ECONOMICS (030) CLASS 12

MARKING SCHEME (2026-27)

S.NO.	SECTION A – MACROECONOMICS	MARKS
1	(B) (ii) and (iv)	**1**
2	(C) Both Statements 1 and 2 are true.	**1**
3	(D) (iii), (ii), (i)	**1**
4	(A) 10,000	**1**
5	(A) Allocation Function	**1**
6	(D) 0.75 **Note: The following answer is for the candidates with visual impairment only, in lieu of Ans.6.** (D) 0.75	**1** **1**
7	(D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.	**1**
8	(B) credit, current	**1**
9	(C) Medium of exchange and standard of deferred payments	**1**
10	(C) 1, infinity	**1**
11 A	Value-Added Method: Gross Domestic Product at Market Price = (ii) - (viii) = 1,900 – 330 = ₹ 1,570 crore Expenditure Method: Gross Domestic Product at Market Price = (i) + (iii) + (iv) + (vii) = 500 + 400 + 600 + 70 = ₹ 1,570 crore	 ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½
	OR	
11 B	(I) Two factors of production and their respective remunerations earned are: • Land - Rent • Capital - Interest (II) The remuneration earned by the Land can be defined as: Rent: Income earned by the owner of the land (natural resources).	 **½ + ½** **½ + ½** **1**
12	The introduction of Goods and Service Tax (GST) has simplified the tax structure by subsuming a variety of indirect taxes like VAT, excise duty, service tax etc. across the country. It has reduced the cost of business operations and cascading effect of various taxes on consumers. Moreover, with the implementation of GST the overall cost of production has reduced, making Indian products/services more competitive in the domestic and international markets. It has ensured higher transparency in the taxation system thereby enhancing the ease of doing business. **Note: The following question is for the candidates with visual impairment only, in lieu of Ans.12.** Direct taxes are those taxes whose impact and incidence lies on the same entity. For example: Income Tax. Whereas; Indirect taxes are those taxes whose impact and incidence may lie on different entities. For example: GST.	**3** **1** **½** **1** **½**
13 A	The highlighted function fulfilled by the Reserve Bank of India is Banker's Bank. Reserve Bank of India (RBI) accepts the deposits from commercial banks and also advances loans to them as and when required. It maintains reserves of all commercial banks and utilizes it to settle inter-bank claims. As the highest	**1** **3**

	authority in the banking system, it also supports banks during financial distress by acting as the lender of last resort and provides short-term credit to the commercial banks against approved securities.	
	OR	
13 B	(I) Cash Reserve Ratio refers to certain minimum percentage of net demand and time liabilities which banks are required to keep with the Central Bank in the form of cash.	**1**
	(II) The total amount of credit creation in an economy depends upon the amount of initial deposits and Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR). Keeping primary deposits constant, a decrease in the CRR by the Reserve Bank of India may lead to greater availability of funds with commercial banks. This may increase the lending capacity of commercial banks. Thus, increasing the total credit creation in the economy.	**3**
14	(I) Assuming all other factors remain unchanged, a rise in Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflows will increase the supply of foreign exchange (US dollars) in Bopia. The increased inflow of foreign exchange strengthens the overall Balance of Payments (BoP) position, may lead to a surplus in the BoP.	**2**
	(II) In the absence of any intervention by the competent authority (Central Bank/government), the flexible exchange rate system is prevailing in Bopia.	**1**
	Under flexible exchange rate system there is no need for the Central Bank/ government to maintain huge foreign exchange reserves.	**1**
15	Given, Consumption function, C = 150 + 0.8 Y Autonomous Investment (I_o) = 250 Full employment level of income (Y_f) =1,600	
	(I) At equilibrium level of income, Y = C + I	**1**
	Y = 150 + 0.8Y + 250	**½**
	0.2Y = 400	
	Y = 2,000	**½**
	(II) The economy is facing the problem of excess demand as equilibrium level of income (2,000) is greater than the given full employment level of income (1,600).	**1**
	The situation of Excess Demand will lead to an increase in General Price Level in the economy with no change in the level of output and employment.	**1**
16	(I) Gross Domestic Product (GDP) refers to the market value of final goods and services produced in the domestic territory of an economy during a given period of time.	**1**
	(II) Real Gross Domestic Product refers to the market value of final goods and services produced in the domestic territory of an economy during a given period of time, measured at constant prices, i.e., adjusted for inflation. Hence, the projection represents Real GDP.	**1**
	Real GDP is a better indicator of economic growth as it is affected by only physical output and it eliminates the effect of price change.	**1**
	(III) India holds a strong global position and is moving towards becoming the third largest economy by 2030. This strength is driven by decisive policymaking and structural reforms, resilient domestic demand, moderating inflation, higher labour force participation, revival of domestic investment, strong investor confidence and deeper global integration, leading to broad-based and sustained economic growth.	**3**
17 A	(I) Two components of Consumption Function are: • Autonomous Consumption: It refers to the minimum level of consumption that takes place even when income is zero.	**½ + 1** **½ + 1**

	• Induced Consumption: It refers to that part of consumption which varies directly with the level of income.	
	(II) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) announced on December 23, 2025, that it would carry out Open Market Operations (OMO) purchase auctions of Government of India securities worth ₹2,00,000 crore to address the situation of deflation.	**1**
	By purchasing government securities in the open market, the RBI aims to infuse more liquidity, which increases the availability of funds with the commercial banks for lending. As a result, this may lead to increase in Aggregate Demand.	**2**
17 B	**OR**	
	(I) (a) True. At the break-even level of income, consumption is equal to income and savings are zero. Average Propensity to Consume (APC) is consumption per unit of income (APC = C/Y). Therefore, at the break-even level of income when C = Y, APC becomes 1.	**2**
	(b) False. When ex-ante savings exceeds ex-ante investments it means households are planning to consume less than what the firms expected them to consume. This will lead to unintended accumulation of inventories.	**2**
	(II) The given statement is defended. The vertical distance between the Aggregate Demand (AD) curve and the Investment curve is represented by consumption. With the increase in income as the investment remains constant, whereas, induced consumption increases. Thereby, Aggregate Demand curve becomes distant from the Investment Curve.	**2**
SECTION B – INDIAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT		
18	(C) Both Statements 1 and 2 are true.	**1**
19	(D) (p)-iii, (q)-i, (r)-ii	**1**
20	(C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.	**1**
21	(D) (i), (ii) and (iii)	**1**
22	(B) Prasanta Chandra Mahalanobis	**1**
	Answer to the question for the candidates with visual impairment only, in lieu of Ans.22.	
	(B) Prasanta Chandra Mahalanobis	**1**
23	(A) (ii) → (iii) → (i) → (iv)	**1**
24	(C) Foreign Exchange	**1**
25	(C) Formulating and implementing monetary policy.	**1**
26	(B) (i),(ii) and (iii)	**1**
27	(B) Statement 1 is false and Statement 2 is true	**1**
28	(I) The policy highlighted in the given text is Privatisation.	**1**
	(II) Government companies are converted into private companies in two ways:	
	• By withdrawal of the government from the ownership and management of the public sector companies.	**1**
	• By outright sale of public sector companies to the private sector.	**1**
29 A	Two initiatives that can enhance livestock productivity are quoted as follows:	
	• Encouraging improved animals breeds and use of modern technology to increase efficiency.	**1½**
	• Establishing veterinary clinics with improved facilities for better health of livestock.	**1½**
	OR	
29 B	(I) Mehak is employed in the informal sector whereas, Sehaj is working with the formal sector.	**½ + ½**
	(II) Two differences between formal and informal sector are:	**1**

	• Workers in the informal sector do not have any job-protection, whereas; the workers in the formal sector enjoy job-security. • Workers in informal sector generally do not have regular income, whereas; workers in the formal sector earn a regular income along with social security benefits.	**1**
30	(I) The Karve Committee (1955) played an important role in promoting rural development as it focussed on the development of village and small-scale industries. These industries are labour-intensive and therefore generate more employment. (II) Britain maintained a monopoly control over India's exports and imports as more than half of India's foreign trade was restricted to Britain only, while rest was allowed to only a few other nations. Furthermore, the opening of Suez Canal in 1869 further intensified British control over India's foreign trade.	**2** **2**
31	Government of India has played an important role in generating employment directly /indirectly in two ways: • Direct Employment: The government directly provides jobs by recruiting people in administrative departments, public sector industries and government run organisations. • Indirect Employment: When government enterprises increase production, related private sector businesses also expand, creating additional job opportunities in the private sector.	**2** **2**
32 A	Keha's enrolment in yoga classes highlights her emphasis on 'expenditure on health'. Maintaining good physical health improves efficiency, learning ability and long-term work performance. It not only improves potential well-being but also contribute to robust and efficient future labour force. In contrast, Mandeep's expenditure on internet data, online job portals and career counselling can be considered as an expenditure on information. By gaining knowledge and professional guidance, he improves his employability and overall productivity. This, in turn, enhances his earning potential and contributes to human capital formation. **OR**	**½ + 1 ½** **½ + 1 ½**
32 B	Avyaan's initiative closely reflects the concept of human development, which focuses on expanding an individual's choices and improving overall well-being rather than merely increasing income. His education enables him to make informed decisions about health and finances, thereby enhancing his quality of life. On the other hand, Amyra's technical training is aimed at upgrading her skills and efficiency to boost output. This represents human capital formation, as it is mainly directed towards economic benefits and increased productivity.	**4**
33 A	(I) (a) One key indicator of income is Gross National Income per Capita (PPP US$), while a significant health indicator is Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1 lakh births). (b) According to the given data: Maternal Mortality Rate is very high in India as compared to China. For every 1 lakh births 23 women lose their lives in China, whereas this figure stands at 103 for India. Access to basic drinking water is relatively fair in both the countries, China leads with 97% coverage, followed by India at 93% coverage. This shows that a significant progress has been made in providing basic amenities by these nations. (II) Special Economic Zone (SEZ) is a geographical region that has economic laws different from a country's typical economic laws. SEZs play crucial role in the economic strategies by promoting investment, fostering development and facilitating trade.	**½ + ½** **1½** **1½** **1** **1**

	OR	
33 B	(I) The given image depicts the consequence of one child norm that was introduced by China in late 1970s.This measure was adopted by the Chinese government to control population growth. This policy resulted in a decline in the sex ratio and created demographic imbalance. As a consequence, the elderly population of China is expected to surpass the younger population. (II) Two challenges faced in the effective implementation of Great Leap Forward Campaign were: • A severe drought caused havoc in China killing about 30 million people. • When Russia had conflicts with China, it withdrew its professionals who had earlier been sent to China to help in the industrialisation process.	**3** **1½** **1½**
34	(I) Global warming is a gradual increase in the average temperature of the earth's lower atmosphere as a result of the increase in greenhouse gases. (II) Two major government initiatives are: • National Nuclear Mission • Green Hydrogen Mission (III) Two strategies adopted by India to ensure sustainable development are: • Use of wind energy: In areas where speed of wind is usually high, windmills can be used to generate electricity without any adverse impact on the environment. Although the initial cost is high but the benefits are such that the high cost gets easily absorbed. • Use of solar energy: With the help of photovoltaic cells/solar panels, solar energy can be converted into electricity. This technology is extremely useful for remote areas and for places where supply of power through grid or power lines is either not possible or proves very costly. This technique is free from pollution.	**1** **½** **½** **2** **2**

***

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER (2026-27)

ECONOMICS (030) CLASS 12

TIME: 3 HOURS **M.M. – 80**

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

I. This question paper contains two sections:
Section A – Macroeconomics
Section B – Indian Economic Development

II. This paper contains 20 Multiple Choice Type Questions of 1 mark each.

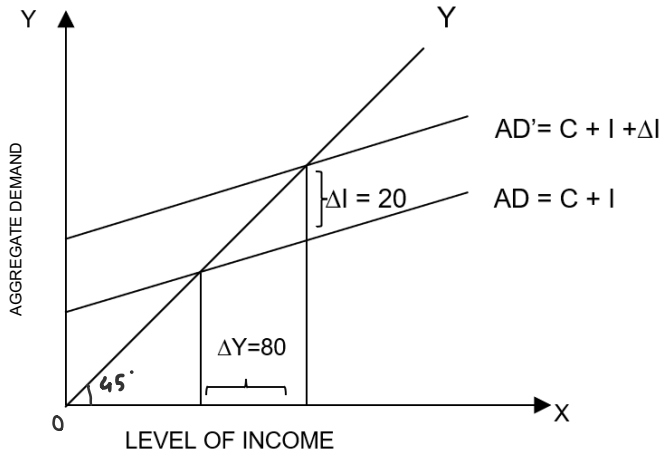
III. This paper contains 4 Short Answer Type Questions of 3 marks each to be answered in 60 to 80 words.

IV. This paper contains 6 Short Answer Type Questions of 4 marks each to be answered in 80 to 100 words.

V. This paper contains 4 Long Answer Type Questions of 6 marks each to be answered in 100 to 150 words.

S.NO.	SECTION A – MACROECONOMICS	MARKS
1	Identify, which of the following expenditure falls under the category of capital expenditure. (Choose the correct option) (i) Payment of salaries to central government employees. (ii) Construction of new national highways under Bharatmala Pariyojana. (iii) Interest payment by the government on past loans from World Bank. (iv) Expenditure on installation of the Kavach automatic train protection system. Options: (A) (i) and (ii) (B) (ii) and (iv) (C) (ii) and (iii) (D) (i) and (iv)	1
2	Read the following statements carefully: **Statement 1:** M1 measure of money supply constitutes currency and demand deposits held by the public. **Statement 2:** Demand deposits are those deposits with commercial banks, that can be withdrawn on demand by the depositors. In light of the given statements, choose the correct option from the following: (A) Statement 1 is true and Statement 2 is false. (B) Statement 1 is false and Statement 2 is true. (C) Both Statements 1 and 2 are true. (D) Both Statements 1 and 2 are false.	1
3	Ceteris paribus, a rise in the price of foreign currency sets off a chain of effects in the foreign exchange market of an economy. Identify, which of the following sequence explains this process. (i) National Income will rise (ii) Demand for foreign currency will fall (iii) Imported goods become costlier (Choose the correct option) Options: (A) (i), (ii), (iii) (B) (ii), (i), (iii) (C) (iii), (i), (ii) (D) (iii), (ii), (i)	1
4	Suppose, for a given year, the fiscal deficit of an economy is estimated at ₹5,000 crore. The total government expenditure is ₹18,000 crore, while non-tax revenue and capital receipts (excluding borrowings) together amount to ₹3,000 crore. (Choose the correct option to fill up the blank) The tax revenue of the government is ₹ _____ crore. Options: (A) 10,000 (B) 12,000 (C) 13,000 (D) 15,000	1

Note: There is no change in the Question Paper Design and Assessment Pattern for Academic Session 2026-27.

5	The Government of India in its Union Budget 2026-27 has decided to exempt fish caught by Indian fishing vessels operating in the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) and on the High Seas from duty. Identify the objective behind the initiative taken by the Government of India as stated above. (Choose the correct option) (A) Allocation Function (B) Distribution Function (C) Stabilisation Function (D) Disposition Function	**1**
6	Refer to the given diagram carefully:  The slope of Consumption Curve would be _____. (Choose the correct option to fill up the blank) Options: (A) 1 (B) 0.8 (C) 0.25 (D) 0.75 **Note: The following question is for the candidates with visual impairment only, in lieu of Q.6.** For a hypothetical economy, a rise by ₹ 20 crore in investment leads to a rise by ₹ 80 crore in income. The slope of Consumption Curve would be _____. (Choose the correct option to fill up the blank) Options: (A) 1 (B) 0.8 (C) 0.25 (D) 0.75	**1** **1**
7	Read the following statements: Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose the correct option from those given below: **Assertion (A)**: Goods such as cars, refrigerators etc. are non-durable in nature, regardless of whether they are used by households or firms. **Reason (R):** Consumer durable goods and capital goods have a common feature of durability, even though they may have different end users. Options: (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A). (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A). (C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false. (D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.	**1**
8	An Indian art gallery sells an antique Madhubani painting to a buyer in France for 4,000 euros. This transaction will be recorded on _____ side and _____ account of the Balance of Payments Account. (Choose the correct option to fill up the blank) (A) debit, current (B) credit, current (C) debit, capital (D) credit, capital	**1**

Note: There is no change in the Question Paper Design and Assessment Pattern for Academic Session 2026-27.

9 (1)

Shraddha Kapur initially lived in a barter-based system where exchanging goods was difficult owing to practical problems. After the introduction of money, she could easily buy goods using currency and repay her loan in fixed instalments over time. This change made transactions easier and future payments reliable.

The functions of money highlighted in the above text are _____ and _____. (Choose the correct option to fill up the blank)

(A) Store of value and medium of exchange
(B) Measure of value and standard of deferred payments
(C) Medium of exchange and standard of deferred payments
(D) Measure of value and store of value

10 (1)

The value of investment multiplier ranges between _____ and _____. (Choose the correct option to fill up the blank)

(A) 0,1 (B) -1, 1
(C) 1, infinity (D) 0, infinity

11 A (3)

Using the given estimates for a hypothetical economy, show that Gross Domestic Product at Market Price by Value-Added Method and Expenditure Method yields the same result.

S. No.	Items	Amount (in ₹ crore)
(i)	Private Final Consumption Expenditure	500
(ii)	Value of Output	1900
(iii)	Government Final Consumption Expenditure	400
(iv)	Gross Domestic Capital Formation	600
(v)	Change in Stock	100
(vi)	Consumption of Fixed Capital	30
(vii)	Net Exports	70
(viii)	Intermediate Consumption	330

OR

11 B

"Each factor of production contributes a distinct service in the production process and receives a specific reward in return."

In the light of the given statement, answer the following questions:

(I) List any two factors of production and their respective remuneration earned. (2)

(II) Define any one of the remuneration earned listed above. (1)

12 (3)

Refer to the given cartoon strip carefully:



Analyse the impact of introduction of Goods and Service Tax in improving the efficiency of the taxation system and benefitting the overall economy.

Note: The following question is for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q.12.

Differentiate between direct taxes and indirect taxes with the help of a suitable example. (3)

Note: There is no change in the Question Paper Design and Assessment Pattern for Academic Session 2026-27.

13 A	Like individual consumers, businesses and organisation of all kinds, banks need their own mechanism to transfer funds and settle inter-bank transactions, such as borrowing from and lending to other banks and customer transactions. Source: https://rbidocs.rbi.org.in/rdocs/Publications/PDFs/RWF15012018_FCD40172EE58946BAA647A765DC942BD5.PDF Identify and explain the function fulfilled by the Reserve Bank of India in the aforesaid statement.	**4**
	OR	
13 B	(I) Define Cash Reserve Ratio. (II) In the process of credit creation, the Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) fixed by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) plays a crucial role. On 6th June 2025, the RBI reduced the CRR by 100 basis points. Assuming the entire banking system functions as a single bank and all transactions are routed through banks, analyse the impact of this change on the total money creation in the banking system.	**1** **3**
14	In a hypothetical economy called BoPia, the equilibrium exchange rate is 72 Bopas per US dollar determined through market forces. Over time, BoPia has made substantial investments in human capital formation. As a result, the country now has an abundant supply of skilled labour, which has made it an attractive destination for Foreign Direct Investments (FDI). Hence, multinational companies across the world are investing huge amounts of capital in BoPia. (I) Assuming all other factors constant, explain the effect of increased FDI inflows on BoPia's Balance of Payments Account. (II) Suppose the competent authority does not intervene in the process of determination of exchange rate in BoPia. Identify the foreign exchange rate system prevailing in BoPia and mention one of its merits.	 **2** **2**
15	Assuming for a hypothetical simplified economy, Consumption function, C = 150 + 0.8 Y Autonomous Investment (I_o) = 250 Full employment level of income (Y_f) =1,600 (I) Determine the equilibrium level of income. (II) Outline whether the economy is facing the situation of excess demand or deficient demand and state its impact on the level of output, employment and general price level in the economy.	 **2** **2**
16	Refer to the given text carefully: India's economic ascent continues to capture global attention. Already the world's fourth largest economy, the nation is charting a confident course toward becoming the third largest economy by 2030, with Gross Domestic Product (GDP) projected at USD 7.3 trillion. The current growth phase reflects the strength of decisive policymaking, structural reforms, and India's deepening global integration. With growth accelerating, India has once again outpaced global peers, reinforcing its position as the fastest-growing major economy. This surge is supported by resilient domestic demand, moderating inflation and higher labour force participation. A revival in domestic investment and strong investor sentiment signals a stable and broad-based economy. As these reforms gather pace and consumption remains optimistic, India's economic outlook continues to upbeat, signalling sustained momentum and growth across sectors. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is one of the primary indicators of overall economic performance which reflects the rate at which the country is expanding. As per the latest data, the GDP of India (adjusted for inflation) is estimated to grow by 8.2% in Q2 of FY 2025-26 against the growth rate of 5.6% during Q2 of FY 2024-25. Each sector of the economy is playing a pivotal role in the growth of the country.	

Note: There is no change in the Question Paper Design and Assessment Pattern for Academic Session 2026-27.

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>Source: https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2195990&reg=3&lang=1 (adapted and modified)
On the basis of the given text and common understanding, answer the following questions:
(I) Define Gross Domestic Product.
(II) “GDP of India, adjusted for inflation, is estimated to grow by 8.2% in Q2 of FY 2025.”
Elucidate whether the given projection represents Nominal GDP or Real GDP. Also, explain any one benefit of using this particular measure.
(III) Comment upon the strong global position of India’s economy stating the major reasons for its recent growth surge.</td><td>1
2

3</td></tr>
<tr><td>17 A</td><td>(I) State and explain the two components of Consumption Function.
(II) After assessing prevailing liquidity and financial conditions, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on December 23, 2025, announced that it would conduct Open Market Operations (OMO) purchase auctions of Government of India securities totalling ₹ 2,00,000 crore (USD 22.34 billion).
Briefly state the rationale behind the step taken by the Reserve Bank of India. Explain its implications on Aggregate Demand.
OR</td><td>3
3</td></tr>
<tr><td>17 B</td><td>(I) State whether the following statements are true or false, giving valid reasons in support of your answer:
(a) Average Propensity to Consume (APC) at break-even level of income is always equal to one.
(b) When ex-ante savings is more than ex-ante investments, it may lead to decumulation of inventories.
(II) The Aggregate Demand curve becomes distant from the Investment Curve with the increase in the level of income.
Defend or refute the given statement, giving valid reasons in support of your answer.</td><td>2
2
2</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">SECTION B – INDIAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</td></tr>
<tr><td>18</td><td>Read the following statements carefully:
Statement 1: In the normal course of development, countries shift employment and output from agriculture to industry and then to services.
Statement 2: The service sector is the key driver of development for both India and Pakistan, with a direct shift from agriculture to service sector.
In light of the given statements, choose the correct option from the following:
(A) Statement 1 is true and Statement 2 is false.
(B) Statement 1 is false and Statement 2 is true.
(C) Both Statements 1 and 2 are true.
(D) Both Statements 1 and 2 are false.</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>19</td><td>Match the set of type of employment given in Column I with corresponding example given in Column II and choose the correct option:
<table>
<tr><th></th><th>Column I</th><th></th><th>Column II</th></tr>
<tr><td>(p)</td><td>Self-employed</td><td>i</td><td>An engineer working with ONGC</td></tr>
<tr><td>(q)</td><td>Regular salaried employees</td><td>ii</td><td>A construction worker</td></tr>
<tr><td>(r)</td><td>Casual wage labourers</td><td>iii</td><td>Photographer running own studio</td></tr>
</table>
Options:
(A) (p)-ii, (q)-i, (r)-iii (B) (p)-iii, (q)-ii, (r)-i
(C) (p)-i, (q)-iii, (r)-ii (D) (p)-iii, (q)-i, (r)-ii</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>20</td><td>Read the following statements: Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose the correct option from those given below:
Assertion (A): The real motive behind the infrastructural development initiated by the British was to subserve the colonial interests.</td><td>1</td></tr>
</table>

Note: There is no change in the Question Paper Design and Assessment Pattern for Academic Session 2026-27.

	Reason (R): Commercialisation of Indian agriculture during the British rule helped to strengthen the self-sufficiency of the village economies in India. Options: (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A). (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A). (C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false. (D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.	
21	'Empirical evidence regarding the impact of human capital on economic growth is often described as nebulous.' Due to measurement problems, _____may not reflect the actual quality/status of education/health of the people in a country. (i) years of schooling (ii) teacher-pupil ratio (iii) life-expectancy (Choose the correct option to fill up the blank) Options: (A) (i) and (ii) (B) (i) and (iii) (C) (ii) and (iii) (D) (i), (ii) and (iii)	**1**
22	Refer the following image:  Identify the distinguished thinker, who is considered as the Architect of Indian planning. (Choose the correct option) Options: (A) Jawaharlal Nehru (B) Prasanta Chandra Mahalanobis (C) Amartya Sen (D) Dadabhai Naoroji **Note: The following question is for the candidates with visual impairment only, in lieu of Q.22.** _____ established the Indian Statistical Institute (ISI) in Calcutta. (Choose the correct option to fill up the blank) Options: (A) Jawaharlal Nehru (B) Prasanta Chandra Mahalanobis (C) Amartya Sen (D) Dadabhai Naoroji	**1** **1**
23	Arrange the following events in chronological order: (i) Introduction of economic reforms in Pakistan (ii) China's Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution (iii) Nationalisation of capital goods industries in Pakistan (iv) India's last Five-Year Plan Choose the correct option: (A) (ii) → (iii) → (i) → (iv) (B) (iii) → (ii) → (i) → (iv) (C) (ii) → (i) → (iii) → (iv) (D) (iii) → (i) → (ii) → (iv)	**1**
24	"In 1991, as an immediate measure to resolve the balance of payments crisis, the rupee was devalued against foreign currencies." Identify the liberalisation reform indicated in the aforesaid statement. (Choose the correct option) Options: (A) Industrial Sector (B) Tax (C) Foreign Exchange (D) Trade and Investment Policy	**1**

Note: There is no change in the Question Paper Design and Assessment Pattern for Academic Session 2026-27.

25	Identify which of the following is not the function of National Bank for Agriculture and Rural development (NABARD). (Choose the correct option) (A) Serving as apex funding agency for institutions providing rural credit. (B) Monitoring, evaluating and coordinating rural financing activities. (C) Formulating and implementing monetary policy. (D) Coordinating rural credit policies with the government.	**1**
26	In India, land ceiling legislation faced hurdles primarily because _____. (Choose the correct option to fill up the blank) (i) the big landlords challenged the legislation in the courts (ii) of multiple loopholes in the legislation (iii) the landlords registered the land under relatives' names (iv) of the 'land to the tiller' policy of the government Option: (A) (i),(ii),(iii) and (iv) (B) (i),(ii) and (iii) (C) (i) and (iv) (D) (iv) only	**1**
27	Read the following statements carefully: **Statement 1:** French traveller Bernier observed that pre-British agriculture in Bengal was stagnant and unable to meet local needs. **Statement 2:** In the 17th century, Bengal was a prosperous exporter of cotton and silk textiles, as well as rice, sugar, and butter. In light of the given statements, choose the correct option from the following: (A) Statement 1 is true and Statement 2 is false. (B) Statement 1 is false and Statement 2 is true. (C) Both Statements 1 and 2 are true. (D) Both Statements 1 and 2 are false.	**1**
28	Refer to the following text: The Government of India, decided to reduce its role in Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) to improve efficiency and reduce fiscal burden. As per the policy decision, government companies are converted into private companies in two ways. Answer the following questions in the light of given text and common understanding: (I) Identify the policy highlighted in the step initiated by the government. (II) Briefly explain the two ways in which government companies can be converted into private companies.	**1** **2**
29 A	Though livestock population in India is quite impressive but its productivity is quite low. Briefly explain any two initiatives that can be taken to enhance the livestock productivity.	**3**
	OR	
29 B	Mehak is employed in a private firm which has hired only five workers. She generally remains insecure that she can be terminated from her job, without any prior notice. In contrast, her elder sister Sehaj works as a nurse in a government hospital. On the basis of the given text and common understanding answer the following questions: (I) Identify the sectors in which Mehak and Sehaj are employed. (II) State any two differences between the identified sectors in which they are working.	**1** **2**
30	(I) Explain briefly the role of Karve Committee, 1955 in promoting rural development. (II) "Britain maintained a monopoly control over India's exports and imports." Justify the statement, giving valid reasons in support of your answer.	**2** **2**

Note: There is no change in the Question Paper Design and Assessment Pattern for Academic Session 2026-27.

31 "Government of India has played an important role in generating employment directly /indirectly."
Do you agree with the given statement? Give valid reasons in support of your answer. **4**

32 A Refer the following text carefully:
Keha and Mandeep graduated recently. Keha in order to improve her physical fitness, reduce stress and increase overall well-being, enrolls in yoga classes, while Mandeep, invests in internet data, online job portals and counselling services to explore suitable career opportunities.
Identify and explain the sources of human capital formation indicated in the above text. **4**

OR

32 B Avyaan's education enables him to take informed decisions related to his health, finances, and social responsibilities. On the other hand, Amyra has received technical training in machine operations to improve her skills and productivity with the aim of increasing output.
In the context of the distinction between human development and human capital formation, identify which case represents human development. Give valid reasons to justify your answer. **4**

33 A (I) Refer to the following data carefully:

Some Selected Indicators of Human Development, 2017-2019

Item	India	China	Pakistan
Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1 lakh births)	103	23	154
Gross National Income per Capita (PPP US$)	6,951	18,025	5,374
Mean years of Schooling (aged 15 and above) in %	6.6	8.1	4.4
People using at least basic drinking Water Source (% of population)	93	97	90

Answer the following questions on the basis of the given data and common understanding:
(a) List one key measure of both income and health indicators given in the above table. **1**
(b) On the basis of the given data, compare and critically examine any two human development indicators of India and China. **3**

(II) State the meaning of Special Economic Zones and its significance. **2**

OR

33 B (I) Refer to the given image carefully:



3

Note: There is no change in the Question Paper Design and Assessment Pattern for Academic Session 2026-27.

	Describe the indicated policy introduced by China in the late 1970s and its consequences. (II) State any two challenges faced in the effective implementation of Great Leap Forward Campaign.	**3**
34	Refer to the following text carefully: India is adopting a multifaceted approach to mitigate global warming by diversifying its energy sources and enhancing access while also increasing the share of non-fossil fuels, improving energy efficiency, and promoting stability across its energy systems. India's energy transition is being pursued through a combination of initiatives across various sectors, including nuclear, solar, and wind energy, green hydrogen, battery storage, and critical minerals, which help to address both energy security and transition imperatives simultaneously. India has already surpassed the goal of 50 per cent installed power capacity from non-fossil fuel sources, which stood at 51.93% at the end of December 2025, supported by record annual additions of renewable energy capacity. The progress in expanding non-fossil fuel-based power capacity has been supported by a wide variety of initiatives to boost renewable energy systems. Additionally, new measures are being taken to support other clean sources of energy such as the National Nuclear Mission, the Green Hydrogen Mission, and the Bio Energy Programme. Source: https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2219915&utm_source=chatgpt.com&reg=3&lang=2 (adapted and modified) On the basis of the given text and common understanding, answer the following questions: (I) State the meaning of Global Warming. (II) India has already achieved more than 50% of its installed power capacity from non-fossil fuel sources. Identify any two major government initiatives that support this transition. (III) Elaborate any two strategies adopted by India to ensure sustainable development.	**1** **1** **4**

***

Note: There is no change in the Question Paper Design and Assessment Pattern for Academic Session 2026-27.

