

General Instruction:

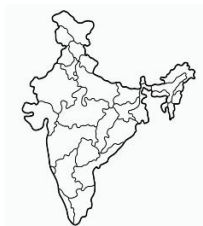
- Evaluation is a critical process in ensuring accurate assessment of candidates. Even a minor error can lead to serious consequences affecting students' futures, the education system, and the teaching profession. Therefore, evaluators must carefully read and fully understand the spot-evaluation guidelines before beginning the process.
- The evaluation policy is strictly confidential, as it concerns the integrity of examinations, assessment procedures, and related sensitive matters. Any leakage, sharing, or publication of this policy whether through individuals, print media, websites, or other platforms may result in action under the Board's rules and relevant sections of the IPC, as it could compromise the examination system and impact millions of candidates.
- Evaluation must be carried out strictly according to the instructions provided in the Marking Scheme. Personal interpretations or alternative considerations must not influence the marking. The Marking Scheme must be followed rigorously and without deviation.
- The question paper contains 36 compulsory questions divided into four sections: A, B, C, and D.
- **Section A (Q.1–15):** Multiple-choice questions, each carrying 1 mark. Award 1 mark for each correct answer and 0 marks for an incorrect answer.
- **Section B (Q.16–23):** Very Short Answer questions, each carrying 2 marks. Answers should be written in 30–40 words or in 2 points. Award $\frac{1}{2}$ mark for an attempt, and award marks for each point (1 or $\frac{1}{2}$ each), with a maximum of 2 marks for a correct response.
- **Section C (Q.24–31):** Short Answer questions, each carrying 3 marks. Responses should be written in 60–70 words or 3 points. Award 1 mark for an attempt.
 - If the answer is in 3 points, award 1 mark or $\frac{1}{2}$ mark for each valid point.
 - Award 2 or $1\frac{1}{2}$ marks for partially correct responses or answers limited to 30–40 words.
 - Award 3 marks for a complete and correct answer.
- **Section D (Q.32–36):** Long Answer questions, each carrying 5 marks. Responses should be written in 100–120 words or 5 points. Award 1 mark for an attempt.
 - If the answer is in 5 points, award 1 mark or $\frac{1}{2}$ mark for each valid point.
 - Award 2, $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 marks for partially correct responses or answers written in half the required word limit.
 - Award a total of 5 marks for a complete and accurate answer.
- **Case-Based Questions:** Responses should be written according to parts (a), (b), and (c). For parts (a) and (b), answers should be written within a 20-word limit and for part (c), the answer should be written in about 70 words or in three points. Award 1 mark for an attempt and award a total of 5 marks for a complete and accurate response.

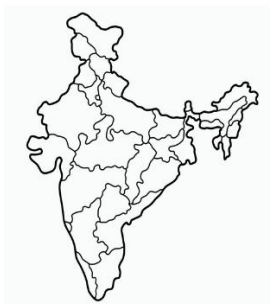
- For parts (a) and (b), award 1 mark or ½ mark for each valid point.
- For part (c):
 - If the answer is written in three points, award 1 mark or ½ mark for each valid point.
 - Award 1½ or 2 marks for partially correct responses or answers limited to 30–40 words.
 - Award 3 marks for a complete and correct answer.

	Section A	Chapter	Marks	Total
	Questions number 1 to 15 are Multiple Choice type questions. Each question carries 1 mark.			
1	European powers competed for colonies in the nineteenth century. Which approach could reduce such conflicts? (A) Military conquest (B) Peaceful agreements (C) Colonial expansion (D) Resource exploitation	3	1	
Ans	B. Peaceful agreements			
2	Industrial workers sometimes opposed the introduction of machines because they feared losing their jobs. Which approach could reduce such conflicts between workers and industrialists? (A) Dialogue and fair labour policies (B) Gradual introduction of new machines (C) Government regulation of factories (D) Worker training for new machines	4	1	
Ans	A. Dialogue and fair labour policies			
3	What was the main aim of Project Tiger launched in 1973? (A) Promote tourism (B) Protect tiger population (C) Allow controlled hunting (D) Expand agriculture	7	1	
Ans	B. Protect tiger population			
4	Which of the following is an example of a plantation crop grown in India?	9	1	

