

NIOS PYQ's SOLUTIONS

PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS & ANSWERS



APRIL-2026

Your Path to Success

SECTION - A

Q1. Reformation is best described as -

(A) a routine church event

(B) a peaceful religious meeting

(C) a major turning point leading to religious revival

(D) a political agreement among rulers

Answer - (C) a major turning point leading to religious revival

Q2. Fascism was supported by the upper classes, aristocrats and capitalists, mainly because :

(A) it promoted equality and socialism

(B) it promised to save them from the danger of socialism

(C) it gave voting rights to workers and peasants

(D) it encouraged international peace and disarmament

Answer - (B) it promised to save them from the danger of socialism

Q3. What was the main consequence of Vasco da Gama's discovery of the sea route to India in 1498?

(A) European powers like the English, French, Portuguese and Dutch came to India for trade and missionary work

(B) Dutch came to India for spices

(C) India became a Portuguese colony

(D) Vasco da Gama ruled India for the Portuguese

Answer - (A) European powers like the English, French, Portuguese and Dutch came to India for trade and missionary work



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Q4. Which two leaders strengthened the Kingdom of Mysore in the second half of the 18th century and challenged British power?

(A) Mir Qasim and Siraj-ud-Daulah

(B) Haider Ali and Tipu Sultan

(C) Nana Phadnavis and Bajirao II

(D) Dupleix and La Bourdonnais

Answer - (B) Haider Ali and Tipu Sultan

Q5. Which of the following best explains the common motive behind the resistance movements against British colonial rule in India?

(A) The desire to adopt modern British education and lifestyle

(B) The intention to support British administrative reforms

(C) The willingness to collaborate with moneylenders and traders

(D) To restore traditional systems and resist outside interference

Answer - (D) To restore traditional systems and resist outside interference

Q6. Which one of the following statements about the founding of the Indian National Congress is NOT correct?

(A) It was founded by Hume, a retired British officer in 1885.

(B) Hume aimed to provide a constitutional outlet for Indian political aspirations.

(C) The Congress was formed through a mass revolt and public agitation.

(D) Early Congress leaders had faith in the British government's sense of justice.

Answer - (C) The Congress was formed through a mass revolt and public agitation.

Q7. Which one of the following statements is NOT true about water harvesting and river conservation efforts in India?

(A) Water harvesting helps to retain monsoon water in river basins.

(B) People's movements have shown no interest in water related issues.



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(C) Civic organizations are spreading awareness about polluted rivers.

(D) There is growing concern about the critical condition of rivers in India.

Answer - (B) People's movements have shown no interest in water related issues.

Q8. On the given Outline Map of India, identify the Mountain peak marked at Point A.

(A) Makalu **(B) Trisul**

(C) Kanchenjunga **(D) Annapurna**



Answer - (C) Kanchenjunga

Q9. On the Outline Map of India, identify the River marked at Point R.

(A) Ganga **(B) Yamuna**

(C) Godavari **(D) Kaveri**



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Answer - (D) Kaveri

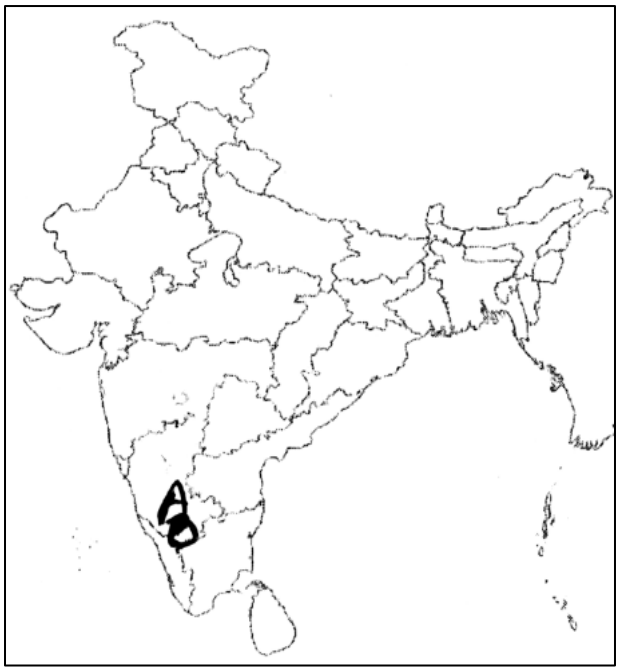
Q10. On the given Outline Map of India, identify the Hill marked as A.

