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1ST JAN 2026 TO TILL MARCH 2026 FINAL EXAM.

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Q1. Choose the correct option from columns A and B.

1 Mark

S. No.	A	S. No.	B
(a)	Chandrapur thermal power plant.	(i)	Odisha.
(b)	Mayurbhanj iron ore mines.	(ii)	Amarkantak.
(c)	Kalol oil fields.	(iii)	Gujarat.
(d)	Bauxite mines.	(iv)	Jharkhand.

A

(a)	Chandrapur thermal power plant.	(i)	Odisha.
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B

(b)	Mayurbhanj iron ore mines.	(ii)	Amarkantak.
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C

(c)	Kalol oil fields.	(iii)	Gujarat.
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D

(d)	Bauxite mines.	(iv)	Jharkhand.
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Q2. Which one of the following pairs regarding Indian nationalism is correctly matched?

1 Mark

A

S.No.	Leaders	Contribution
(a)	Sardar Patel	Hindustan Socialist Republican Army

B

S.No.	Leaders	Contribution
(b)	Bhagat Singh	Swaraj Party

C

S.No.	Leaders	Contribution
(c)	C.R. Das	Bardoli Satyagraha

D

S.No.	Leaders	Contribution
(d)	Jawahar Lal Nehru	Udham Singh

Q3. Who of the following set up the first Iron and Steel industry in India?

1 Mark

A J.R.D. Tata **B** Purushotam Das **C** R.G. Saraiya **D** Thakur Das

Q4. Choose the correctly matched pair.

1 Mark

A Primitive subsistence farming — practised on large patches of land **B** Intensive subsistence farming — single crop production farming
C Commercial farming — use of higher doses of modern inputs **D** Plantation farming — practised on small patches of land

Q5. In which one of the following States is Kaiga Nuclear Energy Plant located?

1 Mark

A Gujarat **B** Karnataka **C** Punjab **D** Kerala

Q6. In which of the following States is Kalpakkam Nuclear Power Plant located?

1 Mark

A Gujarat. **B** Odisha. **C** Kerala. **D** Tamil Nadu.

Q7. In which of the following States is Khetri Copper Mines located?

1 Mark

A Rajasthan. **B** Tamil Nadu. **C** Uttar Pradesh. **D** Punjab.

Q8. In which one of the following states is the largest wind farm cluster located?

1 Mark

A Rajasthan. **B** Gujarat. **C** Andhra Pradesh. **D** Tamil Nadu.

Q9.

1 Mark

Assume there are four families in a locality. If the monthly income of each family is ₹ 10,000, ₹ 20,000, ₹ 30,000 and ₹ 40,000, then what is the average income of the locality? Choose the correct option from the following:

- A** ₹ 25,000 **B** ₹ 30,000 **C** ₹ 20,000 **D** ₹ 10,000

Q10. Read the given statements and choose the correct option with regard to Rabi cropping season from the following: **1 Mark**

1. Rabi crops are sown in winter.
2. Sown from October to December and harvested from April to June.
3. Important crops are Maize, Cotton, Jute.
4. Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh are important for the production of wheat.

Options:

- A** I, III and IV **B** II, III and IV **C** I, II and IV **D** I, II and III

Q11. Kodarma Gaya-Hazaribagh belt of Jharkhand is the leading producer of which one of the following minerals? **1 Mark**

- A** Copper. **B** Bauxite. **C** Iron-ore. **D** Mica.

Q12. Which one of the following statement is false about Alluri Sitaram Raju? **1 Mark**

- A** He claimed he had special powers. **B** He was inspired by the non-co-operation movement.
- C** He believed in the principle of non-violence advocated by Gandhiji. **D** He persuaded people to give up drinking.

Q13. Modern democracies maintain check and balance system. Identify the correct option based on the horizontal power sharing arrangement. **1 Mark**

- A** Central government, state government, local bodies. **B** Legislature, executive, judiciary.
- C** Among different social groups. **D** Among different pressure groups.

