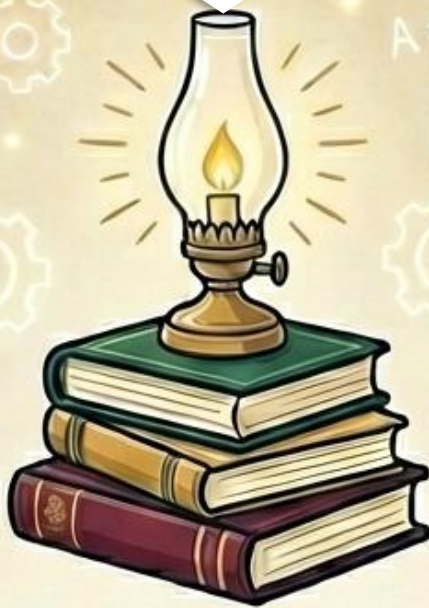




$$A = \frac{m}{(m^2 + c)^2}$$



NIOS PYQ's SOLUTIONS

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

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

PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS & ANSWERS



APRIL-2025

Your Path to Success

SECTION - A



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

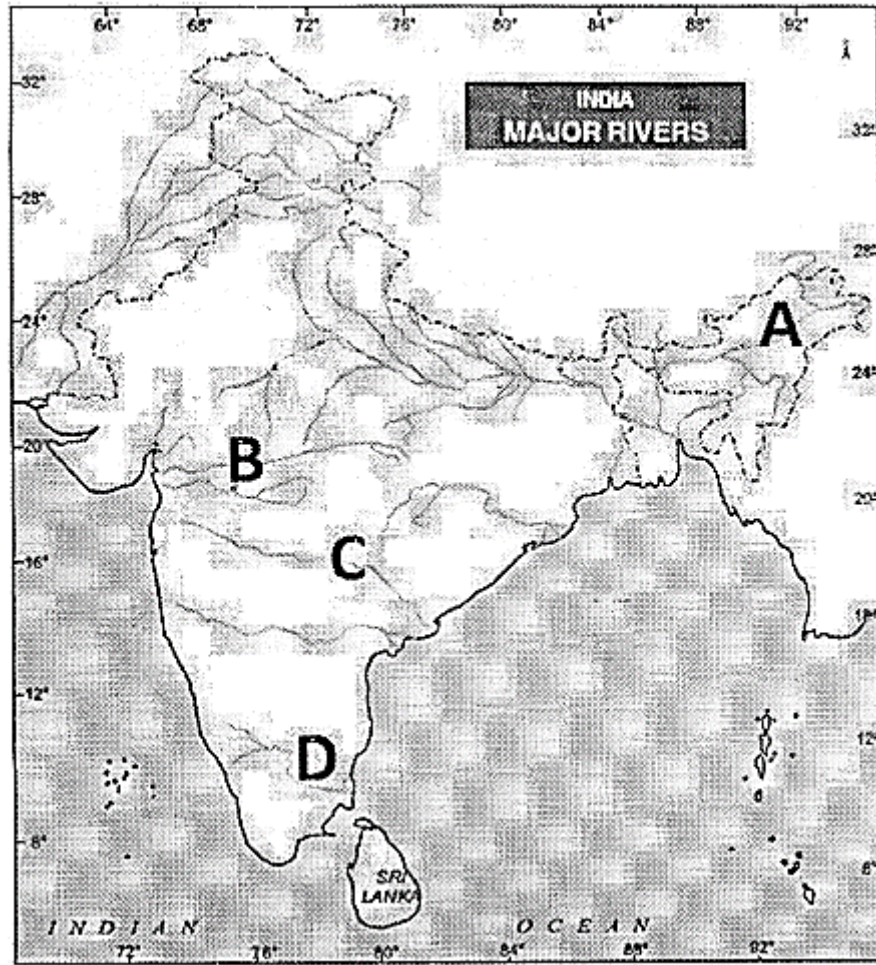
Q6. Who introduced the permanent settlement in Bengal and Bihar?

- (A) Lord Irwin (B) Robert Brown
(C) Lord Cornwallis (D) Sir Thomas Roe



Answer - (C) Lord Cornwallis

Study the given map and answer the question number 7 to 10.



Q7. Identify the river marked as 'A' in the map.

(A) The Kaveri river

(B) The Brahmaputra river

(C) The Luni river

(D) The Godavari river

Answer - (B) The Brahmaputra river

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 khoon 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'

- (a) Arya Mahila Samaj
- (b) Satya Shodhak Samaj
- (c) Ramakrishna Mission
- (d) Brahmo Samaj

Column 'B'

- (I) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- (II) Pandita Ramabai
- (III) Jyotiba Phule
- (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 :

1. 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.
2. 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.

