

**SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER
SOCIAL SCIENCE (213)**

Time: 3 Hrs.

Maximum Marks: 100

Note:

- i. This question paper consists of 51 questions in all.
- ii. All questions are compulsory.
- iii. Marks are given against each question.
- iv. **Section A** consists of
 - a. **Q.No. 1 to 20** – Multiple Choice type questions (MCQs) carrying 1 mark each. Select and write the most appropriate option out of the four options given in each of these questions. An internal choice has been provided in some of these questions. You have to attempt only one of the given choices in such questions.
 - b. **Q.No. 21 to 35** – Objective type questions carrying 02 marks each (with 2 sub-parts of 1 mark each). Attempt these questions as per the instructions given for each of the questions.
- v. **Section B** consists of
 - c. **Q.No. 36 to 41** – Very Short type questions carrying 02 marks each to be answered in the range of 30 to 50 words.
 - d. **Q.No. 42 to 47** – Short Answer type questions carrying 03 marks each to be answered in the range of 50 to 80 words.
 - e. **Q. No. 48-49 – Skill (Map) based questions** carrying 04 marks each. (**Alternative questions are given in lieu of Map based Questions for Visually Impaired candidates.**)
 - f. **Q.No. 50 to 51– Long Answer type questions** carrying 06 marks each to be answered in the range of 80 to 120 words.

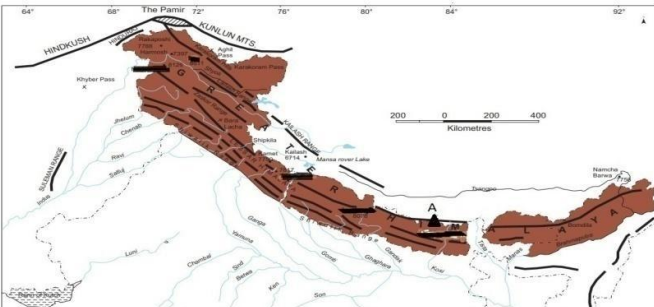
Sample Question Paper

Social Science (213)

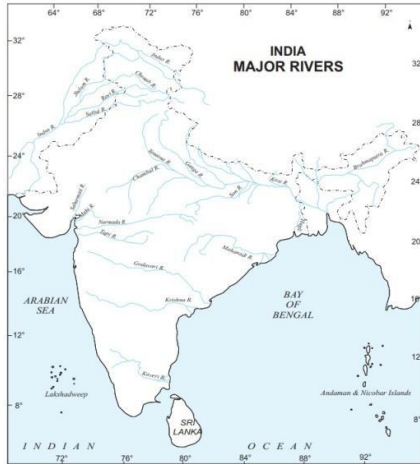
Time: 3 Hrs.

M.M: 100

| Q.No. | Questions | Marks |
|-------|--|-------|
| 1 | One of the following was not a reason for the decline of feudalism in Europe a. Rise of middle-class b. Warfare between the lords c. Renaissance d. Rise of the Powerful Kingdoms | 1 |
| 2 | I. During the Reformation period in Europe, Martin Luther King challenged the authority of the Roman Catholic church because he believed in a. Having blind faith in the church b. The Bible was the only source of religious authority c. Selling of positions in the church d. Issuing letters of indulgence for works of charity OR II. One of the following was not a cause for the popular resistance movements against the British. a. The dislocation of old structures and relations b. Displaced zamindars and rulers wanted to regain their land and estates. c. The tribal groups did not want the traders and moneylenders to interfere in their lives d. Burning down of account books of money lenders and government buildings | 1 |
| 3 | Which revolution resulted in the establishment of the first socialist government in the world? a. The Glorious Revolution b. French Revolution c. Russian Revolution d. American War of Independence | 1 |
| 4 | I. What were the guiding principles of the French Revolution? a. Liberty, equality and fraternity b. Liberty and equality c. Equality and fraternity d. Liberty and fraternity OR II. The Indian National Congress was founded by Allan Octavian Hume in a. 1886 b. 1885 c. 1887 d. 1883 | 1 |
| 5 | In the 18th century, the Industrial Revolution brought a. Social and Economic changes b. Social and Political changes c. Cultural and Social changes d. Political and Religious changes | 1 |

