

Social Science (Subject Code- 087)
(PAPER CODE: 32/1/1) 2026

Maximum Marks 80

MS-Social Science/087/32-1-1

	(i) The most powerful weapon of the Spanish conquerors was not a conventional military weapon at all. It was the germs such as those of smallpox that they carried on their person. (ii) Because of their long isolation America's original inhabitants had no immunity against these diseases that came from Europe. (iii) Smallpox in particular proved a deadly killer. Once introduced, it spread deep into the continent. (iv) Ahead of even any Europeans reaching there, it killed and decimated whole communities, paving the way for conquest. (v) Any other relevant point. Any two points to be explained.		
6.	(A) Explain the role of Johann Gutenberg in the spread of print culture in Europe. (i) Gutenberg learnt the art of polishing stones, became a master goldsmith and also acquired the knowledge to create the moulds for making trinkets. (ii) Drawing on this knowledge he adopted the existing technology to design his innovation. (iii) The first book he printed was the Bible and 180 copies were printed. (iv) Printing press grew and book production boomed in Europe (v) His innovation led to the Print Revolution. (vi) Protestant Revolution and reading mania are significant outcomes of Print Revolution. (vii) Any other relevant point. Any three points to be explained. OR (B) Explain the role of print in the expansion of Protestant reformation. (i) The religious reformer Martin Luther wrote 'Ninety-Five Theses' criticising many of the practices and rituals of the Roman Catholic Church. (ii) A printed copy of this was posted on a church door in Wittenberg. It challenged the Church to debate his ideas. (iii) Luther's writings were immediately reproduced in large number and read widely. (iv) This led to a division within the Church and to the beginning of the Protestant Reformation.	109	3x1= 3
		112	3x1= 3

	(v) Luther's translation of the New Testament sold many copies within a few weeks and a second edition appeared within three months. (vi) Print brought about a new intellectual atmosphere and helped spread the new ideas that led to the Reformation. (vii) Deeply grateful to print Luther said, 'Printing is the ultimate gift of god and the greatest one.' (viii) Any other relevant point. Any three points to be explained.		
7.	(A) "The formation of the British Nation-State was different from the rest of Europe." Justify the statement with suitable arguments. (i) In Britain the formation of the nation-state was not the result of a sudden upheaval or revolution. It was the result of a long-drawn-out process. There was no British nation prior to the eighteenth century. (ii) The primary identities of the people who inhabited the British Isles were ethnic ones- such as English, Welsh, Scot or Irish. (iii) The English parliament, which had seized power from the monarchy at the end of a protracted conflict, was the instrument through which a nation-state, with England at its centre, came to be forged. (iv) The Act of Union between England and Scotland that resulted in the formation of the 'United Kingdom of Great Britain' meant, in effect, that England was able to impose its influence on Scotland. (v) Ireland suffered a similar fate. It was a country deeply divided between Catholics and Protestants. (vi) The English helped the Protestants of Ireland to establish their dominance over a largely Catholic country. (vii) After a failed revolt led by Wolfe Tone and his United Irishmen, Ireland was forcibly incorporated into the United Kingdom in 1801. (viii) The symbol of the new Britain-the British flag (Union Jack), the national anthem (God Save Our Noble King), the English language were actively promoted and the older nations survived only as subordinate partners in this union. (ix) Any other relevant point. Any five points to be justified. OR	21, 22	5x1=5

	(B) “Ideas of national unity in the early nineteenth century Europe were closely allied to the ideology of liberalism.” Justify the statement with suitable arguments. (i) Liberalism derived from the Latin word Liber, means free. (ii) For the new middle classes liberalism stood for freedom for the individual and equality of all before the law. (iii) Politically, it emphasised the concept of government by consent. (iv) Since the French Revolution, liberalism had stood for the end of autocracy and clerical privileges, a constitution and representative government through parliament. (v) In revolutionary France, the right to vote and to get elected was granted exclusively to property-owning men. (vi) Men without property and all women were excluded from political rights. Only for a brief period under the Jacobins did all adult males enjoy suffrage. (vii) In the economic sphere, liberalism stood for the freedom of markets and the abolition of state-imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capital. (viii) These ideas resulted in the formation of institution called Zollverein or a custom union. It was a symbol of economic liberalism. (ix) Any other relevant point. Any five points to be justified.	9	5x1=5
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.’ <i>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 –</i> <i>‘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 your 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!’</i>	41	1+1+2=4

