

HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION-2024-25**CLASS-X****SUBJECT-SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)****Time : 3 Hours****M.Marks : 80****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.*
9. *In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.*
10. **Note:** *CBQ stands for "Competency Based Question". 50% weightage allocated for competency-based questions.*

SECTION-A

MCQs (1×20=20)

1. Arrange the following events in chronological order: (1)
- (i) Coming of Simon Commission to India
(ii) Demand of Purna Swaraj in Lahore Session
(iii) Government of India Act 1919
(iv) Champaran Satyagraha
- (a) (iii)-(ii)-(iv)-(i) (b) (i)-(ii)-(iv)-(iii)
(c) (ii)-(iii)-(i)-(iv) (d) (iv)-(iii)-(i)-(ii)
2. Bamboo drip Irrigation system is prevalent in: (1)
- (a) Manipur (b) Meghalaya
(c) Mizoram (d) Madhya Pradesh
3. Read the data given below and answer the question. (1)

Table 1.4 : Some Comparative Data on Haryana, Kerala and Bihar

State	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births (2018)	Literacy Rate % 2017-18	Net Attendance Ratio (per 100 persons) secondary stage (age 14 and 15 years) 2017-18
Haryana	30	82	61
Kerala	7	94	83
Bihar	32	62	43

Sources : *Economic Survey 2020-21, PA. 157, National Sample Survey Organisation (Report No. 585). National statistical office, Government of India.*

As per the data given above, identify the most developed state/states:

- (a) Haryana (b) Kerala
(c) Haryana & Kerala (d) Bihar

4. Which of the following options represent potential measures that can be taken to mitigate the threats posed on the tiger population and biodiversity? (1)

- (i) Banning hunting, giving legal protection to their habitats, and restricting trade in wildlife
- (ii) Prohibiting the visit of public into forest area.
- (iii) Establishing wildlife sanctuaries and National Parks
- (iv) Converting forests into Reserved and Protected forests

Options:

- (a) Statement (i) and (ii) are correct.
- (b) Statement (ii), (iii) & (iv) are correct.
- (c) Statement (ii) is correct.
- (d) Statement (i), (iii) & (iv) are correct.

Correct the following statement and rewrite them. (1)

In Sri Lanka, an Act was passed in 1956 to recognize ~~Tamil~~ ^{Sinhala} as the only official language, disregarding ~~Sinhala~~ ^{Tamil}.

Consider the following statements about power sharing arrangements in Belgium and Sri Lanka. (1)

- A. In Belgium, the Dutch-speaking majority people tried to impose their domination on the minority French-speaking community.
- B. In Sri Lanka, the policies of the government sought to ensure dominance of the Sinhala-speaking majority.
- C. The Tamils in Sri Lanka demanded a federal arrangement of power sharing to protect their culture, language and equality of opportunity in education and jobs.
- D. The transformation of Belgium from unitary government to a federal one prevented a possible division of the country on linguistic lines.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (i) A, B, C & D
- (ii) A, B and D
- (iii) C & D
- (iv) ~~B~~, C & D

7. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below:

Assertion (A): Rural local government is popularly known by the name Panchayati Raj.

Reason(R): Zila parishad chairperson is the political head of the zilla parishad.

- (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 not the correct explanation of (A).
(c) (A) is true but (R) is false. 6600 ✓
(d) (A) is false but (R) is true. ✓

8. Assume that there are four families in a country. The average per capita income of these families is 5000. If the income of these families is 4000, 7000 and 3000 respectively, what is the income of the fourth family? (1)

- (a) ₹ 7500 (b) ₹ 3000 (c) ₹ 2000 (d) ₹ 6000

9. You are a citizen of a country that has a democratic form of government. You want to ensure that the system of power-sharing in your country is effective and that no one branch of government has absolute power.

Which of the following measures would best meet this goal?

- (a) All power is concentrated in the hands of the legislature only.
(b) Power is divided between the central government and the states or provinces, with each level having its own sphere of influence.
(c) Power is separated among the legislative, executive, and judicial branches, with each branch having its own responsibilities and powers.
(d) Power is shared among different levels of government, such as the national, regional, and local governments, with each level having some degree of autonomy.

10. Study the picture and answer the question that follows:

(1)



4000
7000
3000

14000
4

Name the artist of the above image.

(a) Frederic Sorrieu

(b) Guiseppe Mazzini

(c) Guiseppe Garibaldi

(d) Napoleon Bonaparte

Note: The following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 10.

Q. Which of the following does the symbol "olive branch around the sword" stand for?

(a) Freedom

(b) Shows readiness to fight.

(c) Willingness to make peace.

(d) Heroism.

11. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below: (1)

Assertion (A): The Government of India buys wheat and rice from farmers at fair price.

Reason(R): Public Sector contributes to the economic development.

(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 not the correct explanation of (A).

(c) (A) is true but (R) is false.

(d) (A) is false but (R) is true.

