

Sample Question Paper - 2
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. Where would it be economically viable to set up the cement manufacturing units ?
2. Explain any three major problems faced by road transport in India.
3. Give one difference between United Progressive Alliance and National Democratic Alliance.
4. Study the table given below and answer the questions that follow:

Inequality of Income in Selected Countries		
Name of the Countries	% Share of National Income	
	Top 20%	Bottom 20%
South Africa	64.8	2.9
Brazil	63.0	2.6
Russia	53.7	4.4
USA	50.0	4.0
United Kingdom	45.0	6.0
Denmark	34.5	9.6
Hungary	34.4	10.0

1. “Within democracies there can be very high degree of inequalities.” Justify the statement with an example.
2. Which democratic countries are much better than south africa and brazil in respect of inequality of income between rich and poor section of the country?
5. Why do banks or lenders demand collateral against loans?

Section B

6. Why is iron and steel industry concentrated around Chhota Nagpur plateau region ?

or

How has the great importance of the cotton textile industry for the Indian economy ? Explain with examples.

7. “Dense and efficient network of transport is a prerequisite for local and national development.” Analyse the statement.
8. Analyse any three impacts of globalization in India.

Section C

9. How did Non-Cooperation movement start with participation of middle class people in the cities? Explain its impact on the economic front.

or

Why was Congress reluctant to allow women to hold any position of authority within the organisation ? How did women participate in Civil Disobedience Movement? Explain.

10. How are complaints treated as testimony to the success of democracy ? Explain.

or

Discuss three merits of dictatorship or Authoritarianism.

Section D

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

‘It is said of “passive resistance” that it is the weapon of the weak, but the power which is the subject of this article can be used only by the strong. This power is not passive resistance; indeed it calls for intense activity. The movement in South Africa was not passive but active... ‘Satyagraha is not physical force. A satyagrahi does not inflict pain on the adversary; he does not seek his destruction... In the use of satyagraha, there is no whatever. Satyagraha is pure soul-force. Truth is the very substance of the soul. That is why this force is called satyagraha. The soul is informed with knowledge. In it burns the flame of love. ...Non-violence is the supreme dharma... ‘It is certain that India cannot rival Britain or Europe in force of arms. The British worship the war-god and they can all of them become, as they are becoming, bearers of arms. The hundreds of millions in India can never carry arms. They have made the religion of non-violence their own...’

1. What do you mean by passive resistance?
2. To what extent do you feel that Truth should be called the force of Satyagraha?
3. What was the difference between the gandhian and British way of dealing the Satyagraha in India?

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

In general, MNCs set up production where it is close to the markets, where there is skilled and unskilled labour available at low costs and where the availability of other factors of production is assured. In addition, MNCs might look for government policies that look after their interests. Having assured themselves of these conditions, MNCs set up factories and offices for production. The money that is spent to buy assets such as land, building, machines and other equipment is called investment. Investment made by MNCs is called foreign investment. Any investment is made with the hope that these assets will earn profits.

At times, MNCs set up production jointly with some of the local companies of these countries. The benefit to the local company of such joint production is two-fold. First, MNCs can provide money for additional investments, like buying new machines for faster production. Second, MNCs might bring with them the latest technology for production.

But the most common route for MNC investments is to buy up local companies and then to expand production. MNCs with huge wealth can quite easily do so. To take an example, Cargill Foods, a very large American MNC,

has bought over smaller Indian companies such as Parakh Foods. Parakh Foods had built a large marketing network in various parts of India, where its brand was well-reputed. Also, Parakh Foods had four oil refineries, whose control has now shifted to Cargill. Cargill is now the largest producer of edible oil in India, with a capacity to make 5 million pouches daily. In fact, many of the top MNCs have wealth exceeding the entire budgets of the developing country governments. With such enormous wealth, imagine the power and influence of these MNCs.

1. Write any two conveniences for which MNCs set production.
2. What is the difference between investment and foreign investment?
3. What is the common route for MNC investments? Give an example.

