

# AP Board 2026 Class 10 Social Studies Question Paper with Solutions

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| Time Allowed :3 Hour 15 Mins | Maximum Marks :100 | Total Questions :33 |
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## General Instructions

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

- The question paper contains **four sections** and **33 questions**.
- **15 minutes** are allotted for reading the question paper and **3 hours** for writing the answers.
- All answers should be written in the separate answer booklet provided to you.
- There is an **internal choice** in Section IV only.
- Write the answers to the questions under Section I, II, and III continuously in one place.
- The map provided (India/World) should be attached to the answer booklet.
- Use only **Blue or Black ink** for writing answers.
- Maintain neatness and legible handwriting throughout the booklet.
- Map pointing should be accurate and labeled clearly with the corresponding question number.
- Do not write your name or roll number on any part of the answer sheet except in the space provided on the first page.

1. New alluvial soil is called \_\_\_\_\_.

**Solution:**

**Concept:** Alluvial soil is deposited by rivers and is very fertile. It is mainly found in river plains such as the Indo-Gangetic plains. Alluvial soil is broadly classified into two types based on the age of the deposits.

**Step 1:** Old alluvial soil.

The older deposits of alluvial soil found in higher areas of the plains are called *Bhangar*. This soil is relatively less fertile compared to newly deposited soil.

**Step 2:** New alluvial soil.

The newer deposits of alluvial soil that are regularly renewed by floods in river floodplains are called *Khadar*. This soil is very fertile because fresh sediments are deposited every year.

**Final Answer:**

The new alluvial soil is called **Khadar**.

### Quick Tip

**Khadar** → New alluvial soil (very fertile).

**Bhangar** → Old alluvial soil.

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## 2. Who wrote the book "Small is Beautiful"?

### Solution:

**Concept:** "Small is Beautiful" is a well-known book in the field of economics that emphasizes sustainable development, appropriate technology, and human-centered economic practices.

### Step 1: About the book.

The book "*Small is Beautiful: Economics as if People Mattered*" was published in 1973 and focuses on the importance of small-scale, sustainable, and decentralized development.

### Step 2: Author of the book.

The book was written by the economist *E. F. Schumacher*, who is known for his ideas on sustainable and ethical economics.

### Final Answer:

The book "**Small is Beautiful**" was written by **E. F. Schumacher**.

### Quick Tip

"*Small is Beautiful*" promotes **sustainable development and small-scale industries**.

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## 3. Which one of the following is not an agro-based industry?

- (a) Sugar
- (b) Rubber
- (c) Cement
- (d) Coffee

**Correct Answer:** (c) Cement

### Solution:

**Concept:** Agro-based industries are industries that use agricultural products as their raw materials. These industries depend directly on farming and plantation outputs such as crops and plant products.

### Step 1: Understanding agro-based industries.

Industries such as sugar, rubber, and coffee processing rely on agricultural products like sugarcane, rubber latex, and coffee beans obtained from plantations.

### Step 2: Identifying the non-agro-based industry.

Cement is produced using raw materials such as limestone, clay, and gypsum which are obtained from minerals and rocks rather than agricultural products.

### Step 3: Conclusion.

Since cement is a mineral-based industry and does not depend on agricultural raw materials, it is not considered an agro-based industry.

### Quick Tip

**Agro-based industries** use raw materials from agriculture (e.g., sugar, rubber, coffee).  
**Cement** is a *mineral-based industry*, not an agro-based industry.

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#### 4. What is "Plebiscite"?

##### **Solution:**

**Concept:** A plebiscite is a form of direct voting in which the people of a particular region or country are asked to decide an important political question.

##### **Step 1: Meaning of plebiscite.**

A plebiscite is a direct vote by the people to decide on a specific issue, usually related to territorial changes, sovereignty, or political status.

##### **Step 2: Purpose of a plebiscite.**

It is conducted to determine the opinion or choice of the population regarding a particular decision, such as whether a region should join another country or remain independent.

##### **Final Answer:**

A plebiscite is a direct vote by the people of a region to decide an important political or territorial issue.

### Quick Tip

A **plebiscite** is a *direct vote by the people* to decide a political or territorial question.

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#### 5. In which year did the Great Depression start?

**Correct Answer:** 1929

##### **Solution:**

**Concept:** The Great Depression was one of the most severe and prolonged economic crises in modern world history. It affected almost all countries, leading to massive unemployment, decline in industrial production, and widespread poverty.

##### **Step 1: Beginning of the Great Depression.**

The Great Depression began in the year **1929**. It is commonly associated with the *Wall Street Crash* that occurred in October 1929 in the United States.

##### **Step 2: Immediate cause.**

The stock market crash, particularly on *Black Thursday* (October 24, 1929) and *Black Tuesday* (October 29, 1929), led to a sudden collapse in stock prices. Investors lost confidence, and this triggered a chain reaction in the economy.

##### **Step 3: Global impact.**

The economic crisis quickly spread from the United States to other parts of the world, especially Europe. It resulted in:

- Closure of banks and industries

- High unemployment rates
- Decline in international trade
- Severe economic hardship for people

**Final Answer:**

The Great Depression started in the year **1929**, following the stock market crash in the United States.

