

# Manipur Board Class 10 2026 Social Science Question Paper with Solutions

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| Time Allowed :3 Hours | Maximum Marks :80 | Total questions :35 |
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## General Instructions

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

1. The paper is divided into Section A and Section B.
2. Section A includes objective-type questions.
3. All questions in Section A are compulsory.
4. Section B includes short answer, and long answer type questions.
5. Answers must be written legibly within the word limit.
6. Use of unfair means or electronic devices is prohibited.
7. Follow the correct format and instructions for each section.

**1. Explain the importance of water transport by giving two points of significance.**

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Define water transport.**

Water transport is the movement of goods, materials, and passengers over bodies of water such as rivers, seas, and oceans. It includes ships, boats, ferries, and other forms of aquatic vessels. It has been one of the oldest and most efficient means of transport, especially for long-distance trade.

**Step 2: Point 1 – Cost-effective nature of water transport.**

Water transport is a highly cost-effective mode of transport for heavy and bulky goods. Ships can carry large quantities of goods at a relatively low cost compared to air or road transport. This is particularly advantageous for trading in bulk commodities like coal, iron ore, grains,

and oil. The fuel cost per ton-mile for ships is significantly lower than that of trucks or airplanes.

**Step 3: Point 2 – Environmental Benefits.**

Water transport is more environmentally friendly than other modes like road or air transport. Ships produce significantly fewer emissions per ton of cargo moved. This reduces the carbon footprint of transporting goods, making it a more sustainable option in the long run. Furthermore, the capacity to carry large volumes of cargo in a single trip minimizes the impact on the environment by reducing the need for multiple smaller transport vehicles.

**Quick Tip**

Water transport is ideal for transporting large volumes of goods over long distances, especially when environmental and cost efficiency are considered.

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**2. "Manipur has a problem of fish shortage". Suggest two measures that would be helpful in solving the problem.**

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Identify the issue - Fish shortage in Manipur.**

Manipur, a state in northeastern India, is facing a significant shortage of fish, which is a staple food for its population. The shortage is not only affecting the diet of locals but also disrupting the local economy, as the state heavily relies on fish as a source of income and nutrition. The shortage may arise due to overfishing, poor management of fish stocks, and limited access to fish farming technology.

**Step 2: Measure 1 – Promoting Fish Farming and Aquaculture.**

One of the most effective ways to address the fish shortage is to promote fish farming or aquaculture. This involves the controlled breeding and harvesting of fish in artificial environments such as ponds, tanks, or cages in lakes. By setting up fish farms, the local government can provide a steady supply of fish, increase production, and reduce dependency on natural fisheries. Providing financial support, subsidies, and training to local farmers can help boost

aquaculture initiatives.

**Step 3: Measure 2 – Improve Fisheries Management and Sustainability.**

Another important solution is to improve the management of natural fisheries. Sustainable fishing practices need to be implemented to prevent overfishing, which leads to the depletion of fish stocks. Measures such as setting fishing quotas, using eco-friendly fishing gear, and establishing marine protected areas (MPAs) can help restore fish populations. Additionally, improving the infrastructure for transporting fish from remote areas to markets can enhance the availability of fish.

**Quick Tip**

Sustainable fishing practices and fish farming can greatly alleviate fish shortages by ensuring a steady and eco-friendly supply of fish.

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**3. Name three largest iron ore producing States of India.**

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Identify the leading iron ore producers.**

India is one of the largest producers of iron ore in the world. The major iron ore producing states are Odisha, Chhattisgarh, and Karnataka.

**Step 2: Odisha's contribution.**

Odisha leads in iron ore production in India, with a significant share of the country's total production. The state's rich mineral deposits, especially in the Keonjhar and Sundergarh districts, make it the largest producer.

**Step 3: Chhattisgarh's contribution.**

Chhattisgarh is another major producer, particularly from the Bailadila range in the Dantewada district, known for its high-quality iron ore.

**Step 4: Karnataka's contribution.**

Karnataka is the third-largest iron ore producing state, with major mines located in the Bellary-Hospet region, known for its rich deposits.

### Quick Tip

The top three iron ore producing states in India are Odisha, Chhattisgarh, and Karnataka, contributing significantly to the global supply.

