

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% |
| | Total | $1 \times 9 = 9$ | $3 \times 12 = 36$ | $5 \times 7 = 35$ | 80 | 100% |

SOCIAL SCIENCE

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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**.

Q 1. Who remarked “When France sneezes the rest of Europe catches cold”?

OR

Elections are held to elect people’s representatives for the formation of the government. However, sometimes the elections are not fair. Identify the type of challenge faced by the people.

Q 2. What do you understand by Liberalism?

OR

What is meant by Syncretism?

Q 3. State an important characteristics of the oldest Japanese book Diamond Sutra.

Q 4. The Panchayat in a village wants to encourage people to develop fisheries; what kind of resource is this?

Q 5. What is a moral reason for power sharing in a democracy?

Q 6. Has liberalization benefitted Indian business houses?

Q 7. Mitali bought an electric press from the market. She had taken proper receipt and guarantee card. However with in a day she found that the electric iron was faulty. She went to the shop to have it replaced ut the shopkeeper refused. Mitali filed a claim in the district consumer forum. Which consumer right is Mitali utilizing?

Q 8. How did the tribal peasants interpret the message of swaraj from Gandhiji?

Q 9. What were the important effects of First World War on India:

Q 10. What are the contributions of MNC's to the economy?

Q 11. “Not everyone welcomed the printed book, and those who did also had fears about it. Justify the statement by giving three arguments.

Q. 12 Why the multi-purpose projects and large dams come under great scrutiny and opposition in the recent years. Give reasons.

Q 13. What are the three factors that are crucial in deciding the outcome of politics of social divisions?

Q 14. Discuss the hazards of mining on the life of miners and on the environment.

Q 15. The educational achievement of a rural population of an Indian state is given below. What are the conclusions you can draw from these figures?

| Category | Male | Female |
|--|-------------|---------------|
| Literacy rate of the rural population | 52% | 19% |
| Literacy rate of Children in age group 10-14 years | 68% | 39% |

Q 16. Early Vietnamese nationalists had a close relationship with Japan and China in the first decade of the twentieth century. How can this statement be justified?

Q 17. "Modern democracies cannot exist without political parties. Evaluate the statement with the help of three relevant arguments.

Q 18. What were the values shown by the Vietnamese in their resistance to the imposition of the French Education system?

Q. 19 Why did Mahatma Gandhi decided to call off, the Civil Disobedience Movement? Give reasons.

Q. 20 Explain the nation building process of Germany.

OR

Critically analyse how Aristocracy and the New Middle class influenced the European Social, Political and Economic conditions.

Q. 21 Explain the role of women in the nationalist struggle of Vietnam

Q. 22 What is the significance of Textile Industry in India. How is it related to the Cotton industry?

OR

India has one of the largest road networks in the world, aggregating about 2.3 million km. On what basis roadways have taken on edge over railways?

Q. 23 Roadways in India have preceded railways and still have an edge over railways, in view of various conveniences they provide in transportation. Explain the statement.

Q. 24 There are enough evidences that in practice many democracies have been unable to fulfil the aspirations of its citizens in producing economic development in the country. Justify the statement with the help of relevant example.

OR

"Religion played an important role in strengthening colonial control, it also provided ways of resistance"

Explain how this happned?

Q. 25 Seema works as a Head Technician in Sona Textiles Private Ltd. whereas Mihir works as a Sales Executive in Tereta Fashion Showroom. Identify the sectors of economy in which Seema and Mihir are working. Evaluate the role of each of these sectors in the Indian economy.

OR

Give an account of distribution of mica and bauxite with two uses of each.

Solution

Ans 1. Klemens Von Metternich, Austrian Chancellor.

Ans 2. It means freedom for the individual and equality of all before the law. It emphasized the concept of government by consent.

Ans 3. It contained six sheets of text with wood cut illustrations.

Ans 4. Biotic Resources.

Ans 5. Power sharing is the very spirit of democracy. People have a right to be consulted on how they are to be governed.

Ans 6. Many large Indian Business houses have become Indian Multinationals. Such as Tata Motors, which sells its cars all over the world.

Ans 7. Right to seek Redressal

Ans 8. The tribals interpreted the message of Gandhiji and the idea of swaraj in their own ways

(a) In the Gudum Hills of Andhra Pradesh, a militants guerrilla movement spread in a form of struggle that the Congress did not approve.

(b) They believed that it was a time when all their sufferings and troubles would be over and they will get back their rights to their forests.

(c) In the name of Mahatma Gandhi, they identified with the movement, which went beyond the limits of immediate locality.

(d) The tribals chanted Gandhiji's name and raised slogans demanding Swatantra Bharat**

Ans 9. (a) The war created a new economic and political situation.

(b) It led to a huge increase in defense expenditure which was financed by war loans and increasing taxes.

(c) Custom duties were raised and Income tax was introduced.

(d) Prices of almost all goods and commodities increased -leading to extreme hardship for the common people. There was shortage of food.