**Quick Tip**

The **Great Depression (1929)** began with the *Wall Street Crash* and led to a worldwide economic crisis.

**6. Expand NEO.**

**Correct Answer:** New Economic Order

**Solution:**

**Concept:** NEO stands for *New Economic Order*. It refers to a set of proposals and ideas aimed at restructuring the global economic system to make it more fair and equitable, especially for developing countries.

**Step 1: Meaning of NEO.**

NEO stands for **New Economic Order**. It was proposed to address inequalities between developed and developing nations.

**Step 2: Purpose of the New Economic Order.**

The main aim of NEO was to:

- Reduce economic inequalities between countries
- Ensure fair trade practices
- Provide better opportunities for developing nations
- Promote economic cooperation at the global level

**Step 3: Significance.**

The concept of a New Economic Order became important during the 20th century when many newly independent countries demanded a more just and balanced international economic system.

**Final Answer:**

NEO stands for **New Economic Order**, which aims to create a fair and balanced global economic system.

**Quick Tip**

**NEO = New Economic Order** → Focuses on reducing global economic inequality and promoting fair trade.

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**7. Give any two examples for 'coming together' federations.**

**Solution:**

**Concept:** A *coming together federation* is formed when several independent states or countries voluntarily join together to form a larger federal union. In such a system, all the constituent states usually have equal power and retain their autonomy while sharing power with the central government.

**Step 1: Meaning of coming together federation.**

In this type of federation, previously independent states agree to unite for reasons such as economic cooperation, political stability, and security. The central government is formed by the agreement of these states, and power is shared between the central authority and the states.

**Step 2: Examples of coming together federations.**

Some well-known examples include:

- **United States of America (USA)**
- **Switzerland**
- **Australia**

**Final Answer:**

Two examples of coming together federations are **United States of America** and **Switzerland**.

**Quick Tip**

In a **coming together federation**, independent states unite to form a federal system.  
Examples: **USA, Switzerland, Australia.**

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**8. Write any two subjects from the 'Central List'.**

**Solution:**

**Concept:** In the Indian Constitution, the distribution of powers between the Union Government and the State Governments is specified in the Seventh Schedule. The *Central List* (also called the Union List) includes subjects on which only the Central Government has the authority to make laws.

**Step 1: Meaning of the Central List.**

The Central List contains important subjects of national importance that require uniform policies across the country. Therefore, only the Parliament of India can legislate on these matters.

**Step 2: Examples of subjects in the Central List.**

Some important subjects included in the Central List are:

- Defence
- Foreign Affairs
- Currency and Coinage

- Railways
- Atomic Energy

**Final Answer:**

Two subjects from the Central List are **Defence** and **Foreign Affairs**.

Quick Tip

The **Central (Union) List** contains subjects on which only the **Parliament of India** can make laws.

### 9. What is the election symbol of Bharatiya Janata Party?

**Solution:**

**Concept:** In Indian elections, political parties are assigned specific election symbols by the Election Commission of India. These symbols help voters easily identify the party or candidate, especially in a country where many voters may not be able to read.

**Step 1: Importance of election symbols.**

Election symbols play an important role in the democratic process. They enable voters to recognize political parties on the ballot paper or electronic voting machine (EVM).

**Step 2: Symbol of Bharatiya Janata Party.**

The official election symbol of the **Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)** is the **Lotus**.

**Final Answer:**

The election symbol of the **Bharatiya Janata Party** is the **Lotus**.

Quick Tip

The election symbol of **BJP** is the **Lotus**, assigned by the Election Commission of India.

### 10. Which organisation publishes the Human Development Report?

**Correct Answer:** United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

**Solution:**

**Concept:** The Human Development Report (HDR) is an annual report that focuses on measuring and analyzing human development across countries. It evaluates development not only in terms of economic growth but also in terms of people's well-being, health, education, and living standards.

**Step 1: Publishing organisation.**

The Human Development Report is published by the **United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)**, which is a global development network of the United Nations.

**Step 2: Purpose of the report.**

The report presents important indicators such as the *Human Development Index (HDI)*, which measures development based on:

- Life expectancy
- Education level
- Standard of living

**Final Answer:**

The **United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)** publishes the Human Development Report.

**Quick Tip**

The **Human Development Report** is published annually by the **UNDP** and includes the Human Development Index (HDI).

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**11. Give an example of trade barrier.**

**Solution:**

**Concept:** A trade barrier is a restriction imposed by a government on international trade. It is used to control imports and exports in order to protect domestic industries and regulate the flow of foreign goods into the country.

**Step 1: Meaning of trade barrier.**

Trade barriers are measures that limit or restrict the free exchange of goods and services between countries.

**Step 2: Example of trade barrier.**

One common example of a trade barrier is **tariff**. A tariff is a tax imposed on imported goods, making them more expensive and encouraging consumers to buy locally produced products.

**Final Answer:**

An example of a trade barrier is a **tariff (tax on imports)**.

