

Set – 2

[illegible]

	(i) The most powerful weapon of the Spanish conquerors was not a conventional military weapon at all. It was the germs such as those of smallpox that they carried on their person. (ii) Because of their long isolation America's original inhabitants had no immunity against these diseases that came from Europe. (iii) Smallpox in particular proved a deadly killer. Once introduced, it spread deep into the continent. (iv) Ahead of even any Europeans reaching there, it killed and decimated whole communities, paving the way for conquest. (v) Any other relevant point. Any two points to be explained.		
6.	(A) Explain the role of Johann Gutenberg in the spread of print culture in Europe. (i) Gutenberg learnt the art of polishing stones, became a master goldsmith and also acquired the knowledge to create the moulds for making trinkets. (ii) Drawing on this knowledge he adopted the existing technology to design his innovation. (iii) The first book he printed was the Bible and 180 copies were printed. (iv) Printing press grew and book production boomed in Europe (v) His innovation led to the Print Revolution. (vi) Protestant Revolution and reading mania are significant outcomes of Print Revolution. (vii) Any other relevant point. Any three points to be explained. OR (B) Explain the role of print in the expansion of Protestant reformation. (i) The religious reformer Martin Luther wrote 'Ninety-Five Theses' criticising many of the practices and rituals of the Roman Catholic Church. (ii) A printed copy of this was posted on a church door in Wittenberg. It challenged the Church to debate his ideas. (iii) Luther's writings were immediately reproduced in large number and read widely. (iv) This led to a division within the Church and to the beginning of the Protestant Reformation.	109	3x1= 3
		112	3x1= 3

	(v) Luther's translation of the New Testament sold many copies within a few weeks and a second edition appeared within three months. (vi) Print brought about a new intellectual atmosphere and helped spread the new ideas that led to the Reformation. (vii) Deeply grateful to print Luther said, 'Printing is the ultimate gift of god and the greatest one.' (viii) Any other relevant point. Any three points to be explained.		
7.	(A) "Culture played an important role in creating the idea of the nation." Examine the statement in the context of eighteenth century Europe. (i) Culture helped express and shape nationalist feelings in eighteenth-century Europe through art, poetry, stories, and music. (ii) Romanticism a cultural movement developed that aimed to create a particular form of nationalist sentiment among the people. (iii) Romantic artists and poets criticised the glorification of reason and science, focusing instead on emotions, intuition, and mystical feelings. (iv) Their efforts aimed to create a sense of shared collective heritage and a common cultural past, which became the basis of the nation. (v) Folk songs, folk poetry, and folk dances were used to popularise the true spirit of the nation (volksgeist). (vi) Collecting and recording local folklore and vernacular traditions was essential for the project of nation-building. (vii) Emphasis on the vernacular language and local culture allowed the nationalist message to reach large audiences, many of whom were illiterate, spreading the idea of a nation more effectively. (viii) Any other relevant point. Any five points to be explained. OR	13, 14, 15	5x1=5

	(B) “Giuseppe Mazzini played a major role in the unification of Italy.” Examine the statement. (i) Giuseppe Mazzini, born in Genoa in 1807, became a member of the secret society Carbonari and was actively involved in revolutionary activities. (ii) At the age of 24, he was sent into exile in 1831 for attempting a revolution in Liguria. While in exile, he founded two underground societies: Young Italy in Marseilles and Young Europe in Berne. (iii) Mazzini believed that God intended nations to be the natural units of mankind. (iv) During the 1830’s Giuseppe Mazzini had sought to put together a coherent programme or a unitary Italian Republic. (v) Italy could not continue to be a patchwork of small states and kingdoms. It had to be forged into a single unified republic within a wider alliance of nations. (vi) This unification alone could be the basis of Italian liberty. (vii) Secret societies were set up in Germany, France, Switzerland and Poland following his model. (viii) His nationalist vision influenced the efforts of Sardinia-Piedmont under King Victor Emmanuel II, who later unified the Italian states through war. (ix) Mazzini’s principles also inspired armed volunteers led by Giuseppe Garibaldi, who marched into South Italy and the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies in 1860, winning the support of local peasants to drive out Spanish rulers. (x) Mazzini played a major role in creating the ideological and organizational foundation for the unification of Italy. (xi) Any other relevant point. Any five points to be described.	12,20, 21	5x1=5
8.	Read the given source carefully and answer the questions that follow: ‘To the altar of this revolution we have brought our youth as incense.’ <i>Many nationalists thought that the struggle against the British could not be won through non-violence. In the year 1928, the Hindustan Socialist Republican Army (HSRA) was founded at a meeting in Ferozeshah Kotla ground in Delhi. Amongst its leaders were Bhagat Singh, Jatin Das and Ajoy Ghosh. In a series of dramatic actions in different parts of India, the HSRA targeted some of the symbols of British power. In April 1929, Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutta threw a bomb in the Legislative Assembly. In the same year there was an attempt to blow up the train that Lord Irwin was travelling in. Bhagat Singh</i>	41	1+1+2=4