ENGLISH CORE -Code No. 301
MARKING SCHEME
CLASS-XII-(2026-27)

General Instructions: -

1. The Marking Scheme carries only suggested value points for the answers. These are in the nature of Guidelines only and do not constitute the complete answer. The students can have their own expression and if the expression is correct, then due marks should be awarded accordingly.
2. If a student has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out with a note 'Extra Question'.
3. If more than one option is mentioned in the answer of multiple-choice questions, then no marks to be awarded.

	SECTION A: READING SKILLS	**22**
Q1. Answer the following questions, based on the given passage. (Factual Passage)		**12**
I	Observation rates can exceed 100 meteors per hour. [This numerical evidence directly indicates unusually high activity compared to other meteor showers.]	1
II	the Geminids originate from them and not from a comet which is the common source of meteor showers.	1
III	Friction causes the incoming dust and rock fragments to heat up as they pass through Earth's atmosphere, making them glow and produce bright streaks of light that can be seen from the ground.	1
IV	B. It serves as a visual guide for observers to locate the shower. [The passage explains that the radiant helps identify the shower's apparent point of origin.]	1
V	They can be observed with the unaided eye. Additional value points. They produce brighter and longer-lasting streaks of light. They occur during a predictable annual window in mid-December. They have a high meteor count, sometimes exceeding 100 meteors per hour. They are visible across different regions of the sky, not confined to one narrow area. No specialised equipment like telescopes or binoculars is required. [Accept any one reason that shows ease of observation or accessibility, supported by the passage.].	1
VI	A. Their activity has shown a steady increase over time. [Long-term consistency and growth make the Geminids scientifically valuable for study.]	1
VII	Mentioning documentation since the mid-nineteenth century establishes a long observational history. This strengthens the credibility of claims about increasing activity and reliability, as they are supported by sustained scientific observation rather than recent data alone.	2

VIII	B. explanatory and informative, aimed at scientific understanding [The passage presents factual explanations about the Geminids—its origin, causes, observation conditions, and scientific significance—in a neutral and objective manner. It informs and explains rather than persuading, speculating, or expressing emotion.]	1
IX	The moderate speed allows the meteors to burn longer in the atmosphere, producing brighter and more sustained streaks of light. This enhances visibility and gives observers more time to notice and appreciate each meteor.	2
X	D. scientific explanation and practical observation of Geminids [The passage combines a scientific explanation of the origin and nature of the Geminids with practical guidance on when, where, and how to observe the meteor shower, making option D the most comprehensive representation of the main idea.]	1
Q2. Answer the following questions, based on the given passage. (Case-based Passage)		10
I	B. To understand changes in payment behaviour among different user groups [The passage explicitly states that the charts provide an 'insightful glimpse into how everyday financial habits are changing across the country' and tell a 'human story' of a country shifting from cash to digital payments.]	1
II	The percentage growth in the total value of UPI transactions is greater than the percentage growth in the number of transactions. Justification: From October 2021 to October 2024, transaction volume increased from 4.21 billion to 16.58 billion (nearly four times), while transaction value rose from ₹7.71 lakh crore to ₹23.49 lakh crore (more than three times). This indicates faster growth in the value handled, reflecting increased trust and use of UPI for higher-value payments.	Identification – ½ Justification – ½
III	A. Both the number of transactions and the total value of transactions increase steadily over the four years. [a consistent year-on-year rise in both the volume and the value of UPI transactions from 2021 to 2024, indicating sustained growth rather than fluctuation or decline.]	1
IV	B. Widespread adoption across formal and informal settings [The reference to shops, homes, workplaces, and small roadside vendors shows that UPI is used across both organised and unorganised sectors, indicating broad, inclusive adoption rather than limited or restricted usage.]	1
V	The expansion of UPI into formal financial systems significantly improves financial management for small business owners by enabling digital transaction records, easier tracking of income, and reduced reliance on cash. However, the extent of benefit may depend on factors such as digital literacy and access to technology. Judgement on extent of impact (significantly/partially/to a large extent) - 1 Logical justification with reference to benefits or limitations - 1	1+1 (2)

VI	C. The policy framework governing digital payment systems [The passage discusses transaction growth, changing user attitudes, and the impact on small businesses, but it does not mention government policies, regulations, or the policy framework related to digital payments.]	1
VII	inclusive [The passage states that UPI is used not only in shops and workplaces but also by small roadside vendors. This shows that digital payments have reached both formal and informal sectors, indicating that the system includes a wide range of users rather than being limited or marginal.]	1
VIII	• Higher transaction value reflects user confidence • Greater reliability due to massive transaction volumes • Increased volumes indicate system stability and acceptance, making UPI dependable for daily use. • Wider acceptance across everyday settings • Reduced dependence on physical cash [Any two points]	(1+1) 2
SECTION B-CREATIVE WRITING SKILLS (18 marks)		
Q 3.	• Format - 1 [Box, name of issuing authority- organisation/ agency (top centre), NOTICE (centre), date of issue (aligned left) Authorisation name, designation & signature (bottom left)] NOTE-full credit if all aspects included. Partial credit (½ mark) if one-two aspects are missing. No credit if more than two aspects are missing. • Content - 2 • Accuracy of Spelling and Grammar -1	4
Q 4	• Format - 1 • Content - 2 • Accuracy of spelling and grammar - 1 A- (Letter type formal / third person) B- (Letter type formal, first person)	4
Q 5.	A. Letter to the Editor • Format: 1 (Note- Use ‘Yours truly’ as complimentary closure) • Organisation of Ideas: 1 • Content: 2 (As per cues + ideas) • Accuracy of Spelling and Grammar :1 B. Job Application • Format -1 (Note- Use ‘Yours sincerely’ as complimentary closure)	5

- Organisation of Ideas - 1
- Content - 2
- Accuracy of Spelling and Grammar - 1

➢ Covering Letter
→ Reference to the advertisement
→ Conveying suitability for the position (as advertised)
→ Submission of application

- Bio data as separate enclosure

→ Personal Details
→ Educational Qualifications (include advertised requirements)
→ Work experience (if relevant)
→ References
→ Any other relevant information

Q 6.

- Format – 1 mark
- Content -2 marks
- Organisation of ideas -1 mark
- Accuracy of Spelling and Grammar -1 mark

A. Article:

Title
-By line

Paragraph 1 - Introduction
- **Relevant topic sentence with supporting points**

Paragraph(s) 2 (& 3) - Body – Content
- **Various aspects of the topic- pros & cons / cause and effect**
- **Supporting points/strong evidences**

Paragraph 4 – Conclusion
- **Writer's opinion, comments, recommendations/solutions/suggestions**
- **hope/warning/call for action**

B. Report:

HEADLINES	Short and catchy phrase
BY-LINE	Name and designation of the reporter
PLACE & DATE	Mention the place of event and the date of issue of the newspaper
PARA 1	What – happened; Why – it happened Who – were involved When – day, date and time Where – it happened

			[convey the essential facts concisely]	
		PARA 2	How – it happened [convey the essential facts concisely] [Can be written in two paragraphs also]	
		PARA 3	steps taken/will be taken	

	SECTION C-LITERATURE (40 marks)	
Q 7.	**Read the following extracts and solve ANY ONE of the given two, (A) or (B)**	6
A.		
I	inner fulfilment	1
II	A thing of beauty remains a lasting source of joy because its loveliness never fades and continues to offer peace, comfort, and emotional nourishment to the human mind over time.	1
III	C. protective inner refuge offering calm [The metaphor suggests a safe, peaceful mental space created by beauty, providing emotional shelter rather than a physical structure.]	1
IV	B. attainment of emotional and mental peace [These expressions evoke calmness, relaxation, and psychological comfort, not material pleasure or physical exertion.]	1
V	The metaphor presents beauty as a comforting inner refuge that offers peace and rest to the human mind. It reinforces the idea that beauty soothes mental distress and provides lasting emotional support.	1
VI	The poet contrasts beauty, which endures and nurtures the human spirit, with nothingness, which suggests emptiness and absence. While beauty offers continuity and comfort, nothingness represents loss and negation.	1
B.		
I	economic fragility [The repetition of 'little' emphasises poverty, marginal existence, and limited resources rather than aesthetic simplicity or independence.]	1
II	The phrase 'traffic sped' highlights the contrast between the fast-moving urban world and **the slow, struggling rural life of the roadside sellers.**	1
III	The poet clarifies this to show that the villagers are not seeking charity but fair economic participation. They want dignity through earning, not dependence on handouts.	1
IV	D. continuous circulation of wealth	1
V	The phrase creates a tone of quiet desperation and helpless appeal. It evokes sympathy by highlighting the villagers' powerless condition and their ignored plea for economic justice.	1
VI	B. Rural–urban economic imbalance	1

	[The extract exposes the unequal relationship between prosperous cities and impoverished rural communities, where rural labour sustains urban wealth without fair returns.]	
Q 8.	**Read the following extracts and solve ANY ONE of the given two, (A) or (B)**	4
A.		
I	B. Anyone is free to enter or leave without restriction. [Mr Lamb uses the open gate as a symbol of freedom, choice, and acceptance. He does not impose himself on Derry and allows him complete autonomy.	1
II	Mr Lamb's calm, reflective, and accepting manner shows warmth and openness rather than oddity. His thoughtful observations and lack of judgement gradually reveal depth and sensitivity, challenging Derry's assumption that peculiarity means strangeness or threat.	1
III	A. perceive ordinary sounds with sensitivity and imagination [By interpreting buzzing as singing, Mr Lamb shows a positive, imaginative outlook that finds beauty and meaning in everyday experiences.]	1
IV	Derry feels a sense of comfort and acceptance in Mr Lamb's presence. For the first time, he experiences emotional ease and belonging, indicating a shift from fear and isolation to tentative trust.	1
B.		
I	D. They are born into a socially marginalised sector. Annan explicitly states that being 'born into this community' leads to the denial of dignity, showing that discrimination is based on birth, not individual merit.	1
II	C. transform social status and restore lost dignity. [Annan views education as a tool to overcome social indignities and gain respect, not merely material success.]	1
III	Intense determination / complete commitment to education / deep resolve to overcome social discrimination.	1
IV	It portrays Annan as a visionary and compassionate guide who believes in education as a means of empowerment and social equality.	1
Q 9.	**Read the following extracts and solve ANY ONE of the given two, (A) or (B)**	6
A.		
I	C. 4 and 5	1
II	Complete the following. (any one) • practical • indifferent • routine-bound • unceremonious • matter-of-fact	1
III	to suggest that genuine associations with famous people are distant and indirect, contrasting with Sophie's improbable claim.	1

IV	It reveals Sophie's nervousness and discomfort, showing her anxiety about her father's reaction.	1
V	Geoff acts as a mediator by supporting Sophie's claim, attempting to validate her statement in front of their father.	1
VI	A. Tension between imagination and realism [The interaction contrasts Sophie's imaginative claim of meeting Danny Casey with her father's sceptical and dismissive reaction. Geoff's hesitant support further highlights the divide between youthful fantasy and practical realism. The scene foregrounds the conflict between aspiration-driven imagination and grounded, everyday reality.]	1
B.		
I	A. 1, 2 and 4	1
II	The phrase 'fiery misery' suggests that the intense lighting made the experience physically uncomfortable and almost unbearable for actors undergoing make-up.	1
III	The ironic tone suggests that studio life, while glamorous in appearance, involved discomfort and impractical working conditions behind the scenes.	1
IV	C. To emphasise diversity within shared workspace	1
V	To show that genuine national integration was practised informally in the studio much before it was officially promoted by state-run media.	1
VI	The irony lies in the fact that a space meant to enhance appearance and glamour actually caused discomfort and misery due to harsh working conditions.	1
Q 10.	**Answer any five of the following six questions in 40 50 words each.**	**5x2= 10**
I	Umberto Eco made his academic writing accessible by blending scholarly ideas with clarity, humour, and narrative elements. He avoided obscure jargon, used examples familiar to readers, and treated writing as a form of intellectual communication rather than mere technical exposition.	2
II	The bangle makers of Firozabad remain trapped by poverty, caste stigma, and exploitative systems. Social conditioning, lack of education, and fear of breaking inherited occupations prevent them from imagining alternative futures, making suffering seem inevitable rather than changeable.	2
III	William Douglas' experience shows that fear is intensified by anticipation rather than the actual event. His terror arose from imagined consequences, not drowning itself. Systematic training helped him confront this anticipation, proving that fear can be controlled through rational practice.	2
IV	The Christmas episode transforms the peddler's cynical view of relationships as traps. Edla's kindness and trust awaken his conscience, making him realise that compassion can inspire moral responsibility and change, even in someone hardened by suspicion and loneliness.	2

V	Kamala Das' quiet observations of her mother's ageing face, looking out of the window, and the repeated reassurance reflect suppressed fear of loss, showing how unspoken emotions can be more powerful than explicit expressions of grief.	2
VI	Aunt Jennifer's tigers symbolise her suppressed desire for freedom, strength, and fearlessness. Unlike her constrained life, the tigers move confidently and dominantly, reflecting her inner longing to escape patriarchal oppression and assert her identity beyond marital limitations.	2
Q 11.	**Answer any two of the following three questions in 40–50 words each.**	**2x2= 4**
I	Charley's fascination with the third level reflects his desire to escape modern stress into a simpler, secure past. The third level symbolises psychological refuge, where nostalgia replaces anxiety, showing how individuals often romanticise the past to cope with present uncertainties.	2
II	The Tiger King's actions ironically fulfil the prophecy he tries to defeat. His obsessive attempts to control fate lead to his death, proving that arrogance and blind faith in power cannot alter destiny, and that human control over fate is ultimately illusory.	2
III	Antarctica is portrayed as a warning about environmental destruction rather than a tourist destination. The continent highlights the fragile balance of nature and the consequences of human interference, urging reflection on ecological responsibility before irreversible damage occurs.	2
Q 12.	**Answer any one of the following two questions, in about 120-150 words.**	**1x5 = 5**
A.	*Keeping Quiet* by Pablo Neruda and *Going Places* by A. R. Barton present two contrasting ways in which individuals respond to inner conflict—through silence and through imagination. In *Keeping Quiet*, Neruda advocates purposeful silence as a means of self-reflection. By pausing our restless activity and withdrawing from constant action, individuals are encouraged to confront their inner conflicts honestly. This moment of stillness fosters self-awareness, empathy, and emotional healing, suggesting that silence can lead to personal and collective growth. In contrast, *Going Places* portrays imagination as an escape from reality. Sophie's fantasies reflect her dissatisfaction with her present life, but her imagined future lacks practical grounding. Instead of resolving her inner conflict, imagination deepens her frustration and isolation, preventing meaningful growth. Together, the poems reveal that silence, when used consciously, promotes maturity and understanding, whereas unchecked imagination, divorced from reality, may hinder genuine human growth.	5
B.	Indigo and Poets and Pancakes present authority operating in very different contexts—colonial administration and cultural institutions—showing how power can be questioned through moral action and irony.	5

	In Indigo, authority is exercised by the British planters who compel the Champaran peasants to grow indigo on part of their land and surrender the produce at unfair prices. This exploitation is challenged when Gandhi refuses to obey the official order to leave Champaran, choosing instead to face arrest. His calm defiance, the spontaneous gathering of peasants in support, and the eventual official inquiry expose the injustice of colonial authority and lead to meaningful reform for the peasants. In Poets and Pancakes, authority within Gemini Studios operates through hierarchy, status, and insecurity rather than force. Figures like the Legal Adviser, whose influence far exceeds his actual contribution, reflect hollow authority sustained by fear and pretence. The author's ironic tone exposes these power structures by subtly mocking their self-importance. Together, the texts reveal that authority can be challenged either through ethical resistance or by exposing its emptiness, depending on the context.	
Q 13.	**Answer any one of the following two questions, in about 120-150 words.**	**1x5 = 5**
A.	The meeting between Derry and Mr Lamb becomes a crucial turning point in Derry's life as it challenges the fear and self-pity that dominate his self-image. Derry views himself as ugly and unwanted because of his burnt face, believing that people see only his physical deformity. This fear has isolated him emotionally and socially. Mr Lamb, however, offers a radically different outlook. Despite having an artificial leg, he refuses to see himself as disabled or incomplete. Through his open gate, beehive, and garden, he symbolises acceptance and freedom. His statement that 'there are plenty of things to stare at' urges Derry to focus on life's possibilities rather than limitations. By treating Derry with respect and warmth, Mr Lamb helps him realise that self-worth comes from attitude, not appearance. This interaction empowers Derry to move beyond fear and begin redefining himself with confidence and hope.	**5**
B.	Dr Sadao's decision to shelter and treat an enemy soldier places him at the centre of a profound moral dilemma, where professional ethics conflict with national loyalty. As a Japanese citizen during wartime, Sadao is expected to report the American prisoner, fully aware that harbouring him could lead to severe punishment. His fear of social disgrace and the possibility of execution underline the gravity of his choice. However, Sadao's actions reflect moral courage rather than betrayal. Guided by his identity as a doctor, he prioritises the universal value of human life over political allegiance. His statement that a doctor's duty is to save lives regardless of nationality reinforces this ethical stance. Though conflicted, he shelters the soldier, performs surgery, and later helps him escape. Sadao's decision demonstrates that true courage lies in upholding humanitarian principles even when they oppose dominant national expectations.	**5**

ENGLISH CORE-Code No. 301
SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER
CLASS-XII-(2026-27)

Time allowed: 3 Hrs **Maximum Marks: 80**

General Instructions

Read the following instructions carefully.

i. This question paper has 13 questions. All questions are compulsory.
ii. This question paper contains three sections:
- Section A: Reading Skills
- Section B: Creative Writing Skills
- Section C: Literature

iii. Attempt all questions based on specific instructions for each part. Write the correct question number and part thereof in your answer sheet.
iv. Separate instructions are given with each question/part, wherever necessary.
v. Adhere to the prescribed word limit while answering the questions.

Q No	SECTION A READING SKILLS	Marks 22

1. Read the following passage. **12**

1. Every December, the Geminids meteor shower occurs as the Earth passes through a stream of cosmic debris associated with a near-Earth asteroid. It is classified as one of the most active annual meteor showers based on recorded meteor counts and the regularity of its appearance. The Geminids are expected to reach peak activity on the night of 13–14 December, during which observers across India may record a high frequency of visible meteors. Under favourable atmospheric conditions, observation rates can exceed 100 meteors per hour, making the Geminids one of the most productive meteor showers observable from Earth.

2. Meteor showers occur when fragments of dust and rock enter the Earth's atmosphere at extremely high speeds and disintegrate due to friction, producing brief streaks of light. The Geminids are distinctive because they originate from a rocky asteroid known as 3200 Phaethon, rather than from a comet, which is the usual source of meteor showers. When Phaethon approaches the Sun during its orbit, it releases material that spreads along its orbital path. Each year in mid-December, the Earth intersects this debris stream, leading to increased meteor activity.

3. The meteors appear to radiate from the constellation Gemini, located in the northern sky. This apparent point of origin, known as the radiant, is used to identify the shower, although the meteors themselves may be seen across different regions of the sky. The most suitable time for observation is from midnight to the early morning hours, when the radiant rises higher above the horizon, improving the chances of sightings.

4. Observation of the Geminids does not require telescopes or binoculars, as such equipment limits the field of view. The unaided eye is considered the most effective

method for observing meteor showers. Observers are advised to allow adequate time for their eyes to adjust to darkness. Viewing conditions are influenced by cloud cover, atmospheric clarity, moonlight, and light pollution. Locations away from urban lighting generally provide better visibility.

5. Historical records indicate that the Geminids were first documented in the mid-nineteenth century. Since then, their activity has increased steadily, making them one of the most reliable and frequently studied meteor showers. The meteors travel at a relatively moderate speed compared to those of other showers, which often results in brighter and longer-lasting streaks.

6. For students, educators, and amateur astronomers, the Geminids offer a valuable opportunity to observe a recurring astronomical phenomenon and understand Earth's interaction with near-Earth objects. The event supports scientific learning by demonstrating how celestial debris produces visible effects in the Earth's atmosphere.

Source: https://www.indiatoday.in/science/story/geminids-meteor-shower-in-mid-december-offers-over-100-meteors-per-hour-for-indian-observers-2835534-2025-12-13 [417 words]

Answer the following questions, based on the given passage.

I Which evidence from paragraph 1 tells us that the Geminids are exceptionally active? 1

II Complete the following with a suitable reason. (paragraph 2) 1

The writer refers to 3200 Phaethon as a 'rocky asteroid' rather than a 'comet' in order to tell the reader that _____.

III Based on the passage, how does friction help in making the Geminids visible to observers on Earth? (paragraph 2) 1

IV Which of the following statements best captures the functional role of the 'radiant' as described in the passage? (paragraph 3) 1

A. It is the physical location where cosmic debris is created.
B. It serves as visual guide for observers to locate the shower.
C. It determines the speed fragments enter the atmosphere.
D. It represents the exact area where all meteors disappear

V How can we say that the Geminids are more 'observer-friendly' than other showers? (Any one reason) (Paragraph 5), 1

VI Which of the following best explains why the Geminids are frequently studied by scientists? 1

A. Their activity has shown a steady increase over time.
B. Their meteors travel at extremely high speeds.
C. Their observation requires specialised equipment.
D. Their radiant shifts position across the sky.

VII How does the mention of the 'mid-nineteenth century' documentation contribute to the authority of the claims made about the shower? (Answer in about 40 words) 2

VIII The writer's tone throughout the passage can best be described as _____. 1

A. persuasive and promotional, encouraging mass participation
B. explanatory and informative, aimed at scientific understanding
C. speculative and argumentative, questioning existing theories
D. celebratory and emotional, highlighting wonder over facts

IX What does the moderate speed of the Geminids and the resulting 'longer-lasting streaks' suggest about the quality of the viewing experience? (Answer in about 40 words) 2

X Complete the following with the most suitable option. 1

The main idea of the passage is the _____.

A. technical process of how asteroids shed cosmic debris
B. impact of light pollution on modern scientific learning
C. historical evolution of astronomy since the nineteenth century
D. scientific explanation and practical observation of Geminids

2. Read the following passage carefully. **10**

1. A recent study on the growth of India's Unified Payments Interface (UPI) provides an insightful glimpse into how everyday financial habits are changing across the country. The first study tracks the volume of transactions over four Octobers.

2. In October 2021, UPI processed 4.21 billion payments—a number that already reflected a growing preference for digital transactions. By October 2022, this figure rose to 7.30 billion, suggesting that more people were discovering the convenience of transferring money with just a tap on their phones. The momentum continued into October 2023, when volumes touched 11.40 billion, and by October 2024, the platform reached an impressive 16.58 billion transactions.

3. The second study traces the value of these transactions, revealing a similar pattern of rising confidence. In October 2021, UPI transactions were worth ₹7.71 lakh crore. A year later, the value climbed to ₹12.11 lakh crore, indicating that users were comfortable using the platform for higher-value payments as well. This trust deepened in October 2023, with the value rising to ₹17.15 lakh crore, and peaked in October 2024, reaching ₹23.49 lakh crore.

4. Together, the two studies tell a human story—one of a country steadily shifting from cash to digital payments. The rising numbers suggest that UPI is no longer limited to tech-savvy users; it has reached shops, homes, workplaces, and even small roadside vendors. With QR codes becoming familiar sights and smartphones becoming more accessible, people now pay for groceries, services, transport, and bills through quick digital transfers.

5. The studies also hint at a broader change in mindset. As digital payments become routine, users appear more confident that these systems are secure, reliable, and easier to manage than handling cash. This transition has supported small businesses, reduced the need for physical currency, and encouraged more people to participate in formal financial systems.

There is no change in the Question Paper Design and Assessment Pattern for Academic Session 2026-27

6. Overall, the four-year data captures a simple yet powerful trend: UPI has grown from being a convenient payment option to becoming an essential part of daily financial life for millions of Indians.

Source: https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2079544&reg=3&lang=2 [333 words]

Answer the following questions based on the given passage.

I What was the purpose of tracking the four-year growth of India's Unified Payments Interface (UPI)? (paragraph 1) 1

A. To analyse the technical infrastructure supporting digital banking systems
B. To understand changes in payment behaviour among different user groups
C. To determine the number of vendors using smartphone-based payments
D. To compare patterns of digital transactions with traditional cash practices

II Analyse whether the percentage growth in the total value of UPI transactions is greater than, less than, or roughly the same as the percentage growth in the number of transactions. State your choice and briefly justify your answer with reference to paragraph 2. 1

III Which of the following statements best describes the overall pattern with reference to paragraph 3? 1

A. Both the number of transactions and the total value of transactions increase steadily over the four years.
B. The number of transactions increases, but the total value of transactions decreases year after year.
C. The total value of transactions increases, but the number of transactions stays almost unchanged.
D. Both the number of transactions and the total value of transactions decrease after an initial increase.

IV Paragraph 4 mentions that UPI is used in 'shops, homes, workplaces, and even small roadside vendors'. 1

What does this suggest about the nature of UPI adoption?

A. Dependence on organised commercial establishments
B. Widespread adoption across formal and informal settings
C. Usage limited to digitally advanced urban spaces
D. Usage restricted to specific consumer groups

V Evaluate the impact of UPI's expansion into formal financial systems on small business owners, with reference to the paragraph 5. (Answer in about 40 words) 2

VI Which of the following aspects is NOT directly discussed in the passage? 1

A. The growth pattern of UPI transactions over time
B. The changing public attitude towards digital payments
C. The policy framework governing digital payment systems
D. The effect of UPI adoption on small businesses

VII Fill in the blank with the correct option from those given in brackets. 1

UPI's usage by small roadside vendors primarily suggests that digital payment systems in India have become _____. (inclusive / exclusive / marginal)

VIII Rohan prefers to carry almost no cash and pays for groceries and transport using his phone. Using information from Paragraph 3 and the charts, explain giving two reasons why UPI is a more suitable option for him in 2024 than it might have been in 2021. (Answer in about 40 words). 2

SECTION B 18
CREATIVE WRITING SKILLS

All the names and addresses used in the questions are fictitious. Resemblance, if any, is purely coincidental.

3. Attempt any one of the two, (A) or (B), in about 50 words. 1x4 = 4

A. You are Rishitha Menon, a member of the Horizon Club of Bala Vidyalaya Senior Secondary School, Chennai. The school is organising a one-day workshop to help senior students improve their project work and presentation skills. Draft a notice inviting students to participate. Include necessary details and the registration process. Put your notice in a box.

OR

B. You are Vijesh Kumar, the Secretary of Shantiniketan Residents' Welfare Association, Chandigarh. The Association is organising a Marathon to create awareness on animal conservation, in collaboration with local animal welfare organisations. Write a notice inviting residents to participate. Include necessary details and registration process. Put your notice in a box.

4. Attempt any one of the two, (A) or (B), in about 50 words. 1x4 = 4

A. You are Ananya, the lead coordinator of the Media Club at St. Xavier's School, Odisha. Your club is organising a seminar titled Digital Storytelling & Ethics. Draft a formal invitation to Ishaan Grover, a popular local educational online expert and filmmaker, inviting him to be the keynote speaker and lead a hands-on editing session. Include essential details.

OR

B. You are Dr. Sameer, an environmental scientist living in Bengaluru. You have received an invitation from Greenwood International School, Mysuru, to judge the 'Waste-to-Wealth' project competition. Write a formal reply accepting the invitation, and confirming your arrival.

5. Attempt any one of the two, (A) or (B), in 120-150 words. 1x5 = 5

A. Instances of food wastage at weddings, parties, and large social gatherings have been steadily increasing in your city. As Kavya, a student volunteer residing at 45, Lake View Road, Jaipur, write a letter to the Editor of a local newspaper proposing a **'**Community Food Redistribution Initiative' to address this issue.
You may use the following cues to draft your letter:
- Extent of food wastage at social events
- Social and environmental consequences
- Collaboration with NGOs / food banks
- Mobilising volunteers for collection and distribution
- Promoting responsible consumption

OR

B. You are Ranjay Thakur, a resident of 12, Mall Road, Shimla. You recently saw the following advertisement in 'The Himalayan Times' newspaper, for the post of a Sustainable Tourism Coordinator at 'EcoTrails India', a start-up focusing on responsible travel. You have a deep interest in environmental conservation and have volunteered for local cleanliness drives. Write a letter of application for a job in 120–150 words along with a detailed bio-data.



WANTED

EcoTrails India

— A Responsible Travel Startup —

SUSTAINABLE TOURISM COORDINATOR

Requirements:

- Graduate/Postgraduate in Tourism, Environmental Studies or related field
- Passionate about conservation and sustainable travel
- Experience in volunteering or cleanliness drives preferred
- Good communication & organizational skills

Job Role:

- Plan and coordinate eco-friendly travel initiatives
- Work with local communities on responsible tourism
- Assist in awareness and sustainability campaigns

Location: Shimla (with field travel)

Apply with letter & bio-data within 7 days to:

The Hiring Manager
EcoTrails India
Email: careers@ecotrailsindia.org

6. Attempt any one of the two, (A) or (B), in 120-150 words. 1x5 = 5

A. As a teenager, you observe that an increasing number of your peers are affected by excessive social media use, particularly the habit of doom-scrolling*. Algorithm-driven content exposure is beginning to influence students' mental well-being, attention span, and academic focus. Write an article for your school magazine highlighting why Digital Wellness should be integrated into the school curriculum. You are Smitha Jinan, Class 12 student reporter of SVA Public School, Thrissur.

You may organise your ideas around the following cues.

- Prevalence of doom-scrolling among adolescents
- Impact of algorithm-driven content on teenage minds
- Effects on emotional health, concentration, and learning
- Role of schools in promoting responsible digital habits
- Encouraging mindful, purposeful use of technology

**doomscrolling: the action of constantly scrolling through, especially on a phone*

OR

B. You are Prem Kumar, Secretary of the Health Club at Sarvodaya Vidyalaya, New Delhi. Your school recently participated in the launch of the 'Tobacco Free Youth Campaign'. Write a report in 120–150 words for your school magazine, detailing the event and the various activities planned under this national campaign.

- Organisation, launch date, and ties to national tobacco-free goals
- Rally route, slogans, pledges, and awareness activities
- Student participation in marches and interactions
- Outcomes, health pledges, and future campaigns

SECTION C 40
LITERATURE

7. Read the following extracts and solve ANY ONE of the given two, (A) or (B). 1x6 = 6

A. *A thing of beauty is a joy for ever:*
Its loveliness increases; it will never
Pass into nothingness; but still will keep
A bower quiet for us, and a sleep
Full of sweet dreams, and health, and quiet breathing. (A Thing of Beauty)

I Complete the following appropriately by choosing the correct option from those given in brackets. 1

The phrase 'a joy for ever' suggests that beauty continues to offer _____ beyond the limits of time. (inner fulfilment / physical permanence / social approval)

II Complete the following appropriately: 1
A thing of beauty remains a lasting source of joy because _____.

