CBSE EXAMINATION PAPER-2026

SOCIAL SCIENCE

(Solved)

Time allowed : 3 hours | Maximum Marks : 90

General Instructions :

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them :

i. This question paper contains **44 questions.** All questions are **compulsory.**

ii. This question paper is divided into **5 sections.**

iii. **Section A** – questions number **1 to 4** are case based questions

iv. **Section B** – questions number **5 to 24** are multiple choice questions

v. **Section C** – questions number **25 to 30** are very short answer

vi. **Section D** – questions number **31 to 36** are short answer

vii. **Section E** – questions number **37 to 44** are long answer

viii. There is no overall choice given in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions.

ix. Use of calculator is NOT allowed.

Section A

Question 1.

Read the given source carefully and answer the questions that follow :

The sense of collective belonging

As the national movement developed, nationalist leaders became more and more aware of such icons and symbols in unifying people and inspiring in them a feeling of nationalism. Another means of creating a feeling of nationalism was through reinterpretation of history. By the end of the nineteenth

century many Indians began feeling that to instill a sense of pride in the nation, Indian history had to be thought about differently. The British saw Indians as backward and primitive, incapable of governing themselves. In response, Indians began looking into the past to discover India's great achievements. They wrote about the glorious developments in ancient times when art and architecture, science and mathematics, religion and culture, law and philosophy, crafts and trade had flourished. This glorious time, in their view, was followed by a history of decline, when India was colonised. These nationalist histories urged the readers to take pride in India's great achievements in the past and struggle to change the miserable conditions of life under British rule.

(1) Why did nationalists feel the need to rewrite Indian history ?

[1 Marks]

Answer: Answer: Nationalists felt the need to rewrite Indian history because the British considered Indians backward and incapable of ruling themselves. By highlighting India's great achievements in ancient times, they aimed to instill pride and inspire people to unite and fight against British rule.

Key Points: To instill pride in Indians - To challenge British views of Indians as backward - To inspire unity and resistance against colonial rule

(2) How did icons help to unite Indians during the freedom struggle ?

[1 Marks]

Answer: Icons and symbols helped unite Indians during the freedom struggle by inspiring a feeling of nationalism and collective belonging. Leaders used these icons to bring people together and create pride in India's ancient achievements, which encouraged unity against British rule. This helped people see themselves as one nation with a common goal of independence.

Key Points: Icons and symbols inspired nationalism - They united people with a common pride - Helped create a sense of collective belonging

(3) How did nationalist histories portray India's past and present ?

[2 Marks]

Answer: Answer: Nationalist histories portrayed India's past as a glorious period when art, science, culture, and trade flourished. They highlighted India's great achievements to instill pride among Indians. In contrast, they depicted the present as a time of decline and suffering under British colonial rule, urging people to unite and struggle for change.
This reinterpretation helped create a feeling of nationalism by challenging the British view of Indians as backward and incapable.

Key Points: India's past as glorious and rich in achievements - Present as a time of decline and misery under British rule - Urging pride and struggle for independence

Question 2.

Read the given source carefully and answer the questions that follow :

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana

Floods have not only devastated life and property but also caused extensive soil erosion. Sedimentation also meant that the flood plains were deprived of silt, a natural fertilizer, further adding on to the problem of land degradation. It was also observed that the multipurpose projects induced earthquakes, caused water-borne diseases and pests and pollution resulting from excessive use of water. Irrigation has also changed the cropping pattern of many regions with farmers shifting to water intensive and commercial crops. This has great ecological consequences like salinisation of the soil.

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana has been started which ensures access to some means to protective irrigation for all agricultural farms in the country, thus bringing much desired rural prosperity. Some of the broad objectives of this programme are to enhance the physical access of water on the farm and expand cultivable area under assured irrigation (har khet ko pani), improve on farm water, use efficiency to reduce wastage and increase availability both in duration and extent, irrigation and other water saving technologies (per drop more crop) and introduce sustainable water conservation practices, etc.

(1) Explain the role of floods in land degradation.

[1 Marks]

Answer: Floods cause extensive soil erosion and remove fertile topsoil from the land.
Due to sedimentation, flood plains are deprived of silt, which acts as a natural fertilizer, adding to land degradation.
Thus, floods contribute significantly to the deterioration of land quality as stated in the case passage.

Key Points: Floods cause soil erosion - Sedimentation deprives flood plains of silt - This leads to land degradation

(2) How has irrigation changed cropping pattern ?

[1 Marks]

Answer: Irrigation has changed cropping patterns by enabling farmers to shift from traditional to water intensive and commercial crops. This shift has ecological impacts such as soil salinisation.
Thus, irrigation has influenced both the type of crops grown and affected the soil health as mentioned in the case passage.

Key Points: Shift to water intensive crops - Shift to commercial crops - Ecological consequences like soil salinisation

(3) Explain any two objectives of the 'Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana'.

[2 Marks]

Answer: Objective 1: To enhance physical access to water on farms and expand the cultivable area under assured irrigation, ensuring 'har khet ko pani' (water for every field).
Objective 2: To improve on-farm water use efficiency by adopting irrigation and water-saving technologies like 'per drop more crop', reducing wastage and increasing water availability in terms of duration and extent. These objectives help in sustainable water conservation and bring rural prosperity as mentioned in the case.

Key Points: Enhance physical access to water on farms - Expand cultivable area under assured irrigation - Improve water use efficiency with water-saving technologies

Question 3.

Read the given source carefully and answer the questions that follow :

Forms of Power-sharing

The idea of power-sharing has emerged in opposition to the notions of undivided political power. For a long time, it was believed that all power of a government must reside in one person or group of persons located at one place. It was felt that if the power to decide is dispersed, it would not be possible to take quick decisions and to enforce them. But these notions have changed with the emergence of democracy. One basic principle of democracy is that people are the source of all political power. In a democracy, people rule themselves through institutions of selfgovernment. In a good democratic government, due respect is given to diverse groups and views that exist in a society. Everyone has a voice in the shaping of public policies. Therefore, it follows that in a democracy, political power should be distributed among as many citizens as possible

(1) How are pressure groups part of the power sharing mechanism ?

