

SAMPLE PAPER-2025-26

SUBJECT -SOCIAL STUDIES

Time Allowed: 3 hours

Maximum Marks: 80

General Instructions:

1. There are 38 questions in the Question paper. All questions are compulsory.
2. The question paper has Four Sections - A-History, B-Geography C-Political Science, and D-Economics.
3. Each Section is of 20 Marks and has MCQs, VSA, SA, LAs and CBQ.
4. Very Short Answer Type Questions (VSA), carry 2 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 40 words.
5. Short Answer Type Questions (SA), carry 3 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 60 words.
6. Long answer type questions (LA), carry 5 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 120 words.
7. There are case based questions (CBQ) with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 100 words.
8. The map-based questions, carry 5 marks with two parts- Q9. In Section A-History (2 marks) and Q19. In Section B -Geography (3 marks)
9. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions.
Only one of the choices in such questions must be attempted.

SECTION-A HISTORY (20 marks)

1. Match the following:

[1]

(a) When an abstract idea is expressed through a person or a thing.	(i) Ethnic
(b) It relates to a common racial, tribal, or cultural origin or background that a community identifies with or claims	(ii) Ideology
(c) It is a system of ideas reflecting a particular social and political vision	(iii) Conservatism
(d) A political philosophy that stressed the importance of tradition, established institutions and customs, and preferred gradual development to quick change	(iv) Allegory

- a) (a) - (iv), (b) - (iii), (c) - (ii), (d) - (i)
c) (a) - (iii), (b) - (i), (c) - (ii), (d) - (iv)

- b) (a) - (iv), (b) - (iii), (c) - (i), (d) - (ii)
d) (a) - (iv), (b) - (i), (c) - (ii), (d) - (iii)

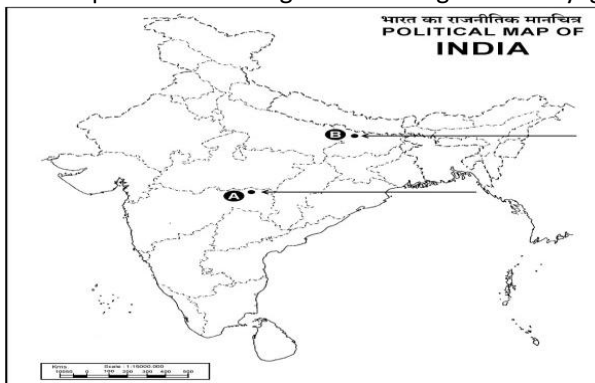
2. Study the picture and answer the question that follows: [1]



Which of the following option best describes the above picture?

- a) Frontispiece of Biliotheque Bleue
 - b) Frontispiece of Penny Magazine
 - c) Frontispiece of Accordion Book
 - d) Frontispiece of Chap books
3. Indians boycotted the Simon Commission because: [1]
- a) It was an all-British Commission.
 - b) It was set up to oppose the nationalist Movement.
 - c) It was formed in Britain.
 - d) It was only for the privileged class of Indians.
4. Arrange the following events of Indian National Movement in chronological order and choose the correct [1] option.
- I. Formation of Swaraj Party
 - II. Lahore Session of the Indian National Congress
 - III. Gandhi-Irwin Pact
 - IV. Formation of Depressed Class Association
- a) II, III, I and IV
 - b) I, II, IV and III
 - c) IV, III, II and I
 - d) I, III, II and IV
5. Describe the great economic hardship that prevailed in Europe during the 1930s. [2]
- OR
- What area was known as the Balkans?
6. Why did James Augustus Hickey claim that the "Bengal Gazette was a commercial paper open to all, but influence by none"? Explain. [3]
- OR
- Who were the people who employed scribes to write in the 14th century?
7. Describe the process of Unification of Britain. [5] OR
European Governments were driven by a spirit of conservatism in 1815. Support this statement.
8. In June 1920, Jawaharlal Nehru began going around the villages in Awadh, talking to the villagers, and trying to [4] understand their grievances. The Oudh Kisan Sabha was set up headed by Jawaharlal Nehru, Baba Ramchandra, and a few others. Within a month, over 300 branches had been set up in the villages around the region. So when the Non-Cooperation Movement began the following year, the effort of the Congress was to integrate the Awadh peasant struggle into the wider struggle. The peasant movement, however, developed in forms that the Congress leadership was unhappy with. As the movement spread in 1921, the houses of talukdars and merchants were attacked, bazaars were looted, and grain hoards were taken over. The name of the Mahatma was being invoked to sanction all action and aspirations.
- i. What were the rumours spread by the local leaders among the peasants?
 - ii. When and why was the Oudh Kisan Sabha was set up?
 - iii. What made the Congress leadership unhappy with the peasant movement?

9. Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct [2] names on the lines marked on the map.
- The place where Indian National Congress Session was held.
 - The place where Indigo Planters organized Satyagraha.



SECTION-B GEOGRAPHY (20 marks)

10. The river on which the Sardar Sarovar Project is constructed is: [1]
- Chambal
 - Mahanadi
 - Narmada
 - Krishna
11. During a geography class, the teacher discussed alluvial soils with the students, giving them various clues. [1]
- Which of the following clues provided by teacher is correct?
- Clues:
- This type of soil is typical of the Deccan trap (Basalt) region spread over northwest Deccan plateau and is made up of lava flows.
 - This is the most widely spread and important soil.
 - Mostly these soils contain an adequate proportion of potash, phosphoric acid and lime.
 - These soils develop under tropical and subtropical.
- Clue i and ii
 - Clue iv
 - Clue ii and iii
 - Clue i

12. Read the given data and find out the state which has the highest share in limestone production. [1]

Production of Limestone in 2016–17	Percentage
Andhra Pradesh	11
Chhattisgarh	10
Gujarat	8
Karnataka	10
Madhya Pradesh	11
Rajasthan	21
Telangana	8
Tamil Nadu	8

- Rajasthan
 - Tamil Nadu
 - Madhya Pradesh
 - Karnataka
13. Which of the following options has been proven successful through the Chipko Movement? [1]
- Preserving the genetic diversity of plants.
 - Community afforestation with indigenous species.
 - Diversified crop production.
 - Revival of traditional conservation methods.
- Statement i and ii are correct.
 - Statement ii, iii & iv are correct.
 - Statement i, ii, & iii are correct.
 - Statement ii is correct.
14. Who discovered the Coffee Plant? [1]

- a) Gandhi
c) Akbar
- b) Khaja
d) Kaldi

15. Which of the following options represents the steps that can be involved to produce rice in Haryana and Punjab? [1] i. Using high-yielding variety seeds.
ii. Using insecticides and pesticides and chemical fertilisers. iii. Using machines and other modern methods for cultivation.
iv. Production of rice involves subsistence farming methods.
a) Statement i and ii are correct. b) Statement ii is correct.
c) Statement i, ii, & iii are correct. d) Statement ii, iii & iv are correct.
16. What was the main contribution of the Brundtland Commission Report, 1987? [2]
17. Describe the importance of minerals in human life. [5]

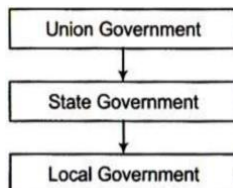
OR

Explain the importance of conservation of minerals. Highlight some of the measures to conserve them.

18. **Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow:** [4]
Chhotanagpur plateau region has the maximum concentration of iron and steel industries. It is largely, because of the relative advantages this region has for the development of this industry. These include, low cost of iron ore, high grade raw materials in proximity, cheap labour and vast growth potential in the home market. Though, India is an important iron and steel producing country in the world yet, we are not able to perform to our full potential.
i. In which region maximum iron and steel industries concentrated and why? (1)
ii. Why are we not able to perform to our full potential largely? (1)
iii. Where is Chota Nagpur Plateau located? Why India is not capable of reaching its full potential in iron and steel production? (2)
19. On the same outline map of India locate and label the following with suitable symbols: [3]
I. Any one of the following:
i. The airport named after Sri Guru Ram Das Ji, which was earlier known as Raja Sansi International Airport.
ii. Iron and Steel Plant in Durgapur that is managed by Steel Authority of India Limited.
II. Any two of the following:
iii. Software Technology Park of West Bengal
iv. Tehri - Dam
v. Kaiga - Nuclear Power Plant

SECTION-C POLITICAL SCIENCE (20 marks)

20. Which of the following statements will be considered as a factor that contributes to strengthening federalism and [1] democracy in our country?
Statement i: Not a single national party is able to secure on its own a majority in the general elections.
Statement ii: Every party in the country registers with the Election Commission.
Statement iii: The Election Commission classifies major parties as 'State parties'.
Statement iv: State parties get an opportunity to be a part of one or the other national-level coalition government.
a) Statement i, ii and iii are right. b) Statement iii is right.
c) Only statement iv is right. d) Statement i and ii are right.



21. Which system of power sharing is indicated above? [1]
a) Residuary Power Sharing b) Vertical Power Sharing
c) Concurrent Power Sharing d) Horizontal Power Sharing

22. Which of the following statements will be considered as a positive aspect of dictatorship when compared to [1] democracy?

- Statement i:** Dictatorship offers political instability as there is no delay in decision-making.
Statement ii: Dictatorship has several positive outcomes.
Statement iii: Dictatorship guarantees a much higher economic development.
Statement iv: Dictatorships have a slightly higher rate of economic growth.
a) Statement i, ii and iii are right. b) Statement iii is right.

