

BRAIN INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

Session 2025-26

PRACTICE PAPER 1


Class X


Subject – Social Science

General Instructions:

1. There are 38 questions in the Question paper. All questions are compulsory.
2. The question paper has Four Sections - A - History, B - Geography C - Political Science, and D - Economics.
3. Each Section is of 20 Marks and has MCQs, VSA, SA, LAs and CBQ.
4. Very Short Answer Type Questions (VSA), carry 2 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 40 words.
5. Short Answer Type Questions (SA), carry 3 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 60 words.
6. Long answer type questions (LA), carry 5 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 120 words.
7. There are case based questions (CBQ) with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 100 words.
8. The map - based questions, carry 5 marks with two parts - Q9. In Section A - History (2 marks) and Q19. In Section B - Geography (3 marks)
9. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions must be attempted.


Section A										
1	<table><tr><td>(a) Feminist</td><td>(i) A direct vote by which all the people of a region are asked to accept or reject a proposal.</td></tr><tr><td>(b) Romanticism</td><td>(ii) Awareness of women's rights and interests based on the belief of the social, economic and political equality of the genders.</td></tr><tr><td>(c) Absolutist</td><td>(iii) A cultural movement which sought to develop a particular form of nationalist sentiment.</td></tr><tr><td>(d) Plebiscite</td><td>(iv) A government or system of rule that has no restraints on the power exercised.</td></tr></table> <p>Match the following:</p> <p>a) (a) - (i), (b) - (iii), (c) - (iv), (d) - (ii)</p> <p>b) (a) - (ii), (b) - (iii), (c) - (iv), (d) - (i)</p> <p>c) (a) - (ii), (b) - (iii), (c) - (i), (d) - (iv)</p> <p>d) (a) - (ii), (b) - (i), (c) - (iv), (d) - (iii)</p>	(a) Feminist	(i) A direct vote by which all the people of a region are asked to accept or reject a proposal.	(b) Romanticism	(ii) Awareness of women's rights and interests based on the belief of the social, economic and political equality of the genders.	(c) Absolutist	(iii) A cultural movement which sought to develop a particular form of nationalist sentiment.	(d) Plebiscite	(iv) A government or system of rule that has no restraints on the power exercised.	[1]
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(d) Plebiscite	(iv) A government or system of rule that has no restraints on the power exercised.									
2	Study the picture and answer the question that follows:	[1]								

	 <p>Which of the following option best describes the above picture?</p> <p>a) Frontispiece of Biliotheque Bleue</p> <p>b) Frontispiece of Penny Magazine</p> <p>c) Frontispiece of Accordion Book</p> <p>d) Frontispiece of Chap books</p>	
3	<p>Why did the Simon Commission come to India? Identify the correct reason from the following options.</p> <p>a) To control the campaign against the British in cities</p> <p>b) To suggest changes in the functioning of the constitutional system in India</p> <p>c) To initiate salt law in India</p> <p>d) To look into the functioning of the British</p>	[1]
4	<p>Arrange the following in chronological order and choose the correct option:</p> <p>10. Napoleonic wars</p> <p>11. The Treaty of Vienna</p> <p>12. Greek Struggle for Independence</p> <p>13. Slav Nationalism in Ottoman Empire</p> <p>a) I, II, III and IV</p> <p>b) IV, II, III and I</p> <p>c) IV, III, II and I</p> <p>d) III, II, I and IV</p>	[1]
5	<p>Analyse the process of Italian Unification.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>What were the major proposals of the Vienna Congress?</p>	[2]
6	<p>Can we imagine a world without printed matter?</p>	[3]

