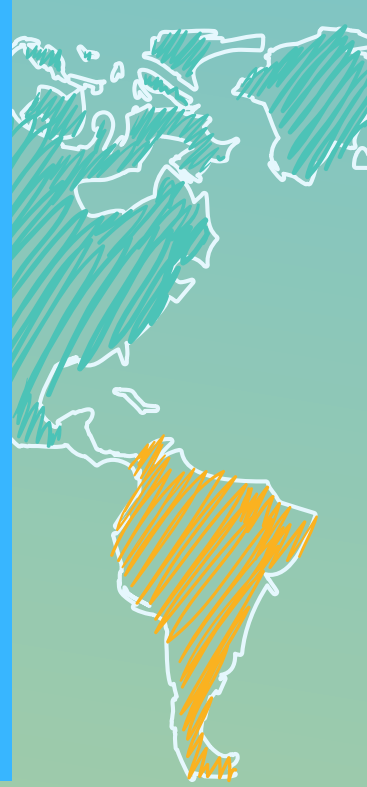
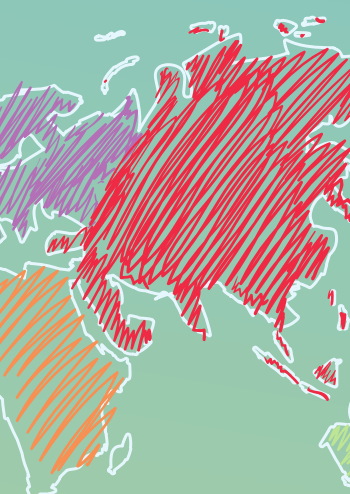




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Social Science

CLASS X

2011 - 2020





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CBSE Social Science 2020

General Instructions:

- i. The question paper has 35 questions in all.
 - ii. Marks are indicated against each question.
 - iii. Questions from serial number 1 to 20 are objective type questions. Each question carries one mark. Answer them as instructed.
 - iv. Questions from serial number 21 to 28 are 3 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 80 words each.
 - v. Questions from serial number 29 to 34 are 5 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 120 words each.
 - vi. Question number 35 is a map question of 6 marks with two parts - 35 a. from History (2 marks) and 35b. from Geography (4 marks).
-

Section - A (1 mark each)

1. Match the following items given in column A with those in column B. Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
A. Rashsundari Debi	1. Chhote Aur Bade Ka Sawal
B. Sudarshan Chakr	2. Kesari
C. Kashibaba	3. Amar Jiban
D. . Bal Gangadhar Tilak	4. Sacchi Kavitayen

2. Identify the appropriate reason for the formation of the Swaraj party from the options given below:

- A. Wanted members of Congress to return to Council Politics
- B. Wanted members of Congress to ask for Poorna Swaraj for Indians
- C. Wanted members of Congress to ask Dominion State for India
- D. Wanted members of Congress to oppose Simon Commission

3. Study the picture and answer the question that follows:



Which of the following aspect best signifies this image of 'Germania'?

- A. Heroism and Justice
- B. Folk and Cultural Tradition
- C. Austerity and Asceticism
- D. Revenge and Vengeance

Note: This question is in lieu of Q3 for Visually Impaired Candidates only

Q-3 What does the crown on allegory of 'Germania' signify?

4. Who was called as the architect of Germany's unification?

5. Which one of the following is an example of Cultivable Wasteland?

- A. Gross cropped Area
- B. Uncultivable Land
- C. Barren Wasteland
- D. Current fallow Land

6. Complete the following table with correct information with regard to cultivation of Rice:

RICE	Annual rain fall required	Cropping season	Temperature required for its growth (in degrees)
	100 cm	(A)- ?	(B) - ?

7. Being a tropical country, India has enormous possibilities of tapping solar energy. Suggest any one way to popularize its maximum use.

OR

A concerted effort has to be made for sustainable development. Suggest any one step in conserving our mineral resources for the future.

8. Correct the following statement and rewrite:

In Srilanka, an Act was passed in 1956 to recognise Tamil as the only official language, disregarding Sinhala.

OR

Correct the following statement and rewrite:

Belgium is a small country in Europe and share borders with France, Italy, Germany and Luxembourg.

9.



Which one of the following option best signifies this cartoon?

A. Demand for separate state from Democratic Government

- B. Democratic Government is facing territorial issues with the bordering states**
- C. Democratic Government is coping with multiple pressures through accommodation**
- D. Democratic Government accepts demands based on separate state**

**Note: This question is in lieu of Q9 for visually impaired candidates
Q9. Give any one example of Social Democracy.**

10. The representation of women in Indian Parliament is still low as compared to European countries because _____.

OR

The Constitution of India provides to all individuals and communities freedom to profess, practice and propagate any religion because _____.

11. Who presides over the meeting of the Municipal Corporation?

OR

Which government has the power to legislate on 'Residuary' subjects in India?

12. Mention the formula to calculate the BMI (Body Mass Index).

13 Which of the following statement defines Sustainable Development?

A. Sustainable use of natural resources without considering the need of the future generation.

B. Present generation fulfils its needs while considering the needs of the future generation as well.

C. It means utilization of natural resources by the past, present and forthcoming future generation.

D. To meets the needs of the future generations even if the needs of the present generation go unmet.

14. One of the best ways to reduce over usage of ground water is

_____.

15. Which of the following profession belongs to the Tertiary Sector of economy?

- A. Fisherman**
- B. Farmer**
- C. Factory worker**
- D. Teacher**

16 The number of deaths of children less than one year of age per 1000 live births is referred as _____.

OR

The total number of children of age group 14 and 15 years attending school as a percentage of total number of children in the same age group is referred as _____.

17. Find the Incorrect option:

- A. Demand deposit share the essential features of money**
- B. With demand deposit payments can be made without cash**
- C. Demand deposits are safe way of money transformation**
- D. Demand deposit facility is like cheque**

18. Arrange the following in the correct sequence –

- i. Transporting cloth to the workshops**
- ii. Sale in shops and showrooms**
- iii. Spinning the yarn**
- iv. Weaving of the fabric**

Options -

- A. i--iv--iii--ii**
- B. iii -iv—i--ii**
- C. iv—i--ii--iii**
- D. iii—iv--ii--i**

19. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and chose the correct option:

Assertion (A): Not every good or service that is produced and sold needs to be counted to know the total production in each sector.

Reason (R): The value of final goods already includes the value of all the intermediate goods.

Options:

- a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.**
- b. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.**
- c. A is correct but R is wrong.**
- d. A is wrong but R is correct.**

20. Rita has taken a loan of Rs. 7 lakhs from the bank to purchase a car. The annual interest rate on the loan is 14.5 per cent and the loan is to be repaid in 3 years in monthly instalments. The bank retained the papers of the new car as collateral, which will be returned to Rita only when she repays the entire loan with interest.

Analyse the loan information given above, considering one of the following correct option.

- a. Mode of re-payment**
- b. Terms of credit**
- c. Interest on loan**

d. Deposit criteria

Section - B (3 Marks Each)

21. Describe the incidence of Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.

OR

Describe the role of Alluri Sitaram Raju in Andhra Pradesh during 1920s.

22. Why did Europeans flee to America in nineteenth century?

Explain.

OR

Why did merchants moved to the countryside Europe during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries? Explain.

23. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows-

Source A---- Religious Debates and the Fear of Print

Print created the possibility of wide circulation of ideas, and introduced a new world of debate and discussion. Even those who disagreed with established authorities could now print and circulate their ideas. Through the printed message, they could persuade people to think differently, and move them to action. This had significance in different spheres of life.

Source B-----The Reading Mania The ideas of scientists and philosophers now became more accessible to the common people. Ancient and medieval scientific texts were compiled and published, and maps and scientific diagrams were widely printed. When scientists like Isaac Newton began to publish their discoveries, they could influence a much wider circle of scientifically minded readers. The writings of thinkers such as Thomas Paine, Voltaire and Jean

Jacques Rousseau were also widely printed and read. Thus their ideas about science, reason and rationality found their way into popular literature.

Source C --- Print Culture and the French Revolution Print popularised the ideas of the Enlightenment thinkers. Collectively, their writings provided a critical commentary on tradition, superstition and despotism. They argued for the rule of reason rather than custom, and demanded that everything be judged through the application of reason and rationality. They attacked the sacred authority of the Church and the despotic power of the state, thus eroding the legitimacy of a social order based on tradition. The writings of Voltaire and Rousseau were read widely; and those who read these books saw the world through new eyes, eyes that were questioning, critical and rational.

Source A - Religious Debates and the fear of Print

23.1 Evaluate the effectiveness of Print in the transmission of ideas and cultures.

Source B - The Reading Mania

23.2 To what extent do you agree that scientific ideas were circulated through print.

Source C - Print Culture and the French Revolution

23.3 To what extent did print culture create conditions for French Revolution? Cite any one evidence to support your answer.

Print introduced a new world of debate and discussion which led to the beginning of the Protestant Reformation with the contribution of Martin Luther.

24 “Energy saved is energy produced”. Support the statement with suitable examples.

OR

“India has fairly rich and varied mineral resources across different regions”. Support the statement with examples.

25. Describe any three features of Indian Federalism.

26. Describe the role of Political Parties in India.

27. Why do we need to expand formal sources of credit in India? Explain.

OR

Why do banks and cooperative societies need to lend more? Explain.

28. Underemployment continues to be rampant in the rural areas. Suggest three ways through which employment for such people can be generated.

Section - B (5 Marks)

29. Highlight the reasons for the growth of nationalist tensions in the Balkan region before the First World War.

OR

Why was the period of 1848 considered as phase of the Revolution of the Liberals in Europe? Explain.

30. Read the extract and answer the questions that follows:

Today, the world has been converted into a large village with the help of efficient and fast moving transport. Transport has been able to achieve this with the help of equally developed communication system. Therefore, transport, communication and trade are complementary to each other.

Today, India is well-linked with the rest of the world despite its vast size, diversity and linguistic and socio-cultural plurality. Railways, airways, waterways, newspapers, radio, television, cinema and internet, etc. have been contributing to its socio-economic progress in many ways. The trades from local to international levels have added to the vitality of its economy.

It has enriched our life and added substantially to growing amenities and facilities for the comforts of life. It is thus, evident that a dense and efficient network of transport and communication is a prerequisite for local, national and global trade of today.

30.1-Why is there a need to interlink with the world?

30.2-Infer the importance of means of transportation and communication for socio- economic progress?

30.3- How does trade strengthen the economy of a country?

31. 'The challenge of sustainable development requires control over industrial pollution.' Substantiate the statement with examples.

32. Explain with examples the accommodative experience of Belgium for peace and harmony.

33 'Democracy is based on the idea of deliberation and negotiation'.Examine the statement.

OR

'Respect and equal treatment of women are necessary ingredients of a democratic society'. Examine the statement.

34. Describe the role of technology in promoting globalisation process.

MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION

35 (a) Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India.

Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them

A) The place where Indian National Congress session was held in December 1920.

B) The place where Salt Law was broken by Mahatma Gandhi.

b). On the same outline map of India locate and label any four of the following with suitable symbols.

- 1. Paradwip - Major Sea Port**
- 2. Noida - Software Technology Park**
- 3. Salem - Iron and Steel industry**
- 4. Kalpakkam - Nuclear Power Plant**
- 5. Bhakra Nangal - Dam**
- 6. Chattrapati Shivaji International Airport**

Answers

1. A-3, B-4, C-1, D-2

2. A. Wanted members of Congress to return to Council Politics

3. A. Heroism and Justice

For visually impaired- Heroism

4. Otto Von Bismarck was called as the architect of Germany's unification.

5. B. Uncultivable Land

6. (A) - Kharif Cropping Season
(B) - 16-27° C

7.

i). The best way to popularize the tapping of solar energy is to use solar panels.

ii). They can widely popular these days and have managed to replace the generally used inverters and generators in the households.

iii). They are easy to install and have a nominal cost.

OR

The minerals are the essential resources on which human beings are directly dependent on. These minerals resources are the rocks that are made up of economic and valuable minerals. For example, gold, silver, petroleum, and natural gas. These minerals are exhausted at a much higher rate over the past years. So it has become necessary to control the use of it so that a sufficient amount of it is also stored for the future generation. This is known as a sustainable development method.

8. In Srilanka, an Act was passed in 1956 to recognise Sinhala as the only official language, disregarding Tamil.

OR

Belgium is a small country in Europe and share borders with France, the Netherlands, Germany and Luxembourg.

9. (C) Democratic Government is coping with multiple pressures through accommodation

9. For visually impaired - Dignity of individual (gender, caste, religion) or any other point.

10. Lack of legally imposed quotas or reservation policy at central level

OR

India is a secular country.

11. The Mayor presides over the meeting of the municipal corporation. He is the municipal head of the corporation.

OR

The union government has the power to legislate on residuary subjects in India. It refers to the subjects which are not included in union, state or concurrent list.

12. The formula is $BMI = \frac{kg}{m^2}$ where kg is a person's weight in kilograms and m^2 is their height in metres square.

13. B. Present generation fulfils its needs while considering the needs of the future generation as well.

14. Implementation of stringent policies to control misuse of water / or any other point.

15. D. Teacher

16. Infant Mortality Rate

OR

Net Attendance Ratio

17. D. Demand deposit facility is like cheque

18. B. iii –iv—i--ii

19. a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

20. b. Terms of credit

21. i). On 13th April 1919, the infamous Jallianwala Bagh incident took place.

ii). On that day, a crowd of villagers who had come to Amritsar to attend a fair gathered in the enclosed ground of Jallianwala Bagh.

iii). Being from outside the city, they were unaware of the martial law that had been imposed.

iv). General Dyer entered the area, blocked the only exit point, and opened fire on the crowd, killing and wounding hundreds of people.

v). His objective was to 'produce a moral effect' to create in the minds of satyagrahis, a feeling of terror and awe. As the news spread, crowds took to the streets. There were strikes, clashes with police and attacks on government buildings. The government responded with brutal repression. Seeing violence spread, Mahatma Gandhi called off the movement.

OR

i). Role of Alluri Sitaram Raju in the Gudem hills of Andhra Pradesh i. Alluri Sitaram Raju claimed that he had a variety of special powers like making astrological predictions, healing people and surviving bullet shots

ii). The rebels proclaimed him as an incarnation of God.

iii). Raju was inspired by Gandhiji's Non-Cooperation Movement

iv). Persuaded people to wear khadi and give up drinking.

v). But at the same time he asserted that India could be liberated only by the use of force, not non-violence. He used guerrilla warfare for achieving swaraj.

22. Europeans fled to America in 19th century because :

(i). Until the 19th century, power and hunger were common in Europe.

(ii). Cities were crowded and deadly diseases were underspread.

(iii). Religious conflicts were common and religious dissenters were persecuted.

(iv). In America, plantations were growing cotton and sugar for the European market.

(v). These plantations were worked on by slaves.

OR

i). Merchants from towns in Europe began to move countryside in seventeenth and eighteenth centuries because of trade guilds, associations of producers, trained craftsmen and artisans who restricted the entry of new people into the trade.

ii). 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.

iii). Rulers granted different guilds the monopoly right to produce and trade in specific products.

iv). It was therefore difficult for new merchants to set up business in towns. So they turned to the countryside.

23.

Source - A Religious Debates and the Fear of Print

23.1 Print introduced a new world of debate and discussion which led to the beginning of the Protestant Reformation with the contribution of Martin Luther.

Source B-The Reading Mania

23.2 Newspapers, journals, chapbooks and other mediums popularised the scientific ideas of scientists and philosophers like Isaac Newton, Thomas Paine, Voltaire and Jean Jacques Rousseau.

Source C - Print Culture and the French Revolution

23.3 i. Print popularised the ideas of the Enlightenment thinkers.

ii. All values, norms and institutions were re-evaluated and discussed.

iii. It led to the growth of hostile sentiments against the French monarchy.

(any other point will also work if relevant)

24. “Energy saved is energy produced”.

- i. Promotion of energy conservation and increased use of renewable energy sources are the twin planks of sustainable energy.**
- ii. India is presently one of the least energy efficient countries in the world.**
- iii. We have to adopt a cautious approach for the judicious use of our limited energy resources.**
- iv. Using public transport systems instead of individual vehicles.**
- v. Switching off electricity when not in use.**
- vi. Using power-saving devices and using non-conventional sources of energy.**

OR

“India has fairly rich and varied mineral resources across different regions”.

- i. Peninsular rocks contain most of the reserves of coal, metallic minerals, mica and many other non-metallic minerals.**
- ii. Sedimentary rocks on the western and eastern flanks of the peninsula, in Gujarat and Assam have most of the petroleum deposits.**

iii. Rajasthan with the rock systems of the peninsula, has reserves of many non-ferrous minerals.

iv). The vast alluvial plains of North India are almost devoid of economic minerals.

25. Main Features of Federalism are :

(i) There are two or more levels of government. India has three levels.

(ii) Each level of government has its own jurisdiction in matters of legislation, taxation and administration even though they govern the same citizens.

There are three lists-

1. Union list which includes the subject of national importance such as defense, foreign affairs, and currency.

2. State list contains the subjects of state importance such as trade, irrigation, and Agriculture.

3. The concurrent list includes the subject of common interests such as education, trade union, and forest.

4. The subjects that do not fall into any of the above lists are called residuary subjects and the union government has the power to legislate on it.

- Some of the areas which are too small to become an independent state and could not be merged with any of the existing States such as Delhi and Chandigarh are called union territory.
 - The central government has the power to run these.
 - It is not easy to make any change in the power-sharing arrangement.
 - The Parliament cannot change this arrangement on its own Accord.
-

26. Role of Political Parties is as follows:

- i. Parties contest election.
 - ii. Parties put forward different policies and programmes
 - iii. Parties form and run the government.
 - iv. Parties that lose in the election play the role of opposition.
 - v. Parties shape public opinion.
 - vi. Parties provide people access to govt. Machinery and welfare schemes.
-

27. We need to expand formal sources of credit in india because:-

- i). There is no organisation which supervises the credit activities of lenders in the informal sector.

ii). There is no one to stop them from using unfair means to get their money back.

iii). Formal sources of credit are less risky and they charge less rate of interest .

iv). The RBI supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans.

OR

Banks and cooperative societies need to lend more:

i. This would lead to higher incomes

ii. People could borrow cheaply for a variety of needs.

iii. They could grow crops and set up small-scale industries etc.

iv. Cheap and affordable credit is crucial for the country's development

v. It is also important to save and reduce the dependence on informal sources of credit.

28. Underemployment continues to be rampant in rural areas. The ways through which employment for rural people can be generated are:

i). Underemployed means that the number of people that are involved in a particular work is more as compared to the actual number of people required to do the same job.

- ii). The people can be employed in various projects such as the construction of dams and roads in the village area.**
 - iii). The people can also be employed in the service sectors such as banking and trade.**
 - iv). The government can identify and promote small industries in rural areas to increase employment.**
-

29

- i). The Balkan was a region of geographical and ethnic variations comprising of modern-day Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro. The inhabitants were called Slavs**
- ii). The spread of romantic nationalism lead to its disintegration.**
- iii). Different Slavic nationalities struggled to define their identity**
- iv). Balkan region became a region of intense conflict over expansion of territory.**
- v). At the same time, the great European Powers --Russia, Germany, England and Austro- Hungary were keen on taking the control of the Balkan region, since it was important for trade point of view.**

OR

The period of 1848 consider as phase of the Revolution of the Liberals in Europe

- i). Events of February 1848 in France had brought about the abdication of the monarch and a republic based on universal male suffrage had been proclaimed.**
- ii). Germany, Italy, Poland, the Austro-Hungarian Empire – men and women of the liberal middle classes combined their demands for constitutionalism with national unification.**
- iii). They took advantage of the growing popular unrest to push their demands for the creation of a nation-state on parliamentary principles – a constitution, freedom of the press and freedom of association.**
- iv). In the German regions a large number of political associations whose members were middle-class professionals, businessmen and prosperous artisans came together in the city of Frankfurt and decided to vote for an all-German National Assembly.**
- v. The middle classes who resisted the demands of workers and artisans and consequently lost their support. In the end troops were called in and the assembly was forced to disband.**

30.1 There is need to interlink with the world for development, advancement, globalization etc.

30.2 i). They are the very basis of industries and trade of country.

ii). Create job employment opportunities

iii). Help to grow economy

30.3

i). Trade between nation and countries are the index to its economic prosperity.

ii). It generates employment.

31. The challenge of sustainable development require control over industrial pollution: .

i). Industrial pollution is hazardous to live beings as it spews toxic chemicals in air and water thereby contaminating surroundings.

ii). Sustainable development can be achieved when care for the environment is given supreme importance.

iii). As such sustainable development helps achieve industrial pollution under regulation.

iv). For example, a manufacturing concern that manufactures medicines as part of sustainable development and treats the polluted water as part of good manufacturing practice in the in-house effluent treatment plant.

32. The accommodative experience of Belgium for peace and harmony is explained below:

- i). The constitution of Belgium has an equal number of Dutch and French-speaking minister in the central government.**
- ii). Some of the special laws require the support of the majority of the members from both the linguistic groups so the decisions cannot be made unilaterally by only 1 community.**
- iii). Many powers of the central government have been given to the state government of the two regions of the country.**
- iv). The state governments are not subordinate to the central government.**
- v). Apart from the two governments, the third type of government is formed called the community government.**
- vi). The people belonging to 1 language community vote for it, disregarding where they live.**

33. Democracy is based on the idea of deliberation and negotiation:

- i). Democracy gives importance to deliberation and public opinion.**
- ii). The democratic government will take more time to follow procedures before arriving at a decision.**
- iii). Its decisions may be both more acceptable to the people and more effective.**
- iv). Democracy ensures that decision making will be based on norms and procedures.**

v). Transparency as Persons have the right and the means to examine the process of decision making.

OR

i). Economic independence or access to an inherited or self-generated income is considered to be the major means of empowering women.

ii) Equal political and civil rights as men

iii). Ways of autonomy and freedom.

iv).Distributive justice to reduce inequalities in resources and power.

v). Love, universal brotherhood, sincerity, honesty and integrity of character, firm attitude of rendering help

vi). Removing social evils including violence, torture, humiliation etc.

34. Role of technology in globalization:

i). There have been many improvements in transport section which helps in export and import of goods. This increases trade relations between countries.

