

Date: 07/03/2026



SET-2  
CODE 32/1/2

Corporate Office : AESL, 3rd Floor, Incuspaze Campus-2, Plot-13, Sector-18, Udyog Vihar,  
Gurugram, Haryana-122015

Time: 3 Hrs.

# SOCIAL SCIENCE

## CBSE Class-X (2026)

### Answers & Solutions

Max. Marks: 80

#### GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. This question paper contains **38** questions. **All** questions are compulsory.

**Read the following instructions carefully and strictly follow them :**

2. Question paper is divided into **FOUR** sections – **A, B, C** and **D**. Each Section carries **20** marks.

**Section A : History**

**Section B : Geography**

**Section C : Political Science**

**Section D : Economics**

3. This question paper has MCQs, VSAs, SAs, LAs and C/SBQs.
4. Very Short Answer (VSA) type questions carry **2** marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed **40** words.
5. Short Answer (SA) type questions carry **3** marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed **60** words.
6. Long Answer (LA) type questions carry **5** marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed **120** words.
7. There are **Case/Source Based** questions (C/SBQs) of **4** marks each having three sub-questions. Answer to each question should not exceed **100** words.
8. The **Map Based** question divided into two parts –  
**Section A : 2** marks  
**Section B : 3** marks
9. Answers should be as per the weightage of the questions. All section/subject wise questions must be attempted in the correct order in the answer-book.
10. Instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.
11. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions has to be attempted.
12. In addition to this, note that a separate question has been provided for Visually Impaired Candidates in lieu of questions having visual inputs and map etc. Such questions are to be attempted by Visually Impaired Candidates only.

**SECTION-A\_(History)**

**[20 Marks]**

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

<b>Column - A (Writer)</b>	<b>Column - B (Contribution)</b>
(A) Sudarshan Chakra	– Anandmath
(B) Kashi Baba	– Sacchi Kavitayen
(C) Bal Gangadhar Tilak	– Kesari
(D) Pandita Ramabai	– Amar Jiban

**Answer (C)**

2. The given image shows a famous painting. Choose the painter of this art work from the following options : **[1]**



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

**Answer (D)**

**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 |

**Answer (D)**

3. Two statements are given below. They are **Assertion (A)** and **Reason (R)**. Read both the statements and choose the correct option : **[1]**

**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.

**Options :**

- (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.

**Answer (A)**

4. Arrange the following in chronological order and choose the correct option : [1]

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

**Options :**

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

**Answer (C)**

5. (A) How had globalization begun long before sixteenth century? Explain. [2]

**OR**

(B) How did trade help to spread diseases during the pre-modern world? Explain. [2]

**Sol.** (A) (i) The Silk routes are a good example of vibrant pre-modern trade and cultural links between distant parts of the world.

(ii) Buddhism emerged from eastern India and spread in several directions through intersecting points on the Silk routes.

**OR**

(B) (i) The Portuguese and the Spanish succeeded in colonising America not by any superior military weapon but by the germs of smallpox. The Spanish conqueror carried it to America.

(ii) Smallpox is proved to be a deadly killer. Once introduced, it spread deep into the continent. It killed and decimated whole communities, paving the way for conquest.

6. (A) Explain the role of Johann Gutenberg in the spread of print culture in Europe. [3]

**OR**

(B) Explain the role of print in the expansion of the Protestant reformation. [3]

**Sol.** (A) (i) Johann Gutenberg developed the first known printing press in the 1430s. He learnt the art of polishing stones and also acquired the expertise to create lead moulds.

(ii) The olive press provided the model for the printing press, and moulds were used for casting the metal types for the letters of the alphabet.

(iii) By 1448, Gutenberg perfected the system. The first book he printed was the Bible. About 180 copies were printed and it took three years to produce them.

