SHRI GULABRAO ESHWARA KHANDVE EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION,



JAGADGURU INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL, LOHEGAON PUNE

TERM-1 EXAM (2025-26)

Class: X Subject: Social Studies (087)

Date: 28/08/2025 M.M.: 80
Roll No.: Set A Time: 3 Hours

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.

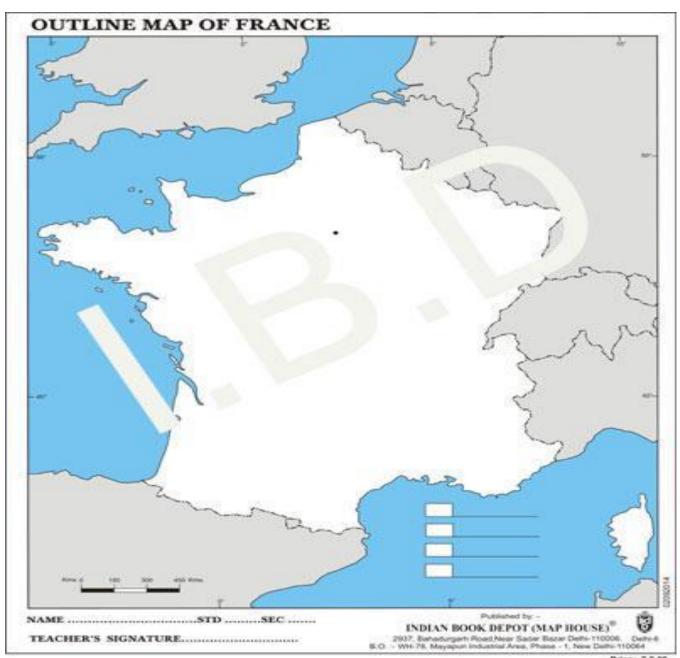
	SECTION A HISTORY (20 marks)	
1.	The first three successful Satyagraha movements by Gandhiji in India were: a) Against the Rowlatt Act, Civil Disobedience Movement and Quit India b) Khilafat movement, Non-Cooperation, and Quit India movement c) Peasants Movements in Champaran in Bihar, Kheda district in Gujarat, and in Ahmedabad by cotton mill workers d) Non-Cooperation Movement, Civil Disobedience, and Khilafat	
2.	Who said, "When France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches cold"? a) Metternich b) Giuseppe c) Lord Byron d) T S Eliot	1
3.	c) Lord Byron Identify the painting from the options given below. a) Frankfurt parliament b) The proclamation of the German empire	
	c) Duma d) Unification of Germany	·

	i. Mahatma Gandhi successfully organised satyagraha movements in various places.		
	ii. Mahatma Gandhi returned to India in January 1915.		
	iii. The idea of satyagraha emphasized the power of truth and the need to search for truth.		
	iv. Mahatma Gandhi believed that this dharma of non-violence could unite all Indians.		
	a) i, iii, iv, ii b) i, ii, iv, iii		
	c) ii, iii, iv, i d) iv, i, ii, iii		
5.	Explain any three reasons for the nationalist upsurge in the 19th century Europe.		
	OR		
	How was the spirit of nationalism of the nineteenth century different from that of the first		
<u>.</u>	half of the century?	2	
	List any three features of the Civil Code of 1804 usually known as the Napoleonic Code.	3	
7	How did culture play an important role in Europe in creating the idea of the nation?		
	OR		
3.	Write a note on The role of women in nationalist struggles.		
).	Giuseppe Mazzini was born in Genoa in 1807. He became a member of the secret society of		
	the Carbonari. As a young man of 24, he was sent into exile in 1831 for attempting a		
	revolution in Liguria. Mazzini believed that God had intended nations to be the natural		
	units of mankind. He founded two underground societies — Young Italy in Marseilles, and		
	Young Europe in Berne. Young Europe had members from Poland, France, Italy and the		
	German states. Mazzini's vision of democratic republics frightened the monarchs of Europe		
		1+	
	and many saw his ideas as dangerous to the social order.	1+	
	1. Which underground societies were founded by Mazzini?		
	a) Young Italy & Young Europe		
	b) Young Italy & Young Germany		
	c) Young Europe & Young France d) Young Germany & Young France		
	2.In which year was Mazzini exiled from Italy?		
	3. Why did Mazzini's ideas threaten the monarchs of Europe?		
	4. Write one way in which Mazzini's vision inspired nationalist movements in Europe.		
9.	A) Two features A and B are marked in the political outline map of India. Identify these		
	features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the		
	lines marked on the map:		
	i) The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in 1920.		
	ii) The city where the Jallianwala Bagh incident occurred.		
	Sans.		
		2	
	The state of the s		
	E A X A SAME		
	Frank !		
	Map not to scale		
	SECTION B – GEOGRAPHY (20 Marks)		
0.	Assertion (A): The growing population is the main reason for water scarcity.	1	
	Reason (R): Irrigation from tube wells and canals is responsible for water scarcity.	1	