	was 23 when he was tried and executed by the colonial government. During his trial, Bhagat Singh stated that he did not wish to glorify 'the cult of the bomb and pistol' but wanted a revolution in society – <i>'Revolution is the inalienable right of mankind. Freedom is the imprescriptible birthright of all. The labourer is the real sustainer of society. To the altar of this revolution we have brought your youth as incense, for no sacrifice is too great for so magnificent a cause. We are content. We await the advent of revolution. Inquilab Zindabad!'</i> 8.1 Why is the formation of 'Hindustan Socialist Republican Army (HSRA)' considered as a turning point in the freedom struggle of India? 1 (i) Many nationalists thought that the struggle against the British could not be won through non-violence. (ii) It led to the rise of new leadership of young revolutionaries. (iii) It helped to spread of nationalist spirit. (iv) It fuelled national sentiments and gave rise to patriotic fervour. (v) Any other relevant point. Any one point to be explained. 8.2 How did Bhagat Singh's trial speeches transform him from a revolutionary to a philosopher of freedom? 1 (i) Bhagat Singh stated that he did not wish to glorify 'the cult of the bomb and pistol' but wanted a revolution. (ii) Bhagat Singh's broader vision of team formation (Socio-Pol-Cultural) brought revolution in the society. (iii) He wanted radical changes in society. (iv) He glorified nationalism against colonial power. (v) His speeches discussed the ideas of freedom, justice and social equality, expressing philosophical ideas linked to freedom. (vi) Any other relevant point. Any one point to be explained. 8.3 In what way did Bhagat Singh redefine the meaning of 'revolution' for his generation? Explain. 2x1=2 (i) He considered revolution as the inalienable right of humans. (ii) He considered freedom as the imprescriptible birth right of all. (iii) He wanted youth to sacrifice for the cause of nation's freedom. (iv) He wanted the advent of revolution. (v) 'Inquilab Zindabad!' slogan was used for raising the spirit of Indians for freedom.		
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	(viii) Any other relevant point. Any two points to be explained.		
17.	(A) “Minerals are an indispensable part of our lives.” Justify the statement. (i) Almost everything we use from a tiny pin to a towering building or a big ship, all are made from minerals. (ii) Railway lines and road pavements (tarmac) are made from minerals, showing their importance in infrastructure. (iii) Cars, buses, trains, aeroplanes are manufactured from minerals and run on power resources derived from the earth. (iv) Even the food we eat contains minerals. (v) In all stages of development, human beings have used minerals for livelihood, decoration, festivals, religious and ceremonial rites. (vi) Minerals play a crucial role in industrial development by providing raw materials for various manufacturing processes. (vii) The availability of minerals supports economic growth by creating employment and contributing to exports. (viii) Any other relevant point. Any five points to be justified. OR (B) “Solar Energy has important role in transforming the energy landscape.” Justify the statement. (i) India has abundant sunlight, water, wind and biomass making it ideal for developing renewable energy resources. (ii) Being a tropical country, India has enormous potential to tap solar energy efficiently. (iii) Photovoltaic technology converts sunlight directly into electricity. (iv) Solar energy is becoming increasingly popular in rural and remote areas. (v) Establishment of large solar power plants in different parts of India reduces dependence on firewood and dung cakes for rural households. (vi) This shift helps in environmental conservation by reducing deforestation and pollution.	42	5x1=5
		54	5x1=5

