

## Social Science

**Time: 3 Hours**

**Max. Marks: 80**

S. No.	Typology of Question	Very Short Answer (VSA) 1 Mark	Short Answer (SA I) 3 Marks	Long Answer (LA) 5 Marks	Total Marks	% Weightage
1.	Remembering	-	2	2	16	20%
2.	Understanding	3	1	2	16	20%
3.	Application	2	3	2	21	26%
4.	High Order Thinking Skills	2	3	1	16	20%
5.	Creating Evaluation and Multi-Creating Evaluation and Multi-Disciplinary	-	2	-	6	08%
6.	Map	2	1	-	5	06%
	<b>Total</b>	$1 \times 9 = 9$	$3 \times 12 = 36$	$5 \times 7 = 35$	<b>80</b>	<b>100%</b>

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### General Instructions:

- (i) The question paper has **27** questions in all. All questions are **compulsory**.
- (ii) Marks are indicated against each question.
- (iii) Questions from serial number **1 to 7** are very short answer type questions. Each question carries one mark.
- (iv) Questions from serial number **8 to 18** are **3** marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 80 words each.
- (v) Questions from serial number **19 to 25** are **5** marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 100 words each.
- (vi) Question numbers **26 & 27** are map questions from History with **1 mark each**.
- (vii) Question number **28** is map question of **3 marks** from Geography.
- (viii) For Q Nos. 26, 27 and 28 (map-based questions) one outline political map of India is provided. After completion the work, attach the map inside your answer book.
- (ix) Questions at Serial Number - **20, 22, 24 & 25** have **Internal Choice**. Attempt **any one** option out of the given in **each of these questions**.

1. Which power dominated the Nation building process in Germany? 1
- OR**
- Which brothers of Germany contributed in compiling Fairy Tales for children?
2. What do you understand by the term 'utopia'? 1
- OR**
- What do you understand by the term coalition.
3. Why should the use of cattle cake as fuel be discouraged? 1
4. Why do we have a multiparty system in India? 1
5. What is meant by fair globalization? 1
6. A car manufacturer wishes to import high quality components from Germany for making a high end sportscar in India. However, he/she has to pay a huge import tax on it that would make the car very expensive leading to low sales. Ascertain the role of the import tax in this situation. 1
7. Nadira, is a student, who thinks her admission in her favorite college was unfairly refused. What action can she take to know the truth about her admission? 1
8. What was the condition of colonial economy in Vietnam?
9. How did the salt satyagraha become an effective tool of resistance against the British?
10. Consumption of energy in all forms has been rising all over the country. There is an urgent need to develop a sustainable path of energy development and energy coservation. Suggest and explain any three measures.
11. Self-help Groups support has brought about a revolutionary change in the rural sector. Justify.
12. Why do we need to expand formal sources of credit in India? Give three reasons.
13. The colonial administrators found 'vernacular' novels a valuable source of information on native life and customs. What are the evidences to support this .
14. Do democracies lead to peaceful and harmonious life for its citizens?
15. Give a short account of the major iron ore belts in India.

19. Illustrate with examples that food offers many opportunities of long-distance cultural exchange. 5
20. How did history and fiction, folklore and songs, popular prints and symbols, all played important part in the making of Indian nationalism in the nineteenth century? Explain. 5

OR

What are the conditions in which democracies accommodate social diversities.

21. What are the benefits of the non-conventional sources of energy. 5
22. What are the important reforms that have been applied to the political parties in India. Further what can be done to improve their functioning. 5

OR

What changes did Napoleon implement in his administration? What objectives did he wish to achieve.

23. What are the various rights of a consumer? 5
24. Explain the role of opposition parties in a democracy. 5

OR

Write a note on the development of printing in India between mid 16th century and 19th century.

