

AISSEE Social Studies

Sample Paper – 4

Duration: 30 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 50

Instructions

- This paper has **25 questions** carrying **2 marks** each. Total: **50 marks**.
- All questions are MCQs with four options (A/B/C/D). Choose the single correct answer.
- **No negative marking**. Wrong or blank answers carry zero marks.
- Attempt all questions. Do not leave any answer blank.

Section A: Indian History

Q1. Who founded the Mauryan Empire and was its first emperor?

- (A) Bindusara
- (B) Ashoka
- (C) Bimbisara
- (D) Chandragupta Maurya

Answer: (D)

Solution

Chandragupta Maurya founded the Mauryan Empire around 322 BCE after defeating the Nanda dynasty. He was guided by Chanakya (Kautilya) and went on to build one of the largest empires in ancient India.

Q2. Which Gupta ruler is popularly known as “Vikramaditya” for his patronage of art and literature?

- (A) Chandragupta I
- (B) Samudragupta
- (C) Chandragupta II
- (D) Skandagupta

Answer: (C)



Solution

Chandragupta II, who ruled approximately 375–415 CE, earned the title Vikramaditya (“Sun of Valour”). His court was adorned by the Navaratnas (nine gems), including the poet Kalidasa. This era is considered the Golden Age of the Gupta Empire.

Q3. The Battle of Plassey in 1757 was fought between the British East India Company and:

- (A) Hyder Ali of Mysore
- (B) Tipu Sultan of Mysore
- (C) The Marathas of Pune
- (D) Siraj-ud-Daulah, Nawab of Bengal

Answer: (D)

Solution

The Battle of Plassey (23 June 1757) was fought between Robert Clive of the British East India Company and Siraj-ud-Daulah, the last independent Nawab of Bengal. The British victory – aided by the treachery of Mir Jafar – marked the beginning of British political control over India.

Q4. The Simon Commission, which was boycotted by Indians because it had no Indian member, was sent to India in:

- (A) 1919
- (B) 1935
- (C) 1928
- (D) 1942

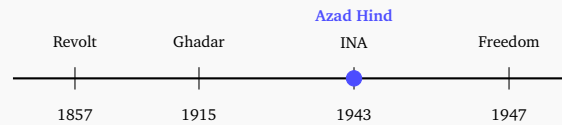
Answer: (C)

Solution

The Simon Commission arrived in India in 1928 to review the working of the Government of India Act 1919. Because all seven members were British and no Indian was included, it was met with widespread protests and the slogan “Simon Go Back.”



Q5. The Azad Hind Fauj (Indian National Army) was organised under the leadership of:



- (A) Bhagat Singh
- (B) Mahatma Gandhi
- (C) Subhas Chandra Bose
- (D) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

Answer: (C)

Solution

Subhas Chandra Bose, known as Netaji, reorganised and led the Azad Hind Fauj (Indian National Army) from 1943 onward. The INA fought alongside Japan against British rule in India during World War II, with the rallying cry “Jai Hind.”

Q6. The Dandi March of 1930, led by Mahatma Gandhi, covered approximately what distance from Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi?

- (A) 241 miles (about 388 km)
- (B) 100 miles (about 161 km)
- (C) 350 miles (about 563 km)
- (D) 500 miles (about 805 km)

Answer: (A)

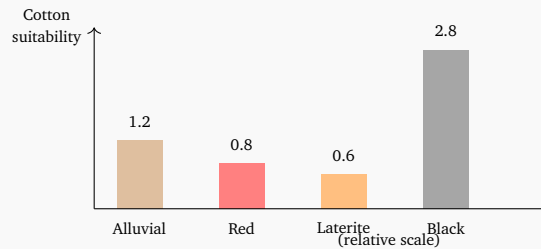
Solution

The Dandi March (12 March – 5 April 1930) covered approximately 241 miles (about 388 km) from Sabarmati Ashram in Ahmedabad to the coastal village of Dandi in Gujarat. Gandhi and 78 followers marched for 24 days to protest the British salt tax.

Section B: Indian Geography



Q7. The Deccan Plateau is largely covered by which type of soil, well known for its suitability for cotton cultivation?



- (A) Alluvial soil
- (B) Red soil
- (C) Laterite soil
- (D) Black soil

Answer: (D)

Solution

Black soil (also called Regur soil) covers most of the Deccan Plateau and is extremely fertile for cotton cultivation. It retains moisture well and is rich in lime, iron, and magnesium. Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, and parts of Andhra Pradesh have large stretches of black soil.

Q8. When the Brahmaputra river crosses into Bangladesh, it is known as:

- (A) Meghna
- (B) Padma
- (C) Jamuna
- (D) Teesta

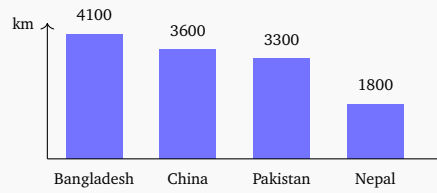
Answer: (C)

Solution

After flowing through Assam in India, the Brahmaputra enters Bangladesh where it is called the Jamuna. It later merges with the Ganges (called Padma in Bangladesh) to form the Meghna, which finally drains into the Bay of Bengal.



