

**Sample Question Paper - 23**  
**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. Why is mica considered the most important mineral in electric and electronic industries? Give three reasons.
2. How is money beneficial in transactions?
3. Why India has Multi-party system?
4. "Natural gas is considered an environment friendly fuel." Explain the statement in two points.
5. 19<sup>th</sup> century indenture had been described as a new system of slavery. Explain the statement briefly.

**SECTION - B**

*(Short Answer Type Questions)*

6. What is Democratic Society?

OR

What do you mean by lack of internal democracy?

7. Describe the bad effects of informal sources of credit on borrowers.
8. After 19<sup>th</sup> century, how did the indentured labourers discover their own ways of survival? Explain.



## SECTION - C

### (Long Answer Type Questions)

9. Review any three merits and any two demerits of 'Formal sector of credit' in India.

OR

Formal credit meets only about half of the total credit needs of the rural people. Where does the other half come from?

10. Is it possible for democracy to do economic development, secure the people and maintain the dignity of the people?

OR

Which outcomes could be expected from democracy?

## SECTION - D

### (Case Based Questions)

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

*Waterways are the cheapest means of transport. They are most suitable for carrying heavy and bulky goods. It is a fuel-efficient and environment friendly mode of transport. India has inland navigation waterways of 14,500 km in length. Out of these only 5685 km are navigable by mechanized vessels. Some of the waterways declared as the National Waterways by the Government are:*

*The Ganga river between Allahabad and Haldia (1620 km)-N.W. No.1*

*The Brahmaputra river between Sadiya and Dhubri (891 km)-N.W. No.2*

*The West-Coast Canal in Kerala (Kottapurma-Kollam, Udyogamandal and Champakkara canals-205 km) – N.W. No.3*

11.1 Which is longest water-way route?

11.2 What are some of the benefits of waterways?

11.3 Among all the ways of travel which is the cheapest?

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

*Historically, fine cottons produced in India were exported to Europe. With industrialisation, British cotton manufacture began to expand, and industrialists pressurised the government to restrict cotton imports and protect local industries. Tariffs were imposed on cloth imports into Britain. Consequently, the inflow of fine Indian cotton began to decline.*

*From the early nineteenth century, British manufacturers also began to seek overseas markets for their cloth. Excluded from the British market by tariff barriers, Indian textiles now faced stiff competition in other international markets. If we look at the figures of exports from India, we see a steady decline of the share of cotton textiles : from some 30 per cent around 1800 to 15 per cent by 1815. By the 1870s this proportion had dropped to below 3 per cent.*

12.1 Why were tariffs imposed on imported cloth into Britain?

12.2 Why British cotton manufacturer pressurised the government to restrict cotton imports?

12.3 Why the inflow of Indian cotton declined?



## 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 associated with the cotton mill workers' satyagrah.

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

(I) Mohali Software Technology Park

**OR**

Kolkata Software Technology Park

(II) Raniganj Coal mine.



## Solution

### Social Science (087)

#### Class 10 - Social Science

1. Mica is :

- (i) Excellent di-electric in strength and has low power loss factor.
- (ii) It has insulating properties and resistance to high voltage.
- (iii) It is the most indispensable mineral used in electric and electronic industries.

2. Money is very beneficial in transaction as it eliminates the inconvenience of double coincidence of wants. Thus, it has replaced the barter system. Now, people can buy whatever they want.

3. India adopted multi party system because of the social and geographical diversity of the nation. In this system the government is formed by various parties coming together in a coalition and contest in elections to win power then it is known as Alliance or a front.

4. Natural gas is used as a source of energy as well as an industrial raw material.

- (i) It can be transported easily through pipelines.
- (ii) Pipelines have helped in setting up fertilizer plants and power plants on its way.
- (iii) Natural gas is a clean source of energy. This is because it causes very less pollution.

5. New system of slavery :

- (i) Recruiting agents tempted the poor people by giving false information about the nature of work, final destinations, living and working conditions, mode of travel, etc.
- (ii) Less willing workers were, at times, forcibly abducted by the agents.
- (iii) On arrival at the plantations, when labourers found conditions to be different, many of them escaped into the wilds while other developed new forms of individual and collective self expression.

6. Democratic society is a society in which there is a sense of equality, economic, social and political, so that the strong do not stand in the way of weak because of inequality in any walk of life. In this society, value of a person is not judged by his material possessions but by his qualities, achievements and performances. In it there is also no distinction on the basis of caste, colour and creed but it helps in setting up healthy state and government.

OR

It is right that democracy goes on with the help of political parties but there is lack of internal democracy within the party. It means that the power within the party is generally concentrated in the hands of one or two leaders. Even they do not conduct regular elections of office bearers and they do not keep membership registers. Ordinary members are unable to get any information of inside matters of the party and members are generally dissatisfied with central leadership. It is very difficult for ordinary members to convey their views to central leadership on any particular issue. They have to accept the decisions taken by central leaders. So there is lack of internal democracy within the parties.

7. The informal sector consists of money lenders, traders, employers, friends, relatives, merchants and landlords. There is no organization which supervises the credit activities of lenders in the informal sector.

