

**Sample Question Paper - 29**  
**Social Science (087)**  
**Class- X, Session: 2021-22**  
**TERM II**

*Time allowed : 2 hours*

*Maximum marks : 40*

**General Instructions :**

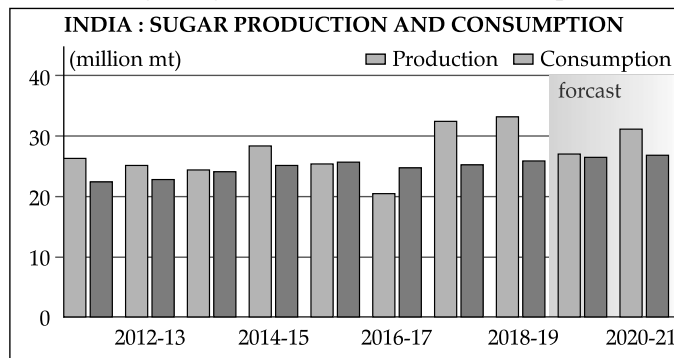
1. This Question paper is divided into five sections-Section A, B, C, D and E.
2. All questions are compulsory.
3. **Section-A:** Question no. 1 to 5 are Very Short Answer type questions of 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
4. **Section-B:** Question no. 6 to 8 are Short 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**

**Very Short Answer Questions**

**(2 × 5 = 10)**

1. Explain any three effects of the 'Non-Cooperation Movement' on the economic front.
2. Distinguish between integrated steel plants and mini steel plants, stating two points of distinction. **[AI]**
3. State any two conditions as laid down by the Election Commission to recognize a 'State Party' and 'National Party'.
4. "The rupee is widely accepted as a medium of exchange." Explain. **[AI]**
5. Read the data in the chart or diagram given below and answer the questions that follows:



- 5.1 Compare the 2012-2013 and 2018-2019 data and give any one reason for why are Sugar Mills are concentrated in sugarcane producing areas?
- 5.2 Write any one problems faced by Sugar Industry in India?

**Section - B**  
**Short Answer Type Questions**

**(3 × 3 = 9)**

6. Describe any three conditions that were favourable for the continuing growth of industries in the 18<sup>th</sup> century India.
7. Nearly every one of the state parties wants to get an opportunity to be a part of one or the other national level coalition." Support the statement with proper arguments. **[AI]**
8. "The credit activities of the informal sector should be discouraged." Support the statement with arguments. **[AI]**

OR

Barriers on foreign trade and foreign investment were removed to a large extent in India since 1991. Justify the statement.

**Section - C**  
**Long Answer Type Questions**

**(5 × 2 = 10)**

9. Why can't Modern Democracies exist without Political Parties? Explain any five reasons. **[AI]**
10. Explain any two features each of formal sector loans and informal sector loans.

OR

Technology has stimulated the Globalisation process." Support the statement with examples. **[AI]**

**Section - D**  
**Case Based Questions**

**(4 × 2 = 8)**

11. Read the given text and answer the following questions: 4

The identity of the Nation, as you know is most often symbolized in a figure or image. This helps create an image with which people can identify the Nation. It was in the twentieth century, with the growth of nationalism, that the identity of India came to be visually associated with the image of Bharat Mata. The image was first created by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay. In the 1870s, he wrote 'Vande Mataram' as a hymn to the Motherland. Later it was included in his novel Anandamath and widely sung during the Swadeshi Movement in Bengal. Moved by the Swadeshi movement, Abanindranath Tagore painted his famous image of Bharat Mata. In this painting Bharat Mata is portrayed as an ascetic figure; she is calm, composed, divine and spiritual. In subsequent years, the image of Bharat Mata acquired many different forms, as it circulated in popular prints and was painted by different artists. Devotion to this mother figure came to be seen as evidence of one's Nationalism.

11.1 Who had created the image of Bharat Mata? What is the significance of creating an image or figure? 2

11.2 How did Abanindranath Tagore's famous image of Bharat Mata look like? 1

11.3 Which famous hymns are included in the novel Anandamath? 1

12. Read the given text and answer the following questions: 4

Ever since humans appeared on the earth, they have used different means of communication. But, the pace of change has been rapid in modern times. Long distance communication is far easier without physical movement of the communicator or receiver. Personal communication and mass communication including television, radio, press, films, etc., are the major means of

communication in the country. The Indian postal network is the largest in the world. It handles parcels as well as personal written communications. Cards and envelopes are considered first-class mail and are airlifted between stations covering both land and air. The second-class mail includes book packets, registered newspapers and periodicals. They are carried by surface mail, covering land and water transport. To facilitate quick delivery of mails in large towns and cities, six mail channels have been introduced recently. They are called Rajdhani Channel, Metro Channel, Green Channel, Business Channel, Bulk Mail Channel and Periodical Channel.

