

**Sample Question Paper - 3**  
**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.

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**Section A**

1. Why is it important for us to improve our weaving sector instead of exporting yarn in large quantities
2. Write the necessity of the means of transport ?
3. How can we ensure an adequate participation of women in political parties ? Give one suggestion.
4. Study the table given below and answer the questions that follow :

	Bangladesh	India	Nepal	Pakistan	Sri Lanka
Democracy is preferable	69	70	62	37	71
Sometimes dictatorship is better	6	9	10	14	11
Doesn't matter to me	25	21	28	49	18

Source : SDSA Team, State of Democracy in South Asia, Delhi : Oxford University Press, 2007.

1. According to the given data, which country does not prefer democracy over dictatorship ?
  2. "The people prefer democratic form of government." Give any one reason to support this statement.
5. Explain the importance of 'collateral'.

**Section B**

6. Mention any two challenges faced by the jute industry in India. State any one step taken by the government to stimulate its demand.  

**or**

Sugar industry is ideally suited to the cooperative sector. Explain.
7. How are means of transport and communication complementary to each other ? Explain with three examples.

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

## Section C

9. Why did Gandhi decide to launch a nationwide 'Satyagraha' against the proposed Rowlatt Act (1919) ? How was it opposed? Explain.

or

Why was the 'Salt March' considered an effective symbol of resistance against colonialism ? Explain.

10. Discuss any three demerits or disadvantages of dictatorship.

or

Democracy is seem to be good in principle but fell to be not so good in practice. Justify the statement.

## Section D

11. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows:

**Source A – The Idea of Satyagraha**

Mahatma Gandhi returned to India in January 1915. As you know, he had come from South Africa where he had successfully fought the racist-regime with a novel method of mass agitation, which he called satyagraha. It suggested that if the cause was true, if the struggle was against injustice, then physical force was not necessary to fight the oppressor. Without seeking vengeance or being aggressive, a satyagrahi could win the battle through non-violence.

**Source B - The Jallianwala Bagh incident**

On 13 April a large crowd gathered in the enclosed ground of Jallianwalla Bagh. Some came to protest against the government's new repressive measures. Other had come to attend the annual Baisakhi fair. Being from outside the city, many villagers were unaware of the martial law that had been imposed. Dyer entered the area, blocked the exit points, and opened fire on the crowd killing hundreds.

**Source C - The Movement in the Towns**

The movement started with middle-class participation in the cities. Thousands of students left government-controlled schools and colleges, headmasters and teachers resigned and lawyers gave up their legal practices. The council elections were boycotted in most provinces except Madras.

**Questions :**

1. What do you mean by the idea of Satyagraha?
2. By which episode most of the people gathered in the Jallianwala Bagh?
3. Which movement was talking about in the paragraph? What does it mean to the people?

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

**Source A : Production across countries**

Until the middle of the twentieth century, production was largely organised within countries. What crossed the boundaries of these countries were raw material, food stuff and finished products. Colonies such as India exported raw materials and food stuff and imported finished goods. Trade was the main channel connecting distant countries. This was before large companies called Multinational Corporations (MNCs) emerged on the scene.

**Source B : Foreign trade and integration of markets**

Foreign trade creates an opportunity for the producers to reach beyond the domestic markets, i.e., markets of their own countries, Producers can sell their produce not only in markets located within the country but can also compete in markets located in other countries of the world. Similarly, for the buyers, import of goods produced in another country is one way of expanding the choice of goods beyond what is domestically produced.

**Source C : Impact of globalisation in India**

Globalisation and greater competition among producers—both local and foreign producers—has been of advantage

to consumers, particularly the well-off sections in the urban areas. There is greater choice before these consumers who now enjoy improved quality and lower prices for several products. As a result, these people today, enjoy much higher standards of living than was possible earlier.

**Question :**

1. How are MNCs a major force in connecting the countries of the world ?
2. How does foreign trade become a main channel in connecting countries ?
3. How is globalisation beneficial for consumers ?