	(A)Wheat (B)Tea (C)Gram (D)Bajra													
Ans	B. Tea													
5	If both the Union Government and a State Government make laws on the same subject in the Concurrent List and a conflict arises, which law will prevail according to the Constitution of India? (A) State law will prevail (B) Union law will prevail (C) Both laws will prevail equally (D) The judiciary will make the law	14	1											
Ans	B. Union law will prevail													
6	Which of the following situations best reflects healthy political expression of social diversity in a democracy? (A) Social groups raising demands through democratic institutions (B) Political leaders mobilising people mainly on religious lines (C) One community seeking dominance over other communities (D) Social groups refusing cooperation with other communities	15	1											
Ans	A. Social groups raising demands through democratic institutions.													
7	Match Column I with Column II and choose the correct option. <table border="1"><thead><tr><th>Column I (Political Party)</th><th>Column II (Founder/Leader)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>a. Bahujan Samaj Party</td><td>i. P. A. Sangma</td></tr><tr><td>b. Bharatiya Janata Party</td><td>ii. Kanshi Ram</td></tr><tr><td>c. National People's Party</td><td>iii. Syama Prasad Mukherjee</td></tr><tr><td>d. Indian National Congress</td><td>iv. A. O. Hume</td></tr></tbody></table> Options: (A) a-ii, b-iii, c-i, d-iv (B) a-iii, b-ii, c-iv, d-i (C) a-ii, b-i, c-iii, d-iv (D) a-i, b-iii, c-ii, d-iv	Column I (Political Party)	Column II (Founder/Leader)	a. Bahujan Samaj Party	i. P. A. Sangma	b. Bharatiya Janata Party	ii. Kanshi Ram	c. National People's Party	iii. Syama Prasad Mukherjee	d. Indian National Congress	iv. A. O. Hume	16	1	
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Ans														

	A. a-ii, b-iii, c-i, d-iv													
8	Two statements I and II are given below. Read both the statements carefully and choose the correct option: Statement I: Democracy promotes the dignity and freedom of the individual. Statement II: Democracies sometimes take more time in decision-making because they follow discussion and deliberation. Options: (A) Both statements I and II are correct and statement II is the correct explanation of statement I. (B) Both statements I and II are correct, but statement II is not the correct explanation of statement I. (C) Statement I is correct, but statement II is incorrect. (D) Statement I is incorrect, but statement II is correct.	17	1											
Ans	B. Both statements are correct but II is not the explanation of I													
9	Which of the following situations best shows collective effort for development in a community? (A) Villagers jointly constructing a water tank for common use. (B) Villagers jointly purchasing tractors for private farming use. (C) Villagers jointly storing crops for selling in markets. (D) Villagers jointly opening shops for earning higher profits.	18	1											
Ans	A. Villagers jointly constructing a water tank for common use.													
10	Choose the correctly matched pair from the following: <table border="1"><thead><tr><th>(Indicator)</th><th>(Meaning)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>(A) Per Capita Income</td><td>Total income divided by population</td></tr><tr><td>(B) Literacy Rate</td><td>Number of schools in a country</td></tr><tr><td>(C) Infant Mortality Rate</td><td>Number of hospitals in a region</td></tr><tr><td>(D) Net Attendance Ratio</td><td>Total teachers in a school</td></tr></tbody></table>	(Indicator)	(Meaning)	(A) Per Capita Income	Total income divided by population	(B) Literacy Rate	Number of schools in a country	(C) Infant Mortality Rate	Number of hospitals in a region	(D) Net Attendance Ratio	Total teachers in a school	18	1	
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(D) Net Attendance Ratio	Total teachers in a school													
Ans	A. Per Capita Income — Total income divided by population • Per Capita Income: Total income of a country divided by its total population.													

