

खण्ड-क**SECTION-A**

1. (b) Italy
2. (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is correct explanation of (A).
3. (c)
4. (d) Jawahar Lal Nehru - Oudh Kisan Sabha
5. (c) Non - Metallic Minerals - Limestone
6. (c) I, II and IV
7. (c) Laterite soil
8. (d) Feminists
9. (b) Secular
10. (d) I-B, II-A, III-C, IV-D
11. (d) Ensuring Linguistic accommodation.
12. (b) United Kingdom
13. (b) To create a separation of powers to prevent from authoritarianism.
14. (c) 32,500/-
15. (d) Per capita Income
16. (c) Liberalization
17. (d) A teacher taking classes in a government school.
18. (c) II and III are correct.
19. (d) To mitigate the risk of loan default.
20. (b) The difference of amount of interest between what is charged from borrowers and what is paid to depositors.
For visually impaired Students only
(a) Reserve Bank of India

खण्ड-ख**SECTION-B**

21. (i) The Silk routes are the good example of vibrant pre-modern trade and cultural links between distant parts of the world.
(ii) The name silk route points to be the importance of West -bound Chinese silk cargoes along this route.
(iii) Historians have identified several silk routes, over land and by sea, knitting together vast regions of Asia, and linking Asia with Europe and northern Africa.
(iv) They are known to have existed since before the Christian Era and thrived almost till the fifteenth century.
(v) Chinese pottery also travelled the same route, as did textiles and spices from India and Southeast Asia. In return precious metals- gold and silver- flowed from Europe.
(vi) Any other relevant point. (Any two examples to be explained)
22. (A) (i) Excessive cutting down of forest trees should not be allowed by the Government to conserve forests.
(ii) More trees should be planted in the forest in place of cut down trees to conserve forests.
(iii) Paper products such as old newspapers, magazines, books and notebooks etc. should be recycled.
(iv) Laws should be implemented to save the forest.
(v) Communities should be made aware about conservations of forests.
(vi) Any other relevant point. (Any two points to be explained.)

OR

- (B) (i) To survey and collect all the information about wildlife, especially, their number of growth.
(ii) To protect habitat by protecting forests.
(iii) To delimit the areas of their natural habitat.
(iv) To protect wildlife from pollution and from natural hazard.
(v) In order to protect animals, many national parks, sanctuaries and biosphere reserves should be set up.
(vi) Laws should be implemented to save the wildlife.
(vii) Programmed such as Joint Forest Management should be encouraged.
(viii) Any other relevant point. (Any two points to be explained.)
23. (i) Power sharing helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups.

- (ii) Power sharing is a good way to ensure the stability of political order.
- (iii) It controls social conflicts, violence and political instability.
- (iv) It helps to unite the nation.
- (v) A legitimate government is one where citizens, through participation, acquire a stake in the system.
- (vi) Power Sharing is the very spirit of democracy.
- (vii) Any other relevant points. (Any two points to be explained.)

24. Differentiate between public and private sector.

Public Sector		Private Sector	
(i)	The government owns most of the assets.	(i)	The ownership of assets is in the hands of private individuals or companies.
(ii)	Activities in the public sectors are guided by the motive towards the welfare of society.	(ii)	Activities in the private sectors are guided by the motive to earn profits.
(iii)	Railways or Post offices are some examples.	(iii)	Tata Steel, Reliance Industries are some examples.

Any other relevant point.
(Any two points of differences to be explained.)

खण्ड-ग

SECTION-C

25. (A) (i) Rowlatt Act
(ii) Government of India Act 1919.
(iii) Jallianwala Bagh incident.
(iv) Khilafat Movement.
(v) Demand of Swaraj
(vi) Congress Session of 1920s
(vi) Any other relevant point. (Any three points to be described.)

OR

- (B) (i) The constituent of the Simon Commission with no Indian members.
(ii) The death of Lala Lajpat Rai while protesting against the Commission enraged the entire nation.
(iii) Oppression by the British government in response to anti Simon protest.
(iv) Imposition of Salt law.
(v) Vague offers of Lord Irwin for dominion status
(vi) Lahore Session of Congress (1929).
(vii) Demand of "Poorna Swaraj."
(viii) Neglecting seven demands of Gandhi.
(ix) Any other relevant point. (Any three points to be described.)