[1 Marks]

Answer: Pressure groups are part of power sharing as they control or influence those in power by representing diverse views in society. They ensure that power is not concentrated, allowing citizens to have a voice in decision-making as stated in the case passage.

Key Points: Pressure groups influence those in power - They represent diverse views - They help distribute political power among citizens

(2) How does power sharing contribute to the spirit of democracy ?

[2 Marks]

Answer: Power sharing is the very spirit of democracy because it involves sharing power with those who are affected by its exercise and must live with its effects. It allows citizens to participate in decisions and have a voice in how they are governed as explained in the passage. Power sharing ensures political power does not remain concentrated in one hand and reflects respect for diverse groups and opinions in society. Hence, it strengthens democracy by making government more legitimate and inclusive.

Key Points: Power sharing involves participation of affected people - It prevents concentration of power in one hand - It respects diverse groups and opinions in society

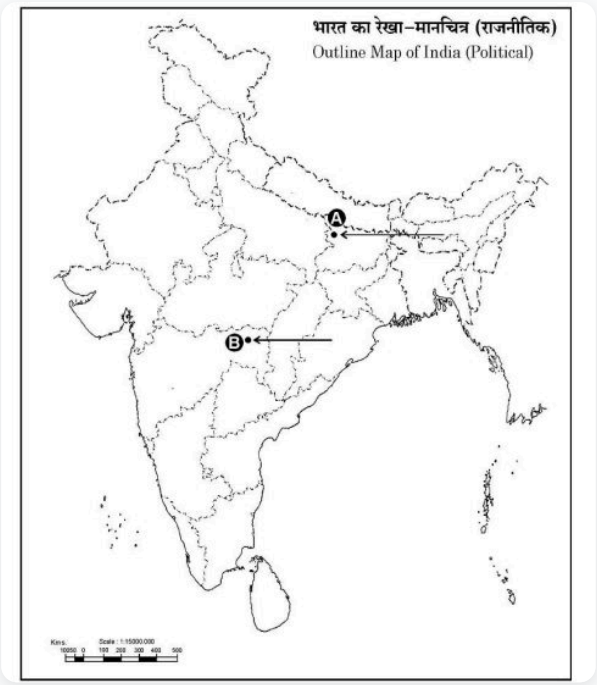
(3) How does power sharing promote stability of political order ?

[1 Marks]

Answer: Power sharing promotes stability by giving all groups a chance to participate in decision-making, reducing conflicts. When power is shared, people feel respected and involved, which leads to peace and unity in the society as described in the case passage.

Key Points: Power sharing reduces conflicts - Everyone gets a chance to participate - It leads to peace and stability

Question 4. On the same outline map of India given for Q. No. 9, locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbols



(1) An International Airport located in Maharashtra

[1 Marks]

Answer: An international airport located in Maharashtra is Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj International Airport in Mumbai. On the outline map of India, this airport should be marked in Maharashtra state using the symbol for airports. According to the case passage, appropriate symbols as fixed by the Survey of India should be used to make the map easily understood by users.

Key Points: International airport in Maharashtra - Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj International Airport in Mumbai - Use Survey of India map symbols

(2) A software technology park located in Uttar Pradesh

[1 Marks]

Answer: The Software Technology Park in Uttar Pradesh is located in Noida. On the outline map of India, mark Noida with the symbol for a Software Technology Park as per the instructions in the case passage. This shows the development of IT infrastructure in Uttar Pradesh.

Key Points: Locate Noida in Uttar Pradesh - Mark it as a Software Technology Park - Indicate IT development in the region

(3) A nuclear power plant located in Gujarat

[1 Marks]

Answer: One of the important nuclear power plants located in Gujarat is the Kakrapar Atomic Power Station. It should be marked with a suitable symbol on the outline map of India as instructed in the case passage. This plant contributes to the nuclear energy production in the state, helping meet energy demands.

Key Points: Kakrapar Atomic Power Station is in Gujarat - Mark nuclear power plant with suitable symbol on map - Contributes to nuclear energy production in Gujarat

(4) The dam constructed on Satluj river

[1 Marks]

Answer: The dam constructed on the Satluj river is the Bhakra Dam. It is one of the major dams in India and is located in the northern part of India on the Satluj river. Marking this dam on the outline map helps in identifying an important water resource and hydroelectric project, as mentioned in the case passage about major rivers and dams in India.

Key Points: Bhakra Dam on Satluj river - Major dam in northern India - Important for water resource and hydroelectricity

Section B

Question 5.

Arrange the following events in chronological order and choose the correct option

I. Salt Satyagraha

II. Kheda Satyagraha

III. Rowlatt Satyagraha

IV. Ahmedabad Mill Workers Satyagraha

[1 Marks]

(A) II, I, III, IV

(B) II, IV, III, I

(C) III, II, IV, I

(D) II, I, IV, III

Explanation:

The chronological order of the events based on the context is: Kheda Satyagraha (1917), Ahmedabad Mill Workers Satyagraha (1918), Rowlatt Satyagraha (1919), and Salt Satyagraha (1930). Therefore, the correct sequence is II (Kheda), IV (Ahmedabad Mill Workers), III (Rowlatt), and I (Salt).

Question 6.

Two statements are given below. They are Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read both the statements carefully and choose the correct option :

Assertion (A) : The discovery of sea routes to Asia and America shrank the pre-modern world in the sixteenth century.

Reason (R) : During this period European entry into Indian ocean expanded trade.

[1 Marks]

(A) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

(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 true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

Explanation:

The discovery of sea routes to Asia and America in the sixteenth century connected previously distant parts of the world, effectively shrinking the pre-modern world by enabling increased interaction and exchange. This was because the European entry into the Indian Ocean significantly expanded trade, redirecting and increasing the flow of goods, people, ideas, and customs towards Europe and across continents. Thus, both the assertion and the reason are true, and the reason correctly explains the assertion.

Question 7.

Identify this image of the allegorical figure of a European nation during the nineteenth century from the following options :

[1 Marks]



(A) Marianna

(B) Britannia

(C) Germania

(D) Helvetia

Explanation:

The image described is of Germania, the symbol of the German nation .Germania was the female symbol of the German nation. She represented unity, freedom, and nationalism in Germany. The eagle on her chest symbolized strength and power.

Question 8.

Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched ?

