

TERM-2
SUBJECT- SOCIAL STUDIES : CLASS_X

Time Allowed : 120 Min.

Date : 23-03-2022

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 Type Answer Question

(2 × 5 = 10 Marks)

1. Why did Gandhi withdraw Non Cooperation movement?
2. What was LPG reform ?
3. Differentiate between State Party and National Party?
4. Discuss the role of Formal Sector of Credit in India?
5. What do you understand by agglomeration economies?

SECTION-B

Short Answer Type Question

(3 × 3 = 9 Marks)

6. Briefly Explain the Advantages of Globalisation in Indian Economy.

OR

Explain the Double Coincidence of Want.

7. Describe the Impact of World War 1 on Indian National Movement?
8. What are the disadvantages of One Party and Bi- Party System on the politics of the Country?

SECTION-C

Long Answer Type Question

(5 × 2 = 10 Marks)

9. Critically Examine the Role of Informal Credit in rural India with examples.

OR

Analyse the Role the banks play in the economy of a country.

10. Democracy provides accountable, responsive and legitimate government. Do you agree? Support your argument with Examples.

OR

Multi-Party System is best for the political ideology and competition. Support the argument with some examples and case study.

SECTION-D

(4 × 2 = 8 Marks)

11. **Read the Given text and answer the following Question:**

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, who organised the dalits into the Depressed Classes Association in 1930, clashed with Mahatma Gandhi at the second Round Table Conference by demanding separate electorates for the dalits. When the British Government conceded Ambedkar's demand, Gandhi ji began a fast unto death. He believed that separate electorates for dalits would slow down the process of their integration into society. Ambedkar ultimately accepted Gandhi ji's position and the result was the Poona Pact of September 19:2. It gave the Depressed Classes later to be known as the Scheduled Castes reserved seats in provincial and central legislative councils, 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.

- 11.1 When was the Depressed Classes Association formed and by whom.
 11.2 At the second Round Table Conference, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar had a clash with whom.
 11.3 Why did Dr. Br Ambedkar demanded for separate electorate and why did Gandhi jee opposed the demand of B.R Ambedkar ?

Read the Given text and answer the following Question:

12. Industrial locations are complex in nature. These are influenced by availability of raw material, labour, capital, power and market, etc. It is rarely possible to find all these factors available at one place. Consequently, manufacturing activity tends to locate at the most appropriate place where all the factors of industrial location are either available or can be arranged at lower cost. After an industrial activity starts, urbanisation follows. Sometimes, industries are located in or near the cities. Thus, industrialisation and urbanisation go hand in hand. Cities provide markets and also provide services such as banking, insurance, transport, labour, consultants and financial advice, etc. to the industry. Many industries tend to come together to make use of the advantages offered by the urban centres known as agglomeration economies. Gradually, a large industrial agglomeration takes place. In the pre-Independence period, most manufacturing units were located in places from the point of view of overseas trade such as Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, etc. Consequently, there emerged certain pockets of industrially developed urban centres surrounded by a huge agricultural rural hinterland.
- 12.1 What do you understand by agglomeration economies?
 12.2 Name the places where most of the manufacturing units were located from the point of view of overseas trade?
 12.3 Which factors influence the setting up of industrial locations and what are the reasons the industrialisation and urbanisation came together?

SECTION-E

Map Skill Based Question

(1 × 3 = 3 Marks)

- 13.13.1 (A) Identify the Place where NCM was adopted on the Given Map of India.
 13.2 On the same given map of India , Locate the Following:
 (i) Tarapur Nuclear Power Plant (OR) Tiruvanatpuram Software Park
 (ii) Paradweep port

