Delhi Public School, Howrah

PERIODIC ASSESSSMENT - 3 (2025-2026)

Class- X

Care must be taken not to write anything on the question paper. All the questions must be attempted in the correct sequence.

SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE- 087)

Time: - 3 Hours **F.M.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

1. Which of the following is true about early industrialization in Britain? 1

A. Machines immediately replaced all workers

B. Handmade goods retained demand due to quality

C. Industrialization removed poverty completely

D. Women were never employed 1

2. There are two statements marked as Assertion(A) and Reason(R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below:

Assertion (A): In India, newspapers became tools for nationalist ideas.

Reason (R): The colonial government freely encouraged press freedom.

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 explanation of A.

C. A is true, R is false.

D.A is false, R is true.

3. Match the following with the correct option 1

Event	Date
a) French Revolution	i)1815
b) Unification of Germany	ii)1789
c) Unification of Italy	iii)1871
d) Congress of Vienna	iv)1861

A. (a–ii), (b–iii), (c–iv), (d–i)

B. (a–i), (b–iv), (c–ii), (d–iii)

C. (a–iii), (b–ii), (c–i), (d–iv)

D. (a–iv), (b–i), (c–iii), (d–ii)

4. The painting symbolises the idea of: 1



A. Reinforcement of absolutist monarchies in Europe
B. A utopian world of democratic and social republics
C. The dominance of one empire over all others
D. A world without any national identities

5A. A historian claims that proto-industrialisation created a close connection between the city and the countryside in 18th-century Europe. Explain how this was possible. 2

OR

5B."Indian weavers lost their markets in the 19th century." Justify.

6A. How was the Treaty of Vienna a setback to the liberals in Europe? 3

OR

6B. Explain any three factors responsible for the rise of nationalism in Europe in the 19th century.

7A. 'In Feburary 1922, Mahatama Gandhi decided to withdraw the non-cooperation Movement.' In this context trace the political situation of India after the suspension of non- cooperation till the launching of civil disobedience. 5

OR

7B. Elucidate the contribution of the business class in the Civil Disobedience.

8**. Read the passage and answer the following questions** (1+2+1=4)

The English language press did not grow in India till quite late even though the English East India Company began to import presses from the late seventeenth century. From 1780, James Augustus Hickey began to edit the Bengal Gazette, a weekly magazine that described itself as 'a commercial paper open to all, but influenced by none'. So it was private English enterprise, proud of its independence from colonial influence, that began English printing in India.

1.How did printing Press first enter India?

2. What was the pre dominant content of Hickey's Bengal Gazette?

3. What was the British administration's response to the content of the gazette?

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

A)Place where the Congress session of December 1920 took place

B)Place where the Gandhi mediated the Cotton mill workers strike

SECTION B

GEOGRAPHY (20 marks)

10. What is the primary reason for the extensive cultivation of rice in the deltaic regions of India? 1

A. High altitude and cool climate
B. Heavy rainfall, alluvial soils and flat topography
C. Sandy soils and low rainfall
D. Steep slopes and poor soils

11. A farmer rotates legumes and cereals to maintain fertility in black soil. Which concept is being applied? 1

A. Irrigation management
B. Soil conservation and nutrient management
C. Monocropping
D. Deforestation

12. Study the table and answer: 1

Mineral	Major Use
a) Coal	i. Fuel
b) Iron ore	ii. Steel production
c) Bauxite	iii. Aluminium
d) Mica	iv. Jewellery

Which mineral is misplaced in terms of its major use?

A. Coal
B. Iron ore
C. Bauxite
D. Mica

13.There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R) . Mark your answer as per the codes given below: 1

Assertion (A): India relies heavily on groundwater for irrigation.

Reason (R): Groundwater is available in all parts of India in unlimited quantities.