(A) Satmala Hills

(B) Anamalai Hills

(C) Cardamom Hills

(D) Patkoi Hills



Answer - (B) Anamalai Hills



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Q11. The Mountain range marked as M on the given outline map lies in western India. Identify this mountain range.

(A) Gir Range

(B) Satpura Range

(C) Rajmahal Hills

(D) Ajanta Range



Answer - (A) Gir Range

Q12. Who exercise the real executive powers at the state level in India?

(A) The President

(B) The Governor

(C) The Chief Minister

(D) The Chief Justice of the High Court

Answer - (C) The Chief Minister

Q13. Which one of the following is the primary reason for Public support of judicial activism in India?

(A) It protects the interests of the government

(B) It ensures access to justice for the disadvantaged

(C) It delays the delivery of justice



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(D) It limits the powers of the judiciary

Answer - (B) It ensures access to justice for the disadvantaged

Q14. Disputes between two or more states in India fall under which jurisdiction of the Supreme Court?

(A) Appellate Jurisdiction

(B) Advisory Jurisdiction

(C) Judicial Review

(D) Original Jurisdiction

Answer - (D) Original Jurisdiction

Q15. Why are political parties essential for the functioning of a democracy?

(A) They control the judiciary

(B) They enforce laws through the police

(C) They provide a link between the government and the people

(D) They restrict citizens from contesting elections

Answer - (C) They provide a link between the government and the people

Q16. Which one of the following statements is NOT correct about the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments?

(A) They abolished Panchayati Raj Institutions and Municipalities.

(B) They were passed in the year 1993.

(C) They marked an important step toward political empowerment of women.

(D) They reserved one-third of the seats for women in local self-governing bodies.

Answer - (A) They abolished Panchayati Raj Institutions and Municipalities.

Q17. Which of the following is correct about the challenges posed by the caste system in the context of Indian democracy?

(A) The caste system helps strengthen democratic values by promoting equality and justice.

(B) The mixing of caste and politics has helped reduce socio-economic inequalities in recent times.



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(C) The politicization of caste and continued socio-economic inequalities hinder the ideals of democracy

(D) Caste-based practices have no impact on the functioning of democracy in India.

Answer - (C) The politicization of caste and continued socio-economic inequalities hinder the ideals of democracy

Q18. What could be the correct understanding of socio-economic development? Select your answer from the codes given below:

I. It refers to improvement in people's lifestyle through better education, income, skills and employment.

II. It involves economic and social transformation based on cultural and environmental factors.

III. It means any kind of improvement in literature and language.

IV. It includes scientific and technological development alone.

Codes :

(A) Only I

(B) I and II

(C) I, II and III

(D) I, II, III and IV

Answer - (B) I and II

Q19. How have states like Punjab and Haryana achieved higher agricultural productivity compared to others?

(A) They receive the highest rainfall in India.

(B) They adopted extensive irrigation and used fertilizers intensively.

(C) They practice traditional farming methods.

(D) They produce only cash crops.

Answer - (B) They adopted extensive irrigation and used fertilizers intensively.

Q20. What does the inclusion of 'Peace and Security' in the Directive Principles of State Policy indicate?

(A) These are just historical references.



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(B) These are legally enforceable rights.

(C) The State should aim to ensure peace and security while making laws and policies.

(D) Only the judiciary is responsible for maintaining peace and security.

Answer - (C) The State should aim to ensure peace and security while making laws and policies.

Q21. Two major developments took place in the history of Europe towards the later part of the renaissance. The first was the _____ Reformation and the second was the _____ Reformation (also called the Counter Reformation).

Options :

(A) Protestant, Catholic

(B) Lutheran, Jesuit

(C) Calvinist, Papal

(D) Protestant, Lutheran

Answer - (A) Protestant, Catholic

Q22. Sati Pratha was practised in which a _____ woman was compelled to burn herself on the funeral _____ of her husband.

Options :

(A) widowed, pyre

(B) married, altar

(C) childless, riverbank

(D) elderly, shrine

Answer - (A) widowed, pyre

Q23. Fill in the blanks :

The first Hindu Widow Remarriage Act was introduced in _____ owing to the relentless efforts of _____.

Answer – 1856, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar

Q24. Fill in the blanks :

The formation of the two _____ at Amritsar and Lahore in 1870s was the beginning of _____ reform movement among the Sikhs.



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Answer - Singh Sabhas, religious

Q25. Complete the following sentences.