	(vii) It also ensures an adequate supply of organic manure for agriculture, as dung is no longer fully used as fuel. (viii) Overall, solar energy is transforming India's energy landscape by providing clean, sustainable, and accessible power for both rural and urban areas. (ix) Any other relevant point. Any five points to be justified.		
18.	Read the given source carefully and answer the questions that follow: FLOODS Basic safety precautions to be taken: • Listen to radio/TV for the latest weather bulletins and flood warnings. Pass on the information to others. • Make a family emergency kit which should include, a portable radio/transistor, torch, spare batteries, a first aid box along with essential medicines, ORS, dry food items, drinking water, matchboxes, candles and other essential items. • Keep hurricane lamp, ropes, rubber tubes, umbrella and bamboo stick in your house. These could be useful. • Keep your cash, jewellery, valuables, important documents etc. in a safe place. • If there is a flood, move along with your family members and cattle to safe areas like relief camps, evacuation camps, elevated grounds where you can take shelter. • Turn off power and gas connections before leaving your house. During Floods • Don't enter into flood waters; it could be dangerous. • Don't allow children to play in or near flood waters. • Stay away from sewerage line, gutters, drains, culverts etc. • Be careful of snakes; snakebites are common during floods. • Stay away from electric poles and fallen power-lines to avoid electrocution. • Don't use wet electrical appliances, get them checked before use. • Eat freshly cooked and dry food. Always keep your food covered. • Use boiled and filtered drinking water. • Keep all drains, gutters and around your house clean. • Stagnation of water can breed vector/water-borne diseases. In case of sickness, seek medical assistance. • Use bleaching powder and lime to disinfect the surroundings. 18.1 Suggest one precaution before using water after floods. 1 (i) Boil the water before drinking. (ii) Drink filtered water. (iii) Disinfect the water. (iv) Use clean and covered containers. (v) Any other relevant point. Any one point to be mentioned. 18.2 Mention any two measures related to protection of food items during floods. $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$	25	1+1+2=4

	(i) Eat freshly cooked and dry food. (ii) Always keep your food covered. (iii) Any other relevant point. Any two points to be mentioned. 18.3 Suggest two actions to be taken before leaving the house during a flood warning. 2x1=2 (i) Listen to radio/TV for the latest weather bulletins and flood warnings. (ii) Make a family emergency kit. (iii) Pass on the information to others. (iv) Keep your cash, jewellery, valuables, important documents etc. in a safe place. (v) If there is a flood, move along with your family members and cattle to safe areas like relief camps, evacuation camps, elevated grounds where you can take shelter. (vi) Turn off power and gas connections before leaving your house. (vii) Any other relevant point. Any two points to be explained.		
19.	(Please see attached map.) Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of question number 19. Attempt any three questions: 19.1 Name the dam which is located on Mahanadi river. Hirakud dam 19.2 Name the place where nuclear power plant is located in Uttar Pradesh. Narora 19.3 Name the place where the software technology park is located in Maharashtra. Pune / Mumbai 19.4 Name the place where major sea port is located in Gujarat. Kandla		1+1+1=3 1 1 1 1
	Section – C Political Science		20

20.	(C) (A) is true, but (R) is false.	2	1
21.	(B) I, III and IV are correct.	24	1
22.	(A) Indian National Congress and Communist Party of India (M)	54 -56	1
23.	(C) Multitasking and Dedication (For Visually Impaired Candidates only.) (C) Feminism	31 32	1 1
24.	Explain any two features of federalism. (i) There are two or more levels (or tiers) of government. (ii) Different tiers of government govern the same citizens, but each tier has its own jurisdiction in specific matters of legislation, taxation and administration. (iii) The jurisdictions of the respective levels or tiers of government are specified in the constitution. So, the existence and authority of each tier of government is constitutionally guaranteed. (iv) The fundamental provisions of the Constitution cannot be unilaterally changed by one level of government. Such changes require the consent of both the levels of government. (v) Courts have the power to interpret the Constitution and the powers of different levels of government. (vi) Sources of revenue for each level of government are clearly specified to ensure its financial autonomy. (vii) The federal system thus has dual objectives: to safeguard and promote unity of the country, while at the same time accommodate regional diversity. (viii) Any other relevant point. Any two points to be explained.	15	2x1=2
25.	Suggest any two measures to inspire women to learn new skills for entrepreneurship. (i) Improve educational opportunities for women so that they can gain knowledge and learn new skills required for entrepreneurship. (ii) Provide better career opportunities for women, enabling them to participate actively in economic activities and start their own enterprises. (iii) Encourage women's participation in public life, which helps them build confidence and develop leadership abilities.	30,31	2x1=2