26. (i) Manufacturing industries help in modernizing agriculture.
(ii) They reduce the heavy dependence of people on agricultural income by providing them jobs in secondary and tertiary sectors.
(iii) Industrial development is a precondition for eradication of unemployment and poverty from our country.
(iv) Public sector industries and joint sector ventures in India also aimed at bringing down regional disparities by establishing industries in tribal and backward areas.
(v) Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce, and brings in much needed foreign exchange.
(vi) India has increased and diversified its manufacturing industries quickly to be able to transform their raw materials into a wide variety of finished goods of higher value.

(vii) The agro-industries in India have given a major boost to agriculture by raising its productivity. (Any three points to be explained.)

27. (i) Political parties exercise political power and form government.

(ii) Parties contest election.

(iii) Parties put forward different policies and programs.

(iv) Parties play a decisive role in making laws for the country.

(v) Parties play the role of opposition.

(vi) Parties shape public opinion.

(vii) Parties provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes, implemented by government.

(viii) Any other relevant point. (Any three points to be analyzed.)

28. (i) Credit helps to set up Industries.

(ii) Credit helps to start businesses.

(iii) It helps to improve the standard of living of the people.

(iv) In rural areas credit helps in the development of agriculture by providing funds to farmers to buy seeds, fertilizers, expensive pesticides etc.

(v) It helps to generate employment.

(vi) Examples may be taken from the story of Salim or Students may provide examples from their day to day life.

(vii) Any other relevant point. (Any three points to be considered.)

29. (i) Sustainability is important for development because it results in protecting the people against pollution ensuring their quality of life and health.

(ii) Conserving the environment which is necessary for development.

(iii) Development can be sustained in any economy by using renewable resources such as groundwater, wind energy and solar energy.

(iv) Groundwater is an example of renewable resource. These resources are replenished by nature as in the case of crops and plants. However, even these resources may be overused. For example, in the case of groundwater, if we use more than what is being replenished by rain then we would be overusing this resource.

(v) Non-renewable resources are those which will get exhausted after a few years of use. We have a fixed stock on earth which cannot be replenished. Over usage of resources need to be checked

(vi) Conservation of resources for the future generations.

(vii) We do discover new resources that we did not know earlier. New sources in this way add to the stock.

However, over time, even this will get depleted/used.

(viii) Any other relevant point. (Any three points to be explained.)

खण्ड-घ

SECTION-D

30. (A) (i) Ideas of national unity in early-nineteenth - century Europe were closely allied to the ideology of liberalism.

(ii) Since the French Revolution, liberalism had stood for the end of autocracy and clerical privileges.

(iii) Politically, it emphasized the concept of government by consent.

(iv) In the economic sphere, liberalism stood for the freedom of markets and the abolition of state - imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capital.

(v) It also stood for constitution and representative government through Parliament.

(vi) It also stressed the inviolability of private property.

(vii) Yet, equality before the law did not necessarily stand for universal suffrage.

(viii) Any other relevant point. (Any Five points to be Explained.)

OR

(B) (i) Britain was not a nation-state prior to the 18th century. England had people of many ethnic groups such as English, Welsh, Scot and Irish with their own cultural and political traditions.

(ii) The English nation steadily grew in wealth, importance, and power and extended its influence over other nations of the islands.

(iii) In 1688, nation - state with England at its center came to be forged English parliament seized power from the monarchy.

(iv) In 1707 the Act of Union between England and Scotland led to the formation of the 'United Kingdom of Great Britain.'

(v) England dominated Scotland and Ireland in all spheres.

(vi) British Parliament was dominated by English members.

(vii) Thus, formation of United Kingdom of Great Britain was not the result of a sudden upheaval or revolution. It was a long-drawn process.

(viii) Any other relevant point. (Any Five points to be Explained.)

31. (A) (i) Energy is required for all activities for example cooking, light, propelling vehicles, run machinery in industries, etc.

(ii) Energy can be classified as conventional and non - conventional sources of energy.

(iii) Energy is required for large scale manufacturing that is essential for economic development.

(iv) Energy is also required for the development of small-scale industries.