(I) Indian Soldiers in the East India Company's army were not given posts above that of _____.

Answer - Subedar

(II) A sepoy called _____ was the first soldier who openly disobeyed the British orders.

Answer - Mangal Pandey

Q26. Answer the following questions in one word.

(I) By what term is the system of flow of surface water mainly through rivers called?

Answer - Drainage system

(II) By what term is the highest point or tip of a mountain range called?

Answer - Peak

Q27. Complete the following sentences with one word to make it meaningful.

(I) A natural gap or a route between a ridge hills is called _____.

Answer - Pass

(II) Large landmass consisting of mountains, ridges and peaks is called _____.

Answer – Range

Q28. In the Trans-Himalayan ranges, the Indus River flows between the _____ and _____ ranges.

(A) Zaskar, Ladakh

(B) Aravalli, Satpura

(C) Karakoram, Vindhya

(D) Nilgiri, Eastern Ghats

Answer - (A) Zaskar, Ladakh



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Q29. Fill in the blanks :

Today computer (Information Technology) has become the basis of _____ and _____ as it is used everywhere in homes, offices, airports, banks etc.

Answer – Communication, economic development

Q30. Answer the following sentences :

(I) Who appoints the Governor of a State?

Answer - The President of India

(II) Who appoints the members of the council of ministers only on the advice of the Chief Minister?

Answer - The Governor

Q31. Complete the following sentences.

(I) The number of members in the legislative council of Jammu Kashmir is _____.

Answer - 36 members (Currently the Legislative Council has been abolished under the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act, 2019)

(II) The children who are bringing awareness on sanitation and hygiene in schools, families and communities as part of a "School Sanitation and Hygiene Education Programme" run by Maharashtra state government are called _____.

Answer - swachhata doots

Q32. Answer the following questions in one word.

(I) What is the method of voting used in the election of the President of India?

Answer - Proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote

(II) For how long can the Vice-President of India act as the President in the absence of a sitting President?

Answer - Up to six months



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Q33. Answer the following questions in one word.

(I) By what name is the process called for removing the President for violation of the Constitution?

Answer - Impeachment

(II) By what name is the legislative branch of the Union Government called?

Answer - Parliament

Q34. Complete the following sentences :

(I) Judges of the Supreme Court hold office till they attain the age of _____.

Answer - 65 years

(II) Lok Sabha is presided over by the _____.

Answer - Speaker of the Lok Sabha

Q35. Fill in the blanks :

Security implies that _____ from dangerous threats and it also relates to threats _____ core values like Human Rights.

Answer – freedom, endanger

SECTION - B

Q36. Explain the significance of the Meiji Restoration of 1868 in Japan's history.

Answer - The Meiji Restoration of 1868 was an important turning point in Japan's history. It brought changes to the feudal system and marked the beginning of modernisation in the country. The government developed industries, modern education and banking, and established steel and textile factories. The military was also modernised. These efforts gradually transformed Japan into a powerful industrial and military nation.

Q37. Explain any two reasons for the growing discontent among the farmers growing Indigo, during the British rule.

Answer - The two reasons for the growing discontent among indigo farmers were as follows :



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1. **Low Prices :** The British paid farmers very little for cultivating indigo, which meant that they earned no profit.
2. **Loss of Soil Fertility :** Indigo cultivation exhausted the fertility of the soil, making it difficult to grow other crops.

OR

Name the leader of the Wahabi movement and explain the significance of this movement.

Answer - The leader of the Wahabi Movement was Syed Ahmad Barelvi of Rae Bareli. The main significance of this movement was that it was originally a religious movement, but it soon united exploited peasants against landlords and the British. It developed into a powerful class struggle, which strengthened popular resistance against British rule in India.

Q38. Under which Article was the 'Right to Education 'included in the 'Fundamental Rights' of the Indian Constitution, and why?

Answer - The Right to Education was included among the Fundamental Rights under Article 21A of the Indian Constitution. It was included to ensure that all children aged 6 to 14 years have the constitutional right to free and compulsory elementary education, which is essential for the overall development of every citizen and the creation of a strong and educated society.

OR

In which year was the Right to Education Act passed, and what does it aim to achieve for children in India.

Answer - The Right to Education Act was passed in 2009. Its main aim was to ensure that every child aged 6 to 14 years in India has the opportunity to receive free, compulsory and quality elementary education, so that no child is deprived of education due to economic or social reasons.

Q39. Why does a political party aim to achieve power? Explain.

