

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

Time allowed : 2 hours

Maximum marks : 40

General Instructions :

- (i) *This Question paper is divided into five sections-Section A, B, C, D and E.*
- (ii) *All questions are compulsory.*
- (iii) *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.*
- (iv) *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.*
- (v) *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.*
- (vi) *Section-D: Question no. 11 and 12 are Case Based questions.*
- (vii) *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).*
- (viii) *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.*
- (ix) *In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.*

SECTION - A

(Very Short Answer Questions)

1. "India is an important iron and steel producing country in the world. Yet we are not able to perform to our full potential." Suggest and explain any three measure to get full potential.
2. Highlight the inherent problem in double coincidence of wants.
3. Analyse any three values that make democracy better.
4. Describe any three features of ferrous minerals found in India.
5. Describe any three economic hardships faced by Europe in the 1830s.

SECTION - B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

6. How do state or regional political parties contribute in strengthening federalism and democracy in India? Explain with examples.

OR

Name the national political party which gets inspiration from India's ancient culture and values. Mention four features of that party.

7. How is money used in every day life? Explain with examples.
8. Describe three major consequence of the Second World War.

SECTION - C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

9. Describe the impact of globalisation on Indian economy with examples.

OR

“Fair globalisation would create opportunities for all and also ensure that benefits of globalisation are shared better.” Support the statement.

10. Suggest some reforms to strengthen parties so that they perform their functions well.

OR

What are the advantages and disadvantages of political parties?

SECTION - D

(Case Based Questions)

11. Read the given text and answer the following questions :

The distribution pattern of the Railway network in the country has been largely influenced by physiographic, economic and administrative factors. The northern plains with their vast level land, high population density and rich agricultural resources provided the most favourable condition for their growth.

However, a large number of rivers requiring construction of bridges across their wide beds posed some obstacles. In the hilly terrains of the peninsular region, railway tracts are laid through low hills, gaps or tunnels. The Himalayan mountainous regions too are unfavourable for the construction of railway lines due to high relief, sparse population and lack of economic opportunities.

Likewise, it was difficult to lay railway lines on the sandy plain of western Rajasthan, swamps of Gujarat, forested tracks of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Jharkhand. The contiguous stretch of Sahyadri could be crossed only through gaps or passes (Ghats).

In recent times, the development of the Konkan railway along the west coast has facilitated the movement of passengers and goods in this most important economic region of India. It has also faced a number of problem such as sinking of track in some stretches and landslides.

11.1 What are the factors that influence distribution pattern of Indian Railways?

11.2 What have been some of the problems in laying of railway tracks?

11.3 How is Konkan railway important?

12. Read the given text and answer the following questions :

Rinderpest arrived in Africa in the late 1880s. It was carried by infected cattle imported from British Asia to feed the Italian soldiers invading Eritrea in East Africa. Entering Africa in the east, rinderpest moved west 'like forest fire', reaching Africa's Atlantic coast in 1892. It reached the Cape (Africa's southernmost tip) five years later. Along the way rinderpest killed 90 per cent of the cattle.

Historically, Africa had abundant land and a relatively small population. For centuries, land and livestock sustained African livelihoods and people rarely worked for a wage. In late-nineteenth-century Africa there were few consumer goods that wages could buy.

But the loss of cattle destroyed African livelihoods. Planters, mine owners and colonial governments now successfully monopolised what scarce cattle resources remained, to strengthen their power and to force Africans into the labour market. Control over the scarce resource of cattle enabled European colonisers to conquer and subdue Africa.

12.1 What is rinderpest?

12.2 Who brought rinderpest to Africa?

12.3 How did the disease affect the lives of Africans?

SECTION - E

(Map Skill Based Question)

13. 13.1 Only the given outline Political Map of India, identify the place marked as A with the help of following information and write its correct name on the line marked near it.

(A) Locate place where Indian National Congress session held on December 1927.

13.2 On the same given map of India, locate the following :

(I) Kochchi Seaport

OR

Haldia Seaport

(II) Indore Software Technology Park



Solution

Social Science (087)

Class 10 - Social Science

1. Though, India is an important iron and steel producing country in the world yet, we are not able to perform to our full potential largely due to the following reasons: High costs and limited availability of coking coal and poor supportive infrastructure. Many of the steel plants have outdated technology.