**Quick Tip**

A **tariff** is a common trade barrier used by governments to protect domestic industries from foreign competition.

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**12. Arrange the following countries from East to West. USA, India, England and Japan.**

**Solution:**

**Concept:** Countries can be arranged from east to west based on their geographical longitudes. A country located further east appears earlier in the sequence, while those further west appear later.

**Step 1: Identifying their approximate positions.**

- **Japan** is located in East Asia and lies farthest to the east among the given countries.

- **India** is located in South Asia, west of Japan.
- **England** is located in Europe, further west of India.
- **USA** is located in North America and lies farthest to the west.

**Final Answer:**

The correct order from East to West is:

**Japan → India → England → USA**

**Quick Tip**

When arranging places from **East to West**, start with the country located farthest east on the world map.

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**13. What are basic industries? Give two examples.**

**Solution:**

**Concept:** Basic industries are industries that produce raw materials or products which are used as inputs for other industries. These industries play a crucial role in industrial development because they supply essential materials required for manufacturing various goods.

**Step 1: Meaning of basic industries.**

Basic industries provide fundamental raw materials that support the growth of many other industries. They form the foundation of the industrial sector.

**Step 2: Examples of basic industries.**

Some important examples include:

- Iron and Steel Industry
- Cement Industry

**Final Answer:**

Basic industries are industries that supply raw materials to other industries. Examples include **Iron and Steel** and **Cement** industries.

**Quick Tip**

**Basic industries** are also called *key industries* because they provide raw materials needed for many other industries.

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**14. Why are the means of transportation and communication called the lifelines of National Economy?**

**Solution:**

**Concept:** Transportation and communication systems connect different regions of a country and facilitate the movement of people, goods, and information. Because of their crucial role

in economic and social development, they are often referred to as the lifelines of the national economy.

**Step 1: Movement of goods and people.**

Transport systems such as roads, railways, airways, and waterways enable the movement of raw materials to industries and finished products to markets.

**Step 2: Support to trade and commerce.**

Efficient transport and communication networks help expand trade and business activities within the country and internationally.

**Step 3: National integration and development.**

They help connect remote areas with major cities, promoting balanced regional development and national integration.

**Final Answer:**

Transportation and communication are called the lifelines of the national economy because they enable the movement of goods, people, and information, which supports trade, economic development, and national integration.

**Quick Tip**

Transport and communication connect **production, markets, and people**, making them essential for economic growth.

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## 15. How did the Great Depression affect India?

**Solution:**

**Concept:** The Great Depression of 1929 was a global economic crisis that affected many countries, including India. Although India was under British colonial rule at the time, its economy was closely connected to the global market, especially through agricultural exports.

**Step 1: Decline in agricultural prices.**

During the Great Depression, the prices of agricultural products such as wheat, cotton, and jute fell sharply. This caused severe difficulties for Indian farmers who depended on these crops for their livelihood.

**Step 2: Impact on farmers and rural economy.**

Farmers had to sell their produce at very low prices while still paying the same taxes and debts. As a result, many farmers faced poverty and economic hardship.

**Step 3: Reduction in exports.**

International trade declined significantly during the Depression. Indian exports reduced drastically, which affected traders, industries, and the overall economy.

**Final Answer:**

The Great Depression negatively affected India by causing a fall in agricultural prices, economic hardship for farmers, and a sharp decline in exports and trade.

**Quick Tip**

During the **Great Depression**, falling crop prices and declining exports severely affected the Indian rural economy.

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**16. How did the printing press play a major role in shaping Indian society of the 19<sup>th</sup> century?**

**Solution:**

**Concept:** The introduction and spread of the printing press in India during the 19<sup>th</sup> century had a significant impact on society. It helped spread new ideas, increased literacy, and played an important role in social reforms and the growth of nationalism.

**Step 1: Spread of knowledge and education.**

The printing press made books, newspapers, and pamphlets widely available at lower cost. This helped increase literacy and made knowledge accessible to a larger section of society.

**Step 2: Promotion of social reforms.**

Reformers used printed materials to spread awareness about social issues such as child marriage, caste discrimination, and women's education. Newspapers and journals became powerful tools for social change.

**Step 3: Growth of nationalism.**

Printed newspapers and magazines helped spread political ideas and national consciousness among Indians. They informed people about colonial policies and encouraged unity against British rule.

**Final Answer:**

The printing press shaped Indian society in the 19<sup>th</sup> century by spreading knowledge, promoting social reforms, and encouraging the growth of nationalist ideas.

#### Quick Tip

The printing press helped spread **education, reformist ideas, and nationalism** in 19<sup>th</sup>-century India.

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**17. Give two examples each for regional parties and national parties.**

**Solution:**

**Concept:** Political parties in India are broadly classified into national parties and regional parties based on their area of influence and level of political activity.

**Step 1: National parties.**

National parties operate across the entire country and address national issues. They contest elections in many states and have a widespread presence.

Examples include:

- Indian National Congress (INC)
- Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)

**Step 2: Regional parties.**

Regional parties operate mainly within a particular state or region and focus on regional interests and issues.