Answer - A political party primarily aims to gain power (form a government) because, without coming to power, it cannot practically implement its policies, ideology and public welfare programmes in the country. By winning elections and forming a government, the party gains the legal right and authority to formulate policies, pass laws and manage the country's governance and administration.

OR



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Why is the Indian Party System called a Multi-party System? Explain.

Answer - The Indian Party System is called a Multi-party System because the Constitution gives every citizen the freedom to form a political party. Many national and regional parties exist in India to represent the country's social, linguistic and cultural diversity. These parties compete with one another and also form coalition governments.

Q40. Why has untouchability been made a punishable offence under the Law in India? Explain.

Answer - Untouchability is a punishable offence in India because it discriminates against people on the basis of caste and hurts their dignity. Article 17 of the Constitution completely abolishes it. It was made a punishable offence to eliminate centuries-old social inequality and ensure that every citizen has equal respect, rights and the opportunity to live a dignified life in society.

Q41. When was the National Human Rights Commission established, and why was it set up?

Answer - The National Human Rights Commission was established in 1993. Its purpose is to protect human rights and investigate complaints of their violation. It raises awareness about rights such as life, liberty, equality and dignity. It also provides recommendations to the government to protect people's rights.

Q42. What is the literal meaning of Renaissance, and why did it begin in Italy in the 14th Century AD?

Answer - The literal meaning of Renaissance is 'awakening again' or 'rebirth'. It began in Italy in the 14th century for the following reasons :

1. **Commercial Prosperity :** Italian cities such as Florence and Venice were centres of international trade, which led to the rise of a prosperous and independent merchant class.

2. **Preservation of Ancient Knowledge :** As Rome was a centre of ancient Greek and Roman cultural heritage, scholars and artists here had the freedom to express their ideas.

OR

What is 'Counter Reformation'? Explain.

Answer - The efforts made by the Catholic Church to reform itself in response to the Protestant Reformation are known as the Counter-Reformation. Its major efforts were as follows :

1. Internal Reforms : The Catholic Church made efforts to eliminate corruption and improper religious practices and to strengthen the Church's system.



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2. Establishment of the Society of Jesus : Ignatius Loyola founded this organization. Its aim was to strengthen the Catholic Church through religious discipline, social service and the spread of religious teachings.

Q43. How did the British use political power, trade policies and education to strengthen their control over India? Analyze.

Answer - The British adopted the following methods :

1. **Political Power :** Through wars and policies such as the Subsidiary Alliance, they brought Indian states under their control. This led to the expansion of their rule.

2. **Trade Policies :** They obtained cheap raw materials from India, manufactured goods in Britain and sold them in India. This brought economic benefits to the British and weakened Indian industries.

3. **Education :** Through English education, they created an educated class that could work in their administration. This made it easier for them to rule India.

Q44. What makes the Indian monsoon unique? Mention any three features.

Answer - The three features of the Indian monsoon are as follows :

1. Change in Wind Direction : During summer, moisture-laden winds blow from the sea towards the land, whereas in winter, most winds blow from the land towards the sea.

2. Irregular and Uneven Rainfall : Kerala, West Bengal and Odisha receive more rainfall, whereas inland regions such as Haryana and Madhya Pradesh receive less rainfall.

3. Burst of the Monsoon : With the arrival of the monsoon, heavy rainfall begins suddenly and may continue for several days. This is mainly observed along the Kerala coast.

Q45. Why does the Tamil Nadu coast receive rainfall during the winter season, while most parts of India remain dry. Explain any two reasons.

Answer - The two main reasons for rainfall on the Tamil Nadu coast during the winter season are :

1. Northeast Monsoon Winds : During winter, these winds blow from the land towards the sea. They contain little moisture, so most parts of India do not receive rainfall.

2. Gaining Moisture from the Bay of Bengal : A part of these winds picks up moisture while passing over the Bay of Bengal. When these moisture-laden winds reach the Tamil Nadu coast, they cause rainfall there.



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OR

How does the wind system influence the climate of India during different seasons?

Answer - In India, the wind system changes with the seasons, affecting temperature and rainfall in the following ways :

1. Winter Season : Northeasterly winds blow from the land towards the sea. Therefore, the weather remains dry in most parts of India.

2. Summer Season : Hot and dry winds blow. As the land becomes hotter, a low-pressure area develops.

3. Rainy Season : Moisture-laden southwest monsoon winds coming from the sea cause widespread rainfall in India.

4. Retreating Monsoon : Winds that pick up moisture from the Bay of Bengal bring rainfall to the Tamil Nadu coast.

Q46. Analyze any two differences between economic growth and economic development.

