

## SELF ASSESSMENT TERM 1 MODEL PAPER-2025-2026

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### SECTION - I: Multiple Choice and Short Answer Questions

(Note: Must Answer ALL the questions. Each question carries 1 Marks.  $12 \times 1 = 12$  Marks.)

Q. No.	Question Answer	Marks
<b>1. Which type of soil is associated with the diffusion of iron?</b>		
Ans: Laterite Soil or Red and Yellow Soil	1M	
<b>2. Find out the ODD resource: Wind, Water, Forest, Fossil fuel</b>		
Ans: Fossil fuel (It is a non-renewable resource, while the others are renewable.)	1M	
<b>3. Which one of the following minerals is contained in the Monazite sand? A) oil, B) uranium, C) thorium, D) coal</b>	Ans: C) thorium	1M
<b>4. Who remarked "When France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches cold"?</b>		
Ans: Metternich (Austrian Chancellor)	1M	
<b>5. Expand MNC.</b>		
Ans: Multi-National Company	1M	
<b>6. In which year did the Great Depression occur?</b>		
Ans: 1929	1M	
<b>7. Give example of any two countries that have 'coming together' federations.</b>		
Ans: USA and Switzerland (or Australia)	1M	
<b>8. How many languages are recognised as scheduled languages by the Indian Constitution?</b>		
Ans: 22 languages	1	
<b>9. What is a political party?</b>		
Ans: A group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government.	1M	
<b>10. The Economic development that ensures the use of natural resources for current needs while safeguarding them for the future.</b>		
Ans: Sustainable Development	1 Marks	
<b>11. Based on the first pair fill the second pair. Infosys: IT, Ranbaxy: ?</b>		
Ans: Pharmaceuticals (Ranbaxy is a pharmaceutical company.)	1 Marks	
<b>12. Arrange the following countries from West to East based on their location: Japan, Mexico, India, England</b>		
Ans: Mexico, England, India, Japan	1 Marks	

### SECTION - II: Short Answer Questions

(Note: Answer ALL the questions. Each question carries 2 marks.  $8 \times 2 = 16$  Marks.)

**13. What was the main aim of Bhoodan movement?**  
Ans: The main aim was to persuade wealthy landowners to voluntarily donate a part of their land to the landless poor. 2 Marks

**14. What are the uses of manganese?**  
Ans: Used in the manufacturing of steel and ferro-manganese alloy. (1 Mark)  
Used in making bleaching powder, insecticides, and paints. (1 Mark) 2 Marks

**15. What is meant by the Bretton Woods Agreement?**  
Ans: An agreement signed in 1944 at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, USA. (1 Mark)  
It established the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) (or World Bank) to stabilise the post-war global economy. (1 Mark) 2 Marks

**16. What was Gutenberg's contribution to the printing process?**

1. He invented the first known printing press in the 1430s. (1 Mark)
2. He developed movable type technology, making the printing of books quicker and cheaper, starting the 'Print Revolution'. (1 Mark) 2 Marks

**17. Write a short note on municipalities in India.**

Ans: 1. Municipalities look after the administration of small towns or urban areas. (1 Mark)  
2. The head of a Municipal Corporation is the Mayor, and they are governed by elected bodies. (1 Mark) 2 Marks

**18. "Caste alone cannot determine election results in India." Justify.**

1. No single caste is dominant in the country; parties need the support of more than one caste or community to win. (1 Mark)
2. Voters also consider other factors like the candidate's performance, the party's ideology, and the government's work. (1 Mark) 2 Marks

**19. Prepare slogans on encouraging savings.**

1. Save today, secure tomorrow. (1 Mark)
2. A penny saved is a penny earned—start saving now! (1 Mark) 2

**20. "The impact of globalisation has not been uniform." Analyse this statement.**

1. Globalisation has benefited well-off and skilled producers and consumers in urban areas, who have better choice and quality. (1 Mark)
2. However, small producers and workers have faced stiff competition, leading to job loss and exploitation. (1 Mark) 2 Marks

**SECTION - III: Long Answer Questions**

**(Note: Answer ALL the questions. Each question carries 4 marks. 8 X4 = 32Marks.)**

**21. Describe how communities have conserved and protected forests and wild life in India.**

1. **Sacred Groves:** Communities revere certain trees and forest patches, which are preserved as Sacred Groves (e.g., Sarna in tribal belts) and protected from any human interference. (1 Mark)
2. **Chipko Movement:** The famous Chipko movement in the Himalayas successfully resisted deforestation by hugging the trees. (1 Mark)
3. **Joint Forest Management (JFM):** In India, JFM involves local communities in the management and restoration of degraded forests in return for benefits like non-timber forest produce. (1 Mark)
4. **Religious Beliefs:** The Bishnois of Rajasthan protect the blackbuck, nilgai, and even the Khejri trees, reflecting their deep reverence for nature. (1 Mark) 4 Marks