OR

- (B) The role of print in the expansion of protestant reformation.
- (i) Print brought about a new intellectual atmosphere and helped spread the new ideas that led to the Reformation.
  - (ii) Print created the possibility of wide circulation of ideas and introduced a new world of debate and discussion.
  - (iii) Martin Luther wrote the Ninety Five Theses criticising many of the practices and rituals of Roman Catholic Church. His writings were reproduced in vast numbers and read widely. Luther's translation of the New Testament sold 5,000 copies within a few weeks.
  - (iv) Luther said, 'Printing is the ultimate gift of God and the greatest one.' (Any three)

7. (A) "Culture played an important role in creating the idea of the nation." Examine the statement in the context of eighteenth century Europe. [5]

OR

- (B) "Giuseppe Mazzini played a major role in the unification of Italy." Examine the statement. [5]

- Sol.** (A) The development of nationalism in Europe was not only the result of war and territorial expansion. Culture played an important role in creating the idea of the nation in Europe. The following examples state the fact
- (i) Art, poetry, stories and music helped express and shape nationalist feelings in Europe.
  - (ii) Romanticism, a cultural movement in Europe developed a particular form of nationalist sentiment. Romantic artists and poets criticised the glorification of science and reason. They tried to create a sense of a shared collective heritage as the basis of a nation. They gave importance to emotions, intuitions and mystical feelings.
  - (iii) German philosopher Johann Gottfried Herder claimed that true German culture was to be discovered among the common people (das volk) in their folk song, folk poetry and folk dances.
  - (iv) Vernacular languages and folklores strengthened the national spirit.
  - (v) In Poland Karol Kurpinski celebrated the national struggle through opera and music.
  - (vi) Allegory of Germania and Marianne developed national feelings among citizens. (Any five)

OR

- (B) (i) Giuseppe Mazzini was a key figure in the Italian unification movement.
- (ii) He founded the organization called Young Italy in 1831.
  - (iii) The purpose of Young Italy was to promote the ideas of liberty, national unity, and democracy.
  - (iv) Mazzini was a strong advocate for a united Italy free from foreign rule and monarchy.
  - (v) He wanted unification through a democratic revolution but his lofty ideals were not supported by the peasants and middle classes. As a result, he failed in his efforts but prepared the ground for others.
  - (vi) Mazzini believed that God had created nations to be the natural units of mankind. Thus, Italy cannot remain divided into various kingdoms. It has to be a single unified republic.
  - (vii) Garibaldi was a member of the Young Italy movement. He was skilled in guerrilla warfare and deserves credit for uniting Southern Italian states under the leadership of Piedmont.
  - (viii) He organized a revolutionary force called Red Shirts and succeeded in liberating Sicily and Naples and uniting them under the control of the King of Sardinia.
  - (ix) Garibaldi and Mazzini both were fiercely devoted to Italian unification. (Any five)

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

**‘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!*’

- 8.1 Why is the formation of ‘Hindustan Socialist Republican Army (HSRA)’ considered as a turning point in the freedom struggle of India? [1]
- 8.2 How did Bhagat Singh’s trial speeches transform him from a revolutionary to a philosopher of freedom? [1]
- 8.3 In what way did Bhagat Singh redefine the meaning of ‘revolution’ for his generation? Explain. [2]

- Sol.** 8.1 (i) It represented a decisive shift from emotional, sporadic revolutionary actions to a more disciplined, ideological, and organized movement.
- (ii) It gave a strong emphasis on equality, mass mobilization, and a clear goal for an independent India.
- 8.2 (i) By shifting the focus from violent action to intellectual, ideological, and moral justification.
- (ii) Instead of using the courtroom to defend himself, he used it as a stage to articulate a vision of independence that encompassed equality, anti-imperialism, and worker-led society.
- 8.3 (i) Bhagat Singh redefined the meaning of revolution for his generation by shifting the focus from mere violence and political assassination to a comprehensive ideological, social, and economic transformation.
- (ii) To engage youth, students, and workers in open political activities, bridging the gap between intellectuals and the working class.

9. 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.

**Note :** The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of question number 9.

- (A) Name the place where General Dyer ordered firing upon a peaceful gathering on 13 April, 1919.
- (B) Name the place where the session of Indian National Congress was held in the year 1927.

- Sol.** (A) The place where General Dyer ordered firing upon a peaceful gathering on 13 April, 1919.
- (B) The place where the session of the Indian National Congress was held in the year 1927.



