KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN
BHUBANESWAR REGION
SOCIAL SCIENCE-Code- 087
PRE-BOARD QUESTION PAPER CLASS: X (2025-26)

Time Allowed:3 Hour 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.

SECTION-A
HISTORY (20 MARKS)

1.	The term *conservatism* refers to — A. Preference for tradition and stability B. Radical change and revolution C. Democratic reform D. Socialist ideology	1
2.	The spread of diseases like smallpox to the Americas is an example of — A. Globalisation of economies B. Biological exchange under colonialism	1

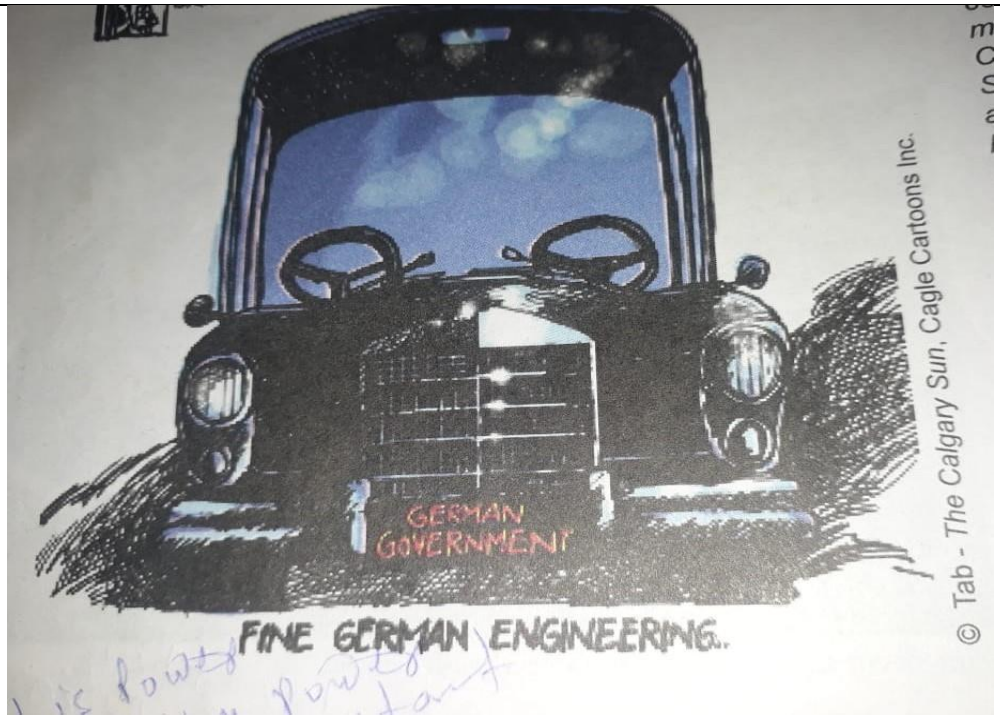
	C. Cultural assimilation D. Industrialisation	
3.	**Assertion (A):** Gandhiji's idea of Satyagraha emphasised the power of truth and the need to search for it. **Reason (R):** Satyagraha believed that physical force was the best way to fight injustice. A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A. B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A. C. A is true, but R is false. D. A is false, but R is true.	1
4.	The first newspaper in India was — A. The Hindu B. Bengal Gazette C. Amrit Bazar Patrika D. Bombay Samachar	1
5.	What was the *Silk Route* and what was its significance?	2
6.	Explain the circumstances leading to the launching of the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1920.	3
7.	**Read the passage carefully and answer the questions-** By the end of the nineteenth century, a large number of newspapers in Indian languages had emerged. They carried news of the national movement, discussed social issues, and criticised colonial policies. The vernacular press became a strong tool in spreading nationalist consciousness among the people. Despite strict censorship by the British government, newspapers like *Kesari*, *Sudharak*, *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, and *The Hindu* played a crucial role in uniting Indians. The print medium also provided a platform for reformers to express their views against social evils such as untouchability and child marriage. Women, too, began to write articles and novels demanding education and social reforms. Pamphlets and leaflets were used to mobilise people and spread the message of *Swadeshi* and *Swaraj*. The circulation of printed material created a sense of shared identity and belonging among Indians, giving a new strength to the freedom struggle. Questions 30.1. How did the vernacular press help in spreading nationalism in India? 30.2. Why did the British government try to censor Indian newspapers? 30.3. Mention two ways in which print culture encouraged social reforms in India.	(1+1+2=4)
8.	**"Culture played an important role in the growth of nationalism in Europe."** Examine this statement with reference to the contribution of **poets, artists, and musicians.**	5
9.	**MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION** 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 associated with satyagraha movement of cotton mill workers. B. The place where Indian National Congress session was held in 1927	2

	Note: The following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Question 9 1. The place where Jallianwala Bagh massacre took place 2. A place where Gandhiji performed his first Satyagraha in India.	