	<p>OR</p> <p>Why did some people in eighteenth - century Europe think that print culture would bring enlightenment and end despotism?</p>	
7	<p>Explain the process of formation of United Kingdom of Great Britain.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Explain any five effects of the revolution of the liberals in Europe in 1848.</p>	[5]
8	<p>Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p>On 13th April the infamous Jallianwalla Bagh incident took place. On that day a large crowd gathered in the enclosed ground of Jallianwalla Bagh. Some came to protest against the government's new repressive measures. Others had come to attend the annual Baisakhi fair. Dyer entered the area, blocked the exit points, and opened fire on the crowd, killing hundreds. As the news of Jallianwalla Bagh spread, crowds took to the streets in many north Indian towns. There were strikes, clashes with the police and attacks on government buildings. Seeing violence spread, Mahatma Gandhi called off the movement. While the Rowlatt satyagraha had been a widespread movement, it was still limited mostly to cities and towns. Mahatma Gandhi now felt the need to launch a more broad - based movement in India.</p> <p>14. How did Mahatma Gandhi react to the Rowlatt Act? (1)</p> <p>15. What made Mahatma Gandhi call off Rowlatt Satyagraha? (1)</p> <p>16. Why did Rowlatt Act enrage people? (2)</p>	[4]
9	<p>Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map.</p> <p>17. The place where Indian National Congress session was held in 1927</p> <p>18. The place associated with the Movement of Indigo Planters.</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">INDIA – POLITICAL</p>	[2]
	Section B	
10	<p>Which one of the following is the irrigation system in Meghalaya?</p> <p>a) To remove water from soil.</p> <p>b) To irrigate land only during rainy season.</p>	[1]

	<p>c) To use bamboo drip irrigation system.</p> <p>d) To use large volumes of water for irrigation.</p>															
11	<p>The teacher is asking questions regarding the viewpoints of Gandhiji on resource conservation. She gave students the following clues. She told the students to identify the incorrect clues. The following are the clues:</p> <p>19. Gandhiji was very apt in voicing his concern about resource conservation.</p> <p>20. He said, "There is enough for everybody’s need and not for anybody’s greed.”</p> <p>21. He placed greedy and selfish individuals and the exploitative nature of modern technology as the root cause for resource depletion at the global level.</p> <p>22. He was against production by the masses and wanted to replace it with mass production.</p> <p>Identify the incorrect clue.</p> <p>a) Clue iv</p> <p>b) Clue iii and iv</p> <p>c) Clue i</p> <p>d) Clue ii and iii</p>	[1]														
12	<p>Read the given data and identify which Indian state has the highest share in the production of Bauxite.</p> <table><tr><th>Production of Bauxite in 2016-17</th><th>Percentage</th></tr><tr><td>Jharkhand</td><td>9</td></tr><tr><td>Chhattisgarh</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>Gujarat</td><td>24</td></tr><tr><td>Karnataka</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>Odisha</td><td>49</td></tr><tr><td>Maharashtra</td><td>8</td></tr></table> <p>a) Maharashtra</p> <p>b) Gujarat</p> <p>c) Odisha</p> <p>d) Jharkhand</p>	Production of Bauxite in 2016-17	Percentage	Jharkhand	9	Chhattisgarh	8	Gujarat	24	Karnataka	10	Odisha	49	Maharashtra	8	[1]
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13	<p>Which of the following options has been proven successful through the Chipko Movement?</p> <p>1. Preserving the genetic diversity of plants.</p> <p>2. Community afforestation with indigenous species.</p> <p>3. Diversified crop production.</p> <p>4. Revival of traditional conservation methods.</p> <p>a) Statement i and ii are correct.</p> <p>b) Statement ii, iii & iv are correct.</p> <p>c) Statement i, ii, & iii are correct.</p> <p>d) Statement ii is correct.</p>	[1]														

14	Which one of the following crops is an example of Rabi cropping season? a) Maize b) Barley c) Cucumber d) Watermelon	[1]
15	The government planned to initiate a comprehensive land development programme. Which of the following options can be considered a relevant step in this context? 1. Providing loan facilities to the farmers at lower rates of interest. 2. Provision for crop insurance against untoward incidents. 3. Providing special weather bulletins and agricultural reports. 4. Promoting zamindari system in the rural areas. a) Statement ii, iii & iv are correct. b) Statement ii is correct. c) Statement i, ii, & iii are correct. d) Statement i and ii are correct.	[1]
16	Describe the need of resources for human survival.	[2]
17	Promotion of energy conservation is important plank of sustainable energy. Explain the statement with examples. OR Minerals generally occur in different rocks. Examine the statement.	[5]
18	Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow: Chhotanagpur plateau region has the maximum concentration of iron and steel industries. It is largely, because of the relative advantages this region has for the development of this industry. These include, low cost of iron ore, high grade raw materials in proximity, cheap labour and vast growth potential in the home market. Though, India is an important iron and steel producing country in the world yet, we are not able to perform to our full potential. 1. In which region maximum iron and steel industries concentrated and why? (1) 2. Why are we not able to perform to our full potential largely? (1) 3. Where is Chota Nagpur Plateau located? Why India is not capable of reaching its full potential in iron and steel production? (2)	[4]
19	On the same outline map of India locate and label the following with suitable symbols: 1. Any one of the following: a. Steel Plant that was established in 1964 with the help of the Soviet collaboration in Jharkhand. b. Software Technology Park in the capital city of Gujarat. 2. Any two of the following:	[3]