**SECTION-B\_(Geography)**

[20 Marks]

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

[1]

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

**Answer (B)**

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

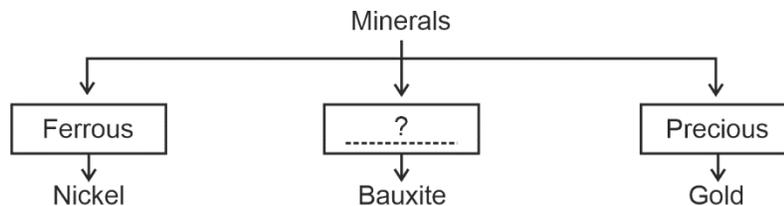
[1]

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

**Answer (D)**

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

[1]



- (A) Energy Minerals      (B) Non-metallic Minerals  
(C) Non-ferrous Minerals      (D) Precious Minerals

**Answer (C)**



OR

(B) Solar energy is a renewable resource and it plays an important role in transforming the energy landscape because:

- (i) It is environment-friendly and does not cause pollution unlike non-renewable sources like coal and petroleum.
- (ii) Solar energy is a renewable and inexhaustible source of energy.
- (iii) It helps reduce dependence on fossil fuels like coal and petroleum.
- (iv) Solar energy can be easily used in remote and rural areas where electricity supply is limited.
- (v) It supports sustainable development by meeting energy needs of present generation while protecting the environment and taking care of future generations.

Therefore, solar energy has an immense important role to play in the energy landscape. If used wisely it can solve the problem of pollution and energy shortages in long run.

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

### FLOODS

#### Basic safety precautions to be taken:

- Listen to radio/TV for the latest weather bulletins and floods warnings. Pass on the information to others.
- Make a family emergency kit which should include, a portable radio/transistor, torch, spare batteries, a first aid box along with essential medicines, ORS, dry food items, drinking water, matchboxes, candles and other essential items.
- Keep hurricane lamp, ropes, rubber tubes, umbrella and bamboo stick in your house. These could be useful.
- Keep your cash, jewellery, valuables, important documents etc. in a safe place.
- If there is a flood, move along with your family members and cattle to safe areas like relief camps, evacuation centres, elevated grounds where you can take shelter.
- Turn off power and gas connections before leaving your house.

#### During Floods

- Don't enter into flood waters; it could be dangerous.
- Don't allow children to play in or near flood waters.
- Stay away from sewerage line, gutters, drains, culverts etc.
- Be careful of snakes; snakebites are common during floods.
- Stay away from electric poles and fallen power-lines to avoid electrocution.
- Don't use wet electrical appliances, get them checked before use.
- Eat freshly cooked and dry food. Always keep your food covered.
- Use boiled and filtered drinking water.
- Keep all drains, gutters near your house clean.
- Stagnation of water can breed vector/water-borne diseases. In case of sickness, seek medical assistance.
- Use bleaching powder and lime to disinfect the surroundings.

18.1 Suggest one precaution before using water after floods. [1]

18.2 Mention any two measures related to protection of food items during floods. [1]

18.3 Suggest two actions to be taken before leaving the house during a flood warning. [2]

**Sol.** 18.1 Use boiled and filtered drinking water.

18.2 Keep your food covered

Keep your food items dry and eat freshly cooked food

18.3 Turn off power and gas connection

Keep your cash, jewellery, valuables, important documents etc in a safe place.

19. 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. [1]

19.2 Nuclear power plant located in Uttar Pradesh. [1]

19.3 Software technology park located in Maharashtra. [1]

19.4 Major sea port located in Gujarat. [1]

**Note:** The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of question number 19.

Attempt **any three** questions:

19.1 Name the dam which is located on Mahanadi river. [1]

19.2 Name the place where nuclear power plant is located in Uttar Pradesh. [1]

19.3 Name the place where the software technology park is located in Maharashtra. [1]

19.4 Name the place where major sea port is located in Gujarat. [1]

**Sol.** 19.1 Hirakud.

19.2 Narora

19.3 Mumbai or Pune

19.4 Deendayal port



**SECTION-C (Political Science)**

**[20 Marks]**

20. 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. **[1]**

- (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.

**Answer (C)**

21. Read the following statements regarding decentralization step India took in the year 1992 and choose the correct option : **[1]**

- 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 Schedule 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.

**Answer (B)**

22. Find the odd one out regarding the Political Parties of India : **[1]**

- (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

**Answer (A)**

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



Which of the following values is being reflected through this picture ? **[1]**

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

**Answer (C)**

**Note : The following question is for the Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of question number 23.**

The movement that advocates equal rights and opportunities for women and men is called : **[1]**

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

**Answer (C)**

24. Explain any two features of federalism. **[2]**

**Sol.** Two features of Federalism:

- (i) Different tiers of government govern the same citizens but each tier has its own jurisdiction that is clearly defined in the Constitution.
- (ii) Courts have the power to interpret the Constitution and powers of different levels of government. The highest court acts as umpire in case any dispute arises.

