



ANANDALAYA
PERIODIC TEST-2
Class: X

Subject: Social Science (087)

Date : 10-09-2025

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 Q28. 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)

1. Which of the following was a feature of proto-industrialisation in Europe? (1)
(A) Large factories using steam power
(B) Production by artisans in guilds
(C) Merchants supplying raw materials to peasants in the countryside
(D) Government-run workshops
2. Which Indian industry was the first to be modernised in the 19th century? (1)
(A) Steel (B) Jute (C) Cotton textile (D) Tea
3. Why did industrialisation in India proceed at a slow pace during the colonial period? (1)
(A) Lack of raw materials
(B) British policies that favoured their own industries
(C) Indian rulers opposed it
(D) Labour was unavailable
4. An Indian textile mill, in 1910, markets its product using slogans like “Buy Swadeshi”. What does this reflect? (1)
(A) Colonial government propaganda
(B) Nationalist resistance through economic means
(C) British advertisement strategy
(D) Promotion of imported goods
5. What was the role of the East India Company in the decline of Indian handloom industries? (2)
6. Discuss the role of advertisements in shaping the Indian market during colonial times. (3)
7. (a) ‘In many countries the demand of labour was seasonal’. Name any two seasonal Industries during colonial period. (5)
(b) How did the First World War create conditions that boosted Indian industries?

8. Read the given passages and answer the following questions: (1+1+2) (4)
- "In the countryside, poor peasants and artisans began working for merchants. They produced goods for a distant market. It was a time when open fields were disappearing, and common lands were being enclosed. As landowners restricted access, the poor had to look for alternative sources of income. Many had small plots of land, and the income from cultivation did not suffice. So, they began working for the proto-industrial system, where merchants supplied raw materials and the workers spun and wove in their own cottages."
- (8.1) What compelled poor peasants and artisans in the countryside to work for merchants?
- (8.2) What is meant by the term "proto-industrial system" as used in the source?
- (8.3) What were the consequences of Manchester cloth entering Indian markets? Mention any two.
9. On the given political map of India locate and label the following: (2)
- (a) The place where the cotton mill workers satyagraha was organized in 1918.
- (b) The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in 1927.

SECTION B (POLITICAL SCIENCE)

10. What does the rise of regional parties in India indicate about our democracy? (1)
- (A) It shows the failure of national parties
- (B) It reflects the diversity and federal structure of the country
- (C) It promotes separatism
- (D) It limits the role of Parliament
11. Consider the following statements on Political parties and choose the correct one. (1)
1. Political parties do not enjoy trust among the people.
2. Parties are often rocked by scandals involving top party leaders.
3. Parties are not necessary to run government.
- (A) 1, 2, 3 (B) 2, 3, 1 (C) 3, 1 (D) 1, 2
12. If a political party promises free electricity before elections. But after winning, it fails to fulfill this promise. Which democratic challenge does this reflect? (1)
- (A) Challenge of deepening democracy (B) Challenge of expansion
- (C) Challenge of transparency and accountability (D) Challenge of dictatorship
13. Identify the act which provides for equal wages to men and women for equal work (1)
- (A) Equal Salary Act of 1976 (B) Equal Remuneration Act of 1966
- (C) Equal Remuneration Act of 1977 (D) Equal Remuneration Act of 1976
14. Explain how does a multi-party system strengthen the democracy. (2)
15. **Anita, a well-qualified woman, was denied a job in a company because the employer believed women cannot work in high-pressure roles. What kind of discrimination does this reflect? Explain in two points.** (2)
16. Suggest any three ways through which Indian democracy tries to ensure gender equality. (3)
17. (a) Why do political parties in India face the challenge of internal democracy? Explain. (5)
- (b) Suggest any two ways to overcome this problem.
18. Read the given passages and answer the following questions: (3+1) (4)
- "Democracies cannot exist without political parties. They play a crucial role in the functioning of representative government. Parties contest elections, form governments, shape public opinion, and link the government with the people. However, political parties often fail to perform these functions well. People are discontented with the lack of meaningful choice and

often see no difference between parties. Yet, they continue to express strong support for the idea of parties and want them to reform.”

(18.1) According to the source, why are political parties considered essential in a democracy?
(Any three points)

(18.2) Discuss the three components of a political party.

SECTION- C (GEOGRAPHY)

19. Arrange in chronological order. (1)

(I) Conservationists demanded a national wildlife protection programme.

(II) Several hundred Butterflies, moths, beetles, and one dragonfly have been added to the list of protected species.

(III) Plants were added to the protection list, starting with six species.

(IV) The Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act was implemented.

(A) (III), (I), (IV) and (II)

(B) (II), (III), (I) and (IV)

(C) (I), (IV), (II) and (III)

(D) (II), (I), (IV) and (III)

20. Why do we need to conserve our forests and wildlife? (1)

(A) To preserve the ecological diversity

(B) To preserve the diversity of nutrients

(C) For maintenance of our water cycle

(D) To be able to exploit plant and animal species

The following questions 21 and 22 consist of two statements – Assertion (A) and Reason (R).

