

CBSE Class 10 Social Science 2026 Set 2 Question Paper with Solutions



General Instructions

- (i) This booklet contains 35 questions, each provided with a complete, step-by-step solution.
- (ii) It comprises 22 single-correct multiple-choice questions.
- (iii) Attempt each question on your own before reviewing the given solution.

1. Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched?

Column - A (Writer) Column - B (Contribution)

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| (A) Sudarshan Chakra | Anandmath |
| (B) Kashi Baba | Sacchi Kavitayen |
| (C) Bal Gangadhar Tilak | Kesari |
| (D) Pandita Ramabai | Amar Jiban |

- (A) Sudarshan Chakra – Anandmath
- (B) Kashi Baba – Sacchi Kavitayen
- (C) Bal Gangadhar Tilak – Kesari
- (D) Pandita Ramabai – Amar Jiban

Correct Answer: (C) Bal Gangadhar Tilak – Kesari

Solution:

Step 1: Understand the basis of the question.

This question asks us to match important personalities with their literary or political contributions. Such questions are common in

History because writers, reformers and nationalists used books, newspapers and journals to spread awareness among people.

Step 2: Check the first pair.

Anandmath was written by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay. It became famous because it contained the song **Vande Mataram**, which inspired the nationalist movement. Therefore, the pair Sudarshan Chakra -- Anandmath is not correct.

Step 3: Check the second pair.

Kashi Baba was associated with writings for workers and labour awareness, but **Sacchi Kavitaen** is not the correct matching contribution in the given context. Hence, this pair is also incorrect.

Step 4: Check the third pair.

Bal Gangadhar Tilak was one of the most important nationalist leaders of India. He started and edited the Marathi newspaper **Kesari**. Through this newspaper, he spread nationalist ideas and strongly criticized British colonial rule. Therefore, Bal Gangadhar Tilak -- Kesari is correctly matched.

Step 5: Check the fourth pair.

Pandita Ramabai wrote **The High-Caste Hindu Woman**. The autobiography **Amar Jiban** was written by Rashsundari Devi. Therefore, the pair Pandita Ramabai -- Amar Jiban is incorrect.

Step 6: Final conclusion.

Since only Bal Gangadhar Tilak is correctly matched with Kesari, the correct option is:

(C) Bal Gangadhar Tilak -- Kesari

Quick Tip: Remember these important matches:

- Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay -- Anandmath
- Bal Gangadhar Tilak -- Kesari
- Pandita Ramabai -- The High-Caste Hindu Woman
- Rashsundari Devi -- Amar Jiban

Such matching questions are frequently asked from print culture and nationalism.



2. The given image shows a famous painting. Choose the painter of this art work from the following options:



- (A) Satyendranath Bishi
- (B) Abanindranath Tagore
- (C) Rabindranath Tagore
- (D) Raja Ravi Verma

Correct Answer: (D) Raja Ravi Verma

Solution:

Step 1: Observe the painting style.

The painting shown in the question represents a mythological or classical Indian scene with realistic human figures, detailed costumes and expressive faces. This type of realistic style became very popular in colonial India.

Step 2: Understand Raja Ravi Verma's artistic style.

Raja Ravi Verma was famous for combining Indian mythological themes with European techniques of oil painting and realism. He painted characters from the Ramayana, Mahabharata and Puranas in a realistic and attractive manner.

Step 3: Compare with the given image.

The image clearly matches the style of Raja Ravi Verma because the figures are shown with natural body proportions, realistic clothing and dramatic expression. Such paintings helped common people visualize mythological characters in human form.

Step 4: Eliminate the other options.

Satyendranath Bishi was known more as a scholar and writer. Abanindranath Tagore belonged to the Bengal School of Art and used a different wash technique. Rabindranath Tagore also painted, but his paintings were more modern and symbolic.

Step 5: Final conclusion.

Since the painting is in the realistic mythological style associated with Raja Ravi Verma, the correct answer is:

(D) Raja Ravi Verma

Quick Tip: Raja Ravi Verma is remembered for popularising Indian mythological paintings through realistic art. His works helped make Hindu gods, goddesses and epic characters visually familiar to ordinary people.

3. Note: The following question is for the Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of question number 2.

From which of the following regions did the ‘Khalsa Tract Society’ primarily operate?

- (A) Gujarat
- (B) Bengal
- (C) Maharashtra
- (D) Punjab

Correct Answer: (D) Punjab

Solution:

Step 1: Understand the context of the question.

The question is related to print culture and religious reform movements in colonial India. Many religious and social groups used print to spread their ideas among the people.

Step 2: Identify the Khalsa Tract Society.

The Khalsa Tract Society was connected with Sikh religious reform and the spread of Sikh teachings through printed tracts and pamphlets. The word **Khalsa** itself is strongly associated with Sikh tradition.

Step 3: Connect Sikh reform activity with region.

Sikh religious and social reform activities were mainly centred in **Punjab**. Punjab was the heartland of Sikh religious, cultural and political life.

Step 4: Eliminate the other options.

Gujarat, Bengal and Maharashtra had their own reform movements and print networks, but the Khalsa Tract Society was not primarily associated with these regions.

Step 5: Final conclusion.

Therefore, the correct region associated with the Khalsa Tract Society is:

(D) Punjab

Quick Tip: Whenever a question mentions **Khalsa**, connect it with the Sikh community and the Punjab region.

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

Assertion (A): The Indian subcontinent was a crucial point in Indian Ocean trade flows during sixteenth century.

Reason (R): Its geographical location connected East-West Asia and Europe.

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

Correct Answer: (A) Both, (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

Solution:

Step 1: Understand the Assertion.

The Assertion says that the Indian subcontinent was an important point in Indian Ocean trade during the sixteenth century. This is correct because India had several important ports and was involved in trade with West Asia, East Africa, Southeast Asia and Europe.

Step 2: Understand the Reason.

The Reason says that India's geographical location connected East-West Asia and Europe. This is also correct. India was located between the western and eastern parts of the Indian Ocean trade network.

Step 3: Explain India's role in trade.

Indian ports such as Surat, Calicut, Cochin and Masulipatnam were active centres of maritime trade. Goods like textiles, spices, indigo, precious stones and handicrafts were exported from India.

Step 4: Check whether Reason explains Assertion.

The reason directly explains why India became important in Indian Ocean trade. Because of its central geographical position, India acted as a connecting point between Europe, West Asia and Southeast Asia.

Step 5: Final conclusion.

Both the Assertion and Reason are true, and the Reason correctly explains the Assertion. Hence, the correct answer is:

(A)

Quick Tip: In Assertion-Reason questions, first check whether both statements are individually true. Then check whether the Reason directly explains the Assertion.



5. Arrange the following in chronological order and choose the correct option:

- I. Gandhi-Irwin Pact
- II. Rowlatt Act
- III. Poona Pact
- IV. Khilafat Movement

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

Correct Answer: (C) II, IV, I and III

Solution:

Step 1: Understand the historical events and their years.

To arrange the events correctly, we first identify the year in which each event took place. These events are important milestones in the

Indian National Movement and are closely related to Mahatma Gandhi's political activities during the freedom struggle.

- **Rowlatt Act (1919):** The British Government passed the Rowlatt Act in March 1919 based on the recommendations of the Rowlatt Committee. The Act authorized the government to arrest and detain any person without trial and imposed severe restrictions on civil liberties. It was strongly opposed throughout India and led Mahatma Gandhi to launch the Rowlatt Satyagraha.

- **Khilafat Movement (1919--1924):** The Khilafat Movement was launched by Indian Muslims to protect the position of the Ottoman Caliph after the First World War. Mahatma Gandhi supported this movement and linked it with the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1920 to strengthen Hindu-Muslim unity against British rule.

