HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION

# Question Paper 2022-23

NCERT BASED SYLLABUS

FOR CBSE AND STATE BOARD
FOLLOWING NCERT

# QUESTION PAPER

# PT-2/HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION, 2022-23

## SOCIAL SCIENCE

**Time - 3 Hours** **Class – X** **M.M. : 80**

**Date – 16.09.2022 (Friday)**

**Name of the student _____ Section _____**

**General Instructions**

- The question paper has 34 questions in all.
- Marks are indicated against each question.
- Questions from serial number **1** to **16** are objective type questions. Each question carries **one mark**. Answer them as instructed.
- Questions from serial number **17** to **25** are **3 marks** questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed **80 words** each.
- Questions from serial number **26** to **28** are source based questions.
- Questions from serial number **29** to **32** are **5 marks** questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed **120 words** each.
- Question number **33 and 34 are** map questions of **5 marks**. The outline map of India provided to you must be attached within your answer book.

## SECTION-A

Q.1 What was the major objective of the Vienna Congress of 1815? 1

Q.2 Identify the appropriate reason for the formation of the Swaraj Party from the options given below: 1

A. Wanted members of Congress to return to Council Politics

B. Wanted members of Congress to ask for Purna Swaraj for India

C. Wanted members of Congress to ask for Dominion State for India

D. Wanted members of Congress to oppose Simon Commission

Q.3 **Direction :** Mark the option which is the most suitable: 1

**Assertion :** The Non-cooperation Movement gradually slowed down for a variety of reasons in the cities.

**Reason :** As the boycott movement spread, and people began discarding imported clothes and wearing only Indian ones, production of Indian textile mills went up.

A. If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

C. If assertion is true but the reason is false

D. If both assertion and reason are false

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Q.4 Study the picture and answer the question that follows: 1



Which of the following aspects best signifies this image of 'Germania'?

A. Heroism and justice

B. Folk and cultural tradition

C. Austerity and Asceticism

D. Revenge and vengeance

Q.5 Name any two landlocked border countries of Belgium. 1

Q.6 Which form of Power sharing is adopted in Community Government of Belgium? 1

Q.7 **Direction**: Mark the option which is the most suitable: 1

**Assertion:** Hindi is identified as the official language of India.

**Reason:** It helped in creating supremacy of Hindi speaking people over others.

A. If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

C. If assertion is true but the reason is false

D. If both assertion and reason are false.

Q.8 Which one of the following is a National Political Party? 1

A. Samajwadi Party

B. Rashtriya Janta Dal

C. Rashtriya Lok Dal

D. Nationalist Congress Party

Q.9 A recognized political party is : 1

A. A party is present in only one of the federal units.

B. A party is present in several and all units of the federation.

C. A party that is based on regional and communal diversities.

D. A party recognized by the Election Commission with all the privileges and the facilities.

Q.10 Write two characteristics of Black soil 1

Q.11 Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reasoning (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option 1

**Assertion:** There are many regions in our country that are rich in resources but these are included in economically backward regions. On the contrary there are some regions which have a poor resource base but they are economically developed.

**Reason:** Resources can contribute to development only when they are accompanied by appropriate technological development and institutional changes.

A. Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

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B. Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

C. Assertion is true, but reason is false.

D. Both assertion and reason are false

Q.12 Which of the following statement is NOT true about average per capita income 1

A. It is most suitable for comparing countries

B. It does not reflect disparity

C. It represents the degree of human development

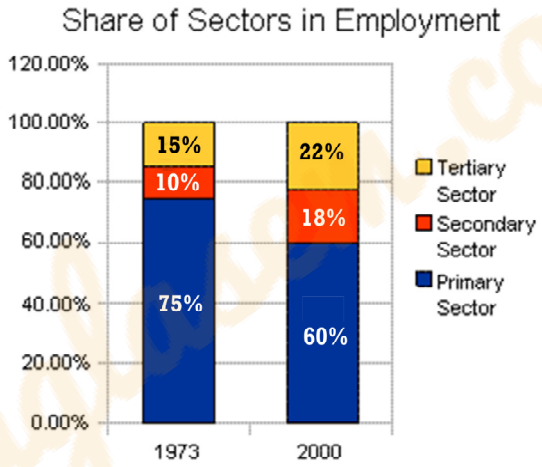
D. It shows employment opportunities and economic status

Q.13 How developmental goals differ from person to person? Give one example. 1

Q.14 "Money in your pocket cannot buy all the goods and services that you may need to live well." Give two examples where factors other than income are important aspects of our life. 1

Q.15 Define 'Net Attendance Ratio'. 1

Q.16 The given Graph shows the share of employment in the three sectors in 1973 and 2000. 1




The primary sector continues to be the largest employer even now. Select the most suitable reason from the following:

A. Workers are interested to work in primary sector

B. Enough jobs were not created in secondary and tertiary sector

C. Efforts of labour are not equivalent in all the sectors

D. Outsourcing of job opportunities in Secondary Sector

## SECTION-B

Q.17 What does the idea of Satyagraha emphasise? 3

Q.18 How did romantic imagination enhance the national feelings? 3

**OR**

Specify any three reasons why the period of 1830 was considered as great economic hardship in Europe.