25. Mohan works in a bank as a clerk while Raju works on a construction site as a laborer. Find out the difference in their conditions of work and judge the benefits and drawbacks of working in the respective sectors. 5

OR

Explain the following terms

- |                              |                          |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) IMR                      | (b) Net Attendance Ratio |
| (c) Life Expectancy at Birth | (d) Per Capita Income    |
| (e) Literacy Rate            |                          |

## Solution

1. The power of the Prussian state.
2. A vision of the society that is so ideal that it is unlikely to exist in reality.
3. The important reason for it is that this, drastically reduces the supply of manure which is used in agriculture. Another important reason is that the fumes and smoke produced by its burning is highly toxic and causes various diseases of the lungs.
4. India adopted a multiparty system because the social and geographical diversity in such a large country cannot be accommodated or absorbed by one or two parties.
5. It means a globalization which will lead to the spread of benefits of the globalization amongst all the sections of the society.
6. The Import tax is acting as a Trade Barrier.
7. Nadira should file RTI under the 'Right to Information Act'.

8. (a) The colonial economy in Vietnam was, primarily based on rice cultivation and rubber plantations owned by the French and a small Vietnamese elite.

(b) Rail and port facilities were set up to service this sector. Indentured Vietnamese labor was widely used in the rubber plantations.

(c) The French, did little to industrialize the economy. In the rural areas landlordism spread and the standard of living declined.

9. Mahatma Gandhi believed that salt could be a powerful symbol to unite the whole nation. On January 31 1930, he sent a letter to Viceroy Irwin stating eleven demands. The idea was to make the demands wide ranging so as to affect a large section of the society. The most important was the demand to abolish salt tax.

Salt was something consumed by both the rich and the poor and one of the essential food items.

Mahatma Gandhi started his 240 mile march with 78 of his trusted volunteers and completed the march on 6th April and ceremonially violated the salt law. This action got the attention of whole of India. This marked the beginning of the Civil disobedience Movement.

10. (a) We need to adopt an approach of judicious use of our energy resources.

(b) We can do our bit by using the public transport instead of personalized fuel consuming transport. We should cycle or walk short distances.

(c) We should switch off electrical appliances such as lights, fans etc., when not in use.

(d) We should begin to use non-conventional sources of energy like solar energy, wind power, geothermal

energy etc., for producing electricity. We should install solar panels, use solar cookers and solar water heaters.

11. (i) Self help groups organize rural poor, in particular women, into small Groups (SHGs) and pool their savings. Members can take small loans from the group itself to meet their needs. The group charges interest on these loans but this is still less than what the moneylender charges.

(ii) If the group is regular in savings, it becomes eligible for availing loan from the bank. Loan is sanctioned in the name of the group and is meant to create self – employment opportunities for the members. The SHG is responsible for repayment of the loan, hence, banks get ready to give loans without collateral.

(iii) Self - help, self - reliance and creating a support system and platform to discuss and act on a variety of social issues such as health, nutrition, domestic violence etc., are some of the important benefits of self help groups.

12. (a) The cost of informal loans is much higher and often leads to a debt trap. Also, people who might wish to start a new enterprise by borrowing may not do so because of the high cost of borrowing in such a case.

(b) Most loans from informal lenders carry a very high interest rate and do little to increase the income of the borrowers. Thus, it is necessary that banks and cooperatives increase their lending particularly in the rural areas, so that the dependence of the poor on informal sources of credit reduces.

(c) It is important that the formal credit is distributed more equally so that the poor can benefit from the loans at reasonable rates and without any kind of harassment.

13. (a) Such information was useful for them in governing Indian society, with its large variety of communities and castes.

(b) As outsiders, the British knew little about life inside Indian households. The new novels in Indian languages often had descriptions of domestic life.

(c) They showed how people dressed, their forms of religious worship, their beliefs and practices etc.

14. (a) Non-democratic regimes often turn a blind eye to or suppress internal social differences. Ability and willingness to handle social differences, divisions and conflicts is thus a definite plus point of democratic regimes.