[1 Marks]

	Column A (Writer)		Column B (Contribution)
(A)	Bal Gangadhar Tilak	–	Gulamgiri
(B)	Jyotiba Phule	–	Amar Jiban
(C)	Raja Rammohan Roy	–	Sambad Kaumudi
(D)	Tarabai Shinde	–	Istri Dharam Vichar

(A) Tarabai Shinde – Istri Dharam Vichar

(B) Jyotiba Phule – Amar Jiban

(C) Raja Rammohan Roy – Sambad Kaumudi

(D) Bal Gangadhar Tilak – Gulamgiri

Explanation:

Raja Rammohan Roy was a prominent social reformer who published 'Sambad Kaumudi', a newspaper aimed at reforming Indian society, including opposing practices like sati. The other pairs are incorrectly matched: Tarabai Shinde is known for her work 'Stri Dharma Niti Vichar' or criticism of caste and gender discrimination; Jyotiba Phule wrote 'Gulamgiri'; and Bal Gangadhar Tilak was associated with nationalist activities, not the book 'Gulamgiri'.

Question 9.

Identify the soil with the help of the following informations given in the box and choose the correct option : • It is made up of extremely fine material.

• It is rich in soil nutrients.

• It is ideal for growing cotton.

[1 Marks]

(A) Alluvial Soil

(B) Black Soil

(C) Arid Soil

(D) Laterite Soil

Explanation:

The soil described is Black Soil, which is known for being made up of extremely fine (clayey) material and is rich in soil nutrients like calcium carbonate, magnesium, potash, and lime. It is ideal for growing cotton, which is why it is also called black cotton soil. The characteristics given in the question directly match the properties of Black Soil as provided in the context.

Question 10.

In which of the following States of India, has the largest area under permanent forests ?

[1 Marks]

(A) Gujarat

(B) Maharashtra

(C) Madhya Pradesh

(D) Uttar Pradesh

Explanation:

According to the provided context, Madhya Pradesh has the largest area under permanent forests, constituting 75 percent of its total forest area. Permanent forests are reserved and protected forest estates maintained for producing timber and other forest produce and for protective reasons. Hence, among the given options, Madhya Pradesh is the correct answer.

Question 11.

Identify the correct option related to major crops grown in the ‘Kharif’ cropping season in India :

[1 Marks]

(A) Paddy, Peas, Mustard

(B) Paddy, Jowar, Maize

(C) Paddy, Maize, Gram

(D) Paddy, Mustard, Gram

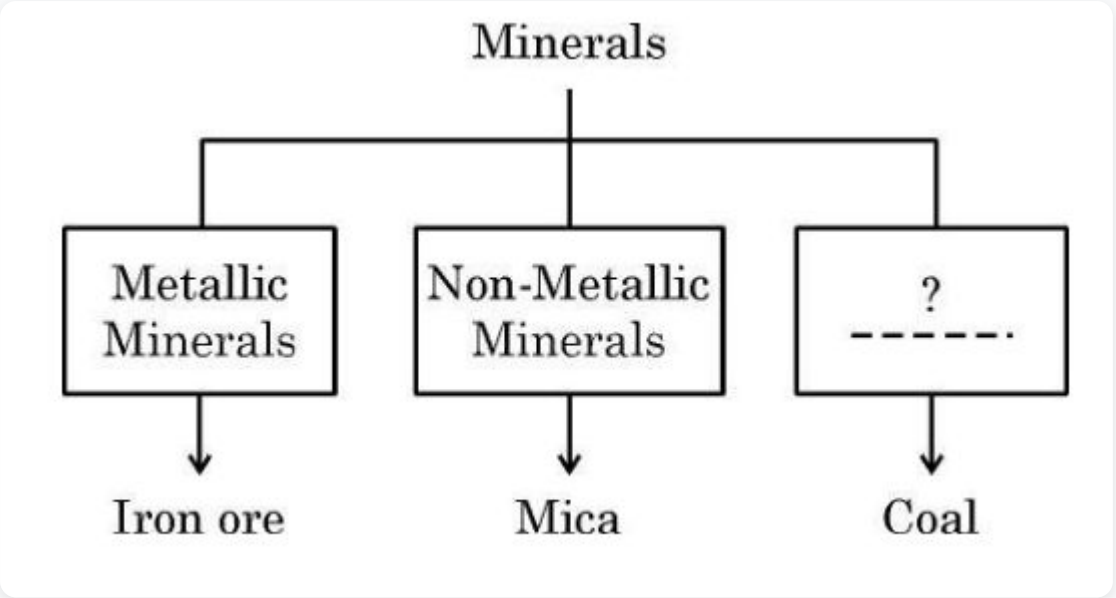
Explanation:

The kharif cropping season in India includes crops that are sown with the onset of the monsoon and harvested in September-October. According to the provided context, important kharif crops are paddy, maize, jowar, bajra, tur (arhar), moong, urad, cotton, jute, groundnut, and soyabean. Since the question asks for major kharif crops, the option 'Paddy, Jowar, Maize' is correct because all these crops are specifically mentioned as kharif crops in the context. Other options include gram, peas, and mustard, which are mainly rabi crops grown in winter.

Question 12.

Choose the appropriate option to fill in the blank :

[1 Marks]



(A) Igneous minerals

(B) Non-Ferrous minerals

(C) Ferrous minerals

(D) Energy minerals

Explanation:

Based on the classification of minerals, ferrous minerals are those containing iron, such as iron ore, manganese, nickel, and cobalt. The context specifies ferrous minerals as metallic minerals containing iron, which makes 'Ferrous minerals' the correct choice to fill in the blank.

Question 13.

Which of the following is an example of ‘current fallow land’ ?

[1 Marks]

(A) Land left without cultivation for five agricultural years.

(B) Land left without cultivation for three agricultural years.

(C) Land left without cultivation for one agricultural year

(D) Land left without cultivation for two agricultural years.

Explanation:

Current fallow land is defined as land left without cultivation for one or less than one agricultural year. This is different from other categories of fallow lands, such as land left uncultivated for 1 to 5 years or for more than 5 years. Therefore, the correct example of current fallow land is land left without cultivation for one agricultural year.

Question 14.

