

Sample Question Paper - 6
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. What do you know about the Lucknow Pact of 1916? Write its importance in history of India.
2. Describe any three suggestive measures taken by the British administration to clamp down on nationalists.
3. Study the table given below and answer the questions that follow:

People Depending on Formal Sector Credit in Urban Areas

Category	Percentage of People
Poor households	15%
Households with few assets	47%
Well-off households	72%
Rich households	90%

1. Poor households' share of formal credit in the urban areas is low as compared to that of rich households. Why is it so ?
 2. Mention any one difficulty faced by the poor households in taking loan from a formal sector.
4. Differentiate between investment and foreign investment.
 5. "A wide ranging choice of goods are available in the Indian markets." Support the statement with examples in context of globalisation.

Section B

6. Why do the movement of goods and services from one place to another require fast and efficient means of transport ? Explain with examples.

or

Elaborate the need of efficient means of transport for fast development.

7. What are National Political Party?
8. In what ways a democratic government is better than its alternatives ?

Section C

9. Why was the Non-Cooperation Movement launched in 1920 ? Why did Gandhiji call off the movement in 1922 ?
or
Discuss the role of the Muslims in the Non-Cooperation Movement.
10. Explain how agriculture and industry go hand in hand. Analyse the statement with three reasons.
or
Describe the ways by which the NTPC has preserved the natural environment and other resources like water.

Section D

11. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follow :
Perhaps more than development, it is reasonable to expect democracies to reduce economic disparities. Even when a country achieves economic growth, will wealth be distributed in such a way that all citizens of the country will have a share and lead a better life? Is economic growth in democracies accompanied by increased inequalities among the people? Or do democracies lead to a just distribution of goods and opportunities?
Democracies are based on political equality. All individuals have equal weight in electing representatives. Parallel to the process of bringing individuals into the political arena on an equal footing, we find growing economic inequalities. A small number of ultra-rich enjoy a highly disproportionate share of wealth and incomes. Not only that, their share in the total income of the country has been increasing. Those at the bottom of the society have very little to depend upon. Their incomes have been declining. Sometimes they find it difficult to meet their basic needs of life, such as food, clothing, house, education and health. In actual life, democracies do not appear to be very successful in reducing economic inequalities. The poor constitute a large proportion of our voters and no party will like to lose their votes. Yet democratically elected governments do not appear to be as keen to address the question of poverty as you would expect them to. The situation is much worse in some other countries. In Bangladesh, more than half of its population lives in poverty. People in several poor countries are now dependent on the rich countries even for food supplies.
Question :
 1. Why it is expected that democracy will reduce the economic disparities?
 2. Infer the reason of inability of democracy to achieve higher economic development.
 3. Why do some poor countries depend on the rich countries ?
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?”

Question :

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 22 policemen were burnt by violent mob and due to this Gandhiji withdrew the non cooperation movement
 - B. Kakrapar Nuclear Power Plant

OR

- C. Jamshedpur Iron and Steel Plant
- D. New Mangalore 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. What do you know about the Lucknow Pact of 1916? Write its importance in history of India.

Ans :

The pact signed between the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League in Lucknow in 1916 is known as Lucknow Pact. The both political parties agreed to merged their differences and to give a united fight to colonial government.

The importance of Lucknow Pact :

- (i) It could re-unite moderate and extremist leaders of the Indian National Congress.
- (ii) Controversies between the Congress and the Muslim League were settled in amicable milieu.
- (iii) A united scheme of constitutional reforms was agreed between Congress and Muslim League and it was also decided to put before the British government to jointly implements those demands.

2. Describe any three suggestive measures taken by the British administration to clamp down on nationalists.

Ans :

The British suggested the following three measures to clamp down on nationalists :

- (i) Provision Government of India Act 1935 : In

this act provinces and princely states were given autonomy to decide their own government and draft constitution for governance. The Congress Committee rejected this act of 1935. According to this Act the elected members were ineffective and unreal.

- (ii) The Cripps Mission was sent to India in March 1942 under the chairmanship of Sir Stafford Cripps to win the co-operation of the Indian people in the World War II. British people had become very precarious due to-Hitler's attack.

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

People Depending on Formal Sector Credit in Urban Areas

Category	Percentage of People
Poor households	15%
Households with few assets	47%
Well-off households	72%
Rich households	90%

1. Poor households' share of formal credit in the urban areas is low as compared to that of rich households. Why is it so ?
2. Mention any one difficulty faced by the poor households in taking loan from a formal sector.

Ans :

1. Poor households' share of formal credit in urban areas is low as compared to that of rich households because the poor generally lack in collateral guarantees and do not have proper mode of repayment. It is easier for the poor to approach moneylenders as they know them personally.
2. The poor are not able to satisfy general terms of credit mostly collateral guarantees.

4. Differentiate between investment and foreign investment.

Ans :

Investment : The money that is spent to buy assets such as land building machine, and other equipment is called investment.

