

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

Maximum Marks : 80

Time allowed : 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)

**Section - A**

**History (20 Marks)**

1. With the growth of Nationalism, who created the image of Bharat Mata in the 20<sup>th</sup> Century? (1)

- a) Nand Lal Bose                      b) Abanindranath Tagore  
c) Rabindra Nath Tagore        d) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay

2. Following image depicts the fear of repression which drove many liberal nationalists underground. Which of the following events is marked as per the given image? Identify. (1)

- a) Signing of Treaty of Vienna  
b) Founding of Young Europe in Berne, 1833  
c) William I unifying Germany  
d) Victor Emmanuel II unifying Italy



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) :** Rich peasants became enthusiastic supporters of the Civil Disobedience Movement, organizing their communities and at times forcing reluctant members to participate in the boycott programmes.

**Reason (R) :** However, they were deeply happy when the movement was called off in 1931 with revenue rates being lowered.

R



4

Match the following and choose the correct option:

**Column I**

- A) Defeat of Napoleon
- B) Treaty of Constantinople
- C) Formation of United Kingdom of Great Britain
- D) Silesian Revolt

**Column II**

- 1) 1707
- 2) 1845
- 3) 1815
- 4) 1832

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

5 What was Zollverein? Why was it formed? (2)

6 "Plantation workers in Assam had their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhi and the notion of Swaraj". Explain. (3)

7 Why did Nationalist tension emerge in Balkans after 1871? Why did it become an area of intense conflict? (5)

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

On 13th April the infamous Jallianwala Bagh incident took place. On that day, a large crowd gathered in the enclosed ground at Jallianwala Bagh. Some came to protest against the government's new repressive measures. Others had come to attend the annual Baisakhi fair. Being from outside the city, many villagers were unaware of the martial law that had been imposed. Dyer entered the area, blocked the exit points and opened fire on the crowd, killing hundreds. His object as he declared later, was to 'produce a moral effect', to create in the minds of Satyagrahis a feeling of terror and awe.

As the news of Jallianwala Bagh spread, crowds took to the streets in many North Indian towns. There were strikes, clashes with the police and attacks on government buildings. The government responded with the brutal repression, seeking to humiliate and terrorise people. Satyagrahis were forced to rub their noses on the ground, crawl on the streets, and do salam to all sahibs; people were flogged and villages (around Gujranwala in Punjab, now in Pakistan) were bombed. Seeing violence spread, Mahatma Gandhi called off the movement.

8.1) Why was Martial law imposed in Amritsar? (1)

8.2) Why did General Dyer open fire on the peaceful gathering at Jallianwala Bagh on 13th April 1919? (1)

8.3) What were the effects of Jallianwala Bagh Massacre? (2)

**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 December, 1920.

B) Place where Mahatma Gandhi organized a Satyagraha Movement amongst cotton mill workers in 1918.



Section - B  
Geography (20 Marks)

10 Analyse the information given below considering one of the following correct option: (1)

- i) It is formed by deposition of alluvium brought down by east flowing peninsular rivers
- ii) It is highly fertile
- iii) It consists of various proportion of sand, silt and clay
- iv) It is rich in Potash, phosphoric acid and lime but deficient in organic matter.

Options:

- a) Main features of alluvial soil
- b) Main features of black soil
- c) Main features of arid soil
- d) Main features of laterite soil

11 Match the following and choose the correct option: (1)

Column I

Column II

- i) Renewable resource
- ii) Non renewable resource
- iii) National resource
- iv) International resource

- a) Forests and wild life
- b) The Oceanic resource
- c) Roads Canals and Railway
- d) Minerals and fossil fuels

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

Reserved and protected forests are also referred as

- a) Unclassed forest      b) Permanent forest      c) Open forests      d) Mangrove forests

Conservation of forests is a key to the survival of human mankind. Some of the practices undertaken in India in this direction is JFM. Identify the correct information related to JFM. (1)

- 1) It involves local communities in the management and restoration of degraded forests.
- 2) The programme has been in formal existence since 1980
- 3) Jharkhand passed the first resolution for JFM
- 4) The members of local communities are entitled to intermediately benefits like non-timber forests production.

Options:

- a) 1 and 2 only      b) 2 and 3 only      c) 1 and 4 only      d) 3 and 4 only

The fresh water is mainly obtained from surface run off and ground water that it continually being renewed and recharged through the \_\_\_\_\_ (1)

- a) Sulphur cycle      b) Rock cycle      c) Hydrological cycle      d) None of the above

Water is being used both for the hydel power production and irrigation from which of the following: (1)

- a) Bhakra Nangal Dam      b) Sutlej - Beas River Basin
- c) Hirakud Dam      d) Both (b) and (c)