	8.1 Why is the formation of ‘Hindustan Socialist Republican Army (HSRA)’ considered as a turning point in the freedom struggle of India? 1 (i) Many nationalists thought that the struggle against the British could not be won through non-violence. (ii) It led to the rise of new leadership of young revolutionaries. (iii) It helped to spread of nationalist spirit. (iv) It fuelled national sentiments and gave rise to patriotic fervour. (v) Any other relevant point. Any one point to be explained. 8.2 How did Bhagat Singh’s trial speeches transform him from a revolutionary to a philosopher of freedom? 1 (i) Bhagat Singh stated that he did not wish to glorify ‘the cult of the bomb and pistol’ but wanted a revolution. (ii) Bhagat Singh’s broader vision of team formation (Socio-Pol-Cultural) brought revolution in the society. (iii) He wanted radical changes in society. (iv) He glorified nationalism against colonial power. (v) His speeches discussed the ideas of freedom, justice and social equality, expressing philosophical ideas linked to freedom. (vi) Any other relevant point. Any one point to be explained. 8.3 In what way did Bhagat Singh redefine the meaning of ‘revolution’ for his generation? Explain. 2x1=2 (i) He considered revolution as the inalienable right of humans. (ii) He considered freedom as the imprescriptible birth right of all. (iii) He wanted youth to sacrifice for the cause of nation’s freedom. (iv) He wanted the advent of revolution. (v) Inquilab Zindabad!’ slogan was used for raising the spirit of Indians for freedom. (vi) Any other relevant point. Any two points to be explained.		
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9.	(Please see attached map.) 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. Jallianwala Bagh /Amritsar (B) Name the place where the Session of Indian National Congress was held in the year 1927. Madras /Chennai	32	2x1=2
	Section – B Geography		20
10.	(B) Laterite Soil	9	1
11.	(C) Uttarakhand	16	1
12.	(C) I -(c), II-(d), III-(a), IV-(b)	30, 31	1
13.	(C) Non-Ferrous Minerals	43, 44	1
14.	(D) Physical and Human factors	4	1
15.	(B) Manas – Assam	15	1
16.	Suggest any two measures for better productivity and organic farming. (i) Use of organic manure and compost improves soil fertility (ii) Provides essential nutrients to crops naturally. (iii) Growing different crops in sequence help to reduce pests. (iv) Biological pest control by using natural predators and bio-pesticides protects crops without harmful chemicals. (v) Practice crop rotation to increase productivity of soil. (vi) Integrating Drip irrigation. (vii) Mulching. (viii) Any other relevant point. Any two points to be explained.	38	2x1=2
17.	(A) “Energy saved is energy produced.” Justify the statement with suitable arguments.	55	5x1=5

	(i) When we save electricity, it reduces the need to generate more power in power plants. Therefore, saving energy works like producing new energy. (ii) Energy resources such as coal, petroleum, and natural gas are exhaustible. By saving energy, we conserve these valuable natural resources for the future. (iii) Energy conservation reduces the cost of electricity generation and helps the country save money. (iv) Saving energy also reduces pressure on power stations and prevents electricity shortages. (v) Simple habits like switching off lights, fans, and electrical appliances when not in use can save a large amount of energy. (vi) Energy conservation is very important because every unit of energy saved is equal to a unit of energy produced. (vii) Some other measures to save energies are - Use power saving device. - Using public transport. - Use car-pooling. (viii) We have to adopt a cautious approach for the judicious use of our limited energy resources. (ix) Shift to non-conventional sources of energy will lead to sustainable development. (x) Any other relevant point. Any five points to be justified. OR (B) “Electricity has a wide range of applications in today’s world that its per capita consumption is considered as an index of development.” Justify the statement with suitable arguments. (i) Electricity is widely used to run machines and equipment in industries such as iron and steel, textiles, chemicals and engineering for industrial development. (ii) It is used for operating irrigation pumps, tube wells and agricultural machinery, which helps increase agricultural production. (iii) Electricity is used in households for lighting, heating, cooling, cooking and running electrical appliances. (iv) Many modern transport systems such as electric trains and metro railways depend on electricity. (v) Electricity is essential for telecommunication networks, television, radio, computers and internet services.	52	5x1=5
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	(vi) Commercial activities like offices, markets, banks, hotels and shopping centres require electricity for daily operations. (vii) Schools, colleges, hospitals and laboratories depend on electricity for lighting, equipment and technology. (viii) Greater availability and use of electricity improve people's comfort, productivity and quality of life. (ix) Any other relevant point. Any five points to be justified.		
18.	Read the given source carefully and answer the questions that follow: FLOODS <i>Basic safety precautions to be taken:</i> • Listen to radio/TV for the latest weather bulletins and flood 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 camps, elevated grounds where you can take shelter. • Turn off power and gas connections before leaving your house. <i>During Floods</i> • 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 and around 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 (i) Boil the water before drinking. (ii) Drink filtered water. (iii) Disinfect the water. (iv) Use clean and covered containers. (v) Any other relevant point. Any one point to be mentioned.	25	1+1+2=4

