SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)
SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER
CLASS: X (2026-2027)

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 the following four Sections and has MCQs, VSA, SA, LAs and CBQ.
   - Section A-History-20 Marks
   - Section B-Geography-20 Marks
   - Section C- Political Science-20 Marks
   - Section D- Economics-20 Marks
3. Very Short Answer Type Questions (VSA), carry 2 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 40 words.
4. Short Answer Type Questions (SA), carry 3 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 60 words.
5. Long answer type questions (LA), carry 5 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 120 words.
6. 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.
7. 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)
8. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in a few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions must be attempted.
9. **NOTE** that a separate question has been provided for Visually Impaired candidates in lieu of questions having visual inputs, map etc. Such questions are to be attempted by Visually Impaired candidates only.

Q No.	SECTION A HISTORY (20 marks)	Marks
1	Most conservative regimes set up in 1815 introduced strict censorship laws. What was the primary purpose of these laws? a. To regulate information written about the rulers and their policies. b. To control the growing demand for modernising the army. c. To restrict the spread of ideas of liberty and freedom expressed through newspapers and other publications. d. To prevent the circulation of views suggesting that modernisation could strengthen traditional institutions. **Options:** A. Only a and b B. Only a and c C. Only b and d D. Only c and d	**1**

There is no change in the Question Paper Design and Assessment Pattern for Academic Session 2026-27.

2 The Picture shows a procession from which of the following movements? Choose the correct option: **1**



(Source: India and Contemporary World-II)

A. Non-Cooperation Movement
B. Civil Disobedience Movement
C. Khilafat Movement
D. Quit India Movement

Note: The following question is for students with Visual Impairment In lieu of QNo.2

Who among the following people established the 'Swaraj Party'?

A. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Bipin Chandra Pal
B. Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Lala Lajpat Rai
C. Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhash Chandra Bose
D. C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru

3 Read the statements given below and choose the correct answer: **1**

Statement I: A good example of thriving pre- modern commercial and cultural ties connecting far flung regions of the world are silk routes.

Statement II: The significance of Chinese silk cargoes traveling the silk route to the west is indicated by the term "silk routes".

A. Statement (I) is correct and (II) is incorrect
B. Statement (I) is incorrect and (II) is correct
C. Both (I) and (II) are correct
D. Both (I) and (II) are incorrect

4 Arrange the following events in chronological order, from the earliest to the latest. **1**

I. Print culture created the conditions for the French Revolution.
II. Martin Luther's writings led to the beginning of the Protestant Reformation.
III. Menocchio reinterpreted the message of the Bible.
IV. Johann Gutenberg invented the Printing press.

There is no change in the Question Paper Design and Assessment Pattern for Academic Session 2026-27.

Choose the correct option-

A. III II I IV
B. I II III IV
C. IV III II I
D. IV II III I

5 ‘Most powerful weapon of the Spanish conqueror was not a conventional military weapon at all.’ Justify the statement by giving two reasons. **2**

6A ‘The female figures become an allegory of the nation during the 19th century in Europe.’ Elaborate on the statement with examples. **3**

OR

6B Assess the role of the Greek War of Independence in shaping nationalist consciousness among educated Europeans in the nineteenth century. **3**

7A Evaluate the economic consequences of the Non-Cooperation Movement for colonial rule in India. **5**

OR

7B Analyse how Indian merchants and industrialists associated themselves with the Civil Disobedience Movement, highlighting the forms of support they extended and the reasons for their participation. **5**

8 Read the following text and answer the questions that follow: **4**

Print comes to India

The printing press first came to Goa with Portuguese missionaries in the mid-sixteenth century. Jesuit priests learnt Konkani and printed several tracts. By 1674, about 50 books had been printed in the Konkani and Kanara languages. Catholic priests printed the first Tamil book in 1579 at Cochin, and in 1713 the first Malayalam book was printed by them. By 1710, Dutch Protestant missionaries had printed 32 Tamil texts, many of them translations of older works.

The English language press did not grow in India till quite late. From 1780, James Augustus Hickey edited the Bengal Gazette, a weekly magazine that claimed to be independent of colonial influence. This marked the beginning of English newspaper printing in India.

Source-India and the Contemporary World – II, NCERT. Class 10,Chapter 5

8.1. Identify the newspaper that marked the beginning of English newspaper printing in India. 1

8.2 Explain how James Augustus Hickey demonstrated independence through his newspaper. 1

8.3. Evaluate how the early printing activities contributed to the spread of knowledge in India before English newspapers became popular. 2

There is no change in the Question Paper Design and Assessment Pattern for Academic Session 2026-27.

9 **MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION (Map is given at page no 12)** **2**

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 marked on the map.

A) The place where a violent massacre took place on 13th April, 1919.
B) The place where Gandhi ji led indigo peasants against the oppressive plantation system

Note: The following question is for Candidates with Visual Impairment only in lieu of Q. No. 9

A) The place where the Civil Disobedience Movement was launched.
B) The place where Gandhiji organised 'Satyagraha' in favour of cotton mill workers

SECTION B
GEOGRAPHY (20 marks)

10 A mineral deposit, that is known but cannot be used currently due to lack of technology, fits into which category of resources? **1**

A. Renewable resource
B. Developed resource
C. Potential resource
D. Reserve

11 Which of the following options is the correct match? **1**

Column I	Column II
1. Equitable distribution of resources	X. Ensures long-term survival of all life forms
2. Sustainable existence	Y. Prevents concentration of resources in a few hands
3. Resource planning	Z. Balances current development with conservation for the future

Choose the correct option-

A. 1-Y, 2-X, 3-Z
B. 1-Z, 2-Y, 3-X
C. 1-X, 2-Z, 3-Y
D. 1-Y, 2-Z, 3-X

There is no change in the Question Paper Design and Assessment Pattern for Academic Session 2026-27.

12 Which of the following statements about placer deposits are correct? **1**

(a) They are commonly found in valley floors and at the base of hills
(b) They mainly contain minerals that easily dissolve in water
(c) Gold and platinum are typical minerals found in such deposits
(d) They are formed due to deposition by running water

Choose the correct option as answer-

A. (a), (b), (d)
B. (b), (c), (d)
C. (a), (b), (c)
D. (a), (c), (d)

13 A steel company requires iron ore with the best physical properties for high-quality steel production. Which mining region would be the most suitable choice, based on the nature of iron ore found there? **1**

A. Maharashtra–Goa belt
B. Odisha–Jharkhand belt
C. Durg–Bastar–Chandrapur belt
D. Ballari–Chitradurga belt

14 Despite India's strong capacity in spinning, the weaving sector continues to produce relatively lower-quality fabric. Which of the following is the most appropriate reason? **1**

A. Overdependence on imported cotton yarn
B. Limited use of high-quality yarn due to decentralised weaving structure
C. Excessive mechanisation of weaving mills
D. Decline in traditional weaving skills

15 In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason(R). Choose the appropriate answer from the options given below as the correct answer: **1**

Assertion (A): Bengaluru has developed as one of the leading centres of the Information Technology and electronics industry in India.
Reason (R): The city is located close to major ports, which has been the primary factor encouraging the growth of electronics and IT industries there.

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

There is no change in the Question Paper Design and Assessment Pattern for Academic Session 2026-27.

16 A drought-prone district wants to adopt a sustainable water conservation method using traditional knowledge. Suggest two suitable rainwater harvesting practices that could be implemented. **2**

17A A farmer plans to shift from food crops to plantation crops and is to choose between tea and coffee. Highlight the difference in the conditions associated with their growth. **5**

OR

17B Farmers in a region experiencing moderate rainfall, cool winters, and assured irrigation plan to move from mixed cropping to the cultivation of a single cereal crop. Should they opt for rice or wheat? Support your answer with appropriate reasons based on crop requirements. **5**

18 **Read the given text and answer the following questions:** **4**

Role of Communities in Forest Conservation

In many parts of India, especially in tribal and mountainous regions, local communities depend on forests for fuel, fodder, and livelihood. Over time, people realised that uncontrolled exploitation by contractors and commercial interests was destroying forests and threatening their survival. This led to community-led conservation efforts where people actively protected forests through traditional practices and movements. One such movement began in the Himalayan region, where villagers protected trees by hugging them, highlighting the importance of people's participation in conservation.

Source- Contemporary India – II,NCERT, Chapter 2

18.1 State any one objective of community-based forest conservation. 1

18.2 How does people's participation lead to more effective forest resource management? Elaborate with the help of two examples. 2

18.3 Name the forest conservation movement referred to in the given source. 1

MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION

19 On the outline map of India locate and label the following with suitable symbols

I (a) One of the largest water resource projects of India, built over the Narmada River in Gujarat. **1**

OR

(b) The dam in the Sutluj-Beas river basin being used both for hydel power production and irrigation.

II Any two of the following: **1X2= 2**

i. An Iron and steel plant in Tamil Nadu
ii. A cotton textile industry in the capital city of Maharashtra
iii. Meenambakkam international airport

There is no change in the Question Paper Design and Assessment Pattern for Academic Session 2026-27.

Note: The following question is for Candidates with Visual Impairment only in lieu of Q. No. 19. **3**

Answer any three of the following questions:

i. Name one of the largest water resource projects of India, built over the Narmada River in Gujarat.
ii. Specify the name of an Iron and Steel plant in Tamil Nadu.
iii. State the location of the cotton textile industry in the capital city of Maharashtra.
iv. Where is the Meenambakkam international airport located?

SECTION C
POLITICAL SCIENCE (20 marks)

20 In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason(R). Choose the appropriate answer from the options given below as the correct answer: **1**

Assertion (A): Power sharing arrangements can also be seen in the way political parties, pressure groups and movements control or influence those in power.
Reason (R): It ensures that power does not remain in one hand.

Choose the correct option-

A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
B. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
C. (A) is true, but (R) is false.
D. (A) is false, but (R) is true.

21 From a prudential viewpoint, which of the following arguments best supports the idea of power sharing? **1**

A. t is morally correct
B. It upholds democratic ideals
C. It reduces the chances of social unrest
D. It guarantees equal economic growth for all sections.

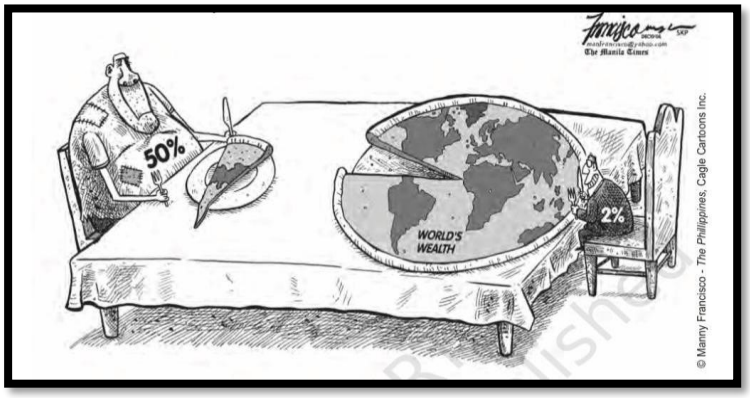
22 A political party conducts regular elections, yet the same leaders continue to hold power for decades and key decisions are made by a small group. This situation best reflects: **1**

Choose the correct option-

A. A federal party structure
B. Lack of internal democracy
C. Dynastic succession
D. Strong ideological unity

There is no change in the Question Paper Design and Assessment Pattern for Academic Session 2026-27.

23 Which of the following options best signifies the cartoon given below-? **1**



(Source-NCERT-Democratic Politics II)

A. Most of the resources are utilised by the poor countries.
B. Most of the resources are utilised by the developing countries.
C. Most of the resources are utilised by the developed countries
D. Most of the resources are utilised by the land owners.

Note: The following question is for Candidates with Visual Impairment In lieu of No. 23 **1**

Which of the following has been successfully eliminated by democracies?

A. Economic inequalities among people.
B. The idea of political inequality
C. Conflicts among people.
D. Differences of opinion about how marginalised sections are to be treated.

24 How the powers were shared between the central and state government in Belgium to avoid the division of the country? Explain. **2**

25 Why is a democratic system of government regarded as the best form of governance in terms of involving the maximum number of citizens as stakeholders in political power? Explain with suitable arguments. **2**

26 The focus on caste in politics can sometimes give an impression that elections are all about caste and nothing else. However, that is far from true. Analyze this statement by giving three valid arguments. **3**

27A Explain any five provisions of the constitutional amendments of 1992 which strengthened the third tier of democracy in India? **5**

OR

27 B 'The Constitution declared India as a Union of States. Although it did not use the word federation, the Indian Union is based on the principles of federalism.' What makes India a federal country? **5**

There is no change in the Question Paper Design and Assessment Pattern for Academic Session 2026-27.

28 **Read the given text and answer the following questions:** **4**

Need for political parties

Political parties are easily one of the most visible institutions in a democracy. For most ordinary citizens, democracy is equal to political parties. If you travel to remote parts of our country and speak to the less educated citizens, you could come across people who may not know anything about our Constitution or about the nature of our government. But chances are that they would know something about our political parties. At the same time, this visibility does not mean popularity. Most people tend to be very critical of political parties. They tend to blame parties for all that is wrong with our democracy and our political life. Parties have become identified with social and political divisions. Therefore, it is natural to ask if we need political parties at all? About a hundred years ago, there were few countries in the world that had any political party. Now there are few that do not have parties.
Source- NCERT. Democratic Politics–II. *Class X*

28.1 Modern democracies cannot exist without political parties. Analyse the given statement by giving one reason to support your answer. 1

28.2 Highlight any two functions of a political party. 2

28.3 Why has India opted for a Multi-Party System? Give any one reason to support your answer. 1

SECTION D
ECONOMICS (20 marks)

29 Why do citizens of a country often hold different opinions about the goals of national development? **1**

A. People living in different conditions may prioritise different needs and goals.
B. Many citizens fail to understand how development plans are made.
C. National development follows only one universally accepted definition.
D. Everyone is expected to agree with a single idea of development.

30 Recognise and choose the correct entries to fill in the blanks in the table that show economic activities, examples, and interdependence. **1**

Column A (Economic Activity)	**Column B** (Example)	**Column C** (Inter -dependence on Other Economic Activities)
Primary	1 _____	Provides inputs for secondary activities
Secondary	Manufacturing of garments	2 _____
Tertiary	Banking, transport, communication	Supports both primary and secondary sectors

Choose the correct option-

There is no change in the Question Paper Design and Assessment Pattern for Academic Session 2026-27.

A. 1: Manufacturing of furniture, 2: Supports tertiary sector
B. 1: IT services, 2: Provides raw materials to secondary sector
C. 1: Farming/mining, 2: Relies on raw materials from primary sector
D. 1: Banking/transport, 2: Relies on outputs from tertiary sector

31 A country's GDP is ₹900 crores. The primary sector contributes ₹300 crores, and the tertiary sector contributes ₹400 crores. What is the contribution of the secondary sector, and which sector contributes the most to GDP? **1**

Choose the correct option-

A. ₹200 crore, tertiary sector
B. ₹200 crore, primary sector
C. ₹300 crore, tertiary sector
D. ₹200 crore, secondary sector

32 Why is *money* described as a medium of exchange? **1**

A. It is used to compare the value of different goods.
B. People accept it in return for goods and services, making trade easier.
C. Money helps individuals save their wealth safely for the future.
D. It enables record-keeping of every transaction made in the economy.

33 Which of the following factors is NOT included in the *terms of credit*? **1**

A. Interest rate
B. Mode of repayment
C. Collateral
D. Inflation rate

34 In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason(R). Choose the appropriate answer from the options given below as the correct answer: **1**

Assertion (A): Multi-National Companies help in integrating production and markets across countries.

