

Mock Board Exam
TERM II
CLASS X
SOCIAL SCIENCE - CODE 087

Solution

SECTION-A Very Short Answer Questions
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2x5=10

1. Name any two 'Satyagraha' movements along with their objective that was organized by Mahatma Gandhi after returning to India in 1915.

Answer:

- In 1917 he travelled to Champaran in Bihar to inspire the peasants to struggle against the oppressive plantation system.
- In 1918, he organised a satyagraha to support the peasants of the Kheda district of Gujarat. Since they were affected by crop failure and a plague epidemic, the peasants of Kheda were demanding that revenue collection be relaxed as they were unable to pay the revenue.

2. Why is an efficient means of transportation a prerequisite for development of any nation?

Answer:

- Helps in increasing industrial production (Transportation of raw materials to industry)
- Helps in increasing trade (Possible to access more markets)
- Helps to export the produced goods to foreign countries
- Easy labour movement. (So access to cheap, skilled labours from distant region)

3. What are some of the features of democracies across the world?

Answer:

The most common features observed in democracies across the world are:

- **A constitution:** Most democracies across the world have a formal constitution that lists the rules and laws to be followed by all the citizens of the country.
- **Regular elections:** Regular elections are held through which citizens can choose their representatives who form the government.
- **Rights:** Democracies guarantee certain rights to their citizens that cannot be violated.

4. What do you understand by the 'double coincidence of wants'?

Answer:

Double coincidence of wants means what a person desires to sell is exactly what the other wishes to buy. It is an essential feature of barter system where goods are directly

exchanged without the use of money.

5. Read the data in the table given below and answer the questions that follow:

S.no	States	No. of Sugar mills (2013-14)
1.	UP	119
2.	Maharashtra	159
3.	Karnataka	61
4.	Andhra Pradesh	24
5	Tamil Nadu	42
	India	513

5.1 Compare the data given in the table and state why the sugar mills are moving towards southern India ?

Answer:

- In recent years, there is a tendency for the mills to shift and concentrate in the southern and western states, especially Maharashtra.
- Reason:
 - Cane produced from these regions has higher sucrose content.
 - Longer crushing season
 - Successful cooperatives

(Note: Anyone reason)

5.2 Discuss the challenges faced by the sugarcane industry.

Answer:

- Seasonal nature of sugarcane industry
- Inefficient methods of production
- Transportation delay
- Inadequate use of bagasse

(Note: Anyone reason)

SECTION-B
Short Answer Type Questions

3x3=9

6. Explain the importance of collateral used in a credit.

Answer:

- Collateral is an asset that the borrower owns. It is used as a guarantee by the lender until the loan is repaid.
- Collaterals can be land, building, vehicle, livestock, and even deposits with banks.
- If the borrower fails to repay the loan, the lender has the right to sell the collateral to obtain payment.

Or

6, In what ways do MNCs control production across countries?

Answer:

- At times, MNCs set up partnerships with local companies by investing money and bringing new technology to them.
- Sometimes, MNCs buy up local companies and then expand their production.
- Most commonly, large MNCs in developed countries use local companies as their source of supply. They place orders for production with small producers in developing countries. They then sell these under their own brand names and prices to customers all over the world.

7. Give three ways in which people belonging to different communities, regions or language groups in India develop a sense of collective belonging.

Answer:

The sense of collective belonging developed through a variety of cultural processes through which nationalism captured people's imagination.

- The image of Bharat Mata got associated with the idea of India as a nation.
- Folklores were revived, which boosted the confidence of Indians in their own culture and tradition.
- Icons and symbols were developed that unified people against the British. Such as a tricolour flag.

8. What are the advantages and disadvantages of having a multi-party system?

Answer: When two or more parties compete for power and have a reasonable chance to form the government in a country, it is called a multi-party system.

- Advantages of having a multi-party system: this system enables representation of various opinions and interests. This system suits a diverse country like India as it gives room for representation of the various sections in the society.
- Disadvantages of having a multi-party system-this-system often seem to be messy and unstable as a result of the involvement of many parties representing different interests.

SECTION-C
Long Answer Type Questions

5x2=10

9. What are the components of a political party and explain any four functions of a political party.

Answer: The three components of a political party are: the leader, the active members and the followers.

The functions of a political party are as follows:

- Contesting elections: in most democracies, elections are fought mainly between parties. The top leadership of parties choose their candidates to contest the elections.
- Form and run government: The political party/parties that won the election forms the government. The executive, that takes all the major decisions, comes from the parties in power.
- Playing a decisive role in making laws: Laws are made by the legislature. However, most of the members belong to one or the other party and they go in the direction of the party leadership, irrespective of their personal opinion.
- Play the role of opposition: The party/parties that lose the election play the role of opposition. They voice their dissent and criticise the government for their failures or widely unaccepted policies.