Q14. Which one of the following Viceroys announced a vague offer of dominion status for India in October 1929? **1 Mark**

- A** Lord Mountbatten. **B** Lord Dalhousie. **C** Lord Irwin. **D** None of these.

Q15. In which one of the following Indian National Congress Sessions, the idea of 'Non-cooperation Movement' was accepted? **1 Mark**

- A** Lahore Session. **B** Nagpur Session.
- C** Calcutta (Kolkata) Session. **D** Madras (Chennai) Session.

Q16. Identify the crop with the help of the following information and choose the correct option: **1 Mark**

- This is the second most important Cereal Crop.
- This is a Rabi crop.
- It requires a cool growing season and bright sunshine at the time of ripening.
- It requires 50 to 75cm annual rainfall.

- A** Wheat **B** Maize **C** Rice **D** Sugarcane

Q17. The Non-Co-operation Movement began on which one of the following Dates? **1 Mark**

- A** January 1921. **B** November 1921. **C** December 1921. **D** May 1921.

Q18. Which one of the following options prove that India is a quasi-federal state? **1 Mark**

1. More powers with Centre
2. Residuary subjects with Centre
3. Equal subjects with Centre and States
1. Currency and Railways with Centre

- A** I, III and IV **B** I, II and IV **C** II, III and IV **D** I, II and III

Q19. What role do 'checks and balances' play in a democratic country ? Choose the most suitable option from the following. **1 Mark**

- A** To establish a direct form of government without representatives.
C To prevent any change to the Constitution.
- B** To create a separation of powers to prevent from authoritarianism.
D To ensure absolute power for one branch of government.
- Q20.** Which one of the following refers to investment? **1 Mark**
A The money spent on religious ceremonies.
C The money spent to buy assets such as land.
- B** The money spent on social customs.
D The money spent on household goods.
- Q21.** Assume there are four families in a locality. If the income of each family is ₹ 6,000, ₹ 4,000, ₹ 7,000 and ₹ 3,000 then find out the average income of the locality from the following options: **1 Mark**
A ₹ 5,000 **B** ₹ 3,000 **C** ₹ 2,000 **D** ₹ 6,000
- Q22.** In which of the following States is Kakrapar Atomic power plant located? **1 Mark**
A Gujarat **B** Karnataka **C** Rajasthan **D** Madhya Pradesh
- Q23.** In which one of the following Indian National Congress Sessions was the demand of "Purna Swaraj" formalised in December 1929? **1 Mark**
A Madras Session. **B** Lahore Session. **C** Calcutta Session. **D** Nagpur Session.
- Q24.** Which of the following was the primary objective of Belgium to form the separate government in Brussels? **1 Mark**
A Promoting cultural events.
C Enforcing local laws.
- B** Managing international relations.
D Ensuring linguistic accommodation.
- Q25.** Identify the Crop with the help of the following information and choose the correct option. **1 Mark**
1. This is the staple food crop.
2. This is a Kharif crop.
3. It requires high temperature and high humidity.
4. It requires above 100cm of annual rainfall.
A Wheat **B** Maize **C** Rice **D** Jwar
- Q26.** Suppose, the monthly income of the family members is as follows respectively: **1 Mark**
• Mother — Rs. 50,000/-
• Father — Rs. 40,000/-
• Son — Rs. 20,000/-
• Daughter — Rs. 20,000/-
The average income of the family would be:
A Rs. 32,000/- **B** Rs. 30,000/- **C** Rs.32,500/- **D** Rs. 33,000/-
- Q27.** Which one of the following minerals is a fossil fuel? **1 Mark**
A Barium. **B** Coal. **C** Zircon. **D** Uranium.
- Q28.** In which one of the following places Mahatma Gandhi organised Satyagraha for the first time in India? **1 Mark**
A Dandi. **B** Ahmedabad. **C** Kheda. **D** Champaran.
- Q29.** Which one of the following was NOT the result of the Treaty of Vienna 1815? **1 Mark**
A The Kingdom of the Netherlands was setup in the North.
C Prussia was given important new territories on its western frontiers.
- B** Austria was given control of Northern Italy.
D Russia was given German confederation of 39 states.
- Q30.** Which one of the following logos is used for standardisation of agricultural products? **1 Mark**
A I.S.I. **B** Hallmark. **C** Agmark. **D** I.S.O.
- Q31.** In which one of the following States is Rawatbhata Nuclear Energy Plant located? **1 Mark**
A Gujarat. **B** Kerala. **C** Punjab. **D** Rajasthan.