25. Suggest any two measures to inspire women to learn new skills for entrepreneurship. **[2]**

**Sol.** Two ways to inspire women for entrepreneurship:

- (i) Skill training programmes should be organized by the government where they can learn skills like tailoring, computer work, handicrafts etc.
- (ii) Providing them financial assistance at low or subsidized rates.
- (iii) At village level organizing them into self-help groups (SHGs) to make them financially independent.

26. "Political parties perform a series of functions in the democracy." Explain the statement with examples. **[3]**

**Sol.** Functions of political parties :

- (i) Parties contest elections, in democratic country, elections are fought among candidates put up by political parties in different ways by top leaders and supporters.
- (ii) Parties form and run governments, they recruit leaders, train them and then make them ministers to perform function and run the government.
- (iii) Parties play a decisive role in making laws for a country, laws are discussed and debated and passed in legislature.
- (iv) Parties that lose in the elections play the role of opposition, by voicing different views & criticizing Government for its failures or wrong policies. (Any three)

27. (A) "Democracy is a legitimate government with deep values." Examine the statement. **[5]**

OR

(B) "Complaints are itself a testimony to the success of democracy." Examine the statement. **[5]**

**Sol.** (A) Following points examine the statement:

- (i) Democracy is a legitimate government because it derives power from the people through free and fair elections, where citizens choose their leaders, making people's rule possible.
- (ii) The statement is true as legitimacy comes from consent of the people who are being governed and not by force. In democracies like India and US, regular elections and adult suffrage give it strong public support.
- (iii) Deep values like rule of law, fundamental rights and accountability make democracy strong, for example, independent judiciary checks the government if it misuses power. This prevents dictatorships.
- (iv) However, democracy faces challenges like corruption or sometimes exploitation by majority as in the case of Sri Lanka, but its legitimacy is maintained by the system of checks and balances.
- (v) Overall, democracy's legitimacy rests on people's participation, while deep values like secularism, socialism provide ethical foundation. It evolves with time, ensuring progressive and just society for future generations.

- (B) The following points can be used to examine the above statement
- (i) In a democratic country, people have the freedom to speak and express their opinions. When citizens complain about problems in government policies or services, it shows that they are free to raise their voice without fear.
  - (ii) Complaints show that people are aware of their rights and responsibilities. In a democracy, citizens expect the government to work for their welfare, so they question and complain when things are not working properly.
  - (iii) When people complain, it helps the government understand the problems of the public. This feedback allows the government to correct mistakes and improve policies and services.
  - (iv) Complaints also show that people trust the democratic system. Instead of using violence or rebellion, citizens use democratic methods like protests, petitions, and discussions to express dissatisfaction.
  - (v) Therefore, complaints indicate that democracy is active and functioning. They prove that people are involved in governance and that the system allows criticism and improvement.

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

### POWER SHARING

Power sharing arrangements can also be seen in the way political parties, pressure groups and movements control or influence those in power. In a democracy, the citizens must have freedom to choose among various contenders for power. In contemporary democracies, this takes the form of competition among different parties. Such competition ensures that power does not remain in one hand. In the long run, power is shared among different political parties that represent different ideologies and social groups. Sometimes this kind of sharing can be direct, when two or more parties form an alliance to contest elections. If their alliance is elected, they form a coalition government and thus share power.

In a democracy, we find interest groups, such as those of traders, businessmen, industrialists, farmers and industrial workers. They also will have a share in governmental power, either through participation in governmental committees or bringing influence on the decision-making process.

28.1 How do pressure groups influence the government? [1]

28.2 How do social groups benefit from power sharing? [1]

28.3 Explain the contributions of citizens in the power sharing process. [2]

**Sol.** 28.1 Pressure groups influence the government by organising protests, creating public opinion, meeting leaders, and putting pressure on the government to change or make policies according to their demands.

28.2 Social groups benefit from power sharing as different social groups get a chance to voice their demands and get solutions to their problems.

28.3 (i) Citizens contribute to the power sharing process by voting in elections, expressing their opinions, and participating in public discussions.

(ii) They also form pressure groups or movements to influence government decisions and ensure that power is not concentrated in one place.