	18.2 Mention any two measures related to protection of food items during floods. $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$ (i) Eat freshly cooked and dry food. (ii) Always keep your food covered. (iii) Any other relevant point. Any two points to be mentioned. 18.3 Suggest two actions to be taken before leaving the house during a flood warning. $2 \times 1 = 2$ (i) Listen to radio/TV for the latest weather bulletins and flood warnings. (ii) Make a family emergency kit. (iii) Pass on the information to others. (iv) Keep your cash, jewellery, valuables, important documents etc. in a safe place. (v) If there is a flood, move along with your family members and cattle to safe areas like relief camps, evacuation cents, elevated grounds where you can take shelter. (vi) Turn off power and gas connections before leaving your house. (vii) Any other relevant point. Any two points to be explained.		
19.	(Please see attached map.) 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. Hirakud dam 19.2 Name the place where nuclear power plant is located in Uttar Pradesh. Narora 19.3 Name the place where the software technology park is located in Maharashtra. Pune / Mumbai 19.4 Name the place where major sea port is located in Gujarat. Kandla		$1+1+1=$ 3 1 1 1 1

	Section – C Political Science		20
20.	(C) (A) is true, but (R) is false.	2	1
21.	(C) Multitasking and Dedication (For Visually Impaired Candidates only.) (C) Feminism	31 32	1 1
22.	(A) Indian National Congress and Communist Party of India (M)	54 -56	1
23.	(B) I, III and IV are correct.	24	1
24.	Explain any two features of federalism. (i) There are two or more levels (or tiers) of government. (ii) Different tiers of government govern the same citizens, but each tier has its own jurisdiction in specific matters of legislation, taxation and administration. (iii) The jurisdictions of the respective levels or tiers of government are specified in the constitution. So, the existence and authority of each tier of government is constitutionally guaranteed. (iv) The fundamental provisions of the Constitution cannot be unilaterally changed by one level of government. Such changes require the consent of both the levels of government. (v) Courts have the power to interpret the Constitution and the powers of different levels of government. (vi) Sources of revenue for each level of government are clearly specified to ensure its financial autonomy. (vii) The federal system has dual objectives: to safeguard and promote unity of the country, while at the same time accommodate regional diversity. (viii) Any other relevant point. Any two points to be explained.	15	2x1=2
25.	Explain any two Constitutional provisions that make India a secular nation. (i) There is no official religion for the Indian state. (ii) The Constitution provides to all individuals and communities freedom to profess, practice and propagate any religion. (iii) The Constitution prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion.	37, 38	2x1=2