Foreign Investment : Investment made by an MNC in another countries nations to set up their units for production is called foreign investment.

5. "A wide ranging choice of goods are available in the Indian markets." Support the statement with examples in context of globalisation.

Ans :

The Indian markets have been transformed till recent years as consumers in India have a wide choice of goods and services which was not available earlier.

Examples : The latest model of mobile phones (of various companies), television, digital cameras of leading manufacturers of the world are within their reach. New model of automobiles and cars are launched every season. All the top companies in the world have introduced their popular brand in India for various products. Such as fruit juices, toys, stationery, shirts, cosmetics, furniture and services like banking, insurance and education, etc.

Section B

6. Why do the movement of goods and services from one place to another require fast and efficient means of transport ? Explain with examples.

Ans :

1. Goods and services do not move from supply locales to demand locales on their own. The smooth movement of these goods and services from their supply locations to demand locations

necessitates the need for fast and efficient means of transport.

2. Transport has been able to achieve this with the help of equally developed communication system. Therefore, transport, communication and trade are complementary to each other.
3. A dense and efficient network of transport and communication is a pre-requisite for local, national and global trade of today. Railways, roadways, pipelines, airways and water ways have been contributing to India's socio-economic progress in many ways.

or

Elaborate the need of efficient means of transport for fast development.

Ans :

1. The movement of goods and services from their supply locations to demand locations necessitates the need for transport.
2. Transport can be classified into land, water and air transport. A dense and efficient network of transport and communication is a pre-requisite for local, national and global trade of today.
3. The pace of development of a country depends upon the production of goods and services as well as their transportation. The trades from local to international levels have added to the vitality of its economy. It has enriched our life and added substantially to growing amenities and facilities for the comforts of life.

7. What are National Political Party?

Ans :

A national party has influence all over the country. It secures more than 4 per cent of total valid votes in the previous general elections atleast in four states. There are six national political parties in India.

1. Congress (I).
2. Bharatiya Janta Party.
3. The Communist Party (Marxist).
4. The Communist Party of India.
5. Bahujan Samaj Party.
6. Nationalist Congress Party.

8. In what ways a democratic government is better than its alternatives ?

Ans :

Following are some ways in which a democratic government is certainly better than its alternatives :

- (i) A democratic government is a legitimate government. It may be slow, less efficient, not always very responsive or clean. But a democratic

government is people's own government. This is why there is an overwhelming support for the idea of democracy all over the world.

- (ii) As evidence from South Asia shows, the support exists in countries with democratic regimes as well as countries without democratic regimes.
- (iii) People wish to be ruled by representatives elected by them. They also believe that democracy is suitable for their country.

Hence, democracy's ability to generate its own support is itself an outcome that cannot be ignored.

Section C

9. Why was the Non-Cooperation Movement launched in 1920 ? Why did Gandhiji call off the movement in 1922 ?

Ans :

Causes of launching the Non-Co-operation Movement (1920-22) :

- (i) Breach of trust committed by the British Government after World War I, enforcement of Rowlatt Act, unruly killing of peaceful demonstrators busy with making their action-plan at Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar (Punjab) and so-called biased reforms effected in Montague-Chelmsford Reforms.
- (ii) Dyarchy's introduction in the Bengal province under so-called Montague-Chelmsford Reforms.
- (iii) Dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire in Turkey. Khalifa disowned.

Cause for calling off the Non-Co-operation Movement : The movement came to a sudden halt. Things went out of hand when the police personnel in Chauri-Chaura at Gorakhpur district in Uttar Pradesh fired at the Congress volunteers. In retaliation, the infuriated mob set police station on fire and killed 22 policemen. It led to the immediate suspension of the movement by Gandhiji.

or

Discuss the role of the Muslims in the Non-Cooperation Movement.

Ans :

The Role of the Muslims in the Non-Cooperation Movement :

- (i) As Congress was agree to run Khilafat and Non-Cooperation Movements together, the Muslims, therefore; joined Congress through their Khilafat Committee.
- (ii) They did not cast their votes in the elections held to the legislature and started teaching

institutions like Jamia Millia, Aligarh Muslims High School etc.

- (iii) Hakim Ajmal Khan was voted as chairman to Congress and the great Urdu poet Maulana Hasrat Mohani proposed that Swaraj should be defined as complete independence.
- (iv) When Turkish revolutionaries led by Mustafa Kamal Pasha abolished Khilafat, Indian Muslims also withdrew their support from Congress as their purpose was achieved.