- 12.1 Which are the major means of communication in the country? 1
- 12.2 Which mail channel has been introduced recently by Indian Postal Networks and why? 2
- 12.3 What are considered as first-class and second-class mail? 1

## Section - E

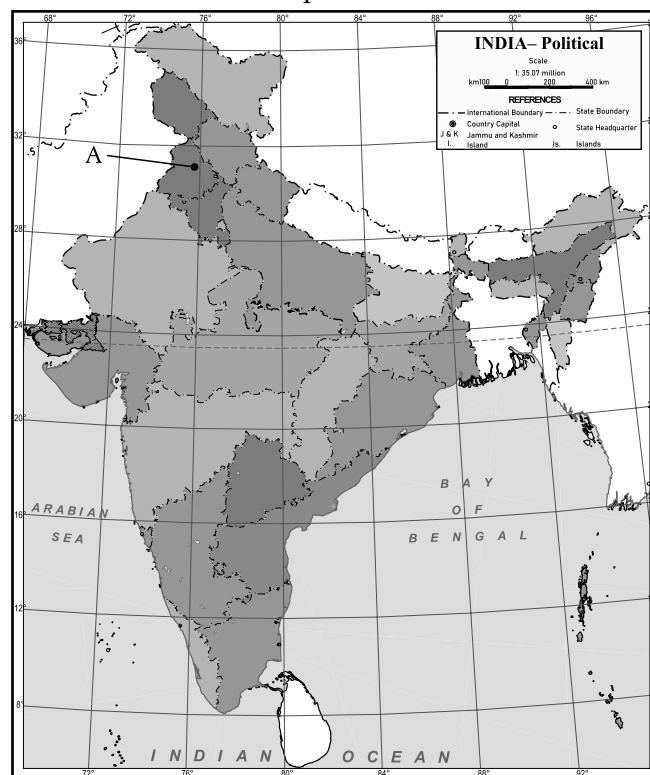
### Map Skill Based Question

(1 × 3 = 3)

13. 13.1 On 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) The city where Jallianwala Bagh incident took place. 1
- 13.2 On the same given map of India, locate the following:
- (I) Singrauli Thermal Power Station. 1

OR

- Bokaro steel plant. 1
- (II) Meenam Bakkam International Airport 1



**Solution**  
**Social Science (087)**  
**Class 10 - Social Science**

**Section - A**  
**Very Short Answer Questions**

**1. Three effects of the 'Non-Cooperation Movement':**

- (i) Foreign goods were boycotted at a large scale.
- (ii) Liquor shops picketed and foreign clothes burnt in huge.
- (iii) Import of Foreign cloth and goods was reduced to half.
- (iv) In many places Merchants and Traders refused to trade in Foreign goods or finance foreign trade.

**(2) (Any three)**

**2. Differences between mini steel plant and integrated steel:**

- (i) An integrated steel plant is larger than a mini steel plant.
- (ii) Mini steel plant uses steel scrap and sponge iron while integrated steel plant uses basic raw materials, i.e., iron ore for making steel.
- (iii) Mini steel plant produces mild and alloy steel while integrated steel plant produces only steel.

**(Any Two Points) (1 × 2=2)**

**Commonly Made Error**

- The raw material used in both plants is not specified clearly by the students.

**Answering Tip**

- The student should mention the differences particularly in terms of configuration.

**3. The conditions as laid down by the Election Commission to recognize a 'State Party' and 'National Party' are as follows:**

- (i) In a State Party, the party members aim to highlight regional interests. On the other hand, a National Party gives due importance to national interests.
- (ii) A State Party can contest in elections only in a particular state, whereas a National Party can contest in elections all across the country.
- (iii) **Example:** BJP and Congress are National Parties, whereas Akali Dal and Trinamool Congress are State-level Parties.

**(Any Two Points) (1 × 2=2)**

**4. The rupee is widely accepted as a medium of exchange because of the following reasons:**

- (i) In India, the Reserve Bank of India issues currency notes on behalf of the Central Government and as per law no other individual or organisation is allowed to issue currency.
- (ii) The law legalises, the use of rupee as a medium of payment that cannot be refused in settling transactions in India, which means no individual in India can legally refuse a payment made in rupees.

**(1 × 2=2)**

**5.1** Sugar industries are concentrated in the sugarcane producing areas because:

- (i) The raw material used in the Sugar Mills, is sugarcane which is bulky.
- (ii) In haulage, its sucrose content reduces.

(1) (Any one)

**5.2** Challenges faced by sugar industry in India

- (i) Seasonal nature of the industry.
- (ii) Old and inefficient methods of production.
- (iii) Transport delays for sugarcane to reach to the mills.
- (iv) Need to maximize the use of bagasse.

(1) (Any one)

<b>Section - B</b> <b>Short Answer Type Questions</b>
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**6.** Three conditions that were favourable for the continuing growth of industries in the 18th century India are:

- (i) **India abounds in coal and iron ore deposits:** India had huge reserves of coal and iron ore deposits making it possible to set up the industries.
- (ii) **Number of perennial rivers:** This made easy for foreign companies to reach India.
- (iii) **Abundant raw-materials:** Abundant availability of raw materials allowed large scale production.
- (iv) **Vast network of Roads and Railways:** Transport facilities helped in reaching to different parts of the country.
- (v) **Big Market :** The availability of huge market led to the growth of industries.