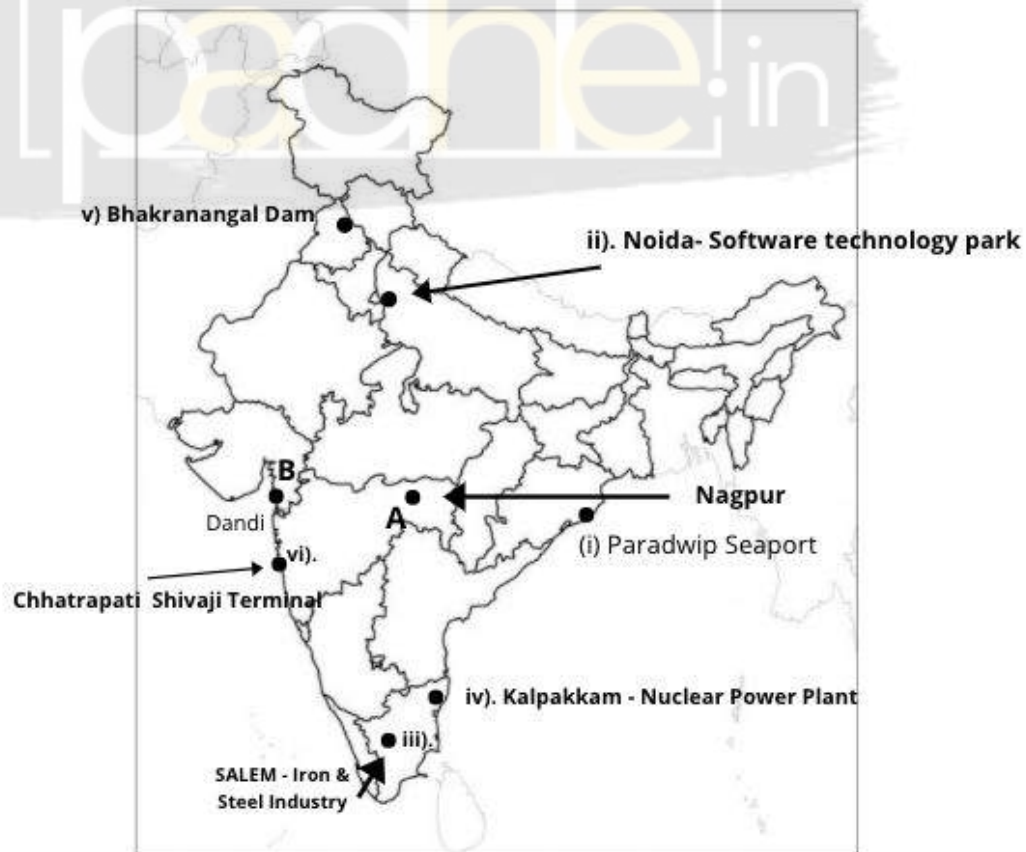
ii). Since technology improves efficiency, the process of exchange has become faster and cheaper.

iii). Development in information and communications technology has been the most beneficial since information can be now sent in seconds across the world.

iv). Development in IT also has led to the production of services through outsourcing like call centers, online teaching etc.

v). Telecommunications have improved contact between people. People living in two different countries can easily be in touch with minimal prices.

35.



CBSE Social Science 2019

General Instructions :

(i) All questions are compulsory.

(ii) This question paper consists of 30 questions divided into four sections—A, B, C and D.

(iii) Section A contains 6 questions of 1 mark each. Section B contains 6 questions of 2 marks each, Section C contains 10 questions of 3 marks each. Section D contains 8 questions of 4 marks each.

(iv) There is no overall choice. However, an internal choice has been provided in four questions of 3 marks each and 3 questions of 4 marks each. You have to attempt only one of the alternatives in all such questions.

(v) Use of a calculator is not permitted.

Section - A (1 mark each)

1. Explain the meaning of 'Currency'.

OR

Explain the reason for necessity of supervision by the Reserve Bank of India of formal sources of loans.

2. Which type of soil is most suitable for growing the crop of cashew nut ?

OR

Which type of soil in India is most widespread and important ?

3. Why had some parents kept novels away from their children's reach during 19th century in India ?

OR

Why had Englishmen demanded a clamp down on the 'Vernacular Press' in the 19th century ?

4. Name the country where the Constitution was amended four times to accommodate the regional differences and cultural diversities.

5. Why did Frédéric Sorrieu present utopian vision in his prints in 1848 Explain one reason.

OR

Why was the Tonkin Free School started in Vietnam ? Explain one reason.

6. Analyse the contribution of fast transport in globalisation.

7. Which logo of quality is marked on the electrical instruments ?



Section - B (3 marks each)

8. “Multi-purpose projects and large dams have been the cause of many new social movements.” Highlight the concerns related to such movements.

OR

“Traditional harvesting system is a useful system to conserve and store water.” Highlight the importance of this system with two examples.

9. Describe the importance of the ‘Right to Information (RTI)’ for consumers.

OR

Describe the importance of the 'Right to Seek Redressal' for consumers.

10. Assess any three advantages of globalisation.

OR

Assess any three advantages of multinational corporations.

11. Highlight any three differences between primitive subsistence farming and commercial farming.

12. "Average income is useful for comparison but it may hide disparities." Support the statement with suitable arguments.

13. "Caste inequalities are still prevalent in India." Examine the statement.

14. Explain any three reasons for the banks and cooperative societies to increase their lending facilities in rural areas.

15. Describe the role of Romanticism in developing nationalist feelings among Europeans during nineteenth century.

OR

Describe the Hoa Hao movement as a mainstream nationalism of Vietnam.

16. "Issues of caste discrimination began to be written about in many printed tracts and essays in India in the late nineteenth century." Support the statement with two suitable examples.

OR

“Premchand’s characters in different novels create a community based on democratic values.” Support the statement with two suitable examples.

17. Evaluate the strengths and limitations of local self-government in a democracy. Evaluate the power sharing system in India.

18. “Complaints are treated as testimony to the success of democracy.” Support the statement with examples.

Section - C (5 marks each)

19. Why did Mahatma Gandhi start the ‘Civil Disobedience Movement’? How did this movement unite the country ? Explain.

OR

Why did Mahatma Gandhi launch the ‘Non-Cooperation Movement’ ? How did this movement unite the country ? Explain.

20. Explain the reasons for concentration of iron and steel industries in and around Chotanagpur region.

21. Explain the role of Political Parties in a democracy.

OR

Explain the necessity of Political Parties in a democracy.

22. Explain the importance of Railways as a means of transport.

23. Describe any five features of secularism in India.

24. Describe the condition of indentured labour that migrated from India during the nineteenth century.

OR

Describe the role of early entrepreneurs of India in the development of industries.

OR

Describe the 'land reclamation' process in Bombay during the late nineteenth and the early twentieth centuries.

25. Highlight any five reasons for the importance of tertiary sector in India.

Section - D (map)

(A) Two features 'a' and 'b' are marked on the given political outline map of India (on page 11). Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked near them :

- (a) The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held.**
- (b) The place from where Gandhiji organized Satyagraha in favour of Indigo planters.**

(B) Locate and label any three of the following with appropriate symbols on the same given political outline map of India :

- (i) Tarapur – Nuclear Power Plant
 - (ii) Tungabhadra – Dam
 - (iii) Mohali – Software Technology Park
 - (iv) Kandla – Major Sea Port
 - (v) Durgapur – Iron and Steel Plant
-

Answers

1. Any form of money that is approved by the government and used by the public for trading is known as currency. It can be soft money in the form of rupees or hard money in the form of coins. Every country has its own currency. For example , currency of India is Rupees

OR

The RBI monitors that the banks actually maintain the cash balance. The RBI sees the the banks give loan not just to profit - making business and traders but also to small cultivators, small-scale industries, small borrowers, etc. Periodically, banks have to submit information to the RBI on how much they are lending, to whom, at what interest rate, etc.

2. Cashew plants can adapt themselves to any type of climate without affecting the productivity. The best soil suitable for this crop is well drained sandy loam soil with a hard pan. Also red sandy loam soil, lateritic soil, sand of coastal areas and soil with acidic pH are all suitable for the cultivation of cashew.

OR

Alluvial soil is the most important soil in India because it is highly fertile soil, it is rich in humus, it is found in northern plains like Punjab, UP, etc. And is ideal for cultivating sugarcane, wheat, etc.

3. Novels contained some bold subjects which were considered unsuitable for children.

OR

After the revolt of 1857 most of the Englishmen decided to close the vernacular press. The vernacular newspapers were turning violent.

4. The constitution of Belgium was amended 4times between 1970-1993.

5. In Sorrieu's utopian vision, the peoples of the world are grouped as distinct nations, identified through their flags, and national costumes. Sorrieu created the image to unify the disintegrated states into a nation state under a democratic constitution.

OR

Tonkin Free School started in Vietnam because:

i) The tonkin free school was started in 1907 to provide a western style education to the vietnamese.

ii) This included classes in science,hygiene and french(these classes were held in d evening and had to be paid for separately.

iii) The school responded by adopting western styles like having a short haircut.

iv) This meant a major break for vietnamese with their own identities.

6. Technological advancements have helped in expanding the production of goods and services and encouraged greater trade among the nation states. It also contributed to the growth of railways, ships, airways and further innovations for easier transportation of goods and mobility of people. Technological changes have led to the increased awareness among people, telecommunication and growth of electronic media. The Internet has also helped in the greater exchange of ideas and beliefs among the people.

7. The ISI mark is mandatory for any electrical equipment or other mechanical equipment to be sold in the market. This is a mark of safety and also states that a particular object is fit for use. The logo was developed by the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS), the national standards body of India. ISI is the acronym for Indian Standards Institute.

8. Concerns related to social movements which were raised due to multi-purpose river valley projects:

- i). Environmental issues related to cutting and destruction of trees.
- ii). Rehabilitation of the displaced people .
- iii). Compensation from govt. for their loss of land and houses.

OR

The importance of traditional harvesting systems are:

- i). Helps to conserve water and reduce the scarcity of water.

ii). They are simple, eco-friendly and good for conservation of rainwater as well.

Examples: Bawari- unique stepwells of Rajasthan.

Kund- saucer shaped area that slopes towards an underground well for conserving water in Western Rajasthan and Gujarat.

9. Details of the goods and services that consumers purchase is essential in order to protect their interest or save them from exploitation in the marketplace.

(i) Every product must carry certain details on the packing such as date of manufacture, expiry date, address of the manufacturer, etc.

(ii) If any product proves to be defective in any manner, consumers can complain and ask for compensation or replacement of it.

OR

The consumer has the Right to Seek Redressal against unfair trade practices and exploitation.

If any damage has been done to a consumer, he/she has the right to get compensation depending on the degree of damage. There is a need to provide an easy and effective public system by which this can be done. This is done through the Consumer Forum by filing a case for compensation.

10. GLOBALISATION and greater competition among local and foreign producers has been of advantage to consumers.

i). There is greater choice before the consumers. Now, they enjoy improved quality and lower prices of several products.

ii). Consumers enjoy higher standards of living than was possible earlier.

iii). It integrates countries through foreign trade and foreign investments by multinational companies.

Interconnections have many dimensions-cultural, political, social and economic.

OR

Advantages of MNCs are:

- i). There are better employment opportunities.
- ii) It also helps in development of new technologies.
- iii). There is improvement in infrastructure.
- iv). Availability of variety of goods.

11.

Subsistence Agriculture	Commercial Farming
i). Subsistence agriculture is practised on small patches of land with the help of primitive tools like dao, hoe and digging sticks.	i). Commercial farming is done on a large scale with the use of huge doses of modern inputs e.g. HYV seeds, chemical fertilizers, insecticides and pesticides.
ii). Farmer and his family produce cereals for themselves and for the local market. It is labour intensive where most of the activities are done by family/community labour.	ii). Crops are grown with a view to export them to other countries. It is capital intensive where much of the work is done with the help of machines.
iii). It is practised in thickly populated areas.	iii). It is practised in sparsely populated areas.

Example: Cereals like wheat, rice, millets are mainly raised.	Example: Coffee, cotton, sugarcane etc are mainly raised.
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12. Average income is calculated by dividing the total sum of income by the total population of the country. It is used to make a comparative analysis of the position of the country since the total income can never be an indicator of the economic health of the country and its people.

But it comes with its own limitations which are as follows:

- i). It does not provide us with information regarding non-economic goods and services.**
- ii). Also, the average income does not reflect the true picture of the income distribution.**

13. Caste has not disappeared from contemporary India. Even now most people marry within their own caste or tribe. Untouchability has not ended completely despite constitutional prohibition. Effects of centuries of advantages and disadvantages continue to be felt today.

14. Necessity for the banks and cooperative societies to increase their lending facilities in rural areas :

(i) Dependence on informal sources of credit reduces.

(ii) To provide more loan facilities to rural households.

(iii) To save rural people from exploitation.

(iv) It is important that the formal credit is distributed more equally so that the poor can benefit from the cheaper loans.

15. Romanticism, a cultural movement, sought to develop a particular form of nationalist sentiment. It generally criticised the glorification of reason and Science and focused instead on emotions, intuition and mystical feelings. Its effort was to create a sense of a shared collective heritage, a common cultural past, as the basis of a nation Romanticism is a cultural movement which sought to develop a particular form of nationalist sentiment. The emphasis on vernacular language and the collection of local folklore was not just to recover an ancient national spirit, but also to carry the modern nationalist message to large audiences who were mostly illiterate. Language too played an important role in developing nationalist sentiments.

OR

Vietnamese Buddhist religious movement that was formed in 1939 by the Buddhist reformer Huynh Phu So. The Hoa Hao, along with the syncretic religious group Cao Dai, was one of the first groups to initiate armed hostilities against the French and later the Japanese colonialists.

Hoa Hao grew rapidly during the Japanese occupation in World War II. After the war, it continued as an independent force in Vietnamese politics, opposing both the French colonialists and the Viet Minh nationalist movement of Ho Chi Minh. After 1954 the Hoa Hao and Cao Dai began armed opposition to the U.S.-backed government of President Ngo Dinh Diem. At the time of Diem's death in 1963, the Hoa Hao had control of several southern and western provinces of South Vietnam. Though many Hoa Hao adherents joined the communist-backed National Liberation Front in the late 1960s, the Hoa Hao remained a powerful independent force in South Vietnamese politics until the final victory of the communists in 1975.

16. Jyotiba Phule was the Social Reformer of 'low caste' protest movements. He wrote about the inequalities of the caste system in his work called Gulamgiri in 1871.

E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker and B.R. Ambedkar wrote about caste-based discrimination in society. Their works were popular all over the country.

Regional protest movements and parties also published many periodicals and articles condemning the religious writings and foreseeing a new outlook.

Kashibaba, a millworker in Kanpur authored Chhote Aur Bade Ka Sawal in 1938 to show the relations between class and caste mistreatment.

Cotton mill workers of Bangalore started libraries to educate themselves in 1930; the same was first initiated by the Bombay mill workers.

OR

It is observed that Premchand's novels are filled with all kinds of powerful characters drawn from all levels of society. In his novels the characters are drawn from daily life experiences. One might notice characters like aristocrats and landlords, middle level peasants and landless labourers, middle-class professionals and people from the margins of society. The women characters are strong individuals, especially those who come from the lower classes and are not modernised. The central character of his novel Rangbhoomi (The Arena), Surdas, is a visually impaired beggar from a so-called 'untouchable caste. One can see Surdas struggling to get back the land that had forcibly taken away from him.

17. The strengths and limitations of local self-government in a democracy are:

STRENGTHS :-

- i). Panchayat Raj system ensures greater participation of people in rural development programs.**
- ii). Panchayats function as institutions of self-governance and it settles disputes between villages and individuals and this power**

has been decentralized by the Government of India to function at the village level.

iii). Gram Panchayat is responsible for the construction and maintenance of water sources, roads, drainages, and other common property resources.

LIMITATIONS :-

i). There is no proper distribution of power. the question on what basis the work is assigned, who is eligible, and the qualifications required are not answered.

ii). Insufficient funds- this problem hinders the actual purpose of self-government due to limited financial powers.

iii). These are few of the limitations of local-self government.

Indirect election to the Panchayati Raj allows for corrupt practices.

18. Complaints are treated as a testimony to the success of democracy this is a statement is true as:

i). Complaints are like a suggestion, they can bring focus on important issues. they can bring social change

ii). Complaints show that we have freedom of speech and right to criticize constructively.

iii). Complaints lead to discussion which further leads to problem solving.

iv). It also brings new ideas.

19. Gandhiji had made certain demands on behalf of the whole of the Indian National Congress to the British Government. When these demands were not fulfilled, the Civil Disobedience Movement was launched in 1930. The following are four important features of the movement:

i). The movement began with Gandhiji's march from Sabarmati to the coastal town of Dandi in Gujarat. On 6th April, Gandhiji reached Dandi where he broke the Salt Law in defiance of the British, by making salt from sea water.

ii). All classes and categories of people were now asked to not only be uncooperative of the British regime but also break unjust colonial laws.

iii). As soon as the movement started, all important leaders including Gandhiji and Nehruji were arrested. In all, 90,000 people were arrested and 67 newspapers were banned.

iv). During the movement, salt was manufactured in many areas, foreign cloth was boycotted, liquor shops were picketed and peasants refused to pay revenue and chaukidari taxes. A large number of village officials also resigned and forest laws were violated on a large scale.

OR

Gandhiji launched the Non-cooperation movement of 1921 because:

i). According to Gandhiji , the British rule was established in India with the cooperation of Indians, and had survived only because of this cooperation. So time has arrived o withdraw cooperation to the British.

ii). First World War added to the misery of the Indian people. Heavy taxes, high prices, famines and epidemics made people's life miserable.

iii). Rowlatt Act invited large scale protests throughout the country.

Jallianwala Bagh Massacre and the injustice done to Punjab made Indians angry which need to be avenged.

iv). It was also to restore the status of the ruler of Turkey.

v). One of the important reasons were to bring Swaraj or Self Rule to India.

Non cooperation movement unite people across India through :-

i). Thousands of students stopped going to school and collages

ii). Headmasters and teachers resigned

iii). Lawyers also stoped going to court

iv). The Council election were boycotted.

v). Foreign goods were boycotted and liquor shops picketed.

20. Reasons for high concentration of iron and steel industries in Chotanagpur region:

i). Availability of iron mines in the nearby regions

ii). Availability of other raw materials like limestone and coking coal in the region

iii). Access to cheap labour from nearby states like Odisha and Jharkhand

iv). Good connection by roads and railways with the rest of the world

v). Presence of Kolkata port nearby.

21. Political parties are a group of people who try to run the government by winning in elections. The roles of political parties are :

i). They contest elections.

- ii). They make demands for the people so that they can win the elections.
- iii). They run the government if they win in elections.
- iv). They form the opposition if they lose in elections.
- v). They shape public opinion.

OR

Modern democracies cannot exist without political parties. The necessity of a political party in democracy can be understood from the given points:

- i). If every elected representative is independent, then no one will make promise for any major policy changes. The government may be formed but its utility will remain always uncertain. Non-party based
- ii). Panchayat election also create same problems.

The rise of political parties is directly linked to the emergence of representative democracies.

- iii). As society became larger and complicated, they also need some agency to gather different views on various issues and to present these to the government.

- iv). Political parties inform the people about the working of the ruling party. They talk about the problems of the state, the working and failure of the government and give suggestion for the upliftment of masses.

- v). Political parties act as a link between government and masses. Thus, political parties are necessary for democracy.

22. The importance of railways as the principal mode of transportation for freight and passengers in India are as follows:

- i). Railways make it possible to conduct multifarious activities like business, sight seeing, pilgrimage along with transportation of goods.

- ii). It is suitable for long distance travel.
 - iii). Plays an important role in national integration.
 - iv). Railways bind the economic life of the country
 - v). It accelerates the development of the industry and agriculture.
-

23. Features of Indian secularism are :

- i). Equal respect and recognition for all religions by the state.
 - ii). No discrimination by the state on the basis of religion.
 - iii). Non-interference in the functioning of any religion by the state.
 - iv). This also says that there's no official religion in India.
 - v). An individual has the right to practice, propagate and profess any religion.
-

24. The condition of indentured labour that migrated from India during the nineteenth century:

- i). In the 'nineteenth century', thousands of intended labors and Chinese laborers migrated to work in mines, plantations, in the road, and railways established projects around the world.

- ii). In India, they were 'hired under contracts' for five years for plantation work and they would return back home once the contract and work were over.

- iii). Most Indian indentured laborers came from the present-day areas of central India, dry districts of Tamil Nadu and eastern Uttar Pradesh. Many became indentured laborers to escape the widespread poverty and famine which became worse in the 19th century. Some traveled alone, and others 'brought their families' to 'settle in the colonies' they worked in.

OR

The role of early entrepreneurs of India in the development of industries is as follows:

i). During the colonial period , the British traders and merchant begins the barter of opium with tea (from China to England).

ii). However , this process was also accommodated by some of the indian Entrepreneurs ; who provided finance , obtaining stocks and transportation consignments .

iii). To name some India Entrepreneur we can include , Dwarkanath Tagore of Bengal (established six joint -stock companies during the trade with China) , Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata and dinshaw Petit of Bombay (built an industry domain in India by acquiring their initial capital from shipping to China and raw cotton cargoes to England .

iv). Moreover , there were some other Entrepreneur from Madras exchanged their goods with the merchants of the Middle East , Burma and East Africa .

v). Thus, early entrepreneurs played a very important role in development.

OR

i). In 1784, the Bombay governer William Hornby proof the building of the Great sea wall which prevented the flooding of the low lying areas of bombay.

ii). In 1864, the Back Bay Reclamation Company (private company) won the right to reclaim the western fore shore from the tip of Malabar hill to the end of Colaba .

iii). Reclamation often mean the labelling of the hills around Bombay. By 1870's the city had expanded to about 22sq miles.

iv). A successful reclamation project was undertaken by the Bombay Port Trust which built a dry Dock between 1940-1980 and used the excavated earth to create the 22acre of Ballard state.

v). Subsequently, the famous Marine Drive of Bombay was developed.

25. Tertiary sector has become important in India because :

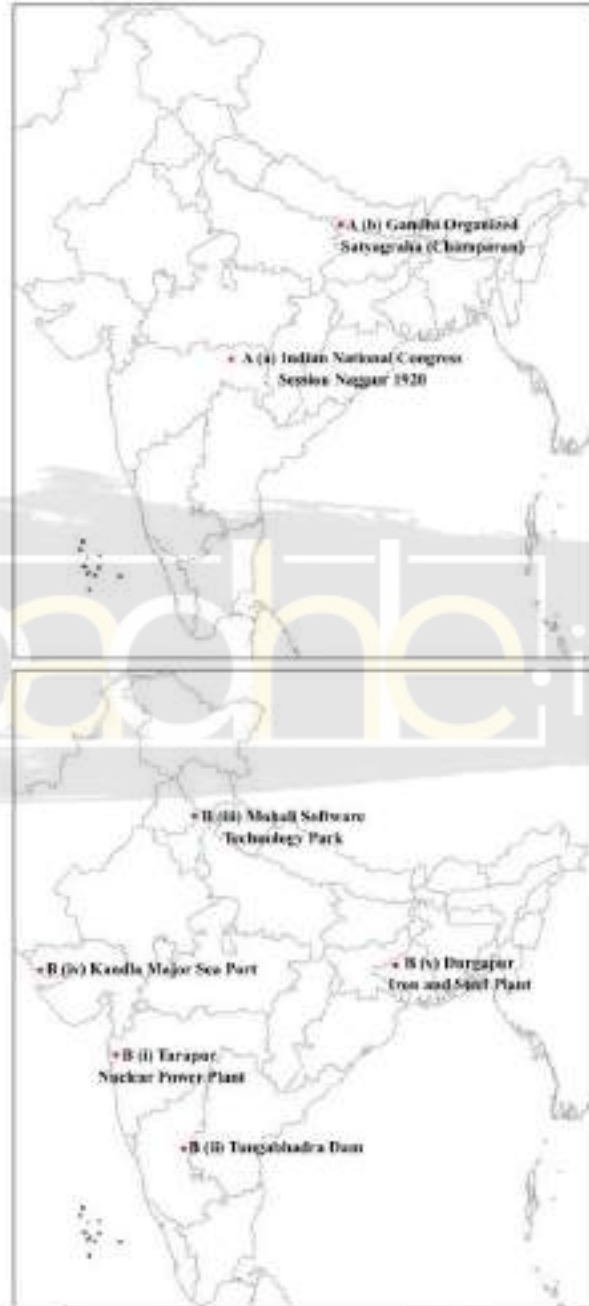
(i) Basic services like hospitals, education, post and telegraph, courts, etc. are the responsibility of the government in developing countries.

(ii) Demand for services such as transport, trade, storage will increase with the development of primary and secondary sectors.

(iii). Demand for tourism, shopping, private schools, private hospitals, etc. increases with the increase in the level of income.

(iv). Rapid growth of the services sector also benefited from external demand such as the software industry and call centre services.

(v) Liberalisation of the financial sector provided an environment for faster growth of financial services.



CBSE Social Science 2018

General Instructions :

(i) All questions are compulsory.

