O. P. JINDAL SCHOOL, SAVITRI NAGAR

Half Yearly Examination - (2026 – 2027)

Class: X **MM: 50**

Subject: Social Science (087) **Time: 2 Hrs.**

(Fifteen minutes extra will be given for reading the Question Paper.)

General Instructions:

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them:

(i) This question paper contains 26 questions. All questions are compulsory.

(ii) Question paper is divided into four sections – A, B, C and D.

Section A: History

Section B: Geography

Section C: Political Science

Section D: Economics

(iii) The question paper has MCQs, VSAs, SAs, LAs and CBQs.

(iv) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) carry 1 mark each.

(v) Very Short Answer Type Questions (VSAs) carry 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.

(vi) Short Answer Type Questions (SAs) carry 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.

(vii) Long Answer Type Questions (LAs) carry 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.

(viii) There are Case-Based Questions (CBQs) with sub-questions and are of 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 100 words.

(ix) The map-based questions (two questions) carry 2 marks:

Section A (History): 1mark.

Section B (Geography): 1 mark.

(x) Divide your answer sheet into four sections as per the question paper – Section A (History), Section B (Geography), Section C (Political Science) and Section D (Economics).

It is compulsory to answer each question in its respective section.

Do not mix answers of one section into the other section.

(xi) Instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

(xii) 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.

Section A: History

1.Q1. Which of the following was the main reason for launching the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1921? (1X2=2)

a) To demand separate electorates

b) To oppose British rule through non-cooperation

c) To support British policies

d) To promote industrialisation

2.Who among the following was associated with the plantation workers' movement in Assam?

a) AlluriSitaramaRaju

b) Baba Ramchandra

c) BirsaMunda

d) Mahatma Gandhi

3. Why did Mahatma Gandhi oppose the Rowlatt Act of 1919? Mention any two reasons. (2)

4. Explain any three ways in which the Non-Cooperation Movement affected different sections of Indian society. (3)

5. Read the source carefully and answer the questions that follow: (1X4=4)
In the plantations of Assam, plantation workers were not allowed to leave the tea gardens without permission. When they heard about the Non-Cooperation Movement, many workers believed that Swaraj meant freedom to move freely and return to their villages. Thousands of workers left the plantations and attempted to go back home. However, they were stopped by the authorities and forced to return to the plantations.

5.1 Which Act restricted the movement of plantation workers in Assam?

a) Rowlatt Act
b) Inland Emigration Act
c) Vernacular Press Act
d) Government of India Act

5.2 What did the plantation workers understand by the idea of Swaraj?

a) Freedom to work for the British
b) Freedom to leave the plantations and return to their villages
c) Freedom to pay higher taxes
d) Freedom to join the British army

5.3 Why did many plantation workers leave the plantations?
a) They wanted to participate in the Non-Cooperation Movement
b) They wanted to join the British government
c) They were ordered by plantation owners
d) They wanted to migrate to cities

5.4 The plantation workers' response shows that the idea of Swaraj was:
a) Understood differently by different social groups
b) Limited only to political leaders
c) Opposed by all workers
d) Restricted to urban areas

6. Locate and label any two of the following places on an outline map of India. (.5X2=1)

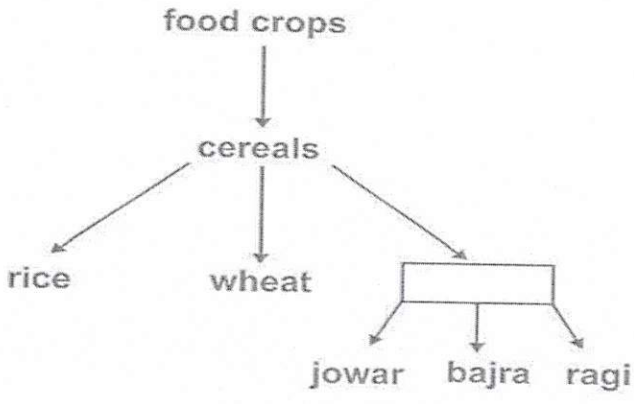
a) Congress session of September
b) Mill workers satyagraha