Reason (R): They set up production units in one country and export goods and components to other countries.

Choose the correct option-

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

There is no change in the Question Paper Design and Assessment Pattern for Academic Session 2026-27.

35 Ravi noticed that in many villages of India, more people are working on farms than actually needed, and yet many of them do not get proper wages or regular work. What could be the reason behind such a situation? Suggest any two ways to tackle this problem effectively. **(1+2=3)**

36 Explain how Self-Help Groups (SHGs) help banks to minimize risk when providing loans to poor women, who do not have any collateral. **3**

37 Improvements in technology and liberalization together have accelerated globalization. Evaluate. **3**

38A While studying the table given below for their Social Science project, two classmates A and B, notice significant differences in the Literacy Rate and Infant Mortality Rate while comparing the development indicators of three states. Analyse how the development levels of these states differ and suggest the inferences A and B can draw. What areas should each state focus on to improve their overall development? **(1+2+2=5)**

Table: Comparison of Development Indicators

State	Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births) (2020)	Literacy Rate (%) (2017–18)	Net Attendance Ratio (Secondary Stage) (%) 2017–18
H	28	82	73
K	6	94	94
B	27	62	69

Adapted from-Sources: Economic Survey 2023–24, National Sample Survey Organisation (Report No. 585), National Statistical Office, Government of India; National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5) 2019-21 IIPS, Mumbai.

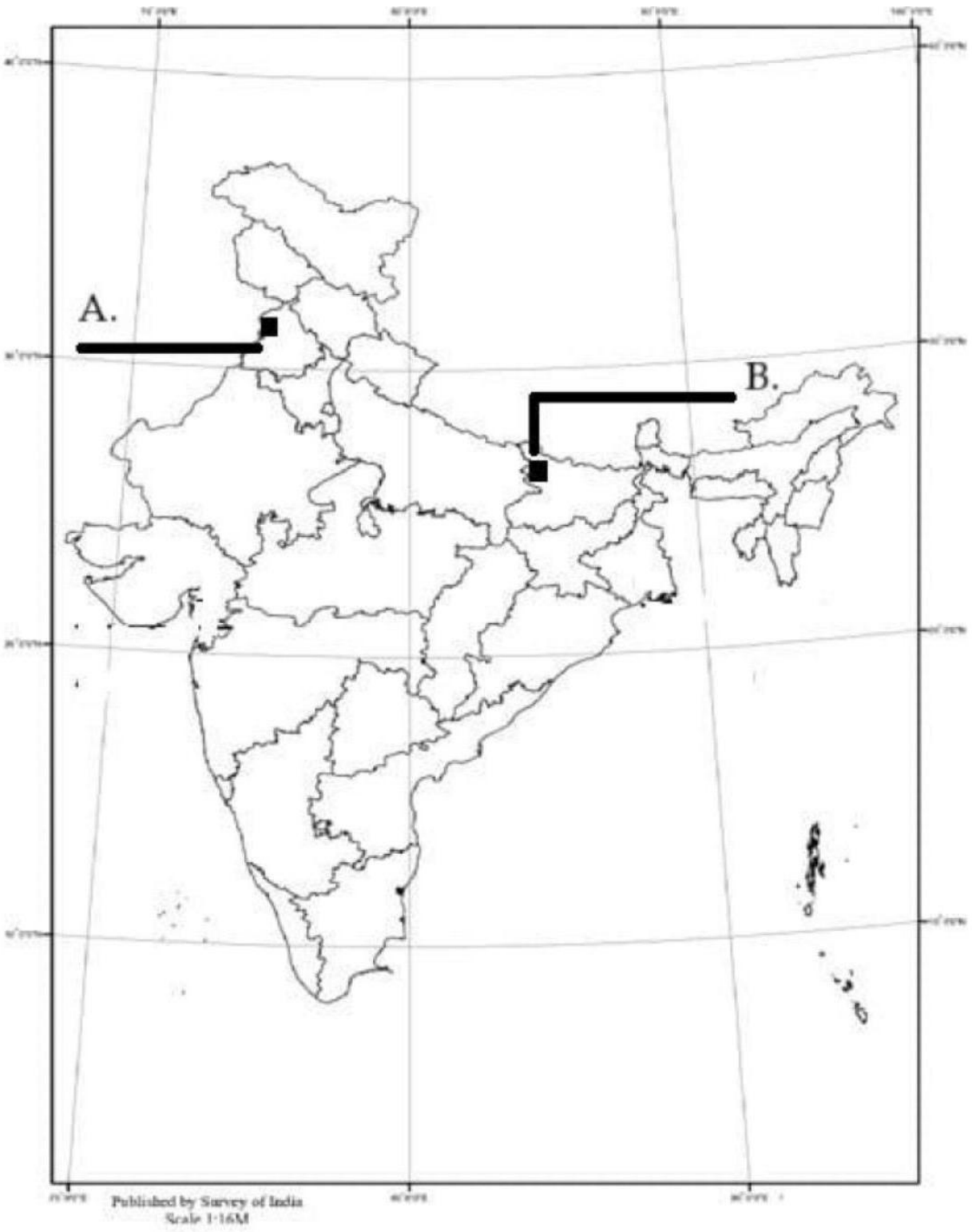
OR

38B Study the table given above and answer: **(1+2+2=5)**

Which of the three states is likely to have a better human development standard than the others? Justify explaining any two reasons for your answer. Why is it important to pay attention to indicators like Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), Literacy Rate, and Net Attendance Ratio to bring about an overall development of any state.

There is no change in the Question Paper Design and Assessment Pattern for Academic Session 2026-27.

Map for Q. no. 9 (Section A) & Q. no. 19 (Section B)



There is no change in the Question Paper Design and Assessment Pattern for Academic Session 2026-27.

SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)
MARKING SCHEME
CLASS-X (2026-27)

Time Allowed: 3hrs **Max. Marks:80**

Q No.	SECTION A HISTORY (20 marks)	MM
1	B- Only a and c	**1**
2	D.Quit India Movement D. C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru (FOR VISUALLY IMPARED)	**1**
3	C. Both (I) and (II) are correct	**1**
4	D-IV II III I	**1**
5	The Spanish conqueror's most powerful weapon was not a conventional military weapon because: - 1. They used germs like smallpox which spread deep into the continent before any European could reach there. 2. America's original inhabitants had no immunity against these diseases that came from Europe. This disease erased the whole community, leading to conquest. This biological warfare in the mid sixteenth century made it easy for the Spanish to overpower the Americans.	**2**
6A	In the 19th century in Europe, the female figures became an allegory of the nation in the following ways. • 1. Artists wanted to personify the nation. Nations were represented as female figures. The female form did not belong to any particular woman in real life. It was an abstract idea, which gave the nation a concrete form. 2. The female figure became an allegory of France. The female form was given the name of Marianne, which represented the nation. Her characteristics were red cap, the tricolour and the cockade, drawn from those of Liberty and the Republic. • 3. Similarly, Germania became the allegory of the German nation. Germania wears a crown of oak leaves because oak stands for heroism.	**3**
	OR	
6B	1. Greece had been part of the Ottoman Empire since the fifteenth century. The growth of revolutionary nationalism in Europe sparked off a struggle for independence amongst the Greeks which began in 1821. 2. Nationalists in Greece got support from other Greeks living in exile and also from many West Europeans who had sympathies for ancient Greek culture. Poets and artists lauded Greece as the cradle of European civilisation and mobilised public opinion to support its struggle against a Muslim empire. 3. The English poet Lord Byron organised funds and later went to fight in the war, where he died of fever in 1824. Finally, the Treaty of Constantinople of 1832 recognised Greece as an independent nation.	**3**
7A	1.The effects of non-cooperation on the economic front were more dramatic. Foreign goods were boycotted, liquor shops picketed, and foreign cloth burnt in huge bonfires.	**5**

	2. The import of foreign cloth halved between 1921 and 1922, its value dropping from Rs 102 crore to Rs 57 crore. 3. In many places merchants and traders refused to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade. 4. As the boycott movement spread, people began discarding imported clothes and wearing only Indian ones 5. Production of Indian textile mills and handlooms went up and making and wearing of Khadi became very popular	
	OR	
7B	1.During the First World War, Indian merchants and industrialists had made huge profits and become powerful.Keen on expanding their business, they now reacted against colonial policies that restricted business activities. 2.They wanted protection against imports of foreign goods, and a rupee-sterling foreign exchange ratio that would discourage imports. 3.To organise business interests, they formed the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress in 1920 and the Federation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industries (FICCI) in 1927. Led by prominent industrialists like Purshottamdas Thakurdas and G. D. Birla, the industrialists attacked colonial control over the Indian economy, and supported the Civil Disobedience Movement when it was first launched. 4.They gave financial assistance and refused to buy or sell imported goods. Most businessmen came to see swaraj as a time when colonial restrictions on business would no longer exist and trade and industry would flourish without constraints. 5. But after the failure of the Round Table Conference, business groups were no longer uniformly enthusiastic. They were apprehensive of the spread of militant activities, and worried about prolonged disruption of business, as well as of the growing influence of socialism amongst the younger members of the Congress.	**5**
8	8.1. The Bengal Gazette was the first newspaper that marked the beginning of English newspaper printing in India. 8.2. James Augustus Hickey demonstrated independence by publishing a private weekly newspaper that claimed to be open to all and not influenced by colonial authorities. 8.3. Early printing activities helped spread knowledge by printing books and religious texts in regional languages such as Konkani, Tamil, and Malayalam. This made written material accessible to local people and encouraged the circulation of ideas much before the rise of English newspapers.	**1+1+2 =4**
9	A- Amritsar B- Champaran **For Candidates with Visual Impairment** A-Dandi B-Ahmedabad	**1+1=2**
	SECTION B **GEOGRAPHY (20 marks)**	
10	C. Potential resource	**1**
11	A. 1-Y, 2-X, 3-Z	**1**

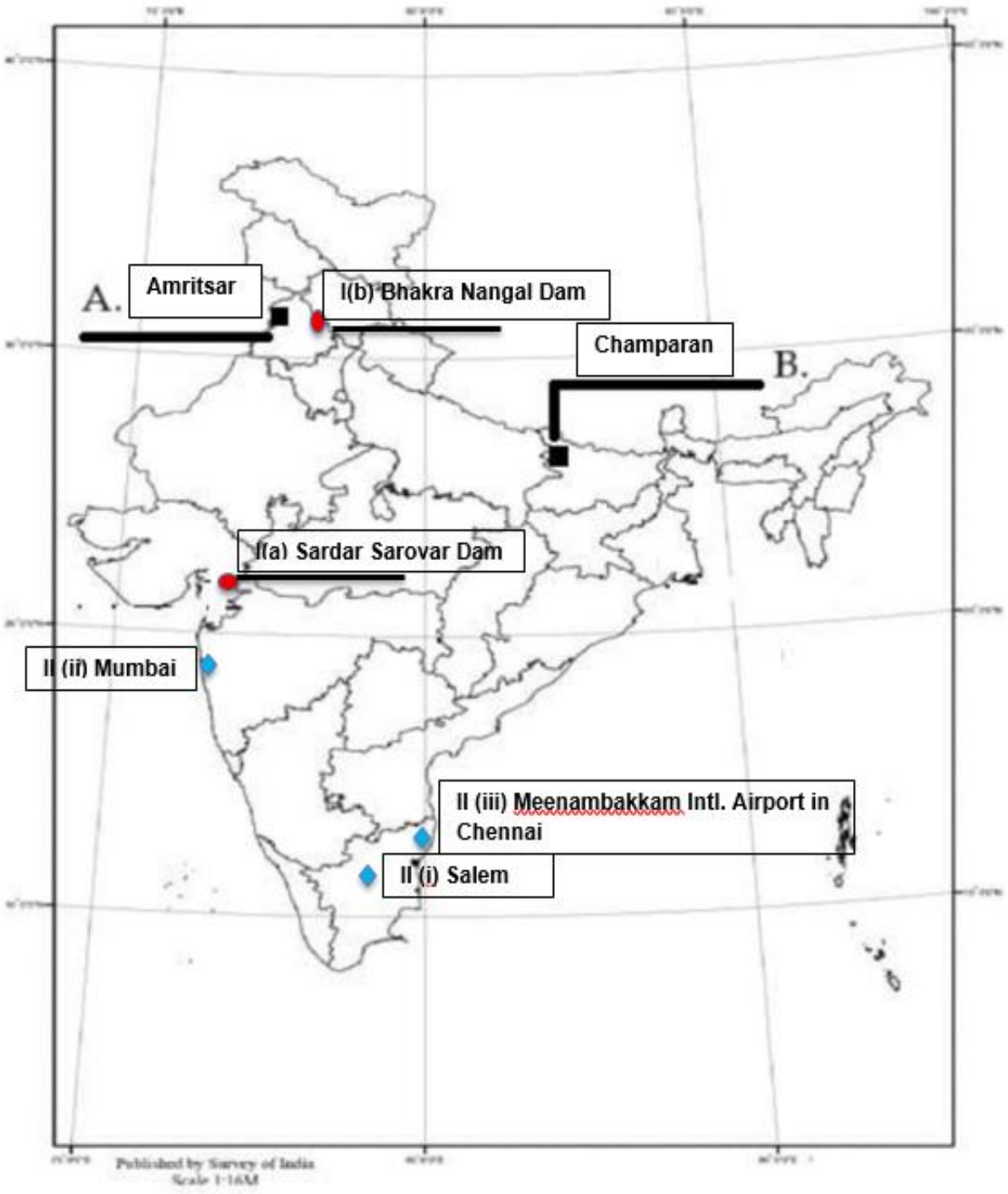
12	D. (a), (c), (d)	**1**
13	C. Durg–Bastar–Chandrapur belt	**1**
14	B. Limited use of high-quality yarn due to decentralised weaving structure	**1**
15	C. A is true, but R is false	**1**
16	1. Rooftop rainwater harvesting: Rainwater collected from rooftops is stored in tanks for domestic use, helping reduce dependence on surface and groundwater sources during dry periods. 2. Johads or khadins: These structures store rainwater and allow it to seep into the ground, which helps recharge groundwater and supports irrigation in water-scarce areas.	**2**
17A	• Tea is more suitable in areas with high rainfall distributed throughout the year, unlike coffee which prefers seasonal rainfall. • Tea requires a frost-free climate, making it ideal for tropical and sub-tropical regions. • Coffee (Arabica) is suitable for regions with moderate temperatures and well-drained slopes, such as the Western Ghats. • Tea plantations demand large-scale labour availability, while coffee requires comparatively less labour. • Coffee cultivation is geographically more restricted, whereas tea can be grown in several regions of India.	**5**
	OR	
17B	• Wheat is more suitable as it grows well in cool temperatures during the growing season. • The region's moderate rainfall matches wheat's requirement of 50–75 cm. • Wheat requires bright sunshine at the time of ripening, which is common in winter months. • Availability of irrigation supports wheat cultivation in areas with limited rainfall. • Wheat is traditionally grown in north and north-western regions, matching the given conditions.	**5**
18	18.1 To ensure the protection and sustainable use of forest resources by involving local communities. 1 18.2 2 • Local communities possess traditional knowledge of forests, which helps in their sustainable management. • People develop a sense of responsibility and ownership, preventing over-exploitation of resources. Examples: • Farmers and citizen's groups like the Beej Bachao Andolan in Tehri and Navdanya have shown that adequate levels of diversified crop production without the use of synthetic chemicals are possible and economically viable. • Joint Forest Management (JFM), where local communities and the government jointly manage forest resources. (Or any other relevant example(s)) – (any 2)	**4**

