

Sample Question Paper - 4
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. Classify industries on the basis of source of raw materials used.
2. The following table shows that the Indian Railway network runs on multiple gage operations extending over 68,442 km. :

Table : India : Railway Track

The Indian Railway network runs on multiple gauge operations extending over 68,442 km.

Gauge in metres	Route (km)	Running Track (km)	Total Track (km)
Broad Gauge (1676)	63,491	89,521	1,17,560
Metre Gauge (1000)	3,200	3,462	3,775
Narrow Gauge (0.762 and 0.610)	1,751	1,752	1,901
Total	68,442	94,735	1,23,236

Source : Railway Yearbook 2017-18, Ministry of Railways, Government of India.
Website : www.indianrailways.gov.in

1. According to the given data, Which type of gauge has highest length of running track?
 2. Name the factors which influence the distribution pattern of the Railway network.
3. What is meant by a 'national political party'? State the conditions required to be national political party.
 4. Write any three merits of democracy.
 5. Explain the importance of formal sector loans in India.

Section B

6. The iron and steel industry is the basic industry. Justify.
or
Explain any three factors responsible for the concentration of iron and steel industries in the Chhotanagpur region.

7. "Transport routes are called the basic arteries of our economy." Support this statement with three examples.
8. "The impact of globalization has not been uniform": Explain this statement.

Section C

9. How did the Non-Cooperation Movement spread to the countryside and drew into its fold the struggles of peasants and tribal communities? Elaborate.

or

How had the 'First World War' created economic problems in India? Explain with examples.

10. How is democratic government known as responsive government ? Explain with an example.

or

What factors sustain democracy in India ?

Section D

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

Source A – Simon Commission

Against this background the new Tory government in Britain constituted a Statutory Commission under Sir John Simon. Set up in response to the nationalist movement, the commission was to look into the functioning of the constitutional system in India and suggest changes. The problem was that the commission did not have a single Indian member. They were all British.

Source B – Dominion Status

When the Simon Commission arrived in India in 1928, it was greeted with the slogan 'Go back Simon'. All parties, including the Congress and the Muslim League, participated in the demonstrations. In an effort to win them over, the viceroy, Lord Irwin, announced in October 1929, a vague offer of 'dominion status' for India in an unspecified future, and a Round Table Conference to discuss a future constitution. This did not satisfy the Congress leaders. The radicals within the Congress, led by Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhas Chandra Bose, became more assertive.

Source C – The Salt March

The most stirring of all was the demand to abolish the salt tax. Salt was something consumed by the rich and the poor alike, and it was one of the most essential items of food. The tax on salt and the government monopoly over its production, Mahatma Gandhi declared, revealed the most oppressive face of British rule.

Question :

1. Why did Tory government set up Simon Commission?
2. Why did Lord Irwin announced dominion status?
3. Why did Gandhiji find in salt is a powerful symbol of unity?

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

Source A : Production across countries

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. A MNC is a company that owns or controls production in more than one nation. MNCs set up offices and factories for production in regions where they can get cheap labour and other resources.

Source B : Interlinking production across countries

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.

Source C : Information and communication technology

Even more remarkable have been the developments in information and communication technology. In recent times,

technology in the areas of telecommunications, computers, Internet has been changing rapidly. Telecommunication facilities (telegraph, telephone including mobile phones, fax) are used to contact one another around the world, to access information instantly, and to communicate from remote areas. This has been facilitated by satellite communication devices.

Question :

1. Why some companies called multinational corporations (MNCs)?
2. What do you understand by foreign investment?
3. What type of technology are used to contact one another around the world?

Section E

13. On the given outline Political Map of India, locate the following:
- A. The place where Gandhi ji organized Satyagraha with cotton textile mill workers
 - B. Kalpakkam Nuclear Power Plant

OR

- C. Bokaro Iron and Steel Plant
- D. Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose 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. Classify industries on the basis of source of raw materials used.

Ans :

Industries on the basis of source of raw materials used are classified in (i) Agro-based and (ii) Mineral-based.

Industries brought under agro-based sub-class are cotton industry, woollen, jute industry, silk industry, rubber industry, sugar industry, tea industry, coffee industry and edible oil industry.

Industries brought under mineral based sub-class are Iron and steel industry, cement, aluminium, machine tools and petrochemical industry.

2. The following table shows that the Indian Railway network runs on multiple gage operations extending over 68,442 km. :

Table : India : Railway Track
The Indian Railway network runs on multiple gauge operations extending over 68,442 km.

Gauge in metres	Route (km)	Running Track (km)	Total Track (km)
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Total	68,442	94,735	1,23,236
Source : Railway Yearbook 2017-18, Ministry of Railways, Government of India. Website : www.indianrailways.gov.in			

1. According to the given data, Which type of gauge has highest length of running track?
2. Name the factors which influence the distribution pattern of the Railway network.

