

Sample Question Paper - 10
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. Why did Gandhiji start the Non-Cooperation movement?
2. Why has the importance of telecom industry been increasing in recent days? Give two reasons.
3. Read the data in the table given below and answer the questions that follow:

| Type of regimes and countries | Growth rate |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| All democratic regimes | 3.95 |
| All dictatorial regimes | 4.42 |
| Poor countries under dictatorship | 4.34 |
| Poor countries under democracy | 4.28 |

- 3.1 Which regime should be preferred for happiness?
- 3.2 Which regime achieved highest growth rate?
4. How is money transferred from one bank account to another bank account? Explain with an example.
5. Why is iron and steel industry called a basic industry?

SECTION - B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

6. Describe the bad effects of informal sources of credit on borrowers.

OR

Explain any three functions of the Reserve Bank of India.

7. Who had designed the 'Swaraj Flag' in 1921? Explain the main features of this 'Swaraj Flag'.
8. How are political parties recognised as regional and national parties in India? Explain with examples.

SECTION - C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

9. "Democracy is more effective than its other alternatives." Justify the statement.

OR

"Democracies lead to peaceful and harmonious life among citizens." Justify this statement.

10. How has foreign trade been integrating markets of different countries? Explain with examples.

OR

Why do Multinational Corporations (MNCs) set up their offices and factories in certain areas only? Explain any five reasons.

SECTION - D

(Case Based Questions)

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

The identity of the nation, 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. Ideas of nationalism also developed through a movement to revive Indian folklore. In late-nineteenth-century India, nationalists began recording folk tales sung by bards and they toured villages to gather folk songs and legends. These tales, they believed, gave a true picture of traditional culture that had been corrupted and damaged by outside forces.

- 11.1 What was the contribution of Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay in the development of the image of "Bharat Mata"?
- 11.2 How can we describe the figure of "Bharat Mata" painted by Abanindranath Tagore?
- 11.3 What was the significance of collecting ancient folktales?



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

Thermal pollution of water occurs when hot water from factories and thermal plants is drained into rivers and ponds before cooling.

Dumping of wastes specially glass, harmful chemicals, industrial effluents, packaging, salts and garbage renders the soil useless. Rain water percolates to the soil carrying the pollutants to the ground and the ground water also gets contaminated.

Water pollution is caused by organic and inorganic industrial wastes and effluents discharged into rivers. The main culprits in this regard are paper, pulp, chemical, textile and dyeing, petroleum refineries, tanneries and electroplating industries that let out dyes, detergents, acids, salts and heavy metals like lead and mercury pesticides, fertilizers, synthetic chemicals with carbon, plastics and rubber, etc. into the water bodies. Fly ash, phospo-gypsum and iron and steel slags are the major solid wastes in India.

Air pollution is caused by the presence of high proportion of undesirable gases, such as sulphur dioxide and carbon monoxide. Airborne particulate materials contain both solid and liquid particles like dust, sprays mist and smoke. Smoke is emitted by chemical and paper factories, brick kilns, refineries and smelting plants, and burning of fossil fuels in big and small factories that ignore pollution norms.

12.1 How thermal pollution affects aquatic life?

12.2 What is water pollution? How can we prevent it?

12.3 How can we prevent air pollution?

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 Indian National Congress session was held in September 1920.

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

(I) Chennai Sea Port

OR

Noida Software Technology Park

((II) Salem Iron and Steel Industry



Solution

Social Science (087)

Class 10 - Social Science

1. In the First World War, Indians helped the Britishers so that they could be given freedom after the war. After the war, the British government passed the Rowlatt Act in 1919 which gave them the power to arrest anyone without any reason. That is why Gandhiji started the Non-Cooperation movement in Jan. 1921.

2. Importance of telecom industry has been increasing in recent days for following two reasons:

(i) India has one of the largest telecom networks in Asia. Over two-thirds of villages have already been covered with telephone facility.

(ii) Entry of Private sector has resulted in competition and better quality service to consumers.

3. 3.1 For happiness democratic regimes should be preferred despite a slightly lower growth rate.

3.2 Dictatorial regime

4. Money is transferred from one bank account to another bank account in the following ways.

If a person has to make a payment to his or her friend and writes a cheque for a specific amount, this means that the person instructs his bank to pay this amount to his friend. His friend takes this cheque and deposits it in his account in the bank. This said amount is transferred from one bank account to another bank account.

5. Iron and steel industry is the basis of modern industrialisation. Iron and steel industry supplies the basic raw material for a large number of assembly industries such as engineering, automobiles, locomotive, ship building, machine tools etc. It is the foundation of modern machines, tools and transportation. It has great strength, toughness and low cost of production. Therefore, iron and steel industry is known as basic industry or key industry. It lays the foundation of industrial development in this age of steel.

6. The informal sector consists of money lenders, traders, employers, friends, relatives, merchants and landlords. There is no organisation which supervises the credit activities of lenders in the informal sector.

(i) The informal lenders usually charge a very high rate of interest. A higher cost of borrowing is often detrimental to the borrower. It usually results in a debt trap for the borrower. The borrower is seldom able to escape the never ending cycle of loan repayment.

(ii) Most loans from informal lenders carry a very high interest rate and have other stringent conditions. They do little to increase the income of the borrowers.

