

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)

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|-------------------------|------------------|
| (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: Look at what each pair claims.

Four person-work pairs are given, and only one links a writer correctly with the newspaper or book they actually authored.

Step 2: Recall who Tilak was.

Bal Gangadhar Tilak edited the Marathi paper Kesari, using it to voice sharp criticism of British rule and rally nationalist feeling.

Step 3: Rule out the rest quickly.

Anandmath belongs to Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay, and Amar Jiban was written by Rashsundari Devi, not Pandita Ramabai, so those pairings fail.

Step 4: Settle on the answer.

The only pair that holds up is Tilak with Kesari. **The correct answer is option (C).**

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: Look at the painting's style.

The figures are lifelike, richly dressed, and drawn from mythology, a style that blends European realism with Indian subject matter.

Step 2: Match the style to the artist.

Raja Ravi Verma was known exactly for this, painting gods and epic characters like the Ramayana and Mahabharata in a realistic, almost photographic manner.

Step 3: Rule out the others.

Abanindranath Tagore worked in the softer wash technique of the Bengal School, and Rabindranath Tagore's paintings were symbolic and modern, so neither fits this realistic mythological look.

Step 4: Conclude.

The painting matches Raja Ravi Verma's known style. **The correct answer is option (D).**

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.

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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: Break down the name.

Khalsa is a term tied directly to Sikh religious identity, so the society's work is almost certainly linked to Sikh reform.

Step 2: Place the Sikh reform movement.

Sikh religious and social reform activity, including printed tracts spreading its teachings, was centred in Punjab.

Step 3: Rule out the other regions.

Gujarat, Bengal, and Maharashtra each had their own print and

reform traditions, but none of them housed the Khalsa Tract Society.

Step 4: Conclude.

Since the society's base was Punjab, **the correct answer is option (D).**

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

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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: Test the Assertion on its own.

India did sit at the centre of sixteenth century Indian Ocean trade, with ports handling goods moving between Asia, Africa, and Europe, so the Assertion holds.

Step 2: Test the Reason on its own.

India's location, bridging the eastern and western halves of the ocean trade network, is also a true fact.

Step 3: Check the link between them.

That very location is what allowed India to become a trading hub in the first place, so the Reason is not just true, it directly explains the Assertion.

Step 4: Conclude.

Both statements are true and connected. **The correct answer is option (A).**

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

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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: List out the years quickly.

Rowlatt Act came in 1919, Khilafat Movement started in 1919 and continued to 1924, Gandhi Irwin Pact was signed in 1931, and Poona Pact was signed in 1932.

Step 2: Line them up in order.

Putting these years in increasing order gives us Rowlatt Act first, then Khilafat Movement, then Gandhi Irwin Pact, then Poona Pact. That is II, IV, I, III.

Step 3: Match with the options.

Scanning the four options, only option (C) reads II, IV, I and III, which is exactly the order we worked out.

Hence, the correct answer is option (C).

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:

Rowlatt → Khilafat → Gandhi-Irwin → Poona



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: Recall what HSRA was.

Founded in 1928 at Ferozeshah Kotla, the Hindustan Socialist Republican Army brought together young revolutionaries like Bhagat Singh, Jatin Das, and Ajoy Ghosh under one organised banner.

Step 2: Note its wider aim.

It was not chasing violence for its own sake, its members wanted

political freedom paired with a fairer, more just society for ordinary people.

Step 3: See its effect on the movement.

By staging bold actions against symbols of British power and by the courage shown at trial, it stirred young Indians across the country to join the freedom struggle.

Step 4: State the answer.

So HSRA marks a turning point because it gave revolutionary nationalism organised leadership and tied it to a bigger vision of social justice, not just the removal of British rule. **Hence, HSRA's formation organised and gave ideological direction to revolutionary nationalism.**

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

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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: Think about what happened on 13 April 1919.

That date is fixed in memory as the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre, where

General Dyer's troops fired on an unarmed crowd gathered for Baisakhi in Amritsar, Punjab. So place (A) is Amritsar.

Step 2: Recall the 1927 Congress session.

The Indian National Congress met in 1927 at Madras, presided over by Dr M.A. Ansari, and this session decided to boycott the all white Simon Commission. So place (B) is Madras, known today as Chennai.

Step 3: Mark both places on the map.

Amritsar sits in the north in Punjab, and Madras or Chennai sits on the southeastern coast, so both should be marked at their respective locations.

Final answer, place (A) is Amritsar and place (B) is 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: Recall where each park actually sits.