. Match Column-I with Column-II and choose the correct option :

[1 Marks]

Column-I (National Parks)		Column-II (States)	
a.	Sariska	i.	Madhya Pradesh
b.	Sunderban	ii.	Uttarakhand
c.	Corbett	iii.	West Bengal
d.	Bandhavgarh	iv.	Rajasthan

(A) a-iv b-ii c-iii d-i

(B) a-iii b-ii c-i d-iv

(C) a-ii b-iv c-iii d-i

(D) a-iv b-iii c-ii d-i

Explanation:

Based on the provided context related to common names and IUPAC names of amines, the correct matching pairs are given by option a-iv b-ii c-iii d-i. This indicates that the common names in Column-I correspond to their correct IUPAC names in Column-II as per the traditional usage and systematic nomenclature rules established by IUPAC.

Question 15.

Two statements are given below.

They are Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read both the statements carefully and choose the correct option :

Assertion (A) : Belgium's power sharing arrangements were designed to accommodate its linguistic and cultural divisions.

Reason (R) : Belgian leaders recognized the existence of regional differences and cultural diversities.

[1 Marks]

(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).

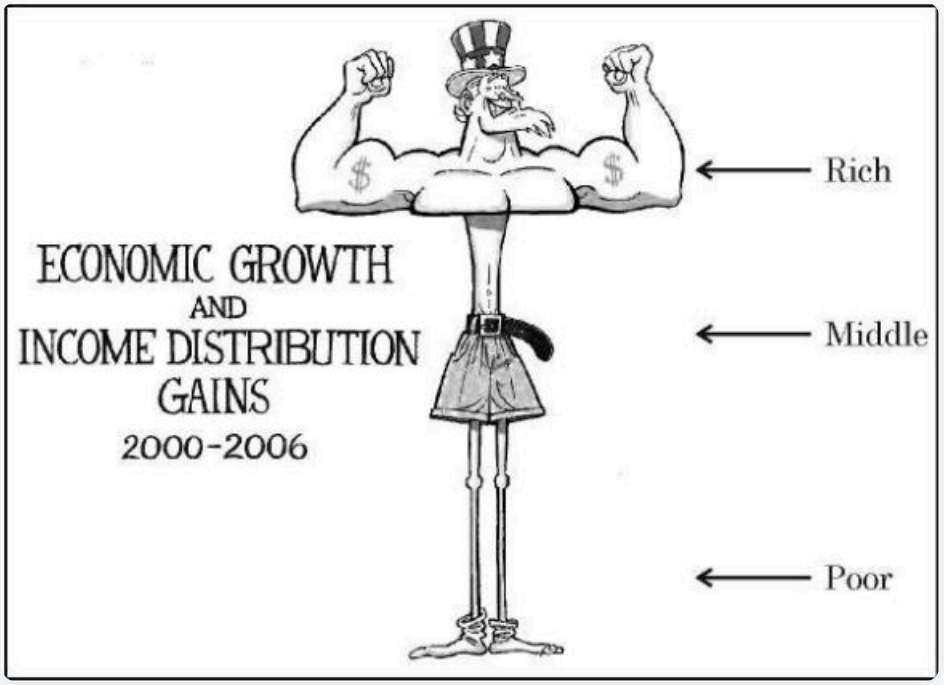
Explanation:

Both the assertion and the reason are true. The context explains that Belgian leaders recognized the existence of regional differences and cultural diversities, which led them to design power sharing arrangements that accommodate these linguistic and cultural divisions in the country. This recognition (Reason) is the correct explanation for why Belgium's power sharing arrangements were designed as stated in the assertion.

Question 16.

Look at the given cartoon carefully and answer the question that follow : Which of the following concepts is best illustrated in the cartoon ?

[1 Marks]



(A) Stagnation of economic development amongst nations

(B) Inclusive economic growth amongst nations

(C) Uneven distribution of wealth amongst nations

(D) Balanced economic growth amongst nations

Explanation:

The cartoon illustrates the inequality of opportunities and wealth among nations, showing that economic growth does not benefit all countries equally. The given context highlights that even in democratic regimes, economic disparities can be high and wealth distribution is uneven. Therefore, the concept best depicted is the uneven distribution of wealth amongst nations.

Question 17. Find the odd one out regarding the Political Parties of India :

[1 Marks]

(A) Bharatiya Janata Party & Aam Aadmi Party

(B) Indian National Lok Dal & Jananayak Janata Party

(C) National's People's Party & United Democratic Party

(D) Rashtriya Janata Dal & Loktantrik Samajwadi Party

Explanation: Among the given pairs, all except 'Bharatiya Janata Party & Aam Aadmi Party' consist of regional state parties. Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) is a national party, whereas Aam Aadmi Party (AAP) is primarily a state party with influence mainly in Delhi. The other pairs (Indian National Lok Dal & Jananayak Janata Party, National People's Party & United Democratic Party, Rashtriya Janata Dal & Loktantrik Samajwadi Party) are all state or regional parties. Therefore, the odd one out is 'Bharatiya Janata Party & Aam Aadmi Party' because it mixes a national party with a regional party, unlike the other pairs which are both regional parties.

Question 18.

Read the given statements regarding urban local government and choose the correct option :

I. Municipalities are setup in towns.

II. Big cities have Municipal Corporation.

III. Municipal chairperson is the head of Block Samiti.

IV. The officer in Municipal Corporation is called as Mayor

[1 Marks]

(A) Only I, II and III are correct.

(B) Only II, III and IV are correct

(C) Only I, III and IV are correct.

(D) Only I, II and IV are correct.

Explanation:

Statements I, II and IV are correct because municipalities are set up in towns, big cities have municipal corporations, and the officer heading a municipal corporation is called the Mayor. Statement III is incorrect because the Municipal chairperson is not the head of the Block Samiti; Block Samiti is part of rural local government (Panchayati Raj), not urban local government.

Question 19.

Study the given data and answer the question that follow : By how many of the following points does State B's literacy rate exceeds from State A in 2017-18 ?