Section E

- 13.** On the given outline Political Map of India, locate the following:
- A. The place where the Satyagraha Movement of farmers took place
 - B. Narora Nuclear Power Plant
- or**
- C. Durgapur Iron and Steel Plant
 - D. Kandla 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. Where would it be economically viable to set up the cement manufacturing units ?

Ans :

As bulky and heavy raw materials like limestone, silica, alumina, gypsum and coal are used for manufacture of cement, locations with abundant availability of these minerals suit to set-up these units. Gujarat is the prime location for setting up cement industry.

2. Explain any three major problems faced by road transport in India.

Ans :

Major problems faced by road transportation:

- (i) The road network is inadequate in proportion to the volume of traffic and passengers.
- (ii) About half of the roads are unmetalled which makes them useless during rainy season.
- (iii) The National Highways are inadequate and lack roadside amenities.
- (iv) The roadways are highly congested in cities.
- (v) Most of the bridges and culverts are old and narrow.

3. Give one difference between United Progressive

Alliance and National Democratic Alliance.

Ans :

The National Democratic Alliance is a centre-right coalition of political parties led by Bharatiya Janta Party, while United Progressive Alliance is a coalition of centrist and left political parties led by Indian National Congress.

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

Inequality of Income in Selected Countries		
Name of the Countries	% Share of National Income	
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1. "Within democracies there can be very high degree of inequalities." Justify the statement with an example.
2. Which democratic countries are much better than south africa and brazil in respect of

inequality of income between rich and poor section of the country?

Ans :

1. In democratic countries like South Africa and Brazil, the top 20 per cent people take away more than 60 per cent of the national income, leaving less than 3 per cent for the bottom 20 per cent population.
2. Denmark and Hungary are much better in this respect.

5. Why do banks or lenders demand collateral against loans?

Ans :

Collateral is something of value an asset or property that the borrower pledges when getting a loan, such as land, building, vehicle etc. This is used as a guarantee by the lender until the loan is repaid. If the borrower fails to repay the loan, the lender is free to sell the collateral and reimburse his amount. Thus, collateral acts like a guarantee against loan.

Section B

6. Why is iron and steel industry concentrated around Chhota Nagpur plateau region ?

Ans :

Most of the iron and steel industry concentrated around the Chhota Nagpur plateau :

- (i) This plateau is famous for iron ores reserves. Odisha, Bengal and Jharkhand provide raw material for the industry.
- (ii) Coal which is used as a fuel is another important input and is available in this region in plenty.
- (iii) Because of more population in this region, cheap labour is also available.
- (iv) Damodar Valley Corporation provides power to these plants.
- (v) Export and Import facility is provided by Kolkata port.
- (vi) Transportation facility are also available.
- (vii) Government has played a major role. Steel plants such as Durgapur, Bokaro, Rourkela have been set up in the region with foreign collaboration in early sixties.

or

How has the great importance of the cotton textile industry for the Indian economy ? Explain with examples.

Ans :

1. Cotton textile industry has close links with agriculture and provides a living to farmers and cotton boll pluckers.
2. It also supports workers engaged in ginning, spinning, weaving, dyeing, designing, packaging, tailoring and sewing.
3. The industry by creating demands support many other industries, such as chemicals and dyes, mill stores, packing materials and engineering works.

7. "Dense and efficient network of transport is a prerequisite for local and national development." Analyse the statement.

Ans :

- (i) Whether for an individual or for any industry use, materials and services are required on daily basis. Goods and services do not move from supply points to demand locals on their own. The movement of these goods and services from supply location to demand locations necessitates the need of transport.
- (ii) Movements of these goods and services can be over three important domains of our earth i.e., land, water and air. Based on these, transport is divided/classified into land, water and air transport.
- (iii) The pace of development of a country and region depends upon the production of goods and services as well as their movement over space within the shortest time. Therefore, efficient means of transport are prerequisite for fast development.

8. Analyse any three impacts of globalization in India.

Ans :

1. MNCs have invested large sums of money.
2. New jobs have been created in industries where MNCs have invested such as electronics, fast food, cell phones, etc.
3. Many Indian companies have acquired the status of MNCs. For example : Tata motors, Ranbaxy, Infosys, TCS, etc.
4. Labourers have no job security and poor working conditions prevail.
5. No benefits to workers due to seasonal employment.

