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2023-24

HALF YEARLY EXAM

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FOR
CBSE BOARD
AND
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Half Yearly Exam 2023-24
Question Paper

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Class - X **Subject – Social Science**
Time – 3 Hours **Maximum Marks - 80**

General Instructions:-

i. Question paper comprises Six Sections – A, B, C, D, E and F. There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
ii. Section A – From question 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
iii. 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.
iv. Section C contains Q.25to Q.29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words
v. 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.
vi. Section-E - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each
vii. 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).
viii. 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.
ix. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

SECTION A MCQs (1X20=20)

1. Who were the 'junkers'? **[1]**
   (a) Soldiers
   (b) Large landowners
   (c) Aristocracy
   (d) Weavers

2. Which treaty recognised Greece as an independent nation? **[1]**
   (a) Treaty of Constantinople, 1832
   (b) Treaty of Vienna, 1815
   (c) Treaty of Versailles, 1871
   (d) None of these

3. Why was the Simon Commission sent to India? **[1]**
   (a) To look into the Indian constitutional matter and suggest reform
   (b) To choose members of India Council
   (c) To settle disputes between the government and the Congress leaders
   (d) To set up a government organisation

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4. Until 18th century which two countries were considered the richest in the world? **[1]**
   (a) India and China
   (b) China and Japan
   (c) England and France
   (d) England and Italy

5. Which of the following pair is correctly matched? **[1]**

(a) Alluvial Soil	Malwa Plateau
(b) Black Soil	Northern Plain
(c) Laterite Soil	Western Coastal Plain
(d) Arid Soil	Deccan Plateau

6. Match the Column I with Column II and choose the correct option: **[1]**

Column I	Column II
A. Corbett National Park	i. Assam
B. Bandhavgarh National Park	ii. Uttarakhand
C. Sariska Wildlife Sanctuary	iii. Madhya Pradesh
D. Manas Tiger Reserve	iv. Rajasthan

Options:

(a) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(b) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
(c) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
(d) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D- iii

7. Which one of the following is almost one-third of the total forest area, as declared by the Forest Department? **[1]**
   (a) Protected Forest
   (b) Reserve Forest
   (c) Unclassed Forest
   (d) None of the above

8. The Community Government signifies: **[1]**
   (a) The powers of government regarding community development
   (b) The powers of the government regarding law making for the community
   (c) The powers of the government regarding cultural, educational and language related issues
   (d) The government enjoys privileges to safeguard the interest of a particular community

9. The Constitution of India: **[1]**
   (a) divided the powers between centre and states in three lists
   (b) divided powers between centre and states in two lists
   (c) listed the powers of the state and left the undefined powers to the state
   (d) specified the powers of the states and left the residuary powers with the centre

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10. Which of the following divisions is unique to India? **[1]**

(a) Gender division

(b) Caste division

(c) Economic division

(d) Religious division

11. Match the following: **[1]**

Coloumn A	Coloumn B
(A) Union Territory	(i) Decision-making body for the entire village
(B) Local Self Government	(ii) An alliance of government more than two parties
(C) Coalition	(iii) Representatives' government body at the district level
(D) Zila Parishad	(iv) Area run by the Union/Central government

(a) A-(ii), B-(iii), C-(iv), D-(i)

(b) A-(iv), B-(i), C-(iii), D-(ii)

(c) A-(iv), B-(i), C-(ii), D-(iii)

(d) A-(iv), B-(iii), C-(ii), D-(i)

12. 'Equal Wages Act' signifies: **[1]**

(a) Law that deals with family related matters

(b) Law provides that equal wages should be paid for equal job for both mend women

(c) An Act which signifies that all work inside the home is done by the women of the family

(d) A radical law against the discriminatory attitude and sexual division of labour

13. Which of the following statements accurately distinguishes between Majoritarianism and Power sharing?

(a) Majoritarianism emphasizes the dominance of the majority community, while Power sharing emphasizes the sharing of power among different groups.

(b) Majoritarianism emphasizes the need for consensus building, while Power sharing emphasizes the exclusion of minority groups.

(c) Majoritarianism emphasizes the importance of accommodating minority interests, while Power sharing emphasizes the need for majority rule.

(d) Majoritarianism emphasizes the need for peaceful resolution of conflicts, while Power sharing emphasizes the use of force to impose the majority's will. **[1]**

14. In the question below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.

(A): The value of final goods and services produced in each sector are added to the Gross Domestic Product of a country.

(R): The inclusion of intermediate goods may lead to the problem of double counting.

Options:

(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(b) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(c) A is correct but R is wrong.

(d) A is wrong but R is correct. **[1]**

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15. Choose the incorrect statement about the Right to Work Programme. **[1]**
    (a) MGNREGA provides 100 days of wage employment to rural people who are in need of work.
    (b) Work is provided within 15 days of demanding it.
    (c) All the jobs are reserved for women.
    (d) Unemployment allowance is provided in case the government fails to provide jobs.

16. What is the reason behind high employment in the agriculture sector, but low level of production? **[1]**
    (a) Labour Intensive Techniques
    (b) Disguised Unemployment
    (c) Less jobs opportunities in Secondary and Tertiary Sector
    (d) All of these

17. Which one of the following is a problem of barter system? **[1]**
    (a) Lack of double coincindence of wants
    (b) Lack of divisibility
    (c) Both (a) and (b)
    (d) Medium of exchange

18. Match the columns and choose the correct option: **[1]**

I.	Demand deposits	i) Medium of Exchange
II.	Cheques	ii) Issues currency notes and coins
III.	Money	iii) Bank deposits that can be withdrawn on demand
IV.	RBI	iv) Settles payments without the use of cash

    (a) I-ii, II-iv, III-iii, IV-i
    (b) I-iii, II-iv, III-ii, IV-i
    (c) I-iii, II-iv, III-i, IV-ii
    (d) I-iv, II-iii, III-ii, IV-i

19. _____ refers to an agreement in which the lender supplies the borrowers with money, goods and services in return for the promise of future payment.