	<p>a. Tarapur - Nuclear Power Plant</p> <p>b. Salal - Dam</p> <p>c. Tuticorin - Sea Port</p>	
	Section C	
20	<p>Which of the following statements is common about Biju Janata Dal, Sikkim Democratic Front, Mizo National Front, and Telangana Rashtra Samithi?</p> <p>Statement i: These parties are not regional in their ideology or outlook.</p> <p>Statement ii: They are regional in their ideology but have a national outlook.</p> <p>Statement iii: They all are conscious about their state/regional identity.</p> <p>Statement iv: They all are conscious about their national identity.</p> <p>a) Statement i, ii and iii are right.</p> <p>b) Only statement iv is right.</p> <p>c) Statement iii is right.</p> <p>d) Statement i and ii are right.</p>	[1]
21	 <p>Which of the following options best signifies the given cartoon?</p> <p>a) One Leader, One Party</p> <p>b) Perils of Running a Coalition Government</p> <p>c) The Coalition Government Pleads for More Powers</p> <p>d) Merits of Running a Coalition Government</p>	[1]
22	<p>Which of the following statements will be considered as a condition for achieving the outcome of social accommodation of democracy?</p> <p>Statement i: The majority always needs to work with the minority so that governments function to represent the general view.</p> <p>Statement ii: Rule by the majority should not become rule by the majority community in terms of religion or race or linguistic group, etc.</p> <p>Statement iii: Majority and minority opinions should be made permanent so that they have complete liberty to express their opinions.</p> <p>Statement iv: Rule by majority means in every decision - making all the top - scoring parties get an opportunity to voice their opinion.</p> <p>a) Statement i, ii and iii are right.</p> <p>b) Statement iii is right.</p> <p>c) Statement i and ii are right.</p>	[1]

	d) Only statement iv is right.	
23	<p>Assertion (A): Women's movement has demanded that the government should change the family laws to make them more equitable.</p> <p>Reason (R): They are in favour that the Family Laws of all religions give equality to women.</p> <p>a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>c) A is true but R is false.</p> <p>d) A is false but R is true.</p>	[1]
24	Why is power sharing desirable in democracy? Explain	[2]
25	Transparency is the most important feature of a democracy. Support the statement.	[2]
26	Democratic governments are transparent and legitimate. Justify the statement.	[3]
27	<p>Political parties play an important role in democratic countries. Justify the statement.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Political parties need to face certain challenges in order to remain effective instruments of democracy. Explain the statement with examples.</p>	[5]
28	<p>Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p>The exact balance of power between the central and the state government varies from one federation to another. This balance depends mainly on the historical context in which the federation was formed. There are two kinds of routes through which federations have been formed. The first route involves independent States coming together on their own to form a bigger unit so that by pooling sovereignty and retaining identity they can increase their security. This type of coming together federations include the USA, Switzerland, and Australia. In this first category of federations, all the constituent States usually have equal power and are strong vis - a - vis the federal government. The second route is where a large country decides to divide its power between the constituent States and the national government. India, Spain, and Belgium are examples of this kind of holding together federations. In this second category, the central government tends to be more powerful vis - a - vis the States. Very often different constituent units of the federation have unequal powers. Some units are granted special powers.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What determines the balance of power in a federation? (1) 2. In "holding together" federations, which level of government tends to be more powerful in relation to the states? (1) 3. Provide examples of federations from each of the two routes and briefly explain the power dynamics in each type of federation. (2) 	[4]
	Section D	
29	<p>In which year the Government of India started to remove barriers on foreign trade and foreign investment?</p> <p>a) 1995</p> <p>b) 1994</p> <p>c) 1992</p>	[1]

