



SHRI GULABRAO ESHWARA KHANDVE EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION,
JAGADGURU INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL, LOHEGAON PUNE
TERM-1 EXAM (2025-26)

Class: X

Date: 28/08/2025

Roll No. :

Set A

Subject: Social Studies (087)


M.M.: 80

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	1
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.	Identify the painting from the options given below.  a) Frankfurt parliament b) The proclamation of the German empire c) Duma d) Unification of Germany	1
4.	Regarding the idea of Satyagraha, Arrange the following sentences in the correct order:	1

	SECTION C POLITICAL SCIENCE (20 marks)	
20.	<p>Assertion (A): Zilla Parishad chairperson is the political head of the Zilla Parishad. Reason (R): Mayor is the head of municipalities.</p> <p>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.</p>	1
21.	<p>What is a coalition government?</p> <p>a) Alliance of two or more parties b) Alliance of different social groups c) Power shared among different organs of government d) Power shared among different levels of government</p>	1
22.	<p>State true or false: In federalism, power is divided between various constituent unit and states.</p>	1
23.	<p>Correct the following statement and rewrite: Hinduism is the state religion of Sri Lanka</p>	1
24.	<p>What led to the ethnic tension in Belgium? Why was it more acute in Brussels?</p>	2
25.	<p>State one prudential reason and one moral reason for power sharing with an example from the Indian context</p>	2
26.	<p>How is sharing of power between the Union and the State Governments basic to the structure of the Constitution of India? Explain.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>State any two achievements and any two problems of the Panchayati Raj system.</p>	3
27.	<p>Give reason for which power sharing is desirable?</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Assess the need for local government.</p>	5
28.	<p>Read the text carefully and answer the questions:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>(a) What is the predominant religion in Sri Lanka? (b) What was the main objective of the Sinhala leaders in Sri Lanka after independence? (c) How did the majoritarianism policy affect the Sri Lankan Tamils, and what were their main grievances?</p>	1+1 +2

[illegible]

OUTLINE MAP OF FRANCE



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