

**Sample Question Paper - 25**  
**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. How can solar energy solve the energy problem to some extent in India? Give your opinion.
2. How is money transferred from one bank account to another bank account? Explain with an example.
3. Which are regional parties or state parties ? Give examples.
4. Describe any three effects of the Great Depression of 1929 on the Indian economy.
5. Why is conservation of minerals important? How can we conserve minerals?

**SECTION - B**

**(Short Answer Type Questions)**

6. Write any three factors responsible for indentured labour migration from India.

**OR**

“Trade flourished and markets expanded in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, but there was a darker side to the process.”  
Justify the statement.

7. How do banks play an important role in the economy of India? Explain.
8. What role political parties are playing as opposition ?

## SECTION - C

### (Long Answer Type Questions)

9. Discuss briefly about the Major national parties in India.

OR

What are the merits and demerits of Bi-party System?

10. Explain the three important terms of credit.

OR

“Poor households still depend on informal sources of credit.” Support the statement with examples.

## SECTION - D

### (Case Based Questions)

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

*Mumbai is the biggest port with a spacious natural and well-sheltered harbour. The Jawaharlal Nehru port was planned with a view to decongest the Mumbai port and serve as a hub port for this region. Marmagao port (Goa) is the premier iron ore exporting port of the country. This port accounts for about fifty per cent of India’s iron ore export. New Mangalore port, located in Karnataka caters to the export of iron ore concentrates from Kudremukh mines. Kochchi is the extreme south-western port, located at the entrance of a lagoon with a natural harbour.*

*Moving along the east coast, you would see the extreme south-eastern port of Tuticorin, in Tamil Nadu. This port has a natural harbour and rich hinterland. Thus, it has a flourishing trade handling of a large variety of cargoes to even our neighbouring countries like Sri Lanka, Maldives, etc. and the coastal regions of India. Chennai is one of the oldest artificial ports of the country. It is ranked next to Mumbai in terms of the volume of trade and cargo.*

11.1 Name some of the main Indian ports on the western coast.

11.2 Which commodity is mainly exported by Marmagao port?

11.3 What is the significance of Tuticorin port?

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

*Mahatma Gandhi on Satyagraha :*

*‘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 ill-will 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 ...’*

12.1 According to Gandhiji how does a ‘satyagrahi’ tackle his adversary?

12.2 What attitudes does Gandhi have towards his adversary?

12.3 What is the idea of satyagraha?

## SECTION - E

### (Map Skill Based Question)

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

(A) The place where the Cotton Mill Workers Satyagrah took place in 1918.

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

(I) Kakrapar Nuclear Power Plant

**OR**

Bokaro Coal Mine

(II) Raja Sansi (Sri Guru Ram Das Jee) International Airport



## Solution

### Social Science (087)

#### Class 10 - Social Science

1. (i) India is a tropical country, therefore it receives sunlight in abundance throughout the year.

(ii) Solar plant can be easily established in rural and remote areas.

(iii) It will minimise the dependence of rural household on firewood and dung cakes which in turn will contribute to environmental conservation.

2. Money transfer from one bank account to another bank account.

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

3. There are some parties in our country which are confined only to one particular area or region and they don't have national base. They are known by the people only in that particular area. These are known as regional parties. SAD, DMK, AIADMK, PDP, etc. are some of its examples.

4. (i) India's exports and imports nearly halved.

(ii) As international prices crashed, prices in India also plunged.

(iii) Wheat prices in India fell by 50 per cent.

(iv) Peasants and farmers suffered more than urban dwellers.

(v) The colonial government refused to reduce revenue demands.

(vi) India's peasants' indebtedness increased.

(vii) They used up their savings and sold jewellery and precious metals. The Great Depression helped the urban people, especially the fixed income earners.

5. Conservation of minerals is important for the following reasons

(i) Minerals are exhaustible

(ii) They are limited in availability

(iii) Minerals have manifold uses

(iv) Growth of industrialisation has accelerated the extraction of minerals

We can conserve minerals by making an efficient use of them and using recyclable sources of energy wherever possible.

6. Factors responsible for indentured labour migration from India :

(i) In the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century, cottage industries declined, land rents rose, lands were cleared for mines and plantations.

This affected poor people because they were highly indebted and were forced to migrate for work.

(ii) Temptations : As the agents provided false information about final destinations, nature of work and living and working conditions, many poor people were tempted to go and work.

(iii) In order to escape poverty or oppression at home and in villages, many migrants agreed to work.

#### OR

(i) In many parts of the world, these developments meant loss of freedom and livelihoods.

(ii) Late 19<sup>th</sup> century European conquest brought about many destructive economic, social and ecological changes in the colonies.

(iii) In Africa, in the 1890s, a fast-spreading disease of cattle plague or Rinderpest had a terrifying impact on people's livelihoods and the local economy.

(iv) The example of indentured labour migration from India illustrates that it was a world of faster economic growth for some and great misery and poverty for others. It led to technological advances in Europe but a new form of coercion in Asia and Africa.

7. Bank play an important role in developing the economy of India.

(i) They keep money of the people in its safe custody.

(ii) They give interest on the deposited money to the people.

(iii) They mediate between those who have surplus money and those who are in need of money.

