

No. of Printed Pages : 13

Roll No.12.....

FAS(D)/Social Science(087)/X/Half Yearly Examination/2024-25

Time : 3 hrs.]

[M.M. : 80

General Instructions:

1. This question paper comprises two parts. Part 1- History & Pol.Sci. and Part 2- Geo & Eco.
2. Each part is further divided into Six Sections – A, B, C, D, E and F. There are 37 questions in the Question paper. 21 questions in Part 1 and 16 questions in Part 2. All questions are compulsory.
3. Section A of each Part is MCQs of 1 mark each.
4. Section B of each part are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
5. Section C of each part are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words
6. Section D of each part are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
7. Section-E of each part are Case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 100 words.
8. Section F of each part is map based, from History (2 marks) and from Geography (3 marks).
9. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in a few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.
10. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

PART 1-(HISTORY & POLITICALSCIENCE)

SECTION-A (1×12=12)

1. Choose the incorrect option. 1
What did the ideology of 'liberalism' mean socially, politically and economically?

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(P.T.O.)

- a. For the new middle classes' liberalism stood for freedom for the individual and equality of all before the law. it ensures liberty to all inhabitant citizens
b. Politically, it emphasized the concept of government by consent.
c. Men without property and all women were excluded from political rights
d. Liberalism had stood for the end of autocracy and clerical privileges, a constitution and representative government through parliament.
2. Which event was not directly associated with the Rowlatt Act 1919? 1
a. Civil Disobedience Movement b. Hartal on 6th April
c. Jallianwala Bagh Massacre d. Non- Cooperation Movement
3. Who is the writer of the National song Vande Mataram ? 1
a. Jawahar Lal Nehru b. Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay
c. Mahatma Gandhi d. Rabindranath Tagore
4. Sometimes the new crops could make the difference between life and death. Which new crop is being referred to here in regards to Europe's poor? 1
a. Soya b. Maize
c. Potato d. Groundnut
5. Consider the following statements about the majoritarian measures taken by Sri Lanka. 1
(A) In 1956, an Act was passed to recognise Sinhala as the only official language, thus disregarding Tamil.
(B) The governments followed preferential policies that favoured Sinhala applicants for university positions and government jobs.
(C) A new constitution stipulated that the state shall protect and foster Buddhism.
(D) The Sri Lankan Tamils launched parties and struggles for the recognition of Tamil as an official language, for regional autonomy and equality of opportunity in securing education and jobs.
Which of the above statements are correct?
a. A, B, C b. A, B, D
c. B, C, D d. A, B, C, D

6. Mark the option which is most suitable: 1
 Assertion (A): The French speaking community in Belgium was rich and powerful.
 Reason (R): This was resented by the German-speaking community who got the benefit of economic development and education much later.
- If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
 - If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
 - If the assertion is true but the reason is false.
 - If both assertion and reason are false.
7. Choose the incorrect option 1
 The various forms of Power sharing can be
- Between different organs of government
 - Between different levels of government
 - Between the levels and organs of government
 - Between various social groups
8. Different arguments are usually put forth in favour of and against power sharing. Identify those which are in favour of power sharing and select the answer using the codes given below? Power sharing: 1
- reduces conflict among different communities
 - decreases the possibility of arbitrariness
 - delays decision making process
 - accommodates diversities
 - increases instability and divisiveness
 - promotes people's participation in government
 - undermines the unity of a country
- a. A B D F b. A C E F
 c. A B D G d. B C D G

9. Which country amongst the given options is an example of coming together federations? 1
- a. Switzerland b. Spain
c. India d. Belgium
10. Federalism is a system of government in which the power is divided between: 1
- a. Different religions
b. Various linguistic groups in the country
c. a central authority and various constituent units of the country
d. None of the above
11. Why is Nari shakti Vandan Adhiniyam (Womens' Reservation Act, 2023) important? 1
- a. It has reserved one third seats in local government body for women
b. It will give 33 percent reservation of seats for women in Lok Sabha, State Legislative Assemblies and also Delhi Assembly.
c. Both a) and b)
d. None of the above
12. What did Gandhiji mean when he said that religion and politics can never be separated? 1
- a. Effect of Hinduism on politics is more
b. Effect of Islam on politics is more
c. Need moral values and ethics in politics
d. None of these

SECTION-B

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTION (3×2=6)

13. How did America's original inhabitants' long isolation helped European colonisers to colonise America in the sixteenth century? 2

14. State the two different sets of reasons that have been given in favour of power sharing. 2
15. Analyse the language policy of India. 2

OR

Is it possible to make changes in the power sharing arrangement between the Union government and state government? Justify your answer. 2

SECTION-C

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (3×2=6)

16. What were the changes initiated by Napoleon 's Civil Code in 1804? 3
17. Discuss the key features of federalism. 3

SECTION-D

LONG ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (5×2=10)

18. Was the liberal initiative of state building in Germany successful? Justify your answer with suitable points and succeeding events.