We can greatly improve our performance by adapting the following measures :

- Modernizing the technology and machinery.
- Streamlining supply of inputs such as iron ore, coke etc.
- Having adequate buffer of electricity capacity.
- Streamlining customer demand and supplies.

2. For double coincidence of wants to work out, an individual must require what the other person is willing to give and vice versa. If this situation is not reached exchange of goods does not happen. This problem is eliminated by the use of money.

3. (a) Freedom of expression is granted in a democratic nation. For example, the role of media. It allows people to form groups, and indulge in peaceful protests to vent their grievances.

(b) It ensures transparency in its functioning, such as the recent introduction of the Right to Information Act.

(c) It enhances dignity of the individual. Democracies ensure rights to the individuals which allow them to develop to the fullest potential. Example: Fundamental Rights.

4. Ferrous minerals in India account for approximately three-fourths of the total price of the production of metallic minerals. They provide a strong foundation for the expansion of metallurgical industries. India is also a leading exporter of ferrous minerals, magnetite, hematite are some of the common ferrous minerals. Odisha, Chhattisgarh and Maharashtra are the chief states where these minerals are found.

5. The economic hardships faced by Europe in the 1830's were:

- Rise in food prices, a year of bad harvest left the country poorer.
- The ratio of the rise of population was larger than that of employment generation.

(iii) Migration of rural population to cities led to overcrowded slums.

(iv) Peasants suffered under the burden of feudal dues and obligations in some regions in Europe.

6. The state and regional political parties strengthen federalism in following ways:

They provide variety of choice to people as they each have different agendas and focus on issues more relevant to their regions.

They provide a platform for different pressure and social groups and communities to put forward their demands. They make the parliament diverse by sharing power of government by helping to form a coalition government.

For example in 2014 election the UPA was formed by Nationalist Congress party (NCP), Rashtriya Janta Dal (RJD), Jharkhand Mukti Morcha (JMM) etc.

OR

'Bhartiya Janta Party' (BJP) gets inspiration from India's ancient culture and values.

Four important features :

(i) Cultural nationalism or 'Hindutva' is an important element in its conception of India nationhood and politics.

(ii) The party wants full territorial and political integration of Jammu and Kashmir with India.

(iii) A uniform civil code for all people living in the country irrespective of region and ban on religious conversions.

(iv) Founded in 1980, by reviving the erstwhile Bharatiya Jana Sangh, its support base increased substantially in the 1990s.

7. In modern times, money is used as a medium of exchange because it has been authorized by the government as a currency.

In everyday lives we use money

(i) To buy goods and services like in market money can be used to buy clothes, vegetable, etc.

(ii) To deposit in banks so that money can be saved and used for future use. For example : If a labourer deposits his monthly salary in his bank account, then, he can use it in installments during the entire month.

(iii) As a store value. For instance, we cannot store perishable goods like milk, grain, etc. to exchange; but we can keep money for future use.

8. Major consequences of the Second World War are as follows:

- (i) Death and destruction were enormous. At least 60 million of the people or about 3 percent of the world's 1939 population are believed to have been killed directly or indirectly as the result of war.
- (ii) Millions more were injured. Unlike in earlier wars, most of these deaths took place outside the battlefield. Many more civilians than soldiers died from war-related causes.
- (iii) Vast parts of Europe and Asia were devastated and several cities were destroyed by aerial bombardment or relentless artillery attacks.
- (iv) The war caused an immense amount of economic devastation and social destruction. Reconstruction proved to be long and difficult.

9. Impact of globalisation on Indian economy :

- (i) Higher standard of living in urban areas.
 - (ii) The impact has not been uniform among producers and workers.
 - (iii) There is greater choice before the consumers who now enjoy improved quality and lower prices for several products.
 - (iv) MNCs have increased their investments in India leading to more job opportunities.
 - (v) Globalisation has enabled some large Indian companies to emerge as MNCs themselves like Tata Motors, Infosys, Asian Paints, etc.
 - (vi) Globalisation has also created new opportunities for companies providing services particularly those involving IT (Information Technology).
 - (vii) Local companies that supply raw materials to foreign industries have prospered.
- However, for a large number of producers and workers, globalisation has posed major challenges.

