

1. The policy of not joining any power bloc is
* **(C) Non-Alignment policy**
 2. The progress in the horticultural field is called as
* **(B) Golden Revolution**
 3. The reason to call Mumbai as "Manchester of India" is
* **(A) It has highest cotton mills**
 4. Unorganised workers among the following are
* **(A) Domestic servants**
 5. In order to provide separate representation for Muslims, 'Separate Electorate' was created by
* **(D) Indian Councils Act of 1909**
 6. Non-planned expenditure among the following is
* **(C) Defence expenditure**
 7. In the case of compensation to the consumers more than Rs. 10 crores, the complaint has to be submitted to
* **(D) The National Commission**
 8. 'Mahad Tank' and 'Kalaram' movements were started by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar to
* **(A) Prove that the untouchables had been denied basic facilities**
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Part II: Answer the following questions in a sentence each. (6 × 1 = 6 marks)

9. Which place has the highest temperature in our country?
* **Phalodi (Rajasthan)**
10. What is female foeticide?
* **The practice of aborting a female fetus after determining its gender.**
11. In which type of bank account can any number of transactions be made in a day?
* **Current Account**
12. Why is decentralisation of power needed?
* **To ensure participation of local people and better governance at the grassroots level.**
13. Which section of our Constitution prohibits the practice of untouchability?
* **Article 17**
14. What is public administration according to Woodrow Wilson?
* **Public administration is the detailed and systematic execution of public law.**

Part III: Answer the following questions in two to four sentences each. (8 × 2 = 16 marks)

15. Where is Teen Murti Haifa Chowk located?

* **In New Delhi, India.**

16. Who is known as the Iron Man of India?

* **Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel**

17. What are the measures undertaken to eliminate discrimination of gender minorities?

- Legal protection through laws.
- Awareness programs and education.
- Reservations in employment and education.
- Social welfare schemes.

OR

What are the functions of UNESCO?

- Promotes international collaboration in education, science, and culture.
- Protects world heritage sites.
- Works for freedom of expression and gender equality.
- Supports scientific research and educational reforms.

18. How are mobs different from riots?

- A **mob** is a crowd that may act emotionally or violently.
- A **riot** is a violent disturbance by a crowd, usually against authority or between groups.

OR

How can we prevent child marriage?

- Creating awareness among communities.
- Enforcing laws like the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act.
- Empowering girls through education.
- Providing financial support to poor families.

19. How did the battle of Buxar make the British the real power holders of Bengal?

- Defeated combined forces of Mir Qasim, Shuja-ud-Daula and Shah Alam II
- Got Diwani rights of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa
- Established British political supremacy in Bengal

20. How was Goa liberated from the Portuguese?

- Through "Operation Vijay" by Indian armed forces in 1961

- After diplomatic efforts failed, military action was taken
- Portuguese surrendered on December 19, 1961

21. Differences between GIS and GPS:

- GIS (Geographic Information System) is for mapping and analysis
- GPS (Global Positioning System) is for location tracking
- GIS uses data from multiple sources including GPS

22. Outstanding achievements of ISRO:

- Successful Mars Orbiter Mission (Mangalyaan)
- Chandrayaan lunar missions
- Development of PSLV and GSLV launch vehicles

23. Housing programmes for shelterless people:

- Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana
- Rajiv Awas Yojana
- Indira Awas Yojana

24. How is Entrepreneurship a creative activity?

- Involves innovation and new ideas
- Creates new products/services
- Finds solutions to problems

Part IV: Answer the following questions in 3 sentences or points each. (9 × 3 = 27 marks)

25. **Explain the social reforms of Swamy Dayananda Saraswathi.**

- He advocated for the revival of Vedic principles and started the Arya Samaj in 1875.
- He opposed idol worship, caste system, child marriage, and promoted women's education.
- He popularized the slogan "Go back to the Vedas" and worked for social equality.

OR

Explain the conditions of Subsidiary Alliance.

- The Indian ruler had to maintain British troops at his cost.
 - A British resident had to be stationed in his court.
 - The ruler couldn't enter into any alliance without British permission.
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26. Forests are most useful resources. Justify.

- Forests help in rainfall, prevent soil erosion, and maintain ecological balance.
- They are sources of timber, medicinal plants, and other forest products.
- Forests support wildlife and are vital for tribal livelihood.