OR

How did the European artists in the eighteenth and nineteenth century try to personify a nation? 5

19. Analyse the concept of communal politics. What are the various forms communalism can take in politics? (2+3)

OR

'The focus on caste in politics can sometimes give an impression that elections are all about caste and nothing else.' Do you agree with this statement? Justify your answer. (1+4)

SECTION-E

SOURCE BASED QUESTION (4×1=4)

20. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:
Mahatma Gandhi found in salt a powerful symbol that could unite the nation. On 31 January 1930, he sent a letter to Viceroy Irwin stating eleven demands.

Some of these were of general interest; others were specific demands of different classes, from industrialists to peasants. The idea was to make the demands wide-ranging, so that all classes within Indian society could identify with them and everyone could be brought together in a united campaign. The most stirring of all was the demand to abolish the salt tax. Salt was something consumed by the rich and the poor alike, and it was one of the most essential items of food. The tax on salt and the government monopoly over its production, Mahatma Gandhi declared, revealed the most oppressive face of British rule.

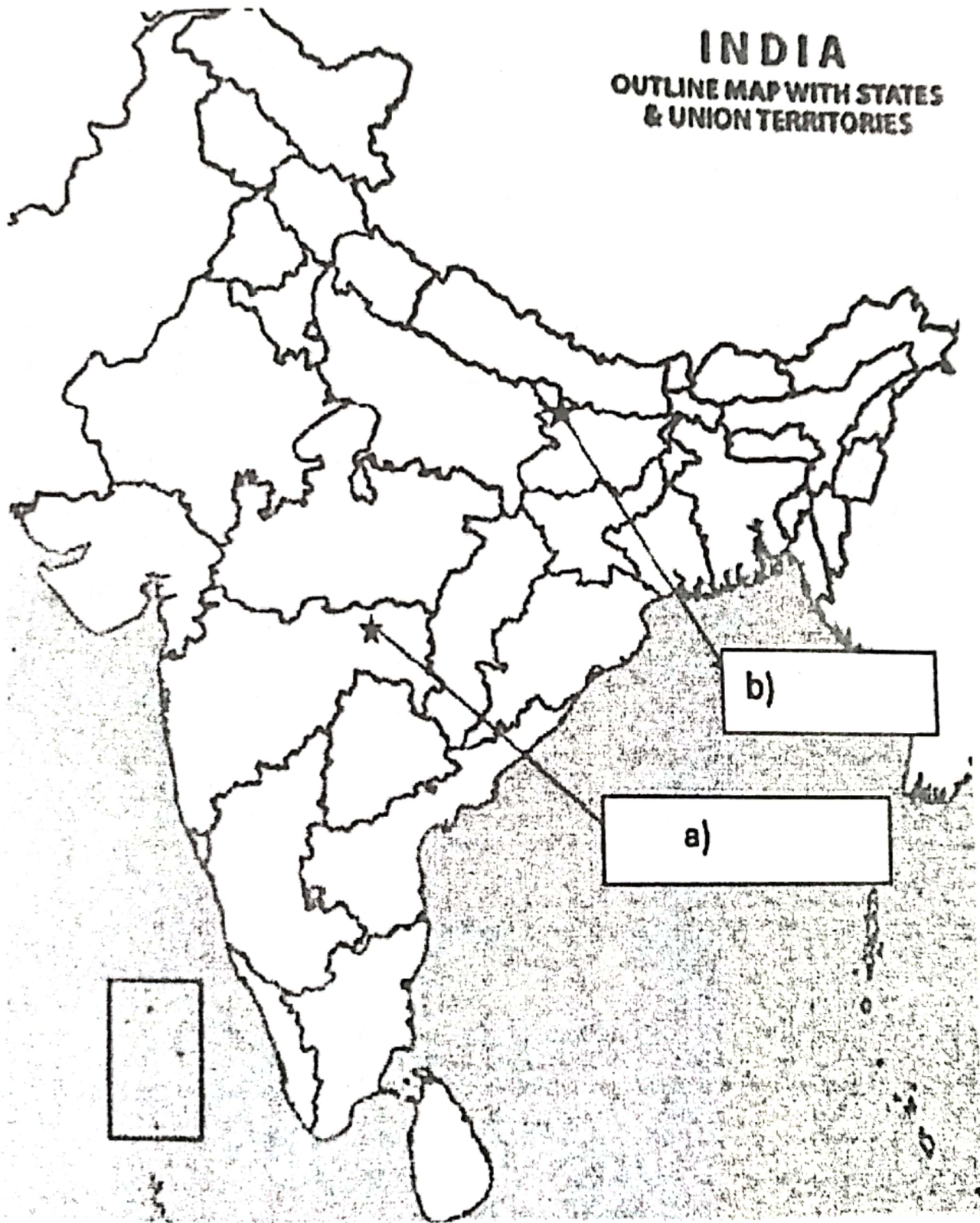
- a) Which abstract idea of the independence of India Lahore Congress formalised preceding the eleven demands in 1930? 1
- b) What was the most stirring demand put forward by Mahatma Gandhi in his letter to Lord Irwin? 1
- c) How was the Civil disobedience movement different from non-cooperation movement? Discuss the events of the civil disobedience movement. 2

