

# Pratap Public School, Karnal

Pre-Board Examination - 2021-2022

Class - X

Subject - Social Science

M.M :40

Time : 2 Hours

Name ..... Roll No. .... Section .....

## General Instructions:

- This Question paper is divided into five sections-Section A, B, C, D and E.
- All questions are compulsory.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- Section-D: Question no. 11 and 12 are Case Based questions.
- 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).
- 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.
- In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

## SECTION-A (2x5=10)

### Very Short Answer Questions

- Why did Indian oppose the Simon commission? (2)
- Which types of problems do the Indian Railway suffer from? (2)
- Examine the reason to accept multi-party system in India. (2)
- How money acts as a medium of exchange? (2 points) (2)
- Read the data in the table given below and answer the questions that follow :

Total production of finished steel in India

| Year      | Production (in million tonnes) |
|-----------|--------------------------------|
| 2015-2016 | 106.60                         |
| 2016-2017 | 120.14                         |
| 2017-2018 | 126.85                         |
| 2018-2019 | 101.29                         |
| 2019-2020 | 102.62                         |

Source : Ministry of steel, Government of India (NCERT)

- i) Compare the 2015-2016 and 2019-2020 data and give any one reason for the reduction of production of steel in 2019-2020. (1)
- ii) Why is production and consumption of steel considered as an index of a country's development? (1)

### SECTION-B (3x3=9)

#### Short Answer Type Questions:

6. Differentiate between formal and informal sources of credit. (3)

OR

Explain the role of credit for development. (3points)

7. "The civil disobedience movement was different from the Non-Cooperation Movement Support the statement with examples? (3)
8. Describe any three main features of Bi-Party system. (3)

### SECTION-C (5x2=10)

#### Long Answer Type Questions

9. "Democracy stands much superior to any other form of government in promoting dignity and freedom of the individual" Justify the statement. (5)

OR

"Democracy has failed to reduce Economic Inequality and Poverty" Do you agree? Give arguments in support of your answer.

10. What is globalisation? Explain any of its four positive impacts. (1+4)

OR

What are the various ways in which MNCs set up or control production in other countries?

### SECTION-D (4x2=8)

#### Case Based Questions

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

In the countryside, rich peasant communities like the Patidars of Gujarat and the Jats of Uttar Pradesh - were active in the movement. Being producers of commercial crops, they were very hard hit by the trade depression and falling prices. As their cash income disappeared, they found it impossible to pay the government's revenue demand. And the refusal of the government to reduce the revenue demand led to widespread resentment. These rich peasants became enthusiastic supporters of the Civil Disobedience Movement, organising their communities and at times forcing reluctant members, to participate in the boycott

programmes. For them the fight for Swaraj was a struggle against high revenues. But they were deeply disappointed when the movement was called off in 1931 without the revenue rates being revised. So, when the movement was restarted in 1932, many of them refused to participate. The poorer peasantry were not just interested in the lowering of the revenue demand. Many of them were small tenants cultivating land they had rented from landlords. As the Depression continued and cash incomes dwindled, the small tenants found it difficult to pay their rent. They wanted the unpaid rent to the landlord to be remitted. They joined a variety of radical movements, often led by Socialists and Communists. Apprehensive of raising issues that might upset the rich peasants and landlords, the Congress was unwilling to support 'no rent' campaigns in most places. So, the relationship between the poor peasants and the Congress remained uncertain.

- i) What do you mean by depression? (1)
- ii) What did small tenants wanted from this radical movement? (1)
- iii) Why Patidar and Jats were unable to pay the government revenue? (2)

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

The exchange of goods among people, states and countries is referred to as trade. The market is the place where such exchanges take place. Trade between two countries is called international trade. It may take place through sea, air or land routes. While local trade is carried in cities, towns and villages, state level trade is carried between two or more states. Advancement of international trade of a country is an index to its economic prosperity. It is, therefore, considered the economic barometer for a country. As the resources are space bound, no country can survive without international trade. Export and import are the components of trade. The balance of trade of a country is the difference between its export and import. When the value of export exceeds the value of imports, it is called a favourable balance of trade. On the contrary, if the value of imports exceeds the value of exports, it is termed as unfavourable balance of trade. India has trade relations with all the major trading blocks and all geographical regions of the world. The commodities exported from India to other countries include gems and jewellery, chemicals and related products, agriculture and allied products, etc.