Periyar is in Kerala, Bandhavgarh is in Madhya Pradesh, and Corbett is in Uttarakhand, not the states listed against them in three of the options.

Step 2: Check the Manas pairing.

Manas National Park lies in Assam, a UNESCO World Heritage Site known for tigers, elephants, rhinos and the golden langur.

Step 3: Compare all four pairs.

Only the Manas-Assam pairing matches the actual location, the other three swap in wrong states.

Step 4: Conclude.

The correct answer is option (B), Manas, Assam.

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.

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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: Think about what shapes how land gets used.

Land use depends first on nature itself, things like relief, climate, soil and availability of water.

Step 2: Add in the role of people.

On top of nature, human choices like population size, technology, irrigation and government policy decide how that natural land actually gets used, for farming, settlements or industry.

Step 3: Combine both influences.

Since neither nature alone nor people alone can explain land use patterns, it is really the physical and human factors working together. Hence, the correct answer is option (D), physical and human factors.

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

- **Physical factors:** relief, soil, climate, water, minerals.

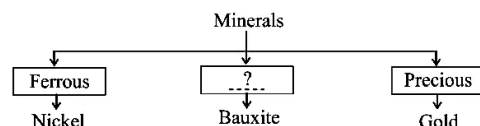
• **Human factors:** population, technology, economy, culture, policy.

For CBSE Geography, remember: **Land Use = Nature + Human Needs.**

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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: Identify what bauxite is.

Bauxite is the raw ore from which aluminium is extracted.

Step 2: Check if it contains iron.

Since aluminium has no iron content, bauxite falls outside the ferrous group and belongs with minerals like copper, lead, and zinc.

Step 3: Rule out the other categories.

It is not an energy mineral like coal or petroleum, not a non-metallic mineral like mica or gypsum, and not counted among precious minerals like gold or diamonds.

Step 4: Conclude.

The correct answer is option (C), Non-Ferrous Minerals.

Quick Tip: Remember:

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

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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: Match Primitive Subsistence Farming.

This old style of farming, done with simple tools, is best known through slash and burn cultivation, so I links to (c).

Step 2: Match Intensive Subsistence Farming.

Where land is scarce and labour is plentiful, farmers work the same plot intensively by hand, matching II to (d), labour intensive

cultivation.

Step 3: Match Commercial and Plantation Farming.

Commercial farming leans on machines and modern inputs with less manpower, matching III to (a), while plantation farming grows one crop over a large area, matching IV to (b).

Step 4: Conclude.

Putting these together gives I-c, II-d, III-a, IV-b. **The correct answer is 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.

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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: Recall what the Chipko Movement was about.

It was a 1973 movement where villagers, especially women, hugged trees to stop them being cut down for logging.

Step 2: Recall where it took place.

It started in the Himalayan hill areas of what is now Uttarakhand, then still a part of Uttar Pradesh, led by people like Sunderlal Bahuguna and Chandi Prasad Bhatt.

Step 3: Match to the given options.

Of the four states listed, only Uttarakhand fits this history.

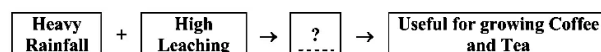
Hence, the correct answer is option (C), Uttarakhand.

Quick Tip: Remember:

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

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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: Read the flow chart clues.

Heavy rainfall and high temperature are the two conditions pointing toward a specific soil type.

Step 2: Think through the process.

Continuous heavy rain leaches out silica, leaving behind iron and aluminium compounds that give the soil its reddish colour, this is exactly how laterite soil forms.

Step 3: Recall where it is found.

Such soil is common in the Western and Eastern Ghats and in states like Kerala, Karnataka, Odisha, and Assam, and suits plantation crops like tea and coffee.

Step 4: Conclude.

The correct answer is option (B), Laterite soil.

Quick Tip: Remember:

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

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

Correct Answer: —

SOLUTION:

Step 1: Think about what organic farming avoids.

It avoids chemical fertilizers and pesticides, relying instead on natural methods to keep the soil healthy.

Step 2: First measure, natural nutrition for the soil.

Using compost, farmyard manure, vermicompost and bio-fertilizers rich in helpful microorganisms improves soil structure and fertility naturally, without harming the land in the long run.

Step 3: Second measure, smarter cropping and pest control.

Rotating crops on the same field keeps nutrients balanced and breaks pest cycles, while using neem based or biological pest control instead of chemical sprays protects both the crop and the surrounding biodiversity.

So the two useful measures are organic manures with bio-fertilizers, and crop rotation with biological pest control.