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#### 4. Explain the geographical factors for the successful cultivation of rice in Punjab.

##### Solution:

##### **Step 1: Availability of water.**

Punjab's successful rice cultivation is largely due to the ample water supply from the Sutlej, Beas, and Ravi rivers, which are part of the Indus River system.

##### **Step 2: Fertile soil.**

The region's alluvial soil is highly fertile, providing the necessary nutrients for the cultivation of rice, which thrives in such soil conditions.

##### **Step 3: Favorable climate.**

Punjab enjoys a subtropical climate with hot summers and cool winters, which is ideal for rice cultivation, particularly the Kharif season.

##### **Step 4: Irrigation facilities.**

The extensive canal irrigation system in Punjab, developed after the construction of the canal system, ensures the availability of water throughout the year, which is crucial for the successful cultivation of rice.

### Quick Tip

Rice cultivation in Punjab thrives due to abundant water resources, fertile soil, favorable climate, and advanced irrigation systems.

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#### 5. What according to you was the main reason of the failure of the Frankfurt Parliament of 1848?

## **Solution:**

### **Step 1: Historical context of the Frankfurt Parliament.**

The Frankfurt Parliament of 1848 was convened in the wake of revolutions that were sweeping across Europe. It aimed to unite the fragmented German states into a single nation and introduce a constitution that would guarantee individual freedoms and democratic reforms.

### **Step 2: Main reason for failure - Lack of popular support.**

The main reason for the failure of the Frankfurt Parliament was its inability to garner support from the masses. The middle class, who dominated the Parliament, lacked deep connections with the working classes and peasants, who were essential for a successful revolution. Additionally, the Parliament failed to gain the backing of the monarchy and conservative elites, further weakening its position.

### **Step 3: Other factors contributing to failure.**

The absence of military support, the internal divisions among liberal factions, and the reluctance to confront the monarchy head-on also contributed to the collapse of the Parliament. Furthermore, the failure to implement widespread reforms alienated various social groups, leading to the Parliament's eventual failure.

#### **Quick Tip**

The Frankfurt Parliament failed because it was disconnected from the wider population and lacked a strong, unified vision to achieve its goals.

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## **6. "In 1924, the Khilafat Movement lost its relevance in India", Justify.**

## **Solution:**

### **Step 1: Background of the Khilafat Movement.**

The Khilafat Movement (1919–1924) was an effort by Indian Muslims to protect the Ottoman Caliphate, which was under threat after World War I. Led by prominent leaders like Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and the Ali brothers, it sought to pressure the British government to pre-

serve the Caliphate.

**Step 2: Decline of the Khilafat Movement in 1924.**

The Khilafat Movement lost its relevance in India in 1924 primarily due to the abolition of the Caliphate by Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, the leader of Turkey. The loss of the symbolic and political figurehead of the Muslim world led to the disintegration of the movement.

**Step 3: Other factors leading to its decline.**

Another key reason for its decline was the shifting priorities of the Indian nationalist movement. With the rise of the Non-Cooperation Movement under Mahatma Gandhi, the focus of Indian Muslims began to shift towards more localized concerns, and the Khilafat Movement was increasingly viewed as less relevant to the broader independence struggle.

**Quick Tip**

The Khilafat Movement lost relevance when the Caliphate was abolished in 1924, and the Indian freedom struggle took a more inclusive direction under Gandhi.

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**7. Name two newspapers which supported the All India Muslim League.**

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Identify the newspapers supporting the All India Muslim League.**

The All India Muslim League, founded in 1906, was supported by several newspapers. Two notable newspapers that supported the League were "The Comrade" and "The Millat."

**Step 2: Discuss the role of "The Comrade."**

"The Comrade," edited by Muhammad Ali Jinnah, supported the cause of the All India Muslim League and advocated for Muslim rights and political representation.

**Step 3: Discuss the role of "The Millat."**

"The Millat," another important newspaper, supported the Muslim League's demands for greater political rights and played a significant role in rallying Muslim public opinion.

### Quick Tip

The newspapers "The Comrade" and "The Millat" were significant in supporting the All India Muslim League's political objectives during its early years.

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## 8. Suggest two means of getting an answer to a question.

