



SOLUTIONS | SOCIAL SCIENCE SAMPLE PAPER

SECTION - A

1.(C)

2.(B)

3.(B)

Europe emerged as the centre of world trade due to China's restriction on overseas contacts and the growing importance of the Americas.

4.(D)

Highlighting the social injustices and hardships faced by women.

5.

(A) The Silk Routes enabled the exchange of goods such as Chinese silk, pottery, Indian textiles, and spices, while precious metals like gold and silver flowed from Europe to Asia.

The routes also allowed the movement of ideas, religions, and missionaries, such as Buddhism from India and early Christian and Muslim preachers, promoting cultural connections across regions.

Any other relevant point

OR

(B) Sometimes new crops like potatoes could make the difference between life and death. It was with the introduction of the humble potato that Europe's poor began to eat well, eat better and live longer.

Ireland's poor peasants became so dependent on potatoes that when the potato crop was destroyed by disease in the mid-1840s, hundreds of thousands of peasants died of starvation.

Any other relevant point.

6.

(A) The First World War led to a huge increase in defence expenditure which was financed by war loans and increasing taxes: customs duties were raised and income tax introduced. Through the war years prices increased doubling between 1913 and 1918 – leading to extreme hardship for the common people. Villages were called upon to supply soldiers and the forced recruitment in rural areas caused widespread anger. Then in 1918-19 and 1920-21, crops failed in many parts of India, resulting in acute shortages of food. This was accompanied by an influenza epidemic. According to the census of 1921, 12 to 13 million people perished as a result of famines and the epidemic

OR

(B) Non-Cooperation movement gradually slowed down in towns and cities for a variety of reasons:

1. Khadi cloth was often more expensive than mass produced mill cloth and poor people could not afford to buy it. How then could they boycott mill cloth for too long?
2. Similarly the boycott of British institutions posed a problem. For the movement to be successful, alternative Indian institutions had to be set up so that they could be used in place of the British ones. These were slow to come up.
3. So students and teachers began trickling back to government schools and lawyers joined back work in government courts.

7. (A) The Balkans
- (i) The Balkan was a region of geographical and ethnic variations comprising modern day Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro. The inhabitants were called Slavs.
 - (ii) The spread of romantic nationalism led to its disintegration.
 - (iii) Different Slavic nationalities struggled to define their identity
 - (iv) Balkan region became a region of intense conflict over expansion of territory.
 - (v) At the same time, the great European Powers --Russia, Germany, England and Austro Hungary were keen on taking control of the Balkan region, since it was important from a trade point of view.
 - (vi) This led to the series of wars in the region and finally became the cause of the First World War.
 - (vii) Any other relevant point

OR

(B) After the defeat of Napoleon in 1815, European governments were driven by a spirit of conservatism. The representatives of the four great European powers – Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria who had collectively defeated Napoleon, met at Vienna to draw up a settlement for Europe. The Congress was hosted by the Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich. The result was the Treaty of Vienna of 1815.

- 1. Its object was to undo the changes that had come about in Europe during the Napoleonic wars and to restore the monarchies that had been overthrown by Napoleon and create a new conservative order in Europe. Conservatives believed that established, traditional institutions of state and society – like the monarchy, the Church, social hierarchies, property, and the family – should be preserved.
 - 2. The Bourbon dynasty, (deposed during the French Revolution) was restored to power. France lost the territories it had annexed under Napoleon.
 - 3. A series of states were set up on the boundaries of France to prevent it from expansion in future. For example, kingdom of the Netherlands, which included Belgium, was set up in the north. Genoa was added to Piedmont in the south.
 - 4. Prussia was given territories on its western frontiers. Austria was given control of northern Italy. The German confederation of 39 states set up by Napoleon was left untouched.
 - 5. In the east, Russia was given part of Poland while Prussia was given a portion of Saxony. The main intention was to restore the monarchies that had been overthrown by Napoleon and create a new conservative order in Europe.
- 8.
- 1. Liber, freedom
 - 2. Freedom
 - 3. The liberal concept of ‘equality before the law’ emerged in revolutionary France as a direct challenge to the feudal system, aiming to eliminate privileges based on birth, such as those enjoyed by the clergy and nobility. However, in practice, this concept served as a formal, civil equality rather than a substantive, political equality. It granted all citizens equal rights to security and private property but failed to guarantee equal participation in the political process.