SECTION-F

MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION (1×2=2)

21. Two features are marked on the given political map of India, identify them and write the answer to them in the answer sheet.
 - a) Finally, at the Congress session at _____ in December 1920, a compromise was worked out and the Non-Cooperation programme was adopted. 2
 - b) The place where Gandhiji started the Satyagraha in favour of Indigo peasants.

A. History Map : Do not attach with the answer sheet



PART 2-(GEOGRAPHY & ECONOMICS)

SECTION A

MCQs

(1×8=8)

1. Match the following:

Resources	Examples
A. Renewable Resources	i. Forests and wildlife
B. Non-Renewable Resources	ii. The oceanic resources
C. National Resources	iii. Roads, canals and railways
D. International Resources	iv. Minerals and fossil fuels

Options:

- a. A- (i), B- (iv), C- (iii), D- (ii)
 - b. A- (ii), B- (i), C- (iv), D- (iii)
 - c. A- (iv), B- (i), C- (iii), D- (ii)
 - d. A- (i), B- (iv), C- (ii), D- (iii)
2. If BMI is less than 18.5 then the person would be considered: 1
- a. Overweight
 - b. Long height
 - c. Under nourished
 - d. Short height
3. Which of the following steps would guarantee the welfare of the employees in the organised sector? 1

- P : Payment of equal remuneration to men and women at the workplace.
- Q : Protection of the employment of women during the time of maternity.
- R : Prohibition of child marriage and providing relief to victims.
- S : Payment of a one-time bonus to all retired employees.

Options:

- a. Only P and S
- b. Only P, R and S
- c. Only P, Q and S
- d. All P, Q, R and S

4. Read the following data and information carefully and select the most appropriate answer from the given options: 1

Table for comparison of Three countries					
Country	Monthly income of citizens in 2010 (in Rupees)				
	I	II	III	IV	V
Country A	9,500	10,500	9,800	10,000	10,200
Country B	500	500	500	500	48,000
Country C	5,000	1,000	15,000	4,000	25,000

Rita is an employee of a multinational company who gets transferred to different countries after every three years of service. She has been given an opportunity to choose any one out of the three countries mentioned in the table above as her next job location. She calculates average income of all these countries as per the data and chooses to be transferred to Country A.

Identify the reason for which Rita has chosen Country A.

- a. Most of its citizens are rich and stable.
- b. Has the most equitable distribution of income.
- c. National income of its citizens is higher.
- d. Average income of its citizens is lower.
5. Which of the following statements is incorrect about rain water harvesting? 1
- a. Rooftop harvesting was common across the towns and villages of the Thar.
- b. Rajasthan is the first state in India which has made rooftop rainwater harvesting structure compulsory to all the houses across the state
- c. The rainwater can be stored as an extremely reliable source of drinking water.
- d. Many houses constructed underground rooms adjoining the 'tanka' to beat the summer heat as it would keep the room cool.
6. Read the statement and choose the most appropriate option: 1
- Assertion (A):** There are several things needed by the society as a whole which the private sector easily provides at a reasonable cost.

