

Sample Question Paper - 27
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. Describe the ways in which countries can be linked through globalisation.
2. Why do we start blaming democracy ?
3. Which are the potential sources of biogas? State any four benefits of biogas.
4. Describe any three conditions that were favourable for the continuing growth of industries in the 18th century India.
5. "India is presently one of the least energy efficient countries in the world. We have to adopt cautious approaches for the judicious use of our limited energy resources." Analyse this statements.

SECTION - B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

6. Explain any three loan activities of banks in India.

OR

"The credit activities of the informal sector should be discouraged." Support the statement with arguments.

7. "Indian trade had played a crucial role in the late nineteenth century world economy." Analyze the statement.
8. How many types of political systems are there ? Explain them.

SECTION - C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

9. What are the demerits of democracy ?

OR

Why is democracy not considered simply a rule of majority?

10. Why is it necessary for banks and cooperatives to increase their lending in rural areas? Explain.

OR

Explain any three functions of the Reserve Bank of India.

SECTION - D

(Case Based Questions)

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

Mass communication provides entertainment and creates awareness among people about various national programmes and policies. It includes radio, television, newspapers, magazines, books and films. All India Radio (Akashwani) broadcasts a variety of programmes in national, regional and local languages for various categories of people, spread over different parts of the country.

Doordarshan, the national television channel of India, is one of the largest terrestrial networks in the world. It broadcasts a variety of programmes from entertainment, education to sports, etc. for people of different age groups. India is the largest producer of feature films in the world. It produces short films; video feature films and video short films. The Central Board of Film Certification is the authority to certify both Indian and foreign films.

11.1 What are the means of mass communication ?

11.2 Why is Doordarshan important ?

11.3 Write a note on the Indian film industry.

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

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, who organised the dalits into Depressed Classes Association in 1930, clashed with Mahatma Gandhi at the Second Round Table Conference by demanding separate electorates for dalits. When the British government conceded Ambedkar's demand, Gandhiji began a fast unto death. He believed that separate electorates for dalit would slow down the process of their integration into society. Ambedkar ultimately accepted Gandhiji's position and the result was the Poona Pact of September 1932. It gave the Depressed Classes (later to be known as the schedule Castes) reserved seats in provincial and central legislative council, but they were to be voted in by the general electorate. The dalit movement, however, continued to be apprehensive of the congress led national movement.

12.1 When was Poona Pact signed ?

12.2 Who organised schedule castes into the Depressed Classes Association in 1930 ?

12.3 Why Gandhiji was against the separate electorate for dalits ?

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 place where the Chauri Chaura incident took place in 1922.

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

(I) Satpura Thermal Power Plant

OR

Pune Software Technology Park

(II) Vishakhapatnam Seaport.



Solution

Social Science (087)

Class 10 - Social Science

1. (i) By the movements of goods
(ii) By the movements of services
(iii) By the movements of investments
(iv) By the movement of technology.
(v) By the movement of people between countries.
2. Actually people think that democracy can solve all the problems of the masses. But if some of these problems are not solved then we start to blame democracy and we start to doubt the ability of democracy.
3. Potential sources of biogas are : Shrubs, farm wastes, animal human waste, etc.
Four benefits of biogas are :
 - (i) Its calorific value is high.
 - (ii) It burns without smoke, causing no pollution.
 - (iii) It is the cheapest gaseous fuel.
 - (iv) Its plants provide twin benefits to the farmer in the form of energy and improved quality of manure.
4. Three conditions that were favourable for the continuing growth of industries in 18th century India are:
 - (i) India abounds in coal and iron-ore deposits
 - (ii) Number of perennial rivers
 - (iii) Abundant raw-materials
 - (iv) Vast network of roads and railways
 - (v) Big market
 - (vi) Demand in several Arabian and Asian countries
5. The statement is right to a great extent. Therefore, we need to adopt a cautious approach for the judicious use of energy resources. We should :
 - (i) Use public transport system.
 - (ii) Switch off electricity when not needed.
 - (iii) Use power saving devices.
 - (iv) Use non-conventional sources of energy.
6. Bank provided loans for various economic activities to people or organizations.
Banks keep only a small proportion of the deposits with them as cash, to meet daily payments.
The deposits are used to meet the loan requirement of the people.
Thus, the banks intermediates between those who have surplus funds and those who are in need of these funds.
Bank offer less interest on deposits than what they charge on loans.