(ii) This question paper consists of 30 questions divided into four sections—A, B, C and D.

(iii) Section A contains 6 questions of 1 mark each. Section B contains 6 questions of 2 marks each, Section C contains 10 questions of 3 marks each. Section D contains 8 questions of 4 marks each.

(iv) There is no overall choice. However, an internal choice has been provided in four questions of 3 marks each and 3 questions of 4 marks each. You have to attempt only one of the alternatives in all such questions.

(v) Use of a calculator is not permitted.

Questions

(1 Mark Each)

1. Why were big European powers met in Berlin in 1885 ?

OR

Why were merchants from towns in Europe began to move countryside in seventeenth and eighteenth centuries ?

OR

Why did Charles Booth, a liverpool ship owner conduct the first social survey of low skilled workers in the East End of London in 1887 ?

2. Why did the Roman Catholic Church impose control over publishers and booksellers ?

OR

Why do novels use vernaculars ?

3. Classify resources on the basis of origin.

4. 'A challenge is not just any problem but an opportunity for progress.' Analyse the statement.

5. State any two goals of development other than income.

6. When we produce goods by exploiting natural resources, in which category of economic sector such activities come ?

7. Give any two examples of informal sector of credit.

(3 Marks Each)

8. Describe the impact of 'Rinderpest' on people's livelihoods and local economy in Africa in the 1890s. Describe any three major problems faced by Indian cotton weavers in nineteenth century.

OR

Describe any three steps taken to clean up London during nineteenth century.

9. "The 'Print Revolution' had transformed the lives of people changing their relationship to information and knowledge." Analyse the statement.

OR

Distinguish between the themes of 'Pride and Prejudice' and 'Jane Eyre' novels written by Jane Austen and Charlotte Bronte respectively.

10. How has the ever increasing number of industries in India made worse position by exerting pressure on existing fresh water resources? Explain.

11. “Dense and efficient network of transport is a pre- requisite for local and national development.” Analyse the statement.

12. Describe any three provisions of amendment made in 'Indian Constitution' in 1992 for making 'Three- Tier' government more effective and powerful.

13. Explain the three factors that are crucial in deciding the outcome of politics of social divisions.

14. “Secularism is not an ideology of some political parties or persons, but it is one of the foundations of our country.” Examine the statement.

15. How is the issue of sustainability important for development ? Explain with examples.

16. Distinguish the service conditions of organized sector with that of unorganized sector.

17. Why is cheap and affordable credit important for the country's development ? Explain any three reasons.

18. How can consumer awareness be spread among consumers to avoid exploitation in the market place? Explain any three ways.

(5 Marks Each)

19. Describe the explosive conditions prevailed in Balkans after 1871 in Europe.

OR

Describe the role of different religious groups in the development of anti-colonial feelings in Vietnam.

20. How did Non-Cooperation movement start with participation of middle class people in the cities ? Explain its impact on the economic front.

OR

Why was Congress reluctant to allow women to hold any position of authority within the organisation ? How did women participate in Civil Disobedience Movement ? Explain.

21. "The Government of India has introduced various institutional and technological reforms to improve agriculture in the 1980s and 1990s." Support this statement with examples.

OR

Compare 'intensive subsistence farming' with that of 'commercial farming' practiced in India.

22. Why is the economic strength of a country measured by the development of manufacturing industries ? Explain with examples.

23. Describe any five major functions of political parties performed in a democracy.

24. "Democracy stands much superior to any other form of government in promoting dignity and freedom of the individual." Justify this statement.

OR

"Democracies lead to peaceful and harmonious life among citizens." Justify this statement.

25. How has foreign trade been integrating markets of different countries ? Explain with examples.

OR

How do we feel the impact of globalisation on our daily life ? Explain with examples.

26. (A) Two features a and b are marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked near them :

(a) The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held.

(b) The place where Gandhiji organized 'Satyagraha' in favour of cotton mill workers.

(B) Locate and label the following with appropriate symbols on the same given outline political map of India.

(i) Raja Sansi—International Airport

(ii) Bhadravati—Iron and Steel Plant

(iii) Software Technology Park of West Bengal



Answers

1. All the major European states were invited in Berlin Conference in 1885. The conference was organised by Otto Von Bismarck, first Chancellor of Germany. The European powers met to decide the scramble for Africa. The states were Germany, Spain, Netherlands, Belgium, Portugal, France and Great Britain. No African was invited to this conference.

OR

In seventeenth and eighteenth century merchants from the towns in Europe began to move country side, supplying money to peasants and artisans persuading them to produce for an international market.

OR

Charles Booth, in his survey in 1887, at East end of London, found that 1 million Londoners were very poor and their average age is 29 years.

2. The Roman Catholic Church imposed control over publishers and booksellers because scholars and writers started interpreting religious books, which everyone could read and understand.

OR

The novels use the vernacular, the language spoken by common people so that they can come, closer to people who can feel sense of a shared world. First such writer was Thomas Hardy.

3. Resources classification on the basis of origin :

(a) Biotic resource : All living organisms in our environment are known as biotic resource. Example : Tree, animal, insects etc.

(b) Abiotic resource : All non-living things present in our environment are known as abiotic resources.

Example : earth, air, water, metals, rocks etc.

4. A challenge is not a hurdle in the way of our success rather it's an opportunity for progress. Challenges always force us to prove our worth in a positive way. Different countries face different kinds of challenges :

(i) Foundational challenge

(ii) Challenge of expansion

(iii) Deepening of democracy Once we overcome a challenge, we go to a higher level than before.

5. Income is definitely one of the most important aspect of our lives, but there are other important goals of development, such as:

i) Equal treatment, security and dignity for all citizens.

ii) Safe and secured environment for women to make progress in every walk of their life.

6. When we produce goods by exploiting natural resources, it comes under the category of 'Primary sector'.

7. The two informal sectors of credit are :

(i) Moneylenders

(ii) Traders

8. Rinderpest refers to the cattle plague in Africa in 1890s. This disease show that how during this era of conquest even a disease affecting cattle reshaped the lives and fortunes of thousands of people. The infected cattle was imported from British Asia into Africa to feed Italian soldiers. The following were the impact of Rinderpest on people's livelihoods and the local economy in Africa:

i). It destroyed nearly 90% of the livestock.

ii). It destroyed the livelihood of the Natives.

Mine owners and colonial powers benefited by it as they monopolized what scarce cattle resources remained and Africa ceased to be a free continent.

OR

The given are the steps taken to clean up London through the nineteenth century:

i). The development of suburbia as a part of the initiative to decongest Landon regulated the extension of the town beyond the city where working people could move to the job.

ii). The large squares of residences were built.

iii). Ebenezer Howard (an architect and director) designed a garden city for the workers, who could work and remain there well.

iv). A million of the houses were constructed by the local authority and people were encouraged to live in these apartments.

9. The print revolution not only led to the development of print technology, but also transformed the lives of people by changing their relationship to information and knowledge as well as institutions and authorities.

It transformed the lives of people in following way:-

- i). It created a new reading public.**
- ii). It created a new culture of reading.**
- iii). It influenced people's perception and opened new ways of thinking.**
- iv). Reading became a leisure activity and increased reading rate.**

OR

(i) The novelists Jane Austin and Charlotte Bronte the main idea of novels of is centered around women but both of them have different ideas and opinions.

(ii) The first line of Jane Austen's "Pride and Prejudice" states—It is a truth universally acknowledged that a single man in possession of good fortune must be in want of a wife. The observation of Austen can be simplified that women always are preoccupied with thinking of marriage and money.

(iii) In Charlotte Bronte's "Jane Eyre", young lady Jane is shown as independent and assertive, while girls of her time were expected to be quite and well behaved, Jane at the age of ten protests against the hypocrisy of her elders with startling bluntness.

10. The ever increasing number of industries in India made worse position by exerting pressure on existing fresh water resources.

Some of the reasons are as follows:

- i) In India, the heavy industries use huge amount of water for industrial use and thus deplete water resources.**
- ii) Many industries depend on hydroelectricity for the energy consumption of their factories. There is extensive use of water upstream leading to the river getting dried in the lower stream.**
- iii) Excessive use of ground water leads to depletion of ground water.**
- iv) The industries dump chemical wastes in the water sources like rivers, seas, oceans, etc. thus contaminating the water and endangering human life.**

11. Efficient network of transport is prerequisite for local and national development:

- i). The movement of the goods and services from their supply locations to demand locations necessitates the need for transportation.**
- ii). Development of country depends upon the production of goods and services as well as movement to their destinations.**
- iii). Transport helps in both production and distribution of goods.**
- iv). Supports all sectors of the economy.**

12. A major step towards decentralisation was taken in 1992. The constitution was amended to make the third tier of democracy more powerful and effective :

(i) Now it is constitutionally mandatory to hold regular elections to local government bodies.

(ii) Seats are reserved in the elected bodies and the executive heads of these institutions for SC/ ST/Backward classes. At Least one third of all positions are reserved for women.

(iii) An independent institution called the State Election Commission, has been created in each state to conduct Panchayat and Municipal elections.

(iv) The State Governments are required to share some powers and revenue with local government bodies

13.

i). People's perception - If people see their identity in singular and exclusive terms then there will be conflict but if they see their identity as a reflection of the national identity then they will live at peace with each other.

ii). The role of community and culture - It depends on how the leaders will raise the demands and needs of a particular community. It will be peaceful if this is done within the dictates of the constitution.

iii).The role of political party and government - The outcome will depend on how the government addresses the needs of a particular community. If it is done in fairness and according to the constitution then there will be peace.

14. Secularism is the foundation of our country –

(i) There is no official religion of India.

(ii) Our constitution does not give a special status to any religion.

(iii) The constitution prohibits discrimination on ground of religion.

(iv) The constitution provides all individuals and communities freedom to profess, practice and propagate any religion or not to follow any religion.

15. (i) Sustainable use of natural resources is the process by which economic, industrial and social needs are met but the resources are to be managed and exploited in such a way that the biodiversity, balance in the ecosystem, and the biological cycle like carbon, nitrogen and water cycle are not destroyed.

(ii) Coal, oil and natural gas are chiefly used to provide electricity and to power vehicles. We should take advantage of the abundance of solar, wind, wave, tidal and thermal energy that is free, renewable and sustainable. These resources will provide more than enough green electricity which can then power all the industries, homes and transport that we need.

(iii) The government's reaction. If the reasonable demands of a community are suppressed by the government, then it leads to social division, which in turn threaten the integrity of the country.

16. Difference between the service conditions of organized sector with that of unorganized sector.

→ Organised sector:

- i) Rules and regulations are followed.**
- ii) Registered by the government**
- iii) They are highly secured.**
- iv) Working hours are fixed, overtime work are paid**
- v) They have many benefits like a gratuity fund, paid leave, medical benefits, etc..**

→ Unorganized sector:

- i) Rules and regulations are not followed.**
 - ii) Largely out of government control.**
 - iii) Their job is insecure.**
 - iv) They don't have fixed time, overtime work is not paid.**
 - v) They don't have any benefits.**
-

17. Cheap and affordable credit is crucial for the country's development due to the following factors:

- i). More lending would lead to higher incomes and encourage people to invest in agriculture, engage in business and set up small scale industries.**
 - ii). Cheap credit means more income would be left with the borrower to reinvest rather than return as interest. This leads to acceleration of economic activity.**
 - iii). Cheap credit would also allow weaker sections of society to enter formal sector of lending and rid them of exploitation at the hands of informal moneylenders. Thus, it may improve the economic condition of the poor and landless.**
-

18. Consumer awareness can be spread through:

- i). The enactment of the COPRA (Consumer Protection Act) has led to the setting up of separate departments of Consumer Affairs in central and state governments. These make people aware of exploitations in the markets and also tell how to file cases in exploitation.**
- ii). The posters that we see are one example through which the government spread information about the legal process which people can use.**
- iii). The government should organize Consumer Awareness Campaigns at every place regularly to describe the various ways of exploitation in the market and how to avoid them.**

iv). Consumers should be made aware of their various rights like the right to be informed, right to choose. Consumers should be made aware of duties like reading the instruction before buying a product.

19. (i) After 1871, explosive conditions prevailed in Balkans area in Europe. The Balkans was a region of geographical and ethnic variation comprising modern day Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia– Herzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro whose inhabitants were broadly known as the slaves.

(ii) In 19th century, the Ottoman Empire had sought to strengthen itself through modernisation and internal reforms but with very little success.

(iii) One by one, its European subject nationalities broke away from its control and declared own independence.

(iv) The Balkan peoples based their claims for independence or political rights on nationality and used history to prove that they had once been independent but had subsequently been subjugated by foreign powers.

(v) Hence the rebellious nationalities in the Balkans thought of their struggle as their attempts to win back their long lost independence which converted the region into a battle ground.

OR

Religion played an important role in the development of anti colonial feeling -

i). The French introduced Christianity in Vietnam in order to extend its cultural and social domination in Vietnam. They encouraged conversions.

ii). This was seen as an interference in the religious beliefs of the Vietnamese. This helped to unite them against a common cause and instilled a sense of nationalism.

iii). Popular uprisings took place in Ngu An and Hai Tien provinces and thousands of catholics were killed.

iv). The Hoa Hao movement founded by Huynh Phu So was an anti colonial religious movement.

v). The religious movements strengthened the anti imperialist struggle and united the people against the colonists.

20. Non-cooperation movement started with middle class participation in the cities :

(i) This movement was launched by Gandhiji in 1920. Its aims were to show resentment to actions considered oppressive like Jaliayanwala Bagh and Rowlatt Act. Thousands of students left government controlled school and colleges.

(ii) Teachers, Headmasters resigned and lawyers gave up their legal practices.

(iii) The council elections were boycotted in most provinces except made as where the justice party, the party of non-Brahmins felt that entering power the council was one way of gaining.

Impact on Economic Front:

(i) Foreign goods were boycotted, liquor shops picketed, and foreign clothes were burnt hugely.

(ii) In many areas, traders and merchants refused to trade in foreign goods and sometimes even they refused to finance foreign trade. The import of foreign trade halved between 1921 and 1922, its value dropping from 12 crore to 57 crore rupees.

(iii) As the boycott movement spread, people used only Indian clothes and began to discard foreign clothes. As a result, production of Indian textile mills and handlooms went up largely.

OR

i). Gandhiji was convinced that it was the duty of women to look after the home, be good mothers and good wives. And for a long time, the Congress was reluctant to allow women to hold any position of authority within the organization. It was keen only on their symbolic presence.

ii). Women participated in protest marches, manufactured salt, and picketed foreign cloth and liquor shops. Many went to jail.

iii). In urban areas, these women were from high-caste families whereas in rural areas, they came from rich peasant households. Moved by Gandhiji's call, they began to see service to the nation as a sacred duty of women.

iv). Yet, this increased public role did not necessarily mean any radical change in the way the position of women was visualized.

21. The Government of India has introduced various institutional and technological reforms under the comprehensive Land Development Programme (LDI) to improve agriculture in the 1980 and . Land Development Programme :

(i) Provision for crop insurance against drought, flood, cyclone, fire and disease.

(ii) Establishment of Grameen (regional rural) banks, cooperative societies and banks for providing loan facilities to the farmers at lower rates of interest.

Other Reforms : Apart from the land development programme, government has initiated many other benefit schemes for the farmers.

(i) Kisan Credit Card (KCC) Scheme for giving easy and cheap loans to small farmers. Personal Accident Insurance Scheme (PAIS) for Kisan Credit Card (KCC) holders.

(ii) Special weather bulletins and agricultural programmes for farmers were introduced through radio and television channels.

(iii) The Government also announced a Minimum Support Price (MSP) for various agricultural products like cereals, pulses and others (to check the exploitation of farmers by middlemen).

OR

Intensive Subsistence Farming	Commercial Farming
It is done in a high-density area, there is a high pressure on land.	Crops are grown for the market.
Size of field is small thus requires high doses of biochemical inputs and irrigation.	High doses of modern inputs, eg., HYV seeds, chemical fertilizers, insecticides, pesticides are required.
Labour intensive agriculture activities	Capital intensive and requires sophisticated technology
Yield per hectare is high and production for self-consumption	Processing units should be located near the plantation

22. i). Manufacturing industries help in modernising agriculture which forms the backbone of our economy.

ii). It helps in reducing the pressure of people from the agricultural sector by giving them jobs in the industrial sector.

iii). They reduce the heavy dependence of people on agricultural income by providing them jobs in secondary and tertiary sectors.

iv). Manufacturing goods expand trade and commerce

v). It is necessary for the removal of unemployment and poverty.

vi). It increases the GDP / National Income of the country.

23.

(i) Candidates are put forward by political parties to contest elections. These candidates may be chosen by the top leaders or by members of the party. In some countries like USA, members and supporters of a party choose its candidate.

(ii) Parties put forward their policies and programmes for voters to choose from them. A government is expected to base its policies on the line taken by the ruling party (Political party than runs government).

(iii) Political parties play a major role in making laws for the country. No law can become a bill unless majority parties support it.

(iv) Political parties provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes. It is easier for the public to approach their local party leader than a government officer. The local party leader has to listen to the public demand, otherwise people can reject them in the next elections.

(v) Parties shape public opinion. They raise and highlight issues. Parties sometimes also launch movements for the resolution of the problem faced by the people.

24. “Democracy stands much superior in promoting dignity and freedom to the citizens”:

(i) Every individual wants to receive respect from fellow beings.

(ii) The passion for respect and freedom is the basis of any democracy.

(iii) Democracies throughout the world have recognized this. It has been achieved in various degrees in various democracies.

(iv) Long struggles by women have got them respect and equal treatment.

(v) In many democracies, women were deprived of their right to vote for a long time, which they have achieved now.

(vi) In India 1/3rd of seats have been reserved for women in local bodies.

OR

Democracies lead to peaceful and harmonious life among citizens :

(i) Democracy have had greater success in setting up regular, free and fair elections.

(ii) In democracy every citizen has equal right to vote, to profess his/her religion and to get education.

(iii) In democracy : Every citizen can take part in any debate.

(iv) Democracy ensures that the rights of its people are protected by the state and the government functions according to the laws.

(v) In a democratic set up , there in no distinction between people based on race, religion, caste, colour or birth. Equal opportunities are provided to all to be educated to grow as good citizens and to earn their living.

25. Foreign Trade is Integrating markets of different countries –

(i) Foreign trade creates an opportunity for the producers to reach beyond the domestic markets.

(ii) Producers can sell their products in the markets located in other countries.

(iii) It helps for expanding the choice of goods beyond domestic market.

(iv) It is main channel for connecting countries.

(v) It is Highly helpful for extensive trade.

OR

Impact of Globalization in our daily life :

(i) Transportation technology has made much faster delivery of goods across long distances possible and that too at lower rates.

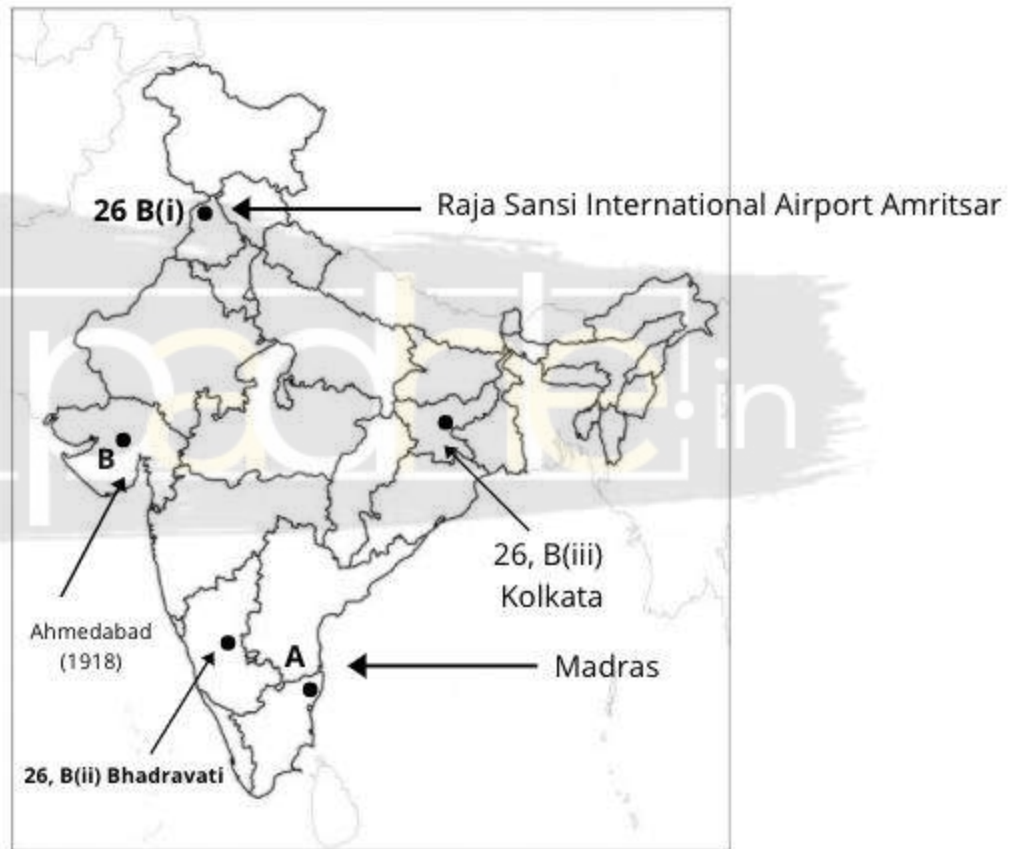
(ii) The invention of computers, internet, mobile phones and fax has made contact with each other around the world quite easy.

(iii) New jobs have been created in industries where MNCs have invested, such as electronics, fast food, cell phones etc.

(iv) The prices of various products have come down due to competition among the producers and manufacturers.

(v) People are getting more employment because some Indian companies have become multinational themselves due to globalisation.

26.



CBSE Social Science 2017

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(iv) There is no overall choice. However, an internal choice has been provided in four questions of 3 marks each and 3 questions of 4 marks each. You have to attempt only one of the alternatives in all such questions.

(v) Use of a calculator is not permitted.

Questions

(1 Mark Each)

1. Name the writer of the book 'Hind Swaraj'.
2. Name the river related to National Waterways No. 2.
3. Explain any one difference between a pressure group and a political party.
4. Explain the meaning of democracy.
5. Name any one political party of India which grew out of a movement.
6. How does the use of money make it easier to exchange things ?
Give an example.
7. Give an example of violation of consumer's right to choose.
8. How is the maximum retail price printed on packets beneficial for you ?

(3 Marks Each)

9. Describe any three economic hardships faced by Europe in the 1830s.

OR

Describe any three problems faced by the French in the sphere of education in Vietnam.

10. Why did Gandhiji decide to withdraw the 'NonCooperation Movement' in February, 1922 ? Explain any three reasons.

11. Evaluate the role of business classes in the 'Civil Disobedience Movement.

12. Describe any three characteristics of Durg-BastarChandrapur Iron-ore belt in India.

OR

(b) How were the concerns of Oriyan Society depicted in the Oriyan novels of 19th century ? Explain.

13. Analyse the role of the manufacturing sector in the economic development of India.

14. Examine with example the role of means of transport and communication in making our life prosperous and comfortable.

15. How do pressure groups and movements strengthen democracy ? Explain.

16. On the basis of which values will it be a fair expectation that democracy should produce a harmonious social life ? Explain.

17. Explain any three loan activities of banks in India.

18. How do Multi-National Corporations (MNCs) interlink production across countries ? Explain with examples

19. Analyse the importance of the tree-tier judicial machinery under Consumer Protection Act (COPRA), 1986 for redressal of consumer disputes.

(5 Marks Each)

20. "The first clear expression of nationalism came with the 'French Revolution' in 1789." Examine the statement.