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| 6 | <p>I. By the end of the 19th century, almost all countries of Asia and Africa were under the control of one or the other</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> European Nations African Nations South Asian Nations Asian Nations <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>II. One of the following statements does not agree with the group of people who were called tribals.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> They had their own social and economic systems Social and Economic systems were traditional in nature They enjoyed independence regarding the management of their affairs The tribal communities did not isolate themselves and mixed with the rest of the country | 1 |
| 7 | <p>I. Which of the following is not a characteristic of Thar Desert?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Remain dry most of the year Oasis (a fertile spot in a desert) and sand dunes are sources of water Sal and Mahua trees are found in abundance Place of rich culture and traditions <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>II. Identify the correct combination of river systems-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Jhelam, Ramganga – Indus River System Dibang, Kosi - Brahmaputra River System Yamuna, Meghna - Indus River System Gomti, Gandak – Ganga River System | 1 |
| 8 | <p>In the given map outline, identify the mountain peak marked at 'A' and located in Greater Himalaya.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Kanchanjunga Mt. Everest Nanda Devi Nanga Parvat <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>For visually impaired candidates Which of the following is the highest peak of India?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Kanchanjunga Mt. Everest Nanda Devi Nanga Parvat | 1 |
| 9 | <p>On the given map outline, identify two rivers flowing westwards of western ghats-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Mahanadi and Krishna | 1 |

- b. Brahmaputra and Hugli
- c. Son and Kosi
- d. Narmada and Tapti



For visually impaired candidates

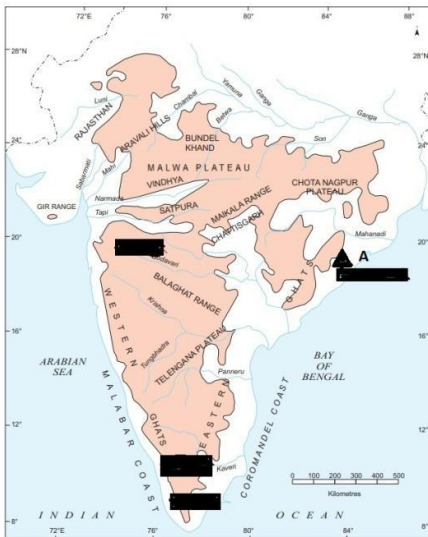
Which of the following is a Westward following river?

- a) Mahi
- b) Narmada
- c) Ganga
- d) Yamuna

10

On the given map outline, identify the hill of the peninsular plateau marked as 'A' - \

- a. Anamalai Hills
- b. Mahendragiri hills
- c. Kollimalai Hills
- d. Satmala Hills

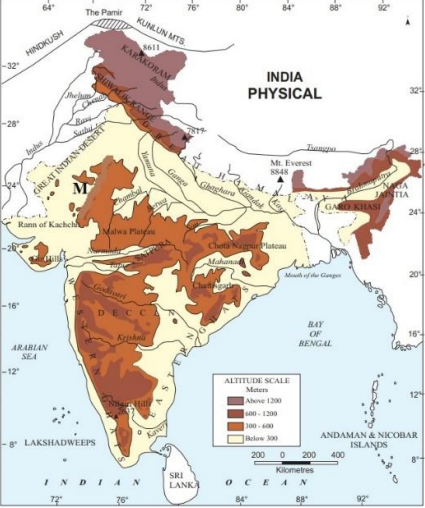


For visually impaired candidates

Which one of the following plateaus is a part of Central Highlands?