## Section E

**13.** On the given outline Political Map of India, locate the following:

- A. The place where Jallianwala Bagh massacre took place
- B. Tarapur Nuclear Power Plant

**OR**

- C. Pune Software Technology Park
- D. Vishakhapatnam Port



**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. Why is it important for us to improve our weaving sector instead of exporting yarn in large quantities

**Ans :**

1. Improvement in the weaving sector will generate more employment opportunities. With improvement in weaving sector better quality of fabric and cotton products can be produced.
2. Value is added at every stage from fibre to yarn and fabric to garment.
3. It will help us to earn more foreign exchange.

2. Write the necessity of the means of transport ?

**Ans :**

Necessity of the means of transportation :

- (i) Means of transport are essential due to its several uses. In order to make possible movement of people, goods and various types of services from supply points or location to their demand points or location.
- (ii) Means of transport are essential for defence of a country and for quick and timely movement of all types of forces.
- (iii) Means of transport are essential for internal as well as external trade. (Any two)

3. How can we ensure an adequate participation of women in political parties ? Give one suggestion.

**Ans :**

It should be made mandatory for political parties to give a minimum number of tickets, about one-third, to women candidates and there should be a quota for women in the decision making bodies of the party.

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

	Bangladesh	India	Nepal	Pakistan	Sri Lanka
Democracy is preferable	69	70	62	37	71
Sometimes dictatorship is better	6	9	10	14	11
Doesn't matter to me	25	21	28	49	18

Source : SDSA Team, State of Democracy in South Asia, Delhi : Oxford University Press, 2007.

1. According to the given data, which country does not prefer democracy over dictatorship?
2. "The people prefer democratic form of government." Give any one reason to support this statement.

**Ans :**

1. Pakistan does not prefer democracy over dictatorship.
2. Democracy enhances the dignity of the individuals.

5. Explain the importance of 'collateral'.

**Ans :**

Collateral is an asset, land, vehicle property or something valuable that the borrower pledges as a guarantee in return of the money he borrows from the lender. If the borrower fails to repay the money borrowed, the lender has the right to confiscate the collateral. Hence, its main importance is that it ensures the repayment of credit.

## Section B

6. Mention any two challenges faced by the jute industry in India. State any one step taken by the government to stimulate its demand.

**Ans :**

1. (i) There is stiff competition in the international market from synthetic substitutes.  
(ii) Competition from other competitors like Bangladesh, Brazil, Philippines, Egypt and Thailand.
2. Steps taken by the government to stimulate the demand of jute :  
(i) The government policy of mandatory use of jute in packaging increased the internal demand.  
(ii) National Jute Policy 2005, was formulated with the objective of increasing productivity, improving quality, ensuring good prices to the jute farmers and enhancing yield per hectare.

**or**

Sugar industry is ideally suited to the cooperative sector. Explain.

**Ans :**

1. Sugarcane is a seasonal crop harvested in different parts of India in different seasons. For example, in southern India it starts in October and lasts till June, while in northern India it is usually from November to April.
2. During the transportation of sugarcane for long distances the sugar content (sucrose) decreases. Thus, it does not remain profitable.
3. To prepare the sugarcane crop for transportation, takes time. It also leads to reduction of sugar

content.

4. The size of landholdings are small in our country. Therefore, the yield per hectare is also low. To run a sugar mill huge quantity of raw material (sugarcane) is required which needs collective efforts of the cultivators.

Considering all these factors, it can be said that sugarcane industry is ideally suited to the cooperative sectors.

7. How are means of transport and communication complementary to each other ? Explain with three examples.

**Ans :**

Due to the following reasons means of transport and communication are called the lifelines of our national economy and are complementary to each other :

- (i) Our national economy has certainly been boosted by efficient network of transport and communication.
- (ii) The road-rail transport and waterways have boosted the progress of economy. Waterways are the cheapest source of transport.
- (iii) The major means of communication are personal communication and mass communication. These means have strengthened the flow of information and the economic development is progressing by leaps and bounds.

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. Why did Gandhi decide to launch a nationwide 'Satyagraha' against the proposed Rowlatt Act (1919) ? How was it opposed? Explain.

**Ans :**

Provisions of Rowlatt Act. The Rowlatt Act was passed despite the united opposition of the Indian members of Imperial Legislative Council.

- (i) The Act gave the government enormous powers to oppress political agitations.
- (ii) It had allowed the detention of political prisoners without trial for two years. There was no provision for appeal.

