



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

SUB: SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)

Class X 2025-26

SAMPLE PAPER 03

Time Allowed: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks :80

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 Q19. 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.

SECTION-A HISTORY (20 Marks)

1. Match the following and choose the correct option:

1

	Column I		Column II
A.	Frederic Sorrieu	1.	Symbolizes the Torch of Enlightenment
B.	Statue of Liberty	2.	Represents the shattered remains of absolutist institutions
C.	Foreground of the image	3.	Envisions a world of democratic and social republics
D.	Sorrieu's utopian vision	4.	A French artist known for his prints on nationalism

Options:

- (a) A-4, B-1, C-2, D-3
- (b) A-2, B-4, C-1, D-3
- (c) A-4, B-2, C-1, D-3
- (d) A-1, B-3, C-4, D-2

2. Identify the person shown in the portrait below, known for developing the first printing press in Europe. 1



- (a) Martin Luther
- (b) Marco Polo
- (c) Erasmus
- (d) Johann Gutenberg

3. Which of the following was a primary reason for the formation of the Swaraj Party by C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru? 1

- (a) To demand 'Purna Swaraj' or complete independence for Indians.
- (b) To argue for a return to council politics after the Non-Cooperation Movement was called off.
- (c) To lead the peasant movement in Awadh.
- (d) To protest against the arrival of the Simon Commission.

4. Identify the correct statement with regard to 'The Act of Union -1707' from the following options. 1

- (a) The British monarchy surrendered the power to English Parliament.
- (b) The British parliament seized power from Ireland.
- (c) The formation of the 'United Kingdom of Great Britain'.
- (d) The British nation was formed as a result of a war with Scotland and Wales.

5. A. Explain the role of Baba Ramchandra in the peasant movement of Awadh. 2

OR

5 B. Why was the Khilafat issue taken up by Mahatma Gandhi in the Non-Cooperation Movement?

6. A. Why did the Non-Cooperation Movement gradually slowdown in the cities?

Give three reasons.

3

OR

6 B. How did plantation workers in Assam have their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhi and the notion of Swaraj? Explain with three points.

7 A. Explain the reasons for the limited participation of Dalits and Muslim political organisations in the Civil Disobedience Movement.

5

OR

7 B. “The sense of collective belonging came partly through the experience of united struggles, but also through a variety of cultural processes.” Explain with five examples from the Indian national movement.

8. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow. (1+1+2)=4

Rebellion in the Countryside

The Non-Cooperation Movement spread from the cities to the countryside, where it drew into its fold the struggles of peasants and tribals. In Awadh, peasants were led by Baba Ramchandra, a sanyasi who had been an indentured labourer. The movement here was against talukdars and landlords who demanded high rents and forced peasants to perform begar. The peasant movement demanded reduction of revenue, abolition of begar, and social boycott of oppressive landlords. The name of Mahatma Gandhi was invoked to sanction all actions. However, the movement developed in forms that the Congress leadership was unhappy with; bazaars were looted and grain hoards were taken over. In the Gudum Hills of Andhra Pradesh, a militant guerrilla movement spread in the early 1920s. The colonial government had closed large forest areas, preventing people from grazing their cattle or collecting fuelwood and fruits. The hill people revolted under Alluri Sitaram Raju, who, inspired by Gandhiji, persuaded people to wear khadi and give up drinking, but also asserted that India could be liberated only by the use of force, not non-violence.

1. Who led the peasant movement in Awadh, and what were their primary demands?
2. Who was the leader of the Gudum Hills rebellion, and how was his vision of swaraj different from that of Mahatma Gandhi?
3. Compare the methods of struggle of the peasants in Awadh with those of the rebels in the Gudum Hills.

MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION (2 Marks)

9. Two places (A) and (B) have been marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them. 2

(A) Indian National Congress Session was held at this place in 1927.

(B) The place where the movement of Indigo Planters started.

SECTION-B
GEOGRAPHY (20 Marks)

10. Which of the following is a major socio-economic disadvantage of constructing large multi-purpose river valley projects? 1

- (a) They generate clean, hydro-electric power.
- (b) They lead to the large-scale displacement of local communities.
- (c) They help in controlling floods in the river basin.
- (d) They provide water for irrigating large areas of land.

11. Identify the appropriate options to fill in the empty boxes regarding different soil types and their characteristics. 1

Soil Type	Key Characteristic
?	Known for its capacity to hold moisture; ideal for growing cotton.
Laterite Soil	?

