

Sample Question Paper - 28
Social Science (087)
Class- X, Session: 2021-22
TERM II

Time allowed : 2 hours

Maximum marks : 40

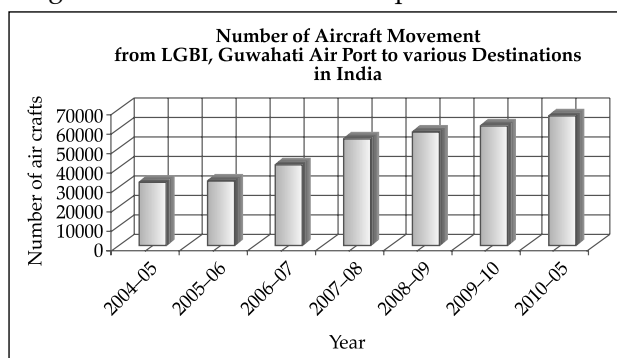
General Instructions :

1. This Question paper is divided into five sections-Section A, B, C, D and E.
2. All questions are compulsory.
3. **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.
4. **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.
5. **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.
6. **Section-D:** Question no. 11 and 12 are Case Based questions.
7. **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).
8. 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.
9. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

Section - A
Very Short Answer Questions

(2 × 5 = 10)

1. Women played a very important role in the Civil Disobedience Movement.' Explain.
2. Why is the per capita consumption of steel so low in India? **AI**
3. Explain any three weaknesses of Democracy.
4. Explain the role of Self Help Groups in the rural economy. **AI**
5. Read the data in the chart given below and answer the questions that follows:



- 5.1 Compare the 2004-2005 and 2009-2010 data and give any one reason as to why is air travel preferred in the north-eastern states of India?
- 5.2 Write any one factor that accord prominence to Airways as a mode of transportation.

Section - B

Short Answer Type Questions

(3 × 3 = 9)

6. Assess any three advantages of Globalization. [AI]
7. "Some people think that democracy produces a less effective government." Analyse the statement. [AI]

OR

Explain any three functions of opposition Political Parties. [AI]

8. Why did merchants moved to the countryside Europe during the 17th and 18th centuries? Explain. [AI]

Section - C

Long Answer Type Questions

(5 × 2 = 10)

9. "Democracy is based on the idea of deliberation and negotiation". Examine the statement. [AI]
10. Describe the role of technology in promoting globalization process. [AI]

OR

"Bank plays an important role in the economic development of the country." Support the statement with examples.

Section - D

Case Based Questions

(4 × 2 = 8)

11. Read the given text and answer the following questions: 4

The Movement started with middle-class participation in the cities. Thousands of students left Government controlled schools and colleges, headmasters and teachers resigned, and lawyers gave up their legal practices. The Council Elections were boycotted in most provinces except Madras, where the Justice Party, the party of the non- Brahmins, felt that entering the council was one way of gaining some power-something that usually only Brahmins had access to.

The effects of Non-Cooperation on the economic front were more dramatic. Foreign goods were boycotted, liquor shops picketed and foreign cloth burnt in huge bonfires. The import of foreign cloth halved between 1921 and 1922, its value dropping from ₹ 102 crore to ₹ 57 crore. In many places merchants and traders refused to trade in Foreign goods or finance foreign trade. As the boycott movement spread, and people began discarding imported clothes and wearing only Indian ones, production of Indian Textile Mills and handlooms went up.

But this Movement in the cities gradually slowed down for a variety of reasons. Khadi cloth was often more expensive than mass produced mill cloth and poor people could not afford to buy it. How then could they boycott mill cloth for too long? Similarly, the boycott of British institutions posed a problem.

For the movement to be successful, alternative Indian institutions had to be set up so that they could be used in place of the British ones. These were slow to come up. So students and teachers began trickling back to government schools and lawyers joined back work in Government Courts.

- 11.1 What was the purpose of Justice Party to contest Elections to the Council in Madras? 2
- 11.2 How was the effect of 'Non-Cooperation on the economic front' dramatic? 1
- 11.3 Why the import of Foreign cloth between 1921 and 1922 saw changes? 1

12. Read the given text and answer the following questions: 4

Manufacturing industries not only help in modernising agriculture, which forms the backbone of our economy, they also reduce the heavy dependence of people on agricultural income by providing them jobs in secondary and tertiary sectors. Industrial development is a precondition

for eradication of unemployment and poverty from our country. This was the main philosophy behind public sector industries and joint sector ventures in India. It was also aimed at bringing down regional disparities by establishing industries in tribal and backward areas. Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce, and brings in much needed foreign exchange. Countries that transform their raw materials into a wide variety of finished goods of higher value are prosperous. India's prosperity lies in increasing and diversifying its manufacturing industries as quickly as possible. Agriculture and industry are not exclusive of each other. They move hand in hand. For instance, the agro industries in India have given a major boost to agriculture by raising its productivity.