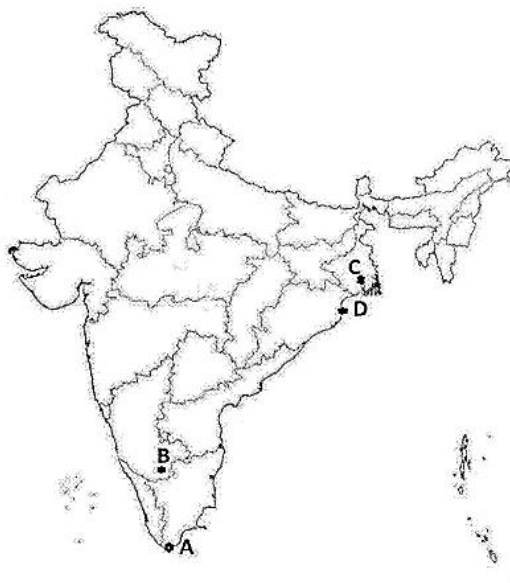
Q47. Suggest any three corrective measures for universal literacy' (Education for all).

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.



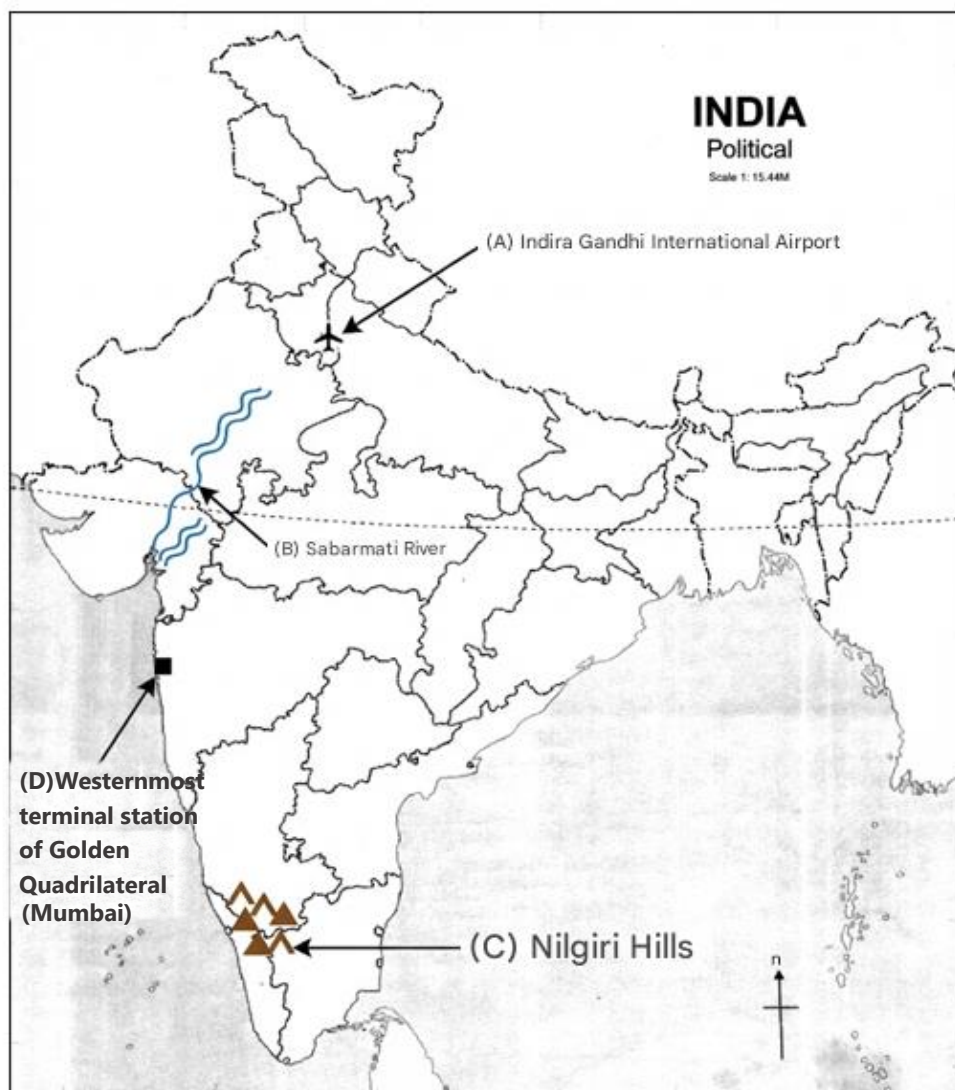
Answer -

- (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.

