

Set 3

Set 3

[illegible]

	(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. (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.	109	3x1= 3
		112	3x1= 3

	Any three points to be explained.		
7.	(A) “Otto von Bismarck was the architect of the unification of Germany.” Examine the statement. (i) Otto von Bismarck played a decisive role in the unification of Germany called as architect. (ii) He used diplomacy and careful planning to unite German States. (iii) Bismarck carried out with the help of Prussian army and Bureaucracy. (iv) Three Wars over seven years with Austria, Denmark and France ended in victory and unification of Germany. (v) He established and consolidated new German States. (vi) In January 1871, the Prussian king, William I, was proclaimed German Emperor in a ceremony held at Versailles. (vii) In the palace of Versailles, to proclaim the new German empire headed by Kaiser William I of Prussia. (viii) Any other relevant point. Any five points to be examined. OR (B) “The 1830’s were years of great economic hardship in Europe.” Examine the statement. (i) The 1830’s were years of great economic hardship in Europe. (ii) The first half of the nineteenth century saw an enormous increase in population all over Europe. (iii) In most countries there were more seekers of jobs than employment. (iv) Population from rural areas migrated to the cities to live in overcrowded slums. (v) Small producers in towns were often faced with stiff competition from imports of cheap machine-made goods from England, where industrialisation was more advanced than on the continent. (vi) This was especially so in textile production, which was carried out mainly in homes or small workshops and was only partly mechanised. (vii) In those regions of Europe where the aristocracy still enjoyed power, peasants struggled under the burden of feudal dues and obligations. (viii) The rise of food prices or a year of bad harvest led to widespread pauperism in town and country. (ix) Any other relevant point. Any five points to be examined.	19	5x1=5
		15	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 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> <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.	41	1+1+2=4

	(iv) Biological pest control by using natural predators and bio-pesticides protects crops without harmful chemicals. (v) Practice crop rotation to increase productivity of soil. (vi) Integrating Drip irrigation. (vii) Mulching. (viii) Any other relevant point. Any two points to be explained.		
17.	(A) Examine the role of nuclear energy in meeting growing demand of power. (i) Nuclear energy is obtained by altering the structure of atoms. (ii) When such an alteration is made, much energy is released in the form of heat and this is used to generate electric power. (iii) Uranium and Thorium, which are available in Jharkhand and the Aravalli ranges of Rajasthan are used for generating nuclear power. (iv) The Monazite sands of Kerala are also rich in Thorium. (v) Nuclear energy is also used in industrial applications and in cancer treatment. (vi) Nuclear energy is also used for defence purposes. (vii) Any other relevant point. Any five points to be examined. OR (B) Examine potential of geothermal energy as a renewal power source. (i) Geothermal energy uses heat from the interior of the Earth to produce heat and electricity. (ii) Geothermal energy exists because the Earth grows progressively hotter with increasing depth. (iii) The temperature of the Earth increases with depth (geothermal gradient) creating high temperatures at shallow depths in some areas. (iv) Groundwater absorbs heat from hot rocks in such regions and becomes extremely hot. (v) When this hot water rises to the surface, it turns into steam, which can be used to drive turbines and generate electricity. (vi) India has several hundred hot springs, indicating good potential for generating electricity using geothermal energy. (vii) Experimental geothermal projects have been set up in India such as in Parvati Valley near Manikaran and Puga Valley to harness this renewable energy. (viii) Any other relevant point. Any five points to be examined.	54	5x1=5
		55	5x1=5

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 cents, 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. $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$ (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. $2 \times 1 = 2$	25	1+1+2=4
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	(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 cents, 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.	(A) Indian National Congress and Communist Party of India (M)	54 -56	1
21.	(C) (A) is true, but (R) is false.	2	1
22.	(B) I, III and IV are correct	24	1
23.	(C) Multi – tasking and dedication (For Visually Impaired Candidates only.) (C) Feminism	31	1
24.	Explain any two features of federalism.	15	2x1=2

	(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 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.		
25.	Suggest any two ways to support women in education in rural areas. (i) Opening girls' schools in villages can make education easily accessible to rural girls. When schools are nearby parents feel safer and more comfortable sending their daughters to study. (ii) Providing separate facilities and a supportive environment in village schools can encourage more girls to enrol and continue their education. (iii) Establishing skill education centres, vocational institutes and ITIs in villages can provide girls with practical and employment-oriented training. (iv) Such vocational education helps girls develop useful skills, increases their chances of getting jobs and makes them economically independent. (v) Conducting awareness campaigns in rural areas can spread knowledge about the importance of girls' education and motivate families to support the education of their daughters. (vi) Financial aid or scholarship should be provided to them to increase their enrolment in educational institutions. (vii) Any other relevant point. Any two points to be suggested.	30-33	2x1=2
26.	"Political parties perform a series of functions in the democracy." Explain the statement with examples. (i) Parties contest elections.	48, 49	3x1=3

