



ST. JOSEPH PUBLIC SCHOOL

Kota Barrage Road, Kota-6 (Raj.)

C.B.S.E. New Delhi, **SOCIAL SCIENCE**

GUESS PAPER

Class: X

2025-26

Time: 3 HRS

MM: 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- Q10. In Section A-History (2 marks) and Q18. 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.

SECTION -A

HISTORY (20 Marks)

Marks

Column A (Leader)

Column B (Region)

A. Baba Ramchandra	1. Punjab
B. Alluri Sitarama Raju	2. Andhra Pradesh
C. C.R. Das	3. Awadh
D. Lala Lajpat Rai	4. Bengal

Options:

14. Explain any three reasons why is resource planning essential in India? 2

15. Suppose you are planning a project work to promote organic farming in nearby locality farms. Suggest three methods that farmers can use to maintain soil fertility without chemical fertilizers. 3

16. (a) Explain why the iron and steel industry is considered a backbone of modern industrial development. Mention the major iron and steel plants in India. 5

OR

(b) Explain the importance of modernization in industries. How does it help in increasing productivity? 5

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17. Read the following source and answer the questions that follow :

Minerals and energy resources

Minerals are exhaustible resources so conservation of minerals and judicious use of minerals are vital for future generation. Over extraction leads to loss of biodiversity and soil degradation. Hence, responsible mining practices and sustainable use of resources are vital to ensure that minerals continue to support India's growth without harming the environment.

India is endowed with a rich variety of mineral resources. Minerals are unevenly distributed across the country. While Jharkhand, Odisha, and Chhattisgarh are rich in iron ore, coal, and bauxite, Rajasthan is known for non-ferrous minerals like copper and zinc. The North-Eastern states have deposits of petroleum and natural gas. Minerals are valuable because they form the backbone of industrial development. Iron and steel, cement, and chemical industries depend heavily on mineral resources.

However, excessive mining causes environmental damage such as deforestation, soil erosion, and pollution. To ensure sustainable development, it is necessary to adopt measures like improved technology, recycling of metals, and proper waste management. India also aims to shift towards renewable energy sources like solar, wind, and hydropower to reduce dependency on fossil fuels and protect the environment. Conservation and judicious use of mineral and energy resources are essential for long-term economic growth and ecological balance.

17.1 Why are minerals considered the backbone of industrial development? 1

17.2 Mention environmental problems caused by excessive mining. 2

17.3 Suggest any two sustainable measures to conserve mineral and energy resources. 1

18. On the same outline map of India locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbols: (1x3=3)

- (i) Tuticorin Seaport 1
- (ii) Kudremukh Iron ore mines. 1
- (iii) Meenam Bakkam International Airport 1
- (iv) Sardar Sarovar dam 1
- (v) Rajiv Gandhi International Airport 1

Note: The following questions are for Visually impaired candidates only in lieu of Question No.18 (Attempt any three). (1x3=3)

- 18. (b) (i) Name the state where Tuticorin Seaport is located. 1
- (ii) Name the state where Kudremukh Iron ore mines is located. 1
- (iii) Name the state where Meenam Bakkam International Airport is located 1
- (iv) Name the state where Sardar Sarovar dam is located. 1
- (v) Name the state where Rajiv Gandhi International Airport is located 1

SECTION –C

Sr. No.	POLITICAL SCIENCE (20 Marks)	Marks
19. Which of the following statements correctly explains the concept of power sharing?		1
a) Power sharing is limited to government organs only		

- b) It weakens democracy
- c) It ensures that power is not concentrated in one hand and is distributed among various levels and groups
- d) It refers to giving all powers to the Prime Minister

20. The 73rd and 74th Amendments strengthened Indian federalism by-

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- a) Abolishing local governments
- b) Adding a third tier – Panchayats and Municipalities
- c) Removing states' autonomy
- d) Centralizing financial powers

21. Which of the following is the most accurate explanation of gender division in society?

- a) Biological differences between men and women
- b) Equal political participation of both genders
- c) Religious restrictions on women's education.

d) Unequal social roles and expectations assigned by society to men and women

22. What does the Election Commission consider while recognizing a political party as a national party? 1

- a) It must secure at least 6% of votes in four or more states and win 4 Lok Sabha seats
- b) It must win majority seats in one state
- c) It must have at least 500 members
- d) It must be 20 years old.

23. Match the column (A) with column (B) and choose the correct option from the following parties with their main ideologies or bases:

Column A (Party)

Column B (Ideology / Base)

A. BJP	1. Cultural nationalism and unity of India
B. INC	2. Secularism and welfare of all communities
C. CPI(M)	3. Belief in Marxism and workers' rights
D. BSP	4. Representation of Dalits and oppressed groups

Options:

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

24. Which of the following best explains the economic outcome of democracy?

- a) Democracies guarantee higher economic growth than dictatorships
- b) Democracies generally have moderate growth but with economic inequalities
- c) Democracies always eliminate poverty
- d) Democracies ensure equal income for all

2

25. "Federalism leads to unity in diversity." Explain this statement with suitable examples.