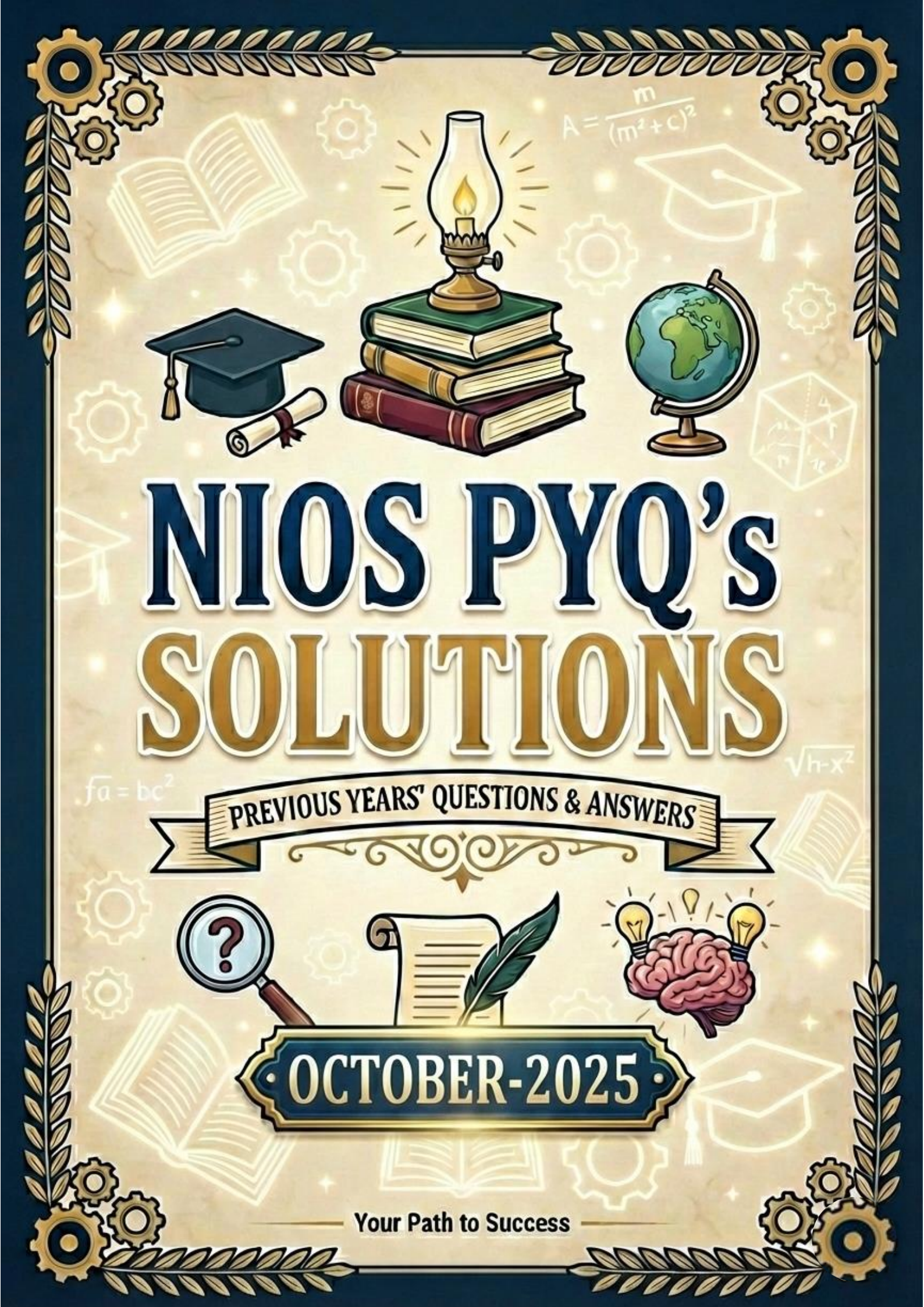
Answer - The Constitution of India not only provides citizens with rights but also lays down certain duties, known as **fundamental duties**. Through Article 51(A), the Constitution has established these as guiding principles for citizens.



