

O. P. JINDAL SCHOOL, SAVITRI NAGAR**Half Yearly Examination - (2025 – 2026)****Class: X****Subject: Social Science (087)****MM: 80****Time: 3 Hrs.****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.

A-History (20 marks)

1. Identify the correct option that describes the act given below. 1
 - i) The Act was given by the Imperial Legislative Council
 - ii) It gave power to the government to detain political prisoners without trial
 - iii) It empowered the government to detain political prisoners without trial

Options

- (a) Rowlatt act
- (b) Vernacular press Act
- (c) Government of India Act
- (d) Inland Emigration Act

2. 'Nationalism', which emerged as a force in the late 19th century, means: - 1
 - (a) strong devotion for one's own country and its history and culture.
 - (b) strong devotion for one's own country without appreciation for other nations.
 - (c) strong love for one's own country and hatred for others.
 - (d) equally strong devotion for all the countries of the world.

3. In the below picture of Frederic Sorrieu's utopian vision, the saints, angle, and Christ symbolize: 1



(a) Equality among people (b) Fraternity among nations
(c) Freedom of nations (d) Resentment against nation

4. In 16th century after European sailors found a sea route to Asia but they discovered _____. 1
(a) India (b) Australia (c) America (d) All of these

5. What was the impact of germs on the America's original inhabitants? 2

6. Describe the role of Ottovon Bismarck in the making of Germany? (Any three)

7. Discuss the Salt March to make clear why it was an effective symbol of resistance against colonialism. 5

8. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow.

The first clear expression of nationalism came with the French Revolution in 1789. The political and constitutional changes that came in the wake of the French Revolution led to the transfer of sovereignty from the monarchy to a body of French citizens. The revolution proclaimed that it was the people who would henceforth constitute the nation and shape its destiny. From the very beginning, the French revolutionaries introduced various measures and practices that could create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people. The ideas of *la patrie* (the fatherland) and *le citoyen* (the citizen) emphasized the notion of a united community enjoying equal rights under a constitution. A new French flag, tricolour, was chosen to replace the former royal standard. New hymns were composed, oaths taken and martyrs commemorated, all in the name of the nation. Regional dialects were discouraged and French, as it was spoken and written in Paris, became the common language of the nation. The revolutionaries further declared that it was the mission and the destiny of the French nation to liberate the peoples of Europe from despotism, in other words to help other peoples of Europe to become nations.

Q.1 Name two symbols introduced during the French Revolution to promote a sense of national unity.

Q.2 What was the main political shift brought about by the French Revolution in 1789? (1)

Q.3 How did the French Revolution aim to spread the idea of nationalism to other parts of Europe? (2)

9. MAP SKILL: $1 \times 2 = 2$

c) The place where

b) The place associated with peasants Satyagraha.

B-Geography (20 marks)

Q.10. Assertion (A): Resource planning in India requires matching resource development plans with national development strategies. Reason (R): Resource planning is limited to identifying and mapping resources without integrating technology or institutional frameworks. 1

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

Q.11.Which of the following is correctly matched?

1

- (a). Alluvial soil -ideal for cotton
- (b). Black soil -Calcium-rich Kankar layers hinder water infiltration.
- (c). Laterite soil -Useful for tea, coffee, and cashew with proper conservation methods
- (d). Red and yellow soil -Formed due to deposition by rivers

Q.12. Which of the following best reflects the innovative approach of movements like Beej

Bachao Andolan and Navdanya?

1

- (a) Promoting large-scale commercial farming using modern pesticides
- (b) Encouraging genetically modified crops for higher yield
- (c) Supporting traditional seed conservation and chemical-free farming
- (d) Advocating complete ban on agriculture to protect forests

Q.13. Multi-purpose river valley projects are often hailed as “Temples of Modern India,” yet they also face criticism. Which of the following scenarios best reflects a balanced view of such projects? 1

- (a) They should be abandoned because they only cause displacement and ecological damage.
- (b) They are perfect solutions for all water and energy problems.
- (c) They offer multiple benefits but must be planned with care for people and the environment.
- (d) They are only useful for producing electricity and nothing else.

Q.14. Farmers in a village are facing declining soil fertility due to continuous cultivation of cereals.¹ They are advised to include a crop that not only provides nutrition but also naturally restores nitrogen in the soil without chemical fertilizers. Which of the following crops should they grow to achieve this?

Q.15. _____ are known as coarse grains.

Q.16. Express your view on Mahatma Gandhi's famous phrase "There is enough for need but not for anyone's greed." 2

everyone's

2

OR

Q.16b. What are the main objectives of JFM?

Q.17.What is known as the 'golden fibre'? Where is it grown in India and why? Describe various uses of this fibre.

Q.18. CBQ.