3

26. Why is power sharing desirable in a democracy? Explain how it helps to prevent social conflicts and strengthen unity in a country.

27. (a) Discuss the various challenges faced by political parties in India today. Suggest some reforms to strengthen political parties so that they perform their functions well.

OR

(b) Evaluate the role of political parties in shaping public opinion and promoting accountability in government. Give one example where a political party shaping public opinion and held the government accountable.

28. Read the following source and answer the questions that follow :

Outcomes of Democracy

Democracy is a system of government where people have the power to elect their representatives and influence decision-making. It is considered better than other forms of government because it promotes equality, dignity, and freedom. A democratic government is accountable to the people—it must explain its actions and can be changed through elections. It is also responsive, meaning it tries to fulfill the needs and demands of citizens. Moreover, democracy provides legitimacy because its authority is based on the consent of the governed.

However, democracy does not guarantee quick or perfect decisions. Since it involves consultation and debate, decision-making can be slow, but it is more likely to be effective and acceptable to the people. In terms of outcomes, democracy aims for economic development, social justice, and political equality. It tries to reduce poverty and inequality, though results vary from one country to another. Socially, it upholds the right to equality and freedom, ensuring respect for diverse groups. Politically, it gives citizens the right to express opinions, criticize the government, and participate in governance. Thus, democracy's strength lies in ensuring people's participation and promoting both political and social well-being.

28.1 What does it mean when we say democracy is “accountable” to the people?	1
28.2 Why is decision-making in a democracy sometimes slower than in other forms of government?	1
28.3 Why democracy considered better than other forms of government?	2

SECTION -D

ECONOMICS (20 Marks)

Marks

29.Which of the following is not a features of multinational corporation(MNC) ?	1
a) It owns or controls production in more then one country	
b) It invests capital in multiple Nation	
c)It produces goods for only local markets	
d)It seeks to maximize profits globally.	
30.Why is per capita income used as an indicator for comparing development among countries?	1
a) It tells about income distribution among people	
b) It reflects the average income per person and helps comparison	
c) It shows total income of the government only	
d) It is unrelated to economic welfare	
31. Ravi and his two brothers work on their small piece of farmland. Even if one of them stops working, the total output remains the same.Which type of unemployment is this?	1
a) Seasonal unemployment	b) Structural unemployment
c) Disguised unemployment	d) Cyclical unemployment
32. A trader borrows Rs. 1,00,000 from a moneylender at 5% per month. Another trader borrows Rs. 1,00,000 from a bank at 10% per year.	1
What does this situation best illustrate?	
a) Formal credit is more expensive than informal	b) Informal credit is costlier and can lead to debt traps
c) Both are equally beneficial	d) Borrowing does not affect poverty
33.Which of the following is the most appropriate measure to protect local producers from unfair competition?	1
a) Banning all foreign trade	

b) Ignoring consumer demand
c) Increasing import tariffs on all goods
d) Implementing fair trade policies and improving domestic production quality

34. The Indian government adopted the policy of liberalisation in 1991 primarily to —. 1

a) Reduce economic dependency on global markets
b) Remove barriers on foreign trade and attract investment
c) Increase government control over industries
d) Reduce private sector participation

35. What is meant by collateral? Why do banks ask for it while giving loans? 2

36. (a) Explain how the primary, secondary, and tertiary sectors are interdependent on each other. Support your answer with examples from daily life or production activities. 3

OR

(b) What is MNREGA (Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act)? Explain its main features and how it helps to reduce unemployment and poverty in rural India. 3

37. (a) In what ways does the Reserve Bank of India supervise the functioning of banks? Why is this necessary? 5

OR

(b) Why is cheap and affordable credit important for the country's development? Explain with any five reasons. 5

38. **Read the following source and answer the questions that follow :**

Globalisation – Advantages and Disadvantages

Globalisation refers to the process of rapid integration or interconnection between countries through the exchange of goods, services, ideas and people. In India, globalisation accelerated after 1991 when the government adopted the policy of liberalisation, privatisation and globalisation (LPG). This opened the Indian market to foreign companies and reduced trade barriers. As a result, many multinational corporations (MNCs) started investing in India, setting up factories, and outsourcing services. The Indian economy benefited through new jobs, advanced technology and increased exports, particularly in the IT and automobile sectors.

