

**Sample Question Paper - 14**  
**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. Describe the importance of the Durg-Bastar-Chandrapur Iron-ore belt in India.
- 2. Differentiate between investment and foreign investment.
- 3. How did industrialisation bring changes in agricultural methods?
- 4. Why do people think that democratic governments are less effective?
- 5. Describe Poona Pact of September 1932.

**SECTION - B**

**(Short Answer Type Questions)**

- 6. Which three challenges do you feel are being faced by political parties in India? Give your opinion.

**OR**

“No party system is ideal for all countries and all situations.” Justify the statement with arguments.

- 7. What is proto-industrialisation? Explain the conditions in 18th century that created conditions for proto-industrialisation.
- 8. How is foreign trade interlinking markets of different countries? Explain with example.

## SECTION - C

### (Long Answer Type Questions)

9. "The rupee is widely accepted as a medium of exchange." Explain.

OR

What are demand deposits? Explain any three features of it.

10. "All over the world, people express their dissatisfaction with the failure of political parties to perform their functions well." What are these dissatisfaction?

OR

Examine any two institutional amendments made by different institutions to reform political parties and their leaders.

## SECTION - D

### (Case Based Questions)

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

*The earliest factories in England came up by the 1730s. But it was only in the late eighteenth century that the number of factories multiplied.*

*The first symbol of the new era was cotton. Its production boomed in the late eighteenth century. In 1760 Britain was importing 2.5 million pounds of raw cotton to feed its cotton industry. By 1787 this import soared to 22 million pounds. This increase was linked to a number of changes within the process of production.*

*A series of inventions in the eighteenth century increased the efficacy of each step of the production process (carding, twisting and spinning, and rolling). They enhanced the output per worker, enabling each worker to produce more, and they made possible the production of stronger threads and yarn. Then Richard Arkwright created the cotton mill. Till this time, as you have seen, cloth production was spread all over the countryside and carried out within village households. But now, the costly new machines could be purchased, set up and maintained in the mill. Within the mill all the processes were brought together under one roof and management.*

11.1 Why the production of cotton boomed in the late nineteenth century?

11.2 What was the first symbol of new era of industrialisation?

11.3 How a invention in the eighteenth century increased the efficacy of the production process?

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

*Natural gas is an important clean energy resource found in association with or without petroleum. It is used as a source of energy as well as an industrial raw material in the petrochemical industry.*

*Natural gas is considered an environment friendly fuel because of low carbon dioxide emissions and is, therefore, the fuel for the present century.*

*Large reserves of natural gas have been discovered in the Krishna-Godavari basin. Along the west coast the reserves of the Mumbai High and allied fields are supplemented by finds in the Gulf of Cambay. Andaman and Nicobar islands are also important areas having large reserves of natural gas.*

*The 700 km long Hazira-Vijaipur- Jagdishpur cross country gas pipeline links Mumbai High and Bassien with the fertilizer, power and industrial complexes in western and northern India. This artery has provided an impetus to India's gas production. The power and fertilizer industries are the key users of natural gas. Use of Compressed Natural Gas (CNG ) for vehicles to replace liquid fuels is gaining wide popularity in the country.*

12.1 Name the industries that are key users of natural gas.

12.2 Write one important use of natural gas.

12.3 Why natural gas is considered an environment friendly?

**SECTION - E**  
**(Map Skill Based Question)**

**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 place where 'No Tax Campaign' was started.

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

(I) Kochchi Seaport

**OR**

Tuticorin Seaport

(II) Thruvananthapuram International Airport



## Solution

### Social Science (087)

#### Class 10 - Social Science

1. Durg-Bastar-Chandrapur belt lies in Chhattisgarh and Maharashtra.

(i) It provides very high grade hematite from the famous Bailadila range of hills in the Bastar district of Chhattisgarh.

(ii) The range of hills comprise of 14 deposits of super high grade hematite iron ore. It has the best physical properties needed for steel making.

(iii) Iron ore from these mines is exported to Japan and South Korea via Vishakhapatnam port.

2. 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 asset will earn profits.

3. Industrialisation led to new inventions and new technology in agriculture sector. It led to new inventions in agricultural tools like plough of steel, harrow, mechanical drill, tractor, thrasher etc. All these tools made agricultural works easy. In this way, industrialisation brought changes in agricultural methods.

4. People think that in dictatorship, decisions are being taken without much discussion and are implemented very quickly but they forget that these decisions are being taken without any discussion and these can be wrong also. It is right that decision making process takes a lot of time due to a number of discussions but the right decision comes in front of us. So we can't say that democratic governments are less effective.