	(iv) Promote gender equality through awareness for equal opportunities for women in education and employment. (v) Support women's empowerment so that women become economically independent and are motivated to acquire new skills for entrepreneurship. (vi) Any other relevant point. Any two points to be suggested.		
26.	"Political parties perform a series of functions in the democracy." Explain the statement with examples. (i) Parties contest elections. (ii) Parties put forward different policies and programmes. (iii) They group a variety of public opinions into a few basic positions, providing direction for government policy-making. (iv) Parties play a decisive role in making laws. (v) Parties recruit leaders, train them, and make them ministers to run the government. (vi) Parties that lose elections act as the opposition. They voice alternative views, criticise government failures or wrong policies and mobilise public opinion against government decisions when necessary. (vii) Parties raise and highlight issues, often launching movement. They help to crystallise societal opinions along the lines parties support. (viii) Parties help people access government machinery and benefit from welfare schemes implemented by the government. (ix) Any other relevant point. Any three points to be explained.	48, 49	3x1=3
27.	(A) "Democracy is a legitimate government with deep values." Examine the statement. (i) A democratic government is considered a legitimate government because it is formed by the will of the people. (ii) Democracy follows established procedures and rules.	66	5x1=5

	(iii) A democratic government is people's own government, as the rulers are chosen by the citizens through elections. (iv) There is overwhelming support for the idea of democracy across the world. (v) People prefer to be ruled by representatives who are elected by them. (vi) Citizens of democratic countries also believe that democracy is suitable for their country and protects their interests. (vii) Democracy has the ability to generate its own support among people, which shows its deep values and legitimacy. (viii) Any other relevant point. Any five points to be examined. OR (B) "Complaints are itself a testimony to the success of democracy." Examine the statement. (i) In democracy, people have more expectations and many complaints. (ii) The fact that people are complaining is itself a testimony to the success of democracy. (iii) It shows that people have developed awareness about their rights and the system. (iv) People have developed the ability to critically evaluate power holders and the influential. (v) A public expression of dissatisfaction with democracy shows the success of democratic project. It transforms people from the status of a subject into that of citizen. (vi) Most individuals now believe that their vote impacts how the government is run. (vii) They feel that their participation serves their own self-interest. (viii) Democracy has the ability to generate its own support among people, which shows its deep values and legitimacy. (ix) Any other relevant point. Any five points to be examined.	72	5x1=5
28.	Read the given source carefully and answer the questions that follow:	9	1+1+2=4

	POWER SHARING <i>Power sharing arrangements can also be seen in the way political parties, pressure groups and movements control or influence those in power. In a democracy, the citizens must have freedom to choose among various contenders for power. In contemporary democracies, this takes the form of competition among different parties. Such competition ensures that power does not remain in one hand. In the long run, power is shared among different political parties that represent different ideologies and social groups. Sometimes this kind of sharing can be direct, when two or more parties form an alliance to contest elections. If their alliance is elected, they form a coalition government and thus share power. In a democracy, we find interest groups, such as those of traders, businessmen, industrialists, farmers and industrial workers. They also will have a share in governmental power, either through participation in governmental committees or bringing influence on the decision-making process.</i> 28.1 How do pressure groups influence the government? 1 (i) Pressure groups represent different ideologies and social groups in governmental committees. (ii) They create awareness among public about certain programs. (iii) They influence decision making process. (iv) Any other relevant point. Any one point to be explained. 28.2 How do social groups benefit from power sharing? 1 (i) Protection of interests of different social groups such as linguistic and cultural groups. (ii) Fair representation of minors. (iii) Reduces conflict. (iv) Ensures stability. (v) Socially weaker section and women are represented in the legislature and administration. (vi) The system of reserved constituencies in the State Assemblies and the Parliament of our country give space to diverse social groups in the government. (vii) Any other relevant point. Any one point to be explained. 28.3 Explain the contributions of citizens in the power sharing process. (2x1=2)		
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	(i) Participate in governmental committees and branches. (ii) Influence the decision-making process. (iii) Participation in interest groups or civil society organizations. (iv) Monitor government actions. (v) Any other relevant point. Any two point to be explained.		
	Section – D Economics		20
29.	(A) 7 years	10	1
30.	(D) United Nations Development Program	13	1
31.	(C) Removal of restriction on trade	64	1
32.	(B) Nearest nationalised bank	43	1
33.	(C) a-(iii), b-(iv), c-(ii), d-(i)	33, 34	1
34.	(C) 82	12	1
35.	"New technology has helped the world to become connected." Justify the statement with suitable arguments. (i) Rapid improvement in technology has stimulated the globalisation process. (ii) Improvements in transportation technology made much faster delivery of goods across long distances possible at lower costs. (iii) Developments in information and communication technology especially in telecommunications, computers, and the Internet help to access information instantly. (iv) It is used to contact one another around the world, to access information and to communicate from remote areas. (v) Satellite communication devices have facilitated global communication and information sharing. (vi) Computers have now entered almost every field of activity, making information management and communication easier. (vii) The Internet allows us to obtain and share information on almost anything, send instant electronic mail (e-mail) and talk (voice-mail) across the world at negligible costs. (viii) Any other relevant point. Any three points to be justified.	62, 63	3x1=3