Examples include:

- Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK)
- Telugu Desam Party (TDP)

**Final Answer:**

Examples of national parties are **Indian National Congress** and **Bharatiya Janata Party**.  
 Examples of regional parties are **DMK** and **Telugu Desam Party**.

**Quick Tip**

**National parties** operate across India, while **regional parties** mainly represent the interests of specific states.

**18. Analyse the impact of globalisation on India.**

**Solution:**

**Concept:** Globalisation refers to the integration of national economies through international trade, investment, technology, and communication. In India, globalisation accelerated after the economic reforms of 1991.

**Step 1: Growth of foreign investment.**

Globalisation encouraged multinational companies to invest in India. This led to the development of industries such as automobiles, electronics, and telecommunications.

**Step 2: Expansion of trade and markets.**

Indian goods and services gained access to global markets. Export-oriented sectors such as information technology, textiles, and pharmaceuticals experienced significant growth.

**Step 3: Technological advancement.**

Globalisation brought modern technology and improved management practices, which increased productivity and efficiency in industries.

**Step 4: Challenges for small industries.**

Despite many benefits, globalisation also created competition for small and local industries, which sometimes struggled to compete with large multinational companies.

**Final Answer:**

Globalisation has impacted India by increasing foreign investment, expanding trade, promoting technological development, and boosting economic growth, though it has also created challenges for small industries.

**Quick Tip**

Globalisation in India increased **trade, investment, technology transfer, and economic growth**, especially after the **1991 economic reforms**.

**19. “Female representation is very low in Indian politics” – Justify the statement.**

**Solution:**

**Concept:** In a democratic country like India, equal participation of men and women in politics

is important for fair representation. However, women are still underrepresented in political institutions and decision-making bodies.

**Step 1: Low representation in legislatures.**

The percentage of women elected to the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies has historically been quite low compared to men. Women constitute only a small fraction of the total members.

**Step 2: Limited participation in political parties.**

Political parties often give fewer tickets to female candidates during elections, which reduces their chances of contesting and winning seats.

**Step 3: Social and cultural barriers.**

Traditional social norms, lack of financial resources, and family responsibilities often discourage women from actively participating in politics.

**Step 4: Need for greater representation.**

Increasing the representation of women in politics can help ensure that women's issues and concerns receive proper attention in policymaking.

**Final Answer:**

Female representation in Indian politics is very low due to fewer opportunities in political parties, social barriers, and limited representation in legislatures, highlighting the need for greater participation of women in political decision-making.

**Quick Tip**

Greater participation of women in politics ensures **better representation, gender equality, and inclusive policymaking.**

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**20. Prepare any two slogans to alert consumers.**

**Solution:**

**Concept:** Consumer awareness is essential to protect buyers from unfair trade practices and exploitation. Slogans help spread awareness about consumer rights and encourage people to make informed decisions while purchasing goods and services.

**Step 1: Importance of consumer awareness.**

Consumers should be aware of product quality, price, and their legal rights before making purchases. Awareness helps prevent fraud and promotes fair trade practices.

**Step 2: Examples of consumer awareness slogans.**

Two examples of slogans that alert consumers are:

- "Be aware, choose with care."
- "A smart consumer checks quality and price before buying."

**Final Answer:**

Two consumer awareness slogans are:

1. "Be aware, choose with care."
2. "A smart consumer checks quality and price before buying."

### Quick Tip

Consumer awareness slogans help promote the idea: “**Know your rights, make the right choice.**”

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## 21. Write a note on good practices towards conserving forest and wildlife.

### Solution:

**Concept:** Forests and wildlife are essential components of the natural environment. They help maintain ecological balance, preserve biodiversity, and support human life. Conservation of forests and wildlife requires responsible practices and participation from individuals, communities, and governments.

**Step 1: Protection of natural habitats.**

Protecting forests, national parks, and wildlife sanctuaries helps preserve the natural habitats of animals and plants. Preventing deforestation and illegal hunting is crucial for conservation.

**Step 2: Afforestation and reforestation.**

Planting more trees and restoring degraded forest areas help increase forest cover and maintain ecological balance.

**Step 3: Community participation.**

Local communities should be encouraged to participate in forest conservation programmes such as Joint Forest Management. Their involvement ensures sustainable use of forest resources.

**Step 4: Strict laws and awareness.**

Implementing strict wildlife protection laws and creating awareness among people about the importance of biodiversity helps reduce exploitation of forest resources.

### Final Answer:

Good practices for conserving forests and wildlife include protecting natural habitats, planting trees, encouraging community participation, and enforcing strict environmental laws.

### Quick Tip

Forest and wildlife conservation helps maintain **biodiversity, ecological balance, and sustainable natural resources.**

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## 22. Distinguish between conventional and non-conventional sources of energy.

### Solution:

**Concept:** Energy resources are broadly classified into conventional and non-conventional sources based on their availability and environmental impact.

**Step 1: Conventional sources of energy.**

Conventional sources of energy are traditional energy resources that have been used for a long time. These sources are generally non-renewable and may cause environmental pollution.