Section B: Geography

7. Identify the crop with the help of following information :- (1)
* It is a crop that is used both as fodder and food.
* It is a kharif crop that required for temperature between 21°C to 27° C
* It grows well in old alluvial soil.
* The use of modern inputs has contributed to the increasing production of this crop.

a) Gram b) maize c) millets d) Pulses

8. Observe the flowchart given below :- (1)



What will come in empty box?

b) Gram b) maize c) millets d) Pulses

9. Which traditional system of rainwater harvesting is found in Rajasthan? (1)

a) Guls and kuls b) Khadins and tankas c) Bamboo drip irrigation d) Inundation channels

10. Who said "Dam are the temples of modern India"? (1)

a) Mahatma Gandhi b) Sardar Patel c) Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru d) Indira Gandhi

11. What is the difference between Rabi and kharif cropping season? (2)

12. Why are multipurpose projects opposed? Explain any 3 disadvantages. (3)

Or

What are the geography cal condition required for well growth of cotton and wheat?

13. What are the challenges faced by Indian farmers? What reform have government taken? (3)

14. Locate and level any one of the following on political map of India:- (1)

a) Major rice producing states of India (any two states)
b) Tehri Dam.

Section C: Political Science

15. Which situation best illustrates the prudential reason for power sharing? (1)

a) It is the basic spirit of democracy.
b) It reduces the possibility of social conflict and political instability.
c) It gives power to only the majority community.
d) It eliminates the need for elections.

16. The Belgian model of power sharing is considered successful mainly because it: (1)

a) established the dominance of the Dutch-speaking community
b) transferred all powers to the central government
c) accommodated different linguistic communities through constitutional arrangements
d) abolished community-based representation

17. Consider the following statements about Indian federalism: (1)
Powers are divided between different levels of government by the Constitution.
State governments have no constitutional authority of their own.
The judiciary can settle disputes between different levels of government.

Which of the following is correct?

a) 1 and 2 only
b) 1 and 3 only
c) 2 and 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

18. Suppose a country has a large linguistic minority. The government allows the majority community to take all major political decisions without consulting the minority. How can this arrangement create political instability? Give two reasons. (2)

19. A state government decides to introduce a policy on a subject included in the Union List without consulting the Union Government.
Analyse why this decision may create a constitutional issue in India. In your answer, refer to the distribution of powers under federalism. (3)

20. Belgium and Sri Lanka adopted different approaches to dealing with linguistic diversity. Explain three ways in which Belgium's approach helped prevent conflict among communities. (3)

Section: D Economics

21. Assertion (A): The primary sector continues to be the largest employer in India.
Reason (R): The demand for services has increased tremendously due to rising incomes and development (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.

OR

Assertion (A): The unorganised sector is characterised by small and scattered units which are largely outside the control of the government.
Reason (R): Jobs in the unorganised sector are high-paid and often regular. 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.

22. Gargi took a loan from a moneylender at a high-interest rate and couldn't repay it. She lost her land as collateral. This is an example of: (1)

(A). Effective use of credit (B) Financial inclusion
(C). Debt trap (D). Formal loan recovery

23. In Indian Economy, the three sectors (Primary, Secondary and Tertiary) are interdependent. However, the share of employment in the primary sector remains high. Most appropriate explanation for this could be:

I. Government policies preferentially treat the primary sector
II. Indian economy is largely agrarian and majority of population is dependent on agriculture.
III. Inadequate service sector jobs force people to continue working in primary sectors
IV. Primary sector provides raw material for the secondary and tertiary sector.

Choose the correct option

(A) Only I and II are true (B) Only II and III are true
(C) Only III and IV are true (D) All are true (1)

24. "The service sector plays a vital role in India's economic development" How? Explain the above statement briefly. (2)

25. Mr. Rohan is working in farm due to crop failure; he took the credit from trader. He was unable to pay debt and thinking to start own cottage industry. Suggest any three ways how government can create more employment in rural area. (3)

OR

How Reserve Bank of India monitored the formal sector of credit?

26."Self Help Groups have helped solve the problem of credit availability in rural areas by providing easy access to loans. This has contributed significantly to the economic development of rural communities." Are you agree with above statement justify it with valid arguments. (5)

OR

"Credit play positive but sometimes it pushes the borrower in painful situation." Are you agree with this statement"
Explain it with valid arguments and examples.

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