

**Sample Question Paper - 16**  
**Social Science (087)**  
**Class- X, Session: 2021-22**  
**TERM II**

**Time allowed : 2 hours**

**Maximum marks : 40**

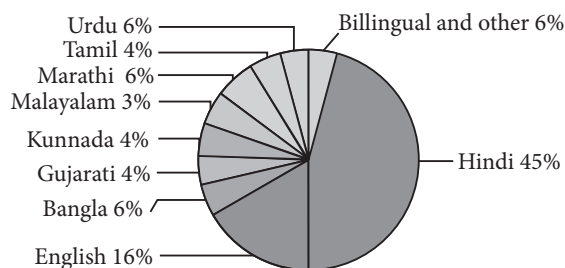
**General Instructions :**

- (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. Why is iron and steel industry located in Peninsular India only?
2. Why industries of England were unable to recapture their hold on Indian market?
3. Why do lenders ask for collateral while lending? Explain.
4. What is a multi-party system? Why has India adopted a multi-party system? Explain.
5. Study the diagram given below showing circulation of newspapers in India and answer the questions that follow :



- 5.1 In which language are the largest number of newspapers published in our country? Write its percentage
- 5.2 What do you conclude from this percentage? Give two facts in support of your answer.

**SECTION - B**  
**(Short Answer Type Questions)**

6. What is a political party? State any two points of the ideology of Bharatiya Janta Party.

OR

“Political parties are a necessary condition for a democracy”. Analyse the statement with examples.

7. Explain any three reasons for the clashes between the weavers and the gomasthas in India during 19<sup>th</sup> century.
8. Why cheap and affordable credit is important for country's development? Explain any three reasons.

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

9. Enumerate the importance of banks in the development of the economy in India.

OR

What is the concept of ‘Self Help Groups’? How does it help the rural population in their work?

10. Highlight the functions of political parties to strengthen democracy.

OR

Why do we need political parties? Highlight any five reasons.

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

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

*‘The British government in India has not only deprived the Indian people of their freedom, but has based itself on exploitation of the masses and has ruined India economically, politically, culturally and spiritually’. 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.*

11.1 What things were the Indian people deprived of by the British?

11.2 What values do you acquire from the above passage?

11.3 Why was Simon Commission boycotted ?

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

*India has one of the largest road networks in the world, aggregating to about 54.7 lakh km (2014–15). In India, roadways have preceded railways. They still have an edge over railways in view of the ease with which they can be built and maintained. The growing importance of road transport vis-à-vis rail transport is rooted in the following reasons;*

- (a) Construction cost of roads is much lower than that of railway lines,
- (b) Roads can traverse comparatively more dissected and undulating topography,
- (c) Roads can negotiate higher gradients of slopes and as such can traverse mountains such as the Himalayas,
- (d) Road transport is economical in transportation of few persons and relatively smaller amount of goods over short distances.

- (e) *It also provides door-to-door service, thus the cost of loading and unloading is much lower,*
- (f) *Road transport is also used as a feeder to other modes of transport such as they provide a link between railway stations, air and sea ports.*

12.1 How roadways have an edge over railways?

12.2 List two benefits of road transport.

12.3 What is meant by feeder to other modes of transport?

## SECTION - E

### *(Map Skill Based Question)*

32. 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 first Khilafat committee was formed in March 1919.

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

(I) Bokaro Steel Plant

**OR**

Gandhinagar Software Technology Park

(II) Varanasi Textile Industry



## Solution

### Social Science (087)

#### Class 10 - Social Science

1. Iron and steel is heavy industry using very bulky raw material. Therefore, its location is governed by close proximity to raw materials and good transport system. The north eastern and southern parts of Peninsular India are mineral rich which is suitable for location of Iron and steel industry.

2. Industries of England were unable to recapture their hold on Indian market because Indian industries had achieved enough development during war days and during those days England was busy in taking care of its own country. Moreover, many countries posed stiff competition to industries of England.

3. Lenders ask for collateral while lending :

(i) It works as guarantee to a lender until the loan is repaid.

(ii) If the borrower fails to repay the loan, the lender has the right to sell the asset or collateral to obtain payment.

(iii) Reduction of exposure in order to do more business with each other when credit limits are under pressure.

4. Multi-party system :

If several parties compete for power, more than two parties have a reasonable chance of coming to power either on their own strength or by alliance with others, we call it a multi-party system.

India adopted a multi party system because :

(i) There is social and geographical diversity in India.

(ii) India is such a large country which is not easily represented by two or three parties.

(iii) The system allows a variety of interests and opinions for political representation.

5. 5.1 In our country the largest number of newspapers are published in Hindi. Its percentage is 45%

5.2 This is because

(i) A large number of people speak Hindi.

(ii) It is the official language.

(iii) Hindi is understood by a large number of people.

6. A political party is a group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government. They agree on some policies and

programmes for the society with a view to promote the collective good.

The ideologies of Bharatiya Janta Party are :

(i) Cultural nationalism

(ii) Revival of India's ancient culture and value.

#### OR

“Political parties are necessary condition for a democracy” because :

(i) Without political parties, democracies cannot exist.

(ii) If we do not have political parties; in such a situation every candidate in elections will be independent, and will have a local point of view.

(iii) No one will be able to make any policy change.

(iv) The government may be formed but its utility will remain uncertain.

(v) Elected representatives will be accountable to their constituency for what they do in their locality. But no one will be responsible for how the country will govern.