- **Gandhi-Irwin Pact (1931):** The Gandhi-Irwin Pact was signed on 5 March 1931 between Mahatma Gandhi and Lord Irwin, the then Viceroy of India. According to the agreement, the Civil Disobedience Movement was temporarily suspended, political prisoners were released (except those convicted of violence), and Gandhi agreed to participate in the Second Round Table Conference in London.

- **Poona Pact (1932):** The Poona Pact was signed on 24 September 1932 between Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. B.R. Ambedkar. It replaced the system of separate electorates for the Depressed Classes proposed in the Communal Award with reserved seats in provincial legislatures. This agreement played a significant role in shaping India's future electoral system.

Step 2: Arrange the events in chronological order.

Now, arrange the events according to their occurrence:

- **Rowlatt Act** -- 1919
- **Khilafat Movement** -- 1919--1924
- **Gandhi-Irwin Pact** -- 1931
- **Poona Pact** -- 1932

Thus, the correct sequence is:

II → IV → I → III

Step 3: Compare the sequence with the given options.

Among the given options, only **Option (C)** matches the correct chronological order:

II, IV, I and III

Hence, Option (C) is the correct answer.

Quick Tip: Remember these important years for quick revision:

- **1919** -- Rowlatt Act
- **1919--1924** -- Khilafat Movement
- **1931** -- Gandhi-Irwin Pact
- **1932** -- Poona Pact

A useful memory trick is:



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

quote ``**To the altar of this revolution we have brought our youth as incense**" Many nationalists thought that the struggle against the British could not be won through non-violence. In the year 1928, the Hindustan Socialist Republican Army (HSRA) was founded at a meeting in Ferozeshah Kotla ground in Delhi. Amongst its leaders were Bhagat Singh, Jatin Das and Ajoy Ghosh. In a series of dramatic actions in different parts of India, the HSRA targeted some of the symbols of British power. In April 1929, Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutta threw a bomb in the Legislative Assembly. In the same year there was an attempt to blow up the train that Lord Irwin was travelling in. Bhagat Singh was 23 when he was tried and executed by the colonial government. During his trial, Bhagat Singh stated that he did not wish to glorify ``the cult of the bomb and pistol" but wanted a revolution in society. ``Revolution is the inalienable right of mankind. Freedom is the imprescriptible birthright of all. The labourer is the real sustainer of society. To the altar of this revolution we have brought our youth as incense, for no sacrifice is too great for so magnificent a cause. We are content. We await the advent of revolution." **Inquilab Zindabad!** quote 8.1 Why is the formation of ‘Hindustan Socialist Republican Army (HSRA)’ considered as a turning point in the freedom struggle of India?

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Identify the organization.

The Hindustan Socialist Republican Army, or HSRA, was founded in

1928 at Ferozeshah Kotla in Delhi. It included revolutionary leaders such as Bhagat Singh, Jatin Das, Ajoy Ghosh and others.

Step 2: Understand its objective.

The HSRA wanted to end British colonial rule and establish a society based on justice and equality. Its aim was not only political freedom but also social transformation.

Step 3: Why it became a turning point.

The formation of HSRA gave a new direction to revolutionary activities. It organized young revolutionaries and targeted symbols of British power to awaken the masses.

Step 4: Inspiration for youth.

The HSRA inspired many young Indians to participate actively in the freedom struggle. It showed that sacrifice, courage and commitment were necessary for national liberation.

Step 5: Final answer.

Thus, the HSRA was considered a turning point because it transformed revolutionary nationalism into an organized movement with a broader vision of freedom and social justice.

HSRA gave organized and ideological direction to revolutionary nationalism.

The formation of HSRA was a turning point because it organized revolutionary youth, challenged British power and connected political freedom with social justice.

Quick Tip: Remember: HSRA was formed in **1928** at **Ferozeshah Kotla, Delhi**. Its leaders included Bhagat Singh, Jatin Das and Ajoy Ghosh.

7. Two places (A) and (B) have been marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify them based on the information given below and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map near them:

(A) The place where General Dyer ordered firing upon a peaceful gathering on 13 April, 1919.

(B) The place where the Session of Indian National Congress was held in the year 1927.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Identify Place (A).

The incident mentioned refers to the infamous **Jallianwala Bagh Massacre**, which took place on **13 April 1919**. On the day of Baisakhi, thousands of men, women, and children had gathered peacefully at Jallianwala Bagh in **Amritsar, Punjab**. General Reginald Dyer ordered his troops to fire on the unarmed crowd without any warning, resulting in the death of hundreds of innocent people. This incident became a turning point in the Indian freedom struggle and intensified nationalist sentiments across the country. Therefore, the correct answer for Place (A) is:

Amritsar

Step 2: Identify Place (B).

The Indian National Congress held its historic **1927 Session at Madras** (present-day Chennai). The session was presided over by Dr. M.A. Ansari. During this session, the Congress decided to boycott the Simon Commission because it did not include any Indian members.

This decision marked an important phase in India's struggle against British rule.

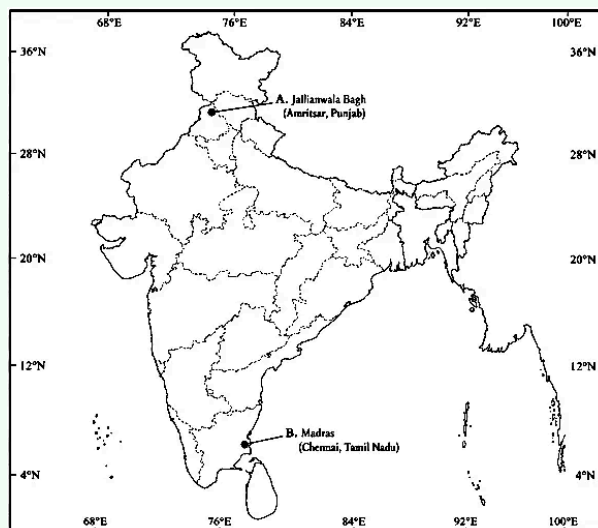
Therefore, the correct answer for Place (B) is:

Madras (Chennai)

Step 3: Final Answers.

(A) **Amritsar**

(B) **Madras (Chennai)**



Quick Tip: Remember these important map locations for CBSE examinations:

- **Amritsar** -- Jallianwala Bagh Massacre (13 April 1919).
- **Madras (Chennai)** -- Indian National Congress Session (1927).

Map-based questions frequently ask locations related to important events of the Indian National Movement.

8. Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched?

Column – A (National Parks)		Column – B (States)
(A) Periyar	–	Madhya Pradesh
(B) Manas	–	Assam
(C) Bandhavgarh	–	Rajasthan
(D) Corbett	–	Uttar Pradesh

(A) Periyar -- Madhya Pradesh

(B) Manas -- Assam

(C) Bandhavgarh -- Rajasthan

(D) Corbett -- Uttar Pradesh

Correct Answer: (B) Manas -- Assam

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the question.

The question asks us to identify the correctly matched pair of a national park and the state in which it is located. National parks are protected areas created for the conservation of wildlife, forests, biodiversity, and natural habitats.

Step 2: Checking Option (A).

Periyar National Park is not located in Madhya Pradesh. It is located in **Kerala**, in the Western Ghats. It is famous for elephants, tigers, and the Periyar Lake. Therefore, Option (A) is incorrect.

Step 3: Checking Option (B).

Manas National Park is located in **Assam**. It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site and is famous for its rich biodiversity, including tigers, elephants, rhinoceros, golden langur, and many species of birds. Therefore, Option (B) is correctly matched.

Step 4: Checking Option (C).

Bandhavgarh National Park is not located in Rajasthan. It is located in **Madhya Pradesh**. It is especially famous for its high tiger population and is one of India's important tiger reserves. Therefore, Option (C) is incorrect.

Step 5: Checking Option (D).

Corbett National Park is not located in Uttar Pradesh. It is located in **Uttarakhand**. It is India's first national park and was earlier known as Hailey National Park. It is also famous for tiger conservation under Project Tiger. Therefore, Option (D) is incorrect.

Step 6: Conclusion.

