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**Social Science**

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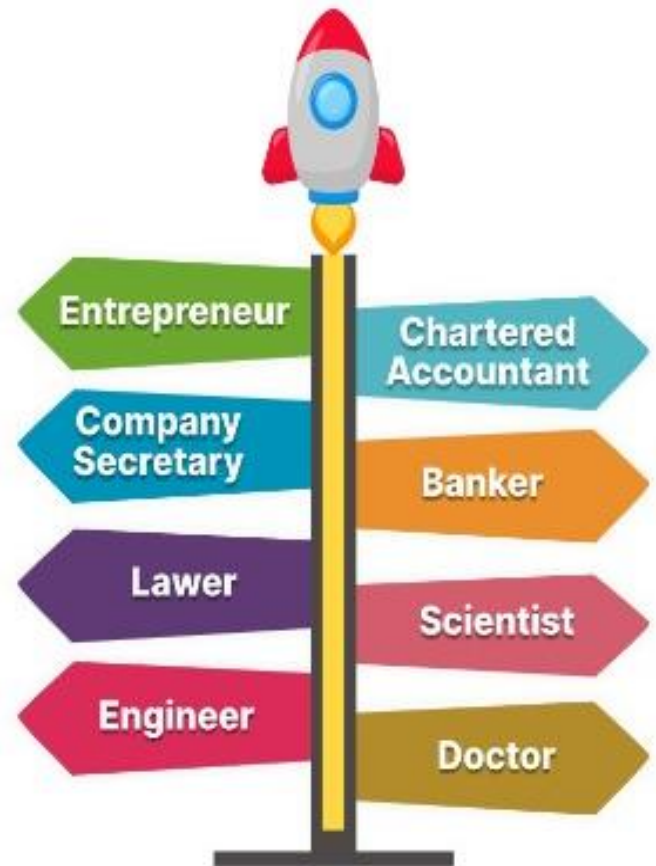
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**Sample Paper 1**  
**Class X Exam 2021-22 (TERM – II)**  
**Social Science (087)**

**Time Allowed: 120 minutes**

**Maximum Marks: 40**

**General Instructions:**

1. The question paper consists of 14 questions divided into 3 sections A, B, C.
2. All questions are compulsory.
3. Section A comprises of 6 questions of 2 marks each. Internal choice has been provided in two questions.
4. Section B comprises of 4 questions of 3 marks each. Internal choice has been provided in one question.
5. Section C comprises of 4 questions of 4 marks each. An internal choice has been provided in one question. It contains two case study based questions.

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**SECTION A**

1. Explain with examples, how do industries give boost to the agriculture sector.
2. Write two significance of the border roads ?
3. Suggest any one way to promote the public participation in the Political Parties for enhancing the quality of democracy.
4. Study the table given below and answer the questions that follow :

**Rates of Economic Growth for Different Countries, 1950-2000**

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

Source : A Przeworski, M E Alvarez, J A Cheibub and F Limongi, Democracy and Development: Political Institutions and Well-Being in the World, 1950-1990. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 2000.

1. If we consider all democracies and all dictatorships for the fifty years between 1950 and 2000, what does the data given in the table show ?
  2. Which type of regime would people prefer if economic growth is the sole aim ?
5. How do the Demand Deposits offer facilities ?

**Section B**

6. "The economic strength of a country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries." Support the statement with arguments.

or

How do industries pollute environment ? Explain with six examples.

7. Efficient means of transport are pre-requisites for fast development of the country.” Support the statement with examples.
8. “Globalisation and greater competition among producers has been advantageous to consumers.” Support the statement with examples.

## Section C

9. Highlight the reasons for the growth of nationalist tensions in the Balkan region before the First World War.

or

The middle classes played an important role in the Non-Cooperation Movement in the cities. Explain. Why do you think that the movement slowed down in the cities?

10. Describe any five outcomes of democracy.

or

“Democracy stands much superior to any other form of government in promoting dignity and freedom of the individual.” Justify this statement.

## Section D

11. Read the extract and answer the questions that follow :

On 6 January 1921, the police in United Provinces fired at peasants near Rae Bareli. Jawaharlal Nehru wanted to go to the place of firing, but was stopped by the police. Agitated and angry, Nehru addressed the peasants who gathered around him. This is how he later described the meeting: ‘They behaved as brave men, calm and unruffled in the face of danger. I do not know how they felt but I know what my feelings were. For a moment my blood was up, non-violence was almost forgotten but for a moment only. The thought of the great leader, who by God’s goodness has been sent to lead us to victory, came to me and I saw the kisans seated and standing near me, less excited, more peaceful than I was and the moment of weakness passed, I spoke to them in all humility on non-violence. I needed the lesson more than they and they heeded me and peacefully dispersed.’

1. How did the peasants who gathered around Nehru near Rae Bareli behave when he addressed them ?
2. To what extent do you feel that the demands of the peasants of Rae Bareli were correct ?
3. Explain what did Nehru mean when he said, I needed the lesson more than they.

12. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow :

### Extract : I

A news magazine published for London readers is to be designed and printed in Delhi. The text of the magazine is sent through 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 (e-banking)!

### Extract : II

The agriculture sector provides the bulk of employment and a significant portion of the GDP in India. Compare this to a developed country such as the US with the share of agriculture in GDP at 1% and, its share in total employment a tiny 0.5%. And, yet this very small percentage of people who are engaged in agriculture in the US receive massive sums of money from the US government for production and for exports to other countries. Due to this massive money that they receive, US farmers can sell the farm products at abnormally low prices. The surplus

farm products are sold in other country markets at low prices, adversely affecting farmers in these countries. Developing countries are, therefore, asking the developed country governments, "We have reduced trade barriers as per WTO rules. But you have ignored the rules of WTO and have continued to pay your farmers vast sums of money. You have asked our governments to stop supporting our farmers, but you are doing so yourselves. Is this free and fair trade?"

1. Analyse the role of Information Technology in globalisation by giving three reasons.
2. Name an institution which has an aim to liberalise the international trade.
3. How far has the institution responsible for free and fair trade succeeded in its aim? Explain by giving two reasons.

## Section E

13. On the given outline Political Map of India, locate the following:
- A. The place where Indian National Congress session was held in 1927
  - B. Ramagundam Thermal Power Plant

OR

- C. Hyderabad Software Technology Park
- D. Indira Gandhi International Airport



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**Sample Paper 1 Solution**  
**Class X Exam 2021-22 (TERM – II)**  
**Social Science (087)**

**Time: 2 Hours**

**Max. 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

1. Explain with examples, how do industries give boost to the agriculture sector.

**Ans :**

Industries give boost to the agriculture sector in the ways as mentioned below :

- (i) There are agro based industries such as cotton, woollen, jute, edible oil that get their raw materials from agriculture,
  - (ii) In return, these industries sell their products such as irrigation pumps, fertilisers, insecticides, PVC pipes and many other things to the farmers,
  - (iii) The agro industries has given boost to agriculture by raising its productivity and has made the production processes very efficient as well.
2. Write two significance of the border roads ?

**Ans :**

- (i) These are very important for strategic point of view in the northern and north eastern border areas of our country.
- (ii) These roads have increased accessibility in areas of difficult terrain.

3. Suggest any one way to promote the public participation in the Political Parties for enhancing the quality of democracy.

**Ans :**

Party should be asked to reserve at least one third of the seats for women candidates. In the same way women should have their share in the party's decision making bodies so that steps can be taken for the betterment of women.

4. Study the table given below and answer the questions that follow :

**Rates of Economic Growth for Different Countries, 1950-2000**

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

Source : A Przeworski, M E Alvarez, J A Cheibub and F Limongi, Democracy and Development: Political Institutions and Well-Being in the World, 1950-1990. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 2000.

1. If we consider all democracies and all dictatorships for the fifty years between 1950

and 2000, what does the data given in the table show ?

2. Which type of regime would people prefer if economic growth is the sole aim ?

**Ans :**

1. The data shows that on an average dictatorial regimes have had a slightly better record of economic growth.
2. If economic growth is the sole aim of the people they would prefer a dictatorial regime than a democratic government.

5. How do the Demand Deposits offer facilities ?

**Ans :**

The demand deposits in the bank can be used as a medium of exchange and it is accepted by all. For example, payments can be made by cheques instead of cash. This facility of cheques against demand deposits makes it possible to settle payments directly without using cash. Demand deposits are widely accepted as a means of payment.

## Section B

6. “The economic strength of a country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries.” Support the statement with arguments.

**Ans :**

Arguments in favour of above statement :

- (i) Manufacturing industries help in modernising agriculture. They reduce the heavy dependence of people on agricultural sector. At present more than half of the workers in India are still engaged in this primary sector.
- (ii) They provide jobs in secondary and tertiary sectors also.
- (iii) They are necessary for the removal of unemployment and poverty in the country like India.
- (iv) They bring down regional disparities by establishing industries in tribal and backward areas.
- (v) The export of manufactured goods brings foreign exchange and helps in maintaining the balance of payments.
- (vi) Obviously, they make a country rich and prosperous because they transform raw material into a wide variety of finished goods of higher value which increases the income of country.

**or**

How do industries pollute environment ? Explain with six examples.

**Ans :**

Industries have increased pollution and degraded environment. Industries create several types of pollution as explained below:

- (i) Water Pollution : Industrial effluents both organic and inorganic are discharged into rivers. They pollute the water. Coal, dyes, soaps, pesticides, fertilizers are some common pollutants of water.
- (ii) Air Pollution : The smoke emitted by the industries pollute air and water badly. The smoke is emitted by chemical and paper factories, brick kilns, refineries and smelting plants. The burning of fossil fuels in big and small factories is a great cause of air pollution.
- (iii) Noise Pollution : Industrial and construction activities, machinery, factory equipments, generators etc. make a lot of noise which have bad effects on human beings.
- (iv) Thermal Pollution : This pollution is caused by thermal plants. Wastes from nuclear and thermal power plants cause cancer, birth defects and miscarriages. Dumping of thermal wastes makes soil useless.

7. Efficient means of transport are pre-requisites for fast development of the country.” Support the statement with examples.

**Ans :**

- (i) Movement of goods and services from their supply locations to demand locations necessitates the need for transport.
- (ii) The pace of development of a country depends upon the production of goods and services as well as their movement over space.
- (iii) Transportation help in the development of all three sectors : primary, secondary and tertiary. Therefore, efficient means of transport and communication are prerequisites for fast development.

8. “Globalisation and greater competition among producers has been advantageous to consumers.” Support the statement with examples.

**Ans :**

Globalisation and competition among producers has been of advantage to the consumers in the ways as mentioned below:

- (i) Now there is more choice for the consumers in



the markets. For example in the field of toys, the markets are flooded with Chinese toys which are cheaper and of better quality than Indian toys. People now have a choice between Indian toys and Chinese toys.

- (ii) The consumers now have products of better quality.
- (iii) The prices of various products have come down due to competition among the producers manufacturers.
- (iv) Globalisation has led to improvement in the standard of living of people.

