

Sample Question Paper - 1
Social Science (087)
Class- X, Session: 2021-22
TERM II

Time Allowed: 120 minutes

Maximum Marks: 40

General Instructions:

1. The question paper consists of 14 questions divided into 3 sections A, B, C.
2. All questions are compulsory.
3. Section A comprises of 6 questions of 2 marks each. Internal choice has been provided in two questions.
4. Section B comprises of 4 questions of 3 marks each. Internal choice has been provided in one question.
5. Section C comprises of 4 questions of 4 marks each. An internal choice has been provided in one question. It contains two case study based questions.

SECTION A

1. Explain with examples, how do industries give boost to the agriculture sector.
2. Write two significance of the border roads ?
3. Suggest any one way to promote the public participation in the Political Parties for enhancing the quality of democracy.
4. Study the table given below and answer the questions that follow :

Rates of Economic Growth for Different Countries, 1950-2000

Type of Regimes and Countries	Growth Rate
All democratic regimes	3.95
All dictatorial regimes	4.42
Poor countries under dictatorship	4.34
Poor countries under democracy	4.28

Source : A Przeworski, M E Alvarez, J A Cheibub and F Limongi, Democracy and Development: Political Institutions and Well-Being in the World, 1950-1990. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 2000.

1. If we consider all democracies and all dictatorships for the fifty years between 1950 and 2000, what does the data given in the table show ?
 2. Which type of regime would people prefer if economic growth is the sole aim ?
5. How do the Demand Deposits offer facilities ?

Section B

6. "The economic strength of a country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries." Support the statement with arguments.

or

How do industries pollute environment ? Explain with six examples.

7. Efficient means of transport are pre-requisites for fast development of the country.” Support the statement with examples.
8. “Globalisation and greater competition among producers has been advantageous to consumers.” Support the statement with examples.

Section C

9. Highlight the reasons for the growth of nationalist tensions in the Balkan region before the First World War.

or

The middle classes played an important role in the Non-Cooperation Movement in the cities. Explain. Why do you think that the movement slowed down in the cities?

10. Describe any five outcomes of democracy.

or

“Democracy stands much superior to any other form of government in promoting dignity and freedom of the individual.” Justify this statement.

Section D

11. Read the extract and answer the questions that follow :

On 6 January 1921, the police in United Provinces fired at peasants near Rae Bareli. Jawaharlal Nehru wanted to go to the place of firing, but was stopped by the police. Agitated and angry, Nehru addressed the peasants who gathered around him. This is how he later described the meeting: ‘They behaved as brave men, calm and unruffled in the face of danger. I do not know how they felt but I know what my feelings were. For a moment my blood was up, non-violence was almost forgotten but for a moment only. The thought of the great leader, who by God’s goodness has been sent to lead us to victory, came to me and I saw the kisans seated and standing near me, less excited, more peaceful than I was and the moment of weakness passed, I spoke to them in all humility on non-violence. I needed the lesson more than they and they heeded me and peacefully dispersed.’

1. How did the peasants who gathered around Nehru near Rae Bareli behave when he addressed them ?
2. To what extent do you feel that the demands of the peasants of Rae Bareli were correct ?
3. Explain what did Nehru mean when he said. I needed the lesson more than they.

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

Extract : I

A news magazine published for London readers is to be designed and printed in Delhi. The text of the magazine is sent through Internet to the Delhi office. The designers in the Delhi office get orders on how to design the magazine from the office in London using telecommunication facilities. The designing is done on a computer. After printing, the magazines are sent by air to London. Even the payment of money for designing and printing from a bank in London to a bank in Delhi is done instantly through the Internet (e-banking)!

Extract : II

The agriculture sector provides the bulk of employment and a significant portion of the GDP in India. Compare this to a developed country such as the US with the share of agriculture in GDP at 1% and, its share in total employment a tiny 0.5%. And, yet this very small percentage of people who are engaged in agriculture in the US receive massive sums of money from the US government for production and for exports to other countries. Due to this massive money that they receive, US farmers can sell the farm products at abnormally low prices. The surplus

farm products are sold in other country markets at low prices, adversely affecting farmers in these countries. Developing countries are, therefore, asking the developed country governments, “We have reduced trade barriers as per WTO rules. But you have ignored the rules of WTO and have continued to pay your farmers vast sums of money. You have asked our governments to stop supporting our farmers, but you are doing so yourselves. Is this free and fair trade?”