(e) Villages were called upon to supply soldiers and there were forced recruitment in rural areas.

Ans 10. (a) MNC's help greatly in spreading business and trade across countries.

(b) They bring latest technologies for production and management practices.

(c) Money is made available for incorporating latest machinery and other technologies.

(d) Since MNC's are usually large corporations they are able to give employment to many more people.

(e) Giving employment to many people.

Ans 11. Printing of books created the possibilities of a much wider circulation of ideas and thus brought a new society of discussion and debate. However, not everyone welcomed it.

(a) Many were apprehensive of the effects that the easier access to the printed word and the wider circulation of books, could have on people's minds.

(b) It was feared that if there was no control over what was printed and read then rebellious and irreligious thoughts might spread.

(c) If that happened the authority of 'valuable' literature would be destroyed. This was expressed by religious authorities, monarchs and authors.

Ans 12. (a) Regulating and damming of rivers affect their natural flow causing poor sediment flow and excessive sedimentation at the bottom of the reservoir, resulting in rockier stream beds and poorer habitats for the rivers' aquatic life.

(b) Dams also fragment rivers making it difficult for aquatic fauna to migrate, especially for spawning.

(c) The reservoirs that are created on the floodplains also submerge the existing vegetation and soil leading to its decomposition over a period of time.

(d) In many cases the local people who gave up their land and habitation are not benefitted from the project.

Ans 13. (a) First of all, the outcome depends on how people perceive their identities. If people see their identities in singular and exclusive terms, it becomes very difficult to accommodate. It is much better when people see that their identities that are multiple, that complement each other. As in India despite people coming from different states, or from different language or cultural background are all Indians.

(b) Second, it depends on how political leaders raise the demands of any community. It is easier to accommodate demands that are within the constitutional framework and are not at the cost of another community.

(c) Third, it depends on how the government reacts to demands of different groups. If the rulers are willing to share power and accommodate the reasonable demands of minority community, social divisions become less threatening for the country. But if they suppress such a demand, in the name of national unity the end results are quite often the opposite.

Ans 14. (i) The dust and noxious fumes inhaled by miners make them vulnerable to pulmonary diseases.

(ii) The risk of collapsing mine roofs, inundation and fires in coalmines are a constant threat to miners.

(iii) The water sources in the region get contaminated due to mining. Dumping of waste and slurry leads to degradation of land, soil and increase in stream and river pollution.

Ans 15. (a) It can be said that in the last few years there has been an increase in number of girl students in schools. As their percentage in the school going age doubled.

(b) It must be said that still there are more male children going to schools.

(c) Assuming that the percentage of male and female children in the village are in general equal a lot of work in motivating parents to send their daughters to the schools needs to be done.

Ans 16. (a) In the first decade of the 20th century a 'Go East Movement' became popular.

(b) These nationalists looked for foreign arms and help. They appealed to the Japanese for help. They appealed to the Japanese for help.

(c) Japan had modernized itself and had resisted colonization by the west.

(d) Vietnamese students established a branch of the Restoration Society in Tokyo but after 1908, the Japanese Ministry stopped them to do so. Many, including Phan Boi Chau, was deported and forced to seek exile in China and Thailand.

Ans 17. (a) The political parties form govt. after winning elections i.e. .the political party which wins majority seats in the election forms the govt.

(b) Political party which does not win majority seats in the legislature forms the opposition. The second biggest party in terms of seats won becomes the leading opposition party. It criticizes the govt. For its acts of omission and commission. It also makes constructive criticism for improvement in governance.

(c) Political parties are important for representative democracies as they bring representatives together to form the govt.

(d) It consists of people seeking to achieve their objectives through constitutional means and aims at promoting national integration.

Ans 18. The Vietnamese students opposed the education system because it was biased against the Vietnamese culture. They exhibited the following values -

(a) Patriotism

(b) Nationalism and culture integrity

(c) Courage

(d) Unity and teamwork

Ans 19. (a) The Civil Disobedience Movement was launched by Gandhiji in 1930. After the success of the Dandi March, people in various parts of the country began to manufacture salt and picketed shops selling liquor and foreign goods.

(b) The government reacted by arresting several Congress leaders. This led to violent clashes among the police and people at several places. For example, when Abdul Ghaffar Khan was arrested in April 1930, angry crowds demonstrated and protested in the streets of Peshawar. Many were killed during the police firing.

(c) A month later, when Gandhiji was arrested, people and workers in many towns attacked police posts, municipal buildings, law courts and railway stations.

(d) The government responded with the policy of brutal repression. Peaceful satyagrahis were attacked, women and children were brutally beaten and many thousands of people were arrested.

(e) Under such circumstances, as violence kept on spreading Gandhiji, decided to call off the Civil Disobedience Movement and entered in to a pact with Irwin on the 5th march 1931.

Ans 20. (i) By 1848, the popular effort had failed in installing a constitutional monarch in Germany.

(ii) Thereafter the task for unification of German was taken over by Prussia and its chief minister Otto von Bismarck who followed a policy of 'Blood and Iron'. During a period of seven years there were fights with Denmark, Austria and France.

