaissance, Martin Luther (B) Democracy Titian
(C) Renaissance, Donatello (D) Democracy, Leonardo

Answer - (C) renaissance, Donatello



Q 23 - Fill in the blanks :

The representatives of the 13 colonies called the meeting of the First Continental Congress at Philadelphia in _____ and appealed to the King of England not to impose _____ without their consent.

Answer - 1774 , tax

Q 24 - Fill in the blanks :

In _____ Austria annexed two Slav states, Bosnia and Herzegovina, leading to hostility between _____ and Austria.

Answer - 1908 , Serbia

Q 25 - Complete the following statements.

(I) England succeeded in controlling trade with India and established the East India Company in _____.

(II) In 1696 the company developed three villages into a city in Bengal and named it _____.

Answer - (I) 1600 , (II) Calcutta

Q 26 - Answer the following questions in one word.

(I) Which longitude has been selected as the central meridian for determining time in India?

(II) As the monsoon winds are coming from South-West which state they will strike first?

Answer - (I) 82°30' East, (II) Kerala

Q 27 - Answer the following questions in one word :

(I) Which state agency constructs and maintains the state highways connecting the state capital with district headquarters?

(II) Which department of the Government of India constructs and maintains the North-South Corridor?

Answer - (I) State Public Works Department (SPWD), (II) National Highways Authority of India (NHAI).



Q 28 - Fill in the blanks :

The national television transmission service of India started in _____ is one of the biggest _____ of the world.

Answer - 1959 , broadcasting networks.

Q 29 - Fill in the blanks :

Indian Railway started in 1853 from _____ to _____ covering a distance of 34 km.

Answer - Mumbai, Thane.

Q 30 - Complete the following sentences :

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

(II) Selling and buying of human beings is called _____.

Answer - (I) Begar (forced labour), (II) Human trafficking.

Q 31 - Fill in the blanks :

Ten fundamental duties have been added in Part _____ of the Constitution under Article 51A in the year _____ through the 42nd Constitutional Amendments.

Answer – IV-A , 1976

Q 32 - Answer the following questions in one word.

(I) What is the term of the Legislative Assembly in India?

(II) What is the age fixed for voting right in India?

Answer - (I) 5 years, (II) 18 years.

Q 33 - Answer the following questions in one word.

(I) Rashtriya Janata Dal is primarily a regional party of which state?

(II) All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam is primarily a regional party of which state?

Answer - (I) Bihar, (II) Tamil Nadu.



Q 34 - Complete the following sentences :

- (I) _____ is the first woman President of India.
- (II) The term of the Lok Sabha is _____ years.

Answer - (I) (I) Pratibha Patil, **(II)** 5 years.

Q 35 Fill in the blanks :

Mahatma Gandhi _____ is being implemented to enhance the livelihood security of people in _____.

Answer - Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), rural areas.

SECTION - B



Q 36 - Describe any two endeavours of Raja Rammohan Roy in the field of social reforms.

Answer - Two social reform works of Raja Rammohan Roy :

1. He opposed the practice of Sati and got it banned in 1829, thereby protecting the rights of women.
2. He founded the Brahmo Samaj, promoted monotheism (belief in one God), and opposed idol worship and casteism.

Q 37 - Explain any two features of the Permanent Settlement.

Answer - Two features of the Permanent Settlement :

1. Under this system, the rate of land revenue was fixed permanently.
2. Zamindars were recognized as the owners of land and were made responsible for collecting revenue for the government.

OR

Explain any two endeavours of Jyotirao Govindrao Phule.

Answer - Two works of Jyotirao Govindrao Phule :

1. He established the Satyashodhak Samaj to eradicate caste discrimination, hypocrisy, and superstitions.
2. To promote women's education, he opened India's first girls' school in 1848.



Q 38 - Describe two main functions of Chief Minister in short.

Answer - Two main functions of the Chief Minister :

1. He leads the State Council of Ministers and directs the policies and decisions of the government.
2. He guides the state administration and advises the President and the Governor on important matters.

OR

Describe any two freedom given in Indian Constitution.

Answer - Two freedoms given in the Indian Constitution :

1. **Freedom of expression** – Every citizen has the right to express his or her views freely.
2. **Freedom of movement** – The right to move freely throughout the territory of India.

Q 39 - Describe two legislative related powers of a Governor.

Answer - Two legislative powers of the Governor :

1. The Governor has the power to summon, postpone, and discontinue the State Legislature.
2. The Governor has the power to give assent to bills passed by the State Legislature or send them back for reconsideration.