	18.3 Chipko Movement 1	
19	Marked on the map. (Answers to the questions for the V.I candidates are also the same- though only naming of the locations is required.)	**(1+2= 3)**
	SECTION C **POLITICAL SCIENCE (20 marks)**	
20	A	**1**
21	C	**1**
22	B	**1**
23	C/B (Visually impaired)	**1**
24	1. Constitution prescribes that the number of Dutch and French-speaking ministers shall be equal in the central government. 2. Many powers of the Central have been given to the State of the two regions of the country. The State Governments are not subordinate to the Central Government. 3. Brussels has a separate government in which both the communities have equal representation. (Any 2 points)Or (Any other relevant point)	**2**
25.	1. People as the Source of Political Power- In a democracy, the people are the ultimate source of all political power. They have the right and opportunity to participate in governing themselves through various institutions of self-government. 2. Active Participation and Representation -: Democracy ensures that citizens actively participate in political processes, have representation in government, and get opportunities to take part in decision-making. 3. Accountability and Stability- Democracy encourages public debates and expression of opinions, which influence policy making. It allows people to hold the government accountable, ensures transparency, reduces conflicts between social groups, and provides legitimacy to the elected government, thus contributing to political stability. Any 2 points (Any other relevant answer)	**2**
26	1. No parliamentary constituency in the country has a clear majority of one single caste. So, every candidate and party needs to win the confidence of more than one caste and community to win elections. 2. No party wins the votes of all the voters of a caste or community. When people say that a caste is a 'vote bank' of one party, it usually means that a large proportion of the voters from that caste vote for that party. 3. Many political parties may put up candidates from the same caste (if that caste is believed to dominate the electorate in a particular constituency). Some voters have more than one candidate from their caste while many voters have no candidate from their caste. 4. The ruling party and the sitting MP or MLA frequently lose elections in our country. That could not have happened if all castes and communities were frozen in their political preferences. (Any 3 points)	**3**
27A	1. Now it is constitutionally mandatory to hold regular elections to local government	**5**

	bodies. 2. Seats are reserved in the elected bodies and the executive heads of these institutions for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes. 3. At least one-third of all positions are reserved for women. 4. An independent institution called the State Election Commission has been created in each State to conduct panchayat and municipal elections. 5. The State governments are required to share some powers and revenue with local government bodies. The nature of sharing varies from State to State.	
	OR	
27B	1. Division of Powers -The Constitution divides powers between the Union Government and State Governments through three lists: a.Union List b.State List c.Concurrent List This ensures each level works independently within its jurisdiction. 2. Written and Supreme Constitution -India has a written Constitution, and all governments must function within its limits.The Constitution is the supreme authority, not the Parliament. 3. Rigidity of the Constitution -The division of powers cannot be changed easily.Any amendment affecting federal structure requires approval of both Parliament and State Legislatures. 4. Independent Judiciary-The Supreme Court acts as an impartial authority.It settles disputes between the Centre and States and protects the Constitution. 5. Dual Government System- There are two levels of government: Central Government for the whole country and State Governments for their respective states 6. Financial Autonomy-States have their own sources of revenue, though some taxes are shared with the Centre. (Any 5 points)	**5**
28	**28.1.** 1. Every candidate in the elections will be independent. So no one will be able to make any promises to the people about any major policy changes 2. The government may be formed but: it's utility will remain uncertain. Elected representatives will be accountable to their constituency for what they do in their locality. (Any one Point) **28.2** 1. Contesting Elections: Parties select candidates and compete in elections, presenting different choices to voters. 2. Formulating Policies & Programmes:They put forward their ideologies as policies and programs for people to support. 3. Making Laws: Parties play a decisive role in debating and passing laws in the legislature. 4. Forming & Running Governments: The majority party forms the government and runs it, implementing its agenda. 5. Playing the Role of Opposition: Defeated parties act as opposition, criticizing government failures and holding it accountable. 6. Shaping Public Opinion: Parties highlight issues, raise public awareness, and influence how people think. 7. Providing Access to Government: They act as a link, helping citizens access government machinery and welfare schemes.	**1+2+1 =4**

	(Any 2 point) **28.3** -India adopted a multi-party system primarily due to its vast social and geographical diversity, including different religions, cultures, languages, and regions, which couldn't be adequately represented by just one or two parties, ensuring broader voice, interests, and preventing power concentration in a single group, strengthening democracy.	
	SECTION D **ECONOMICS (20 marks)**	
29	A. People living in different conditions may prioritise different needs and goals	**1**
30	C. 1: Farming/mining, 2: Relies on raw materials from primary sector	**1**
31	A. ₹200 crore, tertiary sector	**1**
32	B. People accept it in return for goods and services, making trade easier.	**1**
33	D. Inflation rate	**1**
34	A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A	**1**
35	This is called disguised unemployment. Causes of Disguised Unemployment in India 1. Excess labour in agriculture 2. Lack of alternative employment opportunities 3. Poverty and population pressure 4. Lack of skills and training required for other kinds of work Or any other relevant point (any 1) Solutions - ● Diversification of activities: Introduce other rural jobs like small-scale industries, dairy, and poultry farming. ● Land reforms and consolidation: Combine small plots to make farming more efficient, so fewer workers are underemployed. ● Skill development and education: Train people for non-agricultural jobs in towns or industries to reduce surplus labour in farms. ● Or any other relevant point (any 2)	**(1+2=3)**
36	• SHG members are responsible collectively for repayment, so banks have assurance of repayment. • The group monitors individual members and follows up on non-repayment cases. • Regular savings and organized meetings show discipline and reliability, making banks confident to lend. (Or any other relevant point) – (any 3)	**3**
37	1. Technology (transport, telecom, Internet) allows fast movement of goods, services, and information across countries. 2. Liberalisation reduces trade barriers and allows foreign investments, making it easier for businesses to operate globally. 3. Together, they increase interconnection between countries, integrate markets, and expand opportunities for trade and investment.	**3**

	(Or any other relevant point) – (any 3)	
38A	1. Kerala clearly performs the best on both indicators (highest literacy and lowest infant mortality), whereas Bihar performs the weakest, and Haryana lies in between with moderate literacy but a high infant mortality rate. <u>Inferences that may be drawn:</u> 1. Higher literacy seems linked with better health outcomes, since Kerala's high literacy (94%) coincides with a very low infant mortality rate (6). States with lower literacy levels tend to face weaker health results, shown by Bihar's low literacy (62%) and high infant mortality rate (27), indicating limited access to quality education and healthcare. 2. Kerala's performance suggests long-term social investment pays off, as consistent focus on education and public health has resulted in both high literacy and very low infant mortality. 3. The wide gaps among the three states show that development in India is uneven, meaning different states progress at different speeds depending on their policies, governance quality, and resource allocation. – (or any other relevant point) (any 2) <u>Suggestions:</u> 1. Haryana should improve maternal and child healthcare services to reduce its high infant mortality rate while continuing to strengthen education quality. 2. Bihar needs to prioritise both expanding literacy and improving basic health facilities, whereas Kerala should aim to maintain and further strengthen its existing education and healthcare systems. (Or any other relevant point) – (any 2)	**(1+2+ 2=5)**
	OR	
38B	Kerala is likely to have a better human development standard than Haryana and Bihar. <u>Justification – Two Reasons:</u> 1. Low Infant Mortality Rate (IMR 6): Kerala has the lowest number of children dying before age one, showing strong healthcare and better life expectancy. 2. High Literacy Rate (94%) and Net Attendance Ratio (94%): A high percentage of people can read and write, and most children attend secondary school, reflecting good education and social development. (Or any other relevant point) – (any 2) <u>Importance of Paying Attention to These Indicators:</u> 1. IMR: Reducing infant deaths ensures healthier children and contributes to a stronger, more productive population. 2. Literacy Rate & Net Attendance Ratio: Education empowers people, improves awareness of health, employment, and civic responsibilities, leading to overall development of the state. (Or any other relevant point) – (any 2)	**(1+2+ 2=5)**
	<u>Map for Q. no. 9 (Section A) & Q. no. 19 (Section B)</u>	


A.
Amritsar
I(b) Bhakra Nangal Dam
Champaran
B.
I(a) Sardar Sarovar Dam
II (ii) Mumbai
II (iii) Meenambakkam Intl. Airport in Chennai
II (i) Salem
Published by Survey of India
Scale 1:16M

SOCIAL SCIENCE-Code- 087
SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER
CLASS: X (2025-26)

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.
10. In addition to this, NOTE that a separate question has been provided for Visually Impaired candidates in lieu of questions having visual inputs, map etc. Such questions are to be attempted by Visually Impaired candidates only.

Sr.No **SECTION A** **Marks**
HISTORY (20 marks)

1. Match the following and Choose the correct option: **1**

	COLUMN I		**COLUMN II**
A	Frederic Sorrieu	1	Torch of enlightenments
B	Statue of Liberty	2	Shattered remains of absolutist Institutions
C	Foreground in front of the Statue of Liberty	3	Democratic and Social Republics
D	Sorrieu's utopian vision.	4	French Artist

1.A-4, B-1, C-2, D-3
2.A-2, B-4, C-4**,** D-1
3.A-1, B-2, C-4, D-3
4.A-4, B-1, C-3, D-4

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2. Identify and name the leader shown in the picture given below: - **1**



Source-India and the Contemporary World-II, NCERT

A. Lala Lajpat Rai
B. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
C. Gopal Krishan Gokhale
D. Raja Rammohan Roy

Note: The following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 2

Which one option from the following is the appropriate reason for the formation of the Swaraj party?

A. To ask for Poorna Swaraj for Indians.
B. To return to Council Politics.
C. To ask Dominion State for India.
D. To oppose Simon Commission.

3. Thousands of people fled Europe for America in the 19th century due to - **1**

A. Widespread poverty and deadly diseases
B. Frequent famines and poor living conditions
C. Continuous wars and political instability
D. Harsh climate and repeated natural disasters

4. Louise-Sebastien Mercier proclaimed "Tremble, therefore, tyrants of the world! Tremble before the virtual writer!" Who are referred to as the tyrants in this context? **1**

A. Educated classes who wanted to change the society
B. Absolutist institutions like monarchy and church
C. Authors of the new books
D. Printing press

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5A. "The Silk route was a good example of vibrant pre-modern trade and cultural links between distant parts of the world." Explain the statement with any two examples. **2**

OR

5B. 'Sometimes the new crops could make the difference between life and death.'. Explain the statement with any two examples.

6 A. 'A variety of cultural processes played an important role in developing a sense of nationalism in India'. Support the statement with suitable examples. **3**

OR

6 B. Salt March 'became an effective tool of resistance against colonialism.' Analyse the statement with suitable reasons.

7A. '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. **5**

OR

7B. '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.

8. Read the given text and answer the following questions:(4)

Why Newspapers?

Krishnaji Trimbuck Ranade inhabitant of Poona intends to publish a Newspaper in the Marathi Language with a view of affording useful information on every topic of local interest. It will be open for free discussion on subjects of general utility, scientific investigation and the speculations connected with the antiquities, statistics, curiosities, history and geography of the country and of the Deccan especially... the patronage and support of all interested in the diffusion of knowledge and Welfare of the People is earnestly solicited.

Bombay Telegraph and Courier, 6 January 1849

"The task of the native newspapers and political associations is identical to the role of the Opposition in the House of Commons in Parliament in England. That is to critically examine government policy to suggest improvements, by removing those parts that will not be to the benefit of the people, and also by ensuring speedy implementation.

These associations ought to carefully study the particular issues, gather diverse relevant information on the nation as well as on what are the possible and desirable improvements, and this will surely earn it considerable influence".

Source: Native Opinion, 3 April 1870

8.1. Explain the main reason for publishing newspapers by Krishna ji. **1**

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8.2. How was the task of native newspaper and political association seen identical to the role of the opposition? **1**

8.3. Analyze the reasons for the popularity of newspapers during the 19th century. **2**

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 marked on the map. **(1+1= 2)**

A) The place where the Civil Disobedience Movement was launched.
B) The city where Indian National Congress session was held in September 1920.

Note: The following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Question 9.
A) The place where the Civil Disobedience Movement was launched.
B) The place where Indian National Congress session was held in September 1920

SECTION B
GEOGRAPHY (20 marks)

10. What is essential for resource development to contribute to overall development? **1**

A. The availability of resources alone is enough.
B. The presence of foreign invaders and their governance.
C. Technological development and institutional changes.
D. Only human resources can contribute to development.

11. Identify the appropriate option to fill in the empty boxes: **1**

Classification of Soils

Alluvial	**?**	**?**
Ideal for the growth of sugarcane, paddy, wheat and other cereal and pulse crops.	Ideal for growing cotton	suitable for crops like cashew nut.

A. Black soil, Red and Yellow soils
B. Laterite soil, Black soil.
C. Red & Yellow soils & Black soil.
D. Black soil & Laterite soil.

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12. A total of 628 tigers died in India during the past five years due to natural causes and other reasons, including poaching, according to government data. Meanwhile, 349 people were killed in tiger attacks during this period, with one state alone recording 200 deaths. **1**

[*source:* https://www.ptinews.com/story/national/628-tigers-died-in-india-in-past-five-years-govt-data/1685133t/]

Which of the following is the most significant indirect consequence of poaching on the tiger population?

A. Reduction in the prey species, dwindling tiger's food supply.
B. Increase in human-wildlife conflicts in protected areas
C. Rise in the tiger population.
D. Decrease in tourism revenue in national parks

13. Based on the classification of forests, which of the following statements would most likely apply to places like Jammu and Kashmir, Andhra Pradesh, and Kerala etc.? **1**

A. These places mostly have forests managed as reserved or protected forests for conservation.
B. They rely on unclassed forests and local community management for forest conservation.
C. They have forest resources and primarily focus on industrial development.
D. There are no classified forests and forest management is entirely left to private ownership.

14. Which one of the following states has made roof top water harvesting compulsory in India? **1**

A. Haryana
B. Punjab
C. Assam
D. Tamil Nadu.

15. Which of the following statements best evaluates the overall goal of the *Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchaee Yojana*? **1**

A. Addressing the negative ecological effects of large dams by reducing water usage.
B. To provide better irrigation systems and sustainable water conservation practices for farmers.
C. Shifting farmers from traditional crops to more commercial, water-intensive crops.
D. Preserve the natural river flow and prevent the fragmentation of aquatic ecosystems.

16. Rice is grown as a commercial crop in Haryana and Punjab, but as a subsistence crop in Odisha. Using your understanding of geographical factors and economic practices, explain why rice cultivation differs in these regions. **2**

17A. Person P is willing to establish a mineral based industry. He has been advised to set up a bauxite industry in Odisha as a suitable way to make a profitable venture. Analyse the possible reasons behind the advice given to her. **5**

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OR

17B. 'Coal is the most important and abundant fossil fuel in India.' Justify the statement by evaluating the significant role it plays in the growth of the Indian economy in its different forms.

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

Global pollution is rising due to rapid economic growth, population increases, and insufficient environmental management. This poses serious health risks for people and ecosystems, particularly in low- and middle-income countries. Contributing to these challenges, the global economy relies on deeply intertwined supply chains, sustained by more than 100 billion tons of raw materials entering the system each year. Intensive material consumption depletes natural resources and causes negative environmental impacts at every stage of the product lifecycle. Global waste is expected to increase to 3.4 billion tons by 2050.