Q9. India shares its longest international land border with which neighbouring country?



- (A) China
- (B) Bangladesh
- (C) Pakistan
- (D) Nepal

Answer: (B)

Solution

India shares its longest international border with Bangladesh, approximately 4,156 km long. This border runs through West Bengal, Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram. China is second (about 3,488 km) and Pakistan is third (about 3,323 km).

Q10. Which water body lies on the eastern coast of India?

- (A) Bay of Bengal
- (B) Arabian Sea
- (C) Indian Ocean (southern tip only)
- (D) Red Sea

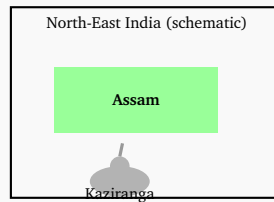
Answer: (A)

Solution

The Bay of Bengal borders India's eastern coast (Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, and West Bengal). The Arabian Sea lies on India's western coast (Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, and Kerala). Both are parts of the Indian Ocean.



Q11. Kaziranga National Park, famous for the Indian one-horned rhinoceros, is located in which state?



- (A) West Bengal
- (B) Odisha
- (C) Uttarakhand
- (D) Assam

Answer: (D)

Solution

Kaziranga National Park is situated in Assam along the Brahmaputra River valley. It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site and is home to the world's largest population of the Indian one-horned rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros unicornis*), as well as tigers, elephants, and wild water buffalo.

Section C: Civics and Constitution

Q12. Directive Principles of State Policy (Part IV of the Constitution) are:

- (A) Guidelines for the government that are non-justiciable (not enforceable in courts)
- (B) Fundamental Rights enforceable in courts
- (C) Emergency provisions invoked by the President
- (D) Special rights granted to minority communities

Answer: (A)

Solution

Directive Principles of State Policy (Articles 36–51) are guidelines for the State aimed at achieving socio-economic justice. Unlike Fundamental Rights, they are non-justiciable – no court can compel the government to enforce them – but they are fundamental to the



governance of the country.

Q13. Under which Article of the Indian Constitution can the President of India declare a National Emergency on grounds of war, external aggression, or armed rebellion?

- (A) Article 360
- (B) Article 352
- (C) Article 356
- (D) Article 370

Answer: (B)

Solution

Article 352 empowers the President to declare a National Emergency if the security of India or any part of it is threatened by war, external aggression, or armed rebellion. Article 356 deals with President's Rule in states, Article 360 with Financial Emergency, and Article 370 (now abrogated) was related to Jammu & Kashmir.

Q14. The Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India is primarily responsible for:

- (A) Collecting income tax on behalf of the government
- (B) Auditing the accounts of the Union and State governments
- (C) Appointing judges of the High Courts
- (D) Superintending elections across India

Answer: (B)

Solution

The CAG (Article 148) is a constitutional authority that audits all receipts and expenditure of the Union Government and State Governments. The CAG's reports are placed before Parliament, helping ensure financial accountability and transparency in government spending.



Q15. The Election Commission of India is an independent constitutional body. Its primary role is to:

- (A) Draft electoral laws for Parliament to approve
- (B) Collect election fees from contesting candidates
- (C) Superintend, direct, and control elections to Parliament and State Legislatures
- (D) Resolve legal disputes between political parties in courts

Answer: (C)

Solution

The Election Commission of India (Article 324) is an independent constitutional authority that superintends, directs, and controls elections to Parliament, State Legislatures, and the offices of President and Vice-President. Its independence ensures free and fair elections.

Q16. Indian states were reorganised on a linguistic basis in:

- (A) 1950
- (B) 1956
- (C) 1962
- (D) 1971

Answer: (B)

Solution

Following the recommendations of the States Reorganisation Commission (1953–55) and the States Reorganisation Act, 1956, India's states were redrawn largely along linguistic lines on 1 November 1956. This created 14 states and 6 union territories. Andhra Pradesh was the first state created on linguistic lines in 1953.

Section D: Current Events and Famous Personalities



Q17. UPI (Unified Payments Interface), India's revolutionary real-time digital payment system, is operated and managed by:

- (A) Reserve Bank of India (RBI)
- (B) National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI)
- (C) State Bank of India (SBI)
- (D) Ministry of Finance

Answer: (B)

Solution

UPI (launched in 2016) is managed by the National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI), a not-for-profit entity set up by the RBI and Indian Banks' Association. UPI allows instant interbank money transfers using a smartphone and has made India a global leader in digital payments.

