



परमाणु ऊर्जा शिक्षण संस्था
Atomic Energy Education Society
आवधिक परीक्षा-II / PT-II Examination 2025- 26

कक्षा/ Class :X

अवधि /Duration :3Hrs

विषय/Subject :Social Studies

अधिकतम अंक/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. Each Section is of 20 Marks and has MCQs, VSA, SA, LA and CBQ.
3. Very Short Answer Type Questions (VSA), carry 2 marks each. Answers to each questions should not exceed 40 words.
4. Short Answer Type Questions (SA), carry 3 marks each. Answers to each Question should not exceed 60 words.
5. Long answer type questions (LA), carry 5 marks each. Answers to each Question should not exceed 120 words.
6. 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.
7. The map- based questions carry 5 marks with two parts. In Section A-Q 9 History (2marks) and In Section B – Q 19 Geography (3 marks)
8. 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 (20marks)

1. Mahatma Gandhi started the famous Salt March from Sabarmati to Dandi, covering a distance of _____? **(1)**
a) 360 miles b) 240 miles c) 600 miles d) 500 miles
2. Giuseppe Mazzini founded the secret society named 'Young Europe' in _____ **(1)**
a) London b) Vienna c) Berne d) Brussels
3. Who made the famous remark, 'When France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches cold'? **(1)**
a) Duke Metternich b) Mazzini c) Garibaldi d) Louis Philippe

4. Assertion (A): The ideas of la patrie (the fatherland) and le citoyen (the citizen) emphasized the notion of united community.

Reason(R): German revolutionaries introduced measures that could create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people. (1)

- (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.

5.A. What is the concept of Satyagraha as advocated by Mahatma Gandhi? (2)

OR

5.B Mention two key aspects of Liberal Nationalism in 19th-century Europe.

6. A. The French revolutionaries introduced several measures and practices to instill a sense of collective identity among the French people. Explain. (3)

OR

6. B. State any three reasons why the Non-Cooperation Movement was launched by Mahatma Gandhi in 1920.

7. A. Discuss the role of Mahatma Gandhi in National movement of India. (5)

OR

7. B. Trace the process of German Unification, highlighting the role of Otto Von Bismark.

8. Read the given text and answer the following questions. (1+1+2=4)

The Congress Working Committee, in its meeting in Wardha on 14 July 1942, passed the historic Quit India resolution demanding that the British immediately transfer power to Indians and leave India. On 8 August 1942 in Mumbai, the All India Congress Committee endorsed the resolution which called for a non-violent mass struggle on the widest possible scale throughout the country. It was on this occasion that Gandhiji delivered the famous 'Do or Die' speech. The call for 'Quit India' almost brought the state machinery to a standstill in large parts of the country as people voluntarily threw themselves into the movement. People observed hartals, and demonstrations and processions were accompanied by national songs and slogans. The movement was truly a mass movement which brought into its ambit thousands of ordinary people, namely students, workers and peasants. It also saw the active participation of leaders, namely, Jayprakash Narayan, Aruna Asaf Ali and Ram Manohar Lohia and many women leaders such as Matangini Hazra in Bengal, Kanaklata Barua in Assam and Rama Devi in Odisha. The British responded with force, yet it took more than a year to suppress the movement.

8.1. Which of the following was a demand of the 'Quit India' resolution?

- a. Separate nation for Hindus
- b. Freedom of Speech
- c. Freedom to observe hartals and demonstrations
- d. Immediate transfer of power to Indians

8.2. Where did Gandhiji give his famous speech 'Do or Die' ?

- a. Wardha
- b. Surat
- c. Lahore
- d. Mumbai

8.3. Write the names of any two women participants of Quit India movement.

Map Skilled based questions (2 marks)

9. Two places A and B have been marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify with the help of following information and write their correct names on the line drawn near them. (Map attached)

- A) Place associated with Indian National Congress session in December 1920 (1)
- B) Place associated with Jallianwala Bagh Incident (1)

SECTION-B

GEOGRAPHY (20 marks)

10. In June 1992, more than 100 heads of state met at _____ in Brazil for the first International Earth Summit. (1)

- a) Rio de Janeiro
- b) São Paulo
- c) Brasilia
- d) Curitiba

11. Choose the correct option as per the given table: (1)

Dams	On the River	State
Hirakund Dam	A)?	Odisha
Tungabhadra Dam	Tungabhadra River	B)?

- (a) A) Mahanadi , (B) Karnataka
(c) A) Narmada, (B) Punjab

- (b) A) Godavari, (B) Kerala
(d) A) Sutlej, (B) Bihar

12. Which soil is known as Regur soil? (1)
a) Red soil b) Black soil c) Alluvial soil d) None of the above

13. Which one of the following states has made roof top water compulsory in India? (1)
a) Punjab b) Haryana c) Assam d) Tamil Nadu

14. Which of the following describes Plantation Agriculture? (1)
a) Farmers cultivate different types of food and fodder crops on small plots of land.
b) It involves clearing a patch of land by cutting and burning trees for cultivation.
c) It is a type of commercial farming where a single crop (like tea, coffee, or rubber) is grown on a large estate, requiring extensive labor and capital .
d) It focuses on growing fruits and vegetables for local markets.

15.What is a "tank" (as "tanka") in the context of water resources in Rajasthan? (1)
(a) A type of well
(b) An underground tank for storing rainwater
(c) A large river
(d) A type of dam

16.How can we classify resources on the basis of exhaustibility? (2)

17.A. Describe the institutional and technological reforms initiated by the Indian government to improve agriculture and ensure food security. (5)

OR

17.B.Evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of multi-purpose river projects in India, considering their historical significance and the controversies surrounding them today .