1. Analyse the role of Information Technology in globalisation by giving three reasons.
2. Name an institution which has an aim to liberalise the international trade.
3. How far has the institution responsible for free and fair trade succeeded in its aim? Explain by giving two reasons.

Section E

13. On the given outline Political Map of India, locate the following:
- A. The place where Indian National Congress session was held in 1927
 - B. Ramagundam Thermal Power Plant

OR

- C. Hyderabad Software Technology Park
- D. Indira Gandhi International Airport



Solution

Social Science (087)

Class 10 - Social Science

Time: 2 Hours

Max. Marks: 40

General Instructions:

1. This Question paper is divided into five sections-Section A, B, C, D and E.
2. All questions are compulsory.
3. Section-A: Question no. 1 to 5 are very short answer type questions of 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
4. Section-B: Question no. 6 to 8 are short answer type questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.
5. Section-C: Question no. 9 and 10 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
6. Section-D: Question no. 11 and 12 are Case Based questions.
7. Section-E: Question no. 13 is map based, carrying 3 marks with two parts, 13.1 from History (1 mark) and 13.2 from Geography (2 marks).
8. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in a few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.
9. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

Section A

1. Explain with examples, how do industries give boost to the agriculture sector.

Ans :

Industries give boost to the agriculture sector in the ways as mentioned below :

- (i) There are agro based industries such as cotton, woollen, jute, edible oil that get their raw materials from agriculture,
 - (ii) In return, these industries sell their products such as irrigation pumps, fertilisers, insecticides, PVC pipes and many other things to the farmers,
 - (iii) The agro industries has given boost to agriculture by raising its productivity and has made the production processes very efficient as well.
2. Write two significance of the border roads ?

Ans :

- (i) These are very important for strategic point of view in the northern and north eastern border areas of our country.
- (ii) These roads have increased accessibility in areas of difficult terrain.

3. Suggest any one way to promote the public participation in the Political Parties for enhancing the quality of democracy.

Ans :

Party should be asked to reserve at least one third of the seats for women candidates. In the same way women should have their share in the party's decision making bodies so that steps can be taken for the betterment of women.

4. Study the table given below and answer the questions that follow :

Rates of Economic Growth for Different Countries, 1950-2000

Type of Regimes and Countries	Growth Rate
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1. If we consider all democracies and all dictatorships for the fifty years between 1950

and 2000, what does the data given in the table show ?

2. Which type of regime would people prefer if economic growth is the sole aim ?

Ans :

1. The data shows that on an average dictatorial regimes have had a slightly better record of economic growth.
2. If economic growth is the sole aim of the people they would prefer a dictatorial regime than a democratic government.

5. How do the Demand Deposits offer facilities ?

Ans :

The demand deposits in the bank can be used as a medium of exchange and it is accepted by all. For example, payments can be made by cheques instead of cash. This facility of cheques against demand deposits makes it possible to settle payments directly without using cash. Demand deposits are widely accepted as a means of payment.

Section B

6. “The economic strength of a country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries.” Support the statement with arguments.

Ans :

Arguments in favour of above statement :

- (i) Manufacturing industries help in modernising agriculture. They reduce the heavy dependence of people on agricultural sector. At present more than half of the workers in India are still engaged in this primary sector.
- (ii) They provide jobs in secondary and tertiary sectors also.
- (iii) They are necessary for the removal of unemployment and poverty in the country like India.
- (iv) They bring down regional disparities by establishing industries in tribal and backward areas.
- (v) The export of manufactured goods brings foreign exchange and helps in maintaining the balance of payments.
- (vi) Obviously, they make a country rich and prosperous because they transform raw material into a wide variety of finished goods of higher value which increases the income of country.

or

How do industries pollute environment ? Explain with six examples.

