

**Sample Question Paper - 11**  
**Social Science (087)**  
**Class- X, Session: 2021-22**  
**TERM II**

Time allowed : 2 hours

Maximum marks : 40

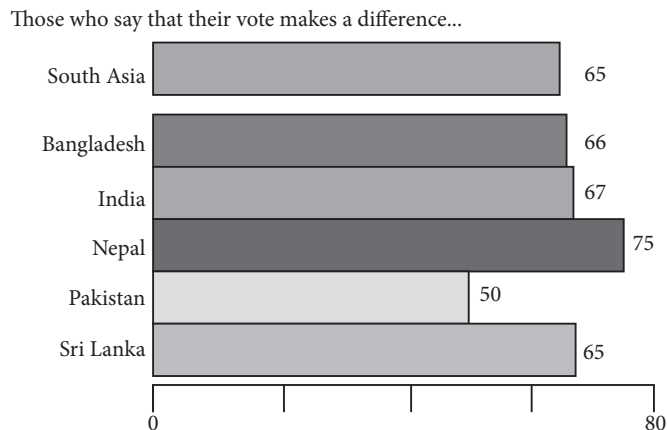
**General Instructions :**

- (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 was the reaction of the Congress about the participation in the Second World War?
2. Name the different types of railway tracks in India on the basis of width.
3. Read the data and answer the questions that follow :



- 3.1 Do people believe in the efficacy of their vote?
- 3.2 In which country people have least interest in their vote?



4. Why do banks or lenders demand collateral against loans?
5. Describe the development of transport equipment industry or railway equipment industry.

## SECTION - B

### (Short Answer Type Questions)

6. Why should banks and cooperatives lend more in rural sector?

OR

Describe the importance of formal sources of credit in the economic development.

7. Why did Gandhiji decide to launch a nationwide satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act 1919? Explain any three reasons.
8. What is meant by a 'National Political Party'? State the conditions required to be a National Political Party.

## SECTION - C

### (Long Answer Type Questions)

9. Describe the importance of democratic government as an accountable and legitimate government.

OR

Describe any five characteristics of democracy.

10. Describe the contribution of technology in promoting the process of globalisation.

OR

How do we feel the impact of foreign trade on daily life? Explain with examples.

## SECTION - D

### (Case Based Questions)

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

**National Highways** : National Highways link extreme parts of the country. These are the primary road systems and are laid and maintained by the Central Public Works Department (CPWD). A number of major National Highways run in North-South and East-West directions. The historical Sher-Sha Suri Marg is called National Highway No. 1, between Delhi and Amritsar.

**State Highways** : Roads linking a state capital with different district headquarters are known as State Highways. These roads are constructed and maintained by the State Public Works Department (PWD) in State and Union Territories.

**District Roads** : These roads connect the district headquarters with other places of the district. These roads are maintained by the Zila Parishad.

11.1 Why are the National Highways important?

11.2 What role do state and district roads play?

11.3 What are the various agencies involved in road maintenance?

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

Manchester imports into India declined as the British mills were busy with war production to meet the needs of the army paving the way for the Indian mills to supply for the huge home market. As the war prolonged, Indian factories were called upon to supply war needs. As a result new factories were set up, new workers

were employed and everyone was made to work longer hours. Foreign goods were boycotted, liquor shops were picketed and foreign cloth was burnt. The import of foreign cloth halved between 1921-1922. Its value dropped from Rs. 102 crore to Rs. 57 crore. Many merchants and traders refused to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade. Use of khadi was popularized.

- 12.1 What was the name of British officer who was responsible for the Jallianwala Bagh massacre?
- 12.2 What were the consequences of Non-Cooperation movement after 1922?
- 12.3 What was the effect of First World War on India as Britain was busy in war in Europe?

## 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) The city related to a pact between Gandhiji and Ambedkar.
- 13.2 On the same given map of India, locate the following:
  - (I) Ratnagiri iron ore mines

OR

Barauni thermal power station

(II) Indira Gandhi International Airport



## Solution

### Social Science (087)

#### Class 10 - Social Science

- The Congress supported the cause of democracy and freedom. It did not associate with the war activities when the democratic freedom was denied to the Indians. It demanded establishment of responsible government and promise of independence after the war.
- Different types of railway tracks having different width have been constructed in India due to diverse relief. Broad gauge railway lines are constructed in plains while narrow gauge railway lines are constructed in hilly regions.
  - Broad gauge = 1.67 metres wide
  - Metre gauge = 1 metre wide
  - Narrow gauge = 0.76 and 0.61 metres wide.
- 3.1 Most believe in efficacy of their vote.  
3.2 Pakistan
- Banks or lenders ask for collaterals for the safety of their capital. If the borrower stops making the promised loan repayments, the lender can seize the collateral to recover its money. Thus collateral offer security to the lender against default.
- Railway Equipment : It includes railway engines, wagons and coaches. Railway engines comprise three types, namely coal or steam engine, diesel engines and electrical engines. The coal or steam engines are on their way out and are being manufactured at Chittaranjan Locomotive Works. The railway *engines for metre gauge railway line* are manufactured by TELCO at Jamshedpur. Goods *wagons* are produced at a number of places in India. Integrated coaches are manufactured at Perambur near Chennai and Kapurthala (Punjab).
- It is necessary for the banks and cooperative societies to increase their lending facilities in rural areas because the money lender who lend money charge a large amount of interest on the loan and it is very difficult for the rural people to pay the interest. Such loans don't help the people to earn any money from their small businesses.

