

**Sample Question Paper - 20**  
**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. Describe the rural roads in India.
2. Why did the Indian Government remove barriers to a large extent on foreign trade and foreign investment?
3. Explain the social outcomes of democracy.
4. Examine the impact of liberalisation on automobile industry of India.
5. Explain any three causes which led to the decline of Indian cotton textiles in the early nineteenth century.

**SECTION - B**

*(Short Answer Type Questions)*

6. Industrialisation gave birth to Imperialism. Justify the statement with three arguments.

**OR**

How was foreign trade from India conducted before the age of machine industries? Explain.

7. On the basis of which values will it be a fair expectation that democracy should produce a harmonious social life? Explain.
8. "The impact of globalisation has not been uniform." Demonstrate with the help of illustration.

## SECTION - C

### (Long Answer Type Questions)

9. How have our markets been transformed in recent years? Explain with examples.

OR

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

10. What do you understand by the bi-party system? Write its one merit and one demerit.

OR

Explain any four problem areas in the working of political parties.

## SECTION - D

### (Case Based Questions)

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

*The length of road per 100 sq. km of area is known as density of roads. Distribution of road is not uniform in the country. Density of all roads varies from only 12.14 km in Jammu and Kashmir to 517.77 km in Kerala (as on 31 March 2011) with the national average of 142.68 km (31 March 2011).*

*Road transportation in India faces a number of problems. Keeping in view the volume of traffic and passengers, the road network is inadequate. About half of the roads are unmetalled and this limits their usage during the rainy season.*

*The National Highways are inadequate too. Moreover, the roadways are highly congested in cities and most of the bridges and culverts are old and narrow. However, in recent years fast development of road network has taken place in different parts of the country.*

11.1 What is road density?

11.2 Where do we find the highest and the lowest road density?

11.3 Write a note on the state of roads in India.

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

*The failure of the Cripps Mission and the effects of World War II created widespread discontentment in India. This led Gandhiji to launch a movement calling for complete withdrawal of the British from India. The Congress Working Committee, in its meeting in Wardha on 14 July 1942, passed the historic ‘Quit India’ resolution demanding the immediate transfer of power to Indians and quit India. On 8 August 1942 in Bombay, the All India Congress Committee endorsed the resolution which called for a non-violent mass struggle on the widest possible scale throughout the country. It was on this occasion that Gandhiji delivered the famous ‘Do or Die’ speech. The call for ‘Quit India’ almost brought the state machinery to a standstill in large parts of the country as people voluntarily threw themselves into the thick of the movement. People observed hartals, and demonstrations and processions were accompanied by national songs and slogans. The movement was truly a mass movement which brought into its ambit thousands of ordinary people, namely students, workers and peasants. It also saw the active participation of leaders, namely, Jayprakash Narayan, Aruna Asaf Ali and Ram Manohar Lohia and many women such as Matangini Hazra in Bengal, Kanaklata Barua in Assam and Rama Devi in Odisha. The British responded with much force, yet it took more than a year to suppress the movement.*

12.1 In which month of 1942 the Quit India movement was started?

12.2 Who gave the Slogan of ‘Do or Die’?

12.3 Where and when was the Quit India Resolution passed?

## 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 Gandhiji called off the Non-Cooperation Movement.

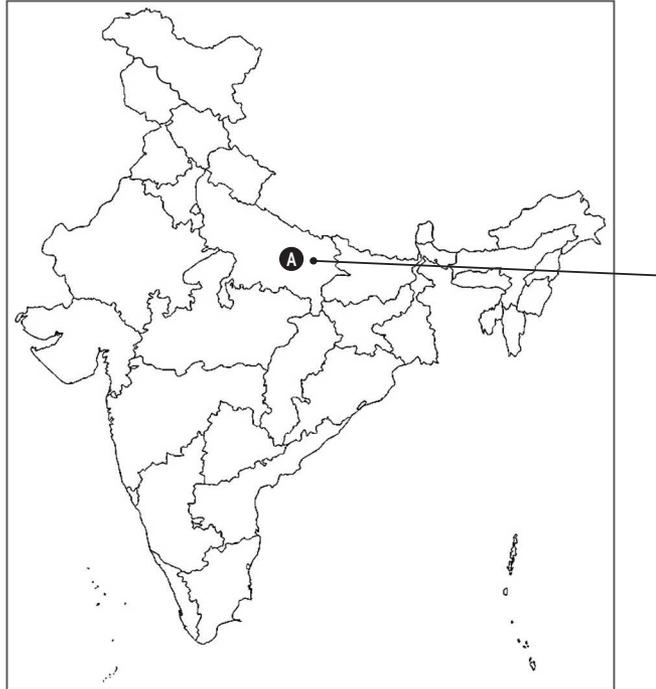
13.2 On the same given map of India, locate the following:

(I) Silk industry in Murshidabad

**OR**

Iron and steel plant in Burnpur

(II) Software technology park in Gandhinagar



## Solution

### Social Science (087)

#### Class 10 - Social Science

1. (i) Rural roads link rural areas and villages with important towns.  
(ii) These roads received special impetus under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna.  
(iii) Special provisions are made so that every village in the country is linked to a major town in the country by an all season motorable road.
  2. To protect the Indian industries from competition of superior foreign goods.
  3. The basic social outcomes of democracy is that all the citizens of the country should be given social Justice. It is expected from democracy that there should be no discrimination with any one on the basis of caste, colour, creed, religion etc. This provision should be practically applied in the country. With this all the citizens in India should be given equal rights so that they may live a better life.
  4. Impact of liberalisation on automobile industry are :
    - (i) Multi-utility vehicles have been introduced.
    - (ii) The coming of new and contemporary models which are of international quality.
    - (iii) Healthy growth and expansion of the market.
    - (iv) FDI in new technology has come.
    - (v) The industry has achieved global standard.
  5. (i) The British cotton manufactures began to expand.  
(ii) British manufacturers pressurized the government to restrict cotton imports.  
(iii) Manufacturers began to search the overseas markets for selling their cloth.  
(iv) Indian textiles faced stiff competition in other international market.  
(v) There was a decline in the share of the textile.  
(vi) Tariffs were imposed on cloth imports into Britain.
  6. 'Industrialisation gave birth to Imperialism.
    - (i) Imperialism followed industrialisation.
    - (ii) Industrialisation chiefly needed the constant supply of raw-materials. The finished goods needed to be sold at the same speed.
    - (iii) The industrialised countries had introduced heavy import duties as protective tariffs to check the import from other countries.
    - (iv) Faced with the problem of finding new markets for their products, the producer nations chose such countries where industrialisation had not yet happened.
    - (v) Hence a race for bringing those areas under their effective occupation or effective influence started among the various industrialised nations.
    - (vi) As a consequence, Britain, France, Germany, Japan, etc., set up their colonies in Asia, Africa, South America, etc.
    - (vii) These colonies served two purposes of being the suppliers of cheap raw materials and an easy market for their finished goods.
- OR**
- (i) Before the age of machine industries, silk and cotton goods from India dominated the international market in textile. Coarser cotton was produced in many countries, but the finer varieties often came from India. Armenian and Persian merchants took the goods from Punjab to Afghanistan, Eastern Persia and Central Asia.
  - (ii) Bales of fine textiles were carried on camel back via the North West frontier, through mountain passes and across deserts.
  - (iii) A vibrant sea trade operated through the main precolonial ports. Surat on the Gujarat coast connected India to the Gulf and Red Sea Ports; Masulipatnam on the Coromandel Coast and Hooghly in Bengal had trade links with Southeast Asian ports.
7. A democratic government must safeguard the fundamental rights of every citizen. This is the basis of a harmonious social life. The values that must be followed are :
    - (i) The rulers elected by the people must take all the major decisions and be responsible to them.
    - (ii) Elections must offer a choice and fair opportunity to the people to change the current government.
    - (iii) This choice and opportunity should be available to all the people equally.
    - (iv) The government must be limited by basic rules of the constitution and citizen's rights.
  8. (i) While globalisation has benefited the well off consumers and also producers with skill, education and wealth, many small producers and workers have suffered as a result of the rising competition.

(ii) Removal of trade barriers and liberalisation of the government to facilitate globalisation have hit the local producers and manufacturers hard.

(iii) Globalisation and the pressure of competition have substantially changed the lives of workers. Faced with growing competition. Most employers these days prefer to employ workers flexibly. This means that workers jobs are no longer secure.

**9.** With globalisation many changes have occurred in the Indian markets. The various transformations in Indian market in recent years are :

(i) There is availability of wide range of choice of goods and services.

(ii) Products are of better quality and at competitive prices.

(iii) We can easily avail the latest products with advanced technology, e.g. digital cameras, mobile phones, etc.

(iv) Some Indian companies have become more competitive and have become multinationals with overseas production bases; such as Tata Motors, Tata Tea, Mahendra & Mahendra, Sun Pharma, etc.

(v) There has been a jump in foreign trade and the Indian markets are very well integrated with the world. Notable have been the growth of Information Technology industry with companies like TCS, Infosys, etc.

**OR**

Globalisation and greater competition among producers has been advantageous to consumers.

(i) Globalisation and greater competition among producers both local and foreign has been advantageous to consumers, particularly the well off sections of urban areas.

(ii) There is greater choice before these consumers who now enjoy higher standards of living.

(iii) Producers have invested in newer technology and production methods and have raised their production standards leading to the availability of the better products for consumers .

(iv) Wide ranging choice of goods in our markets is a recent phenomenon and have brought changes in lives of people. For example, consumers are buying cameras, mobiles, T.V. or many other daily life items with the latest technology made by leading brands.

**10.** Bi-party system :

(i) In some countries, power usually changes between two main parties. It is also known as Bi-party system.

(ii) In this system, the government is formed by one party and the other plays the role of opposition.

Merit–This system allows stability of government as no coalition is there.

Demerit–In this system, only two main parties have a serious chance of winning majority seats to form the government. Hence people do not really have choices.

**OR**

(i) Lack of internal democracy : The first challenge is lack of internal democracy within parties. Concentration of power in one or few leaders at the top. Some parties are run like private groups.

(ii) Dynastic succession : Favour people close to them or their family members. In many parties, the top positions are always controlled by members of one family, this defies the concept of democracy.

(iii) Money and muscle power : The third challenge is about growing role of money and muscle power in parties, especially during elections.

(iv) Meaningful choice : The fourth challenge is that very often parties do not seem to offer a meaningful choice to the voters.

(v) Details of membership are not kept. Also there is no clarity in financial matters.

(vi) No organisational meetings or internal elections for organisational posts are held.

**11.** 11.1 The length of road per 100 sq. km of area is known as density of roads.

11.2 Highest and the lowest road density is found in Kerala and Jammu and Kashmir respectively.

11.3 The bridges and culverts are old, road maintenance is not up to the mark. Most roads in India are heavily congested.

**12.** 12.1 August

12.2 Mahatma Gandhi

12.3 Failure of Cripps Mission has left Indians with little choice and there was a general price rise and hardship for common man in wake of World War II. And this led Gandhiji to launch a movement calling for complete withdrawal of the British from India. On 8th August 1942, Bombay session of Congress passed the Quit India resolution.

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