Pollution of all types hinders development outcomes. Exposure to air pollution, water pollution, and hazardous chemicals and wastes like mercury, lead and persistent organic pollutants (POPs) causes debilitating and fatal illnesses, creates harmful living conditions, and destroys ecosystems. Pollution undermines sustainable economic growth, exacerbates poverty and inequality in both urban and rural areas, and significantly contributes to climate change. Poor people, who cannot afford to protect themselves from the negative impacts of pollution, end up suffering the most. Pollution is the largest environmental cause of disease and premature death. It is estimated to be several times more deaths than from AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria combined. Global health crises, such as the COVID-19 pandemic, are reminders of the strong linkages between environment and health and of the need to address such linkages systematically. *[Source:* https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/pollution]

18.1 Why do you think is global waste expected to increase by 2050?

18.2 How do manufacturing industries cause pollution of different types? Explain with examples.

18.3 Is it correct to consider pollution as a possible cause for worsening of the current global trends of poverty and inequality? Justify.

MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION (3 marks)

19. On the same outline map of India locate and label the following with suitable symbols**:** **1**

I.(p) The dam in the Sutlej-Beas river basin, which is being used both for hydel power production and irrigation.

OR

(q) The dam in the Mahanadi basin that integrates conservation of water with flood control.

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II. Any two of the following: **(1x2= 2)**

(i) A major sea port in West Bengal
(ii) An international airport in Tamil Nadu
(iii) An international airport in Punjab

Note: The following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 19.

b) Answer **any three** of the following:

i Name the dam in the Mahanadi basin that integrates conservation of water with flood control.
ii Specify the name of a major sea port in West Bengal.
iii Name an international airport in Tamil Nadu.
iv State the name of an international airport in Punjab.

SECTION C
POLITICAL SCIENCE (20 marks)

20. Which of the following statement(s) are true with respect to the ethnic composition of Belgium? **1**

I. 59 percent of the total population of Belgium lives in the Wallonia region and speaks French.
II. 40 percent live in the Flemish region and speak Dutch.
III. One percent of the Belgians speak German.
IV. In the capital city Brussels, 80 percent people speak French while 20 per cent are Dutch speaking.

Choose the correct option:

A. I and II
B. III and IV
C. I, II and III
D. I and IV

21. The cartoon below depicts Germany's government that was formed after the 2005 elections. It included the two major parties of the country, namely the Christian Democratic Union and the Social Democratic Party. The two parties are historically competing with each other. Which of the following options best explains the cartoon? **1**



Source-Democratic Politics, NCERT

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A. Coalition Government.
B. Two Party System.
C. Democratic government.
D. Bi-party system.

Note: The following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 21

Consider the following statements on Power Sharing and choose the correct statement(s) -

I. Imposing the will of the majority community over others.
II. It helps in reducing the possibility of conflict between the social groups.
III. Power Sharing is a good way to ensure the stability of political order.
IV. It brings socio- political opposition among parties.

Choose the correct option:

A. I and II
B. I and III
C. II and IV
D. II and III

22. Consider the following case and choose the correct option- **1**

Suppose the Government of India plans to issue new currency notes of different denominations in order to curb the influence of black money. The Government of one state is opposed to this policy of the Central Government. Can the state government stop the union government from implementing this policy?

A. Yes, because Currency is the subject of State List
B. No, because Currency is a subject of Union List
C. Yes, because the approval of both the governments is necessary to implement this change.
D. No, because any such change must be approved by the local government also.

23. Two statements are given as Assertion (A) and Reason(R). Study the statements carefully and identify the correct alternative: **1**

ASSERTION (A): Exclusive attention to caste can produce negative results in democracy.

REASON (R): It can divert attention from other important issues thus leading to tensions, conflicts and even violence.

Choose the correct option:

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 any two key features of federalism. **2**

25. 'Women in India face discrimination, disadvantages and oppression in many ways.' Highlight any two aspects of life where you witness this inequality. **2**

26. 'Democracy leads to peaceful and harmonious life among citizens in every sphere.' Support this statement with suitable arguments. **3**

27A. 'Political parties play a significant role in the effective working of a democracy.' Explain. **5**

OR

27B. Analyse how the issue of leadership succession poses a challenge to political parties in India.

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

Sri Lanka emerged as an independent country in 1948. The leaders of the Sinhala community sought to secure dominance over government by virtue of their majority. As a result, the democratically elected government adopted a series of MAJORITARIAN measures to establish Sinhala supremacy. Over the years, it created feelings of alienation among the Sri Lankan Tamils. They felt that none of the major political parties led by the Buddhist Sinhala leaders was sensitive to their language and culture. As a result, the relations between the Sinhala and Tamil communities strained over time. On the other hand, the Belgian leaders took a different path. They recognised the existence of regional differences and cultural diversities. Between 1970 and 1993, they amended their constitution four times to work out an arrangement that would enable everyone to live together within the same country. *Source-Adapted from Power Sharing,NCERT*

28. 1 State any two demands of Tamils in Sri Lanka.

28. 2 State the results of the Majoritarian Government in Sri Lanka.

28. 3 Explain any two provisions of the Belgian model of power sharing.

SECTION D
ECONOMICS (20 marks)

29. Underemployment is caused when - **1**

A. More workers are employed than actually required
B. Fewer workers are employed than actually required
C. Workers are paid more than their actual output
D. Jobs are given only to highly educated workers

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30. What can be inferred about the limitations of using per capita income (average income) to compare well-being across countries? Choose the correct option as the answer. **1**

A. It shows how equally or unequally income is distributed among the people in a country.
B. The only measure needed to understand a country's development is Per capita income.
C. It gives a basic idea of economic well-being but hides the income inequality.
D. It only reflects the industrial growth of a country and does not consider other important factors.

31. Which of the following examples best demonstrates how the tertiary sector supports both the primary and secondary sectors? **1**

A. Farmers grow vegetables and sell them directly to consumers, with no transportation or storage involved.
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.
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.
D. A company produces furniture from wood, but does not require any transport or retail services to sell the product.

32. Which one of the following issues currency notes in India? **1**

A. Finance Ministry.
B. Reserve Bank of India.
C. State Bank of India.
D. Central Bank of India.

33. Person Z tries to explain how the requirement of a double coincidence of wants in a barter system limits trade and exchange. Which of the following justification do you think will be used by him/her? **1**

A. It makes trade more complicated, as each person must have what the other person wants, limiting the pool of potential trade partners.
B. The barter system allows trade to be conducted more efficiently since both parties already know what they need from the transaction.
C. It increases the number of exchanges because each person can trade for exactly what they want.
D. The system creates value for goods by ensuring that both parties have a direct need for each other's goods.

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34. Recognize and choose the option that correctly matches the effects and consequent outcomes of globalization. **1**

Column A (Effects of globalisation)	Column B (Outcomes)
1.Increased foreign investment	i. Expansion of global markets and access to technology
2.Cultural exchange and awareness	ii. Loss of traditional jobs due to automation and cheaper labor elsewhere
3.Techonological exchange and awareness	iii. Spread of cultural practices, ideas, and values across borders
4.Growth of multinational corporations	iv. Large companies becoming dominant players in global markets

Choose the correct option:
A. 1-iii, 2-ii, 3-i, 4-iv
B. 1-iv, 2-ii, 3-i, 4-iii
C. 1-ii, 2-iv, 3-iii, 4-i
D. 1-i, 2-iii, 3-ii, 4-iv

35. Evaluate the utility of public services in contributing to the overall well-being of individuals and society. **3**

36. 'Expanding access to loans in the formal sector is important, yet it is equally critical that these loans are accessible to all people for national development.' Justify the statement. **3**

37. Highlight the significant three factors that have contributed to the growth of globalisation. **3**

38A. A research student spoke with two people, M and N to learn about their work-related differences. On the basis of the interview conducted with both of them, the student concludes that while person M was working in an organized sector, person N was an employee of a workplace that was functioning in an unorganised way. Analyse the key differences between the two sectors that must have enabled the research student to come to this conclusion. **5**

OR

38B. Privatisation can have both positive and negative effects on the economy. Support the statement with argument.

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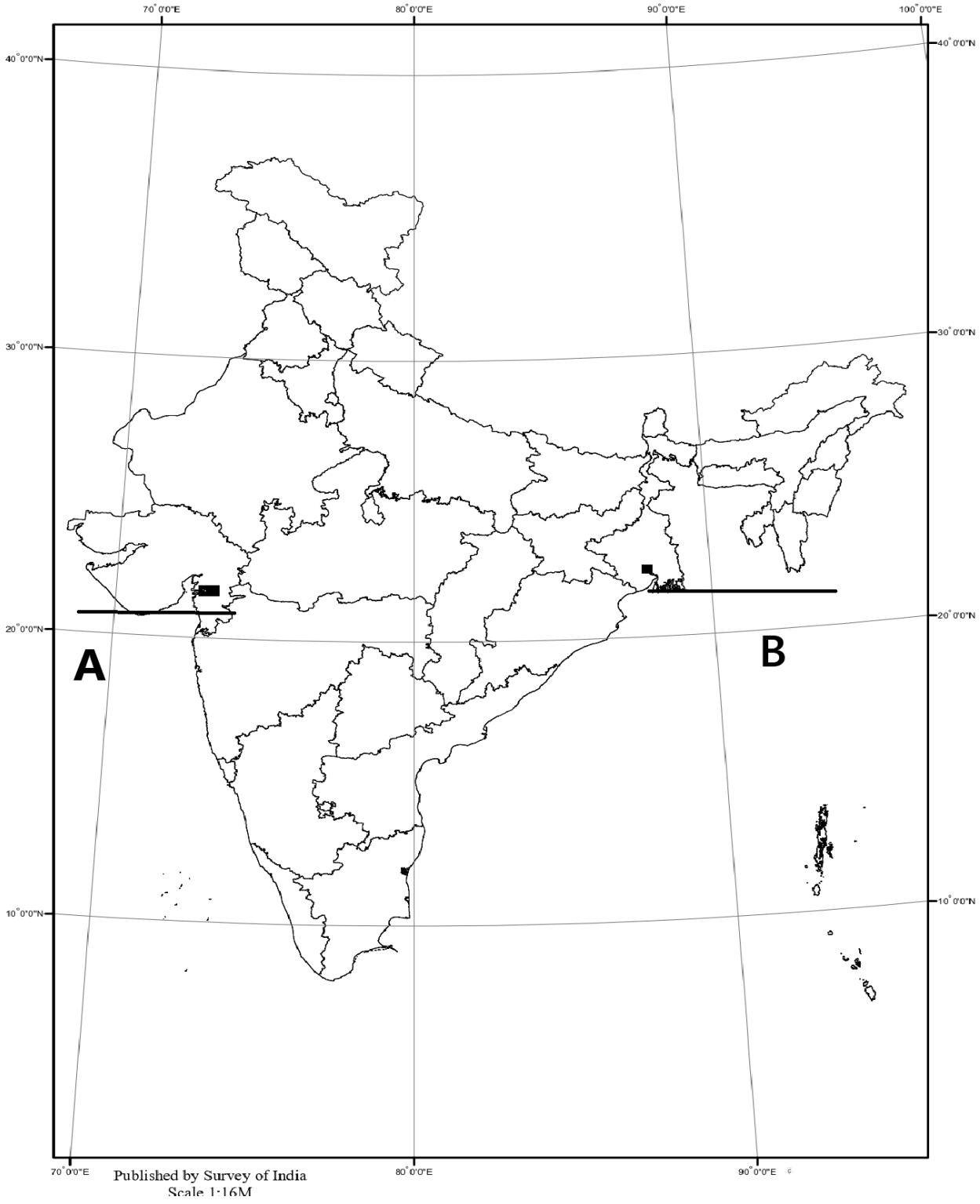
Map for Q. no. 9 (Section A) & Q. no. 19 (Section B)



Please note that the assessment scheme of the Academic Session 2024-25 will continue in the current session i.e. 2025-26

MARKING SCHEME
SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)
CLASS-X (2025-26)

Time Allowed: 3hrs **Max. Marks:80**

	SECTION A **HISTORY (20 marks)**	
1	1- A-4, B-1, C-2, D-3	**1**
2	B- Bal Gangadhar Tilak **V.I candidates** – B - To return to Council Politics	**1**
3	A - Widespread poverty and deadly diseases	**1**
4	B - Absolutist institutions like monarchy and church	**1**
5A.	1. Chinese pottery, textiles and spices from India and Southeast Asia also travelled the same route. In return, precious metals - gold and silver - flowed from Europe to Asia. 2. Trade and cultural exchange went hand in hand. Buddhism from India spread in several directions through intersecting points on the silk routes. 3. Early Christian missionaries travelled this route to reach Asia and Muslim preachers took the same route a few centuries later. (Any 2 points)	**2**
	OR	
5B.	1. Sometimes new crops like potatoes could make the difference between life and death. It was with the introduction of the humble potato that Europe's poor began to eat well, eat better and live longer. 2. Ireland's poor peasants became so dependent on potatoes that when the potato crop was destroyed by disease in the mid-1840s, hundreds of thousands of peasants died of starvation	
6A.	**1. Figure or Image –** The identity of India came to be visually associated with the image of Bharat Mata. This image was created by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay. Rabindranath Tagore painted his famous image of Bharat Mata. In this painting, Bharat Mata is portrayed as an ascetic figure; she is calm, composed, divine and spiritual. **2. Songs –** Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay wrote 'VandeMataram' as a hymn to the motherland. It was included in his novel Anandmath and widely sung during the Swadeshi Movement in Bengal. **3. Folklore** – Indian folklore was revived. In late-nineteenth-century India, nationalists began recording folk tales sung by bards and they toured villages to gather folk songs and legends. These tales gave a true picture of traditional culture. It helped to restore a sense of pride in our past. In Bengal, Rabindranath Tagore himself began collecting ballads, nursery rhymes and myths, and led the movement	**3**

	for folk revival. In Madras, Natesa Sastri published a massive four-volume collection of Tamil folk tales, The Folklore of Southern India. **4.– Flag** (**A).** During the Swadeshi movement in Bengal, a tricolour flag (red, green and yellow) was designed. It had eight lotuses representing eight provinces of British India, and a crescent moon, representing Hindus and Muslims. **(B).** By 1921, Gandhiji had designed the Swaraj flag. It was again a tricolour (red, green and white) and had a spinning wheel in the centre, representing the Gandhian ideal of self-help. Carrying the flag, holding it aloft, during marches became a symbol of defiance. **5. Re – interpretation of History** – Indians began looking into the past to discover India's great achievements. They wrote about art and architecture, Science and Maths, religion and culture, law, philosophy etc. Indians were asked to take pride in India's great achievements in the past and struggle to change the miserable conditions of life under British rule. (Any three points to be considered)	
	OR	
6B.	1. Salt became an effective tool of resistance against colonialism because of the following reasons: Gandhiji found in salt a powerful bond that would unite the nations as it – was consumed by all rich and poor alike. 2. Gandhiji's letter to Viceroy Irwin stated eleven demands. Most of them were of general interest but the most stirring was to abolish the salt tax imposed by the colonial government. 3. Irwin's unwillingness to negotiate forced Gandhiji to start his salt March which was joined by thousands. It developed the feeling of nationalism. 4. People in different parts of the country broke salt law and manufactured salt and demonstrated in front of government salt factories. 5. People unitedly followed Gandhiji's words. They refused to pay taxes, revenues, picketed liquor shops, boycotted foreign clothes, resigned from government jobs and violated forest laws. (Any three points to be considered)]	
7A.	1. In Britain the formation of the nation-state was not the result of a sudden upheaval or revolution. The primary identities of the people who inhabited the British Isles were ethnic ones - such as English, Welsh, Scot or Irish. 2. The Act of Union (1707) between England and Scotland resulted in the formation of the 'United Kingdom of Great Britain' meant that England was able to impose its influence on Scotland. Scotland's distinctive culture and political institutions were systematically suppressed. 3. The Scottish Highlanders were forbidden to speak their Gaelic language or wear their national dress and large numbers were forcibly driven out of their homeland. 4. The English helped the Protestants of Ireland to establish their dominance over a largely Catholic country. Catholic revolts against British dominance were suppressed. Ireland was forcibly incorporated into the United Kingdom in 1801. 5. The symbols of the new Britain - the British flag, the national anthem, the English language were actively promoted and the older nations survived only as subordinate partners in this union.	**5**
	OR	