	(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.		
27.	(A) “Democracies lead to peaceful and harmonious life among citizens.” Examine the statement. (i) It is necessary to understand that democracy is not simply rule by majority opinion. (ii) The majority always needs to work with the minority so that governments function to represent the general view. Majority and minority opinions are not permanent. (iii) It is also necessary that rule by majority does not become rule by majority community only. (iv) Democracy remains democracy only as long as every citizen has a chance of being in majority at some point of time. (v) If someone is barred from being in majority on the basis of birth, then the democratic rule ceases to be accommodative for that person or group. (vi) The majority always needs to work with the minority so that governments function to represent the general view. (vii) Democracy ensures that all citizens have a chance to participate and be represented, leading to peaceful and harmonious life among citizens. (viii) Any other relevant point. Any five points to be examined. OR (B) “Democracy is based on the idea of deliberations and negotiations.” Examine the statement.	70	5x1=5
		65	5x1=5

	(i) In a democracy, the main concern is to ensure that citizens have the right to elect their rulers and that the rulers remain accountable to the people. (ii) Citizens should have the right to participate in decisions that affect their lives and the community as a whole. (iii) A democratic government takes more time to make decisions because it must follow proper procedures and consult multiple stakeholders before finalising any action. (iv) Democracy ensures that decisions-making will be based on established norms and procedures. (v) A citizen who wants to know whether a decision was made following the correct procedures has the right and the means to examine the decision-making process. (vi) A democratic government creates ways for citizens to hold it accountable and provides opportunities for them to participate in decision-making whenever they wish. (vii) Democracies have been more successful in conducting regular and free elections and in creating conditions for open public discussion and debate. (viii) Any other relevant point. (Any five points to be examined.)		
28.	Read the given source carefully and answer the questions that follow: <i>POWER SHARING</i> <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	9	1+1+2=4

	(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) (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.	(D) United Nations Development Program	13	1
30.	(C) Removal of restriction on trade	64	1
31.	(B) Nearest nationalised bank	43	1
32.	(C) a-(iii), b-(iv), c-(ii), d-(i)	33, 34	1
33.	(C) 82	12	1
34.	(A) 7 years	10	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.	62, 63	3x1=3

	(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.		
36.	Why is it necessary to expand formal sources of credit in rural areas? Explain. (i) The formal sectors' loans are from banks and cooperatives. (ii) The Reserve Bank of India supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans. (iii) It is necessary that banks and cooperatives increase their lending particularly in the rural areas, so that the dependence on informal sources of credit reduces. (iv) While formal sector loans need to expand, it is also necessary that everyone receives these loans. (v) It is important that formal credit is distributed more equally so that the poor can benefit from cheaper loans. (vi) Formal credit charge low rate of interest. It reduces the chances of people falling in bad debt. (vii) Any other relevant point. Any three points to be explained.	48, 49	3x1=3
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.	14, 15, 16	3x1=3

	(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.		
38.	(A) Describe the Public work programs in job creation at rural and urban areas. (i) Public work programs focus on jobs that increase land productivity and contribute to long-term rural and urban development. (ii) The central government guarantees employment to people under the Right to Work Act. (iii) The central government in India made a law implementing the Right to Work in all districts of India. (iv) It is called the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 (MGNREGA2005). Now it is known as Guarantee for Rozgar and Aajeevika to Mission(Gramin) or VB-GRAM G ACT ,2025. (v) Under MGNREGA 2005, all those who are able to and are in need of work in rural areas are guaranteed 100 days of employment in a year by the government. (vi) Under the Viksit Bharat Guarantee for Rural Employment Livelihood Mission Act,2025(VB GRAM G ACT,2025),a guarantee of 125 days of employment is provided. (vii) It is government's duty to provide employment otherwise it will give unemployment allowances to the people. (viii) The types of work that would in future help to increase the production from land will be given preferences under the Act. (ix) Agricultural development has been done to generate employment. (x) Urban employment is also generated through large-scale projects like metro rail construction, highways, and National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) projects, which require higher registration of workers. (xi) These programs provide regular work and income, helping improve living standards and reduce poverty. (xii) It encourages small and medium enterprises such as food processing units, textile units and handicraft industries in urban and semi-urban areas. (xiii) It expands the service sector like transport, banking, education, healthcare, retail shops and restaurants to create more jobs. (xiv) A study conducted by the Planning Commission (now known as NITI Aayog) estimates that nearly 20 lakh jobs can be created in the education sector alone. (xv) Public work schemes ensure that citizens are actively engaged in productive activities while also contributing to the overall development of their areas.	23,28,29	5x1=5

	(xvi) Any other relevant point. (Any five points to be described.) OR (B) Describe the role of primary sector in rural areas. (i) The primary sector is the main source of livelihood in rural areas, as most people depend on agriculture, dairy, forestry, and fishing. (ii) It produces raw materials essential for daily life and local use. For example, in dairy activities, we depend on the biological processes of animals and availability of fodder to produce milk, which is a natural product. (iii) It creates employment for rural families, including farmers, laborers, and small producers. (iv) The primary sector ensures food and resource security in villages by supplying grains, vegetables, fruits, timber, and milk. (v) It forms the foundation for other economic activities in rural areas, such as small-scale food processing and cottage industries. (vi) Activities in this sector are directly linked to natural resources, so rural communities rely on land, water, plants, and animals for their livelihoods. (vii) Primary sector plays an important role in the rural economy. (viii) Any other relevant point. (Any five points to be described.)	23	5x1=5
	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