- a) Tibet Plateau
- b) Deccan Plateau
- c) Malwa Plateau

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| | d) Satpura Plateau | |
| 11 | <p>On the given map outline, identify the mountain range marked as 'M'</p>  <p>a. Shiwalik Range b. Aravalli Range c. Gir Range d. Satpura Range</p> <p>For visually impaired candidates Which of the following is the oldest mountain range of India? a) Shiwalik Range b) Aravalli Range c) Gir Range d) Satpura Range</p> | 1 |
| 12 | <p>I. The number of Judges in the High Court is determined by the ____.</p> <p>a. Chief Justice of India. b. Governor of the concerned state. c. President of India. d. Governor and Chief Justice of India.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>II. Legislative Assembly shall not have more than 500 members and not less than _____ members.</p> <p>a) 50 b) 70 c) 60 d) 80</p> | 1 |
| 13 | <p>I. Find the correct information regarding the President of India.</p> <p>a. President of India is selected by a panel of MPs and MLAs b. President of India if indirectly nominated. c. The President of India is indirectly elected by the Electoral College. d. The president is selected by the Electoral College.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>II. Who has the power to appoint the Attorney General of India, the Comptroller</p> | 1 |


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| | <p>and the Auditor General of India?</p> <p>a) Home Minister b) President c) Vice President d) Law Minister</p> | |
| 14 | <p>“Judicial Activism” is an ‘innovative interpretation’ of the constitution by the Court, but it is criticized as.....</p> <p>a. Judiciary taking over the power of the legislature. b. Judiciary taking over the power of the constitution. c. Judiciary taking over the power of the Panchayati Raj Institution. d. Judiciary taking over the power of the municipal corporations</p> | 1 |
| 15 | <p>I. Original Jurisdiction of Supreme Court means.....</p> <p>a. Supreme Court can give only original advisory. b. Supreme Court alone has the authority to hear cases related to PIL. c. Supreme Court alone has the authority to hear cases related to constitutional amendments. d. Supreme Court alone has the authority to hear directly certain cases.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>II. Which of the following institutions has the power to interpret the Constitution?</p> <p>a) Lok Sabha b) President c) Supreme Court d) Parliament</p> | 1 |
| 16 | <p>I. What do you mean by the poverty line?</p> <p>a. The line of the most powerful people in the country. b. Income level below which human being cannot provide their basic necessities. c. List of higher income group people in the country. d. List of illiterate people in the country.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>II. Which one among the following is not a challenge to Indian democracy?</p> <p>a. Very high rate of literacy. b. Illiteracy c. Poverty d. Gender discrimination</p> | 1 |
| 17 | <p>I. Which one among the following is not true about “communalism.”</p> <p>a. It spread harmony among people of different religions. b. It harms the idea of peaceful co-existence, c. It disrupts the concept of national identity. d. It can cause violence in society.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> | 1 |

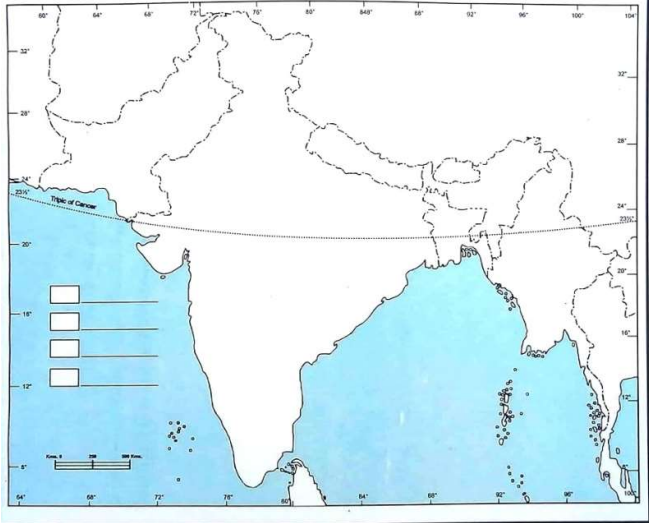
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| | <p>II. Under the Right to Education Act 2009, which of the following is correct?</p> <p>a) Education is a Civil right b) Education is a fundamental right c) Education is a political right d) None of the above</p> | |
| 18 | <p>What could be the measures of strengthening Democracy?</p> <p>1) Stop criminalization of politics. 2) Controlling corruption 3) Controlling religious fundamentalism 4) Controlling Saakshar Bharat Mission.</p> <p>a. Only 1 b. 1 and 2 c. 1, 2 and 3 d. All of the above</p> | 1 |
| 19 | <p>I. Why are Administrative and Judiciary reforms required?</p> <p>a. To slow down the process of judicial activism. b. To improve efficiency and to deal with corruption etc. c. To deal with legislature-executive clashes only. d. To control social crimes only.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>II. By the 73rd & 74th amendments of the Indian Constitution have reserved _____ seats for the women.</p> <p>a) One-third b) Two-third c) 50% d) 20%</p> | 1 |
| 20 | <p>Sustainable development is.....</p> <p>a. A pattern of using resources not only for today but also for future generations. b. A pattern of development of maximum use of resources for today's development needs. c. A development model based on extreme use of technology. d. A model of the development targeting extremely high growth at any cost.</p> | 1 |
| 21 | <p>Steam Engine was invented by James Watt in the year _____. The improvement in the means of transport and communication was a great encouragement to the</p> <p>a. 1760, American Revolution b. 1769, Industrial Revolution c. 1768, French Revolution d. 1766, Glorious Revolution</p> | 1x2 |

