

## 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>

## 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** What do you understand by the term 'Absolutist'?

**OR**

Who were called the colons in Vietnam?

**Q. 2** Apart from economic exploitation, what was the other idea for the colonization of Vietnam by the French?

**OR**

What did the Inland Emigrating Act of 1859 declare?

**Q. 3** Why did French artist Frederic Sorrieu made a series of prints based on democratic and socialist republics in 1848?

**Q. 4** Classify industries on the basis of source of raw materials.

**Q. 5** Name two sectional interest groups.

**Q. 6** What is COPRA? When was it introduced?

**Q. 7** Meena bought a pack of brown bread, on reaching home she realized that it had crossed the expiry date.

Which right does she have to deal with this problem?

**Q. 8** Ideas of uniting the Nation in the early part of the nineteenth-century Europe were closely linked to the ideology of liberalism. What were its implications for the French middle class? Explain.

**Q. 9** How did reinterpretation of history created a sense of collective belongingness amongst the different community of India.

**Q. 10** What was the flag that was designed during the 'Swadeshi Movement' in Bengal province?

**Q. 11** Natural gas is an important source of clean energy. Support the statement with examples. In our country where there is a huge demand for power and also there is a problem of air pollution natural gas serves as a vital source of power.

**Q. 12** Mohan works in the sales department of a car dealership in Allahabad. He has been feeling insecure due to the introduction of flexible labor laws. How can the government bodies help him?

**Q. 13** How can you justify that "Industrialization and Urbanization go hand in hand?"

**Q. 14** Air travel is the most preferred mode of transport in North-Eastern states of India. Give three reasons to justify this preference.

**Q. 15** What do you understand by regional political party? How can a party become a regional political party?

**Q. 16** Veena is a government employee and belongs to a rich household whereas, Bhikhu, is a construction worker and comes from a poor rural household. Both are in need and wish to take

loan. Create a list of arguments explaining who between the two would successfully be able to arrange money from a formal source. Why?

**Q. 17** The quality of democracy in a country depends upon the degree of public participation. Suggest the important values essential for a citizen for effective participation.

**Q. 18** It is said that globalization is good only for the rich. How can the government ensure that globalization is fair and its benefits are shared in a better way by all?

**Q. 19** Before factories began to dot the landscape in England and Europe, there was large-scale industrial production for an international market in the country side. Elucidate.

**Q. 20** What was the role of women in the nationalist struggle of Vietnam?

**OR**

In Britain the formation of the nation state was not the result of a sudden upheaval or revolution. Validate the statement with relevant arguments.

**Q. 21** How did people belonging to different communities, regions or language groups develop a sense of collective belonging during the freedom struggle?

**Q. 22** What can we conclude about democracy with reference to popular struggles and movements like Bolivian water war? Explain.

What is the principal criterion used by the World Bank in classifying different countries.

**Q. 23** Why are trade barriers imposed on the foreign trade and investment in a country? Explain with the help of two illustrations.

**Q. 24** Women face disadvantage, discrimination and oppression in various ways even today. Assess the statement by giving five suitable arguments.

**OR**

What do the banks do with the deposits, that they accept from the public? Explain the mechanism involved in it.

**Q. 25** Manorma works as a Head Technician in Arvind Textiles private Ltd. Whereas Jatin works as a Sales Executive in Bashvi Fashion Showroom. Identify the sectors of economy in which Manorma and Jatin are working. Evaluate the role of each of these sectors in the Indian economy.