7B	1. The Bourbon dynasty, which had been deposed during the French Revolution, was restored to power, and France lost the territories it had annexed under Napoleon. 2. A series of states were set up on the boundaries of France to prevent French expansion in future. Thus the kingdom of the Netherlands, which included Belgium, was set up in the north and Genoa was added to Piedmont in the south. 3. Prussia was given important new territories on its western frontiers, while Austria was given control of northern Italy. 4. The German confederation of 39 states that had been set up by Napoleon was left untouched. In the east, Russia was given part of Poland while Prussia was given a portion of Saxony. 5. The main intention was to restore the monarchies that had been overthrown by Napoleon, and create a new conservative order in Europe.	
8.	**8.1** Krishnaji wanted to publish significant information about societal developments in the areas of politics, science, and other fields in order to inform the public. **8.2** The media used to criticise and analyse government policies were local newspapers and political organisations. As a result, both of these served as the government's opposition. **8.3** Reasons for popularity of newspapers during 19th century are: **i**. The political developments in the country began to interest a sizable portion of society, and this information was skillfully presented in the newspapers. **ii.** Newspapers started to serve as a source for societal advancements in social, cultural, and scientific	**(1+1+ 2=4)**
9.	Marked on the map. (Answers to the questions for the V.I candidates are also the same-though only naming of the locations is required.)	**(1+1= 2)**
	SECTION B **GEOGRAPHY (20 marks)**	
10.	C - echnological development and institutional changes.	**1**
11.	D - Black soil & Laterite soil.	**1**
12.	A. Reduction in the prey species leading to the tiger's dwindling food supp	**1**
13.	A - These places have a significant portion of forests managed as reserved or protected forests for conservation.	**1**
14.	D – Tamil Nadu	**1**
15.	B - To provide better irrigation systems and sustainable water conservation practices for farmers.	**1**
16.	**Climate and Irrigation:** ● Haryana and Punjab have a well-developed irrigation system (e.g., canal irrigation from the Sutlej-Yamuna Link Canal), which allows for large-scale	**2**

	commercial cultivation of rice. The climate is suitable for high-yielding varieties, and irrigation ensures water availability. ● In contrast, Odisha has a more monsoonal climate, and while rice is grown, the farming is often rainfed and primarily for local consumption. The lack of large-scale irrigation systems limits its commercialization. **Economic Factors (Market Access):** ● In Punjab and Haryana, rice is grown for commercial purposes to meet national and international demand. The proximity to markets, government procurement systems, and well-developed transport networks enable these states to export surplus rice. ● In Odisha, rice is mostly grown for personal or local use, with less access to large markets for profit-driven farming, making it a subsistence crop. **Farming Practices:** ● In Punjab and Haryana, the use of modern farming techniques, machinery, and high-yielding varieties supports commercial rice cultivation. ● In Odisha, rice farming is more traditional and focused on family sustenance rather than large-scale production, which reflects the subsistence nature of cultivation. Or any other relevant point(s) (Any 2 point to be considered out of which at least one should be related to climate and one economic)	
17A.	1. Odisha was the largest bauxite producing state in India in 2016- 17. Panchpatmali deposits in Koraput district are the most important bauxite deposits in the state. 2. Aluminium is an important metal because it combines the strength of metals such as iron, 3. It is a good alternative to other metals due to its extreme lightness and 4. also has good conductivity and 5. great malleability (any other relevant point - 5 points)	**5**
	OR	
17B.	Significance: -It is used for power generation, -To supply energy to industry as well as for domestic needs. -India is highly dependent on coal for meeting its commercial energy requirements.e.g., in metallurgy - any other relevant point (at least 2) Variety of coal types- Coal, is found in a variety of forms depending on the degrees of compression and the depth and time of burial.	

	1. Peat - Decaying plants in swamps produce peat. Which has a low carbon and high moisture contents and low heating capacity. 2. Lignite - is a low grade brown coal, which is soft with high moisture content. The principal lignite reserves are in Neyveli in Tamil Nadu and are used for generation of electricity. 3. Bituminous coal-Coal that has been buried deep and subjected to increased temperatures. It is the most popular coal in commercial use. Metallurgical coal is high grade bituminous coal which has a special value for smelting iron in blast furnaces. 4. Anthracite -is the highest quality hard coal.	
18.	**18.1** Due to intensive material production and consumption. **18.2** Manufacturing industries are a major cause for- 1) air pollution – Smoke is emitted by chemical and paper factories, brick kilns, refineries and smelting plants, and burning of fossil fuels in big and small factories that ignore pollution norms. Toxic gas leaks can be very hazardous with long-term effects. 2) Water pollution is caused by organic and inorganic industrial wastes and affluents discharged into rivers. The main culprits in this regard are paper, pulp, chemical, textile and dyeing, petroleum refineries, tanneries and electroplating industries that let out dyes, detergents, acids, salts and heavy metals like lead and mercury pesticides, fertilisers, synthetic chemicals with carbon, plastics and rubber, etc. into the water bodies. 3) Thermal pollution of water occurs when hot water from factories and thermal plants is drained into rivers and ponds before cooling. 4) Dumping of wastes specially glass, harmful chemicals, industrial effluents, packaging, salts and garbage renders the soil useless. 5)Rain water percolates to the soil carrying the pollutants to the ground and the ground water also gets contaminated. 6) Industrial and construction activities, machinery, factory equipment, generators, saws and pneumatic and electric drills also make a lot of noise. (Or any other relevant point) – Any two points **18.3** Poor people, cannot afford to protect themselves from the negative impacts of pollution, end up suffering the most. This also leads to social disparity/inequality due to the ill effects of poverty. (Can be explained with the help of an example)	**(1+2+ 1=4)**
19.	Marked on the map. (Answers to the questions for the V.I candidates are also the same-though only naming of the locations is required.)	**(1+2= 3)**
	SECTION C **POLITICAL SCIENCE (20 marks)**	
20.	B- III and IV	**1**
21.	A – Coalition Government. **V.I candidates** – D. II and III	**1**

22.	B - No, because Currency is a subject of Union List	**1**
23.	A - Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.	**1**
24.	**Features of federalism:** 1. There are two or more levels (or tiers) of government. 2. Different tiers of government govern the same citizens, but each tier has its own jurisdiction in specific matters of legislation, taxation and administration. 3. 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. 4. 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. 5. Courts have the power to interpret the constitution and the powers of different levels of government. The highest court acts as an umpire if disputes arise between different levels of government in the exercise of their respective powers. 6. Sources of revenue for each level of government are clearly specified to ensure its financial autonomy. 7. The federal system thus has dual objectives: to safeguard and promote unity of the country, while at the same time accommodate regional diversity. Therefore, two aspects are crucial for the institutions and practice of federalism. Governments at different levels should agree to some rules of power sharing. They should also trust that each would abide by its part of the agreement. An ideal federal system has both aspects: mutual trust and agreement to live together. (Any two point to be considered)	**2**
25.	**1. Education** – Literacy rate among women is only 54% as compared with 76% among men. Parents prefer to spend their resources for their sons' education rather than daughters. 2. **Low Proportion of women in highly paid and valued jobs** – Women still have a small share in the highly paid jobs. Even if a woman works for more hours than a man, her work is not given importance. This results in low paid and low valued jobs for women. 3. **Women are paid less than men** – Despite the Equal Wages of Act women are paid less than men, even when both do exactly the same work. 4. **Preference for Son** – In many parts of India parents prefer to have sons and find ways to have the girl child aborted before she is born. This has led to decline in child sex – ratio (927) 5. **Exploitation at workplace and domestic violence** – Women are exploited and harassed at the workplace. They have to face different forms of domestic violence at home. (Any 2 point to be considered)	**2**

26.	1. Democracies accommodate various social divisions. For example, Belgium has peacefully solved her ethnic problems and solved the differences. 2. All democracies usually develop a procedure to conduct competition, i.e. conduct elections, power-sharing, etc. This reduces the possibility of tensions, due to social divisions, turning violent or explosive. 3. Democracy teaches people to respect the differences and resolve conflicts among different groups peacefully. In non-democratic countries, rulers either turn a blind eye to or suppress internal differences. For example, Sri Lanka. The plus point in democratic regime is the ability to handle social differences, divisions and conflicts. 4. A democracy is not just a rule by majority opinion. The majority always needs to work with the minority so that the government represents the general view. 5. A democratic government ensures that the rule by the majority does not become autocratic in terms of religion, race or linguistic group etc. It tries to show that in every election, different persons and groups can form a majority. It tries to see that every citizen has a chance to be in majority at some point of time and is not barred on the basis of birth. All these things ensured by a democratic regime lead to a peaceful and harmonious life. (Any three points to be considered)	**3**
27A	Political parties play a significant role in the effective working of a democracy. To fill political offices and exercise political power, political parties are needed to perform a series of functions, which are the following 1. Parties contest elections. Elections are fought mainly among candidates put up by political parties. In India, top party leaders choose candidates for contesting elections. 2. Parties put forward different policies and programmes. Political parties in a democracy group together similar opinions, to provide a direction in which government policies can be formulated. 3. Parties make laws for a country. Laws are debated and passed in the legislature. 4. Parties that lose elections play the role of the opposition. Opposition parties voice their views by criticizing the government for its failure or wrong policies. 5. Parties shape public opinion. They raise and highlight issues and resolve people's problems. Many pressure groups are the extensions of political parties. 6. Parties provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes. For an ordinary citizen it is easier to approach a local party leader than a government officer. (Any 5 points)	**5**
	OR	
27B	1. Most political parties do not practice open and transparent procedures for their functioning. So there are very few ways for an ordinary worker to rise to the top in a party. 2. Those who happen to be the leaders are in a position of unfair advantage as they favour people close to them or even their family members. 3. In many parties in India, we see a trend of dynastic succession. The top positions are always controlled by members of a particular family, which is unfair to other	

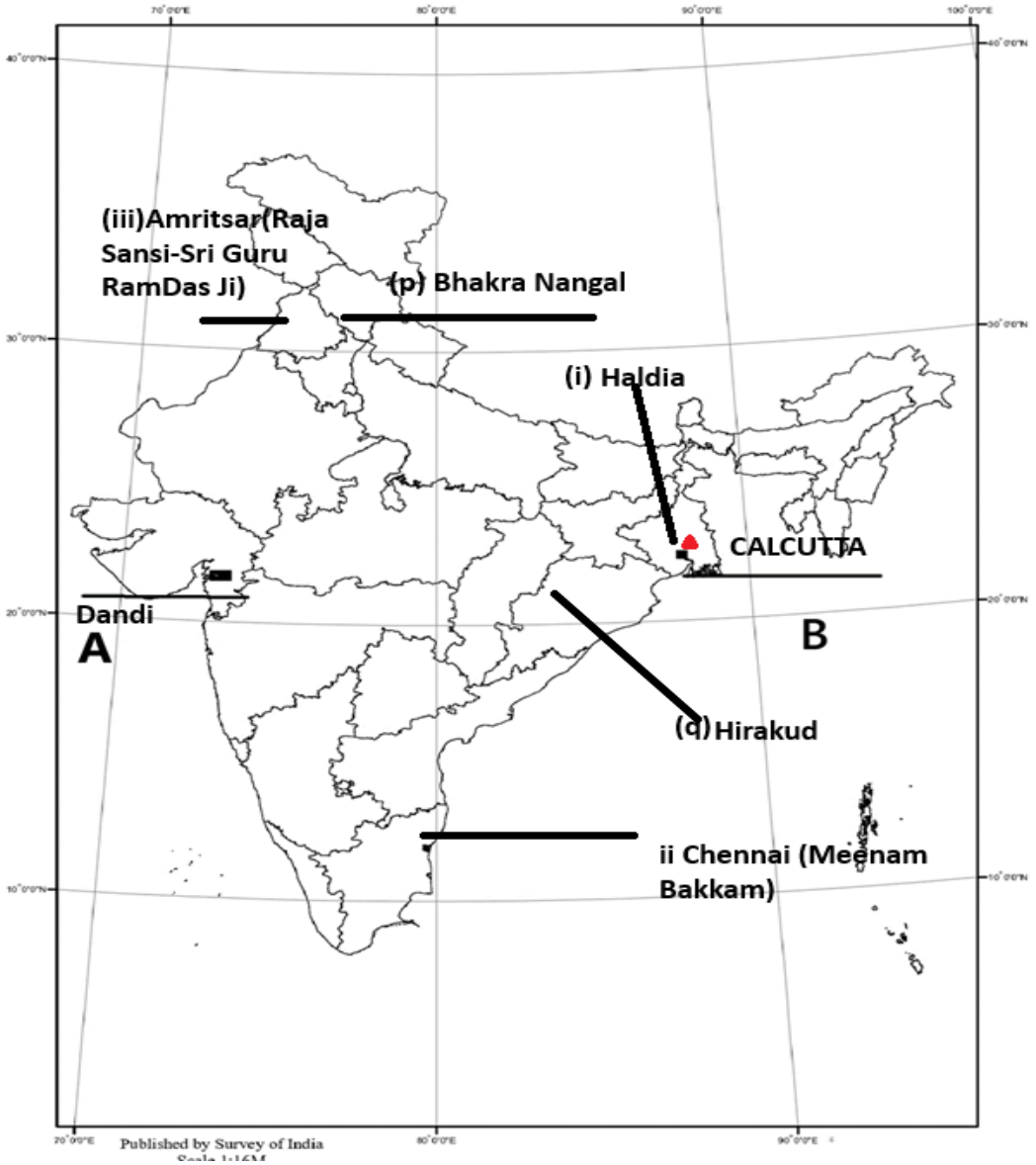
	members of the party, and bad for democracy. 4. This is so because people who do not have adequate experience or popular support come to occupy positions of power. 5. More than loyalty to party principles and policies, personal loyalty to the leader becomes more important. This tendency is seen all over the world, even in older democracies.	
28.	**28.1-** (a) To recognise Tamil as official language (b) Regional autonomy (c) Equality of opportunities in securing education and jobs. (Any one to be considered) **28.2-** The Majoritarian Government in Sri Lanka created a distrust between Tamils and Sinhala communities which resulted in civil war. As a result, thousands of people of both communities were killed and many families were forced to leave the country as refugees. **28.3** **1.** The Constitution prescribed that the number of Dutch and French Any two speaking ministers shall be equal in the central government. Some special laws require the support of majority of members from each linguistic group. Thus, no single community can make decisions unilaterally. **2.** Many powers of the central government have been given to state governments of the two regions of the country. The state governments are not subordinate to the Central Government. **3.** Brussels has a separate government in which Dutch and French have equal representation. **4.** Apart from the Central and the State Government, there is a third kind of Government. This 'community government' is elected by people belonging to one language community - Dutch, French and German - speaking - no matter where they live. This government has the power regarding cultural, educational and language - related issues. (Any two to be considered)	**(1+1+ 2=4)**
	SECTION D **ECONOMICS (20 marks)**	
29.	A - More workers are employed than actually required	**1**
30.	C - It gives a basic idea of economic well-being but hides the income inequality, cost of living, or access to essential services.	**1**
31.	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.	**1**

