

O. P. JINDAL SCHOOL, SAVITRI NAGAR
Half Yearly Examination- (2023 – 2024)

Class: X

MM: 80

Subject: Social Science

Time: 3Hrs.

(Fifteen Minutes Extra will be given for reading the Question Paper.)

General Instructions:

1. The question paper comprises Six Sections – A, B, C, D, E and F. There are 37 questions in the Question paper. All questions are compulsory.
2. Section A – From questions 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
3. Section B – Question no. 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
4. Section C contains Q.25 to Q.29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words
5. Section D – Question no. 30 to 33 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
6. Section-E - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 100 words.
7. Section F – Question no. 37 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37a from History (2 marks) and 37b from 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 have to be attempted.

SECTION A
MCQs

(1X20=20)

1. Which place in India has an artificial lake to conserve water that dates to 11th century?

- a. Delhi b. Bhopal c. Mumbai d. Kolhapur

2. "M" gave his friend clues about a type of soil that suits for growing cotton. Which of the following clues provided by "M" would be most useful in identifying the ideal type of soil?

Clues:

- i. It is well-known for its capacity to hold moisture.
- ii. It turns yellow when it is hydrated.
- iii. It is rich in kankur and bhangar nodules
- iv. It is a well-drained loamy soil.

- a) Clue i b) Clue i and iii c) Clue i and ii d). Clue iv

3. Read the following data and select the appropriate option from the following.

Educational Achievement of Rural Population of Chhattisgarh		
Category	Male	Female
Literacy rate of rural population	78 %	65%
Literacy rate for rural children in age group 10-14 years	92%	85%
Percentage of Rural children aged 10-14 attending school	87%	78%

How much percentages of girls are not attending school?

- (a) 78% (b) 65%
(c) 22% (d) 25%

4. Statement 1 : Different persons can have different development goals.

Statement 2 : Development include income and other than income both criteria.

- (a) Both the statements are true.
(b) Both the statements are false.
(c) Statement 1 is true & Statement 2 is false.
(d) Statement 2 is true & Statement 1 is false.

5. Which of the following best describes Human Development Index?

- (a) Improvement in technologies.
(b) Improvement in health, education and income.
(c) Improvement in finance and investment.
(d) Improvement in infrastructure.

6. At the initial stage of development, which one of the following sectors was the most Important of economic activity?

- (a) Primary (b) Secondary
(c) Tertiary (d) All of these

7. A man having small plot and he is producing wheat, his wife two sons and one daughter also help him in farming process. Which type of unemployment is this ___.

- (a) Disguised unemployment (b) Seasonal unemployment
(c) Over unemployment (d) Open unemployment

8. Tertiary sector has become an important part of Indian economy on account of _____.

- (a) Rise in level of income
- (b) Development of agriculture and industry
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of above

9. Assertion-Reason (A-R) Read both statements carefully and choose the most appropriate option:

Assertion (A): Power sharing is good.

Reason(R): It helps to reduce the possibility of conflicts between social groups.

- (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.

10. Which of the following countries is example of 'Holding together federation'?

- a) Australia
- (c) India
- b) Switzerland
- (d) U.S.A

11. Who has the power to charge taxes in order to carry on work?

- a) State government
- (c) Central Government
- b) Both of the above
- (d) None of the above

12. On which basis, states like Jharkhand and Uttarakhand were created?

- a) On basis of language
- (c) On basis of common religion
- b) On basis of culture and ethnicity
- (d) None of the above

13. The distribution of power of central and state government to the local level is called as

- a) Centralisation
- (c) Distribution of power
- b) Division of power
- (d) Decentralization

14. Sex-selective abortion leads to

- a) Decline in sex ratio
- (c) Inequality between male and female population
- b) Medical issues for women
- (d) Both a and b

15. In which Congress session, was the Non-cooperation programme adopted?

- a) Nagpur
- b) Calcutta
- c) Bombay
- d) Madras

16. The first clear expression of nationalism was noticed in Europe in which year?

- a) 1717
- b) 1780
- c) 1789
- d) 1799

17. Who among the following formed the secret society called 'Young Italy'?

- a) Otto Von Bismarck
- b) Giuseppe Mazzini
- c) Metternich
- d) Gottfried Herder