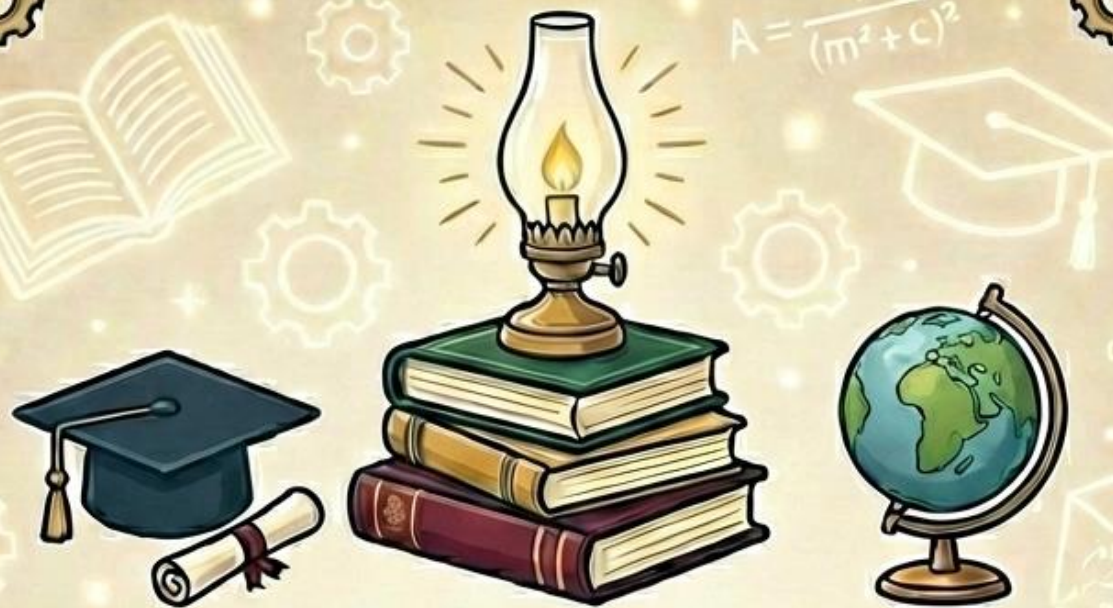
Six major fundamental duties:

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.





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



NIOS PYQ's SOLUTIONS

$\sqrt{h-x^2}$

$fa = bc^2$

PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS & ANSWERS



OCTOBER-2025

Your Path to Success

SECTION-A

A. ☐
B. ☒
C. ☐



Q1. In which one of the following years did Gandhiji reach Dandi to break the Salt Law ?

- (A) 1940
- (B) 1930
- (C) 1920
- (D) 1910

Answer – (B) 1930

Q2. Who amongst the following started the Khilafat Movement against the British Government?

- (A) Gandhiji and Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru
- (B) Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Sardar Patel
- (C) Shoukat Ali and Mohammad Ali
- (D) Lala Lajpat Rai and Bipin Chandra Pal

Answer – (C) Shoukat Ali and Mohammad Ali

Q3. In which one of the following years Gandhiji suspended his Non-Cooperation Movement after Chauri-Chaura Incident ?

- (A) 1932
- (B) 1922
- (C) 1942
- (D) 1912

Answer – (B) 1922

Q4. Which one of the following is the main goal of the 'Literacy Mission' in India ?

- (A) To build more schools
- (B) To promote higher education
- (C) To educate adults and children
- (D) To train teachers

Answer – (C) To educate adults and children



Q5. Where was the 'Permanent Settlement' started by Lord Cornwallis in 1793 ?

- (A) Bengal and Bihar
- (B) Haryana and Punjab
- (C) Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh
- (D) Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh

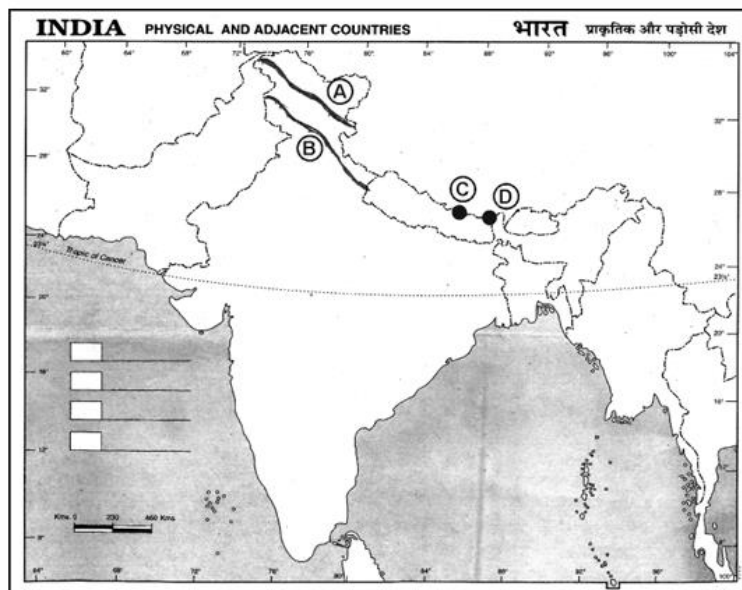
Answer – (A) Bengal and Bihar

Q6. In which one of the following years 'Sharda Act' was passed for preventing of child marriage ?

