

BUDHA DAL PUBLIC SCHOOL PATIALA
FIRST TERM EXAMINATION (1 September 2025)
SOCIAL SCIENCE
Class - X (Set - A)

Time allowed : 3 hours

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)

Section - A

History (20 Marks)

- 1 During the Indian Freedom struggle, why did the Rowlatt Act arouse popular outrage? (1)
- a) It curtailed the freedom of religion
 - b) It curbed trade union activities
 - c) It was against Champaran Satyagraha
 - d) It allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years
- 2 Following image represents the Republic of France and became popular in 1850. Identify the given image by choosing the correct option. (1)
- a) Caricature of Otto von Bismarck
 - b) Picture of Germania
 - c) Postage stamp with a picture of Marianne
 - d) Postage stamp with a picture of Italia



- 3 There are two statements - Assertion (A), Reason (R). Find the appropriate option given below: (1)
- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - c) A is true but R is false.
 - d) A is false but R is true.

Assertion (A) : When the Simon Commission arrived in India, it was greeted with the slogan, 'Go Back Simon'.

Reason (R) : Simon Commission was constituted under Sir John Simon.

Match the following and choose the correct option:

(1)

Column I

Column II

- A) Treaty of Vienna
- B) Unification of Italy
- C) French Revolution
- D) Silesian Revolt

- 1) 1861
- 2) 1845
- 3) 1815
- 4) 1789

- a) A - 3, B - 2, C - 1, D - 4
- b) A - 4, B - 3, C - 2, D - 1
- c) A - 1, B - 2, C - 3, D - 4
- d) A - 3, B - 1, C - 4, D - 2

- 5 How did Napoleonic trade benefit the businessmen and small scale producers? (2)
- 6 Gandhiji's Satyagraha combines the 'ideas of truth and non-violence'. Explain with three examples. (3)
- 7 "The Greek War of Independence mobilized nationalist feelings among the educated elite across Europe." Explain the statement with suitable examples. (5)

- 8 Read the given extract/source carefully and answer the following questions:

In his famous book Hind Swaraj (1909) Mahatma Gandhi declared that British rule established in India with the cooperation of Indians, and had survived only because of this cooperation. If Indians refused to cooperate, British rule in India would collapse within a year, and Swaraj would come.

How could Non-Cooperation become a movement? Gandhiji proposed that the movement should unfold in stages. It should begin with the surrender of titles that the government awarded, and a boycott of civil services, army, police, courts and legislative councils, schools, and foreign goods. Then, in case the government used repression, a full Civil Disobedience campaign would be launched.

Through the summer of 1920 Mahatma Gandhi and Shaukat Ali toured extensively, mobilising popular support for the movement. Many within the Congress were, however, concerned about the proposals. They were reluctant to boycott the council elections scheduled for November 1920, and they feared that the movement might lead to popular violence.

In the months between September and December there was an intense tussle within the Congress. For a while, there seemed no meeting point between the supporters and the opponents of the movement. Finally, at the Congress session at Nagpur in December 1920, a compromise was worked out and the Non-Cooperation Programme was adopted.

- 8.1) When did Non-cooperation Khilafat Movement begin? (1)
- 8.2) How was Non-cooperation Movement different from Civil Disobedience Movement? (1)
- 8.3) Why were many Congress leaders reluctant to commence Non-cooperation movement? (2)

- 9. Map Skill - Based Questions (2)

Two places A and B have been marked on the given political outline Map of India.

Identify them with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.

- A) The place where the session of the Indian National Congress was held in September, 1920.
- B) Place where Mahatma Gandhi broke Salt Law.

Section - B

Geography (20 Marks)