	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.		
1 1	d) A is false but R is true		
11.	The teacher is asking about the ways to solve the problems of land degradation. She is also		
	giving clues. The teacher asked the students to identify the incorrect clues on ways to		
	solve the problems of land degradation. Identify the incorrect clues.		
	. Deforestation ii. Proper management of grazing		
	iii. Planting of shelter belts of plants, control of overgrazing		
	iv. Stabilization of sand dunes by growing thorny bushes a) Clue i b) Clue ii c) Clue i and ii d) Clue iii and iv		
2.	a) Clue i b) Clue ii c) Clue i and ii d) Clue iii and iv Which of the following states has the largest area under permanent forests?		
. . .	a) Madhya Pradesh b) West Bengal		
	a) West bengan	1	
	c) Manipur d) Assam		
3.	Which of the following pair is correctly matched?		
	a)Alluvial soil-Gangetic Plain b)Black soil-Himalayan Region	1	
	c)Arid soil- Western Ghats d) Laterite soil- Desert Area		
<u>.</u>	When was the Wildlife protection Act Implemented?		
LT.	a)1972 b)1978 c)1980 d)1985	1	
15.	The Gharials will not fall into which of the following categories?		
	a)Extinct species b)Endemic species c) vulnerable d) Endangered species.	1	
6.	Describe the uses of oilseeds. Which state is the largest producer of groundnut?	2	
7.	Distinguish between Reserved forests, Protected forests and Unclassed forests.		
OR		_	
	How intensive industrialization and urbanization have put a great pressure on existing	5	
	fresh water resources in India? Explain with two examples for each.		
18.	Read the text carefully and answer the questions:		
	Sardar Sarovar Dam is one of the largest water resource projects of India covering four		
	states Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan. The Sardar Sarovar project		
	would meet the requirement of water in drought-prone and desert areas of Gujarat (9,490		
	villages and 173 towns) and Rajasthan (124 villages). Narmada Bachao Andolan or Save		
	Narmada Movement is a Non Governmental Organisation (NGO) that mobilised tribal		
	people, farmers, environmentalists and human rights activists against the Sardar Sarovar		
	Dam. It originally focused on the environmental issues related to trees that would be		
	submerged under the dam water. Recently it has re-focused the aim to enable poor		
	citizens, especially the oustees (displaced people) to get full rehabilitation facilities from		
	the government. People felt that their suffering would not be in vain accepted the		
	trauma of displacement believing in the promise of irrigated fields and plentiful harvests.		
	So, often the survivors of Rihand told us that they accepted their sufferings as sacrifice for		
	the sake of their nation. But now, after thirty bitter years of being adrift, their livelihood		
	having even being more precarious, they keep asking: "Are we the only ones chosen to make sacrifices for the nation?"		
	(a) When the Save Narmada Movement first began, what was its primary goal?		
	(b) Sardar Sarovar dam is built across which river?		
	(c) Why did the survivors of Rihand accept their sufferings?		
19.	Locate and label (any three) of the following items on the given map with appropriate		
	symbols.		
	1. Tehri dam 2. Bhakra Nangal Dam	3	
	3. Rana Pratap Sagar dam 4. Salal dam .		
	1 3. Nalia Flatav Sagai ualii 4. Sajai ualii		