SECTION -B **GEOGRAPHY (20 MARKS)**

10.	Resource planning is a technique or skill of — A. Proper use of resources B. Exploiting resources fully C. Using resources without any concern D. Conserving only forests	1
11.	Community-owned resources include — A. Private house B. Village ponds C. Industrial lands D. Railways	1
12.	The variety of flora and fauna in a region is called — A. Ecosystem B. Habitat C. Biodiversity D. Biome	1
13.	*Project Tiger* was launched in — A. 1972 B. 1973 C. 1980 D. 1985	1
14.	The *Hirakud Dam* is built on which river? A. Mahanadi B. Godavari C. Krishna D. Tapi	1
15.	Which of the following is a *Kharif crop*? A. Wheat B. Rice C. Gram D. Mustard	1
16.	What are the main problems faced by Indian farmers today?	2
17.	**Read the passage carefully and answer the questions-** The textile industry occupies a unique position in the Indian economy because it contributes significantly to industrial production, employment generation, and foreign exchange earnings. It is the only industry in India that is self-reliant and complete in the value chain—from raw material to finished products. Cotton textiles are the most important segment of this industry. The first modern cotton mill was established in Mumbai in 1854. Today, major centres of cotton textiles are located in Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, and Uttar Pradesh. However, the industry faces challenges such as obsolete machinery, power shortages, and competition from synthetic fibres and foreign goods. The government supports this sector through textile parks, export incentives, and technology upgradation schemes. Questions 17.1. Why is the textile industry important for the Indian economy? 17.2. Name two states known for cotton textile production. 17.3. Mention any two problems faced by the textile industry.	(1+1+2=4)
18.	Describe the distribution of iron ore in India. Name major producing states and	5

	one important mine from each.	
19.	**MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION** **On the same outline map of India locate and label the following:** 1. A Major Dam on the Mahanadi river. 2. A port in Goa. 3. The International Airport of West Bengal. **Note: The following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Question 19.** Mention the name of the places with the help of following inputs- 1. A Major Dam on the Mahanadi river. 2. A port in Goa. 3. The International Airport of West Bengal.	3

SECTION C **(POLITICAL SCIENCE- 20 MARKS)**		
20.	 Which of the following option best signifies this cartoon? (a) Problems of two party system (b) A car with two steering (c) Problems of a coalition government (d) None of the above	1
21.	Subjects like **education, forests, and marriage laws** come under — A. Union List B. State List C. Concurrent List D. Residuary List	1
22.	Which one of the following is **not** a feature of communal politics? A. One religion considered superior to others B. Faith used for political mobilisation	1