OR

Examine the reasons that forced America to withdraw from the Vietnam war.

21. How did the Colonial Government repress the 'Civil Disobedience Movement' Explain.

22 . Why is it necessary to conserve mineral resouces ? Explain any four ways to conserve mineral resources.

23. Analyse the role of chemical industries in the Indian economy.

24. Describe any five characteristics of democracy.

25. “It is very difficult to reform politics through legal ways.” Evaluate the statement.

26. Analyse any five positive effects of globalisation on the India economy.

27. What is liberalisation ? Describe any four effects of liberalisation on the Indian economy.

29. Three features A, B and C are marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map :

A. The city associated with the Jallianwala Bagh incident.

B. The place where the Indian National Congress session (1927) was held.

C. The place where Gandhiji violated the salt Law.

30. On the given political outline map of India locate and label the following features with appropriate symbols :

A. Naraura—Nuclear Power Plant.

- B. Tuticorin—Major Sea Port.**
- C. Bhilai—Iron and Steel Plant.**

Answers

1. The book 'Hind Swaraj' was written by Mahatma Gandhi.

2. National Waterways No. 2 is related with the river 'Brahmaputra'.

3. A pressure group is an organized group of people that does not put up candidates for election, but seeks to influence government policy or legislation. They can also be described as 'interest groups', 'lobby groups' or 'protest groups' whereas, a political party consists of a group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government.

4. Democracy is a form of government in which the supreme power is vested in the people and the representatives of the people are elected by the voters on the basis of adult franchise.

5. There have been many political parties in India which have grown out of a movement. Eg. Asom Gana Parishad (Assam People's Association, AGP), a state political party in Assam, India. The AGP was formed after the historic Assam Accord of 1985. The latest to join the group has been Aam Aadmi Party which grew out of a movement against corruption.

6. Money in our daily life acts as a medium of exchange. A person having money in his hand can exchange money for the services and commodities he wants.

7. Money makes the things easier as :

- (i) It is in the form of authorised paper currency which gives the guarantee of the mentioned price to the owner.**
 - (ii) It has general acceptability.**
 - (iii) Its price remains constant compared to other commodities.**
 - (iv) It can be stored easily and doesn't need much space.**
-

8. The maximum retail price printed on packets gives information to the consumer about the contents of the package and the market price of the product.

- i). The consumers should not be exploited by the sellers with the wrong pricing of goods.**
 - ii). The consumers are paying a price for the goods that they are buying and they should be charged the right price for the right quantity of goods that they have paid for.**
 - iii). It restricts the seller from gaining profits by charging extra price for the goods.**
-

9. The economic hardships faced by Europe in the 1830's are:

- 1. Rise in food prices or a year of bad harvest left the country poorer.**
- 2. The ratio of the rise of population was larger than that of employment generation.**
- 3. Migration of rural population to cities led to overcrowded slums. Peasants still suffered under the burden of feudal dues and obligations in some regions in Europe.**

OR

10. The economic hardships faced by Europe in the 1830's are:

- i). Rise in food prices or a year of bad harvest left the country poorer.**
 - ii). The ratio of the rise of population was larger than that of employment generation.**
 - iii). Migration of rural population to cities led to overcrowded slums.**
-

11.

The role of business classes in the Civil Disobedience Movement is as follows :

(i) Keen on expanding their business, Business classes supported Civil Disobedience Movement and Protested against colonial policies that restricted business activities. They wanted protection against import of foreign goods and a rupee-sterling foreign exchange ratio that would discourage imports.

(ii) To organise business classes against colonial policies, they formed the Indian Industrial and Commercial congress in 1920 and the Federation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industries (FICCI) in 1927.

(iii) The business community interpreted Swaraj in their own way. They came to see Swaraj at the time when colonial restriction on business would no longer exist and the trade industry would flourish without constraint.

12. Three characteristics of Durg-BastarChandrapur Iron-ore belt in India:

(i) Durg-Bastar-Chandrapur belt lies in Chhattisgarh and Maharashtra and comprises of high grade haematite iron ore.

(ii) Very high grade haematites are found in the famous Bailadila range of hills in the Bastar district of Chhattisgarh.

(iii) Iron ore from these mines is exported to Japan and South Korea via Vishakhapatnam port.

13. i). Manufacturing sector has helped create stable employment in the Indian Economy which were not possible in agriculture.

ii). It has helped promote modernisation and overall prosperity.

iii). It has helped in making the agricultural sector more mechanised and hence more efficient.

iv). In the present day world of territorial specialization, our industry needs to be more efficient and competitive. Our goods must be at par with those of other countries in the international market. This will fetch

14. Important role means of transport and communication plays:

i). Today, the world has been converted into a large village with the help of efficient and fast moving transport.

ii). Transport has been able to achieve this with the help of equally developed communication system.

iii). Therefore, transport communication and trade are complementary to each other.

iv). Railways, airways, waterways, newspapers, radio, television, cinema and internet have been contributing to its economic progress in many ways.

15. (i) Information campaigns, organising meeting, file

petitions : Pressure groups carry out information campaigns, organise meetings and file petitions to attract public attention and gain support for their activities. They influence media to attract more attention to their issues.

(ii) Protest activities : Pressure groups organise protest activities like strikes, demonstrations or disrupting government's programmes. Such tactics are employed by workers organisations, employees' associations and most of the movement groups in order to force the government to take note of their demand.

(iii) Lobbying : Business groups employ professional lobbyists or sponsor expensive advertisements. They participate in official bodies and committees that offer advice to the government.

(iv) Take a political stand on major issues : Interest groups and movements do not directly take part in party politics but try to exert influence on political parties by taking a political stand on different issues. They have their own political ideology and political position on major issues.

16. i). A democratic country looks into the needs and aspirations of every section of society.

ii). It is also able to handle social conflicts, divisions and differences.

iii). Accommodating the demands of the underprivileged, the backward sections of the society and the minority communities through democratic principles, helps in building a more inclusive and a harmonious society.

17. (i) A democratic country looks into the needs and aspirations of every section of society. It is also able to handle social conflicts, divisions and differences.

(ii) The government of Belgium was able to negotiate differences between two linguist communities after framing policies which accommodated the major ethnic communities in the country.

(iii) Accommodating the demands of minority communities reduces the possibility of problems becoming explosive or violent. In a democratic government, the majority should work in close cooperation with the minority.

(iv) The rule of the majority community should not be taken in the religious or linguistic sense alone. Thus, on the basis of social accommodation and respecting each other's cultures and freedom which is a major feature of democracy, it is a fair expectation that a democratic country should produce a harmonious social life.

18. Loan activities of banks in India.

(i) Banks provide loans for various economic activities.

(ii) Banks intermediate between those who have surplus funds and those who are in need of these funds.

(iii) Banks offer very less interest on deposits than what they demand on loans.

19. Multi-National Corporation (MNC) interlink their production across countries in various ways :

(i) A multinational corporation (MNC) is usually a large company that owns and controls production in more than one nation. MNCs set up offices and factories for production in regions where they can easily

get cheap labour and other resources. This is done to minimise the cost of production end to maximise the profit.

(ii) The MNC is not only selling its finished products globally, but more important, the goods and services are produced globally.

(iii) The production process is divided into small parts and spread out across the globe.

(iv) The most common route for MNCs investments is to buy local companies and then to expand production.

20. It has following importance:-

1. It reduces the pressure on other courts.
 2. It finishes a case within 3 months.
 3. Cases seeking redressal up to 20 lakh are handled by district consumer courts.
 4. Cases seeking redressal up to 1 crore are handled by state consumer courts.
-

21. (i) Till 1789, France was full-fledged territorial state under the rule of absolute monarch. The political and constitutional changes that came in the wake of the French Revolution led to the transfer of sovereignty from that monarchy to the body of French citizen.

(ii) The revolution proclaimed that it was the people who would henceforth constitute the nation and shape its destiny. From the beginning, the French revolutionaries introduced various measures and practices that could create a sense of collective identity, and a feeling of nationalism among the French people.

(iii) A new French flag, the tri colour, was chosen to replace the former royal standard. The Estates General was deleted by the body

of active citizens and renamed it as National Assembly. New hymns were composed, oaths were taken and martyrs were commemorated, all in the name of the nation.

(iv) Regional dialects were discouraged and French, as it was spoken and written in Paris, became the common language of the nation. The revolutionaries further declared that they would help other people of Europe to become free nations.

OR

i). The prolongation of the war created strong reaction even with the U.S.

ii). It was clear that the US had failed to achieve its objectives.

iii). The Vietnamese resistance had not been crushed; The support of the Vietnamese people for US action had not been won.

iv). Thousands of young US soldiers had lost their lives.

v). The widespread questioning of the government policy strengthened moves to negotiate an end to the war.

vi). US media and films played a major role in both supporting as well as criticizing the war.

22. Colonial Government repressed the 'Civil Disobedience Movement' :

(i) The Colonial Government took brutal steps to repress the Civil Disobedience Movement. The government began arresting the

Congress leaders one by one. This led to violent clashes in many places.

(ii) Abdul Ghaffar Khan, a devout disciple of Mahatma Gandhi was arrested (April 1930).

(iii) Angry crowds demonstrated in the streets of Peshawar facing armored cars and police firing, many were killed.

(iv) Gandhiji was himself arrested.

(v) A frightened government responded with a policy of brutal repression. Peaceful Satyagrahis were attacked, women and children were beaten. About 100,000 people were arrested.

23. Minerals are non-renewable resources and their stock is limited. Continuous extraction of minerals raises the cost of extraction as they have to be dug from greater depths.

(i) A concerted effort has to be made in order to use our mineral resources in a planned and sustainable manner.

(ii) Use substitutes in order to save minerals should be encouraged.

(iii) Improved technologies need to be constantly evolved to allow the use of low grade ores at low costs.

(iv) Recycling of metals, using scrap metals and other substitutes are some steps in conserving our mineral resources for the future.

24.

i). With the current size of around 108 billion dollars, the Indian chemical Industry accounts for approximately 7 percent of Indian GDP.

ii). The chemicals sector accounts for about 14 % in overall index of Industrial production.

iii). The share of the Industry in the national exports is around 11 percent.

iv) In terms of volume, India is the third largest producer of chemicals in Asia after China and Japan.

v). The government aims to create 100 million additional jobs in the manufacturing sector by 2025. Hence, investments in manufacturing in the chemical sector are absolutely essential to ensure growth of the Indian Chemical Industry.

25. The main characteristics of democracy vary in wide selection of ways.

(i) Democracy is a form of government in which the rulers are elected by the people.

(ii) In a democracy, the final decision of making power must rest with those representatives, elected by people or citizen.

(iii) A democracy must be based on a free and fair election. Where those who currently in power have a fair chance of losing.

(iv) In a democracy, each adult citizens must have one vote and each vote must have one value.

(v) A democratic government rules within limits set by constitutional law and citizens' right.

26. It is very difficult to reform politics through legal ways.

i) Devising new laws can help to discourage the practice of wrong political practices and encourage new ones.

ii) But these changes can't only help to reform politics that is a challenge to democracy.

iii) For example just by changing the rules in cricket can't improve the quality of the game.

iv) In cricket, players, coaches and administrators can improve and bring good changes to the game.

v) Similarly, in politics, the reforms have to be carried out by political parties, activists, pressure groups, movements and citizens.

27. The visible impacts of globalisation on Indian economy can be described in the following ways :

(i) There is a wide choice of goods and services in the Markets. For example—The latest models of digital cameras, mobile phones and television made by the leading manufactures of the world are available in the markets. These products are affordable as well as within reach of the people.

(ii) Several improvements in the transportation technology has made much faster delivery of goods across long distances possible and that too on lower rates.

(iii) The improvement in information and tele-communication technology is even more remarkable. The invention and use of computer, internet, mobile phone, fax, etc, has made contact with each other around the world quite easy.

(iv) New jobs have been created in industries where MNCs have invested such as electronics, fast foods, cell phones etc.

(v) Some Indian companies have become multinational by themselves due to globalisation, such as Tata Motors (automobiles), Ranbaxy (Medicines), Infosys (Computer and Information Technology) and L & T (construction).

28. Liberalization is any process whereby a state lifts restrictions on some private individual activities. Liberalization occurs when something which used to be banned is no longer banned, or when government regulations are relaxed.

Four effects of liberalisation on the Indian economy:

i) Economic liberalization has opened up the Indian economy to the foreign investors.

ii) It has also opened up the economy to the foreign companies who now have greater access to the Indian markets.

iii) It has increased foreign trade.

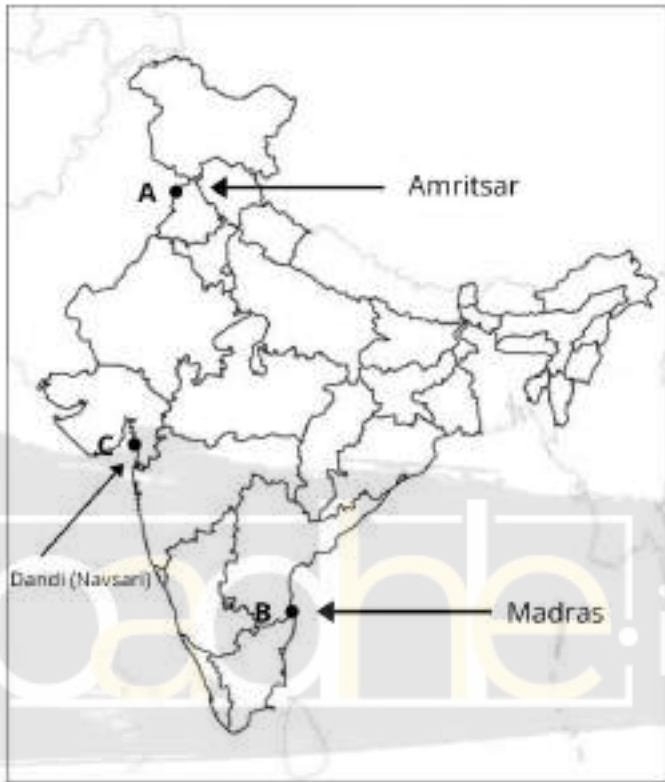
iv) It has increased the job opportunities for the people.

29.

A. The city associated with the Jallianwala Bagh incident --- Amritsar

B. The place where the Indian National Congress session (1927) was held --- Madras

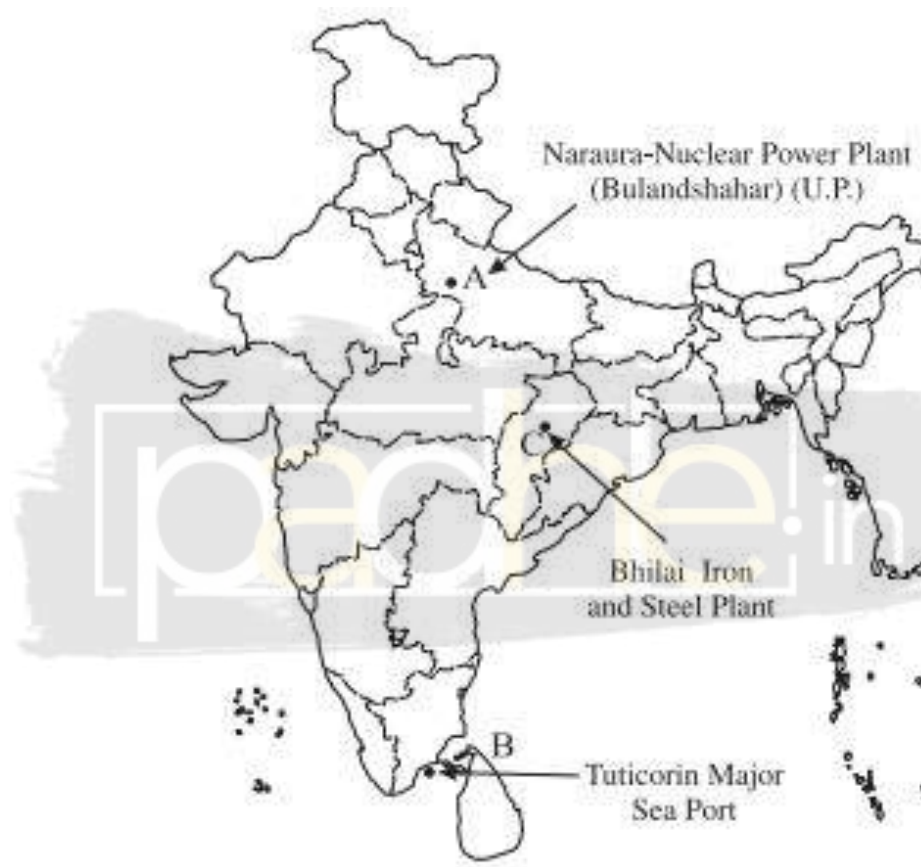
C. The place where Gandhiji violated the salt Law --- Dandi (Navsari)



A. Naraura—Nuclear Power Plant.

B. Tuticorin—Major Sea Port.

C. Bhilai—Iron and Steel Plant.



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Questions

(1 Mark Each)

1. (a) Who invented printing press and when ?

OR

(b) What is referred to as "Kissa-goi" ?

2. What is the position of India, in the world, in terms of sugar cane production ?

3. Give one point of differentiate between Civil Rights Movement and Black Power Movement.

4. What is another popular name of Rural local government in India ?

5. What is meant by Majoritarianism ?

6. If there are four members in a family and their total income is ` 20,000/- what would be the average income of each person ?

7. Which sector helps in the development of the primary and secondary sectors ?

8. Define secondary sector.

(3 Marks Each)

9. (a) "The multinational companies (MNCs) choose China as an alternative location for investment ?" Explain the statement.

OR

(b) Highlight any three benefits of industrialization on the society

OR

(c) What led to the expansion of population in Bombay in the mid 19th century ? Give any three reasons.

10. (a) The silk routes are a good example of trade and cultural link between distant parts of the world. Explain with examples.

OR

(b) Why were there clashes between the weavers and the Gomasthas ? Explain.

OR

(c) Why did people of London call underground railway 'the iron monster'. Give any three reasons.

11. (a) Give any three reasons for the enhancement of literacy in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries in most parts of Europe.

OR

(b) "Premchand's novels are filled with powerful characters from all levels of society." Justify the statement.

12. (a) Why did British government curb the freedom of the Indian press after the revolt of 1857 ?

OR

(b) How were the concerns of Oriyan Society depicted in the Oriyan novels of 19th century ? Explain.

13. Why has the land under forests not increased much from 1960 - 61?

14. Describe the Project Tiger launched by the Indian government.

15. Why is the rooftop rainwater harvesting the most common practice in Shillong inspite of the fact that Cherapunjee and Mawsynram receiving highest rainfall in the world are situated only at a distance of 55 kms from there ? Explain.

16. Which features of Panchayati Raj do you like the most and why ? Explain.

17. Why do social differences emerge in a society ? Does every social difference lead to social division ? Explain your answer with the help of an example.

18. Explain any three forms of power sharing among different organs of government in India.

19. Explain common, different and conflicting goals by giving suitable examples.

20. Explain the problem of underemployment in the service sector in urban areas with examples.

21. What is the basis for determining for developmental goals of different people ? Give one example to prove that development for some may cause harm to others.

(5 Marks Each)

22. (a) Describe the factors that led to the Great Depression of 1929.

OR

(b) How did cotton factories become an intimate part of the English landscape in the early nineteenth century ? Explain.

OR

(c) Explain the changes in the work available to women in London during 19th and 20th century.

23. (a) Why did the Roman Catholic Church begin keeping an Index of Prohibited Books from the mid 16th century ? Explain by giving five reasons.

24. "The declining share of agriculture in the Gross Domestic Product (G.D.P.) is a matter of serious concern in India." Support the statement with any five reasons.

25. What is bio-diversity ? Why is bio-diversity important for human lives ? Analyse.

26. Why has federalism succeeded in India ? Which three policies adopted by India have ensured this success ?

27. Mention any five socio-economic changes responsible for breaking down the old notion of caste hierarchy in India.

28. Show two ways in which industrial pollution degrades the environment ? Suggest three measures to control environment degradation.

29. Explain any five features of the Tertiary sector.

30. (a) One feature A is shown in the given political outline map of India. Identify this feature with the help of the following information and write its correct name on the line marked on the map :

(A) A soil type

(b) On the same political outline map of India, locate and label the following features with appropriate symbols :

(B) Bhakra Nangal Dam

(C) A State which is the major producer of Cotton.

Answers

1. (a) Printing press was invented by Johannes Gutenberg in the year 1430.

OR

(b) Traditional art of storytelling is referred as “Kissa-goi”.

2. The position of India is second in the world, in terms of sugar cane production.

3. Civil Rights Movement - The movement refers to a set of events and reform movements aimed at abolishing legal racial discrimination against African-Americans.

Black Power Movement - It was a more militant and anti - racist movement.

4. Another popular name of Rural local government in India is Panchayati Raj system.

5. Majoritarianism is a belief that the majority community should be able to rule country by disregarding the wishes and needs of minority.

6.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Average income} &= \text{Total Income} / \text{No. of Members} \\ &= 20,000 / 4 = 5,000\end{aligned}$$

7. Tertiary sector helps in the development of the primary and secondary sector.

8. It cover activities in which natural products are changed into other forms through ways of manufacturing that we generally associate with industrial activities. For example, after obtaining a crop, let's say, cotton, we need machines to change it into yarn and cloth.

9. (a) The multinational companies (MNC's) choose China as an alternative location for investment because :

(i) After revolution of 1949, China gradually entered the field of world economy. It attracted the foreign MNC's to invest in china's economy.

(ii) China is the most populous country in the world, besides labour they formed a large consumer base.

(iii) Wages in China were relatively low. So, it was great attraction for the MNC's .

OR

(b) Benefits of industrialization on society are as under:

- 1. It removes poverty by generating large sum of employment.**
- 2. It helps in economic growth of the nation.**
- 3. It helps in the growing of trade by producing more goods.**

OR

(c) Three reasons for Bombay's expansion :

(i) When Bombay became the capital of Bombay Presidency in 1819, the city expanded. With the growth of trade in cotton and opium, large communities of traders, bankers, as well as artisans and shopkeepers came to settle in Bombay.

(ii) When textile mills were established in Bombay there was fresh surge of migration. The first cotton textile mill in Bombay was established in 1854. In 1921, there were 85 cotton mills with about 146,000 workers.

(iii) Bombay was a junction of two major railways. This encouraged an even higher scale of migration into the city. For example, famine in dry regions of Kutch drove large number to Bombay in 1888-89.

10. (a) The silk routes are the good examples of trade and cultural link between distant parts of the world we, can explain it as follows :

(i) Historians have identified several silk routes, over land and sea, knitting together vast regions of Asia and linking Asia with Europe and Northern Africa.

(ii) Chinese pottery travelled the same route, as did textile and spices from India.

(iii) Precious metals like gold and silver flowed from Europe to Asia.

(iv) Buddhism emerged from India and spread in several directions through intersecting points on the silk route.

OR

(b)

i) The gomasthas were outsiders & had no social link with villages.

ii) They marched into the village with sepoy & peons.

iii) They punished weavers for delay in supply.

iv) The weavers could not sell their cloth to other buyers because they had to sell to the company due to the loans they took from them.

v) They had to accept the price offered by the company to them, although it was very low.

(c)

i) People were afraid to travel underground.

- ii) Many felt that the iron monsters added to the mess and unhealthiness of the city.
 - iii) The railway compartments were over crowded and polluted by smoke.
 - iv) The atmosphere was a mixture of sulphur, coal and dust with fuel fumes from the gas lamps.
-

11. (a)

(a) Three reasons for the enhancement of literacy in the seventeenth and eighteenth century in most of the parts of Europe are :

(i) Churches of different denominations were set up, and schools in villages began carrying literacy to peasants, artisans etc.