Q18. The "Atmanirbhar Bharat" (Self-Reliant India) scheme, launched in 2020, primarily aims to:

- (A) Promote digital literacy in rural areas
- (B) Empower women through micro-finance
- (C) Increase India's imports from friendly nations
- (D) Boost self-reliance and domestic manufacturing across key sectors

Answer: (D)

Solution

Atmanirbhar Bharat (Self-Reliant India), announced in May 2020 with a stimulus package of Rs 20 lakh crore, aims to make India self-reliant across sectors such as defence, electronics, pharmaceuticals, and agriculture by encouraging domestic production and reducing import dependence.



Q19. The “Start-up India” initiative, aimed at building a strong ecosystem for start-up businesses, was launched in:

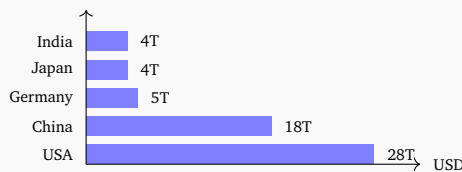
- (A) 2014
- (B) 2016
- (C) 2018
- (D) 2020

Answer: (B)

Solution

Start-up India was launched on 16 January 2016 by the Government of India to encourage entrepreneurship, simplify regulations, provide funding support, and build a robust start-up ecosystem. India has since become the third-largest start-up ecosystem in the world.

Q20. By nominal GDP, India is currently the _____ largest economy in the world.



- (A) 5th
- (B) 7th
- (C) 3rd
- (D) 10th

Answer: (A)

Solution

India is currently the 5th largest economy in the world by nominal GDP (approximately \$3.7–4 trillion), surpassing the United Kingdom. The top four are USA, China, Germany, and Japan. India is also the fastest-growing major economy and is expected to become the 3rd largest economy in the coming years.

Section E: Environment and Society



Q21. The Forest Rights Act of 2006 was enacted to primarily protect the rights of:

- (A) Private forest contractors
- (B) Wildlife poachers seeking amnesty
- (C) Government forest department officials
- (D) Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest-dwelling communities

Answer: (D)

Solution

The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 recognised the rights of forest-dwelling Scheduled Tribes (Adivasis) and other traditional forest dwellers who had been living in forests for generations. It grants them rights over forest land they cultivate, as well as rights to forest produce.

Q22. Pichavaram, one of the world's largest mangrove forests, is located in:

- (A) Tamil Nadu
- (B) Kerala
- (C) Andhra Pradesh
- (D) Odisha

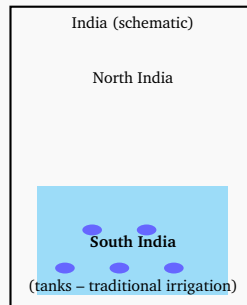
Answer: (A)

Solution

The Pichavaram mangrove forest is situated near Chidambaram in Tamil Nadu, along the Coromandel Coast (Bay of Bengal). It is one of the largest mangrove ecosystems in the world and serves as a habitat for numerous species of birds, fish, and crustaceans. It also acts as a natural barrier against tsunamis and cyclones.



Q23. Traditional water storage bodies called “tanks” (small reservoirs used for irrigation and drinking water) are most commonly found in:



- (A) North India (Punjab region)
- (B) North-East India (Assam)
- (C) South India (Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka)
- (D) Western India (Gujarat)

Answer: (C)

Solution

Tanks (man-made reservoirs or ponds) are a traditional water management system of South India, especially Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, and Karnataka. Ancient rulers built thousands of tanks connected by channels. Tamil Nadu alone had over 39,000 tanks. They have been used for centuries for irrigation, groundwater recharge, and domestic use.

Q24. Which method of irrigation is most efficient in terms of water conservation, as it delivers water directly to the roots of plants?

- (A) Drip irrigation
- (B) Flood (surface) irrigation
- (C) Basin irrigation
- (D) Canal irrigation

Answer: (A)



Solution

Drip irrigation (also called micro-irrigation) delivers water slowly and directly to the root zone of plants through a network of pipes and emitters, reducing evaporation and runoff. It can save 30–50% more water compared to traditional flood irrigation and is widely promoted under India's "Per Drop More Crop" scheme.

Q25. Which animal is the National Animal of India, also the focus of the conservation programme "Project Tiger" launched in 1973?

- (A) Tiger
- (B) Lion
- (C) Elephant
- (D) Leopard

Answer: (A)

Solution

The Bengal Tiger (*Panthera tigris tigris*) is India's national animal, declared so in 1973 – the same year Project Tiger was launched under PM Indira Gandhi to save the species from extinction. India is home to about 70% of the world's wild tigers. As of recent counts, India has over 3,000 tigers across more than 50 Tiger Reserves.

Answer Key

Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans
1	D	2	C	3	D	4	C	5	C
6	A	7	D	8	C	9	B	10	A
11	D	12	A	13	B	14	B	15	C
16	B	17	B	18	D	19	B	20	A
21	D	22	A	23	C	24	A	25	A