OR

Describe any two powers of the Prime Minister of India related to Council of Ministers.

Answer - Two powers of the Prime Minister related to the Council of Ministers :

1. The Prime Minister appoints ministers and can dismiss them from office.
2. The Prime Minister allocates departments among ministers and presides over cabinet meetings.

Q 40 - Explain two characteristics of a Political Party.

Answer - Two characteristics of a political party :

1. A political party is an organized group of people having a common ideology.
2. The main objective of a political party is to win elections and acquire power.



Q 41 - Mention the conditions required to be recognised as a national political party.

Answer - A political party is recognised as a national political party if it wins at least 2% of the total Lok Sabha seats from at least three different states, or secures 6% of valid votes in four states and wins four Lok Sabha seats. This recognition is granted by the Election Commission of India (ECI).

Q 42 - Define Imperialism. Mention two advantages of the growth of transportation in the colonies which helped in the spread of imperialism.

Answer - Imperialism is a system in which a powerful country establishes control and dominance over other countries or regions through political, economic, and military influence, with the aim of increasing its economic and strategic power.

Two advantages of the growth of transportation in the colonies :

- 1. Ease of contact and trade :** The development of transportation made it easier to carry goods and raw materials from the colonies to major trade centres, benefiting European traders.
- 2. Military and administrative control :** Good roads, railways, and waterways enabled quick movement of troops and officials, making control over colonies easier.

OR

Describe any three negative impacts of imperialism.

Answer - Three negative impacts of imperialism :

- 1. Economic exploitation :** The natural resources and agricultural products of the colonies were exploited.
- 2. Cultural destruction :** The imposition of foreign culture weakened local languages, traditions, and cultural identity.
- 3. Social inequality :** Imperialism increased caste, religion and class-based discrimination and poverty.

Q 43 - Who introduced English education among the Muslims? Explain his/her contribution in this area.

Answer - Sir Syed Ahmad Khan introduced modern and English education among Muslims.

His contributions in this field :



- 1. Aligarh Movement:** In 1875, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan established the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh, which later became Aligarh Muslim University.
- 2. Spread of modern education:** Through English education, he provided Muslims access to modern knowledge, administrative jobs, and opportunities for social development.

Q 44 - Describe any three factors affecting the climate of India.

Answer - Three factors affecting the climate of India are :

- 1. Latitude:** Most parts of India lie near the Tropic of Cancer, so the sun's rays fall almost vertically, resulting in a generally warm climate.
- 2. The Himalayan Mountains:** The Himalayas block cold winds from Central Asia and also obstruct monsoon winds, causing heavy rainfall.
- 3. Monsoon Winds:** Monsoon winds are the main source of rainfall in India and greatly influence its weather, agriculture, and water resources.

Q 45 - Analyse any three characteristics of road transport in India.

Answer - Three characteristics of rail transport in India are :

- 1. Accessible and Flexible:** Road transport directly connects villages, towns, and cities. It is more flexible than other modes of transport and is considered the most convenient for short distances.
- 2. Door-to-Door Service:** Road transport delivers passengers and goods directly to their destinations. This saves both time and transportation costs.
- 3. Supports Agriculture and Rural Development:** Road transport facilitates farmers in transporting their produce to the market, thereby boosting the rural economy and trade.

OR

Analyse any three characteristics of rail transport in India.

Answer - Three characteristics of rail transport in India :

- 1. Suitable for long distances:** Rail transport is a cheap and convenient means of transporting heavy and large quantities of goods and passengers over long distances.



2. Promotes national integration: Railway lines connect different parts of the country, increasing interaction among people and strengthening national unity.

3. Contributes to economic development: Rail transport facilitates the movement of industrial, commercial, and agricultural products, thereby boosting the country's economy.

Q 46 - How is the concept of human development different from the traditional concept of social and economic development? Explain three points of differences.

Answer - Three major differences between human development and traditional development :

1. Focus of development: In traditional development, economic growth and income are considered the main criteria for development, while human development places the individual at the center and emphasizes education, health, and living standards.

2. Objective of development: The objective of the traditional approach is to increase production and national income, while the objective of human development is to improve people's capabilities, opportunities, and quality of life.

3. Basis of evaluation: Traditional development is measured by GDP and national income, while human development is measured through indicators such as education, health, and income.

OR

Explain any three tools available to a common citizen for making the government accountable.

Answer - Three means of making the government accountable :

1. Legislation and the Constitution : The constitution defines the powers and duties of the government. It protects citizens' rights and makes the government accountable to the people.