- 10 Analyse the information given below considering one of the following correct option: (1)
 i) Contour ploughing ii) Terrace farming iii) Strip cropping iv) Afforestation
 Options:
 a) Measures for ploughing b) Measures for soil conservation
 c) Measures for terrace farming d) Measures for afforestation
- 11 Match the following and choose the correct option: (1)
- | Column I | Column II |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| i) Black soil | A) Western Rajasthan |
| ii) Alluvial soil | B) Himalayan Region |
| iii) Arid soil | C) Northern Plains |
| iv) Forest soil | D) Maharashtra |
- a) (i) - D, (ii) - C, (iii) - A, (iv) - B b) (i) - C, (ii) - D, (iii) - B, (iv) - A
 c) (i) - B, (ii) - A, (iii) - D, (iv) - C d) (i) - A, (ii) - B, (iii) - C, (iv) - D
- 12 Which of the following description of the forests is NOT correct? (1)
 a) Reserved Forest - Reservation of more than half of forests.
 b) Protected Forests - Reservation of 1/3 of the forest.
 c) Unclassed Forests - Reservation of forests under Govt. and Private individuals.
 d) Permanent Forests - Reserved and unclassified forests for the production of timber.
- 13 Which of the following conservation strategies do not directly involve Community Participation? (1)
 a) Joint Forest Management b) Beej Bachao Andolan
 c) Chipko Movement d) Demarcation of Wild Life Sanctuaries
- 14 In Bhakra Nangal Project water is being used for - (1)
 i) Hydel Power Production ii) Irrigation iii) Transportation iv) Cleaning
 Options:
 a) (i) and (iv) b) (i) and (ii) c) (ii) and (iii) d) only (iv)
- 15 Hirakud Dam is constructed on which river? (1)
 a) Ganga b) Mahanadi c) Godavari d) Indus
- 16 What is Bamboo Drip Irrigation? Mention any two features of it. (2)
- 17 "There are many ways to solve the problem of land degradation". Substantiate the statement with illustrations. (5)
- 18 Read the given extract/source carefully and answer the following questions: (4)
- Conservation strategies are not new in our country. We often ignore that in India, forests are also home to some of the traditional communities. In some areas of India, local communities are struggling to conserve these habitats along with government officials, recognizing that only this will secure their own long-term livelihood. In Sariska Tiger Reserve, Rajasthan, villagers

have fought against mining by citing the Wildlife Protection Act. In many areas, villagers themselves are protecting habitats and explicitly rejecting government involvement. The inhabitants of five villages in the Alwar district of Rajasthan have declared 1,200 hectares of forest as the Bhairodev Dekav Sonchuri, declaring their own set of rules and regulations which do not allow hunting and re protecting the wildlife against any outside encroachments.

- 1) How are forests related to communities?
- 2) Explain the aim of the 'Wildlife Protection Act'.
- 3) How are communities working for the conservation of wildlife? Explain with an example.

19. **Map Skill - Based Questions**

On the given Map of India, identify C - Type of soil

Mark the following on the same Map - 1) Salal Dam 2) River Narmada

(3)

Section - C

Political Science (20 Marks)

- 20 In which of the following regions was women representation the highest in their respective National Parliament (2018)? (1)

a) America (North and South) b) Arab States c) Nordic Countries d) Europe

- 21 There are two statements - Assertion (A), Reason (R). Find the appropriate option given below: (1)

- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is true but R is false.
- d) A is false but R is true.

Assertion (A) : Power sharing among different organs of Government is known as horizontal distribution of power.

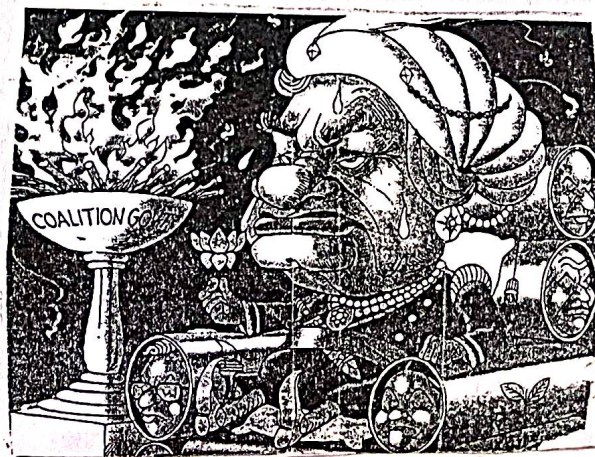
Reason (R) : Such a separation ensures that these organs exercise unlimited power.

- 22 Identify the incorrect option from the following: (1)

- a) Belgium has a population of a little over one crore.
- b) Belgium is a large country in North America.
- c) Belgium shares borders with France, the Netherlands, Germany and Luxembourg.
- d) Belgium leaders amended their Constitution four times so that everyone live together within the same country.

- 23 The cartoon represents the Coalition Government. How can the leader of a coalition keep the partners of Government satisfied? Which of the following options best explains the cartoon? (1)

- a) By prioritizing its own party's interest.
- b) By sharing power and involving them in decision making
- c) By publicly criticizing partners
- d) By not allocating duties to partners.



A

The number of deaths of children less than one year of age per 1000 live births is referred to as _____ (1)

- a) Infant Mortality Rate
- b) Human Development Index
- c) Body Mass Index
- d) Human Development Report

33. Imagine you are the manager of a cotton fabric factory facing a major challenge. Due to a sudden transport strike, the delivery of essential raw materials to your factory has been halted. As a result, production is at risk of being significantly delayed or stopped. This scenario exemplifies a disruption in the link between which two sectors? (1)

- a) Primary and Secondary sector
- b) Secondary sector and Tertiary sector
- c) Tertiary and Quaternary sector
- d) Primary and Tertiary sector

34. Study the passage and answer the questions that follows: (1)

Imagine you are a policy analyst working for a state government facing a high level of disguised unemployment in its agricultural sector, primarily because many farmers are underutilized due to the limited scope of work available. The state is considering various strategies to tackle this issue effectively. Given the issue of disguised unemployment in the agricultural sector, which strategy could effectively reduce underemployment?

