

Roll No. _____

NLCS/09/Social Science/91

Half Yearly Examination 2025 – 2026

Time - 3:00 Hrs.

M.M. 80

General Instructions:

- Question Paper comprises six sections - A, B, C, D, E and F.
- There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- Section A - From Question 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
- Section B - Question no. 21 to 24 are very short Answer Type Questions carrying 2 Marks each. Answer should not exceed 40 words.
- Section C - Q. 25 to 29 are Short Answer Type Questions carrying 3 marks each. Answer should not exceed 60 words.
- Section D - Q. no. 30 to 33 are Long Answer Type Questions carrying 5 marks each. Answer should not exceed 120 words.
- Section E - Q. no. 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each.
- Section F - Q. no. 37 is map based Question carrying 5 marks with two parts 37a from History (2 marks) and 37b from Geography (3 marks).
- There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided.

Section – A

- Q.1** When was slavery finally abolished in the French colonies?
(a) In 1842 (b) In 1845 (c) In 1848 (d) In 1850
- Q.2** Arrange in Sequence
i. France became a republic
ii. Louis XVI became the king of France
iii. A constitution is framed to limit the powers of the king
iv. Napoleon became Emperor of France
(a) ii, iii, i and iv (b) ii, i, iii and iv (c) i, ii, iv and iii (d) iv, i, ii and iii
- Q.3** Prominent industrial area(s) in Russia was/were
(a) Moscow (b) St. Petersburg (c) Petrograd (d) Both (a) and (b)
- Q.4** They felt only men with property should have the vote and women should not have the vote. Who were they?
(a) Democrats (b) Radicals (c) Liberals (d) Conservatives
- Q.5** Consider the following statements and point out the right one
(a) kulaks are rich farmers of Russia (b) kulaks are Poor farmers of Russia
(c) kulaks are workers of Russia (d) kulaks are metal workers of Russia
- Q.6** The latitude that divides India in almost two equal halves is
(a) Tropic of Capricorn (b) Arctic Circle (c) Tropic of Cancer (d) Equator
- Q.7** In which of the following countries women do not have the right to vote?
(a) Pakistan (b) Nepal (c) Afghanistan (d) Saudi Arabia
- Q.8** Assertion (A) The Eastern Ghats are discontinuous and irregular.
Reason (R) The Eastern Ghats are cut by rivers flowing into the Bay of Bengal.
(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 correct explanation of A.

- (c) A is true, but R is false
(d) A is false, but R is true

Q.9 Match the Following:

List I	List II
Rivers	Total Length
(a) Mahanadi	(i) 860 km
(b) Ganga	(ii) 2500 km
(c) Godavari	(iii) 1500 km
(d) Kaveri	(iv) 760 km

Codes:

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

- Q.10** SarvaShikshaAbhiyan is meant to provide ----- education.
(a) Primary (b) Secondary (c) Elementary (d) Nursery
- Q.11** Which form of government requires all citizens to take part in politics?
a) Monarchy (b) (c) One-party government d) Democracy
- Q.12** How many members were there in the Constituent Assembly which wrote the Indian Constitution?
(a) 199 (b) 273 (c) 299 (d) 229
- Q.13** Young India was a -
a) Political party (b) Extremist group c) Magazine (d) Moderate group
- Q.14** The list of those people who are eligible to vote officially called -
(a) Voters' list (b) Electoral roll (c) Electors' list (d) Constituency list
- Q.15** The Chief Election Commissioner is appointed by whom among the following?
(a) Lok Sabha Speaker (b) The Chief Justice of India
(c) The President of India (d) The Vice President of India
- Q.16** Which of the following is the primary activity?
(a) Fishing (b) Transport (c) Education (d) None of these
- Q.17** Seasonal unemployment is related to which region?
(a) Urban regions (b) Rural regions (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these
- Q.18** The work force population includes people from:
(a) 15 to 59 years (b) 14 to 50 years (c) 21 to 50 years (d) 22 to 60 years
- Q.19** Which is a non-economic activity?
(a) Teacher teaching in school (b) Farmer working in his own farm
(c) Tailor stitching his own clothes (d) Restaurant owner cooking for customers
- Q.20** Assertion (A): Unemployment leads to wastage of manpower resources
Reason (R): Increase in unemployment is an indicator of depressed economy
(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

Section – B

- Q.21** Name the authors of the following books
(i) Two Treaties of Government
(ii) The Social Contract

OR

What is 'subsistence crisis'? Explain any two factors responsible for subsistence crisis.