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, R is false
D. A is false, R is true

14. Match the type of forest with its characteristic: 1

Column A	Column B
1.Reserved Forest	A. Human activities strictly restricted
2.Protected Forest	B. Some activities allowed with government permission
3.Classed Forest	C. Resources used under controlled exploitation

Options:

A. 1–A, 2–B, 3–C
B. 1–C, 2–A, 3–B
C. 1–B, 2–C, 3–A
D. 1–A, 2–C, 3–B

15. A new automobile manufacturing plant is proposed near Pune. Which factors likely influenced this choice?

A. Skilled labor, urban infrastructure, proximity to ports. **1**
B. Fertile land for agriculture
C. High rainfall and forest cover
D. Low population density

16. How does water scarcity affect agriculture and industry in India? Explain briefly. **2**

17A. "Manufacturing industry is considered the backbone of economic development." Explain this statement by describing five ways in which the manufacturing sector contributes to the national economy of India. **5**

OR

B. Rapid industrialization has led to air and water pollution in many Indian industrial hubs. Choose one example (e.g.Varanasi, Surat, Ludhiana) and: (2+3=5)

(a) Identify the major pollutants and their sources.

(b) Analyze how this affects local livelihoods and environment. Suggest technological interventions that can reduce pollution levels.

18**.** Read the passage below and answer the following: (2+2=4)

Energy is the basic requirement for economic development. Every sector of the national economy — agriculture, industry, transport, commercial and domestic — needs inputs of energy. India is both a large producer and consumer of energy, but energy availability is not uniform across the country.Coal, petroleum, and natural gas are the main conventional sources of energy, while solar, wind, tidal, geothermal, and biogas are examples of non-conventional sources. The increasing use of fossil fuels has created serious environmental problems like air pollution and global warming. Therefore, India aims to promote renewable sources of energy to achieve sustainable development. The National Solar Mission and Wind Energy Programme are examples of government initiatives to harness non-conventional energy resources and reduce dependence on exhaustible resources.

18.i Differentiate between conventional and non-conventional sources of energy with one example each.

18.iiState two environmental problems caused by excessive use of fossil fuels. Explain one advantage of using non-conventional sources of energy over conventional ones.

19. Map Skill- Based Questions :- **3**

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

a. Locate and label the dam built on river Narmada

b. Identify the iron mine marked as "C"

OR

Identify the Nuclear power plant marked as "D"

c. Locate and label the International Airport at Chennai

SECTION C
POLITICAL SCIENCE (20 marks)

20. Identify how has the caste system influenced social dynamics and political representation in India. Choose the appropriate examples from the following options: 1

I. Historical discrimination against lower caste groups affecting their socio- economic status.
II. Caste based mobilization in politics, leading to demands for representation and empowerment.
III. Implementation of reservation policies to address historical injustices and promote social equality.
IV. Eradication of the caste system through economic development and modernization.

A. Statements I and II are appropriate.
B. Statements II and IV are appropriate.
C. Statements I and III are appropriate.
D. Statements I, II and III are appropriate.

21**.** A government in a conflict -ridden country offered a power sharing agreement to a militant group as a part of a negotiation to stop hostilities. What type of power sharing is demonstrated here? 1

A. Power sharing among social groups.
B. Power sharing among government organs.
C. Power sharing among different levels of government.
D. Power sharing for prudential reasons.

22. There are two statements marked as Assertion(A) and Reason(R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below: 1

Assertion (A): The recognition of individual dignity and freedom is a fundamental principle of democracy, contributing to the empowerment of marginalized groups.

Reason (R): Democracies provide a legal and moral basis for marginalized groups, such as women and disadvantaged castes, to challenge discrimination and inequality, leading to societal progress.

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 correct but(R)is wrong
D. (A)is wrong but(R)is correct

23. Match the following: 1

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
a) A shift in party allegiance by an elected representative, often for personal gain.	(i) Manifesto
b) A legal requirement for candidates to disclose personal information, such as assets and criminal charges.	(ii) Defection
c) A party that is officially registered by the Election Commission based on specific criteria.	(iii) Affidavit
d) A document outlining a political party's plans and promises for the future.	(iv) Recognised political party

A. a)-(ii), b)-(iii), c)-(iv), d)-(i)
B. a)-(i), b)-(ii), c)-(iii), d)-(iv)
C. a)-(iv), b)-(i), c)-(ii), d)-(iv)
D. a)-(iii), b)-(ii), c)-(iv), d)-(i)

24. What are the strengths and limitations of local self- government in a democracy? 2

25. Look at the picture and answer the following questions. 2



a) Define vote banks in political terms.
b) Explain the significance of vote banks in influencing election outcomes.