III The image of '*a bower quiet for us'* is best interpreted as beauty functioning as a _____. 1

A. natural shelter formed by the physical world
B. deliberate escape from social obligations
C. protective inner refuge offering calm
D. symbolic reminder of human weakness

IV Which experience is most clearly conveyed through the expressions '*sweet dreams*' and '*quiet breathing*'? 1

A. enjoyment of material comfort and luxury
B. attainment of emotional and mental peace
C. development of physical strength and endurance
D. appreciation of artistic and aesthetic pleasure

V How does the metaphor '*a bower quiet for us'* contribute to the poet's idea of beauty in the extract? 1

VI What contrast does the poet imply between '*beauty'* and '*nothingness"*? 1

OR

B. *The little old house was out with a little new shed*
In front at the edge of the road where the traffic sped,
A roadside stand that too pathetically pled,
It would not be fair to say for a dole of bread,
But for some of the money, the cash, whose flow supports
The flower of cities from sinking and withering faint. *(A Roadside Stand)*

I Complete the following appropriately by choosing the correct option from those given in brackets. 1

The repeated use of the word 'little' suggests the _____ of the roadside stand and the house (economic fragility / decorative simplicity / rural independence).

II Complete the following appropriately: 1

The phrase 'traffic sped' highlights the contrast between the fast-moving urban world and _____.

III Why does the poet clarify that the stand is not asking for 'a dole of bread'? 1

IV The phrase 'whose flow supports / The flower of cities' suggests that urban prosperity depends on _____. 1

A. natural agricultural abundance
B. independent urban development
C. aesthetic appeal of city life
D. continuous circulation of wealth

V How does the poet's choice of diction in the phrase 'pathetically pled' contribute to the tone of the extract? 1

VI Which idea is most strongly conveyed through the extract? 1

A. Rural dependence on city charity
B. Rural–urban economic imbalance
C. Traffic as modern progress
D. Urban indifference to nature

8. Read the following extracts and solve ANY ONE of the given two, (A) or (B). 1x4 = 4

A. *Derry: You're… peculiar. You say peculiar things. You ask questions I don't understand.*
Mr Lamb: I like to talk. Have company. You don't have to answer questions. You don't have to stop here at all. The gate's open.
Derry: Yes, but…
Mr Lamb: I've a hive of bees behind those trees over there. Some hear bees and they say, bees buzz. But when you listen to bees for a long while, they humm… and hum means 'sing'. I hear them singing, my bees.
Derry: But… I like it here. I came in because I liked it… when I looked over the wall.
(*On the Face of It*)

I What does Mr Lamb mean when he says, "The gate's open"? 1

A. Visitors must ask permission before entering.
B. Anyone is free to enter or leave without restriction.

C. He does not want visitors to stay long.
D. The gate is broken and cannot be closed.

II How does Mr Lamb's way of speaking challenge Derry's initial perception of him as 'peculiar'? 1

III Mr Lamb's description of bees as 'singing' rather than 'buzzing' reveals his tendency to _____. 1

A. perceive ordinary sounds with sensitivity
B. interpret familiar experiences in a reflective way
C. describe natural sounds with poetic emphasis
D. respond to nature with thoughtful attentiveness

IV What can be inferred about Derry's emotional state from his statement, '*I like it here"*? 1

OR

B. *And he added, "Because we are born into this community, we are never given any honour or dignity or respect; we are stripped of all that. But if we study and make progress, we can throw away these indignities. So study with care, learn all you can. If you are always ahead in your lessons, people will come to you of their own accord and attach themselves to you. Work hard and learn." The words that Annan spoke to me that day made a very deep impression on me. And I studied hard, with all my breath and being, in a frenzy almost.*

(Memories of Childhood II)

I According to Annan, what is the main reason the community is denied honour and respect? 1

A. They lack access to formal education opportunities.
B. They refuse to follow dominant social customs.
C. They fail to assert themselves in public spaces.
D. They are born into a socially marginalised sector.

II Annan's advice to 'study with care' reflects his belief that education can _____. 1

A. ensure material comfort and financial stability.
B replace traditional knowledge systems completely.
C. transform social status and restore lost dignity.
D. help individuals escape personal responsibility.

III What can be inferred about the narrator from the phrase '*with all my breath and being"*? 1

IV List any one way how Annan's advice, "*Work hard and learn*," contributes to his characterisation in this extract. 1

9. Read the following extracts and solve ANY ONE of the given two, (A) or (B). 1x6 = 6

A. *Their father had washed when he came in and his face and arms were shiny and pink and he smelled of soap. He switched on the television, tossed one of little Derek's shoes from his chair onto the sofa, and sat down with a grunt.*

"Sophie meet Danny Casey," Geoff said. Sophie wriggled where she was sitting at the table. Her father turned his head on his thick neck to look at her. His expression was one of disdain.
"It's true," Geoff said.
"I once knew a man who had known Tom Finney," his father said reverently to the television. "But that was a long time ago."
"You told us," Geoff said.

(*Going Places*)

I Which description of Sophie's father in the extract indicates that he does not take her claim seriously? 1

1. He smells of soap.
2. He sits down with a grunt.
3. He turns his head to look at Sophie.
4. He continues to watch television.
5. His expression is one of disdain.

Select the most suitable option.

A. 1 and 2
B. 2 and 3
C. 4 and 5
D. 3 and 5

II Complete the following appropriately. 1

The father's casual actions at the beginning of the extract suggest a _____ attitude towards his surroundings.

III Why does Sophie's father refer to knowing 'a man who had known Tom Finney'? 1

IV What does Sophie's physical reaction (wriggled) reveal about her emotional state at that moment? 1

V The line "It's true," spoken by Geoff, highlights his role in the interaction between Sophie and their father. Explain. 1

VI Which central conflict is most likely highlighted through the interaction among Sophie, Geoff, and their father? 1

A. Tension between imagination and realism
B. Emotional distance within working-class families
C. Generational disagreement over attitudes and beliefs
D. Contrast between admiration and sceptical realism

OR

B. The make-up room had the look of a hair-cutting salon with lights at all angles around half a dozen large mirrors. They were all incandescent lights, so you can imagine the fiery misery of those subjected to make-up. The make-up department was first headed by a Bengali who became too big for a studio and left. He was succeeded by a Maharashtrian who was assisted by a Dharwar Kannadiga, an Andhra, a Madras Indian Christian, an Anglo-Burmese and the usual local Tamils. All this shows that

there was a great deal of national integration long before A.I.R. and Doordarshan began broadcasting programmes on national integration. (*Poets and Pancakes*)

I Which of the following details about the make-up room are explicitly mentioned in the extract? 1

1. The room was fitted with many large mirrors and bright lights.
2. The lighting caused discomfort to those subjected to make-up.
3. The make-up work required technical expertise in lighting.
4. The department included people from different regions of India.
5. The writer expresses personal emotional involvement with the room.

Select the most suitable option.

A. 1, 2 and 4
B. 2, 3 and 5
C. 1, 3 and 4
D. 3, 4 and 5

II Complete the following sentence appropriately. 1
The phrase 'fiery misery' suggests that the intense lighting _____.

III What can be inferred about studio life from the writer's ironic tone in the extract? 1

IV How does the detailed listing of people from different regions function in the extract? 1

A. To highlight efficiency within the studio system
B. To mock rigid systems of official classification
C. To emphasise diversity within shared workspace
D. To criticise imbalance among regional groups

V What is the most likely reason the author compares studio integration with A.I.R. and Doordarshan? 1

VI Identify the irony in the professional setup of the Gemini Studios make-up room as described in the extract. 1

10. Answer any five of the following six questions in 40 50 words each. 5x2= 10

I According to the interview, how did Umberto Eco make his academic writing accessible to readers? *(The Interview II)*

II Explain why the bangle makers of Firozabad are unable to imagine an alternative future despite their hardships. *(Lost Spring)*

III What does William Douglas's experience in *Deep Water* suggest about the nature of fear and anticipation?

IV How does the Christmas episode influence the peddler's perception of human relationships? *(The Rattrap)*

V Kamala Das uses imagery and restraint to convey unspoken anxiety rather than overt grief. Comment. *(My Mother at Sixty-six)*

VI What does Aunt Jennifer's portrayal of the tigers suggest about her suppressed desires? *(Aunt Jennifer's Tigers)*

11. Answer any two of the following three questions in 40–50 words each. 2x2 = 4

I Based on the events of the story, elaborate on Charley's fascination with the third level and the way he relates to the past? *(The Third Level)*

II Examine the outcome of the Tiger King's actions in the light of the prophecy and comment on his belief about controlling fate. *(The Tiger King)*

III Describe the idea that emerges from the author's portrayal of Antarctica as a warning rather than a destination. *(Journey to the End of the Earth)*

12. Answer any one of the following two questions, in about 120-150 words. 1x5 = 5

A. How do *Keeping Quiet* by Pablo Neruda and *Going Places* by A. R. Barton present different responses to inner conflict, and what do these responses reveal about the impact of silence and imagination on human growth?

B. *Indigo and Poets* and *Pancakes* present power operating in very different contexts. Gandhi's actions in Champaran and the ironic portrayal of Gemini Studios bring out ways in which authority is questioned in these texts. Discuss.

13. Answer any one of the following two questions, in about 120-150 words. 1x5 = 5

A. The meeting between Derry and Mr Lamb marks a turning point in Derry's life. Discuss how Mr Lamb's outlook challenges Derry's fear-driven self-image and shapes his understanding of self-worth beyond physical limitations.

B. Dr Sadao's decision to shelter an enemy soldier places him in a moral dilemma. Assess whether this decision can be seen as an act of moral courage in the face of competing national loyalties in *The Enemy*.

MARKING SCHEME
ENGLISH ELECTIVE-(Code-001)
CLASS XII (2026-27)

General Instructions:

i. The Marking Scheme carries only suggested value points for the answers. These are in the nature of Guidelines only and do not constitute the complete answer. The students can have their own expression and if the expression is correct, then due marks should be awarded accordingly.
ii. If a student has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out with a note "Extra Question".
iii. If more than one option is mentioned in the answer of multiple choice questions, then no marks to be awarded.

SECTION A- READING COMPREHENSION		
1.	On the basis of your reading of the above excerpt, answer the following questions briefly.	12x1 =12
I	C. Stable but lacking public recognition	1
II	C. internally motivated and thoughtful	1
III	B. loss of professional relevance and routine	1
IV	B. It reinforces the idea of unnoticed but meaningful effort	1
V	C. suggest consistency as a meaningful form of contribution	1
VI	C. personal fulfilment beyond recognition	1
VII	B. valued internal satisfaction over validation	1
VIII	C. continuity independent of ambition	1
IX	A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.	1
X	B. reflective and understated	1
XI	C. He acknowledges it calmly without relying on it	1
XII	The gardener's remark underscores the value of consistency and presence over recognition. It reinforces the passage's theme that small, repeated efforts have meaningful impact, even if unobserved.	1
XIII	FALSE	1
XIV	A. Metaphor	1
XV	A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.	1
2.	Based on your understanding of the poem, answer FOUR of five given questions.	4x1= 4
I	It represents our highest potential or reaching to our highest capabilities.	
II	The poet considers heroism as a natural trait which exists within us on	

	everyday basis. It is an extraordinary event.	
III	B) Humans possess immense potential but dismiss it out of fear.	
IV	It could be fear of failure or responsibility.	
V	Reflective and critical.	
3.	Based on your understanding of the passage, answer ANY FOUR of the given questions.	4X1= 4
I	(B) The gender-equal status of the Paris Olympics has not yet led to increased investment in quality grassroots programs.	
II	54% (Over half, or 54 per cent, of women's sports fans only began watching within the last three years).	
III	False	
IV	The significance lies in demonstrating that the surge in audience interest is broad-based and non-traditional. A US university volleyball match setting a global attendance record proves that the enthusiasm is not solely confined to major, professionalized sports (like European football, which set the previous record) but extends to grassroots and non-professional female athletic events, indicating a fundamental shift in fan culture.	
V	(D) The skills developed—such as resilience, teamwork, and confidence—are critical determinants of leadership ability.	
	SECTION B **APPLIED GRAMMAR & CREATIVE** WRITING	
4.	Transform the following sentences as per the given instructions. (Any eight)	8X1= 8
I	The manager asked the clerk why he hadn't sent the application on time.	1
II	Being too tired, he could not complete the work.	1
III	He is an author who has won several national awards.	1
IV	The man who was arrested yesterday is a notorious thief.	1
V	No sooner did the thief see the policeman than he ran away.	1
VI	I am confident that he will succeed.	1
VII	He was appointed as the manager by the master.	1
VIII	Having finished her work, she left the office.	1
IX	She is not only a singer but also a painter.	1
X	The coach applauded the players saying that they had played exceptionally well.	1
5.	Attempt any three of the following four questions in 120-150 words each. ▪ Content – 2 marks ▪ Organisation – 1 mark (fluency, coherence, logical flow) ▪ Expression – 2 marks (vocabulary, originality of ideas, grammatical accuracy)	3x5= 15
I	▪ Unlike the "blue dot" on a GPS, paper maps require spatial awareness. -Describe the initial "withdrawal symptoms"—the phantom itch to reach for a phone when a	

	turn is missed. ▪ Following a local's recommendation (the "scenic route") often leads to "hidden gems" (cafés, viewpoints) not indexed by popular travel algorithms. ▪ Relying on people allows you to pick up on local dialects, gestures, and hospitality—elements that are absent in a voice-guided AI. ▪ Without a screen as an intermediary, the brain becomes more attuned to sights, smells, and sounds. You "see" the city rather than just "following" a path. ▪ Digital fasting reveals how much of our identity is tied to being "reachable." The trip becomes an internal journey of self-reliance. (Answers may vary)	
II	▪ Youth today are often driven by a "pre-scripted" definition of success—high grades, prestigious degrees, and conventional careers. ▪ Creating a psychological burden where self-worth is tied exclusively to external approval. ▪ Chronic pressure to conform leads to "performance anxiety," burnout, and a sense of alienation. ▪ When personal desire is suppressed for too long, the result is often a deep-seated resentment toward the very society one sought to please. Any one example (Answers may vary)	
III	▪ AI is no longer a sub-branch of Computer Science but a "horizontal" technology. AI literacy is the foundational tool required to navigate 21st-century data structures in any field. ▪ Science: AI accelerates data analysis and predictive modeling (e.g., climate change or genomics). ▪ Commerce: It redefines market logistics, algorithmic trading, and consumer behavior analysis. ▪ Arts: It challenges the definitions of "creativity" and "authorship" through generative art and digital humanities. ▪ Students must understand algorithmic bias, data privacy, and the "black box" problem to become responsible citizens in an automated society. ▪ This isn't about teaching every student to code, but about teaching them to collaborate with machines, ensuring they complement AI rather than being replaced by it. (Answers may vary)	
IV	▪ When women succeed on a global stage, it forces a conservative society to re-evaluate the "physical and mental capabilities" of women, shifting the cultural needle toward equity. ▪ A World Cup win provides tangible proof to young girls that sports is a viable career path, not just a hobby. This representation is essential in dismantling the psychological barriers that prevent girls in traditional societies from pursuing their ambitions. ▪ A Women's World Cup win creates a new iconography where strength, strategy, and national pride are embodied by women, thereby diversifying the nation's collective identity. ▪ While a win brings temporary visibility, it does not automatically fix institutional disparities such as the gender pay gap, lack of infrastructure at the school level, or the scarcity of female coaches and administrators. ▪ Sporting glory is a necessary but insufficient condition for bridging the gender gap. (Answers may vary)	
6.	Read the questions below and attempt ANY ONE of the following: - Format 1 (heading + name of contributor)	1x5=5

	Content –2 marks Expression – 2 marks (grammatical accuracy, vocabulary, coherence, fluency)	
I	1. Title/Headline: 2. Byline: 3. Introduction -The 5 W's (Who, What, When, Where, Why). Mention the date and location of the inauguration. 4. Explain the "Why"—the vision behind the club. 5. Describe the interactive session, the guest speaker (if any), or the first story shared. 6. Detail the turnout, the atmosphere, and the "vibe" of the audience. 7. A closing statement on future meetings or an invitation to join. (Answers may vary)	
II	1. Catchy Title 2. Byline 3. Contrast the "cubicle life" of previous generations with the "laptop lifestyle" of today. Define the Gig Economy as a market defined by short-term contracts and freelance work. 4. Focus on the technical and soft skills required to survive without a fixed employer. 5. Discuss the "Mindset Shift"—moving from an employee mindset to a "solopreneur" mindset. 6. Address the challenges (lack of benefits, income instability) to provide a balanced "analytical" view. 7. Summarize the need for "Future-Proofing." End with an empowering note about autonomy and self-reliance. (Answers may vary)	
	SECTION C **TEXTBOOK & FICTION**	
7(I)	Attempt any one of the two extracts (A) and (B) given below:	6X1=6
(A)	Read the extract given below and answer the questions which follow:	
	I. False II. He had the appearance of a Talmudic scholar who had strayed into modern life. His face was pale, his beard sparse and red, his eyes blue and vague. He wore a tuxedo, but his bow tie was askew. His trousers were too long and his shoes looked too large. III. She had died ten years ago in an automobile accident. IV. When he began to dance, he did it with the gravity of a man performing a religious duty. V. Tricks of the mind VI. precise	
	OR	
(B)	Read the extract given below and answer the questions which follow:	
	I. Him" refers to the Buddhist monk Ananda. II. The "dust" symbolizes the lowest strata of the caste hierarchy. III. She learns that everyone has the right to serve and be acknowledged by the divine, no human being is inherently unclean by birth. IV. She uses this contrast to show the paradox of her life: while she is seen as "poisonous" (unclean/untouchable) by society because of her birth, her inner self is as pure and beautiful as a "flower''. V. Personification VI. (B) Transformed, reverent, and spiritually awakened.	
7(II)	Attempt any one of the two extracts (A) and (B) given below:-	6X1=

		6
(A)	Read the extract given below and answer the questions which follow:	
	I. A stately pleasure-dome, located in the exotic region of Xanadu. II. It signifies the sublime power and mystery of Nature, suggesting depths that are beyond human comprehension and control. III. The contrast between dark, untamed wildness ("forests ancient as the hills") and cultivated, bright beauty ("sunny spots of greenery" / "gardens bright"). IV.(B) Artificial enclosure and controlled perfection. V. Hyperbole VI. Decree	
	OR	
(B)	Read the extract given below and answer the questions which follow:	6X1= 6
	I. Personification/Transferred Epithet II. The poet lists human-made chaos as "riots," "peace-march time bombs," while natural chaos is described as a "precise act of nature" involving lightnings. III. It implies that while nature may seem chaotic, its power is intentional. IV. (C) The vulnerability of human structures to the chaos of violence. V. zigzag VI. After riots, peace marches are held to mourn the destruction. However, there is a risk that this can lead to new conflicts between different religions. This tension can grow quickly and cause fights between communities, undoing the efforts to promote peace.	
8.	Answer ANY ONE of the following two questions in 30-40 words.	1x2= 2
I	▪ She feels bound by her promise to her dying mother to keep the home together and care for her family. ▪ Eveline is overwhelmed by anxiety about leaving familiar surroundings, even though her life in Dublin is unhappy. ▪ She is incapable of decisive action at the critical moment. (ANY ONE POINT OR ANY OTHER RELEVANT POINT/S)	
	OR	
II	▪ Selling dreams is a means of economic survival, reflecting human ingenuity in uncertain circumstances. ▪ Her dream interpretations show how narratives can shape reality and influence people's lives. ▪ Her accurate interpretations suggest that destiny is inescapable. (ANY ONE POINT OR ANY OTHER RELEVANT POINT/S)	
9.	Answer any one of the following two questions in 40-50 words each.	1x3= 3
I	▪ The speaker contrasts his own aging and weariness with the swans' unchanged vitality. ▪ He emphasizes that the swans remain beautiful and energetic, while he feels loss and decline. ▪ The swans symbolize permanence and continuity, unlike the speaker's changing life. ▪ This contrast highlights the theme of time passing and human transience. (ANY TWO POINTS OR ANY OTHER RELEVANT POINT/S)	
	OR	
II	▪ Sen refers to India's long history of reasoned debate and dialogue in public life.	

	▪ It includes discussions in religion, philosophy, politics, and society. ▪ This tradition values pluralism and tolerance of differing views. ▪ A major positive consequence is the strengthening of democracy and critical thinking in Indian society. (ANY TWO RELEVANT POINTS INCLUDING LAST POINT OR ANY OTHER RELEVANT POINT/S)	
10.	Answer any one of the following two questions in 120-150 words each-	1x5=5
I	▪ Donne uses shadows to represent concealment and misunderstanding in the early stages of love. ▪ At noon, when shadows disappear, love reaches a phase of complete honesty and clarity. ▪ As shadows lengthen again, they signify decline, doubt, and emotional vulnerability in mature love. ▪ The shifting shadows reflect love's changing nature over time, not its permanence. ▪ Donne suggests love is most fragile when self-interest and fear replace mutual openness. (ANY THREE POINTS OR ANY OTHER RELEVANT POINT/S)	
	OR	
II	▪ The stream-of-consciousness style allows Woolf to move freely between thought, memory, and perception. ▪ Reflections on war emerge indirectly, showing its psychological impact rather than physical events. ▪ Gender norms are questioned through the narrator's resistance to male-dominated authority and logic. ▪ The fluid narration challenges rigid, conventional ways of thinking and categorizing reality. ▪ This technique emphasizes subjective truth, suggesting reality is shaped by individual consciousness. (ANY THREE POINTS OR ANY OTHER RELEVANT POINT/S)	
11.	Answer any one of the following questions in 30-40 words.	1x2=2
I	▪ The Master seeks to assert moral and spiritual control over the Tiger through self-sacrifice. ▪ The act symbolizes his belief in non-violence and inner transformation rather than physical domination. ▪ It marks a turning point where teacher and beast confront fear and instinct, leading to the Tiger's submission. (ANY ONE POINT OR ANY OTHER RELEVANT POINT/S)	
	OR	
II	▪ Margayya desires social respectability and recognition in Malgudi. ▪ His humiliation by authority fuels a need to prove his worth and power. ▪ Economic success becomes, for him, the means to social dominance and self-validation. (ANY ONE POINT OR ANY OTHER RELEVANT POINT/S)	
12.	Answer any one of the following questions in 40-50 words.	1x3=3

I	▪ The villagers are initially terrified, highlighting Raja's reputation as a powerful and dangerous creature. ▪ Their fear reflects the natural awe and respect humans have for untamed wildness. ▪ As they observe him over time, some show curiosity and fascination, symbolizing the human tendency to be drawn to the exotic and unknown. ▪ Narayan uses this moment to contrast instinctive fear with moral understanding. (ANY TWO POINTS OR ANY OTHER RELEVANT POINT/S)	
	OR	
II	▪ Margayya procures sacred threads, incense, charms, and astrological charts. (e.g., charms tied around his body for luck). ▪ He performs rituals advised by priests to appease deities associated with wealth. ▪ These objects show his superstitious dependence on external forces for success. ▪ His reliance on ritual suggests a shortcut mentality, blending faith with financial ambition rather than ethical practice. (ANY TWO POINTS OR ANY OTHER RELEVANT POINT/S)	
13.	Answer any one of the following questions in 120-150 words.	1X5= 5
I	▪ R.K. Narayan presents freedom not as physical independence but as inner awakening and moral understanding, traced through Raja's changing life stages. ▪ Raja's early life in the jungle appears free, yet he is ruled by instinct, fear, and hunger (his constant need to hunt and kill), showing freedom without awareness is incomplete. ▪ Though physically enslaved, Raja begins to observe human cruelty and discipline, marking the first stage of consciousness, even while chained and beaten. ▪ Living in the cage with the Master limits Raja physically, but the Master's non-violence and compassion awaken Raja's reflective self (e.g., the Master refusing to use force). ▪ Raja ultimately understands restraint, acceptance, and compassion, proving that freedom comes from self-control and awareness, not from escape or dominance. (ANY THREE POINTS OR ANY OTHER RELEVANT POINT/S)	
	OR	
II	▪ Balu is not merely Margayya's son but a symbolic extension of his unchecked greed and moral decay, shaping the novel's cycle of rise and fall. ▪ Margayya sees Balu as a means to social success (e.g., excessive spending on education and indulgence), reflecting his belief that money can manufacture respectability. ▪ Balu's recklessness—drinking, gambling, and squandering wealth—directly causes Margayya's financial collapse, symbolizing how ill-gotten wealth self-destructs. ▪ Margayya's failure to instill values in Balu mirrors his own ethical emptiness, showing that material success without morality produces decay. ▪ Each financial rise tied to Balu ends in catastrophe, making the father-son relationship a metaphor for the inherent instability of greed-driven success. (ANY THREE POINTS OR ANY OTHER RELEVANT POINT/S)	

ENGLISH ELECTIVE- CODE 001
SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER
CLASS XII - (2026-27)

Total Time: 3 hours **Marks: 80**

General instructions

i. This paper is divided in **THREE** sections.
   A. SECTION A -READING
   B. SECTION B – GRAMMAR & WRITING
   C. SECTION C- TEXTBOOK
ii. Separate instructions are given with each part and question, wherever necessary. Read the instructions very carefully and follow them faithfully.
iii. Do not exceed the prescribed word limit while answering the questions.

SECTION A- READING 20 Marks

1. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow: 12x1= 12

The Quiet Measure of Success

In the early hours of the morning, before the city fully awakened to its usual urgency, the park belonged to a small group of regular visitors. Elderly men walked steadily along familiar paths, their steps measured and unhurried. A woman practised yoga beneath a neem tree, her movements slow and deliberate, flowing with quiet concentration. Nearby, a gardener trimmed hedges with careful precision, shaping growth that would soon go unnoticed by the casual eye. Among them was Raghav, who arrived each day at exactly six o'clock, carrying nothing but a notebook and a quiet, deliberate sense of purpose. He would pause for a moment at the entrance, inhaling the cool morning air, letting the scent of damp earth and dew-laden grass settle into his mind.

Raghav had retired five years earlier after spending nearly four decades in a government office. His career had been steady rather than remarkable, marked by routine responsibilities and modest promotions. He had fulfilled his duties diligently, though without distinction that demanded attention. When he retired, colleagues congratulated him politely, shook his hand, and returned quickly to their desks. There were no speeches celebrating his service, no lingering acknowledgements of lasting contribution. At the time, this absence unsettled him more than he was willing to admit, leaving an unexpected void he had never anticipated.

In the months following his retirement, Raghav struggled with an unfamiliar sense of invisibility. The structured routine that had once governed his life disappeared suddenly, leaving long stretches of unclaimed time. Days blended into one another without clear purpose. He found himself questioning the value of years spent meeting deadlines, filing reports, and following procedures that seemed to vanish from collective memory the moment he stepped away. Success, he felt, had not rejected him openly; it had simply passed him by without recognition. Some evenings, he would sit by his window, watching the city lights blink on one by one, and wonder whether the efforts of a lifetime truly mattered if they left no visible trace.

It was during this uncertain phase that Raghav began visiting the park. Initially, he came only to occupy his mornings, to impose some structure upon otherwise empty hours. Gradually, however, the routine of walking the familiar paths offered him something more enduring. The park revealed a rhythm untouched by ambition or competition. Trees shed their leaves without regret, birds rebuilt their nests season after season, and the gardener returned daily to his work regardless of whether anyone noticed. Dew glistened on blades of grass, reflecting the pink and gold of the rising sun, and even the air seemed to hum with a gentle, unspoken constancy. There was no applause for consistency, yet the park thrived because of it, reminding Raghav that quiet effort could sustain life in subtle, profound ways.

One morning, Raghav noticed a young boy seated alone on a bench, struggling to read from a torn textbook. The child's lips moved hesitantly over the words, his brow creased with effort and frustration. On impulse, Raghav paused and offered help. The boy hesitated, uncertain, then nodded. What began as a brief explanation soon became a longer conversation, and eventually a daily habit? Within a week, two more children joined them. Over time, the small group grew, forming an informal circle of learning beneath the neem tree, their laughter mingling with the morning birdsong. Raghav would bring stories, illustrations, and small exercises to engage the children's curiosity. Sometimes he paused to let them explore their surroundings, showing them that learning could be discovered as much in observing the rustling leaves or the path of an ant as in reading books.

Raghav did not announce these informal lessons to anyone. He sought no permission, kept no record, and followed no timetable. He simply arrived each morning with his notebook and waited. He explained concepts patiently, repeated ideas without irritation, and treated every small improvement as a quiet achievement. There were no examinations, no rewards—only the slow, visible growth of understanding. Often, he would smile at a child's tentative progress or quietly encourage a hesitant hand to raise a question. These moments became his quiet triumphs, delicate yet profoundly satisfying.

Parents gradually began to notice changes. Children who once avoided books now carried them with tentative pride. Some performed better at school; others showed improvement less measurable but equally significant. Confidence replaced hesitation. Curiosity replaced fear. When parents thanked him, Raghav listened politely and deflected their gratitude with a gentle smile. Praise, he had discovered, felt less necessary than it once had. He had learned to treasure the process rather than the recognition.

What surprised him most was the shift within himself. The absence of formal recognition no longer troubled him. Satisfaction emerged not from outcomes that could be counted or displayed, but from moments that resisted measurement—a child reading fluently for the first time, a hesitant hand raised with confidence, a question asked without fear of error. These moments, fleeting though they were, carried a sense of permanence. Raghav began to notice that the smallest gestures—a thoughtful question, a spark of understanding in a child's eyes—could feel more profound than any accolade he had received in his professional life.

Raghav realised that much of his earlier dissatisfaction had come from equating success with visibility. Society, he observed, tended to celebrate achievements that could be displayed, compared, and publicly acknowledged. Quiet contributions, though essential, often remained unnoticed. Yet their impact

There is no change in the Question Paper Design and Assessment Pattern for Academic Session 2026-27

endured, shaping lives subtly and steadily over time. He reflected on how the steady rhythm of the park, the patience of the gardener, and the persistent growth of the children had taught him that significance often lies beneath the surface.

As seasons changed, the park remained constant. Leaves fell and returned, paths wore smoother under repeated footsteps. The gardener continued trimming hedges, the elderly men walked on, and Raghav arrived each morning, notebook in hand. He no longer thought of himself as retired. He felt engaged—connected to a purpose that did not depend on position or title. Even the changing light of the dawn seemed to mirror his own inner illumination, reminding him that life's quiet acts carried meaning beyond the world's notice.

One evening, as Raghav prepared to leave, the gardener looked up briefly and said, "You come every day. That matters." The remark was simple, almost casual, yet it lingered. In those few words, Raghav recognised a truth he had spent years overlooking: that consistency, care, and quiet commitment often defined success more meaningfully than recognition ever could. He smiled to himself, feeling the subtle, enduring power of ordinary actions, and realised that the park had become both a classroom and a mirror—reflecting the growth of the children and the transformation of his own heart.