	• Literacy Rate: Percentage of people aged 7 years and above who can read and write with understanding. • Infant Mortality Rate: Number of children who die before the age of one year per 1000 live births in a year. • Net Attendance Ratio: Percentage of children of a particular age group attending school compared to the total number of children in that age group.			
11	Which of the following are important aspects of development besides income? Choose the correct option: I. Equal treatment of people II. Freedom and security III. Respect and dignity IV. Ownership of luxury goods Options: (A) Only I, II and III are correct. (B) Only II, III and IV are correct. (C) Only I, III and IV are correct. (D) Only I, II and IV are correct.	18	1	
Ans	A. Only I, II and III are correct			
12	On the given outline political map of India, identify and label the following places related to the National Movement: (A) Champaran (B) Chauri Chaura 	2	1	
Ans	(A) Champaran – Bihar (B) Chauri Chaura – Uttar Pradesh			
13	Identify and label the following places on the given outline political map of India with the help of the information provided: The city where Raja Rammohun Roy published <i>Sambad Kaumudi</i> to promote social and religious reform.	5	1	

				
Ans	Calcutta			
14	On the given outline map of India, locate and label any one nuclear power plant. 	10	1	
Ans	Nuclear power plants in India: Tarapur – Maharashtra, Narora – Uttar Pradesh, Rawatbhata – Rajasthan, Kudankulam – Tamil Nadu, Kakrapar – Gujarat, Kaiga – Karnataka, Kalpakkam – Tamil Nadu.			
15	On the given outline map of India, locate and label any two regions where Alluvial Soil is found. 	6	1	
Ans	Indo-Gangetic Plains, Brahmaputra Valley			
	Section B			
	Questions number 16 to 23 are Very Short Answer type questions. Each question carries 2 marks. Write an answer to each question in 30 to 40 words.			

16	What is meant by proto-industrialisation?	4	2	
Ans	Proto-industrialisation refers to the stage before factory-based industrialisation when rural households produced goods for international markets. Merchants supplied raw materials to workers and collected finished goods, linking rural producers with global trade networks.			
17	Why did the East India Company appoint gomasthas to supervise weavers?	4	2	
Ans	The East India Company appointed gomasthas to supervise weavers, ensure regular supply of textiles, control quality and prevent weavers from selling their products to other traders or markets.			
18	Explain any two hazards of mining.	10	2	
Ans	Mining causes deforestation and land degradation by removing vegetation and disturbing soil layers. It also creates air and water pollution and exposes workers to dust, accidents and health hazards.			
19	Why are transport and communication considering the lifelines of a national economy?	12	2	
Ans	Transport and communication connect different regions, facilitate movement of goods and people, promote trade and tourism, and enable economic activities. They help integrate markets and support balanced national development.			
20	How did the Belgian government resolve the issue of power sharing among different linguistic communities?	13	2	
Ans	Belgium resolved its power-sharing conflict through constitutional arrangements that ensured equal representation of Dutch- and French-speaking communities and granted autonomy to regional governments.			
21	When does a government become accountable and responsive to the needs of citizens in a democracy?	17	2	
Ans	A government becomes accountable and responsive when citizens actively participate in elections and public discussions, and when leaders respond to people's needs, demands and grievances through policies and decisions.			
22	If a worker moves from the primary sector to the tertiary sector, how can this change help reduce disguised unemployment in the economy? Explain briefly.	19	2	
Ans	When surplus workers move from agriculture to the tertiary sector, the number of workers in farming decreases without affecting output. This helps reduce disguised unemployment and creates new employment opportunities.			
23	How does the use of money as a medium of exchange solve the problem of double coincidence of wants in a barter system? Explain briefly.	20	2	
Ans	Money acts as a common medium of exchange. It allows people to sell goods for money and use that money to buy other goods, eliminating the need for both parties to want each other's products simultaneously.			
	Section C			