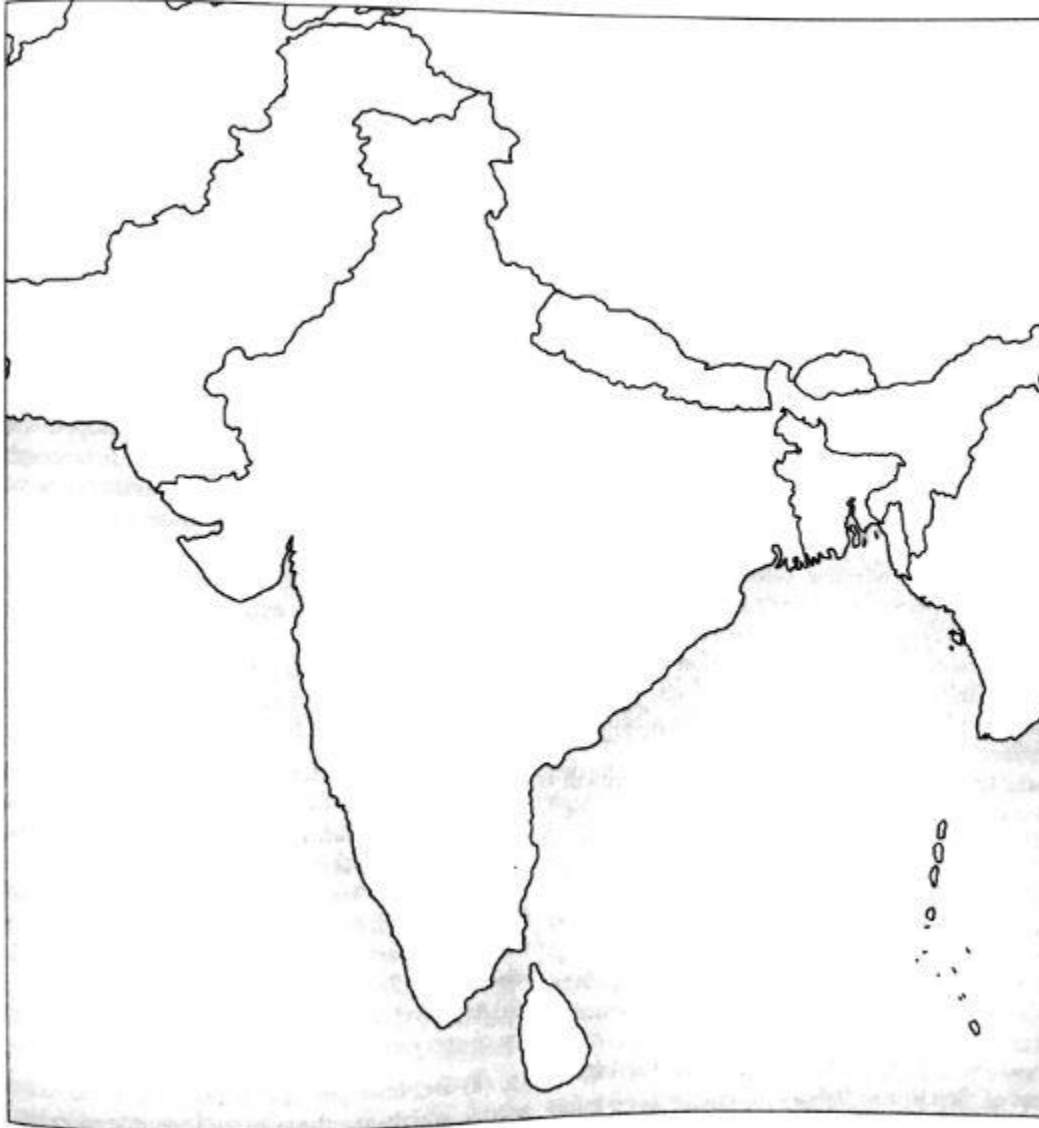
### **MAP BASED QUESTIONS**

**Q. 26** Locate and label the place on the given outline political map of India. The place where the Indian National Congress held its session is September 1928.

**Q. 27** Locate and label the place on the given outline political map of India. Where the calling off, of the Non-cooperation movement happened.

**Q. 28** The following features are to be located and labelled on the same given Indian political outline map of India

- (a) Bhakra Nangal dam
- (b) Sardar Sarovar dam
- (c) Kandla port
- (d) NH<sub>1</sub>



## SOLUTIONS

**Ans 1.** It is a monarchical government that is centralized, militarized and repressive.

OR

The colons were the French colonial settlers in Vietnam.

**Ans 2.** The idea of a civilizing mission.

OR

The plantation workers would not leave tea gardens without permission.