32.	B – Reserve Bank of India	**1**
33.	A - It makes trade more complicated, as each person must have what the other person wants, limiting the pool of potential trade partners.	**1**
34.	D - 1-i, 2-iii, 3-ii, 4-iv	**1**
35.	**Healthcare and Public Health:** ● Accessible and quality public healthcare, is fundamental for maintaining, a productive and healthy population. It reduces mortality rates, ensures the well-being of the workforce, and allows individuals to contribute meaningfully to the economy. Inadequate healthcare can result in a higher burden of disease, lower life expectancy, and economic inefficiencies. **Education and Skill Development:** ● Public education systems are essential for providing equal learning opportunities to all citizens, regardless of socioeconomic status. A well-educated population leads to increased literacy rates, skill development, and innovation, all of which are crucial for economic growth, reducing inequality, and fostering social cohesion. **Sanitation and Clean Water:** ● Proper sanitation and access to clean water are vital for maintaining public health and preventing diseases such as cholera and dysentery. These services significantly improve life expectancy, reduce healthcare costs, and increase productivity, especially in rural or underserved areas. **Infrastructure Development:** ● Public infrastructure, including roads, transportation, and energy, supports the functioning of markets, businesses, and industries. It enhances connectivity, stimulates economic activities, and improves the quality of life for individuals by providing easy access to essential goods and services. Or any other relevant point(s) - Any two	**1 ½ + 1 ½ =3**
36.	- Higher cost of borrowing from informal sources means a larger part of the earnings of the borrowers is used to repay the loan. Hence, borrowers have less income left for themselves (as we saw for Shyamal in Sonpur). - In certain cases, the high interest rate for borrowing can mean that the amount to be repaid is greater than the income of the borrower. -This could lead to increasing debt (as we saw for Rama in Sonpur) and debt trap. -Also, people who might wish to start an enterprise by borrowing may not do so because of the high cost of borrowing. -For these reasons, banks and cooperative societies need to lend more. This would lead to higher incomes and many people could then borrow cheaply for a variety of needs. -They could grow crops, do business, set up small-scale industries etc. They could set up new industries or trade in goods. Cheap and affordable credit is crucial for	**3**

	the country's development -Or any other relevant point(s) - Any 3	
37.	1. the movements of goods and services, 2. information and communication technology 3. Transportation technology 4. movement of people between countries 5. Liberalisation of foreign trade and foreign investment policy Any other relevant point (any 3 well explained)	**3**
38A.	**Working conditions of person M would have the following features:** **Regular Employment**: Workers have assured, regular work with fixed terms of employment. **Government Regulation**: Enterprises are registered with the government and follow legal rules and regulations (e.g., Factories Act, Minimum Wages Act). **Security of Employment**: Workers enjoy job security with clear working hours and benefits. **Overtime Compensation**: If workers work beyond regular hours, they are paid overtime. **Employee Benefits**: Workers receive benefits like paid leave, holidays, provident fund, gratuity, and medical benefits. **Safe Working Conditions**: Employers are required to provide safe working environments (e.g., clean drinking water). **Retirement Benefits**: Workers are entitled to pensions after retirement. **Formal Processes**: The sector follows formal processes and procedures for employment. **Working conditions of person N would have the following features:** **Irregular Employment**: Jobs are low-paid and often irregular, with no guarantee of continuous work. **Lack of Government Regulation**: The sector operates largely outside government control, with few or no legal protections. **No Employee Benefits**: Workers do not receive benefits like paid leave, overtime pay, or medical benefits. **Job Insecurity**: Employment is not secure; workers can be dismissed without notice or reason. **Seasonal Work**: Employment is often dependent on seasons, and workers may be laid off during off-peak periods. **Informal Jobs**: Many workers are self-employed, doing small jobs like street vending or repair work. **Dependence on Employer**: Employment conditions are influenced by the employer's whims and needs. **No Legal Protections**: There is little enforcement of rules or regulations related to working conditions or benefits.	**5**
	OR	
38B.	**Privatization: Positive Effects-** 1. Increased Efficiency and Productivity	

	2. Improved Quality of Services 3. Reduced Government Burden 4. Any other relevant point(s) **Privatization: Negative Effects-** 1. Exclusion of Public Welfare - Profit being the only motive 2. Loss of Employment Security 3. Wide gap between rich and poor - due to inaccessibility of basic facilities 4. Lower government accountability 5. Any other relevant point(s) (ANY 5 points to be accepted. However, at least 2 positive and 2 negative effects must be included in the response)	

Map for Q. no. 9 (Section A) & Q. no. 19 (Section B)



SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE 087)
SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER
CLASS X – 2024-25

Time Allowed: 3 Hours **Maximum Marks: 80**

General Instructions:

1. The question paper comprises Six Sections – A, B, C, D, E and F. There are 37 questions in the Question paper. All questions are compulsory.

2. Section A – From questions 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.

3. Section B – Question no. 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.

4. Section C contains Q.25to Q.29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.

5. Section D – Question no. 30 to 33 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.

6. Section-E - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 100 words.

7. Section F – Question no. 37 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37a from History (2 marks) and 37b from Geography (3 marks).

8. 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.

9. A separate question has been provided for visually impaired candidates in lieu of questions having visual inputs, maps etc. Such questions are to be attempted by Visually impaired students only. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

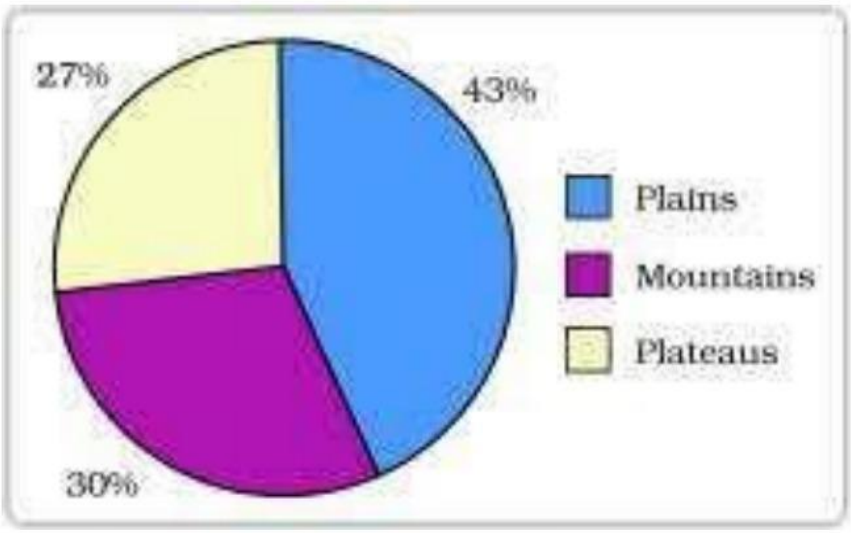
SECTION A

MCQs (20x1=20)

1. Why did nationalists in late-nineteenth-century India focus on recording and preserving folklore? 1

   (A) To create new forms of artistic expression that reflected modern India.
   (B) To restore a sense of pride in traditional culture and national identity
   (C) To use folklore as a tool for economic development and modernization.
   (D) To promote a uniform culture that could be adopted across all Indian regions.

2. Interpret the following pie diagram and choose the correct option for the following question? 1



What is the significance of 43 percent land under plains?
(A) It provides facilities for agriculture and industry.
(B) It provides facilities for tourism.
(C) It ensures perennial flow of some river.
(D) It possesses rich reserves of minerals, fossil fuels and forests.

Note: The following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 2.
Transformation of things available in our environment involves an interactive relationship between ……. Choose the correct option from below.
(A) Nature and technology
(B) Nature, technology, and institutions
(C) Nature and institutions
(D) Environment and human beings

3. Read the data given below and answer the question. 1

State	***Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births(2018)***	***Literacy rate% (2017-18)***
A	***30***	***82***
B	***7***	***94***

As per the data given above, why state B has a low infant mortality rate?
(A) It has high per capita income.
(B) It has better infrastructure than state A
(C) It has good teachers and schools.
(D) It has health care and education for all.

4. Match list I and II and select the correct answer using the codes below in the lists: 1

List I	List II
1. Reserved Forests	a. North Eastern States
2. Protected Forests	b. Andhra Pradesh
3. Unclassed Forests	c. Haryana

Options:

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

5. Conservation of forest is a key to the survival of human mankind. Some of the practices undertaken in India in this direction is Joint Forest Management. Identify the correct information related to Joint Forest Management. 1

1. It involves local communities in the management and restoration of degraded forests.
2. The programme has been in formal existence since 1980.
3. Jharkhand passed the first resolution for Joint Forest Management.
4. The members of local village communities are entitled to intermediary benefits like non timber forest producers.

Options:

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 4 only
(D) 3 and 4 only

6. The people of Belgium have successfully dealt with their country's power sharing problem and is leading a happy and peaceful life. Which route to federation have they opted for? 1

(A) Coming together.
(B) Cooperative Federation
(C) Holding Together
(D) Competitive Federation

7. Match list I with list II and select the correct answer using the codes below in the lists: 1

List I	List II
1. Ethnic	a. Either only one or two level government
2.Majoritrianism	b. a violent conflict opposing groups within a country
3.Civil war	c. Belief that the majority community should be able to rule a country
4.Unitary system	d. a social division based on culture

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

8. Mr. X has taken credit to make candles during the festive season. Choose the correct options that defines the importance of credit from the given options: 1

i. it plays a vital and positive role in meeting his target and accelerating his income
ii. the credit helps him to meet the ongoing expenses of production
iii. the credit helps him complete the production on time
iv. it helps him in exercising restraint and get into the habit of taking more credit

(A) Only 4
(B) 3 and 4
(C) 1, 2 and 3
(D) Only 2

9. The North-eastern States of India like Nagaland, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh enjoys special status in the Constitution of India because: 1

(A) The area has lush green forests.
(B) Literacy rates are very high.
(C) Due to their social and historical circumstances.
(D) As the people speak lot of different languages

10. Napoleon in the given picture is depicted as a postman. What do each letter falling from his bag represent? 1



Source-https://ncert.nic.in/ncerts/l/jess301.pdf

(A) Number of wars he fought
(B) Letters he posted to the monarchs
(C) Territories lost by him
(D) Areas conquered by him

Note: The following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q.10

Q. Which of the following symbol does the “broken chains “stand for?
(A) Freedom.
(B) Strength
(C) Willingness to make peace.
(D) Heroism

11. Which of the following factors significantly contribute to the process of globalisation? Select the correct options. 1
1. Expansion of Multinational Corporations (MNCs).
2. Advancements in information and communication technology.
3. Nationalisation and trade barriers.
4. Cross-border movement of people for jobs and education.

Options:
(A) Statements 1 and 2 are appropriate.
(B) Statements 1, 2 and 3 are appropriate.
(C) Statements 2, 3 and 4 are appropriate
(D) Only statement 3 is appropriate

Options:
(A) Statements 1 and 2 are appropriate.
(B) Statements 1, 2 and 3 are appropriate.
(C) Statements 2, 3 and 4 are appropriate
(D) Only statement 3 is appropriate

12. Which of the following statements about Federalism in the Indian Constitution are correct? 1
1. India is declared as a Union of States.
2. Power-sharing between the Union and State governments is a basic feature.
3. The power-sharing arrangement is easy to change.
4. Changes in power-sharing require a 1/3rd majority in both houses of Parliament.

Options
(A) 1 and 2
(B) 2 and 3
(C) 1 and 3
(D) 2 and 4

13. Arrange the following events in the correct chronological order leading up to the Civil Disobedience Movement: 1

1. Boycott of the Simon Commission
2. Poorna Swaraj resolution passed
3. Letter with 11 demands sent to Viceroy Irwin
4. Salt March

Options:

(A) 4, 3, 2, 1
(B) 2, 1, 3, 4
(C) 1, 4, 3, 2
(D) 1, 2, 3, 4

14. In Indian Economy, the three sectors (Primary, Secondary and Tertiary) are interdependent. However, the share of employment in the primary sector remains high. Most appropriate explanation for this could be: 1

I. Government policies preferentially treat the primary sector
II. Indian economy is largely agrarian and majority of population is dependent on agricultur
III. Inadequate service sector jobs force people to continue working in primary sectors
IV. Primary sector provides raw material for the secondary and tertiary sector.

Choose the correct option

(A) Only I and II are true
(B) Only II and III are true
(C) Only III and IV are true
(D) All are true

15 Consider the statements given below and choose the correct answer 1

Statement I. By the 1870s, caricatures and cartoons were being published in Indian journals and newspapers, commenting on social and political issues

Statement II: Some caricatures praised the educated Indians' fascination with Western tastes and clothes, while others were looking forward to social change.

(A) Statement (I) is correct and (II) is incorrect.
(B) Statement (I) is incorrect and (II) is correct.
(C) Both (I) & (II) are incorrect.
(D) Both (I) & (II) are correct

16. The frequent stories of _____ remind us that no system is entirely without shortcomings, even democracies. Identify the issue being referred to from the options given. 1

(A) Poverty
(B) Black Marketing
(C) Terrorism
(D) Corruption

17. Which of the following is the main factor that led to the rise of multiple political parties at the same level in India? 1

(A) A federal political system
(B) Varied economic conditions.
(C) Linguistic and regional diversity
(D) Low levels of literacy and political awareness

18 The result of greater foreign investment and greater foreign trade has been _____across countries. Find the correct option from below. 1

(A) greater bifurcation of production and markets
(B) greater segregation of production and markets
(C) greater differentiation of production and markets
(D) greater integration of production and markets

19 Which of the following is the true meaning of 'Equal treatment of women' as a necessary ingredient of a democratic society? 1

(A) Women are always treated with respect and dignity.
(B) It is now easier for women to legally wage struggle for their rights.
(C) Most societies across the world are now women dominated.
(D) Women are now treated as equals in the political arena.

20 Consider the statements given below and choose the correct answer. 1

Statement I: A communal mindset can lead to efforts to secure political influence for a specific religious group.

Statement II: Members of the majority community may seek to create a separate political entity as a response to such dynamics.

(A) Statement (I) is correct and (II) is incorrect.
(B) Statement (I) is incorrect and (II) is correct
(C) Both (I) & (II) are incorrect
(D) Both (I) & (II) are correct

SECTION B

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTION (4x2=8)

21 “Agriculture and industry are not exclusive of each other. They move hand in hand”. Justify your answer with examples. 2

22 (A) ‘The silk routes are a good example of vibrant pre -modern trade and cultural links between distant parts of the world. ’Substantiate the statement with illustrations. 2

OR

(B) "New crops can significantly impact survival and well-being." Provide evidence to support this statement.

23 India with vast population and diversity represents a classic example of power sharing that exemplifies the very spirit of democracy. Justify the statement. 2

24 "Local Government is an effective way to uphold the democratic principle of decentralization." Justify this statement with valid points. 2

SECTION C
SHORT ANSWER-BASED QUESTIONS (5x3=15)

25 'By the seventeenth century, as urban culture bloomed in China, the uses of print diversified'. Explain the statement by giving suitable examples. 3

26 (A) Mr.Y from a city in India visits a rural area and finds five people working in a small agricultural farm. More than two people are not required to work in the farm and removing the other three will not affect production. How can one solve this problem of underemployment in rural areas? Explain. 3

OR

(B) Sunil and Raman did their graduation from the same college. Sunil got employed in an unorganised sector and was not satisfied whereas Raman got employed in an organised sector and was happy and satisfied. Identify three reasons for Sunil's dissatisfaction as compared to Raman.