970-word count, Source- Created for academic usage

On the basis of your reading of the above excerpt, choose the correct option to answer the following questions: (Any TWELVE)

I What best describes Raghav's relationship with his professional life before retirement? 1
A. Emotionally fulfilling and rewarding
B. Competitive and ambitious
C. Stable but lacking public recognition
D. Frustrating and unsuccessful

II The phrase *'quiet, deliberate sense of purpose'* suggests that Raghav's actions are_____. 1
A. impulsive and unplanned
B. driven by external expectations
C. internally motivated and thoughtful
D. uncertain and experimental

III Raghav's feeling of *'invisibility'* after retirement primarily arises from 1
A. reduced interaction with colleagues
B. loss of professional relevance and routine
C. lack of financial stability
D. inability to adapt to leisure time

IV How does the description of the gardener contribute to the central idea of the passage? 1
A. It contrasts physical labour with intellectual work
B. It reinforces the idea of unnoticed but meaningful effort
C. It highlights social inequality
D. It introduces a parallel narrative

V The author's use of recurring daily routines in the park mainly serves to _____. 1

A. create a slow-paced narrative
B. emphasise monotony in retired life
C. suggest consistency as a meaningful form of contribution
D. contrast leisure with responsibility

VI It can be inferred that Raghav's satisfaction from teaching the children is rooted in_____. 1
A. public appreciation from parents
B. measurable academic improvement
C. personal fulfilment beyond recognition
D. nostalgia for his professional life

VII The statement "Praise, he had discovered, felt less necessary than it once had" implies that Raghav 1
A. had become indifferent to people
B. valued internal satisfaction over validation
C. was uncomfortable receiving appreciation
D. doubted the sincerity of others

VIII The park, as a setting, symbolically represents: 1
A. retirement and withdrawal
B. social equality
C. continuity independent of ambition
D. freedom from responsibility

IX **Assertion (A):** Raghav finds fulfilment in activities that are not formally acknowledged. 1
Reason (R): He derives meaning from consistent, small contributions that positively affect others.

Choose the correct option:
A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
C. A is true, but R is false.
D. Both A and R are false.

X The tone of the passage is best described as _____. 1
A. argumentative and critical
B. reflective and understated
C. nostalgic and sentimental
D. optimistic and celebratory

XI What change occurs in Raghav's response to gratitude offered by parents? 1
A. He begins to expect appreciation
B. He feels embarrassed by praise
C. He acknowledges it calmly without relying on it
D. He openly rejects it

XII What is the significance of the gardener's remark, "You come every day, That matters?" 1

XIII State whether the following statement is TRUE or FALSE: 1

Raghav's sense of fulfilment in the park depends largely on the recognition and

appreciation he receives from others.

XIV What literary device is used in the following phrase? 1
"The absence of formal recognition no longer troubled him. Satisfaction emerged not from outcomes that could be counted or displayed, but from moments that resisted measurement."
A. Metaphor B. Personification
C. Hyperbole D. Simile

XV **Assertion (A):** Raghav's dedication to teaching the children reflects his personal growth after retirement. 1
Reason (R): Engaging in meaningful work outside formal employment helped him realise the value of consistent effort over public recognition.
Choose the correct option:
A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
C. A is true, but R is false.
D. Both A and R are false.

2. Read the poem ASPIRATIONS by Emily Dickinson given below: 4x1=4

We never know how high we are
Till we are asked to rise;
And then if we are true to plan
Our statures touch the skies.
The heroism we recite
Would be a daily thing,
Did not ourselves the cubits warp
For fear to be a king.

Source- https://www.scribd.com/document/873324354/POEM-Aspiration-by-Emily-Dickinson-R-Poetry

Answer FOUR out of the five questions given below.

I What does the phrase 'statures touch the skies' represent in the following line – 'Our statures touch the skies'? 1

II How does the poet redefine the trait of 'heroism'? 1

III Identify irony related to human capabilities as highlighted in the poem. 1

A) People only strive for greatness when they are rewarded publicly.
B) Humans possess immense potential but dismiss it out of fear.
C) Heroism is an inherited trait which cannot be developed.
D) The skies are accessible to those who are born into royalty.

IV What could be the possible reason behind individuals failing to tap their heroic potential as per the second stanza? 1

V Comment on the tone of the poet in the poem. 1

3. Read the passage given below :- **4x1 =4**

The world of women's sports is undergoing a game-changing transformation, capturing unprecedented attention and recognition. The Paris Olympics will be the most gender-equal in history.

Girls and Sport
- Girls who play sports develop self- esteem, confidence, resilience and learn to

work in teams. They tend to stay in school longer, delay pregnancy, and get better jobs.
- Eighty per cent of female Fortune 500 CEOs played sports in their formative years, emphasising the profound impact of early exposure to sports on women's development and ability to reach their full potential.
- Ninety- two per cent of global audiences surveyed by Parity Now agree it's important for girls to play sports growing up, with 61 per cent deeming it "very important".
-Despite the evidence of clear benefits, by the age of 14 girls drop out of sports at twice the rate of boys due to several factors, such as social expectations, lack of investment in quality programmes, and more. (153 words)

Table 1: Media Coverage and Influence Growth

Metre	Percentage	Context/Comparison
Female Commentators (PARIS 2024)	Nearly 40%	Nearly 80% increase compared to Tokyo 2020.
Women's Sports Coverage Share (2022)	16%	Tripled since 2019, up from a stagnant 5% for three decades.
Projected Coverage Share	20%	Expected by 2025 if current growth rate continues.
Social Media Conversation Share(2022)	18.5%	Marks a 2.53% average annual increase in share.
Impactful Role Models	88%	Regard pro women athletes as impactful role models for young women.
WNBA Airing	Prime -time in 2024	2nd consecutive year in the US.

AUDIENCE AND ATTENDANCE RECORDS

Aspect	Details / Statistics	Year / Date
Global viewership of women's sports	FIFA Women's World Cup- most viewed women's sports event- nearly 2 billion viewers worldwide	2023
Largest attendance at a women's sports event	92,003 spectators attended a volleyball doubleheader in Lincoln, Nebraska	30 August 2023
Previous attendance record	91,648 spectators at Camp Nou, Spain, for Barcelona vs Wolfsburg (UEFA Women's Champions League semi-final)	20 April 2022
Overall audience reach	7 out of 10 people watch women's sports.	Recent years
Frequency of viewership	73% watch women's sports at least a few times a year; 81% watch men's sports with the same frequency	Recent years
New audience growth	54% of women's sports fans began watching within the last three years	Last 3 years

Source-https://knowledge.unwomen.org/en/articles/facts-and-figures/facts-and-figures-women-in-sport

Based on your reading, answer any FOUR of the questions given below.

I Which of the following statements accurately reflects a major obstacle identified in the passage despite the documented benefits of sports for girls? 1

(A) The influence of pro-women athletes as role models is still limited to less than 50% of young women.
(B) The gender-equal status of the Paris Olympics has not yet led to increased investment in quality grassroots programs.
(C) The rate of girls dropping out of sports is nearly 200% higher than the rate for boys by the age of 14.
(D) Media coverage of women's sports is stagnant, reflecting the three decades prior to 2019.

II The passage suggests that the growth of women's sports viewership is a relatively new phenomenon. By what percentage of total fans has the audience grown within the last three years? 1

III State TRUE or FALSE - 1
The increase in female commentators for the Paris 2024 Olympics is only a marginal improvement, reflecting less than double the percentage from Rio 2016.

IV Explain the symbolic significance of the world record for the largest attendance for a women's sports event being set by a volleyball doubleheader in the US, rather than a globally dominant sport like football. 1

V The passage implies that the long-term professional success of women is correlated with early sports participation because: 1

(A) Sports programs offer specialised networking opportunities not available in academic environments.
(B) The historical lack of investment forced early athletes to become resourceful managers of their careers.
(C) Early exposure to sports guarantees better job placement immediately after graduation.
(D) The skills developed—such as resilience, teamwork, and confidence—are critical determinants of leadership ability.

SECTION-B
APPLIED GRAMMAR & WRITING 28 Marks

4 Transform the following sentences as per the given instructions. (ANY EIGHT) 8x1=8

I "Why didn't you send the application on time?" the manager asked the clerk. 1
(Start with - The manager asked…)

II He was very tired. He could not complete the work. 1
(Start with - Being too tired…)

III He is an author. He has won several national awards. 1
(Combine the sentence using ‘who’.)

IV The man was arrested yesterday. He is a notorious thief. 1
(Start with - The man who…)

V As soon as the thief saw the policeman, he ran away. 1
(Begin with - No sooner…)

VI He will succeed. I am confident of this. 1
(Combine the sentence using ‘that’.)

VII The master appointed him as the manager. 1

(Start with - He was appointed…)

VIII She finished her work. She left the office. 1

(Begin the sentence using - Having…)

IX Besides being a singer, she is a painter. 1

(Rewrite the sentence using - Not only…but also…)

X ‘’Bravo! You have played exceptionally well," said the coach to the players. 1

(Begin with - The coach applauded…)

5 Attempt any THREE of the following four questions in 120-150 words each. 3x5=15

I You recently returned from a trip where you deliberately chose to avoid all digital navigation tools (GPS, online maps, hotel apps) and relied only on locals and paper maps. Write a discursive essay describing the challenges you faced and the unique connections you made. Also, detail out the impressions of Digital Fasting.

II Draft a reflective Essay on the theme: ‘The Weight of Expectations: Navigating Personal Desire vs. Societal Norms.’ Evaluating its effect on youth and the outcomes it leads to, share an anecdote or example to illustrate your point.

III Artificial Intelligence is the defining architect of the 21st century. Analyse the impact of AI on diverse fields of study and justify the proposal to introduce it as a mandatory subject in the high school curriculum for Arts, Commerce, and Science students alike in the form of an analytical essay.

IV The recent triumph of the Women’s Football Team in the World Cup has been hailed as a ‘watershed moment’ for the nation. Write an Expository Essay in discussing how such international sporting successes contribute to social engineering and the redefinition of gender roles in traditional societies. Use the recent victory as a case study to argue whether sporting glory is sufficient to bridge the gender gap in professional opportunities.

6 Read the questions below and attempt ANY ONE of the following in 120-150 words each. 1x5=5

I As the Cultural Secretary of your school, write a Report for the annual school bulletin on the inauguration of the new 'Community Story-Telling Club.' Include details about the club's objective, the inaugural interactive session, and the student turnout.

II Write an Article for a youth magazine on the topic: ‘The Future of Work is Freelance: Preparing Students for the Gig Economy.’ Focus on the skills needed (adaptability, time management, networking) and the mindset shift required.

SECTION C-TEXTBOOK 32

Marks

7 (I) Attempt any one of the two extracts (A) and (B) given below: 1x6=6

(A) Read the extracts given below and answer the questions that follow.

Dr. Solomon Margolin was one of the two hundred guests. Although he was a physician, he had the appearance of a Talmudic scholar who had strayed into

modern life. His face was pale, his beard sparse and red, his eyes blue and vague. He wore a tuxedo, but his bow tie was askew. His trousers were too long and his shoes looked too large. When he began to dance, he did it with the gravity of a man performing a religious duty. The bride, Gertrude, whom he had delivered fifteen years ago, was getting married. Dr. Margolin was a widower; his wife, the former Bronia Tyszowiec, had died ten years ago in an automobile accident. But as he watched the young couple-the bride pale and shy, the groom dark and confident-he had the absurd notion that Bronia was here, among the guests. He searched for her face, his eyes sweeping the room. It was true that the mind played tricks. *(A Wedding in Brownsville)*

I. State True or False-
Dr. Margolin was able to attend the wedding immediately after having delivered the bride, Gertrude.

II. Describe the appearance of Dr. Solomon.

III. How did his wife die?

IV. Share one evidence to show that he was still not a part of the modern world.

V. Which tricks are being mentioned here?
VI. Which word is a perfect antonym of vague?
A. foggy
B. precise
C. confusion
D. pending

OR

(B) Read the extracts given below and answer the questions that follow.

PRAKRITI: I want him. All unlooked for- he came, and taught me this marvellous truth, that even my service will count with the God who guides the world. O words of great wonder! That I may serve, I, a flower sprung from a poison-plant! Let him raise that truth, that flower from the dust, and take it to his bosom. *(Chandalika)*

I. Who is the 'him' referred to in the opening line?

II. What does the 'dust' symbolize in the context of Prakriti's social standing?

III. What 'marvellous truth' has the speaker discovered about human nature?

IV. Why does Prakriti use the contrasting images of a 'flower' and a 'poison-plant'?

V. Identify the poetic device used in 'dust'.

VI. The speaker's tone in this extract can best be described as:

(A) Arrogant and demanding of attention.
(B) Transformed, reverent, and spiritually awakened.
(C) Sceptical and doubtful of the monk's intentions.
(D) Indifferent to the social norms of her community.

7 (II) Attempt any ONE of the two extracts (A) and (B) given below: 1x6=6

(A) Read the extracts given below and answer the questions that follow:

In Xanadu did Kubla Khan
A stately pleasure-dome decree:
Where Alph, the sacred river, ran
Through caverns measureless to man
Down to a sunless sea.
So twice five miles of fertile ground
With walls and towers were girdled round:
And there were gardens bright with sinuous rills,
Where blossomed many an incense-bearing tree;
And here were forests ancient as the hills,
Enfolding sunny spots of greenery. *(Kubla Khan)*

I. What is the central structure decreed by Kubla Khan, and where is it located?

II. What is the significance of the river Alph running "Through caverns measureless to man"?

III. What contrast in the environment is established by the final two lines of the extract?

IV. The description of the gardens as ‘girdled round’ suggests a sense of _____

(A) Boundless freedom and natural spontaneity.
(B) Artificial enclosure and controlled perfection.
(C) Spiritual openness and accessibility.
(D) Threatening wildness and danger.

V. Identify the figure of speech in the phrase ‘Down to a sunless sea.’

VI. Find a word in the extract that means 'ordered' or 'commanded.'

OR

(B) Read the extracts given below and answer the questions that follow.

One day you look up and see one of them
eyeless, silent, a zigzag sky showing
through the knocked-out clockwork, after a riot,
a peace-march time bomb, or a precise act
Of nature in a night of lightnings. *(Time and Time Again)*

I. Identify the poetic device used in the phrase ‘eyeless, silent.’

II. How does the poet distinguish between human-made chaos and natural chaos in this extract?

III. What is the significance of the word ‘precise’ when describing the act of nature?

IV. The ‘knocked-out clockwork’ and the ‘zigzag sky’ through the eyeless tower symbolise _____

There is no change in the Question Paper Design and Assessment Pattern for Academic Session 2026-27

(A) The technological advancement of a modern city.
(B) The triumph of human engineering over nature.
(C) The vulnerability of human structures to the chaos of violence.
(D) A celebration of a successful peaceful protest.

V. Find a word in the extract which means ‘crooked’.

VI. Explain the irony in the phrase ‘peace-march time bomb.’

8 Answer ANY ONE of the following two questions in 30-40 words each. 1x2=2

I Why did the protagonist in the short story Eveline ultimately choose not to leave Dublin with Frank? *(Eveline)*

II In ‘I Sell My Dreams’, what is the significance of the woman's ability to interpret and sell dreams?

9 Answer ANY ONE of the following two questions in 40-50 words each. 1x3=3

I Explain the key contrast that the speaker draws between himself and the fifty-nine swans in the fourth stanza of the poem. *(The Wild Swans at Coole)*

II Explain what Amartya Sen means by the term "argumentative tradition" in the context of Indian history, and briefly state one significant positive consequence he attributes to this tradition. *(The Argumentative Indian)*

10 Answer ANY ONE of the following two questions in 120-150 words each. 1x5=5

I Critically analyse John Donne's 'A Lecture Upon the Shadow.' How does the poet use the metaphor of shadows to explore the phases and vulnerabilities of love?

II Virginia Woolf, in 'The Mark on the Wall,' delves into the 'stream of consciousness' technique. Discuss how this narrative style helps the author explore the themes of war, gender, and the limitations of conventional thought.

11 Answer ANY ONE of the following questions in 30-40 words each. 1x2=2

I Why does the Master decide to lock himself and the Tiger in the small cage? *(A Tiger for Malgudi)*

II What is Margayya's initial motivation for wanting to raise his social standing in Malgudi? *(The Financial Expert)*

12 Answer ANY ONE of the following questions in 40-50 words. 1x3=3

I Describe the significance of the villagers’ reaction when Raja first appears in Malgudi. *(A Tiger for Malgudi)*

II What specific ritualistic objects did Margayya procure and use in his attempt to secure wealth and prosperity, and what does this reliance on ritual suggest about his approach to finance? *(The Financial Expert)*

13 Answer ANY ONE of the following questions in 120-150 words. 1x5=5

I In ‘A Tiger for Malgudi’, R.K.Narayan explores the theme of freedom and captivity through different stages of Raja's life. How does true freedom, according to the novel, relate to self-realisation? Substantiate through various examples.

II Margayya’s life is defined by cycles of gain and catastrophic loss, often linked directly to his son, Balu. Analyse the symbolic significance of Balu's presence in the narrative, arguing how the relationship between father and son functions as a metaphor for the inherent instability and moral cost of Margayya's greed.

(The Financial Expert)

GEOGRAPHY CODE - 029
MARKING SCHEME
CLASS: XII (2026- 27)

Time allowed: 3 Hours **Maximum marks: 70**

General Instructions:

1. This question paper contains **30** questions. **All** questions are c**ompulsory**.
2. This question paper is divided into **five** sections: sections **A, B, C, D, and E.**
3. **Section A** - Question number **1 to 17** are multiple-choice type questions carrying 1 mark each.
4. **Section B-** Question number **18 and 19** are source-based questions carrying 3 marks each.
5. **Section C**- Question number **20 to 23** are Short Answer (SA) type questions carrying 3 marks each. The answer to these questions shall be written in 80 to 100 words.
6. **Section D** Question number **24 to 28** are Long Answer (LA) type questions carrying 5 marks each. Answer to these questions shall be written in 120 to 150 words.
7. **Section E** Question number **29 and 30** are map-based questions. Each question carries 5 marks.
8. In addition to this, NOTE that a separate question has been provided for Visually Impaired Candidates in lieu of questions having visual inputs, maps, etc. Such questions are to be attempted by Visually Impaired Candidates only.
9. There is no overall choice given in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in a few questions in all sections, except Section A.

S No.	**Section A**	Marks
1	C. I-3, II-1, III-4, IV-2	1
2	B. Encouraging families to support girls' education.	1
3	C. 400 persons per sq km	1
4	D**.** Iceland and Denmark	1
5	A. i, ii, iv	1
6	A. I, III	1
7	B. It can lead to exploitation of natural resources, causing environmental degradation.	1
8	B The rate of food supply would be faster than the population growth.	1
9	C 1971-1981	1
10	C. Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)	1
11	A. Forest **For Visually Impaired Candidates Only** C. Current Fallow	1

12	C. Ganga Basin **For Visually Impaired Candidates Only** C. Ganga Basin	1
13	A. Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of A.	1
14	C. Implementing rainwater harvesting, recycling and reusing wastewater.	1
15	B. 2	1
16	B. INSAT – Indian National Satellite System	1
17	B II,V	1
	Section- B **Source Based Question**	
18	18.1 Suez Canal 18.2 This canal connects the Mediterranean Sea and the Red Sea. 18.3 It gives Europe a new gateway to the Indian Ocean and reduces direct sea-route distance between Liverpool and Colombo compared to the Cape of Good Hope route. About 100 ships travel daily through this canal. **For Visually Impaired Candidates Only** 18.1 Answer: This canal connects the Atlantic Ocean in the east to the Pacific Ocean in the west. 18.2 Answer: It has been constructed across the Panama Isthmus between Panama City and Colon. 18.3 Answer: One major benefit of this canal: The Panama Canal greatly reduces the distance and time of sea travel between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans (Western Europe and the West-coast of U.S.A; and North-eastern and Central U.S.A. and East and South-east Asia), thereby facilitating faster and cheaper international trade.	1 ½+½ =1 1 ½+½ =1 ½+½ =1 1
19	**I.** The term population distribution refers to the way people are spaced over the earth's surface. **II.** Physical Factor Climate/ Terrain/ Availability of water (Any one) Economic factor**:** Development of irrigation/Availability of mineral and energy resources/ Development of transport network (Any one)	1 ½+½

	III. Densely populated North Indian Plains/deltas / Coastal Plains (Any one) **Sparsely Populated** Southern and central Indian States/Himalayas/some of the north eastern states. (Any one)	½+½ =1
	Section C	
20	The concept of human development was introduced by Dr Mahbub-ul-Haq. Dr Haq has described human development as development that enlarges people's choices and improves their lives. People are central to all development under this concept. The basic goal of development is to create conditions where people can live meaningful lives. Leading a long and healthy life, being able to gain knowledge and having enough means to be able to live a decent life are the most important aspects of human development. Therefore, access to resources, health and education are the key areas in human development.	3
21	I. The British and other Europeans have developed a number of towns in India. Starting their foothold on coastal locations. They first developed some trading ports such as Surat, Daman, Goa, Pondicherry, etc. II. The British later consolidated their hold around three principal nodes – Mumbai (Bombay), Chennai (Madras), and Kolkata (Calcutta) and built them in the British style. Rapidly extending their domination either directly or through control over the princely states, they established their administrative centres, hill towns as summer resorts, and added new civil, administrative and military areas to them. III. Towns based on modern industries also evolved after 1850. Jamshedpur can be cited as an example. IV. After independence, a large number of towns have been developed as administrative headquarters, e.g., Chandigarh, Bhubaneswar, Gandhinagar, Dispur, etc., and industrial centres, such as Durgapur, Bhilai, Sindri, Barauni. V. Some old towns also developed as satellite towns around metropolitan cities, such as Ghaziabad, Rohtak, Gurugram around Delhi. With increasing investment in rural areas, a large number of medium and small towns have developed all over the country. Any Three points.	3
22	**Neodeterminism**, also known as "stop-and-go determinism," was introduced by Griffith Taylor. It states that nature sets certain limits for human activities, but within these limits, humans have the freedom to choose and develop according to their needs and capabilities.	1+2

	It provides a middle path between Environmental Determinism and Possibilism as: i. This concept shows that neither is there a situation of absolute necessity (environmental determinism) nor is there a condition of absolute freedom (possibilism). It means that human beings can conquer nature by obeying it. ii. They have to respond to the red signals and can proceed in their pursuits of development when nature permits modifications. It means that possibilities can be created within the limits which do not damage the environment and there is no free run without accidents. iii. The free run which the developed economies attempted to take has already resulted in the greenhouse effect, ozone layer depletion, global warming, receding glaciers and degrading lands. Any two points iv. Neo determinism promotes sustainable development, where human progress takes place in harmony with nature, avoiding overexploitation. Any two points	
23(A)	The company should choose KPO (Knowledge Process Outsourcing). KPO involves outsourcing highly skilled, knowledge-intensive work such as research and development (R&D), legal services, business analysis, consultancy, and data analytics. These tasks require specialized expertise, advanced analytical skills, and professional knowledge. In contrast, BPO (Business Process Outsourcing) deals mainly with routine, repetitive, and process-based tasks like customer support, data entry, and payroll processing. Therefore, for work that demands expert knowledge and research, KPO is the appropriate choice.	1 2
	OR	
23(B)	Digital Divide refers to the gap between individuals, regions, or countries in terms of access to digital technologies, such as the internet, computers, and digital skills. Example: i. Between countries, developed nations like the USA and Japan have widespread access to high-speed internet and advanced digital infrastructure, while many developing countries still lack reliable internet connectivity.	1 2

	ii. Within a country like India, urban areas have better access to the internet and digital services, whereas many rural areas have limited connectivity and digital literacy. This divide affects education, employment opportunities, and access to information, increasing social and economic inequalities.	
	Section D	
24(A)	i. Agro based-Sugar, Tea, Coffee, ii. Mineral based a. Metallic: Iron and steel, Copper b. Non Metallic: Cement iii. Forest based-Timber, Paper iv. Chemical Based: Petrochemical, Fertilizer v. Animal Based: Leather, Wood (Explain each point.)	1X5=5
	OR	1X5=5
24(B)	i. Access to Market ii. Access to Raw Material iii. Access to Labour Supply iv. Access to Sources of Energy v. Access to Transportation and Communication Facilities vi. Government Policy vii. Access to Agglomeration Economies/ Links between Industries (Explain any five points)	
25(A)	**The seaports are known as 'the gateway of international trade'.** I. The ports as suction points of the resources from their hinterlands. The extension of railways towards the interior facilitated the linking of the local markets to regional markets, regional markets to national markets and national markets to the international. II. The ports are handling large volumes of domestic, as well as, overseas trade. Most of the ports are equipped with modern infrastructure. III. Ocean transport is the cheapest mode of transport for bulky and heavy goods over long distances and approximately 95% of international trade by volume is carried out through ocean routes. IV. Ports are not just docking points; they are complex service centers that facilitate trade through providing facilities for docking, loading, unloading, and storage (warehousing) of	2+3=5

	cargo. Port authorities arrange for navigable channels, tugs, barges, and labor to ensure ships can enter and exit safely. Any two Points **Importance of Kandla Port** I. Deendayal Port (Kandla port) situated at the head of Gulf of Kuchchh. It has been developed as a major port to cater to the needs of western and north western parts of the country II. This is to reduce the pressure at Mumbai port. III. The port is specially designed to receive large quantities of petroleum and petroleum products and fertiliser. IV. The offshore terminal at Vadinar has been developed to reduce the pressure at the port. Any three points	
25(B)	**OR** **The composition of commodities in India's international trade has been undergoing a change over the years.** I. In export the share of agriculture and allied products and manufactured goods have decreased. II. Share from crude petroleum and products and other commodities have increased. III. The decline in traditional items is largely due to the tough international competition. IV. Amongst the agriculture products, there is a decline in the export of traditional item, such as cashew, etc., though an increase has been registered in floricultural products, fresh fruits, marine products and sugar, etc. V. Engineering goods have shown a significant growth in exports. VI. During 1950s and 1960s the major item of import at that time was foodgrain, capital goods, machinery and equipment. After 1970s, foodgrain import was discontinued due to the success of Green Revolution. VII. Foodgrain import was replaced by fertilisers and petroleum. Machines and equipment, special steel, edible oil and chemicals largely make the import basket. Any five points (Include at least two of import and two of export)	1x5=5

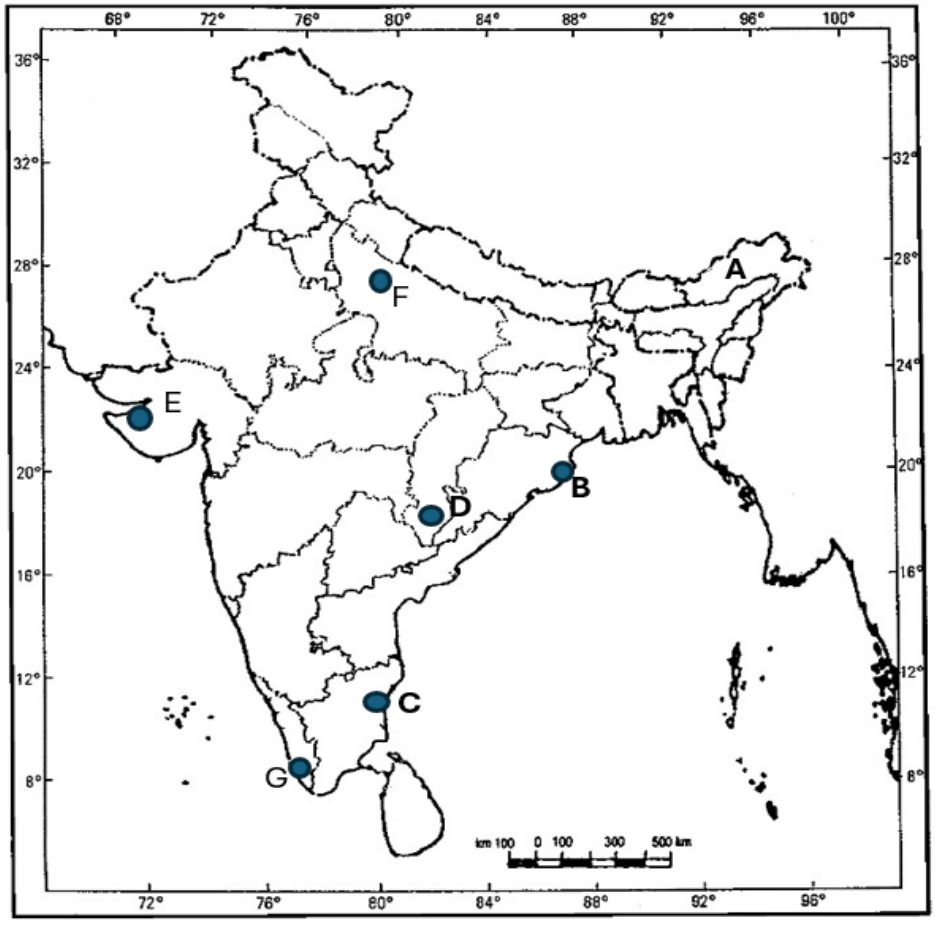
26(A)	**The urban wastes should be treated as resources and utilized for generating renewable energy and compost.** I. Untreated wastes ferment slowly and release toxic biogas to the atmosphere, including methane which can be harnessed to produce biogas. Rapid urbanisation has increased the volume of waste, but scientific management can convert it into useful products. II. Segregation of waste at source into biodegradable, non-biodegradable and hazardous waste is the first essential step.Biodegradable waste from households and markets can be converted into high-quality organic manure. III. Recycling of paper, plastic, glass and metals conserves raw materials, saves energy and reduces environmental pollution. Organic waste from households and markets can be converted into compost or vermicompost, which can be used in urban forestry and agriculture to improve soil fertility.and reduces dependence on chemical fertilisers. IV. Waste-to-energy technologies, such as biogas plants and incineration, help generate electricity and reduce landfill pressure. Treated wastewater can be reused for irrigation, gardening and industrial purposes, conserving freshwater resources. V. Scientific landfills and methane recovery prevent soil and groundwater contamination. Public awareness, community participation and effective municipal governance are essential for sustainable waste management. Thus, proper treatment of urban waste supports a circular economy and sustainable development.	5
	OR	
26(B)	I. Noise pollution refers to the state of unbearable and uncomfortable noise to human beings, which is caused from different sources. This matter has become a serious concern only in recent years due to a variety of technological innovations. II. The main sources of noise pollution are various factories, mechanised construction and demolition works, automobiles, and aircraft, etc. III. There may be added polluting noise from sirens, loudspeakers used in various festivals, programmes associated with community activities. IV. The biggest nuisance is the noise produced by traffic. Its intensity and nature depend upon factors, such as the type	5

	of aircraft, vehicle, train, and the condition of the road, as well as that of the vehicle (in case of automobiles). V. In sea traffic, the noise pollution is confined to the harbour due to loading and unloading activities being carried. Industries cause noise pollution, but with varying intensity depending upon the type of industry. Noise pollution is location specific and its intensity declines with increase in distance.	
27	Any five differences.	2½+2½=5

	Intensive Subsistence Farming	**Extensive Commercial Grain Farming**
I	Intensive Subsistence Agriculture is largely found in densely populated regions of monsoon Asia.	Commercial grain cultivation is practised in the interior parts of semi-arid lands of the mid latitudes.
II	Basically, there are two types of intensive subsistence agriculture. (i) Intensive subsistence agriculture dominated by wet paddy cultivation which is characterised by dominance of the rice crop. (ii) Intensive subsistence agriculture dominated by crops other than paddy.	Wheat is the principal crop, though other crops like corn, barley, oats and rye are also grown.
III	Land holdings are very small due to the high density of population.	The size of the farm is very large.
IV	Farmers work with the help of family labour leading to intensive use of land. Use of machinery is limited and most of the agricultural operations are done by manual labour.	The entire process of cultivation, ranging from ploughing to harvesting, is mechanized.
V	Farm yard manure is used to maintain the fertility of the soil.	Fertility of the soil is maintained by applying fertilizers.