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Q.19 Name the three places where Gandhiji successfully organized Satyagraha in India after coming back from South Africa in 1915. 3

Q.20 "The Earth has enough resources to meet the need of all but not enough to satisfy the greed of even one person". Justify the statement with reference to the discussion of development. 3

Q.21 Elucidate the causes of problems in Belgium between the Dutch-speaking and French-speaking communities during 1950s and 1960s. 3

Q.22 Why do modern democracies cannot function without political parties? 3

**OR**

State the three institutional measures taken by the government to bring reforms to political parties

Q.23 Describe how communities have conserved and protected forests and wildlife in India. 3

Q.24 Enlist three important institutional reforms taken by the government to bring about improvements in the agricultural sector. 3

Q.25 Compare and explain with examples between Organised and unorganised sectors under the following points 3

A. Wages B. safety C. health

## SECTION – C

Q.26 Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:

Muhammad Yunus is a famous economist of Bangladesh. He received several international honours for his efforts to promote economic and social development for the benefit of the poor. He and the Grameen Bank he started jointly received the Nobel Peace Prize for the 2006. In February 2007, he decided to launch a political party and contest in the parliamentary elections. His objective was to foster proper leadership, good governance and build a new Bangladesh. He felt that only a political party different from the traditional ones would bring about new political culture. His party would be democratic from the grassroots level. The launching of the new party, called Nagarik Shakti (Citizens' Power), has caused a stir among the Bangladeshis. While many welcomed his decision, some did not like it. "Now I think Bangladesh will have a chance to choose between good and bad and eventually have a good government," said Shahedul Islam, a government official. "That government, we hope, would not only keep itself away from corruption but also make fighting corruption and black money a top priority."But leaders of traditional political parties who dominated the country's politics for decades were apprehensive. "There was no debate (over him) winning the Nobel, but politics is different – very challenging and often controversial," said a senior leader of the Bangladesh Nationalist Party. Some others were highly critical. They asked why he was rushing into politics. "Is he being planted in politics by mentors from utside the country," asked one political observer.



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26.1 Do you think Yunus made a right decision to form a new political party? 1

26.2 Do you agree with the statements and fears expressed by various people? 1

26.3 How do you want this new party to be organized to make it different from other parties? 2

Q.27 Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:

India is an agriculturally important country. Agriculture is a primary activity, which produces most of the food that we consume. Besides food grains, it also produces raw material for various industries. Moreover, some agricultural products like tea, coffee, spices, etc. are also exported.

Physical diversities and plurality of cultures in India are reflected in agricultural practices and cropping patterns in the country. Various types of food and fiber crops, vegetables and fruits, spices and condiments, etc. constitute some of the important crops grown in the country. Agriculture is an age-old economic activity in our country. Over these years, cultivation methods have changed significantly depending upon the characteristics of physical environment, technological know-how and socio-cultural practices. Farming varies from subsistence to commercial type.

27.1 'Agriculture has been the backbone of the Indian Economy'. Explain the statement by giving one suitable reason. 1

27.2 On what factors does the cropping pattern of our country depend upon? 1

27.3 Compare 'Intensive Subsistence farming' with that of 'Commercial farming' in India. 2

Q.28 Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:

More than half of the workers in the country are working in the primary sector, mainly in agriculture, producing only about one sixth of the GDP. In contrast to this, the secondary and tertiary sectors produce the rest of the produce whereas they employ less about half the people. What it means is that there are more people in agriculture than is necessary. So, even if you move a few people out, production will not be affected. Everyone is working, none remains idle, but in actual fact, their labour effort gets divided. Each one is doing some work.

There are thousands of casual workers in the service sector in urban areas who search for daily employment. They are employed as painters, plumbers, repair persons and others doing odd jobs. Many of them don't find work everyday. Similarly, we see other people of the service sector on the street pushing a cart or selling something where they may spend the whole day but earn very little. They are doing this work because they do not have better opportunities.

28.1 The situation referred above clearly indicates underemployment in agricultural sector. When does it occur? 1



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A. When people do not want to work

B. When people are working in lazy manner

C. When people are working less than their competency

D. When people are not paid for their work

28.2 Why does 'underemployment' also called disguised unemployment? 1

28.3 Explain any one measure that can be adopted to remove disguised unemployment in the agricultural sector. 2

## SECTION-D

Q.29 How different social groups did interpret the Non Co-operation Movement? 5

**OR**

What were the political and economic scenario of India in between 1922 and 1930?

Q.30 What are the major steps towards decentralisation taken in 1992 to make the third-tier of democracy more powerful and effective? 5

**OR**

What makes India a Federal Country?