	d) 1991									
30	<p>Rajiv obtained a loan of ₹ 8 lakhs from a bank for his business. The loan carries an annual interest rate of 10 percent and is to be repaid in monthly installments over a period of 5 years. As collateral, the bank retained Rajiv’s valuable equipment until the loan and interest are fully repaid. Which of the following statements is true?</p> <p>a) Rajiv will repay the loan in a lump sum after 5 years.</p> <p>b) Rajiv had to provide the bank with his personal bank statements to secure the loan.</p> <p>c) The bank will return Rajiv’s valuable equipment as soon as he submits his business plan.</p> <p>d) The loan has a fixed interest rate of 5 percent per month.</p>	[1]								
31	<table><tr><th>FINAL PRODUCT</th><th>INTERMEDIATE GOODS</th></tr><tr><td>Biscuit</td><td>Flour, Sugar, Oil</td></tr><tr><td>Shirt</td><td>?</td></tr></table> <p>Fill in the blank:</p> <p>a) Yarn, Cloth, Machine</p> <p>b) Tailor, Sewing machine, Yarn</p> <p>c) Needle, Sewing machine, Yarn</p> <p>d) Yarn, Fabric, Button</p>	FINAL PRODUCT	INTERMEDIATE GOODS	Biscuit	Flour, Sugar, Oil	Shirt	?	[1]		
FINAL PRODUCT	INTERMEDIATE GOODS									
Biscuit	Flour, Sugar, Oil									
Shirt	?									
32	<p>Choose the correct option regarding Body Mass Index (BMI) from the following.</p> <p>a) Assessment of Blood Pressure</p> <p>b) Assessment of Body Composition</p> <p>c) Assessment of under Nutrition</p> <p>d) Assessment of Blood Sugar Level</p>	[1]								
33	<table><tr><td>(a) Cooperative societies</td><td>(i) A larger part of the earnings of the borrower is used to repay the loan</td></tr><tr><td>(b) Credit money</td><td>(ii) Small scale organisation formed by people themselves</td></tr><tr><td>(c) Cash reserve ratio</td><td>(iii) Future monetary claim against an individual that can be used to buy goods and services</td></tr><tr><td>(d) The higher cost of borrowing</td><td>(iv) A certain minimum amount of deposit that the commercial banks have to hold as reserves with the central bank</td></tr></table> <p>Match the following:</p> <p>a) (a) - (ii), (b) - (i), (c) - (iv), (d) - (iii)</p> <p>b) (a) - (ii), (b) - (iii), (c) - (iv), (d) - (i)</p> <p>c) (a) - (i), (b) - (iii), (c) - (iv), (d) - (ii)</p> <p>d) (a) - (ii), (b) - (iv), (c) - (iii), (d) - (i)</p>	(a) Cooperative societies	(i) A larger part of the earnings of the borrower is used to repay the loan	(b) Credit money	(ii) Small scale organisation formed by people themselves	(c) Cash reserve ratio	(iii) Future monetary claim against an individual that can be used to buy goods and services	(d) The higher cost of borrowing	(iv) A certain minimum amount of deposit that the commercial banks have to hold as reserves with the central bank	[1]
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34	<p>Ramanlal is a farmer who sells wheat to a flour mill for Rs 8 per kg. The mill grinds the wheat and sells the flour to a biscuit company for Rs 10 per kg. The biscuit company uses flour and things such as sugar and oil to make four packets of biscuits. It sells biscuits in the market to the consumers for Rs 60 (Rs 15 per packet).</p>	[1]								

	<p>With the help of above information, in which category will you classify Biscuits that reach the consumers?</p> <p>a) Consumer reach goods</p> <p>b) Final goods</p> <p>c) Capital goods</p> <p>d) Intermediate goods</p>	
35	Mention the reasons that forced Indian Government for putting barriers to foreign trade and foreign investment just after independence?	[3]
36	Explain the functions of Self Help Group .	[3]
37	"For development, people look at a mix of goals". Support the statement with three suitable examples.	[3]
38	<p>Describe any five provisions of National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>The declining share of agriculture in the Gross Domestic Product (G.D.P.) is a matter of serious concern in India. Support the statement with any five reasons.</p>	[5]

BRAIN INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

Session 2025-26

PRACTICE PAPER 2

Class X

Subject – Social Science

General Instructions:

4. There are 38 questions in the Question paper. All questions are compulsory.
5. The question paper has Four Sections - A - History, B - Geography C - Political Science, and D - Economics.
6. Each Section is of 20 Marks and has MCQs, VSA, SA, LAs and CBQ.
7. Very Short Answer Type Questions (VSA), carry 2 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 40 words.
8. Short Answer Type Questions (SA), carry 3 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 60 words.
9. Long answer type questions (LA), carry 5 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 120 words.
10. There are case based questions (CBQ) with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 100 words.
11. The map - based questions, carry 5 marks with two parts - Q9. In Section A - History (2 marks) and Q19. In Section B - Geography (3 marks)
12. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions must be attempted.