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| 22 | The policy of annexation called _____ and _____ led to a number of independent kingdoms being annexed to the British Empire. a) Ring of Fence & Coalition b) Doctrine of Lapse & Subsidiary Alliance c) Divide & Rule d) Subjugation & Subordination | 1x2 |
| 23 | Answer any two I. _____ uprisings was mainly against the exploitation of the Hindu Landlords. (Mappila/Kol/Bhil). II. The Sanyasi Uprising took place in Bengal between the periods of _____. (1770-1826/1770-1820/1770-1821) III. Munda rebellion took place in the years _____. (1899-1900/ 1890-1895/ 1888-1890) | 1x2 |
| 24 | The Indian National Congress was founded by _____. The Naram Dal and the Garam Dal united again with the efforts of _____. a) Mrs. Annie Besant, Allan Octavian Hume b) Gandhi, Tilak c) Allan Octavian Hume, Mrs. Annie Besant d) Sardar Patel, J.L. Nehru | 1x2 |
| 25 | Complete the following sentences. (Ans any two) I. The rise of Nationalism is reflected in the spirit of the Renaissance in Europe when freedom from religious restrictions led to the enhancement of _____. (National identity/Cultural identity/Political identity) II. The All India Muslim League was founded in _____. (1907/1906/1904) III. The Swadeshi movement was launched in _____. (1903/1905/1907) | 1x2 |
| 26 | Answer the following questions in one word. (Ans any two) I. The process of gradual destruction of rocks at or near the earth's surface through physical, chemical and biological processes caused by wind, water, and climate change is called _____. II. The process of gradual transportation of weathered rock materials through natural agencies like wind, rivers, streams, and glaciers is known as _____. III. The angular distance, north or south from the equator, of a point on the earth's surface is called _____. | 1x2 |
| 27 | Answer the following questions. I. A depression or a flat land between two elevated areas. (Pass/Valley/Fault) II. Longitudinal valleys existing between Himachal and Shiwaliks. (Gorge/Range/Dun) | 1x2 |
| 28 | The alluvial land between two converging rivers is known as _____, while the area flooded by rivers almost every year is called _____. a) Banger, Delta b) Delta, Khadar c) Khader, Banger d) Plateau, Highlands | 1x2 |

