



विद्या सर्वार्थ साधिका

# ANANDALAYA PREBOARD EXAMINATION

Class: X

Subject: Social Science (087)

Date : 12-01-2026

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- Political Science C - Geography, and D- Economics.
3. Each Section is of 20 Marks and has MCQs, VSA, SA, LA 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- Q8 in Section A-History (2 marks) and Q28 in Section C -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)

1. Arrange the following statements in sequential order based on the events that shaped the Non-cooperation movement. (1)
  - i) General Dyer opened fire at the large crowd gathered in the enclosed ground of Jallianwala Bagh.
  - ii) “Forced recruitment” carried out by the British government and the economic hardships faced by the people during the first world war.
  - iii) The defeat of the Ottoman Emperor of Turkey led to the formation of the Khilafat movement.
  - iv) Gandhiji launched a nationwide satyagraha against the Rowlatt act.(A) iv, iii, ii, i (B) ii, i, iv, iii (C) i, iv, iii, ii (D) i, ii, iii, iv
2. Name the first governor of the Massachusetts Bay colony in New England. (1)
  - (A) John Winthrop
  - (B) Alfred Crosby
  - (C) Marco Polo
  - (D) Sir Henry Morton

3.



Write the name of the personality and name of the Marathi language newspaper founded by him in 1881. (2)

4. How did the *Rowlatt Act (1919)* affect Indians' faith in British rule? (2)
- 5A. Explain the measures and practices introduced by the French revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people. (3)
- OR**
- 5B. Who was Germania? What was the importance in the way they were portrayed?
- 6A. How did people belonging to different communities, regions or language groups develop a sense of collective belonging in the nineteenth century India? Explain. (5)
- OR**
- 6B. Discuss the causes of upsurge of the nationalist movement during World War I.
7. Read the given passages and answer the following questions:  
 In the 16th century, the printing revolution spread rapidly across Europe. The shift from handwritten manuscripts to printed books made information accessible to a much larger section of people. This led to new debates, religious reform movements, and the rise of a reading culture. Many members of the clergy feared that wider circulation of books would lead to questioning of their authority.
- (7.1) What was the main advantage of printed books over handwritten manuscripts? (2)
- (7.2) How did printing encourage religious reform movements? (1)
- (7.3) Why were some members of the clergy worried about expanding print culture? (1)
8. On the given political map of India locate and label the following: (2)
- (A) The place where the Indian national congress held its session in December 1920.  
 (B) The place related to the calling off the non-cooperation movement.

### SECTION B (POLITICAL SCIENCE)

9. Correct the following statement and rewrite: (1)  
 In Srilanka, an Act was passed in 1956 to recognise Tamil as the only official language, disregarding Sinhala.
10. Which of the following statement is true regarding Feminist Movements? (1)
- (A) A group which favours giving more power to working women at rural and urban level.  
 (B) A movement that believes in giving exclusive rights to female in urban areas.  
 (C) Radical women's movements aimed at equality in personal and family life as well.  
 (D) It is the practice of placing a feminine and masculine point of view in decision making.
11. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below: (1)  
 Assertion (A): Democracy is an accountable, responsive and legitimate government  
 Reason (R): Democracies have regular, free and fair elections and decision-making is based on norms and procedures
- (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.
12. Suppose the Government of India plans to issue new currency notes of different denominations in order to curb the influence of black money. The Government of one state is opposed to this policy of the Central Government. Can the state government stop the union government from implementing this policy? (1)
- (A) Yes, because Currency is the subject of State List  
 (B) No, because Currency is a subject of Union List  
 (C) Yes, because the approval of both the governments is necessary to implement this change.  
 (D) No, because any such change must be approved by the local government also.