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
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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: **Locate the dam on the Mahanadi.**

That is Hirakud Dam near Sambalpur in Odisha, one of the longest earthen dams in the world, used for irrigation, power and flood control.

Step 2: **Locate the nuclear plant in Uttar Pradesh.**

That is the Narora Nuclear Power Plant in Bulandshahr district, run by NPCIL on the banks of the Ganga.

Step 3: **Locate the software park and the port.**

Maharashtra's major software technology park is at Pune, a leading IT hub, while Gujarat's major sea port is Kandla, also called Deendayal Port, in the Gulf of Kachchh.

Any three of these four, Hirakud Dam, Narora, Pune and Kandla, should be marked and labelled correctly on the map.

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:

Step 1: Name the dam on the Mahanadi.

It is Hirakud Dam, built near Sambalpur in Odisha, valued for irrigation, hydroelectricity and flood control.

Step 2: Name the nuclear plant location in Uttar Pradesh.

It is Narora, in Bulandshahr district, home to one of NPCIL's major nuclear stations.

Step 3: Name the software park city and the port town.

Pune in Maharashtra houses a major Software Technology Park of India, and Kandla, also known as Deendayal Port, in Gujarat is one of the country's busiest sea ports.

So the four answers are Hirakud Dam, Narora, Pune, and Kandla.

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: Check if the Assertion is true.

Both Sri Lanka and Belgium did struggle with ethnic and linguistic differences among their people, so the Assertion is correct.

Step 2: Check the Reason carefully.

The Reason claims Sri Lanka had a Tamil majority and Belgium had a French speaking majority. Actually it is the opposite. Sri Lanka's majority speaks Sinhala, and Belgium's majority speaks Dutch, mostly in the Flemish region. So the Reason is false.

Step 3: Decide the right option.

Since the Assertion is true but the Reason is false, this points us to a specific option, not the ones where both are true or both are false.

Hence, the correct answer is option (C), Assertion true but Reason false.

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.

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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: Recall what changed in 1992.

The 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments of 1992 strengthened local self-government by giving Panchayats and Municipalities a fixed structure and real powers.

Step 2: Check each statement on its own.

Regular elections every five years became compulsory, a State Election Commission was set up to conduct these elections independently, and seats were reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes according to their population, so statements I, III and IV all hold true.

Step 3: Catch the false statement.

Statement II claims two thirds of seats were reserved for women, but the actual provision reserves only one third of the seats for women, so this statement does not hold.

Step 4: Match to the option.

With I, III and IV correct and II wrong, the answer matches option (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.

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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: Look at what type of parties are named in each pair.

Every pair in the options is either two national parties or two state,

that is regional, parties. Sorting them this way makes the pattern easy to spot.

Step 2: Sort the pairs.

Rashtriya Janata Dal and Lok Jan Shakti Party belong to Bihar, Indian National Lok Dal and Jan Nayak Janta Party belong to Haryana, and Rashtriya Lok Dal and Jan Satta Dal belong to Uttar Pradesh, so three pairs are all regional parties tied to one state each.

Step 3: Spot the mismatch.

The Indian National Congress and the Communist Party of India (Marxist) are recognised as national parties with presence across the country, not tied to a single state like the rest.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Since this pair breaks the regional party pattern followed by the other three, the odd one out is **Indian National Congress and Communist Party of India (M)**, option (A).

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: Read the picture as a symbol, not literally.

A figure with many hands is a common way of showing that many different groups come together as one, so think about what many becoming one usually stands for in civics.

Step 2: Match it to a value from the chapter.

Such an image is used to show how a nation holds together many religions, languages and communities at the same time, which is the idea of unity in diversity.

Step 3: Rule out the other choices.

Equality and justice are about fair treatment, multitasking is about

doing many jobs at once, and religion and rituals are too narrow to explain the whole picture, so none of these captures the full message.

Step 4: Confirm the answer.

The picture is best explained by unity and integration, so option (A) is correct.

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: Recall what each term stands for.

Liberalism is about individual freedom, romanticism is a cultural movement built around emotion and imagination, and socialism focuses on economic equality between classes.

Step 2: Match the definition given in the question.

The question describes a movement pushing for equal rights and opportunities specifically between women and men, which is the core

idea behind feminism.

Step 3: Confirm by elimination.

None of liberalism, romanticism or socialism is built specifically around gender equality, so feminism is the only fit.

Hence, the correct answer is feminism, option (C).

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

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22. Explain any two features of federalism.