(ii) By the end of the eighteenth century in some parts of Europe literacy rates were as high as 60 to 80 per cent.

(iii) As literacy and schools spread in European countries, there was a virtual reading mania. People wanted to read and printers produced books in ever increasing numbers.

OR

(b) (i) Munshi Premchand drew tradition of Kishan Rao storytelling. His novels are filled with all kinds of powerful characters, drawn from all levels of society.

(ii) His novels include characters such as aristocrats and landlords, middle level peasants and landless labourers and women from margins of society. He focussed on social issues like child marriage, dowry, suppression of downtrodden classes by landlords.

(iii) The women characters are strong individuals coming from lower classes and are not modernized.

12.

(a) The British government curbed the freedom of the Indian press after the revolt of 1857 because the attitude to freedom of the press changed. Enraged englishmen demanded a clamp down on the 'native' press.

As vernacular newspapers became assertively nationalist, the colonial government began debating measures for stringent control

OR

(b) In 1877, Ramshankar Ray, a dramatist, began serializing the first Oriya novel 'Sandamini'. But he could not complete it within 30 years, however, Orissa produced a great novelist, Fakir Mohan Senapati (1843-1918). The title of his novel "Chaa Mana Atha Guntha" (1902) portrays six acres and thirty two decimals of land. It announces a new kinds of novel that would deal with the question of land and its possession. This novel illustrated the rural issues that were an important part of urban concerns.

13. Land under forest not increased much since 1960-61 due to following reason-

- i).The improper use of land which has caused degradation of the available land area and made conservation of forest difficult.**
 - ii). The ever increasing illegal cutting of trees and forest cover to meet the needs of an increasing population.**
 - iii). Large scale development projects, industrialisation and urbanisation have reduced the forest cover to a great extent.**
-

14. Tiger is one of the most important wildlife species in the faunal web. Hence, it became necessary to save the tigers and this project tiger was created for this purpose.

- (i) Project tiger was launched in 1973 because the authorities realized that its population was dwindling.**
 - (ii) There are 27 tiger reserves in India, like Corbett national park, Sunderbans, Sariska and Manas tiger reserves etc.**
 - (iii) Threat to tiger population is from : Poaching for trade, shrinking habitat, depletion of prey base species and growing human population.**
 - (iv) India and Nepal provide habitat to 2/3 (twothird) of the tiger population**
-

15.

- i). The roof top rainwater harvesting is the most common practice in Shillong inspite of the fact that Cherrapunjee and Mawsynram**

receiving highest rainfall in the world are situated only at a distance of 55 kms from there.

ii). In spite of being very close to the area of highest rainfall in the world, Shillong faces acute shortage of water.

iii). Nearly every household in the city has a rooftop rainwater harvesting structure. Nearly 15-25% of the total water requirement of the household comes from rooftop water harvesting.

16. Panchayati Raj is a system of governance in which Gram Panchayats are the basic unit of administration. Gram Panchayat is a council consisting of several ward members known as Panchs and a President or Sarpanch. They are directly elected by all the adult population living in that ward or village. This feature of Gram Panchayat is very significant. People in a particular village elect their own representatives who are very much acquainted or familiar with the local issues. Thus, they can solve the problem of people easily and effectively.

17.

i). Social differences emerge in a society when people belonging to different social groups share differences and similarities cutting across the boundaries of their groups.

ii). Every social difference does not lead to social division. Social differences may divide similar people but can also unite very different people such as Carlos and Smith who came together to fight social evils practiced in the society

18.

(i) Power is shared among different organs of government through the horizontal distribution of powers.

(ii) These organs are Legislative, Executive and Judiciary.

(iii) This type of distribution advocates “separation of powers” in which different organs of government at the same level exercise different powers.

(iv) Separation of powers ensures a check over the unlimited powers of each organs in order to maintain “balance of powers” among various institution. Hence, this type of power sharing is also called a system of “Checks and Balances”.

19. The development goals may be common, different or conflicting.

(i) Common goals : There are some requirements which are common to all like—income, freedom, equality, security, respect and friendship etc.

(ii) Different goals : Development and progress does not mean the same for every individual. Each individual has its own idea of development. For Example—Irrigation for farmers and employment for unemployed youth.

(iii) Conflicting goals : May be the development for some may become destructive for others. For Example—Industrialists may want dams for electricity but it may displace the natives of that region.

20. The problem of underemployment is most common in the service sector in the urban areas. It is a condition in which many people work in a service sector but they earn very little because they work less than willpower.

For example: in the service sector, many people work but they earned in little amount. The service sector is the tertiary sector of Indian economy.

21.

i). People have different developmental goals because people come from different background. Different people have different dreams and aspirations.

ii). People set their goals according to the changing circumstances and the prevailing situation

iii). People may change the goal with the change in situation which could be contradictory to previous goal

For Example : A person willing to do higher education will change his goal go for employment because weak economic situation of the family.

22. (a) The Great Depression was a result of many factors:

i). Prosperity in the USA during the 1920s created a cycle of higher employment and incomes. It led to rise in consumption and demands.

More investment and more employment created tendencies of speculations which led to the Great Depression of 1929 upto the mid-1930s.

ii). Stock market crashed in 1929. It created panic among investors and depositors who stopped investing and depositing. As a result, it created a cycle of depreciation.

iii). Failure of the banks. Some of the banks closed down when people withdrew all their assets, leaving them unable to invest.

iv). Some banks called back loans taken from them at the same dollar rate inspite of the falling value of dollar. It was worsened by British change in policy to value pound at the pre-war value.

v). In Latin America, it identified the slump in agricultural and raw material prices.

(vi). The US's attempt to protect its economy during the depression by doubling import duties also dealt another severe blow to the world trade.

(b) Cotton factories became an intimate part of the English landscape in the early nineteenth century. It can be explained it as follows :

(i) Series of inventions in the 18th century increased the efficiency of carding, twisting, spinning, etc.

(ii) Creation of cotton mill by Richard Arkwright

(iii) Centralised and integrated process.

(iv) Proper supervision and control.

(v) New mills and new technologies.

(c) The changes in the work available to women in London during 19th and 20th century are as follows:

(i) In the 18th and 19th centuries, a large number of women were employed in the factories because during that period, most of the production activities were carried out with the help of the family.

(ii) With technological developments, women gradually lost their industrial jobs and were forced to work within households. According to the 1861 Census, about a quarter million women worked as domestic servants in London, most of them were from migrant families.

(iii) However, in the 20th century, women again started getting employed in wartime industries and offices because most of the male citizens were fighting at the front.

(iv) Many women increased their family income by taking lodgers or paying guests. Some earned their living through tailoring, washing or matchbox making.

(v) Conservatives rallied against women and forced them to go back to their homes.

23. (a)

(i) It was feared that if there was no control over the printed material, then rebellion and irrational thoughts might spread.

(ii) Many monarchs felt that if no control was applied, then printed books could lead to rebellions against the state authorities.

(iii) Many religious authorities felt that free print material could make the people rebel against their cherished religions.

(iv) Even many writers and artists began to fear that if no control was extended on the printed materials, the authorities of the valuable publications would be destroyed.

(v) This is the reason the Roman Catholic Church began keeping an Index of Prohibited Books from the mid 16th century.

(b) (i) Right from the beginning women got involved in writing and reading novels. In the 18th century, women have become more leisure to read as well as to write novels.

(ii) Novels began to explore the world of women, their emotions and identities, their experiences and problems.

(iii) Women began to write novels about their domestic lives by drawing upon their own experiences.

(iv) They wrote about domestic life and non-public recognition.

(v) For Examples : Jane Austen's 'Pride and Prejudice' gave a glimpse of the world of women in general rural society in early 19th century England. Charlotte Bronte's 'Jane Eyre' depicted the life of an independent assertive woman.

24. i). If the produce in agriculture reduces, then it means that there is not much work for the rural farmers. There is more unemployment.

- ii). There are many industries that process crops/foods from the agricultural sector. They will be out of business too. So the economy goes down.**
 - iii). The stock exchange indices also go down. That also leads to devaluation of currency.**
 - iv). People in the nation go hungry due to lack of sufficient produce.**
 - v). Grains and seeds need to be imported. Hence the government and people have to spend money for import and pay extra too.**
-

25).

- i).The total number of species of plants, animals and microorganisms living on the earth is called biodiversity.**
 - ii). It is the variety of organisms present in the ecosystem. It is very much necessary to maintain ecological balance which can be achieved by conservation of biodiversity.**
 - iii). In society human beings are interdependent. Humans are considered as social animals. Humans depend on others for their survival and wellbeing.**
 - iv). Apart from this, there is always an interaction of humans with biotic and abiotic communities.**
-

26). Federalism is the system of government in which power is shared among the different institutions not within the single constitution body. The constitution outlines the detail of power and

functioning of the governments at different levels. India has tried to accommodate all its diversities in its federal set up.

The policies that ensures success are :

(i) Linguistic States : States are divided on the basis of the language spoken in the state or region. Ex. Marathi is the language of Maharashtra, Assamese is the language of Assam etc.

(ii) Language policy : All languages have equal rights. There is no state language in the country.

(iii) Centre state relations : Powers are distributed among the two states and centres.

27.

i). Social reformers like Jotiba Phule, Gandhiji, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, etc., advocated and worked to establish a society in which caste inequalities are absent.

ii). With economic development, large scale urbanisation, growth of literacy and education and the weakening of the positions in the villages, the old notions of caste hierarchy are breaking down.

iii).The Constitution of India prohibits discrimination of any type. It provides equal opportunities to all.

iv). Provision of fundamental rights has played a major role because these rights are provided to all the citizens without any discrimination.

v).The caste system can further be removed by the spread of education and by promoting inter caste marriages.

28). Industrial pollution degrades environment in the following ways :

(i) Air is polluted by gases like-carbon dioxide, carbon mono-oxide etc., which are harmful for humans.

(ii) Industrial effluents pollute rivers. Paper pulp, textile, chemicals industries pollute land and soil due to their toxic materials.

Steps to control industrial pollution can be explained as follows :

(i) Smoke can be reduced by using oil or gas instead of coal in factories.

(ii) Treating hot water and effluents before releasing them in rivers and ponds.

(iii) Minimizing use of water for processing by reusing and recycling into two or more successive stages.

29).

(i) The sector involves activities that help in the development of the primary and secondary sector.

(ii) The tertiary sector does not produce any kind of goods but they aid and support in the production process.

(iii) Tertiary sector helps to transport goods, produced in primary or secondary sector or arrange for wholesale and retail sale.

(iv) Helps in the storage of goods in godowns, and provides banking service.

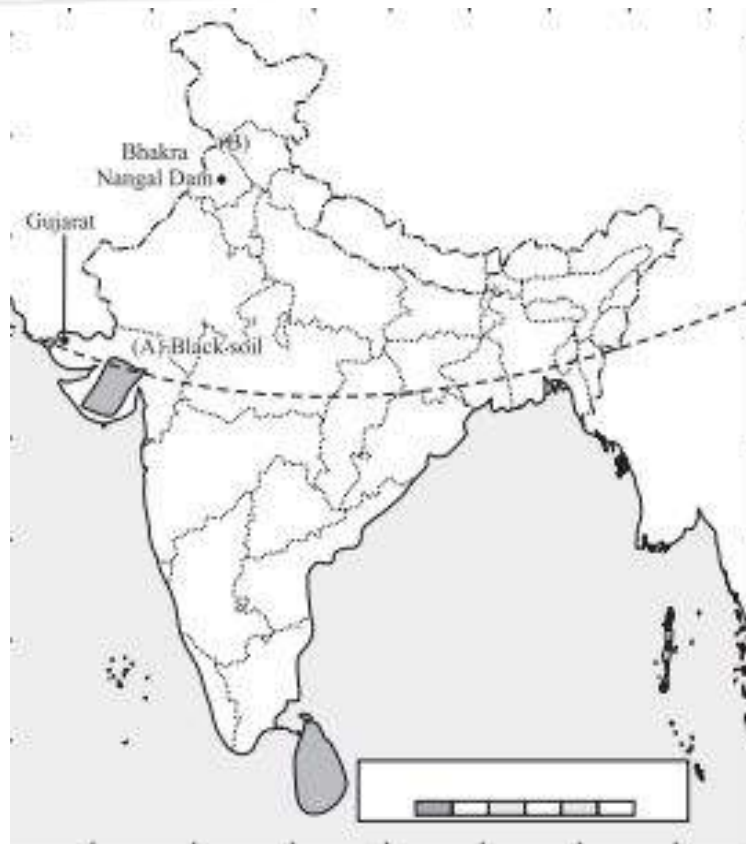
(v) Since these activities generate services other than goods, it is called the service sector. It also includes teachers, doctors and other professionals who are not connected with production of goods.

29). (A) A soil type - Black soil

(b) On the same political outline map of India, locate and label the following features with appropriate symbols :

(B) Bhakra Nangal Dam

(C) A State which is the major producer of Cotton - Gujarat



CBSE Social Science 2015

SECTION - A (1 Marks)

1. What was the main aim of the French revolutionaries?
2. How do minerals occur in sedimentary rocks ?
3. What was the main aim of the popular movement of April 2006, in Nepal ?
4. How can you say that democracies are based on political equality ?
5. Why do political parties involve partisanship ?
6. What is meant by double coincidence of wants ?
7. Suppose your parents want to purchase Gold jewellery along with you; then which logo will you look for on the jewellery ?
8. How does money act as a medium of exchange ?

SECTION - B (3 Marks)

9. How did nationalism develop through culture in Europe? Explain in detail.
10. Describe the main features of 'Poona Pact'.
11. How did 'Salt March' become an effective tool of resistance against colonialism ? Explain.
12. Explain the importance of railways as the principal mode of transportation for freight and passengers in India.
13. Why has the 'Chota Nagpur Plateau Region' the maximum concentration of iron and steel industries ? Analyse the reasons.
14. How can solar energy solve the energy problem to some extent in India ? Give your opinion.

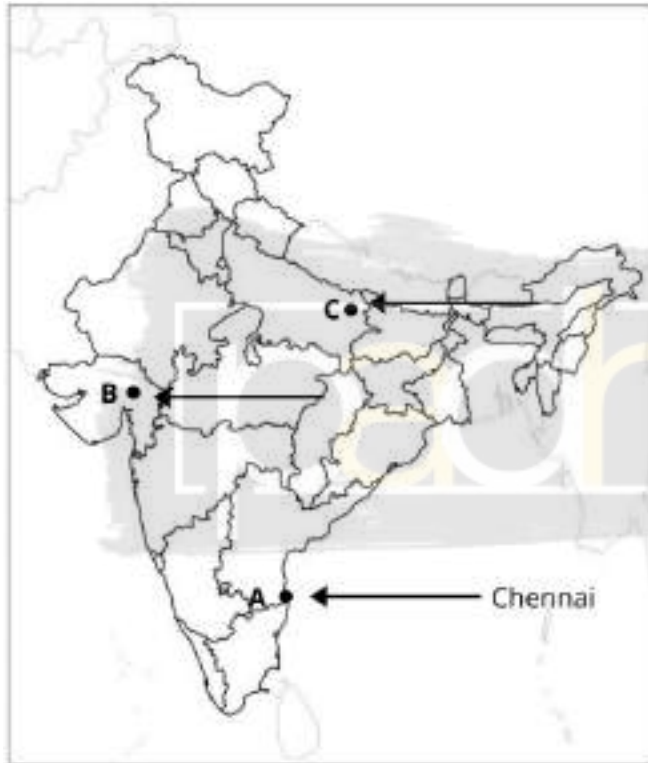
15. "Dynastic succession is one of the most serious challenges before the political parties." Analyse the statement.
16. How is democracy accountable and responsive to the needs and expectations of the citizens ? Analyse.
17. "A challenge is an opportunity for progress." Support the statement with your arguments.
18. Why is modern currency accepted as a medium of exchange without any use of its own ? Find out the reason.
19. "Foreign trade integrates the markets in different countries." Support the statement with arguments.
20. Explain with an example how you can use the right to seek redressal.
21. Describe any five steps taken by the French Revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity among the French people.
22. Explain the attitude of the Indian merchants and the industrialists towards the 'Civil Disobedience Movement'
23. What is the manufacturing sector ? Why is it considered the backbone of development ? Interpret the reason.
24. Which is the most abundantly available fossil fuel in India ? Assess the importance of its different forms.
25. What is meant by a political party ? Describe the three components of a political party.
26. Suggest any five effective measures to reform political parties.
27. How do banks play an important role in the economy of India ? Explain.
28. "Globalization and greater competition among producers has been advantageous to consumers." Support the statement with examples.

29. Three features A, B and C are marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked in the map :

A. The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in 1927.

B. The place associated with the Peasant's Satyagraha.

C. The place related to calling off the Non- Cooperation Movement.



30. (30.1)

Two features A and B are marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked in the map :

A. Iron-ore mines

B. Terminal Station of East-West Corridor

(30.2) On the same political outline map of India, locate and label the following :

Vishakhapatnam — Software Technology Park.



padhle.in

CBSE Social Science 2015

Solutions -

1. The French revolutionaries aimed at the abolition of monarchy, foundation of a secular and democratic republic, liberation of the people of Europe from dictatorship, drafting of a formal constitution etc.
2. Minerals are formed in the sedimentary rocks due to deposition, accumulation and concentration in horizontal strata over long periods under great heat and pressure or coal.
3. The popular movement aimed at restoring democracy.
4. Democracies are based on political equality as individuals have equal weight in electing representatives.
5. Parties are a part of the society and thus they involve partisanship.
6. Double coincidence of wants refers to a situation when both the parties agree to sell and buy each other's commodities.
7. We will search for the Hallmark logo on the jewellery.
8. Money acts as a medium of exchange because it acts as an efficient link between the exchange of commodities.
9. Nationalism developed through culture in Europe as :
 - (i) Culture played an important role in creating example—the idea of the nation, art and poetry, stories and music helped to express and shape nationalist feeling.
 - (ii) Romanticism was a cultural movement which sought to develop a particular form of nationalist sentiment.

Romantic artists and poets generally criticized the glorification of reason and science and focussed instead on emotions, intuition and mystical feeling.
 - (iii) German philosopher Johann Gottfried Herder claimed that true German culture was to be discovered among the common people (das volk). It was through folk songs, folk poetry and folk dances that the true spirit of the nation was popularised.

10. The Poona Pact was the agreement between Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. B.R. Ambedkar signed on 24 September, 1932. The major points in this pact were as follows:

- (i) 148 seats were to be allotted to the depressed classes in the provincial legislatures. This was more than double from the 71 seats as promised in the Communal Award.
- (ii) Certain percentage of the seats allotted to the general Non-Muslim electorate would be reserved for the depressed classes.
- (iii) Congress agreed that adequate representation would be given to the depressed classes in the civil services.
- (iv) The depressed classes agreed to adhere to the principles of Joint Electorate.

11. Salt became an effective tool of resistance against colonialism because of the following reasons:

- (i) Gandhiji found in salt a powerful bond that would unite the nations as it – was consumed by all rich and poor alike.
- (ii) Gandhiji's letter to Viceroy Irwin stated eleven demands. Most of them were of general interest but the most stirring was to abolish the salt tax imposed by the colonial government.
- (iii) Irwin's unwillingness to negotiate forced Gandhiji to start his salt March which was joined by thousands. It developed the feeling of nationalism.
- (iv) People in different parts of the country broke salt law and manufactured salt and demonstrated in front of government salt factories.
- (v) People unitedly followed Gandhiji's words. They refused to pay taxes, revenues, picketed liquor shops, boycotted foreign clothes, resigned from government jobs violated forest laws.

12. The railways are the main artery of inland transport in India. It is the lifeline of the country as mentioned below :

(i) The Indian Railways have a network of 7,031 stations, 7,817 locomotives, 5,321 passenger service vehicles, 4,904 other coach vehicles and 2,28,170 wagons as on 31st March, 2004.

(ii) Railways are useful in conducting business, sightseeing, pilgrimage along with transportation of goods over longer distances.

(iii) It is the largest public undertaking in the country. Thus, the railways is playing an important role in our economy.

13. The major factors are :

(i) Availability of raw material : Iron ore, cooking coal and lime stone are required in the ratio of approximately 4:2:1. All these materials are available in the Chota Nagpur region.

(ii) Availability of water : Water is provided by Damodar river and its tributaries, which is a perennial source of water.

(iii) Cheap labour : High density of population provides large and cheap labour force.

14. Solar energy can surely solve the energy problem to some extent in India as :

(i) India is a tropical country and has many possibilities of tapping solar energy.

(ii) The use of solar energy will minimise the dependence of rural households on firewood and dung cakes.

(iii) Due to rising prices of oil and gas, there is a need to shift to non-conventional sources of energy (solar energy).

15.

1. Most ideological groups don't rehearse open and straightforward techniques for their working.

2. There are not many ways for a conventional laborer to ascend to the top in a gathering.

3. In numerous gatherings the top positions are constantly constrained by individuals from one family.

4. This training is uncalled for to different individuals from that party and is likewise awful for a vote based system.

5. Individuals who don't have sufficient experience or well known help come to involve position of intensity.

16. Democracy is people's own government.

(i) In a democracy, people have the right to choose their representatives and the people will have control over them.

(ii) Everybody expect the government to fulfill the needs and expectations of the people.

(iii) It is expected that the democratic government develops mechanisms for citizens to hold the government accountable.

17. Once a country faces the foundational challenges of establishing democracy or transforming itself from a non-democratic regime to a democratic one it has to move ahead or move further.

A challenge of foundation is an opportunity to establish democratic system, to have free and fair elections and to acknowledge the rights to the people.

Once the country overcomes this challenge it has to expand democracy even to the grassroot level. Later, it has to deepen the democratic institutions, strengthen the institutions of democracy to ensure greater participation of the people.

Thus, such institutions have to work on a much responsible manner for the needs of the people.

18. The modern currency i.e., rupee, does not have any value of its own because it is not as precious as gold and silver, it is made up of paper.

However it is used for transactions in exchange for some goods and services. But it is still considered as a medium of exchange, as it is authorized by the Government of India.

19. Foreign trade provides opportunities for both producers and buyers to reach beyond the domestic market of their own countries.

Goods travel from one country to another. For the buyers, import of goods produced in another country provides opportunity to extend their choice of goods beyond what is domestically produced.

Competition among producers of various countries prevail as they can sell their products not only in the domestic market but also compete in the market of other countries. Thus, foreign trade has been the main channel connecting countries. For example— Silk route connects India and South Asia to the markets in both the East and West.

20. Consumers have the Right to seek redressal against unfair trade practices and exploitation. It also includes the right to fair settlement of the genuine grievances of the consumer.

If damage is done to the consumer, he or she has the right to get compensation depending on the degree of damage.

For example, Prakash had sent a money order to his village for his daughter's marriage. The money did not reach to his daughter at the time when she needed it, nor did it reach months later. So Prakash filed a case in the district level consumer court and practised right to seek redressal.

21.

- i) They choose a new French flag, the tricolour, to replace the royal stand.
- ii) The Estates General was elected by the body of active citizens and renamed the National Assembly.
- iii) In the name of the nation, new hymns were composed, oaths taken and martyrs commemorated.
- iv) They established a centralised administrative system, which formulated uniform laws for all citizens.
- v) Discouraging regional dialects and promoting French as a common language of the nation.

22. The attitude of the Indian merchants and the industrialists towards the Civil Disobedience Movement was:

- 1) During the 1st World War Indian merchants and industrialists had made huge profits and became powerful.
- 2) They wanted protection against imports of foreign goods and a Rupee Sterling foreign exchange ratio that would discourage import.
- 3) To organize business interest they formed the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress (in 1920) and the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industries - FICCI (in 1927).
- 4) They gave financial assistance and refused to buy or sell imported goods.
- 5) Most businessmen came to see Swaraj as a time when colonial restrictions on business would no longer exist and trade and industry would flourish without constraints.
- 6) After the failure of the Roundtable conference, business groups were no longer uniformly enthusiastic.
- 7) They were apprehensive of the spread of militant activities and worried about prolonged disruption of business.