## Section C

9. Highlight the reasons for the growth of nationalist tensions in the Balkan region before the First World War.

**Ans :**

- (i) The Balkans was a region of geographical and ethnic variation comprising modern-day Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro, whose inhabitants were broadly known as the Slavs.
- (ii) The spread of the ideas of romantic nationalism in the Balkans together with the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire made this region very explosive. All through the nineteenth century the Ottoman Empire had sought to strengthen itself through modernisation and internal reforms but with little success.
- (iii) As the different Slavic nationalities struggled to define their identity and independence, the Balkan area became an area of intense conflict.
- (iv) Each power Russia, Germany, England, Austro-Hungary was keen on countering the hold of other powers over the Balkans, and extending its own control over the area.
- (v) This led to a series of wars in the region and finally the World War I.

**or**

The middle classes played an important role in the Non-Cooperation Movement in the cities. Explain. Why do you think that the movement slowed down in the cities?

**Ans :**

Middle classes played an important role in the Non-cooperation movement in the cities :

- (i) Thousands of students left the government-controlled schools and colleges, head-masters

and teachers resigned, and lawyers gave up their legal practices.

- (ii) The council elections were boycotted in most provinces except Madras.
- (iii) Foreign goods were boycotted, liquor shops picketed, and foreign cloth burnt in huge bonfires.

The movement in the cities gradually slowed down for a variety of reasons :

- (i) Khadi cloth was more expensive than mass-produced mill cloth and poor people could not afford it and therefore, could not boycott mill cloth for very long.
- (ii) Similarly, boycotting British institutions also posed a problem as there were no alternative national institutions to fulfil the educational needs.
- (iii) As a result, students and teachers began trickling back to government schools and lawyers joined back work in government courts.

10. Describe any five outcomes of democracy.

**Ans :**

- (i) Democracy is a form of government, in which the citizens have a right to elect their representatives, of their own choice. It is people's own government, thus a legitimate government.
- (ii) Democracy ensures that decision making will be based on norms and procedures. The government follows all the rules and regulations and is accountable to the people.
- (iii) In Democracy, the opposition parties question and criticise the policies of the government. This ensures that the laws being implemented are not prejudiced or autocratic.
- (iv) Democracy enhances the dignity and importance of every individual in a nation.
- (v) Democracy generates trust and faith in the law and constitution among citizens.
- (vi) The elections are regular, free and representative. The feeling of belongingness is generated among its citizens.

**or**

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

**Ans :**

In this respect democracy stands much superior to any other form of government in promoting dignity and freedom of individual.

Following points can support this statement:

- (i) Democracy promotes equality among citizens.

Every citizen has equal rights in a democratic government.

- (ii) It improves the quality of decision making because opposition parties play important role.
- (iii) It provides methods to resolve conflicts. Every citizen has the right to go in courts. It also enhances the dignity of an individual.
- (iv) It allows room to correct mistakes and is an accountable, responsive and legitimate government.
- (v) It reduces poverty. Every citizen has right to work in a democratic government, also it accommodates social diversity as India is a secular state. All religions are equal here.
- (vi) The passion for respect and freedom are the basis of democracy. It gives dignity also in the case of women. Equal treatment to women are necessary ingredients of democratic society.

## Section D

11. Read the extract and answer the questions that follow :

On 6 January 1921, the police in United Provinces fired at peasants near Rae Bareli. Jawaharlal Nehru wanted to go to the place of firing, but was stopped by the police. Agitated and angry, Nehru addressed the peasants who gathered around him. This is how he later described the meeting: 'They behaved as brave men, calm and unruffled in the face of danger. I do not know how they felt but I know what my feelings were. For a moment my blood was up, non-violence was almost forgotten but for a moment only. The thought of the great leader, who by God's goodness has been sent to lead us to victory, came to me and I saw the kisans seated and standing near me, less excited, more peaceful than I was and the moment of weakness passed, I spoke to them in all humility on non-violence. I needed the lesson more than they and they heeded me and peacefully dispersed.'

1. How did the peasants who gathered around Nehru near Rae Bareli behave when he addressed them ?
2. To what extent do you feel that the demands of the peasants of Rae Bareli were correct ?
3. Explain what did Nehru mean when he said. I needed the lesson more than they.

**Ans :**

1. The peasants behaved as cool, calm and brave men. They were not excited or angry. They heard Nehru's speech peacefully.

2. The peasants of Rae Bareli were strongly protested against about corruptions exploitation, etc and held meetings at different places. They protested peacefully. But British Police opened fired to them.
3. JL Nehru needed the lesson of non-violence more than the peasants. Nehru was angry, excited and overcome by violence for a moment. But the peasants were calm and peaceful. They were not angry or violeut.

12. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow :

**Extract : I**

A news magazine published for London readers is to be designed and printed in Delhi. The text of the magazine is sent through 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 (e-banking)!

**Extract : II**

The agriculture sector provides the bulk of employment and a significant portion of the GDP in India. Compare this to a developed country such as the US with the share of agriculture in GDP at 1% and, its share in total employment a tiny 0.5%. And, yet this very small percentage of people who are engaged in agriculture in the US receive massive sums of money from the US government for production and for exports to other countries. Due to this massive money that they receive, US farmers can sell the farm products at abnormally low prices. The surplus farm products are sold in other country markets at low prices, adversely affecting farmers in these countries.

Developing countries are, therefore, asking the developed country governments, "We have reduced trade barriers as per WTO rules. But you have ignored the rules of WTO and have continued to pay your farmers vast sums of money. You have asked our governments to stop supporting our farmers, but you are doing so yourselves. Is this free and fair trade?"

1. Analyse the role of Information Technology in globalisation by giving three reasons.
2. Name an institution which has an aim to liberalise the international trade.
3. How far has the institution responsible for free and fair trade succeeded in its aim? Explain by giving two reasons.

**Ans :**

1. (i) IT enables the quick transfer of data and ideas globally.
  - (ii) IT plays a major role beyond national boundaries.
  - (iii) IT has made financial transactions very easy across the globe.
2. WTO
  3. WTO establishes rules regarding international trade and sees that these rules are followed. But, in practice it is seen that the developed countries don't follow WTO rules and retain trade barriers, whereas on the other hand developing countries are forced to remove trade barriers.



### Section E

13. On the given outline Political Map of India, locate the following:
- A. The place where Indian National Congress session was held in 1927
  - B. Ramagundam Thermal Power Plant
- or**
- C. Hyderabad Software Technology Park
  - D. Indira Gandhi International Airport

- A. Madras
  - B. Ramagundam Thermal Power Plant
- or**
- C. Hyderabad Software Technology Park
  - D. Indira Gandhi International Airport (Delhi)

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**Ans :**

# Sample Paper 2

## Class X Exam 2021-22 (TERM – II)

### Social Science (087)

Time Allowed: 120 minutes

Maximum Marks: 40

#### General Instructions:

1. The question paper consists of 14 questions divided into 3 sections A, B, C.
2. All questions are compulsory.
3. Section A comprises of 6 questions of 2 marks each. Internal choice has been provided in two questions.
4. Section B comprises of 4 questions of 3 marks each. Internal choice has been provided in one question.
5. Section C comprises of 4 questions of 4 marks each. An internal choice has been provided in one question. It contains two case study based questions.

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## Section A

1. Where would it be economically viable to set up the cement manufacturing units ?
2. Explain any three major problems faced by road transport in India.
3. Give one difference between United Progressive Alliance and National Democratic Alliance.
4. Study the table given below and answer the questions that follow:

Inequality of Income in Selected Countries		
Name of the Countries	% Share of National Income	
	Top 20%	Bottom 20%
South Africa	64.8	2.9
Brazil	63.0	2.6
Russia	53.7	4.4
USA	50.0	4.0
United Kingdom	45.0	6.0
Denmark	34.5	9.6
Hungary	34.4	10.0

1. “Within democracies there can be very high degree of inequalities.” Justify the statement with an example.
2. Which democratic countries are much better than south africa and brazil in respect of inequality of income between rich and poor section of the country?
5. Why do banks or lenders demand collateral against loans?

## Section B

6. Why is iron and steel industry concentrated around Chhota Nagpur plateau region ?

or

How has the great importance of the cotton textile industry for the Indian economy ? Explain with examples.

7. “Dense and efficient network of transport is a prerequisite for local and national development.” Analyse the statement.
8. Analyse any three impacts of globalization in India.

## Section C

9. How did Non-Cooperation movement start with participation of middle class people in the cities? Explain its impact on the economic front.

or

Why was Congress reluctant to allow women to hold any position of authority within the organisation ? How did women participate in Civil Disobedience Movement? Explain.

10. How are complaints treated as testimony to the success of democracy ? Explain.

or

Discuss three merits of dictatorship or Authoritarianism.

## Section D

11. Read the extract and answer the questions that follow:

‘It is said of “passive resistance” that it is the weapon of the weak, but the power which is the subject of this article can be used only by the strong. This power is not passive resistance; indeed it calls for intense activity. The movement in South Africa was not passive but active... ‘Satyagraha is not physical force. A satyagrahi does not inflict pain on the adversary; he does not seek his destruction... In the use of satyagraha, there is no whatever. Satyagraha is pure soul-force. Truth is the very substance of the soul. That is why this force is called satyagraha. The soul is informed with knowledge. In it burns the flame of love. ...Non-violence is the supreme dharma... ‘It is certain that India cannot rival Britain or Europe in force of arms. The British worship the war-god and they can all of them become, as they are becoming, bearers of arms. The hundreds of millions in India can never carry arms. They have made the religion of non-violence their own...’

1. What do you mean by passive resistance?
2. To what extent do you feel that Truth should be called the force of Satyagraha?
3. What was the difference between the Gandhian and British way of dealing the Satyagraha in India?

12. Read the extract and answer the questions that follow:

In general, MNCs set up production where it is close to the markets, where there is skilled and unskilled labour available at low costs and where the availability of other factors of production is assured. In addition, MNCs might look for government policies that look after their interests. Having assured themselves of these conditions, MNCs set up factories and offices for production. 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 assets will earn profits.

At times, MNCs set up production jointly with some of the local companies of these countries. The benefit to the local company of such joint production is two-fold. First, MNCs can provide money for additional investments, like buying new machines for faster production. Second, MNCs might bring with them the latest technology for production.

But the most 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. To take an example, Cargill Foods, a very large American MNC,

has bought over smaller Indian companies such as Parakh Foods. Parakh Foods had built a large marketing network in various parts of India, where its brand was well-reputed. Also, Parakh Foods had four oil refineries, whose control has now shifted to Cargill. Cargill is now the largest producer of edible oil in India, with a capacity to make 5 million pouches daily. In fact, many of the top MNCs have wealth exceeding the entire budgets of the developing country governments. With such enormous wealth, imagine the power and influence of these MNCs.

1. Write any two conveniences for which MNCs set production.
2. What is the difference between investment and foreign investment?
3. What is the common route for MNC investments? Give an example.