Ans :

Industries have increased pollution and degraded environment. Industries create several types of pollution as explained below:

- (i) Water Pollution : Industrial effluents both organic and inorganic are discharged into rivers. They pollute the water. Coal, dyes, soaps, pesticides, fertilizers are some common pollutants of water.
- (ii) Air Pollution : The smoke emitted by the industries pollute air and water badly. The smoke is emitted by chemical and paper factories, brick kilns, refineries and smelting plants. The burning of fossil fuels in big and small factories is a great cause of air pollution.
- (iii) Noise Pollution : Industrial and construction activities, machinery, factory equipments, generators etc. make a lot of noise which have bad effects on human beings.
- (iv) Thermal Pollution : This pollution is caused by thermal plants. Wastes from nuclear and thermal power plants cause cancer, birth defects and miscarriages. Dumping of thermal wastes makes soil useless.

7. Efficient means of transport are pre-requisites for fast development of the country.” Support the statement with examples.

Ans :

- (i) Movement of goods and services from their supply locations to demand locations necessitates the need for transport.
- (ii) The pace of development of a country depends upon the production of goods and services as well as their movement over space.
- (iii) Transportation help in the development of all three sectors : primary, secondary and tertiary. Therefore, efficient means of transport and communication are prerequisites for fast development.

8. “Globalisation and greater competition among producers has been advantageous to consumers.” Support the statement with examples.

Ans :

Globalisation and competition among producers has been of advantage to the consumers in the ways as mentioned below:

- (i) Now there is more choice for the consumers in

the markets. For example in the field of toys, the markets are flooded with Chinese toys which are cheaper and of better quality than Indian toys. People now have a choice between Indian toys and Chinese toys.

- (ii) The consumers now have products of better quality.
- (iii) The prices of various products have come down due to competition among the producers manufacturers.
- (iv) Globalisation has led to improvement in the standard of living of people.

Section C

9. Highlight the reasons for the growth of nationalist tensions in the Balkan region before the First World War.

Ans :

- (i) The Balkans was a region of geographical and ethnic variation comprising modern-day Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro, whose inhabitants were broadly known as the Slavs.
- (ii) The spread of the ideas of romantic nationalism in the Balkans together with the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire made this region very explosive. All through the nineteenth century the Ottoman Empire had sought to strengthen itself through modernisation and internal reforms but with little success.
- (iii) As the different Slavic nationalities struggled to define their identity and independence, the Balkan area became an area of intense conflict.
- (iv) Each power Russia, Germany, England, Austro-Hungary was keen on countering the hold of other powers over the Balkans, and extending its own control over the area.
- (v) This led to a series of wars in the region and finally the World War I.

or

The middle classes played an important role in the Non-Cooperation Movement in the cities. Explain. Why do you think that the movement slowed down in the cities?

Ans :

Middle classes played an important role in the Non-cooperation movement in the cities :

- (i) Thousands of students left the government-controlled schools and colleges, head-masters

and teachers resigned, and lawyers gave up their legal practices.

- (ii) The council elections were boycotted in most provinces except Madras.
- (iii) Foreign goods were boycotted, liquor shops picketed, and foreign cloth burnt in huge bonfires.

The movement in the cities gradually slowed down for a variety of reasons :

- (i) Khadi cloth was more expensive than mass-produced mill cloth and poor people could not afford it and therefore, could not boycott mill cloth for very long.
- (ii) Similarly, boycotting British institutions also posed a problem as there were no alternative national institutions to fulfil the educational needs.
- (iii) As a result, students and teachers began trickling back to government schools and lawyers joined back work in government courts.

10. Describe any five outcomes of democracy.

Ans :

- (i) Democracy is a form of government, in which the citizens have a right to elect their representatives, of their own choice. It is people's own government, thus a legitimate government.
- (ii) Democracy ensures that decision making will be based on norms and procedures. The government follows all the rules and regulations and is accountable to the people.
- (iii) In Democracy, the opposition parties question and criticise the policies of the government. This ensures that the laws being implemented are not prejudiced or autocratic.
- (iv) Democracy enhances the dignity and importance of every individual in a nation.
- (v) Democracy generates trust and faith in the law and constitution among citizens.
- (vi) The elections are regular, free and representative. The feeling of belongingness is generated among its citizens.

or

"Democracy stands much superior to any other form of government in promoting dignity and freedom of the individual." Justify this statement.