- Q.22** Write difference between the Central Highlands and Deccan Plateau.
Q.23 Write one merit and demerit of electoral competition.
Q.24 What is human capital?

Section – C

- Q.25** Mention three essential features of democracy.

OR

“Democracy is considered the best form of government and is clearly better than any other alternatives”. Mention three relevant points that show what it offers.

- Q.26** Why is human resources superior to any other resources? Explain with the help of three arguments.
Q.27 Explain three parallel ranges of Himalayan mountain.
Q.28 State any three effects of the first world war on the Russian economy.
Q.29 Describe the division in French Society before the French Revolution.

Section – D

- Q.30** Describe the location and size of India in three points each.

OR

Explain the importance of India's location on the globe.

- Q.31** Describe five unfavorable effects of population growth in a country like India.

OR

“Illiterate and unhealthy population are a liability for the economy.” Justify the statement with suitable examples.

- Q.32** What is a constitution? Why do we need a constitution? Give any five reasons.

OR

What is Preamble? Why is the preamble very important?

- Q.33** What were the causes of the empty treasury of France under Louis XVI? Assess any three causes.

OR

Explain the immediate causes of the outbreak of the revolt in France in 1789.

Section – E

- Q.34** Read the source given below and answer the question that follows:
Political competition takes place when different political parties compete to gain the confidence and the vote of the voters. They make promises and give incentives to motivate the voters to vote them. This electoral competition has many demerits like it creates a sense of disunity and factionalism as well as Party Politics in every locality. Different political parties and candidates often use dirty tricks like booth capturing to win elections. The competition leads to the idea of being dragged into unhealthy competition. That is why good people do not enter and participate in the political competition. But regular electoral competition provide incentives to political parties and leaders if they can satisfy the voters with their work they will be able to win again.

- (i) Define the term political competition.
- (ii) To what extent do you agree that electoral competition leads to electoral fights. Give reasons.
- (iii) How is electoral competition helpful to political parties and leaders to win an election? Justify.

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

The Green Revolution in the late 1960s introduced the Indian farmer to cultivation of wheat and rice using High Yielding Varieties (HYVs) of seeds. Compared to the traditional seeds, the HYV seeds promised to produce much greater amounts of grain on a single plant. As a result, the same piece of land would now produce far larger quantities of food grain than was possible earlier. HYV seeds, however, needed plenty of water and also chemical fertilizers and pesticides to produce best results. Higher yields were possible only from a combination of HYV seeds, irrigation, chemical fertilizers, pesticides etc. Farmers of Punjab, Haryana and western Uttar Pradesh were the first to try out the modern farming method in India. The farmers in these regions set up tube wells for irrigation and made use of HYV seeds, chemical fertilizers and pesticides in farming. Some of them bought farm machinery like tractors and threshers which made ploughing and harvesting faster. They were rewarded with high yields of wheat.

- (i) What method adopted by Indian farmers enabled them to grow more on same piece of land? (1)
- (ii) Green Revolution is beneficial for the Indian farmers. Explain. (1)
- (iii) Which modern implements and items were used by Indian farmers? (2)

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

A detailed account of the different physiographic units highlights the unique features of each region. It would, however, be clear that each region complements the other and makes the country richer in its natural resources. The mountains are the major sources of water and forest wealth. The northern plains are the granaries of the country. They provide the base for early civilizations. The plateau is a storehouse of minerals which has played a crucial role in the industrialization of the country. The coastal region and island groups provide sites for fishing and port activities. Thus, the diverse physical features of the land have immense future possibilities of development.

- (i) How are coastal islands useful for India? (1)
- (ii) In what way the Himalayan mountains have become the major source of water? (1)
- (iii) What role plains and plateau play in India's development? (2)

Q.37 (A) Locate and label the following on the map of France:

- (i) Bordeaux
- (ii) Paris

Q.37 (B) On the given political outline map of India, locate and label any three of the following features marked and write their correct names:

- (i) State with its capital Jaipur
- (ii) Capital of Bihar
- (iii) The Standard Meridian of India
- (iv) Tropic of Cancer