**22. Explain the importance of conservation of minerals.**

1. **Limited and Non-Renewable:** Minerals are non-renewable and take millions of years to form, making their resource base limited. (1 Mark)
2. **High Consumption:** Continued high-grade ore consumption will lead to the depletion of these reserves, making future production costly. (1 Mark)
3. **Sustainable Use:** Conservation is essential for sustainable development to ensure mineral resources are available for future generations. (1 Mark)
4. **Methods:** Conservation involves using minerals in a planned and sustainable manner, and adopting methods like recycling of metals and using alternatives. (1 Mark) 4 Marks

**23. Rewrite the paragraph in your own words:**

1. The 1830s were years of great economic hardship in Europe. The first half of the nineteenth century saw an enormous increase in population all over Europe. In most countries there were more seekers of jobs than employment. Population from rural areas migrated to the cities to live in overcrowded slums. Small producers in towns were often faced with stiff competition from imports of cheap machine-made goods from England. The 1830s in Europe were marked by severe economic distress (1 Mark).

2. This was triggered by a huge population increase in the first half of the 19th century, resulting in widespread unemployment as job seekers outnumbered available work (1 Mark).
3. This forced many people to migrate from villages to urban areas, leading to the growth of overcrowded slums (1 Mark).
4. Furthermore, small-scale urban manufacturers faced intense competition from the influx of inexpensive, machine-made imports from industrialised England (1 Mark). 4 Marks

**24. Analyze the impact of the Jallianwala Bagh massacre on the national movement. How did it change people's attitude towards British rule?**

1. **Mass Outrage:** The brutal firing on unarmed people, including women and children, led to massive outrage and anger across India. (1 Mark)
2. **Response of the People:** There were widespread strikes, clashes with the police, and attacks on government buildings. The government, in turn, responded with brutal repression. (1 Mark)
3. **Changed Attitude:** The massacre marked a crucial turn, deeply shattering the faith of many Indians in the 'humane' nature of the British rule. It exposed the ruthless and oppressive face of the colonial government. (1 Mark)
4. **Catalyst for Non-Cooperation:** It became a major event that galvanised the nationalist movement, leading Mahatma Gandhi to launch the Non-Cooperation Movement (1920) to demand self-rule. (1 Mark) 4 Marks

**25. Suggest any two solutions to strengthen secularism in India.**

1. **Education:** Promote secular and inclusive education from an early age to foster tolerance and respect for diverse religions. (2 Marks)
2. **Legal Reforms:** Ensure the strict and impartial enforcement of laws that prevent religious discrimination and hate speech, and take action against fundamentalist groups. (2 Marks)

(Other valid points include: **Promoting inter-faith dialogue, separating religion from politics, etc.**)  
4 Marks

**26. Give some suggestions to reform political parties.**

1. **Anti-Defection Law:** Make stricter laws to prevent elected representatives from changing parties (defection). (1 Mark)
2. **Regulation of Funds:** Parties should be compelled to keep a register of members, follow their own constitution, and maintain a public account of political funds spent. (1 Mark)
3. **Candidate Selection:** Implement a minimum quota for women candidates and empower the public to choose candidates directly (e.g., through primaries). (1 Mark)
4. **Criminalisation Check:** Strict measures should be taken to prevent people with criminal records from contesting elections. (1 Mark) 4 Marks

**27. Based on the given data convert the above table into a bar graph.**

**(Data for Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 live births: Haryana: 30, Kerala: 7, Bihar: 32)**

A Bar Graph should be drawn with:

1. **X-axis:** States (Haryana, Kerala, Bihar). (1 Mark)
2. **Y-axis:** Infant Mortality Rate (Per 1000 live births), with an appropriate scale (e.g., up to 40). (1 Mark)
3. **Three Bars:** A bar of height 30 for Haryana, 7 for Kerala, and 32 for Bihar. (2 Marks) 4 Marks

**28. "The markets in India have transformed in recent years." Discuss this statement in the context of globalisation.**

1. **Greater Choice and Quality:** Indian markets are now flooded with a wide variety of goods produced by MNCs from across the globe, giving consumers more choice and better quality. (1 Mark)