- Q32.** Which one of the following is an example of 'coming together federation'? **1 Mark**
A India **B** USA **C** Belgium **D** Spain
- Q33.** In which one of the following countries was 'mass production' an important feature in the 1920s? **1 Mark**
A United States of America **B** Poland
C France **D** Japan
- Q34.** Why did Gandhiji withdraw the Non-Co-operation Movement? **1 Mark**
A Gandhiji realised that people were losing interest in the movement. **B** Gandhiji felt the movement was turning violent in many places.
C Some Congress leaders wanted to participate in elections to Provincial Council. **D** Some Congress leaders wanted more radical mass agitations.
- Q35.** Which of the following States is ruled by a regional party? **1 Mark**
A Haryana **B** Madhya Pradesh **C** Odisha **D** Rajasthan
- Q36.** Which one of the following countries is giving stiff competition to India with regard to jute industry? **1 Mark**
A Brazil. **B** Bangladesh. **C** Philippines. **D** Thailand.
- Q37.** Limestone is the basic raw material for which one of the following industries? **1 Mark**
A Iron and steel industry. **B** Fertiliser industry.
C Cement industry. **D** Automobile industry.
- Q38.** Why did Nationalists in India tour villages to gather folk songs and legends? Choose the most appropriate reason from the following: **1 Mark**
A Nationalists wanted to study their own culture. **B** Nationalists wanted to publish it and earn money.
C Nationalists did it because it gave a true picture of traditional culture. **D** Nationalists wanted to keep folk culture intact.
- Q39.** Which one of the following industries belongs to joint sector? **1 Mark**
A TISCO(Tata Steel) **B** BHEL **C** OIL **D** SAIL
- Q40.** Which one of the following is a non-metallic mineral? **1 Mark**
A Lead. **B** Copper. **C** Tin. **D** Limestone.
- Q41.** 'Which one of the following fuels is considered environment friendly? **1 Mark**
A Coal. **B** Petroleum. **C** Natural gas. **D** Firewood.
- Q42.** Which one of the following factors plays the most important role in the location of an industry in a particular region? **1 Mark**
A Raw material. **B** Market. **C** Least production cost. **D** Transport.
- Q43.** Consider the following statements on Power Sharing and choose the correct option: **1 Mark**
1. It deepens democracy.
2. It helps to reduce conflicts among social groups.
3. It is a way to ensure political stability.
4. It brings socio-economic struggles.
A I, II, and III **B** II, III and IV **C** I, III, and IV **D** I, II, and IV
- Q44.** Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched? **1 Mark**
A Primary Sector - Money Lender **B** Secondary Sector - Priest
C Tertiary Sector - Bank **D** Manufacturing Sector - Gardener
- Q45.** Which one of the following is a major caste group of Sri Lanka: **1 Mark**

A Christian and Tamil. **B** Buddhist and Hindu. **C** Sinhali and Tamil. **D** Sinhali and Christian.

Q46. Which one of the following was the main reason for Mahatma Gandhi to call off the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1922? **1 Mark**

- A** The Jallianwala Bagh incident. **B** Khilafat movement.
C The passing of the Rowlatt Act. **D** The Chauri-Chaura incident.

Q47. When was the Wildlife Protection Act implemented? **1 Mark**

- A** 1972 **B** 1978 **C** 1980 **D** 1985

Q48. Which one of the following is an example of organized sector activities? **1 Mark**

- A** A farmer irrigating his field. **B** A handloom weaver working in her house.
C A headload worker carrying cement. **D** A teacher taking classes in a government school.