Among the given options, only **Manas -- Assam** is correctly matched. Hence, the correct answer is Option (B).

Quick Tip: Important National Parks and States:

- Periyar National Park → Kerala.
- Manas National Park → Assam.
- Bandhavgarh National Park → Madhya Pradesh.
- Corbett National Park → Uttarakhand.

Such matching questions are frequently asked in CBSE Geography examinations.

9. Choose the correct option related to the factors that determined the land use pattern in India:

- (A) Political and Religious factors
- (B) Cultural and Geological factors
- (C) Economical and Historical factors
- (D) Physical and Human factors

Correct Answer: (D) Physical and Human factors

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding land use pattern.

Land use pattern refers to the way land is used for different purposes such as agriculture, forests, pastures, settlements, industries, roads, mining, and other activities. In India, land use varies from region to region because physical conditions and human activities are not the same everywhere.

Step 2: Physical factors affecting land use.

Physical factors are natural factors that influence how land can be used. These include relief, climate, soil type, rainfall, slope, drainage, availability of water, and mineral resources. For example, fertile alluvial plains are suitable for agriculture, while mountainous regions may be used for forests, grazing, tourism, and hydroelectricity. Similarly, desert areas have limited agricultural use due to scarcity of water.

Step 3: Human factors affecting land use.

Human factors include population density, technology, culture, economic development, irrigation facilities, transport, urbanization, industrialization, and government policies. For example, densely populated areas require more land for settlements, roads, schools, markets, and industries. Similarly, improved irrigation and modern

technology can convert dry land into productive agricultural land.

Step 4: Why Option (D) is correct.

The land use pattern in India is determined mainly by the interaction of **physical factors** and **human factors**. Physical features provide the natural possibilities and limitations, while human needs and technology decide how these possibilities are used. Therefore, Option (D) is the most appropriate answer.

Step 5: Conclusion.

Hence, the correct factors determining land use pattern in India are **Physical and Human factors**.

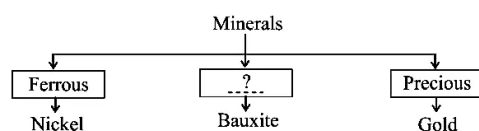
Quick Tip: Land use pattern is always controlled by two broad groups:

- **Physical factors:** relief, soil, climate, water, minerals.
 - **Human factors:** population, technology, economy, culture, policy.
- For CBSE Geography, remember: **Land Use = Nature + Human Needs**.



10. Choose the appropriate option to fill in the blank:

Minerals are classified as:



- (A) Energy Minerals
- (B) Non-Metallic Minerals
- (C) Non-Ferrous Minerals
- (D) Precious Minerals

Correct Answer: (C) Non-Ferrous Minerals

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding mineral classification.

Minerals are commonly classified into different groups on the basis of their metallic content and economic use. Important categories include **ferrous minerals, non-ferrous minerals, non-metallic minerals, energy minerals, and precious minerals.**

Step 2: Meaning of ferrous minerals.

Ferrous minerals are those minerals which contain iron. Examples include iron ore, manganese, chromite, and nickel. In the given flow chart, nickel is placed under ferrous minerals because it is associated with metallic mineral classification and industrial use.

Step 3: Identifying bauxite.

Bauxite is the chief ore of aluminium. Aluminium does not contain iron, so it is classified as a **non-ferrous mineral**. Other examples of non-ferrous minerals include copper, lead, zinc, tin, and aluminium.

Step 4: Eliminating incorrect options.

- **Energy minerals** include coal, petroleum, natural gas, and uranium. Bauxite is not an energy mineral.

- **Non-metallic minerals** include mica, limestone, gypsum, and salt. Bauxite is a metallic ore.
- **Precious minerals** include gold, silver, platinum, and diamonds. Bauxite is not a precious mineral.
- **Non-ferrous minerals** include minerals that do not contain iron, such as bauxite.

Step 5: Conclusion.

Since bauxite is an ore of aluminium and aluminium is a non-ferrous metal, the blank should be filled with **Non-Ferrous Minerals**. Therefore, the correct answer is Option (C).

Quick Tip: Remember:

- Ferrous minerals → contain iron.
- Non-ferrous minerals → do not contain iron.
- Bauxite → Aluminium ore → Non-ferrous mineral.
- Gold → Precious mineral.

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

Column - I (Types of Farming)	Column - II (Features)
I. Primitive subsistence farming	(a) Use of modern inputs with less labour
II. Intensive subsistence farming	(b) Single crop cultivation on large scale
III. Commercial farming	(c) Slash and burn cultivation
IV. Plantation farming	(d) Labour intensive cultivation

- (A) (I)-(c), (II)-(a), (III)-(d), (IV)-(b)
- (B) (I)-(a), (II)-(b), (III)-(d), (IV)-(c)
- (C) (I)-(c), (II)-(d), (III)-(a), (IV)-(b)
- (D) (I)-(d), (II)-(c), (III)-(b), (IV)-(a)

Correct Answer: (C) (I)-(c), (II)-(d), (III)-(a), (IV)-(b)

Solution:

Step 1: Understand Primitive Subsistence Farming.

Primitive subsistence farming is one of the oldest forms of agriculture. It is practiced using simple tools such as hoes, digging sticks, and family labour. One of its common methods is **slash and burn cultivation**, also known as shifting cultivation. Therefore, **Primitive Subsistence Farming matches with (c) Slash and burn cultivation.**

Step 2: Understand Intensive Subsistence Farming.

Intensive subsistence farming is practiced mainly in densely populated regions where land is limited but labour is abundant. Farmers cultivate the same piece of land intensively using a large amount of human labour to obtain high yields. Hence, **Intensive Subsistence Farming matches with (d) Labour intensive cultivation.**

Step 3: Understand Commercial Farming.

Commercial farming is carried out with the objective of selling agricultural produce in the market. Farmers use modern machinery, improved seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, irrigation facilities, and advanced technology. Since mechanization reduces the need for manual labour, **Commercial Farming matches with (a) Use of**

modern inputs with less labour.

Step 4: Understand Plantation Farming.

Plantation farming is a type of commercial agriculture in which a **single crop** is grown over a large area. Crops such as tea, coffee, rubber, sugarcane, banana, and coconut are commonly cultivated under this system. Therefore, **Plantation Farming matches with (b) Single crop cultivation on large scale.**

Step 5: Match the Columns.

The correct matching is:

I → (c)
II → (d)
III → (a)
IV → (b)

This corresponds to:

Option (C)

Quick Tip: Remember these easy associations:

- Primitive Subsistence Farming → Slash and Burn Cultivation.
- Intensive Subsistence Farming → Labour Intensive.
- Commercial Farming → Modern Inputs and Mechanization.
- Plantation Farming → Single Crop on Large Estates.

A simple memory trick is:

Primitive--Slash Burn, Intensive--Labour, Commercial--Modern, Plantation--Single Crop

These matches are frequently asked in CBSE and other competitive examinations.

12. Identify the state related with the Chipko Movement:

- (A) Arunachal Pradesh
- (B) Madhya Pradesh
- (C) Uttarakhand
- (D) Bihar

Correct Answer: (C) Uttarakhand

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Chipko Movement.

The Chipko Movement was a famous environmental movement started in **1973** in the Himalayan region of present-day **Uttarakhand** (then part of Uttar Pradesh). The movement aimed to protect forests from commercial logging and deforestation. Villagers, especially women, embraced trees to prevent them from being cut, giving rise to the name "Chipko," which means "to hug" or "to cling."

Step 2: Leaders and significance.

The movement was led by environmentalists such as **Sunderlal Bahuguna, Chandi Prasad Bhatt**, and local villagers. It highlighted the importance of forests in maintaining ecological balance, conserving biodiversity, preventing soil erosion, and supporting the livelihoods of local communities.

Step 3: Conclusion.