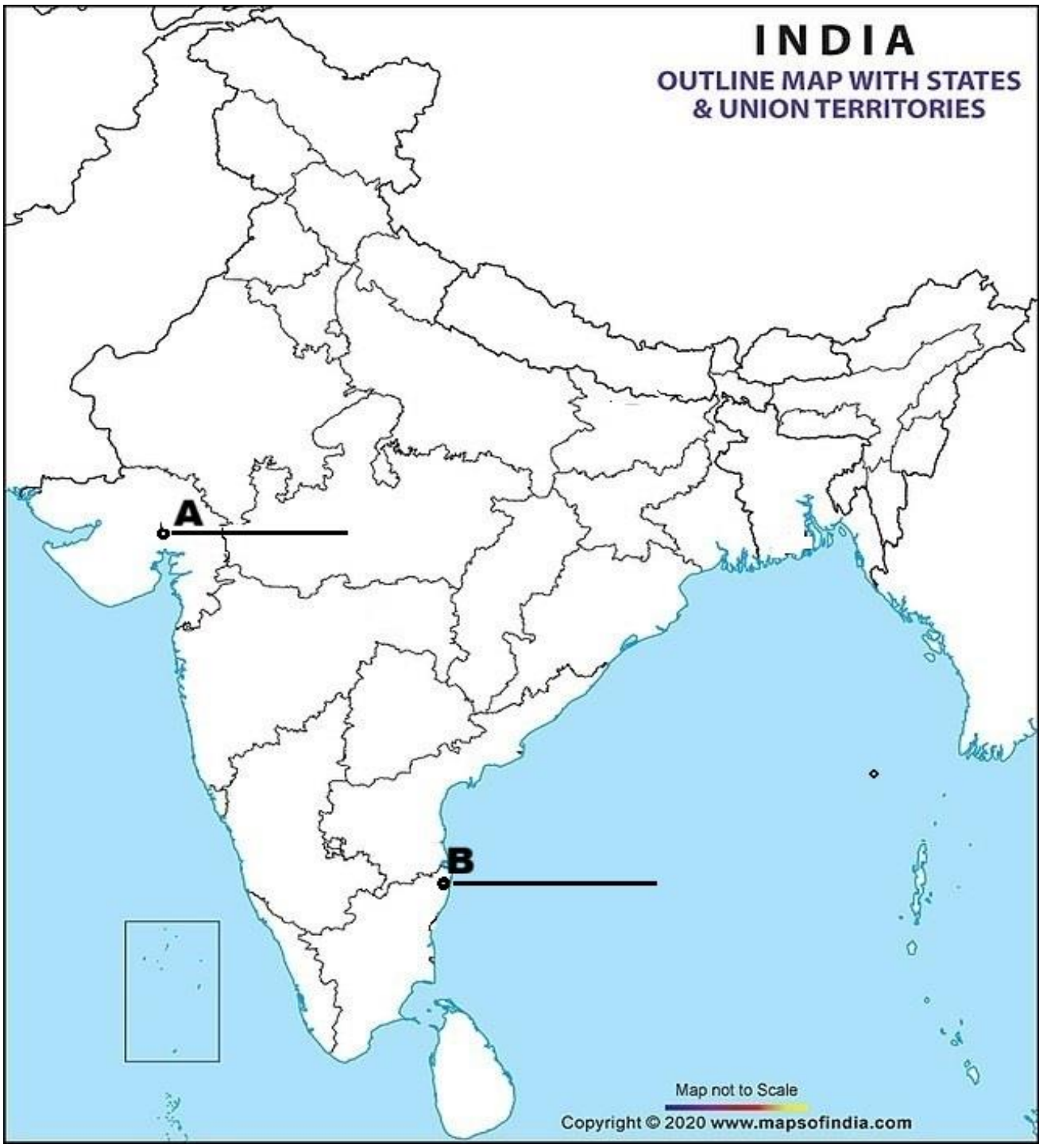
	C. Equal treatment to all religions D. Demand for political dominance by one community	
23.	Opposition parties play an important role because they — A. Disturb the ruling party B. Criticise and check the ruling party's policies C. Help only in passing laws D. Control the army	1
24.	What is the importance of local self-government in a democracy?	2
25.	Mention any two positive developments that have taken place in the caste system in modern India	2
26.	**"Democracy enhances the dignity and freedom of the individual."** Explain the statement with three points.	3
27.	**Read the passage carefully and answer the questions-** Power sharing is a fundamental principle of democracy. It means dividing power among different organs and levels of government to prevent concentration of power in one hand. In India, power is shared among the legislature, executive, and judiciary — a system known as separation of powers. It is also divided vertically among central, state, and local governments under federalism. Additionally, power is shared among different social and political groups to ensure representation of minorities, women, and weaker sections. For example, India has provisions for reservation of seats in legislatures and local bodies. Power sharing is not just a moral requirement but also a practical one, as it reduces social tensions and promotes stability in a country. Questions- 27.1. What is meant by power sharing? 27.2. Why is power sharing important in a democracy? 27.3. Give one example of power sharing among social groups in India.	(1+2+1=4)
28.	How do political parties help in the formation and working of the government? **OR** **"**Political parties are both a cause and a solution to many problems of Indian democracy." Critically evaluate this statement**.**	5

SECTION D **ECONOMICS (20 MARKS)**

29.	Which of the following is not an indicator of development? A. Literacy rate B. Infant mortality rate C. Income inequality D. Brand popularity	1
30.	**Assertion (A):** The organised sector offers better job security and regular income to workers.	1

	Reason (R): It is registered by the government and follows labour laws. 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.	
31.	In a rural area, five family members work on a small piece of land but their output remains the same even if two members stop working. This situation is an example of — A. Disguised unemployment B. Seasonal unemployment C. Structural unemployment D. Underemployment in industries	1
32.	Which institution authorises the issue of currency notes in India? A. Ministry of Finance B. State Bank of India C. Reserve Bank of India D. NITI Aayog	1
33.	What was the main problem with the barter system? A. Lack of goods B. Double coincidence of wants C. Surplus production D. Money shortage	1
34.	Indian companies like Tata Motors and Infosys have benefitted from globalisation because — A. They stopped exports B. They received new investment and expanded abroad C. They depended only on local markets D. They were nationalized	1
35.	**"Sustainable development is the only way for future progress."** Justify this statement with suitable arguments.	3
36.	What are the main objectives of the Self-Help Groups (SHGs)?	3
37.	Explain the factors behind globalization.	3
38.	What is the difference between organised and unorganised sectors? Explain with examples and suggest how conditions of workers in the unorganised sector can be improved. OR A garment factory worker gets paid ₹300 per day with fixed hours and medical benefits, while a tailor working from home earns ₹150 per day without any benefits. Compare their employment situations and discuss how the government can protect the second worker.	5

Map for Question 9 and 19



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