	(iv) The Constitution allows the state to intervene in the matters of religion in order to ensure equality within religious communities. For example, it bans untouchability. (v) Any other relevant point. Any two points to be explained.		
26.	"Political parties perform a series of functions in the democracy." Explain the statement with examples. (i) Parties contest elections. (ii) Parties put forward different policies and programmes. (iii) They group a variety of public opinions into a few basic positions, providing direction for government policy-making. (iv) Parties play a decisive role in making laws. (v) Parties recruit leaders, train them, and make them ministers to run the government. (vi) Parties that lose elections act as the opposition. They voice alternative views, criticise government failures or wrong policies and mobilise public opinion against government decisions when necessary. (vii) Parties raise and highlight issues, often launching movement. They help to crystallise societal opinions along the lines parties support. (viii) Parties help people access government machinery and benefit from welfare schemes implemented by the government. (ix) Any other relevant point. Any three points to be explained.	48, 49	3x1=3
27.	(A) "The blend of accountability, responsiveness and legitimacy forms the foundation of a democratic government." Examine the statement. (i) Democracy ensures that citizens have the power to elect their representatives and control the rulers through participation in elections. (ii) A basic outcome of democracy is that the government is accountable to the citizens. (iii) Citizens can question decisions and procedures are followed before decisions are made.	65, 66	5x1=5

	(iv) Democratic governments aim to be responsive to the needs and expectations of the people. (v) Citizens have the right and means to examine how decisions are taken, ensuring that government actions are transparent. (vi) Democracy develops institutions and processes that allow citizens to participate in decision-making. (vii) Democracy is considered a legitimate government because it is people's own government, chosen by them. (viii) Practices such as free and fair elections, open public debate, and citizens' right to information strengthen the accountability, responsiveness and legitimacy of the government. (ix) Any other relevant point. Any five points to be examined. OR (B) "Dignity and freedom of the citizens are the essence of democracy." Examine the statement. (i) Democracy promotes dignity and freedom of the individual. (ii) The passion for respect and freedom are the basis of democracy. (iii) Respect to and equal treatment of women are necessary ingredients of a democratic society. (iv) Democracy in India has strengthened the claims of the disadvantaged and discriminated castes for equal status and equal opportunity. (v) It makes ordinary citizens value their democratic rights. (vi) It transforms people from the status of a subject into that of a citizen. (vii) It provides a method to resolve conflict. (viii) It promotes equality among citizens. (ix) Democracy guarantees rights of citizens. (x) Any other relevant point. Any five points to be examined.	71, 72	5x1=5
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28.	Read the given source carefully and answer the questions that follow: POWER SHARING <i>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.</i> 28.1 How do pressure groups influence the government? 1 (i) Pressure groups represent different ideologies and social groups in governmental committees. (ii) They create awareness among public about certain programs. (iii) They influence decision making process. (iv) Any other relevant point. Any one point to be explained. 28.2 How do social groups benefit from power sharing? 1 (i) Protection of interests of different social groups such as linguistic and cultural groups. (ii) Fair representation of minors. (iii) Reduces conflict. (iv) Ensures stability. (v) Socially weaker section and women are represented in the legislature and administration. (vi) The system of reserved constituencies in the State Assemblies and the Parliament of our country give space to diverse social groups in the government. (vii) Any other relevant point. Any one point to be explained. 28.3 Explain the contributions of citizens in the power sharing process. (2x1=2) (i) Participate in governmental committees and branches. (ii) Influence the decision-making process. (iii) Participation in interest groups or civil society organizations. (iv) Monitor government actions. (v) Any other relevant point.	9	1+1+2=4
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	Any two point to be explained.		
	Section – D Economics		20
29.	(C) 82	12	1
30.	(C) a-(iii), b-(iv), c-(ii), d-(i)	33, 34	1
31.	(B) Nearest nationalised bank	43	1
32.	(C) Removal of restriction on trade	64	1
33.	(D) United Nations Development Program	13	1
34.	(A) 7 years	10	1
35.	"New technology has helped the world to become connected." Justify the statement with suitable arguments. (i) Rapid improvement in technology has stimulated the globalisation process. (ii) Improvements in transportation technology made much faster delivery of goods across long distances possible at lower costs. (iii) Developments in information and communication technology especially in telecommunications, computers, and the Internet help to access information instantly. (iv) It is used to contact one another around the world, to access information and to communicate from remote areas. (v) Satellite communication devices have facilitated global communication and information sharing. (vi) Computers have now entered almost every field of activity, making information management and communication easier. (vii) The Internet allows us to obtain and share information on almost anything, send instant electronic mail (e-mail) and talk (voice-mail) across the world at negligible costs. (viii) Any other relevant point. Any three points to be justified.	62, 63	3x1=3