## Section E

13. On the given outline Political Map of India, locate the following:
- A. The place where the Satyagraha Movement of farmers took place
  - B. Narora Nuclear Power Plant
- or**
- C. Durgapur Iron and Steel Plant
  - D. Kandla Port



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**Sample Paper 2 Solution**  
**Class X Exam 2021-22 (TERM – II)**  
**Social Science (087)**

**Time: 2 Hours**

**Max. 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.
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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

1. Where would it be economically viable to set up the cement manufacturing units ?

**Ans :**

As bulky and heavy raw materials like limestone, silica, alumina, gypsum and coal are used for manufacture of cement, locations with abundant availability of these minerals suit to set-up these units. Gujarat is the prime location for setting up cement industry.

2. Explain any three major problems faced by road transport in India.

**Ans :**

Major problems faced by road transportation:

- (i) The road network is inadequate in proportion to the volume of traffic and passengers.
- (ii) About half of the roads are unmetalled which makes them useless during rainy season.
- (iii) The National Highways are inadequate and lack roadside amenities.
- (iv) The roadways are highly congested in cities.
- (v) Most of the bridges and culverts are old and narrow.

3. Give one difference between United Progressive

Alliance and National Democratic Alliance.

**Ans :**

The National Democratic Alliance is a centre-right coalition of political parties led by Bharatiya Janta Party, while United Progressive Alliance is a coalition of centrist and left political parties led by Indian National Congress.

4. Study the table given below and answer the questions that follow:

Inequality of Income in Selected Countries		
Name of the Countries	% Share of National Income	
	Top 20%	Bottom 20%
South Africa	64.8	2.9
Brazil	63.0	2.6
Russia	53.7	4.4
USA	50.0	4.0
United Kingdom	45.0	6.0
Denmark	34.5	9.6
Hungary	34.4	10.0

1. “Within democracies there can be very high degree of inequalities.” Justify the statement with an example.
2. Which democratic countries are much better than south africa and brazil in respect of

inequality of income between rich and poor section of the country?

**Ans :**

1. In democratic countries like South Africa and Brazil, the top 20 per cent people take away more than 60 per cent of the national income, leaving less than 3 per cent for the bottom 20 per cent population.
  2. Denmark and Hungary are much better in this respect.
5. Why do banks or lenders demand collateral against loans?

**Ans :**

Collateral is something of value an asset or property that the borrower pledges when getting a loan, such as land, building, vehicle etc. This is used as a guarantee by the lender until the loan is repaid. If the borrower fails to repay the loan, the lender is free to sell the collateral and reimburse his amount. Thus, collateral acts like a guarantee against loan.

## Section B

6. Why is iron and steel industry concentrated around Chhota Nagpur plateau region ?

**Ans :**

Most of the iron and steel industry concentrated around the Chhota Nagpur plateau :

- (i) This plateau is famous for iron ores reserves. Odisha, Bengal and Jharkhand provide raw material for the industry.
- (ii) Coal which is used as a fuel is another important input and is available in this region in plenty.
- (iii) Because of more population in this region, cheap labour is also available.
- (iv) Damodar Valley Corporation provides power to these plants.
- (v) Export and Import facility is provided by Kolkata port.
- (vi) Transportation facility are also available.
- (vii) Government has played a major role. Steel plants such as Durgapur, Bokaro, Rourkela have been set up in the region with foreign collaboration in early sixties.

**or**

How has the great importance of the cotton textile industry for the Indian economy ? Explain with examples.

**Ans :**

1. Cotton textile industry has close links with agriculture and provides a living to farmers and cotton boll pluckers.
2. It also supports workers engaged in ginning, spinning, weaving, dyeing, designing, packaging, tailoring and sewing.
3. The industry by creating demands support many other industries, such as chemicals and dyes, mill stores, packing materials and engineering works.

7. "Dense and efficient network of transport is a prerequisite for local and national development." Analyse the statement.

**Ans :**

- (i) Whether for an individual or for any industry use, materials and services are required on daily basis. Goods and services do not move from supply points to demand locals on their own. The movement of these goods and services from supply location to demand locations necessitates the need of transport.
- (ii) Movements of these goods and services can be over three important domains of our earth i.e., land, water and air. Based on these, transport is divided/classified into land, water and air transport.
- (iii) The pace of development of a country and region depends upon the production of goods and services as well as their movement over space within the shortest time. Therefore, efficient means of transport are prerequisite for fast development.

8. Analyse any three impacts of globalization in India.

**Ans :**

1. MNCs have invested large sums of money.
2. New jobs have been created in industries where MNCs have invested such as electronics, fast food, cell phones, etc.
3. Many Indian companies have acquired the status of MNCs. For example : Tata motors, Ranbaxy, Infosys, TCS, etc.
4. Labourers have no job security and poor working conditions prevail.
5. No benefits to workers due to seasonal employment.



## Section C

9. How did Non-Cooperation movement start with participation of middle class people in the cities? Explain its impact on the economic front.

**Ans :**

Non-cooperation movement started with middle class participation in the cities :

- (i) This movement was launched by Gandhiji in 1920. Its aims were to show resentment to actions considered oppressive like Jallianwala Bagh and Rowlatt Act. Thousands of students left government controlled school and colleges.
- (ii) Teachers, Headmasters resigned and lawyers gave up their legal practices.
- (iii) The council elections were boycotted in most provinces except made as where the justice party, the party of non-Brahmans felt that entering power the council was one way of gaining.

Impact on Economic Front :

- (i) Foreign goods were boycotted, liquor shops picketed, and foreign clothes were burnt hugely.
- (ii) In many areas, traders and merchants refused to trade in foreign goods and sometimes they even refused to finance foreign trade. The import of foreign trade halved between 1921 and 1922.
- (iii) As the boycott movement spread, people used only Indian clothes and began to discard foreign clothes. As a result, production of Indian textile mills and handloom went up largely.

**or**

Why was Congress reluctant to allow women to hold any position of authority within the organisation ? How did women participate in Civil Disobedience Movement? Explain.

**Ans :**

Gandhiji was convinced that it was duty of a woman to look after her family and home, they should be good mothers and good wives. And for a long time the Congress was reluctant to allow women to hold any position of authority within the organisation. Women' participation took its way in the following ways :

- (i) During Gandhi Ji's Salt March thousands of women came out of their houses to listen to him.
- (ii) They participated in protest marches, manufactured salt and picketed foreign cloth and liquor shops.
- (iii) Many women were arrested and were sent to jail. In urban areas these women were from high

caste families. e.g., Sarojini Naidu, Satyavati Devi, Kamla Nehru etc. In rural areas they came from rich peasant household.

- (iv) Women broke doors of shops, came on the roads and helped the movement leaders.
- (v) In Bombay, a large section of women of Gujrati community was influenced by Gandhiji' idealism and participated in National Movement. Bengal being the nervecentre of female education in India, increased the women's participation in nationalism. In 1930 women rallied before Bethune College, Calcutta in support of Gandhiji's Civil Disobedience Movement.

10. How are complaints treated as testimony to the success of democracy ? Explain.

**Ans :**

The functioning of democratic government is a powerful criteria for judging its outcome or success. The critic or opposite parties' leaders complaint its wrong policies and programmes and deeds to testified before the masses to judge its success or failure. In short we can say new test everyday is the most distinctive feature of democracy. We will discuss under the following points how complaints are treated as testimony to the success of democracy:

- (i) As democracy passes one test, it produces another test. The most positive feature of democracy is that people want to make democracy better at every stage. As people get some benefits of democracy, they ask for more. That is why when we ask people about the way democracy functions, they will always come up with more expectations and many complaints. The fact that people are complaining is itself a testimony to the success of democracy.
- (ii) Most individuals today believe that their vote makes a difference to the way the government is run, and to their own self-interest.
- (iii) Democracy has provided the people a chance to look critically at power holders and the high and the mighty. A public expression of dissatisfaction with democracy shows the success of the democratic project: it transforms people from the status of a subject into that of a citizen.
- (iv) Most individuals today believe that their vote makes a difference to the way the government is run and to their own self interest.

**or**

Discuss three merits of dictatorship or Authoritarianism.

**Ans :**

Dictatorship means “rule by a few”. A particular individual has large powers in the government and he exercises his own will while taking the decisions. Dictatorship is admired by some, on the following grounds:

- (i) **Quick and Decisive Action** : The dictators take all the decisions themselves. They do not have to consult anybody before taking decisions. They also don't need to discuss the issue in the parliament before making decisions. This enables them to take quick and decisive decisions. This saves a lot of time and speeds up the process of decision-making.
- (ii) **Efficiency** : Dictatorship regimes are efficient. All the decisions are taken by one individual or a party. The decisions get executed quickly also. This means the orders are carried out as soon as they are passed. This brings speed and efficiency in the system.
- (iii) **National Cohesion** : Dictators do not allow any disagreement in the country. This keeps the people united in the country. All the conflicts and divisive forces are kept in check under dictatorship.
- (iv) **Stability** : There are no competing political parties in the system. There is no competition in the political system to win the elections. Also there are no opposition parties to criticise the ruling government. This ensures stability in the government.

## Section D

11. Read the extract and answer the questions that follow:

‘It is said of “passive resistance” that it is the weapon of the weak, but the power which is the subject of this article can be used only by the strong. This power is not passive resistance; indeed it calls for intense activity. The movement in South Africa was not passive but active... ‘Satyagraha is not physical force. A satyagrahi does not inflict pain on the adversary; he does not seek his destruction... In the use of satyagraha, there is no whatever. Satyagraha is pure soul-force. Truth is the very substance of the soul. That is why this force is called satyagraha. The soul is informed with knowledge. In it burns the flame of love. ...Non-violence is the supreme dharma... ‘It is certain that India cannot rival Britain or Europe in force of arms. The British worship the war-god and they can all of them become, as they are becoming, bearers of arms. The hundreds of millions in India can never carry arms.

They have made the religion of non-violence their own...’

**Question :**

1. What do you mean by passive resistance?
2. To what extent do you feel that Truth should be called the force of Satyagraha?
3. What was the difference between the gandhian and British way of dealing the Satyagraha in India?

**Ans :**

1. Passive resistance commonly refers to actions of non-violent protect or resistance to authority. It is widely used by Mahatma Gandhi during the independence struggle in India. Sometime it has been called as ‘the weapon of the weak’.
2. Satyagraha is not physical force. A satyagrahi does not inflict pain on the adversary, he does not seek his destruction in the use of satyagraha there is no whatever. Thus, Satyagraha is pure soul-force. Truth is the very substance of the soul. That is why this force is called satyagraha.
3. It is certain that India cannot rival Britain in force of arms. The British worship the war-god and they can all of them become, as they are becoming, bearers of arms. The hundreds of millions in India can never carry arms. They have made the religion of non-violence their own. By this the satyagraha was bound to ultimately triumph. Mahatma Gandhi believed that this dharma of non-violence could unite all Indians.

12. Read the extract and answer the questions that follow:

In general, MNCs set up production where it is close to the markets, where there is skilled and unskilled labour available at low costs and where the availability of other factors of production is assured. In addition, MNCs might look for government policies that look after their interests. Having assured themselves of these conditions, MNCs set up factories and offices for production. 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 assets will earn profits.