Examples include:

- Coal

- Petroleum
- Natural Gas

**Step 2: Non-conventional sources of energy.**

Non-conventional sources of energy are renewable and environmentally friendly sources that are increasingly being used as alternatives to conventional fuels.

Examples include:

- Solar Energy
- Wind Energy
- Biogas

**Step 3: Key differences.**

- Conventional sources are limited and polluting, while non-conventional sources are renewable and cleaner.
- Conventional energy has been widely used for centuries, whereas non-conventional energy is being developed and promoted in recent times.

**Final Answer:**

Conventional sources of energy are traditional, mostly non-renewable energy resources such as coal and petroleum, while non-conventional sources are renewable and environmentally friendly sources such as solar and wind energy.

**Quick Tip**

**Conventional energy → Non-renewable and polluting.**  
**Non-conventional energy → Renewable and eco-friendly.**

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**23. How do you say that caste alone cannot determine election results in India?**

**Solution:**

**Concept:** Caste plays an important role in Indian politics, but it cannot be the sole factor that determines election results. Many other social, political, and economic factors influence the outcome of elections.

**Step 1: Presence of multiple castes.**

In most constituencies, no single caste group forms a majority. Political parties must therefore gain support from different caste groups to win elections.

**Step 2: Role of political parties and leaders.**

The performance of political parties, the popularity of candidates, and the policies they propose also influence voters' decisions.

**Step 3: Importance of issues and development.**

Voters often consider issues such as development, governance, and welfare programmes rather than only caste identity.

**Step 4: Alliance and coalition politics.**

Political parties often form alliances with other parties representing different communities, which reduces the influence of caste alone.

**Final Answer:**

Caste alone cannot determine election results in India because voters consider many other factors such as political performance, development issues, leadership, and alliances among different communities.

Quick Tip

In Indian elections, **caste, development issues, leadership, and party performance** together influence the voting outcome.

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**24. Give proofs to show that democracy is the best form of governance.**

**Solution:**

**Concept:** Democracy is a system of government in which the people elect their representatives and participate in decision-making. It is often considered the best form of governance because it promotes equality, accountability, and protection of citizens' rights.

**Step 1: Accountability of government.**

In a democratic system, the government is accountable to the people. Citizens have the power to question the government and replace it through elections if it does not perform well.

**Step 2: Protection of fundamental rights.**

Democracy ensures the protection of fundamental rights and freedoms such as freedom of speech, equality before the law, and freedom of religion.

**Step 3: Participation of citizens.**

People have the opportunity to participate in the political process through voting, public discussions, and expressing their opinions.

**Step 4: Peaceful resolution of conflicts.**

Democratic systems provide mechanisms to resolve social and political conflicts through dialogue, debate, and legal procedures.

**Final Answer:**

Democracy is considered the best form of governance because it ensures government accountability, protects citizens' rights, encourages participation, and provides peaceful ways to resolve conflicts.

Quick Tip

Democracy is valued because it promotes **equality, participation, accountability, and protection of rights.**

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**25. How may people be exploited in the market?**

**Solution:**

**Concept:** Consumers can sometimes be exploited in the market due to unfair trade practices followed by sellers or producers. Lack of awareness among consumers often makes them vulnerable to such exploitation.

**Step 1: Adulteration and poor quality products.**

Some sellers mix inferior or harmful substances with products to increase profit, which reduces product quality and can harm consumers.

**Step 2: Overcharging and false pricing.**

Traders may charge higher prices than the marked price or manipulate weights and measures to deceive customers.

**Step 3: Misleading advertisements.**

Advertisements sometimes provide false or exaggerated information about products, influencing consumers to buy goods that do not meet expectations.

**Step 4: Sale of defective goods.**

Consumers may be sold defective or expired products without proper guarantee or after-sales service.

**Final Answer:**

People may be exploited in the market through practices such as adulteration, overcharging, misleading advertisements, and selling defective or poor-quality goods.

**Quick Tip**

**Consumer awareness** and knowledge of consumer rights help prevent exploitation in the market.

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**26. Analyse the living conditions of the workers during industrialisation.****Solution:**

**Concept:** During the early phase of industrialisation, particularly in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, factory workers faced extremely difficult living and working conditions.

**Step 1: Long working hours.**

Workers were required to work for long hours in factories, often 12 to 16 hours a day, with very little rest.

**Step 2: Low wages and job insecurity.**

Most workers received very low wages that were barely sufficient for basic survival. Employment was often unstable.

**Step 3: Poor working conditions.**

Factories were crowded and poorly ventilated. Workers were exposed to dangerous machines and unhealthy environments.

**Step 4: Poor housing and living standards.**

Industrial workers often lived in overcrowded slums with inadequate sanitation, poor health conditions, and lack of basic facilities.

**Final Answer:**

During industrialisation, workers faced harsh living conditions characterized by long working hours, low wages, unsafe workplaces, and poor housing and sanitation.