(b) But the example of Sri Lanka exhibits that a democracy must fulfil two conditions in order to achieve this outcome:

(i) That democracy is not simply a rule by majority opinion. The majority always needs to work with the minority so that governments function to represent the general view.

(ii) That rule by majority does not become rule by majority community in terms of religion or race or linguistic group, etc.

15. (a) Odisha-Jharkhand belt – In Orissa high grade hematite ore is found in Badampahar mines in the Mayurbhanj and Kendujhar districts. In the adjoining Singhbhum district of Jharkhand hematite iron ore is mined in Gua and Noamundi.

(b) Durg-Bastar-Chandrapur belt lies in Chhattisgarh and Maharashtra. Very high grade hematites are found in the famous Bailadila range of hills in the Bastar district of Chhattisgarh. The range of hills comprise of 14 deposits of super high grade hematite iron ore. It has the best physical properties needed for steel making. Iron ore from these mines is exported to Japan and South Korea via Vishakhapatnam port.

(c) Ballari-Chitradurga-Chikkamagaluru- Tumakuru belt in Karnataka has large reserves of iron ore. The Kudremukh mines located in the Western Ghats of Karnataka are a 100 per cent export unit. Kudremukh deposits are known to be one of the largest in the world. The ore is transported as slurry through a pipeline to a port near Mangalore.

19. (a) Traders and travelers have always introduced new crops and food items to the lands they travelled.

(b) Even 'ready' foodstuff in distant parts of the world might share common origins like spaghetti and noodles such as the Arab traders took pasta to fifth century Sicily, an island in Italy.

(c) Similar foods were also known commonly in India and Japan. The truth about their origins can only be guessed till records are found. These guesses suggests the possibilities of long-distance cultural contact even in the medieval or ancient times.

(d) Many of our common foods such as potatoes, soya, groundnuts, maize, tomatoes, chilies, sweet potatoes, etc., were not known to our ancestors until about five centuries ago.

(e) These foods were only introduced in Europe and Asia after Christopher Columbus accidentally discovered the vast continent that would later become known as the Americas.

20. (a) Folklore and Indian nationalism came to be visually associated with the image of Bharat Mata.

(b) 'Vande Mataram' became a hymn to the motherland. Later it was included in the novel Anandamath and widely sung during the Swadeshi movement in Bengal.

(c) Moved by the Swadeshi movement, Abanindranath Tagore painted his famous image of Bharat Mata. It is portrayed as an ascetic figure; she is calm, composed, divine and spiritual.

(d) Ideas of nationalism also developed through a movement to revive Indian folklore. Nationalists began recording folk tales sung by bards and they toured villages to gather folk songs and legends.

(e) It was essential to preserve the folk tradition in order to discover one's national identity.



**21. (a)** Non-conventional resources are available in abundance and are not likely to be exhausted in foreseeable future. Examples are sunlight, water, wind and biomass.

(b) They are renewable or inexhaustible, hence long-term planning can be done based on them.

(c) They do not cause pollution and environmental damage and help in preservation of the environment.

(d) In the long run it costs less in comparison to the conventional sources of energy. Another way of looking at the cost is the cost to the society. Cost to the society is definitely less.

(e) It reduces our dependence on fossil fuel, which produce a lot of pollution in the environment.

(f) The non- conventional source of energy are the energy resources of the future.

**22.** The important political reform implemented in India over the years are as follows

(a) Anti- defection law – This law was passed by a constitutional amendment. Now if an MP or an MLA, leaves a party he/she loses the seat. That why now the elected representatives are more likely to be disciplined.

(b) Affidavit giving details of property and criminal cases. Now as per the Supreme Court every candidate who contests an election in India has to give details of his property. This is to reduce the influence of money in election and strengthen the democratic process.

(c) The Election Commission passed an order making it necessary for political parties to hold their organizational elections and file their income tax returns.