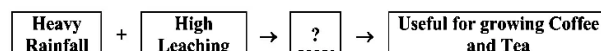
Since the Chipko Movement originated in the Himalayan region of present-day Uttarakhand, the correct answer is:

(C) Uttarakhand

Quick Tip: Remember:

- Chipko Movement -- 1973.
- State -- Uttarakhand (formerly Uttar Pradesh).
- Famous leader -- Sunderlal Bahuguna.
- Theme -- Forest Conservation.

13. Identify the correct soil from the given options to complete the flow chart:



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

Correct Answer: (B) Laterite soil

Solution:

Step 1: Understand the process of soil formation.

Laterite soil develops in regions experiencing **heavy rainfall** and

high temperatures. Continuous rainfall causes intense leaching, which washes away silica and soluble minerals, leaving behind iron and aluminium oxides. This process gives the soil its characteristic reddish colour.

Step 2: Analyse the flow chart.

The flow chart mentions heavy rainfall and high leaching, which are the major conditions responsible for the formation of **Laterite soil**. Such soils are commonly found in the Western Ghats, Eastern Ghats, parts of Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Odisha, and Assam.

Step 3: Agricultural importance.

Although laterite soil is naturally less fertile, it becomes productive with the use of fertilizers and irrigation. It is highly suitable for plantation crops such as **tea, coffee, rubber, cashew, and coconut**. Therefore, the missing soil in the flow chart is Laterite soil.

Quick Tip: Remember:

- Heavy Rainfall + High Leaching = Laterite Soil.
- Major crops: Tea, Coffee, Rubber, Cashew.

14. Suggest any two measures for better productivity and organic farming.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the need for better productivity and organic farming.

Agricultural productivity refers to the amount of crop produced from a given area of land. Organic farming is an eco-friendly method of cultivation that avoids the use of chemical fertilizers, pesticides, insecticides, and herbicides. Instead, it relies on natural resources to maintain soil fertility and crop health. Better productivity can be achieved while protecting the environment by adopting sustainable agricultural practices.

Step 2: Measure 1 -- Use of Organic Manures and Bio-fertilizers.

Farmers should use organic manures such as compost, farmyard manure (FYM), vermicompost, and green manure instead of chemical fertilizers. Bio-fertilizers containing beneficial microorganisms help improve soil fertility by fixing atmospheric nitrogen and increasing the availability of nutrients to plants. These natural inputs improve soil structure, increase water-holding capacity, promote healthy plant growth, and reduce environmental pollution. Regular use of organic manures also maintains the long-term fertility of agricultural land.

Step 3: Measure 2 -- Crop Rotation and Biological Pest Control.

Crop rotation should be practiced by growing different crops on the same field in a planned sequence. This helps maintain soil nutrients, reduces soil erosion, and breaks the life cycle of pests and diseases. Farmers should also adopt biological pest control methods by using natural predators, neem-based pesticides, bio-pesticides, and beneficial insects instead of harmful chemical pesticides. These methods protect crops while preserving biodiversity and environmental health.

Step 4: Additional Benefits.

Organic farming improves soil health, conserves water resources, reduces pollution, protects beneficial organisms, and produces safe,

nutritious, and chemical-free food. Sustainable farming practices also increase farmers' income in the long run by improving soil productivity and reducing dependence on expensive chemical inputs.

Step 5: Conclusion.

Thus, the use of organic manures and bio-fertilizers, along with crop rotation and biological pest control, are two effective measures for achieving better agricultural productivity and promoting sustainable organic farming.

Quick Tip: Remember the key measures of organic farming:

- Use compost, vermicompost, green manure, and bio-fertilizers.
- Practice crop rotation and mixed cropping.
- Use bio-pesticides and natural pest control methods.
- Avoid chemical fertilizers and pesticides.

A simple way to remember is:

Organic Farming = Healthy Soil + Natural Inputs + Sustainable Production

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

19.1 The dam built on Mahanadi river.

19.2 Nuclear power plant located in Uttar Pradesh.

19.3 Software technology park located in Maharashtra.

19.4 Major sea port located in Gujarat.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Identifying the Dam built on Mahanadi River:

The correct location is **Hirakud Dam**, situated near Sambalpur in the state of Odisha. Constructed across the **Mahanadi River**, Hirakud Dam is one of the longest earthen dams in the world. It plays a significant role in flood control, irrigation, hydroelectric power generation, and water supply for agriculture and industries in eastern India.

Step 2: Identifying the Nuclear Power Plant in Uttar Pradesh:

The correct location is **Narora Nuclear Power Plant**, situated in the Bulandshahr district of Uttar Pradesh on the banks of the Ganga River. It is operated by the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) and contributes significantly to the electricity generation of northern India through pressurised heavy water reactors (PHWRs).

Step 3: Identifying the Software Technology Park in Maharashtra:

The correct location is **Pune**. Pune is one of India's leading Information Technology (IT) hubs and houses a major Software Technology Park of India (STPI). The city has emerged as an important centre for software development, IT-enabled services, research, innovation, and multinational technology companies.

Step 4: Identifying the Major Sea Port in Gujarat:

The correct location is **Kandla Port** (officially known as Deendayal Port), located in the Gulf of Kachchh in Gujarat. It is one of India's busiest major ports, handling petroleum products, fertilizers, food

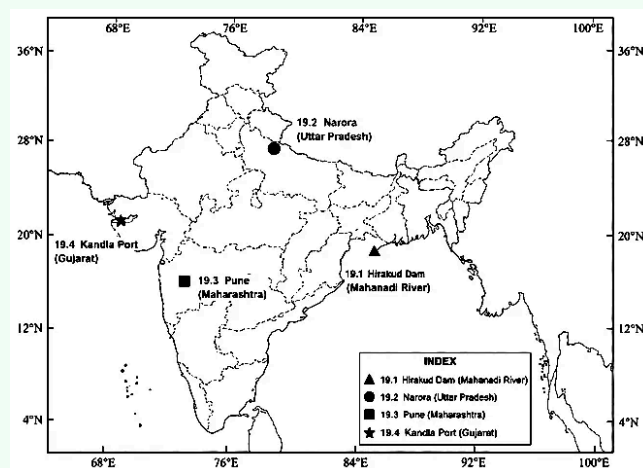
grains, containers, and other bulk cargo. Due to its strategic location on the western coast, it serves as a vital gateway for India's international maritime trade.

Step 5: Final Map Identification:

On the outline map of India, locate and label any **three** of the following correctly:

- Hirakud Dam (Odisha)
- Narora Nuclear Power Plant (Uttar Pradesh)
- Pune (Software Technology Park)
- Kandla Port (Gujarat)

Use the appropriate conventional map symbols while marking each location.



Quick Tip: Remember these standard CBSE map locations: **Hirakud -- Mahanadi River, Narora -- Nuclear Power Plant (Uttar Pradesh), Pune -- Software Technology Park, and Kandla -- Major Sea Port in**

Gujarat. These locations are frequently asked in Board Examination map-based questions.

16. For Visually Impaired Candidates

19.1 Name the dam which is located on Mahanadi river.

19.2 Name the place where nuclear power plant is located in Uttar Pradesh.

19.3 Name the place where the software technology park is located in Maharashtra.

19.4 Name the place where major sea port is located in Gujarat.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

19.1 Name the dam which is located on Mahanadi River.

Answer: Hirakud Dam.

Explanation: Hirakud Dam is constructed across the **Mahanadi River** near Sambalpur in Odisha. It is among the world's longest earthen dams and is important for irrigation, hydroelectric power generation, and flood control.

19.2 Name the place where nuclear power plant is located in Uttar Pradesh.

Answer: Narora.

Explanation: The **Narora Nuclear Power Plant** is situated in Bulandshahr district of Uttar Pradesh. It is one of India's major nuclear power generating stations operated by NPCIL.

19.3 Name the place where the software technology park is located in Maharashtra.

Answer: Pune.