Ans :

In this respect democracy stands much superior to any other form of government in promoting dignity and freedom of individual.

Following points can support this statement:

- (i) Democracy promotes equality among citizens.

Every citizen has equal rights in a democratic government.

- (ii) It improves the quality of decision making because opposition parties play important role.
- (iii) It provides methods to resolve conflicts. Every citizen has the right to go in courts. It also enhances the dignity of an individual.
- (iv) It allows room to correct mistakes and is an accountable, responsive and legitimate government.
- (v) It reduces poverty. Every citizen has right to work in a democratic government, also it accommodates social diversity as India is a secular state. All religions are equal here.
- (vi) The passion for respect and freedom are the basis of democracy. It gives dignity also in the case of women. Equal treatment to women are necessary ingredients of democratic society.

Section D

11. Read the extract and answer the questions that follow :

On 6 January 1921, the police in United Provinces fired at peasants near Rae Bareli. Jawaharlal Nehru wanted to go to the place of firing, but was stopped by the police. Agitated and angry, Nehru addressed the peasants who gathered around him. This is how he later described the meeting: 'They behaved as brave men, calm and unruffled in the face of danger. I do not know how they felt but I know what my feelings were. For a moment my blood was up, non-violence was almost forgotten but for a moment only. The thought of the great leader, who by God's goodness has been sent to lead us to victory, came to me and I saw the kisans seated and standing near me, less excited, more peaceful than I was and the moment of weakness passed, I spoke to them in all humility on non-violence. I needed the lesson more than they and they heeded me and peacefully dispersed.'

1. How did the peasants who gathered around Nehru near Rae Bareli behave when he addressed them ?
2. To what extent do you feel that the demands of the peasants of Rae Bareli were correct ?
3. Explain what did Nehru mean when he said. I needed the lesson more than they.

Ans :

1. The peasants behaved as cool, calm and brave men. They were not excited or angry. They heard Nehru's speech peacefully.

2. The peasants of Rae Bareli were strongly protested against about corruptions exploitation, etc and held meetings at different places. They protested peacefully. But British Police opened fired to them.
3. JL Nehru needed the lesson of non-violence more than the peasants. Nehru was angry, excited and overcome by violence for a moment. But the peasants were calm and peaceful. They were not angry or violeut.

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

Extract : I

A news magazine published for London readers is to be designed and printed in Delhi. The text of the magazine is sent through Internet to the Delhi office. The designers in the Delhi office get orders on how to design the magazine from the office in London using telecommunication facilities. The designing is done on a computer. After printing, the magazines are sent by air to London. Even the payment of money for designing and printing from a bank in London to a bank in Delhi is done instantly through the Internet (e-banking)!

Extract : II

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Developing countries are, therefore, asking the developed country governments, "We have reduced trade barriers as per WTO rules. But you have ignored the rules of WTO and have continued to pay your farmers vast sums of money. You have asked our governments to stop supporting our farmers, but you are doing so yourselves. Is this free and fair trade?"

1. Analyse the role of Information Technology in globalisation by giving three reasons.
2. Name an institution which has an aim to liberalise the international trade.
3. How far has the institution responsible for free and fair trade succeeded in its aim? Explain by giving two reasons.

Ans :

1. (i) IT enables the quick transfer of data and ideas globally.
 - (ii) IT plays a major role beyond national boundaries.
 - (iii) IT has made financial transactions very easy across the globe.
2. WTO
 3. WTO establishes rules regarding international trade and sees that these rules are followed. But, in practice it is seen that the developed countries don't follow WTO rules and retain trade barriers, whereas on the other hand developing countries are forced to remove trade barriers.



Section E

13. On the given outline Political Map of India, locate the following:
- A. The place where Indian National Congress session was held in 1927
 - B. Ramagundam Thermal Power Plant
- or**
- C. Hyderabad Software Technology Park
 - D. Indira Gandhi International Airport

- A. Madras
 - B. Ramagundam Thermal Power Plant
- or**
- C. Hyderabad Software Technology Park
 - D. Indira Gandhi International Airport (Delhi)



Ans :