- i) Why the international trade is considered the economic barometer for a country? (1)
- ii) Which commodities does India export? (1)
- iii) Differentiate between favourable and unfavourable balance of trade. (1)

## SECTION-E

(1X3=3)

Map Skill Based Question:

13.i) 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 Salt Law was broken by Mahatma Gandhi.

(1)

ii) On the same given map of India, locate the following:

(1)

(i) Tarapur Nuclear Power Plant.

OR

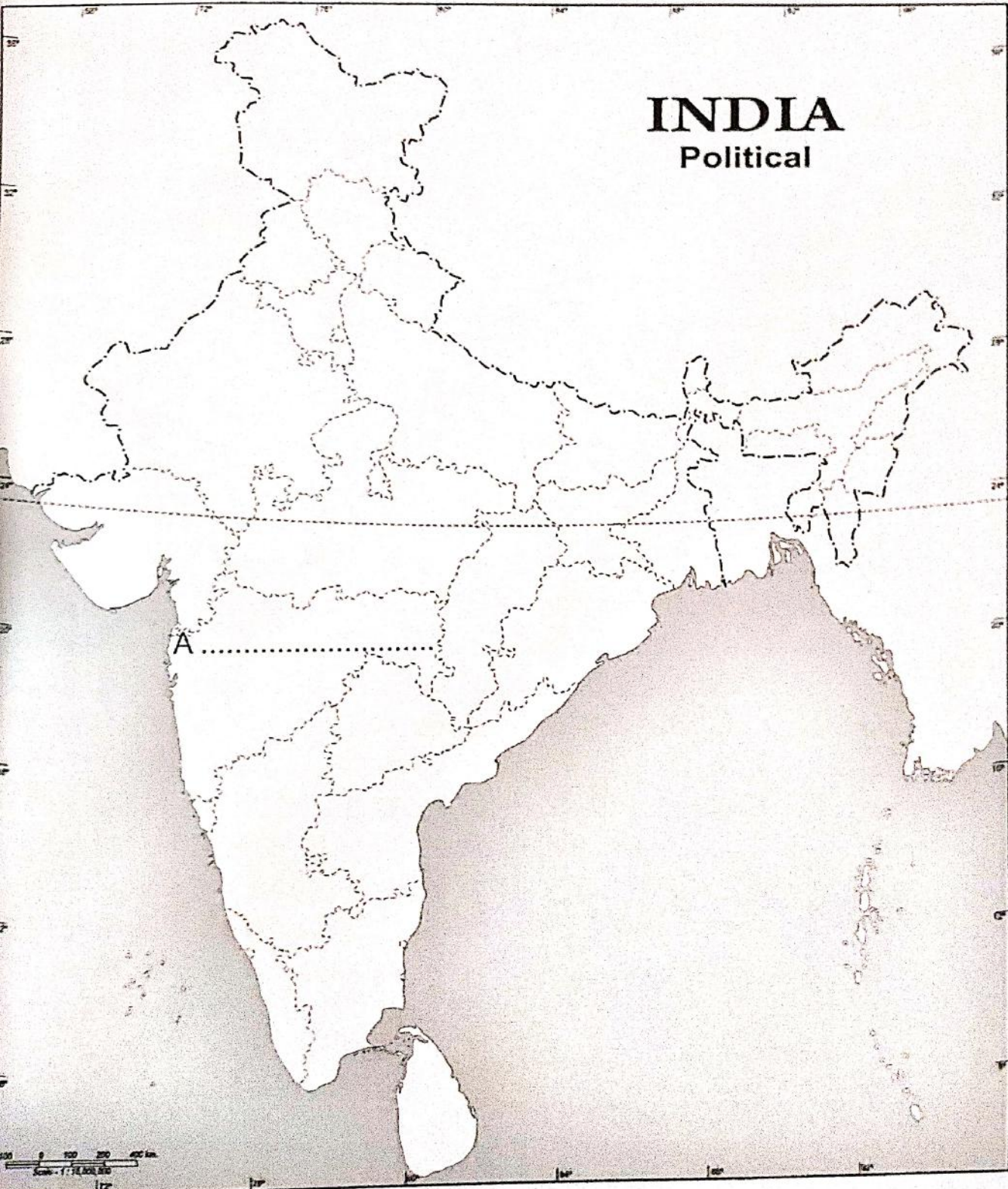
Chennai Software technology Park

(ii) Marmagao Port.

(1)

Name: ..... Date: .....

Std. .... div. .... Roll No. ....



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