

CBSE CLASS 10 – SOCIAL SCIENCE Qs PAPER 2025_26

Series JMS/5

SET - 3Code No. **2/4/27**

Roll No.

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Candidates must write the Code on
the title page of the answer-book**General Instructions:**

1. There are 38 questions in the Question paper. All questions are compulsory.
2. The question paper has Four Sections – A-History, B-Geography C- Political Science, and D- Economics.
3. Each Section is of 20 Marks and has MCQs, VSA, SA, LAs and CBQ.
4. Very Short Answer Type Questions (VSA), carry 2 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 40 words.
5. Short Answer Type Questions (SA), carry 3 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 60 words.
6. Long answer type questions (LA), carry 5 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 120 words.
7. There are case based questions (CBQ) with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 100 words.
8. The map-based questions, carry 5 marks with two parts- Q9. In Section A- History (2 marks) and Q17 in Section B -Geography (3 marks)
9. 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 must be attempted.

SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)*Time allowed : 3 hours**Maximum Marks : 80*

Q.No	SECTION - A HISTORY (20 marks)	M.																				
1.	<p>Arrange the following events in chronological order and choose the correct option.</p> <p>I. Dandi March and start of Civil Disobedience Movement</p> <p>II. Quit India Movement launched</p> <p>III. Gandhi-Irwin Pact</p> <p>IV. Simon Commission arrives in India</p> <p>OPTIONS</p> <p>a) I, II, III, IV b) IV, I, III, II c) IV, I, II, III d) III, IV, II, I</p>	1																				
2.	<p>Match the following :</p> <table><tr><th></th><th>List- I (Year)</th><th></th><th>List- II (Events)</th></tr><tr><td>A</td><td>1824</td><td>1.</td><td>Treaty of Constantinople.</td></tr><tr><td>B</td><td>1832</td><td>2</td><td>Lord Byron died</td></tr><tr><td>C</td><td>1866</td><td>3</td><td>French Revolution occurred</td></tr><tr><td>D</td><td>1789</td><td>4</td><td>Unification of Germany</td></tr></table> <p>OPTIONS:</p> <p>a) A-2, B-1, C-4, D-3 b)A-1, B-4, C-3, D-2</p> <p>c) A-3, B-2, C-4, D-1 d) A-2, B-4, C-1, D-3</p>		List- I (Year)		List- II (Events)	A	1824	1.	Treaty of Constantinople.	B	1832	2	Lord Byron died	C	1866	3	French Revolution occurred	D	1789	4	Unification of Germany	1
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3.	<p>How did the British East India Company use Print Culture to promote its interest in India? Choose the correct option from the following:</p> <p>a) By censoring the Indian newspapers.</p> <p>b) By funding the regional language newspapers.</p> <p>c) By encouraging the development of independent Press.</p> <p>d) By using print media to spread eastern culture.</p>	1																				
4.	<p>Among the following which religion emerge from eastern India and spread in several directions through intersecting points on the,' silk routes'.</p> <p>a)Hinduism b) Christianity c) Jainism d) Buddhism</p>	1																				
5A	Give two reasons for the Slavic nationality struggle during the 19th century.	2																				
5B	<p>OR</p> <p>Enlist the views of Friedrich List professor of economics on Zollverein delivered at the at the University of Tubingen in Germany.</p>																					
6A	<p>“Sometimes the new crop could make the difference between life and death.” Explain the statement.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Discuss how Biological warfare was one of the weapon played vital in role conquering the countries with suitable example .</p>	3																				
7A	<p>‘In Britain the formation of the nation-state was not the result of a sudden upheaval or revolution but was the result of a long-drawn-out process.’ Analyse this statement with suitable reasons.</p> <p>OR</p>	5																				
7B	<p>‘The Treaty of Vienna was drawn up in 1815 with the object of undoing most of the changes that had come about in Europe during the Napoleonic wars.’ Highlight the significant provisions of this treaty.</p>																					