The passing of this Act aroused large-scale indignation.

Gandhiji's Reaction. Gandhiji, who had formed a Satyagraha Sabha earlier, called for a country-wide protest against the proposed Rowlatt Act. Throughout the country, 6 April 1919 was observed as a National Humiliation Day. Gandhiji wanted a non-violent civil disobedience against such unjust laws. Hartals and rallies were organised in various cities. Workers went on strike in railway workshops. Shops were closed down. Communication, railway, telegraph lines were disrupted. The movement was non-violent but proved to be effective.

**or**

Why was the 'Salt March' considered an effective symbol of resistance against colonialism ? Explain.

**Ans :**

Mahatma Gandhi found in salt a powerful symbol that could unite the nation.

- (i) On 31st January, 1930 he sent a letter to Viceroy Irwin stating eleven demands, one of which was the demand to abolish Salt Tax.
- (ii) Salt was one of the most essential food items consumed by the rich and poor alike. The tax on salt and the government monopoly over its production was considered an oppression on the people by the British Government.
- (iii) Mahatma Gandhi's letter was an ultimatum and if his demands were not fulfilled by March 11, he had threatened to launch a civil disobedience campaign.
- (iv) So, Mahatma Gandhi started his famous Salt March accompanied by 78 of his trusted volunteers. The march was over 240 miles, from Gandhiji's ashram in Sabarmati to the Gujarati coastal town of Dandi.
- (v) The volunteers walked for 24 days, about 10 miles a day. Thousands came to hear Mahatma Gandhi wherever he stopped, and he told them

what he meant by Swaraj and urged them to peacefully defy the British.

- (vi) On 6th April, he reached Dandi, and ceremonially violated the law, manufacturing salt by boiling sea water. This marked the beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement.

10. Discuss any three demerits or disadvantages of dictatorship.

**Ans :**

Demerits of Dictatorship or Authoritarianism: Dictatorship means "rule by a few". All the powers in the government are with a single person or with a single party. The following are the demerits of dictatorship :

- (i) Wrong Decisions Taken by the Dictator : All the decisions are taken by the dictator himself. He, generally, does not consult anybody before taking the decision. This means that the decisions taken by him can be wrong also. But the cost of such wrong decisions has to be paid by the citizens of the country.
- (ii) Violence at Home : Since the masses are not consulted before taking decisions, there is, generally, dissatisfaction among them. This dissatisfaction often results in violent conflicts and protests against the government. Dictatorship curbs individual liberty and leads to violence and tensions in the country.
- (iii) Suppression of Civil Liberties : People are not allowed to disagree with the policies and programmes of the government. They have to follow the orders of the government. There is no liberty of thought, speech and writing and strict censorship is exercised over the mass media.

**or**

Democracy is seem to be good in principle but fell to be not so good in practice. Justify the statement.

**Ans :**

Democracy means the Government is made of the people, of the people and by the people. It should have all the characters which are ideal and good for the well beings of the people. It should have the following characters:

- (i) Moral soundness of the Citizens : The success of democracy depends on the moral soundness of the citizens. They should not focus only on their personal interests but take actions for the collectively good. They should place national interests above the personal interests.
- (ii) Free and fair elections : Elections should be held regularly in the country. They should be

in the impartial. The role money and muscle power should not be involve in elections.

- (iii) Economic equality : There should be sufficient economic security for the individual. Any in equality in the ownership of the resources should be minimised.

Democracy is not so good in practice :

- (i) All the above mentioned featurbs are true on paper but not in practice. As we see all people to work for the benefits of their own and never think about other citizens.
- (ii) The process of elections is not fair. The use of money and muscle power is open everywhere. The person who has enough money and muscular powers can get maximum votes and win the election.
- (iii) Every person works for its self interest to earn more money. He don't cares for others.

Thus it is clear that democracy is good in principle but not in practice.

## Section D

11. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows:

### Source A – The Idea of Satyagraha

Mahatma Gandhi returned to India in January 1915. As you know, he had come from South Africa where he had successfully fought the racist-regime with a novel method of mass agitation, which he called satyagraha. It suggested that if the cause was true, if the struggle was against injustice, then physical force was not necessary to fight the oppressor. Without seeking vengeance or being aggressive, a satyagrahi could win the battle through non-violence.