- (a) Red Soil, Rich in kankar nodules
- (b) Black Soil, Formed as a result of intense leaching due to heavy rain
- (c) Alluvial Soil, Found in arid regions
- (d) Arid Soil, Made of lava flows

12. The Government of India has introduced schemes like the Kisan Credit Card (KCC) and has promoted the establishment of Grameen banks and cooperative societies to provide loans to farmers at lower interest rates. What major problem in Indian agriculture is this policy aimed at solving? 1

- (a) The fragmentation of land holdings due to the right of inheritance.
- (b) The heavy dependence of farmers on the monsoon for irrigation.
- (c) The problem of farmer indebtedness and their dependence on informal credit sources like moneylenders.
- (d) The low productivity of land due to a lack of modern inputs.

13. Based on your understanding of different industries, which of the following is known for being its own largest consumer, where basic chemicals like sulphuric acid are used to manufacture other chemicals like fertilisers and plastics? 1

- (a) The Automobile Industry
- (b) The Information Technology Industry
- (c) The Chemical Industry
- (d) The Textile Industry

14. The soil type that is ideal for growing cotton, is made up of fine clayey material with a high capacity to hold moisture, and is also known as 'Regur soil'. 1

- (a) Alluvial Soil
- (b) Laterite Soil
- (c) Black Soil
- (d) Arid Soil

15. Which of the following statements best evaluates the primary purpose of the ‘Joint Forest Management’ (JFM) programme? 1

- (a) To completely transfer the ownership of forests from the government to local communities.
- (b) To create a partnership between local communities and the Forest department to manage and restore degraded forests.
- (c) To clear degraded forest lands for industrial use.
- (d) To declare all degraded forests as wildlife sanctuaries.

16. Coal is a bulky, weight-losing raw material. Using your understanding of industrial location, explain two reasons why heavy industries are located near coalfields. 2

17. A. A farmer in Punjab has been noticing a decline in his farm’s productivity over the years, with the soil becoming increasingly saline. He is advised that his farming practices are the primary cause of this land degradation. Based on this, analyze the most likely reason for the situation. 5

OR

B. “India has witnessed a significant shift from subsistence to commercial farming.” Justify this statement by evaluating five key characteristics of commercial farming.

18. Read the given text and answer the following questions: (1+1+2)=4

The cotton textile industry occupies a unique position in the Indian economy. In ancient India, cotton textiles were produced with hand spinning and handloom weaving techniques. The first successful modern textile mill was established in Mumbai in 1854. In the early years, the industry was concentrated in the cotton-growing belt of Maharashtra and Gujarat. The availability of raw cotton, a ready market, good transport including accessible port facilities, abundant labour, and a moist climate contributed towards its localization in this region. This industry has close links with agriculture and provides a living to farmers, cotton boll pluckers, and workers engaged in ginning, spinning, and weaving. It is also the only industry in the country which is self-reliant and complete in the value chain, i.e., from raw material to the highest value-added products. By creating demand, it also supports other industries such as chemicals and dyes, packaging materials, and engineering works.

1. Where and when was the first successful textile mill established in India?
2. Mention any two factors that contributed to the initial concentration of the cotton textile industry in Maharashtra and Gujarat.
3. “The textile industry is the only industry in the country which is self-reliant and complete in the value chain.” Analyse this statement.

MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION (3 Marks)

19. On an outline political map of India, locate and label the following with suitable symbols:

I.(a) A major rice-producing state in North India

OR

(b) The Sardar Sarovar Dam.

II. Any two of the following:

(i) Singrauli Thermal Power Plant

(ii) A Major Seaport in Kerala

(iii) An International Airport in Punjab

SECTION-C POLITICAL SCIENCE (20 Marks)

20. Which of the following statement(s) are true regarding the distribution of legislative powers in India? 1

I. Subjects like Defence and Banking are on the Union List.

II. Subjects like Police and Agriculture are on the State List.

III Subjects like Education and Forests are on the Concurrent List.

IV ‘Residuary’ subjects like cyber law fall under the jurisdiction of the State government.

Choose the correct option:

(a) I and II only

(b) I, II and III

(c) II, III and IV

(d) All of the above

21. The bilingual street sign shown in the image is a reflection of the Belgian government approach to its linguistic diversity. What is this approach called? 1

(a) Majoritarianism

(b) Accommodation

(c) Unitary government

(d) Secularism

22. Consider the following case and choose the correct option-

A country is ruled by a government that was not elected by the people. The

government does not allow for open public debate, and citizens have no right to question its decisions. 1

Which expected outcome of democracy is clearly missing in this country?