(iv) They provide loan to large number of people at low interest rate.

(v) They promote agricultural and industrial sector by providing loans.

(vi) They also provide funds to different organisations, who in turn provide employment to many.

8. As opposition, political parties play a very important role in democracy. Those parties who lose the elections become opposition parties instead of ruling party. They criticise government on many issues, highlight the grievances of the people. If

government fails on any front or makes wrong policy which is not good for people then these opposition parties highlight those wrong policies so that the public opinion could be made against the government. Opposition also mobilises the people to oppose the government so that the government could be thrown out of power or the government should make welfare policies for the people.

**9.** Election Commission has given its recognition to these political parties as national parties and these are:

(i) Indian National Congress (INC) : Indian National Congress was founded in 1885 and has played a great role in freedom struggle. After independence it has made government many times from 1952-1971 and then from 1980-1989. In early 90's also it made the government and now it is the leader of UPA alliance. It is a centrist party which espouses secularism and welfare of weaker sections and minority.

(ii) Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) : BJP was founded in 1980 by Bharatiya Jana Sangh. Its main inspiration is Hindutava. It wants to bring back lost glory of India. It wants complete integration of J&K with India and a uniform civil code for whole of India. It made government in centre in 1998 and 2014 under NDA's alliance. Earlier it was limited to northern and urban India but now it is expanding in South as well.

(iii) Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) : It was formed in 1984 by Kanshi, Ram. It wants to secure power for Bahujan Samaj which includes dalits, OBC's, adivasis, etc. It stands for the welfare and cause of dalits and oppressed people. Its main base is in U.P but has some base in M.P., Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Punjab, etc.

(iv) Communist Party of India-Marxist (CPI-M) : It was founded in 1964 and believes in Marxism-Leninism. It has belief in socialism and secularism and is always against imperialism. It has a very strong support in West Bengal, Kerala, Tripura, etc. It wants to secure the objective of socio-economic justice in India.

(v) Communist Party of India (CPI) : It was formed in 1925 and believes in Marxism-Leninism, secularism, etc. It wants to secure the interests of working class, farmers, and the poor. It has good presence in Kerala, West Bengal, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh, etc.

(vi) Nationalist Congress Party (NCP) : In 1999 Congress was divided and NCP was formed under the leadership of Shri Sharad Pawar. It wants to give high offices of India only to the original horns of India. It has a very good base in Maharashtra, Meghalaya,

Manipur and Assam. After 2004 elections, it was a partner of UPA alliance.

**OR**

Merits : (i) In Bi-party system two parties are there. One gets clear majority and other sits in the opposition. Government formed by first party is generally stable and strong.

(ii) Opposite party generally acts as a strong opposition because it is not divided in multi-party system. It raises its voice against wrong deeds of the government.

(iii) This type of government is generally responsible government because it is unable to throw its responsibilities on someone else.

Demerits : (i) This type of system is generally undemocratic because it is unable to absorb all the diverse groups of the country.

(ii) Cabinet becomes dictator because it knows about the fact that no one can put its government in danger.

(iii) Government hardly cares about the opposition and the people because it hardly comes in danger.

**10.** The three important terms of credit are ;

(i) Interest Rate : It is interest that the borrower pays to the bank. An interest component is added to the principal that the borrower pays to the bank as loan payment installment.

(ii) Collateral : An asset which is owned by the borrower and is used as a guarantee to a lender until the loan is repaid is called the collateral. Land, house, vehicle, livestock, deposits with banks, insurance policy, gold, etc., are examples of assets that can be kept as collateral. If the borrower fails to repay the loan, the lender reserves the right to sell the collateral to obtain payment.

(iii) Documentation : The transaction between the lender and the borrower are put on record by documenting it. It includes rate of interest, tenure, collateral and mode of repayment. The terms of credit vary from one loan agreement to another and also on the nature of the lender and the borrower.

**OR**

(i) Banks are not present everywhere in rural India, whereas informal sources are easily available in all villages.

(ii) Getting a loan from a bank is difficult for poor people than taking a loan from the informal resources, because bank loans require proper documents and collaterals.

- (iii) Money lenders provide loan to the poor people without any collateral.
- (iv) Formal sources provide loan only for productive purpose, whereas the informal sources provide credit for productive and non-productive purposes.
- (v) Other informal sources of credit are friend and relatives, or traders and landlords, who know the borrowers personally and therefore, do not demand collateral.

**11.** 11.1 Mumbai, Jawaharlal Nehru Port, Marmagao and New mangalore port are some of the important ports on the western coast.

11.2 Iron ore

11.3 In the south-eastern coast is port of Tuticorin, in Tamil Nadu. This port has a natural harbour and

rich hinterland. It has a flourishing trade handling of a large variety of cargoes to our neighboring countries like Sri Lanka, Maldives, etc. and the coastal regions of India.

**12.** 12.1 A satyagrahi does not inflict any pain nor does he cause destruction on him.

12.2 Gandhi's attitude toward his adversary is one of tolerance. He would not have any ill-will towards them.

12.3 The idea of *satyagraha* emphasised the power of truth and the need to search for truth. It suggest that if the cause was true, if the struggle was against injustice, then physical force was not necessary to fight the oppressor.

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