2. **Competition:** This increased flow of goods and services has led to greater competition among local and foreign producers, which primarily benefits the consumers. (1 Mark)
3. **New Employment:** MNCs have set up factories and offices in India, creating new jobs in different sectors. (1 Mark)
4. **Local Integration:** Indian companies that can produce goods for MNCs or invest in new technology are also expanding and becoming multinational themselves. (1 Mark) 4 Marks

**SECTION - IV: Long Answer Questions with Internal Choice**

**(Note: Answer ALL the questions. Each question carries 8 marks. 5 X8 = 40Marks.)**

**29. A) Compare the advantages and disadvantages of multi-purpose river projects.**

**Advantages (4 Marks):**

1. **Irrigation:** They provide water for irrigation, especially in dry seasons/regions. (1 Mark)
2. **Electricity Generation:** They are a major source of hydro-electric power. (1 Mark)
3. **Flood Control:** They help in regulating river flow to control floods. (1 Mark)
4. **Inland Navigation & Fisheries:** They facilitate inland navigation and provide opportunities for fishing. (1 Mark)

**Disadvantages (4 Marks):**

1. **Displacement:** They cause the displacement of local communities (especially tribals), leading to loss of livelihood and cultural identity. (1 Mark)
2. **Ecology & Sedimentation:** They affect the natural flow of the river, impacting aquatic life, and lead to excessive sedimentation in the reservoir. (1 Mark)
3. **Water Conflicts:** They often give rise to inter-state water disputes over sharing costs and benefits. (1 Mark)
4. **Deforestation:** Construction leads to the clearing of vast forest areas and sometimes conversion of fertile land. (1 Mark) 8 Marks

(Or)

**B) Narrate the geographical conditions required for the growth of rice.**

1. **Temperature:** Requires high temperature (above 25°C) during the growing season. (2 Marks)
2. **Rainfall:** Requires high humidity and annual rainfall above 100 cm. (2 Marks)
3. **Water Management:** In areas of low rainfall, it requires irrigation facilities, as it is a crop that needs standing water. (2 Marks)
4. **Soil:** Requires alluvial clayey soil that can retain water. (2 Marks) 8 Marks

**30. A) To what extent did the First World War contribute to the rise of industrial production in India?**

1. **New Opportunities:** The First World War created a dramatic new situation for Indian industries as the British mills were busy with war production (making uniforms, sacks, etc.) and imports from Britain to India declined. (2 Marks)
2. **Demand Surge:** Indian factories were suddenly called upon to supply war-related goods like jute bags, cloth for uniforms, tents, leather boots, and horse and mule saddles. (2 Marks)
3. **New Factories and Shifts:** New factories were set up, and old ones ran multiple shifts to meet the massive wartime demand. (2 Marks)
4. **Post-War Advantage:** After the war, British industry struggled to modernise and lost its grip on the Indian market, allowing Indian industries to consolidate their position. (2 Marks) 8 Marks

(Or)

**B) "Print culture assisted the growth of nationalism in India." Examine the statement.**

1. **Voice of Reform:** Print made the ideas of reformers like Raja Rammohan Roy and others accessible to a wide audience, challenging traditional beliefs and stimulating debate. (2 Marks)
2. **Connecting Communities:** Newspapers and journals provided a common platform for nationalist leaders and the public to exchange ideas and connect people from different parts of India. (2 Marks)
3. **Criticism of the British:** The press was used to publicly criticise the misrule of the British, exposing their injustices and corruption, which helped to forge a national identity against colonial rule. (2 Marks)
4. **Dissemination of Modern Ideas:** Print helped in spreading modern ideas about democracy, rights, and self-rule, inspiring people to participate in the freedom struggle. (2 Marks) 8 Marks

**31. A) Imagine you are a policy advisor in a newly formed democratic country. Based on India's experience, suggest some prudential and moral reasons for adopting a power-sharing system.**

**Prudential Reasons (4 Marks):**

1. **Reduce Conflict:** Power sharing helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups and ensures social stability. (2 Marks)
2. **Political Order:** It is a better way to ensure the stability of political order by preventing the tyranny of the majority. (2 Marks)

**Moral Reasons (4 Marks):**

1. **Spirit of Democracy:** Power sharing is the very spirit of democracy. A democratic rule involves sharing power with those affected by its exercise. (2 Marks)
2. **Legitimacy:** A legitimate government is one where citizens, through participation, acquire a stake in the system. Power sharing ensures this participation. (2 Marks) 8 Marks