Globalisation has transformed the world into a closely connected economic system where goods, services, ideas and technologies move freely across borders. For India, globalisation brought major advantages. It opened the doors for foreign investment and multinational companies, creating new job opportunities and encouraging the use of advanced technologies. Indian industries such as information technology, automobiles, and telecommunications have grown rapidly because of global trade links. Consumers now enjoy a wider variety of products at competitive prices. However, globalisation also has some disadvantages. Small-scale industries often struggle to survive against powerful multinational companies that can produce goods at lower costs. Farmers face challenges due to fluctuating international prices of agricultural products.

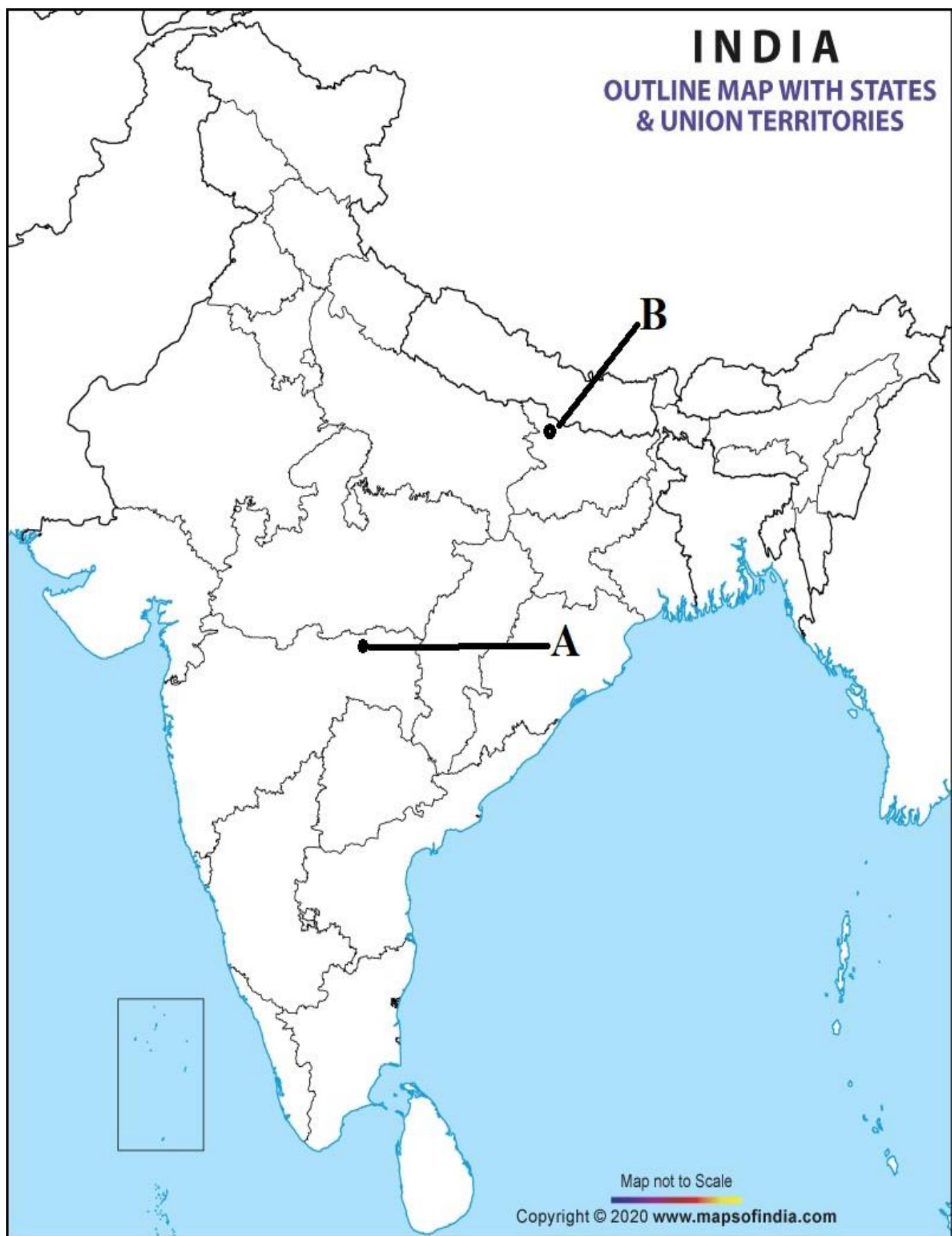
38.1 What do you know by Globalisation? 1

38.2 Why do many Multinational companies (MNC) prefer to invest in India ? 2

38.3 How has globalisation affected small-scale industries? 1

INDIA

OUTLINE MAP WITH STATES & UNION TERRITORIES



Note: This guess paper has been prepared with the aim of helping students score good marks; however, it does not guarantee that the Board examination will contain exactly the same questions.