### Quick Tip

Early industrial workers suffered from **long hours, low wages, unsafe factories, and poor living conditions.**

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**27. Imagine you are an Italian citizen at the time of its unification. Write a diary entry on Garibaldi's role in the unification of Italy.**

#### **Solution:**

**Concept:** The unification of Italy in the 19<sup>th</sup> century was a major political movement that brought together several independent states into a single nation. Giuseppe Garibaldi played a crucial role in this process through his military campaigns and leadership.

#### **Diary Entry:**

*12 October 1860*

Today I feel proud and hopeful for the future of our nation. Giuseppe Garibaldi has become a true hero among the people of Italy. With his famous army of the "Red Shirts", he courageously fought to free southern Italy from foreign rule and oppressive governments.

Garibaldi's bravery and determination inspired many ordinary citizens like me. He led his forces across Sicily and Naples and successfully defeated the ruling powers. Instead of claiming power for himself, he handed over the conquered territories to King Victor Emmanuel II, which brought us closer to the dream of a united Italy.

The sacrifices made by Garibaldi and his followers will never be forgotten. Because of their efforts, we now see the possibility of a strong and united Italian nation. I believe future generations will remember Garibaldi as one of the greatest patriots in our history.

#### **Final Answer:**

The diary entry reflects the admiration and gratitude of an Italian citizen toward Garibaldi for his leadership and military efforts in helping unify Italy.

### Quick Tip

**Giuseppe Garibaldi** was a key leader in the unification of Italy and led the famous army called the **Red Shirts.**

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**28. Propose four ways to make India a developed country.**

#### **Solution:**

**Concept:** A developed country is characterized by high economic growth, advanced infrastructure, better living standards, and strong social institutions. India can achieve this status by focusing on sustainable development and human welfare.

**Step 1: Improving education and skill development.**

Providing quality education and vocational training can help build a skilled workforce capable of supporting economic growth and technological advancement.

**Step 2: Promoting industrial and technological growth.**

Encouraging industries, innovation, and research can strengthen manufacturing and service sectors and increase employment opportunities.

**Step 3: Developing infrastructure.**

Improving transportation, communication, electricity, and digital infrastructure can enhance connectivity and economic productivity.

**Step 4: Reducing poverty and inequality.**

Implementing effective welfare programmes, improving healthcare, and ensuring equal opportunities can improve the quality of life for all citizens.

**Final Answer:**

India can become a developed country by improving education and skills, promoting industrial and technological development, strengthening infrastructure, and reducing poverty and inequality.

**Quick Tip**

Development requires **education, technology, infrastructure, and social welfare** to improve the overall quality of life.

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**29. A) Explain the advantages and disadvantages of multi-purpose river projects.**

**Solution:**

**Concept:** Multi-purpose river projects are large-scale river valley development projects designed to serve multiple purposes such as irrigation, flood control, hydroelectric power generation, and water supply. These projects aim to manage water resources efficiently for economic development.

**Step 1: Advantages of multi-purpose river projects.**

- **Irrigation:** They provide water for agriculture, helping farmers grow crops even in dry seasons.
- **Hydroelectric power:** Dams generate electricity which supports industries and households.
- **Flood control:** Large dams help regulate river flow and reduce the risk of floods.
- **Water supply:** They provide water for domestic and industrial purposes.
- **Navigation and fisheries:** Some projects support inland water transport and promote fish farming.

**Step 2: Disadvantages of multi-purpose river projects.**

- **Displacement of people:** Large dams often lead to the displacement of local communities and loss of livelihoods.
- **Environmental impact:** Forests and wildlife habitats may be destroyed due to submergence of land.
- **Sedimentation:** Accumulation of sediments in reservoirs can reduce their storage capacity over time.
- **Water disputes:** Conflicts may arise between states over the sharing of river water.

**Final Answer:**

Multi-purpose river projects provide benefits such as irrigation, electricity generation, flood control, and water supply, but they also have disadvantages including displacement of people, environmental damage, and interstate water conflicts.

**Quick Tip**

Multi-purpose river projects support **irrigation, power generation, and flood control**, but may cause **environmental and social challenges**.

**B) Explain various institutional reforms and programmes introduced by the government in the interest of farmers.**

**Solution:**

**Concept:** Institutional reforms refer to the policies and programmes introduced by the government to improve agricultural productivity, support farmers, and ensure fair access to resources such as land, credit, and markets.

**Step 1: Land reforms.**

After independence, the government introduced land reforms such as abolition of the zamindari system and redistribution of land to ensure fair ownership and improve the conditions of farmers.

**Step 2: Green Revolution programmes.**

The government promoted the use of high-yielding variety (HYV) seeds, fertilizers, irrigation facilities, and modern farming techniques to increase agricultural production.

**Step 3: Credit and financial support.**

Farmers were provided with easier access to credit through cooperative banks, rural banks, and schemes such as the Kisan Credit Card to reduce dependence on moneylenders.

**Step 4: Crop insurance and support programmes.**

Programmes such as crop insurance schemes help farmers recover losses caused by natural disasters, while the Minimum Support Price (MSP) ensures fair prices for agricultural produce.

**Step 5: Rural development programmes.**

Government programmes such as irrigation development, rural employment schemes, and agricultural extension services aim to improve the livelihood and productivity of farmers.

