

NAVODAYA VIDYALAYA SAMITI

FIRST TERM EXAMINATION -2025-26

SUBJECT- SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)

TIME- 3.00 HOURS

MM-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)**
- 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.**
- 10. In addition to this, NOTE that a separate question has been provided for Visually Impaired candidates in lieu of questions having visual inputs, map etc. Such questions are to be attempted by Visually Impaired candidates only**

SECTION A
HISTORY (20 marks)

1. Match the following attributes of allegory of Germania with its significance and choose the correct option:

1

Attributes	Significance
a. Broken Chains	I. Heroism
b. Breast-Plate with eagle	II. Readiness to fight
c. Crown of oak leaves.	III. Strength
d. Sword	IV. Being free

Options :

	a	b.	c.	d.
A.	I.	II.	III.	IV
B.	IV	III.	I.	II
C.	II.	I.	IV.	III
D.	III.	IV.	II.	I

2. Which one of the following aspects was common between the writings of B.R. Ambedkar and E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker?

1

- A .Wrote on the caste system in India
- B. Highlighted the experiences of women
- C. Raised awareness about cultural heritage
- D. Motivated Indians for their national freedom.

3. What was the main objective of the treaty of Vienna of 1815?

1

- A. To undo the changes brought about in Europe during Napoleonic war.
- B. To plan the unification of Germany
- C. To restore the democracy in Europe.
- D. To overthrow the Bourbon dynasty

4. Which of the following is true with reference of Satyagraha? 1
(a) It emphasized the muscle power
(b) It emphasized the Power of truth
(c) Gandhiji successfully fought the racist regime of South Africa with the novel method.

A. Only a is true
B. Only b is true
C. Both a and b are true
D. Both b and c are true

- 5 (a) Explain Romanticism as a cultural movement in Europe. 2

OR

- (b) Explain Frederic Sarrieu's dream in the context of democratic and social republics in France during 1848.

- 6(a) What was the impact of the Rowlatt Satyagraha? 3

OR

- 6(b) Explain the participation of women in the Civil Disobedience Movement.

7. (a) Analyse the implications of First World War on the economic and Political situation of India. 5

OR

- 7(b) . Analyse the role of folklore and symbols in the revival of nationalism in India during late 19th century.

(Case Based Questions)

8. The movement started with middle-class participation in the cities. Thousands of students left government-controlled schools and colleges, headmasters and teachers resigned, and lawyers gave up their legal practices. The council elections were boycotted in most provinces except Madras, where the Justice Party, the party of the non-Brahmans, felt that entering the council was one way of gaining some power - something that usually only Brahmins had access to. The effects of non-cooperation on the economic front were more dramatic. Foreign goods were boycotted, liquor shops picketed, and foreign cloth burnt in huge bonfires. The import of foreign cloth halved between 1921 and 1922, its value dropping from ₹ 102 crore to ₹ 57 crore. In many places, merchants and traders refused to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade. As the boycott movement spread, and people began discarding imported clothes and wearing only Indian ones, the production of Indian textile mills and handlooms went up.

- i. Explain the meaning of picketing liquor shops. 1
- ii. When did the Non-Cooperation-Khilafat Movement begin? 1
- iii. Why did the movement in the cities gradually slow down? 2

MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION 2

9. Two places A and B have been marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.

(A) The place where INC was held in September 1920.

(B) The place where Mahatma Gandhi broke Salt Law.

Note :The following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 9.

9.1 Name the place where the session of INC was held in September 1920.

9.2 Name the state where Mahatma Gandhi broke Salt Law.

SECTION B

Geography (20 Marks)

Each question includes two statements: Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose the correct option:

10.Assertion (A): Black soil is ideal for growing cotton. 1

Reason (R): Black soil is well-drained and rich in organic matter.

Options:

- 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

11.Assertion (A): Wheat is grown in the kharif season. 1

Reason (R): Kharif crops require cold weather and less irrigation.

Options:

- 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. What is the traditional rainwater harvesting structure in Rajasthan called? 1

Options:

- A. Tankas
- B. Johads
- C. Khadins
- D. All of these

13. What is the main objective of Social Forestry? 1

Options:

- A. Growing trees for industry
- B. Growing trees for timber export
- C. Growing trees for community needs
- D. Growing trees for wildlife

14. Which nonconventional energy source is produced in Rajasthan and Gujarat on a large scale? 1

Options:

- (a) Hydel energy
- (b) Solar energy
- (c) Geothermal energy
- (d) Wind energy

15. Which type of farming is done on small patches of land with primitive tools? 1

Options:

- (a) Intensive subsistence farming
- (b) Primitive subsistence farming
- (c) Commercial farming
- (d) Plantation farming

16. "Indiscriminate use of resources has led to serious problems." Justify this statement. 2

17. "India needs to conserve its mineral resources." Do you agree? Give reasons. 5

OR

Analyze how energy resources are linked with the economic development of a country.

18. Read the given source and answer the following questions:

CONSERVATION OF ENERGY RESOURCES

Energy is a basic requirement for economic development. Every sector of the national economy agriculture, industry, transport, commercial and domestic needs inputs of energy. The economic development plans implemented since independence necessarily required increasing amounts of energy to remain operational. As a result, consumption of energy in all forms has been steadily rising all over the country. In this background, there is an urgent need to develop a sustainable path of energy development.

