

Sample Question Paper - 12
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. Discuss the role of students in the Swadeshi Movement.
2. Have a realistic peep into the future to visualise what kind of exports India is likely to have in future?
3. Read the following table carefully and answer the questions given below.

Inequality of income in selected countries

Name of the Countries	% share of national income	
	Top 20%	Bottom 20%
South Africa	64.8	2.9
Brazil	63.0	2.6
Russia	53.7	4.4
USA	50.0	4.0
United Kingdom	45.0	6.0
Denmark	34.5	9.6
Hungary	34.4	10.0

- 3.1 Which country has the least income disparity?
- 3.2 Which country has the highest inequality in income?



4. Highlight the inherent problem in double coincidence of wants.
5. Examine the impact of liberalisation on automobile industry of India.

SECTION - B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

6. How can money be used to easily exchange it for goods or services? Give examples to explain.

OR

Explain the three important terms of credit.

7. Who had organized the dalits into the 'Depressed Classes Association' in 1930? Describe his achievements.
8. What are the characteristics of a political party?

SECTION - C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

9. "Democracy is very important for promoting dignity and freedom of the citizens." Support the statement with arguments.

OR

Describe the role of citizens in a democracy.

10. Analyse any five positive effects of globalisation on the Indian economy.

OR

How has information and communication technology stimulated globalisation process? Explain with examples.

SECTION - D

(Case Based Questions)

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

As cotton industries developed in England, industrial groups began worrying about imports from other countries. They pressurised the government to impose import duties on cotton textiles so that Manchester goods could sell in Britain without facing any competition from outside. At the same time industrialists persuaded the East India Company to sell British manufactures in Indian markets as well. Exports of British cotton goods increased dramatically in the early nineteenth century. At the end of the eighteenth century there had been virtually no import of cotton piece-goods into India. But by 1850 cotton piece-goods constituted over 31 per cent of the value of Indian imports; and by the 1870s this figure was over 50 per cent.

Cotton weavers in India thus faced two problems at the same time: their export market collapsed, and the local market shrank, being glutted with Manchester imports. Produced by machines at lower costs, the imported cotton goods were so cheap that weavers could not easily compete with them. By the 1850s, reports from most weaving regions of India narrated stories of decline and desolation.

11.1 In which way exports of British cotton goods were increased?

11.2 What was the percentage of cotton in Indian import by 1850?

11.3 What problems were faced by cotton weavers in India?



12. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follows.

India has one of the largest road networks in the world, aggregating to about 54.7 lakh km (2014–15). In India, roadways have preceded railways. They still have an edge over railways in view of the ease with which they can be built and maintained. The growing importance of road transport vis-à-vis rail transport is rooted in the following reasons; (a) construction cost of roads is much lower than that of railway lines, (b) roads can traverse comparatively more dissected and undulating topography, (c) roads can negotiate higher gradients of slopes and as such can traverse mountains such as the Himalayas, (d) road transport is economical in transportation of few persons and relatively smaller amount of goods over short distances, (e) it also provides door-to-door service, thus the cost of loading and unloading is much lower, (f) road transport is also used as a feeder to other modes of transport such as they provide a link between railway stations, air and sea ports.

12.1 How roadways have an edge over railways?

12.2 List two benefits of road transport.

12.3 What is meant by feeder to other modes of transport?

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 police fired upon a peaceful procession in 1919.

13.2 On the same outline map of India locate the following.

(I) Bokaro Iron Steel Plant

OR

Thiruvananthapuram Software Technology Park

(II) Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Airport



Solution

Social Science (087)

Class 10 - Social Science

1. The students played an important role in the Swadeshi Movement.

- (i) They boycotted schools and colleges which were run by the British.
- (ii) They joined the anti-partition agitation and Swadeshi Movement with great enthusiasm.
- (iii) Student volunteers took to picketing and dissuaded buyers from purchasing any foreign goods.
- (iv) Students taking examinations refused using answer books made of foreign paper. English education was only ridiculed.

2. The future trend of our exports is clear from the fast changing nature of our trade. We can simply imagine the kind of exports our country is likely to have. India has a primary sector of economy today. It is gradually moving towards secondary sector of economy. The manufactured goods will replace the raw materials as items of exports. The exports of a large number of engineering goods and high value sophisticated items will increase.

3. 3.1 Hungary

3.2 South Africa

4. For double coincidence of wants to work out, an individual must require what the other person is willing to give away and vice versa. If this situation is not reached exchange of goods does not happen. This problem is eliminated by the use of money.

5. Impacts of liberalisation on automobile industry are :

- (i) Many multinational companies have set up manufacturing in India.
- (ii) They have brought new and contemporary models which are of international quality.
- (iii) Healthy growth and expansion of the market has happened.
- (iv) FDI in new technology has come from MNCs.
- (v) The industry has achieved global standard.