		VI	In this type of agriculture,the yield per unit area is high but per labour productivity is low.	In this type of agriculture, there is a low yield per acre but a high yield per person.	
		VII	Due to variations in relief, climate and soil, paddy is not grown everywhere in monsoon Asia. Wheat, soybean, barley and sorghum are cultivated in northern China, Manchuria, North Korea and northern Japan. In India, wheat is grown in the western Indo-Gangetic Plains, while millets are grown in the dry regions of western and southern India.	This type of agriculture is best developed in Eurasian steppes, the Canadian and American Prairies, the Pampas of Argentina, the Velds of South Africa, the Australian Downs, and the Canterbury Plains of New Zealand.	
28(A)	The role of the Indira Gandhi Canal in bringing about changes in the ecology, economy, and society of the Thar Desert region is as follows 1. **Ecological Impact:** The Indira Gandhi Canal has increased soil moisture and vegetation cover in the arid Thar Desert, reducing desert conditions, though it has also led to problems of waterlogging and salinity in some areas. 2. **Agricultural Development:** The canal has provided assured irrigation, expanding the cultivated area and enabling the cultivation of crops such as wheat, cotton and mustard instead of traditional dry farming. 3. **Change in Cropping Pattern:** There has been a shift from subsistence crops like bajra to water-intensive and commercial crops due to the availability of canal water. 4. **Economic Transformation:** Increased agricultural productivity has improved farm incomes, generated employment, and encouraged the growth of agro-based industries in the region. 5. **Social Change:** The canal has promoted settlement, reduced out-migration, and improved living standards by supporting better infrastructure and socio-economic development. **OR** The Bharmour tribal region of Chamba district lies in the trans-Himalayan physiographic zone and is drained mainly by the Ravi River			5

28(B)	and its tributaries. Due to its rugged relief, harsh climate, limited accessibility, and fragile ecosystem, special measures are required to ensure sustainable development and improve the quality of life of tribal communities. 1. **Development of Infrastructure and Connectivity:** Improve road connectivity between valleys and settlements while ensuring minimal ecological damage. 2. **Sustainable Use of Natural Resources:** Promote controlled grazing to prevent degradation of alpine pastures. Encourage afforestation and social forestry on slopes to prevent soil erosion and landslides. 3. **Agriculture and Livelihood Support:** Promote terrace farming and cultivation of high-altitude crops suitable to local conditions. Encourage horticulture, medicinal herbs, and traditional crafts to diversify income sources. 4. **Water Resource Management:** Ensure sustainable use of river water through small irrigation channels. Develop hydel projects on tributaries of the Ravi River to meet local energy needs without harming the environment. 5. **Education, Health, and Social Development:** Improve access to education and healthcare facilities in remote areas. Promote tribal welfare programmes, skill development, and preservation of tribal culture. (Any five points)	5
	Section E	
29	A- Northern part of Eurasia B- Vancouver C- Kolkata D- Jeddah E- Darwin F- Panama Canal G- St. Lawrence waterway **For Visually Impaired Candidates only** 29 A- Arabian peninsula /Mongolia/Central China 29 B- Vancouver 29 C- Kolkata 29 D- Johannesburg 29 E- Darwin 29 F- Suez Canal 29 G- St. Lawrence waterway	1X5

30	Locate and label any five of the following geographical features on the Political Outline map of India with appropriate symbols: A. Arunachal Pradesh B. Paradwip C. Neyveli D. Bailadila iron-ore mines, Chattisgarh E. Jamnagar F. Uttar Pradesh G. Thiruvananthapuram **For visually impaired students** Attempt any five. A. Arunachal Pradesh B. Paradwip C. Neyveli D. Chhatisgarh E. Jamnagar F. Uttar Pradesh G. Thiruvananthapuram  	1x5

GEOGRAPHY CODE - 029
SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER*
CLASS: XII (2026- 27)

Time allowed: 3 Hours **Maximum marks: 70**

General Instructions:

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them.

1. This question paper contains **30** questions. **All** questions are c**ompulsory**.
2. This question paper is divided into **five** sections: sections **A, B, C, D, and E.**
3. **Section A** - Question number **1 to 17** are multiple-choice type questions carrying 1 mark each.
4. **Section B-** Question number **18 and 19** are source-based questions carrying 3 marks each.
5. **Section C**- Question number **20 to 23** are Short Answer (SA) type questions carrying 3 marks each. The answer to these questions shall be written in 80 to 100 words.
6. **Section D** Question number **24 to 28** are Long Answer (LA) type questions carrying 5 marks each. Answer to these questions shall be written in 120 to 150 words.
7. **Section E** Question number **29 and 30** are map-based questions. Each question carries 5 marks.
8. In addition to this, NOTE that a separate question has been provided for Visually Impaired Candidates in lieu of questions having visual inputs, maps, etc. Such questions are to be attempted by Visually Impaired Candidates only.
9. There is no overall choice given in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in a few questions in all sections, except Section A.

<table>
<tr><td>Q. No.</td><td>Section A
Question No. 1 to 17 are Multiple Choice Type Questions</td><td>Marks
17X1=17</td></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>Match the following:

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>Column A – Places</td><td></td><td>Column B – Factors Affecting Population Distribution</td></tr>
<tr><td>I</td><td>Thar desert</td><td>1</td><td>Pleasant and comfortable climate</td></tr>
<tr><td>II</td><td>Mediterranean regions</td><td>2</td><td>Industrialisation and job opportunities</td></tr>
<tr><td>III</td><td>Katanga–Zambia copper belt</td><td>3</td><td>Harsh climatic condition and difficult landform</td></tr>
<tr><td>IV</td><td>Kobe–Osaka region</td><td>4</td><td>Mineral deposits and mining activities</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td>1</td></tr>
</table>

*There is no change in the Question Paper Design and Assessment Pattern for Academic Session 2026-27.

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>Codes-
A. I-2, II-1, III-4, IV-3
B. I-1, II-2, III-3, IV-4
C. I-3, II-1, III-4, IV-2
D. I-2, II-3, III-1, IV-4</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>The Government of India has introduced the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao programme to address the issue of decline in child sex ratio. Which one of the following options will lead to a more meaningful life for girls?

A. Providing financial incentives only at the time of marriage.
B. Encouraging families to support girls' education.
C. Restricting girls from pursuing higher studies.
D. Making girls responsible for household work.</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>A disaster management team wants to set up temporary shelters in Region Y, which has a population of 80,000 and an area of 200 sq km. To plan resources, they must know how densely populated the region is. What is the population density of Region Y?

A. 200 persons per sq km
B. 300 persons per sq km
C. 400 persons per sq km
D. 800 persons per sq km</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>In which of the following countries you can expect a higher investment in people providing education and healthcare as priority and good governance.

<table>
<tr><th>Sl No.</th><th>Country</th><th>HDI 2022</th></tr>
<tr><td>1.</td><td>Iceland</td><td>0.959</td></tr>
<tr><td>2.</td><td>Denmark</td><td>0.952</td></tr>
<tr><td>3.</td><td>Tajikistan</td><td>0.679</td></tr>
<tr><td>4.</td><td>El Salvador</td><td>0.674</td></tr>
<tr><td>5.</td><td>Burkina Faso</td><td>0.438</td></tr>
<tr><td>6.</td><td>Niger</td><td>0.394</td></tr>
</table>

A. Niger and El Salvador
B. Burkina Faso and Tajikistan
C. Tajikistan and Niger
D. Iceland and Denmark</td><td>1</td></tr>
</table>

*There is no change in the Question Paper Design and Assessment Pattern for Academic Session 2026-27.

5	Which of the following statements are correct related to rural marketing centres? Choose the correct option. i. Rural marketing centres cater to nearby settlements. ii. Rural Marketing centres are quasi-urban trading centres of the most rudimentary type. iii. They offer manufactured goods as well as many specialized markets develop, e.g. markets for labour, housing, semi or finished products. iv. Personal and professional services are not well-developed. These form local collecting and distributing centres. Options: A. i, ii, iv B. i, iii, iv C. ii, iii, iv D. i, ii, iii	1
6	How does industrial nations help to step up the volume of trade in developing nations? i. By developing industries like mining, oil drilling, heavy engineering etc in developing countries. ii. By not importing food stuffs and minerals from the developing countries. iii. By creating markets for their finished products in developing countries iv. By not opening the market for developing countries and increasing the import tariff by 50%. A. I, III B. III, IV C. II, III D. I, IV	1
7	Which of the following is a major concern associated with rapid growth of international trade in recent times? A. It reduces dependence on natural resources and promotes sustainable development. B. It can lead to exploitation of natural resources, causing environmental degradation. C. It decreases commercial rivalry and prevents conflicts between nations. D. It ensures equal development among all participating countries.	1

*There is no change in the Question Paper Design and Assessment Pattern for Academic Session 2026-27.

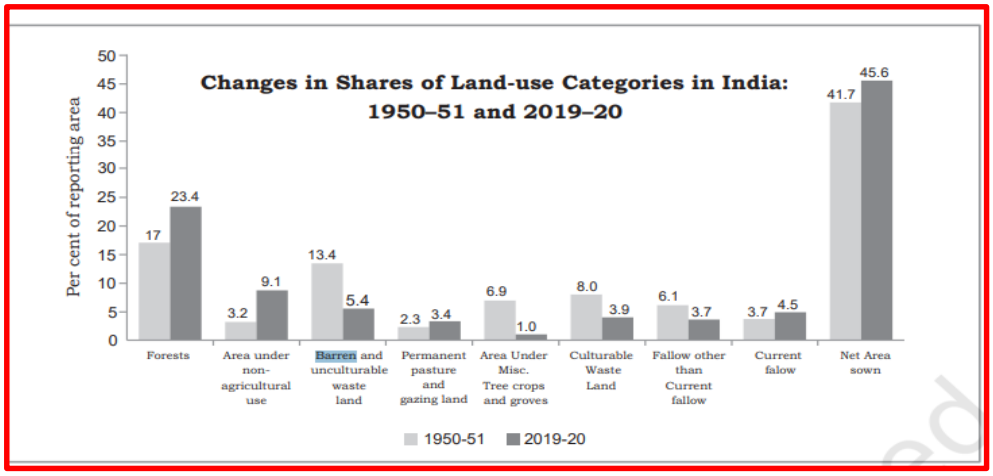
<table>
<tr><td>8</td><td>Thomas Malthus in his theory (1798) stated that the number of people would increase faster than the food supply. Which of the following statements is NOT supported by Malthus' theory?

A. Food shortage would result in a decline in population.
B. The rate of food supply would be faster than the population growth.
C. Preventive checks are preferable to control population growth.
D. To ensure sustainability of resources, population growth needs to be controlled.</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>9</td><td>The table given below shows the crude birth rate and the crude death rate in India. Identify the year that registered the highest natural growth rate?

<table><tr><th>Decades</th><th>Crude Birth rate per 1000</th><th>Crude Death rate per 1000</th></tr><tr><td>2001-2011</td><td>21.8</td><td>7.1</td></tr><tr><td>1991-2001</td><td>25.4</td><td>8.4</td></tr><tr><td>1981-1991</td><td>29.5</td><td>9.8</td></tr><tr><td>1971-1981</td><td>37.2</td><td>15</td></tr></table>
A. 1991-2001
B. 2001-2011
C. 1971-1981
D. 1981-1991</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>10</td><td>Which of the following schemes is promoted by the Government for organic farming?

A. PM-KISAN
B. Soil Health Card Scheme
C. Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)
D. Krishi Vikas Yojana</td><td>1</td></tr>
</table>

*There is no change in the Question Paper Design and Assessment Pattern for Academic Session 2026-27.

11	 In 2019-20, which category of land use has undergone the highest rate of increase in comparison to 1950-51? A. Forest B. Barren land & unculturable waste land C. Culturable wasteland D. Area under non-agricultural use **The following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only In lieu of Question No. 11** The land which is left without cultivation for one or less than one agricultural year is known as: A. Fallow other than Current Fallow B. Culturable Wasteland C. Current Fallow D. Land put to Non-agricultural Uses	1
12	The map given below shows the major river basins of India. Identify the river basin that covers the states of UP, Bihar and West Bengal. A. Krishna Basin B. Pennar Basin C. Ganga Basin D. Indus Basin	1

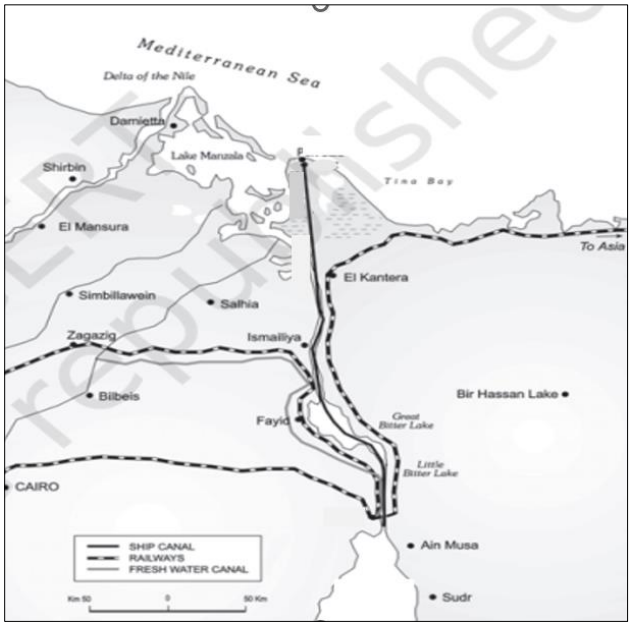
*There is no change in the Question Paper Design and Assessment Pattern for Academic Session 2026-27.

	 **The following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only In lieu of Question No. 12** Name the largest river basin of India. A. Krishna Basin B. Pennar Basin C. Ganga Basin D. Indus Basin	
13	**Assertion(A):** The Iron and steel industry in India is majorly concentrated in the north eastern part of the Peninsular Plateau. **Reason(R):** Most of the metallic minerals in India occur in the peninsular plateau region in the old crystalline rocks. A. Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A. B. Both A and R are correct and R is not the correct explanation of A. C. A is correct but R is incorrect. D. R is incorrect but A is correct.	1
14	There is a declining availability of freshwater and increasing demand from different sectors of the economy in our country. Now the need has arisen to conserve and effectively manage this precious life giving resource for sustainable development. Suggest measures that can be adopted to solve this problem.	1

*There is no change in the Question Paper Design and Assessment Pattern for Academic Session 2026-27.

	A. Free and easy access of water to industries. B. Constructing new, large-scale dams for irrigation purposes. C. Implementing rainwater harvesting, recycling and reusing wastewater. D. Extracting more groundwater to increase supply.	
15	Given below is a list of National Waterways. Which one of the following is incorrectly matched? Stretch — Waterways 1. Allahabad-Haldia — NW-1 2. Kottapuram-Kollam — NW-5 3. Sadiya-Dhubri — NW-2 4. Kakinada-Puducherry — NW-4 A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4	1
16	A coastal district is preparing for an approaching cyclone. The disaster management team needs real-time information on cloud movement and storm intensity. Which satellite system will provide the most reliable support for this purpose? A. IRS – Indian Remote Sensing Satellite B. INSAT – Indian National Satellite System C. GSAT – Communication satellite for TV channels D. PSLV – Launch vehicle for satellites	1
17	Mr. Netra, a 35-year-old unemployed person from a small village in Nepal, has decided to emigrate to a nearby city in the NCR region of India. He has three brothers who work on their family-owned small field, which gives very low returns for the family to survive. Formulate the likely reasons for his emigration. I. High paid farming jobs are available in the rural area. II. Better employment opportunities in the city. III. Sufficient income from agriculture in his village IV. Better standard of living in rural areas. V. More opportunities for training and personal development in the city. A. I, III, IV B. II, V, C. III, IV D. I,V	1

*There is no change in the Question Paper Design and Assessment Pattern for Academic Session 2026-27.

	Section- B Question Nos. 18 and 19 are Source Based Questions.	2x3=6
18	Study the map given below carefully and answer the following questions.  18.1 Identify the canal shown in the map. 18.2 Which two water bodies are connected by this Canal? 18.3 State one major significance of this Canal in international trade. **The following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Question No. 18.** 18.1Which two water bodies are connected by the Panama Canal? 18.2 Between which two cities was the Panama Canal constructed? 18.3 Mention one point explaining how this canal benefits Latin America.	3 1 ½+ ½ 1 1 ½+ ½ 1
19	Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions. The uneven spatial distribution of population in India suggests a close relationship between population and physical, socioeconomic and historical factors. As far as the physical factors are concerned, it is clear that climate along with terrain and availability of water largely determines the pattern of the population distribution. Consequently, we observe that the North Indian Plains, deltas and Coastal Plains have higher proportion of population than the interior districts of southern and central Indian States, Himalayas, some of the north eastern and the western states. However, development of irrigation (Rajasthan), availability of mineral and energy resources (Jharkhand) and	

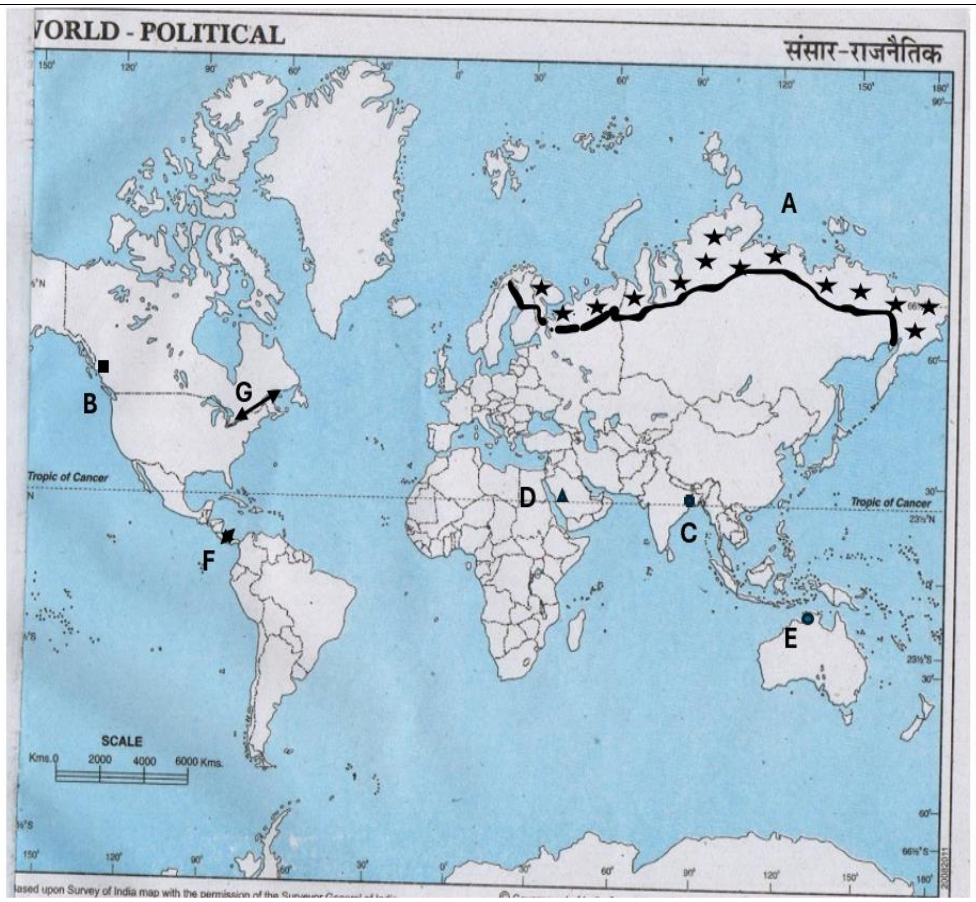
*There is no change in the Question Paper Design and Assessment Pattern for Academic Session 2026-27.

	development of transport network (Peninsular States) have resulted in moderate to high concentration of population in areas which were previously very thinly populated. I. Define the term population distribution. II. Name one physical factor and one economic factor that influence population distribution. III. Name one densely populated and one sparsely populated area of India.	 1 ½+ ½ ½+ ½
	Section C **Questions number 20 to 23 are Short Answer Type Questions**	**(4x3=12)**
20	Explain the concept of human development as introduced by Dr Mahbub-ul-Haq.	3
21	"The evolution of Indian towns is a reflection of the changing socio-political and economic priorities of different historical eras." Analyse the evolution of modern towns in India.	3
22	What is Neo-Determinism as introduced by Griffith Taylor? Explain how it provides a middle path between Environmental Determinism and Possibilism?	1+2=3
23(A) 23(B)	A multinational company wants to outsource work to a country for tasks that require highly skilled knowledge and research, such as R&D, legal services, and analysis. Which type of outsourcing—BPO or KPO—should the company choose, and why? **OR** What do you understand by the term "Digital Divide?" Explain with one example of how it exists between countries or within a country.	1+2=3 1+2=3
	Section D **Questions number 24 to 28 are Long Answer Type Questions**	**(5X5=25)**
24(A) 24(B)	Classify industries based on raw materials and illustrate each category with appropriate examples. **OR** Explain any five factors influencing the location of industries with suitable examples.	5 5
25(A) 25(B)	Why are seaports known as 'the gateway of international trade'? Write a brief note on the importance of Kandla port. **OR** Describe the nature of the changes in the composition of export and import trade of India.	2+3=5 5

*There is no change in the Question Paper Design and Assessment Pattern for Academic Session 2026-27.

26(A)	The urban waste should be properly treated as a resource for various needs of mankind. Explain the measures that can help in changing urban waste into resources.	5
	OR	
26(B)	How has noise pollution become hazardous in many big cities of India? Explain with examples.	5
27	Distinguish between intensive subsistence farming and extensive commercial grain farming, mentioning any five points.	2½+2½= 5
28(A)	Examine the role of the Indira Gandhi Canal in bringing about changes in the ecology, economy, and society of the Thar Desert region.	5
	OR	
28(B)	Suggest suitable measures to promote sustainable development and improve the quality of life in the Bharmour Tribal Region of Chamba, with reference to its physiographic divisions and river systems.	5
	Section E **Question numbers 29 & 30 are Map based questions.**	**(2X5=10)**
29	On the given political map of the World, seven geographical features have been marked as A, B, C, D, E, F and G. Identify any five with the help of the following information and write their correct names. A -An Area of nomadic herding B-A major seaport of Canada C- A major seaport of Asia D- An airport in Asia E- An airport in Australia F- A man made Canal G- A waterway of North America	5

*There is no change in the Question Paper Design and Assessment Pattern for Academic Session 2026-27.

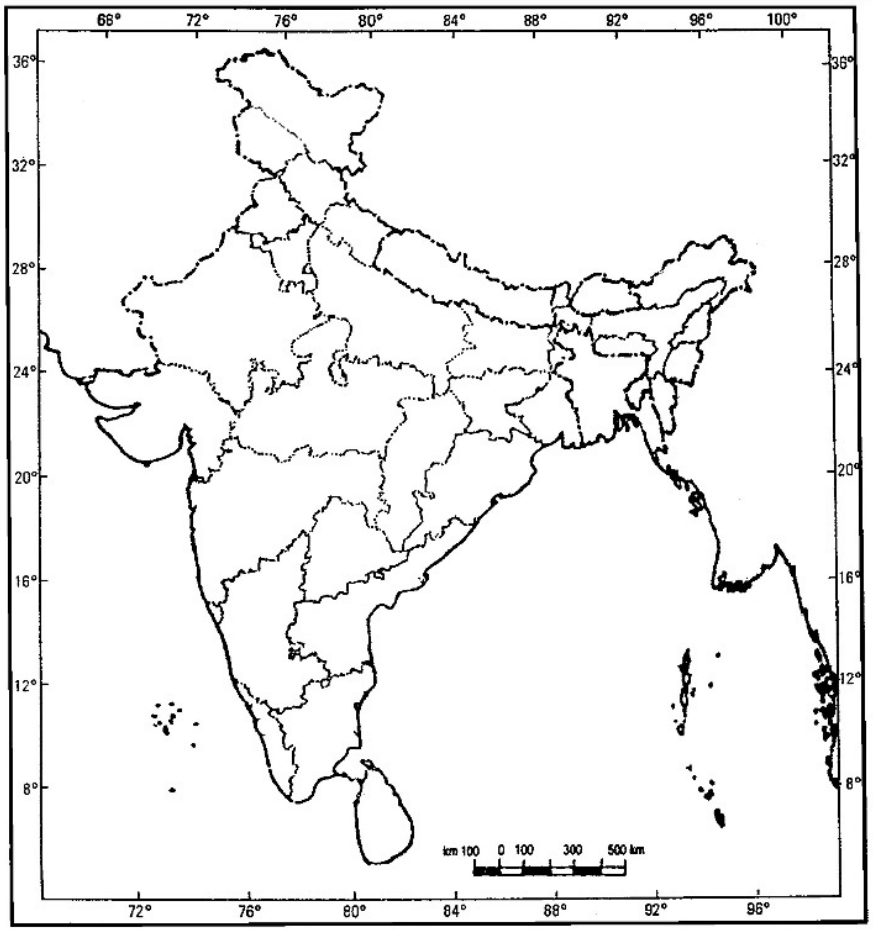
	 **The following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Question No.29. Answer five questions out of the following:** 29 A. Name one area of nomadic herding of Asia. 29 B. Name a major seaport of Canada. 29 C. Name a major seaport of India. 29 D. Name a major airport in South Africa. 29 E. Name an airport in Australia. 29 F. Name the manmade Canal joining the Mediterranean Sea and the Red Sea. 29G. Name one major waterway of North America.	
30	Locate and label any five of the following geographical features on the Political Outline map of India with appropriate symbols: A. The State with the lowest population density B. An important seaport in Odisha C. An important coal mine in Tamil Nadu D. Bailadila -iron ore mines E. An oil refinery in Gujarat	5

*There is no change in the Question Paper Design and Assessment Pattern for Academic Session 2026-27.

F. The State leading in the production of Sugarcane
G. An international airport in Kerala

The following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Question No.30. Answer five questions out of the following:

30A. Which Indian state has the lowest population density?
30B.Name one major seaport located in Odisha.
30C. Name an important coal mine located in Tamil Nadu.
30D. In which state is the famous iron ore mine - Bailadila located?
30E. Name an oil refinery situated in Gujarat.
30F. Which Indian state is the leading producer of sugarcane?
30G. Name one international airport located in Kerala.



*There is no change in the Question Paper Design and Assessment Pattern for Academic Session 2026-27.

HISTORY (027)
MARKING SCHEME
Class XII: 2026-27

Time Allowed: 3hrs **Maximum Marks: 80**

Q. NO.	SECTION A (21x1=21) (Multiple Choice Type Questions)	MM
1.	(A) I, II and III	**1**
2.	(B) Bharuch	**1**
3.	(C) iii ii i iv	**1**
4.	(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is ***not*** the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).	**1**
5.	(D) B.B. Lal	**1**
6.	(D) To maintain personal property for religious use	**1**
7.	(A) Sutta Pitaka	**1**
8.	(D) Jean-Baptiste Tavernier	**1**
9.	(C) Generally, each chapter is beginning with a question, following this up with a description.	**1**
10.	(B) Robert Redfield	**1**
11.	(A) Parantaka I	**1**
12.	(D) The gopuram or gateway of the Brihadishvara temple at Thanjavur **Note: The following question is for the Candidates with Visual Impairment only in lieu of Q. No. 12.** (D) Rayas	**1**
13.	(B) Jajmani system	**1**
14.	(C) Rice	**1**
15.	(D) The Santhals	**1**
16.	(B) a-ii, b-i, c-iv, d-iii	**1**
17.	(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A	**1**

18. (A) a-iii, b-i, c-iv, d-ii **1**

19. (C)- I and III **1**

20. (A) The first meeting of the Constituent Assembly was held **1**

21. (C) Sardar Patel **1**

SECTION B (6x3=18)
SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

22. A Harappan town planning has many features like modern town planning. Followings are some of them: **3**

1) The most distinctive feature of the Harappan Civilisation was the development of urban centres. Mohenjodaro is the most famous site of Harappan Civilisation.
2) The settlement was divided into two sections i.e. Citadel and the Lower Town. Citadel was smaller but higher. It was walled part of the city which was separated from the lower town. Here the buildings were constructed with mud and bricks platform.
3) The second part of the city was called the Lower Town. The lower town was also walled. Several buildings were built on platforms, which served as foundations
4) Mohenjodaro had a well-planned drainage system. The roads and the streets were laid out along an approximate 'grid' pattern, intersecting at right angles.
5) Streets with drains were laid out first and then houses were built along them. Every house had its own bathroom paved with bricks, with drains connected through the walls to the street drains.

(Any three points)

OR

22. B

1) The weight system of Harappan civilisation was a great innovation.
2) The trade requires a regulation of exchange and of weights and measures.
3) Exchanges were regulated by a precise system of weights.
4) Weights were made of a stone called chert and generally cubical with no markings. The lower denominations of weights were binary i.e.1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, etc.
5) The decimal system was followed in higher denominations.
6) The smaller weights were used for weighing the jewellery and beads. Metal scale-pans have also been found at various sites of Harappan civilisation.

(Any three points)

23. 1) Siddhartha, as the Buddha was named at birth, was the son of a chief of the Sakya clan. He had a sheltered upbringing within the palace, insulated from the harsh realities of life. **3**

2) One day he persuaded his charioteer to take him into the city. His first journey into the world outside was traumatic. He was deeply anguished when he saw an old man, a sick man, and a corpse. He realised in that moment that the decay and destruction of the human body was inevitable.

3) He also saw a homeless mendicant, who, it seemed to him, had come to terms with old age, disease and death, and found peace. Siddhartha decided that he too would adopt the same path. Soon after, he left the palace and set out in search of his own truth.
4) After attaining enlightenment, he came to be known as the Buddha or the Enlightened One.
5) For the rest of his life, he taught *dhamma* or the path of righteous living. He delivered his first sermon at Sarnath. He attained the *nibbana* at Kusinagara. (Any three points)

24. 1) In the late fifteenth century, Shankaradeva emerged as one of the leading proponents of Vaishnavism in Assam. **3**
2) His teachings, often known as the Bhagavati dharma because they were based on the Bhagavad Gita and the Bhagavata Purana, focused on absolute surrender to the supreme deity, in this case Vishnu.
3) He emphasised the need for naam kirtan, recitation of the names of the lord in sat sanga or congregations of pious devotees.
4) He also encouraged the establishment of satra or monasteries for the transmission of spiritual knowledge, and naam ghar or prayer halls.
5) Many of these institutions and practices continue to flourish in the region. His major compositions include the Kirtana-ghosha. (Any three points)

25. The women played an important role in agrarian society in the sixteenth-seventeenth centuries. It is clear from the following points: **3**

1) Women worked shoulder to shoulder with men in fields.
2) Women sowed, weeded, threshed, and winnowed the harvest.
3) Artisanal tasks such as spinning yarn, sifting and kneading clay for pottery, and embroidery were among the many aspects of production dependent on female labour. The more commercialised the product, the greater the demand on women's labour to produce it.
4) Women were considered an important resource in agrarian society also because they were child bearers in a society dependent on labour. (Any three points)

26. 1) In introducing the Permanent Settlement, British officials hoped to resolve the problems they had been facing since the conquest of Bengal. **3**
2) By the 1770s, the rural economy in Bengal was in crisis, with recurrent famines and declining agricultural output. Officials felt that agriculture, trade, and the revenue resources of the state could all be developed by encouraging investment in agriculture.
3) This could be done by securing rights of property and permanently fixing the rates of revenue demand. If the revenue demand of the state was permanently fixed, then the Company could look forward to a regular flow of revenue, while entrepreneurs could feel sure of earning a profit from their investment, since the state would not siphon it off by increasing its claim.