9. A. Kheda
B. Madras

SECTION B

- 10.(B) Identifying and surveying resources → Developing technology and institutions → Matching resource plans with national plans
- 11.(A) Arid Soil and Laterite Soil

- 12.(D)** Joint Forest Management (JFM)
- 13.(A)** Sacred groves are patches of forest preserved by local communities due to religious and cultural beliefs, often left untouched.
- 14.(C)** Implementing rainwater harvesting, efficient water use in industries, and sustainable urban planning.
- 15.(B)** Improved groundwater levels and sustainable water use in the community.
- 16.** Rubber requires a moist and humid climate with temperatures above 25°C and rainfall over 200 cm, so it is mainly grown in Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and the Garo Hills of Meghalaya.

Cotton, on the other hand, grows well in drier regions with black soil, high temperatures, light rainfall or irrigation, and bright sunshine, which makes Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, and other Deccan Plateau states ideal for its cultivation.

- 17. (A)** Iron ore is the basic mineral and the backbone of industrial development. India is endowed with fairly abundant resources of iron ore. India is rich in good quality iron ores. Magnetite is the finest iron ore with a very high content of iron up to 70 per cent. It has excellent magnetic qualities, especially valuable in the electrical industry. Hematite ore is the most important industrial iron ore in terms of the quantity used, but has a slightly lower iron content than magnetite. (50-60 per cent). In 2018–19 almost the entire production of iron ore (97%) accrued from Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka and Jharkhand. The remaining production (3%) was from other states. The major iron ore belts in India are:
- Odisha-Jharkhand belt: In Odisha high grade hematite ore is found in Badampahar mines in the Mayurbhanj and Kendujhar districts. In the adjoining Singhbhum district of Jharkhand haematite iron ore is mined in Gua and Noamundi.
 - Durg-Bastar-Chandrapur belt lies in Chhattisgarh and Maharashtra. Very high grade hematites are found in the famous Bailadila range of hills in the Bastar district of Chhattisgarh. The range of hills comprises 14 deposits of super high grade hematite iron ore. It has the best physical properties needed for steel making. Iron ore from these mines is exported to Japan and South Korea via Vishakhapatnam port.
 - Ballari-Chitradurga-Chikkamagaluru Tumakuru belt in Karnataka has large reserves of iron ore. The Kudremukh mines located in the Western Ghats of Karnataka are a 100 per cent export unit. Kudremukh deposits are known to be one of the largest in the world. The ore is transported as slurry through a pipeline to a port near Mangaluru.
 - Maharashtra-Goa belt includes the state of Goa and Ratnagiri district of Maharashtra. Though, the ores are not of very high quality, yet they are efficiently exploited. Iron ore is exported through Marmagao port.

OR

- (B)** Need to promote non-conventional energy:
- Overdependence on fossil fuels leads to depletion of limited reserves.
 - Burning of coal, oil and gas causes environmental degradation and global warming. Rising import bills strain the economy.
 - Non-conventional sources are renewable, pollution-free and sustainable alternatives.

Description of any three non-conventional sources:

- Solar Energy
- Wind Energy
- Biogas
- Tidal/Wave Energy
- Geothermal Energy
- Nuclear/Atomic Energy

- 18.**
- 1.** It means taking steps to reduce harm to the environment by adopting eco-friendly practices.
 - 2.** Because inorganic chemicals like sulphuric acid, soda ash, and caustic soda are essential raw materials for many other industries such as fertilizers, textiles, glass, and paper, making them foundational to industrial growth.
 - 3.** The principles promote the use of safer solvents and reagents, design energy-efficient methods, and aim to produce less toxic chemicals that degrade easily in the environment. They also focus on preventing waste, thereby reducing pollution and the need for cleanup.

19. I. (p) Hirakud

OR

(q) Bhakra Nangal Dam

- II. Any two of the following:
- (i) An international airport in Kolkata
 - (ii) A major Seaport in Odisha
 - (iii) A Oil Field in Mumbai
 - (iv) A Cotton Textile Industry in Gujarat
 - (v)

SECTION C

- 20.(C) I, II and IV
 21.(D) Power-sharing among different political parties.
 22.(B) No, because Education is a subject of the Concurrent List
 23.(C) A is true but R is false.