Section A				
1	Match the following:	(a)He said-Printing is the ultimate gift of God and the greatest one.	(i)James Augustus Hickey	[1]
		(b)He said-Tremble, therefore, tyrants of the world.	(ii) Mahatma Gandhi	
		(c) He said-Fight for self-independenceis a fight for the liberty of speech, liberty of the press, and freedom of association.	(iii)Louise-Sebastien Mercier	
		(d) Hepublished-Gossip about the Company's senior officials in India.	(iv)Martin Luther	
		a) (a) - (iv), (b) - (ii), (c) - (iii), (d) - (i)		
b) (a) - (iv), (b) - (iii), (c) - (ii), (d) - (i)				
c) (a) - (iii), (b) - (iv), (c) - (ii), (d) - (i)				
d) (a) - (iv), (b) - (iii), (c) - (i), (d) - (ii)				
2	Study the picture and answer the question that follows:			[1]





The above Meeting of Congress at Allahabad was held in which year?

- a) 1931
- b) 1932
- c) 1929
- d) 1930

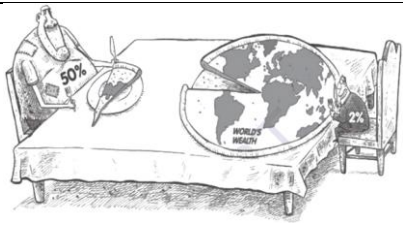
3	<p>Whocomposed the song Vande Mataram?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay b) Natesa Sastri c) Sarat Chandra Chatterjee d) Rabindranath Tagore 	[1]
4	<p>Read the information given below and select the correct option</p> <p>The 1830s were years of great economic hardship in Europe. The first half of the nineteenth century saw an enormous increase in population all over Europe. In most countries, there were more seekers of jobs than employment. The population from rural areas migrated to the cities to live in overcrowded slums. Small producers in towns were often faced with stiff competition from imports of cheap machine - made goods from England, where industrialization was more advanced than on the continent. The above passage gives information about what?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Hunger b) Popular Revolt c) Hardship d) All of these 	[1]
5	<p>In what ways did food items offer scope for long distance cultural exchange?</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Describe the role of Giuseppe Mazzini as an Italian revolutionary.</p>	[2]
6	<p>Can you make a distinction between the revolution of 1830and the revolution of 1848 in France?</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Why in the years after 1848, did the autocrats of Central and Eastern Europe begin to introduce the changes that had already taken place in Western Europe before 1815? Explain.</p>	[3]

7	<p>List all the different social groups which joined the Non - Cooperation Movement of 1921. Then choose any three and write about their hopes and struggles to show why they joined the movement.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>"History and fiction, folklore and songs, popular prints and symbols all played a part in the making of nationalism in India" Support the statement.</p>	[5]
8	<p>Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p>As primary education became compulsory from the late nineteenth century, children became an important category of readers. Production of school textbooks became critical for the publishing industry. A children's press, devoted to literature for children alone, was set up in France in 1857. This press published new works as well as old fairy tales and folk tales. The Grimm Brothers in Germany spent years compiling traditional folk tales gathered from peasants. What they collected was edited before the stories were published in a collection in 1812. Anything that was considered unsuitable for children or would appear vulgar to the elites, was not included in the published version.</p> <p>Women became important as readers as well as writers. Penny magazines were especially meant for women, as were manuals teaching proper behaviour and housekeeping. When novels began to be written in the nineteenth century, women were seen as important readers. Some of the best - known novelists were women. Their writings became important in defining a new type of woman: a person with a will, the strength of personality, determination and the power to think.</p> <p>In the nineteenth century, lending libraries in England became instruments for educating white - collar workers, artisans and lower - middle - class people. Sometimes, self - educated working - class people wrote for themselves. After the working day was gradually shortened from the mid - nineteenth century, workers had some time for self - improvement and self - expression. They wrote political tracts and autobiographies in large numbers.</p> <p>13. What was the special feature of the published version of book for children? (1)</p> <p>14. What was the impact of print on workers? (1)</p> <p>15. Name some famous women novelists. How did they redefine the women? (2)</p>	[4]
9	<p>Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map.</p> <p>16. The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in 1927.</p> <p>17. The place where Gandhiji organized Satyagraha for the indigo planters.</p>	[2]