13. Which of the following statements is correct keeping the requirement of formation of government? (1)
- (A) It is possible for independent candidates to form a government.  
 (B) Government formation is exclusively reserved for political parties.  
 (C) The formation of government is limited to only elected political parties.  
 (D) Government can only be formed by political parties that are elected and hold a majority.
14. Consider the following statements on Power Sharing and choose the correct statement(s) (1)
- (I) Imposing the will of the majority community over others.  
 (II) It helps in reducing the possibility of conflict between the social groups.  
 (III) Power Sharing is a good way to ensure the stability of political order.  
 (IV) It brings socio- political opposition among parties.  
 (A) I and II (B) I and III (C) II and IV (D) II and III
15. Differentiate between one party and two-party system (two points each) (2)
16. ‘The Constitution clearly provided a three-fold distribution of legislative powers between the Union Government and the State Governments’. Support the statement. (3)
- 17A. Mention the factors that led to the disintegration of the caste system. (5)

**OR**

- 17B. Analyse how the issue of leadership succession poses a challenge to political parties in India. (4)
18. Read the given passages and answer the following questions: (1+2+1) (4)
- Power sharing arrangements can also be seen in the way political parties, pressure groups and movements control or influence those in power. In a democracy, the citizens must have freedom to choose among various contenders for power. In contemporary democracies, this takes the form of competition among different parties. Such competition ensures that power does not remain in one hand. In the long run, power is shared among different political parties that represent different ideologies and social groups. Sometimes this kind of sharing can be direct, when two or more parties form an alliance to contest elections. If their alliance is elected, they form a coalition government and thus share power. In a democracy, we find interest groups such as those of traders, businessmen, industrialists, farmers and industrial workers. They also will have share in governmental power, either through participation in governmental committees or bringing influence on the decision-making process.
- (18.1) Define the term power sharing.  
 (18.2) ‘Power sharing is an essential component of democracy.’ support the statement. (any two)  
 (18.3) How is alliance building an example of power sharing?

### SECTION- C (GEOGRAPHY)

19. Which of the following is not one of the reasons for criticism of multipurpose river valley projects? (1)
- (A) They create a rockier stream bed.  
 (B) They create poorer habitats for the river’s aquatic life.  
 (C) The reservoirs created in the floodplain submerge vegetation.  
 (D) They help in generation of hydroelectricity.
20. Which one of the following, best explains the proclamation that dams are the ‘Temples of Modern India’? (1)
- (A) Dams will act as a spiritual place for the local communities to settle down.  
 (B) Dams will be the site of religious significance where the rivers are prayed to.  
 (C) Dams will integrate the development of the agricultural economy with the urban economy.  
 (D) Dams will act as a place of integration of the local aquatic fauna and vegetation with a flourish biodiversity.

21. The piece of land left uncultivated for the past one to five agricultural years is called (1)  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 (A) barren land (B) forest land (C) current fallow land (D) fallow land

22. Conservation of forests is a key to the survival of mankind. Some of the practices undertaken in India in this direction are Joint Forest Management. Identify the correct information related to Joint Forest Management. (1)  
 I. It involves local communities in the management and restoration of degraded forests.  
 II. The programme has been in formal existence since 1980.  
 III. Jharkhand passed the first resolution for Joint Forest Management.  
 IV. The members of local village communities are entitled to intermediary benefits like non-timber forest products.  
 (A) I and II only (B) II and III only (C) I and IV only (D) III and IV only

23. Identify the appropriate option to fill in the empty boxes: (1)

Classification of soils		
Alluvial soil	?	?
Ideal for the growth of sugarcane, paddy, wheat, and other cereal and pulse crops.	Ideal for growing cotton	Suitable for crops like cashew nut.

(A) Black soil, red & yellow soils (B) Laterite soil and black soil  
 (C) Red & yellow soil and Black soil (D) Black soil and laterite soil

24. Identify the reason as to why a government would like to collaborate with the tribals for the conservation of forest resources. (1)  
 I. Tribals follow nature worship and believe that all creations of nature have to be protected.  
 II. Tribals have been involved in preserving several tracts of pristine forests in the form of sacred groves.  
 III. Tribals have better body structure and body built which they can use in working for the conservation works.  
 IV. Tribals are better at taking decisions related to conservation of forest resources as they have been provided training of some advanced techniques.  
 (A) I and II (B) I, II and III (C) Only IV (D) All of these

25. How is over irrigation responsible for land degradation in Punjab? Suggest any one measure to conserve the land degradation. (2)

26A. What is primitive subsistence agriculture? Why is it still practiced in certain parts of the country? Give four reasons. (5)

**OR**

26B. Why the use of non-conventional sources of energy is becoming necessary in our country explain with suitable examples?

