

Sample Question Paper - 17
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. What are the problems being faced by the Indian Cotton Industry? Suggest ways to solve them.
- 2. Which two key lessons did economists and politicians draw from inter-war economic experiences?
- 3. How do demand deposits have the essential features of money ? Explain.
- 4. How is democratic government known as responsive government? Explain with examples.
- 5. "Efficient means of transport are pre-requisites for fast development of the country". Support the statement with examples.

SECTION - B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

- 6. Evidence shows that in practice, many democracies did not fulfill the expectations of producing economic development in the country. Validate the statement with the help of relevant example.

OR

Establish the relationship between democracy and development.

- 7. Analyse any three factors that make globalization more fair.
- 8. "By the first decade of the twentieth century a series of changes affected the pattern of industrialisation in India". State any three such changes.

SECTION - C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

9. "Globalisation has been advantageous to consumers as well as to producers." Support the statement with suitable examples.

OR

Describe the major problems created by the globalization for a large number of small producers and workers.

10. "All over the world, people express their dissatisfaction with the failure of political parties to perform their functions well." Analyse the statement with arguments.

OR

Name the national political party which espouses secularism and welfare of weaker section and minorities. Mention any four features of that party?

SECTION - D

(Case Based Questions)

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

Noise pollution not only results in mental restlessness, irritation and anger, it can also cause hearing impairment, increased pulse rate and high blood pressure among other physiological effects.

- 11.1 Mention the different ways in which noise pollution is caused in your neighbourhood.
11.2 What steps would you take if there is a hospital in the locality and the patients are getting affected?
11.3 As students what values would you obtain?

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

If we look at the impact of the depression on India we realise how integrated the global economy had become by the early twentieth century. The tremors of a crisis in one part of the world were quickly relayed to other parts, affecting lives, economics and societies worldwide.

In the nineteenth century, as you have seen, colonial India had become an exporter of agricultural goods and importer of manufacturers. The depression immediately affected Indian trade. India's exports and imports nearly halved between 1928 and 1934. As international prices crashed, prices in India also plunged. Between 1928 and 1934, wheat prices in India fell by 50 per cent. Peasants and farmer suffered more than urban dwellers.

- 12.1 What was the impact of the economy depression on India?
12.2 Why peasants and farmers suffered more than urban people?
12.3 What was the depression period of global economy?

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) State where Jallianwalla Bagh Massacre incident took place

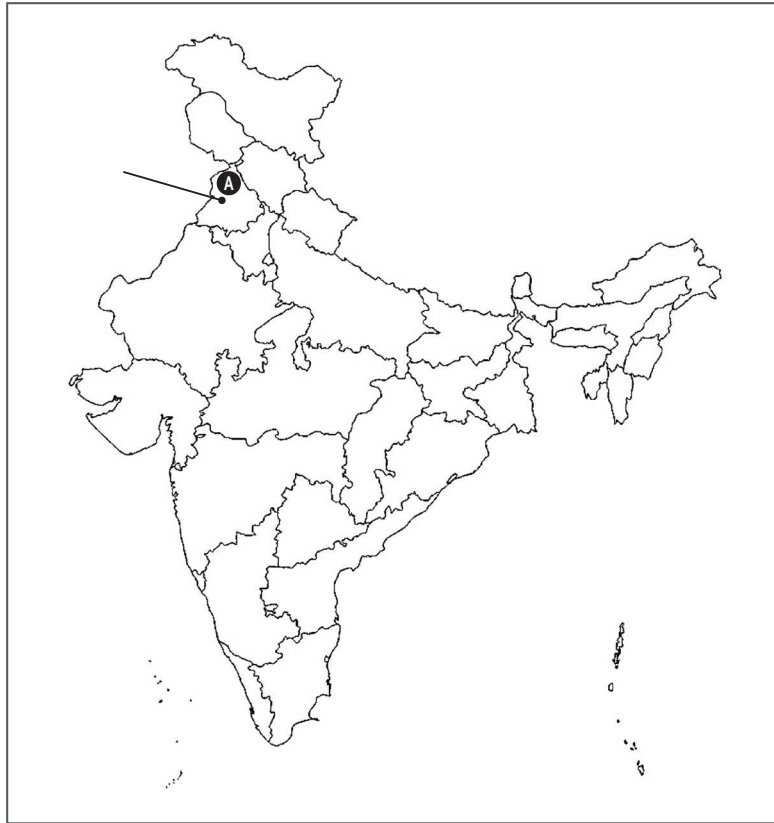
13.2 On the same given map of India, locate the following:

(I) Namrup Thermal plant

OR

Naraura Nuclear Power Plant

(II) Bengaluru Software Technology Park



Solution

Social Science (087)

Class 10 - Social Science

1. Problems of cotton textiles industry :

- (i) There is shortage of long staple cotton. So long staple Cotton is imported.
- (ii) Most of the cotton mill are not of economic size.
- (iii) Most of the machinery in mills is old, obsolete and inefficient.
- (iv) Productivity is low and cost of production is high.
- (v) India has lost many foreign markets due to strong competition.

Solutions :

- (i) Area under long staple cotton be increased.
- (ii) The old machines be replaced by automatic looms.
- (iii) Sick mills should be abandoned.
- (iv) Efficient labour be employed.

2. (i) An industrial society based on mass production could not be sustained without mass consumption. But to ensure mass consumption, there was a need for high and stable incomes. Incomes could not be stable if employment was unstable. Thus, stable incomes also required steady and full employment.

(ii) The second lesson was related to a country's economic links with the outside world. The goal of full employment could only be achieved if governments had power to control flows of goods, capital and labour.