Ans :

1. Broad Gauge.
2. The distribution pattern of the Railway network in the country has been largely influenced by physiographic, economic and administrative factors.

3. What is meant by a 'national political party'? State the conditions required to be national political party.

Ans :

Those political parties which have their influence in all over India are known as National Parties. They have their units in all states. The following conditions are required to be a national political

party : A party must secure at least six percent of the total voter in Lok Sabha elections, or Assembly elections in four states and wins at least four seats in the Lok Sabha.

4. Write any three merits of democracy.

Ans :

Merits of democracy :

- (i) It assures equality to all citizens of the country.
- (ii) Democracy upholds civil liberties.
- (iii) It also generates self-will among individuals/citizens to abide by laws of the land.

5. Explain the importance of formal sector loans in India.

Ans :

Formal sector of credit refers to the loans taken from banks and cooperative societies monitored by RBI or some governmental institution. Formal sector charges fixed rates of interest, seeks repayment within a stipulated time with a degree of flexibility with proper documentation.

Section B

6. The iron and steel industry is the basic industry. Justify.

Ans :

Iron and steel industry is the basic industry because:

1. It provides vital base for all other industries heavy, medium and light. It is used as a basic raw material to make machines for other industries.
2. Iron and steel is used to make machineries which are used in tractors, harvesters, threshers, etc. to enhance production.
3. Steel is used to manufacture a variety of engineering goods, construction material, defence, medical, telephonic, scientific equipments and a variety of consumer goods.
4. Steel production is taken as an index of a country's level of modernisation and industrialisation.
5. Steel is used to make buses and railways which are important modes of transport.

or

Explain any three factors responsible for the concentration of iron and steel industries in the Chhotanagpur region.

Ans :

Iron and steel plants are concentrated in the Chhotanagpur plateau region because :

1. Low cost of iron ore : Iron mines are located in the nearby areas. It helps to reduce the transportation cost of iron ore to the industries.
2. High grade raw materials in proximity : Other bulky raw materials like, coking coal, limestone are also available in proximity.
3. Availability of cheap labour : From the adjoining areas of Bihar, Jharkhand, Orissa cheap labour is available in abundance.
4. Dense transport network : Being an industrial region, there is a dense network of roads and railways.
5. Port facility : Kolkata port provides facilities for export of jute goods.
6. Vast growth potential in the home market.

7. "Transport routes are called the basic arteries of our economy." Support this statement with three examples.

Ans :

- (i) Transport and communication are the basic arteries of nation's economy. Economic development of a region or country very largely depends upon the dense network of transport and communication.
- (ii) They help in individual development by assemblage of raw material and distribution of finished goods.
- (iii) They link areas of production with consumption, agriculture with industry and villages with towns and cities.
- (iv) They help in the balanced regional development.
(Any three)

8. "The impact of globalization has not been uniform": Explain this statement.

Ans :

1. Globalization has enabled some large Indian companies to emerge as multinational such as Tata motors, Infosys, Ranbaxy, etc.
2. On the other hand, small-scale industries had to close down their units. For example, Ravi's company producing capacitors and many small companies have closed their units in Hyderabad and Chennai.
3. Similarly, SEZ will benefit the MNCs but they would ruin and impoverish thousands of peasants, displace them and make their future dark.

4. Globalization is beneficial to MNCs but quite harmful to workers, small industries and traders who can't compete with MNCs.

Section C

9. How did the Non-Cooperation Movement spread to the countryside and drew into its fold the struggles of peasants and tribal communities? Elaborate.

Ans :

The movement spread to the countryside also. It drew into the struggles of peasants and tribals from different parts of India.

- (i) In Awadh, the peasants' movement led by Baba Ramchandra was against talukdars and landlords who demanded extremely high rents and a variety of other cesses from the peasants. Peasants were forced to work in landlords' farms without any payment (begar). Peasants had no security of tenure, thus being regularly evicted so that they could acquire no right over the leased land. The demands of the peasants were reduction of revenue, abolition of begar and social boycott of oppressive landlords. In 1920, Jawahar Lal Nehru began talking to the villagers and formed 'Oudh Kisan Sabha'. Within a month, 300 branches had been set up in the villages.
- (ii) In the Gudern Hills of Andhra Pradesh, a militant guerrilla movement spread in the early 1920s against the closure of forest areas by the colonial government, preventing the tribal people from entering the forests to graze their cattle, or to collect fuelwood and fruits. They felt that their traditional rights were being denied. When the government forced them to contribute begar for road building, the hill people revolted. Their leader Alluri Sitaram Raju, inspired by Mahatma Gandhi, persuaded people to wear Khadi and give up drinking. He asserted that India could be liberated by the use of force.

or

How had the 'First World War' created economic problems in India? Explain with examples.