Explanation: **Pune** is one of India's leading Information Technology

centres and houses a major Software Technology Park of India (STPI), supporting software exports and IT industries.

19.4 Name the place where major sea port is located in Gujarat.

Answer: Kandla (Deendayal Port).

Explanation: **Kandla Port**, located in the Gulf of Kachchh, Gujarat, is one of India's largest and busiest major ports, handling a significant share of the country's international cargo traffic.

Quick Tip: For CBSE Geography map questions, remember the standard pairs: **Hirakud--Mahanadi, Narora--Nuclear Power, Pune--Software Technology Park**, and **Kandla--Major Sea Port**. Learning these fixed associations makes map-based questions easy to answer.



17. Two statements are given below. They are Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read both the statements carefully and choose the correct option:
Assertion (A): Both, Sri Lanka and Belgium faced challenges of ethnic and linguistic diversity.

Reason (R): Sri Lanka had majority of Tamils whereas Belgium had majority of French speaking people.

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

Correct Answer: (C) (A) is true, but (R) is false.

Solution:

Step 1: Evaluating Assertion (A):

Assertion (A) states that both Sri Lanka and Belgium faced challenges of ethnic and linguistic diversity. This statement is **true**. Sri Lanka had tensions between Sinhala-speaking majority and Tamil-speaking minority, while Belgium had tensions between Dutch-speaking, French-speaking and German-speaking communities.

Step 2: Evaluating Reason (R):

Reason (R) states that Sri Lanka had majority of Tamils and Belgium had majority of French speaking people. This statement is **false**. In Sri Lanka, the majority community is **Sinhala-speaking**, not Tamil-speaking. In Belgium, the majority population is **Dutch-speaking**, mainly living in the Flemish region, not French-speaking.

Step 3: Determining the Final Option:

Since Assertion (A) is true and Reason (R) is false, the correct option is (C).

Quick Tip: Remember:

- Sri Lanka majority → Sinhala-speaking community.
- Sri Lanka minority → Tamil-speaking community.
- Belgium majority → Dutch-speaking community.
- Belgium minority → French-speaking and German-speaking communities.

18. Read the following statements regarding decentralization step India took in the year 1992 and choose the correct option:

- I. Mandatory regular elections for local bodies
- II. Two-third seats reserved for women
- III. Formation of the State Election Commission
- IV. Seats reserved for Scheduled Castes and Schedule Tribes

- (A) I, II and III are correct.
- (B) I, III and IV are correct.
- (C) II, III and IV are correct.
- (D) I, II and IV are correct.

Correct Answer: (B) I, III and IV are correct.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the decentralization reform of 1992:

In 1992, India took an important step towards decentralization through constitutional amendments related to local self-government. These reforms strengthened rural and urban local bodies such as Panchayats and Municipalities. The main purpose was to transfer power from the central and state levels to local-level institutions so that people could participate more directly in governance.

Step 2: Checking Statement I:

Statement I says that **mandatory regular elections for local bodies** were introduced. This statement is correct. After the 1992 decentralization reforms, it became compulsory to hold regular elections for Panchayats and Municipalities after every five years. This ensured that local bodies could not remain dissolved or inactive for long periods.

Step 3: Checking Statement II:

Statement II says that **two-third seats were reserved for women**. This statement is incorrect. The actual provision was that **one-third seats** were reserved for women in local bodies, not two-third seats. This reservation helped increase women's participation in grassroots democracy. Since the fraction given in the statement is wrong, Statement II cannot be accepted as correct.

Step 4: Checking Statement III:

Statement III says that the **State Election Commission** was formed. This statement is correct. The State Election Commission was created to conduct regular, free, and fair elections to local bodies. This made local body elections more systematic and reduced unnecessary interference by state governments.

Step 5: Checking Statement IV:

Statement IV says that **seats were reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes**. This statement is correct. The 1992 decentralization provisions ensured reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in local bodies according to their population. This provision was introduced to make local governance more inclusive and representative.

Step 6: Selecting the correct option:

From the above analysis, Statements **I, III and IV** are correct, while Statement **II** is incorrect because the reservation for women was **one-third**, not two-third. Therefore, the correct option is **(B) I, III and IV are correct**.

Quick Tip: For decentralization reforms of 1992, remember these four key points: regular elections to local bodies, reservation for SCs and STs, one-third reservation for women, and creation of the State Election Commission.

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

- (A) Indian National Congress and Communist Party of India (M)
- (B) Rashtriya Janta Dal and Lok Jan Shakti Party
- (C) Indian National Lok Dal and Jan Nayak Janta Party
- (D) Rashtriya Lok Dal and Jan Satta Dal

Correct Answer: (A) Indian National Congress and Communist Party of India (M)

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Basis of Classification:

The question asks the odd one out among pairs of political parties. The key point is to identify whether the given pairs represent national-level parties or state/regional parties.

Step 2: Analyzing Option (A):

The **Indian National Congress** and the **Communist Party of India (Marxist)** are recognised as national political parties. Their political presence is not limited to only one state. Therefore, this pair belongs to the category of national parties.

Step 3: Analyzing the Other Options:

- **Rashtriya Janta Dal** and **Lok Jan Shakti Party** are mainly regional parties associated with Bihar.

- **Indian National Lok Dal** and **Jan Nayak Janta Party** are regional parties associated with Haryana.

- **Rashtriya Lok Dal** and **Jan Satta Dal** are regional parties associated mainly with Uttar Pradesh.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Since Option (A) contains national parties while the other options contain regional/state parties, Option (A) is the odd one out.

Quick Tip: To solve odd-one-out questions on political parties, first check whether the parties are **national parties** or **state/regional parties**. A pair belonging to a different category becomes the odd one out.

20. Look at the given picture carefully and choose the most appropriate option:

Which of the following values is being reflected through this picture?



- (A) Unity and integration
- (B) Equality and Justice
- (C) Multitasking and Dedication
- (D) Religions and Rituals

Correct Answer: (A) Unity and integration

Solution:

Step 1: Observing the Picture:

The picture shows a female figure with many hands, and each hand appears to represent different identities, groups or communities. Such a visual form usually symbolises the coming together of many diverse elements into one collective identity.

Step 2: Interpreting the Central Idea:

The image reflects the idea that different communities, cultures, religions, languages and social groups can exist together within one nation. This represents the democratic value of unity among diversity.

Step 3: Eliminating Other Options:

- **Equality and Justice** are important democratic values, but the image mainly stresses togetherness.
- **Multitasking and Dedication** may appear visually possible because of many hands, but that is not the political message of the picture.
- **Religions and Rituals** is too narrow and does not capture the broader national message.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Therefore, the most appropriate value reflected through the picture is **Unity and integration.**

Quick Tip: In civics-based picture questions, look for the central value represented by the image. If the picture shows different groups coming together, the answer is usually related to **unity, integration, diversity or national harmony.**

21. For Visually Impaired Candidates

The movement that advocates equal rights and opportunities for women and men is called:

- (A) Liberalism
- (B) Romanticism
- (C) Feminism
- (D) Socialism

Correct Answer: (C) Feminism

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Meaning of Feminism:

Feminism is a movement that supports equal rights, dignity and opportunities for women and men. It challenges discrimination against women in social, political, educational and economic life.

Step 2: Checking the Given Options:

- **Liberalism** supports individual freedom and constitutional rights.

- **Romanticism** was a cultural movement emphasizing emotion, imagination and national feeling.
- **Feminism** directly advocates equal rights and opportunities for women and men.
- **Socialism** focuses on social and economic equality, especially related to class and ownership.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Since the question specifically asks about a movement advocating equal rights and opportunities for women and men, the correct answer is **Feminism**.

Quick Tip: Feminism means the belief in **equal political, social, educational and economic rights for women and men**.

22. Explain any two features of federalism.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Meaning of Federalism:

Federalism is a system of government in which powers are constitutionally divided between the **Central Government** and the **State Governments**. Both levels of government function independently in their respective spheres and derive their authority directly from the Constitution. This arrangement promotes unity

while allowing regional governments to manage local affairs effectively.