- (A) 1929
- (B) 1939
- (C) 1949
- (D) 1959

Answer – (A) 1929

Study the given map and answer the questions number 7 to 10.



Q7. Identify the mountain range marked as 'A' in the map.

- (A) Zaskar Range
- (B) Pirpanjal Range
- (C) Karakoram Range
- (D) Shiwalik Range

Answer – (C) Karakoram Range



Q8. Identify the mountain range marked as 'B' in the map.

- (A) Zaskar Range
- (B) Ladakh Range
- (C) Pirpanjal Range
- (D) Karakoram Range

Answer – (A) Zaskar Range

Q9. Identify the mountain peak marked as 'C' in the map.

- (A) Kanchenjunga
- (B) Mount Everest
- (C) Makalu
- (D) Annapurna

Answer – (B) Mount Everest

Q10. Identify the mountain peak marked as 'D' in the map.

- (A) Kanchenjunga
- (B) Namcha Barwa
- (C) Nanda Devi
- (D) Dhaulagiri

Answer – (A) Kanchenjunga

Q11. Who amongst the following established the 'Arya Samaj' in 1875 ?

- (A) Keshab Chandra Sen
- (B) Swami Dayanand Saraswati
- (C) Swami Vivekanand
- (D) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

Answer – (B) Swami Dayanand Saraswati

Q12. Which one of following line divides India into two equal parts ?

- (A) Tropic of Cancer



(B) Tropic of Capricorn

(C) Prime Meridian

(D) Tropic of Antarctica

Answer – (A) Tropic of Cancer

Q13. Which one of following is the highest peak of the Western Ghat ?

(A) Anaimudi

(B) Makurti

(C) Dodabetta

(D) Mahendragiri

Answer – (A) Anaimudi

Q14. Which one of the following lake is situated on the coast of Malabar ?

(A) Chilka

(B) Sambhar

(C) Dal

(D) Vembanad

Answer – (D) Vembanad

Q15. Which one of the following rivers is not the tributary of river Brahmaputra ?

(A) Dibang

(B) Kosi

(C) Lohit

(D) Meghna

Answer – (B) Kosi

Q16. Due to the arrival of monsoon winds from the South-West, which of the following states will receive rainfall first ?

(A) Tamil Nadu



- (B) Karnataka
- (C) Kerala
- (D) Maharashtra

Answer – (C) Kerala

Q17. In which of the following years did coalition governments begin at the national level in India ?

- (A) 1952
- (B) 1989
- (C) 1977
- (D) 1967

Answer – (C) 1977

Q18. Which party system does India follow ?

- (A) One party system
- (B) Two party system
- (C) Multi party system
- (D) No party system

Answer – (C) Multi party system

Q19. Which of the following best describes the meaning of literacy ?

- (A) Ability to speak in English
- (B) Ability to read and write
- (C) Ability to use a computer
- (D) Ability to solve maths problem

Answer – (B) Ability to read and write

Q20. Which of the following is an important factor in reducing regional imbalance ?

- (A) Increase in migration
- (B) Delay in programs



(C) Development in infrastructure

(D) One-sided planning

Answer – (C) Development in infrastructure

Q21. Complete the following sentence :

In September, 1873 ____ Phule along his followers formed the ____ .

Answer – Jyotirao Phule, Satyashodhak Samaj

Q22. Fill in the blanks :

(a) In 1822, the British introduced the ____ Land revenue system in the North-Western provinces, Punjab, the Ganga Valley and parts of Central India.

Answer – Mahalwari Settlement

(b) The first railway line was the Red Hill Rail road line, Madras. It opened in 1837 and was used for the carriage of ____ .

Answer – Granite stones

Q23. Identify True or False :

(a) James Hargreaves invented a hand powered spinning wheel (the spinning Jenny).

Answer – True

(b) The League of Nations was the first International organisation setup in 1936 with its headquarters at Geneva.

Answer – False

Reason: The League of Nations was established in 1920, not in 1936, after the First World War.

Q24. Match the Column A with Column B correctly.

Column A (Scholar)

Column B (Discovery)

(a) Samuel Crompton

(i) Electric Motor

(b) John Wilkinson

(ii) Spinning Mule

(c) George Stephenson

(iii) Drilling Machine

(d) Michael Faraday

(iv) Locomotive Engine



(v) Telephone

Answer – (a) - (ii), (b) - (iii), (c) - (iv), (d) - (i)

Q25. Match the Column A with Column B correctly.

Column A (Ahmadiyya Movement etc.)	Column B (Year)
(a) Ahmadiya Movement	(i) 1856
(b) Mohammedan Literacy Society	(ii) 1875
(c) Aligarh Muslim University	(iii) 1899 ✗ (1889) ✓
(d) Hindu Widow Re-marriage Act	(iv) 1863
	(v) 1873

Answer – (a) - (iii), (b) - (iv), (c) - (ii), (d) - (i)

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

The Bolshevik Party headed by ____ organised the Soviet Revolution in ____ .