	Questions number 24 to 31 are Short Answer type questions. Each question carries 3 marks. Write an answer to each question in 60 to 70 words.			
24	The nineteenth century witnessed large-scale migration of indentured labourers from India to different parts of the world. If you were a social reformer in India during that time, suggest two alternative solutions that could have reduced the need for such migration while still improving the economic conditions of workers. Explain your ideas briefly.	3	3	
Ans	Indentured migration could have been reduced by creating better employment opportunities within India. Agricultural reforms such as fair land distribution and improved irrigation would increase rural income. Encouraging cottage and small-scale industries could provide alternative jobs in villages. Government policies ensuring fair wages and workers' rights would improve economic conditions and reduce the need for workers to migrate overseas for livelihood.			
25	Explain any three major factors that led to the growth of a global economy in the nineteenth century.	3	3	
Ans	Several factors contributed to the growth of the global economy in the nineteenth century. Improvements in transport such as railways and steamships reduced travel time and costs. Expansion of colonial rule opened new markets and resources. Industrialisation increased production and demand for raw materials. Migration of labour and expansion of international trade further connected economies across continents, leading to the integration of world markets.			
26	Read the following case and answer the questions that follow: Rohan lives in a town where a large factory has recently been set up near a river. The factory provides employment to many local people and contributes to economic development. However, Rohan notices that the factory releases untreated industrial effluents into the river and emits smoke containing harmful gases into the air. Over time, this has started affecting aquatic life, nearby farmland and the health of people living in the surrounding areas. a) Analyse how the activities of the factory are responsible for both air and water pollution. (1)	11	1+2	3

	b) Suggest any two measures industries can adopt to control air and water pollution and protect the environment. (2)			
Ans	a) The factory releases untreated industrial effluents into the river, causing water pollution and harming aquatic life. Smoke from factory chimneys releases harmful gases that pollute the air and affect people's health. b) Industries can install effluent treatment plants (ETPs) to treat wastewater before releasing it into rivers. They should also use pollution-control devices such as filters and scrubbers in chimneys to reduce harmful gases and smoke. Adopting cleaner technologies and following environmental regulations can further help protect air and water resources.			
27	Analyse the advantages of road transport over rail transport in India. Describe any three situations where road transport is more suitable.	12	3	
Ans	Road transport has several advantages over rail transport in India. It provides door-to-door service and is more flexible in routes and schedules. Roads connect remote villages, hilly areas and small towns where railways cannot reach easily. It is also economical for transporting smaller loads over short distances and allows quick movement of passengers and goods between nearby regions.			
28	What are the different forms of power sharing in modern democracies? Identify any two forms and give one example of each. Analyse this viewpoint and present your opinion on whether decentralisation strengthens or weakens democracy.	13	3	
Ans	Power sharing in modern democracies occurs in different forms. One form is among different organs of government such as the Legislature, Executive and Judiciary, ensuring checks and balances. Another form exists between different levels of government such as Union, State and Local governments under federalism. These arrangements prevent concentration of power and promote democratic participation and stability.			
29	In a diverse society like India, different social groups based on gender, religion and caste often have different interests and demands. Suggest any two ways in which cooperation and dialogue among these groups can help strengthen democracy and social harmony.	15	3	
Ans	Cooperation and dialogue among different social groups help strengthen democracy by resolving conflicts peacefully and building mutual trust. When groups discuss their interests through democratic institutions, it encourages compromise and understanding. This promotes social harmony and ensures that the needs and voices of diverse communities are			

	represented in decision-making processes within a democratic system.			
30	How is Gross Domestic Product (GDP) calculated in an economy? Explain why only final goods and services are included in the calculation.	19	3	
Ans	Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is calculated as the total value of all final goods and services produced within a country during a particular year. Only final goods and services are included to avoid double counting because the value of intermediate goods is already included in the final product's price.			
31	How do banks act as intermediaries between depositors and borrowers in the economy? Explain the process briefly.	20	3	
Ans	Banks act as intermediaries between depositors and borrowers in the economy. They collect deposits from individuals and institutions who want to save money. Banks then lend this money to borrowers such as businesses and households. By charging higher interest on loans than they pay on deposits, banks facilitate investment, economic growth and efficient circulation of money.			
	Section D			
	Questions number 32 to 36 are Long Answer type questions. Each question carries 5 marks. Write an answer to each question in 100 to 120 words.			
32	If you were an advisor to a European leader in the nineteenth century who wanted to unite different regions into a single nation-state, propose measures to build a strong sense of national identity among people with different languages, cultures, and traditions. Use examples from the rise of nationalism in Europe to support your ideas.	1	5	
Ans	To build a strong national identity in nineteenth-century Europe, leaders could promote common symbols such as national flags, anthems and public celebrations that unite people emotionally. Education systems could emphasise shared history and language to create a sense of belonging among citizens from different regions. Economic integration also played an important role. For example, the Zollverein customs union in Germany removed internal trade barriers and strengthened economic unity among German states. Nationalist leaders such as Giuseppe Mazzini and Giuseppe Garibaldi mobilised people through political movements and revolutionary campaigns to promote national unity. These measures helped overcome regional differences and foster a shared national identity.			
33	Large multipurpose river projects and dams are often described as the “ <i>temples of modern India</i> ”, yet they have also faced strong criticism and resistance from environmentalists and local communities.	8	5	