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| 29 | The river _____ flows between the Zaskar and Ladakh ranges. The _____ range lies extreme North of the country. a) Ravi, Mt. Everest b) Sutlej, Shivalik range c) Indus, Karakoram range d) Chenab, Dhaula Dhar range | 1x2 |
| 30 | Complete the following sentences. (Ans any two) I. _____ power cannot be categorized as the power of the Governor. (Financial/Discretionary/Portfolio distribution) II. The members of the council of ministers are appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of _____. (Chief Minister/ President of India/ Prime Minister) III. The minimum age for the election of a Member of Parliament (MP) _____. (35/25/30) | 1x2 |
| 31 | In the following questions. (Ans any two) I. Which one among the following is not a subordinate court of the High Court? (Criminal court/ Military Court/ Revenue court) II. Writs are part of _____. (Fundamental rights/ Civil rights/ Political rights) III. Who is the real executive head of the state? (Chief Minister/Governor/Lokayukt) | 1x2 |
| 32 | Answer the following questions in one word. (Ans any two) I. What is the minimum age for the election to the post of Governor? II. What is the tenure of members of Vidhan Parishad? III. Who is the ex-officio chairman of the Vidhan Parishad? IV. What is the tenure of Vidhan Sabha? | 1x2 |
| 33 | Answer the following questions. (Ans any two) I. What is the minimum age for the election to the post of President of India? (39/35/40) II. Who presides over the Lok Sabha in the absence of the Speaker? (Vice President/ Deputy Speaker/President) III. What is the maximum sanctioned strength of Lok Sabha (550/530/520) | 1x2 |
| 34 | Answer the following questions. I. Council of Ministers are appointed by the _____ on the recommendations of the Prime Minister. II. A money bill can be introduced only in the _____. | 1x2 |
| 35 | Democracy is combination of two words _____ and _____. a) Karatos & Demos b) Demos & Karatos c) Demos & Cry d) None of the above | 1x2 |

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| 36. | Write any two features of the Permanent Settlement. | 2 |
| 37. | What was the main objective of Satya Shodhak Samaj (Society of Seekers of Truth)? OR Write any two contributions of Pandita Ramabai. | 2 |
| 38. | How many fundamental rights are given in the Indian constitution? Name any two. | 2 |

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| | OR | |
| | How many Fundamental Duties are given in the Indian Constitution? Write any two duties. | |
| 39. | What do you understand by pressure groups? OR What do you understand by interest groups? Write any two characteristics of interest groups | 2 |
| 40. | Why Freedom of religion is important? | 2 |
| 41. | Explain the nature of Fundamental Duties. | 2 |
| 42. | What were the motives behind the introduction of English Education in India? OR Describe the features of the Mahalwari settlement. | 3 |
| 43. | Describe the impact of reform movements on Indian society. | 3 |
| 44. | Explain any three factors affecting the climate of India. | 3 |
| 45. | Describe the relationship between the cycle of seasons and the socio-cultural life of India. OR Describe the characteristics of Monsoon. | 3 |
| 46. | Define social empowerment. Explain the measures of social empowerment. OR Explain the meaning of sustainable development. | 3 |
| 47. | Examine the role of Non-alignment in international peace. | 3 |
| 48. | The following four places related to transportation facilities in India are marked as (A), (B), (C) and (D) on the given political map of India. Identify these places with the help of the following information and write their correct names: A. The westernmost point of East-West Corridor B. A port situated in Goa C. An International Airport D. Southernmost point of Golden Quadrilateral  For visually impaired Candidates The following four places related to transportation facilities in India: write | 4 |

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| | <p>their correct names:</p> <p>A. The westernmost point of East-West Corridor</p> <p>B. A port situated in Goa</p> <p>C. An International Airport located in Amritsar</p> <p>D. Southernmost point of Golden Quadrilateral</p> | |
| 49. | <p>On the given outline map of India, mark and label the following:</p>  <p>a. The easternmost point of East-West Corridor</p> <p>b. Areas receiving more than 200 cm of rainfall in the Northeastern part of India</p> <p>c. Port located in Odisha</p> <p>d. Loknayak Jaiprakash Narayan International Airport</p> <p>For visually impaired candidates Write any four features of the Himalayan River system.</p> | 4 |
| 50. | <p>Explain the British impact on Indian society and culture.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Describe the commercialization of agriculture.</p> | 6 |
| 51. | <p>Explain the need for political parties and their functions and roles.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Describe the dominant features of India's party system.</p> | 6 |