- (a) Economic development
- (b) A government that is accountable and legitimate
- (c) A society free of all conflicts
- (d) Quick and efficient decision-making

23. Two statements are given below as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the most appropriate option. 1

Assertion (A): In many political parties, top positions are often controlled by members of one family.

Reason (R): This practice of dynastic succession is bad for democracy as people without adequate experience can come to occupy positions of power.

- (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.

24. Highlight the dual objectives of a federal system. 2

25. 'The rise of coalition governments at the Centre after 1990 has led to a new culture of power-sharing.' Highlight any two ways this trend has strengthened federalism in practice. 2

26. 'Democracy is better than other forms of government because it enhances the dignity of the individual.' Support this statement with suitable arguments. 3

27.A. 'Several efforts and suggestions have been made to reform political parties in India. Explain any five such measures. 5

OR

B. 'The story of Belgium is a stark contrast to the story of Sri Lanka in how they have dealt with the question of power-sharing.' Analyse the statement.

28. Read the given text and answer the following questions. (1+1+2)= 4

The relationship between caste and politics in India is not a one-way street. It is not just that politics gets caste-ridden; the caste system itself gets politicised. This takes several forms. For instance, each caste group tries to become bigger by incorporating within it neighbouring castes or sub-castes which were earlier excluded. Various caste groups are required to enter into a coalition with other castes or communities and thus enter into a dialogue and

negotiation. New kinds of caste groups have also come up in the political arena like 'backward' and 'forward' caste groups. This has helped people from Dalit and OBC castes to gain better access to decision-making.

1. What is meant by the statement that "caste gets politicised"?
2. How do caste groups try to become bigger in the political arena?
3. Explain how the politicisation of caste has helped people from Dalit and OBC castes.

SECTION-D **ECONOMICS (20 Marks)**

29. The sector of the economy that generates services like transport, banking and communication is known as the: 1

- (a) Primary Sector
- (b) Secondary Sector
- (c) Tertiary Sector
- (d) Organized Sector

30. What can be inferred about the fate of small producers who cannot compete with cheaper imports due to globalisation? 1

- (a) They have all successfully collaborated with MNCs.
- (b) The government provides them with large subsidies to continue production.
- (c) Many of their units have had to shut down, rendering workers jobless.
- (d) They have shifted to producing high-end luxury goods.

31. Which of the following examples best demonstrates the use of collateral in a loan agreement? 1

- (a) A farmer promises to sell his crop to the trader who gave him a loan.
- (b) A person submits their salary records to the bank to get a loan.
- (c) A person submits the papers of their new house to the bank for a housing loan.
- (d) A worker promises to work for the employer in return for a loan.

32. According to recent evidence, which renewable resource is under a serious threat of overuse in many parts of India? 1

- (a) Solar Energy
- (b) Wind Energy
- (c) Forests
- (d) Groundwater

33. An engineering graduate files an application under the RTI Act to know the reason for a delay in her appointment. Which of the following justifies her action? 1

- (a) It was her right to get the job immediately after the interview.

- (b) It was her right to know the result in a reasonable time so she could plan her future.
- (c) It was her right to question the qualifications of other candidates.
- (d) It was her right to demand a higher salary.

34. Recognize and choose the option that correctly matches the term with its description. 1

	Column A (Term)		Column B (Description)
1.	Public Sector	i.	A company that owns production in more than one nation.
2.	Per Capita Income	ii.	Requires a double coincidence of wants.
3.	MNC	iii.	The main criterion used by the World Bank to compare countries.
4.	Barter System	iv.	Its motive is public welfare, not just profit.

Choose the correct option:

- (a) 1-iv, 2-iii, 3-i, 4-ii
- (b) 1-iii, 2-iv, 3-i, 4-ii
- (c) 1-ii, 2-iv, 3-i, 4-iii
- (d) 1-iv, 2-ii, 3-iii, 4-i

35. Evaluate the utility of the primary sector for an economy. 3

36. 'Lenders require collateral as a crucial form of security against loans.' Justify this statement. 3

37. Highlight three significant non-material goals that people seek for development, besides income. 3

38.A. The formal and informal sectors of credit have vastly different features and impacts. On the basis of this, analyze the key differences between the formal and informal credit sectors in India. 5

OR

B. 'Self-Help Groups (SHGs) are a vital tool for improving the financial condition of the rural poor.' Support this statement with arguments explaining how SHGs function and benefit their members.

Question No. 9 & 19