4) The process, officials hoped, would lead to the emergence of a class of yeomen farmers and rich landowners who would have the capital and enterprise to improve agriculture. Nurtured by the British, this class would also be loyal to the Company. (Any three points)

27. A As victors, the British recorded their own trials and tribulations as well as their heroism. They dismissed the rebels as a bunch of ungrateful and barbaric people. **3**

1) The repression of the rebels also meant silencing of their voice. Few rebels had the opportunity of recording their version of events.
2) Moreover, most of them were sepoys and ordinary people who were not literate. Thus, other than a few proclamations and ishtahars (notifications) issued by rebel leaders to propagate their ideas and persuade people to join the revolt, we do not have much that throws light on the perspective of the rebels.
3) Attempts to reconstruct what happened in 1857 are thus heavily and inevitably dependent on what the British wrote and so these sources reveal the minds of officials, they tell us very little about what the rebels wanted.

OR

27 B 1) The rebel proclamations in 1857 repeatedly appealed to all sections of the population, irrespective of their caste and creed.
2) Many of the proclamations were issued by Muslim princes or in their names but even these took care to address the sentiments of Hindus.
3) The rebellion was seen as a war in which both Hindus and Muslims had equally to lose or gain. The ishtahars harked back to the pre-British Hindu-Muslim past and glorified the coexistence of different communities under the Mughal Empire. The proclamation that was issued under the name of Bahadur Shah appealed to the people to join the fight under the standards of both Muhammad and Mahavir.
4) In Bareilly in western Uttar Pradesh, in December 1857, the British spent Rs 50,000 to incite the Hindu population against the Muslims. The attempt failed.

It was thus remarkable that during the uprising religious divisions between Hindus and Muslim were hardly noticeable despite British attempts to create such divisions. (Any 3 points)

SECTION C (8x3=24)
LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

28. A 1) From the early centuries of the Common Era, we find grants of land being made, many of which were recorded in inscriptions. Some of these inscriptions were on stone, but most were on copper plates which were probably given as a record of the transaction to those who received the land. **8**
2) The records that have survived are generally about grants to religious institutions or to Brahmanas.

3) Most inscriptions were in Sanskrit. In some cases, and especially from the seventh century onwards, part of the inscription was in Sanskrit, while the rest was in a local language such as Tamil or Telugu.
4) One such inscription provides detail about Prabhavati Gupta. She was the daughter of Chandragupta II. She was married into another important ruling family, that of the Vakatakas, who were powerful in the Deccan.
5) The inscription indicates that Prabhavati had access to land, which she then granted. This may have been because she was a queen, and her situation was therefore exceptional.
6) The inscription indicates that Prabhavati had access to land, which she then granted. This may have been because she was a queen, and her situation was therefore exceptional.
7) Land grants such as this one have been found in several parts of the country. There were regional variations in the sizes of land donated – ranging from small plots to vast stretches of uncultivated land – and the rights given to donees (the recipients of the grant).
8) The impact of land grants is a subject of heated debate among historians. Some feel that land grants were part of a strategy adopted by ruling lineages to extend agriculture to new areas.
9) Others suggest that land grants were indicative of weakening political power: as kings were losing control over their *samantas*, they tried to win allies by making grants of land.

So, we can say that land grants provide some insight into the relationship between cultivators and the state.

OR

28. B Numismatics is the study of coins, including visual elements such as scripts and images, metallurgical analysis, and the contexts in which they have been found. The study of coins has helped the numismatists to reconstruct the possible commercial networks in the following ways:

1) To some extent, exchanges were facilitated by the introduction of coinage. A wide range of goods like salt, grain, cloth, metal ores and finished products, stone, timber, medicinal plants, etc. were carried from one place to another. These certainly required some kind of currency for exchange. Hence, these led to the development of coinage across the trading cultures.
2) Punch-marked coins made of silver and copper (6th century BCE onwards) were amongst the earliest to be minted and used. These have been recovered from excavations at a number of sites throughout the sub-continent. Numismatics have studied these and other coins to reconstruct possible commercial networks.
3) Attempts made to identify the symbols on punch-marked coins with specific ruling dynasties, including the Mauryas, suggest that these were issued by kings. It is also likely that merchants, bankers, and townspeople issued some of these coins.
4) The first gold coins were issued in the 1st century CE by the Kushanas. These were virtually identical in weight with those issued by contemporary Roman emperors and the Parthian rulers of Iran have been found from several sites in North India and Central Asia.

5) The widespread use of gold coins indicates the enormous value of the transactions that were taking place. Besides, hoards of Roman coins have been found from archaeological sites in South India.
6) It is obvious that networks of trade were not confined within political boundaries. South India was not a part of the Roman empire, but there were close connections through trade.
7) Coins were also issued by tribal republics such as that of the Yaudheyas of Punjab and Haryana (*c.* first century CE). Archaeologists have unearthed several thousand copper coins issued by the Yaudheyas, pointing to the latter's interest and participation in economic exchanges.
8) Some of the most spectacular gold coins were issued by the Gupta rulers. The earliest issues are remarkable for their purity. These coins facilitated long-distance transactions from which kings also benefited.

29. A 1) Abdur Razzaq, an ambassador sent by the ruler of Persia to Calicut (present-day Kozhikode) in the fifteenth century, was greatly impressed by the fortifications, and mentioned seven lines of forts. These encircled not only the city but also its agricultural hinterland and forests. **8**
2) The outermost wall linked the hills surrounding the city. The massive masonry construction was slightly tapered. No mortar or cementing agent was employed anywhere in the construction.
3) The stone blocks were wedge shaped, which held them in place, and the inner portion of the walls was of earth packed with rubble. Square or rectangular bastions projected outwards.
4) What was most significant about this fortification is that it enclosed agricultural tracts. Abdur Razzaq noted that *"between* the first, second and the third walls there are cultivated fields, gardens and houses."
5) The agricultural tracts were incorporated within the fortified area because the objective of medieval sieges was to starve the defenders into submission. These sieges could last for several months and sometimes even years.
6) Normally rulers tried to be prepared for such situations by building large granaries within fortified areas. The rulers of Vijayanagara adopted a more expensive and elaborate strategy of protecting the agricultural belt itself.
7) A second line of fortification went round the inner core of the urban complex, and a third line surrounded the royal centre, within which each set of major buildings was surrounded by its own high walls.
8) The fort was entered through well-guarded gates, which linked the city to the major roads. Gateways were distinctive architectural features that often defined the structures to which they regulated access.

OR

29. B 1) The "king's palace" has two of the most impressive platforms, usually called the "audience hall" and the *"mahanavami dibba"*. The entire complex is surrounded by high double walls with a street running between them.

2) The "*mahanavami dibba"* is located on one of the highest points in the city. It is a massive platform rising from a base of about 11,000 sq. ft to a height of 40 ft.
3) There is evidence that it supported a wooden structure. The base of the platform is covered with relief carvings.
4) Rituals associated with the structure probably coincided with Mahanavami (literally, the great ninth day) of the ten-day Hindu festival during the autumn months of September and October, known variously as Dusehra (northern India), Durga Puja (in Bengal) and Navaratri or Mahanavami (in peninsular India).
5) The Vijayanagara kings displayed their prestige, power, and suzerainty on this occasion

6) The ceremonies performed on the occasion included worship of the image, worship of the state horse, and the sacrifice of buffaloes and other animals. Dances, wrestling matches, and processions of caparisoned horses, elephants and chariots and soldiers, as well as ritual presentations before the king and his guests by the chief *nayakas* and subordinate kings marked the occasion.
7) These ceremonies were imbued with deep symbolic meanings. On the last day of the festival the king inspected his army and the armies of the *nayakas* in a grand ceremony in an open field.
8) On this occasion the *nayakas* brought rich gifts for the king as well as the stipulated tribute.

30. A 1) By 1922, Gandhiji had transformed Indian nationalism, thereby redeeming the promise he made in his BHU speech of February 1916. It was no longer a movement of professionals and intellectuals; now, hundreds of thousands of peasants, workers and artisans also participated in it. Many of them venerated Gandhiji, referring to him as their "Mahatma." **8**
2) They appreciated the fact that he dressed like them, lived like them, and spoke their language. Unlike other leaders he did not stand apart from the common folk, but empathised and even identified with them.
3) This identification was strikingly reflected in his dress: while other nationalist leaders dressed formally, wearing a Western suit or an Indian bandgala, Gandhiji went among the people in a simple dhoti or loincloth.
4) Meanwhile, he spent part of each day working on the charkha (spinning wheel), and encouraged other nationalists to do likewise. The act of spinning allowed Gandhiji to break the boundaries that prevailed within the traditional caste system, between mental labour and manual labour.
5) In a fascinating study, the historian Shahid Amin has traced the image of Mahatma Gandhi among the peasants of eastern Uttar Pradesh, as conveyed by reports and rumours in the local press. When he travelled through the region in February 1921, Gandhiji was received by adoring crowds everywhere.
6) We can say thus that Gandhiji's appeal among the poor, and peasants in particular, was enhanced by his ascetic lifestyle, and by his shrewd use of symbols such as the dhoti and the charkha.

7) Mahatma Gandhi was by caste a merchant, and by profession a lawyer; but his simple lifestyle and love of working with his hands allowed him to empathise more fully with the labouring poor and for them, in turn, to empathise with him.
8) Where most other politicians talked down to them, Gandhiji appeared not just to look like them, but to understand them and relate to their lives. Mahatma Gandhi's mass appeal was undoubtedly genuine and in the context of Indian politics, without precedent.

OR

30. B 1) Gandhiji hoped that by coupling non-cooperation with Khilafat, India's two major religious communities, Hindus and Muslims, could collectively bring an end to colonial rule. These movements certainly unleashed a surge of popular action that was altogether unprecedented in colonial India.
2) Students stopped going to schools and colleges run by the government. Lawyers refused to attend court. The working class went on strike in many towns and cities: according to official figures, there were 396 strikes in 1921, involving 600,000 workers and a loss of seven million workdays.
3) The countryside was seething with discontent too. Hill tribes in northern Andhra violated the forest laws. Farmers in Awadh did not pay taxes. Peasants in Kumaun refused to carry loads for colonial officials.
4) These protest movements were sometimes carried out in defiance of the local nationalist leadership.
5) Peasants, workers, and others interpreted and acted upon the call to "non-cooperate" with colonial rule in ways that best suited their interests, rather than conform to the dictates laid down from above.
6) Due to the Non-Cooperation Movement the British Raj was shaken to its foundations for the first time since the Revolt of 1857.
7) Then, in February 1922, a group of peasants attacked and torched a police station in the hamlet of Chauri Chaura, in the United Provinces (now, Uttar Pradesh and Uttaranchal).
8) Several constables perished in the conflagration. This act of violence prompted Gandhiji to call off the movement altogether. "No provocation," he insisted, "can possibly justify (the) brutal murder of men who had been rendered defenceless and who had virtually thrown themselves on the mercy of the mob."
Yes, to an extent one does agree with the biographer. (Any other point)

SECTION D (4x3=12)
SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS

31. **(31.1)** Gandhari's last appeal to her eldest son was not to set his mind to war. **1**
(31.2) Greed and Anger are the two vices which a King should conquer as they drag a man away from his profits.
(31.3) Ans.
1) Duryodhana did not listen to his mother's advice so it had no impact. This shows **1**

that he was disrespectful, disobedient, lacked farsightedness, overconfident, ambitious and had no control over greed and anger.

2) It also reveals his pride and hatred for Pandavas which ultimately led to destruction of his entire lineage. **2**

32. **(32.1)**. Ibn Battuta was a traveller who came from Morocco, in northwestern Africa to visit the Indian subcontinent. **1**

(32.2) Palanquins were used as a mode of transport for wealthy and high -status individuals and for areas where wheeled vehicles were impractical. It also served ceremonial, religious, and military functions. (any 1 point). **1**

(32.3). Yes, there were class and gender discrimination in society**.** The price of slaves, particularly female slaves required for domestic labour, was very low compared to men and most families who could afford to do so kept at least one or two of them. Since all could not afford to have a slave. It was only for the affluent. **2**

33. **(33.1)** Consensus means agreement among a group of people. **1**

(33.2) Arguments held within the assembly were reported in newspapers and their proposals were publicly debated. Criticisms and counter-criticisms in the press in turn shaped the nature of the consensus that was ultimately reached on specific issues.

(33.3.) Ans.

1) Yes, the Constituent Assembly wanted to create a sense of collective participation. In order to create a sense of collective participation the public was asked to send in their views on what needed to be done. **1**
2) Many of the linguistic minorities wanted the protection of their mother tongue, religious minorities asked for special safeguards, while dalits demanded an end to all caste oppression and reservation of seats in government bodies. **2**
3) Important issues of cultural rights and social justice raised in these public discussions were debated on the floor of the Assembly.

(Any 2 illustrations)

SECTION E (5X1=5)
MAP BASED QUESTIONS

34 **34.2 Note: The following question is for the Candidates with Visual Impairment only in lieu of Q. 34.1** **5**

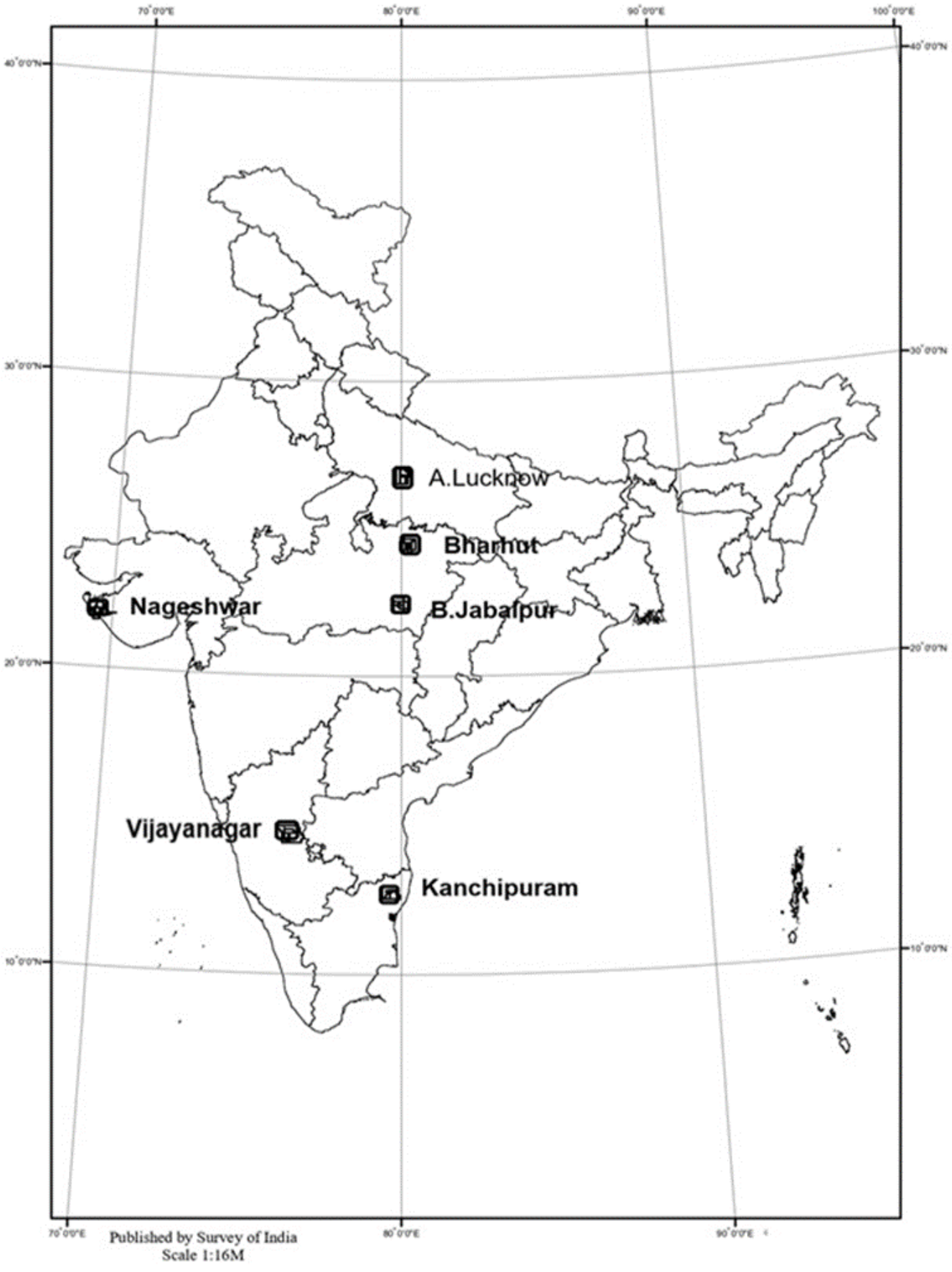
1. Dholavira, Lothal and Nageshwar (Any two).
2. Lumbini

OR

1336

3. Lala lajpat Rai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Bipin Chandra Pal were famous as Lal-Bal-Pal.

34.1 **MAP BASED QUESTION 5 Marks**


70°0'0"E
80°0'0"E
90°0'0"E
100°0'0"E
40°0'0"N
30°0'0"N
20°0'0"N
10°0'0"N
A.Lucknow
Bharhut
Nageshwar
B.Jabalpur
Vijayanagar
Kanchipuram
Published by Survey of India
Scale 1:16M

HISTORY (027)
SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER
Class XII: 2026-27

Time Allowed: 3hrs **Maximum Marks: 80**

General Instructions:

***Read the following instructions* carefully and follow them:**

(i) This question paper contains 34 questions. All questions are compulsory.
(ii) Question paper is divided into five Sections – Sections A, B, C, D and E.
(iii) Section A – question number 1 to 21 are Multiple Choice type questions. Each question carries 1 mark.
(iv) Section B – question number 22 to 27 are Short Answer type questions. Each question carries 3 marks. Write answer to each question in 60 to 80 words.
(v) Section C – question number 28 to 30 are Long Answer (LA) type questions. Each question carries 8 marks. Write answer to each question in 300 to 350 words.
(vi) Section D – question number 31 to 33 are Source-based questions having three sub-questions. Each question carries 4 marks.
(vii) Section E – question number 34 is Map-based question that includes the identification and location of significant test items. This question carries 5 marks. Attach the Map with the answer-book.
(viii) There is no overall choice. However, an internal choice has been provided in Sections B, C and E of question paper. A candidate has to write answer for only one of the alternatives in such questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.
Note that a separate question has been provided for Candidates with Visual Impairment in lieu of questions having visual inputs, Map etc. Such questions are to be attempted by Visually Impaired candidates only.

Q. NO.	SECTION A (Multiple Choice Type Questions) (21x1=21)	MARKS
1.	Read the statements about the Indus Valley Civilisation. Identify which of the following options is correct. I. More than 2000 Harappan archaeological sites have been discovered in the Indian sub-continent. II. Most of the sites are found located between the Indus and the Saraswati River basins. Nearly two-thirds of these settlements are in the Saraswati basin. III. The urban phase of the civilisation, termed as Mature Harappan is the most prosperous phase. IV. Animal bones found at Harappan sites include those of lion, elephant, and giraffe.	**1**

There is no change in the Question Paper Design and Assessment Pattern for Academic Session 2026-27.

Options:

(A) I, II and III
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I, II and IV
(D) I, III and IV

2. Which of the following sites of Harappan civilization was a source of carnelian? **1**

(A) Shortughai
(B) Bharuch
(C) Kalibangan
(D) Banawali

3. Megasthenes mentions a committee with six subcommittees for coordinating military activity in the Mauryan empire. Match the subcommittees listed in Column I with the military divisions given in Column II and select the correct answer. **1**

Column I	Column II
a. Third subcommittee	i. Chariots
b. Fourth subcommittee	ii. Horses
c. Fifth subcommittee	iii. Foot-soldiers
d. Sixth subcommittee	iv. Elephants

Options:

	a	**b**	**c**	**d**
(A)	ii	i	iv	iii
(B)	i	iv	iii	ii
(C)	iii	ii	i	iv
(D)	iv	iii	ii	i

4. Two statements labelled as Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are given below. Read them carefully and select the correct option*:* **1**

Assertion (A): Mandasor inscription provides a fascinating glimpse of complex social processes and provides insights into the nature of guilds or *shrenis*.
Reason (R): They collectively decided to invest their wealth, earned through their craft, to construct a splendid temple in honour of the Sun God.

Options:

(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is ***not*** the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

5. Name the archaeologist who excavated at a village named Hastinapura in Meerut (Uttar Pradesh) in 1951-52. **1**

(A) Rakhal Das Banerji
(B) Daya Ram Sahni
(C) S.N. Roy
(D) B.B. Lal

6. Which of the following is **NOT** a vow taken by Jaina monks and nuns? **1**

(A) To practise non-violence towards all living beings
(B) To abstain from taking what is not given
(C) To observe complete celibacy
(D) To maintain personal property for religious use

7. Read the following lines and identify the source from which these are taken. **1**

In five ways should a master look after his servants and employees … by assigning them work according to their strength, by supplying them with food and wages, by tending them in sickness; by sharing delicacies with them and by granting leave at times …

Choose the correct option:

(A) Sutta Pitaka
(B) Ashokavadana
(C) Mahavamsa
(D) Vinaya Pitaka

8. Read the statements about the traveller. Identify which of the following option is correct. **1**

- ❖ He was a French jeweller, who travelled to India at least six times.
- ❖ He was particularly fascinated with the trading conditions in India, and compared India to Iran and the Ottoman empire.

(A) Manucci
(B) Duarte Barbosa
(C) François Bernier
(D) Jean-Baptiste Tavernier

9. Choose the correct statement from the following options with reference to *Kitab-ul-Hind.* **1**

(A) It is divided into 90 chapters.
(B) It covers various subjects such as astrology etc.
(C) Generally, each chapter is beginning with a question, following this up with a description.
(D) It is based on Arabic traditions, and concluding with a comparison with other cultures.

There is no change in the Question Paper Design and Assessment Pattern for Academic Session 2026-27.

10. The terms 'Great and Little traditions' were coined by a sociologist named _____. **1**

(A) John Marshall
(B) Robert Redfield
(C) Cyril Radcliffe
(D) Francis Buchanan

11. Which of the following Chola ruler had consecrated metal images of Appar, Sambandar and Sundarar in a Shiva temple? **1**

(A) Parantaka I
(B) Parantaka II
(C) Rajaraja Chola I
(D) Rajaraja Chola II

12. Look at the image given below and identify it correctly from the given options: **1**



Source - NCERT HISTORY BOOK 2, Chapter-7, Fig. 7.3, PAGE 172

(A) A fortified gateway of a medieval South Indian city
(B) The Lotus Mahal at Hampi
(C) The interior hall of the Meenakshi Temple at Madurai
(D) The gopuram or gateway of the Brihadishvara temple at Thanjavur

Note: The following question is for the Candidates with Visual Impairment only in lieu of Q. No. 12.

The rulers of Vijayanagara were called_____.

(A) Gajapati
(B) Ashvapati
(C) Nayakas
(D) Rayas

13. Eighteenth-century records tell us of zamindars in Bengal remunerated blacksmiths, carpenters, even goldsmiths for their work by paying them "a small daily allowance and diet money." This arrangement later came to be known as the_____. **1**

(A) Ryotwari system
(B) Jajmani system
(C) Mahalwari system
(D) Peshkash system

There is no change in the Question Paper Design and Assessment Pattern for Academic Session 2026-27.

14. Which of the following was **NOT** a *jins-i-kamil* crop? **1**

(A) Cotton
(B) Sugarcane
(C) Rice
(D) Oilseeds

15. Which of the following tribe was demarcated the area named as *Damin-i-Koh*? **1**

(A) The Mundas
(B) The Paharias
(C) The Gonds
(D) The Santhals

16. Match the following. **1**

Column I	Column II
a. Jotedar	i. Rajmahal
b. Paharias	ii. Rich Peasants
c. Sharecroppers	iii. Territorial unit
d. Taluq	iv. Adhiyars

Choose the correct option:

(A) a-iv, b-i, c-ii, d-iii
(B) a-ii, b-i, c-iv, d-iii
(C) a-i, b-ii, c-iv, d-iii
(D) a-iv, b-i, c-iii, d-ii

17. Two statements labelled as Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are given below. Read them carefully and select the correct option*:* **1**

Assertion: Deprived of his armed forces, the Nawab became increasingly dependent on the British to maintain law and order within the kingdom.
Reason: By the terms of the alliance the Nawab had to disband his military force, allow the British to position their troops within the kingdom, and act in accordance with the advice of the British Resident who was now to be attached to the court.

Options:
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(B) Both A and R are true and R is **not** the correct explanation of A
(C) A is true but R is false
(D) A is false but R is true

There is no change in the Question Paper Design and Assessment Pattern for Academic Session 2026-27.

18. Match the following: **1**

Column I	Column II
a. Subsidiary Alliance	i. The designation of a representative of the Governor General who lived in a state which was not under direct British rule.
b. Resident	ii. "A cherry that will drop into our mouth one day."
c. Ishtahars	iii. Lord Wellesly
d. Awadh	iv. Notifications

Choose the correct option:

(A) a-iii, b-i, c-iv, d-ii
(B) a-ii, b-i, c-iv, d-iii
(C) a-i, b-ii, c-iv, d-iii
(D) a-iv, b-i, c-iii, d-ii

19. Consider the following statements regarding Mahatma Gandhi and the Indian National Movement. Identify the correct statement(s): **1**

I. By 1922, Gandhiji had transformed Indian nationalism, thereby redeeming the promise he made in his BHU speech of February 1916.
II. The National movement was no longer a movement of workers and peasants, but of intellectuals and professionals.
III. Many venerated Gandhiji, referring to him as their "Mahatma."

Choose the correct option:

(A) Only I
(B) I and II
(C) I and III
(D) I, II and III

20. Which of the following statements best describes the significance of 9 December 1946? **1**
(A) The first meeting of the Constituent Assembly was held.
(B) The Constitution of India came into force.
(C) The Objectives Resolution was introduced in the Constituent Assembly.
(D) The Constitution of India was signed by the members of the Assembly.

21. Who described separate electorates as a "poison that had entered the body politic of our country"? **1**
(A) Jawaharlal Nehru
(B) B.R. Ambedkar
(C) Sardar Patel
(D) Subhash Chandra Bose

There is no change in the Question Paper Design and Assessment Pattern for Academic Session 2026-27.

SECTION B
SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (6x3=18)

22. A Compare Harappan town planning with modern town planning. Which features of Harappan towns reflect their advanced nature? Support your answer with reasons. **3**

OR

22. B "Exchanges were regulated by a precise system of weights in the Harappan civilisation." Analyse this statement and support your answer with evidence.

23. Describe how Buddha's first journey into the outside world transformed his life. **3**

24. Discuss the role of Shankaradeva as one of the leading proponents of Vaishnavism? **3**

25. What role did women play in agrarian society in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries? **3**

26. Why did the East India Company introduce the Permanent Settlement in Bengal? **3**

27. A 'Attempts to reconstruct what happened in 1857, are heavily and inevitably dependent on what the British wrote.' Justify the statement with suitable examples. **3**

OR

27 B 'It was remarkable that during the uprising religious divisions between Hindus and Muslim were hardly noticeable despite British attempts to create such divisions.' Justify the statement with suitable examples in the context of the 1857 uprising.

SECTION C
LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (8x3=24)

28. A Explain how land grants provide some insight into the relationship between cultivators and the state. **8**

OR

28. B How has the study of coins helped the Numismatists to reconstruct possible commercial networks?

29. A ''The fortification walls not only encircled the city of Vijayanagara but also its agricultural hinterland and forests.'' Which traveller was impressed with this feature of Vijayanagara? Analyse the above given statement to explain the significance of fortification. **8**

OR

29. B If you were a traveller like Abdur Razzaq or Domingo Paes witnessing celebrations on the Mahanavami Dibba, why do you think such a grand structure was constructed specifically for the Mahanavami festival? What does this reveal about the relationship between religion and kingship in the Vijayanagara Empire? Justify your answer. **4+4**

There is no change in the Question Paper Design and Assessment Pattern for Academic Session 2026-27.

30. A Prove that Gandhiji's appeal among the poor, and peasants in particular, was enhanced by his ascetic lifestyle, and by his use of symbols such as the dhoti and the charkha. Examine how the masses perceived his 'miraculous' powers, in the light of the statement. **8**

OR

30. B Mahatma Gandhi's American biographer Louis Fischer wrote "Non-cooperation, became the name of an epoch in the life of India and of Gandhiji. Non-cooperation was negative enough to be peaceful but positive enough to be effective. It entailed denial, renunciation, and self-discipline. It was training for self rule." Do you agree with the biographer? Give reasons to support your answer.

SECTION D
SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS (4x3=12)

31. Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow:

A Mother's Advice

The Mahabharata describes how, when war between the Kauravas and the Pandavas became almost inevitable, Gandhari made one last appeal to her eldest son Duryodhana: By making peace you honour your father and me, as well as your well-wishers … it is the wise man in control of his senses who guards his kingdom. Greed and anger drag a man away from his profits; by defeating these two enemies a king conquers the earth … You will happily enjoy the earth, my son, along with the wise and heroic Pandavas … There is no good in a war, no law (dharma) and profit (artha), let alone happiness; nor is there (necessarily) victory in the end – don't set your mind on war … Duryodhana did not listen to this advice and fought and lost the war.

Source -NCERT HISTORY BOOK 1, Chapter-3

(31.1) What was the last appeal made by Gandhari to her eldest son? **1**

(31.2) Which two vices does Gandhari feel a king should overcome, to conquer the earth? **1**

(31.3) Analyse the impact of his mother's advice on Duryodhana and discuss what it reveals about his character **2**

32. Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Slaves were generally used for domestic labour, and Ibn Battuta found their services particularly indispensable for carrying women and men on palanquins or dola. The price of slaves, particularly female slaves required for domestic labour, was very low, and most families who could afford to do so kept at least one or two of them.

Source-NCERT HISTORY BOOK 2, Chapter-5

(32.1) Who was Ibn Battuta? **1**

(32.2) Why were palanquins used for carrying men and women? **1**

(32.3) Do you think there was gender and class discrimination in 18th century Indian society? Give an example in support of your answer. **2**

There is no change in the Question Paper Design and Assessment Pattern for Academic Session 2026-27.

33. Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow:

The discussions within the Constituent Assembly were also influenced by the opinions expressed by the public. As the deliberations continued, the arguments were reported in newspapers, and the proposals were publicly debated. Criticisms and counter-criticisms in the press in turn shaped the nature of the consensus that was ultimately reached on specific issues. In order to create a sense of collective participation the public was also asked to send in their views on what needed to be done. Many of the linguistic minorities wanted the protection of their mother tongue, religious minorities asked for special safeguards, while dalits demanded an end to all caste oppression and reservation of seats in government bodies. Important issues of cultural rights and social justice raised in these public discussions were debated on the floor of the Assembly.

Source-NCERT HISTORY BOOK 3 Chapter-12

(33.1) What do you understand by the term 'consensus'? **1**

(33.2) How was the consensus reached on specific issues within the constituent assembly with the help of the press? **1**

(33.3.) Do you think the Constituent Assembly wanted to create a sense of collective participation which henceforth helped in formulating the main ideals of the constitution? Give any two illustrations in support of your answer. **2**

SECTION E
MAP BASED QUESTIONS (5X1=5)

34 (34.1) On the given political map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols:

I Nageshwar - Harappan site **1**

II. Bharhut - a Buddhist Site **1**

III. Vijayanagar **1**

OR

Kanchipuram

(34.2) On the same outline map, two places have been marked as A and B, as the centres of the Revolt of 1857. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them. **2**

Note: The following questions are for the Candidates with Visual Impairment only, in lieu of Q.No.34:

(34.1) Mention any two Indus Valley sites located in Gujarat. **2**

(34.2) (A) Which is the birth place of Gautama Buddha?

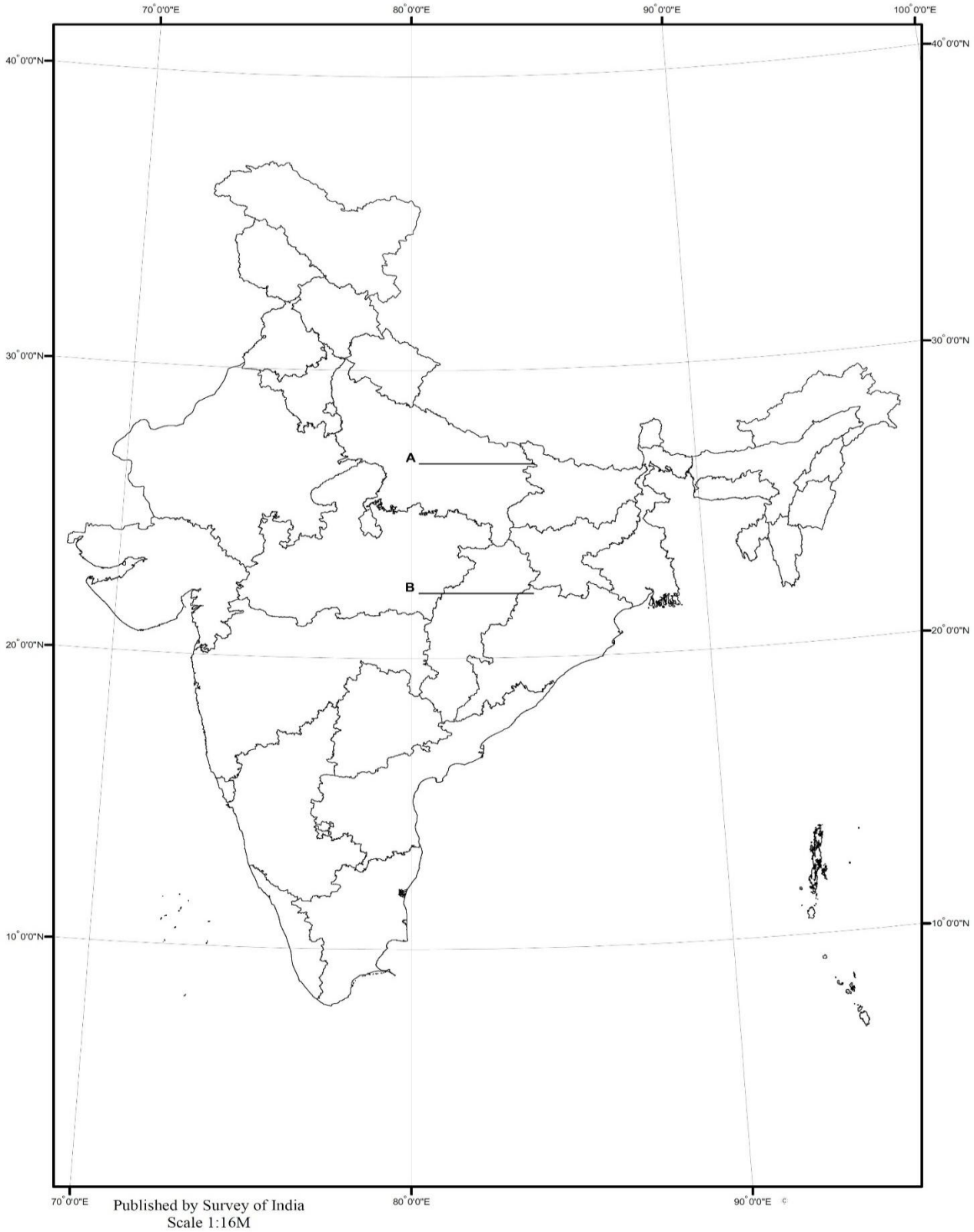
OR

(B) When was the Vijayanagara kingdom established? **1**

(34.3) Who were famous as Lal-Bal-Pal? **2**

There is no change in the Question Paper Design and Assessment Pattern for Academic Session 2026-27.

MAP



There is no change in the Question Paper Design and Assessment Pattern for Academic Session 2026-27.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION (Subject Code 048)
Class XII (2026-27)
Marking Scheme

TIME ALLOWED: 3 HRS MAX MARKS: 70

Q No.	**SECTION A**	Marks
Q1.	A. Technical	1
Q2.	C. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A	1
Q3.	A. A-(iii), B-(i), C-(iv), D-(ii)	1
Q4.	B. 55 %	1
Q5.	A. Vakrasana	1
Q6.	C. Matsendraasana	1
Q7.	A. Dr. Ludwig Guttman	1
Q8.	C. Calcium	1
Q9.	D. B, C	1
Q10.	D. Harvard	1
Q11.	B. Hypertrophy of muscles	1
Q12.	B. Sprain	1
Q13.	C. Reaction	1
Q14.	B. Effect of force on different movements done by human body	1
Q15.	D. Behavior	1
Q16.	B. (A) is true, but (R) is false.	1
Q17.	B. Intensity and volume	1
Q18.	A. Strength	1
	SECTION B	
Q19.	Osteoporosis is a bone disorder in which bone density decreases, causing bones to become weak and fragile. 1.Especially after menopause, due to reduced estrogen levels that accelerate bone loss. 2.Hormonal imbalance, calcium and vitamin D deficiency, 3.lack of physical activity, aging 4.Poor nutrition, and smoking.	1+1=2
Q20.	**Roughage:** Indigestible part of food (dietary fibre) **Importance (any one):** • Roughage consists of water and improves intestinal function by adding bulk to food • It helps correct the disorder of large intestine. • It prevents constipation • Soluble roughage reduces blood sugar level • Insoluble roughage is a good stool softener	1+1=2
Q21.	1. Changes in senses with advancing age • Decline in vision and hearing • Reduced taste and smell	1+1=2

	• Slower response to stimuli With advancing age, the efficiency of sensory organs gradually decreases. Vision becomes weaker due to reduced elasticity of the eye lens. Hearing ability declines, making it difficult to hear high-frequency sounds. Sense of taste and smell also reduces, affecting appetite. Reaction time becomes slower, which may affect balance, coordination, and overall physical performance	
Q22.	What is PRICE? **P** – Protection **R** – Rest **I** – Ice **C** – Compression **E** – Elevation	2
Q23.	• Over-dependence on rewards reduces self-interest • External pressure decreases internal enjoyment • Rewards shift focus from learning to winning prizes • Loss of self-satisfaction	2
Q24.	• Plank • Wall push • Static shoulder press • Holding dumbbells without movement • Isometric push-up hold	1+1=2
	SECTION C	
Q25.	1. League tournament is considered the best method to judge the strongest team because every team gets equal opportunities to play against all other teams. 2. It eliminates the factor of luck as no team is eliminated after a single loss. 3. This format provides fair competition and accurate ranking. 4. Teams can improve performance match by match. The winner is declared using British Method that is point system. Generally, a team gets 2 points for a win, 1 point for a draw, and 0 points for a loss. The team with maximum points is declared the winner.	2+1=3
Q26.	Scoliosis is a position in which the spine is tilted to either side of the body. It is a position of lateral curvature or sideways curvature of the spine. Causes: (a) Birth defect (b) Lifting of weight towards one side in routine (c) Arthritis, Paralysis or Rickets (d) Cerebral palsy and muscular dystrophy	1+2=3
Q27.	**Meaning:** Participation of all, including CWSN **Need:** Equality, social integration **Implementation:** • Modified rules • Adapted equipment • Inclusive programs	3

Q28.	**Proteins:** Body-building nutrients **Functions (any two):** • Growth and repair • Muscle development • Enzyme formation **Daily requirement:** ~1 g/kg body weight	1+2=3
Q29.	Advantages of Friction e.g. Gymnastics- To increase the frictional force between rod and hands. Weightlifting- The lifter needs more friction between their feet and the floor to prevent slipping while lifting heavy weights. Badminton- Badminton racket had a knot of clothing that increases the frictional force of the player's hand due to which the racket does not slip	3
Q30.	**Self-esteem:** Feeling of self-worth **Enhancement:** • Success in sports • Social interaction • Confidence building • Peer recognition	3
Q31.	1. Fixture Based Questions (i) (A) Single Knockout (ii) (B) N-1 (iii) (A) 42 (iv) (C) Elimination OR (C) 12 **(VISUALLY IMPAIRED)** (i) (C) Seeding (ii) (A) 6 (iii) (A) (NB+1)/2 (iv) (A) Knockout OR (C) Round Robin Tournament	1x4=4
Q32.	IPC: **International Paralympic Committee** Name reason: Started for paraplegic athletes Governing body: **IPC** Formed: **1989**	1x4=4
Q33.	1. (b) Sprain – It involves overstretching or tearing of ligaments around a joint. 2. R.I.C.E. Method**:** **R** – Rest: Stop playing to prevent further damage. **I** – Ice: Apply ice packs to reduce swelling and pain.	1x4=4

	C – Compression: Use elastic bandage to limit swelling. **E** – Elevation: Keep the injured area above heart level to minimize swelling. 3. **Difference:** **Sprain** – Ligament injury (e.g., twisted ankle). **Strain** – Muscle or tendon injury (e.g., pulled hamstring). 4. **Preventive Measures:** Proper warm-up and stretching before play. Wearing appropriate footwear and protective gear. OR **Possible Effects:** Chronic pain, joint instability, ligament tear, or repeated injuries	
Q34.	**Diabetes Mellitus** is a **chronic metabolic disorder** in which the body is **unable to regulate blood glucose (sugar) levels** due to: • insufficient production of **insulin**, or • improper utilization of insulin by body. As a result, the level of glucose in the blood becomes **abnormally high (hyperglycaemia)**. Type 1 Diabetes Type 2 Diabetes **Diagram – 1 mark** **Benefits – any four** • Controls diabetes • Improves digestion • Improves posture • Strengthens muscles • Reduces stress	2+1+2-=5
Q35.	• Forward Roll • Backward Roll • Jumping Half Turn • Jumping Full Turn **(a) Jumping Half Turn** • In **Jumping Half Turn**, the subject jumps vertically upward from both feet. • While in the air, the performer turns the body **180 degrees** (half rotation). • The performer lands on **both feet**, maintaining balance and control. • Arms may be used freely to assist rotation and balance. **Purpose / importance:** • Tests **coordination**, **balance**, and **motor control** • Indicates ability to learn and perform new motor skills	1+2+2=5

	(b) Jumping Full Turn • In **Jumping Full Turn**, the subject jumps upward from a standing position. • During the jump, the performer rotates the body **360 degrees** (full turn) in the air. • The performer lands safely on both feet without losing balance. • Proper coordination of arms, legs, and trunk is required. **Purpose / importance:** • Measures **advanced coordination**, **agility**, and **motor educability** • Reflects the learner's capacity to acquire complex motor skills	
Q36.	The **sports training cycle** is a **systematic and planned process of training**, divided into different time phases, which aims at **achieving peak performance** of an athlete at the right time of competition. **1. Micro Cycle** • The **shortest unit** of the training cycle. • Usually lasts for **one week (5–7 days)**. • Includes **daily training sessions**, rest, and recovery. • Focuses on **specific training objectives** like strength, speed, or skill improvement. **2. Meso Cycle** • The **medium-term training phase**. • Generally, lasts for **3 to 6 weeks**. • Consists of **several micro cycles combined together**. • Aims at **development of a particular fitness component**, such as endurance or strength. **3. Macro Cycle** • The **longest phase** of the training cycle. • Usually covers **one full season or one year**. • Includes **pre-season, competitive season, and transition period**. • Main aim is to achieve **peak performance during major competitions**.	1+4=5
Q37.	A **projectile** is an **object which is thrown or projected into the air** and, after leaving the hand or an implement, **moves under the influence of gravity alone**. Once released, **no further force acts on it except gravity**. **Factors – Explain any three** • Angle of projection • Velocity • Height of release • Gravity • Air resistance	2+3=5

PHYSICAL EDUCATION (Subject Code 048)
Class XII (2026-27)
Sample Question Paper

TIME ALLOWED: 3 HRS **MAX MARKS: 70**

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

1. The question paper consists of 5 sections and 37 Questions.
2. Section A consists of question 1-18 carrying 1 mark each and is multiple choice questions. All questions are compulsory
3. Sections B consist of questions 19-24 carrying 2 marks each and are very short answer types and should not exceed 60-90 words. Attempt any 5.
4. Sections C consist of Question 25-30 carrying 3 marks each and are short answer types and should not exceed 100-150 words. Attempt any 5.
5. Sections D consist of Question 31-33 carrying 4 marks each and are case studies. There is an internal choice available.
6. Section E consists of Question 34-37 carrying 5 marks each and are long answer types and should not exceed 200-300 words. Attempt any 3.

	Section -A	
Q-1.	Rules and regulations of a sports tournament are the responsibility of _____ committee? (a) Technical (b) Logistics (c) Marketing (d) Finance	1
Q-2.	Given below are the two statements labelled Assertion (A) and Reason (R). **Assertion (A):** In this type of tournament, a team once defeated gets eliminated only the winners continue in the competition. **Reason (R):** Good team once lost cannot make a comeback. In context of the above two statements, which one of the following is correct? (a) A is true, but R is false (b) A is false, but R is true (c) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A (d) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A	1
Q-3.	Match the following (a) Knock knee — (i) Increase exaggeration of backward curve (b) Kyphosis — (ii) Wide gap between the knees when standing with feet together (c) Lordosis — (iii) Knees touch each other in normal standing position; (d) Bow legs — (iv) Inward curvature of the spine	1

Note: There is no change in the Question Paper Design and Assessment Pattern for Academic Session 2026-27.

	(a) A-(iii), B-(i), C-(iv), D-(ii) (b) A-(i), B-(iii), C-(iv), D-(ii) (c) A-(iv), B-(ii), C-(i), D-(iii) (d) A(iii), B-(i), C-(iv), D-(ii)	
Q 4.	How much carbohydrates are required for strength dominant sports? (a) 40% (b) 55% (c) 70% (d) 80%	1
Q 5.	Identify the yoga asana below.  (a) Vakrasana (b) Tadasana (c) Vajrasana (d) Ardha Matsyendrasna	1
Q 6.	Which asana is preparatory asana for pawanmuktasana? (a) Vajra asana (b) Bhujang asana (c) Matsendra asana (d) Nauka asana	1
Q 7.	Who is known as the father of Paralympic games? (a) Dr. Ludwig Guttman (b) George Iser (c) Pierre de Coubertin (d) Jacques Rogge	1
Q 8.	Deficiency of which of the following nutrients leads osteoporosis? (a) Iron (b) Iodine (c) Calcium (d) Sulphur	1
Q 9.	From the following find water soluble vitamins. (a) A, D (b) E, K (c) C, A (d) B, C	1

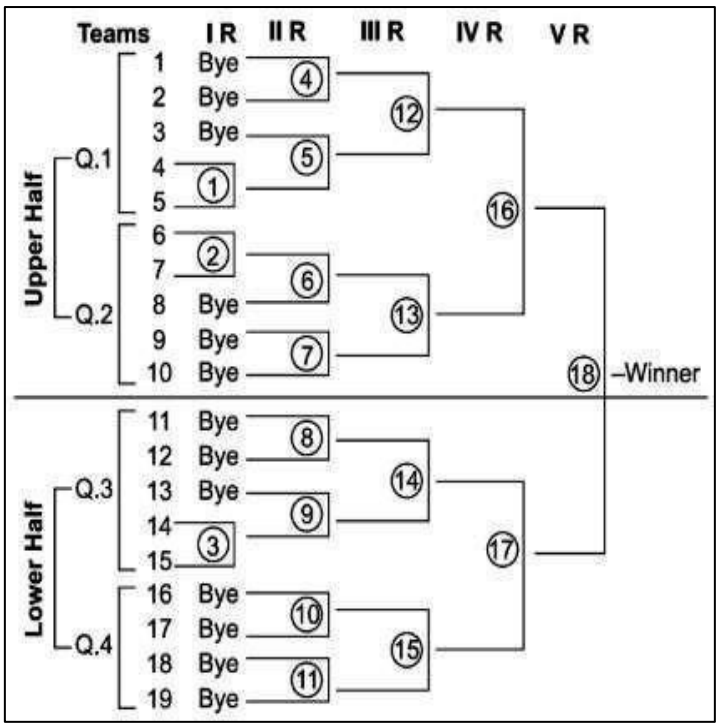
Note: There is no change in the Question Paper Design and Assessment Pattern for Academic Session 2026-27.

Q10.	Which of the following is an aerobic endurance test. (a) Rockport (b) Harvard (c) 6 min walk (d) 100 m run	1
Q11.	Which of the following is an effect of exercise on muscular system? (a) Cardiac output (b) Hypertrophy of muscles (c) Tidal volume (d) I.R.V	1
Q12.	Overstretching of the ligaments near the joints is known as _____. (a) Contusion (b) Sprain (c) Laceration (d) Fracture	1
Q13.	_____ refers to the resistance to the motion at the contact of two surfaces. (a) Attraction (b) Friction (c) Reaction (d) Acceleration	1
Q14.	Biomechanics deals with which of the following? (a) Muscles involved in movement (b) Effect of force on different movements done by human body (c) To understand the physiology of the body (d) To understand time and distance concept of various biomechanics	1
Q15.	Psychology deals with -. (a) Function of body (b) Activity of air (c) Anatomy (d) Behavior	1
Q16.	Given below are the two statements labelled Assertion (A) and Reason (R). **Assertion (A):** Introverts are more comfortable living alone and being by themselves. **Reason (R):** They are actively involved in the world of people and things. In context of the above two statements, which one of the following is correct? (a) (A) is false, but (R) is true. (b) A) is true, but (R) is false	1

Note: There is no change in the Question Paper Design and Assessment Pattern for Academic Session 2026-27.

	(c) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A). (d) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).	
Q17.	Two major components of load are _____. (a) Specificity and volume (b) Intensity and volume (c) Intensity and Progression (d) Continuity and recovery	1
Q18.	Ability to your muscle overcome resistance is called _____. (a) Strength (b) Speed (c) Balance (d) Explosive strength	1
	Section-B (Attempt any 5)	
Q19.	What is Osteoporosis. Mention the factors responsible for it in women**.**	1+1=2
Q20.	What do you mean by roughage? Mention its importance also.	1+1=2
Q21.	What changes come in our senses with advancing age?	2
Q22.	What is PRICE?	2
Q23.	How extrinsic motivation sometime may kill intrinsic motivation?	2
Q24.	Suggest any two Isometric exercises for shoulder region.	1+1=2
	Section-C (Attempt any 5)	
Q25.	Discuss how League tournament is a better way to judge the best team of any tournament. Also explain one of its methods to declare the winner	2+1=3
Q26.	What is Scoliosis? What are the causes of Scoliosis?	1+2=3

Note: There is no change in the Question Paper Design and Assessment Pattern for Academic Session 2026-27.

Q27.	What do you understand by the term inclusion? Explain its need and implementation.	1+2=3
Q28.	What are proteins? Write their functions along with their daily requirement.	1+2=3
Q29.	List down any three advantages of friction.	1+1+1=3
Q30.	What is self-esteem? How participation in physical activities enhances self-esteem among children?	1+2=3
	Section-D (There is an internal choice available)	
Q31.	 Based on above given fixture answer the following questions: (i) Which method is followed in drawing the fixture given above - (A) Single knockout (B) Double knockout (C) Consolation (D) Ladder	1 1

Note: There is no change in the Question Paper Design and Assessment Pattern for Academic Session 2026-27.

(ii) The formula for number of matches played in the above tournament is- 1

(A) N(N-1) (B) N-1
(C) N+1 (D) Nx2

(iii) If 7 teams participate in a double league tournament such as in IPL, how many matches will be conducted in the first phase of the league? 1

(A) 42 (B) 45
(C) 54 (D) 58

(iv) In this type of tournament, a team once defeated get

(A) Rematch (B) Consolationaward
(C) Elimination (D) Bye

OR

Which no. of team in the above given fixture will be given the 7^{th} bye?

(A) 2 (B) 5
(C) 12 (D) 18

(For Visually Impaired Candidates Only)

The sports captain of XYZ school organized a basketball tournament on knockout basis. He found spectators were losing interest in the tournament because the best 2 teams got knocked out in the beginning. Answer the following questions-

(i) Which provision could have avoided this kind of situation?

(A) Bye (B) Pool
(C) Seeding (D) Halves

(ii) If the number of teams is 58, How many byes will be given? 1

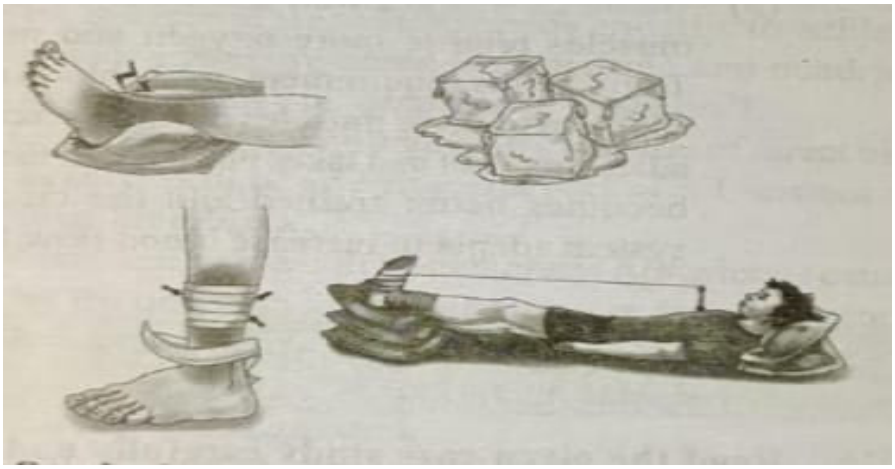
(A) 6 (B) 12
(C) 7 (D) 9

(iii) In a knockout tournament if byes are in odd number, then number of byes in lower half are calculated by- 1

(A) (NB+1)/2 (B) (NB-1)/2
(C) NB/2 (D) NB-1

(iv) Which of the following tournaments is the most economical- 1

(A) Knockout Tournament (B) League Tournament

	(C) Combination Tournament (D) Challenge Tournament OR League tournament is also known as – (A) Combination Tournament (B) League cum League tournament (C) Round Robin Tournament (D) Consolation Tournament	1
Q32.	**Read the given case study carefully and answer the questions that follow:** The International Paralympic Committee is the global governing body of the Paralympic Movement. Its purpose is to organize the summer and winter Paralympic Games and act as the International Federation for ten sports, supervising and coordinating World Championships and other competitions. (a) IPC in sports stands for _____. (b) What was the reason Paralympic Games got their name? (c) Which body governs the Paralympic Movement? (d) When was the IPC formed?	4
Q33	**In relation to the pictures, answer the following questions:**  (a) While playing in school ground Aman got injured. The injury is stretching in ligaments. What should be the first step to provide him the first aid? (b) What is the importance of Elevation? (c) What is the duration of application of ice? (d) First aid is focused on what are called 3 'P's, **P**reserve life, **P**revent deterioration and_____.	4

Note: There is no change in the Question Paper Design and Assessment Pattern for Academic Session 2026-27.

	(Question for candidates with visual impairment) Ramesh is an athlete of a school. He is use to do 100m event for his school. He used to do hard work throughout the year to get his best performance. One day he got injured in winter season due to improper warming-up. He has been given first -aid before sent to hospital. **1**. Sprain is an injury of _____. a) Ligament b) Bone c) Muscle d) Joint **2**. In PRICE treatment I stands for _____. a) Icing b) Incision c) Incline d) Irritation **3**. Abrasion is a _____. a) Type of fracture b) Soft tissue injury c) Joint dislocation d) Internal injury **4**. Why warming up is necessary? a) To avoid injuries b) To increase body temperature c) To increase pulse rate d) All of these	
	Section-E (Attempt any 3)	
Q34.	What is Diabetes and its types. Draw stick diagram of Gomukhasana and mention its benefits.	2+1+2=5
Q35.	Make a list of all the test items in Jhonson – Metheny Test of Motor Educability. Explain the procedure of jumping Half turns and jumping full turns Johnson-Metheny educability test battery.	1+2+2=5
Q36.	What is Sports training cycle? Explain micro cycle, meso cycle and macro cycle.	1+4=5
Q37.	What is a Projectile? Discuss the factors affecting projectile's trajectory.	2+3=5

POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)
MARKING SCHEME
CLASS-XII (2026-27)

Time:3 hrs **Maximum Marks:80**

Q.NO	SECTION-A (12x1=12 Marks)	MM
1	(C) Statement-I is true, but Statement-II is false.	1
2	(C) 1971.	1
3	(D) Bangladesh –continuous democracy since its independence in 1971.	1
4	(B) World Trade Organization (WTO)	1
5	(D)The Assertion (A) is correct, but the Reason (R) is incorrect.	1
6	(C)Liberalisation	1
7	(C)WTO	1
8	(C) After the split, Congress(R) was referred to as the 'Old Congress'.	1
9	(A) I-iii, II-i, III-iv, IV-ii	1
10	(D) (ii), (iv), (iii), (i)	1
11	(A)To bring together opponents of neo-liberal globalisation	1
12	(C) The policy aimed for a state-controlled economy with reduced foreign investment.	1
	SECTION – B (6x2=12 MARKS)	
13	i) Globalisation is a positive and inevitable force that leads to greater economic growth and well-being for a larger section of the population**,** primarily through deregulation and increased trade. ii) Greater trade among countries allows each economy to specialise in producing what it does best. It would benefit the whole world. iii) It has led to increased momentum towards interdependence and integration between governments, business and ordinary people in different parts of the world. (Any two or any other relevant point/s)	2
14	i) Boris Yeltsin emerged as a national hero in opposing this coup. Power began to shift from the Soviet centre to the republics, especially in the more Europeanised parts of the Soviet Union, which saw themselves as sovereign states. ii) The Central Asian republics did not ask for independence and wanted to remain with the Soviet Federation. In December 1991, under the leadership of Yeltsin, Russia, Ukraine and Belarus, three major republics of the USSR, declared that the Soviet Union was disbanded. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union was banned. Capitalism and democracy were adopted as the bases for the post-Soviet republics. (To be assessed as a whole)	2

15	i) Privatisation ii) Agricultural intensification iii) Population growth iv) Ecosystem degradation (All four or other relevant point/s)	1/2x4 =2
16	i) **To reflect linguistic divisions:** The national movement had promised that states would be formed on the basis of language, as the old colonial boundaries were seen as artificial divisions made for administrative convenience or British annexation.The States Reorganisation Commission (SRC) accepted that the boundaries of states should largely reflect the boundaries of different languages to accommodate linguistic diversity. ii) **To enhance democratic practice and administration:** The accommodation of regional demands through linguistic states was seen as a more democratic approach. It was hoped that accepting regional and linguistic claims would strengthen national unity, rather than leading to disintegration as some leaders initially feared, and would provide a more uniform and manageable basis for administration. (To be assessed as a whole)	2
17	The Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK) movement had several objectives: i) Restoring the original name of the Kallakudi railway station which had been renamed Dalmiapuram. ii) Emphasizing Tamil language and culture in school curricula. iii) Agitation against making Hindi the country's official language. (Any two points)	2
18	i) **Severe Food Crisis**: Widespread drought and failure of monsoons in 1965–1966 led to a drastic decline in agricultural production, resulting in acute food shortages and depletion of food reserves across several states (particularly Bihar). ii) **Devaluation of the Rupee**: Under economic pressure from external forces like the United States, the Indian government devalued the Indian rupee in 1966 (the value of the US dollar shifted from rupees 5 to over rupees 7), which triggered public discontent. iii) **Inflation and Price Rise**: There was a steep increase in the prices of essential commodities, food grains, and everyday consumer items, creating huge economic hardships for the general public. iv) **Diversion of resources to defence spending**: Due to military conflicts with China (1962) and Pakistan (1965), a huge portion of India's development budget had to be diverted toward national security and military expenditures, stagnating five-year planning goals. (Any two or other relevant point point/s)	2
	SECTION – C (5x4=20 MARKS)	
19	Mikhail Gorbachev was forced to initiate reforms in the USSR for the following reasons: i) To keep the USSR abreast of the information and technological revolutions taking place in the West. ii) To make the Soviet system less bureaucratic and more efficient to improve the daily life of citizens. iii) To address the internal dissatisfaction, lack of democracy, and absence of freedom of speech that stifled the people. iv) To normalize relations with the West, democratisation with in the country.	4

	v) To counter the economic stagnation caused by diverting vast resources to a large military and supporting allies. (Any four or other relevant point/s)	
20	i) The various countries in South Asia have experienced mixed record of democracies and the people also share an aspiration for democracy to be flourished not only in rich or developed countries but in developing and underdeveloped countries also which can be drawn from the examples of Nepal, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan and Maldives, because: ii) Every ordinary citizen, rich or poor belonging to different religions view the idea of democracy positively and support the institutions of representative democracy. iii) They prefer democracy over any other form of democracy and think that democracy is suitable for their country. iv) There has been a hint of spread and demand for democracy as we have witnessed in the case of Nepal. Nepal has transformed politically from Monarchy to Democracy. It confirms the expansion of Democracy in South Asia. (To be assessed as a whole or other relevant point/s)	4
21	(A) Ans: Oil is the resource which generates immense wealth, hence it creates political struggles involving industrialised countries to adopt various methods to ensure steady flows of oil: i) These include deployment of military forces near exploitation sites and along sea lanes of communications. ii) The stockpiling of strategic resources. iii) They support multinational companies by making favourable international agreements. iv) The global economy relied on oil as a portable and indispensable fuel; hence, the history of petroleum is the history of war and struggle. v) It created conflict between Iraq and Saudi Arabia as Iraq's known reserves are second only to Saudi Arabia and since substantial portions of Iraqi territory are yet to be fully explored, there is a fair chance that actual reserves might be far larger. **OR** (B) The UN defines indigenous population as the descendants of people who inhabited the present territory of a country at the time when persons of a different culture or ethnic origin arrived there from other parts of world and overcame them. The demands of indigenous people can be summarised as follows: i) Indigenous people speak of their struggles, agenda and fights like social movements. ii) Their voices in world politics call for the admission of indigenous people to the world community as equals. iii) Many of the present day island states in the Oceania region (including Australia, New Zealand) appeal to their governments to come to terms with the continuing existence of indigenous nations with an identity of their own. (To be assessed as a whole or other relevant point/s)	4
22	(A) India's first general election was the biggest test of democracy in a poor and illiterate country.	4

	i) **Democracy is possible in a poor and illiterate Nation** Before 1952; many critics believed that democratic elections were only possible in prosperous, educated countries like North America. India proved this wrong by successfully conducting the world's largest democratic exercise under conditions of poverty and widespread illiteracy. ii) **Universal Adult Franchise:** The election was based on universal adult franchise, granting voting rights to all citizens over 21, including women, at a time when many European countries still hadn't given voting rights to women. India's experiment with universal adult franchise appeared very bold and risky. iii) **Participation:** The level of participation was encouraging more than half the eligible voters turned out to vote on the day of election. iv) **Peaceful and Fair Conduct:** The elections were competitive, peaceful, and the results were accepted as fair even by the losing parties.Its success inspired many other nations that democracy could be practiced successfully in diverse conditions. **OR** (B) Four major challenges faced by the Election Commission of India were**:** **i) Massive Scale of Illiteracy**: Out of 17 crore (170 million) eligible voters, only 15 per cent were literate. This low literacy rate meant the Election Commission had to think of a special method of voting, such as using visual symbols for candidates and separate ballot boxes for each party. ii) **Massive Electoral Size and Delimitation:** The sheer size of the electorate was unprecedented. The country had to be divided into electoral constituencies, and a comprehensive voters' list (electoral roll) had to be prepared from scratch for millions of people, many of whom lived in remote, inaccessible areas. iii) **Problem of Missing Names of Women Voters:** When the first draft of the electoral roll was prepared, the names of nearly 40 lakh (4 million) women were missing. They were simply listed as "wife of..." or "daughter of...". The Election Commission refused to accept these entries and ordered a revision, which led to a massive effort to get their proper names registered. iv) **Lack of Trained Personnel:** Holding a free and fair election on such a vast scale required a massive administrative machinery. Over 3 lakh (300,000) polling staff and officers had to be specially trained to conduct the polling process, manage booths, and handle ballot boxes. (To be assessed as a whole or other relevant point/s)	
23	The major conflicts between the Judiciary and the executive in 1973: i) On the issue of Fundamental Right and right to property, the Supreme Court denied the amendment to Constitution. While on the issue of Fundamental Right giving effect to Directive principles, Parliament amended the Constitution, but later Supreme Court rejected it. ii) Court gave a decision that there are some basic features of the Constitution and the Parliament cannot amend these basic features. This created tension between parliament and judiciary. iii) Tension between judiciary and executive further expanded, when a vacancy arose of the post of Chief Justice of India. As per the constitutional practice,	4

senior-most judge of the Supreme Court should be appointed as Chief Justice of India in case of vacancy. But in 1973 government ignored the seniority of three judges and appointed A.N. Ray as Chief Justice of India.

iv) The appointment became politically controversial because all the three judges who were superseded had given rulings against the stand of the government. Thus, constitutional interpretations and political ideologies were getting mixed up rapidly. Highest point in controversy came when Allahabad High Court declared Indira Gandhi's election invalid.