3. Distinction between Federal form and Unitary form of Governments.

24.

Federal form of Government	Unitary form of Government
(i) Nature : Under the federal system there are two levels of government, one at the central level and other at the state level. Both levels have their areas of jurisdiction. (ii) Function : (a) In federal system a state government has powers of its own for which it is not answerable to the central government. (b) Central government cannot order the state government to do something. (iii) Scope and Significance : In most federations, there is dual citizenship one of the country and one of state. For example, U.S.A., but this does not exist in India.	(i) Nature : But in Unitary form of government either there is only one level of government or the sub-units are subordinate to the central government. (ii) Function : (a) On the other hand in Unitary system the state government does not have powers of its own. (b) The central government can pass on orders to the local government. (iii) Scope and Significance : Unlike a federal system Unitary system has a single citizenship.

25. There is no official religion for the Indian state. Unlike the status of Buddhism in Sri Lanka, that of Islam in Pakistan and that of Christianity in England, our Constitution does not give a special status to any religion.

- The Constitution provides to all individuals and communities freedom to profess, practice and propagate any religion, or not to follow any.
- The Constitution prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion.
- At the same time, the Constitution allows the state to intervene in the matters of religion in order to ensure equality within religious communities. For example, it bans untouchability.

26. Democracy ensures that governance is accountable, responsible and legitimate by involving citizens in decision-making and maintaining transparency.

- Accountability to people: Elected leaders are answerable to the people, Regular elections allow citizens to remove non-performing representatives.
- Responsiveness to needs: Governments must listen to public opinion and address societal needs through laws and welfare schemes.
- Legitimacy through consent: A democratic government derives its power from the people's consent, ensuring its legitimacy.
- Transparency: Information is freely available, enabling citizens to scrutinise government actions.
- Independent institutions: Judiciary, media and election commissions act as checks on government power, maintaining responsible conduct.
- Democracy builds a system where the government is not only formed by the people but also serves them with responsibility and legitimacy.

- 27. (A)** Parties are called "recognized political parties" in India because they have met specific performance-based criteria in elections, as determined by the Election Commission of India (ECI). The ECI offers special facilities and privileges to these established parties, including a reserved election symbol, free airtime on state-owned broadcasters, and government land for party offices.

National parties are political organizations recognized at the national level by the Election Commission of India. These parties operate across multiple states and regions of the country. To be recognized as a national party, a political party must fulfill certain criteria set by the Election Commission:

Securing at least 6% of the total votes in an election to the Legislative Assembly of a State and winning at least 2 seats is recognized as a State Party.

Securing at least 6% of the total votes in Lok Sabha elections or Assembly elections in four states and winning at least 4 seats in the Lok Sabha is recognized as a National Party. National parties play a significant role in shaping national politics and policies. They have a presence in various states and often contest elections across the country. They may have distinct ideologies, policies, and organizational structures that differentiate them from regional parties.

OR

- (B)** Reforms Already Implemented:

1. Anti-Defection Law (1985): MLAs/MPs lose seats if they switch parties.
2. Supreme Court mandate: Candidates must file affidavits showing wealth and criminal records.
3. Election Commission rules: Parties must hold internal elections and submit income tax returns.

Suggestions for Future Reforms:

1. Law to regulate party functioning: Maintain membership registers, follow internal constitution, independent authority for disputes.
2. Women representation: Minimum one-third party tickets to women and leadership positions.
State funding of elections: Provide financial or material support to reduce private funding.
3. Public pressure through media, petitions, and movements.
4. Greater citizen participation: Reform politics from within rather than just criticising from outside.

- 28.**
1.
 - (a) To recognise Tamil as official language
 - (b) Regional autonomy
 - (c) Equality of opportunities in securing education and jobs.

(Any one to be considered)
 2. The Majoritarian Government in Sri Lanka created a distrust between Tamils and Sinhala communities which resulted in civil war. As a result, thousands of people of both communities were killed and many families were forced to leave the country as refugees.