23. Industries which are involved in the production of goods in large quantities after processing raw materials to more valuable products are called manufacturing industries. For example—
Iron and Steel industries.

Manufacturing sector is considered the backbone of development in general and economic development in particular mainly because :

(i) Manufacturing industries not only help in modernising agriculture, which forms the backbone of our economy, they also reduce the heavy dependence of people on agricultural income by providing them jobs in secondary and tertiary sectors.

(ii) Industrial development is a precondition for eradication of unemployment and poverty from our country. This was the main philosophy behind public sector industries and joint sector ventures in India. It was also aimed at bringing down regional disparities by establishing industries in tribal and backward areas.

(iii) Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce, and brings in much needed foreign exchange.

(iv) Countries that transform their raw materials into a wide variety of furnished goods of higher value are prosperous.

24. In India, coal is the most abundantly available fossil fuel.

Coal, therefore, is found in a variety of forms depending on the degrees of compression and the depth and time of burial. Decaying plants in swamps produce peat.

It has a low carbon and high moisture content and low heating capacity. Lignite is a low grade brown coal, which is soft with high moisture content.

The principal lignite reserves are in Neyveli in Tamil Nadu and are used for generation of electricity. Coal that has been buried deep and subjected to increased temperatures is bituminous coal. It is the most popular coal for commercial use.

Metallurgical coal is high grade bituminous coal which has a special value for smelting iron in blast furnaces. Anthracite is the highest quality hard coal.

25. A political party is a group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government. They agree on some policies and programmes for the society with a view to promote the collective good. There are different views on what is good for the society and people. Every political party wants to persuade people when their policies are better than other parties, and tries to win the support of people.

A political party has three components: the leaders, the active members and the followers.

(i) The leaders : Every Political party has some prominent leaders who formulate policies and programmes for the party and choose candidates for contesting elections. Those who contest elections and win, they perform the administrative job.

(ii) The active members : They are involved in different committees of the party and participate directly in their activity. They are the ones, who climb a ladder from being the follower and become the assistant of the leaders to gain knowledge about the politics.

(iii) The followers : They believe in the party's ideology and support the party by casting their votes in favour of the party at the time of election. They are simply the ardent followers of the leaders and work under the able guidance of the active members.

26. Political parties can be reformed in the following ways :

i) The anti-defection law was introduced to curb the growing trend of elected representatives who changed political parties to become ministers or to get cash rewards.

ii) The affidavit requirement was an order passed by the Supreme Court as a measure to curb the challenge of money and muscle power.

iii) The third reform measure was made by the Election Commission where for all political parties it was mandatory to hold regular elections and also file their income tax returns.

Besides these, many suggestions are often made to reform political parties:

iv) It should be made mandatory for political parties to give a minimum number of tickets, about one-third, to women candidates. Similarly, there should be a quota for women in the decision-making bodies of the party.

v) There should be state funding of elections. The government should give parties money to support their election expenses. This support could be given in kind: petrol, paper, telephone etc. Or it could be given in cash on the basis of the votes secured by the party in the last election.

27. Banks play an important part in India's economy by providing a safe foundation for individuals and businesses to invest or deposit their money, which allows the bank to use the money in its possession for loans. The ability for the public to receive these loans enables them to make purchases, which drives the economy at higher level. The bank is able to take the deposits, which start out as liabilities, and turn them into assets. This is accomplished by the banks investing the money that is deposited in a way that gains them higher returns than what is being paid to the depositor's account when they receive interest. This allows the banks to loan money and still have the funding to cover any withdrawals that an account holder may make.

28. Globalization and greater competition among producers-both local and foreign, has been of advantage to consumers in the following ways :-

(i) Companies have invested in new technologies to raise their production quality to compete with the MNCs, thus, ensuring that consumers get better quality products and get satisfied.

(ii) Indian companies has collaborated with MNCs to produce more functional and advanced products, thus, benefitting the consumers.

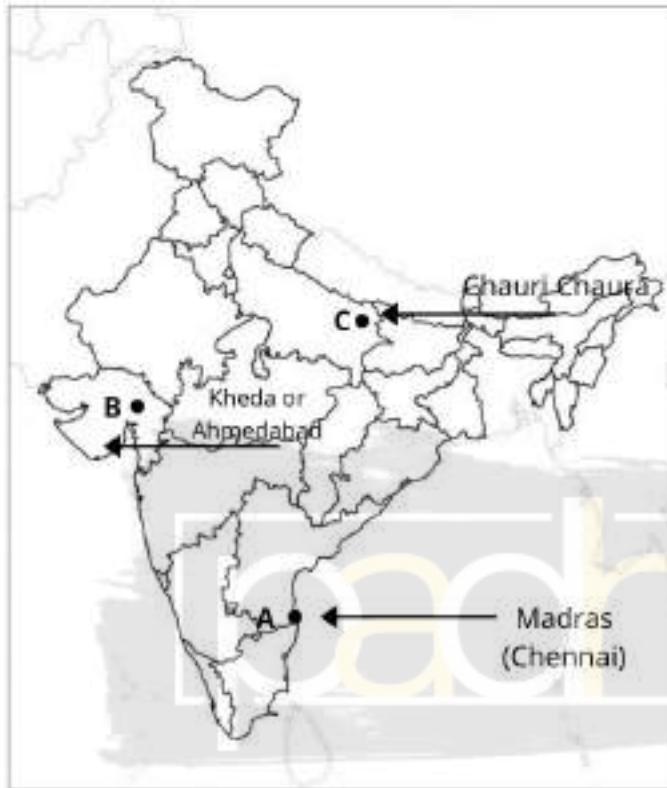
(iii) Consumer can enjoy improved quality at lower prices for several products. This has led to higher standard of living.

(iv) There is great choice available to the consumers in goods.

(v) The quality of goods has been improved.

(vi) Due to competition the prices of various products has decreased.

29.



CBSE Social Science 2014

SECTION - A (1 Marks)

1. Which method of hand-printing was developed in China?
2. What is the most common indicator for measuring economic development of a country ?
3. What measure was adopted by the democratically elected government of Sri Lanka to establish Sinhala Supremacy ?
4. Much of the official work in Indian States is done in which language ?
5. Who are represented by the term 'African American' ?
6. What is the advantage of per capita income ? Mention any one.
7. Name the sector which continued to be the largest employer even in the year 2000.
8. What do final goods and services mean ?

SECTION - B (3 Marks)

9. "The silk routes are a good example of vibrant pre-modern trade and cultural links between distant parts of the world." Explain how.
10. What attracted the Europeans to Africa ? Give any three reasons.
11. Highlight any three circumstances that led to the intermingling of the hearing culture and the reading culture.
12. Highlight any three innovations which have improved the printing technology from nineteenth century onwards.
13. Mention any three features of arid soils.

14. Assess the need for the conservation of forests and wildlife in India.
15. Describe any three traditional method of rainwater harvesting adopted in different parts of India.
16. "The Government of India gives holidays for the festivals of most of the religions." Why is it so ? Give your viewpoint.
17. Explain the status of women's representation in India's legislative bodies.
18. Why do some people think that it's not correct to politicize social divisions ? Give three reasons
19. Classify the economic sectors on the basis of nature of activities. Mention the main feature of each.
(i) Primary sector (ii) Secondary sector (iii) Tertiary sector
20. Why is NREGA also called the Right to Work ? Explain.
21. Apart from income, which other six things people look for growth and development ?

SECTION - C (5 Marks)

22. Explain the effects of the Great Depression of 1929 on the Indian economy.
23. How far is it right to say that the print culture was responsible for the French revolution ? Explain.
24. Suggest any five measures to control land degradation in India.
25. Provide a suitable classification for resources on the basis of ownership. Mention main features of any three types of such resources.
26. Identify the determinants of the outcomes of the politics of social division and explain them.
27. Explain the factors that have led to the weakening of the caste system in India.

28. Describe any five conditions or aspects that you would consider before accepting a job.

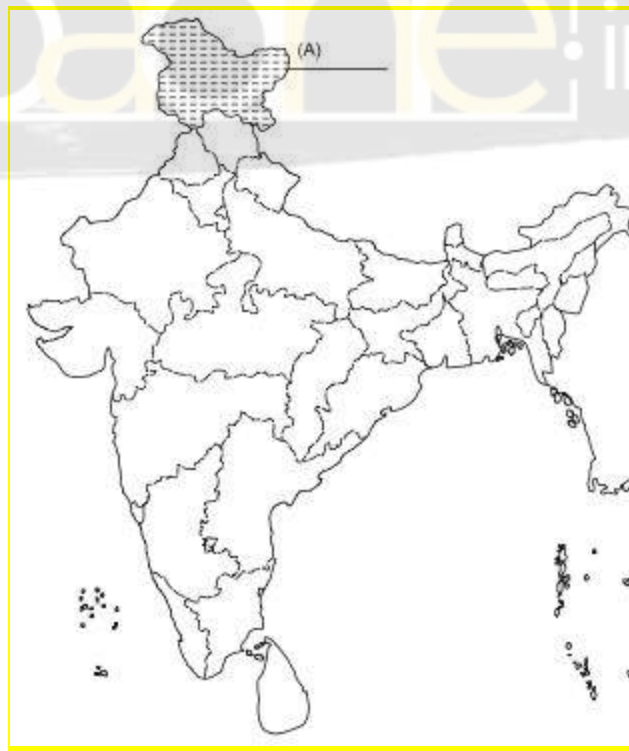
29. Explain with examples that there are other important development goals also besides income.

30. (a) One item A is shown in the given political outline map of India. Identify this item with the help of following information and write its correct name on the line marked on the map. (A) A Type of Soil

(ii) On the same political outline map of India, locate and label the following items with appropriate symbols.

(B) Sariska Wildlife Sanctuary

(C) Salal Dam



CBSE Social Science 2014

Solutions -

1. From AD 594 books in China were printed by rubbing paper against the inked surface of woodblocks.

2. Income is the most common indicator.

3. In 1956, an Act was passed to make Sinhala the official language. The government followed preferential policies favouring Sinhala applicants for University positions and government jobs.

4. Much of the official work in Indian States is done in the official language of the concerned state.

5. African-Americans or the Blacks is the name given to the descendants of Africans who were brought into America as slaves between 17th century and early 19th century.

6. Per capita income helps to compare the development of countries as it tells us whether people in one country are better off than others in a different country.

7. The primary sector continued to be the largest employer even in the year 2000.

8. The various production activities in the primary, secondary and tertiary sector produce large number of goods and services for consumption and investment are final goods and services.

9. "The silk routes are a good example of vibrant pre-modern trade and cultural links between distant parts of the world." This can be justified through the following points :

(i) The routes on which cargoes carried Chinese silk to the west were known as, Silk routes. Historians have discovered several silk routes over land and by sea, covering vast regions of Asia and connecting Asia with Europe and Northern Africa.

(ii) Even pottery from China, textile and spices from India and South Asia also travelled the same route. In return, precious metals like gold and silver flowed from Europe to Asia.

(iii) Culturally, Buddhism emerged from Eastern India and spread in several directions through the silk route.

Thus, silk route not only played a major role in linking distant parts of the world but also helped in the promotion of trade.

10. (i) Vast resources of land and minerals : In the late 19th century, Europeans were attracted to Africa due to its vast resource of land and minerals.

(ii) Establishment of plants and mines : Europeans came to Africa hoping to establish plantations and mines to produce crops and minerals for export to Europe.

(iii) Destruction of cattle disease : The loss of cattle disease destroyed African livelihoods. Planters, mine owners and colonial governments now successfully monopolised what scarce cattle resources remained to force Africans into the labour market.

11.

Circumstances that led to the intermingling of the hearing culture and the reading culture :

(i) With the printing press, a new reading public emerged. Printing reduced the cost of books. Access to books created a new culture of reading. Earlier reading was restricted to the elite.

(ii) Common people lived in a world of oral culture. They heard sacred texts read out, ballads recited and folk tales narrated. Knowledge was transferred orally.

(iii) Printers began publishing popular ballads and folk tales, illustrated with pictures.

These were sung and recited at gatherings. Oral culture thus entered print and printed material was orally transmitted.

12. Three innovations which have improved the printing technology from nineteenth century onwards :

- (i) The quality of printing plates became better and methods of feeding paper improved.
- (ii) Automatic paper reels and photoelectric controls of the colour register were introduced.
- (iii) The accumulation of several individual mechanical improvements transformed the appearance of printed texts.

13. Features of arid soils :

- (i) Arid soils range from red to brown in colour and have a sandy texture.
- (ii) They are saline in nature. In areas where salt content is high, common salt is obtained by evaporation.
- (iii) The lower horizons of this soil have kankars because of high calcium content which restrict infiltration of water.

14. There is a need to conserve the forests and wildlife in India because :

- (i) To preserve ecological diversity : Conservation of biodiversity is necessary because it preserves the ecological diversity and preserves our life support systems i.e., water air and soil. For example, the plants, animals and micro-organisms recreate the quality of the air we breathe, the water we drink and the soil that produces our food without which we cannot survive.
- (ii) Top reserve genetic diversity: It also preserves the genetic diversity of plants and animals for better growth and breeding of species. For example, in agriculture we are still dependent on traditional crop varieties. Fisheries too are heavily dependent on the maintenance of aquatic biodiversity.
- (iii) Forest are primary producers on which all other living beings depend not only for food but indirectly for many other forest products which are used for different purposes.

15. Different rainwater harvesting systems practised in India are :

- (i) In the semi-arid and arid regions of Rajasthan, all houses had underground tanks or tankas as for storing drinking water. The tanks were connected to the sloping roofs of the houses through a pipe. Rain falling on the rooftops would travel down the pipe and was stored in these underground tankas.
- (ii) In the western Himalaya's diversion channels called 'guls' or 'kuls' are built to utilize rainwater for agriculture.

(iii) In arid and semi-arid regions of Rajasthan agricultural fields were converted into rain fed storage structures. Rainwater was allowed to stand and moisten the soil. These structures are called 'Khadins' and Johads'

16.

(i) India is a secular state which means that the government does not uphold any one religion. All religions are considered equal in the Indian Constitution. There is no religious discrimination.

(ii) Government schools and offices, police stations, law courts, are not allowed to promote any religion. So they cannot celebrate any religious festivals in the government spaces.

Therefore, the government has declared most religious festivals as public holidays so that people can celebrate them in their homes.

17. The one way to ensure that women related problems gets adequate attention is to have more women as elected representatives. To achieve this, it is legally binding to have a fair proportion of women in the elected bodies.

(i) Panchayati Raj in India has reserved one-third seats in Local government bodies for women.

(ii) In India, the proportion of women in legislature has been very low. The percentage of elected women members in Lok Sabha is not even 10 per cent and in State Assemblies less than 5 per cent. India is lagging behind several developing countries of Africa and Latin America. Women organisations have been demanding reservations of at least one-third seats in Lok Sabha and State Assemblies for Women.

(iii) And only recently, in March 2010, the women's reservation bill was passed in the Rajya Sabha ensuring 33% reservation to women in Parliament and State Legislative bodies.

18. Social divisions of one kind or another exist in most countries of the world and these divisions are reflected in politics and affect politics. Expression of social divisions in politics lead to disaster. If social divisions do exist in a country, they must never be expressed in politics, because the combination of politics and social divisions is very dangerous .

(i) Democracy involves competition among various political parties. Their competition tends to divide society.

(ii) If they start competing in terms of some existing social division, it can make social divisions into political divisions and lead to conflict, violence or even disintegration of a country. In Yugoslavia, political competition along religious and ethnic lines led to disintegration of the country into six independent countries.

(iii) Social divisions effect voting in most countries. People from one community tend to prefer some party more than other.

19. On the basis of nature of activities, economic sectors are classified into :

(i) Primary sector (ii) Secondary sector (iii) Tertiary sector

(i) Primary sector : It forms the base for all other products that we subsequently make. Since most of the natural products we get are from agriculture, dairy, fishing, forestry, this sector is also called the sector for agriculture and related activities (stone quarrying, animal husbandry, etc.)

(ii) Secondary sector : It covers activities in which natural products are changed into other forms through ways of manufacturing. It can take place in a factory, workshop or at home.

Examples :

(a) Spinning yarn from cotton fibre from plants. (b) Making sugar from sugarcane.

It is also called the Industrial sector.

(iii) Tertiary sector : Activities in this sector do not produce any goods. This sector produces services that act as aid and support to the primary and secondary sectors. Services like administration, police, army, transport, hospitals, educational institutions, post and telegraph, courts, municipal corporation, insurance companies, storage, trade communication and banking are some of the examples of activities of the tertiary sector. This sector is also known as the service sector.

20. Every state or region in India has potential for increasing the income and employment in that area. Recognising this, the Central Government in India has passed an act called the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005.

The main objectives of the NREGA 2005 are :

(i) to implement the Right to Work in 200 districts of India.

(ii) to guarantee 100 days of employment in a year by the government. In case the government fails, it offers unemployment allowance.

(iii) to give preference to the type of work that will help increase the production from land.

21. High per capita income is not the only attribute to a good quality life :

Money cannot buy all the essential things required for a good life. Pollution-free atmosphere to ensure good health, protection from infectious diseases, lowering of mortality rate, promotion of literacy, job security, good working conditions etc., are essential for a good standard of living and for growth and development.

22. Effects of the Great Depression on the Indian Economy :

(i) In the 19th century, colonial India had become an exporter of agricultural goods and importer of manufactured goods. This situation continued well into the 20th century during the British rule. The depression had an immediate effect on Indian trade. India's exports and imports halved between 1928 and 1934.

(ii) The prices fell in India as a result of the international price crash. Wheat prices fell by 50 per cent between 1928 and 1934. Peasants and farmers suffered due to the fall of prices. Their income lowered but the colonial government refused to reduce the revenue they collected and this led to their hardships.

(iii) Jute producers of Bengal also were hard hit. With the collapse of gunny bag export, jute prices crashed. Peasants, who had borrowed in the hope to increase their production fell deep into debts due to the crash of jute prices by 60 per cent.

(iv) Peasants used up their savings, mortgaged lands and sold whatever jewellery and precious metals they had to meet their expenses.

(v) The depression did not have much negative effect on urban India. Town dwelling landowners, who received rents, people with fixed income or salaried class became better off with the falling prices of the food grains and other commodities. Industrial investments were not much affected as the Government extended tariff protection to industries.

23. Following are the arguments which were given in support of the above statement :

(i) Print popularised the ideas of enlightened thinkers like Voltaire and Rousseau and those who read these books, started questioning everything and developed critical and rational thinking. These thinkers attacked the sacred authority of the

Church and despotic power of the State.

(ii) All existing values, norms and institutions, which were never questioned earlier, were revalued through debates and discussions by the public in print.

24. Measures to control land degradation in India are :

(i) Soil erosion in hilly areas can be checked by construction of terraces for farming and building of dams.

(ii) Proper discharge and disposal of industrial wastes after treatment can reduce land degradation.

(iii) Proper management of grazing by animals can be sloped to control overgrazing.

(iv) There should be planned management of forests, planting of shelterbelts of plants and more importantly more and more plants can be planted to check soil erosion.

(v) There should be control on mining activities.

25. On the basis of ownership, there are four types of resources :

(i) Individual resources: Resources, which are owned privately by individuals, e.g., farmers own pieces of land or houses. Plantation, pasture lands and water in wells are some resources owned by individuals.

(ii) Community owned resources : These resources are accessible to all the members of the community, e.g., village ponds, public parks and playgrounds in urban areas are accessible to all the residents of that area.

(iii) National resources : All the resources within the political boundary of a nation including the territorial water (oceanic area upto 12 nautical miles from the coast) extending into the ocean and resources therein belong to the nation, e.g., all minerals, forests, wildlife, water resources, land, etc.

(iv) International resources : There are international institutions which own and regulate some resources, e.g., the oceanic resources beyond 200 km of the Exclusive Economic Zone belong to the open ocean and no individual country can utilise these without the concurrence of international institutions.

26. Determinants of the outcomes of the politics of social division are :

(i) How people perceive their identities : If people see their identities in exclusive terms, it becomes difficult to accommodate. As long as people in Northern Ireland saw themselves as only Catholic or protestant, their differences were difficult to reconcile. It is easier if identities are complimentary with national identity. This helps to stay together. This is how most people in our country see their identity. They feel and think as Indian as well as belonging to a state or a language group or a social or religious group.

(ii) How political leaders raise 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. The demand for 'only Sinhala' was at the cost of the interest and identity of Tamil community in Sri Lanka.

(iii) How the Government reacts to demands of different groups : If the rulers are willing to share power and accommodate the reasonable demands of the minority community, as in Belgium, social divisions become less threatening for the country. But if the demand is suppressed in the name of national unity, as in Sri Lanka, the end result is quite opposite. Such attempts at forced integration sow the seeds of disintegration.

27. Reasons which have contributed to changes in caste system were :

(i) Efforts of political leaders and social reformers like Gandhiji, B.R. Ambedkar who advocated and worked to establish a society in which caste inequalities are absent.

(ii) Socio-economic changes such as :

- * urbanisation
- * growth of literacy and education
- * occupational mobility
- * weakening of landlord's position in the village * breaking down of caste hierarchy

(iii) The Constitution of India prohibited any caste- based discrimination and laid the foundations of policies to reverse the injustices of the caste system.

(iv) Provision of fundamental right has played a major role because these rights are provided to all citizens without any discrimination.

28. Before accepting a job many factors need to be considered apart from income as :

(i) These include factors such as facilities for families, working conditions or opportunity to learn.

(ii) In another case, a job may give less wages but may offer regular employment that enhances sense of security. Another job however, may offer high wages but no job security and also leave no time for family.

(iii) The terms of employment are as per government rules and regulations.

(iv) The enterprise also gives several other benefits like paid leave, provident fund, gratuity, etc.

(v) The employer also makes provisions for medical benefits and a safe working environment. A safe and secure environment may allow more women to take up a variety of jobs.

29. More income or more material goods do not always give us a good quality life.

There are other aspects such as equal treatment, freedom, security, opportunity to learn, good working conditions, pollution-free atmosphere, job security and good social life which are very important for a good quality life.

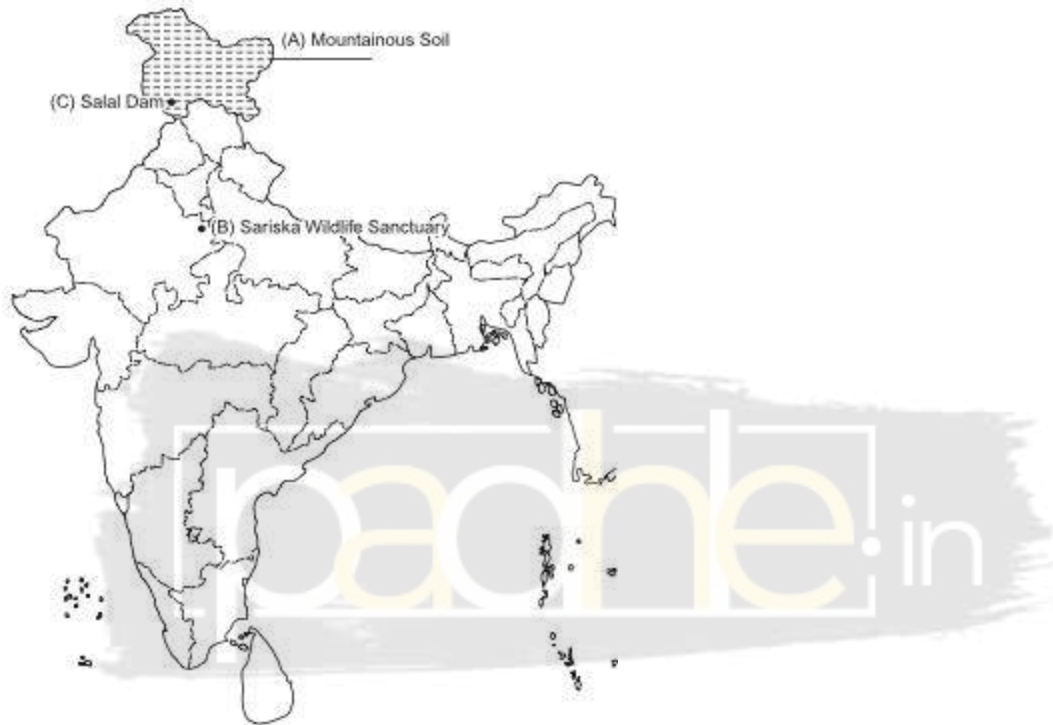
Money or material things that one can buy with it, is one factor on which our life depends. But quality of our life also depends on non-material things, for example, the role of our friends in our life which cannot be measured but mean a lot to us.