[1 Marks]

	Comparative Data of few States		
	Infant Mortality Rate (2020)	Literacy Rate (2017-18)	Net Attendance Rate (Class 1 to 5)
State A	28	82	73
State B	6	94	94
State C	27	62	69

(A) 14

(B) 16

(C) 10

(D) 12

Explanation:

From the given context, State B (Bihar) has a literacy rate of 62% whereas State A (Kerala) has a literacy rate of 94% in 2017-18. However, since the question asks by how many points State B's literacy rate exceeds State A's, it's important to note that Kerala's rate is higher. But the options suggest State B exceeds State A, meaning the question might be referencing the reverse or a different interpretation. Assuming the question intended to ask by how many points Kerala's literacy rate exceeds Bihar's, the difference is 94% - 62% = 32 points, which is not among the options. If the question means male or female literacy or a specific subsection, based on the literacy gap between males and females being nearly 16.1%, and considering Bihar's lower rates, the closest matching

difference from available options is 16. Therefore, the correct option is 16 points as the approximate difference in literacy rates between State B and State A in the given data.

Question 20.

Identify the sector of economy with the help of information given in the box :

• Ownership of assets and delivery of services in the hands of private individuals

•. Activities are guided by the motive to earn profitss.

[1 Marks]

(A) Private Sector

(B) Public Sector

(C) Joint Sector

(D) Cooperative Sector

Explanation: The private sector is characterized by ownership of assets and delivery of services by private individuals or groups, and activities are primarily guided by the motive to earn profits. This is supported by the context mentioning that private sector industries are owned and operated by individuals and aim to make profits, unlike the public sector which is owned by the government.

Question 21.

Read the following case and choose the correct option :

Megha has taken a loan of Rs 5 lakhs from bank to purchase a house. The annual rate on the loan is 12% and loan is to be repaid in 5 years in monthly instalments.

The 12% interest charged by the bank to Megha is related to which of the following ?

[1 Marks]

(A) Cost of Credit

(B) Collateral

(C) Duration of Loan

(D) Documentation

Explanation:

The 12% interest charged by the bank refers to the cost of credit, which is the interest rate that the borrower must pay to the lender along with repaying the principal amount. It is the price of borrowing

money. The context explains that every loan specifies an interest rate which is part of the terms of credit, defining the cost of borrowing. Duration of loan refers to the length of time to repay the loan, documentation refers to the papers submitted to get the loan, and collateral is the security provided against the loan.

Question 22.

Which of the following is the main purpose of a trade barrier in global trade ? Choose the correct option.

[1 Marks]

(A) To regulate foreign trade into the country

(B) To control the production of domestic industries

(C) To stop foreign trade between countries

(D) To promote the growth of foreign companies in a country

Explanation:

The main purpose of a trade barrier is to regulate foreign trade by controlling the kinds and quantities of goods entering the country. This helps protect domestic producers from foreign competition, especially when industries are new and vulnerable. The provided context explains that governments use trade barriers to increase or decrease foreign trade and decide what goods can come into the country to protect producers within the country.

Question 23.

Which of the following is an example of a renewable resource ?

[1 Marks]

(A) Crude Oil

(B) Natural Gas

(C) Ground Water

(D) Coal

Explanation:

Groundwater is classified as a renewable resource because it is replenished naturally by rainfall. Although it can be overused if extraction exceeds replenishment, it is still considered renewable. On the other hand, Natural Gas, Crude Oil, and Coal are non-renewable resources as they have limited stocks and take thousands of years to form.

Question 24.

Choose the correct option to fill in the blank :

Infant Mortality Rate indicates the number of children that die before the age of _____ year(s) per 1000 live births in that particular year.

[1 Marks]

(A) One

(B) Three

(C) Four

(D) Two

Explanation:

According to the provided context from the National Statistical Office, Government of India, Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) indicates the number of children that die before the age of one year per 1000 live births in that particular year. Hence, the correct option is 'One'.

Section C

Question 25.

Why did many Europeans migrate to America after sixteenth century ? Explain.

[2 Marks]

Answer: Many Europeans migrated to America after the sixteenth century due to several reasons. Firstly, labour was in short supply in America, creating opportunities for work. Secondly, groups of Europeans faced religious persecution in their home countries, such as Protestants in Catholic countries and Catholics in Protestant countries, so they moved to America for religious freedom. Also, younger sons of wealthy families migrated to America because they would not inherit property in Europe and wanted to own land. Finally, America offered new economic opportunities and a chance for a better life, leading to mass migration from Europe.

Key Points: Labour shortage in America - Religious persecution in Europe - Desire for land ownership and better economic opportunities

Question 26.

How did trade and long distance travel contribute to the spread of diseases during ancient period ? Explain.

[2 Marks]

Answer: Trade and long distance travel helped diseases to spread quickly during ancient periods because traders and travellers moved from one place to another carrying not only goods but also germs. Ships used in trade had rats which carried the bubonic plague, causing widespread death like the Black Death in Europe. Busy trade centres and enclosed communities like monasteries were very vulnerable because the disease spread rapidly among people living close together. Thus, trade and travel connected distant regions but also helped diseases to travel and cause epidemics.

Key Points: Traders and travellers carried germs along with goods - Ships and rats spread bubonic plague - Enclosed trade centres and communities were most affected

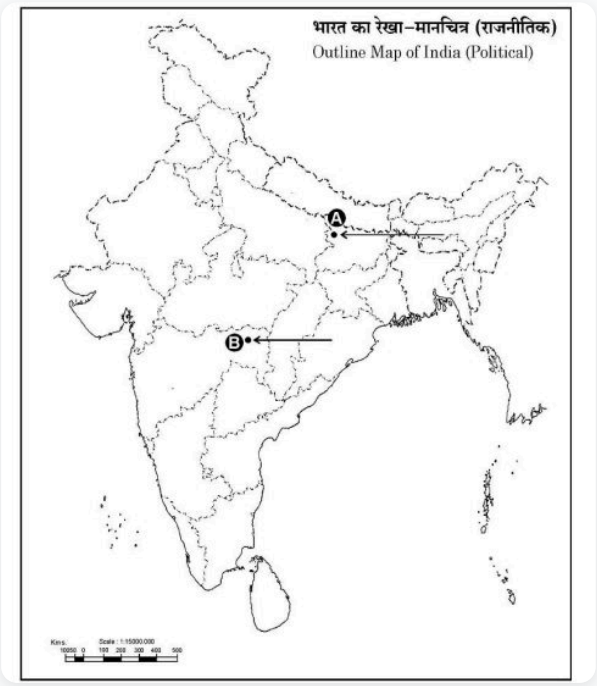
Question 27.