Marking Scheme
Subject: Social Science (315)

| S.N | Answer | Marks |
|-----|---|-------|
| 1 | Renaissance | 1 |
| 2 | I. Bible was the only source of religious authority OR II. Burning down of account books of money lenders and government buildings | 1 |
| 3 | Russian Revolution | 1 |
| 4 | I. Liberty, equality and fraternity OR II. 1885 | 1 |
| 5 | Social and Economical changes | 1 |
| 6 | I. European Nations OR II. The tribal communities did not isolate themselves and mixed with the rest of the country | 1 |
| 7 | I. Sal and Mahua trees are found in abundance OR II. Gomti, Gandak – Ganga River System | 1 |
| 8 | Mt. Everest For blind candidates Kanchanjunga | 1 |
| 9 | Narmada and Tapti For blind candidates Narmada | 1 |
| 10 | Mahendragiri hills For blind candidates Malwa Plateau | 1 |
| 11 | Aravalli Range For blind candidates Aravalli Range | 1 |
| 12 | I. President of India OR | 1 |

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| | II. 60 | |
| 13 | I. President of India is indirectly elected by the Electoral College OR II. President | 1 |
| 14 | Judiciary taking over the power of the legislature | 1 |
| 15 | I. Supreme Court alone has the authority to hear directly certain cases OR II. Supreme Court | 1 |
| 16 | I. Income level below which human being cannot provide their basic necessities OR II. Very high rate of literacy | 1 |
| 17 | I. It spread harmony among people of different religions OR II. Education is a fundamental right | 1 |
| 18 | 1,2&3 | 1 |
| 19 | I. To improve efficiency and to deal with corruption etc OR II. One-third | 1 |
| 20 | A pattern of using resources not only for today but also for future generation | 1 |
| 21 | 1769, Industrial Revolution | 2 |
| 22 | Doctrine of Lapse & Subsidiary Alliance | 2 |
| 23 | I. Mappila II. 1770-1820 III. 1899-1900 | 2 |
| 24 | Allan Octavian Hume, Mrs. Annie Besant | 2 |
| 25 | I. National Identity II. 1906 III. 1905 | 2 |

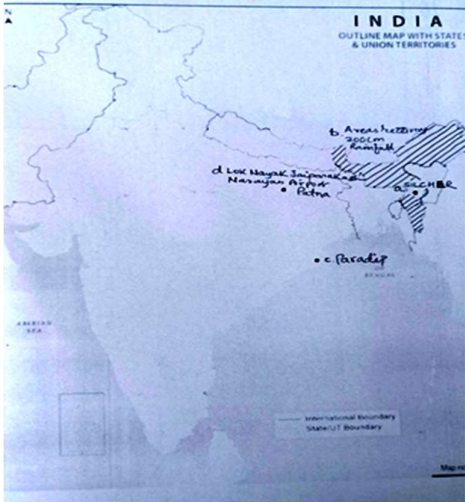
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| 26 | I. Weathering II. Erosion III. Latitude | 2 |
| 27 | a) Valley b) Dun | 2 |
| 28 | Delta, Khadar | 2 |
| 29 | Indus river, Karakoram range | 2 |
| 30 | I. Portfolio distribution power II. Chief Minister III. 25 | 2 |
| 31 | I. Military court II. Fundamental right III. Chief Minister | 2 |
| 32 | I. 35 years II. 6 years III. Governor IV. 5 Years | 2 |
| 33 | I. 35 years II. Deputy Speaker III. 550 | 2 |
| 34 | I. President II. Lok Sabha | 2 |
| 35 | Demos & Karatos | 2 |

| S.N | Answer | Marks |
|-----|--|-------|
| 36. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● It made the landlord or zamindar deposit a fixed amount of money in the state treasury. ● It recognized landlord or zamindars as hereditary owners of land. | 2 |
| 37. | <p>In September 1873, Jyotirao formed the Satya Shodhak Samaj (Society of Seekers of Truth) with the main objective of liberating the lower castes and protecting them from exploitation and atrocities.</p> <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ She promoted girls' education and started the Arya Mahila Samaj in 1881, in Pune, to improve the condition of women. ❖ In 1889, she established the Mukti Mission, in Pune, a refuge for young widows who had been deserted and abused by their families. | 2 |