18. European governments were mainly driven by which spirit in Europe after the defeat of Napoleon in 1815?

- a) Liberal
- b) Conservatism
- c) Federal
- d) None

19. Who put a coherent programme for a unitary Italian Republic during 1830s?

- a) Victor Emmanuel I
- b) Count Cavour
- c) Giuseppe Mazzini
- d) Otto Von Bismarck

20. The crops grown in Rabi season are:

- a) wheat, peas, barley and mustard
- b) rice, jute, maize, soyabean
- c) pulses, melons, vegetables
- d) sugarcane and tobacco

(SECTION B)

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTION

(2x4=8)

21. Mr. Prabhakar Swami is from Tamil Nādu, wishes to cultivate either Tea or Wheat. Which one of the crops out of the two can he cultivate in his state? Substantiate your answer with any two reasons.

22. What was the strong demand for emerging middle class in Europe during 19th century?

23. When was local self government introduced in India? Name the three tiers of the local self government.

24. Mention any two reasons to state that India is a federal country.

SECTION C

SHORT ANSWER-BASED QUESTIONS

(3x5=15)

25. Explain the process of German unification.

26. How workers of unorganized sectors can be protected?

27. What are the objectives of MGNREGA? When it was introduced?

28. What is the meaning of rain-water harvesting? State any four points that should be kept in mind for efficient management of water.

29. Explain three ways by which Belgian government worked out on accommodating everyone in their country.

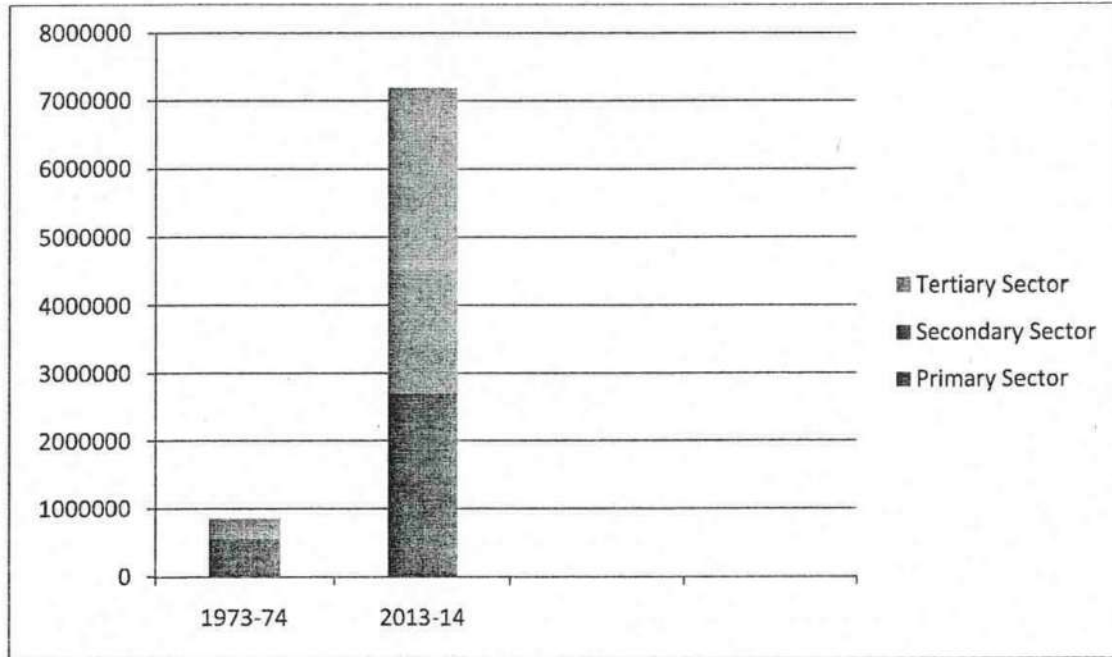
SECTION-D

Long Answer Based Question

(Q 30 to 33)

5X4=20

30. Observe the graph below and answer the following questions.



(a) Why these historical changes happened in sectors?