(v) Energy is required to modernize agriculture and increase agricultural production.

(vi) Examples of conventional sources of energy are firewood, cattle dung cake, coal, petroleum, natural gas, electricity (thermal) etc.

(vii) Examples of non-conventional sources of energy are solar, wind, tidal, geo-thermal, biogas, etc.

(viii) Any other relevant point. (Any five points to be explained)

OR

(B) (i) Conventional sources of energy are exhaustible, non-conventional sources are renewable.

(ii) Conventional sources of energy take a long time to form. Non-conventional forms of energy are readily available

(iii) Conventional forms of energy are usually derived from fossil fuels. Non-conventional sources of energy are derived from sources like sun, wind and Earth.

(iv) Conventional sources of energy are relatively cheaper. Non-conventional energy sources are initially expensive but become cheaper in due course of time.

(v) Non-conventional sources of energy are sustainable while Conventional sources of energy are not sustainable.

(vi) Conventional sources of energy often cause air and water pollution. Non-conventional sources of energy cause less damage to the environment.

(vii) Examples of Conventional sources of energy are firewood, petroleum, coal, natural gas etc. Examples of non-conventional energy sources are solar, tidal, wind, hydel power.

(viii) Any other relevant point. (Any five points of difference to be explained)

32. (A) (i) Democratic government promote equality among its citizens.

(ii) Democratic government enhances the dignity of the individual.

(iii) Democratic government improves the quality of decision - making.

(iv) Democratic government provides a method to resolve conflicts.

(v) Democratic government allows room to correct mistakes.

(vi) Democratic government is accountable to its citizens.

(vii) Democratic government accommodates the social diversity.

(viii) Democratic government respects the civil and human rights.

(ix) Democratic government is a transparent government.

(x) Any other relevant point. (Any five points to be explained)

OR

(B) (i) Democracies try to produce harmonious social life

(ii) Democracies can better accommodate various social divisions.

(iii) Democracies usually develop a procedure to conduct their competition. This reduces the possibility of tensions becoming explosive or violent.

(iv) Democracies are better able to evolve mechanisms to handle and negotiate the social differences, divisions and conflict.

(v) Democracy is not simply rule by majority opinion.

(vi) Majority works with minority so that governments function to represent the general view.

(vii) Democracy promotes dignity and freedom of individuals

(viii) Promotes equality among citizens;

(ix) Improves the quality of decision-making;

(x) Provides a method to resolve conflict

(xi) Any other relevant point. (Any five points to be explained)

33. (A) (i) Globalization has encouraged foreign investments.

(ii) MNCs set up production close to the markets and availability of skilled and unskilled labour at low costs.

(iii) MNCs will choose countries which have policies which enable easy operations.

(iv) MNCs set up production jointly with local companies.

(v) There is better exchange of technologies.

- (vi) Globalization has increased the interdependence between countries.
- (vii) Consumers have more access to global products.
- (viii) Globalization helps the integration of markets of the countries.
- (ix) It makes countries culturally rich.
- (x) Sharing technology between countries benefitted human being.
- (xi) Kargil foods, Reliance Industries and other MNCs are the prime examples of industries which are helping to integrate the countries.
- (xii) Any other relevant point. (Any five points to be explained)

OR

- (B) (i) Rapid improvement in technology has been one major factor that has stimulated the globalization process.
- (ii) For instance, the past fifty years have seen several improvements in transportation technology.
- (iii) This has made much faster delivery of goods across long distances possible at lower costs.
- (iv) Even more remarkable have been the developments in information and communication technology. In recent times, technology in the areas of telecommunications, computers, Internet has been changing rapidly.
- (v) Telecommunication facilities (telegraph, telephone including mobile phones, fax) are used to contact one another around the world.
- (vi) The rush of new ideas and his intelligence's easy adoption of them suggests that reading catalysis cognitive growth and encourages new perspectives and insights.
- (vii) It resonates with broader themes about the power of literature and the written word to captivate, stimulate thought, and bring about intellectual transformations.
- (viii) Any other relevant point. (Any five points to be explained)