Section C

9. How did Non-Cooperation movement start with participation of middle class people in the cities? Explain its impact on the economic front.

Ans :

Non-cooperation movement started with middle class participation in the cities :

- (i) This movement was launched by Gandhiji in 1920. Its aims were to show resentment to actions considered oppressive like Jallianwala Bagh and Rowlatt Act. Thousands of students left government controlled school and colleges.
- (ii) Teachers, Headmasters resigned and lawyers gave up their legal practices.
- (iii) The council elections were boycotted in most provinces except made as where the justice party, the party of non-Brahmans felt that entering power the council was one way of gaining.

Impact on Economic Front :

- (i) Foreign goods were boycotted, liquor shops picketed, and foreign clothes were burnt hugely.
- (ii) In many areas, traders and merchants refused to trade in foreign goods and sometimes they even refused to finance foreign trade. The import of foreign trade halved between 1921 and 1922.
- (iii) As the boycott movement spread, people used only Indian clothes and began to discard foreign clothes. As a result, production of Indian textile mills and handloom went up largely.

or

Why was Congress reluctant to allow women to hold any position of authority within the organisation ? How did women participate in Civil Disobedience Movement? Explain.

Ans :

Gandhiji was convinced that it was duty of a woman to look after her family and home, they should be good mothers and good wives. And for a long time the Congress was reluctant to allow women to hold any position of authority within the organisation. Women' participation took its way in the following ways :

- (i) During Gandhi Ji's Salt March thousands of women came out of their houses to listen to him.
- (ii) They participated in protest marches, manufactured salt and picketed foreign cloth and liquor shops.
- (iii) Many women were arrested and were sent to jail. In urban areas these women were from high

caste families. e.g., Sarojini Naidu, Satyavati Devi, Kamla Nehru etc. In rural areas they came from rich peasant household.

- (iv) Women broke doors of shops, came on the roads and helped the movement leaders.
- (v) In Bombay, a large section of women of Gujrati community was influenced by Gandhiji' idealism and participated in National Movement. Bengal being the nervecentre of female education in India, increased the women's participation in nationalism. In 1930 women rallied before Bethune College, Calcutta in support of Gandhiji's Civil Disobedience Movement.

10. How are complaints treated as testimony to the success of democracy ? Explain.

Ans :

The functioning of democratic government is a powerful criteria for judging its outcome or success. The critic or opposite parties' leaders complaint its wrong policies and programmes and deeds to testified before the masses to judge its success or failure. In short we can say new test everyday is the most distinctive feature of democracy. We will discuss under the following points how complaints are treated as testimony to the success of democracy:

- (i) As democracy passes one test, it produces another test. The most positive feature of democracy is that people want to make democracy better at every stage. As people get some benefits of democracy, they ask for more. That is why when we ask people about the way democracy functions, they will always come up with more expectations and many complaints. The fact that people are complaining is itself a testimony to the success of democracy.
- (ii) Most individuals today believe that their vote makes a difference to the way the government is run, and to their own self-interest.
- (iii) Democracy has provided the people a chance to look critically at power holders and the high and the mighty. A public expression of dissatisfaction with democracy shows the success of the democratic project: it transforms people from the status of a subject into that of a citizen.
- (iv) Most individuals today believe that their vote makes a difference to the way the government is run and to their own self interest.

or

Discuss three merits of dictatorship or Authoritarianism.