Step 2: Feature 1 -- Division of Powers:

One of the most important features of federalism is the **constitutional division of powers**. The Constitution clearly specifies the subjects on which the Union Government and the State Governments can make laws. In India, these powers are distributed through the **Union List, State List, and Concurrent List**. This clear division helps avoid conflicts and ensures smooth administration throughout the country.

Step 3: Feature 2 -- Supremacy of the Constitution:

Another important feature is the **supremacy of the Constitution**. Both the Union and the State Governments must function according to the provisions of the Constitution. Neither government can exercise powers beyond those assigned to it. Any law that violates the Constitution can be declared unconstitutional by the judiciary.

Step 4: Importance of these Features:

The division of powers ensures efficient governance by allowing different levels of government to perform their respective responsibilities. The supremacy of the Constitution maintains balance between the Union and the States, protects democratic values, and prevents misuse of authority. Together, these features strengthen national unity while respecting regional diversity.

Step 5: Conclusion:

Thus, the **division of powers** and the **supremacy of the Constitution** are two fundamental features of federalism. They ensure effective administration, protect the autonomy of different

levels of government, and maintain harmony within a federal system like India.

Quick Tip: Remember the key features of federalism: **Division of Powers, Supremacy of the Constitution, Independent Judiciary, Written Constitution, and Financial Autonomy.** Any two explained with examples are sufficient for a 2-mark answer.

23. Suggest any two measures to inspire women to learn new skills for entrepreneurship.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the question.

Entrepreneurship means starting, managing and expanding one's own business by using knowledge, innovation and available resources. Women entrepreneurs contribute significantly to economic development by creating employment, improving family income and promoting social progress. However, many women are unable to become entrepreneurs due to lack of training, financial support, awareness and confidence. Therefore, suitable measures are needed to encourage women to learn new entrepreneurial skills.

Step 2: Measure 1 -- Provide skill development and vocational training.

Governments, educational institutions and private organizations should organize regular skill development programmes specially designed for women. These programmes should provide training in digital literacy, financial management, marketing, business planning,

communication skills, handicrafts, food processing, tailoring, computer applications and other employment-oriented activities. Practical training, workshops and mentoring sessions can improve confidence and prepare women to establish successful enterprises.

Step 3: Explain why skill training is important.

Skill-based education enables women to become financially independent and self-reliant. Proper training increases their ability to identify business opportunities, manage risks and compete effectively in the market. When women acquire modern entrepreneurial skills, they become capable of starting small businesses and gradually expanding them into successful enterprises.

Step 4: Measure 2 -- Provide financial assistance and easy access to credit.

Many women possess innovative business ideas but cannot implement them due to lack of financial resources. Governments and banks should provide low-interest loans, subsidies, start-up grants, self-help group support, microfinance facilities and financial literacy programmes. Easy access to credit encourages women to invest in new businesses without excessive financial burden.

Step 5: Explain the role of awareness and motivation.

Women should also be motivated through entrepreneurship awareness campaigns, success stories of women entrepreneurs, career counselling, incubation centres and mentorship programmes. Families and society should encourage women to participate in business activities without discrimination. Equal opportunities and supportive social attitudes increase women's confidence and willingness to become entrepreneurs.

Step 6: Overall impact of these measures.

When women receive proper training, financial support and encouragement, they become economically empowered. This not only improves their personal income and living standards but also contributes to employment generation, poverty reduction and national economic development. Women-led enterprises also promote innovation, inclusive growth and gender equality.

Step 7: Final conclusion.

Thus, providing **skill development programmes** and **easy financial assistance** are two effective measures to inspire women to learn new skills for entrepreneurship. These measures strengthen women's confidence, promote self-employment and contribute to sustainable economic development.

Two measures: (i) Skill development and vocational training, (ii) Easy financial assistance and access to credit.

Quick Tip: Remember the formula for women entrepreneurship:

Skill Training + Financial Support = Successful Women Entrepreneurs

Important keywords:

- Skill Development
- Vocational Training
- Financial Assistance
- Self-Help Groups (SHGs)
- Entrepreneurship Development Programmes (EDPs)



24. ``Political parties perform a series of functions in the democracy." Explain the statement with examples.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Meaning of political parties.

A political party is an organized group of people who share common political ideas, policies and objectives. Political parties contest elections, form governments and work for the welfare and development of society. They are considered an essential part of every democratic system because democracy cannot function effectively without political parties.

Step 2: Political parties contest elections and present candidates.

One of the primary functions of political parties is to nominate candidates for elections. Every political party selects suitable candidates who represent the party in different constituencies. Through elections, citizens get an opportunity to choose their representatives. For example, parties like the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), Indian National Congress (INC), Aam Aadmi Party (AAP) and regional parties nominate candidates during Lok Sabha and State Assembly elections.

Step 3: Political parties formulate policies and programmes.

Political parties prepare policies and election manifestos that explain their plans for economic development, education, healthcare,

employment, agriculture, infrastructure and social welfare. These manifestos help voters compare different parties and make informed decisions during elections. Thus, political parties provide alternative policies for national development.

Step 4: Political parties form and run the government.

The party or coalition that wins the majority of seats forms the government. It appoints ministers, implements laws, prepares budgets and manages the administration of the country. Political parties are therefore directly responsible for policy implementation and governance. If they fail to perform well, people can replace them through the next election.

Step 5: Political parties act as the opposition.

Parties that do not form the government perform the important role of opposition. They criticize government policies, expose mistakes, demand accountability and suggest alternative solutions. A strong opposition strengthens democracy by preventing misuse of power and ensuring transparency in government functioning.

Step 6: Political parties shape public opinion and connect people with the government.

Political parties organize rallies, meetings, campaigns and public discussions to create awareness among citizens about important issues. They communicate public demands to the government and explain government policies to the people. In this way, they act as a link between the government and the citizens.

Step 7: Final conclusion.

Thus, political parties perform several important functions such as contesting elections, forming governments, making policies, acting as

the opposition, educating voters and connecting citizens with the government. These functions ensure the smooth functioning and success of democracy.

Political parties are indispensable for the effective functioning of democracy.

Political parties contest elections, formulate policies, form governments, act as the opposition, shape public opinion and connect citizens with the government. Therefore, they perform several important functions in a democracy.

Quick Tip: Remember the major functions of political parties:

- Contest elections
- Form government
- Make policies
- Act as opposition
- Shape public opinion
- Link people with the government

Use the keyword:

Election + Government + Policy + Opposition + Public Opinion

25. Choose the correct option to fill the blank:

Literacy Rate is expressed as a proportion of the literate population in the age group _____ and above.

- (A) 7 years
- (B) 8 years
- (C) 9 years
- (D) 10 years

Correct Answer: (A) 7 years

Solution:

Step 1: Understand Literacy Rate.

Literacy Rate refers to the percentage of people who can read and write with understanding in a particular language. In India, the Census considers literacy among people aged **7 years and above**.

Step 2: Analyse the options.

Among the given options, only **7 years** matches the official Census definition used for calculating literacy rate.

Step 3: Select the correct option.

Hence, the blank should be filled with **7 years**.

Correct Answer = (A) 7 years

Quick Tip: According to the Census of India, a person aged **7 years or above** who can read and write with understanding in any language is considered literate.

26. Which of the following organisations publishes the 'Human Development Report'?

- (A) World Trade Organisation
- (B) World Health Organisation
- (C) United Nations Environmental Program
- (D) United Nations Development Program

Correct Answer: (D) United Nations Development Program

Solution:

Step 1: Understand the Human Development Report.

The Human Development Report (HDR) measures and compares the level of human development among countries using indicators such as life expectancy, education, and per capita income.

Step 2: Identify the publishing organisation.

The report is published every year by the **United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)**. It introduces the Human Development Index (HDI) to compare the quality of life across countries.

