

Date: 14/05/2022

Question Paper Code

32/2/2

Time: 2 Hrs.

Max. Marks: 40

Class-X

SOCIAL SCIENCE Term-II

(CBSE 2022)

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

- (i) There are **13** questions in the question paper. **All** questions are compulsory.
- (ii) This Questions paper is divided into **five** Sections – **A, B, C, D** and **E**.
- (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** to **12** are **Case Based** questions, carrying **4** marks each.
- (vii) **Section E** – Questions no. **13** is **map** based, carrying **3** marks with **two** parts, 13.1 from History (**1** marks) 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 few questions. Only **one** of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.

SECTION A

(Very Short Answer Questions)

[2×5=10]

1. Mention any two causes that led to the Non-Cooperation Movement. [2]

Solution: (Any Two)

- (i) Khilafat issue [1]
 - (ii) The economic condition of the country post-World War I had become alarming. [1]
 - (iii) The Rowlatt act and the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre exposed the brutal face of foreign rule. [1]
2. Why is Aluminium Smelting the second most important metallurgical industry in India? Explain. [2]

Solution: (Any Two)

- (i) It is light, resistant to corrosion, a good conductor of heat, malleable and becomes strong when it is mixed with other metals. [1]
 - (ii) It is used to manufacture aircraft, utensils and wires. [1]
 - (iii) It has gained popularity as a substitute for steel, copper, zinc and lead in several industries. [1]
3. Read the following source and answer the questions that follow :

A House Loan

Megha has taken a loan of ₹5 lakhs from the bank to purchase a house. The annual interest rate on the loan is 12 per cent and the loan is to be repaid in 10 years in monthly installments. Megha had to submit to the bank, documents showing her employment records and salary before the bank agreed to give her the loan. The bank retained as collateral the papers of the new house, which will be returned to Megha only when she repays the entire loan with interest.

- 3.1 From which source of credit Megha has taken loan? [1]
- 3.2 Explain the terms of credit given in the source. [1]

Solution:

- 3.1 Formal source of credit [1]
- 3.2 (i) Rate of interest
- (ii) Mode of repayment
- (iii) Collateral [1]
4. Differentiate between ruling and opposition parties. [2]

Solution:

Opposition Party	Ruling Party
(i) Political parties that lose in the elections play the role of opposition parties.	(i) Political parties that form the government after winning the elections are called the ruling parties.
(ii) They voice different views and criticize the government for its failures or wrong policies.	(ii) They make policies and run government.

[2]

5. Classify industries on the basis of raw materials. [2]

Solution:

Agro-based industries: These industries use agricultural products as raw materials. eg. Cotton textile Industry [1]

Mineral Based industries: These industries use minerals as raw materials. eg. Iron and steel industry [1]

SECTION B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

[3×3=9]

6. Explain, how the rise of political parties are directly linked to the emergence of representative democracies. [3]

Solution:

- (i) Modern societies have become large and complex which is why we need political parties for representative democracy. [1]
- (ii) Parties provide people, access to government machinery and welfare schemes. [1]
- (iii) Direct democracy is not optimal for diverse societies, hence political parties are needed. [1]

7. Why were different social groups participate in the 'Civil Disobedience Movement'? Explain with examples. [3]

Solution:

- (i) Rich peasants like the Patidars of Gujarat and the Jats of Uttar Pradesh were active in the movement as they were very hard hit by the trade depression and falling prices. [1]
- (ii) The poorer peasantry found it difficult to pay their rent. They wanted the unpaid rent to the landlord to be remitted. [1]
- (iii) The business classes wanted protection against imports of foreign goods and a rupee-sterling foreign exchange ratio that would discourage imports. [1]

8. (a) Explain, why the banks do not lend credit to certain borrowers. [3]

OR

- (b) Explain the functions of "Self Help Group". [3]

Solution:

- (a)
- (i) They don't have collateral. [1]
 - (ii) They don't have proper documentation. [1]
 - (iii) They don't have regular source of income for repayment of loan. [1]

OR

- (b) **(Any Three)**

- (i) Members can take small loans from the group itself to meet their needs. [1]
- (ii) Most of the important decisions regarding the savings and loan activities are taken by the group members. [1]
- (iii) After SHGs start functioning formally, the group becomes eligible for availing loan from the bank to create self-employment opportunities. [1]
- (iv) The SHGs help borrowers to overcome the problem of lack of collateral. [1]

SECTION C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

[5×2=10]

9. (a) "Democracy is better than any other alternative government." Justify the statement. [5]

OR

- (b) "Democracy is accountable, responsive and legitimate government." Justify the statement. [5]