खण्ड-इ

SECTION-E

- 34.** 34.1 (i) Reading was like, thrust of fresh pure water.
- (ii) External distractions did not bother him.
 - (iii) Pale light even did not affect his attention.
 - (iv) Mercier's description of being carried effortlessly from one page to the next by the eloquence of the text highlights the engrossing nature of his reading experience.
 - (v) Any other relevant points (Any one point to be explained.)
- 34.2 (i) Mercier became deeply engaged with the text.
- (ii) He was immersed to the creation point.
 - (iii) He was connected to the process of writing so intimately that he reading it and was absorbing new ideas.
 - (iv) Any other relevant points (Any one point to be explained.)
- 34.3 (i) Mercier is so deeply immersed in reading that he loses track of time and running out of oil for his lamp.
- (ii) He mentions new ideas rushing into his brain and his intelligence adopting them.
 - (iii) New concepts fuelled his ideas and sparked his intellectual ability.
 - (iv) Receptiveness towards knowledge was reflected.
 - (v) He was ready to embrace new ideas.
 - (vi) He showed willingness to integrate his ideas into the understanding of world.
 - (vii) Any other relevant points (Any two points to be mentioned.)
- 35.** 35.1 The family emergency kit should include items such as:
- (i) Portable radio/ transistors
 - (ii) Torch
 - (iii) Spare Batteries
 - (iv) First Aid Box
 - (v) Essential Medicines (such as ORS)
 - (vi) Essential Foods (dry food items, drinking water)
 - (vii) Matchboxes, Candles and other essential supplies.
 - (viii) Any other relevant points (Any Two)
- 35.2 These items are crucial to ensuring survival and maintaining basic necessities during flood situations. (Any Other relevant point)
- 35.2 (i) It is recommended to move to safe areas along with your family members.
- (ii) To move to safe areas such as relief camps, evacuation centers, or elevated grounds where shelter can be taken.
 - (iii) Additionally, individuals should turn off power and gas connections before leaving their houses to prevent potential hazards.

(iv) Any other relevant points. (Any two points to be described.)

36. 36.1 (i) The Large number of elected representatives in panchayats and municipalities signifies the extensive scale of the democratic experiment in India.

(ii) Large number of problems and issues are settled at the local level.

(iii) Direct participation of people in the decision making and socio-political participation process.

(iv) Any other relevant point (Any one point to be analyzed.)

36.2 (i) It deepens democracy.

(ii) Constitutional status for local government has led to increased representation and voice of women in democracy.

(iii) It promotes inclusivity

(iv) It promotes gender equality.

(v) Any other relevant point.

Any one point to be analyzed.

36.3 (i) Granting constitutional status to local government is described as having deepened democracy in the country.

(ii) It has also enhanced women's representation and women's participation in the democratic process.

(iii) This constitutional recognition has played a role in empowering grassroots governance.

(iv) It promotes inclusive decision - making.

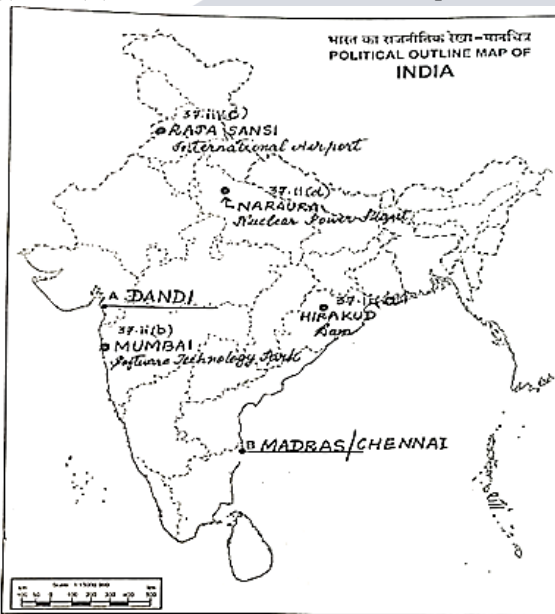
(v) Solution of local societal issues at local levels

(vi) Any other relevant point. (Any two points to be explained.)

खण्ड-च

SECTION-F

37. (i) and (ii) Please see the attached Map.



For the Visually Impaired Candidates

37.1 Dandi

37.2 Madras/Chennai

37.3 Odisha

37.4 Maharashtra

37.5 Punjab

37.6 Uttar Pradesh