13	State why are most iron and steel plants located in eastern India?	2
14	Describe the main features and distribution of alluvial soils in India. Mention the crops grown in these soils.	3
15A	“It would be beneficial for the development to develop in a sustainable way to meet the growing energy demand in India.” Support the statement by giving suitable arguments.	5
15B	OR “We have to use a planned and sustainable manner to conserve our minerals.” Support the statement by giving suitable arguments.	
16	Read the given extract and answer the following questions. A dam is a barrier across flowing water that obstructs, directs or retards the flow, often creating a reservoir, lake or impoundment. “Dam” refers to the reservoir rather than the structure. Most dams have a section called a spillway or weir over which or through which it is intended that water will flow either intermittently or continuously. Dams are classified according to structure, intended purpose or height. Based on structure and the materials used, dams are classified as timber dams, embankment dams or masonry dams, with several subtypes. According to the height, dams can be categorised as large dams and major dams or alternatively as low dams, medium height dams and high dams.	
	(16.1) What does the word ‘Dams’ refers to?	1
	(16.2) Mention any one benefit of a Multi-purpose River Valley Project.	1
	(16.3) How have multi-purpose river valley projects a cause of social movements? Explain.	2
17	On the same outline map of India locate and label the following with suitable symbols: I. (p) A state where overgrazing is a major cause of land degradation. OR (q) A state which is rich in minerals and coal deposits. II. Any two of the following: (i) A major port in Andhra Pradesh (ii) A Nuclear Power Plant (iii) Tehri Dam	3
SECTION-C POLITICAL SCIENCE (20 marks)		
18	Two statements are given below as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option. Assertion (A): The Indian government ensured the protection of languages other than Hindi, making English an associate official language. Reason (R): Hindi was adopted as the national language and was enforced uniformly across all states, despite opposition from non-Hindi-speaking regions. 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.	1

19	<p>The practice of taking power away from the union and state governments and giving it to local governments is called decentralisation.</p> <p>Pick the major steps that were taken towards decentralisation in 1992.</p> <p>a) To hold regular elections of Local Government bodies. b) At least one-third of all positions are reserved for women. c) The State Election Commission has been created in each state, d) All of the above.</p>	1
20	<p>There are two statements given below, Statement (I) and Statement (II). Read the statements and choose the correct option.</p> <p>(I): A one-party system is a good democratic option. (II): Political parties in a democracy put forth different programmes and policies for voters to choose from.</p> <p>OPTIONS:</p> <p>a) (I) and (II) are true. b) (I) and (II) are false. c) (I) is the cause of (II). d) (I) is false but (II) is true.</p>	1
21	<p>If a government provides its citizens a right and means to examine the process of decision, it is _____</p> <p>a) an accountable government. b) Responsible government c) Transparent government d) Stable government.</p>	1
22	<p>Study the picture and answer the question that follows:</p> <p>a) Demand for separate state from democratic government. b) Democratic Government is facing territorial issues with the bordering states. c) Democratic Government is coping with multiple pressures through accommodations. d) Democratic Government accepts demands based on separate electorate</p> 	1
23	<p>Two statements are given as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Study the statements carefully and identify the correct alternative.</p> <p>Assertion (A): Political parties are important in the functioning of democracy. Reason (R): The media plays an important role in the making of political parties.</p> <p>OPTIONS:</p> <p>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.</p>	1
24	<p>Compare the different ways in which the Belgians and the Sri Lankans have dealt with the problem of cultural diversity.</p>	2
25A	<p>“Democracy is preferred despite its inability to ensure equal economic growth” justify.</p>	3