Correct Answer: —

SOLUTION:

Step 1: Start from the basic idea of federalism.

Federalism works by splitting government authority between a central government and state governments, with neither one fully in charge of the other.

Step 2: First feature, division of powers.

The Constitution lists out exactly which subjects belong to the Union, which belong to the states, and which are shared, through the Union, State and Concurrent Lists, so each level knows its own job.

Step 3: Second feature, the Constitution stays supreme.

Neither the Centre nor a state can act outside what the Constitution allows, and courts can strike down any law that oversteps this, which keeps both levels in check.

Step 4: Final answer.

So the two features are the constitutional division of powers between

Centre and states, and the supremacy of the Constitution over both levels of government.

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.

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

Correct Answer: —

SOLUTION:

Step 1: Frame the problem first.

Women often want to start businesses but are held back by not knowing the right skills and not having easy access to money, so the measures should target exactly these two gaps.

Step 2: First measure, build skills.

Running regular training programmes in things like digital tools, bookkeeping, marketing and craft skills gives women the practical know how and confidence to actually start and run a business.

Step 3: Second measure, ease access to money.

Offering low interest loans, start up grants and support through self help groups removes the biggest financial barrier that stops good business ideas from getting off the ground.

Step 4: Sum up the answer.

Skill development training and easier access to credit together are the

two measures that inspire and enable women to take up entrepreneurship.

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)
- Women Empowerment

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

Correct Answer: —

SOLUTION:

Step 1: Think of a political party as doing several jobs at once.

Rather than listing definitions, it helps to walk through what a party actually does from election day right up to running the country.

Step 2: Before and during elections.

Parties pick and put forward candidates for us to vote on, and they release manifestos setting out their plans on jobs, education and development, which helps voters compare choices, for example BJP, INC and AAP all do this at election time.

Step 3: After winning or losing.

The winning party or alliance forms the government, appoints ministers and runs the administration, while the parties that lose become the opposition, questioning government decisions and keeping it accountable.

Step 4: Between elections too.

Parties also keep in touch with people through rallies and campaigns, shaping public opinion and carrying people's concerns to the government, which is what keeps democracy running smoothly day to day.

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: Recall the Census definition of literacy.

Literacy Rate is the share of people who can read and write with understanding, counted from a specific minimum age onward.

Step 2: Recall the exact age cutoff.

The Indian Census counts literacy for the population aged 7 years and above, not from 8, 9 or 10 years.

Step 3: Final answer.

Hence, the blank should read 7 years, option (A).

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: Recall what the Human Development Report covers.

It ranks and compares countries using indicators like life expectancy, education levels and income, through the Human Development Index.

Step 2: Identify who publishes it.

This report is brought out every year by the United Nations Development Programme, not by the WTO, WHO or UNEP, which focus on trade, health and environment respectively.

Step 3: Final answer.

Hence, the Human Development Report is published by the United Nations Development Program, option (D).

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: Recall what liberalisation means.

It is the process of cutting down government imposed restrictions on trade and investment so that businesses can operate more freely.

Step 2: Check the options against this idea.

Protecting domestic industries, banning foreign companies, and restricting foreign investment are all about adding restrictions, which is the opposite of liberalisation.

Step 3: Match the correct description.

Removing restrictions on trade fits the meaning of liberalisation exactly, since it opens up the economy instead of closing it off.

Hence, the correct answer is option (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: Look at what Swapna actually needs.

She needs affordable, dependable credit to cover cultivation costs, not just any source of money.

Step 2: Rule out the weak options.

The RBI does not lend to individual farmers, and moneylenders or traders typically charge steep interest and can trap borrowers in debt, so these are not good choices for her.

Step 3: Pick the sound option.

A nationalised bank lends at regulated, reasonable interest rates and runs proper agricultural credit schemes, making it a safe and affordable choice.

Hence, Swapna should take the loan from the nearest nationalised bank, option (B).

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.

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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: Recall what each sector means.

Public sector is government owned, private sector is owned by private individuals or companies, joint sector is owned jointly by government and private players, and cooperative sector is owned by its own members.

Step 2: Place the well known examples.

ONGC is run by the government so it is public sector, Airtel is a private company so it is private sector.

Step 3: Place the remaining two.

Maruti Suzuki is the standard example of a joint sector company, and Amul is the classic cooperative sector example owned by dairy farmers themselves.

Step 4: Final answer.

Matching a to iii, b to iv, c to ii and d to i gives option (C) as the correct choice.