Q49. In which of the following years Mahatma Gandhi inspired the peasants of Champaran district of Bihar to struggle against the oppressive plantation system: **1 Mark**

- A** 1916. **B** 1917. **C** 1918. **D** 1919.

Q50. Which one of the following is the finest quality of iron ore? **1 Mark**

- A** Haematite. **B** Limonite. **C** Magnetite. **D** Siderite.

Q51. 'A' is a worker in a garment export industry of Jaipur. He gets facilities like health insurance, provident fund, medical leave, etc. In which one of the following sectors is 'A' working? **1 Mark**

- A** Primary sector **B** Non-Governmental sector
C Organized sector **D** Unorganized sector

Q52. Who, among the following was the author of the famous book 'Hind Swaraj'? **1 Mark**

- A** Shaukat Ali. **B** Subhas Chandra Bose. **C** Jawahar Lal Nehru. **D** Mahatma Gandhi.

Q53. Which one of the following is not true about the female allegory of France? **1 Mark**

- A** She was named Marianne. **B** She took part in the French Revolution.
C She was a symbol of national unity. **D** Her images were marked on coins and stamps.

Q54. Which of the following industries increased with the expansion of railways in England from 1840s to 1860s? **1 Mark**

- A** Iron and Steel **B** Jute and Cotton **C** Aluminium and Bauxite **D** Copper and Steel

Q55. Study the data given below in the table and answer the question by selecting the correct option. Which is the most important sector that provides maximum jobs to the people? **1 Mark**

Table — Workers in different sectors (in millions)

Sector	Organized	Unorganized	Total
Primary	1	231	232
Secondary	41	74	115
Tertiary	40	88	128
Total	82	393	475

- A** Primary sector, especially organized sector **B** Secondary sector, especially organized sector
C Tertiary sector, especially organized sector **D** Primary sector, especially unorganized sector

Q56. Consider the following statements on Power sharing and choose the correct option. **1 Mark**

1. Imposing the will of majority community over others.
2. It helps in reducing the possibility of conflict between the social groups.
3. Power sharing is a good way to ensure the stability of political order.
4. It brings socio-political opposition among parties.

A I and III**B II and III****C I and IV****D I and II**

- Q57.** Which one of the following statements is not related to the Gandhi-Irwin Pact. **1 Mark**
- A** Gandhiji agreed not to launch any further mass agitations against the British. **B** Gandhiji agreed to participate in the Round Table Conference.
- C** Gandhiji decided To call off the Civil Disobedience Movement. **D** The British agreed to release the political prisoners.
- Q58.** Which one of the following agreements gave reserved seats to the 'Depressed Classes' in Provincial and Central Legislative Councils? **1 Mark**
- A** Lucknow Pact. **B** Gandhi - Irwin Pact. **C** Poona Pact. **D** None of these.
- Q59.** On what basis is the industrial sector classified into public and private sectors? **1 Mark**
- A** Employment conditions. **B** The nature of economic activity.
- C** Ownership of enterprises. **D** Number of workers employed in the enterprise.
- Q60.** Orissa is the leading producer of which one of the following minerals? **1 Mark**
- A** Copper. **B** Iron ore. **C** Manganese ore. **D** Mica.
- Q61.** Read the given source and answer the questions that follow: **4 Marks**
- Most of the objections to the projects arose due to their failure to achieve the purposes for which they were built. Ironically, the dams that were constructed to control the floods have triggered floods due to sedimentation in the reservoir. Moreover, the big dams have mostly been unsuccessful in controlling floods at the time of excessive rainfall. You may have seen or read how the release of water from the dams during heavy rains aggravated the flood situation in Maharashtra and Gujarat in 2006. The floods have not only devastated life and property but also caused extensive soil erosion. Sedimentation also meant that the flood plains were deprived of silt, a natural fertiliser, further adding on to the problem of land degradation. It was also observed that the multi-purpose projects induced earthquakes, caused water-borne diseases and pests and pollution resulting from excessive use of water.
1. Name the movement against the river project in Gujarat.
 2. How have the big dams mostly been unsuccessful in controlling floods at the time of excessive rainfall?
 3. Analyse any two merits of multi-purpose river projects.
- Q62.** Read the given source and answer the questions that follow: **4 Marks**
- DECENTRALISATION IN INDIA**
- his new system of local government is the largest experiment in democracy conducted anywhere in the world. There are now about 36 lakh elected representatives in the panchayats and municipalities etc., all over the country. This number is bigger than the population of many countries in the world. Constitutional status for local government has helped to deepen democracy in our country. It has also increased women's representation and voice in our democracy. At the same time, there are many difficulties. While elections are held regularly of Panchayats and people participate enthusiastically in it but meetings of gram sabhas are not held regularly.
1. Why is Indian decentralisation considered as the largest experiment in democracy?
 2. Analyse how constitutional status for local government has helped to deepen democracy in India?
 3. Explain any two steps taken by the Indian Government for decentralisation.
- Q63.** Read the given case and answer the questions that follow: **4 Marks**
- CONSERVATION OF ENERGY RESOURCES**
- Energy is a basic requirement for economic development. Every sector of the national economy — agriculture, industry, transport, commercial and domestic — needs inputs of energy. The economic development plans implemented since independence necessarily required increasing amounts of energy to remain operational. As a result, consumption of energy in all forms has been steadily rising all over the country. In this background, there is an urgent need to develop a sustainable path of energy development. Promotion of energy conservation and increased use of renewable energy sources are the twin planks of sustainable energy. India is presently one of the least energy efficient