2. Democratic Process : Through elections and voting, citizens choose their government. This compels the government to remain accountable to the people, as public satisfaction is essential.

3. Citizen Participation and Media : Active citizen participation, such as protests, public movements, and an independent media, monitors the government's activities. The media exposes corruption and other problems, thus holding the government accountable.

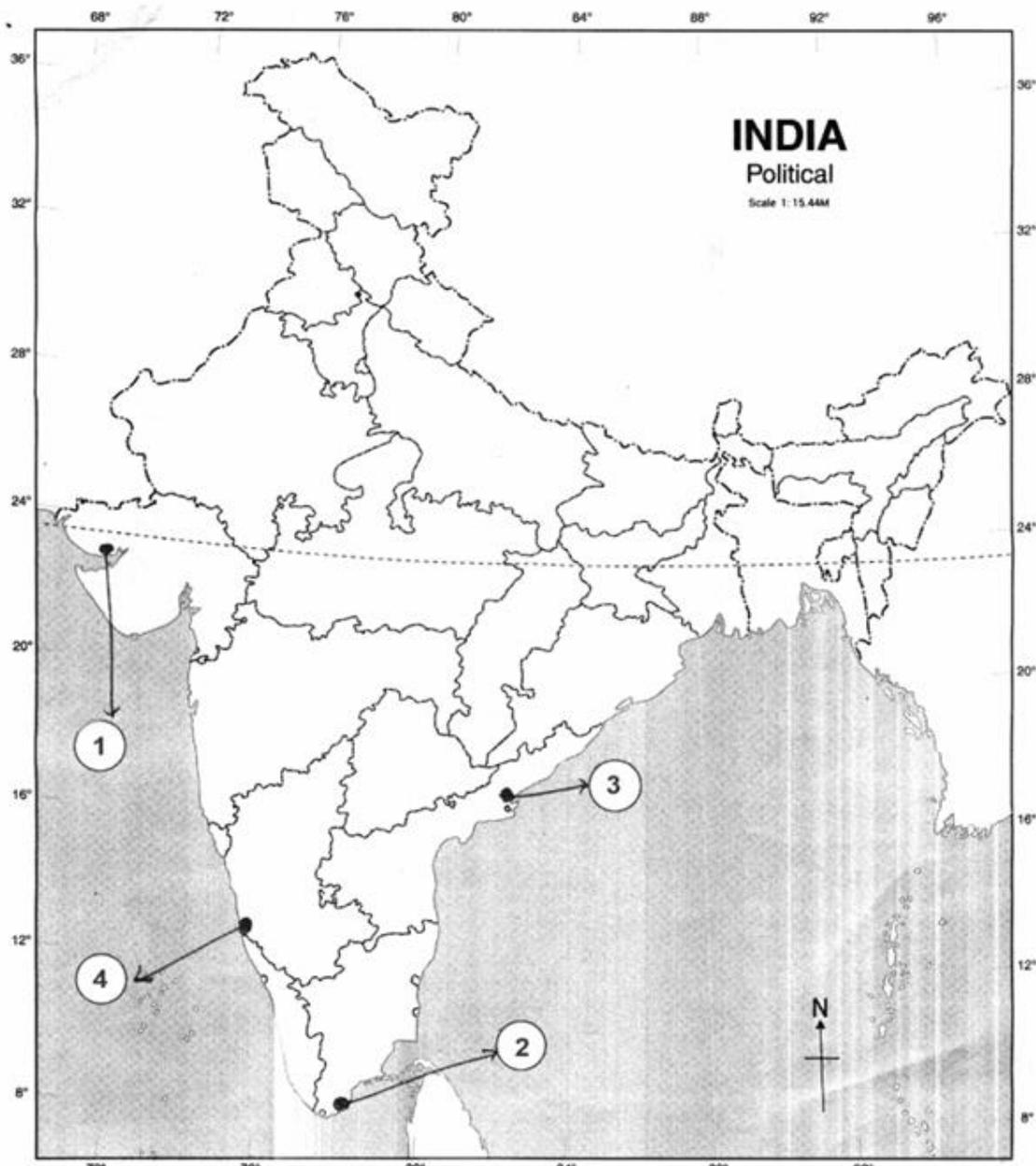


Q 47 - Explain any three points of importance of peace and security in the present time.