Step 3: Select the correct option.

Therefore, the correct answer is **Option (D)**.

Correct Answer = (D) United Nations Development Program

Quick Tip: Remember: **UNDP publishes the Human Development Report (HDR)**, while **WHO** deals with global health and **WTO** regulates international trade.

27. Which one of the following best describes liberalisation?

- (A) Protecting domestic industries
- (B) Banning foreign companies
- (C) Removal of restrictions on trade
- (D) Restricting foreign investment

Correct Answer: (C) Removal of restrictions on trade

Solution:

Step 1: Understand the meaning of liberalisation.

Liberalisation refers to the process of reducing or removing government restrictions on trade, investment, and business activities. It encourages free competition and allows firms to operate with fewer controls.

Step 2: Analyse the options.

Options (A), (B), and (D) describe restrictive measures that limit trade or investment. These are opposite to the concept of liberalisation.

Step 3: Identify the correct option.

The **removal of restrictions on trade** is the correct description of liberalisation because it promotes free movement of goods, services, and investment.

Correct Answer = (C) Removal of restrictions on trade
--

Quick Tip: **Liberalisation = Removal of restrictions.** It allows businesses greater freedom and encourages domestic as well as international trade.

28. Read the following case and choose the correct option:

Swapna owns a small farm in her village. She wants to take loan to meet the expense of cultivation. From which of the following sources should Swapna take the loan?

- (A) Reserve Bank of India
- (B) Nearest nationalised bank
- (C) Moneylender of the village
- (D) Agricultural trader

Correct Answer: (B) Nearest nationalised bank

Solution:

Step 1: Understand the situation.

Swapna is a small farmer who requires a loan to meet cultivation expenses. She should obtain credit from a reliable and regulated financial institution.

Step 2: Analyse the options.

The Reserve Bank of India does not provide loans directly to farmers. Moneylenders and agricultural traders usually charge high rates of interest and may exploit borrowers.

Step 3: Identify the best source of credit.

A **nationalised bank** provides loans at reasonable interest rates, follows government regulations, and offers various agricultural credit schemes for farmers.

Step 4: Select the correct option.

Therefore, the best option for Swapna is the **nearest nationalised bank**.

Correct Answer = (B) Nearest nationalised bank

Quick Tip: Always prefer **formal sources of credit** such as banks and cooperative societies because they provide loans at lower interest rates and are regulated by the government.

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

Column - I (Sectors on the basis of ownership)

a. Public Sector

b. Private Sector

c. Joint Sector

d. Cooperative Sector

Column - II (Examples)

(i) Amul Dairy

(ii) Maruti Suzuki

(iii) Oil and Natural Gas Corporation

(iv) Airtel Limited

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

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

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

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

Correct Answer: (C) a-(iii), b-(iv), c-(ii), d-(i)

Solution:

Step 1: Identify the Public Sector example.

The **Public Sector** is owned and controlled by the government. **Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC)** is a Government of India enterprise. Therefore,

$$a \rightarrow (iii)$$

Step 2: Identify the Private Sector example.

The **Private Sector** is owned and managed by private individuals or companies. **Airtel Limited** is a private company. Therefore,

$$b \rightarrow (iv)$$

Step 3: Identify the Joint Sector example.

The **Joint Sector** is jointly owned by the government and private companies. **Maruti Suzuki** is the standard CBSE example of a Joint Sector enterprise. Therefore,

$$c \rightarrow (ii)$$

Step 4: Identify the Cooperative Sector example.

The **Cooperative Sector** is owned and managed by its members. **Amul Dairy** is India's most famous cooperative organization. Therefore,

$$d \rightarrow (i)$$

Step 5: Select the correct option.

The correct matching is:

$$a \rightarrow (iii), \quad b \rightarrow (iv), \quad c \rightarrow (ii), \quad d \rightarrow (i)$$

This corresponds to **Option (C)**.

Quick Tip: Remember the standard CBSE examples: **ONGC -- Public Sector, Airtel -- Private Sector, Maruti Suzuki -- Joint Sector, and Amul -- Cooperative Sector.**

30. Study the data of a State given below and answer the question that follow:

Educational achievement of rural population of State			
	Category	Males	Females
I.	Literacy rate of rural population	76%	54%
II.	Literacy rate of rural children in age group of 10-14 years	90%	87%
III.	Percentage of rural children aged 10-14 years attending school	85%	82%

If rural children aged 10--14 years are considered, then how many female children are attending school?

- (A) 90
- (B) 85
- (C) 82
- (D) 83

Correct Answer: (C) 82

Solution:

Step 1: Read the relevant data carefully.

The question asks for the percentage of **female rural children aged 10--14 years attending school**. Therefore, we should look at the third category of the given table.

Step 2: Locate the required value.

In Category III, titled ``**Percentage of rural children aged 10-14 years attending school**'', the value given for:

- Males = **85%**
- Females = **82%**

Step 3: Select the female value.

Since the question specifically asks about **female children**, we select the percentage under the **Females** column, which is **82%**.

Step 4: Choose the correct option.

Among the given options, **82** corresponds to **Option (C)**.

Female children attending school = 82%
--

Therefore, the correct answer is **(C) 82**.

Quick Tip: In data-based questions, first identify the **correct row** and then the **correct column**. Avoid confusing the literacy rate with the percentage of children attending school.

31. ``New technology has helped the world to become connected.'' Justify the statement with suitable arguments.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the statement:

New technology has reduced the distance between different parts of the world. Modern means of communication and transport have made it possible for people, goods, services, ideas, and information to move quickly across countries. This has helped the world become more interconnected.

Step 2: Improvement in communication technology:

The development of the internet, mobile phones, satellites, e-mail, and video conferencing has made communication faster and easier. People sitting in different countries can exchange information instantly. Businesses can coordinate production, trade, and services across the world through digital communication.

Step 3: Improvement in transport technology:

Modern transport such as aeroplanes, ships, railways, and container services has made the movement of goods and people faster and cheaper. Goods produced in one country can now be supplied to markets in other countries within a short time. This has increased international trade.

Step 4: Expansion of global trade and services:

Due to new technology, companies can set up production units in different countries and manage them from one place. For example, a company may design a product in one country, manufacture it in another country, and sell it across the world. This has connected economies through globalisation.

Step 5: Conclusion:

Thus, new technology has helped the world become connected by improving communication, transport, trade, and business networks.

It has made the movement of information, goods, services, and people easier across the globe.

Quick Tip: For questions on globalisation and technology, remember two key points: **communication technology connects people and firms**, while **transport technology connects markets and trade routes**.

32. Differentiate between the Reserve Bank of India and other Commercial Banks.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Introduction to the Reserve Bank of India and Commercial Banks.

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is the **central bank of the country**. It was established in 1935 and is responsible for regulating the banking system, controlling the supply of money and maintaining financial stability in the economy. On the other hand, Commercial Banks are financial institutions that accept deposits from the public, provide loans and offer various banking services to individuals, businesses and organizations. Although both are important parts of the banking system, their objectives, functions and responsibilities are different.

Step 2: Difference based on nature and objective.

The primary objective of the Reserve Bank of India is to regulate the country's monetary system, maintain price stability and ensure the smooth functioning of the financial system. It works in the interest of

the entire economy. Commercial banks, however, mainly aim to provide banking services to customers such as accepting deposits, granting loans, facilitating payments and supporting economic activities while earning profits through banking operations.

Step 3: Difference based on currency issue and monetary control.

The Reserve Bank of India has the exclusive authority to issue currency notes in India (except the one-rupee note and coins, which are issued by the Government of India). It also controls the money supply and formulates monetary policy using instruments such as the Repo Rate, Reverse Repo Rate, Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) and Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR). Commercial banks do not have the authority to issue currency or formulate monetary policy. They only circulate the currency issued by the RBI.

Step 4: Difference based on relationship with the public.