At times, MNCs set up production jointly with some of the local companies of these countries. The benefit to the local company of such joint production is two-fold. First, MNCs can provide money for additional investments, like buying new machines for faster production. Second, MNCs might bring

with them the latest technology for production. But the most 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. To take an example, Cargill Foods, a very large American MNC, has bought over smaller Indian companies such as Parakh Foods. Parakh Foods had built a large marketing network in various parts of India, where its brand was well-reputed. Also, Parakh Foods had four oil refineries, whose control has now shifted to Cargill. Cargill is now the largest producer of edible oil in India, with a capacity to make 5 million pouches daily. In fact, many of the top MNCs have wealth exceeding the entire budgets of the developing country governments. With such enormous wealth, imagine the power and influence of these MNCs.

**Question :**

1. Write any two conveniences for which MNCs set production.
2. What is the difference between investment and foreign investment?
3. What is the common route for MNC investments? Give an example.

**Ans :**

1. MNCs set up production where it is close to the markets, where there is skilled and unskilled labour available at low costs.
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.
3. The 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. To take an example, Cargill Foods, a very large American MNC, has bought over smaller Indian companies such as Parakh Foods. Parakh Foods had built a large marketing network in various parts of India, where its brand was well-reputed. Also, Parakh Foods had four oil refineries, whose control has now shifted to Cargill. Cargill is now the largest producer of edible oil in India, with a capacity to make 5 million pouches daily.

**Section E**

13. On the given outline Political Map of India, locate the following:
  - A. The place where the Satyagraha Movement of farmers took place

- B. Narora Nuclear Power Plant
- or**
- C. Durgapur Iron and Steel Plant
  - D. Kandla Port



**Ans :**



- A. Kheda (Gujarat)
  - B. Narora Nuclear Power Plant
- or**
- C. Durgapur Iron and Steel Plant
  - D. Kandla Port

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# Sample Paper 3

## Class X Exam 2021-22 (TERM – II)

### Social Science (087)

Time Allowed: 120 minutes

Maximum Marks: 40

#### General Instructions:

1. The question paper consists of 14 questions divided into 3 sections A, B, C.
2. All questions are compulsory.
3. Section A comprises of 6 questions of 2 marks each. Internal choice has been provided in two questions.
4. Section B comprises of 4 questions of 3 marks each. Internal choice has been provided in one question.
5. Section C comprises of 4 questions of 4 marks each. An internal choice has been provided in one question. It contains two case study based questions.

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## Section A

1. Why is it important for us to improve our weaving sector instead of exporting yarn in large quantities
2. Write the necessity of the means of transport ?
3. How can we ensure an adequate participation of women in political parties ? Give one suggestion.
4. Study the table given below and answer the questions that follow :

	Bangladesh	India	Nepal	Pakistan	Sri Lanka
Democracy is preferable	69	70	62	37	71
Sometimes dictatorship is better	6	9	10	14	11
Doesn't matter to me	25	21	28	49	18

Source : SDSA Team, State of Democracy in South Asia, Delhi : Oxford University Press, 2007.

1. According to the given data, which country does not prefer democracy over dictatorship ?
  2. "The people prefer democratic form of government." Give any one reason to support this statement.
5. Explain the importance of 'collateral'.

## Section B

6. Mention any two challenges faced by the jute industry in India. State any one step taken by the government to stimulate its demand.  

**or**

Sugar industry is ideally suited to the cooperative sector. Explain.
7. How are means of transport and communication complementary to each other ? Explain with three examples.

8. “Globalisation and greater competition among producers has been advantageous to consumers.” Support the statement with examples.

## Section C

9. Why did Gandhi decide to launch a nationwide ‘Satyagraha’ against the proposed Rowlatt Act (1919) ? How was it opposed? Explain.

or

Why was the ‘Salt March’ considered an effective symbol of resistance against colonialism ? Explain.

10. Discuss any three demerits or disadvantages of dictatorship.

or

Democracy is seem to be good in principle but fell to be not so good in practice. Justify the statement.

## Section D

11. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows:

**Source A – The Idea of Satyagraha**

Mahatma Gandhi returned to India in January 1915. As you know, he had come from South Africa where he had successfully fought the racist-regime with a novel method of mass agitation, which he called satyagraha. It suggested that if the cause was true, if the struggle was against injustice, then physical force was not necessary to fight the oppressor. Without seeking vengeance or being aggressive, a satyagrahi could win the battle through non-violence.

**Source B - The Jallianwala Bagh incident**

On 13 April a large crowd gathered in the enclosed ground of Jallianwalla Bagh. Some came to protest against the government’s new repressive measures. Other had come to attend the annual Baisakhi fair. Being from outside the city, many villagers were unaware of the martial law that had been imposed. Dyer entered the area, blocked the exit points, and opened fire on the crowd killing hundreds.

**Source C - The Movement in the Towns**

The movement started with middle-class participation in the cities. Thousands of students left government-controlled schools and colleges, headmasters and teachers resigned and lawyers gave up their legal practices. The council elections were boycotted in most provinces except Madras.

**Questions :**

1. What do you mean by the idea of Satyagraha?
2. By which episode most of the people gathered in the Jallianwala Bagh?
3. Which movement was talking about in the paragraph? What does it mean to the people?

12. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follow:

**Source A : Production across countries**

Until the middle of the twentieth century, production was largely organised within countries. What crossed the boundaries of these countries were raw material, food stuff and finished products. Colonies such as India exported raw materials and food stuff and imported finished goods. Trade was the main channel connecting distant countries. This was before large companies called Multinational Corporations (MNCs) emerged on the scene.

**Source B : Foreign trade and integration of markets**

Foreign trade creates an opportunity for the producers to reach beyond the domestic markets, i.e., markets of their own countries, Producers can sell their produce not only in markets located within the country but can also compete in markets located in other countries of the world. Similarly, for the buyers, import of goods produced in another country is one way of expanding the choice of goods beyond what is domestically produced.

**Source C : Impact of globalisation in India**

Globalisation and greater competition among producers—both local and foreign producers—has been of advantage

to consumers, particularly the well-off sections in the urban areas. There is greater choice before these consumers who now enjoy improved quality and lower prices for several products. As a result, these people today, enjoy much higher standards of living than was possible earlier.

**Question :**

1. How are MNCs a major force in connecting the countries of the world ?
2. How does foreign trade become a main channel in connecting countries ?
3. How is globalisation beneficial for consumers ?

## Section E

**13.** On the given outline Political Map of India, locate the following:

- A. The place where Jallianwala Bagh massacre took place
- B. Tarapur Nuclear Power Plant

**OR**

- C. Pune Software Technology Park
- D. Vishakhapatnam Port



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**Sample Paper 3 Solution**  
**Class X Exam 2021-22 (TERM – II)**  
**Social Science (087)**

**Time: 2 Hours**

**Max. 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

1. Why is it important for us to improve our weaving sector instead of exporting yarn in large quantities

**Ans :**

1. Improvement in the weaving sector will generate more employment opportunities. With improvement in weaving sector better quality of fabric and cotton products can be produced.
2. Value is added at every stage from fibre to yarn and fabric to garment.
3. It will help us to earn more foreign exchange.

2. Write the necessity of the means of transport ?

**Ans :**

Necessity of the means of transportation :

- (i) Means of transport are essential due to its several uses. In order to make possible movement of people, goods and various types of services from supply points or location to their demand points or location.
- (ii) Means of transport are essential for defence of a country and for quick and timely movement of all types of forces.
- (iii) Means of transport are essential for internal as well as external trade. (Any two)

3. How can we ensure an adequate participation of women in political parties ? Give one suggestion.

**Ans :**

It should be made mandatory for political parties to give a minimum number of tickets, about one-third, to women candidates and there should be a quota for women in the decision making bodies of the party.

4. Study the table given below and answer the questions that follow:

	Bangladesh	India	Nepal	Pakistan	Sri Lanka
Democracy is preferable	69	70	62	37	71
Sometimes dictatorship is better	6	9	10	14	11
Doesn't matter to me	25	21	28	49	18

Source : SDSA Team, State of Democracy in South Asia, Delhi : Oxford University Press, 2007.

1. According to the given data, which country does not prefer democracy over dictatorship?
2. "The people prefer democratic form of government." Give any one reason to support this statement.

**Ans :**

1. Pakistan does not prefer democracy over dictatorship.
2. Democracy enhances the dignity of the individuals.

5. Explain the importance of 'collateral'.

**Ans :**

Collateral is an asset, land, vehicle property or something valuable that the borrower pledges as a guarantee in return of the money he borrows from the lender. If the borrower fails to repay the money borrowed, the lender has the right to confiscate the collateral. Hence, its main importance is that it ensures the repayment of credit.

## Section B

6. Mention any two challenges faced by the jute industry in India. State any one step taken by the government to stimulate its demand.

**Ans :**

1. (i) There is stiff competition in the international market from synthetic substitutes.  
(ii) Competition from other competitors like Bangladesh, Brazil, Philippines, Egypt and Thailand.
2. Steps taken by the government to stimulate the demand of jute :  
(i) The government policy of mandatory use of jute in packaging increased the internal demand.  
(ii) National Jute Policy 2005, was formulated with the objective of increasing productivity, improving quality, ensuring good prices to the jute farmers and enhancing yield per hectare.

**or**

Sugar industry is ideally suited to the cooperative sector. Explain.

**Ans :**

1. Sugarcane is a seasonal crop harvested in different parts of India in different seasons. For example, in southern India it starts in October and lasts till June, while in northern India it is usually from November to April.
2. During the transportation of sugarcane for long distances the sugar content (sucrose) decreases. Thus, it does not remain profitable.
3. To prepare the sugarcane crop for transportation, takes time. It also leads to reduction of sugar

content.

4. The size of landholdings are small in our country. Therefore, the yield per hectare is also low. To run a sugar mill huge quantity of raw material (sugarcane) is required which needs collective efforts of the cultivators.

Considering all these factors, it can be said that sugarcane industry is ideally suited to the cooperative sectors.

7. How are means of transport and communication complementary to each other ? Explain with three examples.

**Ans :**

Due to the following reasons means of transport and communication are called the lifelines of our national economy and are complementary to each other :

- (i) Our national economy has certainly been boosted by efficient network of transport and communication.
- (ii) The road-rail transport and waterways have boosted the progress of economy. Waterways are the cheapest source of transport.
- (iii) The major means of communication are personal communication and mass communication. These means have strengthened the flow of information and the economic development is progressing by leaps and bounds.

8. "Globalisation and greater competition among producers has been advantageous to consumers." Support the statement with examples.

**Ans :**

Globalisation and competition among producers has been of advantage to the consumers in the ways as mentioned below:

- (i) Now there is more choice for the consumers in the markets. For example in the field of toys, the markets are flooded with Chinese toys which are cheaper and of better quality than Indian toys. People now have a choice between Indian toys and Chinese toys.
- (ii) The consumers now have products of better quality.
- (iii) The prices of various products have come down due to competition among the producers manufacturers.
- (iv) Globalisation has led to improvement in the standard of living of people.



## Section C

9. Why did Gandhi decide to launch a nationwide 'Satyagraha' against the proposed Rowlatt Act (1919) ? How was it opposed? Explain.

**Ans :**

Provisions of Rowlatt Act. The Rowlatt Act was passed despite the united opposition of the Indian members of Imperial Legislative Council.