36.	Differentiate between the Reserve Bank of India and other Commercial banks.		48
	Reserve Bank of India (RBI)	Commercial Banks	
	(i) The Reserve Bank of India supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans.	(i) Commercial banks accept deposits from the public and provide loans.	
	(ii) It monitors that banks maintain a minimum cash balance out of the deposits they receive.	(ii) They maintain the minimum cash balance out of the deposits they receive.	
	(iii) The RBI ensures that banks give loans not only to profit-making businesses and traders but also to small cultivators, small-scale industries and small borrowers.	(iii) They provide loans to businesses, traders, small cultivators, small-scale industries and other borrowers.	
	(iv) It regulates and monitors the working of commercial banks.	(iv) They function under the supervision and regulations of the RBI.	
	(v) The RBI collects periodic information from banks about how much they are lending, to whom they are lending and at what interest rate.	(v) They periodically submit information to the RBI about their lending activities and interest rates.	
	(vi) The RBI works on behalf of central government to issue currency.	(vi) They do not issue any currency.	
	(vii) Any other relevant point.	(vii) Any other relevant point.	

	Any three points of difference to be explained.		
37.	Why is sustainable development essential? Explain with examples. (i) Sustainable development is environment friendly economic development. (ii) It is essential to conserve resources for future generation. (iii) Resources are to be utilized in consonance with their availability. (iv) Present requirements are to be managed in sustainable and judicious manner. (v) Scientists, economists, philosophers and other social scientists are working together for sustainable development. (vi) Groundwater is an example of renewable resources. These resources are replenished by nature as in the case of crops and plants. (vii) Our future is linked with essential resources are getting depleted at a fast rate. (viii) Any other relevant point. Any three points to be explained.	14, 15, 16	3x1=3
38.	(A) Describe the efforts done by Indian government to increase employment in urban areas. (i) The government encourages regional industries and tourism to generate income and employment opportunities in urban areas of different states and regions. (ii) Proper planning and support from the government are provided to sectors like tourism, regional craft industries, and new services such as IT. (iii) Improvements in the tourism sector could provide additional employment to more than 35 lakh people every year. (iv) To improve the health sector, the government plans to employ more doctors, nurses, and health workers. (v) The Indian government is working to increase employment in the education sector by building more schools and hiring more teachers and staff.	28, 29	5x1=5

	(vi) Nearly 20 lakh jobs can be created in the education sector alone. (vii) These efforts aim to increase both income and employment opportunities in urban areas while also contributing to overall development. (viii) Government encourages banks to give loans to Startup Program. (ix) Any other relevant point. Any five points to be described. OR (B) Describe the importance of Secondary Sector in the economy of the country. (i) The secondary sector covers activities in which natural products are changed into other forms through manufacturing processes associated with industrial activity. (ii) The products in this sector are not produced directly by nature but are made through a process of manufacturing in factories, workshops, or at home. (iii) It uses raw materials from the primary sector, such as cotton to spin yarn and weave cloth or sugarcane to produce sugar or gur. (iv) It also converts natural materials into useful goods, for example turning earth into bricks used for houses and buildings. (v) This sector gradually became associated with different kinds of industries and therefore it is also called the industrial sector. (vi) Over time, new methods of manufacturing were introduced and factories began to expand. (vii) Many people who earlier worked on farms started working in factories in large numbers, increasing employment opportunities. (viii) As people began to use more goods produced in factories at cheap rates, the secondary sector gradually became the most important sector in total production and employment, showing a shift in the importance of sectors in the economy. (ix) As industries expand, they provide employment to millions, which in turn increases income and consumption, boosting Gross Domestic Product (GDP) further.	20, 23	5x1=5
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(x) Any other relevant point.

Any five points to be described.

Note : Please see map for answers to question number 9 and 19 .

प्रश्न संख्या 9 और 19 के लिए मानचित्र
Map for question numbers 9 and 19