Another example, if we get a job in a far off place, before accepting it we would try to consider many factors apart from income such as facilities for our family, working atmosphere or opportunity to learn.

Similarly, for development, people look at a mix of goals. It is true that if women are engaged in paid work, their dignity increases. However, it is also the case that if there is respect for women there would be more sharing of housework and greater acceptance of women.

The developmental goals that people have are not only about better income but also about other important things in life.

30.



CBSE SOCIAL SCIENCE 2013

Questions -

Section A (1 Mark Each)

1. The artisans, industrial workers and peasants revolted against which one of the following in 1848?
 - a) Economic Hardship
 - b) Political Instability
 - c) Monarchy
 - d) Revolutionary War

2. Which one of the following was the main reason to withdraw the Non-cooperation Movement?
 - a) Movement turning violent
 - b) Leaders were tired
 - c) Satyagrahis needed to be trained
 - d) All of the above

3. India is referred to as a 'Super Power' in the world in which one of the following non-Conventional sources of energy?
 - a) Solar Energy
 - b) Wind Power
 - c) Bio Gas
 - d) Tidal Energy

4. Which one of the following is a public interest group?
 - a) BAMCEF
 - b) Railway Employees Union of India
 - c) Sarafa Bazar Union
 - d) Merchant's Union

5. Which one among the following countries has a two-party system?

- a) United Kingdom
- b) China
- c) Indo-China
- d) Japan

6. Democracies are different from one another in terms of which one of the following?

- a) Culture
- b) Social situations
- c) Economic activities
- d) All the above

7. Which one of the following is the main source of credit for rich urban households?

- a) Moneylenders
- b) Businessmen
- c) Banks
- d) Self-help groups

8. Which one of the following was the main aim to form 'World Trade Organisation'?

- a) To liberalise international trade
- b) To promote trade of rich countries
- c) To promote trade of poor countries
- d) To promote bilateral trade

9. Hallmark is the certification maintained for standardisation for which one of the following?

- a) Jewellery
- b) Electrical goods
- c) Edible oil
- d) Refrigeration

Section B (3 Mark Each)

10. Why was the decade of the 1830s known as great economic hardship in Europe? Explain any three reasons.
11. Explain any three measures taken by the British government to repress the movement started against the Rowlatt Act.
12. Which were the two types of demands mentioned by Gandhi in his letter to Viceroy Irwin on 31 January 1930? Why was the abolition of 'salt tax' the most stirring demand? Explain.
13. Explain any three objectives of the 'National Jute Policy, 2005'.
14. Why is India not able to perform to her full potential in iron and steel production? Explain any three reasons.
15. How are means of transport and communication complementary to each other? Explain with three examples.
16. What are pressure groups? How are they different from political parties? Explain.
17. How do you feel that democracy is better than any other form of government? Explain.
18. Explain with examples how some countries face foundational challenges of democracy.
19. How are local companies benefited by collaborating with multinational corporations? Explain with examples.
20. 'Cheap and affordable credit is essential for poor households both in rural and urban areas'. In the light of the above statement, explain the social and economic values attached to it.

Section C (5 Mark Each)

21. Explain the 'Right to Seek Redressal' with an example.
22. Describe the role of culture in shaping the feelings of nationalism in Europe from 1830 to the end of the 19th century.
23. Why did Gandhi start the 'Civil Disobedience Movement'? Explain any four features of the movement.
24. Why is it necessary to conserve mineral resources? Suggest any four ways to conserve mineral resources.
25. 'Advancement of the international trade of a country is an index of its economic prosperity'. Justify the statement with five arguments.
26. 'No party system is ideal for all countries and in all situations'. Justify the statement with five arguments.
27. 'Democracies do not appear to be very successful in reducing economic inequalities'. Examine the statement with examples.
28. What are the two categories of sources of credit? Mention four features of each.
29. How has improvement in technology stimulated the globalisation process? Explain with five examples.

30. MAPS

(a) Identify and mark the following in the political map of India. [2]

- (A) The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in 1927.
(B) The place where the Non-cooperation Movement was called off.

(b) Locate and label the following features with appropriate symbols: [3]

- i. Kaiga – Nuclear Power Plant
- ii. Bhilai – Iron and Steel Centre
- iii. Kandla – Major Sea Port

CBSE SOCIAL SCIENCE 2013

Solutions -

1. (a) – Economic Hardship OR (c) – Officials of Imperial Court
2. (d) – All of the above
3. (b) – Wind Power
4. (a) – BAMCEF
5. (a) – United Kingdom
6. (d) – All the above
7. (c) – Banks
8. (a) – To liberalise international trade
9. (a) – Jewellery

10. The following are three important reasons why the decade of 1830s is known as great economic hardship in Europe:

- i. During the 1830s, there was large-scale unemployment in Europe. In most of the European countries, employment opportunities were low in number, whereas job seekers were many.
- ii. Cities had come to be extremely overcrowded. As a result, slums had started coming up as more people migrated from the rural areas to the urban areas.
- iii. Small producers in towns were often faced with stiff competition from imports of cheap machine-made goods from England where industrialisation was more advanced, especially in textile production.

11. The following are the measures adopted by the British Government to repress the movement started against the Rowlatt Act:

- i. Fearing that railway and telegraph lines might be cut by those protesting the Act, the Government unleashed harsher than usual measures to suppress the movement.
- ii. Local leaders were imprisoned and Gandhi was prohibited from entering Delhi. On 10th April 1919, the police fired upon a peaceful procession in Amritsar.

iii. This action of the Government resulted in attacks on banks, post offices and railway stations. Martial law was soon imposed and General Dyer took over the command.

12.

- Among the demands made by Gandhi in his letter to Viceroy Irwin, some of the demands were general in nature, whereas others were of interest to specific sections such as industrialists and peasants.
- The demand for the abolition of salt tax was the most important because it was a problem faced by Indians of all socioeconomic classes. Salt was and remains a product of daily consumption.
- Because it is naturally available in nature, the tax imposed on it was considered an injustice done to Indians.
- Gandhi's letter gave the Government an ultimatum for accepting his demands, failing which he threatened to launch a Civil Disobedience Campaign.

13.

Three objectives of the 'National Jute Policy, 2005'

Objectives :

1. To increase productivity
2. To improve quality
3. To ensure good prices to the jute farmers
4. To enhance the field per hectare.

14. The following are three important reasons why India has not been able to perform to her full potential in iron and steel production:

- i. High cost of production and limited availability of coking coal
- ii. Lower productivity of labour
- iii. Irregular supply of energy

15.

- Transport and communication establish link between production center and provide the link through which these two centre carry out trade
- Similarly growth in trade also leads to creation of more infrastructure to match the volume of trade. It also creates avenues for investment in infrastructure through the revenue generated by trade.

- This means of transport like roads, railways, air, water and pipelines need to be developed to keep the wheels of economy moving. Communication is another important aspect as it allows commercial transactions to be completed across different places and time zones. It helps surmount the barriers of geography and also keeps those engaged in trade informed about their business.

16. Pressure groups are organisations which strive to influence the policies of the Government. They could do so by forming an organisation and undertaking activities to promote their interests or viewpoints. These organisations are formed when people with common occupation, interest, aspirations or opinions come together to achieve a common objective. The following are the differences between pressure groups and political parties:

- i. Unlike pressure groups which try to influence the Government's policies, political parties are groups of people which come together to contest elections and hold power in the Government.
- ii. While pressure groups tend to wield power, if any, without responsibilities, political parties aim at direct control or share of political power of the State.
- iii. Pressure groups are not accountable to people, whereas political parties have to face the people in elections and thus have to be responsive to people's needs and views.

17. Democracy is a better form of government when compared with any other form of government because of the following reasons :-

- (i) Promotes equality among citizens Every citizen of the country has equal rights before the law. All individuals have equal weight in electing representatives.
- (ii) Enhances the dignity of the individual By giving its citizens equal rights, it enhances dignity and freedom of the individual. Democracy gives equal treatment and respect to women, disadvantaged and discriminated castes in our society.
- (iii) Improves the quality of decision-making As there is open debate in major issues in democracy thus, quality of decisions is improved.
- (iv) Provides a method to resolve conflicts Democracy reduces the possibility of social tension which leads to peaceful social life. It allows room to correct mistakes.

(v) A legitimate government Democracy gets the popular support of the people by regular, free and fair elections.

18. Foundational challenge relates to making the transition to democracy and then instituting democratic government.

- It evolves establishing a sovereign and functional state.
- It evolves bringing down the existing non-democratic regime, keeping the military away from controlling the government.
- Establishing a civilian control on all government institutions by holding proper elections.
- It evolves the recognition of people's choice and opportunity to change rulers, recognise people's will.

19. When local companies launch a joint venture with MNCs:

i. The MNCs provide the finances for additional investments for faster production.

ii. MNCs bring with them the latest technology for enhancing and improving production.

iii. Some Indian companies have had very successful foreign collaborations.

Globalisation has enabled some Indian companies to expand into multinational corporations.

iv. Parakh Foods was a small company which has been bought over by a big American company – Cargill foods. Parakh Foods had built a large marketing network in various parts of India as a well-reputed brand. It had four oil refineries whose control has now shifted to Cargill. Now, Cargill is the largest manufacturer of edible oil in India making five million pouches daily.

20. Cheap and affordable credit is essential for Poor households in rural areas because it helps the poor farmers or poor people living there to get loans and then they can invest in either farming or non farm activities. The cheap word tells that the interest rate would be low so at the end they have to pay less money.

Cheap and affordable credit is essential for Poor households in urban areas because it helps the poor people living in urban areas to invest in any manufacturing or any small business which can give them a good return. Due to this good return they can pay back the credit with interest and can have a good and settled life.

21. Under the 'Right to Seek Redressal', consumers have the right to seek redressal against trade practices of exploitation and seek a fair settlement of the genuine grievances. They can seek redressal through consumer courts functioning at district, state and national levels and may get compensation from a manufacturer/trader if any harm is done. Example: Suresh sent an urgent courier to his brother living in another city. However, the courier did not reach on time which resulted in some financial loss to both Suresh and his brother. Thus, Suresh filed a case against the courier company in the consumer court.

22. It can be said that culture, music, dance and religion played an important role in the development of nationalism in Europe:

i. The role of culture was important in the sense that it instilled among the people of Europe an idea of a shared heritage. The ultimate result of this was the development of nationalism. Art, poetry and music, all helped in expressing nationalist feelings among the people. Romanticism, in particular, was a cultural movement which contributed a great deal in this process. Romantic artists and poets criticised the glorification of reason and science and instead focused on emotions and intuition.

ii. Language also played an important role. After the Russian occupation, the Polish language was forced out of schools and Russian was imposed everywhere. In 1831, an armed rebellion against Russian rule took place which was later crushed. After this, many members of the Polish clergy began to use language as a weapon of national resistance.

iii. The Romantic German philosopher Herder said that true German culture was to be found among the common people – das volk. Folk songs, folk poetry and dances further popularised the idea of nation.

23. Starting of civil disobedience movement:

On 31st January, 1930 Gandhiji sent a letter to Viceroy Irwin, demanding 11 features. In these demands some were general interest and some were specific interest. These demands were from different classes from industrialists to peasants. The letter also included the abolition of salt laws, as salt was an important in people's diet. It is also stated that "if the demands were not fulfilled by 11th March, the Congress would launch a civil disobedience movement". Irwin was not ready to talk upon the demands and ultimately Mahatma Gandhiji launched the movement

Features of civil disobedience movement:

- 1.The civil disobedience was launched in 1930 under the guidelines of Gandhiji.
2. Dandi March was set in order to abolish salt laws
- 3.Peoples fought against the government for getting their liberty.
- 4.Boycott of school,colleges,foreign cloth, offices. Liquor shops closed.
- 5.People stop paying chaukidari and other taxes.
- 6.Actually civil disobedience movement was launched to fill the work that non cooperation won't did.
7. Village officials, teachers and many resigned their jobs.

24. Natural resources take millions of years to form as it is available in limited stock so it is very necessary to conserve because it can be exhausted by human activities like improper use of mineral resources..

Here are some points to conserve resources.

1. Create awareness among people to preserve natural resources by teaching the importance of resources.
- 2.By minimising the use of existing natural by keeping in mind that it should be used in future.
- 3.Use petroleum products judiciously as knowing the needs of it.
- 4.Use a bicycle or walk through to travel short distances.

5. Switch of the vehicles engines or automobiles at railway crossing or at red traffic lights.

6. By implementing some laws through the government in order to conserve available resources.

25. Advancement of a country's international trade is an index of its economic prosperity because :-

i. International trade is in fact an 'economic barometer' of a country. A healthy volume of it ensures a trickling down of prosperity into the macroeconomy as well.

ii. No country is self-sufficient in all resources or services. It has to resort to international trade in order to satisfy one or the other needs of its economy.

iii. If the balance of international trade is favourable to a country, it can earn more foreign exchange and hence strengthen its financial position in the market.

iv. International trade induces a country to develop secondary and tertiary sectors for exporting goods which can fetch more foreign exchange.

v. A country's economic prosperity can be gauged by the health of its international trade.

26. No Party system is ideal for all countries and all situations :

(a) Party system is not something, any country can choose.

(b) It evolves over a long time depending on the nature of the society.

(c) Its social and regional division, its history of policies and its system of elections.

(d) Each country develops a party system that is conditioned by its special circumstances.

27. Democracy and the economic outcomes

- Slow economic development and economic growth due to population
- Basic needs of life, such as food, clothing, shelter are difficult to make
- Prevalence of Economic Inequalities

- Poverty is still a big issue
- Allocation of resources in few hands
- Unjust distribution of goods and opportunities

28. The two categories of credit sources are 'formal' and 'informal'. The following are four features of formal sources of credit:

- The most important in this category are banks and cooperative societies. Loans can be obtained from these.
- The Reserve Bank of India supervises the functioning of these formal sources.
- Bank loans require documentation and collateral. The latter is used as guarantee until the loan is paid back.
- Formal sources are not allowed to charge any rate of interest and have to adhere to governmental norms.

Informal sources of credit:

- In the informal field, money can be borrowed from a person, friend, relative, moneylender, trader and employer.
- There is no regulatory or supervisory body in this sector.
- Loans from this sector of credit do not require any collateral.
- Often, a very high percentage of interest is charged as there is no collateral.

29. The following are the factors which have helped in the process of globalisation:

- Rapid development in technology has contributed a great deal in furthering globalisation. Technological advancement has resulted in faster delivery of goods and services across longer distances at cheaper costs.
- Development in information and communication technology has brought the world a lot closer. Telecommunication technologies such as telephone, telegraph and fax are often used to contact people and organisations around the world, access information on

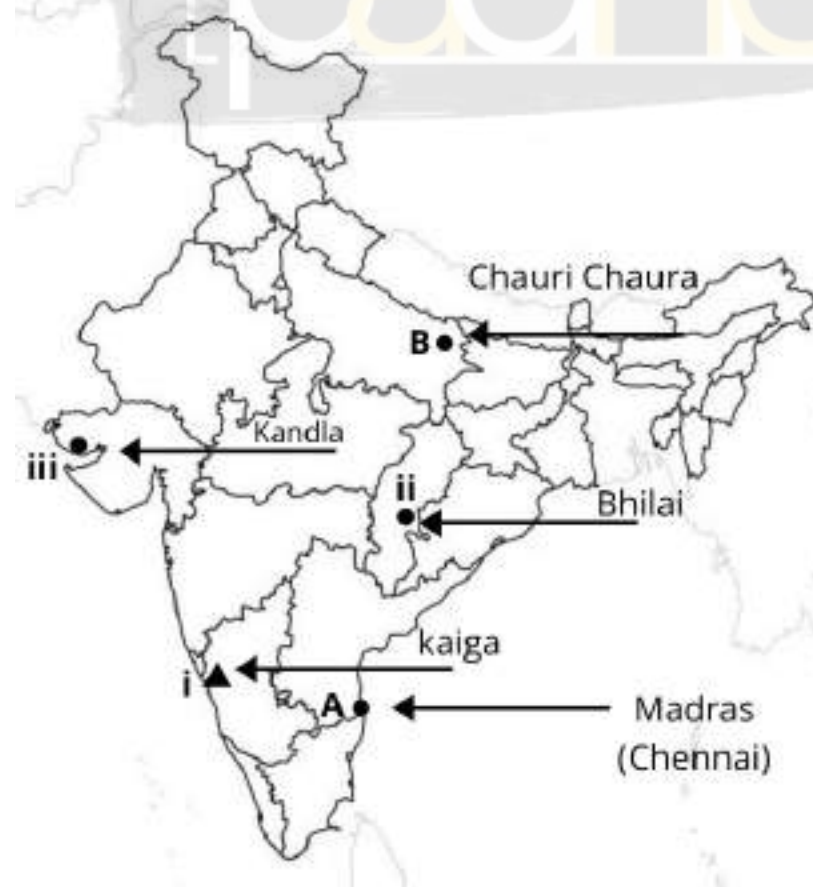
an urgent basis and communicate with remote areas. Tele-conferences are nowadays often used in order to avoid long trips around the world.

iii. Developments in information technology have helped in the spreading out of the production of services around the globe. Orders are nowadays placed through the Internet, designing is done on computers and payments are done online. E-mail and voice-mail are available at negligible costs.

iv. The cost of air transport has fallen gradually. This has resulted in greater volumes of goods and people being transported across the world.

v. E-banking, e-commerce, e-learning, e-mail and e-governance are becoming more commonplace.

30.



CBSE SOCIAL SCIENCE 2012

Questions -

SECTION A (1 mark each)

1. Who, among the following, hosted the Congress at Vienna in 1815?
(A) King of Netherlands
(B) Giuseppe Mazzini
(C) Duke Metternich
(D) Otto Von Bismarck
2. Which one of the following is true about the 'Treaty of Constantinople' of 1832?
(A) It recognised Turkey as an independent nation.
(B) It recognised Greece as an independent nation.
(C) It recognised Germany as an independent nation.
(D) It recognised France as an independent nation.
3. Which one of the following agreements gave reserved seats to the 'Depressed Classes' in Provincial and Central Legislative Councils?
(A) Lucknow Pact
(B) Gandhi - Irwin Pact
(C) Poona Pact
(D) None of these
4. Which one of the following Viceroys announced a vague offer of 'dominion status' for India in October 1929?
(A) Lord Mountbatten
(B) Lord Dalhousie
(C) Lord Irwin
(D) None of these
5. Which one of the following is a non-metallic mineral?
(A) Lead
(B) Copper
(C) Tin
(D) Limestone
6. Which one of the following cities has emerged as the 'electronic capital' of India?
(A) Delhi

- (B) Kolkata
- (C) Bangalore
- (D) Hyderabad

7. On what basis is the industrial sector classified into public and private sectors?

- (A) Employment conditions
- (B) The nature of economic activity
- (C) Ownership of enterprises
- (D) Number of workers employed in the enterprise

8. Which one of the following states has the highest road density?

- (A) Goa
- (B) Kerala
- (C) Karnataka
- (D) Gujarat

9. In which one of the following states does 'Shiv Sena' exist as a regional political party?

- (A) Gujarat
- (B) Karnataka
- (C) Maharashtra
- (D) Madhya Pradesh

10. Which one of the following facilities is offered by the Election Commission to a recognized political party?

- (A) Party Name
- (B) Manifesto
- (C) Election Symbol
- (D) Election Funds

11. In which one of the following countries is democracy not preferred over dictatorship?

- (A) Bangladesh
- (B) Pakistan
- (C) Sri Lanka
- (D) India

12. Which one of the following countries has a federal system of government?

- (A) Congo
- (B) Sudan

- (C) South Africa
- (D) Tanzania

13. Banks provide a higher rate of interest on which one of the following accounts?

- (A) Saving account
- (B) Current account
- (C) Fixed deposits for long period
- (D) Fixed deposits for very short period

14. Which one of the following is the main source of credit for rich urban households in India?

- (A) Formal sector (B) Informal sector (C) Moneylenders (D) Traders

15. Which one of the following is not a characteristic of 'Special Economic Zone'?

- (A) They do not have to pay taxes for a long period.
- (B) Government has allowed flexibility in labour laws.
- (C) They have world class facilities.
- (D) They do not have to pay taxes for an initial period of five years

16. Hallmark' is used as a logo for which one of the following?

- (A) Agricultural products
- (B) Jewellery
- (C) Electrical goods
- (D) Electronic goods

SECTION B (3 marks each)

17. Describe the process of 'Unification of Italy'.

18. Explain the circumstances under which Gandhiji decided to call off the Civil Disobedience Movement in 1931.

19. Why is the iron and steel industry called the basic industry? Explain any three reasons.

20. Explain the improvements made by the Indian Railways in its functioning.
21. Mention any four merits and any_ two demerits of air transport.
22. Describe the 'second popular movement for democracy' of Nepal.
23. How do pressure groups and movements exert pressure on politics? Explain with an example.
24. How do state or regional political parties contribute in strengthening federalism and democracy in India? Explain with examples.
25. How are some countries in the world facing the foundational challenge of democracy? Explain with examples.
26. How has foreign trade been integrating markets of different countries in the world? Explain with examples.
27. "Information and communication technology has played a major role in spreading out products and services across countries." Support the statement.
28. How do 'Consumer Protection Councils' help consumers? Explain three ways.
29. Explain the circumstances under which markets do not work in a fair manner.

SECTION C (4 marks each)

30. Describe any four measures which were introduced by the French Revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people.
31. Who was Alluri Sitaram Raju? Explain his role in inspiring the rebels with Gandhiji's ideas.
32. Why is conservation of mineral resources essential? Explain any three methods of conserving mineral resources.

33. Explain any four ways in which democracies have been able to reduce inequality and poverty.

34. Which government body supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans in India? Explain its functioning.

35. Two features - A and B, are in the political outline map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information.

A. The place, where the Indian National Congress Session was held in 1927.

B. The place, where the Civil Disobedience Movement was started.

36. Locate and label the following features with appropriate symbols on the political outline map of India with appropriate symbols:

i. Bhilai - Iron and Steel Plant

ii. Narora - Nuclear Power Plant

iii. Kandla -, Sea Port

CBSE SOCIAL SCIENCE 2012

Solutions -

Q.1-16 are MCQs

17. Italy was formally united into a nation in 1861. The greatest problem in the unification of Italy was its fragmentation into several political units, each under a different authority. Italy, before its unification, was divided into seven states: Sardinia-Piedmont, ruled by an Italian princely house; Kingdom of the Two Sicilies; Papal state; Lombardy and Venetia, ruled by Austrians; Tuscany, Modena and Parma. Sardinia-Piedmont took the responsibility of uniting Italy under its ruler, King Victor Emmanuel II and Chief Minister Count Cavour. Italian states had to fight several wars against Austria, Spain and France to drive them out of Italy.