- (i) The Act gave the government enormous powers to oppress political agitations.
- (ii) It had allowed the detention of political prisoners without trial for two years. There was no provision for appeal.

The passing of this Act aroused large-scale indignation.

Gandhiji's Reaction. Gandhiji, who had formed a Satyagraha Sabha earlier, called for a country-wide protest against the proposed Rowlatt Act. Throughout the country, 6 April 1919 was observed as a National Humiliation Day. Gandhiji wanted a non-violent civil disobedience against such unjust laws. Hartals and rallies were organised in various cities. Workers went on strike in railway workshops. Shops were closed down. Communication, railway, telegraph lines were disrupted. The movement was non-violent but proved to be effective.

**or**

Why was the 'Salt March' considered an effective symbol of resistance against colonialism ? Explain.

**Ans :**

Mahatma Gandhi found in salt a powerful symbol that could unite the nation.

- (i) On 31st January, 1930 he sent a letter to Viceroy Irwin stating eleven demands, one of which was the demand to abolish Salt Tax.
- (ii) Salt was one of the most essential food items consumed by the rich and poor alike. The tax on salt and the government monopoly over its production was considered an oppression on the people by the British Government.
- (iii) Mahatma Gandhi's letter was an ultimatum and if his demands were not fulfilled by March 11, he had threatened to launch a civil disobedience campaign.
- (iv) So, Mahatma Gandhi started his famous Salt March accompanied by 78 of his trusted volunteers. The march was over 240 miles, from Gandhiji's ashram in Sabarmati to the Gujarati coastal town of Dandi.
- (v) The volunteers walked for 24 days, about 10 miles a day. Thousands came to hear Mahatma Gandhi wherever he stopped, and he told them

what he meant by Swaraj and urged them to peacefully defy the British.

- (vi) On 6th April, he reached Dandi, and ceremonially violated the law, manufacturing salt by boiling sea water. This marked the beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement.

10. Discuss any three demerits or disadvantages of dictatorship.

**Ans :**

Demerits of Dictatorship or Authoritarianism: Dictatorship means "rule by a few". All the powers in the government are with a single person or with a single party. The following are the demerits of dictatorship :

- (i) Wrong Decisions Taken by the Dictator : All the decisions are taken by the dictator himself. He, generally, does not consult anybody before taking the decision. This means that the decisions taken by him can be wrong also. But the cost of such wrong decisions has to be paid by the citizens of the country.
- (ii) Violence at Home : Since the masses are not consulted before taking decisions, there is, generally, dissatisfaction among them. This dissatisfaction often results in violent conflicts and protests against the government. Dictatorship curbs individual liberty and leads to violence and tensions in the country.
- (iii) Suppression of Civil Liberties : People are not allowed to disagree with the policies and programmes of the government. They have to follow the orders of the government. There is no liberty of thought, speech and writing and strict censorship is exercised over the mass media.

**or**

Democracy is seem to be good in principle but fell to be not so good in practice. Justify the statement.

**Ans :**

Democracy means the Government is made of the people, of the people and by the people. It should have all the characters which are ideal and good for the well beings of the people. It should have the following characters:

- (i) Moral soundness of the Citizens : The success of democracy depends on the moral soundness of the citizens. They should not focus only on their personal interests but take actions for the collectively good. They should place national interests above the personal interests.
- (ii) Free and fair elections : Elections should be held regularly in the country. They should be

in the impartial. The role money and muscle power should not be involve in elections.

- (iii) Economic equality : There should be sufficient economic security for the individual. Any in equality in the ownership of the resources should be minimised.

Democracy is not so good in practice :

- (i) All the above mentioned featurbs are true on paper but not in practice. As we see all people to work for the benefits of their own and never think about other citizens.
- (ii) The process of elections is not fair. The use of money and muscle power is open everywhere. The person who has enough money and muscular powers can get maximum votes and win the election.
- (iii) Every person works for its self interest to earn more money. He don't cares for others.

Thus it is clear that democracy is good in principle but not in practice.

## Section D

11. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows:

### Source A – The Idea of Satyagraha

Mahatma Gandhi returned to India in January 1915. As you know, he had come from South Africa where he had successfully fought the racist-regime with a novel method of mass agitation, which he called satyagraha. It suggested that if the cause was true, if the struggle was against injustice, then physical force was not necessary to fight the oppressor. Without seeking vengeance or being aggressive, a satyagrahi could win the battle through non-violence.

### Source B - The Jallianwala Bagh incident

On 13 April a large crowd gathered in the enclosed ground of Jallianwala Bagh. Some came to protest against the government's new repressive measures. Other had come to attend the annual Baisakhi fair. Being from outside the city, many villagers were unaware of the martial law that had been imposed. Dyer entered the area, blocked the exit points, and opened fire on the crowd killing hundreds.

### Source C - The Movement in the Towns

The movement started with middle-class participation in the cities. Thousands of students left government-controlled schools and colleges, headmasters and teachers resigned and lawyers gave up their legal practices. The council elections were boycotted in most provinces except Madras.

### Questions :

1. What do you mean by the idea of Satyagraha?

2. By which episode most of the people gathered in the Jallianwala Bagh?
3. Which movement was talking about in the paragraph? What does it mean to the people?

### Ans :

1. The idea of satyagraha means the power of truth and the need to search for truth. It also suggested that if the cause was true, if the struggle was against injustice, then physical force was not necessary to fight the oppressor.
2. Mahatma Gandhi in 1919 decided to launch a nationwide satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act. It gave the government repressive powers, and allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years. Due to this episode most of the people gathered in the Jallianwala Bagh.
3. The paragraph talks about the Non-Cooperation-Khilafat Movement. It was started in January 1921. Various social groups participated in this movement each with its own specific aspiration. All of them responded to the call of Swaraj but the term meant different things to different people.

12. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follow:

### Source A : Production across countries

Until the middle of the twentieth century, production was largely organised within countries. What crossed the boundaries of these countries were raw material, food stuff and finished products. Colonies such as India exported raw materials and food stuff and imported finished goods. Trade was the main channel connecting distant countries. This was before large companies called Multinational Corporations (MNCs) emerged on the scene.

### Source B : Foreign trade and integration of markets

Foreign trade creates an opportunity for the producers to reach beyond the domestic markets, i.e., markets of their own countries, Producers can sell their produce not only in markets located within the country but can also compete in markets located in other countries of the world. Similarly, for the buyers, import of goods produced in another country is one way of expanding the choice of goods beyond what is domestically produced.

### Source C : Impact of globalisation in India

Globalisation and greater competition among producers—both local and foreign producers—has been of advantage to consumers, particularly the well-off sections in the urban areas. There is greater choice before these consumers who now enjoy improved quality and lower prices for several

products. As a result, these people today, enjoy much higher standards of living than was possible earlier.

**Question :**

1. How are MNCs a major force in connecting the countries of the world?
2. How does foreign trade become a main channel in connecting countries?
3. How is globalisation beneficial for consumers?

**Ans :**

1. MNCs play an important role in the process of globalisation. They bring not only their products to a country but also the new business policies and cultures. They also help in increasing competitiveness among the Indian companies. At present, most of us are able to use the latest models of cars and this could be possible because of globalisation. Because of hordes of MNCs in our country, most of the urban Indians have become broad-minded in their outlook
2. The foreign trade becomes a main channel in connecting countries because trade in the past was restricted to finished goods being produced in one market, and sold in other markets. In today's time, besides trade; capital, technology, people, and service flow is also taking place all over the world. Today, the world is connected in a way that even production takes place across different countries.
3. The benefits of the globalisation for the consumers are given below:
  - (i) It created opportunities in terms of investment, employment for many developing and underdeveloped countries and brought about greater integration of economies.
  - (ii) It enhances choices to the consumers, brought about increased movement of goods, people, and ideas.
  - (iii) It has led to the establishment of many foreign brands in the country, widening our choices and created preferences.
  - (iv) It has expanded the scope of the market.

**Section E**

13. On the given outline Political Map of India, locate the following:
- A. The place where Jallianwala Bagh massacre took place
  - B. Tarapur Nuclear Power Plant

or

- C. Pune Software Technology Park
- D. Vishakhapatnam Port



**Ans :**



- A. Amritsar (Punjab)
  - B. Tarapur Nuclear Power Plant
- or
- C. Pune Software Technology Park
  - D. Vishakhapatnam Port

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# Sample Paper 4

## Class X Exam 2021-22 (TERM – II)

### Social Science (087)

Time Allowed: 120 minutes

Maximum Marks: 40

#### General Instructions:

1. The question paper consists of 14 questions divided into 3 sections A, B, C.
2. All questions are compulsory.
3. Section A comprises of 6 questions of 2 marks each. Internal choice has been provided in two questions.
4. Section B comprises of 4 questions of 3 marks each. Internal choice has been provided in one question.
5. Section C comprises of 4 questions of 4 marks each. An internal choice has been provided in one question. It contains two case study based questions.

## Section A

1. Classify industries on the basis of source of raw materials used.
2. The following table shows that the Indian Railway network runs on multiple gage operations extending over 68,442 km. :

**Table : India : Railway Track**

**The Indian Railway network runs on multiple gauge operations extending over 68,442 km.**

Gauge in metres	Route (km)	Running Track (km)	Total Track (km)
Broad Gauge (1676)	63,491	89,521	1,17,560
Metre Gauge (1000)	3,200	3,462	3,775
Narrow Gauge (0.762 and 0.610)	1,751	1,752	1,901
<b>Total</b>	<b>68,442</b>	<b>94,735</b>	<b>1,23,236</b>

Source : Railway Yearbook 2017-18, Ministry of Railways, Government of India.  
Website : [www.indianrailways.gov.in](http://www.indianrailways.gov.in)

1. According to the given data, Which type of gauge has highest length of running track?
  2. Name the factors which influence the distribution pattern of the Railway network.
3. What is meant by a 'national political party'? State the conditions required to be national political party.
  4. Write any three merits of democracy.
  5. Explain the importance of formal sector loans in India.

## Section B

6. The iron and steel industry is the basic industry. Justify.  
**or**  
Explain any three factors responsible for the concentration of iron and steel industries in the Chhotanagpur region.

7. "Transport routes are called the basic arteries of our economy." Support this statement with three examples.
8. "The impact of globalization has not been uniform": Explain this statement.

## Section C

9. How did the Non-Cooperation Movement spread to the countryside and drew into its fold the struggles of peasants and tribal communities? Elaborate.

or

How had the 'First World War' created economic problems in India? Explain with examples.

10. How is democratic government known as responsive government ? Explain with an example.

or

What factors sustain democracy in India ?

## Section D

11. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows:

### Source A – Simon Commission

Against this background the new Tory government in Britain constituted a Statutory Commission under Sir John Simon. Set up in response to the nationalist movement, the commission was to look into the functioning of the constitutional system in India and suggest changes. The problem was that the commission did not have a single Indian member. They were all British.

### Source B – Dominion Status

When the Simon Commission arrived in India in 1928, it was greeted with the slogan 'Go back Simon'. All parties, including the Congress and the Muslim League, participated in the demonstrations. In an effort to win them over, the viceroy, Lord Irwin, announced in October 1929, a vague offer of 'dominion status' for India in an unspecified future, and a Round Table Conference to discuss a future constitution. This did not satisfy the Congress leaders. The radicals within the Congress, led by Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhas Chandra Bose, became more assertive.