Ans :

The economic effects of the First World War were:

- (i) The First World War led to huge expenditures in defence. These expenditures were to be financed by increasing the taxes and by raising custom duties.

- (ii) During the time of the First World War, crop failure resulted in acute shortage of food.
- (iii) During the war, the food prices increased, they almost doubled between 1913 and 1918. This increased the hardships of the people of India.
- (iv) Villages were called upon to supply soldiers. At some rural places, the colonial government forced people to join the army. It caused widespread resentment and anger amongst the people. It set the stage for the Great Depression.
- (v) There was spread of influenza epidemic which contributed to the hardships of the people. The war weakened the gold standard.

10. How is democratic government known as responsive government ? Explain with an example.

Ans :

The meaning of democratic government is the government of the people, for the people and by the people. Therefore the democratic government is a responsible government due to the following reasons:

- (i) The Members of Parliament who are winners in election can be the members of the working government. The party which has the maximum number of MPs forms the government because majority of people has elected maximum number of MPs. The members of other parties form the opposite group. The governing body is responsible to answer the doubts of opposite group.
- (ii) The governing body is active for the suggestions, needs and demands of the people. It is the responsibility of the government.
- (iii) The government follows all the laws and acts of the constitution which are for the benefits of the people.
- (iv) All the members are elected for five years so they fear that if they do not work according to the requirements of the people, they will not be given chance further in the next coming session.

For example : The government increased the prices of LPG, Petrol and Diesel and gave the reason for price hike. In the same way it has to explain the reasons for price hike of food items. The opposition group will oppose for it. Thus they cannot do against the will of the people without certain reasons.

or

What factors sustain democracy in India ?

Ans :

The following factors sustain democracy in India :

- (i) Democracy is liked by almost all Indians. It is

based on the principle of equality, freedom and brotherhood.

- (ii) To achieve the prescribed goals (secularism, socialism, democratic republic, national unity and international security, etc.), the framers of the Indian Constitution revived completely on the norms of democracy.
- (iii) The framers of the Indian Constitution provided for a representative democracy in a liberal framework.

Section D

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

Source A – Simon Commission

Against this background the new Tory government in Britain constituted a Statutory Commission under Sir John Simon. Set up in response to the nationalist movement, the commission was to look into the functioning of the constitutional system in India and suggest changes. The problem was that the commission did not have a single Indian member. They were all British.

Source B – Dominion Status

When the Simon Commission arrived in India in 1928, it was greeted with the slogan 'Go back Simon'. All parties, including the Congress and the Muslim League, participated in the demonstrations. In an effort to win them over, the viceroy, Lord Irwin, announced in October 1929, a vague offer of 'dominion status' for India in an unspecified future, and a Round Table Conference to discuss a future constitution. This did not satisfy the Congress leaders. The radicals within the Congress, led by Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhas Chandra Bose, became more assertive.

Source C – The Salt March

The most stirring of all was the demand to abolish the salt tax. Salt was something consumed by the rich and the poor alike, and it was one of the most essential items of food. The tax on salt and the government monopoly over its production, Mahatma Gandhi declared, revealed the most oppressive face of British rule.

Question :

1. Why did Tory government set up Simon Commission?
2. Why did Lord Irwin announced dominion status?
3. Why did Gandhiji find in salt is a powerful symbol of unity?

Ans :

1. The new Tory government set up the Simon Commission in response to examine the state of Indian constitutional affairs and also in response to the nationalist movement.
2. All parties including the Congress and the Muslim League against the Simon Commission arrival to India in 1928 and participated in the demonstrations and greeted commission with slogan 'Go Back Simon'. In an effort to win them over, the Viceroy, Lord Irwin announced a vague offer of dominion status for India.
3. Mahatma Gandhi found in salt a powerful symbol that could unite the nation because it is consumed by the rich and the poor alike, and it was one of the most essential items of food.

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

Source A : Production across countries

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. A MNC is a company that owns or controls production in more than one nation. MNCs set up offices and factories for production in regions where they can get cheap labour and other resources.

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Question :

1. Why some companies called multinational corporations (MNCs)?
2. What do you understand by foreign investment?
3. What type of technology are used to contact one another around the world?

Ans :

1. Some companies called multinational corporations (MNCs) because these companies own or control production in more than one nation.
2. Investment made by MNCs is called foreign investment.
3. Telecommunication facilities (telegraph, telephone including mobile phones, fax) are used to contact one another around the world.

Section E

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

- A. The place where Gandhi ji organized Satyagraha with cotton textile mill workers
- B. Kalpakkam Nuclear Power Plant

or

- C. Bokaro Iron and Steel Plant
- D. Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose International Airport



A. Ahmedabad (Gujarat)

B. Kalpakkam Nuclear Power Plant

or

C. Bokaro Iron and Steel Plant

D. Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose International Airport (Kolkata)

Ans :