Option :

- (A) Bismarck, October 1920
- (B) Lenin, October 1917
- (C) Napoleon, October 1922
- (D) Marx, October 1918

Answer – (B) Lenin, October 1917

Q27. Complete the following sentence with the help of suitable words :

India can be divided into mainly six physical divisions : the Northern Mountain, the Northern Plain, ____, the Indian Desert and the ____ and Islands.

Answer – Peninsular Plateau, Coastal Plains

Q28. Complete the following sentence with the help of suitable words :

Monsoons are not equally distributed. Coastal areas like Kerala, West Bengal and Odisha receive ____ rainfall, whereas Interior regions like Haryana, Madhya Pradesh receive ____ rainfall.

Answer – heavy, less



Q29. Complete the following sentence with the help of suitable words :

Indian Constitution provides legal remedies for the protection of our fundamental rights. This is called the Right to ____ given in article ____ of the Constitution.

Answer – Right to Constitutional Remedies, 32

Q30. Complete the following sentence with the help of suitable words :

In India the Chief Justice and Judges of High Courts are appointed by the ____ . For the appointment of the Chief Justice of each High Court, the President takes the advice of the Chief Justice of ____ .

Answer – President, Supreme Court

Q31. Fill in the blanks :

(a) The Judges of High Court hold office till they attain the age of ____ .

Answer – 62 years

(b) The members of the Council of Ministers are appointed by the ____ on the recommendations of the Prime Minister.

Answer – President

Q32. Complete the following sentence with the help of suitable words :

The ____, headed by the Prime Minister plays an important role in the proclamation of emergency. The President can issue a proclamation only when such a decision has been communicated to him/her in writing by the Union Cabinet headed by the ____ .

Answer – Council of Ministers, Prime Minister

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

The President is indirectly elected by an ____ which consists of the ____ members of the two houses of the Parliament as well as of the State Legislative Assemblies.

Answer – Electoral College, elected

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

The ____, grants ____ to the political parties and the candidates who contest elections.

Answer – Election Commission, election symbols



True or False :

(a) The Rashtriya Janata Dal was formed by Lalu Prasad Yadav in 1997.

Answer – True

(b) The Shivsena is a political party of Tamil Nadu.

Answer – False

Reason : Shiv Sena is a major regional political party of Maharashtra.

SECTION-B



Q36. Explain one social and one religious cause of the revolt of 1857.

Answer – One social and one religious cause of the Revolt of 1857:

- 1. Social Cause:** The British introduced social reforms like widow remarriage, which many Indians considered interference in their traditions.
- 2. Religious Cause:** The activities of Christian missionaries created fear of religious conversion among Indians.

Q37. Why did Mahatma Gandhi launch Non-Cooperation Movement in August, 1920 ? Explain.

Answer – Mahatma Gandhi felt that cooperating with the British government was bringing no benefit to Indians. Disappointed by the government's lack of regret over the Jallianwala Bagh massacre, its policy towards Turkey, and the neglect of reforms, Gandhi started the Non-Cooperation Movement in August 1920.

OR

Why was Simon Commission boycotted by Indians ? Give two reasons.

Answer – The two main reasons for the boycott of the Simon Commission by Indians were:

- 1.** There was no Indian member in the Commission.
- 2.** It was considered an "All White Commission" that came to decide India's constitutional future without Indian representation.

Q38. Explain two main factors affecting density of railways.

Answer – The two main factors affecting railway density are:

- 1. Geographical condition:** Railway construction is easier in plains, whereas it is difficult in hilly areas.



2. **Economic and industrial development:** Areas with industries and trade activities have a higher density of railway networks due to greater transport needs.

Q39. Mention any two restrictions imposed on the Right to freedom.

Answer – The two restrictions imposed on the Right to Freedom are:

1. **Security of the country:** Freedom of speech and expression can be restricted in the interest of India's sovereignty, integrity, and security.
2. **Tribal interests:** Freedom of movement can be restricted to protect the interests of Scheduled Tribes.

OR

Explain any two provisions of the Right against exploitation.

Answer – The two main provisions of the Right against Exploitation are:

1. **Prohibition of human trafficking and forced labour:** Human trafficking, begar, and any form of forced labour are prohibited and punishable by law.
2. **Prohibition of child labour:** No child below the age of 14 years can be employed in factories, mines, or other hazardous work.

Q40. Explain any two major objectives of the Bhartiya Janata Party.