**Final Answer:**

Institutional reforms such as land reforms, promotion of modern agricultural techniques, credit facilities, crop insurance, and rural development programmes have been introduced by the government to support farmers and improve agricultural productivity.

### Quick Tip

Government reforms like **land reforms, HYV seeds, credit facilities, MSP, and crop insurance** help improve farmers' income and agricultural productivity.

## 30. A) Compare Belgium and Sri Lanka on power sharing.

### Solution:

**Concept:** Power sharing is an important principle of democracy that ensures different social groups participate in governance. Belgium and Sri Lanka adopted different approaches to handle ethnic diversity and power distribution.

### Step 1: Power sharing in Belgium.

Belgium adopted a policy of accommodation and cooperation among different linguistic groups such as the Dutch-speaking, French-speaking, and German-speaking communities.

- Equal number of ministers were chosen from both Dutch and French-speaking groups in the central government.
- State governments were given significant powers and were not subordinate to the central government.
- A separate government was created for Brussels where both communities had equal representation.

### Step 2: Power sharing in Sri Lanka.

Sri Lanka adopted a majoritarian policy after independence which favored the Sinhala-speaking majority.

- The government declared Sinhala as the only official language.
- Policies favored the Sinhala community in education and government jobs.
- Tamil minorities were not given equal political participation.

### Step 3: Outcome of the two approaches.

Belgium's power-sharing model helped maintain peace and stability among communities, while Sri Lanka faced ethnic conflicts and tensions due to the lack of power sharing.

### Final Answer:

Belgium adopted a power-sharing system that accommodated different linguistic communities, whereas Sri Lanka followed a majoritarian approach that favored the Sinhala majority, leading to ethnic conflicts.

### Quick Tip

**Belgium → Power sharing and accommodation.**  
**Sri Lanka → Majoritarian policies leading to ethnic conflict.**

B) “Political parties are facing many challenges in democracy” – Explain.

**Solution:**

**Concept:** Political parties are essential for the functioning of democracy as they organize elections, represent public interests, and form governments. However, they face several challenges that affect their effectiveness and credibility.

**Step 1: Lack of internal democracy.**

Many political parties do not follow democratic principles within their organization. Important decisions are often taken by a few leaders, and ordinary members have limited participation.

**Step 2: Dynastic succession.**

Leadership positions in many parties are often passed on to family members of existing leaders rather than being decided through democratic elections.

**Step 3: Money and muscle power.**

Political parties sometimes rely heavily on money and influence during elections, which can lead to corruption and unfair practices.

**Step 4: Lack of meaningful choices.**

Sometimes different political parties offer very similar policies, making it difficult for voters to distinguish between them.

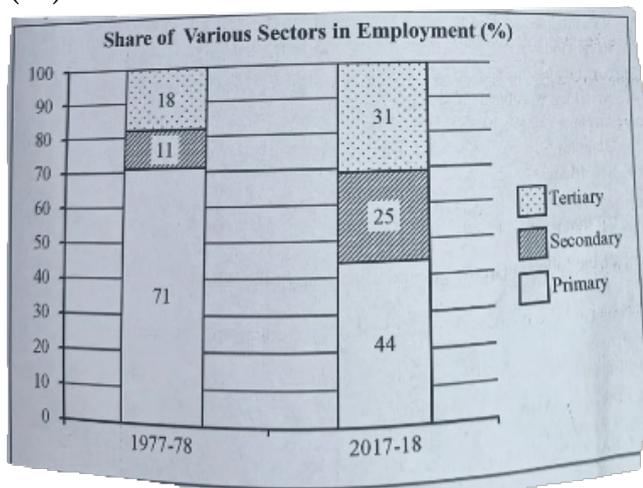
**Final Answer:**

Political parties face challenges such as lack of internal democracy, dynastic leadership, influence of money and muscle power, and limited policy differences, which affect their functioning in a democratic system.

#### Quick Tip

Major challenges faced by political parties include **lack of internal democracy, dynastic politics, corruption, and limited policy differences.**

31. A) Analyse the graph given below: Share of Various Sectors in Employment (%).



**Solution:**

**Concept:** The graph shows the percentage share of employment in the three major sectors

of the economy—Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary—for the years 1977–78 and 2017–18. It highlights how employment patterns have changed over time as the economy developed.

**Step 1: Primary sector employment.**

In 1977–78, about **71%** of the workforce was employed in the primary sector, mainly agriculture. By 2017–18, this share decreased to **44%**. This decline indicates a gradual shift of workers from agriculture to other sectors.

**Step 2: Secondary sector employment.**

The secondary sector accounted for about **11%** of employment in 1977–78. By 2017–18, it increased to around **25%**. This growth reflects the expansion of industries and manufacturing activities.

**Step 3: Tertiary sector employment.**

The tertiary or service sector employed about **18%** of the workforce in 1977–78. In 2017–18, this increased to approximately **31%**, showing rapid growth in services such as banking, education, healthcare, and information technology.