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| 38. | <p>There are six fundamental rights given in the third part of the Indian Constitution.</p> <p>(i)right to equality, (ii) right to freedom, (iii) right against exploitation, (iv) right to freedom of religion, (v) cultural and educational rights, and (vi) right to constitutional remedies</p> <p>Any Two point</p> <p>OR</p> <p>There are ten fundamental duties are given in the part IV of the Indian Constitution.</p> <p>1. to abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag, National Anthem; 2. to cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom; 3. to uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India; 4. to defend the country and render national service when called upon to do; 5. to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India and to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women; 6. to value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture; 7. to protect and improve the natural environments including forests, lakes, rivers and wildlife; 8. to develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform; 9. to safeguard public property and not to use violence; and 10. to serve towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity</p> <p>(Write any two)</p> | 2 |
| 39. | <p>A pressure group is an interest group which exerts pressure on the government or the decision-makers for the fulfillment of their interests. It is strictly structured, pressure-focused and influences the policies of the Government. They are also harsher, protective and promotive in their attitude.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Interest groups are organized groups of people which seek to promote their specific interests. Their characteristics are: (a) they are well-organized, (b) they have certain common interests, (c) the interest that unites the members is specific and particular</p> | 2 |
| 40. | <p>Right to freedom of religion is important as India is a Secular and multi-religion country, and the objectives of these provisions (given in Preamble and in Fundamental rights) are “to secure to all its citizens liberty of belief, faith and worship”.</p> | 2 |
| 41. | <p>These duties are in the nature of a code of conduct. Since they are unjustifiable, there is no legal sanction behind them. As you will find, a few</p> | 2 |

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| | of these duties are vague. For example, a common citizen may not understand what is meant by ‘composite culture’, ‘rich heritage’ ‘humanism’, or ‘excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activities. They will realize the importance of these duties only when these terms are simplified. | |
| 42. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ the Indians would be ready to work as clerks on low wages. ❖ to create a class of Indians who were loyal to the British. ❖ to use English educated Indians to spread English culture to the masses. ❖ to use education as a means to strengthen their political authority in the country. <p>OR</p> <p>In 1822, the British introduced the Mahalwari Settlement in the North Western Provinces, Punjab, the Ganga Valley and parts of Central India. Here the basis of assessment was the product of a mahal or estate, which may be a village or a group of villages. Here all the proprietors of mahal were jointly responsible for paying the sum of revenue assessed by the government. Unfortunately it brought no benefit to the peasants as the British demands were very high.</p> | 3 |
| 43. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The reform movements created socio-religious consciousness among the Indians. ❖ All these reform movements laid stress on rational understanding of social and religious ideas. ❖ The introduction of modern education guided the Indians towards a scientific and rational approach to life. ❖ These movements criticized caste system and practice of untouchability. ❖ Importance was given to education especially women’s education. ❖ Efforts of these reform movements were visible in the National Movement. ❖ Instilled in the minds of Indians greater self-respect, self-confidence and pride in their country. | 3 |
| 44. | <p>Factors affecting the climate of India:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Location ii. Distance from the sea iii. Altitude iv. Mountain ranges v. Direction of surface winds vi. Upper air currents <p>(Any three with explanation, 1 x 3)</p> | 3 |