OR

The credit activities of the informal sector should be discouraged because :

- (i) 85% of loans taken by the poor household in the urban areas are from informal sources.
 - (ii) Informal lenders charge very high interest on their loans.
 - (iii) There are no boundaries and restrictions.
 - (iv) Higher cost of borrowing means a larger part of the earnings of the borrowers is used to repay the loans.
 - (v) In certain cases, the high interest rate for borrowing can mean that the amount to be repaid is greater than the income of the borrower.
 - (vi) This could lead to increasing debt and debt trap, therefore the credit activities of the informal sector should be discouraged.
7. The role of Indian economy in the nineteenth century world economy can be explained as follows :
- (i) India was a major exporter of raw materials to Britain most importantly items such as cotton, spices, indigo etc.
 - (ii) Indian markets were flooded with the British manufactured goods, giving huge profits to the British companies.
 - (iii) There was a trade surplus for Britain while trading with India. This trade surplus was used in many ways by Britain. This was used to pay for the private remittances by the British officials.
 - (iv) Not only with Britain, India also traded with China, mainly in opium.
 - (v) In the nineteenth century, thousands of Indian labourers went to work on plantations in mines and in road and railway construction projects around the world as indentured labor.
8. Political party is a group of people who come closer to each other to attain one common aim and that is to attain power in one way or the other. The ideology of all the members of a political party is the same. Political parties are must for all the countries and different countries have different systems of political parties. Their classification is given below :
- (i) In some countries uni-party system or one party system is there. It is a system in which only one party is there which controls and functions the government. China and Cuba are some of its examples.

(ii) In some countries bi-party or two party system is there in which only two parties exist. One party runs the government and other party (opposition) remains ready to take over the government. For example, England has bi-party system.

(iii) Last system is of multi-party system in which more than two political parties exist. Either one or many parties collectively form the government and others remain in opposition. India has multi-party system.

9. After looking at the merits of democracy, it seems that this rule is the best but it is not so. This system also has certain demerits which are given below :

(i) Principle of equality is unnatural – Main base of democracy is the principle of equality but critics say that equality is unnatural. Even nature has not kept equality among humans. Some are fools, some are wise, some are powerful and some are weak. If nature has kept this type of discrimination then how social, economic and political equality could be kept. This is the biggest demerit of equality that all are given equal rights.

(ii) Gives importance to quantity than quality – Quantity is given more importance than quality in democracy. In other words every decision in democracy is being taken by majority. If 100 fools will say any thing is right and 99 wise will say this is wrong then the decision of 100 fools will be considered. Representatives of the people are also elected by majority. Every fool and wise person has the right to vote and any wrong person could become the representative of the people.

(iii) It does not establish a responsive government. – Government in democracy is responsive to people but practically; it is not. Leaders hardly care about the people after elections and come back to public only at the time of next elections. Majority party hardly cares about the opposition or minority parties.

(iv) Unstable and weak government – Government in democracy is unstable and weak. Governments change very quickly in multi party system. In the absence of majority many parties come together to make a government. This type of mixed government can be broken at anytime. At the time of problem, democratic government proves to be weak government. Decisions are not being taken very quickly.

OR

Due to the following reasons, democracy is not considered simple a rule of majority

(i) In democratic set-up, the majority always needs to work with the minority, so that governments represent the general view.

(ii) Majority and minority opinions are not permanent.

(iii) The rule by majority does not become rule by majority community in terms of religion, race, linguistics groups, etc.

(iv) Rule by majority means that in case of every decision and election, different persons and groups may and can form a majority.

(v) Democracy remains democracy only when every citizen of a country has a chance of being majority at some point of time.

(vi) If someone is barred from being in majority on the basis of birth, i.e. on the basis of caste and religion then the democratic rules are not applicable for that persons or groups.

10. There is a necessity for the banks and cooperative societies to increase their lending in rural areas due to the following reasons :

(i) It reduces dependence on informal sources of credit.

(ii) Banks will provide more loan facilities to rural households.

(iii) It will save rural people from exploitation.

(iv) The poor can benefit from the cheaper loans by improving their economic condition.

(v) The increased lending facilities will improve the livelihood of the people in the rural areas.

OR

The Reserve Bank of India has many important roles that affects the common public.

(1) RBI monitors the balance kept by the bank for day to day transactions.

(2) RBI monitors the banking activity, particularly the loan giving activity of the banks. It ensures that the banks give loans to priority sector like agriculture and not just to profit making sectors.

(3) The RBI undertakes the responsibility of controlling credit created by the commercial banks. RBI uses quantitative and qualitative techniques to control and regulate the credit flow. This includes interest rates and percentage of loans to a sector.

(4) The RBI gives guidelines to the bank about setting up the terms of credit that the bank may decide upon for the borrowers.

11. 11.1 It includes radio, television, newspapers, magazines, books and films.

11.2 Doordarshan, the national television channel of India, is one of the largest terrestrial networks in the world. It broadcasts a variety of programmes from entertainment, education to sports, etc. for people of different age groups.

11.3 India is the largest producer of feature films in the world. It produces short films; video feature films and video short films. The Central Board of Film Certification is the authority to certify both Indian and foreign films.

12. 12.1 Poona Pact was signed in September 1932.

12.2 Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.

12.3 When the British government conceded Ambedkar's demand, Gandhiji began a fast unto death. He believed that separate electorates for dalits would slow down the process of their integration into society.

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