Answer – The two main objectives of the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) are:

1. **National unity and positive secularism:** The party is committed to strengthening national unity and supporting positive secularism.
2. **Value-based politics:** The party aims to develop the country by working on the principles of democracy, Gandhian socialism, and value-based politics.

Q41. What do you mean by Gross Domestic Product ?

Answer – Gross Domestic Product (**GDP**) is a major factor in measuring national income and the total production of a country's economy. It is the total value of all goods and services produced within the geographical boundaries of a country in a given year.

OR

Explain the meaning of per capita income.

Answer – Per capita income is the average income of each citizen of a country. It is obtained when the total annual national income of the country is divided equally by the total population. It is an indicator to measure the standard of living of the people.



Q42. Mention any three impacts of Imperialism on India.

Answer – The three major impacts of British imperialism on India are:

1. **Decline of cottage industries:** Due to British economic policies, India's traditional handicrafts and cottage industries were destroyed, making millions of artisans unemployed.
2. **Poverty of farmers:** New land revenue policies like the Permanent Settlement imposed heavy taxes on farmers, pushing them into debt and poverty.
3. **Development of modern infrastructure:** For their trade and administrative benefit, the British introduced railways, roads, postal and telegraph services, and English education in India.

Q43. Explain any three differences between Himalayan and Peninsular drainage system.

Answer – The three main differences between the **Himalayan River System** and the **Peninsular River System** are-

Basis	Himalayan River System	Peninsular River System
Source of Water	Himalayan rivers get water from snow as well as rainfall throughout the year.	Mostly fed by rainfall, so they are seasonal.
Usefulness	Due to perennial flow, they are more useful for irrigation.	Since they flow over rocky beds, they are useful for hydropower and navigation.
Formation of Landforms	They form meanders and keep changing their course.	They generally do not form meanders and do not change their course.

OR

Explain any three main characteristics of Western Ghats.

Answer – The three main features of the Western Ghats are:

1. **Extension:** They stretch for about 1600 km parallel to the Arabian Sea coast along the western edge of the Deccan Plateau.
2. **Height and peak:** Their average height is about 1000 metres, and the highest peak in this region is Anai Mudi (2695 metres).
3. **Continuity:** These mountains are highly continuous, and only a few important passes like Pal Ghat, Thal Ghat, and Bhor Ghat can be used to cross them.



Q44. How many freedoms have been provided by the Indian Constitution in Article 19 ? Explain any three.

Answer – Under Article 19 of the Indian Constitution, citizens are given a total of six freedoms. Three major freedoms are:

1. **Freedom of speech and expression:** Citizens have the right to express their thoughts freely.
2. **Freedom of movement:** Any citizen can move freely anywhere within the territory of India without restriction.
3. **Freedom of profession or trade:** Citizens have full freedom to carry on any lawful profession, trade, or business to earn their livelihood.

OR

How many fundamental rights are given to the Indian citizens by the Indian Constitution ? Explain any three.

Answer – The Indian Constitution provides a total of six Fundamental Rights to citizens. Three of them are:

1. **Right to Equality:** It ensures that all are equal before the law and there will be no discrimination on the basis of religion, caste, or gender.
2. **Right to Freedom:** It gives citizens freedoms like speech and expression, free movement, and peaceful assembly.
3. **Right against Exploitation:** It prohibits human trafficking, forced labour, and employing children in hazardous factories.

Q45. Explain any three challenges faced by the Political Parties in India.

Answer – The three major challenges faced by political parties in India are:

1. **Decline of ideology:** In the era of coalition politics, the importance of the original ideals of political parties has decreased, and gaining power has become their main goal.
2. **Short-term gains:** Most parties focus on electoral gains based on caste and emotions rather than long-term policies.
3. **Criminalisation of politics:** Political parties often depend on criminal elements and money power to win elections.

Q46. Suggest any three ways to strengthen Indian democracy.

Answer – The three major suggestions to strengthen Indian democracy are:

1. **Universal literacy:** Access to education should be provided to all so that citizens become aware of their rights and duties.



- 2. Removal of poverty and unemployment:** Economic inequality should be reduced by creating employment opportunities (such as MGNREGA) so that every section can participate in development.
- 3. End of corruption and criminalisation:** Administrative and judicial reforms should be implemented to free politics from criminal elements.

OR

Suggest any three ways to empower women.