- 12.1 What is the importance of manufacturing industries? 2
- 12.2 Research and Development and Banking fall on which sector? 1
- 12.3 What a country needs to develop to attract foreign manufacturing firms? 1

Section - E

Map Skill Based Question

(1 × 3 = 3)

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) Indian National Congress session at this place in 1927. 1

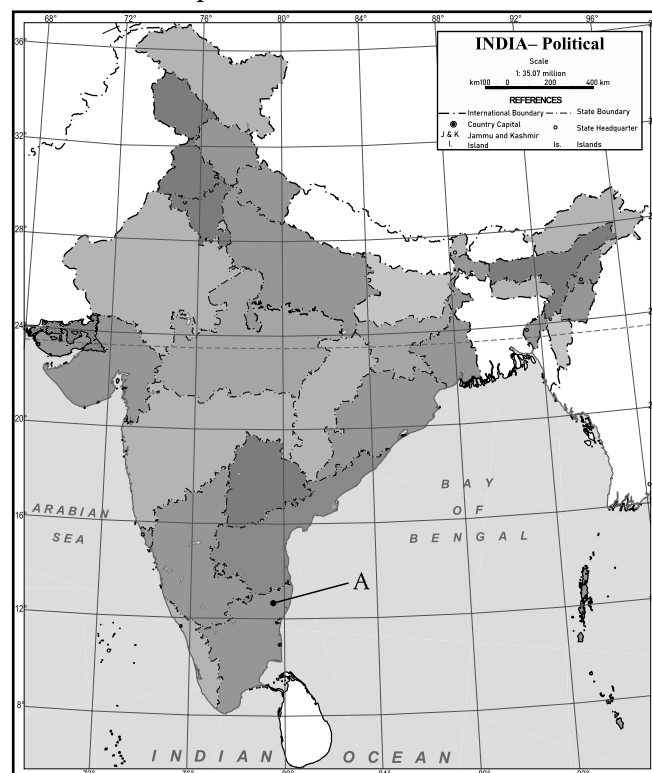
- 13.2 On the same given map of India, locate the following:

(I) Tarapur Nuclear Power Plant 1

OR

Indore Cotton Textile Industry. 1

(II) Mumbai International Airport 1



Solution
Social Science (087)
Class 10 - Social Science

Section - A Very Short Answer Questions
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- 1.** 'Women played a very important role in the Civil Disobedience Movement.'
 - (i) Women participated in large numbers in the Civil Disobedience Movement.
 - (ii) During the movement, thousands of women came out of their homes to listen to Gandhiji.
 - (iii) They participated in protest marches, manufactured salt, and picked foreign cloth and liquor shops. **(Any Two Points) (2)**

- 2.** The per capita consumption of steel is so low in India because there are substitutes of steel which are light in weight and can be easily carried from one place to another. Also these substitutes are much cheaper in rates and they are also durable as steel.

- 3.**
 - (i) Democracy take more time in decision-making.
 - (ii) Democracies fall short of elections that provide a fair chance to everyone and subjecting every decision to public debate.
 - (iii) The routine tales of corruption are enough to convince that Democracy is not free of evil. **(2)**

- 4.** The role of Self-Help Groups:
 - (i) Self-Help Groups are small groups (especially from rural areas) who pool their resources and individual savings together to help others in need of funds.
 - (ii) Facilitates the members to employ themselves in numerous self-employment opportunities.
 - (iii) Help in raising the living standards of the concerned members.
 - (iv) Reduces the dependence on informal credit sources. **(2)**

- 5.1**
 - (i) Big and wide rivers are present there, due to which rail or road bridges over them are difficult and costly to construct. These rivers also get flooded frequently, due to which surface communication links are damaged.
 - (ii) This area has dissected relief features, preventing durable construction of rail and road links.
 - (iii) Dense forests in this region create many difficulties in the construction of railway lines and roads. **(1) (Any one point)**

- 5.2(i)** They are the fastest mode of transportation.
- (ii)** They are the best means of transport for remote, inaccessible and hostile areas.
- (iii)** Airways play a vital role in the event of natural and human-made calamities like floods, famines, earthquake, epidemics and war by virtue of their swiftness. **(1) (Any one point)**