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

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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: Identify exactly what row is being asked about.

The question wants the school attendance figure for rural children aged 10 to 14 years, so we should go straight to that row in the table

and ignore the other age groups.

Step 2: Separate male and female columns.

In that row, the male figure is 85 percent and the female figure is 82 percent, these two numbers sit side by side in the table.

Step 3: Pick the column the question wants.

Since the question specifically asks about female children, we read off the female column only, which gives 82.

Step 4: Final answer.

So 82 percent of rural female children aged 10 to 14 are attending school, matching option (C).

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.

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

Correct Answer: —

SOLUTION:

Step 1: Frame the claim.

The statement says technology has shrunk distances and tied the world's economies and people closer together, so we need to justify this with concrete examples.

Step 2: Communication has gotten instant.

The internet, mobile phones and video calls let people and businesses in different countries exchange information in real time, which was impossible a few decades ago.

Step 3: Transport has gotten faster and cheaper.

Aeroplanes, container ships and improved rail and road networks move goods and people across borders quickly, which has fuelled international trade.

Step 4: Business itself has gone global.

Companies now design a product in one country, manufacture it in another, and sell it worldwide, coordinating it all through digital communication, which is only possible because of this connectivity. Hence, new technology has genuinely connected the world by speeding up communication, transport and global business operations.

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**.

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

Correct Answer: —

SOLUTION:

Step 1: Fix the basic identity of each.

RBI is the single central bank of the country, while commercial banks like SBI, HDFC or ICICI are the many banks that deal directly with ordinary customers.

Step 2: Compare their main job.

RBI's job is to control the money supply, set policy rates and keep the financial system stable for the whole economy, while a commercial

bank's job is to take deposits and give loans to individuals and businesses to earn profit.

Step 3: Compare their powers.

Only RBI can print and issue currency notes and set tools like the repo rate and CRR, commercial banks have no such power, they simply operate within whatever rules RBI sets for them.

Step 4: Compare their relationship with the public.

RBI mostly deals with the government and with banks rather than the public directly, whereas commercial banks open accounts, give loans and offer everyday banking services straight to people, which is the key difference between the two.

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.

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

Correct Answer: —

SOLUTION:

Step 1: Recall the core idea.

Sustainable development means growing the economy today without using up the resources that future generations will need.

Step 2: Resource and environmental protection.

Careful use of forests, water and minerals, along with practices like rainwater harvesting and afforestation, keeps resources from running out and keeps pollution in check.

Step 3: Shift toward renewable energy.

Using solar and wind power instead of only coal and petroleum cuts pollution while still meeting energy needs, for example through solar panel installations.

Step 4: Long-term payoff.

Balancing growth with conservation this way means development can keep going for a long time without damaging the environment or leaving future generations worse off.

Hence, sustainable development is essential because it protects resources and the environment while still allowing continued economic growth.

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.

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

Correct Answer: —

SOLUTION:

Step 1: Set the context.

The government has run several schemes aimed specifically at creating jobs and reducing poverty in rural India.

Step 2: Guaranteed wage employment.

MGNREGA, 2005 guarantees at least 100 days of paid unskilled work each year to rural households, and the work itself builds useful assets like roads, ponds and water conservation structures.

Step 3: Self-employment and infrastructure support.

The National Rural Livelihood Mission funds and trains people for small businesses, dairy and poultry work, while schemes like the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana build roads that improve connectivity and open up trade and jobs.

Step 4: Agriculture and skills.

Support for horticulture, fisheries and animal husbandry, along with vocational training for rural youth, raises both farm income and general employability.

Hence, through MGNREGA, self-employment schemes, rural infrastructure projects and skill training, the government has made a broad effort to boost rural employment.

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.**

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

Correct Answer: —

SOLUTION:

Step 1: Define the sector.

The tertiary or service sector covers transport, banking, communication, education, healthcare, tourism and IT rather than producing physical goods.

Step 2: Its weight in the economy.

It now contributes the largest share of India's GDP, driven by fast growth in banking, IT, healthcare and tourism, and it has become the biggest source of new jobs too.

Step 3: Its supporting role.

Transport, banking, insurance and marketing services help farmers and industries move, store and sell their output, so agriculture and manufacturing depend on this sector to function well.

Step 4: Its global and social reach.

India's strength in IT and BPO services has pulled in investment and exports, while wider access to education, healthcare and banking has also raised people's standard of living.

Hence, the tertiary sector matters because it leads GDP growth, generates the most employment, supports the other two sectors, and improves quality of life.

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.**