Solution:

- (a)
- (i) **Promotes equality:** Democracy promotes political and social equality among citizens. [1]
 - (ii) **Enhances dignity:** Democracy adopt measures to uplift weaker sections and underprivileged people. [1]

- (iii) **Improves the quality of decision making:** There is a fixed process of decision making and there is a lot of consultation before taking final decision. [1]
- (iv) **Provides a method to resolve conflicts:** Democracy is based on deliberation and discussion to find a solution for various conflicts. [1]
- (v) **Allows room to correct mistakes:** Democracy allows us to change government. [1]

OR

(b) **(Any Five)**

- (i) Democratic government is answerable to the people [1]
- (ii) Democracy is based on the idea of deliberation & negotiation. [1]
- (iii) Government tries to understand the aspirations of people
- (iv) From time-to-time government makes new laws or changes old laws [1]
- (v) Democratic government is the people's government [1]
- (vi) Democracy has the ability to generate its own support. [1]

10. (a) "Technology is the vital force in the modern form of globalisation." Explain the statement with suitable examples. [5]

OR

- (b) "The impact of globalisation has not been uniform." Explain the statement with suitable examples. [5]

Solution:

- (a) (i) **Transportation:** There have been several improvements in transportation technology which have enabled faster delivery of goods across long distances possible at lower costs. [1]
- (ii) **Telecommunications:** Technology in the areas of telecommunications has allowed MNCs to have better supervision, control and to access information instantly. [1]
- (iii) **Market Information:** The world of the internet has enabled to obtain and share market information. [1]
- (iv) **Accessibility:** Remote areas are now more accessible to MNCs which has led to a wider market. [1]
- (v) **Flow of Capital:** Flow of capital has become fast due to rapid improvement in technology. [1]

OR

- (b) (i) **Rising Competition:** Small traders and manufacturers are unable to compete. [1]
- (ii) **Uncertain Employment:** Jobs have become uncertain. [1]
- (iii) **Unfair Trade Practices:** Developing countries are forced to remove subsidy. [1]
- (iv) **Flexible Labour Laws:** MNCs are taking advantage of flexible labour laws. [1]
- (v) **Biasedness of International Organisations:** Rules of WTO are biased against developing countries. [1]

SECTION D

(Case Based Questions)

[4×2=8]

11. Read the following case and answer the questions that follows:

Tourism

Tourism in India has grown substantially over the last three decades. 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, eco-tourism, adventure tourism, cultural tourism, medical tourism and business tourism.

There is a vast potential for development of tourism in all parts of the country. Efforts are being made to promote different types of tourism for this upcoming industry.

- 11.1 Explain the importance of tourism. [1]
11.2 Give an example of 'Heritage tourism'. [1]
11.3 Assess the benefits of improving tourism in India. [2]

Solution:

- 11.1 Tourism promotes national integration, provides support to local handicrafts and cultural pursuits [1]
11.2 Foreigners visiting Red Fort [1]
11.3 (i) It will create more employment opportunities [1]
(ii) It will increase our forex reserve [1]

12. Read the following case carefully and answer the questions that follows:

Nationalism in India

Modern nationalism in Europe came to be associated with the formation of nation-states. It also meant a change in people's understanding of who they were, and what defined their identity and sense of belonging. New symbols and icons, new songs and ideas forged new links and redefined the boundaries of communities. In most countries the making of this new national identity was a long process. How did this consciousness emerge in India?

In India and as in many other colonies, the growth of modern nationalism is intimately connected to the anti-colonial movement. People began, discovering their unity in the process of their struggle with colonialism. The sense of being oppressed under colonialism provided a shared bond that tied many different groups together. But each class and group felt the effects of colonialism differently, their experiences were varied, and their notions of freedom were not always the same. The Congress under Mahatma Gandhi tried to forge these groups together within one movement. But the unity did not emerge without conflict.

- 12.1 What was people's understanding of nation? [1]
12.2 How was the growth of modern nationalism intimately connected to the anti-colonial movement? [1]
12.3 How did people in India develop a sense of collective belonging? Explain. [2]

Solution:

- 12.1 People's understanding of the nation was limited to who they were, and what defined their identity and sense of belonging. [1]
12.2 People began discovering their unity in the process of their struggle with colonialism. [1]
12.3 (i) The sense of being oppressed under colonialism provided a shared bond that tied many different groups together. [1]
(ii) The Congress under Mahatma Gandhi tried to forge these groups together within one movement. [1]

SECTION E

(Map Based Questions)

[1+2=3]

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 Indian National Congress Session was held in September, 1920. [1]

