

Sample Question Paper - 15
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. State any three merits of democracy.
2. Explain the impacts of the First World War on the British economy.
3. Describe any three characteristics of the Durg-Bastar-Chandrapur Iron-ore belt in India.
4. The following table shows the sources of credit for rural house holds in Indian in 2012

| Source | Share |
|----------------------------------|-------------|
| Money lender | 33% |
| Commercial bank | 25% |
| Cooperative society/bank | 25% |
| Relative and friend | 8% |
| Other institutional agencies | 5% |
| Other non-institutional agencies | 2% |
| Government | 1% |
| Landlord | 1% |
| Total | 100% |

On the basis of the above table, answer the following

- 4.1 What is the share of formal sector in the total credit?
- 4.2 Suggest two measures for improving the share of formal sector in total credit.
5. What do you mean by 'balance of trade'? Differentiate between favourable and unfavourable balance of trade.

SECTION - B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

6. On the basis of which values will it be a fair expectation that democracy should produce a harmonious social life? Explain.

OR

“Democracies are not appearing to be very successful in reducing economic inequalities.” Analyse the statement.

7. What led to rise of Bombay and Calcutta ports in the 19th century? Explain.
8. Examine any three conditions which should be taken care of by multinational companies to set up their production units.

SECTION - C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

9. Describe the vital and positive role of credit with examples.

OR

“Fair globalisation would create opportunities for all and also ensure that benefits of globalisation is shared better”. Support this statement.

10. Describe any five characteristics of democracy.

OR

“Democracy is seen as good in principle but found to be not as good in practice” Discuss.

SECTION - D

(Case Based Questions)

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

Many nationalists thought that the struggle against the British could not be won through non-violence. In 1928, the Hindustan Socialist Republican Army (HSRA) was founded at a meeting in Ferozeshah Kotla ground in Delhi. Amongst its leaders were Bhagat Singh, Jatin Das and Ajoy Ghosh. In a series of dramatic actions in different parts of India, the HSRA targeted some of the symbols of British power. Bhagat Singh and Batukeswar Dutta threw a bomb in the Legislative Assembly. Bhagat Singh was 23 when he was tried and executed by the colonial government. During his trial, Bhagat Singh stated that he did not wish to glorify the cult of the bomb and pistol but wanted a revolution in a society.'

- 11.1 Did Bhagat Singh believe in the cult of the bomb?
- 11.2 What did he mean by 'wanted a revolution in a society'?
- 11.3 What values the above paragraph inculcates?



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

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

Other Roads : *Rural roads, which link rural areas and villages with towns, are classified under this category. These roads received special impetus under the Pradhan Mantri Grameen Sadak Yojana. Under this scheme special provisions are made so that every village in the country is linked to a major town in the country by an all season motorable road.*

12.1 What is the importance of rural roads?

12.2 Why are district roads important?

12.3 How are rural roads maintained?

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 in the hill of Gudem where a militant guerrilla movement spread in the early 1920s.

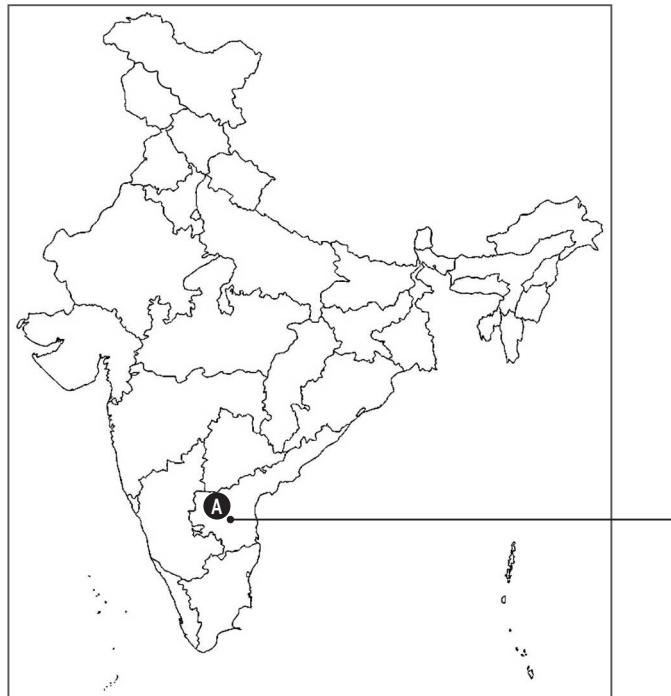
13.2 On the same outline map of India locate the following.

(I) Mumbai - Major Seaport

OR

Meenam bakkam Airport

(II) Rajiv Gandhi International Airport



Solution

Social Science (087)

Class 10 - Social Science

1. Merits of Democracy are :

- (i) Democracy assures equality in every sphere of life like political, social and economic.
- (ii) It upholds basic individual liberties like freedom of speech, etc.
- (iii) In a democracy transparency in governance is achieved.

2. (i) After the war, Britain found it difficult to recapture its earlier position of dominance in the colonial market.

(ii) To finance war expenditures, Britain had borrowed from the U.S. At the end of the war Britain was burdened with huge external debts.

(iii) The war had led to a huge increase in demand, production and employment.

(iv) The government reduced bloated war expenditures to bring them at par with peace time revenues.

(v) These developments led to huge job losses. In 1921, one in every five British worker was out of work.