Reason (R): Activities in the private sector are guided by the motive to earn profits.

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.

7. Identify the crop with the help of the following information: 1

- It is a crop which is used both as food and fodder.
- It is a Kharif crop which requires a temperature between 21°C to 27°C.
- It grows well in old alluvial soil.

Options:

- a. Wheat
- b. Rice
- c. Maize
- d. Sugarcane

8. Read the statements and choose the most appropriate option: 1

Statement I: Human Development Report is published by UNDP.

Statement II: Groundwater is an example of renewable resources.

Statement III: Non-renewable resources are those which will get exhausted after a few years of use.

Statement IV: The national income of a country is also called per capita income.

- a. Statement (I) and (II) are right.
- b. Statement (I), (II) and (III) are right.
- c. Statement (III) is right
- d. Only Statement (IV) is right.

SECTION B

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTION (2×1=2)

9. "In India, some regions are rich in certain types of resources but deficient in some other resources." Do you agree with the statement? Support your answer with two examples. 2

SECTION C

SHORT ANSWER-BASED QUESTIONS (3×3=9)

10. Consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national or state boundaries." Justify the statement. 3
11. "Three-fourths of the earth's surface is covered with water but there is still scarcity of water across the globe." Explain giving three reasons.

OR

Explain any three reasons due to which large dams have come under great opposition in recent years. 3

12. "The organised working class owes respect to the first men who planted the standard of labour solidarity on the hostile frontier of the unorganised industry." Analyse the above statement to highlight the rights that the organised industry enjoys now due to the solidarity shown by the labour groups earlier. 3

SECTION D

LONG ANSWER-BASED QUESTIONS (5×2=10)

13. "There has been a big change in the three sectors of economic activities in India but a similar shift has not taken place in the share of employment." Do you agree with the given statement? Give reasons in the support of your answer on the basis of facts.

OR

Give five reasons for the rising importance of the tertiary sector in production. 5

14. Suggest the initiatives taken by the government to ensure the increase in agricultural production.

OR

Why is agriculture the backbone of the Indian economy? Explain. 5

SECTION E

CASE-BASED QUESTIONS (4×2=8)

16. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

In the 1960s and 1970s, conservationists demanded a national wildlife protection programme. The Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act was implemented in 1972, with various provisions for protecting habitats. An all India list of protected species was also published. The thrust of the programme was towards protecting the remaining population of certain endangered species by banning hunting, giving legal protection to their habitats and restricting trade in wildlife. Subsequently, central and many state governments established national parks and wildlife sanctuaries about which you have already studied. The central government also announced several projects for protecting specific animals, which were gravely threatened, including the tiger, the one-horned rhinoceros, the Kashmir stag or hangul, three types of crocodiles- freshwater crocodile, saltwater crocodile and the Gharial, the Asiatic lion and others. Most recently, the Indian elephant, black bug, the great Indian bustard and the snow leopard, etc. have been given full or partial legal protection against hunting and trade throughout India.

- a) Why was the Indian Wildlife Protection Act in 1972 implemented? 1
- b) "Forest & wildlife are vital to the quality of life and environment." Justify this statement by giving reason. 1
- c) Write any two effective practices towards conserving forests and wildlife. 2

17. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

For comparing countries, their income is considered to be one of the most important attributes. Countries with higher income are more developed than others with less income. This is based on the understanding that more income



means more of all things that human beings need. Whatever people like, and should have, they will be able to get with greater income. So, greater income itself is considered to be one important goal. Intuitively, the income of the country is the income of all the residents of the country. This gives us the total income of the country. However, for comparison between countries, total income is not such a useful measure. In such cases average income or per capita income is used.

- a) Why is the total income of countries not used to make comparisons between them? 1
- b) Besides the size of per capita income, which other attribute of income is important in comparing two or more countries? 1
- c) Mention any two limitations of per capita income as an indicator of development. 2

SECTION F

MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION (3×1=3)

18. On the political map of India, locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbols: 3
- a) State where a soil is found which is suitable for producing cotton.
 - b) Salal Dam
 - c) Major Sugarcane producing state
 - d) Hirakud Dam
 - e) Major Rice producing state