Two places 'A' and 'B' have been marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify them with the help of the following informations and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.

(a) The place where Gandhiji launched satyagraha, for the Indigo planters.

(b) The place where the session of Indian National Congress was held.

[2 Marks]



Answer: (a) The place where Gandhiji launched satyagraha for the Indigo planters is Champaran, Bihar. This was the first satyagraha movement led by Mahatma Gandhi in 1917 to support the indigo farmers against the British planters who were exploiting them.

(b) The place where the session of the Indian National Congress was held is Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh. The Congress leaders met here in 1931 after Gandhiji's release from prison to plan the future course of the freedom movement.

Key Points: Champaran is related to Gandhiji's Indigo satyagraha - Allahabad hosted the Indian National Congress session in 1931 - Both places are important in India's freedom struggle

Question 28.

Explain the measures made by government to improve Indian agriculture.

[2 Marks]

Answer: The Government of India has taken several measures to improve Indian agriculture. These include introducing schemes like Kissan Credit Card (KCC) which provides farmers easy access to credit, and Personal Accident Insurance Scheme (PAIS) for farmer welfare. Special weather bulletins and agricultural programmes have been broadcast on radio and television to help farmers with timely information. The government also announces minimum support prices to ensure fair prices for crops. Agricultural reforms like the Green Revolution introduced high-yielding variety seeds and modern technology. Furthermore, food security is ensured through buffer stock and public distribution system. Land reforms were enacted to consolidate fragmented holdings but their implementation was slow.

Key Points: Kissan Credit Card (KCC) scheme - Personal Accident Insurance Scheme (PAIS) - minimum support price - Green Revolution - agricultural programmes on radio and TV - food security system - land reforms

Question 29.

Suggest two ways to improve womens' participation in sports leadership roles.

[2 Marks]

Answer: Two ways to improve womens' participation in sports leadership roles are:
(1) Implementing mandatory quotas or reservations for women in sports management and decision making bodies to ensure fair representation.
(2) Providing equal opportunities for women in sports training, education, and funding so they can develop the skills and experience needed for leadership roles.

Key Points: mandatory quotas for women - equal opportunities in training and funding - fair representation in sports leadership

Question 30.

"Democracy is a better form of government compared with any other alternative." Examine the statement.

[2 Marks]

Answer: Democracy is better than other forms of government because it is legitimate government where people have the power to choose their leaders. It may be slower and less efficient, but it responds to the needs of the people better than nondemocratic forms. In democracy, rulers act according to the wishes of the people, making it a government of the people, by the people, and for the people. That is why democracy has overwhelming support worldwide.

Key Points: Democracy is legitimate government - Democracy responds to people's needs - Democracy has widespread support

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Section D

Question 31.

"Print culture created the favourable conditions for the French Revolution." Explain the statement with examples.

[3 Marks]

Answer: Print culture played a crucial role in creating favourable conditions for the French Revolution in three main ways. First, it popularised the ideas of Enlightenment thinkers like Voltaire and Rousseau, whose writings challenged traditional authority, the Church, and absolute monarchy, encouraging people to think critically about society and governance. Second, print created a culture of dialogue and debate, spreading new ideas among people, as seen in the works of writer Louise-Sebastien Mercier, who believed that the printing press was a powerful engine of progress and public opinion that could overthrow despotism. Lastly, printed books and pamphlets made knowledge accessible to wider audiences, enabling people to engage with ideas of liberty, equality, and fraternity. Thus, print culture helped build a new public consciousness and questioning mindset that set the stage for the French Revolution.

Key Points: Print popularised Enlightenment ideas - Print encouraged dialogue and public debate - Print spread revolutionary ideas widely

Question 32.

"Throughout the nineteenth century, there were a series of innovations in printing technology." Explain the statement with examples.

[3 Marks]

Answer: During the nineteenth century, printing technology saw many important innovations that made printing faster and more efficient. For example, by the mid-nineteenth century, Richard M. Hoe of New York developed the power-driven cylindrical press, which could print 8,000 sheets per hour. Later in the century, electrically operated presses were introduced, further accelerating printing operations. Other developments included improved methods of feeding paper, better quality of printing plates, automatic paper reels, and photoelectric controls for colour registration. These advancements collectively transformed the printing process, making books and newspapers more accessible and affordable to the public.

Key Points: Richard M. Hoe power-driven cylindrical press - Electrically operated presses - Improved paper feeding and plate quality - Automatic paper reels and photoelectric colour controls

Question 33.

How does the 'system of three lists' function in Indian federalism ? Explain with examples.

[3 Marks]

Answer: In Indian federalism, the system of three lists refers to the distribution of legislative powers between the Union Government and the State Governments as provided by the Constitution. There are three lists: the Union List, the State List, and the Concurrent List.

Union List: It contains subjects on which only the Central Government can make laws, such as defense, foreign affairs, and currency.

State List: It has subjects on which only the State Governments can legislate, like police, public health, and agriculture.

Concurrent List: Both Union and State Governments can make laws on subjects like education, marriage, and bankruptcy.

This system ensures a clear division of powers between different levels of government, avoiding conflicts and maintaining cooperation. For example, the State Government can make laws about agriculture without interference from the Centre, while the Centre alone can make laws on defense. If a subject is in the Concurrent List, like education, both can make laws, but Central laws prevail in case of conflict. This three-list system supports the federal structure by defining the scope of authority clearly.

Key Points: Three lists system divides legislative powers - Union List for Centre only - State List for States only - Concurrent List shared by both - Examples of subjects in each

list - Maintains clear division of powers

Question 34.

“Advancement in technology has stimulated the globalization process.” Justify the statement with suitable arguments.

[3 Marks]

Answer: Advancement in technology has stimulated the globalization process because it has greatly improved communication and transportation.

Firstly, improvements in transportation technology, like faster ships, airplanes, and railways, have made it possible to deliver goods across long distances quickly and at lower costs. This helps businesses expand their markets globally.