	 <p>भारत का राज्यान्वयित (राजनीतिक) Outline Map of India (Political)</p>	
	Section B	
10	<p>The rivers which flow to the west side in India are _____.</p> <p>a) Narmada and Tapi b) Ganga and Yamuna c) Ganga and Godavari d) Krishna and Godavari</p>	[1]
11	<p>Which of the following options represents the correct share in the context of the distribution of forests?</p> <p>18. North - eastern states have three - fourths of their forests as unclassified forests.</p> <p>19. Forest Department has declared almost one - third of the total forest area is protected forest.</p> <p>20. Madhya Pradesh has the largest area under permanent forests, constituting 75 per cent of its total forest area.</p> <p>21. More than half of the total forest land has been declared reserved forests.</p> <p>a) Statement i and ii are correct. b) Statement ii is correct. c) Statement i, ii, & iii are correct. d) Statement ii, iii & iv are correct.</p>	[1]
12	<p>Arrange the following in correct sequence:</p> <p>22. Dyeing and Finishing a Garment 23. Fibre Production a Raw Fibre 24. Spinning a Yarn 25. Weaving and Knitting a Fabric</p> <p>a) ii, iii, iv, i</p>	[1]

	b) i, ii, iii, iv c) iii, iv, ii, i d) iv, iii, ii, i									
13	<p>Read the given data and find out the percentage of the total surface area of the country responsible for ensuring the perennial flow of some rivers.</p> <table><tr><th>Land under important Relief Features</th><th>Percentage</th></tr><tr><td>Plains</td><td>43</td></tr><tr><td>Mountains</td><td>30</td></tr><tr><td>Plateaus</td><td>27</td></tr></table> <p>a) 43 b) 30 c) 27 d) 50</p>	Land under important Relief Features	Percentage	Plains	43	Mountains	30	Plateaus	27	[1]
Land under important Relief Features	Percentage									
Plains	43									
Mountains	30									
Plateaus	27									
14	<p>_____ is a kharif crop in north and rabi crop in south India.</p> <p>a) Sunflower b) Groundnut c) Sesamum d) Castor</p>	[1]								
15	<div></div> <p>Which technique of collecting water is shown in the given diagram?</p> <p>a) Bamboo Drip Irrigation System b) Tankas Method c) Rooftop Rainwater Harvesting d) Rain Catching Method</p>	[1]								
16	Mention any three characteristics of black soil.	[2]								
17	<p>"Formation of coal is a long drawn process spread over various periods." Elaborate the statement with examples in the Indian context.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>(a) Name the non - metallic mineral which can be easily split into thin sheets.</p> <p>(b) What are the properties of this mineral and in which areas is it found?</p>	[5]								
18	<p>Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p>Dams were traditionally built to impound rivers and rainwater that could be used later to irrigate agricultural fields. Today, dams are built not just for irrigation but for electricity generation, water supply for domestic and industrial uses, flood control, recreation, inland</p>	[4]								

	<p>navigation and fish breeding. Hence, dams are now referred to as multi - purpose projects where the many uses of the impounded water are integrated with one another. For example, in the Sutluj - Beas river basin, the Bhakra – Nangal project water is being used both for hydel power production and irrigation. Similarly, the Hirakud project in the Mahanadi basin integrates conservation of water with flood control. Multi - purpose projects, launched after Independence with their integrated water resources management approach, were thought of as the vehicle that would lead the nation to development and progress, overcoming the handicap of its colonial past. Jawaharlal Nehru proudly proclaimed the dams as the ‘temples of modern India’; the reason being that it would integrate development of agriculture and the village economy with rapid industrialisation and growth of the urban economy.</p> <p>26. What are some of the multiple uses of dams in modern times? (1)</p> <p>27. What is the significance of the Bhakra - Nangal project in the Sutluj - Beas river basin? (1)</p> <p>28. Explain the significance of multi - purpose projects in post - Independence India and their role in the nation’s development and progress. (2)</p>	
19	<p>On the same outline map of India locate and label the following with suitable symbols:</p> <p>29. Any one of the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> An iron and Steel Plant in Jharkhand named after Jamshedji Tata. Thermal Power Plant in Andhra Pradesh named after Dr. NT Rao. <p>30. Any two of the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Ahmedabad - Cotton Textile Centre Noida - Software Technology Park Kochi - Sea - port 	[3]
	Section C	
20	<p>Different arguments are usually put forth in favour of and against power - sharing. Identify those which are in favour of power - sharing and select the answer using the codes given below? Power - sharing:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> reduces conflict among different communities decreases the possibility of arbitrariness delays the decision - making process accommodates diversities increases instability and divisiveness promotes people’s participation in government undermines the unity of a country <p>a) ABDF</p> <p>b) ABDG</p> <p>c) BCDG</p> <p>d) ACEF</p>	[1]