OR

Multipurpose river valley projects are very essential for the development of the nation. Justify.

- They provide irrigation, hydroelectric power, and drinking water.
 - Help in flood control and inland navigation.
 - Promote agriculture, industrial growth, and overall regional development.
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27. What are the objectives of Five-Year Plans?

- Economic development and increase in national income.
 - Reduction of poverty and unemployment.
 - Promotion of education, health, and balanced regional development.
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28. Which are the non-tax revenue sources of the Central Government?

- Interest received on loans given to states and PSUs.
 - Profits from public sector undertakings and dividends.
 - Fees, fines, and charges from services like telecom and railways.
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29. What are the functions of a bank?

- Accepts deposits and provides loans.
- Offers services like fund transfer, ATM, and mobile banking.
- Helps in economic development by supporting trade, industry, and agriculture.

OR

What are the methods to be followed to file a case in the Consumer Court?

- Submit a written complaint with proper details and documents.
 - Attach the bills, warranty cards, and evidence of defect or issue.
 - File the complaint in the appropriate forum depending on the compensation amount.
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30. What were the results of the First World War?

- Defeat of the Central Powers and formation of the League of Nations.
- Treaty of Versailles imposed harsh penalties on Germany.
- Led to economic depression, political instability, and the rise of dictatorships.

OR

How did the British land revenue system exploit Indian farmers?

- Land revenue was fixed high and had to be paid in cash.
 - Failure to pay led to loss of land or property.
 - Farmers became indebted and poverty-stricken due to frequent famines and taxes.
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31. Make a list of programmes implemented to eradicate illiteracy.

- National Literacy Mission.
 - Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan.
 - Mid-Day Meal Scheme.
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32. What are the effects of child labour?

- Loss of education and childhood.
 - Exposure to health hazards and exploitation.
 - Perpetuates poverty and illiteracy in society.
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33. How can soil erosion be prevented?

- Afforestation and planting cover crops.
 - Constructing bunds and terraces in hilly areas.
 - Adopting contour ploughing and strip farming.
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Part V: Answer the following in about 4 sentences or points each. (4 × 4 = 16 marks)

34. Explain the achievements of Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV.

- He was known as the “Rajarshi” and ruled Mysore from 1902 to 1940.
- Promoted industries, education, irrigation, and social welfare with the help of Dewan Sir M. Visvesvaraya.
- Developed hydroelectric power plants — Mysore became one of the first cities in Asia to get electric power.

- Supported the arts and music, earning Mysore the title "Cultural Capital of Karnataka."

OR

Explain the causes for the failure of the First War of Indian Independence.

- Lack of unity among Indian rulers and absence of common leadership.
 - Poor organisation, outdated weapons, and lack of planning.
 - Rebels lacked modern communication and transport facilities.
 - The British had superior military strength and better resources.
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35. 'The role of Subhash Chandra Bose in the freedom struggle of India is a milestone.' Justify.

- Bose believed in armed struggle and formed the **Indian National Army (INA)** to fight the British.
 - He gave powerful slogans like **"Give me blood, and I shall give you freedom."**
 - He established the **Azad Hind Government** in exile with the help of Japan.
 - Though the INA couldn't defeat the British, it inspired Indian nationalists and shook the British morally.
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36. Explain the achievements of the United Nations.

- Prevented the outbreak of another world war and resolved many international disputes peacefully.
 - Worked on eradication of diseases like smallpox and polio through WHO.
 - Promoted education, culture, and science through UNESCO.
 - Helped in maintaining peace with peacekeeping forces and supported humanitarian relief.
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37. Explain the causes for floods.

- Heavy rainfall in a short period leading to overflowing rivers.
 - Deforestation and destruction of natural drainage systems.
 - Improper planning of urban areas and blocked drainage due to garbage.
 - Sudden release of water from dams and climate change factors.
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38. What are the uses of Himalayan Mountains?

- Act as natural barriers and protect from cold winds and foreign invasions.
- Source of perennial rivers like the Ganga, Yamuna, and Brahmaputra.

- Provide forest resources, medicinal plants, and biodiversity.
- Attract tourists for trekking, mountaineering, and scenic beauty.