### Source C – The Salt March

The most stirring of all was the demand to abolish the salt tax. Salt was something consumed by the rich and the poor alike, and it was one of the most essential items of food. The tax on salt and the government monopoly over its production, Mahatma Gandhi declared, revealed the most oppressive face of British rule.

### Question :

1. Why did Tory government set up Simon Commission?
2. Why did Lord Irwin announced dominion status?
3. Why did Gandhiji find in salt is a powerful symbol of unity?

12. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows:

### Source A : Production across countries

Colonies such as India exported raw materials and food stuff and imported finished goods. Trade was the main channel connecting distant countries. This was before large companies called multinational corporations (MNCs) emerged on the scene. A MNC is a company that owns or controls production in more than one nation. MNCs set up offices and factories for production in regions where they can get cheap labour and other resources.

### Source B : Interlinking production across countries

MNCs set up factories and offices for production: 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 assets will earn profits.

### Source C : Information and communication technology

Even more remarkable have been the developments in information and communication technology. In recent times,

technology in the areas of telecommunications, computers, Internet has been changing rapidly. Telecommunication facilities (telegraph, telephone including mobile phones, fax) are used to contact one another around the world, to access information instantly, and to communicate from remote areas. This has been facilitated by satellite communication devices.

**Question :**

1. Why some companies called multinational corporations (MNCs)?
2. What do you understand by foreign investment?
3. What type of technology are used to contact one another around the world?

## Section E

13. On the given outline Political Map of India, locate the following:
- A. The place where Gandhi ji organized Satyagraha with cotton textile mill workers
  - B. Kalpakkam Nuclear Power Plant

**OR**

- C. Bokaro Iron and Steel Plant
- D. Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose International Airport



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# Sample Paper 4 Solution

## Class X Exam 2021-22 (TERM – II)

### Social Science (087)

Time: 2 Hours

Max. 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

1. Classify industries on the basis of source of raw materials used.

**Ans :**

Industries on the basis of source of raw materials used are classified in (i) Agro-based and (ii) Mineral-based.

Industries brought under agro-based sub-class are cotton industry, woollen, jute industry, silk industry, rubber industry, sugar industry, tea industry, coffee industry and edible oil industry.

Industries brought under mineral based sub-class are Iron and steel industry, cement, aluminium, machine tools and petrochemical industry.

2. The following table shows that the Indian Railway network runs on multiple gage operations extending over 68,442 km. :

**Table : India : Railway Track**  
**The Indian Railway network runs on multiple gauge operations extending over 68,442 km.**

Gauge in metres	Route (km)	Running Track (km)	Total Track (km)
Broad Gauge (1676)	63,491	89,521	1,17,560

Metre Gauge (1000)	3,200	3,462	3,775
Narrow Gauge (0.762 and 0.610)	1,751	1,752	1,901
<b>Total</b>	<b>68,442</b>	<b>94,735</b>	<b>1,23,236</b>
Source : Railway Yearbook 2017-18, Ministry of Railways, Government of India. Website : <a href="http://www.indianrailways.gov.in">www.indianrailways.gov.in</a>			

1. According to the given data, Which type of gauge has highest length of running track?
2. Name the factors which influence the distribution pattern of the Railway network.

**Ans :**

1. Broad Gauge.
2. The distribution pattern of the Railway network in the country has been largely influenced by physiographic, economic and administrative factors.

3. What is meant by a 'national political party'? State the conditions required to be national political party.

**Ans :**

Those political parties which have their influence in all over India are known as National Parties. They have their units in all states. The following conditions are required to be a national political

party : A party must secure at least six percent of the total voter in Lok Sabha elections, or Assembly elections in four states and wins at least four seats in the Lok Sabha.

4. Write any three merits of democracy.

**Ans :**

Merits of democracy :

- (i) It assures equality to all citizens of the country.
- (ii) Democracy upholds civil liberties.
- (iii) It also generates self-will among individuals/citizens to abide by laws of the land.

5. Explain the importance of formal sector loans in India.

**Ans :**

Formal sector of credit refers to the loans taken from banks and cooperative societies monitored by RBI or some governmental institution. Formal sector charges fixed rates of interest, seeks repayment within a stipulated time with a degree of flexibility with proper documentation.

## Section B

6. The iron and steel industry is the basic industry. Justify.

**Ans :**

Iron and steel industry is the basic industry because:

1. It provides vital base for all other industries heavy, medium and light. It is used as a basic raw material to make machines for other industries.
2. Iron and steel is used to make machineries which are used in tractors, harvesters, threshers, etc. to enhance production.
3. Steel is used to manufacture a variety of engineering goods, construction material, defence, medical, telephonic, scientific equipments and a variety of consumer goods.
4. Steel production is taken as an index of a country's level of modernisation and industrialisation.
5. Steel is used to make buses and railways which are important modes of transport.

**or**

Explain any three factors responsible for the concentration of iron and steel industries in the Chhotanagpur region.

**Ans :**

Iron and steel plants are concentrated in the Chhotanagpur plateau region because :

1. Low cost of iron ore : Iron mines are located in the nearby areas. It helps to reduce the transportation cost of iron ore to the industries.
  2. High grade raw materials in proximity : Other bulky raw materials like, coking coal, limestone are also available in proximity.
  3. Availability of cheap labour : From the adjoining areas of Bihar, Jharkhand, Orissa cheap labour is available in abundance.
  4. Dense transport network : Being an industrial region, there is a dense network of roads and railways.
  5. Port facility : Kolkata port provides facilities for export of jute goods.
  6. Vast growth potential in the home market.
7. "Transport routes are called the basic arteries of our economy." Support this statement with three examples.
- Ans :**
- (i) Transport and communication are the basic arteries of nation's economy. Economic development of a region or country very largely depends upon the dense network of transport and communication.
  - (ii) They help in individual development by assemblage of raw material and distribution of finished goods.
  - (iii) They link areas of production with consumption, agriculture with industry and villages with towns and cities.
  - (iv) They help in the balanced regional development. (Any three)

8. "The impact of globalization has not been uniform": Explain this statement.

**Ans :**

1. Globalization has enabled some large Indian companies to emerge as multinational such as Tata motors, Infosys, Ranbaxy, etc.
2. On the other hand, small-scale industries had to close down their units. For example, Ravi's company producing capacitors and many small companies have closed their units in Hyderabad and Chennai.
3. Similarly, SEZ will benefit the MNCs but they would ruin and impoverish thousands of peasants, displace them and make their future dark.



4. Globalization is beneficial to MNCs but quite harmful to workers, small industries and traders who can't compete with MNCs.

## Section C

9. How did the Non-Cooperation Movement spread to the countryside and drew into its fold the struggles of peasants and tribal communities? Elaborate.

**Ans :**

The movement spread to the countryside also. It drew into the struggles of peasants and tribals from different parts of India.

- (i) In Awadh, the peasants' movement led by Baba Ramchandra was against talukdars and landlords who demanded extremely high rents and a variety of other cesses from the peasants. Peasants were forced to work in landlords' farms without any payment (begar). Peasants had no security of tenure, thus being regularly evicted so that they could acquire no right over the leased land. The demands of the peasants were reduction of revenue, abolition of begar and social boycott of oppressive landlords. In 1920, Jawahar Lal Nehru began talking to the villagers and formed 'Oudh Kisan Sabha'. Within a month, 300 branches had been set up in the villages.
- (ii) In the Gudem Hills of Andhra Pradesh, a militant guerrilla movement spread in the early 1920s against the closure of forest areas by the colonial government, preventing the tribal people from entering the forests to graze their cattle, or to collect fuelwood and fruits. They felt that their traditional rights were being denied. When the government forced them to contribute begar for road building, the hill people revolted. Their leader Alluri Sitaram Raju, inspired by Mahatma Gandhi, persuaded people to wear Khadi and give up drinking. He asserted that India could be liberated by the use of force.

**or**

How had the 'First World War' created economic problems in India? Explain with examples.

**Ans :**

The economic effects of the First World War were:

- (i) The First World War led to huge expenditures in defence. These expenditures were to be financed by increasing the taxes and by raising custom duties.

- (ii) During the time of the First World War, crop failure resulted in acute shortage of food.
- (iii) During the war, the food prices increased, they almost doubled between 1913 and 1918. This increased the hardships of the people of India.
- (iv) Villages were called upon to supply soldiers. At some rural places, the colonial government forced people to join the army. It caused widespread resentment and anger amongst the people. It set the stage for the Great Depression.
- (v) There was spread of influenza epidemic which contributed to the hardships of the people. The war weakened the gold standard.

10. How is democratic government known as responsive government ? Explain with an example.

**Ans :**

The meaning of democratic government is the government of the people, for the people and by the people. Therefore the democratic government is a responsible government due to the following reasons:

- (i) The Members of Parliament who are winners in election can be the members of the working government. The party which has the maximum number of MPs forms the government because majority of people has elected maximum number of MPs. The members of other parties form the opposite group. The governing body is responsible to answer the doubts of opposite group.
- (ii) The governing body is active for the suggestions, needs and demands of the people. It is the responsibility of the government.
- (iii) The government follows all the laws and acts of the constitution which are for the benefits of the people.
- (iv) All the members are elected for five years so they fear that if they do not work according to the requirements of the people, they will not be given chance further in the next coming session.

For example : The government increased the prices of LPG, Petrol and Diesel and gave the reason for price hike. In the same way it has to explain the reasons for price hike of food items. The opposition group will oppose for it. Thus they cannot do against the will of the people without certain reasons.

**or**

What factors sustain democracy in India ?

**Ans :**

The following factors sustain democracy in India :

- (i) Democracy is liked by almost all Indians. It is

based on the principle of equality, freedom and brotherhood.

- (ii) To achieve the prescribed goals (secularism, socialism, democratic republic, national unity and international security, etc.), the framers of the Indian Constitution revived completely on the norms of democracy.
- (iii) The framers of the Indian Constitution provided for a representative democracy in a liberal framework.

## Section D

11. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows:

### Source A – Simon Commission

Against this background the new Tory government in Britain constituted a Statutory Commission under Sir John Simon. Set up in response to the nationalist movement, the commission was to look into the functioning of the constitutional system in India and suggest changes. The problem was that the commission did not have a single Indian member. They were all British.

### Source B – Dominion Status

When the Simon Commission arrived in India in 1928, it was greeted with the slogan 'Go back Simon'. All parties, including the Congress and the Muslim League, participated in the demonstrations. In an effort to win them over, the viceroy, Lord Irwin, announced in October 1929, a vague offer of 'dominion status' for India in an unspecified future, and a Round Table Conference to discuss a future constitution. This did not satisfy the Congress leaders. The radicals within the Congress, led by Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhas Chandra Bose, became more assertive.

### Source C – The Salt March

The most stirring of all was the demand to abolish the salt tax. Salt was something consumed by the rich and the poor alike, and it was one of the most essential items of food. The tax on salt and the government monopoly over its production, Mahatma Gandhi declared, revealed the most oppressive face of British rule.