Answer - The Importance of Peace and Security in the Present Time :

- 1. National and International Stability:** Peace and security reduce the likelihood of war and conflict between countries, thereby maintaining stability and cooperation in the world.
- 2. Economic and Social Development:** A peaceful environment fosters the development of industries, trade, education, and healthcare services, enabling the progress of society and the nation.
- 3. Protection of Human Life and Rights:** Peace and security protect the lives, freedom, and human rights of citizens and eliminate the atmosphere of fear and violence.

Q 48 - Identify and write in your answer book the correct names of major sea ports of India shown as 1, 2, 3, 4 in the given outline map of India.



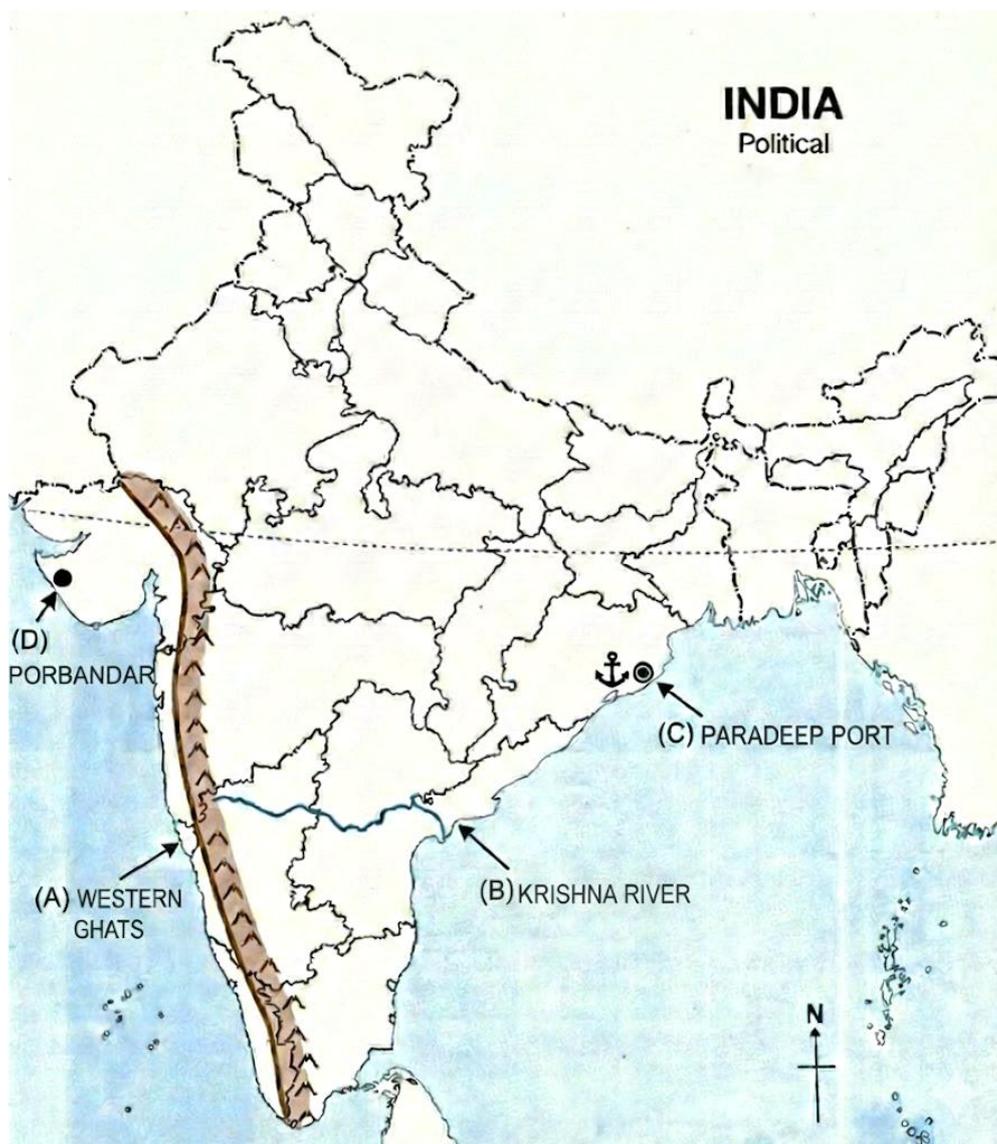
Answer - The names of the main sea ports shown by 1, 2, 3, 4 are as follows :

- ① **Kandla** - (Gujarat)
- ② **Tuticorin** - (Tamil Nadu)
- ③ **Visakhapatnam** - (Andhra Pradesh)
- ④ **New Mangalore** - (Karnataka)

Q 49 - In the given political outline map of India mark and label the following with appropriate symbols :

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| (A) Western Ghat | (B) Krishna River |
| (C) Paradip Port | (D) Porbandar |

Answer - The following are represented using appropriate symbols:



Q 50 - Describe six significant changes in the society due to Industrial Revolution.