### SECTION-D\_(Economics)

[20 Marks]

29. 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. [1]

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

**Answer (A)**

30. Which of the following organisations publishes the 'Human Development Report'? [1]
- (A) World Trade Organisation (B) World Health Organisation  
(C) United Nations Environmental Program (D) United Nations Development Program

**Answer (D)**

31. Which one of the following best describes liberalisation ? [1]
- (A) Protecting domestic industries (B) Banning foreign companies  
(C) Removal of restrictions on trade (D) Restricting foreign investment

**Answer (C)**

32. Read the following case and choose the correct option : [1]
- 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

**Answer (B)**

33. Match **Column - I** with **Column - II** and choose the correct option : [1]

Column - I (Sectors on the basis of ownership)	Column - II (Examples)
a. Public Sector	(i) Amul Dairy
b. Private Sector	(ii) Maruti Suzuki
c. Joint Sector	(iii) Oil and Natural Gas Corporation
d. Cooperative Sector	(iv) Airtel Limited

**Options :**

- |     | a     | b    | c     | d    |
|-----|-------|------|-------|------|
| (A) | (ii)  | (iv) | (iii) | (i)  |
| (B) | (iii) | (ii) | (i)   | (iv) |
| (C) | (iii) | (iv) | (ii)  | (i)  |
| (D) | (i)   | (ii) | (iv)  | (ii) |

**Answer (C)**

34. 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? [1]

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

**Answer (C)**

35. "New technology has helped the world to become connected." Justify the statement with suitable arguments. [3]

- Sol.** (i) In recent times, technology in the areas of telecommunications, computers, internet has been changing rapidly. Telephone, Mobile Phones and fax are now used to impart information rapidly.  
(ii) Now different platforms have made connectivity easier like Facebook, and others. Now internet allows to connect people with others from distant places.  
(iii) Now computer has entered into every area of our life. Knowledge sharing and promotion of trade and culture has become feasible.

36. Differentiate between the Reserve Bank of India and other Commercial banks. [3]

**Sol.**

Reserve Bank of India	Commercial Banks
(i) The RBI controls and monitors the banking systems of India on behalf of Government of India.	(i) Commercial banks provide their services to the common people and traders, contractors etc.
(ii) Except of one rupee note, all currencies are issued in India by the Reserve Bank of India.	(ii) These banks accept money deposited by common people and provide loans to needy people.
(iii) The Reserve Bank of India controls and guides all banks in India.	(iii) The commercial banks function under the rules and regulations framed by the RBI.

37. Why is sustainable development essential ? Explain with examples. [5]

- Sol.** (i) **Conservation of natural resources** : Sustainable development ensures that natural resources like water, forests, and minerals are used carefully so that they are available for future generations.  
Example : Using rainwater harvesting to conserve water.  
(ii) **Protection of the environment** : It helps reduce pollution and environmental damage while continuing economic development.  
Example : Using solar energy or wind energy instead of fossil fuels.  
(iii) **Balance between development and future needs** : Sustainable development meets present needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.  
Example : Afforestation (planting trees) to replace those that are cut down.

38. (A) Describe the efforts done by Indian government to increase employment in Urban areas. [5]

**OR**

(B) Describe the importance of Secondary Sector in the economy of the country. [5]

- Sol.** (A) (i) **Promotion of small-scale and medium industries (MSMEs)** : The government supports small and medium enterprises by providing loans, subsidies, and easier registration to generate more jobs in cities.  
(ii) **Skill development programmes** : Schemes like skill training programs help youth learn technical and professional skills so they can get employment in industries and services.

- (iii) **Startup and entrepreneurship promotion** : Initiatives such as Startup promotion encourage people to start new businesses, which creates more employment opportunities.
- (iv) **Development of infrastructure** : Government investment in roads, transport, housing, and urban development projects creates jobs in construction and related sectors.
- (v) **Employment generation schemes** : Programs aimed at self-employment and wage employment help urban poor start small businesses and find work.

OR

- (B) (i) **Adds value to raw materials** : The secondary sector converts raw materials from the primary sector into finished goods (e.g., cotton into cloth, iron ore into steel).
- (ii) **Generates employment** : Industries and manufacturing units create large employment opportunities for skilled and unskilled workers.
- (iii) **Promotes economic growth** : Industrial production increases national income and contributes significantly to GDP.
- (iv) **Supports other sectors** : The secondary sector provides machinery, tools, fertilizers, and equipment required for agriculture and services.
- (v) **Boosts trade and exports** : Manufactured goods are exported to other countries, which increases foreign exchange earnings.