25B	OR Democracies do not appear to be very successful in reducing economic inequalities “ justify the statement.	
26A	Describe with examples the way in which power can be shared among different social and linguistic groups.	5
26B	OR Explain the power sharing arrangements among the political parties and pressure groups.	
27	Read the given text and answer the following questions. The relationship between religion and politics in India has been a subject of debate. Gandhiji used to say that religion can never be separated from politics. For him, religion was not about any particular faith like Hinduism or Islam, but about the moral values and ethics that inform all religions. He believed that politics must be guided by these ethics drawn from religion. On the other hand, social reformers like Dr. B.R. Ambedkar worked to establish a society in which caste inequalities, often sanctioned by religious practices, are absent. Human rights groups argue that the government should protect religious minorities, while women’s movements have demanded that ‘family laws’ of all religions, which often discriminate against women, should be changed to be more equitable.	
	(27.1) What did Gandhiji mean when he said politics must be guided by ethics drawn from religion?	1
	(27.2) What was Dr. B.R. Ambedkar’s primary goal regarding caste inequalities?	1
	(27.3) Explain how the demands of women’s movements regarding ‘family laws’ represent an instance where the state needs to intervene in religious matters.	2
SECTION-D ECONOMICS (20 marks)		
28	Which one of the following is a development goal for a landless rural labourer? a) To get electricity and water b) To educate their children c) More days of work and better wages d) To shift to the cities	1
29	State whether true or false. For comparison between countries, total income is not such a useful measure.	1
30	What can be inferred about the employment shift in India as compared to the shift in its GDP contribution over the last few decades? a) The employment shift has been much faster than the GDP shift. b) The shift in employment from the primary sector has not been similar to the shift in GDP. c) Both employment and GDP shares have remained constant in the primary sector. d) The secondary sector now employs the largest number of people.	1
31	Which of the following examples best demonstrates how the tertiary sector supports both the primary and secondary sectors? a) Farmers grow vegetables and sell them directly to consumers, with no transportation or storage involved.	1

	<p>b) A factory makes shoes and uses raw materials like leather to create the product, relying on transport and retail stores to distribute the shoes.</p> <p>c) A bakery bakes bread and uses delivery services to send the bread to local shops for sale, without any direct involvement of raw materials.</p> <p>d) A company produces furniture from wood, but does not require any transport or retail to sell the product.</p>	
32	<p>Which of the following is the correct definition of collateral?</p> <p>a) The sum of money borrowed from banks</p> <p>b) The interest rate charged on a loan</p> <p>c) An asset of the borrower used as a guarantee to a lender</p> <p>d) The amount of money invested in a business</p>	1
33	<p>Which of the following scenarios best illustrates the successful use of credit for developmental purposes?</p> <p>a) A small farmer taking a high-interest loan from a moneylender and then experiencing crop failure, leading to a debt trap.</p> <p>b) A businessman taking a loan from a bank at a low interest rate to buy new machinery, expanding production and generating profit.</p> <p>c) A household taking a loan to cover daily medical expenses from an informal source.</p> <p>d) A person borrowing money to buy a luxury car, leading to difficulty in future repayments.</p>	1
34	<p>Scenario: After the LPG reforms in 1991, the Indian government removed several trade barriers, such as high import taxes, to encourage foreign investment. This led to a surge in the availability of foreign cars, electronics, and other goods in the market.</p> <p>Question: Which of the following is the <i>most likely</i> long-term consequence of these policy changes for the Indian consumer?</p> <p>a) Increased protection for domestic industries</p> <p>b) A significant reduction in consumer choice</p> <p>c) Greater access to a wider variety of goods and services</p> <p>d) Higher prices for all consumer goods</p>	1
35	Evaluate the statement: "Tertiary sector activities help in development of the primary and secondary sectors."	2
36	<p>Why do different persons have different notions of development? Which of the following explanation is more important and Why?</p> <p>a) Because people are different</p> <p>b) Because life situations of persons are different</p>	3
37	Should there be an official body, like the Reserve Bank of India, to supervise the loan activities of informal lenders? Why would its task be challenging?	3
38A	The elder brother of Ravi, got a new job with decent salary in an IT sector, the headquarter of the company is in USA, whereas he also notice that people are not coming to his father local store, as they ae performing to go in malls to get their necessary thing, and that effect his father business ,He asked his teacher - what are the advantages and disadvantages of globalisation? Explain 3 points each.	5
OR		

38B	Barriers on foreign trade and foreign investment were removed to a large extent in India around 1991. Justify the statement.	
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— SCHOOL SECTION —

CIDCO BRANCH

9168 444 999

1ST FLOOR, INFRONT OF BALIRAM PATIL SCHOOL

HARSUL-SAWANGI BRANCH

9168 044 999

1ST FLOOR, INFRONT OF PANAD SUPER MARKET