(Any Three Points) (1 × 3=3)

**7. State parties seeking national level coalition:**

Before the general elections of 2014, in three General Elections, no national party was able to secure on its own a majority in Lok Sabha. As a result, the national parties were compelled to form alliances with state or regional parties. Since 1996, nearly every one of the state parties has got an opportunity to be a part of one or the other national level coalition government.

This has contributed to the strengthening of Federalism and Democracy.

(3)

**8.** Credit activities of the informal sector should be discouraged because:

- (i) Most loans from informal lenders carry a very high interest rate and do little to increase the income of the borrowers.
- (ii) The poor households have to pay a large amount for borrowing.
- (iii) 85% of the loans taken by poor households in the urban areas are from informal sources.
- (iv) Higher cost of borrowing means a larger part of the earnings of the borrowers is used to repay the loan.
- (v) There is no organization that supervises the credit activities of lenders in the informal sector.

(Any Three Points) (1 × 3=3)

**OR**

Removal of barriers on foreign trade and foreign investment :

- (i) Barriers on foreign trade and foreign investment were partially removed.

- (ii) Goods could be imported and exported easily.
- (iii) Foreign companies could setup factories and offices here.
- (iv) Indian producers got opportunities to compete with producers around the globe.

(1 × 3=3)

## Section - C

### Long Answer Type Questions

#### 9. Modern democracies cannot exist without Political Parties because:

- (i) Without political parties, democracies cannot exist.
- (ii) If we do not have political parties, in such a situation every candidate in elections will be independent.
- (iii) No one will be able to make any promises to the people about any major policy changes.
- (iv) The government may be formed but its utility will remain uncertain.
- (v) Elected representatives will be accountable to their constituency for what they do in their locality. But no one will be responsible for how the country will run.
- (vi) The role of an opposition party in a democracy necessitates the existence of political parties.
- (vii) As societies become large and complex, they also need some agencies to gather different views on various issues and to present these to the government. (5)

#### 10. Formal Sector Loans include loans from banks and cooperatives.

##### Features of formal sector loans are:

- (i) Formal sectors provide cheap and affordable loans and their rate of interest is monitored by Reserve Bank of India.
- (ii) Formal sector strictly follows the terms of credit, which include interest rate, collateral, documentation and the mode of repayment.

Informal Sector Loan include loans from moneylenders, traders, employers, relatives, friends, etc.

##### Features of informal sector loans are:

- (i) Their credit activities are not governed by any organisation, therefore they charge a higher rate of interest.
- (ii) Informal sector loan providers know the borrowers personally, and hence they provide loans on easy terms without collateral and documentation. (5)

#### Commonly Made Error

- Names of banks, cooperatives, moneylenders, traders were not written in few answers.

#### Answering Tip

- The student should mention the examples for both type of loans.

**OR**

Rapid improvement in technology has stimulated the Globalisation process:

- (i) Transportation technology has made much faster delivery of goods across long distances possible at lower costs.
- (ii) There are even more remarkable developments in information and communication technology.

- (iii) Telecommunication facilities are used to contact one another around the world, to access information instantly, and to communicate from remote areas.
- (iv) Through the internet, one can obtain and share information on almost anything. It also allows sending e-mail and talking across the world at negligible costs.
- (v) For example, a news magazine published for London readers is to be designed and printed in Delhi. The text of the magazine is sent through the 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. (5)

<h2 style="margin: 0;">Section - D</h2> <h3 style="margin: 0;">Case Based Questions</h3>
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**11. 11.1** Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay had created the image of Bharat Mata.

The identity of a nation is most often symbolized in a female in motherly figures like Bharat Mata, Marianne, and Germania. This helps create an image with which people can identify the nation. (2)

**11.2** Abanindranath Tagore painted his famous image of Bharat Mata. Bharat Mata is portrayed as an ascetic figure; she is calm, composed, divine, and spiritual. (1)

**11.3** In the 1870s, Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay wrote 'Vande Mataram' as a hymn to the Motherland. Later it was included in his novel Anandamath and widely sung during the Swadeshi Movement in Bengal. (1)

**12. 12.1** Personal communication (emails, text messages, online chats, telephone conversation etc.) and mass communication (television, radio, press, films, etc.) are the major means of communication in the Country. (2)

**12.2** To facilitate quick delivery of mails in large towns and cities, six mail channels have been introduced recently. They are called Rajdhani Channel. They have been introduced to facilitate the quick delivery of mails in large towns and cities. (1)

**12.3** Cards and envelopes are considered as first-class mail and are airlifted between stations covering both land and air. The second-class mail includes book packets, registered newspapers, and periodicals. (1)

## Section - E

### Map Skill Based Question

13.1 (A) Amritsar

13.2