(b) Why is the tertiary sector becoming important in India?

31. What is term for "Religion as a basis of nation and politics"? What kinds of forms it takes in politics?

32. How did the sense of collective belonging develop during the Indian National Movement?

33. "Resource planning is essential". Analyse the statement

SECTION-E

Case Based Question

(Q 34 to 36)

(4X3=12)

34. Read the sources given below and answer the question that follows:

Reserved and protected forests are also referred to as permanent forest estates maintained for the purpose of producing timber and other forest produce, and for protective reasons. Madhya

Pradesh has the largest area under permanent forests, constituting 75 percent of its total forest area. Jammu and Kashmir, Andhra Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, and Maharashtra have large percentages of reserved forests of its total forest area whereas Bihar, Haryana, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Odisha and Rajasthan have a bulk of it under protected forests. Some estimates suggest that at least 10 percent of India's recorded wild flora and 20 percent of its mammals are on the threatened list. Many of these would now be categorised as 'critical', that is on the verge of extinction like the cheetah, pink-headed duck, mountain quail, forest spotted owlet, and plants like madhuca insignis (a wild variety of mahua) and hubbardia heptaneuron, (a species of grass). In fact, no one can say how many species may have already been lost. The world's fastest land mammal, the cheetah (*Acinonyx jubantus*), is a unique and specialised member of the cat family and can move at the speed of 112 km./hr. The cheetah is often mistaken for a leopard. Its distinguishing marks are the long teardrop shaped lines on each side of the nose from the corner of its eyes to its mouth. Prior to the 20th century, cheetahs were widely distributed throughout Africa and Asia. Today, the Asian cheetah is nearly extinct due to a decline of available habitat and prey. The species was declared extinct in India long back in 1952.

Questions:

34. 1. Which Indian state cover 75% total forest area in India?
34. 2. How many percent of mammals are on the threatened list in India?
34. 3. How can we distinguish Cheetah from leopard?

35. Case Based Questions:-

He felt the movement was turning violent in many places and satyagrahis needed to be properly trained before they would be ready for mass struggles. Within the Congress, some leaders were by now tired of mass struggles and wanted to participate in elections to the provincial councils that had been set up by the Government of India Act of 1919. They felt that it was important to oppose British policies within the councils, argue for reform and also demonstrate that these councils were not truly democratic. C. R Das and Motilal Nehru formed the Swaraj Party within the Congress to argue for a return to council politics. But younger leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhas Chandra Bose pressed for more radical mass agitation and for full independence. In such a situation of internal debate and dissension two factors again shaped Indian politics towards the late 1920s. The first was the effect of the worldwide economic depression. Agricultural prices began to fall from 1926 and collapsed after 1930.

- 35.1 Which movement is mentioned in the given source? Why did Mahatma Gandhi call it off?
- 35.2 Why did Gandhi feel that Satyagrahis lacked training?
- 35.3 Why the leaders wanted to participate in elections to provincial councils?

36. Case based question:-

Unlike gender differences the religious differences are often expressed in the field of politics. Consider the following: Gandhiji used to say that religion can never be separated from politics. What he meant by religion was not any particular religion like Hinduism or Islam but moral values that inform all religions. He believed that politics must be guided by ethics drawn from religion. Human rights groups in our country have argued that most of the victims of communal riots in our country are people from religious minorities. They have demanded that the government take special steps to protect religious minorities. Women's movement has argued that family laws of all religions discriminate against women. So they have demanded that governments should change these laws to make them more equitable.

36.1 Mention two religious groups that are minorities in India.

36.2 What did Gandhiji mean by saying religion can never be separated from politics?

36.3 How does family law discriminate against women in our society?

SECTION-F

Map Skill Based Question

(Q 37a and 37b)

2+3=5

37. (1) Two places (a) and (b) are marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.

(a) Mark the place of the Congress session where the Non Cooperation movement was adopted.

(b) Mark the place where Gandhiji travelled to help peasants against oppressive plantation system.

(2) On the same outline map of India, locate and label any three of the following:

(a) A major Rice producing state

(b) Black Soil in Gujarat

(c) Narmada Dam

(d) Literate soil in North – Eastern state of India

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