Q.31 "Water scarcity may be an outcome of large and growing population in India." Analyse the statement. How has Shillong solved the problem of acute shortage of water? (4+1)

Q.32 In what ways can employment opportunities be created in rural areas? Elucidate with examples. 5

## SECTION-E

Q.33 Locate the following places on an outline map of India.

33.1 Locate the place where Gandhiji ceremonially violate the Salt Law and manufactured salt by boiling sea water. 1

33.2 Locate the place where Indian National Congress Session finalized the Non-Cooperation Movement. 1

Q.34 On the given outline map of India identify and locate the following :

34.1 Identify the crop marked as **'A'** in the shaded region. 1

34.2 Locate any two dams given below 1 + 1

Tehri Dam, Bhakra Nangal Dam, Hirakud Dam

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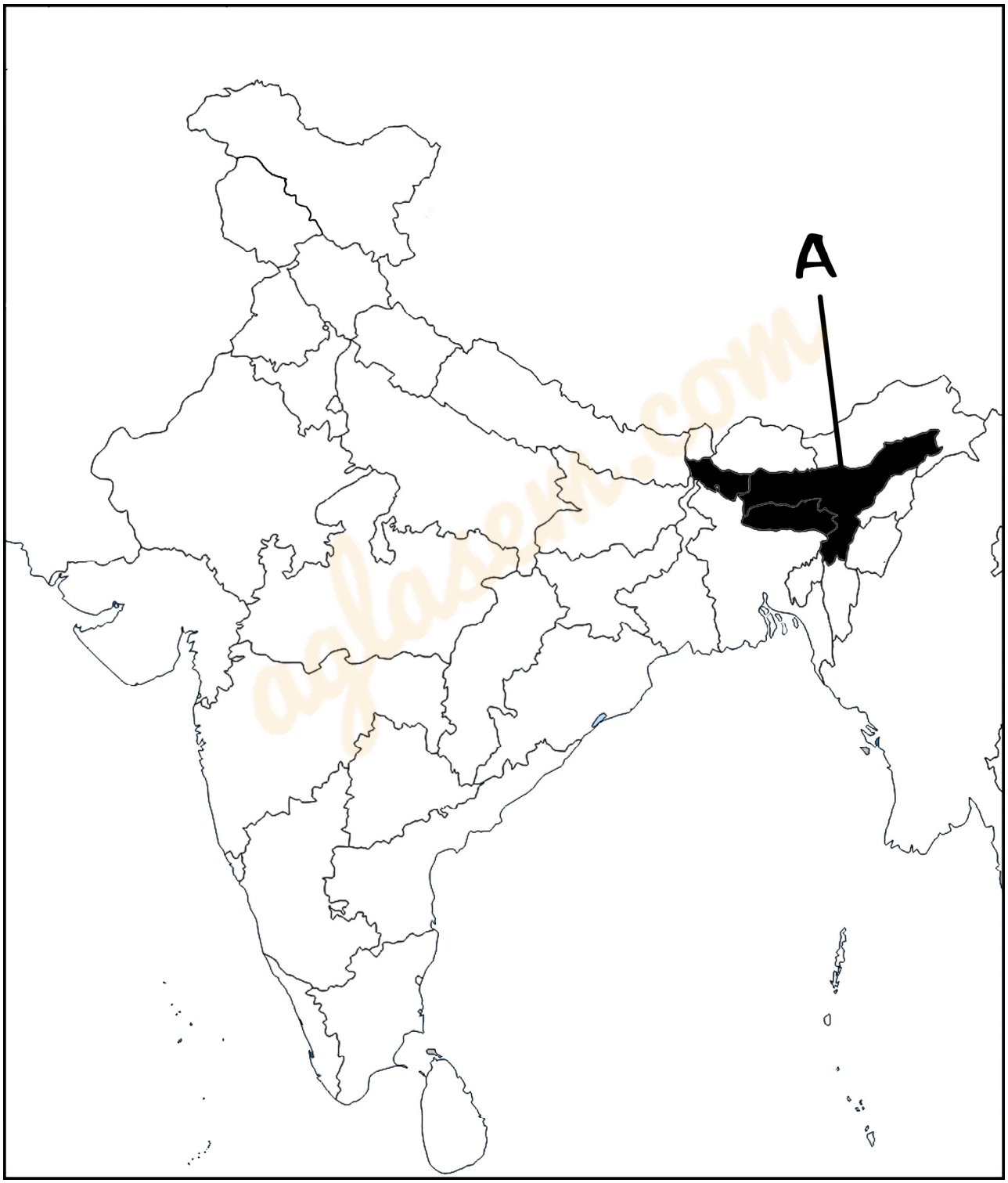
## SOCIAL SCIENCE

**Time - 3 Hours** **Class – X** **M.M. : 80**

**Date – 16.09.2022 (Friday)**

**Name of the student** _____ **Section** _____

## Section - E






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