### Solution:

#### Step 1: Identify two means of getting answers.

There are various ways to get answers to questions. Two effective means are using books and the internet.

#### Step 2: Using books for answers.

Books, especially textbooks and reference books, provide reliable and detailed information on various subjects. They are a great resource for in-depth understanding.

#### Step 3: Using the internet for answers.

The internet, with search engines and educational websites, provides quick and accessible answers to almost any question. It allows access to articles, forums, videos, and academic research papers.

### Quick Tip

Books provide detailed, reliable answers, while the internet offers quick, accessible information from various sources.

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## 9. How was the agricultural farm workers affected by the Agricultural Revolution?

### Solution:

#### Step 1: Define the Agricultural Revolution.

The Agricultural Revolution, which occurred during the 18th and 19th centuries, marked significant changes in farming techniques and crop production. It introduced new machinery,

farming methods, and improved crop rotation, leading to higher yields and increased efficiency.

**Step 2: Effects on agricultural farm workers.**

1. **Reduced demand for manual labor:** The use of new machinery like the seed drill and mechanized threshers made farming more efficient, reducing the need for manual labor. Many farm workers lost their jobs as fewer workers were needed to operate the machines. 2. **Increase in unemployment:** As fewer workers were required, many agricultural workers were displaced. This led to an increase in unemployment in rural areas. 3. **Migration to cities:** With the reduction in the demand for farm workers, many sought work in urban areas, leading to rural-urban migration. This contributed to the growth of cities during the Industrial Revolution.

**Quick Tip**

The Agricultural Revolution caused a shift from traditional farming to mechanized farming, leading to displacement and unemployment of many farm workers.

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**10. Why did the German Government restrict import of foreign goods and export of funds after the First World War?**

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Context of post-World War I Germany.**

After World War I, Germany faced severe economic problems due to the war's aftermath, including inflation, unemployment, and the heavy reparations imposed by the Treaty of Versailles. The German economy was struggling, and the country was in financial turmoil.

**Step 2: Reasons for restrictions on imports and exports.**

1. **To preserve foreign currency reserves:** The German government restricted the import of foreign goods to reduce the outflow of foreign currency. Germany needed to conserve its limited resources to meet its financial obligations and pay reparations. 2. **To combat inflation:** By limiting the export of funds and controlling imports, the German government

aimed to control inflation and stabilize the economy. The excessive printing of money during the war led to hyperinflation, and these restrictions were part of the efforts to stabilize the currency.

**Step 3: Consequences of the policy.**

Although these measures were aimed at stabilizing the economy, they were not fully effective in the long run. The restrictions on trade caused shortages of goods, and the country's financial situation remained precarious for several years after the war.

**Quick Tip**

The German government restricted imports and exports to prevent financial instability and curb inflation in the aftermath of World War I.

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**11. Suggest one measure for the successful working of Manipur State Commission for women.**

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Identify the measure for successful working.**

A crucial measure for the successful functioning of the Manipur State Commission for Women is ensuring the active involvement of women in decision-making processes. This could be done by forming a strong network of women's groups across the state and providing them with a platform to voice their concerns and suggestions.

**Step 2: Empowerment through awareness.**

Raising awareness about women's rights and issues, such as domestic violence, education, and equal opportunities, can empower women to actively participate in the commission's initiatives.

**Quick Tip**

Women's participation in decision-making is key to the success of organizations like the Manipur State Commission for Women.

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**12. Examine how the premium of a company is fixed.**

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Identify the factors influencing premium fixation.**

The premium of a company is determined based on various factors, including the company's risk profile, past performance, market conditions, and the overall economy.

**Step 2: Risk assessment.**

The risk involved in the company's operations, including industry-specific risks, market competition, and regulatory environment, plays a significant role in determining the premium. A high-risk company may face a higher premium.

**Step 3: Historical performance.**

A company's past financial performance, including its profitability and stability, is a major factor. A company with a consistent and strong performance may receive a lower premium.

**Step 4: Economic and market conditions.**

External factors like the overall economic climate and prevailing market conditions also affect the premium. For instance, in a booming economy, the premium for companies might be lower due to lower perceived risk.

**Quick Tip**

The premium of a company is a reflection of its risk profile, financial health, and the market conditions in which it operates.