**Step 4: Overall trend.**

The graph indicates a structural transformation in the economy where employment is gradually shifting from agriculture to industry and service sectors.

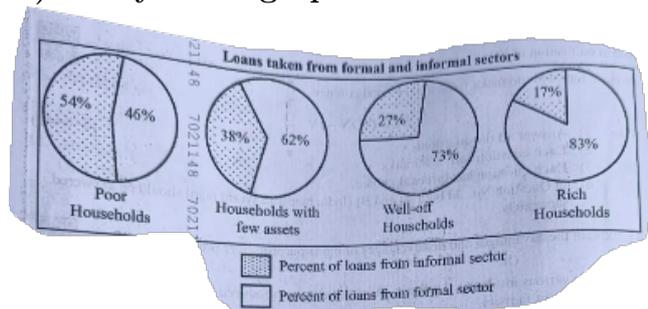
**Final Answer:**

The graph shows that the share of employment in the primary sector decreased significantly from 71% to 44%, while the secondary and tertiary sectors increased, indicating economic development and diversification of employment opportunities.

**Quick Tip**

Economic development usually leads to a shift of workers from the **primary sector** to the **secondary and tertiary sectors**.

**B) Analyse the graph: Loans taken from formal and informal sectors.**



**Solution:**

**Concept:** The graph illustrates the percentage of loans taken by different categories of households—poor households, households with few assets, well-off households, and rich households—from formal and informal sources.

**Step 1: Loans for poor households.**

Poor households obtain about **54%** of their loans from the informal sector and **46%** from the formal sector. This shows that many poor households depend heavily on informal sources such as moneylenders.

**Step 2: Households with few assets.**

These households obtain around **62%** of their loans from the informal sector and **38%** from formal institutions, indicating limited access to banks and other formal credit sources.

**Step 3: Well-off households.**

Well-off households take about **73%** of their loans from formal sources and **27%** from informal sources. This shows better access to institutional credit.

**Step 4: Rich households.**

Rich households obtain about **83%** of their loans from the formal sector and only **17%** from informal sources. This reflects their easier access to banks and financial institutions.

**Step 5: Overall interpretation.**

The graph clearly indicates that poorer households depend more on informal credit sources, while wealthier households have greater access to formal financial institutions.

**Final Answer:**

The graph shows that poorer households rely more on informal sources of credit, whereas well-off and rich households obtain most of their loans from formal institutions like banks.

Quick Tip

**Formal sector loans** come from banks and cooperatives, while **informal sector loans** come from moneylenders, traders, or relatives.

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**32. A) “The Salt March was an effective symbol of resistance against colonization” – Justify the statement.**

**Solution:**

**Concept:** The Salt March, also known as the Dandi March, was a significant movement led by Mahatma Gandhi in 1930 as part of the Civil Disobedience Movement. It became a powerful symbol of resistance against British colonial rule and unjust laws.

**Step 1: Violation of the Salt Law.**

The British government had imposed a tax on salt and prohibited Indians from producing it. Gandhi started the Salt March from Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi to break this law and protest against British authority.

**Step 2: Mass participation of people.**

Thousands of people joined the march and supported the movement. The protest inspired people across the country to participate in civil disobedience by making salt and defying colonial laws.

**Step 3: Symbol of unity and resistance.**

Salt was a basic necessity used by everyone. By choosing salt as the issue, Gandhi united people from different regions, classes, and communities against colonial rule.

**Step 4: International attention.**

The Salt March attracted worldwide attention and exposed the injustice of British colonial policies, strengthening the Indian freedom struggle.

**Final Answer:**

The Salt March became an effective symbol of resistance because it united people against the unjust salt tax, encouraged mass participation in the Civil Disobedience Movement, and highlighted the oppressive nature of British colonial rule.

### Quick Tip

The **Salt March (1930)** led by **Mahatma Gandhi** marked the beginning of the **Civil Disobedience Movement**.

**B) “Print culture assisted the growth of Nationalism in India” – Do you agree with this statement? Justify your answer.**

#### **Solution:**

**Concept:** Print culture played an important role in spreading ideas, information, and awareness among people during the freedom struggle. It contributed significantly to the growth of nationalism in India.

#### **Step 1: Spread of nationalist ideas.**

Newspapers, books, and pamphlets published nationalist ideas and informed people about the policies and actions of the British government. This helped create political awareness among the masses.

#### **Step 2: Criticism of colonial rule.**

Many newspapers and journals criticized British policies and highlighted the problems faced by Indians under colonial rule.

#### **Step 3: Promotion of unity among people.**

Printed materials helped spread the message of freedom and unity across different regions of India, encouraging people to participate in the national movement.

#### **Step 4: Influence of reformers and leaders.**

Nationalist leaders used print media to communicate their ideas and mobilize people for protests, movements, and campaigns against British rule.

#### **Final Answer:**

Yes, print culture assisted the growth of nationalism in India by spreading political awareness, criticizing colonial policies, and encouraging unity and participation in the freedom struggle.

### Quick Tip

Print culture helped spread **nationalist ideas, awareness, and unity**, which strengthened the **Indian freedom movement**.

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