3. Durg-Bastar-Chandrapur belt lies in Chhattisgarh and Maharashtra.

(i) It provides very high grade hematite from the famous Bailadila range of hills in the Bastar district of Chhattisgarh.

(ii) The range of hills comprise of 14 deposits of super high-grade hematite iron ore. It has the best physical properties needed for steel making.

(iii) Iron ore from these mines is exported to Japan and South Korea *via* Vishakhapatnam port.

4. 4.1 51%.

4.2 The measure can be :

(i) The rural people having similar occupations can be asked to organise themselves into self help groups, which will ultimately enable them to get loans from the formal sector.

(ii) More bank branches should be opened in rural areas which should assist borrowers in completing the documentation required for loans, as many rural people are unable to fulfil this essential requirement of the formal sector.

5. Balance of trade means difference between total export and import of a country. It is called favourable and unfavourable in the following conditions-

Favourable : When the value of exports exceeds the value of imports, it is called favourable balance of trade.

Unfavourable : When the value of imports exceeds the value of exports, it is called unfavourable balance of trade.

6. A democratic government must safeguard the fundamental rights of every citizen. This is the basis of a harmonious social life. The values that must be followed are :

(i) The rulers elected by the people must take all the major decisions and be responsible to them.

(ii) Elections must offer a choice and fair opportunity to the people to change the current government.

(iii) This choice and opportunity should be available to all the people equally.

(iv) The government must be limited by basic rules of the constitution and citizen's rights.

OR

Democracy and the economic outcomes :

(i) Slow economic development and economic growth can be due to large population.

(ii) Basic needs of life, such as food, clothing, shelter are difficult to achieve in certain democracies.

(iii) Prevalence of economic inequalities are often seen.

(iv) Poverty is still a big issue.

(v) Allocation of resources in few hands.

(vi) Unjust distribution of goods and opportunities.

However despite mediocre economic outcomes democracy is preferred for the dignity it provides to every citizen.

7. Before the machine age, the Indian textile industry, specially cotton and silk goods, dominated the international market. Indian merchant and bankers were involved in the export trade of textiles. Later arrival of European traders like East India Company broke down the network of exports controlled by Indian merchants. It led to decline of old ports like Surat and Hoogly and the growth of new industrial towns like Bombay and Calcutta.

8. The MNCs must ensure that

(i) Cheap raw material is available.

(ii) Cheap yet skilled labor is available.

- (iii) The overall production cost is low.
- (iv) Availability of large consumer base.

9. 'Credit' refers to an agreement in which the lender supplies the borrower with money to buy, goods or services in return for the promise of future payment.

Credit plays a vital and positive role as :

(i) Credit helps people from all walks of life in setting up their business, increases their income and support their families.

(ii) To some people loan helps in constructing their houses and get relief from monthly rent.

(iii) To other it helps in raising their living standards.

Example : Sheela has joined a job. She has taken a loan to buy a scooter that she can attend office conveniently and build a career. Without the loan she would have to travel in bus which takes more time. Thus she would not be able to attend evening classes.

OR

It is true that only some people have benefitted from globalisation. If it can be made fairer it will benefit many more people. Fair globalisation would create opportunities for all and also ensure that benefits of globalisation are shared better. This can happen if the following is taken care of-

(i) Government policies must protect the interests not only of the rich and powerful but of all the people in the country.

(ii) Government can ensure that labour laws are properly implemented and the workers get their rights.

(iii) Government should protect small producers to improve their performance till they become strong enough to compete. If necessary the government can use trade and investment barriers.

(iv) The government should negotiate at the WTO for fairer rules and align with other developing countries with similar interests to fight against the domination of developed countries in the WTO.

10. (i) Democracy is a government that is accountable to the citizens. The citizens have the right and also the means to examine the process of decision making, this ensures accountability .

(ii) The government is expected to practice regular, free and fair elections and have open discussions on important issues.

(iii) A democratic government is responsive towards the expectation of people and to public opinion and attentive to the needs and demands of the people.

(iv) 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.

Democracy is the only form of government where a change in government can happen that too smoothly.

(v) A democratic government is attentive to the needs and demands of the people. In a democracy people have individual dignity and they are all equal.

OR

Democracy means rule by the people or through the representatives elected by the people.

In a democracy every citizen takes part in the decision making process. All the policies, of the government are debated in the Parliament before taking final decisions. This takes a lot of time and leads to delays in the decision-making.

Although democratic government are expected to be attentive to the needs of the people and less corrupt, but in actual practice, it does not happen.

Democracies are known to frustrate the needs of the people and often ignore the demand of a major portion of the population . Even developed democracies have been known to favour the affluent and the connected few people.

Democracy is also not free of corruption as politician have been known to indulge in money making. Thus, democracy is seen to be good in principle but felt not good in practice.

Despite all this however, democratic governments are able to correct themselves. Democracy is much superior to any other form of government in promoting dignity and freedom of the individual.

11 11.1 He did not believe in the cult of the bomb or violence. However, he believed in freedom at any cost.

11.2 There should be a stir among the people to fight for independence.

11.3 Patriotism and sacrifice for the sake of country's honour.

12. 12.1 Rural roads link the rural areas and villages to towns by an all weather road.

12.2 District roads provide the connectivity between rural roads and state roads and the national highways.

12.3 The Pradhan Mantri Grameen Sadak Yojana ensures the maintenance of the rural roads.

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