OR

Fair globalisation create opportunities for all and also ensure that benefits of globalisation are shared better.

- (i) Government policies must protect the interests not only of the rich and powerful but of all the people in the country.
- (ii) Government can ensure that labour laws are properly implemented and the workers get their rights.
- (iii) Government can support small producers to improve their performance till they become strong enough to compete.
- (iv) If necessary the government can use trade and investment barriers.
- (v) It can negotiate at the WTO for fairer rules.

(vi) It can also align with other developing countries with similar interests to fight against the domination of developed countries in the WTO.

10. In today's modern age of democracy, political parties need to be reformed. These days they are facing many challenges like dynastic succession, lack of internal democracy, lack of meaningful choice, increasing role of money and muscle power, etc. That is why these political parties and their leaders should be reformed and some of these reforms are given below :

- (i) These days no one can defect from any party. Amendment was made in constitution so that MP's and MLA's could be prevented from changing parties. It was done to stop the practice of changing parties, after winning election, for the sake of ministership or for money. Now no one can change his party unless he resigns from his seat. This has helped in bringing down defection.
- (ii) Supreme Court has given a rule to reduce the influence of criminals and money in elections. Now it is necessary for every person, who is contesting election, to give an affidavit regarding his wealth and criminal cases pending against him. With this people come to know a lot about their leaders and it has also led to decline in criminalization of politics.
- (iii) Election Commission has also ordered all political parties to hold their organizational elections and to file their income tax returns. Parties have started to do so formally. This will at least show some internal democracy in the party.

Except these some other suggestions are also there to reform the political parties :

- (i) It should be made necessary for political parties to regulate their internal affairs. A law can be made regarding this. They should make registers of their members, they should have an independent authority, they should follow their constitution and regular elections should be held for the higher post of the party.
- (ii) Parties should be asked to give atleast one third of the seats to women candidates. In the same way, women should have their share in the party's decision-making bodies so that something could be done for the betterment of women.
- (iii) State should provide funds to contest elections. State should give money to meet the need of expenses of elections. It can be either given in the form of cash or in the form of petrol, paper, telephone. It will

reduce the influence of growing money power in the elections.

Yet all these suggestions are not accepted by parties. But if they are accepted then it can lead to some improvement in our political system.

OR

Advantages : (i) Political parties make some policies and programmes for the welfare of the people and voters choose those parties whose policies they like the most.

(ii) Political parties, who are in power, make laws for the country. Actually laws are made by legislature but the party which is in power gets directions on that issue from central leadership to make any particular law.

(iii) Party which wins the majority gets chance to make the government. It makes the government and runs the government according to ideology of political party.

(iv) It generally performs the role of opposition and forces the government to work for the welfare of the people.

Disadvantages : (i) Generally leaders of political parties are corrupt and are indulged in malpractices. They even give way to electoral malpractices.

(ii) Central leadership of political parties becomes so powerful that hardly looks at the demands of local leadership and gives way to centralization of power.

(iii) They often try to encourage casteism and communalism in the country to win over elections. They promote sentiments of one caste against other castes and it leads to unnecessary violence.

(iv) It also creates factionalism in the country. They promote any particular group and discourage other groups. Thus they divide the people into many factions.

11. 11.1 Physiographic, economic and administrative factors.

11.2 Construction of bridges across wide rivers, and laying tracts in hilly areas posed difficulties. The Himalayan mountainous also posed a lot of problems. Difficulty was also faced in sandy plain of western Rajasthan, swamps of Gujarat and forests of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Jharkhand.

11.3 It has greatly helped in the economic development of the vibrant western region of India.

12. 12.1 Rinderpest also known as cattle plague, is a highly contagious viral disease affecting cattle.

12.2 It was carried by infected cattle imported from British Asia to feed the Italian soldiers invading in East Africa.

12.3 Before the attack of rinderpest, land and livestock sustained African livelihood and people rarely worked for a wage. But the loss of cattle destroyed African livelihoods. Planters, mine workers and colonial governments now successfully monopolised what scarce cattle resource remained, and African people were forced into the labour market.

13. 13.1 and 13.2 (I) & (II) :