	Analyse both the advantages and disadvantages of multipurpose river projects and explain why traditional water harvesting methods are being reconsidered today.			
Ans	Multipurpose river projects provide many benefits such as irrigation for agriculture, generation of hydroelectric power, flood control and supply of water for industries and households. However, they also face criticism because large dams displace local communities, submerge forests and wildlife habitats, and disturb natural river ecosystems. Environmentalists argue that such projects can lead to soil degradation and waterlogging. Because of these concerns, traditional water harvesting methods such as tanks, johads and stepwells are being reconsidered. These systems conserve water locally, involve community participation and are environmentally sustainable. They help manage water resources efficiently while protecting ecological balance.			
34	How do political parties contribute to the functioning of democracy? Describe any five functions performed by political parties in the democratic process.	16	5	
Ans	Political parties play a crucial role in the functioning of democracy. First, they contest elections and present candidates to form governments. Second, they formulate policies and programmes that guide governance. Third, political parties act as a link between citizens and the government by representing public demands. Fourth, they shape public opinion through campaigns, debates and discussions. Fifth, opposition parties monitor the actions of the ruling government and hold it accountable. Through these functions, political parties ensure representation, promote political participation and strengthen democratic governance.			
35	Globalisation has led to the integration of production and markets across countries through the activities of Multinational Corporations (MNCs), foreign trade, and technological advancement. Analyse how these three factors together contribute to the process of globalisation. Also evaluate two positive and two negative impacts of globalisation on producers or workers in India.	21	5	
Ans	Globalisation refers to the integration of economies through multinational corporations (MNCs), foreign trade and technological development. MNCs establish production units in different countries and link markets across the world. Foreign trade allows countries to exchange goods and services and expand markets for producers. Advances in technology such as the internet and modern communication systems enable faster coordination of production and trade activities. Globalisation has created opportunities such as increased employment and access to international markets for			

	Indian producers. However, it has also created challenges, including greater competition for small producers and job insecurity for some workers in certain industries.			
36	Case- Based Question Read the given source and answer the questions that follow: Satyagraha and the Idea of Non-Violent Resistance Mahatma Gandhi believed that the power of truth and non-violence could defeat injustice. Through the method of Satyagraha, he encouraged people to resist colonial laws peacefully. During movements such as the Rowlatt Satyagraha, Non-Cooperation Movement, and Civil Disobedience Movement, thousands of Indians protested against unjust laws through boycotts, peaceful demonstrations, and refusal to cooperate with the colonial government. Gandhi believed that if Indians withdrew their cooperation from British institutions such as courts, schools and foreign goods, colonial rule would weaken. At the same time, he urged people to maintain discipline and avoid violence so that the struggle for Swaraj could remain morally strong and united. a) Identify the method of struggle used by Mahatma Gandhi to oppose unjust colonial laws. (1) b) Why did Gandhi believe that non-cooperation could weaken British rule in India? (1) c) Suppose you were a young nationalist in the 1920s asked to mobilise people in your region for the freedom movement. Suggest three ways you could spread the ideas of Satyagraha and Swaraj among the masses while maintaining non-violent resistance. (3)	2	1+1+3	5
Ans	a) The method used by Mahatma Gandhi was Satyagraha, a form of non-violent resistance based on truth and peaceful protest. b) Gandhi believed that if Indians withdrew cooperation from British institutions such as courts, schools and foreign goods, colonial rule would weaken because it depended on the support and participation of Indians.			

	c) • Organising peaceful meetings, rallies and awareness campaigns to explain the ideas of Satyagraha and Swaraj. • Encouraging people to boycott foreign goods and promote the use of Swadeshi products. • Spreading nationalist ideas through pamphlets, newspapers and local leaders while maintaining strict non-violent discipline.			
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