Answer - Differences between Economic Growth and Economic Development :

Economic Growth	Economic Development
Economic growth refers to an increase in a country's income and the production of goods and services.	Economic development refers to an increase in income along with improvements in people's education, health, employment and standard of living.
It is mainly measured by national income, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and per capita income.	It is assessed by improvements in people's social, economic and political conditions, along with income.

OR

Analyze how historical factors, geographical conditions, and lack of basic infrastructure contribute to regional disparities in India.

Answer - The three major factors contributing to regional disparities are :

1. **Historical Factors :** During British rule, trading and port regions were developed more, while other regions were neglected. This increased differences in development among regions.



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2. **Geographical Conditions :** The development of agriculture, transport and industries is difficult in hilly and desert regions. Therefore, these regions lag behind in development.

3. **Lack of Basic Infrastructure :** The shortage of roads, electricity, irrigation and communication facilities reduces investment in industries. This leads to fewer employment opportunities and increases regional disparities.

Q47. Why are peace and security essential for the progress of individuals, nations and the world? Explain any two reasons.

Answer - Peace and security are essential for progress for the following reasons :

1. **Sustainable Economic and Social Development :** In a peaceful environment, people can pursue education, employment and business without fear. At the same time, the government can spend more resources on education, healthcare and other development activities.

2. **International Cooperation and Human Welfare :** Peace promotes trade, technological cooperation and mutual trust among countries. This makes it easier to work together to solve global problems such as climate change.

Q48. The following 4 places related to transportation facilities in India are marked as (A), (B), (C) and (D) on the given political map of India. Identify these places with the help of the following information and write their correct names.



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(A) A major port located on the eastern coast of India.

Answer - Paradip Port, Odisha

(B) The Northern most International Airport in India.

Answer - Srinagar International Airport (Sheikh ul-Alam International Airport), Jammu and Kashmir

(C) Western terminal point of the East-West Corridor.

Answer - Porbandar, Gujarat

(D) A city where North South and East-West corridor intersect.

Answer - Jhansi, Uttar Pradesh

Q49. On the given outline map of India, mark and label the following:

(A) Shimla, a tourist place in Middle Himalaya.

(B) A port located in West Bengal.