### Question :

1. Why did Tory government set up Simon Commission?
2. Why did Lord Irwin announced dominion status?
3. Why did Gandhiji find in salt is a powerful symbol of unity?

Ans :

1. The new Tory government set up the Simon Commission in response to examine the state of Indian constitutional affairs and also in response to the nationalist movement.
2. All parties including the Congress and the Muslim League against the Simon Commission arrival to India in 1928 and participated in the demonstrations and greeted commission with slogan 'Go Back Simon'. In an effort to win them over, the Viceroy, Lord Irwin announced a vague offer of dominion status for India.
3. Mahatma Gandhi found in salt a powerful symbol that could unite the nation because it is consumed by the rich and the poor alike, and it was one of the most essential items of food.

12. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows:

### Source A : Production across countries

Colonies such as India exported raw materials and food stuff and imported finished goods. Trade was the main channel connecting distant countries. This was before large companies called multinational corporations (MNCs) emerged on the scene. A MNC is a company that owns or controls production in more than one nation. MNCs set up offices and factories for production in regions where they can get cheap labour and other resources.

### Source B : Interlinking production across countries

MNCs set up factories and offices for production: 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 assets will earn profits.

### Source C : Information and communication technology

Even more remarkable have been the developments in information and communication technology. In recent times, technology in the areas of telecommunications, computers, Internet has been changing rapidly. Telecommunication facilities (telegraph, telephone including mobile phones, fax) are used to contact one another around the world, to access information instantly, and to communicate from remote areas. This has been facilitated by satellite communication devices.

### Question :

1. Why some companies called multinational corporations (MNCs)?
2. What do you understand by foreign investment?
3. What type of technology are used to contact one another around the world?

Ans :

1. Some companies called multinational corporations (MNCs) because these companies owns or controls production in more than one nation.
2. Investment made by MNCs is called foreign investment.
3. Telecommunication facilities (telegraph, telephone including mobile phones, fax) are used to contact one another around the world.

### Section E

13. On the given outline Political Map of India, locate the following:

- A. The place where Gandhi ji organized Satyagraha with cotton textile mill workers
  - B. Kalpakkam Nuclear Power Plant
- or**
- C. Bokaro Iron and Steel Plant
  - D. Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose International Airport



Ans :



- A. Ahmedabad (Gujarat)
  - B. Kalpakkam Nuclear Power Plant
- or**
- C. Bokaro Iron and Steel Plant
  - D. Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose International Airport (Kolkata)

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# Sample Paper 5

## Class X Exam 2021-22 (TERM – II)

### Social Science (087)

Time Allowed: 120 minutes

Maximum Marks: 40

#### General Instructions:

1. The question paper consists of 14 questions divided into 3 sections A, B, C.
2. All questions are compulsory.
3. Section A comprises of 6 questions of 2 marks each. Internal choice has been provided in two questions.
4. Section B comprises of 4 questions of 3 marks each. Internal choice has been provided in one question.
5. Section C comprises of 4 questions of 4 marks each. An internal choice has been provided in one question. It contains two case study based questions.

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## Section A

1. Why did large sections of Muslims could not respond to the call for a united struggle through Civil Disobedience Movement ?
2. How did the revival of Indian folklore help to develop the ideas of nationalism ?
3. Describe the importance of formal sources of credit in the economic development.
4. Suggest any three ways to improve public facilities in India.
5. The following table shows the details of Megha's housing loan:

Megha's Housing Loan	
Loan Amount (in Rs.)	5 lakhs
Duration of loan	10 years
Documents required	Employment record, Salary slip
Interest rate	12% per annum
Mode of repayment	Monthly instalment in cash/by cheque
Collateral	New house papers

1. Calculate the total number of instalments which will be paid by Megha in repayment of loan.
2. "The bank retained as collateral the papers of the new house." What do you mean by the word 'collateral'?

## Section B

6. "Efficient means of transport are pre-requisites for fast development". Support the statement with suitable examples.

or

Why are the means of transportation and communication called the lifelines of national economy ? Give any four reasons to support your answer.

7. What is a multi-party system? Why has India adopted a multi-party system? Explain.
8. How is social diversity accommodated in democracy? Explain with examples.

## Section C

9. "The Civil Disobedience Movement was different from the Non-co-operation Movement." Support the statement with examples.

or

How had Non-Cooperation Movement spread in cities ? Explain.

10. 'The challenge of sustainable development requires control over industrial pollution.' Substantiate the statement with examples.

or

Explain with examples any five factors that are responsible for industrial location.

## Section D

11. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows:

**Source A– Dignity and Freedom of the Citizens**

Every individual wants to receive respect from fellow beings. Often conflicts arise among individuals because some feel that they are not treated with due respect. The passion for respect and freedom are the basis of democracy. Democracies throughout the world have recognised this, at least in principle. This has been achieved in various degrees in various democracies.

**Source B– Non-democratic Regimes**

Democracy stands much superior to any other form of government in promoting dignity and freedom of the individual. Every individual wants to receive respect from fellow beings. Non-democratic regimes often turn a blind eye to or suppress internal social differences. Ability to handle social differences, divisions and conflicts is thus a definite plus point of democratic regimes. It is necessary to understand that democracy is not simply rule by majority opinion.

**Source C– Strength of Democracy**

Whenever possible and necessary, citizens should be able to participate in decision making that affects them all. Democracy in India has strengthened the claims of the disadvantaged and discriminated castes for equal status and equal opportunity. There are instances still of caste-based inequalities and atrocities, but these lack the moral and legal foundations. Perhaps it is the recognition that makes ordinary citizens value their democratic rights.

**Question :**

1. What are the basis of democracy?
  2. Why democracy is considered as the superior form of government?
  3. How does the Indian democracy strengthened the claims of the disadvantaged and discriminated castes?
12. Read the extract and answer the questions that follows:  
Tax on imports is an example of trade barrier. It is called a barrier because some restriction has been set up. Governments can use trade barriers to increase or decrease (regulate) foreign trade and to decide what kinds of goods and how much of each, should come into the country. The Indian government, after Independence, had put barriers to foreign trade and foreign investment. This was considered necessary to protect the producers within the country from foreign competition. Industries were just coming up in the 1950s and 1960s, and competition from imports at that stage would not have allowed these industries to come up. Thus, India allowed imports of only essential items such as machinery, fertilisers, petroleum etc. Note that all developed countries, during the early stages of development, have given protection to domestic producers through a variety of means. Starting around 1991, some far reaching changes in policy were made in India. The government decided that the time had

come for Indian producers to compete with producers around the globe. It felt that competition would improve the performance of producers within the country since they would have to improve their quality. This decision was supported by powerful international organisations. Thus, barriers on foreign trade and foreign investment were removed to a large extent. This meant that goods could be imported and exported easily and also foreign companies could set up factories and offices here. Removing barriers or restrictions set by the government is what is known as liberalisation.

**Question :**

1. What is trade barrier? Give one example.
2. What do you mean by the term liberalisation?
3. How does government regulate foreign trade?

## Section E

13. On the given outline Political Map of India, locate the following:
- A. The place where Indian National Congress session was held in December, 1920
  - B. Singrauli Thermal Power Plant

**OR**

- C. Gandhinagar Software Technology Park
- D. Kochi Port



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## Sample Paper 5 Solution

### Class X Exam 2021-22 (TERM – II)

#### Social Science (087)

Time: 2 Hours

Max. 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

1. Why did large sections of Muslims could not respond to the call for a united struggle through Civil Disobedience Movement ?

**Ans :**

Because:

- (a) They felt themselves alienated from the Congress after the decline of the Non-Cooperation Khilafat Movement.
- (b) They feared that their culture and identity would be submerged under the domination of a Hindu majority.

2. How did the revival of Indian folklore help to develop the ideas of nationalism ?

**Ans :**

- (a) National folk gave a true picture of traditional culture that had been corrupted by outside forces.
- (b) National folk song were helpful in discovering one's national identity.
- (c) They were helpful in restoring a sense of pride in one's past.

3. Describe the importance of formal sources of credit in the economic development.

**Ans :**

Importance of formal sources of credit in economic development are as follows :

- (i) It is monitored by the Reserve Bank of India or regulated by the Government of India and thus helps in bringing order to the system of lending and borrowing in the country.
- (ii) Provides fixed interest rate to all sections of society.
- (iii) Limits the scope of using unfair means to repay the payment.
- (iv) Less interest rate and accessible to all, rich or poor.

4. Suggest any three ways to improve public facilities in India.

**Ans :**

The three ways to improve public facilities in India are given below :

- (i) Imparting education because it is the most important public facility which is required both by the rich as well as the poor.
- (ii) Improving Public Distribution System because it is another important facility which plays an important role in providing food security to the people.
- (iii) Improving infrastructure facilities like railway, airways, waterways, banking etc. to become affordable for common people.

5. The following table shows the details of Megha's housing loan:

<b>Megha's Housing Loan</b>	
Loan Amount (in Rs.)	5 lakhs
Duration of loan	10 years
Documents required	Employment record, Salary slip
Interest rate	12% per annum
Mode of repayment	Monthly instalment in cash/by cheque
Collateral	New house papers

1. Calculate the total number of instalments which will be paid by Megha in repayment of loan.
2. "The bank retained as collateral the papers of the new house." What do you mean by the word 'collateral'?

**Ans :**

1.  $12 \times 10 = 120$  instalments.
2. Collateral is an asset that the borrower owns (such as land, building, vehicle, livestock, deposits with banks) and uses this as a guarantee to a lender until the loan is repaid. If the borrower fails to repay the loan, the lender has the right to sell the asset or collateral to obtain payment.

## Section B

6. "Efficient means of transport are pre-requisites for fast development". Support the statement with suitable examples.

**Ans :**

1. Efficient and good transport for speedy movement of goods and services to different parts of the India and to fulfil the needs of the people is needed.
2. Goods and services do not move from supply location to demand locations on their own. This necessitates the need for transport.
3. Some people are engaged in facilitating these movements. These are known to traders who make the products come to the consumers by transportation.
4. Thus, the pace of development of a country depends upon the production of goods and services as well as their movements over space.

**or**

Why are the means of transportation and communication called the lifelines of national economy? Give any four reasons to support your answer.

**Ans :**

1. They bring far-flung areas of a country quite closer to each other and carry the greatest number of passengers to longest journey in lesser time with more comforts.
  2. They carry thousands of tonnes of different commodities from one part of the country to the other and thus avoid much hardships of the people.
  3. In war times, they bring the whole country at the back of the armed forces and facilitate the movement of arms, ammunition and other supplies.
  4. Means of transport and communication are also used by the government to maintain law and order.
7. What is a multi-party system? Why has India adopted a multi-party system? Explain.

**Ans :**

- (a) If several parties compete for power, and more than two parties have a reasonable chance of coming to power either on their own strength or in alliance with others, it is called a multi-party system. In India, we have a multi-party system.
  - (b) India has adopted multi-party system because the social and geographical diversity is not easily absorbed by two or three political parties. Secondly, India is such a large country that it may not be possible for a political party to have its organisation or branches in every corner of the country. Thirdly, people of different regions, castes, religions and communities have different problems which compel them to have their political party to press for demands for their welfare and development.
8. How is social diversity accommodated in democracy? Explain with examples.