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| 45. | <p>Cycle of season affects our social and cultural life. Agricultural activities in India are totally dependent on cycle of season. Floods and draughts are hindrances in the economic growth. All our activities are related with the seasons. Our festivals, foods, clothing, are related with seasons. Foods in specific season are also related with festivals. (Assess as a whole)</p> <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Monsoons are not steady winds. They are irregular in nature affected by different atmospheric conditions i.e. due to regional climatic conditions. ❖ Monsoons are not equally distributed. Some areas receives heavy rainfall while others less. ❖ When monsoon arrives, it gives heavy rainfall which continues for several days. This is known as ‘burst of monsoon’. This occurs mainly at Kerala coast where it reaches first. | 3 |
| 46. | <p>The Government of India has adopted a three-pronged strategy to meet the urgent need for empowerment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the country, social empowerment was one of them. Constitution of India makes a number of commitments under its various provisions for the development of these groups.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Sustainable development is defined as ‘development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs’. It is not focus solely on environmental issues.it includes economic development, social development, individual development and environmental development.</p> | 3 |
| 47. | <p>Non-alignment has been regarded as the most important feature of India’s foreign policy. India led the process of evolution of the concept of non-alignment during the period, when the world was divided between two camps.</p> <p>NAM has been a milestone in the international peace and role of India. The policy of non-alignment won many supporters in the developing countries as it provided an opportunity to them for protecting their sovereignty as also retaining their freedom of action during the tension ridden cold war period. India as the prime architect of non-alignment and as one of the leading members of the non-aligned movement has taken an active part in its growth.</p> | 3 |
| 48. | <p>a. Porbandar b. Marmagaon c. Raja Sansi International Airport, Amritsar d. Chennai (1 x 4)</p> <p>For visually impaired candidates</p> | 4 |

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| | <p>A. Porbandar</p> <p>B. Marmagaon</p> <p>C. Raja Sansi International Airport, Amritsar (Name any International Airport of India)</p> <p>D. Chennai</p> | |
| 49. |  <p>(1 x 4)</p> <p>For visually impaired candidates</p> <p>Himalayan River System</p> <p>1. They are Perennial rivers originating from glaciers. 2. Rivers form valleys by the process of erosion. 3. The rivers are ideal for irrigation purposes as they pass through plain fertile tracts. 4. These rivers have meandering courses which shift over time.</p> | 4 |
| 50. | <p>Indian society underwent many changes after the British came to India. British brought new ideas such as liberty, equality, freedom and human rights from the Renaissance, the Reformation Movement and the various revolutions that took place in Europe. This led to several reform movements in different parts of the country. These movements looked for social unity and strived towards liberty, equality and fraternity. Many legal measures were introduced to improve the status of women.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ the practice of sati was banned in 1829 by Lord Bentinck. ❖ Widow Remarriage was permitted by a law passed in 1856. ❖ A law passed in 1872, sanctioned inter-caste and inter-communal marriages. ❖ Sharda Act was passed in 1929 preventing child marriage. ❖ Reform movements criticized caste system and practice of untouchability. | 6 |

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| | <p>❖ Provisions were made for the education of women.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Another major economic impact of the British policies in India was the introduction of a large number of commercial crops such as tea, coffee, indigo, opium, cotton, jute, sugarcane and oilseed. Different kinds of commercial crops were introduced with different intentions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Indian opium was used to balance the trade of Chinese tea with Britain in the latter's favor. ❖ Indians were forced to produce indigo and sell it on the conditions dictated by the Britishers. Indigo was sent to England and used as a dyeing agent for cloth produced in British towns. ❖ Commercialisation of agriculture further enhanced the speed of transfer of ownership of land thereby increasing the number of landless laborers. | |
| 51. | <p>Today in the democratic countries, political parties are considered as essential components for the formation and working of the government. Political parties actually help the institutions and processes of a government democratic. They enable people to participate in elections and other processes of governance, educate them and facilitate them to make policy choices.</p> <p>Characteristics of the Political Parties-</p> <p>Following can be identified as their main characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A political party is an organized group of people; ● The organized group of people believe in common principles and common goals; ● Its objectives revolve around seeking political power through collective efforts; ● It employs constitutional and peaceful methods in seeking control over the government through elections; and ● While in power, it translates its declared objectives into governmental policies. <p>OR</p> <p>the party system in India displays the following major characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ India has a multi-party system with a large number of political parties competing to attain power at the Centre as well as in the States. ❖ the contemporary party system in India has witnessed the emergence of a bi-nodal party system existing at both national and state/region levels. ❖ political parties are not hegemonic but competitive. | 6 |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ the regional political parties have come to play a vital role in the formation of governments at the Centre.❖ election is now fought not among parties but coalition of parties.❖ coalitional politics has been a new feature of our party system. as a result of❖ coalitional politics, ideologies of the political parties have taken a back seat. | |
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