10. Explain how agriculture and industry go hand in hand. Analyse the statement with three reason.

Ans :

Interlink between agriculture and industry:

- (i) Primary goods are produced by agriculture while these are processed by industry.
- (ii) Agriculture acts as root to supply food for all branches (industries) of a tree.
- (iii) Industries are in existence because raw material is supplied by agriculture.
- (iv) People engage in industries require food, clothes and shelter and that all is provided by agriculture.
- (v) Agriculture stands as grower while industries are buyer and processors.
- (vi) Industries provide goods like chemical fertilizers, implements and machinery (tractors, threshers, combined harvesters, pumping sets) to agriculture.
- (vii) These also provide agriculture with reliable means of transport to collect goods, seeds and to facilitate distribution of agricultural products.
- (viii) Numerous research and experiments beneficial to agriculture are possible due to industrial development.

or

Describe the ways by which the NTPC has preserved the natural environment and other resources like water.

Ans :

NTPC is a major power providing corporation in India. It has ISO certification for EMS (Environment Management System) 14001. The corporation has taken following steps for preserving the natural environment and resources like water :

- (i) Optimum utilisation of equipment adopting latest techniques and upgrading existing equipment.
- (ii) Minimising waste generation by maximising ash utilization.
- (iii) Providing green belts for nurturing ecological

balance and addressing the question of special purpose vehicles for afforestation.

- (iv) Reducing environmental pollution through ash pond management, ash water recycling system and liquid waste management.
- (v) Ecological monitoring, reviews and online database management for all its power stations.

Thus, by taking above steps, the NTPC has shown the way to the people for preserving the natural environment.

Section D

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

Perhaps more than development, it is reasonable to expect democracies to reduce economic disparities. Even when a country achieves economic growth, will wealth be distributed in such a way that all citizens of the country will have a share and lead a better life? Is economic growth in democracies accompanied by increased inequalities among the people? Or do democracies lead to a just distribution of goods and opportunities?

Democracies are based on political equality. All individuals have equal weight in electing representatives. Parallel to the process of bringing individuals into the political arena on an equal footing, we find growing economic inequalities. A small number of ultra-rich enjoy a highly disproportionate share of wealth and incomes. Not only that, their share in the total income of the country has been increasing. Those at the bottom of the society have very little to depend upon. Their incomes have been declining. Sometimes they find it difficult to meet their basic needs of life, such as food, clothing, house, education and health. In actual life, democracies do not appear to be very successful in reducing economic inequalities. The poor constitute a large proportion of our voters and no party will like to lose their votes. Yet democratically elected governments do not appear to be as keen to address the question of poverty as you would expect them to. The situation is much worse in some other countries. In Bangladesh, more than half of its population lives in poverty. People in several poor countries are now dependent on the rich countries even for food supplies.

Question :

1. Why is it expected that democracy will reduce the economic disparities?
2. Infer the reason of inability of democracy to achieve higher economic development.

3. Why do some poor countries depend on the rich countries ?

Ans :

1. It is expected that democracy will reduce the economic disparity among its citizens as it is a rule of majority and is based on political equality.
2. Democracy is unable to achieve higher economic development as economic development of a country depends on several factors like country's population size, global situation, economic priorities, cooperation from other countries etc and democracy can not control all these factors.
3. People in poor countries depends on the grants of rich countries as democratically elected government is not interested to remove the disparity between the rich and poor in the society. Sometimes the poor find it difficult to meet their basic needs, like, food, clothing, house, etc. Poor people in some countries are even dependent on the rich countries for food supplies.

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.

Extract : III

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?”

Question :

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 :

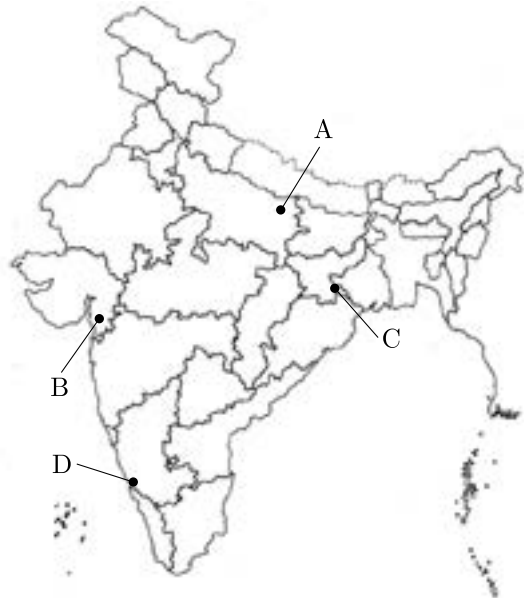
1. (i) IT enables the quick transfer of data and ideas globally.
(ii) IT plays a major role beyond national boundaries.
(iii) IT has made financial transactions very easy across the globe.
2. WTO
3. WTO establishes rules regarding international trade and sees that these rules are followed. But, in practice 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 22 policemen were burnt by violent mob and due to this Gandhiji withdrew the non cooperation movement
 - B. Kakrapara Nuclear Power Plant
- or**
- C. Jamshedpur Iron and Steel Plant
 - D. New Mangalore Port



Ans :



- A. Chauri Chaura (Uttar Pradesh)
 - B. Kakrapara Nuclear Power Plant
- or**
- C. Jamshedpur Iron and Steel Plant
 - D. New Mangalore Port