**OR**

The formal source of credit comprises of banks and cooperative societies. The Reserve Bank of India supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans.
  - Even though collateral and paper work is needed to secure loan from banks the interest rates here are lesser than informal sources.
  - The formal sources of credit are part of the greater national economy. Hence even small borrowers should try to avail this facility and not go for informal sources of borrowing. The Self Help Groups (SHG) have been really of great help for the rural poor.
  - The role of formal sources of credit has been very great particularly for financing large developmental projects and various business projects in the private sector and the public sector.
- Mahatma Gandhi decided to launch a nationwide satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act:
  - The Rowlatt Act had been hurriedly passed through the Imperial Legislative Council despite the united opposition of the Indian members.
  - It gave the government enormous power to repress political activities.
  - Allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years.
  - It was an unjust law.
- National political parties have units in the various states, they follow the same policies, programmes and strategy that is decided at the national level.  
Conditions required to be a National Political Party :
  - A party that secures at least 6% of the total votes in general elections of Lok Sabha or Assembly elections in four states.
  - Wins at least 4 seats in Lok Sabha.
- Democratic government can be said to be accountable and legitimate government.  
Accountable Government :
  - When people choose their representatives, they are expected to be accountable. They can be replaced otherwise.
  - The citizens have the right and also the means to examine the process of decision making. This ensures accountability.
  - The government is expected to practice regular, free and fair elections and open discussions on important issues.

(iv) Democratic government can apparently be less efficient than a non-democratic government. This happens because a non-democratic government does not need to arrive at consensus among a diverse set of people. Democracy functions on the basis of deliberation and negotiation and hence decisions are often delayed. But this does not mean that a democratic government is less efficient.

Legitimate Government :

(i) A democratic government is people's own government. That is why there is an overwhelming support for the idea of democracy all over the world and there is the element of legitimacy attached to it.

(ii) People wish to be ruled by representatives elected by them. They also believe that democracy is suitable for their country. Democracy's ability to generate support for itself is seen everywhere.

(iii) Though there are many reports of democracies ignoring the demands of people and there are routine tales of corruption but yet chances and hope of improvement exists in democratic setup.

**OR**

The characteristics of democracy are:

(a) Elected representatives rule the country.

(b) Elections that are free and fair are held at regular periodicity.

(c) Rights of the individual citizen are protected and rule of law prevails that is equal for every one.

(d) Independent judiciary functions without the intervention of the rulers. Opposition parties question the actions of the rulers and thus ensure good governance.

(e) Freedom of religion and culture is ensured.

**10.** Technology has been the most important factor in triggering globalisation. It has been the main catalyst for its advancement.

For example, the internet and information systems. Massive amounts of information and data are available via the World Wide Web. The obvious benefits have been as follows-

(i) The world's banking systems have benefited from the ability to instantly transfer funds, simplifying long-distance transactions.

(ii) Most global businesses use technology that has been available for many years, such as planes and ships. However, innovative navigation advancements,

such as global positioning systems, have increased efficiency and made travel safer.

(iii) In cargo handling our ports have become safer and more efficient. With the improvement in infrastructure and better engineered vehicles, domestic cargo movement (and passenger movement) has become safer and efficient.

**OR**

Let us see the effect of foreign trade through the example of Chinese toys in the Indian market.

Chinese toys have become more popular in the Indian market because of their cheaper prices and interesting new designs. Now, Indian buyers have a greater choice of toys and at lower prices. Simultaneously, Chinese toy makers got the opportunity to expand their business.

On the other hand, Indian toy makers are unable to sell their products.

In general it can be concluded that only skilled and educated class has benefited from globalization. They could utilize the opportunities.

For the customers of different consumer goods today there are choices with a variety of good quality goods and at reasonable prices; which has a positive impact on their standard of living.

**11.** 11.1 National Highways link extreme parts of the country. These are the primary road systems. A number of major National Highways run in North-South and East-West directions.

11.2 The State Highways and district roads complete the road network of India. Rural roads provide the last mile connectivity to villages.

11.3 CPWD maintains the National Highway, State Public Works Department maintains the State Highways and the Zila Parishad maintains district roads.

**12.** 12.1 General Dyre

12.2 The import of foreign cloth halved between 1921-22. Its value dropped from Rs. 102 crore to Rs. 57 crore.

12.3 Manchester imports into India declined as the British mills were busy with war. Production to meet the needs of the army paved the way for the Indian mills to supply for the huge home market. As the war prolonged, Indian factories were called upon to supply war needs.

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