- a) Increasing agricultural subsidies
- b) Encouraging industrializing to create new jobs
- c) Introducing more crops per year
- d) Expanding agricultural land

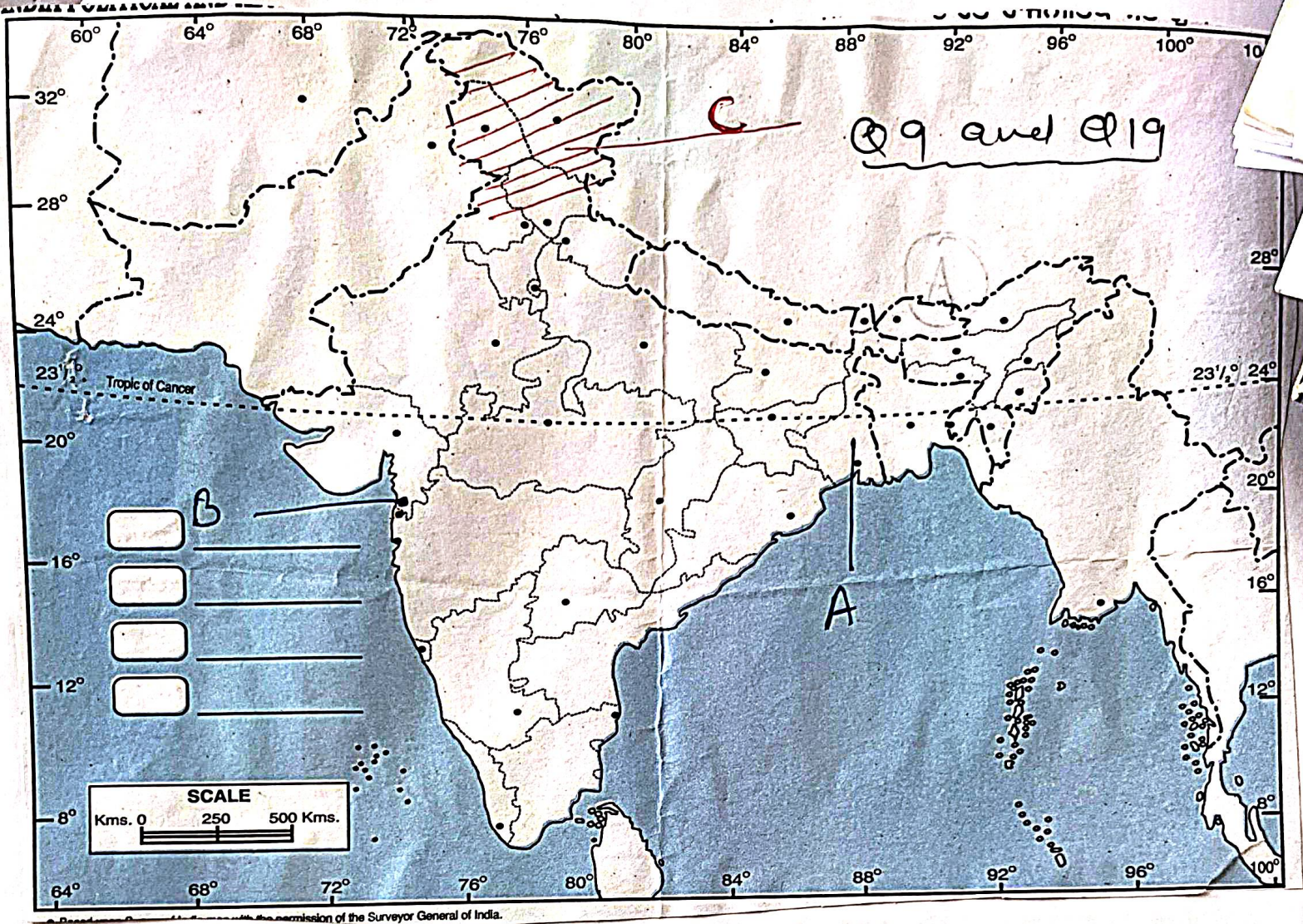
35. "For development, people look at a mix of goals." Support the statement with level suitable examples. (3)

36. Why do we use averages? Are there any limitations to their use? Explain giving examples. (3)

37. 'Workers are exploited in the unorganized sector.' Do you agree? Give reasons. (3)

38. Why is the tertiary sector becoming important? (5)

SET-A



A