

**Sample Question Paper - 18**  
**Social Science (087)**  
**Class- X, Session: 2021-22**  
**TERM II**

*Time allowed : 2 hours*

*Maximum marks : 40*

**General Instructions :**

- (i) This Question paper is divided into five sections-Section A, B, C, D and E.
- (ii) All questions are compulsory.
- (iii) Section-A: Question no. 1 to 5 are very short answer type questions of 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
- (iv) Section-B: Question no. 6 to 8 are short answer type questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.
- (v) Section-C: Question no. 9 and 10 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- (vi) Section-D: Question no. 11 and 12 are Case Based questions.
- (vii) Section-E: Question no. 13 is map based, carrying 3 marks with two parts, 13.1 from History (1 mark) and 13.2 from Geography (2 marks).
- (viii) There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in a few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.
- (ix) In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

**SECTION - A**

**(Very Short Answer Questions)**

- 1. Name four minerals being exported by India.
- 2. How is foreign trade interlinking markets of different countries? Explain with example.
- 3. What is meant by economic outcome of democracy?
- 4. In which minerals India is (a) very rich (b) very poor ?
- 5. How did the First World War transform the US from being an international debtor to an international creditor ?

**SECTION - B**

**(Short Answer Type Questions)**

- 6. When is democracy considered successful? Explain.

**OR**

What are the two conditions to accommodate social diversities in a democracy? Mention any one exception to this.

- 7. Why did Ford Motors Company want to develop Ford India as a component supplying base for its other plants across the globe? Explain.
- 8. What advantages did the hand labour had over machines in Victorian Britain ?

**SECTION - C**  
**(Long Answer Type Questions)**

9. "Self Help Groups" help borrowers to overcome the problem of lack of collateral." Examine the statement.

**OR**

Explain the differences between Formal and Informal Sources of Credit.

10. What is a multi-party system? Explain merits and demerits of multi-party system.

**OR**

Suggest and explain any five measures to reform political parties.

**SECTION - D**  
**(Case Based Questions)**

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

*Tourism in India has grown substantially over the last three decades. Foreign tourist's arrivals in the country witnessed an increase of 4.5 per cent during the year 2015 as against the year 2014, contributing ` 1,35,193 crore of foreign exchange in 2015.*

*8.03 million foreign tourists visited India in 2015. More than 15 million people are directly engaged in the tourism industry. Tourism also promotes national integration, provides support to local handicrafts and cultural pursuits. It also helps in the development of international understanding about our culture and heritage. Foreign tourists visit India for heritage tourism, adventure tourism, cultural tourism, medical tourism and business tourism.*

11.1 How has been the growth of tourism in India? What are its segments?

11.2 What is the importance of tourism to the Indian economy?

11.3 How tourism helps in our understanding of the world?

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

*Gandhiji in 1919 decided to launch a nationwide satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act (1919). This Act had been hurriedly passed through the Imperial Legislative Council despite the united opposition of the Indian members. It gave the government enormous powers to repress political prisoners without trial for two years. Mahatama Gandhi wanted non-violent civil disobedience against such unjust laws, which would start with a hartal on 6 April.*

*Rallies were organised in various cities, workers went on strike in railway workshops, and shops closed down. Alarmed by the popular upsurge, and scared that lines of communication such as the railways and telegraph would be disrupted, the British administration decided to clamp down on nationalists. Martial law imposed and General Dyer took command. On 13 April the infamous Jallianwala Bagh incident took place.*

12.1 In which year Rowlatt Act passed ?

12.2 What was Rowlatt Act ?

12.3 Why Gandhiji decided to launch a nationwide satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act ?

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

13. 13.1 On the given outline Political Map of India, identify the place marked as A with the help of following information and write its correct name on the line marked near it.

(A) A place where Baba Ramchandra lead peasant movement.

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

(I) New Mangalore Seaport

**OR**

Kandla Seaport

(II) Tarapur Nuclear Power plant



## Solution

### Social Science (087)

#### Class 10 - Social Science

1. Iron ore, manganese, bauxite, granite.

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

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

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

3. Economic outcome of democracy is that, economic inequality should be removed from our society and economic equality should prevail in the country. Many economic problems exist in our country like unemployment, poverty etc. and country cannot develop if these problems persist in our country. So these problems should be removed to remove economic inequality. With this, it is expected that the democracy should provide a better life and living facilities to the people.

4. India has a fairly rich mineral resource base. It has the potential to become an industrial power on its own.

(i) India is rich in iron ore (1/4th of world's iron ore reserves). India is rich in coal, manganese and limestone. India is rich in bauxite and mica. India exports these minerals.

(ii) India is poor in non-ferrous minerals like zinc, lead, copper, gold and sulphur. India is poor in oil and natural gas. India has to import these minerals.

5. (i) The First World War led to the snapping of economic links between some of the world's largest economic powers which were now fighting with each other to pay for them.

(ii) So the Britain borrowed large sums of money from US bank as well as the US public. Thus, the war transformed the US from being an international debtor to an international creditor.

(iii) In other words, at the war's end, the US and its citizen owned more overseas assets than foreign governments and citizens owned in the US.

6. Democracy is considered to be successful if :

(i) The government elected by the people must take all major decisions and not be influenced by the rich and powerful.