(vi) The role of opposition party in a democracy necessitates the existence of political parties.

(vii) As societies become large and complex they also need some agencies to gather different views on various issues and to present these to the government, that's why political parties are needed.

7. There were frequent clashes between Gomasthas and weavers in the village because of the following reasons :

(i) Earlier supply merchants often belonged to the same villages and had a close relationship with the weavers.

(ii) The company's appointed Gomasthas were outsiders, with no long-term social link with the villagers.

(iii) They acted arrogantly, marched into villages with sepoys and peons and punished weavers for delays.

(iv) The weavers could no longer bargain for prices or sell to other buyers in place or the British who paid low prices.

(v) In many places, Carnatic (Karnataka) and Bengal weavers deserted the village, migrated or revolted along with the village traders.

8. Cheap and affordable credit is crucial for the country's development due to the following factors:

- (i) More lending would lead to higher incomes and encourage people to invest in agriculture, engage in business and set up small scale industries.
- (ii) Cheap credit means more income would be left with the borrower to reinvest rather than return as interest. This leads to acceleration of economic activity.
- (iii) Cheap credit would also allow weaker sections of society to enter formal sector of lending and rid them of exploitation at the hands of informal moneylenders.
- (iv) Affordable credit would also end the cycle of debt trap and lead to sustainable economic activity that would allow borrowers to invest in better technology to make their business more competitive.

**9.** Banks play a very important role in the development of the industry and trade. They provide the important resource money that is necessary for the economic development. Banks in India are governed by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and are the main source of formal credit for the general public. As we know that the agriculture is the backbone of the economy of India. Banks provide loans to facilitate agricultural activities to small and big farmers.

Banks take deposits from the people who have surplus money and act as its custodians. They keep a small proportion of their deposits as cash with themselves. A large part of this money is given away as loan. Thus banks act as a link between the people with money and the people who need money.

Today banks also support all the modern forms of money transactions such as Credit/Debit Cards and Cellphone applications. This makes the transaction very convenient and efficient without carrying cash.

**OR**

Self Help Groups (SHGs) are recent phenomena. An SHG is comprised of small number of people about 15 – 20 members. The members pool their savings. The collection is then utilized to lend small amounts of money which may be required by any of the members. The group charges interest on the loan. The arrangement of loans through Self Help Groups is also known as microfinance because the small amount of loan is involved.

It was the Grameen Bank of Bangladesh which began experimenting with microfinance. The founder of Grameen Bank, Mohammad Yunus was conferred with Nobel Prize in 2006.

SHGs have helped immensely in reducing the influence of informal lenders in rural areas.

Features -Comprising 15-20 members, Neighbours together save small amounts regularly, saving may

vary from member to member. Members can take small loans at low interest rates, collaterals are not required, repayment default is seriously followed by the members.

Objectives -To create a facility that will cater to the credit needs of the very poor section, targets small and marginal farmers and rural artisans. It inculcates saving habit in the rural poor people, to enhance participation, to improve capabilities of women, to enhance the socio-economic base of villages, to encourage entrepreneurship in villages.

Benefits - Develops the habit of initiating action, improves living conditions, makes the members responsible for their actions, helps in capacity building, develops self confidence amongst members, promotes trust and mutual help, encourages resource pooling and leads to financial inclusion.

**10.** The function of a political party that strengthens the democracy are as follows :

(i) Contesting elections: Political parties contest elections. It nominates its candidate for the electoral contest in various constituencies. This provides a variety of choice of personalities for the people to vote for.

(ii) Policies : Political parties put forward different policies and programme so that the voters can choose from amongst them. The policies and programme of the ruling party generally become the government policies.

(iii) Making law : Political parties play a decisive role in making laws for the country that benefits the whole population.

(iv) Playing opposition : A party which does not get majority or come under the majority coalition, needs to play the role of opposition. This forms the basis of checks and balances in a democracy.

(v) Shaping public opinion : Political parties shape public opinion. They do so by raising and highlighting issues in the legislature and in the media.

(vi) Providing Access to Government Machinery : Through political parties people get access to government machinery and welfare schemes. Parties need to be responsive to people's needs and demands thus bring good governance.

**OR**

We need political parties for the following reasons :

(i) If there were no political party, then each and every candidate would be independent. So, many individuals would only have interests for their own constituencies.

(ii) They would not think about the collective national interest.

(iii) Thus, a political party is necessary to bring diverse people on a common platform, so that bigger issues can be taken care of.

(iv) The democracy which is being practiced all over the world is called representative democracy. In this system, governance is done through people's representative because it is impossible for each citizen to directly participate in governance.

(v) The need for representative democracy has given rise to political parties.

**11.** 11.1 The Indians were deprived of their freedom. Besides this, they were also exploited economically and culturally.

11.2 (i) Resistance and will power

(ii) Respect for freedom

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

11.3 New Tory government in Britain constituted a Statutory Commission under Sir John Simon. The commission was to look into the functioning of the constitutional system in India and suggest changes. However the commission did not have a single Indian member. They were all British. When the Simon Commission arrived in India in 1928, it was greeted with the slogan 'Go back Simon'

**12.** 12.1 They can be easily built over various tracts of land economically.

12.2 They provide last mile connectivity and they are convenient for smaller number of people and freight.

12.3 Feeder means the link to other modes of transport. For example we go to the airport , railway station or the sea port by road.