### Source B - The Jallianwala Bagh incident

On 13 April a large crowd gathered in the enclosed ground of Jallianwala Bagh. Some came to protest against the government's new repressive measures. Other had come to attend the annual Baisakhi fair. Being from outside the city, many villagers were unaware of the martial law that had been imposed. Dyer entered the area, blocked the exit points, and opened fire on the crowd killing hundreds.

### Source C - The Movement in the Towns

The movement started with middle-class participation in the cities. Thousands of students left government-controlled schools and colleges, headmasters and teachers resigned and lawyers gave up their legal practices. The council elections were boycotted in most provinces except Madras.

### Questions :

1. What do you mean by the idea of Satyagraha?

2. By which episode most of the people gathered in the Jallianwala Bagh?
3. Which movement was talking about in the paragraph? What does it mean to the people?

### Ans :

1. The idea of satyagraha means the power of truth and the need to search for truth. It also suggested that if the cause was true, if the struggle was against injustice, then physical force was not necessary to fight the oppressor.
2. Mahatma Gandhi in 1919 decided to launch a nationwide satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act. It gave the government repressive powers, and allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years. Due to this episode most of the people gathered in the Jallianwala Bagh.
3. The paragraph talks about the Non-Cooperation-Khilafat Movement. It was started in January 1921. Various social groups participated in this movement each with its own specific aspiration. All of them responded to the call of Swaraj but the term meant different things to different people.

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

### Source A : Production across countries

Until the middle of the twentieth century, production was largely organised within countries. What crossed the boundaries of these countries were raw material, food stuff and finished products. Colonies such as India exported raw materials and food stuff and imported finished goods. Trade was the main channel connecting distant countries. This was before large companies called Multinational Corporations (MNCs) emerged on the scene.

### Source B : Foreign trade and integration of markets

Foreign trade creates an opportunity for the producers to reach beyond the domestic markets, i.e., markets of their own countries, Producers can sell their produce not only in markets located within the country but can also compete in markets located in other countries of the world. Similarly, for the buyers, import of goods produced in another country is one way of expanding the choice of goods beyond what is domestically produced.

### Source C : Impact of globalisation in India

Globalisation and greater competition among producers—both local and foreign producers—has been of advantage to consumers, particularly the well-off sections in the urban areas. There is greater choice before these consumers who now enjoy improved quality and lower prices for several

products. As a result, these people today, enjoy much higher standards of living than was possible earlier.

**Question :**

1. How are MNCs a major force in connecting the countries of the world?
2. How does foreign trade become a main channel in connecting countries?
3. How is globalisation beneficial for consumers?

**Ans :**

1. MNCs play an important role in the process of globalisation. They bring not only their products to a country but also the new business policies and cultures. They also help in increasing competitiveness among the Indian companies. At present, most of us are able to use the latest models of cars and this could be possible because of globalisation. Because of hordes of MNCs in our country, most of the urban Indians have become broad-minded in their outlook
2. The foreign trade becomes a main channel in connecting countries because trade in the past was restricted to finished goods being produced in one market, and sold in other markets. In today's time, besides trade; capital, technology, people, and service flow is also taking place all over the world. Today, the world is connected in a way that even production takes place across different countries.
3. The benefits of the globalisation for the consumers are given below:
  - (i) It created opportunities in terms of investment, employment for many developing and underdeveloped countries and brought about greater integration of economies.
  - (ii) It enhances choices to the consumers, brought about increased movement of goods, people, and ideas.
  - (iii) It has led to the establishment of many foreign brands in the country, widening our choices and created preferences.
  - (iv) It has expanded the scope of the market.

## Section E

13. On the given outline Political Map of India, locate the following:
- A. The place where Jallianwala Bagh massacre took place
  - B. Tarapur Nuclear Power Plant

or

- C. Pune Software Technology Park
- D. Vishakhapatnam Port



Ans :



- A. Amritsar (Punjab)
  - B. Tarapur Nuclear Power Plant
- or
- C. Pune Software Technology Park
  - D. Vishakhapatnam Port