(ii) The election must offer a free choice and opportunity to the people to select its leaders.

(iii) The choice should be available to all the people based on political equality and without any coercion.

#### OR

(i) It is necessary to understand that democracy is not simply rule by majority. The majority always needs to work with the minority so that governments function to represent the general view.

(ii) It is also necessary that rule by majority does not become rule by majority community in terms of religion or race or linguistic group.

The exception is in the government of Sri Lanka where majoritarianism is followed leading to many problems.

7. Ford Motors wanted to develop Ford India as a component supplying base for its other plants across the globe due to following reasons:

(i) A number of local manufacturers are supplying component to their Chennai plant and the MNC feels that they can supply component to other plants across the globe.

(ii) Cost of labour and material is very low in India.

(iii) The components can be easily supplied to other MNC car manufacturers in India and China.

8. Hand labour was preferred over machines in Victorian England because :

(i) There was less space for installing machines.

(ii) Women labourers were not trained to operate machines.

(iii) Manual labour was cheaper than machines as large number of migrant labour had come to cities.

(iv) The Queen had banned the use of machines in factories to create job opportunities for the poor.

(v) Machines often broke down and their repair was expensive.

(vi) In seasonal industries, where production fluctuated with the seasons, industrialists usually preferred hand labour, employing workers only for the season, when it was needed.

(vii) The variety of products required in the market could not be produced by the machines available at that time. In mid-nineteenth century Britain, for instance, 500 varieties of hammers were produced and 45 kinds of axes, these required human skill, and not mechanical technology.

**9.** Self Help Groups (SHG) have helped borrowers to borrow money without collateral in the following ways:

- (i) Self Help Groups have organised rural poor particularly women in collecting their money and in extending loans to its members.
- (ii) SHG charge less rate of interest as compared with any other forms of rural banking or even those charged by moneylenders.
- (iii) These groups gradually can seek loans from bank so as to create employment opportunities for its members.
- (iv) Banks have been extending loans to these groups to meet their needs like buying fertilizers, seeds, raw materials, etc.
- (v) These SHG have emerged as building blocks of the rural poor as it is the group as a whole which is responsible of the repayment of the loan. In case, of non-repayment it is taken up in a serious manner by the group members. Thus, because of this, banks offer money to women organised in these groups without any collateral. Similarly, members of these groups can get loans when required which is repayable in small installments.

**OR**

S. No.	Formal Sector Credit	Informal Sector Credit
(i)	Includes banks and cooperatives.	Includes moneylenders, traders, employees, friends and relatives.
(ii)	Bank requires collateral and proper documentation for getting a loan.	No collateral is required.
(iii)	A reasonable rate of interest is charged.	High rate of interest and repeated borrowing can lead to debt trap.
(iv)	Apart from profit making they also have an objective of social welfare.	Their only motive is to extract profit as much as possible.
(v)	Terms of credit are fair and reasonable.	They impose very tough and sometimes even unreasonable terms of credit on borrowers.

(vi)	The Reserve Bank of India supervises their functioning.	RBI do not supervise them.
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**10.** Multi-party system : 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 other, we call it a multi-party system.

India adopted a multi party system because :

- (i) There is social diversity in India.
- (ii) India is such a large and diverse country which cannot easily be represented by two or three parties.

Merits : (i) This system allows a variety of interests and opinions to enjoy political representation.

(ii) People can make a choice between several candidates.

Demerits : (i) No one party is likely to gain power alone. Therefore, it leads to difficulty in functioning of the government.

(ii) Leads to political instability and often appears to be very messy with too many leaders.

**OR**

Effective measures to reform political parties are :

- (i) A law should be made to regulate the internal affairs of political parties and hold internal elections.
- (ii) It should be made compulsory for political parties to maintain a record of members.
- (iii) It should be made mandatory for political parties to give a minimum number of tickets; about 1/3<sup>rd</sup> to women candidates.
- (iv) There should be a quota for women in the decision making bodies of the party.
- (v) There should be state funding of elections.
- (vi) The government should give parties money to support their election expenses for example, petrol, paper, telephone, etc. or in cash.
- (vii) Vote casting for Indian citizens should be made compulsory in each election.
- (viii) Data regarding caste and religion, OBC, SC, ST should not be utilised during election period for castist or religion based politics.

**11.** 11.1 Tourism in India has been growing steadily over the years. Over 8 million international tourists arrived in India in 2015. Foreign tourists come to India for heritage tourism, eco-tourism, adventure tourism, medical tourism etc.

11.2 Tourism earns not only precious foreign exchange but also provides employment to over 15 million people.

11.3 Tourism also promotes national integration, provides support to local handicrafts and cultural pursuits. It also helps in the development of international understanding about our culture and heritage.

**12.** 12.1 Rowlatt Act was passed in March 1919.

12.2 Rowlatt Act was termed as 'Black Act', it gave the government enormous powers to repress political activities, and allowed detention without trial for two years.

12.3 Gandhiji decided to launch a nationwide *Satyagraha* against the proposed Rowlatt Act (1919) because this act had been hurriedly passed through the imperial legislative council despite the united opposition of the Indian members. He gave a call to massive Hartal on 6<sup>th</sup> April 1919. the protest gathered huge momentum. It was during such protests that Jallianwalla Massacre took place.

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