Promotion of energy conservation and increased use of renewable energy sources are the twin planks of sustainable energy. India is presently one of the least energy efficient countries in the world. We have to adopt a cautious approach for the judicious use of our limited energy resources. For example, as concerned citizens we can do our bit by using public transport systems instead of individual vehicles; switching off electricity when not in use, using power-saving devices and using non-conventional sources of energy. At last "Energy Saved is energy produced"

- (18.1) Why is sustainable energy a key to sustainable development? 1
- (18.2) Why is consumption of energy rising in all over India? 2
- (18.3) Explain 'Energy saved is energy produced.' 1

19. On the same outline map of India, locate and label any THREE of the following with suitable symbols. 3

1. **Bhakra Nangal Dam**
2. **Hirakud Dam**
3. **Oil Refineries**
4. **Iron Ore Mining Areas**

Note: The following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 19.

b) Answer any three of the following:

- (1) Name the place where Salal Dam is located.**
- (2) Name the place where Mayurbhanj located.**
- (3) Name the place where Hirakud Dam located.**
- (4) Name the place where koraput is located.**

SECTION C

CIVICS (20 marks)

20 . Match Column -A with Column B and choose the correct option: 1

Subject	List/ Subject
a. Defence	I. Cuncurlist
b. Police	II. Centre List
c. Marriage	III. State List
d. Computer Science	IV. Residuary List

Options :

	a	b.	c.	d.
A.	IV.	III.	I.	II
B.	III	IV .	I.	II
C.	IV.	I.	III.	II
D.	II.	III.	I.	IV

21. Two statements are given below as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the Statements and choose the correct option:

Assertion (A): Elections are the spirit of democracy.

1

Reason (R): Elections expand Political participation.

Options:

- (A) Both (A) and ® are true and ® is the correct explanation of (A).
- (B) Both (A) and ® are true, but ® is the not correct explanation of (A).
- (C) (A) is true, but ® is false.
- (D) (D) (A) is false, but ® is true.

22. Modern democracies maintain check and balance system. Identify the correct option based on the horizontal power sharing arrangement.

1

- A. Central government, state government, local bodies.
- B. Legislature, executive, judiciary.
- C. Among different social groups.
- D. Among different pressure groups.

23. Which one of the following is a major caste group of Sri Lanka:

1

- A. Christian and Tamil
- B. Buddhist and Hindu
- C. Sinhali and Tamil
- D. Sinhali and Christian

24. Explain the key features of Federalism.

2

25. Why has India adopted a multi-party system? Explain.

2

26. Explain any three features of 'one-party system'.

3

27 (a) "There is an overwhelming support for the idea of democracy all over the world." Support the statement with examples.

5

OR

27 (b) "Democracy can address all socio-economic and political problems." Support the statement with arguments.

28. Read the given source and answer the questions that follow:

An Experiment in Brazil

A city called Porto Alegre in Brazil has carried out an extraordinary experiment in combining decentralisation with participative democracy. The city has set up a parallel organisation operating alongside the municipal council, enabling local inhabitants to take real decisions for their city. The nearly 13 lakh people in this city get to participate in making the budget for their own city. The city is divided into many sectors or what we call wards. Each sector has a meeting, like that of the gram sabha, in which anyone living in that area can participate. There are some meetings to discuss issues that affect the entire city. Any citizen of the city can participate in those meetings. The budget of the city is discussed in these meetings. The proposals are put to the municipality that takes a final decision about it.

(28.1) Explain the meaning of 'participatory democracy'. 1

(28.2) In the context of separation of powers, the given example defines which type of government? 1

(28.3) Describe the structure of the system in India which is almost similar to the above example of Brazil. 2

SECTION D

ECONOMICS (20 Marks)

29. Two statements are given as Assertion(A) and Reason(R). Study the statement carefully and identify the correct alternative. 1

Assertion (A): Different people have different development goals.

Reason (R): What may be development for one may not be development for the other.

Choose the correct option:

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.

30. Assertion (A): SHGs promote savings and self-reliance.

1

Reason (R): SHGs give large loans to industries only.

Choose the correct option:

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.

31. What does 'collateral' mean in terms of loans?

1

A. A type of credit

B. Asset offered as security

C. Extra payment

D. Loan given without guarantee

32. Which of the following is an activity of the primary sector?

1

A. Fishing

B. Banking

C. Construction

D. Transport

33. What is meant by sustainable development?

1

A. Fast economic growth

B. Development that meets the needs of the present without harming the future

C. Industrial development only

D. Development through foreign investment

34. Which one of the following is the most appropriate indicator of economic development? 1

A. National Income

B. Per Capita Income

C. Gross Income

D. Profit of Companies

35. Why is Kerala considered to have a better human development index than many other states? 3

36. Why is the tertiary sector gaining importance in India? 3

37. How is Human Development Index (HDI) measured? What are its indicators? 3

38 A. What is the difference between formal and informal sources of credit? Explain their impact. 5

Or

38 B. Explain the role of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) in the rural society.

भारत का राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र
INDIA (POLITICAL OUTLINE MAP)

