

Sample Question Paper - 19
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 economic importance of minerals.
2. Should more Indian companies emerge as MNCs? How would it benefit the people of our country?
3. What is political outcome of democracy?
4. Distinguish between private and public sector.
5. Why did Europeans go to U.S.A. in nineteenth century?

SECTION - B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

6. What are necessary conditions for successful functioning of democracy in India?

OR

What is Democracy?

7. How did Cargill Food become the largest producer of edible oils in India? Explain.
8. How did the expansion of the British industries in India affect the weavers?



SECTION - C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

9. "Cheap and affordable credit is crucial for the country's development." Explain the statement with five points.

OR

Describe the vital and positive role of credit with examples.

10. Describe any five functions of political party.

OR

Explain two functions each of the ruling party as well of the opposition parties.

SECTION - D

(Case Based Questions)

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

In the Gudem Hills of Andhra Pradesh, for instance, a militant guerrilla movement spread in the early 1920s not a form of struggle that the Congress could approve. Here, as in other forest regions, the colonial government had closed large forest areas, preventing people from entering the forests to graze their cattle, or to collect fuel wood and fruits. This enraged the hill people. Not only were their livelihoods affected but they felt that their traditional right were being denied. When the government began forcing them to contribute begar for road building, the hill people revolted. The person who came to lead them was an interesting figure. Alluri Sitaram Raju claimed that he had a variety of special powers : he could make correct astrological predictions and heal people, and he could survive even bullet shots. Captivated by Raju, the rebels proclaimed that he was an incarnation of God. Raju talked of the greatness of Mahatma Gandhi, said he was inspired by the Non-cooperation Movement, and persuaded people of wear Khadi and give up drinking. But at the same time he asserted that India could be liberated only by the use of force, not non-violence. The Gudem rebels attacked police stations, attempted to kill British officials and carried on guerrilla warfare for achieving swaraj. Raju was captured and executed in 1924, and over time became a folk hero.

11.1 When was guerilla movement started in India?

11.2 Who led the guerilla movement in Gudem Hills?

11.3 What were the reasons that lead to a guerilla movement in Andhra Pradesh?

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

Border Roads Organisation a Government of India undertaking constructs and maintains roads in the bordering areas of the country. This organisation was established in 1960 for the development of the roads of strategic importance in the northern and northeastern border areas. These roads have improved accessibility in areas of difficult terrain and have helped in the economic development of these area.

Roads can also be classified on the basis of the type of material used for their construction such as metalled and unmetalled roads. Metalled roads may be made of cement, concrete or even bitumen of coal, therefore these are all weather roads. Unmetalled roads go out of use in the rainy season.

12.1 What are 'Boarder Roads'?

12.2 What is their importance?

12.3 What is a metalled road?

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 plantation workers left the plantation?

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

(I) Talcher Thermal Power Plant

OR

Ennore Thermal Power Plant

(II) Jaipur Software Technology Park



Solution

Social Science (087)

Class 10 - Social Science

1. Minerals are found in rocks hidden beneath the surface of the earth. Minerals have a definite chemical composition. Mineral resources are of great importance. These are called 'Gifts of Nature'. Mineral resources have been used since pre-historic times. Copper was the first metal to be used. Later on use of iron had revolutionised the life of man. Modern industrial development depends upon the utilisation of minerals. Minerals are called 'Vitamins of Industry'. The coming atomic age will also depend on minerals like uranium and thorium.

2. Yes, more Indian companies should emerge as MNCs.

It would benefit the people in the country in the following ways:

(i) New job opportunities would be created by the emergence of Indian companies as MNCs.

(ii) Local companies that provide raw materials and other services to these companies will prosper.

(iii) It would also lead to rise in production standards, and improvement in the standard of living of the people.

3. Political outcome of democracy can be seen in the form of decentralisation of powers. It is expected from the democracies that power should be decentralised and should be divided from higher levels to lower levels. Powers in India are divided from central government to local bodies. In democracy there should be a retirement age for politicians so that young faces should come forward to take charge of the country.

4.

	Private sector		Public sector
i.	The industries owned and managed by an individual or a group of individual are private sector units.	i.	The industries owned and operated by government agencies are public sector.
ii.	Many industries run by capitalists like Birla, TATA are under private sector.	ii.	Public buildings, nationalised industries are under public sector such as Bhilai steel plant.

5. Until 19th century, a lot of hunger and poverty was there in Europe, population was increasing in cities, deadly diseases were widespread in cities, people were being killed in the name of religion. That's why a number of Europeans went to U.S.A. in nineteenth century.

6. (i) All the citizens of India, including illiterate and backward classes, should be vigilant and should be enlightened.