3. Demand deposits considered as money :

- (i) People deposit it with the banks by opening a bank account in their name.
- (ii) Banks accept the deposits and also pay an interest rate on the deposits.
- (iii) In this way people's money is safe with the banks and it earns an interest.

4. A democratic government has to be responsive to the needs of its citizens.

- (i) Through discussions and public opinions the democratic government can check the popularity of its decisions and mechanism of administering justice.
- (ii) A government which is able to respond to grievances faster is able to avoid confrontation and provide good governance. Such governments are said to be responsive.

5. (i) Movement of goods and services from their supply locations to demand locations necessitates the need for transport.

(ii) The pace of a country depends upon the production of goods and services as well as their movement over space.

(iii) The products can reach to the countryside and rural areas also.

6. If we consider all democracies and all dictatorships for the fifty years between 1950 and 2000, dictatorship has slightly higher rate of economic growth.

(i) Economic development depends on several factors : country's population size, global situation, cooperation from other countries, etc.

(ii) However, the difference in the rates of economic development between less developed countries with dictatorships and democracies is negligible.

(iii) Overall, it cannot be said that democracy is a guarantee of economic development. But we can expect democracy not to lag behind dictatorships in this respect.

(iv) With small difference in the rates of economic growth between countries under dictatorship and democracy, it is better to prefer democracy as it has several other positive outcomes. Such as- the decisions are taken after a consensus is formed. The economic development is more likely to be broad based and benefit larger section of the society. In a democracy the people are citizens and not subjects.

OR

In general there is a healthy relationship between democracy and development. However,

(a) Experience from poor countries show that economic growth under dictatorship regime has been slightly faster. However such societies lack positive social aspects of personal dignity and freedom.

(b) It can be said that in democracies, opportunities for economic growth are available to a large section of the population. This indicates that the chances of economic inequality is reduced.

(c) A democratic government is more likely to spend resources on public projects such as education, health, public transport, etc., which has a positive effect on the population. Thus holistically democracy scores much more than dictatorship.

(d) Democracy provides better conflict resolution by discussion and negotiation; rather than through violent means which destroys public resources, property and morale of the people.

7. Globalization is the trend of increasing interaction between people or companies on a worldwide scale due to advances in transportation and communication technology. However, it must be ensured that globalization must benefit all the segments of the society only then it can be called fair globalization. This can happen if we can ensure –

- (i) Proper implementation of labor laws.
- (ii) It must be ensured that the small businesses are adequately supported so that they do not lose out to large corporations.
- (iii) As and when needed trade barriers must be applied to protect new sectors.
- (iv) Our country must be able to join forces with other countries to fight domination of developed countries and negotiate with WTO for fair rules.

8. (i) Swadeshi and Boycott Movements : The launching of Swadeshi and Boycott Movements after the Partition of Bengal provided impetus to Indian industries. There was an increase in the demand of Indian goods, especially of clothes. (ii) Industrial groups : Industrial groups had also organized themselves to protect their collective interests, pressurising the government to increase tariff, the protection, and grant other concessions.

(iii) Decline of exports to China : From 1906 the export of Indian yarn to China declined since produces from Chinese and Japanese mills had flooded the Chinese markets.

9. Globalisation has been advantageous to producers in the following ways :

- (i) The producers now have access to the international markets.
- (ii) Globalisation has also enabled fast movement of capital, via electronic transfers.
- (iii) Globalisation has enabled access to foreign investment in capital and technology.

Globalisation has been advantageous to consumers in the following ways:

- (i) Globalisation has led to employment generation, as a result, benefited people.
- (ii) Globalisation has also given rise to intense competition due to opening up of markets to foreign companies. As a result, this has led to the increase in product quality and decrease in the prices of the products.
- (iii) The consumers have benefited from the arrival of MNCs as they have brought good quality products to India.

OR

Globalisation for small producers and workers have not always been beneficial :

- (i) It has led to widening of income inequalities among various countries.
- (ii) Worker's jobs are no longer secure.
- (iii) Expansion of unorganized sector.
- (iv) Small manufacturers are forced to hit hard due to severe competition.
- (v) Several units are forced to shutdown rendering many workers jobless.
- (vi) Lives of workers are on the whims of employers.
- (vii) Workers are denied their fair share of benefits.

10. Popular dissatisfaction exists with political parties all over the world. It mainly focusses on four areas of working of political parties :

- (i) Lack of internal democracy within parties.
- (ii) Dynastic succession.
- (iii) Growing role of money and muscle power in parties.
- (iv) There is not a meaningful choice to the voters.

OR

The national political party which espouses secularism and welfare of weaker sections and minorities is the Indian National Congress.

Four features of this party are listed below :

- (i) Founded in 1885.
- (ii) Dominated Indian politics, both at the national and state levels, for several decades after India's independence.
- (iii) Ruling party at the centre till 1977 and then from 1980 to 1989. After 1989, its support base declined.
- (iv) A centrist party (neither rightist nor leftist) in its ideological orientation.

11. 11.1 Use of loudspeaker in religious functions and intense honking during rush hours cause a lot of noise pollution.

11.2 A board should be put to prevent people from using their horns near the hospital. No shops, except that of a chemist, should be allowed to be setup around it. Hawkers should be banned in that area.

11.3 Concern for the sick and elderly

12. 12.1 Depression in global economy badly affected the Indian trade. India's export and imports was reduced nearly halved between 1928 to 1934.

12.2 Due to depression agricultural goods were badly affected in India as price of wheat fell by 50 percent.

12.3 Between 1928 to 1934 was the depression period of global economy.

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