B

- 16 "Multipurpose projects leads to large scale displacements and loss of livelihood". Give reasons (2)  
to justify the statement. (5)
- 17 Analyse the measures adopted to prevent soil erosion which is caused due to natural forces. (4)
- 18 Read the given extract/source carefully and answer the following questions:
- Tiger is one of the key wildlife species in the faunal web. In 1973, the authorities realised that the tiger population had dwindled to 1,827 from an estimated 55,000 at the turn of the century. The major threats to tiger population are numerous, such as poaching for trade, shrinking habitat, depletion of prey base species, growing human population, etc. The trade of tiger skins and the use of their bones in traditional medicines, especially in the Asian countries left the tiger population on the verge of extinction. Since India and Nepal provide habitat to about two-thirds of the surviving tiger population in the world, these two nations became prime targets for poaching and illegal trading. "Project Tiger," one of the well-publicised wildlife campaigns in the world, was launched in 1973. Tiger conservation has been viewed not only as an effort to save an endangered species, but with equal importance as a means of preserving biotypes of sizeable magnitude. Corbett National Park in Uttarakhand, Sunderbans National Park in West Bengal, Bandhavgarh National Park in Madhya Pradesh, Sariska Wildlife Sanctuary in Rajasthan, Manas Tiger Reserve in Assam and Periyar Tiger Reserve in Kerala are some of the tiger reserves of India.
- 1) Why was Project Tiger considered a significant step for tiger conservation?
  - 2) What role did India play in the global tiger population?
  - 3) Mention any two major threats to the wildlife species.
19. **Map Skill - Based Questions** (3)
- On the given Map of India, identify C - Type of soil
- Mark the following on the same Map - 1) Hirakud Dam 2) River Tapi
- Section - C**
- Political Science (20 Marks)**
- 20 Identify the incorrect statement with respect to steps which were taken by the Sri Lankan Government to achieve majoritarianism - (1)
- a) The leaders of the Sinhala Community sought to secure dominance over Government by virtue of their majority.
  - b) In 1956, an Act was passed to recognize Sinhala as only official language.
  - c) A new constitution stipulated that the state shall not protect and foster Buddhism
  - d) Policies were made that favoured Sinhala applicants for Government jobs.
- 1 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 reduces social conflicts and ensures the stability of political order.
- Reason (R) :** Imposing the will of the majority over the minority strengthens national unity in the long run.



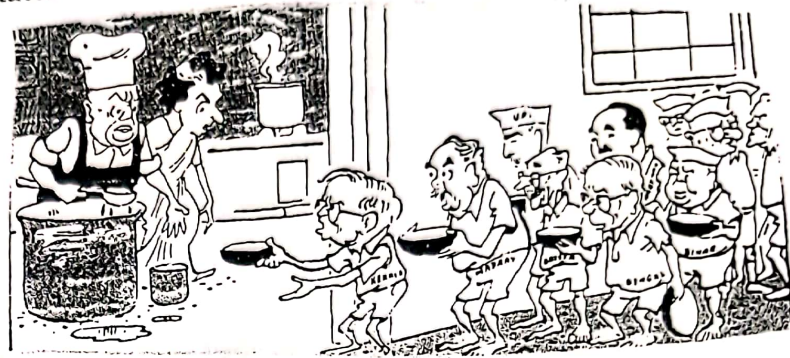
Which region had the highest representation of women in their National Parliament (2018)?

(1)

- a) Pacific    b) Asia    c) Middle East    d) Nordic Countries

Following cartoon represents the relationship between centre and states. Which of the following options best explains the cartoon?

- a) Granting of more autonomy to states by centre  
b) The states pleading for more powers  
c) Equal division of power between centre and states  
d) Running a coalition Government



(2)

- 24 Discuss any 2 major steps taken towards decentralization in India in 1992. (2)
- 25 Mention different aspects of life in which women are discriminated in India. (2)
- 26 "Power sharing arrangements can be seen in political parties and pressure groups". Explain the statement. (3)

- 27 "The creation of linguistic states was the first and major test for democratic politics in our country." Justify the statement. (5)

- 28 Read the given text and answer the following questions:

Communal politics is based on the idea that religion is the principal basis of social community. Communalism involves thinking along the following lines. The followers of a particular religion must belong to one community. Their fundamental interests are the same. Any difference that they may have is irrelevant or trivial for community life. It also follows that people who follow different religions cannot belong to the same social community. If the followers of different religions have some commonalities these are superficial and immaterial, their interests are bound to be different and involve a conflict. In its extreme form, communalism leads to the belief that people belonging to different religions cannot live as equal citizens within one nation. Either, one of them has to dominate the rest or they have to form different nations.

This belief is fundamentally flawed. People of one religion do not have the same interests and aspirations in every context. Everyone has several other roles, positions and identities. There are many voices inside every community. All these voices have a right to be heard. Therefore any attempt to bring all followers of one religion together in context other than religion is bound to suppress many voices within that community.

- 1) What do you understand by Communalism? (1)
- 2) What are the consequences if the followers of different religions have some commonalities? (1)
- 3) How can Communalism take various forms in politics? (2)

Section - D  
Economics (20 Marks)

(1)

29 What will be the top priority in the development goals of a jobless youth?

- a) more days of work and better wages
- b) metal roads for transportation
- c) more employment opportunities
- d) establishment of a high school

30 If the Body Mass Index is \_\_\_\_\_, then the adult person would be considered under-nourished (1)

- a) less than 18.5
- b) less than 10.5
- c) less than 25.5
- d) less than 28.5

31 **Assertion (A)** : There are several things needed by the society as a whole which the private sector easily provides at a reasonable cost. (1)

**Reason (R)** : Activities in the private sector are guided by the motive to earn profits.

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

- 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.

32 Which of the following neighbouring countries has better performance in terms of human development than India? (1)

- a) Bangladesh
- b) Sri Lanka
- c) Nepal
- d) Pakistan

33 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

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

Consider a city with a high rate of underemployment among service sector workers. Many workers are engaged in low-skill, low-wage jobs without the opportunity to utilize their full potential or improve their economic status. Evaluate the potential impacts of the following strategies on reducing disguised unemployment in the urban service sector and identify the most effective strategy.

- a) Implementing advanced technological tools to enhance efficiency and job capabilities.
- b) Providing vocational training programs to enhance the skills of unskilled or under-skilled workers.
- c) Promoting entrepreneurship to create new business opportunities and jobs.
- d) Redistributing the existing workforce across different roles to better match skill sets and job requirements.



"People have conflicting developmental goals". Support the statement with suitable examples. (3)

Why is the issue of sustainability important for development of a country? (3)

37. Differentiate between sectors on the basis of ownership. (3)

38. As a village head, suggest ways to mitigate the problem of disguised unemployment. (5)