(i) The informal lenders usually charge a very high rate of interest. A higher cost of borrowing is often detrimental to the borrower. It usually results in a debt trap for the borrower. The borrower is seldom able to escape the never ending cycle of loan repayment.

(ii) Most loans from informal lenders carry a very high interest rate and have other stringent conditions. They do little to increase the income of the borrowers.

(iii) It has been observed that the loan recovery mechanics in the informal sector is particularly harsh in cases of loan repayment default. There have been cases of selling of properties at throw away prices and total loss of belongings and even suicides.

8. (i) Initially the indentured labourers found it difficult to adjust to the harsh living conditions of the plantation. But very soon they discovered new ways of survival.

(ii) They developed new forms of individual and collective self expression, blended art, cultural forms, old and new.

(iii) In Trinidad, the cultural Muharram Procession was transformed into a riotous carnival called 'Hosay' in which workers of all races and religions joined.

(iv) The protest-religion 'Rastafarianism' is also said to reflect social and cultural links with Indian migrants to the Caribbean.

(v) 'Chutney music' popular in Trinidad and Guyana is another creative expression of the post indenture experience.

9. Banks and cooperatives are the formal sources of credit.

Merits :

(i) These institutions are regulated by the Reserve Bank Of India. Their rates of interest for loans are controlled. The rates and terms are fixed.

(ii) There is no exploitation by the lenders.

(iii) Everyone can take a loan that includes big businessmen as well as the small cultivators or borrowers.

(iv) The cost of borrowing is usually less.

Demerits :

(i) The procedure to get the loan is time consuming.

(ii) They require collateral security.

**OR**

(i) The formal sources of credit in India still meets only about half of the total credit needs of the rural people. The other half comes from the informal sources such as money lenders, friends, relatives etc.

(ii) Compared to formal lenders, most of the informal lenders charge much higher interest rates on loans like 3% to 5% per month, *i.e.*, 36% a year.

(iii) Besides the high interest rate, informal lenders impose various other tough conditions. For example, they make the farmers promise to sell the crop to him at a low price. There is no such condition in formal sector.

(iv) Loans taken by poor people from informal lenders sometimes, lead them to debt trap because of high interest rate.

10. Yes, it is possible for democracy to do all the things. We can take examples of Indian democracy which is developing day by day. Five year plans are trying to do development in the country. We can see a lot of development in the fields of agriculture, industries, trade, transport, education, communication, etc. Indian economy is growing at the speed of around 9% per year which very few other economies are achieving. We are developing even after this much of population.

Our government is trying very hard to give security to its people. It has many types of forces like police, military, CRPF, BSF, ITBP, etc. which are working throughout to maintain security of the people. They are facing smugglers, terrorists, anti-social elements and they are doing so with great courage. They are saving

and protecting entire country from the intruders. In this way democracy saves its citizens.

Democracy also tries to give dignity to the life of the people. All the discriminations have been legally abolished. Even untouchability has come to an end. People are given good facilities to live a better life. If any one tries to take away the dignity of any one then he can go to court to save himself from the humiliation. Women are given special care so that their dignity could be maintained. In this way democracy leads to maintenance of dignity of the people.

**OR**

We are living in the country of India where social diversity exists. We can expect certain outcomes from our democracy which are given below :

(i) Economic Equality : It is expected from the democracy that economic inequality should be removed from our society and economic equality should prevail in the country. Many economic problems exist in our country like unemployment, poverty, economic inequality, etc. and the country cannot develop if these problems persist in our country. So to remove inequality these problems should be solved. With this it is expected that the democracy should provide a better life and living facilities to the people.

(ii) Decentralisation of Power : It is expected from the democracies that powers should be decentralized and should be divided from higher levels to lower levels. Powers in India are divided from central government to local bodies. In democracy there should be a retirement age for politicians so that young faces should come forward to take charge of the country.

(iii) Active Judiciary : It is also expected from democracy that judiciary should play an active role in it. In India more than 2 crore cases are pending and lakhs of cases are pending from 20-25 years. Judiciary should play an active role in it and give speedy justice to the people. Judiciary is the third organ of government and it is expected from it to act in a active manner.

(iv) Social Justice : All the citizens of India should be given social justice. It is expected from democracy that there should be no discrimination with any one on the basis of caste, colour, creed, religion, etc. This provision should be practically applied in the country. With this all the citizens in India should be given equal rights so that they could live a better life.

In this way a lot of things are expected from a democratic country.

11. 11.1 National water way No 1 -1620 km long.

11.2 They are environment friendly and fuel efficient.

11.3 Waterways are the cheapest mode of transportation. This is because there is very little cost in maintenance of the waterways.

12 12.1 Tariffs were imposed to restrict cotton imports and protect local industries.

12.2 Because they wanted to expand their market and protect local industries.

12.3 There was a steady decline of the share of cotton textiles exports from India from 30 per cent around 1800 to 15 per cent by 1815. By the 1870s this proportion had dropped to below 3 per cent, because tariffs were imposed on cloth imports into Britain. British cotton manufacture were also expanding.

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