**Ans :**

It is a fair expectation that democracy should produce a harmonious social life. Democracy must fulfill two conditions in order to achieve social harmony even though there is social diversity.

- (i) It is necessary to understand that democracy is not simply ruled by majority opinion. The majority always needs to work with the minority so that, the possibility of tensions, becoming explosive or violent reduces. Majority and minority opinions are not permanent.
- (ii) It is also necessary that rule of the majority does not become the rule of the majority



community in terms of religion or race or linguistic group. Rule of the majority means that in case of every decision or every election, different persons and groups may and should form a majority.

## Section C

9. “The Civil Disobedience Movement was different from the Non-co-operation Movement.” Support the statement with examples.

**Ans :**

Civil Disobedience Movement : It was a movement revealing negligence and defiance towards the British law. It was launched by Mahatma Gandhi in April 1930.

Following were the four features of Civil Disobedience Movement :

- (i) The Civil Disobedience Movement was a unique movement. Gandhiji found in salt a motivating and powerful symbol that could unite the nation against the government monopoly over its production. In the beginning, the issue of salt looked ordinary, however, it provide the most stirring one.
- (ii) The Civil Disobedience Movement was slightly different from the Non-cooperation Movement. During the Civil Disobedience Movement people were asked not only to deny co-operation with the British but also to break colonial laws.
- (iii) The Civil Disobedience Movement spread like wild fire. The strong wind of the movement re-energised all the classes of the nation. Salt law was broken, foreign cloth was boycotted and liquor shops were picketed, peasants declined to pay revenue and Chaukidari taxes.
- (iv) The refulgence of the Civil Disobedience Movement blended the colonial government. One of the most important features of this movement was the large scale participation of women. Thousands of women come out of their homes and participated in protest marches, manufactured salt and picketed foreign cloth and liquor shops.

**or**

How had Non-Cooperation Movement spread in cities ? Explain.

**Ans :**

The Non-Cooperation Movement spread in cities as mentioned below :

1. In the towns, middle classes participated in the movement in the following ways :
  - (i) Students left the schools and colleges.

Headmasters and teachers resigned. Lawyers gave up their practice.

- (ii) Elections were boycotted except in Madras, where Justice Party, took part in elections.
  - (iii) Foreign goods were boycotted.
  - (iv) Liquor shops were picketed.
  - (v) Foreign clothes were burnt in huge bonfires.
  - (vi) Many traders refused to import foreign cloth or trade in foreign goods.
2. Economic effects of Non-Cooperation Movement were as given below :
    - (i) The import of foreign cloth decreased from Rs.102 crores to Rs.57 crore between 1921 and 1922.
    - (ii) In many places merchants and traders refused to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade.
    - (iii) People discarded foreign clothes and started wearing only Indian clothes. This led to increased production by the Indian textile mills and handlooms.
  3. The movement however slowed down in towns due to various reason as mentioned below :
    - (i) Khadi was expensive.
    - (ii) No alternative Indian institutions in place of British institutions.

10. ‘The challenge of sustainable development requires control over industrial pollution.’ Substantiate the statement with examples.

**Ans :**

While industries contribute significantly to India’s economic growth and development, the increase in pollution of land, water, air and noise resulting degradation of environment that they have caused is significant and cannot be ignored.

- (i) Industries are responsible for air, water, land and noise pollution. The polluting industries also include thermal power plants. Air pollution adversely affects human health, animals, plants, buildings and the atmosphere as a whole. Water pollution is caused by organic and inorganic industrial wastes and effluents discharged into rivers.
- (ii) Wastes from nuclear power plants, nuclear and weapon production facilities cause cancers, birth defects and miscarriages. It causes soil pollution. Noise pollution leads not only anger and irritation but cause hearing impairment, increased heart rate and blood pressure among other physiological effects.
- (iii) Industries need to minimise the use of water by reusing and recycling water. Industrial wastes need to be treated in effluent plants before

dumping them in rivers.

- (iv) Electrostatic precipitators, fabric filters, scrubbers and inertial separators should be used to particulate matter being released in the air. Smoke can be reduced by using oil or gas instead of coal in factories. Generators should be avoided to reduce diesel pollution, should be fitted with silencers. All machineries can be re-designed to increase energy efficiency.
- (v) Thermal plants should be avoided. Wastes should be recycled. All industries and factories should have license. Central Pollution Control Board should keep regular check on the industries.

**or**

Explain with examples any five factors that are responsible for industrial location.

**Ans :**

Factors responsible for industrial location are as follows :

- (i) Availability of raw material is one major basic factor for the location of any industry, e.g. : Jute mills in West bengal are concentrated close to the source of raw material.
- (ii) Climate also plays a major role in the concentration of industries at a certain place. Favourable weather conditions required for the growth and harvesting of the crop causes its industries to be located in certain places. For e.g. Cotton textile industry are generally found in Maharastra and Gujarat because of favourable climatic conditions.
- (iii) Availability of capital and other infras-tractural facilities is also one reason. It is due to the availability of capital that Mumbai, Kolkata, and Chennai became big industrial centres. These places have banking facilities and well developed infrastructure.
- (iv) Availability of both skilled and unskilled labour also governs the location of an industry. Cheap and abundant labour is one necessary condition which affects location of an industry.
- (v) The entire process of manufacturing is futile until the finished products reach the market and the consumers. Thus, availability of a good market near by also benefits the owners.
- (vi) Government policies, peace, protection of environment play a vital role in the location of industries.

## Section D

11. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows:

### Source A– Dignity and Freedom of the Citizens

Every individual wants to receive respect from fellow beings. Often conflicts arise among individuals because some feel that they are not treated with due respect. The passion for respect and freedom are the basis of democracy. Democracies throughout the world have recognised this, at least in principle. This has been achieved in various degrees in various democracies.

### Source B– Non-democratic Regimes

Democracy stands much superior to any other form of government in promoting dignity and freedom of the individual. Every individual wants to receive respect from fellow beings. Non-democratic regimes often turn a blind eye to or suppress internal social differences. Ability to handle social differences, divisions and conflicts is thus a definite plus point of democratic regimes. It is necessary to understand that democracy is not simply rule by majority opinion.

### Source C– Strength of Democracy

Whenever possible and necessary, citizens should be able to participate in decision making that affects them all. Democracy in India has strengthened the claims of the disadvantaged and discriminated castes for equal status and equal opportunity. There are instances still of caste-based inequalities and atrocities, but these lack the moral and legal foundations. Perhaps it is the recognition that makes ordinary citizens value their democratic rights.

### Question :

1. What are the basis of democracy?
2. Why democracy is considered as the superior form of government?
3. How does the Indian democracy strengthened the claims of the disadvantaged and discriminated castes?

**Ans :**

1. The passion for respect and freedom are the basis of democracy.
2. The democracy is considered as the superior form of government because it promotes dignity and freedom of the individual.
3. Democracy in India has strengthened the claims of the disadvantaged and discriminated castes for equal status and equal opportunity as they are able to participate in decision making that affects them all.

12. Read the extract and answer the questions that follows:

Tax on imports is an example of trade barrier. It is called a barrier because some restriction has been set up. Governments can use trade barriers to increase

or decrease (regulate) foreign trade and to decide what kinds of goods and how much of each, should come into the country. The Indian government, after Independence, had put barriers to foreign trade and foreign investment. This was considered necessary to protect the producers within the country from foreign competition. Industries were just coming up in the 1950s and 1960s, and competition from imports at that stage would not have allowed these industries to come up. Thus, India allowed imports of only essential items such as machinery, fertilisers, petroleum etc. Note that all developed countries, during the early stages of development, have given protection to domestic producers through a variety of means. Starting around 1991, some far reaching changes in policy were made in India. The government decided that the time had come for Indian producers to compete with producers around the globe. It felt that competition would improve the performance of producers within the country since they would have to improve their quality. This decision was supported by powerful international organisations. Thus, barriers on foreign trade and foreign investment were removed to a large extent. This meant that goods could be imported and exported easily and also foreign companies could set up factories and offices here. Removing barriers or restrictions set by the government is what is known as liberalisation.

**Question :**

1. What is trade barrier? Give one example.
2. What do you mean by the term liberalisation?
3. How does government regulate foreign trade?

**Ans :**

1. When the government puts some restriction on the foreign trade and foreign investment then it is called trade barrier. One example of trade barrier is tax.
2. Removing barriers or restrictions set by the government is known as liberalisation.
3. Governments can use trade barriers:
  - (i) To increase or decrease (regulate) foreign trade.
  - (ii) To decide what kinds of goods and how much of each should come into the country.

**Section E**

13. On the given outline Political Map of India, locate the following:
  - A. The place where Indian National Congress session was held in December, 1920

- B. Singrauli Thermal Power Plant
- or**
- C. Gandhinagar Software Technology Park
  - D. Kochi Port



**Ans :**



- A. Nagpur
  - B. Singrauli Thermal Power Plant
- or**
- C. Gandhinagar Software Technology Park
  - D. Kochi Port

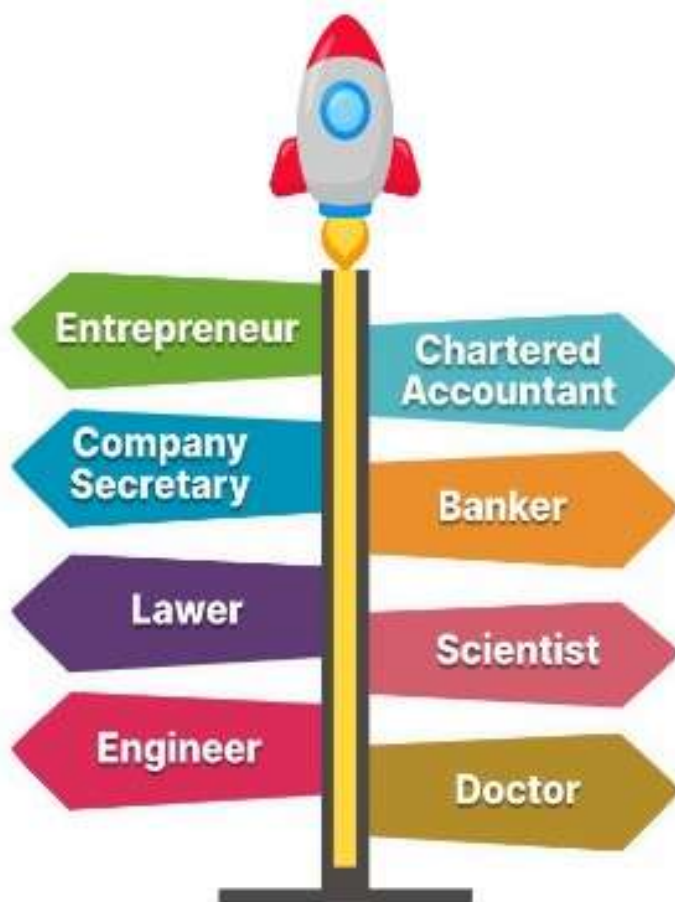
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