- c) Only statement iv is right. d) Statement i and ii are right.
23. **Assertion (A):** Universal Adult Franchise gives the right to vote to everyone. [1]
Reason (R): The people from only upper caste and class should have the right to vote to make wise decisions.
 a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct b) Both A and R are true but R is not the explanation of A.
 correct explanation of A.
 c) A is true but R is false. d) A is false but R is true.
24. In modern democracies, power sharing arrangements can take many forms. Explain the statement. [2]
 25. Describe the favourable conditions generally provided to people under a democratic rule. [2]
 26. Why is it said that democracy is not free from all evils? Explain. [3]
 27. Political parties play an important role in democratic countries. Justify the statement. [5]

OR

- Explain any five challenges faced by political parties in India.
28. **Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow: [4] LOCAL GOVERNMENT**
 This new system of local government is the largest experiment in democracy conducted anywhere in the world. There are now about 36 lakh elected representatives in the panchayats and municipalities etc., all over the country. This number is bigger than the population of many countries in the world. Constitutional status for local government has helped to deepen democracy in our country. It has also increased women's representation and voice in our democracy. At the same time, there are many difficulties. While elections are held regularly and enthusiastically, gram sabhas are not held regularly. Most state governments have not transferred significant powers to the local governments. Nor have they given adequate resources. We are thus still a long way from realising the ideal of self-government.
 i. Analyse the significance of the elected representatives in the Panchayats. (1)
 ii. In what way has the representation of women in democracy influenced by Constitutional status for local government? (1)
 iii. What has been the impact of granting Constitutional status to local government on the democratic landscape of the country? Analyse any two impacts. (2)

SECTION-D ECONOMICS (20 marks)

29. Why did the Indian government liberalize trade regulations in 1991? [1]
 a) Government wanted Indian producers to b) Government wanted foreign exchange compete
 in the World Market. equivalent to Indian Currency.
 c) Government wanted to maintain good d) Government wanted to provide sociorelations
 with Western Countries. economic justice to all.
30. **Read the information given below and select the correct option [1]**
 Avinash went to a stationery shop to buy books and pens. He bought 5 books and 2 pens amounting to Rs. 100 in total. Avinash handed Rs. 100 note to shopkeeper but shopkeeper refused to accept the payment. Avinash told the shopkeeper that he cannot refuse the payment made by him. After reading the above case state why one cannot refuse a payment made in rupees in India?
 a) The law legalises the use of rupee as a b) The law legalises the use of rupee as a medium
 of credit arrangements medium of Barter exchange
 c) The law legalises the use of rupee as a d) The law legalises the use of rupee as a medium
 of payment medium of Store of Value

31. Fill in the blank: [1]

SECTOR	CRITERIA USED
Organized & Unorganized	Nature of employment activities
Public & Private	?

- a) Nature of economic activities b) Nature of Production activities
 c) Nature of Ownership d) Nature of Social activities
32. Select which among the following cannot be purchased through money. Choose the correct option: [1]
 I. Full protection from infectious diseases

II. A pollution-free atmosphere

III. High quality education

IV. A luxury home

a) I and II

b) III and IV

c) I and III

d) I and IV

33. Match the following:

[1]

(a) Collateral	(i) Coins were not fully circular in shape and a picture of a king or a person was depicted on it
(b) Formal sources of credit	(ii) Property such as land titles, deposits with a bank
(c) Gupta coins	(iii) End of a barter system
(d) Introduction of money	(iv) Provide loan at low interest

a) (a) - (ii), (b) - (iv), (c) - (iii), (d) - (i)

b) (a) - (ii), (b) - (i), (c) - (iv), (d) - (iii)

c) (a) - (iii), (b) - (iv), (c) - (i), (d) - (ii)

d) (a) - (ii), (b) - (iv), (c) - (i), (d) - (iii)

34. Ramanlal is a farmer who sells wheat to a flour mill for Rs 8 per kg. The mill grinds the wheat and sells the flour

[1] to a biscuit company for Rs 10 per kg. The biscuit company uses flour and things such as sugar and oil to make four packets of biscuits. It sells biscuits in the market to the consumers for Rs 60 (Rs 15 per packet).

With the help of above information, in which category will you classify Biscuits that reach the consumers?

a) Consumer reach goods

b) Final goods

c) Capital goods

d) Intermediate goods

35. Mention the reasons that forced Indian Government for putting barriers to foreign trade and foreign investment

[3] just after independence?

36. Explain the functions of **Self Help Group**. [3]

37. 'Money cannot buy all the goods and services that one needs to live well'. Explain. [3]

38. Enumerate the causes of rural unemployment in India. [5]

OR

Explain the contribution of the primary sector in the context of employment in India.