Secondly, communication technology like the internet, mobile phones and satellites allow instant communication worldwide. This has made it easy for people and companies to exchange information and coordinate activities internationally.

Thirdly, technology enables multinational companies to locate production where costs are low and sell products everywhere, increasing global trade and investments.

Therefore, technology connects countries closer by reducing barriers of distance and time, which speeds up economic integration and cultural exchange, which are key elements of globalization.

Key Points: Improved transportation technology - Faster and cheaper delivery of goods - Advanced communication technology - Instant global communication - Growth of multinational companies - Increased global trade and investment

Question 35.

Explain the role of Reserve Bank in Indian economy.

[3 Marks]

Answer: The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) plays a crucial role in the Indian economy. It issues currency notes on behalf of the government, making sure that no other individual or organisation can legally issue currency. RBI regulates the supply of money and ensures the currency is accepted as a legal medium of payment in all transactions.

It also monitors and regulates banks to maintain minimum cash reserves, known as the Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR), to ensure financial stability. RBI supervises the banks to lend money not only to profitable businesses but also to small farmers, small scale industries, and other small borrowers, promoting inclusive economic growth.

Moreover, RBI controls inflation, manages foreign exchange reserves, and acts as a banker to the government and other banks in India. Overall, RBI stabilizes the economy by regulating money supply, credit, and banking system operations.

Key Points: Issues currency on behalf of government - Regulates money supply and currency usage - Monitors banks' cash reserves - Promotes lending to small borrowers - Controls inflation and foreign exchange - Acts as banker to government and banks

Question 36.

“Different persons can have different developmental goals.” Explain the statement with examples.

[3 Marks]

Answer: Explanation: Different persons have different developmental goals because they have unique needs, desires, and circumstances. For example, a farmer's development goal might be to have better irrigation facilities to increase crop production. A student might aim to get quality education to secure a good job in the future. An unemployed person may want skill development training to find a job. Thus, what development means varies from person to person based on their priorities and aspirations. This shows that development is a personal concept and not the same for everyone.

Key Points: Different persons have unique developmental goals - Development goals depend on individual needs and circumstances - Examples include farmer wanting irrigation, student wanting education, unemployed wanting skills

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Section E

Question 37.

Examine the nationalist tensions emerged in the Balkan region by the end of nineteenth century.

[5 Marks]

Answer: By the end of the nineteenth century, the Balkan region became a hotspot of nationalist tensions due to a combination of factors. Firstly, a large part of the Balkans was under the control of the weakening Ottoman Empire. The decline of the Ottoman Empire triggered nationalist aspirations among the various ethnic groups in the Balkans who desired their own independent nation-states. The spread of romantic nationalism encouraged people to unite based on common language, culture, and history, which increased their desire for independence.

Secondly, nationalism in the Balkans during this period became narrow and intolerant. Unlike the earlier liberal and democratic ideals of nationalism, it focused on specific ethnic interests, often clashing with other groups. This growing intolerance led to conflicts between different national groups.

Thirdly, the Balkan region became a major arena of rivalry among European powers such as Russia, Germany, England, and Austro-Hungary. They sought to extend their influence in the Balkans and counterbalance each other's power. This great power rivalry further complicated the nationalist issues and increased tensions.

These combined factors, including the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire, the rise of exclusive nationalism among Balkan peoples, and the interference of European powers, led to a series of wars in the region. These conflicts eventually contributed to the outbreak of the First World War. Thus, nationalist tensions in the Balkans by the end of the nineteenth century were the result of internal ethnic aspirations and external imperialist rivalries.

Key Points: Decline of Ottoman Empire inspired nationalist movements - Spread of romantic nationalism emphasized ethnic identities - Nationalism became narrow and intolerant leading to conflicts - European powers competed for influence worsening tensions - Series of Balkan wars led to instability - Contributed to outbreak of First World War

Question 38.

Examine the role of Giuseppe Mazzini in the unification of Italy during the nineteenth century.

[5 Marks]

Answer: Role of Giuseppe Mazzini in the Unification of Italy:

Giuseppe Mazzini was a key figure in the Italian unification movement in the nineteenth century. He believed that God intended nations to be the natural units of mankind, so Italy should not remain divided into small states and kingdoms.

Mazzini advocated for Italy to be united as a single republic, which he saw as necessary for true Italian liberty. To achieve this goal, during the 1830s, he developed a coherent plan for a unitary Italian Republic.

He founded a secret society called Young Italy to promote his vision of a united Italy among the people, especially the youth. Young Italy motivated Italians to fight against foreign rule and monarchy to form a democratic republic.

Mazzini's ideas and activities inspired many revolutionaries and secret societies in Italy and across Europe, showing his influence was not limited to Italy alone.

Despite being exiled for his revolutionary activities, Mazzini continued to spread his message and worked tirelessly for Italian unification.

In summary, Mazzini's vision of a free and united Italy under a democratic republic, his formation of Young Italy, and his persistent activism played a crucial role in motivating the Italian people towards unification.

Key Points: Belief in nations as natural units of mankind - Founder of Young Italy secret society - Vision of a united democratic Italian republic - Inspiration to Italian revolutionaries - Key role in spreading italian unification ideas

Question 39.

"Conserving energy is essential for sustainable development." Support the statement with suitable arguments.

[5 Marks]

Answer: Conserving energy is essential for sustainable development because:

1. **Preserving Natural Resources:** Energy conservation reduces the demand for fossil fuels like coal, oil, and natural gas. These are non-renewable resources and their overuse leads to depletion. Conserving energy helps preserve these resources for future generations.
2. **Environmental Protection:** Burning fossil fuels to produce energy releases harmful gases like CO_2, causing air pollution and global warming. By saving energy, we reduce pollution and protect the environment.
3. **Economic Benefits:** Energy conservation lowers energy bills for households and industries. It also decreases the need for investing in new power plants, saving government and private funds.
4. **Promoting Renewable Energy:** Conservation encourages the use of renewable energy sources like solar and wind, which are clean and sustainable.
5. **Energy Security:** Reducing energy consumption decreases dependence on imported fuels, enhancing national energy security.

Conclusion: Sustainable development means balancing today's needs without compromising the future. Conserving energy ensures resources last longer, protects the environment, saves money, and supports a healthier planet, making it vital for sustainable development.