    (a) Debt trap
    (b) Collateral
    (c) Credit
    (d) None of these **[1]**

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20. A **'X'** has many members. **'X'** accepts deposits from the members. With these deposits as collateral, the **'X'** obtains a large loan from the bank. These funds are used to provide loans to its members. Once these loans are repaid, another round of lending takes place.
What does **'X'** stand for in the above passage?
(a) Banks
(b) Moneylenders
(c) RBI
(d) Cooperatives **[1]**

SECTION B VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2X4=8)

21. How did the Silk Route link the world? Explain with two suitable examples. **[2]**

22. Mention the provisions that constitute India into a secular country. **[2]**

23. Explain any two steps taken by the government to protect the wildlife in India. **[2]**

24. Why is the tertiary sector becoming so important in India? Write any two points. **[2]**

SECTION C SHORT ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (3X5=15)

25. What were the economic implications of the First World War on India? **[3]**

OR

What were the three experiments Gandhiji made with Satyagraha, in India?

26. "Indiscriminate use of resources has led to numerous problems". Justify the statement. **[3]**

27. Differentiate between public sector and private sector. (3 points) **[3]**

28. Mention the different aspects of life in which the women are discriminated against or disadvantaged in India.

29. Explain the process of credit creation by commercial banks. **[3]**

OR

Define 'terms of credit'. What are the various forms of terms of credit which the borrowers and lenders agree upon in a credit-arrangement? **[3]**

SECTION D LONG ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (5X4=20)

30. How did culture play an important role in creating the idea of a nation in Europe? **[5]**

OR

How did the formation of the nation-state the result of a long drawn out process in Britain? Explain.

31. "Wheat and rice farming in India are fairly different from each other". Support the statement with five suitable examples. **[5]**

OR

Name an important beverage crop introduced in India initially by the British. Explain any three geographical conditions needed for its cultivation and write any two major producing states where it is grown.

32. Discuss the main features of the language policy of India.

OR

Explain any five features of federalism.

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33. 'Credit plays a dual- role. It may play a positive role for few, but may also put few in a debt trap.' Justify the given statement by giving relevant examples and elaboration. **[5]**

SECTION E CASE BASED QUESTIONS (4X3=12)

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

Food offers many examples of long-distance cultural exchange. Traders and travellers introduced new crops to the lands they travelled. Even ready food stuff in distant parts of the world might share common origins. The spaghetti and noodles. It is believed that noodles travelled west from China to become spaghetti or perhaps Arab traders took pasta to fifth-century Sicily, an island now in Italy. Similar foods were also known in India and Japan, so the truth about their origins may never be known. Yet such guesswork suggests the possibilities of long-distance cultural contact even in the pre-modern world.

34.1. Which food travelled west from china to be called spaghetti? **[1]**
34.2. Define globalisation. **[1]**
34.3. How did food habits travel from one place to another in the process of cultural exchange? **[2]**

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

India has traditionally been an agrarian economy, and about two-third of its population have been dependent on agriculture. Hence, development of irrigation to increase agricultural production has been assigned a very high priority in the Five Year Plans, and multipurpose river valleys projects, like the Bhakra-Nangal, Hirakud, Damodar Valley, Nagarjuna Sagar, Indira Gandhi Canal Project, etc., have been taken up. In fact, India's water demand at present is dominated by irrigational needs.



Agriculture accounts for most of the surface and groundwater utilisation, it accounts for 89 per cent of the surface water and 92 per cent of the groundwater utilisation. While the share of industrial sector is limited to 2 per cent of the surface water utilisation and 5 per cent of the ground-water, the share of domestic sector is higher (9 per cent) in surface water utilisation as compared to groundwater. The share of agricultural sector in total water utilisation is much higher than other sectors. However, in future, with development, the shares of industrial and domestic sectors in the country are likely to increase.

1. In which state is Tungabhadra dam located? **[1]**
2. In which sector share of surface water utilisation is higher as compared to ground-water? **[1]**
3. Why is the share of agricultural sector in total water utilisation much higher than other sectors? **[2]**

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

Belgium is a small country in Europe, smaller in area than the state of Haryana. It borders with France, the Netherlands, Germany and Luxembourg. It has a population of a little over one crore, about half the population of Haryana. The ETHNIC composition of this small country is very complex. Of the country's total population, 59 percent lives in Flemish region and speaks Dutch language. Another 40 percent people live in Wallonia region and speak French. Remaining one percent of the Belgians speak German. In the capital city Brussels, 80 percent people speak French while 20 percent are Dutch speaking.

36.1. What percent of people speak German in Belgium? **[1]**
36.2. Define ETHNIC. **[1]**
36.3. Mention any two features of Belgian model of power sharing. **[2]**

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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.

A. Place associated with the infamous Jallianwala Bagh Tragedy.

B. Place associated with the Congress Session of 1927. **[2]**

37 . (b) One feature **[I]** has been marked on the given political outline map of India. **[3]**
Identify this feature with the help of given information and write its correct name on the line drawn near it

[I] A major cotton producing state

(c) On the same political outline map of India, locate and label any 2 of the following with suitable symbols:

i. A dam built on river Narmada

ii. A dam built on river Mahanadi

iii. A dam built on river Chenab

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