27 Define agricultural term used for cultivation of fruits and vegetables? Write its features with reference to India. 3

28 Women empowerment has greatly improved their status in society over the years. Give any three examples to prove the statement. 3

29 Over the forty years between 1973-74 and 2013-14, while production in all the three sectors has increased, it has increased the most in the tertiary sector. As a result, in the year 2013-14, the tertiary sector has emerged as the largest producing sector in India replacing the primary sector. Why do you think tertiary sector has become so popular in India? Support your answer giving any 3 reasons 3

SECTION D

LONG ANSWER-BASED QUESTIONS (4X5=20)

30 (A) Analyse the measures adopted to prevent soil erosion caused due to natural forces. 5

OR

(B) '"Mohan recently bought a farm and wants to grow crops such as sugarcane, cotton, and jowar. He is unfamiliar with the local soil types and climatic conditions." Help him identify the appropriate soil type and its properties for successful farming.

31 (A) 'Romanticism, a cultural movement sought to develop a particular form of nationalist sentiment.' Justify the statement with suitable arguments. 5

OR

(B) 'The Treaty of Vienna depicted the spirit of conservatism.' Substantiate the statement with key features of the treaty.

32 (A) Political parties are a necessary condition for a democracy.' Analyse the statement with relevant points. 5

OR

(B) "Political parties today face several challenges that impact their democratic functioning." Justify this statement.

33 (A) Miss X wants to start a savoury food store in her village. She wants to supplement her income to raise the standard of living of her family. How, do you think, self-help groups can help, support your answer with reasons? 5

OR

(B) Money by providing the crucial intermediate step eliminates the need for double coincidence of wants. Justify the statement highlighting the significance of the modern form of money in India.

SECTION E
CASE-BASED QUESTIONS (3X4=12)

34 **Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:** 1+2+1

Emboldened with this success, Gandhi ji in 1919 decided to launch a nationwide *Satyagraha* against the proposed Rowlatt Act (1919). This Act had been hurriedly passed through the Imperial Legislative Council despite the united opposition of the Indian members. It gave the government enormous powers to repress political activities, and allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years. Mahatma Gandhi wanted non-violent civil disobedience against such unjust laws, which would start with a *harta*l on 6 April.

i. Why did the British introduce the Rowlatt Act?
ii. Examine the effect of this Act on Indians.
iii. How did Mahatma Gandhi respond to the Rowlatt Act? Provide one reason for his reaction.

35 **Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:** 1+1+2

Given the abundance and renewability of water, it is difficult to imagine that we may suffer from water scarcity. The moment we speak of water shortages; we immediately associate it with regions having low rainfall or those that are drought prone. We instantaneously visualise the deserts of Rajasthan and women balancing many 'matkas' (earthen pots) used for collecting and storing water and travelling long distances to get water. True, the availability of water resources varies over space and time, mainly due to the variations in seasonal and annual

precipitation, but water scarcity in most cases is caused by over-exploitation, excessive use and unequal access to water among different social groups**.**

i. Give any one reason that could contribute to water scarcity in the future?
ii. Why a resident of Rajasthan would choose to install a submersible water pump?
iii. Why is water conservation crucial? Discuss any one key for effective water management and conservation.

36 **Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:** 1+2+1

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT Once it is realised that even though the level of income is important, yet it is an inadequate measure of the level of development, we begin to think of other criterion. There could be a long list of such criterion but then it would not be so useful. What we need is a small number of the most important things. Health and education indicators, such as the ones we used in comparison of Kerala and Punjab, are among them. Over the past decade or so, health and education indicators have come to be widely used along with income as a measure of development. For instance, Human Development Report published by UNDP compares countries based on the educational levels of the people, their health status and per capita income. It would be interesting to look at certain relevant data regarding India and its neighbours from Human Development Report 2006.

i. On what basis the UNDP compares countries on Human Development?
ii. Explain Human development briefly.
iii. Mention other aspects that should be considered in measuring human development.

SECTION F
MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION (2+3=5)

37.a 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. 1+1

A. The place where the Peasant Satyagraha took place.
B. Indian National congress session was held at this place in Sept. 1920.

Note: The following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Question 37 (a).

A. Name the place where the Peasant Satyagraha took place
B. Name the place where the Indian National Congress session was held in Sept 1920.

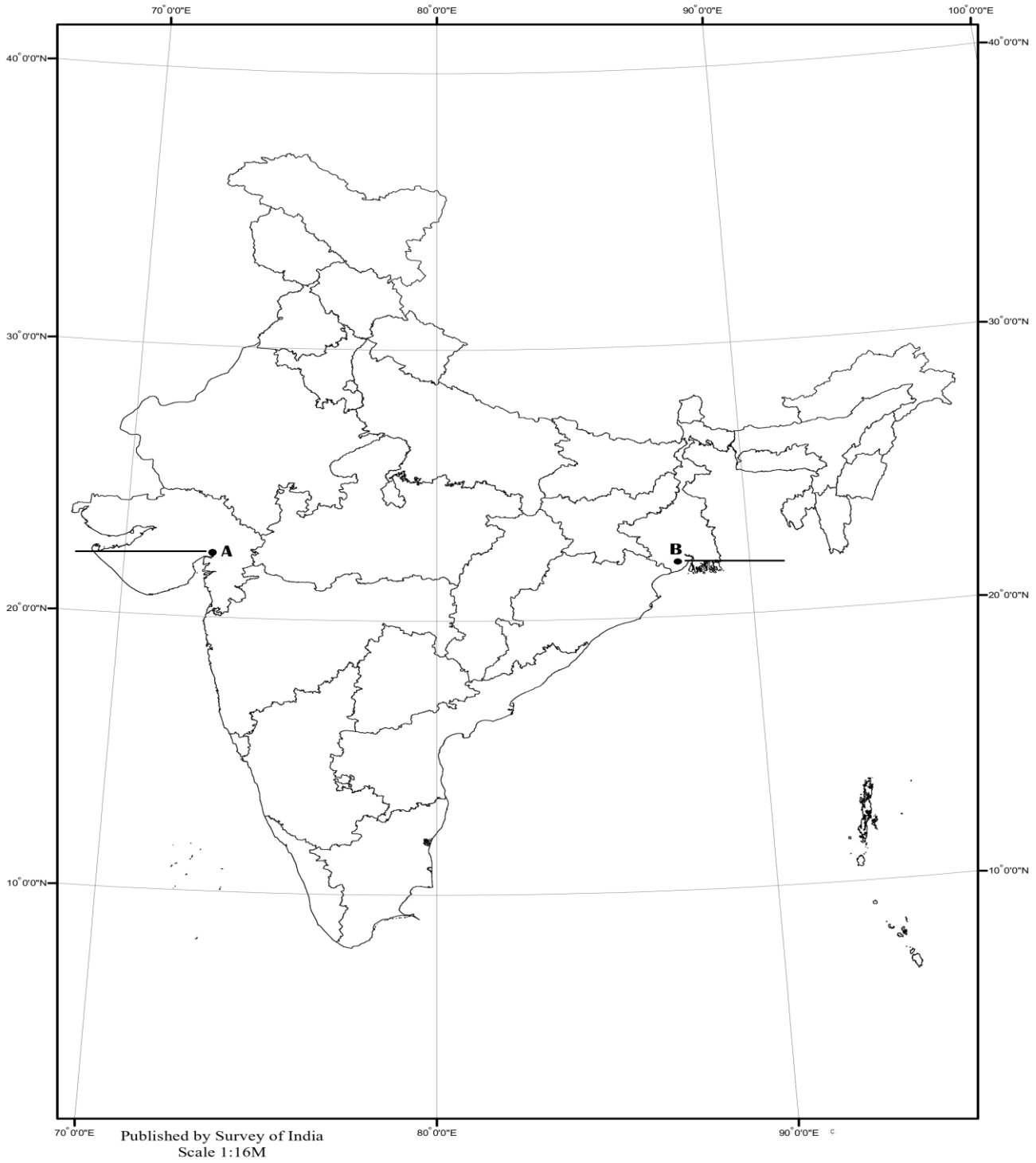
37.b On the same outline map of India locate and label **any three** of the following with suitable symbols. 1+1 +1

i. A software Technology Park in Maharashtra.
ii. A coal mine in Jharkhand.
iii. The tallest dam in India.
iv. A seaport located in West Bengal.

Note: The following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 37 (b)

Answer **any three** of the following.

i Name the tallest dam built in India.
ii Name a seaport in west Bengal.
iii Name the coal mine in Jharkhand.
iv Name the Software Technology Park present in the state of Maharashtra



SOURCE_https://www.surveyofindia.gov.in/webroot/UserFiles/files/1_16-state%20boundary.pdf

SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)
MARKING SCHEME
CLASS X–2024-25

Time Allowed: 3hrs **Max. Marks:80**

SECTION A **MCQs (20X1=20)**		
1.	Ans- (B) To restore a sense of pride in traditional culture and national identity	1
2.	Ans—(A)- It provides facilities for agriculture and industry **Note: The following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 2.** (A) Ans—(B)- Nature, technology, and institutions	1
3.	Ans-(D)- It has health care and education for all.	1
4.	Ans—(D)- 1 (b), 2 (c), 3 (a)	1
5.	Ans—(C)- 1 and 4 only	1
6.	Ans-(C)- Holding Together	1
7.	Ans- (D)- 1.d), 2.c), 3. b), 4. a)	1
8.	Ans—(C)- 1, 2 and 3	1
9.	Ans- (C)- Due to their social and historical circumstances	1
10.	Ans—(C)- Territories lost by him **Note: The following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 10** Ans—(A) Freedom.	1
11.	Ans—(A)- Statements 1 and 2 are appropriate.	1
12.	Ans—(A)- 1 and 2	1
13.	Ans - (D) 1, 2, 3, 4	1
14.	Ans—(B)- Only II and III are true	1
15	Ans—(A)- Statement (I) is correct and (II) is incorrect.	1
16.	Ans.—(D) - Corruption	1
17.	Ans—(C)- linguistic and regional diversity	1
18	Ans—(D)- greater integration of production and markets	1
19	Ans—(B)- It is now easier for women to legally wage struggle for their rights.	1

20	Ans—(A)- Statement (I) is correct and (II) is incorrect	1
	SECTION B **VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTION (4x2=8)**	
21	"Agriculture and industry are not exclusive of each other. They move hand in hand". Justify your answer with examples. Agriculture and industry are not exclusive of each other. They move hand in hand. For instance, the agro-industries in India have given a major boost to agriculture by raising its productivity. They depend on the latter for raw materials and sell their products such as irrigation pumps, fertilisers, insecticides, pesticides, plastic and PVC pipes, machines and tools, etc. to the farmers.	2
22	Ans- The silk routes are a good example of vibrant pre-modern trade and cultural links between distant parts of the world. There were several silk routes, over land and by sea that brought together regions of Asia, and linked Asia with Europe and northern Africa. They existed since before the Christian Era and thrived almost till the 15th century. The name 'silk routes' points to the importance of West-bound Chinese silk cargoes along this route. 1. Chinese pottery, textiles and spices from India and Southeast Asia also travelled the same route. In return, precious metals – gold and silver – flowed from Europe to Asia. 2. Trade and cultural exchange went hand in hand. Buddhism from India spread in several directions through intersecting points on the silk routes. Early Christian missionaries travelled this route to reach Asia and Muslim preachers took the same route a few centuries later. (any 1 illustration) **OR** Ans—1. Europe's poor began to eat better and live longer with the introduction of the humble potato. 2. Ireland's poorest peasants became so dependent on potatoes that when disease destroyed the potato crop in the mid-1840s, hundreds of thousands died of starvation. Thus new crops can significantly impact survival and well-being.	2
23	Ans. Power sharing is the very spirit of democracy. A democratic rule involves sharing power with those affected by its exercise, and who have to live with its effects. People have a right to be consulted on how they are to be governed. A legitimate government is one where citizens, through participation, acquire a stake in the system.	2
24	Ans When power is taken away from Central and State governments and given to local government, it is called decentralisation. The basic idea behind decentralisation is that there are many problems and issues which are best settled at the local level. 1. People have better knowledge of problems in their localities. 2. They also have better ideas on where to spend money and how to manage things more efficiently. 3. Besides, at the local level it is possible for the people to directly participate in decision making.	2

	4. This helps to inculcate a habit of democratic participation. Local government is the best way to realise one important principle of democracy, namely local self-government, or self-rule**.** Local Government is thus an effective way to uphold the democratic principle of decentralization**.** **(Any two points)**	
	SECTION C **SHORT ANSWER-BASED QUESTIONS (5x3=15)**	
25	1.Print was no longer used just by scholar officials. Merchants used print in their everyday life, as they collected trade information. 2. Reading increasingly became a leisure activity. The new readership preferred fictional narratives, poetry, autobiographies, anthologies of literary masterpieces, and romantic plays. 3.Rich women began to read, and many women began publishing their poetry and plays. Wives of scholar-officials published their works and courtesans wrote about their lives.	3
26	If more men are working than required is called as disguised unemployment. In this case the other three who are not required should take up different jobs that would increase the total family income. For example, they can be employed in projects like building of dams, canals or roads in the village. 1. Government can invest some money in transportation and storage of crops or make better rural roads so that mini-trucks reach everywhere. 2. Promotion of industries like setting up a dal mill, opening a cold storage could give an opportunity for farmers to store their products like potatoes and onions and sell them when the price is good. 3.In villages near forest areas, they can start honey collection centres where farmers can come and sell wild honey. It is also possible to set up industries that process vegetables and agricultural produce like potato, sweet potato, rice, wheat, tomato, fruits, which can be sold in outside markets and thus generate employment. 4. Government can plan to give loans at lower rates of interest to people in rural areas to start something new thereby solving problems of underemployment. (Any 3 points) **OR** 1. Raman was happy because in the organised sector they enjoy security of employment. They are expected to work only a fixed number of hours. If they work more, they have to be paid overtime by the employer. They also get several other benefits from their employers as they get paid leave, payment during holidays, provident fund, gratuity etc. They are supposed to get medical benefits, and, under the laws, the factory manager must ensure facilities like drinking water and a safe working environment. When they retire, these workers get pensions as well. 2. Whereas Sunil was unhappy because the unorganised sector is characterised by small and scattered units which are largely outside the control of the government. There are rules and regulations, but these are not followed. Jobs here are low-paid and often not regular. There is no provision for overtime, paid	3

	leave, holidays, leave due to sickness etc. Employment is not secure. People can be asked to leave without any reason. When there is less work, such as during some seasons, some people may be asked to leave. 3. A lot also depends on the whims of the employer. This sector includes many people who are employed on their own doing small jobs such as selling on the street or doing repair work.	
27	Horticulture is a term used for the cultivation of fruits and vegetables. Some features are— 1. India is one of the major producers of fruits and vegetables in the world 2. It is a producer of tropical and temperate fruits. 3. India produces 13% of the world's vegetables.	3
28	Women empowerment has taken leaps and bounds from yesteryears to the present. We can see the following developments: a. Passing of Women Reservation Bill, 2023 b. Improved literacy rates c. Women have equal rights as men on their father's property. d. Women could be seen in all the fields of development- science, economy, education, media, corporate etc. (Any other point can be considered)	3
29	Ans. 1. 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, insurance companies, etc. are required, these can be considered as basic services. In a developing country the government must take responsibility for the provision of these services. 2. The development of agriculture and industry leads to the development of services such as transport, trade, storage and the like, as we have already seen. Greater the development of the primary and secondary sectors, more would be the demand for such services. 3. 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. You can see this change quite sharply in cities, especially in big cities. 4. Over the past decade or so, 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. Nevertheless, the service sector in India employs many different kinds of people. At one end there are a limited number of services that employ highly skilled and educated workers. At the other end, there are a very large number of workers engaged in services such as small shopkeepers, repair persons, transport persons, etc. These people barely manage to earn a living and yet they perform these services because no alternative opportunities for work are available to them. Hence, only a part of this sector is growing in importance. (Any THREE points)	3
	SECTION D **LONG ANSWER-BASED QUESTIONS (4x5=20)**	

