

TERM II

CLASS X

SET-A

SOCIAL SCIENCE - CODE 087

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

2X5-10

1. Why did boycott of British Institutions pose a problem?
2. The northern plains provide favourable conditions for the growth of the railways. Mention any two.
3. Why did India adopt multi-party system? Give reasons.
4. How much amount of the deposits is kept as cash by the banks and why ?
5. State any two reasons for increase in internal demand for jute products.

SECTION-B

Short answer type questions

3X3-9

6. Why do we need to expand formal sources of credit in India?

OR

In what ways does the Reserve Bank of India supervise the functioning of banks? Why is this necessary?

7. "The plantation workers in Assam had their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhi and the nation of Swaraj." Support the statement with arguments.
8. "Lack of internal democracy within parties is the major challenge to political parties all over the world". Analyse the statement.

SECTION-C

Long answer type questions

5X2-10

9. "Democracies lead to peaceful and harmonious life among citizens". Support the statement with suitable examples.

OR

Democratic government is legitimate government?" Support the statement with arguments.

10. 'Barriers on foreign trade and foreign investment were removed to a large extent in India since 1991'. Justify the statement.

OR

Advancement of international trade of a country is an index of its economic prosperity." Justify the statement with five arguments.

SECTION-D

Case based questions

4X2-8

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

As the non cooperation movement was turning violent in many places, in February 1922 Gandhiji decided to withdraw the movement. He felt the need for proper training of satyagrahis before any kind of mass struggle. On the other side within the Congress were some leaders who were not in favour of any mass struggle. They decided to participate in the provincial elections which were set up by the Government of India Act of 1919. Their view was that they should oppose British policies within the councils and bring reform and also prove that these councils lack true democracy. C.R Das and Motilal Nehru were in favour of returning back to the council politics. Hence, they formed a Swaraj Party. But young leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhas Chandra Bose stressed on more mass struggles which present the agitation of Indians towards the oppressive policies of the Britishers and demanded for full independence.

When the Simon Commission arrived in India, it faced opposition by people at various places who greeted them with the slogan 'Simon Go Back'. Each and every party such as Congress and the Muslim league demonstrated against the Simon commission. Soon Britishers tried to pacify the situation by making an attempt to win back the loyalty of Indians. So, in October 1929, Lord Irwin came up with an unreal promise of granting 'dominion status' to India in an undetermined future. He also proposed for a round table conference to discuss a future constitution.

11.1 Explain why Gandhi ji decided to withdraw the Non-cooperation movement.

11.2 Why was the Simon Commission boycotted by Indians?

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

Personal communication and mass communication including television, radio, press, films, etc. are the major means of communication in the country. The Indian postal network is the largest in the world. Cards and envelopes are considered first-class mail. The second-class mail includes book packets, registered newspapers and periodicals. To facilitate quick delivery of mails in large towns and cities, six mail channels have been introduced recently. They are called Rajdhani Channel, Metro Channel, Green

Channel, Business Channel, Bulk Mail Channel and Periodical Channel. India has one of the largest telecom networks in Asia.

The exchange of goods among people, states & countries is referred to as trade. Trade between two countries is called International Trade. Exports and imports are the components of trade. The balance of a trade of a country is the difference between its export and import. When the value of exports exceeds the value of imports, it is called favourable balance of trades.

12.1 Why Indian postal network is the largest in the world?

12.2 Explain Balance of Trade.

12.3 Differentiate between First class mail and Second class mail.

SECTION-D

Map skill based questions

1X3-3

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 Civil Disobedience Movement was started. (1)

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