Or

9. Democracy ensures dignity and freedom of the citizens. Justify the statement.

Answer:

When it comes to promoting the dignity and freedom of citizens, democracy stands superior to the other forms of governments. Democracy works on the principle that all the individuals are equal. Every citizen in a country wants to be treated with respect and dignity. It is when individuals feel that they are not respected with due respect that conflicts arise. Democracy recognises this and provides a space for such conflict resolution. For example, issues related to caste inequalities were given due consideration. Democracy in India strengthened the claims of disadvantaged or discriminated classes for equal status and equal opportunities which would otherwise not be possible in a non-democratic country.

10. How do SHGs help rural poor overcome their financial difficulties?

Answer:

- Self Help Groups or SHGs are regular in pooling their savings. This helps members of SHGs take small loans from the group itself to meet their financial needs.
- The interest charged on these loans is less than what is charged by moneylenders.
- Banks sanction loans to SHGs which are meant to create self employment opportunities for the members.
- Due to timely repayment of loans, banks are willing to lend money to SHGs even without any collateral.

- SHGs not only help women to become financially independent, but they also help women become aware on a variety of social issues such as health, nutrition, domestic violence, etc.

Or

10. What are some of the steps that the government can take so that the poor also benefit from globalisation?

Answer:

- The government can take steps to properly implement the labour laws so that the rights of workers are protected.
- It can support small local producers till the time they become strong enough to compete with global companies.
- Government can negotiate at the WTO for 'fairer rules' and use trade and investment barriers.
- It can also align with other developing countries who face similar problems due to globalisation and fight against the domination of developed countries in WTO.
- Government can educate and skill poor people so that they become aware and competitive in the global market.

SECTION-D
Case-Based Questions
5x2=10

1. Read the given text and answer the following questions

Mahatma Gandhi's letter was, in a way, an ultimatum. If the demands were not fulfilled by 11 March, the letter stated, Congress would launch a civil disobedience campaign. Irwin was unwilling to negotiate. So Mahatma Gandhi started his famous salt march accompanied by 78 of his trusted volunteers. The march was over 240 miles, from Gandhiji's ashram in Sabarmati to the Gujarati coastal town of Dandi. The volunteers walked for 24 days, about 10 miles a day. Thousands came to hear Mahatma Gandhi wherever he stopped, and he told them what he meant by swaraj and urged them to peacefully defy the British. On 6 April he reached Dandi, and ceremonially violated the law, manufacturing salt by boiling sea water. This marked the beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement.

11.1 Mention two points of difference between Civil Disobedience and Non-Cooperation Movement.

Answer:

Civil Disobedience Movement	Non-Cooperation Movement
1. It was launched to get Purna Swaraj 2. Dealt with the breaking of the colonial laws along with non-cooperation	1. The aim was to unite the Hindus and Muslims to attain Swaraj. 2. Dealt with the refusal to cooperate with the British

11.2 Why did Mahatma Gandhi relaunch the Civil Disobedience Movement?

Answer:

When Gandhiji came back to India after the Second Round Table Conference, he noticed that the British government had started with fresh repression, and they had arrested Jawaharlal Nehru and Ghaffar Khan. So he decided to relaunch the movement.

11.3 Why did Patidars of Gujarat support the movement?

Answer:

Patidars of Gujarat supported the Civil Disobedience Movement because they were struggling against the high revenues. They had to pay the government a very high revenue which they were unable to do because of the fall in prices of cash crops due to trade depression. And patidars were producers of cash crops.

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

The government has launched a major road development project linking Delhi- Kolkata- Chennai-Mumbai and Delhi by six-lane Super Highways. The North- South corridors linking Srinagar (Jammu & Kashmir) and Kanniyakumari (Tamil Nadu), and East-West Corridor connecting Silchar (Assam) and Porbander (Gujarat) are part of this project. The major objective of these Super Highways is to reduce the time and distance between the mega cities of India. These highway projects are being implemented by the National Highway Authority of India (NHAI).

National Highways link extreme parts of the country. These are the primary road systems and are laid and maintained by the Central Public Works Department (CPWD). A number of major National Highways run in North- South and East-West directions. The historical Sher-Shah Suri Marg is called National Highway No.1, between Delhi and Amritsar.

Roads linking a state capital with different district headquarters are known as State Highways. These roads are constructed and maintained by the State Public Works Department (PWD) in State and Union Territories.

12.1 In between which two cities, the East - west corridor is running?

Answer:

- Porbandar in Gujarat to Silchar in Assam.

12.2 Examine how the super highways are different from National highways.

Answer:

- Super highways
 - Objective- To create high speed six lane connectivity between metro cities
 - Area covered- Comparatively low.
- National Highway
 - Objective- To connect extreme parts of India
 - Area covered- High

12.3 Analyze the significance of roadways.

Answer:

- Door to door connectivity
- Cheap means of transportation
- works complementary to other means of transportation by acting as feeder
- Suitable for almost all the terrain

SECTION-E
Map Skill Based Questions

1x3=3

13.1 On the given outline Political Map of India, identify the place marked as A with the help of the following information and write its correct name on the line marked near it.

A. Where did the Congress session of September 1920 take place?





13.2 On the same given map of India,

1. locate the following:

Vijayanagar Iron & steel Industry

Or

Namrup Thermal Powerplant

2. Label the sea port given in the map

Answer: Kandla port