13.2 On the same given Map of India, locate and label the following:

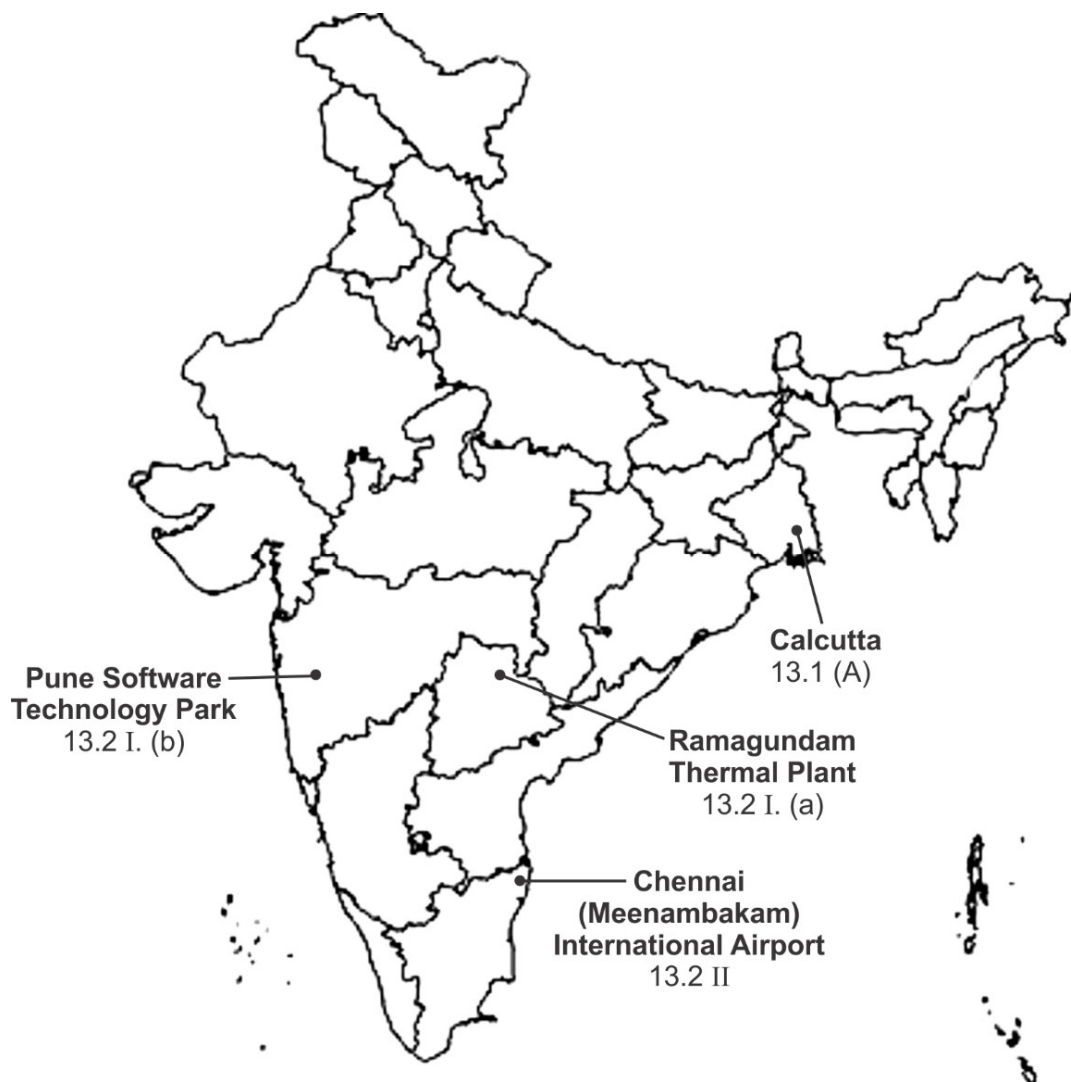
I. (a) Ramagundam Thermal Plant [1]

OR

(b) Pune Software Technology Park. [1]

II. Chennai (Meenambakam) International Airport. [1]

Solution:



Note : The following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q.No. 13.

13.1 Name the state where Jallianwala Bagh Massacre took place. [1]

13.2 (a) Name the State where Ramagundam Thermal Power is located. [1]

OR

(b) Name the State where Pune Software Technology Park is located. [1]

13.3 Name the State where Chennai (Meenambakam) International Airport is located? [1]

Solution:

13.1 Punjab [1]

13.2 (a) Telangana [1]

OR

(b) Maharashtra [1]

13.3 Tamil Nadu [1]