Read the given extract and answer the following questions:

Narmada Bachao Andolan or Save Narmada Movement is a Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) that mobilised tribal people, farmers, environmentalists and human rights activists against the Sardar Sarovar Dam being built across the Narmada river in Gujarat. It originally focused on the environmental issues related to trees that would be submerged under the dam water. Recently it has re-focused the aim to enable poor citizens, especially the oustees (displaced people) to get full rehabilitation facilities from the government. People felt that their suffering would not be in vain... accepted the trauma of displacement believing in the promise of irrigated fields and plentiful harvests. So, often the survivors of Rihand told us that they accepted their sufferings as sacrifice for the sake of their nation. But now, after 30 bitter years of being adrift, their livelihood having even being more precarious, they keep asking: "Are we the only ones chosen to make sacrifices for the nation?"

1. With what objective 'Sardar Sarovar Dam' was built?	1
2. Analyse the reason of protest by the tribal people.	1
3. Highlight the issues on which the 'Save Narmada Movement' worked on.	2

Q.19. On the given Political outline map of India, identify and mark the following :

i. Tungabhadra dam ii. Salal dam iii. Black soil in south India
 iv. Rice plantation in Eastern coastal plain v. Red soil in Tamil Nadu

C- Political Science (20 marks)

Q.20. Sharing of power among different organs of government, such as the legislature, executive and judiciary is called as _____.

1

(a) Horizontal Form of power sharing (b) Vertical form of power sharing
 (c) Distributive form of power sharing (d) Both a and b

Q.21. Civil war in Sri Lanka ended in _____.

1

(a) 2008 (b) 2007 (c) 2009 (d) 2010

Q.22. Which of the following best explains why States like Nagaland and Mizoram enjoy special powers under Article 371 of the Indian Constitution?

1

a) To maintain political stability in border regions
 b) To safeguard indigenous peoples' land, culture, and employment rights
 c) To provide them with greater representation in the Lok Sabha
 d) To allow them exemption from paying central taxes

Q.23. Assertion (A): The continuation of English as an official language after 1965 was opposed strongly by Tamil Nadu.

Reason (R): The Central Government imposed English on non-English-speaking States against their will.

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, R is false.
 D) A is false, R is true.

Q.24. "In modern democracies, power sharing arrangements can take many forms." Justify the statement

(2)

Q.25. "Two different sets of reasons can be given in favour of power sharing." Justify the statement. (2)

Q.26. Explain the Belgian model of accommodation. (3)

Q.27. How does the Indian constitution ensure the division of power between the Union and State Government? Explain

(5)

Q.28. CBQ:-

There are some units of the Indian Union which enjoy very little power. These are areas which are too small to become an independent State but which could not be merged with any of the existing States. These areas, like Chandigarh, or Lakshadweep or the capital city of Delhi, are called Union Territories. These territories do not have the powers of a State. The Central Government has special powers in running these areas.

This sharing of power between the Union Government and the State Governments is basic to the structure of the Constitution. It is not easy to make changes to this power sharing arrangement. The Parliament cannot on its own change this arrangement. Any change to it has to be first passed by both the Houses of Parliament

C. (A) is true but (R) is false.
D. (A) is false but (R) is true.

33. The value of final goods and services added at the time of calculation of Gross Domestic Product we include why? 1

I. This is to avoid double counting, which occurs when the value of intermediate goods (used in the production of other goods) is added multiple times.

II. It helps in correct calculation.

III. Final goods included the value on intermediate good.

A. I and III
B. III
C. II
D. II and III

34. Rishab has a sack of cotton but he is in need of wheat and Aman has a sack of wheat and is in need of cotton, under this situation both will be able to exchange their goods. In case of absence of such coincidence of wants, they may not exchange their goods. Which one of the following would be the best option that describes the mutual exchange of goods and eliminate the exchange of goods? 1

Options:

a. Double coincidence of want, Exchanging commodity for commodity.
b. Double Coincidence of want, Credit on Commodity
c. Double coincidence of want, Loan on commodity.
d. Double coincidence of want, Money.

Q.35. Mrs. Deepa small farmer owing one hectare of unirrigated land dependent only on rain and growing jowar and arhar. Other seasons she is working as farm labour. Deepa is not getting work throughout the year. Suggest your view how more employment can be created in rural area. 3

Or

Q.35b. How did MGNREGA 2005 bring upliftment of the rural people? Explain.

36. A worker in an urban area, who was working in a small factory, was not paid his wages properly, he was forced to work extra hours under poor working conditions, there was no job security, recently he lost his job and was found selling electrical items in a pushcart. Analyze the role of the government in protecting the workers working in an unorganized sector. 3

37. A farmer has borrowed money from a money lender at a high rate of interest, as he could not pay the interest; he was forced to borrow from another landlord to settle the amount for the interest borrowed to the money lender.

State the consequences he may face in this situation. 3

38. Ms.Seema wants to start a terracotta artifacts store in her village. She wants to supplement her income to raise the standard of living of her family. How can banks and cooperatives help her and helping such people will lead to overall development of the country? 5

OR

(A) Money by providing the crucial intermediate step eliminates the need for double coincidence of wants. Justify the statement. 3

(B) How Reserve bank of India supervises the functioning of formal source of loan? 2