12. If there is a clash between the laws made by the state and the centre on a subject in the concurrent list: (1)
- (a) The central law prevails
 - (b) The state law prevails
 - (c) The supreme court has to intervene to decide
 - (d) Both the laws prevail in their respective jurisdiction
13. Baba Ramchandra, a sanyasi, was the leader of which of the following movement? (1)
- Options:
- (a) Khilafat Movement
 - (b) Militant Guerrilla Movement in Andhra Pradesh
 - (c) Peasant's Movement in Awadh
 - (d) Plantation Worker's Movement in Assam
14. Imagine what would happen to cotton cultivation, if companies decide not to buy from the Indian market and import all cotton they need from other countries. Indian cotton cultivation will become less profitable and the farmers may even go bankrupt, if they cannot quickly switch to other crops. Cotton prices will fall. What does it show? (1)
- (a) Primary Sector dependent on Secondary Sector
 - (b) Secondary Sector dependent on Tertiary Sector
 - (c) Tertiary, Primary and Secondary - All three sectors are interdependent
 - (d) Tertiary Sector dependent on Primary Sector
15. Identify the characteristics of Cavour among the following and choose the correct option: (1)
- (i) He was an Italian Statesman.
 - (ii) He spoke French 'much better than Italian'.

- (iii) He was a tactful diplomat.
- (iv) He belonged to a royal family.

Options:

- (a) Only (i) and (ii) are correct
- (b) Only (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct
- (c) Only (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct
- (d) Only (i), (ii) and (iv) are correct

16. Tick the characteristic feature of Commercial Farming: (1)

- (a) Plots of land are fragmented
- (b) Higher doses of modern inputs
- (c) The yield is usually low
- (d) The pressure of population is high on land

17. When we speak of gender divisions, 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

18. Human Development Report is published by: (1)

- (a) UNDP
- (b) World Bank
- (c) IMF
- (d) WHO

19. Partly due to efforts of reformers and partly due to other _____ changes, caste system in modern India has undergone great changes. (1)

- (a) fundamental
- (b) socio-economic
- (c) cultural
- (d) professional

20. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

LIST I	LIST II
1. Union of India	A. Prime Minister
2. State	B. Sarpanch
3. Municipal Corporation	C. Governor
4. Gram Panchayat	D. Mayor

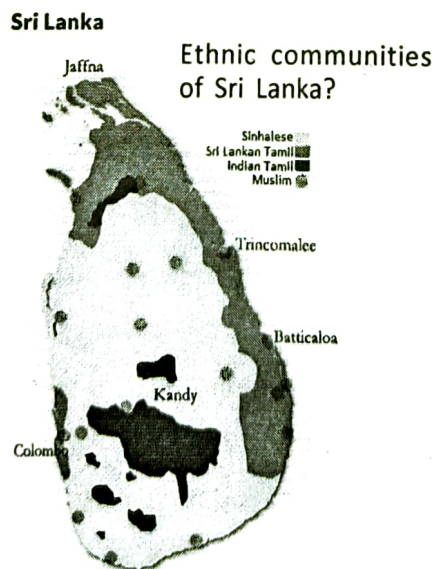
Codes:

	1	2	3	4
(a)	D	A	B	C
(b)	B	C	D	A
(c)	A	C	D	B
(d)	C	D	A	B

Section-B

Very Short Answer Question (2×4=8)

21. Q: Study the map thoroughly and answer the question given below. (2)
What can be inferred about the ethnic communities of Sri Lanka? Explain.



For Visually impaired students in lieu of the above question.

Q: Explain the main reasons for the alienation of the Tamils in Sri Lanka.

22. Define Allegory. State one example of it. (2)
23. Mrs. Rajni is from Tamil Nadu, wishes to cultivate either Tea or Wheat. Which one of the crops out of the two can she cultivate in her state? Substantiate your answer with any two reasons. (2)
24. State any two features of "Unitary Government". (3)

SECTION-C

SHORT ANSWER-BASED QUESTIONS (3×5=15)

25. "Gandhiji's idea of Satyagraha emphasized the power of truth and the need to search for truth." In the light of this statement assess the contribution of Gandhiji towards Satyagraha. (3)
26. (A): Analyze the role of the government in protecting the workers working in an Unorganized sector. (3)

OR

- (B): Mr. Suresh, a village head, wanted to create more job opportunities to increase the income of the people of his village, under MNREGA Act. Suggest any three activities, that Mr. Suresh could initiate in his village.
27. Highlight any three differences between primitive subsistence farming and intensive subsistence farming. (3)
28. Describe the three-fold distribution of legislative powers between the Union government and the State government. (3)
29. Compare Tables "A" & "B" and answer the question given below.