(iii) It has been observed that the loan recovery mechanics in the informal sector is particularly harsh in cases of loan repayment default. There have been cases of selling of properties at throw away prices and total loss of belongings and even suicides.

OR

The Reserve Bank of India has many important roles that affects the common public.

(i) RBI monitors the balance kept by the bank for day to day transactions.

(ii) RBI monitors the banking activity, particularly the loan giving activity of the banks. It ensures that the banks give loans to priority sector like agriculture and not just to profit making sectors.

(iii) The RBI undertakes the responsibility of controlling credit created by the commercial banks. RBI uses quantitative and qualitative techniques to control and regulate the credit flow. This includes interest rates and percentage of loans to a sector.

(iv) The RBI gives guidelines to the bank about setting up the terms of credit that the bank may decide upon for the borrowers.

7. By 1921, Gandhiji had designed the Swaraj flag. It was again a tricolour (red, green and white) and had a spinning wheel in the centre, representing the Gandhian ideal of self-help. Carrying the flag, holding it aloft, during marches became a symbol of defiance.

8. Regional party refers to a political party, which has its base in a particular region may be covering one or more states. They may have limited or pan-India aspirations and objectives. National party implies a political party that extends over the entire nation, in terms of representation and the area of influence. The national and the state parties are recognised by the Election Commission on the following criteria :



| National Political Parties | State Parties |
|---|---|
| A party that secures at least six per cent of total votes in Lok Sabha elections or Assembly elections in four states and wins at least four seats in the Lok Sabha is recognised as a national party. Now, India has eight recognised national parties. | A party that secures at least six per cent of the total votes in an election to the Legislative Assembly of a State and wins at least two seats is recognised as a state party. There are 24, state recognised parties in India. |

9. Democracy is more effective than its other alternatives:

- (i) Democracy promotes equality among citizens, and the economic benefits are broad based.
- (ii) It enhances the dignity of the individual.
- (iii) It also improves the quality of decision-making and provides a method to resolve conflicts.
- (iv) It gives room to correct mistakes and thus improve outcomes.
- (v) Democratic government is a legitimate government.

OR

Democracies lead to peaceful and harmonious life among citizens:

Democracy provides the opportunity to negotiate the differences and decide on what is better for everyone. Non-democratic regimes usually just ignore the internal problems or suppress it. Democracy ensures inclusion of every group including minorities and its interests in the decision making.

Democracy is considered better because :

- (a) It promotes equality among citizens.
- (b) It recognizes and enhances the dignity of the individual.
- (c) It improves the quality of decision making.
- (d) It provides a method to resolve conflicts.
- (e) It allows room to correct mistakes.

10. (i) Foreign trade has increased substantially with globalisation. It has led to integration of the economy of a country with the economies of other countries under conditions of free flow of trade, capital and movement of persons across borders.

(ii) Integration of markets has led people in one country to use and appreciate products and culture of other countries. The markets now behave like one huge 'world market'.

(iii) MNCs are playing a major role in the process of rapid integration or interconnection between countries. For example, if we take the case of automobiles, we find that an Indian citizen can select to buy from a large number of international brands., that are made in India. This has been possible only because of integration of markets.

(iv) Now, more regions of the world are in closer contact with each other than a few decades back. This has been possible with the increased flow of goods and services.

(v) MNCs play an important role in the Indian economy by setting up production jointly with some of the local companies.

(vi) Rapid improvement in information and communication technology has been one major factor that has stimulated the Globalization process.

OR

The Multinational Corporations set up offices and factories in certain areas because of the following reasons:

(i) MNCs set up production where it is close to the markets; where skilled and unskilled labour is available at low costs; and where the availability of other factors of production is assured.

(ii) MNCs also look for government policies that take care of their interests. Any investment is made with the hope that these assets will earn profits.

(iii) At times, MNCs set up production jointly with local companies. The benefit to the local company can be -a) MNCs can provide money for additional investments, like buying new machines for faster production. b) MNCs might bring with them the latest technology for production.

(iv) A 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.

(v) Large MNCs in developed countries place orders for production with small producers. Garments, footwear, sports items are examples of industries where production is carried out by a large number of small producers around the world. The products are supplied to the MNCs, which then sell these under their own brand names to the customers.

(vi) These large MNCs have tremendous power to dictate price, quality, delivery, and labour conditions.

Thus, by setting up partnerships with local companies, by using the local companies for supplies, by closely competing with the local companies or buying them up. MNCs are exerting a strong influence on production at these distant locations. As a result, production in these widely dispersed locations is getting interlinked.

11. 11.1 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.

11.2 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.

11.3 In late-nineteenth-century India, nationalists began recording folk tales sung by bards and they

toured villages to gather folk songs and legends. These tales, they believed, gave a true picture of traditional culture that had been corrupted and damaged by outside forces.

12. 12.1 Rise in temperature due to thermal pollution causes a lot of discomfort to the aquatic plant and animal life affecting their growth and breeding.

12.2 Water pollution is caused by organic and inorganic industrial wastes and effluents discharged into rivers. Water pollution can be prevented by implementing strict controls on treating the wastes and rendering it harmless before it is discharged into the water bodies or the environment.

12.3 To tackle air pollution a multipronged approach has to be adopted. Dust filters should be used to reduce release of dust in the environment. There must be technology upgradation for all industries. Automobiles must follow pollution norms. People must be encouraged to use public transport to reduce tail pipe pollution in the cities.

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