	SECTION C POLITICAL SCIENCE (20 marks)	
20.	Assertion (A): Zilla Parishad chairperson is the political head of the Zilla Parishad.	
	Reason (R): Mayor is the head of municipalities.	
	a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.	1
	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.	
21.	What is a coalition government?	
	a) Alliance of two or more parties	
	b) Alliance of different social groups	1
	c) Power shared among different organs of government	
	d) Power shared among different levels of government	
22.	State true or false:	1
	In federalism, power is divided between various constituent unit and states.	
23.	Correct the following statement and rewrite:	1
	Hinduism is the state religion of Sri Lanka	
24.	What led to the ethnic tension in Belgium? Why was it more acute in Brussels?	2
25.	State one prudential reason and one moral reason for power sharing with an example	1
	from the Indian context	2
26.	How is sharing of power between the Union and the State Governments basic to the	
-0.	structure of the Constitution of India? Explain.	
	OR	3
	1	
27.	State any two achievements and any two problems of the Panchayati Raj system.	
۷,.	Give reason for which power sharing is desirable? OR	
	1	5
20	Assess the need for local government.	
28.	Read the text carefully and answer the questions:	
	Sri Lanka emerged as an independent country in 1948. The leaders of the Sinhala	
	community sought to secure dominance over the government by virtue of their majority.	
	As a result, the democratically elected government adopted a series of Majoritarian	
	measures to establish Sinhala supremacy. In 1956, an Act was passed to recognise Sinhala	
	as the only official language, thus disregarding Tamil. The governments followed	
	preferential policies that favoured Sinhala applicants for university positions and	
	government jobs. A new constitution stipulated that the state shall protect and foster	
	Buddhism. All these government measures, coming one after the other, gradually	
	increased the feeling of alienation among the Sri Lankan Tamils. They felt that none of the	
	major political parties led by the Buddhist Sinhala leaders was sensitive to their language	
	and culture. They felt that the constitution and government policies denied them equal	
	political rights, discriminated against them in getting jobs and other opportunities and	
	ignored their interests. As a result, the relations between the Sinhala and Tamil	
	communities strained over time.	
	(a) What is the predominant religion in Sri Lanka?	
	(b) What was the main objective of the Sinhala leaders in Sri Lanka after independence?	1+
	(c) How did the majoritarianism policy affect the Sri Lankan Tamils, and what were their	+
	main grievances?	
	0	1
		•

	SECTION D ECONO	OMICS (20 marks)	
29.	Read the information given below and select of the information given below and select of the information in a senough to work efficiently than those extra 5 situation is being referred to? a) Disguised Unemployment c) Structural Unemployment	the correct option shop or small family business when 5 are	1
30.	Fill in the blank: SECTOR Organized & Unorganized Public & Private a) Nature of Production activities c) Nature of Ownership	CRITERIA USED Nature of employment activities ? b) Nature of economic activities d) Nature of Social activities	1
31.	Match the following: (a) Industries owned by the state or its agenci (b) Small and scattered industries which are la outside the control of the government. (c) Those industries where the terms of emplo (d) Industries owned by individuals or firm. a) (a) - (iii), (b) - (i), (c) - (iv), (d) - (ii) c) (a) - (iii), (b) - (ii), (c) - (iv), (d) - (i)	rgely (ii) Private Sector	1
32.	What is national development? a) Social development c) Political development	b) Cultural development d) Development in all the sections	1
33.	Suppose the monthly income of the family me Mother's – Rs 50,000/- Father's –Rs 40,000, The average income of the family would be: a) Rs-32,000/- b)Rs-30,000/-	/- Son-Rs 20,000/- Daughter-Rs 20,000/- c) Rs-32,500/- d)Rs-35,000/-	1
34.	Which one of the following is a developmental goal of the factory workers? a) Better wages b)Better technology c) More hours of working d)More labour work		1
35.	Why is sustainability important for development ?Explain		3
36.	Suggest ways to create more employment in the rural sectors?		3
37.	Define Gross Domestic Product and explain its importance.		3
38.	Describe the growth in different sectors of the Indian economy. OR What is organised sector? Mention advantages of working in the organised sector.		5



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