36.	Differentiate between formal and informal sources of credit. <table><tr><th>Formal sources of credit</th><th>Informal sources of credit</th></tr><tr><td>(i) The Reserve Bank of India supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans.</td><td>(i) There is no organisation which supervises the informal credit sources.</td></tr><tr><td>(ii) These sources charge a minimal interest on loans.</td><td>(ii) These sources charge a much higher interest on loans.</td></tr><tr><td>(iii) Low cost of borrowing.</td><td>(iii) High cost of borrowing.</td></tr><tr><td>(iv) Chances of debt trap is low.</td><td>(iv) May lead to debt trap.</td></tr><tr><td>(v) The formal sources are loans from banks and cooperatives.</td><td>(v) The informal sources are moneylenders, traders, employers, relatives and friends.</td></tr><tr><td>(vi) Any other relevant point.</td><td>(vi) Any other relevant point.</td></tr></table> Any three points of difference to be explained.	Formal sources of credit	Informal sources of credit	(i) The Reserve Bank of India supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans.	(i) There is no organisation which supervises the informal credit sources.	(ii) These sources charge a minimal interest on loans.	(ii) These sources charge a much higher interest on loans.	(iii) Low cost of borrowing.	(iii) High cost of borrowing.	(iv) Chances of debt trap is low.	(iv) May lead to debt trap.	(v) The formal sources are loans from banks and cooperatives.	(v) The informal sources are moneylenders, traders, employers, relatives and friends.	(vi) Any other relevant point.	(vi) Any other relevant point.	48, 49	3x1=3
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(vi) Any other relevant point.	(vi) Any other relevant point.																
37.	Why is sustainable development essential? Explain with examples. (i) Sustainable development is environment friendly economic development. (ii) It is essential to conserve resources for future generation. (iii) Resources are to be utilized in consonance with their availability. (iv) Present requirements are to be managed in sustainable and judicious manner. (v) Scientists, economists, philosophers and other social scientists are working together for sustainable development. (vi) Groundwater is an example of renewable resources. These resources are replenished by nature as in the case of crops and plants. (vii) Our future is linked with essential resources are getting depleted at a fast rate.	14, 15, 16	3x1=3														

	(viii) Any other relevant point. Any three points to be explained.		
38.	(A) Describe the efforts done by the Indian government to increase employment in rural areas. (i) The central government in India made a law implementing the Right to Work. (ii) It is called Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 (MGNREGA 2005). Now it is known as Guarantee for Rozgar and Aajeevika to Mission (Gramin) or VB-GRAM G ACT, 2025. (iii) Under MGNREGA 2005, all those who are able to, and are in need of, work in rural areas are guaranteed 100 days of employment in a year by the government. (iv) It is the duty of the government to provide employment, otherwise it will give unemployment allowances to the people. (v) The types of work that would in future help to increase the production from land will be given preference under the Act. (vi) Under the Viksit Bharat Guarantee for Rural Employment and Livelihood Mission Act, 2025 (VB G RAM G Act, 2025), a guarantee of 125 days of employment is provided. (vii) Agricultural development has been done to generate employment. (viii) Any other relevant point. Any five points to be described. OR (B) Describe the rising importance of Tertiary Sector in India. (i) Over the forty-years of period, production grew in all three sectors, but the tertiary sector experienced the highest growth. (ii) The tertiary sector has emerged as the largest sector in India replacing the primary sector. (iii) In any country several services such as hospitals, educational institutions, post and telegraph services, police stations, courts, village administrative offices, municipal corporations, defence, transport, banks,	29	5x1=5
		24, 25	5x1=5

	insurance companies, etc. are required. These can be considered as basic services. (iv) In a developing country the government has to take responsibility for the provision of these services. (v) As income levels rise, certain sections of people start demanding many more services like eating out, tourism, shopping, private hospitals, private schools, professional training etc. (vi) Certain new services such as those based on information and communication technology have become important and essential. The production of these services has been rising rapidly. (vii) Any other relevant point. Any five points to be described.		
	Note : Please see map for answers to question number 9 and 19 . प्रश्न संख्या 9 और 19 के लिए मानचित्र Map for question numbers 9 and 19 		