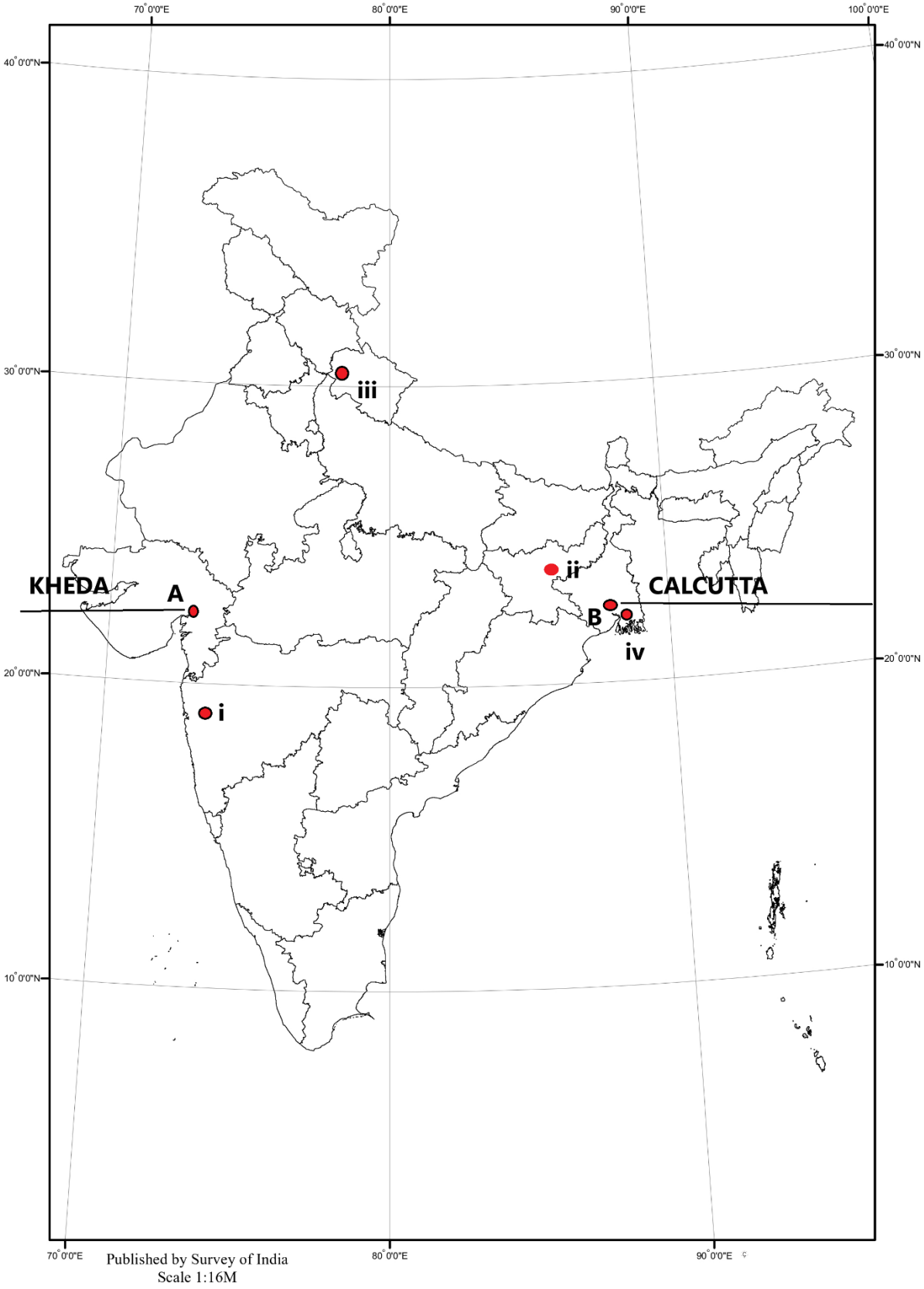
30	There are various measures which can be adopted to prevent soil erosion caused due to natural forces. 1. Ploughing along the contour lines can decelerate the flow of water down the slopes. This is called contour ploughing. 2. Steps can be cut out on the slopes making terraces. Terrace cultivation restricts erosion. Western and central Himalayas have well developed terrace farming. 3. Large fields can be divided into strips. Strips of grass are left to grow between the crops. This breaks up the force of the wind. This method is known as strip cropping. 4. Planting lines of trees to create shelter also works in a similar way. Rows of such trees are called shelter belts. These shelter belts have contributed significantly to the stabilisation of sand dunes and in stabilising the desert in western India. 5. Natural forces like wind, glacier and water lead to soil erosion**.** (Any other relevant point) **OR** Black soil is ideal for growing cotton, jowar and sugarcane. 1. This type of soil is typical of the Deccan trap (Basalt) region spread over northwest Deccan plateau and is made up of lava flows. 2. They cover the plateaus of Maharashtra, Saurashtra, Malwa, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh and extend in the south east direction along the Godavari and the Krishna valleys. 3. The black soils are made up of extremely fine i.e. clayey material. They are well-known for their capacity to hold moisture. 4. In addition, they are rich in soil nutrients, such as calcium carbonate, magnesium, potash and lime 5. These soils are generally poor in phosphoric contents 6. They develop deep cracks during hot weather, which helps in the proper aeration of the soil. 7. These soils are sticky when wet and difficult to work on unless tilled immediately after the first shower or during the pre-monsoon period. (Any five points or relevant point)	2.5 +2.5
31	The development of nationalism did not come about only through wars and territorial expansion. Culture played an important role in creating the idea of the nation: art and poetry, stories and music helped express and shape nationalist feelings. 1. Romantic artists and poets generally criticised the glorification of reason and science and focused instead on emotions, intuition and mystical feelings. Their effort was to create a sense of a shared collective heritage, a common cultural past, as the basis of a nation. 2. Romantics such as the German philosopher Johann Gottfried Herder (1744-1803) claimed that true German culture was to be discovered among the common people – das volk. It was through folk songs, folk poetry and folk dances that the true spirit of the nation (volksgeist) was popularised. So collecting and recording these forms of folk culture was essential to the project of nation-building.	5

	3. -The emphasis on vernacular language and the collection of local folklore was not just to recover an ancient national spirit, but also to carry the modern nationalist message to large audiences who were mostly illiterate. This was especially so in the case of Poland, which had been partitioned at the end of the eighteenth century by the Great Powers – Russia, Prussia and Austria. 4. Even though Poland no longer existed as an independent territory, national feelings were kept alive through music and language. Karol Kurpinski, for example, celebrated the national struggle through his operas and music, turning folk dances like the polonaise and mazurka into nationalist symbols. 5. Language too played an important role in developing nationalist sentiments. After the Russian occupation, the Polish language was forced out of schools and the Russian language was imposed everywhere. In 1831, an armed rebellion against Russian rule took place which was ultimately crushed. Following this, many members of the clergy in Poland began to use language as a weapon of national resistance. Polish was used for Church gatherings and all religious instruction. As a result, a large number of priests and bishops were put in jail or sent to Siberia by the Russian authorities as punishment for their refusal to preach in Russian. The use of Polish came to be seen as a symbol of the struggle against Russian dominance. **OR** Ans-- After the defeat of Napoleon in 1815, European governments were driven by a spirit of conservatism. The representatives of the four great European powers – Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria who had collectively defeated Napoleon, met at Vienna to draw up a settlement for Europe. The Congress was hosted by the Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich. The result was the **Treaty of Vienna of 1815**. 1. Its object was to undo the changes that had come about in Europe during the Napoleonic wars and to restore the monarchies that had been overthrown by Napoleon and create a new conservative order in Europe. Conservatives believed that established, traditional institutions of state and society – like the monarchy, the Church, social hierarchies, property, and the family – should be preserved. 2. The Bourbon dynasty, (deposed during the French Revolution) was restored to power. France lost the territories it had annexed under Napoleon. 3. A series of states were set up on the boundaries of France to prevent it from expansion in future. For example, kingdom of the Netherlands, which included Belgium, was set up in the north. Genoa was added to Piedmont in the south. 4. Prussia was given territories on its western frontiers. Austria was given control of northern Italy. The German confederation of 39 states set up by Napoleon was left untouched. 5. In the east, Russia was given part of Poland while Prussia was given a portion of Saxony. The main intention was to restore the monarchies that had been overthrown by Napoleon and create a new conservative order in Europe.	
32	Ans--In a democratic set-up, political parties are required because without political parties: 1. Every candidate in the elections will be independent. No promises could be made, and the utility of the government formed will remain uncertain. 2. No one will be responsible for running the country. Elected representatives.	5

	will only be accountable to their constituency. 3. There will be no agency to gather and present different views on various issues to the government. 4. No one will be responsible for bringing various representatives together to form a responsible government. 5. There will be no mechanism to support the government, make policies and justify or oppose them. (Any other relevant point) **OR** Ans— 1. The first challenge is lack of internal democracy within parties. All over the world, there is a tendency in political parties towards the concentration of power in one or few leaders at the top. Parties do not keep membership registers, do not hold organisational meetings, and do not conduct internal elections regularly. Ordinary members of the party do not get sufficient information on what happens inside the party. They do not have the means, or the connections needed to influence the decisions. 2. The second challenge of dynastic succession is related to the first one. Since most political parties do not practise open and transparent procedures for their functioning, there are very few ways for an ordinary worker to rise to the top in a party. Those who happen to be the leaders are in a position of unfair advantage to favour people close to them or even their family members. In many parties, the top positions are always controlled by members of one family. 3. The third challenge is about the growing role of money and muscle power in parties, especially during elections. Since parties are focussed only on winning elections, they tend to use shortcuts to win elections. They tend to nominate those candidates who have or can raise lots of money. Rich people and companies who give funds to the political parties tend to have influence on the policies and decisions of the party. 4. The fourth challenge is that very often parties do not seem to offer a meaningful choice to the voters. To offer meaningful choice, parties must be significantly different. In recent years there has been a decline in the ideological differences among parties in most parts of world. For example- The difference between the Labour Party and the Conservative Party in Britain is very little. They agree on more fundamental aspects but differ only in details on how policies are to be framed and implemented. 5. Not much difference between the leaders as well. They keep shifting from one party to another. (Any other relevant point)	
33	Ans.-Self Help Groups help the poor to become self-reliant in terms of savings and generating income. 1. Can avail the facilities of loans from formal sources like banks at a low rate of interest. 2. They do not demand collateral and so she can easily access. 3. Self-help groups are exclusively meant for rural women like Miss X to make them economically independent through self-employment opportunities. 4. This will help her to start and expand her business and thus improving the standard of living.	5

	5. Skill development: SHGs in India have also been successful in providing skill development and training opportunities to women. Through training programs, she can be equipped with the necessary skills to start and run a successful business. 6. Social empowerment. By providing a platform for women to come together, share their experiences, and support each other, SHGs have empowered women to take charge of their lives and become active participants in their communities. (Any other relevant points) **OR** 1. Ans.- In a barter system where goods are directly exchanged without the use of money, double coincidence of wants is an essential feature. In contrast, in an economy where money is in use, money by providing the crucial intermediate step eliminates the need for double coincidence of wants. 2. People with the help of money can purchase whatever he needs. No goods or other items are needed for exchange anymore. Since money acts as an intermediate in the exchange process, it is called a medium of exchange. 3. Modern forms of money include currency — paper notes and coins. Unlike the things that were used as money earlier, modern currency is not made of precious metals such as gold, silver and copper. And unlike grain and cattle, they are neither of everyday use. The modern currency is without any use of its own. 4. It is accepted as a medium of exchange because the currency is authorised by the government of the country. In India, the Reserve Bank of India issues currency notes on behalf of the central government. As per Indian law, no other individual or organisation is allowed to issue currency. Moreover, the law legalises the use of rupee as a medium of payment that cannot be refused in settling transactions in India. No individual in India can legally refuse a payment made in rupees. Hence, the rupee is widely accepted as a medium of exchange. (Any other relevant point)	
SECTION E -CASE-BASED QUESTIONS (3x4=12)		
34	1. Ans.-One of the primary reasons for the Rowlatt Act was to suppress the growing nationalist movements and unrest in India. The Rowlatt Act gave the colonial authorities all powers to arrest and detain individuals without trial, making it easier to suppress political opposition and prevent further nationalist agitation. 2. Ans--The Act gave the authorities the power to prohibit public gatherings and censor the press. i This curbed the freedom of speech and assembly, as Indians were no longer free to express their political views, hold public meetings, or publish materials critical of British rule without risking arrest and prosecution. ii Random arrests and detention powers under the Rowlatt Act led to widespread misuse of power. Many political leaders, activists, and ordinary citizens were arrested on suspicion of being involved in anti-British activities. This resulted in a climate of fear, where people were afraid to voice their opinions against British oppression.	1 2 1

	3. Ans--Mahatma Gandhi wanted non-violent civil disobedience against such unjust laws, which would start with a hartal on 6 April. Gandhiji in 1919 decided to launch a nationwide satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act (1919).	
35	1 Water scarcity in most cases is caused by over-exploitation, excessive use and unequal access to water among different social groups. 2 People of Rajasthan have to travel long distances for collecting water, having a submersible water tank would solve the purpose of water 3. Water conservation is crucial to provide clean water for humans to sustain life. Conservation of water requires a lot concerted efforts from every person in the world. We can take following steps: a. Constructing sophisticated hydraulic structures like dams built of stone rubble, reservoirs or lakes, embankments and canals for irrigation. b. Rain water harvesting (Any one point required)	1 1 1+1=2
36	1. Human Development Report published by UNDP compares countries based on the educational levels of the people, their health status and per capita income. 2.Human development is a process of enhancing the range of people's choices, increasing their opportunities for education, health care, income, and empowerment. It also covers the full range of human choices from a sound physical environment to economic, political, and social freedom. (Any other relevant points) 3.Yes, there other aspects as well like- Life expectancy, access to public facilities such as water, sanitation, roads, electricity etc.	1 2 1
SECTION F - MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION (2+3=5)		
37.A	A) Kheda-Gujarat. B) Calcutta **Note: The following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Question 37 part (a) and part (b).** (A) Name the place where the Peasant Satyagraha took place. (B) Name the place where the Indian National Congress session was held in Sept 1920.	1 1
37B	1. A software Technology Park in Maharashtra. --Pune 2. A coal mine in Jharkhand. --Bokaro 3. The tallest dam in India. --Tehri Dam. 4. A seaport located in West Bengal --.Haldia **Note: The following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 37 (b)** b. Answer any three of the following. 1. Name the tallest dam built in India. –Tehri Dam 2. Name a seaport in West Bengal. ---Haldia 3. Name the coal mine in Jharkhand. -Bokaro 4. Name the Software Technology Park present in the state of Maharashtra—Pune	1 1 1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