Ans :

Dictatorship means “rule by a few”. A particular individual has large powers in the government and he exercises his own will while taking the decisions. Dictatorship is admired by some, on the following grounds:

- (i) Quick and Decisive Action : The dictators take all the decisions themselves. They do not have to consult anybody before taking decisions. They also don't need to discuss the issue in the parliament before making decisions. This enables them to take quick and decisive decisions. This saves a lot of time and speeds up the process of decision-making.
- (ii) Efficiency : Dictatorship regimes are efficient. All the decisions are taken by one individual or a party. The decisions get executed quickly also. This means the orders are carried out as soon as they are passed. This brings speed and efficiency in the system.
- (iii) National Cohesion : Dictators do not allow any disagreement in the country. This keeps the people united in the country. All the conflicts and divisive forces are kept in check under dictatorship.
- (iv) Stability : There are no competing political parties in the system. There is no competition in the political system to win the elections. Also there are no opposition parties to criticise the ruling government. This ensures stability in the government.

Section D

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

‘It is said of “passive resistance” that it is the weapon of the weak, but the power which is the subject of this article can be used only by the strong. This power is not passive resistance; indeed it calls for intense activity. The movement in South Africa was not passive but active... ‘Satyagraha is not physical force. A satyagrahi does not inflict pain on the adversary; he does not seek his destruction... In the use of satyagraha, there is no whatever. Satyagraha is pure soul-force. Truth is the very substance of the soul. That is why this force is called satyagraha. The soul is informed with knowledge. In it burns the flame of love. ...Non-violence is the supreme dharma... ‘It is certain that India cannot rival Britain or Europe in force of arms. The British worship the war-god and they can all of them become, as they are becoming, bearers of arms. The hundreds of millions in India can never carry arms.

They have made the religion of non-violence their own...’

Question :

1. What do you mean by passive resistance?
2. To what extent do you feel that Truth should be called the force of Satyagraha?
3. What was the difference between the Gandhian and British way of dealing the Satyagraha in India?

Ans :

1. Passive resistance commonly refers to actions of non-violent protest or resistance to authority. It is widely used by Mahatma Gandhi during the independence struggle in India. Sometime it has been called as ‘the weapon of the weak’.
2. Satyagraha is not physical force. A satyagrahi does not inflict pain on the adversary, he does not seek his destruction in the use of satyagraha there is no whatever. Thus, Satyagraha is pure soul-force. Truth is the very substance of the soul. That is why this force is called satyagraha.
3. It is certain that India cannot rival Britain in force of arms. The British worship the war-god and they can all of them become, as they are becoming, bearers of arms. The hundreds of millions in India can never carry arms. They have made the religion of non-violence their own. By this the satyagraha was bound to ultimately triumph. Mahatma Gandhi believed that this dharma of non-violence could unite all Indians.

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

In general, MNCs set up production where it is close to the markets, where there is skilled and unskilled labour available at low costs and where the availability of other factors of production is assured. In addition,

MNCs might look for government policies that look after their interests. Having assured themselves of these conditions, MNCs set up factories and offices for production. The money that is spent to buy assets such as land, building, machines and other equipment is called investment. Investment made by MNCs is called foreign investment. Any investment is made with the hope that these assets will earn profits.

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with them the latest technology for production. But the most common route for MNC investments is to buy up local companies and then to expand production. MNCs with huge wealth can quite easily do so. To take an example, Cargill Foods, a very large American MNC, has bought over smaller Indian companies such as Parakh Foods. Parakh Foods had built a large marketing network in various parts of India, where its brand was well-reputed. Also, Parakh Foods had four oil refineries, whose control has now shifted to Cargill. Cargill is now the largest producer of edible oil in India, with a capacity to make 5 million pouches daily. In fact, many of the top MNCs have wealth exceeding the entire budgets of the developing country governments. With such enormous wealth, imagine the power and influence of these MNCs.

Question :

1. Write any two conveniences for which MNCs set production.
2. What is the difference between investment and foreign investment?
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Ans :

1. MNCs set up production where it is close to the markets, where there is skilled and unskilled labour available at low costs.
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Section E

13. On the given outline Political Map of India, locate the following:
- A. The place where the Satyagraha Movement of farmers took place

- B. Narora Nuclear Power Plant
- or**
- C. Durgapur Iron and Steel Plant
 - D. Kandla Port



Ans :



- A. Kheda (Gujarat)
 - B. Narora Nuclear Power Plant
- or**
- C. Durgapur Iron and Steel Plant
 - D. Kandla Port