**Ans 3.** To Offer homage to the statue of liberty

**Ans 4.** (a) Agriculture based industries

(b) Mineral based industries

**Ans 5.** Trade unions, Business associations, professional bodies.

**Ans 6.** COPRA refers to Consumer Protection Act. It was introduced in 1986.

**Ans 7.** Right to seek redressal.

**Ans 8.** (a) For the middle classes liberalism meant freedom for the individual and equality of all before the law.

(b) In the political sense, it emphasized the concept of government by consent.

(c) It stood for the end of autocracy, need for a constitution and representative government through parliament.

**Ans 9.** (a) A sense of collective belonging came partly through the experience of united struggles. There were also a variety of cultural processes through which nationalism captured people's imagination.

(b) History and fiction, folklore and songs, popular prints and symbols, all played a part in the making of nationalism.

(c) It was in the twentieth century, with the growth of nationalism, that the identity of India came to be visually associated with the image of Bharat Mata. The image was first created by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay. In the 1870s he wrote 'Vande Mataram' as a hymn to the motherland.

**Ans 10.** (a) A tri- colour flag was designed during the swadeshi movement in Bengal. The colours in it were – red, green and yellow.

(b) It had eight lotuses that represented the eight provinces of then British India.

(c) It had a crescent moon that represented the Hindus and Muslims.

**Ans 11.** (i) It can be used as a source of energy. It takes less time to build a power plant based on natural gas and it is a vital raw material for petro-chemical industry.

(ii) It can be used in building the fertilizer plants and thereby encouraging the use of fertilizers economically. Thus, boosting agricultural production.

(iii) Use of Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) for vehicles to replace liquid fuels is gaining wide popularity in the country.

**Ans 12.** (a) Government should ensure that the companies do not function on short term profit motive. The company management should also pay attention to welfare of the employees.

(b) The government should monitor that the labor laws are implemented.

(c) The government should allow rebates in taxes and duties to the companies, particularly

during the times of economic downturn.

**Ans 13.** After an industry starts in a town, urbanization follows automatically. This is because industry provides employment to the people of the area. Population migrates from rural hinterlands and other small towns to look for jobs.

Housing and transport facilities are developed so that the employees can live at convenient distances from their place of work. Other infrastructural developments take place leading to growth and development of the town into a city.

Sometimes, industries are located in or near the cities, Cities provide markets and services such as banking insurance, transport, consultancy and financial advice, etc., and suitably employable personnel for the industry. Thus, we can say that industrialization and urbanization go hand in hand.

**Ans 14.** (i) The north-eastern part of the country is marked with the presence of big rivers, dissected relief and dense forests hence, it is difficult to construct roads and railway lines there.

(ii) There are frequent floods and international frontiers, which require immediate and quick attention from the government authorities. Floods also damage roads and railway lines.

(iii) Air travel has made access to north-eastern part of the country easier and quicker.

**Ans 15.** (a) Regional political parties are those political parties which are there in one or few units of the federation in a country that following the federal system.

(b) A regional party should secure at least 6% of the vote in the legislative assembly election of a state.

(c) The party should win at least two seats in the same election.

**Ans 16.** Veena will be able to get loan from a formal source. This is because –

Banks are not present everywhere in rural India. Even when they are present, getting a loan from a bank is much more difficult than taking a loan from informal sources.

Bank loans require proper documents and collateral. Absence of collateral is one of the major reasons which prevents the poor from getting bank loans.

Informal lenders such as moneylenders, on the other hand, know the borrowers personally and hence may be willing to give a loan without collateral.

In this case Veena would easily get a loan from a bank as she would be able to provide collateral. On the other hand Bhiku would not be able to get a loan from the bank as he would not be able to provide collateral. Bhiku may not get a loan even from the moneylender.

**Ans 17.** The values that are necessary for superior quality of democracy in a country are -

(a) Awareness of rights and duties.

(b) Coming together and mobilization for sharing opinions

(c) Patriotism and the feeling for nation building

(d) Working together for bringing social change

(e) Honesty in all spheres of public

(f) Being broad minded to accommodate diverse opinion.