5. After the announcement of Communal Award in August 1932 which gave separate electorate to *dalits*, Gandhiji began a fast unto death. Gandhiji believed that separate electorates for *dalit* would slow down the process of their integration into society. Ultimately, Poona Pact was signed in September 1932. This gave the Depressed Classes reserved seats in provincial and central legislative councils. They were, however, to be voted in by the general electorate *i.e.*, by all the voters in a constituency.

6. Three challenges faced by political parties in India are:

(i) Lack of internal democracy within parties, there is a tendency in political parties towards the concentration of power in one or few leaders at the top. Parties do not keep membership registers, do not hold organisational meetings, and do not conduct internal elections regularly.

(ii) Challenge of dynastic succession. Since most political parties do not practice open and transparent procedures for their functioning, there are very few ways for an ordinary worker to rise to the top in a party.

(iii) Growing role of money and muscle power in parties, especially during elections. Since parties are focussed only on winning elections, they tend to use short-cuts to win elections. They tend to nominate those candidates who have or can raise lots of money. Rich people and companies who give funds to political tend to have influence on the policies and decisions of the party.

#### OR

No party system is ideal for all countries and all situations:

(i) Party system is not something, any country can choose.

(ii) It evolves over a long period depending on the nature of the society.

(iii) Its social and regional division, its history of policies and its system of elections.

(iv) Each country develops a party system that is conditioned by its special circumstances.

7. Proto- industrialisation was the early phase of industrialisation in Europe. Before factories began to dot the landscape in England and Europe, there was large-scale industrial production for an international market. This was not based on factories. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, merchants from the towns in Europe began moving to the countryside, supplying money to peasants and artisans, persuading them to produce for an international market. With the expansion of world trade and the acquisition of

colonies in different parts of the world, the demand for goods began growing. But merchants could not expand production within the towns. This was because here urban crafts and trade guilds were powerful and restricted the entry of new merchants.

Merchants came around and offered advances to produce goods for them, peasant households agreed to take up the work.

This also provided extra income that supplemented their meagre income from small fields.

8. (i) Through trade, goods travel from one market to another.

(ii) Choice of goods in the markets increases and prices become competitive.

(iii) Producers compete closely with each other and best products become successful.

9. The rupee is widely accepted as a medium of exchange because :

(i) The currency is authorised by the government of the country.

(ii) In India, the Reserve Bank of India issues currency notes on behalf of the central government.

(iii) The law legalises the use of rupee as a medium of payment that cannot be refused in settling transactions in India.

(iv) No individual in India can legally refuse a payment made in rupees. Hence, the rupee is widely accepted as a medium of exchange.

**OR**

People save their money in banks by opening an account. The deposits in the bank accounts can be withdrawn on demand, so these deposits are called demand deposits.

(i) Demand deposits offer another interesting facility, which lends it the essential characteristics of money (that of a medium of exchange).

(ii) The facility of cheques against demand deposits makes it possible to directly settle payments without the use of cash.

Since, demand deposits, can be used as a means of payment, along with currency, they constitute money in the modern economy.

10. Popular dissatisfaction exists with political parties all over the world. Popular dissatisfaction and

criticism has focussed on four areas in the working of political parties :

(i) Lack of internal democracy within parties

(ii) Dynastic succession

(iii) Growing role of money and muscle power in parties

(iv) There is not a meaningful choice to the voters.

**OR**

(i) The Constitution was amended to prevent elected MLAs and MPs from changing parties.

This was done because many elected representatives were indulging in defection in order to become ministers or for cash rewards. Now the law says that if any MLA or MP changes parties, he or she will lose the seat in the legislature or the parliament.

(ii) The Supreme Court passed an order to reduce the influence of money and criminals.

Now, it is mandatory for every candidate who contests elections to file an affidavit giving details of his property and criminal cases pending against him. The new system has made a lot of information available to the public. But there is no system to check if the information given by the candidates is true.

(iii) The Election Commission passed an order making it necessary for political parties to hold their organisational elections and file their income tax returns.

11. 11.1 Because of the number of changes within the process of production.

11.2 Cotton

11.3 A series of inventions in the eighteenth century increased the efficacy of each step of the production process. They enhanced the output per worker, enabling each worker to produce more, they helped to produce stronger threads and yarn.

12. 12.1 Power and fertilizer industries are the key users of natural gas.

12.2 Natural gas is used as a source of energy as well as an industrial raw material in the petrochemical industry.

12.3 Natural gas is considered an environmental friendly fuel because of low carbon dioxide emissions.

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