21	 <p>What is being shown in the above cartoon?</p> <p>a) The discrimination done by leaders to poor</p> <p>b) Scenario of availability of food between Poor and Rich</p> <p>c) World's Wealth Owned by a Few</p> <p>d) Global Health Aspects</p>	[1]
22	<p>Which of the following statements reflects a lack of internal democracy within a political party?</p> <p>Statement i: Parties do not keep membership registers, do not hold organisational meetings.</p> <p>Statement ii: They fail to conduct internal elections regularly.</p> <p>Statement iii: Top party leaders assume greater powers and make all the major decisions in the name of the party.</p> <p>Statement iv: The opinions of those who disagree with the leadership are considered and given due importance.</p> <p>a) Statement i and ii are right.</p> <p>b) Statement iii is right.</p> <p>c) Statement i, ii and iii are right .</p> <p>d) Only statement iv is right.</p>	[1]
23	<p>Assertion (A): Power - sharing is a good way to ensure the stability of political order.</p> <p>Reason (R): Imposing the will of the majority community over others may look like an attractive option.</p> <p>a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>c) A is true but R is false.</p> <p>d) A is false but R is true.</p>	[1]
24	What are the three lists given in the Constitution?	[2]
25	What are the reasons for the great change in the caste system.	[2]
26	“BJP wants full territorial and political integration of Jammu and Kashmir”. Explain the Article 307 of Indian Constitution, according to which, Jammu and Kashmir is enjoying special privileges.	[3]
27	<p>How does democracy promote Political and Social values? Explain.</p> <p>OR</p>	[5]

	Democracies accommodate social diversities and provide dignity and freedom to the citizens. Justify the statement.	
28	<p>Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p>Sri Lanka emerged as an independent country in 1948. The leaders of the Sinhala community sought to secure dominance over the government by virtue of their majority. As a result, the democratically elected government adopted a series of Majoritarian measures to establish Sinhala supremacy. In 1956, an Act was passed to recognise Sinhala as the only official language, thus disregarding Tamil. The governments followed preferential policies that favoured Sinhala applicants for university positions and government jobs. A new constitution stipulated that the state shall protect and foster Buddhism. All these government measures, coming one after the other, gradually increased the feeling of alienation among the Sri Lankan Tamils. They felt that none of the major political parties led by the Buddhist Sinhala leaders was sensitive to their language and culture. They felt that the constitution and government policies denied them equal political rights, discriminated against them in getting jobs and other opportunities and ignored their interests. As a result, the relations between the Sinhala and Tamil communities strained over time.</p> <p>38. What is the predominant religion in Sri Lanka? (1)</p> <p>39. What was the main objective of the Sinhala leaders in Sri Lanka after independence? (1)</p> <p>40. How did the majoritarianism policy affect the Sri Lankan Tamils, and what were their main grievances? (2)</p>	[4]
	Section D	
29	<p>Removing unnecessary trade restrictions and making the economy more competitive is known as:</p> <p>a) Privatisation</p> <p>b) Liberalisation</p> <p>c) Globalisation</p> <p>d) Socialisation</p>	[1]
30	<p>Banker Megha diligently managed the local bank. With prudent planning, she allocated a small portion of the deposits as cash reserves for withdrawals. Meanwhile, Entrepreneur Ram approached the bank seeking a loan for his business venture. Megha, acting as a mediator, granted him the funds, charging a higher interest rate than what she offered to depositors. How do banks primarily generate income?</p> <p>a) Interest paid to depositors</p> <p>b) Cash reserves held by banks</p> <p>c) Deposits made by the public</p> <p>d) Interest charged from borrowers</p>	[1]