Besides this, some of the relevant suggestions are -

- (i) A law should be made to regulate the internal affairs of the political parties.
- (ii) It should be made compulsory for political parties to maintain a register of its members, to have its independent constitution and follow it.
- (iii) It should be made mandatory for political parties to give tickets to about 1/3rd of women candidates.
- (iv) There should be state funding of elections i.e. the govt., should give parties money to support their election expenses.
- (v) People should be able to put pressure on political parties by publicity, petitions and agitations to behave in a democratic fashion.

**23. (1) Right to Safety :** The consumer has a right to be protected against goods and services which are hazardous to life and health. For instance, electrical appliances which are manufactured with substandard products or do not conform to the safety norms might cause serious injury. Thus, consumers are educated that they should use electrical appliances which are ISI marked as this would be an assurance of such products meeting quality specifications.

**(2) Right to be Informed :** The consumer has a right to have complete information about the product he intends to buy including its ingredients, date of manufacture, price, quantity, directions for use, etc. It is because of this reason that the legal framework in India requires the manufactures to provide such information on the package and label of the product.

**(3) Right to Choose :** The consumer has the freedom to choose from a variety of products at competitive prices. This implies that the marketers should offer a wide variety of products in terms of quality, brand, prices, size, etc., and allow the consumer to make a choice from amongst these.

(4) Right to be Heard : The consumer has a right to file a complaint and to be heard in case of dissatisfaction with a good or a service. It is because of this reason that many enlightened business firms have set up their own consumer service and grievance cells. Many consumer organisations are also working towards this direction and helping consumers in redressal of their grievances.

(5) Right to seek Redressal : The consumer has a right to get relief in case the product or service falls short of his expectations. The Consumer Protection Act provides a number of reliefs to the consumers including replacement of the product, removal of defect in the product, compensation paid for any loss or injury suffered by the consumer, etc.

(6) Right to Consumer Education: The consumer has a right to acquire knowledge and to be a well-informed consumer throughout life. He should be aware about his rights and the reliefs available to him in case of a product or service falling short of his expectations. Many consumer organizations and some enlightened businesses are taking an active part in educating consumers in this respect. The Consumer Protection Act by conferring these rights on the consumers empowers them to fight against any unscrupulous, exploitative and unfair trade practices adopted by sellers.

24. Opposition parties play an important role in democracies. They play a very positive role in healthy functioning of the government which is in the interest of the population. The opposition also sometimes ends up playing a negative role.

Positive role :

(a) They ensure political party in power does not misuse or abuse its power.

(b) It exposes the weaknesses of the ruling party

(c) It keeps a close vigil on the bills and expenditure of the government.

Negative role-

(a) It targets the government and aims at dislodging and discrediting the government for all the ills and the troubles the people face.

(b) Through stalling the proceedings of the parliament, dharmas and gherao, it curtails the progress of the country.

The opposition's work is not to obstruct or stall the functioning of the administration but keep a close watch on the working of the party in power so that democracy becomes meaningful.

25. Mohan works in a bank which is in the organized sector; he will enjoy security of employment. He will be expected to work only a fixed number of hours. He will also get one day off in a week. If he is asked to work more, he will have to be paid extra as overtime by the employer.

He will also get several other benefits from the employers like getting paid leave, payment during holidays, provident fund, gratuity etc. He is supposed to get medical benefits and, under the laws, the bank manager has to ensure facilities like drinking water and a safe working environment. When he will retire, he will get retirement benefits as well.

In contrast, Raju works in the unorganized sector which is characterized by small and scattered units which are largely outside the control of the government. There are rules and regulations but these are not followed or closely monitored.

So, his job will be low-paid and often not regular. There will be no provision for overtime, paid leave, holidays, leave due to sickness etc. His employment is not secure. He can be asked to leave without any reason when there is less work, such as, during lean seasons. A lot also depends on the whims of his employer.