3. (a) The Constitution prescribed that the number of Dutch and French Any two speaking ministers shall be equal in the central government. Some special laws require the support of majority of members from each linguistic group. Thus, no single community can make decisions unilaterally.
- (b) Many powers of the central government have been given to state governments of the two regions of the country. The state governments are not subordinate to the Central Government.
- (c) Brussels has a separate government in which Dutch and French have equal representation.
- (d) Apart from the Central and the State Government, there is a third kind of Government. This 'community government' is elected by people belonging to one language community - Dutch, French and German - speaking - no matter where they live. This government has the power regarding cultural, educational and language - related issues. (Any two to be considered)

SECTION D

- 29.(C) Country A is preferred because equitable income distribution improves overall well-being.
- 30.(D) By guaranteeing 100 days of employment, the Act provides immediate income to rural households, and by prioritizing work that improves land productivity, it supports future agricultural growth.
- 31.(C) GVA shows the contribution of primary, secondary, and tertiary sectors after adjusting for taxes and subsidies, giving a clearer picture of sectoral production.
- 32.(B) The bank may face a crisis because it lends out most of the deposits and keeps only a small fraction as cash for daily withdrawals.
- 33.(A) Money allows people to exchange goods and services without needing mutual wants, making transactions simpler and faster.
- 34.(A) A–(i), B–(iii), C–(ii), D–(iv)
35. Development is subjective because people have different needs and aspirations. Two things are quite clear: one, different persons can have different developmental goals and two, what may be development for one may not be development for the other. It may even be destructive for the other. Household example: A girl may see development as equal freedom and sharing of household work; her brother may not. Community example: Industrialists see large dams as development for electricity; tribals see them as harmful because they displace people and submerge land.
36. Credit, if not used carefully and properly, can push the borrower into a debt trap from where recovery can be very painful.
For example, Swapna, a small farmer, grows groundnut on her three acres of land. She takes a loan from the moneylender to meet the expenses of cultivation, hoping that her harvest would help repay the loan. Midway through the season the crop is hit by pests and the crop fails. Though Swapna sprays her crops with expensive pesticides, it makes little difference. She is unable to repay the moneylender and the debt grows over the year into a large amount. Next year, Swapna takes a fresh loan for cultivation. It is a normal crop this year. But the earnings are not enough to cover the old loan. She is caught in debt. She has to sell a part of the land to pay off the debt.
37. Tax increases the price of imported toys, making them less cheap in the Indian market. As a result, imports reduce, and domestic toy-makers benefit from reduced competition. It is called a trade barrier because the government has set a restriction to regulate foreign trade.
38. (A) There are a large number of activities which are the primary responsibility of the government to support economic development, social welfare, and human development:
1. The government raises money through taxes and other ways to meet expenses on the services rendered by it.
 2. Governments have to undertake heavy spending such as the construction of roads, bridges, railways, harbours, generating electricity, providing irrigation through dams, etc. Also, it has to ensure that these facilities are available for everyone.
 3. There are some activities, which the government has to support to encourage the private sector to continue their production or business.

4. The government in India buys wheat and rice from farmers at a 'fair price' and sells at a lower price to consumers through ration shops. In this way, it supports both farmers and consumers.
5. Running proper schools and providing quality education, health and education facilities for all are some of the duties of the government.
6. Government also needs to pay attention to aspects of human development such as availability of safe drinking water, housing facilities for the poor and food and nutrition, taking care of the poorest and most ignored regions of the country.

OR

(B) Primary sector: Involves extraction and production of natural resources such as agriculture, forestry, fishing, and mining. Example: Farming, mining iron ore.

Secondary sector: Involves manufacturing and processing activities that convert raw materials into finished goods. Example: Textile mills, steel plants, food processing.

Tertiary sector: Provides services that support production and consumption, including transport, banking, education, and healthcare. Example: Transporting crops to markets, banking services.

Interdependence:

Primary sector provides raw materials for secondary sector.

Secondary sector produces goods that require transport, storage, and marketing services from the tertiary sector.

Growth in any one sector increases demand for the others.

Evaluation: Understanding the three sectors and their interdependence highlights the structure of the economy and the importance of balanced growth.

Map for Q. no. 9 (Section A) & Q. no. 19 (Section B)

PLEASE ATTACH THE MAP WITH THE ANSWER SHEET

NAME: _____

CLASS: _____