<p style="text-align: center;">Section - B Short Answer Type Questions</p>
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- 6.** The advantages of Globalization are as follows:
- (i)** Under the Globalization process, goods and services along with capital, resources, and technology can move freely from one nation to another.
- (ii)** It has increased the movement of people between countries. People usually move from one country to another in search of better income, better jobs, or better education. Earlier the movement of people between countries was less due to various restrictions.
- (iii)** Rapid improvement in technology has been one major factor that has stimulated the Globalization process. For instance, advancement in transportation technology has made much faster delivery of goods across long distances possible at lower costs. Container services have led to a huge reduction in port handling costs. The cost of air transport has fallen which has enabled much greater volumes of goods being transported by airlines. **(3)**
- 7.** It is true some people think that democracy produces a less effective government because:
- (i)** Non-Democratic rulers do not have to bother about deliberation in assemblies or worry about majorities and public opinion.
- (ii)** They can be very quick and efficient in decision-making and implementation.
- (iii)** But democracy is based on the idea of deliberation and negotiation. So, some delay is bound to take place.
- (iv)** Most democracies fall short of elections that provide a fair chance to everyone.
- (v)** Democratic governments do not have a very good record when it comes to sharing information with citizens.
- (vi)** Democracy often frustrate the needs of the people and often ignore the demands of a majority of their population. **(3) (Any three points)**

OR

Functions of opposition Political Parties are:

- (i)** Those parties that lose in the elections play the role of opposition to the parties in power.
- (ii)** Criticizing the government for its failures or wrong policies.
- (iii)** Opposition parties mobilize opposition to the government.
- (iv)** Shape public opinion. **(3) (Any three points)**
- 8.** Merchants moved to the countryside Europe because:
- (i)** Expansion of world trade and the acquisition of colonies.
- (ii)** Powerful urban craft and trade guilds did not allow expansion of production in towns.
- (iii)** Producers regulated production, competition, prices.
- (iii)** Rulers also granted different guilds the monopoly right to produce and trade in specific products. **(3)**

Commonly Made Error

- Students discuss only about competition and prices, but they don't mention about production and increasing demand of things in Colonial Period.

Answering Tip

- Try to explain the answer from Merchants' point of view on trade guilds and urban craft, etc.

Section - C

Long Answer Type Questions

9. It is true some people think that Democracy produces a less effective government because:

- (i) Democracy gives importance to deliberation and public opinion.
 - (ii) The Democratic government will take more time to follow procedures before arriving at a decision.
 - (iii) Its decisions may be both more acceptable to the people and more effective.
 - (iv) Democracy ensures that decision making will be based on norms and procedures.
 - (v) Transparency as persons have the right and the means to examine the process of decision making.
 - (vi) It follows procedures and is accountable to the people.
 - (vii) The democratic government develops mechanisms for citizens to hold the government accountable.
 - (viii) Democratic government follows mechanisms for citizens to take part in decision making whenever they think fit.
- (5)

Commonly Made Error

- Meaning of words like 'deliberation and negotiation' are not clear to few students. They have used wrong words.

Answering Tip

- Advantages of Democracy should be discussed in detail.

10. Rapid improvement in technology has stimulated the Globalisation process.

- (i) This has made much faster delivery of goods across long distances possible at lower costs.
 - (ii) Even more remarkable have been the developments in information and communication technology.
 - (iii) Technology in the areas of telecommunications, computers, Internet has been changing rapidly.
 - (iv) Telecommunication facilities (telegraph, telephone including mobile phones, fax) are used to contact one another around the world, to access information instantly, and to communicate from remote areas.
 - (v) This has been facilitated by satellite communication devices.
- (5)

Commonly Made Error

- Students give vague answers and did not mention that technology also covers satellites, internet services, communication etc. in their answers.

Answering Tip

- Students have to mention the names of telecommunication facilities like fax, mobile phones etc.

OR

Bank plays an important role in the economic development of the country in many ways:

- (i) Bank provides loan in rural area for crop production ultimately resulting in the development of many places.
- (ii) Bank provides loan to create fixed assets that will create employment opportunities. It acts as a link between savers and investors i.e., people who have surplus money and those who are in need of money.
- (iii) Banks accept the deposit and pay an amount as interest on the deposit which mobilizes savings.
- (iv) Bank uses major portion of these deposits to extend loan for the industrial and agricultural sector. They also provide funds to different organisations. (5)

Section - D**Case Based Questions**

- 11. 11.1** The purpose of the Justice Party to contest Elections to the Council in Madras are to contest elections to the Council as it was one of the ways to gain some power that usually only Brahmans had access to. (2)
- 11.2** Merchants refused to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade. (1)
- 11.3** The import of Foreign cloth between 1921 and 1922 saw changes because the import of foreign cloth halved between 1921 and 1922. (1)
- 12. 12.1** Agriculture is Primary Sector, whereas Manufacturing Industries are the Secondary Sector. They not only help on modernizing agriculture but also reduce the heavy dependence of people on agriculture income by providing them jobs also in secondary and Tertiary sectors. (2)
- 12.2** Research and Development and Banking fall on Tertiary and Quaternary sector respectively. (1)
- 12.3** To attract foreign manufacturing firms, a country needs to develop Infrastructure facilities. (1)

Section - E

Map Skill Based Question

13.1 (A) Madras

13.2