countries in the world. We have to adopt a cautious approach for the judicious use of our limited energy resources. For example, as concerned citizens we can do our bit by using public transport systems instead of individual vehicles; switching off electricity when not in use, using power-saving devices and using non-conventional sources of energy. At last “Energy Saved is energy produced”

1. Why is sustainable energy a key to sustainable development?
2. Why is consumption of energy rising in all over India?
3. Explain ‘Energy saved is energy produced’.

Q64. Read the given extract and answer all questions:

4 Marks

DECENTRALISATION IN INDIA

When power is taken away from Central and State governments and given to local government, it is called decentralization. The basic idea behind decentralization is that there are a large number of problems and issues which are best settled at the local level. People have better knowledge of problems in their localities. They also have better ideas on where to spend money and how to manage things more efficiently. Besides, at the local level it is possible for the people to directly participate in decision making. This helps to inculcate a habit of democratic participation. Local government is the best way to realise one important principle of democracy, namely local self-government. The need for decentralisation was recognized in our Constitution. Since then, there have been several attempts to decentralize power to the level of villages and towns. Panchayats in villages and municipalities in urban areas were set up in all the States. But these were directly under the control of State Governments. Elections to these local governments were not held regularly.

1. Explain Decentralization in democracy.
2. Explain the importance of Local self Government in democracy.
3. Describe any two steps taken by Indian government for decentralization.

Q65. Read the given source and answer the questions that follow:

4 Marks

WHY NEWSPAPERS?

“Krishnaji Trimbuck Ranade inhabitant of Poona intends to publish a Newspaper in the Marathi Language with a view of affording useful formation on every topic of local interest. It will be open for free discussion on subjects of general utility, scientific investigation and the speculations connected with the antiquities, statistics, curiosities, history and geography of the country and of the Deccan especially... the patronage and support of all interested in the diffusion of knowledge and Welfare of the People is earnestly solicited.” Bombay Telegraph and Courier, 6 January, 1849. ‘The task of the native newspapers and political associations is identical to the role of the Opposition in the House of Commons in Parliament in England. That is of critically examining government policy to suggest improvements, by removing those parts that will not be to the benefit of the people, and also by ensuring speedy implementation. These associations ought to carefully study the particular issues, gather diverse relevant information on the nation as well as on what are the possible and desirable improvements, and this will surely earn it considerable influence.” Native Opinion, 3 April, 1870.

1. Explain the main reason of publishing newspaper by Krishnaji?
2. How was the task of native newspaper and political association seen identical to the role of opposition?
3. Analyze the reasons of popularity of newspapers during 19 century.

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