18. Read the given text and answer the following questions (1+1+2=4)

Project Tiger is a pioneering conservation initiative in India aimed at protecting the majestic Bengal tiger and its habitat. Launched in 1973, this visionary project has played a pivotal role in saving India's national symbol from the brink of extinction. Covering 50 tiger reserves across the country, Project Tiger has been instrumental in bolstering tiger populations and restoring their natural habitats. Through rigorous anti-poaching measures, community involvement, and habitat preservation, the project has helped India's tiger population grow from a mere 1,411 in

2006 to over 2,900 in recent years. Project Tiger's success extends beyond tigers; it has also benefited countless other species and ecosystems. It showcases the power of conservation efforts when governments, communities, and organizations collaborate to protect biodiversity. As India continues to expand its conservation efforts, Project Tiger remains an inspiring model for wildlife conservation worldwide

18.1 Project Tiger was launched in which year?

18.2. How many Tiger reserved has been covered by this project?

18.3. Why conservation of tiger is given so much importance?

MAP SKILL BASED QUESTIONS (3 marks)

19. On the same outline map of India locate and label the following places. (Map attached) (3)

a) Hirakud dam

b) Sardar Sarovar

c) BhakraNangal

SECTION-C

Political Science (20 marks)

20. When we speak about gender division, we usually refer to- (1)

(a) Biological difference between men and women

(b) Unequal roles assigned by the society to men and women

(c) Unequal child sex ratio

(d) Absence of voting rights for women in democracies

21. Which of the following is an example of 'holding together' federations ? (1)

a) USA

b) India

c) Switzerland

d) None of the above

22. **Assertion (A):** In a federal system, the central and state governments have separate powers for legislation, taxation, and administration, as outlined in the constitution. (1)

Reason (R): The constitution guarantees the existence and authority of both levels of government and cannot be changed unilaterally by one level.

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.

23. **Assertion (A):**Majoritarianism in Sri Lanka protected the interests of all communities equally. (1)

Reason (R): The Sinhala community used its majority to promote its own language, Religion, and culture over others.

- 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.
24. What were Gandhiji's views regarding religion and politics? (2)
25. Why is decentralization important in democracy? Mention any two reasons? (2)
26. Explain the need for more representation for women as elected representatives. How can it be achieved? (3)
27. A. What are the achievements and difficulties of the local self-governments in India ? (5)

OR

27. B. Why is power sharing necessary in democracy? Explain?

28. Read the given text and answer the following question (1+1+2=4)

Secularism is a foundational principle of the Indian Constitution, emphasizing the separation of religion and state. In India, this concept ensures that the government remains impartial and does not favor any particular religion, safeguarding the freedom of religious belief and practice for all citizens. Secularism in India has played a pivotal role in preserving its diverse cultural, religious, and linguistic heritage. It promotes tolerance and mutual respect among various religious communities, allowing them to coexist harmoniously. However, maintaining a secular state in a nation as religiously diverse as India is not without challenges. Instances of religious tension and intolerance have periodically arisen, testing the commitment to secularism. Nonetheless, India's secularism remains a guiding principle, fostering unity in diversity and ensuring that the nation continues to celebrate its rich tapestry of faiths and beliefs. It stands as a testament to the nation's commitment to democratic ideals and religious freedom.

- 28.1. What do you understand by the term communal politics?
- 28.2. What is the state religion of India?
- 28.3. How does constitution of India follow secularism?

SECTION-D

ECONOMICS (20 MARKS)

29. Which of the following comes under the tertiary sector? (1)
- a) transport b) communication c) both (a) & (b) d) none of the above
30. In India, _____ was the least producing sector in 2010-11. (1)
- a) primary sector b) secondary sector c) tertiary sector d) None of these
31. **Assertion (A):** The idea of development involves aspirations about how people want to live and what a country should be like. (1)
- Reason (R):** Development is solely focused on economic growth and does not consider social aspects.
- a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
b) A is true, but R is false.
c) A is false, but R is true.
d) Both A and R are false.
32. **Assertion (A):** Governments need to support private sector production to ensure their sustainability. (1)
- Reason (R):** Without government support, private companies may raise prices to unsustainable levels, harming consumers and producers alike.
- a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
c) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
d) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.
33. As per World Bank , Development of a country is determined by (1)
- (i) its per capita income (ii) its average literacy level
(iii) health status of its people (iv) all the above

34. Recognize and choose the option that correctly matches -

(1)

COLUMN A	COLUMN-B
1) Trade and Transport	i) Tertiary Sector
2) Sector which produces goods using natural resources	ii) NTPC,BHEL
3) Typical form of unorganized sector	iii) Primary
4) Public Sector Enterprise	iv) Street vendor

Choose the correct option:

A 1-iii, 2-ii, 3-i, 4-iv

B 1-iv ,2-ii, 3-i, 4-iii

C 1-ii, 2-iv, 3-iii, 4-i

D 1-i, 2-iii, 3-iv, 4-ii

35. Describe the three stages of resource planning. ?

(3)

36. 'The development goals of different categories of people may differ.' Evaluate the statement. (3)

37 Why do you think MGNREGA 2005 is referred to as ' Right to work'.

(3)

38. A What are ways to Protect Workers in the Unorganised Sector?

(5)

OR

38. B. "Tertiary sector is not playing any significant role in the development of Indian economy." Do you agree? Give reasons in support of your answer

(The given map needs to be attached with the answer sheet)

Outline Map of India

(For Question no. 9 & 19)