27. India stands second as a world producer of sugar but occupies the first place in the production of gur and khandsari. The raw material used in this industry is bulky, and in haulage its sucrose content reduces. The mills are located in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Punjab, Haryana and Madhya Pradesh. Sixty per cent mills are in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. This industry is seasonal in nature so, it is ideally suited to the cooperative sector.

In recent years, there is a tendency for the mills to shift and concentrate in the southern and western states, especially in Maharashtra, this is because the cane produced here has a higher

sucrose content. The cooler climate also ensures a longer crushing season. Moreover, the cooperatives are more successful in these states.

- (28.1) What happens to the sucrose content of sugarcane during haulage? (1)  
 (28.2) Which region's cooler climate helps ensure a longer crushing season? (1)  
 (28.3) Explain the recent trend of shifting sugar mills towards southern and western states. (2)

28. On the same outline map of India locate and label the following with suitable symbols: (1)  
 I. (a) Dam on the Mahanadi River

**OR**

- (b) Dam on the Sutlej River  
 II. Any **two** of the following: (2)  
 (i) A major sea port in West Bengal  
 (ii) A coal mine in Tamil Nadu  
 (iii) An international airport in Delhi

### SECTION- D (ECONOMICS)

29. Radha has done an economic survey of her area. The survey has revealed that people earn their livelihood by doing different jobs. The table prepared by Radha for this is given below. Study the table carefully and answer the question that follows: (1)

S. No.	Work	No. of People
1.	Farmer working in his fields	250
2.	Teachers teaching in school	10
3.	Handloom weaver working in his/her house	70
4.	Workers working in big factories	140
5.	Employees working at a hospital in the area	60
	Total	530

How many people are working in the organised sector?

- (A) 380                                      (B) 140                                      (C) 320                                      (D) 210

30. Choose the most appropriate option related to the developmental goals of landless rural labourers. (1)

- I. More days of work                                      II. Better wages  
 III. Higher support prices for their crops                                      IV. End of social discrimination  
 (A) Only I, II and III are correct.                                      (B) Only II, III and IV are correct.  
 (C) Only I, II and IV are correct.                                      (D) Only I, III and IV are correct.

31. Identify the odd one out from the following options (1)

- (A) Agriculture, Fishing, Mining  
 (B) Forestry, Banking, Dairy  
 (C) Teachers, Doctors, Lawyers  
 (D) Making sugar, Cotton textile, Iron and Steel Industry

32. (A): Banks are not ready to lend money to certain borrowers. (1)  
 (R): Some people do not have collateral.

- (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.

33. Raman has surplus money so he opens a bank account and deposits money in it. Whenever, he needs money, he can go to his bank and withdraw from there. This kind of deposit with the banks is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) Demand Deposit    (B) Fixed Deposit    (C) Supply Deposit    (D) Surplus Deposit

34. Identify the correct statements about globalization. (1)  
I. Removal of barriers by the government  
II. Foreign companies are allowed to set up factories  
III. More trade barriers  
IV. Has lessened foreign investment and foreign trade  
(A) I & II (B) II & III (C) I & III (D) II & IV
35. (i) 'Money in your pocket cannot buy all the goods and services that you may need to live well.' Justify by giving any two examples. (1)  
(ii) "Consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national or state boundaries." Explain. (2)
36. Siya and Manya are close friends living in the same village. Siya needs ₹50,000 to start a small tailoring business. She approaches a bank and applies for a loan. Manya also needs ₹50,000 for her family's medical emergency. She borrows money from a local moneylender, who gives her the amount immediately but charges a very high interest rate.  
Based on the above situation, answer the following:  
(i) Which friend is borrowing from a formal source of credit and which one from an informal source of credit? (1)  
(ii) Distinguish between formal and informal sources of credit on the basis of any two points. (2)
37. "Technology has stimulated the globalization process." Justify the given statement. (3)
- 38A. Mohan from a city in India visits a rural area and finds five people working in a small agricultural farm. More than two people are not required to work in the farm and removing the three people will not affect production. What problem are these workers in the agricultural sector facing? How can more employment opportunities be created in rural areas? Explain. (5)
- OR**
- 38B. (i) Distinguish between public and private sector of economy with examples. (2 points + example)  
(ii) 'Service sector in India employs two different kinds of people. However, only a part of this sector is growing in importance.' Discuss.