The RBI generally does not accept deposits from or provide loans directly to the general public. Instead, it acts as the banker to the Government of India and the banker of all commercial banks. Commercial banks deal directly with customers by opening savings accounts, current accounts and fixed deposits, and by providing loans, credit facilities, ATM services, internet banking and other financial services.

Step 5: Difference based on regulatory functions.

The Reserve Bank of India supervises and regulates all scheduled commercial banks. It grants banking licences, inspects banks, ensures financial discipline and protects the interests of depositors. It also acts as the lender of last resort by providing financial assistance to commercial banks during emergencies. Commercial banks do not regulate other banks; instead, they function under the rules and

guidelines issued by the RBI.

Step 6: Difference based on examples.

Examples of commercial banks include the State Bank of India (SBI), Punjab National Bank (PNB), Bank of Baroda (BOB), HDFC Bank, ICICI Bank, Axis Bank and Canara Bank. These banks provide banking services directly to customers. In contrast, there is only one central bank in India, namely the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), which manages the country's entire banking and monetary system.

Step 7: Final conclusion.

Thus, the Reserve Bank of India and Commercial Banks perform different but complementary roles. The RBI regulates and controls the banking system, while commercial banks provide banking services directly to the public. Together, they ensure financial stability, economic development and smooth functioning of the Indian economy.

Reserve Bank of India	Commercial Banks
<i>Central Bank of India</i>	<i>Provide banking services to the public</i>
<i>Issues currency</i>	<i>Cannot issue currency</i>
<i>Frames monetary policy</i>	<i>Follow RBI policies</i>
<i>Bank to Government and Banks</i>	<i>Bank to individuals and businesses</i>
<i>Regulates banks</i>	<i>Regulated by RBI</i>

Quick Tip: Remember the easiest comparison:

RBI = Regulator

Commercial Banks = Service Providers

Important differences:

- RBI issues currency; Commercial Banks do not.
- RBI controls monetary policy; Commercial Banks implement banking operations.
- RBI regulates banks; Commercial Banks serve customers.
- RBI is the banker to the Government and banks; Commercial Banks are bankers to the public.



33. Why is sustainable development essential? Explain with examples.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Meaning of Sustainable Development:

Sustainable development refers to development that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. It aims to achieve economic growth while protecting natural resources and maintaining environmental balance.

Step 2: Conservation of Natural Resources:

Natural resources such as forests, water, minerals, and fossil fuels are limited. Excessive exploitation may lead to their depletion.

Sustainable development encourages the careful and judicious use of these resources so that they remain available for future generations.

For example, rainwater harvesting helps conserve groundwater resources.

Step 3: Protection of the Environment:

Industrialisation and excessive use of natural resources cause pollution, global warming, and environmental degradation. Sustainable development promotes the use of clean technologies, afforestation, waste management, and pollution control measures to protect the environment. For example, planting trees helps reduce air pollution and maintain ecological balance.

Step 4: Promoting Renewable Resources:

Sustainable development encourages the use of renewable sources of energy such as **solar energy, wind energy, and hydropower** instead of non-renewable fossil fuels. This reduces environmental pollution and ensures a continuous supply of energy. For example, installing solar panels decreases dependence on coal and petroleum.

Step 5: Ensuring Long-term Economic Development:

The conservation of natural resources and protection of the environment ensure that economic development can continue over a long period. Sustainable development balances economic growth with environmental protection, thereby improving the quality of life of both present and future generations.

Step 6: Conclusion:

Thus, sustainable development is essential because it conserves natural resources, protects the environment, promotes renewable energy, and ensures balanced and long-term development. It helps create a healthier and more secure future for humanity.

Quick Tip: Remember the three pillars of sustainable development: **Economic Development, Social Development, and Environmental Protection.** Use examples such as **rainwater harvesting, afforestation, solar energy, and wind energy** to score full marks.

34. Describe the efforts done by the Indian government to increase employment in rural areas.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Introduction:

The Government of India has launched several programmes and schemes to generate employment opportunities in rural areas. These initiatives aim to reduce unemployment and poverty by creating productive assets, improving rural infrastructure, and promoting self-employment.

Step 2: Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA):

The **Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), 2005** is one of the most important employment schemes. It guarantees at least **100 days of wage employment** in a financial year to every rural household whose adult members are willing to do unskilled manual work. The scheme provides employment while creating durable community assets such as roads, ponds, canals, and water conservation structures.

Step 3: Promotion of Self-employment and Rural Enterprises:

The government promotes self-employment by providing financial assistance, skill development, and training through schemes such as the **National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)**. These programmes encourage people to start small businesses, dairy farming, poultry farming, handicrafts, and other rural enterprises, thereby creating sustainable employment opportunities.

Step 4: Development of Rural Infrastructure:

The government invests in rural infrastructure by constructing roads, irrigation facilities, schools, health centres, and drinking water projects. Programmes such as the **Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)** improve connectivity, facilitate trade, and create both direct and indirect employment opportunities in villages.

Step 5: Promotion of Agriculture and Allied Activities:

Efforts are also made to increase employment through agriculture and allied sectors such as horticulture, fisheries, animal husbandry, and dairy farming. Financial support, modern technology, improved irrigation facilities, and agricultural extension services help farmers increase productivity and generate additional employment in rural areas.

Step 6: Skill Development and Vocational Training:

The government conducts various skill development and vocational training programmes to enhance the employability of rural youth. These programmes equip individuals with technical and entrepreneurial skills, enabling them to secure employment or establish their own enterprises.

Step 7: Conclusion:

Thus, through schemes like **MGNREGA**, promotion of self-

employment, development of rural infrastructure, support for agriculture and allied activities, and skill development programmes, the Government of India has made significant efforts to increase employment opportunities in rural areas and improve rural livelihoods.

Quick Tip: For rural employment questions, remember these key government initiatives: **MGNREGA (100 days employment)**, **NRLM (self-employment)**, **PMGSY (rural roads)**, **skill development programmes**, and **promotion of agriculture and allied activities**.

35. Describe the rising importance of Tertiary Sector in India.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Introduction:

The **Tertiary Sector**, also known as the **Service Sector**, includes activities that provide services rather than producing goods. It covers transport, communication, banking, insurance, education, healthcare, tourism, trade, information technology, and other professional services. Over the years, this sector has become the largest contributor to India's economy.

Step 2: Largest Contributor to National Income:

The tertiary sector contributes the highest share to India's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Rapid growth in banking, finance, information technology, communication, healthcare, education, and tourism has significantly increased its contribution to national income, making it the fastest-growing sector of the Indian economy.

Step 3: Growth of Employment Opportunities:

The expansion of services such as IT, telecommunications, retail trade, transport, hospitality, education, and healthcare has created millions of employment opportunities. Both skilled and semi-skilled workers find jobs in this sector, helping to reduce unemployment and improve living standards.

Step 4: Support to Primary and Secondary Sectors:

The tertiary sector plays a vital role in supporting agriculture and industry. Efficient transport, banking, insurance, warehousing, communication, and marketing services help farmers and industries produce, store, and distribute goods more effectively. Without these services, the primary and secondary sectors cannot function efficiently.

Step 5: Development of Information Technology and Globalisation:

India has emerged as a global leader in Information Technology (IT), Business Process Outsourcing (BPO), software development, and digital services. Advances in technology and globalisation have increased exports of services, attracted foreign investment, and strengthened India's position in the global economy.

Step 6: Improvement in Quality of Life:

The expansion of services such as education, healthcare, banking, transport, communication, and online services has improved the quality of life of people. Better access to these essential services has contributed to social and economic development across the country.

Step 7: Conclusion:

Thus, the tertiary sector has gained immense importance in India

because it contributes the largest share to GDP, generates employment, supports agriculture and industry, promotes global trade and technology, and improves the overall standard of living of the people.

Quick Tip: Remember the major reasons for the growth of the tertiary sector: **highest contribution to GDP, increasing employment, support to agriculture and industry, growth of IT and communication, and improvement in people's quality of life.**