Answer - The Industrial Revolution began in the mid-18th century (approximately 1760 AD) in England, where a production system based on machines and factories developed.

Six significant changes in society due to the Industrial Revolution :

- 1. Transition from an agrarian society to an industrial society :** Before the Industrial Revolution, society was primarily based on agriculture, but due to the development of machines and factories, the importance of industries increased.
- 2. Increase in urbanization :** Due to the establishment of factories in cities, a large number of people migrated from rural areas to cities.
- 3. Emergence of new social classes :** The Industrial Revolution resulted in the emergence of the capitalist class (industrial capitalists) and the working class.
- 4. Changes in the status of the working class :** Long working hours, low wages, child labour, and unsafe working conditions in factories increased the exploitation of the working class.
- 5. Changes in family structure :** The joint family system weakened, and the nuclear family gained prominence. Along with men, women and children also started working in factories.
- 6. Changes in lifestyle and social values :** Machines made life faster, busier, and more competitive. The importance of time increased, and discipline and productivity were prioritized.

OR

Describe any six reasons of World War First.

Answer - World War I (1914-1918) was the first global war in history, affecting the entire world politically, economically, and socially..

Six major causes of World War I :

- 1. Imperialism:** There was intense competition among European powers for control over colonies. Tensions increased between Germany, Britain, and France over dominance in Africa and Asia.



- 2. Militarism:** European countries engaged in an arms race to increase their military power. The massive production of weapons, the formation of large armies, and a war mentality made war inevitable.
- 3. Alliances:** European powers formed secret and public alliances to protect each other's interests (such as the Triple Entente and the Triple Alliance), which expanding the scope of the war.
- 4. Aggressive Nationalism:** The spirit of nationalism made countries aggressive. Nationalist movements were strong in the Balkan region, led tensions between Austria-Hungary and Serbia.
- 5. Balkan Crisis:** The Balkan region was known as the "powder keg of Europe." Conflicts between various ethnic groups and powers were constantly escalating, setting the stage for war.
- 6. Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand - The immediate cause:** On June 28, 1914, Archduke Franz Ferdinand, the heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne, was assassinated by a Serbian-backed terrorist. This event became the immediate cause of World War I.

Q 51 - Highlight any six functions of political parties to strengthen democracy.

Answer - The role of political parties in a democracy is extremely important. Political parties act as a bridge between the people and the government,

Six major functions of political parties in strengthening democracy :

- 1. Shaping Public Opinion:** Political parties inform the public about national and social issues through public meetings, campaigns, and the media.
- 2. Conducting and Participating in Elections:** Political parties nominate candidates in elections and encourage people to vote.
- 3. Forming and Running the Government:** The political party that secures a majority forms the government and implements policies.
- 4. Playing the Role of the Opposition:** Opposition parties criticize government policies and expose their shortcomings.
- 5. Formulating Policies for Public Welfare:** Political parties present policies related to public welfare through their manifestos. Upon coming to power, they implement social justice, development, and welfare schemes.



6. Acting as a Bridge Between the People and the Government: Political parties convey the problems and needs of the people to the government and inform the public about government policies and programs.

OR

Suggest any six effective measures to reform political parties.

Answer - Currently, political parties are an essential part of democracy, but problems such as a lack of internal democracy, corruption, and dynastic politics raise questions about their functioning. Therefore, reforms in political parties are necessary to strengthen democracy.

Six effective measures for reforming political parties :

- 1. Establishment of Internal Democracy:** Political parties should have regular elections and transparent decision-making processes within the party, ensuring that leadership selection is done democratically.
- 2. Transparent Financial System:** There should be clear accounting of the income and expenditure of political parties. Making information about election funding public can help control corruption.
- 3. Curbing Dynastic Politics:** Family influence in leadership and ticket distribution should be reduced. Prioritizing merit and experience can increase the credibility of the parties.
- 4. Controlling the Participation of Criminal Elements in Politics:** Politics can be made cleaner and more ethical by not giving tickets to individuals with criminal backgrounds.
- 5. Increasing the Participation of Youth and Women:** Political parties should give more representation to youth and women, making politics more inclusive and dynamic.
- 6. Political Education and Training:** Members of political parties should be trained in democratic values, the constitution, and administrative processes to promote responsible politics.





Thank you!

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

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