**Ans 18.** (a) Government's policies must protect the interests, not only of the rich and the powerful, but the interests of all the people in the country. It should ensure that the labor laws are properly implemented and the workers get their benefits.

(b) It can support small producers to improve their performance till the time they become strong enough to compete. If necessary, for the government to use trade and investment barriers so that small entrepreneurs can utilize the opportunities.

(c) It can negotiate at the WTO for 'fairer rules'. It can also align with other developing countries with similar interests to fight against the domination of developed countries in the WTO.

**Ans 19.** (a) In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries merchants from the towns in Europe began moving to the countryside, supplying money to peasants and artisans, persuading them to produce for an international market.

(b) With the expansion of world trade and the acquisition of colonies in different parts of the world, the demand for goods began growing. But merchant could not expand production within towns because here urban crafts and trade guilds were powerful.

(c) These were associations of producers that trained craftspeople, maintained control over production, regulated competition and prices, and restricted the entry of new people into the trade.

(d) Rulers granted different guilds the monopoly right to produce and trade in specific products. It was therefore difficult for new merchants to set up business in towns.

(e) So they turned to the countryside. In the countryside poor peasants and artisans who had lost their common lands began working for merchants and produced goods and indirectly served the international market.

**Ans 20.** (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, organized 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 in fighting the enemy.

**Ans 21.** (a) The sense of collective belonging came partly through the experience of united struggles and growing anger among people against the colonial government.

(b) But there were also a variety of cultural processes through which nationalism captured people's imagination these were –

(i) The identity of the nation symbolized in a figure or image of Bharat Mata created through literature, songs, paintings etc.

(ii) Movement to revive Indian folklore to enhance nationalist sentiments.

(iii) Role of icons and symbols in unifying people and inspiring in them a feeling of nationalism.

(iv) Creating a feeling of nationalism was through reinterpretation of history.

**Ans 22.** (a) Democracy evolves through popular struggles. In exceptional cases it is possible that some significant decisions may take place through consensus and may not involve any conflict at all.

(b) Defining moments of democracy usually involve conflict between those groups who have exercised power and those who aspire for a share in power.

(c) These moments come when the country is going through transition to democracy, expansion of democracy or deepening of democracy.

(d) Democratic conflict is resolved through mass mobilization. Sometimes it is possible that the conflict is resolved by using the existing institutions like the parliament or the judiciary.

(e) These conflicts and mobilizations are based on new political organizations where there is an element of spontaneity in all such historic moments however, the spontaneous public participation becomes effective with the help of organized politics.

**Ans 23.** Trade barriers are used by the governments –

(i) To increase, decrease or regulate foreign trade.

(ii) To decide what kinds of goods and how much of each, should come into the country.

(iii) To protect the producers within the country from foreign competition.

### **Examples**

(a) Recently trade barriers in the form of import duty has been imposed to curb gold import in to the country.

(b) One of the most common non-tariff barriers is the prohibition or restrictions on imports maintained through import licensing requirements. Certain products face licensing related trade barriers. For example, one needs special import license for porting certain chemicals.

**Ans 24.** (a) The literacy rate among women is only 54 percent compared with 76 percent among men. Similarly, a smaller proportion of girl students go for higher studies. Many of them drop out because parents prefer to spend their resources for the education of boys.

(b) The proportion of women among the highly paid and valued jobs is still very small. On an average an Indian woman works one hour more than an average man every day. Yet much of her work is not paid and therefore often not valued.



(c) The Equal Wages Act provides that equal wages should be paid for equal work. However, in almost all areas of work, from sports and cinema to factories and fields, women are paid less than men, even when both do exactly the same work.

(d) In many parts of India parents prefer to have sons and find ways to have the girl child aborted before she is born. Such sex-selective abortion has led to a decline in female child sex ratio.

(e) They are not safe even within their own home from beating, harassment and other forms of domestic violence.

**Ans 25.** Manorma works in Secondary or Manufacturing Sector where as Jatin works in the Tertiary or Service Sector

(a) 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.

(b) 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 goods, 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. So, 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, ATM booths, call centers, software companies etc., have become important. Service sector contributes the most to the national economy these days and is further growing.