6. Money acts as a medium of exchange itself for goods and services. A person holding money can easily exchange it for any commodity or service that he or she might want.

Everyone prefers to receive payments in money and exchange the money for things they want.

For example : A shoemaker wants to sell shoes in the market and buy wheat. The shoemaker will first exchange shoes for money and then exchange the money for wheat. If the shoemaker had to directly exchange shoes for wheat without the use of money, he would have to look for a wheat growing farmer who not only wants to sell wheat but also wants to buy the shoe in exchange. Both the parties have to agree to sell and buy each others commodities. This process is very difficult, time consuming and unhealthy.

OR

The three important terms of credit are ;

(i) Interest Rate : It is interest that the borrower pays to the bank. An interest component is added to the principal that the borrower pays to the bank as loan payment installment.

(ii) Collateral : An asset which is owned by the borrower and is used as a guarantee to a lender until the loan is repaid is called the collateral. Land, house, vehicle, livestock, deposits with banks, insurance policy, gold, etc., are examples of assets that can be kept as collateral. If the borrower fails to repay the loan, the lender reserves the right to sell the collateral to obtain payment.

(iii) Documentation: The transaction between the lender and the borrower are put on record by documenting it. It includes rate of interest, tenure, collateral and mode of repayment. The terms of credit vary from one loan agreement to another and also on the nature of the lender and the borrower.

7. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, organized the dalits into the Depressed Classes Association in 1930.

(i) Ambedkar clashed with Mahatma Gandhi at the second Round Table Conference by demanding separate electorates for dalits.

(ii) The British government conceded Ambedkar's demand, however Gandhiji opposed it and began a fast unto death.

(iii) Gandhiji believed that separate electorates for dalits would slow down the process of their integration into society. This resulted in the Poona Pact of September 1932.



(iv) It gave the Depressed Classes (later to be known as the Schedule Castes) reserved seats in provincial and central legislative councils, but they were to be voted in by the general electorate.

8. The political party has the following characteristics :

- (i) They have members who share the same interests in policies and programmes.
- (ii) They seek to introduce policy which are for the welfare of the citizens.
- (iii) There are three components of political party leaders active members followers.

9. The above statement is proved with the help of following arguments :

- (a) Democracy provides fundamental rights to all its citizens.
- (b) Democratic government is answerable to the people.
- (c) It provides people the right to change the government after a fixed period if its function is not up to the expectation.
- (d) It provides the right for peaceful demonstration.
- (e) It reduces the possibility of conflict and thus maintains social harmony.

OR

The role of citizens in a democracy are as follows :

- (i) Citizens must exercise their rights and freedom to get benefitted from democratic set-up.
- (ii) They must be aware of their rights and duties.
- (iii) They should be aware of the local issues and greater problems the country is facing.
- (iv) They must cooperate in maintaining law and order.
- (v) People must be sensitive to the needs and interest of others.

10. Positive impact of the globalisation on Indian economy:

- (i) Availability of variety of products which has enabled the consumers to have greater choice and enjoy improved quality at lower prices for several products.
- (ii) This has led to better standards of living.
- (iii) This has led to increase in foreign direct investment.
- (iv) New jobs have been created in many industries.

(v) Top Indian companies have benefited by investing in new technology and production methods. Some have made successful collaborations with foreign companies.

OR

The growth of communication and rapid technological developments in every field, have altogether reduced the impact of distance in business transaction. It has greatly contributed to the growth of globalization in every sphere of our lives.

(i) Improvement in technology has greatly contributed in stimulating and speeding up the process of globalization. The increased efficiency in transportation technology is ably supported by the speed of communication based on information technology.

(ii) The growth of technology in areas of telecommunications, computers and the internet has also crucially contributed to globalization. Today communication happens in real-time across the world. Communication happens in text, through e-mails which are delivered almost instantly. Audio and video communication happen much more efficiently by group conferencing. It has greatly reduced the need to travel long distances. This saves time and cost.

(iii) The world of internet has also provided a wide variety of facilities such as online selling and shopping through websites and portals. Thus, we see that developments in information technology has been playing a key role in stimulating the globalisation process.

11. 11.1 British cotton manufactures pressurised the government to impose impress duties on cotton textiles term outside, they persuaded the East India company to sell British manufactures in Indian markets.

11.2 31 per cent

11.3 Export market of cotton weaver collapsed and local market shrank.

12. 12.1 They can be easily built over various tracts of land economically.

12.2 They provide last mile connectivity and they are convenient for smaller number of people and freight.

12.3 Feeder means the link to other modes of transport. For example we go to the airport , railway station or the sea port by road .



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