31	<p>Read the given data and find out the difference in the percentage of literate rural boys and rural boys who are attending school in UP.</p> <table><tr><th colspan="3">EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT OF RURAL POPULATION OF UTTAR PRADESH</th></tr><tr><th>Category</th><th>Male (%)</th><th>Female (%)</th></tr><tr><td>Literacy rate for rural population</td><td>76</td><td>54</td></tr><tr><td>Literacy rate for rural children in age group 10-14 years</td><td>90</td><td>87</td></tr><tr><td>Percentage of rural children aged 10-14 attending school</td><td>85</td><td>82</td></tr></table> <p>a) 85 b) 14 c) 5 d) - 5</p>	EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT OF RURAL POPULATION OF UTTAR PRADESH			Category	Male (%)	Female (%)	Literacy rate for rural population	76	54	Literacy rate for rural children in age group 10-14 years	90	87	Percentage of rural children aged 10-14 attending school	85	82	[1]
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32	<p>Evaluate the reason for putting a barrier to foreign trade by identifying the appropriate statements among the following options:</p> <p>41. To improve the performance of domestic producers.</p> <p>42. To create an opportunity for the producers to cover the international markets.</p> <p>43. To allow businesses to make decisions on imports and exports freely.</p> <p>44. To protect the producers and service providers within the country from foreign competition.</p> <p>a) Only statement iv is appropriate.</p> <p>b) Statements i, ii and iii are appropriate.</p> <p>c) . All the statements are appropriate.</p> <p>d) Statements i and ii are appropriate.</p>	[1]															
33	<table><tr><td>(a) Importance of Secondary sector</td><td>(i) The Gram Panchayat after proper verification will register households, and issue job cards to registered households.</td></tr><tr><td>(b) Steps to create employment in rural areas</td><td>(ii) Encouragement to farmers to adopt pisciculture, horticulture, animal rearing, etc., along with cultivation of crops.</td></tr><tr><td>(c) The role of government in the public sector</td><td>(iii) Promotes the development of the Primary and the Tertiary sectors.</td></tr><tr><td>(d) The role of NREGA 2005</td><td>(iv) Providing health, quality education, particularly elementary education.</td></tr></table> <p>Match the following:</p> <p>a) (a) - (ii), (b) - (iii), (c) - (iv), (d) - (i)</p> <p>b) (a) - (iii), (b) - (ii), (c) - (i), (d) - (iv)</p> <p>c) (a) - (iii), (b) - (ii), (c) - (iv), (d) - (i)</p> <p>d) (a) - (i), (b) - (ii), (c) - (iv), (d) - (iii)</p>	(a) Importance of Secondary sector	(i) The Gram Panchayat after proper verification will register households, and issue job cards to registered households.	(b) Steps to create employment in rural areas	(ii) Encouragement to farmers to adopt pisciculture, horticulture, animal rearing, etc., along with cultivation of crops.	(c) The role of government in the public sector	(iii) Promotes the development of the Primary and the Tertiary sectors.	(d) The role of NREGA 2005	(iv) Providing health, quality education, particularly elementary education.	[1]							
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34	<p>Read the information given below and select the correct option</p>	[1]															

	<p>It is a festival season two months from now and the shoe manufacturer, Rahim, has received an order from a large trader in town for 3,000 pairs of shoes to be delivered in a month's time. To complete production on time, Rahim has to hire a few more workers for stitching and pasting work. He has to purchase raw materials. To meet these expenses, Rahim obtains loans from two sources. First, he asks the leather supplier to supply leather now and promises to pay him later. Second, he obtains a loan in cash from the large trader as an advance payment for 1000 pairs of shoes with a promise to deliver the whole order by the end of the month. At the end of the month, Rahim is able to deliver the order, make a good profit, and repay the money that he had borrowed. Which situation best describes the above case?</p> <p>a) Cheque facility of Bank</p> <p>b) Demand Draft facility</p> <p>c) Credit Situation</p> <p>d) Activities of Self Help Groups</p>	
35	How use of containers has helped much greater volumes of goods being transported by airlines?	[3]
36	Highlight the factors responsible for the growth of service sector in the Indian economy.	[3]
37	Why does Kerala have a better human development ranking than Maharashtra in spite of lower per capita income?	[3]
38	<p>"Credit is useful as well as harmful, it depends on the risk involved". Support the statement with examples.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Self Help Groups (SHGs) are the building blocks of organization of the rural poor. Support the statement with examples.</p>	[5]