(Or)

**B) In what ways does the multi-party system strengthen democracy in a country like India?**

1. **Representation:** A multi-party system ensures that a wide range of interests and opinions of different sections of society and regions are represented in the political arena. (2 Marks)
2. **Choice for Voters:** It provides voters with a real choice among various candidates and policies, which is fundamental to a vibrant democracy. (2 Marks)
3. **Check on Power:** The need for parties to form a coalition or compete with many others keeps a check on the power of any single party, preventing authoritarian tendencies. (2 Marks)
4. **Accommodation of Diversity:** In a diverse country like India, it helps in accommodating diverse social and geographical groups, making the government more accountable and broad-based. (2 Marks) 8

**32. A) Analyse the graph (Share of Sectors in Employment) given below.**

1. **The graph compares the share of Primary (Agriculture), Secondary (Industry), and Tertiary (Services) sectors in total employment in India between 1977–78 and 2017–18.** (1 Mark)
2. **Primary Sector Dominance:** In 1977–78, the Primary sector dominated, accounting for 71% of the total employment. Although its share decreased significantly to 44% by 2017–18, it still remains the largest employer. (3 Marks)
3. **Tertiary Sector Growth:** The share of the Tertiary (Services) sector has seen a substantial increase, rising from 14% in 1977–78 to 31% in 2017–18, reflecting the shift towards a service-based economy. (2 Marks)
4. **Secondary Sector Stagnation:** The Secondary (Industry) sector's contribution to employment remained relatively low, increasing slightly from 11% to 25% over the four decades, which is a major concern for the Indian economy. (2 Marks) 8 Marks

(Or)

**B) Analyse the graph (Sources of Credit) given below.**

1. The graph, a pie chart, shows the relative share of various Formal and Informal sources of credit in India. (1 Mark)
2. **Formal Sector Dominance:** The Formal Sector (Commercial Banks, Cooperative Banks, Other Formal Agencies) accounts for a major share of the credit, with Commercial Banks being the largest single source at 51%. Cooperative Banks and Societies account for 10%, and Other Formal Agencies for 5%. (3 Marks)
3. **Informal Sector Share:** The Informal Sector (Money lenders, Relatives & Friends, Landlords, Other Informal Agencies) still constitutes a significant portion of credit, with Money lenders being the dominant informal source at 23%. (2 Marks)
4. **Need for Formal Credit:** The significant reliance on informal sources like money lenders (23%), who charge high interest rates, indicates the need to further expand formal credit to protect people from exploitation. (2 Marks) 8 Marks

**33. A) Locate the following in the given outline map of India. (Map Skills: 4 X1 = 4Marks.)**

The following locations should be accurately marked and labelled on the Outline Map of India:

1. Narmada river (Flowing westwards between the Vindhya and Satpura range) (0.5 Mark)
2. Aravalli mountains (In the North-West, mainly Rajasthan) (0.5 Mark)
3. Bihar (State in Eastern India) (0.5 Mark)
4. Mumbai (Port city on the coast of Maharashtra) (0.5 Mark)
5. Mahanadi river (Flowing eastwards into the Bay of Bengal, primarily in Odisha) (0.5 Mark)
6. Bhakra-Nangal dam (On the Satluj river in Himachal Pradesh/Punjab border) (0.5 Mark)
7. Kerala (State in the South-West corner of India) (0.5 Mark)
8. Amaravathi (Location in Andhra Pradesh) (0.5 Mark) 4 Marks

( map enclosed)

(Or)

**B) Locate the following in the given outline map of the World. (Map Skills: 4 X1 = 4Marks.)**

The following locations should be accurately marked and labelled on the Outline Map of the World:

1. Japan (Island nation in East Asia) (0.5 Mark)
2. France (Country in Western Europe) (0.5 Mark)
3. Bangladesh (Country in South Asia, east of India) (0.5 Mark)
4. Mexico (Country in North America, south of the USA) (0.5 Mark)
5. Australia (Continent and country in the Southern Hemisphere) (0.5 Mark)
6. South Africa (Country at the southern tip of the African continent) (0.5 Mark)
7. U.S.A. (Country in North America) (0.5 Mark) 8. Spain (Country in South-Western Europe) (0.5 Mark)

4 Marks ( map enclosed)

School:.....

Teacher Sign:.....