

CLASS – X

SUBJECT : Social science

MONTH : August 2025-26

| QUES NO | TYPE OF QUESTION (REASONING / MCQ / MATRIX / GRID /Assertion & reason/ OTHER types) | QUESTION | OPTION PROVIDED | CORRECT OPTION | EXPLANATION With reference/NCERT P. No. | % OF STUDENTS ATTEMPTED CORRECTLY |
|----------------|---|---|---|-----------------------|--|--|
| 01 | Assertion and reason | <p>Assertion (A): Reserved and protected forests are also referred to as permanent forest estates maintained for the purpose of producing timber and other forest produce, and for protective reasons.</p> <p>Reason (R): South-eastern states and parts of Gujarat have a very high percentage of their forests as unclassed forests managed by local communities.</p> | <p>(a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A)</p> <p>(b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A)</p> <p>(c) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false</p> <p>(d) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true</p> | C | <p>Reserved and protected forests are also referred to as permanent forest estates maintained for the purpose of producing timber and other forest produce, and for protective reasons. North-eastern states and parts of Gujarat have a very high percentage of their forests as unclassed forests managed by local communities.</p> <p align="center">(NCERT PAGE No. 20)</p> | |
| 02 | MCQ | <p>Analyze the impact of deforestation on local communities and the environment. Consider the following points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Loss of biodiversity - Soil erosion | <p>A) Deforestation has minimal impact on the environment and local communities.</p> <p>B) Deforestation leads to economic benefits, outweighing its environmental costs.</p> | C | <p>Deforestation results in significant environmental degradation and social disruption. It causes habitat destruction, environmental pollution, over exploitation of</p> | |

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| | | <p>- Displacement of indigenous communities</p> <p>- Increased greenhouse gas emissions</p> <p>*Which of the following statements best summarizes the consequences of deforestation?*</p> | <p>C) Deforestation results in significant environmental degradation and social disruption.</p> <p>D) Deforestation is necessary for economic development and has no long-term consequences.</p> | | <p>resources and decline in India's biodiversity. The destruction of forests and wildlife is not just a biological issue . The biological loss is strongly correlated with the loss of cultural diversity.</p> <p>(NCERT PAGE No. 17-18)</p> | |
| 03 | Assertion and reason | <p>Assertion (A): Bad quality of water is a quantitative aspect of water scarcity.</p> <p>Reason (R): Industries, apart from being heavy users of water, also require power to run them.</p> | <p>(a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A)</p> <p>(b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A)</p> <p>(c) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false</p> <p>(d) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true</p> | D | <p>Bad quality of water is a qualitative aspect of water scarcity, not a quantitative one. Industries do require power, which is a separate issue from water consumption. (</p> <p>NCERT PAGE No. 24-25)</p> | |
| 04 | MCQ | <p>Which of the following are the reasons for conservation of water resources?</p> <p>(i) to ensure food security</p> <p>(ii) for continuation of our livelihoods and productive activities</p> <p>(iii) for ecological crisis</p> <p>(iv) to prevent degradation of our natural ecosystems</p> | <p>(a) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct</p> <p>(b) (i), (ii) and (iv) are correct</p> <p>(c) (i), (iii) and (iv) are correct</p> <p>(d) (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct</p> | B | <p>We need water to drink,cook our food,wash our clothes and to prevent degradation of our natural ecosystem.</p> <p>(NCERT PAGE No. 23-24)</p> | |

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| 05 | MCQ | Which of the following is a consequence of the caste system? | (a) Increased social mobility and equality. (b) Reduced discrimination and prejudice. (c) Perpetuation of social inequality and exclusion. (d) Improved economic opportunities for all. | C | The caste system is a hierarchical social structure that restricts individuals based on their birth into a particular caste, leading to discrimination, limited opportunities, and social exclusion against lower castes. (NCERT PAGE No. 48-50) |
| 06 | Assertion and reason | Assertion (A): In India, the literacy rate among women is significantly lower than among men. Reason (R): The patriarchal system in India gives more value to the education of the heir who carries on the family name. | (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 | A | Literacy rate in India is lower for women than men. It is due to Patriarchy in the society. (NCERT PAGE No. 43-44) |
| 07 | MCQ | Rani works in an organisation where the working conditions are as follows: 1. There are rules and regulations but these are not followed. 2. Jobs here are low-paid and often not regular. 3. There is no provision for overtime, paid leave, holidays, leave due to sickness etc. | (a) Organised sector (b) Unorganised sector (c) Primary sector (d) None of the above | B | Unorganized sector is characterized by a lack of formal structure, rules, and regulations, leading to low pay, irregular employment, and job insecurity. (NCERT PAGE No. 30-31) |

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| | | <p>4. Employment is not secure. People can be asked to leave without any reason.</p> <p>Identify the sector in which Rani is working:</p> | | | | |
| 08 | Assertion and reason | <p>Assertion (A): In some parts of the world, for example in Scandinavian countries such as Sweden, Norway and Finland, the participation of women in public life is very high.</p> <p>Reason (R): In our country, women still lag much behind men despite some improvements since Independence.</p> | <p>(a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A)</p> <p>(b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A)</p> <p>(c) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false</p> <p>(d) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true</p> | B | <p>In Scandinavian countries like Sweden, Norway, and Finland, women have a high level of participation in public life, including politics, the workforce, and other areas. In India, while there have been improvements in women's participation in public life since independence, they still face challenges and lag behind men in many areas.</p> <p>(NCERT PAGE No. 42-43)</p> | |
| 09 | Assertion and reason | <p>Assertion (A): There are several things needed by the society as a whole which the private sector easily provides at a reasonable cost.</p> <p>Reason (R): Activities in the private sector are guided by the motive to earn profits.</p> | <p>(a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A)</p> <p>(b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A)</p> <p>(c) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false</p> <p>(d) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true</p> | D | <p>Activities in the private sector are guided by the motive to earn profits. So there are several things needed by the society as a whole which the private sector will not provide at a reasonable cost. (NCERT PAGE No. 33)</p> | |

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| 10 | Assertion and reason | <p>Assertion (A): Intermediate goods are used up in producing final goods and services.</p> <p>Reason (R): The value of final goods already includes the value of all the intermediate goods.</p> | <p>(a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A)</p> <p>(b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A)</p> <p>(c) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false</p> <p>(d) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true</p> | A | <p>Intermediate goods are indeed used up in the production of final goods, and the value of the final good incorporates the value of all the intermediate goods used in its production. Therefore, when calculating the total value of production, we only count the final goods to avoid double-counting. (NCERT PAGE No. 22-23)</p> | |
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