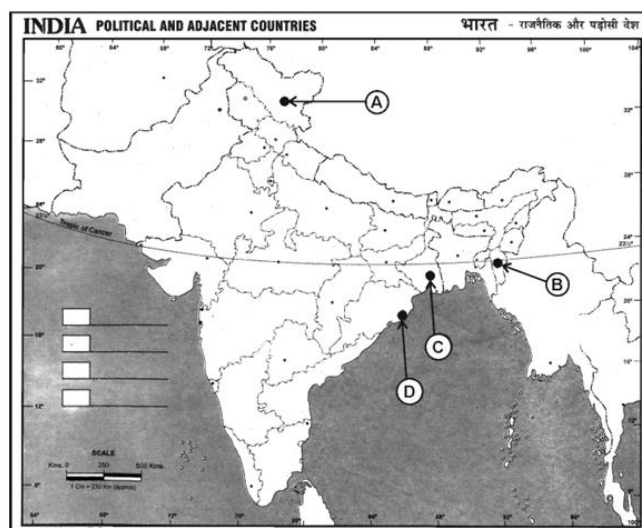
Answer – The three important suggestions for the empowerment of women are:

- 1. Economic empowerment:** Women should be provided equal employment opportunities in agriculture and industries, skill development, and a safe working environment.
- 2. Social empowerment:** Discrimination in education should be removed, girls' access to higher education should be increased, and strict steps should be taken against domestic violence.
- 3. Political empowerment:** Like local bodies, 33% seats should also be reserved for women in the Lok Sabha and State Assemblies.

Q47. Why has Government of India started National Rural Health Mission ? Explain.

Answer – There has been great inequality in the distribution of medical and health services in India. Most better health facilities and hospitals were limited only to big cities and towns, due to which the rural population remained deprived of basic health services. To overcome this major challenge in remote rural areas, strengthen the health infrastructure, and provide quality medical services to every rural citizen, the Government of India implemented the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM).

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



(A) The Northern most terminal station of the North-South Corridor

Answer – Srinagar

(B) The Eastern most terminal station of the Golden Quadrilateral

Answer – Kolkata

(C) An International airport situated in West Bengal

Answer – Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose International Airport (Kolkata)

(D) A major port situated in Odisha

Answer – Paradip Port

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

(A) Rajiv Gandhi International Airport

Answer – Hyderabad

(B) A major port situated in Andhra Pradesh

Answer – Visakhapatnam

(C) The Vindhyachal Parvat

Answer – Vindhya Range

(D) The Western most terminal station of Golden Quadrilateral

Answer – Mumbai

Q50. How did the socio-religious reform movements lead to the Indian National Movement ? Explain in six points.

Answer – Socio-religious reform movements led the Indian National Movement by developing national consciousness, self-confidence, and unity among Indians. Their major contributions are:

1. They awakened self-confidence and self-respect among Indians by reminding them of their glorious past.
2. They opposed casteism, untouchability, and other social evils, thereby strengthening national unity.
3. They encouraged feelings of patriotism and love for the motherland.
4. They developed political awareness through the spread of modern and scientific education.
5. They increased women's participation through female education and social reforms.
6. They promoted the ideas of Swadeshi and self-reliance, giving a new direction to the national movement.



OR

Who introduced English education among the Muslims ? Explain in six points his/her contribution in this area.

Answer – The introduction of English and modern education among Muslims in India was mainly started by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan. His six major contributions are as follows:

1. He inspired Muslims to adopt modern English and scientific education.
2. He established an English school at Ghazipur (Uttar Pradesh) in 1864.
3. He founded the Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental (M.A.O.) College at Aligarh in 1875.
4. This M.A.O. College later developed into Aligarh Muslim University (AMU).
5. He formed a Scientific Society for translating Western scientific and English books.
6. Through journals and magazines, he spread awareness among Muslims about education and social reforms, which became known as the Aligarh Movement.

Q51. Explain any six functions of the Political Parties in India.

Answer – Political parties play a very important role in a democratic system. The six major functions of political parties in India are:

1. They nominate their candidates during elections and campaign in support of them.
2. Through election manifestos, they present their aims and policies before the voters.
3. The party that secures a majority in elections forms the government and runs the administration of the country.
4. The parties that do not come to power form the opposition and keep a constant watch on government policies to ensure accountability.
5. Through the press, rallies, and speeches, they educate the public about the problems of the country and guide public opinion.
6. They understand the problems of the people and present them before the government.

OR

What are Civil Society Organizations? Write the names of any four contemporary Civil Society Organizations in India.

Answer – Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) are independent organisations formed by the common people of a country to fulfil special social interests and raise issues related to the public. They act as a link between the state and individuals. They put pressure on the government on serious issues like environment protection, human rights, corruption, and women empowerment to bring positive changes in policies.



The four major contemporary Civil Society Organisations in India are:

1. Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan (MKSS) – led by Aruna Roy.
2. Self-Employed Women's Association (SEWA) – led by Ela Bhatt.
3. Narmada Bachao Andolan – led by Medha Patkar.
4. People's Union for Civil Liberties (PUCL).





Thank you!



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



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