(iii) These states were defeated.

(iv) In January 1871 the process of unification of Germany was completed.

(v) The Prussian King William I, was proclaimed the German Emperor.

Ans 21. (a) Women as Rebels: Writers and political thinkers began idealizing women who rebelled against social norms. In the 1930s, a famous novel by Nhat Linh caused a scandal because it showed a woman leaving a forced marriage and marrying someone of her choice someone who was involved in nationalist politics.

(b) Heroes of Past Times: Rebel women of the past were similarly celebrated. In 1913, the nationalist Phan Boi Chau wrote a play based on the lives of the Trung sisters who had fought against Chinese domination in 39-43 CE. In this play he depicted these sisters as patriots fighting to save the Vietnamese nation from the Chinese.

(c) One of the most venerated was Trieu Au, who lived in the third century CE. She left home, went into the jungles, organised a large army and resisted Chinese rule.

(d) Women as Warriors- In the 1960s, photographs in magazines and journals showed women as brave fighters.

(e) Women as workers -They helped in nursing the wounded, constructing underground rooms and tunnels and fought the enemy.

Ans 22. (a) The Textile Industry occupies a unique position in the Indian economy, because it contributes significantly to industrial production (14 per cent), employment generation (35 million persons directly - the second largest after agriculture) and foreign exchange earnings (about 15 per cent).

(b) It contributes 4 per cent towards GDP. It is the only industry in the country, which is self-reliant and complete in the value chain i.e., from raw material to the highest value added products.

(c) In the early years, the Cotton Textile Industry was concentrated in the cotton growing belt of Maharashtra and Gujarat. Availability of raw cotton, market, transport including accessible port facilities, labor, moist climate, etc., contributed towards its localization.

(d) This industry has close links with agriculture and provides a living to farmers, cotton boll pluckers and workers engaged in ginning, spinning, weaving, dyeing, designing, packaging, tailoring and sewing.

(e) The industry by creating demands supports many other industries, such as, chemicals and dyes, mill stores, packaging materials and engineering works.

Ans 23. (a) Construction cost of roads is much lower than that of railway lines.

(b) Roads can be constructed traversing comparatively more dissected and undulating topography.

(c) Roads can negotiate higher gradients of slopes and as such can traverse mountains and valleys.

(d) Road transport is convenient and economical in transportation of few persons and relatively smaller quantity of goods over short distances.

(e) It also provides door-to-door service as last mile connectivity. The cost of loading and unloading is much lower.

(f) Road transport also acts as a feeder to other modes of transport such as they provide a link between railway stations, airports and sea ports.

Ans 24. If we consider all democracies and all dictatorships for the fifty years between 1950 and 2000, dictatorships are found to have slightly higher rate of economic growth.

Economic development in a country depends on several factors such as - country's population size, global situation, cooperation from other countries, economic priorities adopted by the country, etc.

However, the difference in the rates of economic development between less developed countries with dictatorships and democracies is negligible.

Overall it cannot be said that democracy is a guarantee of economic development, because business efficiencies and ethics will have to be maintained. But we can expect democracy not to lag behind dictatorships in this respect.

When there is no significant difference in the rates of economic growth between countries under dictatorship and democracy, it is better to prefer democracy as it has several other positive aspects.

A common example is taken as that of China and India. Though China is not a democracy it has been showing high economic growth as compared to India which is a democracy with an elected government. Many of the trade practices of China are questionable and very little is known about its labor laws and how it affects its large section of the labor force.

However, this is not to justify that everything in India is absolutely flawless. There are many aspects of business and industrialization that we must tune up. But we must remember that we live in a democracy which provides us the unique right to disagree and innovate.

Ans 25. Seema works in Secondary or Manufacturing Sector where as Mihir works in the Tertiary or Service Sector. Role of Secondary/Manufacturing Sector - This sector covers activities in which natural products are changed into other forms through ways of manufacturing that we associate with industrial activity, hence it is also called as industrial sector.

The product in this sector has to be made and therefore some process of manufacturing is essential, may be in a factory, a workshop or at home. For example, using cotton fiber from the plant, spinning yarn and weaving cloth etc.

This sector provides large scale employment and helps in earning huge revenue. It helps in the development of a nation.

Role of Tertiary/Service Sector - These are activities that help in the development of the

primary and secondary sectors. These activities, by themselves, do not produce a good but they are an aid or a support for the production process.

For example, goods need to be transported by trucks or trains and then sold in wholesale and retail shops; they have to be stored in godowns.

Transport, storage, communication, banking, trade are some examples of tertiary activities.

Since these activities generate services, the tertiary sector is also called the service sector. It also includes services of teachers, doctors, and those who provide personal services such as washermen, barbers, cobblers, lawyers and people to do administrative and accounting works. In recent times, certain new services based on information technology such as internet cafe, booths, call centers, software companies etc., have become important.

Service sector contributes the most to the national economy these days and is further growing.