Answer these questions by selecting 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, 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. A: The wildlife sanctuaries are regions reserved by the government agencies for the conservation of flora and fauna. (1)

R: Sanctioning such regions helps to prevent the local biodiversity from being illegally hunted and traded

22. A: The availability of water resources varies over space and time. (1)

R: Availability of water resources helps in storing water.

23. Who proclaimed dams are the ‘Temples of modern India’? (1)

(A) Mahatma Gandhi (B) Jawaharlal Nehru (C) Sardar Patel (D) Indira Gandhi

24. Select the incorrect match. (1)

Methods of rainwater harvesting	Harvesting Place
(A) Kuls	(1) Western Himalayas
(B) Khadins	(2) Jaisalmer
(C) Inundation Channels	(3) Punjab
(D) Johads	(4) Some parts of Rajasthan

25. Mention any two practices followed at the community level to protect biodiversity. (2)

26. (A) Describe any three features of Joint Forest Management. (3)

(B) Why do you think the government has declared more than half of the forest area as reserved forests instead of protected or unclassified? (2)

27. Read the given passages and answer the following questions:

Given the abundance and renewability of water, it is difficult to imagine that we may suffer from water scarcity. The moment we speak of water shortages; we immediately associate it

with regions having low rainfall or those that are drought prone. We instantaneously visualize the deserts of Rajasthan and women balancing many 'matkas' (earthen pots) used for collecting and storing water and travelling long distances to get water. True, the availability of water resources varies over space and time, mainly due to the variations in seasonal and annual precipitation, but water scarcity in most cases is caused by overexploitation, excessive use and unequal access to water among different social group.

- (27.1) What common image or stereotype does people associate with water shortages? (1)
 (27.2) Mention the main human-related causes of water scarcity? (1)
 (27.3) Suggest any two measures that can be taken to conserve water resources. (2)

28. On the same given political map of India locate and label the following: (3)
 (A) The dam in the Mahanadi basin that integrates conservation of water with flood control.
 (B) Dam on Narmada River
 (C) The dam in the Sutlej-Beas River basin, which is being used both for hydel power production and irrigation.

SECTION- D (ECONOMICS)

29. In Indian Economy, the three sectors (Primary, Secondary and Tertiary) are interdependent. However, the share of employment in the primary sector remains high. Most appropriate explanation for this could be _____. (1)
 I. Government policies preferentially treat the primary sector
 II. People in primary sector earn more.
 III. Inadequate jobs in manufacturing and service sector force people to continue working in primary sectors
 IV. Primary sector provides raw material for the secondary and tertiary sector.
 (A) Only I and II are true (B) Only III is true
 (C) Only III and IV are true (D) Only IV is True
30. Reema and Rahul studied about calculation of BMI in their school. They are keen to know the BMI of their gardener whose weight is 61 kgs and height is 1.5 metres. According to his BMI, find the category that the gardener belongs to? (1)
 (A) Underweight (B) Overweight
 (C) Normal (D) None of these
31. Assertion: Kerala has low infant mortality rate. (1)
 Reason: It has adequate provisions of basic health and educational facilities.
 (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 the not correct explanation of A.
 (C) A is true but R is false.
 (D) A is false but R is true.

32. Study the given picture and answer the following question. (1)



The above picture depicts _____.

- (A) In both the countries income is unequally distributed.
 (B) Per capita income is the best measure for comparing development and has no limitation.
 (C) Standard of living of people in both the countries is same.
 (D) In both the countries income is equally distributed.

33. Government owns most of the assets and provides all the services in _____ sector. (1)
 (A) Private (B) Organised (C) Tertiary (D) Public

34. Choose the incorrect option from the following: (1)

List I		List II	
(i)	Teacher	(a)	Tertiary Sector
(ii)	Fisherman	(b)	Primary Sector
(iii)	Carpenter	(c)	Primary Sector
(iv)	Banker	(d)	Tertiary Sector

- (A) i-a (B) ii-b (C) iii-c (D) iv-d

35. Sahil and Rahul did their graduation from the same college. Sahil got employed in an unorganised sector and was not satisfied whereas Rahul got employed in an organised sector and was happy and satisfied. Identify three advantages of working in organised sector because of which Rahul is happy and satisfied. (3)

36. Which two important organizations compare the development of countries? Specify the differences between the criteria used by both of them. (3)

37. (a) Study the following data and answer the question that follows (1)

<i>Educational Achievement of Rural Population of a Region</i>		
<i>Category</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Literacy rate for rural population	76%	54%
Literacy rate for rural children in age group 10 – 14 years	90%	87%
Percentage of rural children aged 10 – 14 years attending school	85%	82%

What is the difference in the literacy rates of rural males and females in the region?

- (b) 'The goals of development may also be contradictory.' Examine the statement through any two examples. (2)

- 38A. Study the table given below and answer the question that follows. (5)

Share of Sectors in GDP in %			
Year	Tertiary	Secondary	Primary
1973-74	50	10	40
2013-14	68	21	11

Which sector has emerged as the largest producing sector in India over the years? What are the reasons for growing importance of this sector?

OR

- 38B. 'Public sector is considered very important for economic development of India.' Justify.