26 A. 'Analyse the need for political parties in India.' 3

OR

B. Define political parties and enlist any 2 challenges faced by political parties in India.

27 A. How has the idea of power sharing emerged? Explain the forms of power sharing that help in accommodating different ethnic groups and political ideologies. (2+3=5)

OR

B. Enlist the differences between horizontal and vertical forms of power sharing (any 3 points) . How is Belgium treated as a model form of power sharing arrangement? (3+2=5)

28 **Read the passage and answer the following: -** (2+1+1=4)

Good administration in India is vital for a flourishing majority rule government. It includes straightforwardness, responsibility, and resident cooperation in navigation. Accomplishing this requires an effective organization, a fair legal executive, and a responsive political framework. The utilization of innovation for e-administration plays had a vital impact in lessening defilement and guaranteeing better help conveyance. Moreover, the insurance of common freedoms and basic liberties is essential. Guaranteeing even-handed admittance to assets and open doors is fundamental to moderate financial differences. India's advancement in great administration is obvious in drives like the Right to Data Act and Aadhar, yet challenges like debasement and authoritative failure endure. Persistent endeavors are expected to fortify the underpinnings of good administration in the country.

28.1 How does democracy ensure accountable, decisive and legitimate government?
28.2 What is the Act that makes all government policies' queries by people legitimate in India?
28.3 Besides accountability and Legitimacy which is the other most important feature of a democracy?

SECTION D
ECONOMICS (20 MARKS)

29. A migrant worker needs ₹5,000 today for medical expenses. The nearest bank is 20 km away; the employer offers cash now with a high rate and wage deduction later. Which risk is highest? 1

A. Transparent pricing.
B. Over-borrowing at low cost.
C. Exploitation due to no supervision and high effective interest.
D. Easy grievance redress through RBI.

30. If there is a disruption by transporters and lorries refuse to transport vegetables, milk etc. from rural areas to urban areas, food will become scarce in urban areas, whereas farmers will be unable to sell their products, Which of the following sectors will be affected due to this situation stated above? 1

A. Primary and Secondary
B. Secondary and Tertiary
C. Tertiary, Primary and Secondary
D. Tertiary and Primary.

31. You are a bank manager. A person wants a loan of Rs 10 lakhs from your bank to buy a car with which he can start a taxi service against his house. He agrees to repay the loan in monthly instalments. What other conditions he has to fulfil to avail the loan? 1

A. Interest Rate and Collateral.
B. Collateral and instalment.
C. Principal Amount and duration of loan.
D. Interest rate and duration of loan.

32. Multi-National Companies manage to keep the cost of production low by setting up units in a region where_____. 1

A. raw materials, skilled labor, safety, regular power supply and nearness to market is available in abundance.
B. raw materials, skilled labor, safety, regular power supply and market is available in abundance.
C. raw materials, unskilled and skilled labor, safety, regular power supply and market is available in abundance.
D. raw materials, cheap skilled and unskilled labor, safety, regular power supply and nearness to market is available in abundance.

33. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R) . Mark your answer as per the codes given below**:** 1

Assertion (A): Government needs to support private sector production to ensure their sustainability.
Reason (R): Without government support, private companies may raise prices to unsustainable levels, harming consumers and producers alike.

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

34. W.T.O. was set up at the initiative of_____ countries. 1

A. Developed
B. ASEAN
C. SAARC
D. Developing

35. How does the Human Development report give a holistic view of development? 3

36. "Globalization and greater competition among producers have been advantageous to consumers." Justify the statement with examples. 3

37. Ravi works in a leather bag manufacturing and export company. He feels insecure due to the introduction of flexible labor laws. How can the government help him? 3

38. A. How do Self Help Groups help borrowers to overcome the problem of lack of collateral? Explain. 5

OR

B. State the potential negative economic implications that would arise in an economy in the absence of the concept of credit.