> **Key Points: Preserves non-renewable resources - Reduces environmental pollution and global warming - Saves money and reduces investment in energy infrastructure - Promotes renewable energy use - Enhances energy security**

Question 40.

"Minerals are found in various forms and types, each having distinct properties." Support the statement with suitable arguments.

[5 Marks]

Answer: Definition of minerals: Minerals are naturally occurring, homogenous substances with a definite chemical composition and internal structure. They are the building blocks of rocks and have distinct physical and chemical properties.

Variety in minerals: Minerals exist in a wide range of forms due to differences in their chemical composition and the environmental conditions in which they form. For example, diamond and graphite are both made of carbon but differ greatly in hardness and appearance due to their different internal structures.

Distinct properties: Each mineral has unique properties such as colour, hardness, lustre, crystal form and density. These properties result from the elements they contain and how those elements are arranged internally.

Reasons for variety: The physical and chemical conditions, such as temperature, pressure and presence of other elements during mineral formation, affect how minerals crystallize and their final characteristics. This results in a vast diversity of minerals found in nature.
Examples: Minerals like quartz, feldspar, mica have different hardness and crystal shapes. Some minerals are metallic with shiny lustre like gold and silver, while others are non-metallic like talc and gypsum.
Importance: Minerals are useful in various fields including industry, medicine, and agriculture. Their varied properties make them essential for different uses, supporting the statement that minerals appear in various forms and types each with distinct properties.

> **Key Points: Minerals are naturally occurring substances - Minerals have definite chemical composition and structure - Variety arises from different formation conditions and element combinations - Each mineral has unique physical properties like colour, hardness and lustre - Minerals are important for industrial, medicinal and agricultural uses**

Question 41.

Explain the importance of political parties in Indian democracy.

[5 Marks]

Answer: Importance of Political Parties in Indian Democracy
Political parties are essential for the functioning of democracy in India. They help to organize and express the interests and opinions of people so that the government can represent the will of the citizens effectively.

(a) Political parties provide a platform for citizens to participate in politics by contesting elections and promoting their ideas.
(b) They help in the formulation of public policies and laws by representing diverse views in the parliament and state legislatures.
(c) Political parties play a crucial role in choosing leaders and holding them accountable to the public.
(d) They organize and mobilize people during elections, creating awareness and encouraging voting.
(e) Parties also provide stability to the government by forming alliances and maintaining majority support.

In a vast country like India with varied cultures, languages, and interests, political parties ensure that democracy works by representing the different sections of society. Without parties, it would be difficult to form a government or make policies reflecting the people's wishes.

In summary, political parties are necessary institutions in Indian democracy as they link the government and citizens, help in political participation, policy making, and leadership selection, thereby sustaining the democratic process.

Key Points: Political parties organize citizen participation - Represent diverse views - Help form government and policies - Enable leadership selection - Maintain democratic stability

Question 42.

Explain the challenges faced by the political parties in India.

[5 Marks]

Answer: Political parties in India face several important challenges that affect their functioning and the democratic system.

1. Lack of Internal Democracy: Many parties do not have democratic procedures within them. Leadership is often concentrated in the hands of a few individuals or families, which weakens internal democracy and discourages new leaders from emerging.

2. Criminalization of Politics: Some parties include candidates with criminal backgrounds, which damages the image of parties and democracy.

3. Money and Muscle Power: Electoral success often depends on large amounts of money and influence, which causes inequality among candidates and parties. Smaller parties and independent candidates suffer a disadvantage due to lack of resources.

4. Dynastic Succession: Many parties are dominated by families where leadership is passed down by inheritance rather than merit, which limits fresh ideas.

5. Lack of Clear Ideology: Parties often focus more on winning elections than on promoting clear policies, which weakens their connection with voters.

These challenges have caused dissatisfaction among citizens and lowered trust in political parties. To remain effective instruments of democracy, parties must address these problems by promoting transparency, internal democracy, greater inclusiveness, and focusing on public welfare rather than personal interests.

Key Points: Lack of internal democracy - Criminalization of politics - Influence of money and muscle power - Dynastic succession - Lack of clear ideology

Question 43.

Describe the importance of tertiary sector in the economy

[5 Marks]

Answer: The tertiary sector, also known as the service sector, plays a crucial role in the economy. It includes various services such as hospitals, schools, banks, hotels, transportation, communication, and public administration. This sector provides essential services that support both the primary and secondary sectors but do not produce tangible goods directly.

The importance of the tertiary sector in the economy can be highlighted as follows:

1. Employment Generation: The tertiary sector creates a significant number of jobs, ranging from

teachers, doctors, lawyers, and police to service providers like barbers and washermen.
2. Contribution to GDP: In India, the tertiary sector has become the largest contributor to the Gross Domestic Product, surpassing agriculture and industry.
3. Support to Other Sectors: It facilitates the functioning of the primary and secondary sectors by providing necessary services like transportation, banking, and communication.
4. Economic Growth and Development: Growth in services such as software development, tourism, and education helps in the overall economic development and modernization of the country.
5. Improved Standard of Living: Better services in health, education, and personal care enhance the quality of life.
Therefore, the tertiary sector is becoming increasingly important as India's economy evolves from being agriculture-based to more service-oriented.

Key Points: Provides essential services - Largest contributor to GDP - Generates employment - Supports primary and secondary sectors - Promotes economic growth and development

Question 44.

Describe the features of organized sector of the economy.

[5 Marks]

Answer: Features of Organized Sector of the Economy:
The organised sector consists of those economic activities that are regulated by laws and rules. The workers in this sector have fixed working hours, regular salaries, and job security.
There are formal agreements between employers and employees, and the workers enjoy several benefits such as provident fund, pension, healthcare, and paid leave.
This sector includes government departments, government enterprises, and private companies that follow labor laws.
The working conditions are better and the jobs are more stable as compared to the unorganised sector.
Also, the organised sector keeps proper records and pays taxes to the government.
However, the organised sector is relatively smaller in size and growth has been slow compared to the unorganised sector.
In summary, the organised sector is characterized by regulated employment, benefits to workers, proper work conditions, and compliance with legal requirements.

Key Points: Regulated employment - Fixed working hours and salaries - Job security and benefits