Table-A

Share of sectors in employment in %

Year	Tertiary	Secondary	Primary	Year
1977-78	18	11	71	1977-78
2017-18	31	25	44	2017-18

Table-B

Share of Sectors in GDP in%

Year	Tertiary	Secondary	Primary
1973-74	50	10	40
2013-14	68	21	11

A remarkable fact about India is that while there has been a change in the share of the three sectors in GDP, a similar shift has not taken place in employment. Why didn't a similar shift out of primary sector happen in case of employment? Substantiate your answer.

vacuum
sea salt
water
freeze
vacuum
Note: The following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 29

Q. Distinguish between Public Sector and Private Sector.

SECTION-D LONG ANSWER-BASED QUESTIONS (5×4=20)

30. (A): "Planning is the widely accepted strategy for the judicious use of resources". Justify the above statement stating the importance of planning in a country like India. (5)

OR

(B): Explain the various ways to solve the problem of land degradation.

31. (A): "Like Germany, Italy too had a long history of political fragmentation". Explain the process of unification of Italy. (5)

OR

(B): "Culture had played an important role in the development of nationalism in Europe during eighteenth and nineteenth centuries". Support the statement with relevant examples.

32. (A): Explain with examples the accommodative experience of Belgium for peace and harmony. (5)

OR

(B): Evaluate the power sharing system in India.

33. (A): Elaborate any five reasons for the rising importance of the Tertiary Sector in production. (5)

OR

- (B): Kanta works in an office from 9:30am to 5:30 pm. She gets her salary regularly at the end of every month. Like Kanta, other employees also prefer working in the organized sector. Explain why is the organized sector preferred by the employees?

SECTION-E

CASE-BASED QUESTIONS (4×3=12)

34. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:

Swaraj in the Plantations

Workers too had their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhi and the notion of Swaraj. For plantation workers in Assam, freedom meant the right to move freely in and out of the confined space in which they were enclosed, and it meant retaining a link with the village from which they had come. Under the Inland Emigration Act of 1859, plantation workers were not permitted to leave the tea gardens without permission, and in fact they were rarely given such permission. When they heard of the Non-Cooperation Movement, thousands of workers defied the authorities, left the plantations and headed home. They believed that Gandhi Raj was coming and everyone would be given land in their own villages. They, however, never reached their destination. Stranded on the way by a railway and steamer strike, they were caught by the police and brutally beaten up.

1. Explain the understanding of 'Swaraj' for plantation workers in Assam. (1)
2. Explain the Inland Emigration Act of 1859 as a barrier to freedom of plantation workers. (1)
3. Explain the main outcome of the participation of workers in the Non-Cooperation Movement. (2)

35. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:

Maharashtra is a state located in western India, with a population of over 110 million people. The state is home to several large cities, including Mumbai, and has a significant agricultural sector. However, the state is facing a severe water crisis, with its water resources coming under increasing pressure due to climate change, industrialization, and urbanization. The main challenges faced by water resource management in Maharashtra are:

- (i) Overexploitation of groundwater: Maharashtra is one of the most groundwater-stressed states in India, with the demand for water exceeding the supply. Overexploitation of groundwater for agriculture and urban use has led to a decline in water levels, which has severe implications for the sustainability of water resources.
- (ii) Pollution of surface water: Industrialization and urbanization have led to the pollution of surface water bodies such as rivers and lakes. The pollution has led to water quality degradation, which poses risks to human health and the environment.
- (iii) Inefficient irrigation practices: The agricultural sector is the largest user of water in Maharashtra, accounting for around 80% of total water use. However, traditional irrigation practices such as flood irrigation are inefficient and lead to the wastage of water.

1. Mention any one reasons for the water crisis faced by the state of Maharashtra. (1)
2. Propose any one solution to mitigate the water crisis faced by Maharashtra state. (1)
3. Despite being the second highest rainfall-receiving state of the country, Maharashtra still faces water crisis. Substantiate this statement in 40 words. (2)

36. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:

How is it that the average person in Haryana has more income than the average person in Kerala but lags behind in these crucial areas? The reason is — money in your pocket cannot buy all the goods and services that you may need to live well. So, income by itself is not a completely adequate indicator of material goods and services that citizens are able to use. For example, normally, your money cannot buy you a pollution free environment or ensure that you get unadulterated medicines, unless you can afford to shift to a community that already has all these things. Money may also not be able to protect you from infectious diseases, unless the whole of your community takes preventive steps.

1. Why is income by itself is not a completely adequate indicator of material goods and services? (1)
2. What are the things money cannot buy? (1)
3. Why is Haryana having more income than Kerala? (2)

SECTION-F

MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION (2+3=5)

37.(a) Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them. (2)

- (i) Indian National congress session at this place in ^{September} 1920.
- (ii) The place where Mahatma Gandhi broke the salt law.

37.(b) On the same outline map of India locate and label any 3 of the following with suitable symbols. (3)

- (i) Tehri Dam
- (ii) Dam built on the river Mahanadi
- (iii) Dam built on the river Tungabhadra
- (iv) A cotton producing state