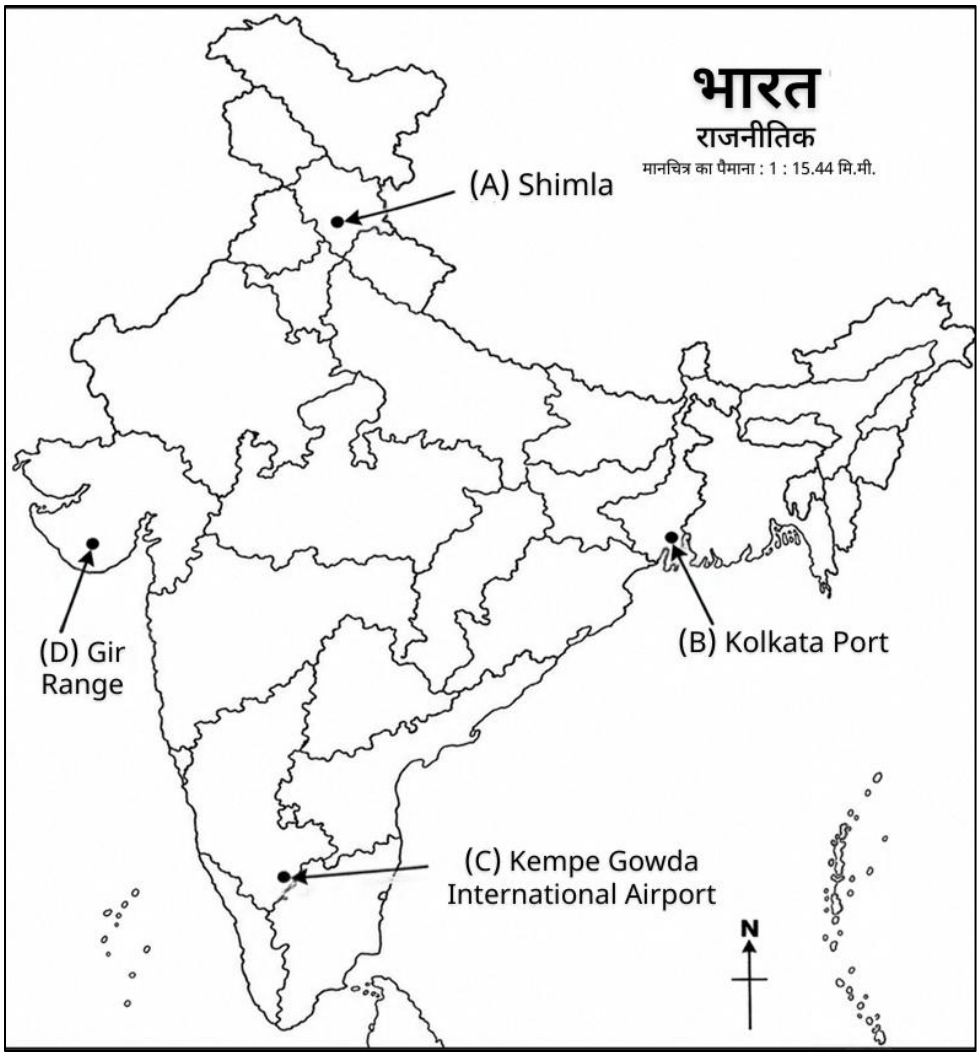
(C) Kempe Gowda International Airport

(D) Gir Range

Answer - The locations are marked and labelled on the map as follows :



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Q50. Why did Lord Curzon partition Bengal in 1905? How did Indians respond to it, and what does their reaction tell us about the spirit of nationalism at that time?

Answer - The partition of Bengal carried out by Lord Curzon in 1905 can be understood through the following points :

1. Main Reason for the Partition : The British cited administrative convenience as the reason for the partition, but their real aim was to weaken the growing nationalist movement in Bengal and create divisions between Hindus and Muslims.

2. Response of Indians : Indians observed 16 October 1905 as a day of mourning. They held meetings and processions, boycotted foreign goods, and promoted Swadeshi goods, industries, and education.

3. Spirit of Nationalism : This protest demonstrated the unity, courage, and self-reliance of Indians. It showed that the struggle for independence was no longer confined to prayers and petitions but was becoming a mass movement.



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OR

Why was the rise of radical nationalists considered a turning point in India's freedom struggle? Explain their main beliefs and the methods they used to achieve their goals.

Answer - In the early twentieth century, radical nationalists (the Garam Dal) emerged within India's nationalist movement. Their prominent leaders included Lala Lajpat Rai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Bipin Chandra Pal.

1. Important Turning Point : These nationalists considered the Moderates' policy of prayers and petitions inadequate and involved people in the freedom struggle. This made the movement more widespread.

2. Main Beliefs : They believed that freedom would come through the struggle of Indians, not through British generosity. Tilak also declared Swaraj to be a birthright.

3. Methods of Struggle : They organised public meetings and protests, boycotted foreign goods, and promoted Swadeshi goods and national education. This strengthened national awareness and self-reliance.

Q51. Explain any six "Legislative Powers" of the President.

Answer - The President of India is an integral part of Parliament. The Constitution grants the President several important legislative (law-making) powers, which are as follows :

1. **Summoning Parliament :** The President summons sessions of both Houses of Parliament.
2. **Proroguing sessions :** The President can prorogue a session of Parliament.
3. **Dissolving the Lok Sabha :** The President may dissolve the Lok Sabha on the advice of the Council of Ministers.
4. **Addressing Parliament :** The President addresses Parliament after a general election and at the beginning of the first session each year.
5. **Assent to bills :** A bill becomes law only after receiving the President's assent.
6. **Issuing ordinances :** The President can issue ordinances when Parliament is not in session and necessary circumstances arise.

OR

Explain the meaning of "Electoral College" in the context of the Indian Presidential election. What are the qualifications required for a person to be elected as the President of India?

Answer –



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Electoral College : In India, the President is not elected directly by the people. Instead, there is a group of elected representatives called the Electoral College. It includes the elected members of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, the elected members of State Legislative Assemblies, and the elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of Delhi and Puducherry. Nominated members do not vote in this election. The President is elected by secret ballot through the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote.

Qualifications Required to Be Elected as the President of India :

1. The candidate must be a citizen of India.
2. The candidate must be at least 35 years old.
3. The candidate must be qualified to be elected as a member of the Lok Sabha.
4. The candidate must not hold an office of profit under the government or any institution under its control.



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Thank you!

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