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**13. Give one point of difference between banking and insurance.**

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Define banking.**

Banking involves the activities of accepting deposits from the public and lending money to individuals, businesses, and other organizations, in exchange for interest.

**Step 2: Define insurance.**

Insurance, on the other hand, is a financial product that provides protection against financial loss, damage, or liability in exchange for regular premium payments.

**Step 3: Point of difference.**

The key difference between banking and insurance is that:

- **Banking** involves the management of deposits and loans, while
- **Insurance** involves the protection against risks and losses through contracts.

**Quick Tip**

While banking focuses on facilitating money flow and credit, insurance is focused on managing risks and offering financial protection.

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**14. State one point of argument in favour of globalization.**

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Define globalization.**

Globalization refers to the process of increased interconnectedness and interdependence among countries, particularly in terms of trade, investment, and communication.

**Step 2: One argument in favor of globalization.**

One key argument in favor of globalization is that it promotes economic growth by allowing countries to access larger markets, increase trade, and improve productivity through competition and innovation.

**Step 3: Impact of globalization.**

This expanded economic opportunity leads to increased investment, higher employment, and better access to goods and services, benefiting both businesses and consumers.

**Quick Tip**

Globalization can help reduce poverty and promote economic development by increasing access to international markets and capital.

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**15. Suggest measures which will provide opportunities for globalization in Manipur. Give two points.**

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Infrastructure development.**

Improving infrastructure, such as transportation and communication networks, will open up Manipur to international markets and encourage foreign investment, facilitating globalization.

**Step 2: Education and skill development.**

Investing in education and skill development programs will prepare the local population for the global workforce. This will help in attracting multinational companies and create job opportunities linked to global industries.

**Quick Tip**

Globalization can be supported by improving infrastructure and focusing on skill development to integrate Manipur into the global economy.

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**16. What is Barter economy? Write four main functions of economy.**

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Define Barter economy.**

A Barter economy is an economic system in which goods and services are directly exchanged for other goods and services without using money. This type of economy is based on mutual agreement and requires both parties to have what the other wants.

**Step 2: Key characteristics of Barter economy.**

In a Barter system, no currency is involved, and the value of goods or services is determined by the agreement between the parties involved. Bartering requires a double coincidence of wants, meaning both parties must want what the other offers.

### Step 3: Functions of the economy.

The four main functions of an economy are:

1. **Production:** The economy is responsible for producing goods and services that are required by individuals and businesses. This includes everything from agriculture to manufacturing.
2. **Consumption:** The economy facilitates the consumption of goods and services by individuals and businesses, ensuring that they meet the needs and wants of the population.
3. **Distribution:** It involves the allocation of goods and services across society, ensuring they are available where needed. Distribution can occur through markets, state mechanisms, or private arrangements.
4. **Investment:** Investment in both physical and human capital is a vital economic function. This includes spending on infrastructure, research, education, and capital goods that contribute to future economic growth.

#### Quick Tip

While Barter economies are rare today, understanding them provides insights into the development of money and modern economies.

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## 17. How is the national income calculated in a country?

### Solution:

#### Step 1: Identify the methods of calculating national income.

National income can be calculated using three main approaches: the production method, the income method, and the expenditure method.

#### Step 2: Production method.

Under the production method, the total value of all goods and services produced in a country is calculated, excluding the value of intermediate goods to avoid double counting.

#### Step 3: Income method.

The income method calculates national income by adding up all the incomes earned by indi-

viduals and businesses in the country, including wages, profits, rents, and interest.

**Step 4: Expenditure method.**

The expenditure method calculates national income by adding up all the expenditures made on final goods and services in the economy.

**Quick Tip**

National income is calculated using the production, income, and expenditure methods to capture the economic activities of a country.

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**18. Identify one bright side of globalisation.**

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Identify a bright side of globalization.**

One of the bright sides of globalization is the increased access to markets. It allows businesses to expand internationally, offering them the opportunity to reach larger consumer bases and boosting economic growth.

**Step 2: Benefits of market access.**

Globalization leads to more competition, which can drive innovation and improve the quality of goods and services, benefitting both consumers and producers.

**Quick Tip**

Globalization fosters access to international markets, which benefits businesses by providing more opportunities for growth and innovation.