(To be assessed as a whole or other relevant poin/st)

SECTION – D (3x4=12)

24 I (C) Israel attacked Lebanon — 1+1+1+1=4
II (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
.III (D) Kofi A Annan
IV(D) The UN cannot act without approval of Security Council members

The following questions are for the Candidates with Visual Impairment only, in lieu of Question No. 24.

I) António Guterres is the current Secretary-General.
II) Amnesty International is the NGO that works for human rights protection all over the World.
III) It shows that security threats come not only from states but also from non- state actors (Hezbollah).
IV) Veto power means that any one of the five permanent members can stop a decision or resolution from being passed, even if all other members agree.

25 I (C) The Chogyal did not accept the merger, and his supporters accused the Government of India of foul play and force. — 1+1+1+1=4
II (C) A protectorate of India.
III (B) Referendum.
IV (A) Defence, External Affairs, and Communications.

26 — 1+1+1+1=4

Serial Number of the information used	Concerned alphabet given in the map	Name of the State
(i)	C	Gujarat
(ii)	A	Maharashtra
(iii)	D	Chhattisgarh
(iv)	B	Andhra Pradesh

The following questions are for the Candidates with Visual Impairment only, in lieu of Question No. 26.

I) Junagarh
II) Andhra Pradesh
III) SardarVallabhbhai Patel
IV) Razakars

SECTION E (4X6=24 MARKS)

27	(A) Ans: 'Sino-Indian Conflict of 1962' dented India's image at home and international level, India had to approach the Americans and the British for military assistance to tide over the issues. The Soviet Union remained neutral during the conflict: Ayaan (Assess the answer as a whole or other relevant point) **OR** (B) Objectives of India's foreign policy: **i) Preservation of Sovereignty and Territorial Integrity**: The foremost goal was to protect India's hard earned sovereignty and territorial boundaries. This was reflected in India's refusal to join any military alliance during the Cold War, thereby ensuring the nation's capacity for independent decision-making in world affairs. **ii) Promotion of International Peace and Security**: India's Constitution, in **Article 51**, outlines the Directive Principles of State Policy for the promotion of international peace and security. India actively participated in UN peacekeeping missions and advocated for global disarmament efforts. **iii) Panchsheel (Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence)**: Nehru formulated these five principles with China in 1954. These included mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, mutual non-aggression, mutual non-interference in internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence. **iv) Advocacy for Afro-Asian Unity**: India played a significant role in fostering solidarity among newly independent nations in Asia and Africa. The Afro Asian conference held in the Indonesian city of Bandung in 1955, commonly known as the Bandung Conference, marked the zenith of India's engagement with the newly independent Asian and African nations. The Bandung Conference later led to the establishment of the NAM. **v) Rapid Economic Development**: The foreign policy also aimed to secure economic and technological assistance from both superpower blocs (the US and USSR), which was crucial for its early industrial development **vi) Independent Nuclear Policy**: India opposed the discriminatory nature of treaties like the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT). This independent stance culminated in India conducting its first nuclear test in 1974, framed as a "peaceful nuclear explosion." (Assess the answer as a whole or other relevant point)	6
28	(A) Ans: Regional organisations like the European Union (EU) and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) play an effective role by providing platforms for member states to economic growth, foster stability, and enhance their collective influence on the global stage. **i) Economic Integration and Growth** Both the EU and ASEAN are highly effective in removing trade barriers and creating larger markets that boost economic prosperity for their members. **European Union (EU):** The EU created a single market where goods, services, capital, and people move freely. The introduction of the **Euro currency** further simplified trade and investment and making the EU a dominant global economic power. **ASEAN:** ASEAN is working towards an **ASEAN Economic Community (AEC)**, which aims to create a single market and production base. This integration has	6

increased intra-regional trade and attracted foreign direct investment to Southeast Asia.

ii) Maintaining Regional Peace and Stability
Regional organisations provide crucial mechanisms for dialogue, cooperation, and conflict resolution.
European Union (EU): The EU coordinates common foreign and security policies to address external threats collectively.

ASEAN: The organisation is known for the **"ASEAN Way,"** a form of interaction that is informal, non- confrontationist and cooperative allowing members to focus on economic development rather than security threats from neighbours. The **ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF)** also provides a unique platform for major global powers to discuss security issues related to Asia.

iii) Collective Influence
European Union (EU): The EU often speaks on critical global issues, such as climate change agreements, trade negotiations with powers like China or the US, and upholding specific international norms

ASEAN: ASEAN has effectively managed relations with major powers—including the US, China, and India—through diplomatic platforms. ASEAN countries can negotiate trade deals or address geopolitical tensions with major powers on a more level playing field.

Both EU and ASEAN coordinates many contemporary problems such as climate change, pandemics, and disaster management.

(Assess the answer as a whole or other relevant point)

OR

(B)

After the inception of the People's Republic of China in 1949, following the communist revolution under the leadership of Mao, its economy was based on Soviet Model.

i) The Chinese leadership took major policy decisions in the 1970s because its industrial production was not growing fast enough, international trade was minimal and per capita income was very low.
ii) China ended its political and economic isolation with the establishment of relations with the United States in 1972.
iii) Premier Zhou Enlai proposed the four modernisations (agricultural, industry, science and technology and military) in 1973.
iv) In 1978, the then leader Deng Xiaoping announced the 'Open Door' policy and economic reforms in China.
v) The government carried out the privatization of agriculture in 1982 and industry in 1998, which drastically boosted productivity.
vi) Trade barriers were eliminated to establish Special Economic Zones (SEZs) where foreign investors could set up their own enterprises, providing a major impetus to export-led growth.

In China, the state played and continues to play a central role in setting up a market economy and become a leading global power.

(Assess the answer as a whole or other relevant point)

29	(A) Ans: Non-traditional notions of security go beyond military threats to include a wide range of threats and dangers affecting the conditions of human existence. i) Human security is about the protection of people more than the protection of states. The traditional focus on protecting a state's borders and sovereignty does not always guarantee the well-being of the people within those borders. ii) History shows that more people have been killed by their own governments (through genocide, famine, or internal conflict) than by foreign armies. iii) All proponents of human security agree that its primary goal is the protection of individuals. Proponents of the 'narrow' concept of human security focus on violent threats to individuals or, according to former UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan, "the protection of communities and individuals from internal violence". iv) Proponents of the 'broad' concept of human security argue that the threat agenda should include hunger, disease and natural disasters because these kill far more people than war, genocide and terrorism combined. Human security policy, should protect people from these threats as well as from violence. v) Human security shifts the focus from the protection of the state to the protection of the individual. vi) It emphasizes two main goals: **Freedom from Fear:** This involves protecting people from violent threats, including war, ethnic cleansing, terrorism, and human rights abuses. **Freedom from Want:** This addresses fundamental human needs, such as ensuring economic security, access to food and healthcare, and protection from environmental disasters. (Assess the answer as a whole or other relevant point) **OR** (B) The traditional notion of security focuses primarily on theuse or threat of military force to protect a state's sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political independence from external aggression. Balance of Power: The balance of power as a component of traditional security policy means that not every country is equal in terms of power. When other countries are looked around, it can be judged easily that who is threat for our nation in coming future. Some countries are bigger and stronger. For instance, a neighbouring country may not be preparing to attack. In fact, there is no strong reason for a war or attack to happen. But the fact that the country is very strong is a sign that it may be aggressive in future Therefore Governments are very sensitive to the balance of power between their country and other countries. It is important to maintain a favourable balance of power with the countries with whom they have differences and with those they have had issues in the past. In the following way state/nation can achieve balance of power: i) Building up one's military power is essential to have a balance of power. ii) Developing economic and technological power are also important since they are the basis for military power. **Alliance building:** i) An alliance is a coalition of states that coordinate their actions to deter or defend against military attack. ii) Most alliances are formalised in written treaties and are based on a clear identification of who constitutes the threat. Countries form alliances to increase their effective power relative to another country or alliance.	6

	iii) Alliances are based on national interests and can change when national interests change. For example, the US backed the Islamic militants in Afghanistan against the Soviet Union in the 1980s, but later attacked them when Al Qaeda—a group of Islamic militants led by Osama bin Laden—launched terrorist strikes against America on 11 September 2001. (Assess the answer as a whole or other relevant point)	
30	(A) Ans: Coalition politics since 1989 has transformed the nature of Indian democracy by: decentralizing power, empowering regional parties and fostering a system based on negotiation and consensus rather than single-party command. i) End of Single-Party Dominance and Rise of Multi-Party System: The most significant transformation was the end of the Congress dominance. Thus, began an era of multi-party system. For example In the 1989 general election, for the first time, no single party secured an absolute majority, leading to the formation of the National Front government an alliance of Janata Dal and some other regional parties. ii) Empowerment of Regional Parties and Federalism: The nineties also saw the emergence of powerful parties and movements that represented the Dalit and backward castes (Other Backward Classes or OBCs). Many of these parties represented powerful regional assertion as well. These parties played an important role in the United Front government that came to power in 1996. iii) The influence of the DMK and AIADMK in national coalitions in successive governments (e.g., UPA I and II, NDA) strengthened India's federal system, forcing the central government to be more responsive to diverse regional aspirations and demands. iv) Shift towards Inclusive and Consensus-Based Governance: Stable coalitions have successfully implemented significant, accepted welfare policies. The economic liberalization reforms of 1991, initiated by a minority Congress government under P.V. Narasimha Rao, required negotiation and external support to pass, demonstrating how crucial reforms could proceed even without majority. (Any three to be explained or other relevant point) (B) **OR** i) Elections in 1989 led to the defeat of the Congress party but did not result in a majority for any other party. Though the Congress was the largest party in the Lok Sabha, it did not have a clear majority and therefore, it decided to sit in the opposition. ii) The National Front (which itself was an alliance of Janata Dal and some other regional parties) lead by V.P.Singhreceived support from two opposite political groups: the BJP and the Left Front. iii) On this basis, the National Front formed a coalition government, but the BJP represented by L.K Advani and the Left Front represented by JyotiBasu did not join in this government but gave support from outside. Iv) These parties played an important role in the United Front government that came to power in 1996. The United Front was similar to the National Front of 1989 for it included Janata Dal and several regional parties. This time the BJP did not support the government. v) The United Front government was supported by the Congress. This shows how unstable the political equations were. vi) In 1989, both the Left and the BJP supported the National Front Government because they wanted to keep the Congress out of power. In 1996, the Left	6

	continued to support the non-Congress government but this time the Congress, supported it, as both the Congress and the Left wanted to keep the BJP out of power. They did not succeed for long, as the BJP continued to consolidate its position in the elections of 1991 and 1996. (Or other relevant point/s)	

POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)
SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER
CLASS XII (2026-27)

Time allotted: 3 hours **Maximum Marks: 80**

INSTRUCTIONS:

1.The question paper consists of five sections (A, B, C, D and E) with 30 questions in total.
2. All questions are compulsory.
3. Question numbers 1-12 are multiple choice questions of one mark each.
4. Question numbers 13-18 are of 2 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 50-60 words each.
5. Question numbers 19-23 are of 4 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 100-120 words each. There is an internal choice in two of the 4-mark questions.
6. Question numbers 24-26 are picture, passage and map based questions. Answer accordingly.
7. Question numbers 27-30 are of 6 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 170-180 words.
8. There are internal choices in all the 6 marks questions

Q NO	SECTION–A (12x1=12MARKS)	Marks
1	In the light of the statements given below, choose the correct answer from the options given below: **Statement-I:** The Maldives was a Sultanate till 1968. In 1968, it transformed into a republic with a presidential form of government. **Statement-II:** The Maldivian Democratic Party dominates the political affairs of the island and it won the 2010 elections. Options: (A) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are true. (B) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are false. (C) Statement-I is true, but Statement-II is false. (D) Statement-I is false, but Statement-II is true.	1
2	The fifth general election to Lok Sabha were held in _____. (A) 1969 (B) 1970 (C) 1971 (D) 1972	1
3	Consider the political developments in South Asia. Which one of the following pairs is incorrectly matched? (A) Pakistan - General Pervez Musharraf (B) Sri Lanka- LTTE (C) Bhutan_Constitutional monarchy in 2008. (D) Bangladesh –continuous democracy since its independence in 1971.	1

4 Which international organisation was formed in 1995 following the GATT treaty? 1

(A) International Monetary Fund
(B) World Trade Organization
(C) World Bank
(D) World Health Organization

5 In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct answer from the options given below. 1

Assertion (A): Globalisation has strengthened the cultural influence of Western countries.
Reason (R): The spread of multinational companies promotes local cultures over global cultures.

Options:
(A) Both the Assertion (A) and the Reason (R) are correct and the Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).
(B) Both the Assertion (A) and the Reason (R) are correct, but the Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).
(C) The Assertion (A) is incorrect, but the Reason (R) is correct.
(D) The Assertion (A) is correct, but the Reason (R) is incorrect.

6 Which one of the following ideas was not a part of the early phase of India's development policy? 1

(A) Co-operative Farming
(B) Planning
(C) Liberalization
(D) Self sufficiency

7 Which one of the following organizations is not related to the United Nations? 1

(A) UNESCO
(B) WHO
(C) WTO
(D) UNICEF

8 With reference to Indian Politics after the 1967 General Elections, which one of the following statements is Incorrect? 1

(A) The idea of Non-Congressism advocated unity of all non-congress parties against Congress.
(B) The 1967 elections led to the rise of coalition governments and strong regional parties in many states.
(C) After the split, Congress(R) was referred to as the 'Old Congress'.
(D) DMK came to power in Tamil Nadu in 1967.

There is no change in the Question Paper Design and Assessment Pattern for Academic Session 2026-27.

9 Match the items given in the Column-'A' correctly with the items given in the Column-'B' and choose the correct answer from the codes given below: 1

	Column-'A'		Column-'B'
I	Politics of Consensus	i	Structural Adjustment Programme
II	New Economic Policy	ii	H.D. Deve Gowda
III	Rise of Coalition Politics	iii	A broad agreement among most parties on economic policies despite competition
IV	The United Front Government	iv	Growing strength and importance of regional parties in national government formation

Choose the correct option:
(A) I-iii, II-i, III-iv, IV-ii
(B) I-iv, II-i, I-iii, IV-ii
(C) I-iv, II-iii, III-ii, IV-i
(D) I-ii, II-iv, III-iii, IV-i

10 Arrange the following planning initiatives in chronological order: 1
(i) Formation of NITI Aayog.
(ii) Bombay Plan.
(iii) Plan Holidays period.
(iv) Beginning of the First Five-Year Plan.

Choose the correct option:
(A) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)
(B) (iii), (i), (iv), (ii)
(C) (iv), (iii), (i), (ii)
(D) (ii), (iv), (iii), (i)

11 What is the core ideological objective of the World Social Forum (WSF) platform? 1
(A)To bring together opponents of neo-liberal globalisation.
(B)To promote unregulated corporate monopolies and free-market dominance globally.
(C) To coordinate structural adjustment programs for the IMF and World Bank.
(D) To establish a single global military alliance to police international trade.

12 Which one of the following statements about the 1991 New Economic Policy in India is false? 1

(A) The policy initiated a process of liberalisation and privatisation to address severe economic crisis.
(B) The reforms were necessitated by a severe balance of payments crisis where India's foreign exchange reserves had dropped significantly.
(C) The policy aimed for a state-controlled economy with reduced foreign investment.
(D) The reforms marked a significant departure from the earlier mixed-economy model with a strong emphasis on self-reliance.

There is no change in the Question Paper Design and Assessment Pattern for Academic Session 2026-27.

SECTION – B (6x2=12 MARKS)

13	State any two arguments put forward by the advocates of economic globalisation.	2
14	Analyse the impact of the military coup of 1991 which was encouraged by the Communist Party hardliners on the USSR.	2
15	State any four factors that have caused common property resources to decline in size and quality.	2
16	Highlight any two reasons for the redrawing of state boundaries on linguistic basis after India's independence.	2
17	Explain any two objectives of the Dravidian Movement led by the DMK in its early stages.	2
18	Highlight any two major economic challenges faced by India on the eve of the fourth general election of 1967.	2

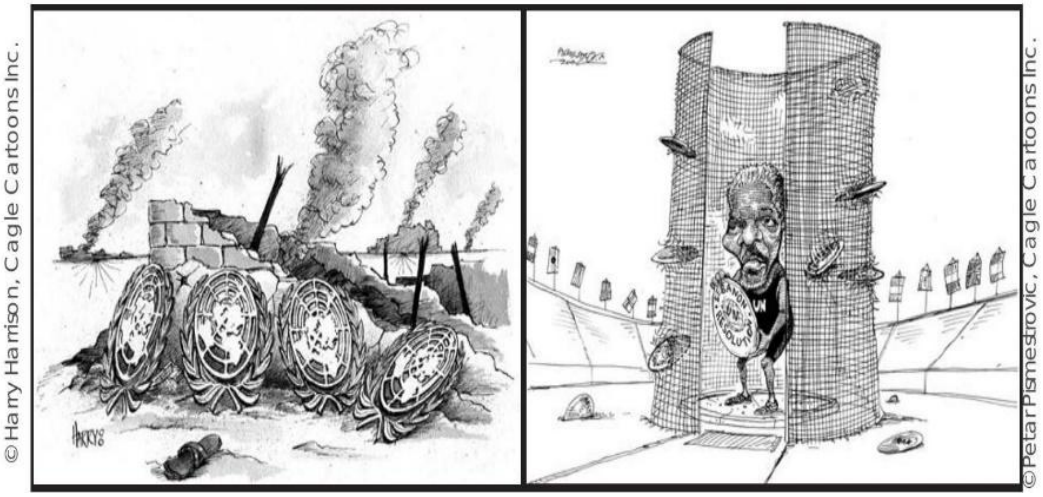
SECTION – C (5x4=20 MARKS)

19	Analyse any four reasons that forced Mikhail Gorbachev to initiate reforms in the Soviet Union.	4
20	'Democracy in South Asia has expanded the global imagination of democracy.' Justify the statement with any four suitable arguments.	4
21A	"Oil is an important resource that affects the geopolitics and global economy". Analyse.	4
	OR	
21B	How does the UN define indigenous peoples? Mention any three demands of indigenous people**.**	4
22 A	'India's general elections of 1952 became a landmark in the history of democracy all over the world'. Justify the statement.	4
	OR	
22 B	Explain any four difficulties faced by the Election Commission of India while holding the first general election of 1952.	4
23	Explain the conflict between the judiciary and the executive that emerged during the early 1970 s in India and became a reason for the constitutional crisis**.**	

There is no change in the Question Paper Design and Assessment Pattern for Academic Session 2026-27.

SECTION – D (3x4=12 MARKS)

24 Study the picture given below and answer the questions based on it: 1+1+1 +1=4



Source-Page no46 Contemporary World Politics, NCERT

Choose the correct option:

I) What does the cartoon in the left depict?

(A) Terrorist attack on UN headquarters.
(B) Lebanon attacked Israel.
(C) Israel attacked Lebanon.
(D) Consequences of UN resolution

II) Given below are two statements:
Statement I: Lebanon crisis caused huge displacement- about 1 million Lebanese were displaced.
Statement II: It had no humanitarian cost.

In the light of above statements, choose the correct answer.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true

III) Identify the personality shown in the image holding a 'Lebanon Resolution' shield.

(A) Ban Ki-moon
(B) U Thant
(C) Dag Hammarskjold
(D) Kofi A Annan.

IV) The cartoon shows the UN as a passive observer. What does this imply about the UN Charter?

(A) The UN must intervene militarily in every conflict.
(B) The UN cannot act without approval of Security Council members.
(C) The UN is allowed to punish any country directly.

(D) The UN can override sovereignty of all states.

NOTE: Following questions are for the Candidates with Visual impairment, in lieu of Question No. 24.

I) Who is the current Secretary-General of the United Nations?
II) Name the international NGO that campaigns for the protection of human rights all over the world.
III) What does Lebanon crisis show about security?
IV) What does "Veto Power" mean in the UN Security Council?

25 **Read the passage and choose the most appropriate answer for the questions given below:**

Sikkim's Merger

At the time of independence, Sikkim was a 'protectorate' of India, it meant that while it was not a part of India, it was also not a fully sovereign country, while the power of internal administration was with the Chogyal, Sikkim's monarch. This arrangement ran into difficulty as the Chogyal was unable to deal with the democratic aspirations of the people. An overwhelming majority of Sikkim's population was Nepali. But the Chogyal was seen as perpetuating the rule of a small elite from the minority Lepcha- Bhutiacommunity. The anti-Chogyal leaders of both the communities sought and got support from the government of India. The first democratic elections to Sikkim assembly in 1974 were swept by Sikkim Congress which stood for greater integration with India. The assembly first sought the status of 'associate state'. This was followed by a hurriedly organised referendum that put a stamp of popular approval on the assembly's request. The Indian Parliament accepted this request immediately and Sikkim became the 22nd State of the Indian union.

Source- NCERT Political Science textbook, Class XII — ***Politics in India Since Independence.***

1+1+1 +1=4

I) How did the Chogyal and his supporters respond to the integration of Sikkim into the Indian Union in 1975?

(A) They peacefully abdicated their power and immediately joined the Indian political structure as elected members.
(B) They sought external intervention from European powers to reverse the popular referendum.
(C) The Chogyal did not accept the merger, and his supporters accused the Government of India of foul play and force.
(D) They successfully launched a massive local separatist movement that completely turned the integration into a highly divisive issue today.

II) Before its full integration into India, what was the political status of Sikkim immediately after 1947?

(A) A full state of India
(B) A Union Territory

(C) A protectorate of India
(D) A sovereign province of China

III) Through which method did the people of Sikkim approve the assembly's request for full integration with India?

(A) General Election
(B) Referendum
(C) Public Protest
(D) Presidential Decree

IV) From 1947–1974, which specific responsibilities of Sikkim were handled by the Government of India?

(A) Defence, External Affairs, and Communications
(B) Internal Revenue and Policing
(C) Education and Health
(D) Agriculture and Trade

26 In the given outline political map of India on page number 9, four States have been marked as (A), (B), (C) and (D). Identify these states on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names in your answer book along with the respective serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabets given in the map as per the format that follows: 1+1+1 +1=4

(i) The State that was carved out of Bombay.
(ii) After a popular agitation, this state was created in 1960.
(iii) The State which was created in 2000.
(iv) Potti Sriramulu played an important role in the formation of this State.

Serial Number of the information used	Concerned alphabet given in the map	Name of the State
(i)		
(ii)		
(iii)		
(iv)		

NOTE: Following questions are for Candidates with Visual impairment, in lieu of Question No. 26.

I) Name the princely state whose issue was resolved after a plebiscite confirmed people's desire to join India.

II) Name the State whose formation was announced in 1952.

III) Name India's first Deputy Prime Minister and the Home Minister after Independence?

IV) Name the para- military forces appointed by the Nizam of Hyderabad.

SECTION E (4X6=24 MARKS)

27A **‘**The conduct of foreign affairs is an outcome of a two-way interaction between domestic compulsions and prevailing international climate’. Support your answer with one example from India’s external relations in the 1960s. 6

OR

27B Analyse the major objectives of India’s foreign policy.

28A How do regional organisations like the EU and ASEAN play an influential role? Explain. 6

OR

28B Explain the various economic policies adopted by China for the rise of its economy.

29A “The secure states do not imply the secure people in itself". With reference to this statement explain the non-traditional concept of human security. 6

OR

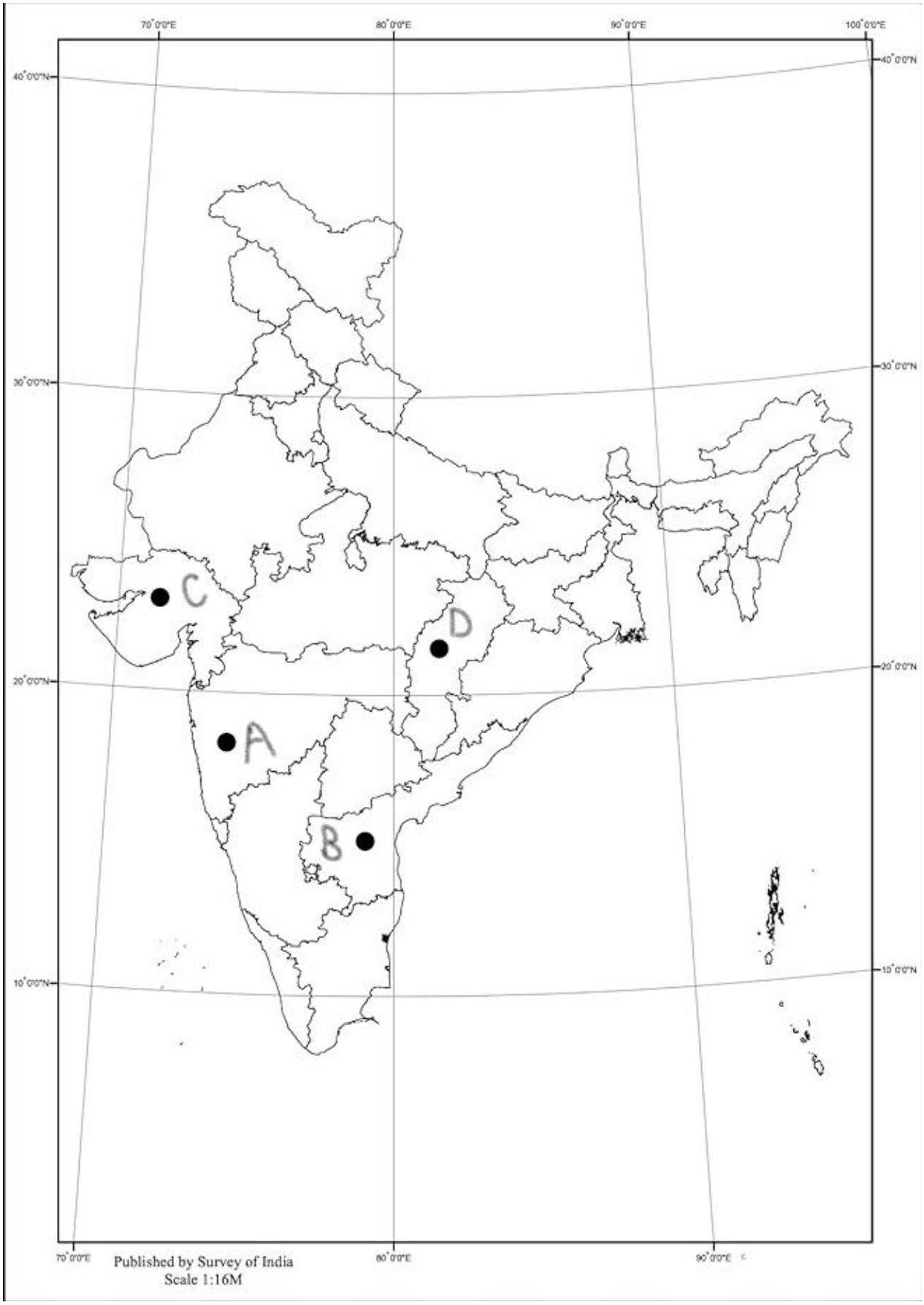
29B Explain balance of power and alliance building as components of traditional notion of security.

30A How has coalition politics transformed the nature of Indian democracy since 1989? Explain with examples. 6

OR

30B ‘Political equations in coalition governments are unstable’. How was this concept reflected in the formation of National Front Government in 1989 and United Front Government in 1996?

There is no change in the Question Paper Design and Assessment Pattern for Academic Session 2026-27.



There is no change in the Question Paper Design and Assessment Pattern for Academic Session 2026-27.