(ii) All the citizens should be active in public affairs and should cooperate with government from all aspects.

(iii) Social equality is necessary for successful functioning of democracy. All types of differences and discriminations should be removed from the society.

(iv) Free press is very much necessary because it gives information to the people about proper or improper functioning of government.

OR

Democracy is a form of government in which the people are supposed to govern. In it the representatives of the people, who are supposed to represent the masses and speak on their behalf, are elected by the voters on the basis of universal adult franchise. It believes in concepts such as liberty, equality and fraternity which are its functional bases. The basic idea of it, is that there should be social, economic and political equality. Everyone, in it, should have freedom of expression and association within the framework of the constitution. There should be maximum scope for individual and collective development of society.

7. (i) Cargill Foods is a very large American MNC. It has bought over smaller Indian companies such as Parakh Foods and expanded the range of its production of edible oil in India.

(ii) Parakh Foods had built a large marketing network in various parts of India, where its brands was well-reputed. Also, Parakh Foods had four oil refineries, whose control has now shifted to Cargill. It has become the largest producer of edible oils in India. It refines and markets various edible oil, for the food industry.

(iii) Many popular brands like Sweekar, Nature Fresh, and Gemini have become part of Cargill Foods.

8. (i) Initially, the Indian industries did not decline as the British cotton industries had not yet expanded and Indian fine textiles were in great demand. So the Company was keen on expanding the textile exports from India.

(ii) Before establishing political power in India, the company in Bengal and Carnatic in 1760s and 1770s, had found it difficult to ensure a regular supply of goods for export.

(iii) The Dutch, the French and the Portuguese, as well as local traders, competed in the market to secure woven cloth.

(iv) So the weavers could bargain and try selling the produce to the best buyer.

(v) Once the Company established its power it could assert a monopoly right to trade. It developed a system of management and control that would eliminate the competition, control cost and ensure regular supplies.

9. Credit for country development :

(i) Higher cost of borrowing means a larger part of the earnings of the borrowers is used to repay interest of the loans. Hence borrowers, have less income left for themselves. In certain cases, the high interest rate of borrowing can mean that the amount to be repaid is greater than the income of the borrower. This could lead to increasing debt and debt trap. For these reasons, banks and co-operative societies need to lend more at reasonable rates.

(i) This would lead to higher incomes and many people could then borrow cheaply for a variety of needs.

(ii) They could grow crops, do business, set-up small scale industries, etc.

(iii) They could set-up new industries or trade goods.

OR

‘Credit’ refers to an agreement in which the lender supplies the borrower with money to buy, goods or services in return for the promise of future payment.

Credit plays a vital and positive role as :

(i) Credit helps people from all walks of life in setting up their business, increases their income and support their families.

(ii) To some people loan helps in constructing their houses and get relief from monthly rent.

(iii) To other it helps in raising their living standards.

Example : Sheela has joined a job. She has taken a loan to buy a scooty that she can attend office conveniently

and build a career. Without the scooty she would have to travel in bus which takes more time. Thus she would not be able to attend evening classes.

10. Five functions of political parties :

(i) They contest elections : Elections are mainly among the candidates put by political parties.

(ii) They form the government : The party that wins majority in the elections forms the government.

(iii) Play the role of opposition : The party which loses election or not able to get majority, they play the role of opposition.

(iv) They shape public opinion : Parties discuss the policies and programmes of the government to develop the public opinion through newspapers, T.V. channels, magazines, pamphlets, etc.

(v) Political party acts as a link between the citizen and government.

OR

Functions of the ruling parties :

(i) They play a major role in making laws and policies for the country.

(ii) They form the government and run the country for the benefit of its citizens.

Functions of the opposition parties :

(i) They oppose the government by voicing different views about policies and actions taken.

(ii) They criticise government for its failure and wrong practices.

(iii) They mobilise opposition to the government, which ensures that the government functions in an upright manner.

11. 11.1 In the Gudum Hills of Andhra Pradesh, a militant guerilla movement spread in early 1920s.

11.2 Alluri Sitaram Raju

11.3 Tribal peasant of Andhra Pradesh started a guerilla movement against the colonial forest law. The colonial government had prevented people from entering the forest to graze their cattle, or to collect fuel wood and fruits. Their livelihoods were affected badly. They felt that their traditional rights were being denied.

12. 12.1 These are roads along the borders of India. Border Road organisation was established in 1960 for developing roads in the north and north-eastern borders of India.

12.2 They facilitate the movement of troops and people in the border regions. They are of strategic importance.

12.3 Metalled roads are all weather roads. They are made of cement, concrete or bitumen.



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