18.

1. The colonial government began arresting Congress leaders one by one. This led to violent clashes in many places.
 2. When Abdul Gaffar Khan, a devout disciple of Mahatma Gandhi was arrested in April 1930, angry crowds demonstrated in the streets of Peshawar, facing armoured cars and police firing.
 3. Many people were killed.
 4. A month later, when Mahatma Gandhi himself was arrested, industrial workers in 5.b
 5. Sholapur attacked police posts, municipal buildings, law courts and railway stations.
 6. Peaceful satyagrahis were attacked.
- Women and children were beaten and about 1,00,000 people were arrested. In such a situation, Mahatma Gandhi decided to call off the movement in 1931.

19. Iron and steel industry is known as the basic industry because all the other industries (heavy, medium and light) depend on it for their machinery. Problems faced by this industry are

- (i) High cost
- (ii) Limited availability of coking coal
- (iii) Low productivity of labour
- (iv) Irregular supply of energy
- (v) Poor infrastructure

20. Some major improvements made by Indian Railways since independence are

- (i) Electrification of railway lines to reduce burden on fossil fuels and to increase speed.
- (ii) Introduction of computerised reservation system for convenience of passengers.
- (iii) Conversion of metre gauge lines to broad gauge to ensure higher speed and carrying capacity.
- (iv) Construction of new railway lines to improve the connectivity of the country.
- (v) Replacing steam engines, which cause heavy pollution, by diesel and electric engines.

21. Merits of Air Transport :

It is the fastest mode of transport.

It is the most comfortable and prestigious mode of transport.

It can cover very difficult terrains like high mountains, dreary deserts, dense forests and long oceanic stretches with great ease.

At the time of natural calamities, relief measures and relief operations can be carried out immediately.

India has long international frontiers. Air services play an important role in sending defence personnel and goods as when and where they are required.

Demerits:

Air travel is not within the reach of the common people.

It is the costliest mode of transport.

It is adversely affected by bad weather conditions.

22. King Gyanendra of Nepal was not prepared to accept democracy rule. In February 2005, the king dissolved Parliament. The movement was started to regain control over the government from the king:

1. All the major political parties in the parliament formed Seven Party Alliance (SPA) and called for a four day strike in Kathmandu.
2. The protest soon turned into an indefinite strike.
3. In this strike, Maoist insurgents and various other organisations joined hands.
4. People defied curfew and took to the streets.
5. More than a lakh people gathered almost everyday to demand restoration of democracy.
6. Protesters in large numbers reached to the king and served an ultimatum.

7. The king gave half hearted concession but the leaders rejected.

8. They struck to their demands for restoration of parliament, power to all party government and a new constituent assembly.

9. On 24th April 2006, the last day of the ultimatum, the king was forced to concede all the three demands.

23.

1. They try to gain public opinion and sympathy for their goals and their activities by carrying out information campaigns, organising meetings and filing petitions.

2. They often organise protest activity like strikes or disrupting government programmes.

3. Business groups often employ professional lobbyists. Some persons from pressure groups may participate in official bodies and committees that offer advice to the government.

4. In some instances, the pressure groups are either formed or led by the leaders of political parties.

5. The issues raised by them often influence the policies of political parties.

Sometimes political parties grow out of movement. Asom Gana Parishad, DMK, AIADMK and AAP are the examples of such parties.

24. The state parties are commonly referred to as regional parties. Some of these parties are all India parties that happen to have succeeded only in some states. Parties like the Samajwadi Party, Samata Party and Rashtriya Janta Dal have national level political organisations. Some parties like Biju Janta Dal, Sikkim Democratic Front and Mizo National Front are conscious about their state identity.

Regional parties made Parliament of India politically more and more diverse. No one national party is able to secure on its own a majority in Lok Sabha. As a result, the national parties are compelled to form alliances with state parties. Since 1996, nearly every one of the state parties has got an opportunity to be a part of one or the other national level coalition government. This has contributed to the strengthening of federalism and democracy in our country. Regional parties are more sensitive to the specific interest of a region and protect and preserve the regional identity.

25. Foundational challenge relates to making the transition to democracy and then instituting democratic government.

- It evolves establishing a sovereign and functional state.
- It evolves bringing down the existing non-democratic regime, keeping military away

from controlling the government.

- Establishing a civilian control on all government institutions by holding proper elections.
- It evolves the recognition of people's choice and opportunity to change rulers, recognise people's will.

26. Foreign trade creates an opportunity for the producers to reach beyond the domestic markets.

- Producers can sell their produce not only in markets located within the country but can also compete in markets located in other countries of the world.
- Similarly for the buyers, import of goods produced in another country is one way of expanding the choice of goods beyond what is domestically produced.
- With the opening of foreign trade, goods travel from one market to another. Choice of goods in the market rises.
- Prices of similar goods in two markets tend to become equal.
- Producers in the two markets or to say two countries now closely compete against each other even though they are separated by thousands of kilometres.
- These foreign trade connects the markets of different countries.
- For example, if there are a large number of foot-wear brands available in the Indian markets. A consumer who is aware of international trends can choose between a local brand like Bata, Lakhani Phoenix and international brands like Adidas, Nike, Reebok, etc.

27. Rapid improvement in technology has been one of the major factors that has stimulated the globalisation process.

- Technology has helped in faster delivery of goods along long distances possible at lower costs.
- Large containers for loading goods have been designed. This has reduced the costs of holdings at the ports besides resulting in faster delivery.
- Cost of air travel has fallen, increasing the volume of trade.

- In recent years, technology in the areas of telecommunications, computers, and the internet has been changing rapidly. Telecommunication facilities are used to contact one another around the world to access information instantly and to communicate from remote areas.
- Teleconferences help in saving frequent long trips across the globe.
- The Internet also allows you to send instant electronic mail and talk across the world at very low cost.

28. Consumer Protection Councils or Consumer Forums help consumers in the following ways

- (i) They guide consumers on how to file cases in the Consumer Court. On many occasions, they also represent individual consumers in the Consumer Courts.
- (ii) If any businessman resorting to unfair means is reported to the Council at the District Level, he shall be taken to task by the concerned council.
- (iii) They create awareness among the people by conducting consumer melas, conferences, meetings, etc for which they are funded by the government.

29. The circumstances under which markets do not work in a fair manner occur when producers are few and powerful, whereas consumers purchase in small amounts and are scattered. This happens especially when large companies are producing these goods.

These companies with huge wealth, power and reach can manipulate the market in various ways. At times false information is passed on through the media and other sources to attract consumers. Rules and regulations to protect consumers are needed to prevent this.

30. Measures which were introduced by the French Revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people are as follows :-

- The political and constitutional changes that came in the wake of the French Revolution led to the transfer of sovereignty from the monarchy to a body of French citizens.
- From the very beginning, the French revolutionaries introduced various measures that could create a sense of collective identity among the French people.
- A new French flag, the tricolour was chosen to replace the former royal standard.
- The Estates General was elected by the body of active citizens and renamed the National Assembly.

- New hymns were composed.
- Oaths taken and martyrs commemorated all in the name of the nation.
- A centralised administrative system was put in place and it formulated uniform laws.

Internal customs duties and dues were abolished.

- A uniform system of weights and measures was adopted.
- Regional dialects were discouraged.
- French, as it was spoken and written in Paris, became the common language of the nation.

31. **Alluri Sitaram Raju** - He was a tribal leader in the Gudum Hills of Andhra Pradesh. He started a Militant Guerrilla Movement in the early 1920s. Role in Inspiring the Rebels The tribal people were enraged by the British policy, but when the government began forcing them to contribute 'begar' for road building, the hill people revolted. Raju inspired the hill people. He talked of the greatness of Mahatma Gandhi. Inspired by Gandhiji's Non-Cooperation Movement, he persuaded people to wear Khadi and give up drinking. But at the same time, he did not believe in non-violence, he thought that India could be liberated only by the use of force.

32. The formation of minerals takes millions of years. They are finite and non-renewable. The rates of replenishment are infinitely small in comparison to the present rates of consumption. They have to be reserved for future generations.

Methods of Conservation:

- To conserve our mineral resources, a concerted effort has to be made in order to use our mineral resources in a planned and sustainable manner.
- Improved technologies need to be constantly evolved to allow use of low-grade ores at low cost.
- Recycling of metals.
- Using scrap metals and other substitutes.

33. Democracy, being based on the principle of equality is likely to promote greater social justice. Democratic laws work for the betterment of the people as a whole. The ways in which democracies have been able to reduce inequality and poverty are (i) Women have been given equal rights like those of men in most of the democratic countries like India.

(ii) Special efforts have been made to uplift the weaker sections of the society (like the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes), so that they could live with dignity and honour.

(iii) Democracies everywhere try to provide a fair share to every citizen in the natural resources of the country.

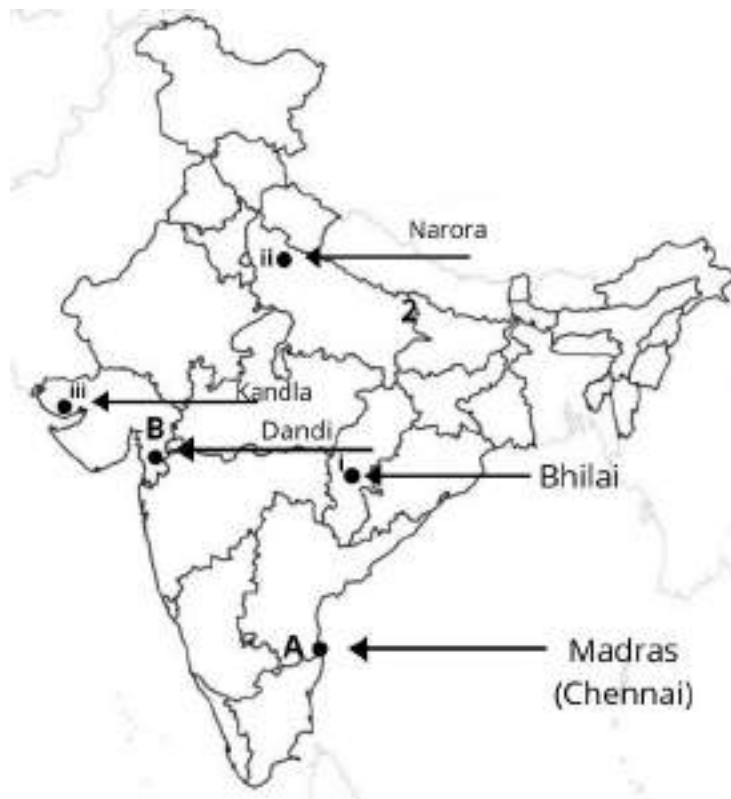
(iv) In almost all democratic countries of the world, poor people are given many concessions but richer classes are made to pay more income tax.

34. The Reserve Bank of India (Reserve Bank of India) supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans in India. For instance, banks maintain a minimum cash balance out of the deposits they receive.

Functions of Reserve Bank of India The Reserve Bank of India monitors that the banks actually maintain this cash balance. Similarly, the Reserve Bank of India ensures that the banks give loans not just to profit-making businesses and traders, but also to small cultivators, small scale industries, small , borrowers, etc.

Periodically, banks have to submit information to the Reserve Bank of India on how much they are lending, to whom, at what interest rate, etc.

35.



CBSE SOCIAL SCIENCE 2011

Questions -

Section A (1 Mark Each)

1. Which one of the following is not true about the female allegory of France?
 - (A) She was named Marianne.
 - (B) She took part in the French Revolution.
 - (C) She was a symbol of national unity.
 - (D) Her characteristics were drawn from those of Liberty and the Republic

2. Which one of the following states was ruled by an Italian princely house before unification of Italy?
 - (A) Kingdom of Two Sicilies (B) Lombardy (C) Venetia
 - (D) Sardinia-Piedmont

3. Which one of the following statements is not related to the Gandhi-Irwin Pact?
 - (A) Gandhiji agreed not to launch any further mass agitations against the British.
 - (B) Gandhiji agreed to participate in the Round Table Conference.
 - (C) Gandhiji decided to call off the Civil Disobedience Movement.
 - (D) The British agreed to release the political prisoners.

4. Why did Nationalists in India tour villages to gather folk songs and legends? Choose the most appropriate reason from the following:
 - (A) Nationalists wanted to study their own culture.
 - (B) Nationalists wanted to publish it and earn money.
 - (C) Nationalists did it because it gave a true picture of traditional culture.
 - (D) Nationalists wanted to keep folk culture intact.

5. Which one of the following minerals is a fossil fuel?
 - (A) Barium (B) Coal
 - (C) Zircon (D) Uranium

6. Orissa is the leading producer of one of the following minerals.
- (A) Copper
 - (B) Iron ore
 - (C) Manganese ore
 - (D) Mica
7. Which one of the following has been the major exchange for the IT industry?
- (A) BHEL (B) SAIL (C) BPO (D) OIL
8. Which one of the following major ports has been developed to decongest Kolkata port?
- (A) Kandla
 - (B) Haldia
 - (C) Paradip
 - (D) Marmagao
9. National Alliance for Peoples' Movements (NAPM) is
- (A) an organisation of organisations.
 - (B) an environmental movement.
 - (C) a political party.
 - (D) a public interest group.
10. The struggle in Bolivia in 2000 was
- (A) to establish democracy.
 - (B) due to the increase in the price of water.
 - (C) to have a re-election.
 - (D) due to racial discrimination.
11. The political party which believes in Marxism - Leninism is
- (A) Nationalist Congress Party.
 - (B) Communist Party of India.
 - (C) Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK).
 - (D) Bahujan Samaj Party.

12. The Seven Party Alliance (SPA) in Nepal has succeeded in removing monarchy, holding elections and forming a government. This comes under which one of the following challenges?

- (A) Foundational challenge
- (B) Challenge of expansion of democracy
- (C) Challenge of deepening of democracy
- (D) All the above

13. Which one of the following is not a feature of money?

- (A) Medium of exchange
- (B) Lack of divisibility
- (C) A store of value
- (D) A unit of account

14. Professor Muhammad Yunus is the founder of which one of the following banks?

- (A) Co-operative Bank
- (B) Commercial Bank
- (C) Grameen Bank
- (D) Land Development Bank

15. Which of the following is not a feature of a Multinational Company?

- (A) It owns/controls production in more than one nation.
- (B) It sets up factories where it is close to the markets.
- (C) It organises production in complex ways.
- (D) It employs labour only from its own country.

16. When did the United Nations adopt the guidelines for consumer protection?

- (A) 1983 (B) 1984 (C) 1985 (D) 1986

Section B (3 Mark Each)

17. Explain any three ways in which nationalist feelings were kept alive in Poland in the 18th and 19th centuries.

18. Explain any three effects of the Non Cooperation Movement on the economy of India.

19. Make a distinction between hydroelectricity and thermal electricity stating three points of distinction.
20. Explain any three problems faced by the Iron and Steel Industry in India.
21. Describe any three factors that control industrial location.
22. Explain how the relationship between political parties and pressure groups can take different forms.
23. Explain the role of democratic governments in reducing economic disparities.
24. How do democracies accommodate social diversity? Explain.
25. Explain 'the challenge of expansion of democracy' by stating three points.
26. Explain any three advantages of globalisation.
27. What is a trade barrier? Why did the Indian Government put up trade barriers after Independence? Explain.
28. Explain any three factors which gave birth to the Consumer Movement in India?
29. "A consumer has the right to get compensation depending on the degree of the damage." Support this statement with an example.

Section C (4 Mark Each)

30. Explain any four ideas of Liberal Nationalists In the economic sphere.
31. Explain four points about Gandhiji's idea of 'satyagraha'.
32. Mention any two inland waterways of India. Write three characteristics of each.
33. Explain how dynastic succession is a major challenge for political parties in India.
34. Explain any four terms of credit with examples.

35. Identify in the map of India, these features with the help of the following information:

(1) The place, where the Indian National Congress Session of September 1920 was held.

(2) The place, where the movement of Indigo Planters took place.

36. Identify these features given below in the map with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the map:

(a) Coal Mine

(b) Silk Industry

(c) International Airport



CBSE SOCIAL SCIENCE 2011

Solutions -

Q.1-16 are MCQs.

17. The Emphasis that was there on vernacular language.

Language played a very important role during these times in developing nationalist sentiments among the people there.

The using of the Polish language came to be seen as a symbol of struggle against the strong Russian dominance that was there.

Example if we take, In Poland, following armed rebellion against the Russian rule, Polish was used for most church gatherings that was held and religious instructions that were given to people.

The result of all this led to a number of priests and bishops were sent to jails or they were sent to Siberia by the Russian authorities as a punishment for refusing to preach in the Russian language.

They Emphasized on a collection of local folklore.

It was not only made just to recover an ancient national spirit, but it was also to carry a modern nationalist message to a large audience that was there these audience were mostly illiterate.

They used music this was done in order to keep the nationalist feeling alive.

If you take an example there was Karol Kurpinski he celebrated the national struggles with the help of his operas and music he turned folk dances like the polonaise and mazurka into nationalist symbols.

18.

Three effects of Non-cooperation on the economy:

1. The import of foreign cloth became half by 1922 because its demand had drastically fallen.

2. Merchants and traders refused to handle foreign goods or finance in many places.

3. Indian textile mills' and handlooms' demand grew as Indian clothes were now in huge demand.

19. Differences between hydroelectricity and thermal electricity are as follows:

HYDROELECTRICITY:

1. Hydro electricity is generated by the force of running water falling on turbines.
2. It does not cause any atmospheric pollution.
3. Hydroelectricity is an unlimited resource i.e water is perennial or inexhaustible.
4. It is cheaper in the long run.

THERMAL ELECTRICITY:

1. Thermal electricity is generated by coal or Petroleum.
2. It causes atmospheric pollution.
3. It is a limited resource. Its sources are exhaustible or nonrenewable like coal and petroleum.
4. It is expensive in the long run.

20. Four problems faced by iron and steel industries in India are:

- Limited availability
- High costs of coking coal.
- Lower productivity of labour.
- Irregular supply of electricity.

21. The three factors that control industrial location are:

1. Proximity to the markets.

2. Availability of abundant raw- material, agricultural supply.

3. Availability of cheap and flexible labour.

22. The relationship between political parties and interest groups take different forms. These are:

1. Sometimes leaders of political parties may themselves form an interest group or support them. Most trade unions and students organisations are established or affiliated to a political party.

2. In some instances, a political party may grow out of movements. For example, the roots of DMK and AIADMK can be traced back to a social struggle in Tamil Nadu.

3. The interests of a political party or an interest group may even clash with each other if both of them stand for opposite ideologies. In such case, issues are resolved through dialogues and negotiations

23. Democratic government is the type of Government in which the number of large groups is represented by the selected few in the process of election.

The representation is done in a way that all the group is formed and represented.

The roles of Democratic Government in Reducing Economic Disparity.

Promotes equality -

Equality ensures that all the groups and regions have equal access to resources and business opportunities and hence the amount of the input and output leads to the development process.

Peace and harmony -

As a result of democratic government where everyone has got a say either directly or indirectly and hence will live in harmony and peace which gives them time to embark on economic activities hence reduces the economic disparity.

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

(ii) It is also necessary that rule by majority does not become rule by majority community in terms of religion, or race or linguistic groups. Rule by majority means that in case of every decision or in case of every election, different persons or groups may and can form a majority.

(iii) Democracy remains a democracy only as long as every citizen has a chance of being in majority, at some point of time.

25. The challenge of expansion of democracy is the fundamental challenge faced nowadays.

In expansion of democracy the power should be within the hands of citizens of the country rather than in the hands of royal families or the military .

It is providing complete fundamental rights to the citizens of the country.

In a country like India the the main challenges faced are gender discrimination, illiteracy, poverty, caste discrimination etc.

Corruption and delay in justice to common people is hazardous.

26. Globalization is the effort towards creating the whole global community into one village. Three advantages of globalisation are namely:

Global market:

Privatisation of state-owned industries has led to flourishing emerging markets in developed countries. Globalisation has pushed businesses to increase their transactions across borders to escalate consumer demand.

Foreign investment:

The flow of foreign capital is another positive effect of globalisation. Companies directly invest in foreign soil by starting production units there. Successful native companies attract foreign investment pushing up the reserve of foreign exchange available.

Culture:

Today's world is an amalgamation of varied cultures that have come together over time. Good practices from across the world can be absorbed to be in tune with the changing times. There is a free flow of art forms, languages, food and customs across the world post globalisation.

27. Any kind of restrictions which are imposed by the government of a country to check free flow of goods and services are known as trade barrier .

Indian govt. put trade barrier after independence bcoz of following reasons :-

- 1) industries were coming up at the stage so indian industries were allowed to improve to import only essential items .
- 2) And to protect the producers within the country from foreign competition

28.

(i) In India,the consumer movement as a "social force" originated with the necessity of protecting and promoting the interests of consumers against unethical and unfair trade practices.

(ii) Food shortage,hoarding,black marketing, adulteration of food-products, high prices,etc.gave birth to the consumer movement in an organised form in the 1960s.

(iii) At the initial stage, consumer organisations were largely engaged in writing articles and holding exhibits; they formed consumer groups to look into the malpractices in ration shops and overcrowding in the road passenger transport.

(iv) More, recently, India witnessed an upsurge in the number of consumer groups.this is because of more and more cases of consumer exploitation by the private traders.the activities of various consumer forums forced the Government to enact the Consumer Protection Act,1986 ,popularly known as the COPRA .

29. This mostly dwells in right to Redressal: It's the right to seek redressal against unfair trade practices or restrictive trade practices or unscrupulous exploitation of consumers is defined as the right to redressal in the consumer protection Act 1986. Consumer courts such as districts consumer disputes redressal forums at the district level, state consumer dispute redressal commissions & national consumer disputes redressal commissions have been established through the consumer protection act. Each of these consumer grievance redressal agencies has fiduciary & geographical jurisdictions to address consumer forum, between 20 lakhs & one crore are heard in the state consumer court & cases more than one crore are heard in the national consumer court.

30.

The four ideas of liberal nationalists in the economic sphere are as under.

- a) The nationalists need to provide equal share in the sphere of economic material to peoples according to their majority of the states.
- b) The nationalists should manage good ministers in the economic sphere who care for the peoples, not their own selves.
- c) Every nationalists need to work with responsibility.
- d) Every nationalist needs to eradicate corruption .

31. After arriving in India in 1915, Gandhiji successfully organised Satyagraha (which he had applied for in South Africa), in various parts of India.

The idea of Satyagraha consists of

- (i) The idea of Satyagraha emphasised the power of truth and the need to search for truth.
- (ii) This idea suggested that if the cause was true, if the struggle was against injustice, then physical force was not necessary to fight the oppressor. Without being aggressive, the Satyagrahi could win the battle.
- (iii) This could be achieved by appealing to the conscience of the oppressor.
- (iv) By this struggle, truth was bound to triumph ultimately. Gandhiji believed that this dharma of non-violence could unite all Indians.

32. Two inland waterways of India are:

- (i) The Brahmaputra river between Sadiya and Dhubri.
- (ii) The West-Coast canal in Kerala.

Characteristics of Brahmaputra river between Sadiya and Dhubri are as follows:

- (i) The waterway is 891 km long on river Brahmaputra.

(ii) Long cruise tourist vessels make voyages between Sivsagar near Dibrugarh and Manas Wildlife Sanctuary near Jogighopa continuously. Thus, making it a commercially beneficial.

(iii) Border security force deployed on this inland is proving to be important-base-for defense of the country.

Characteristics of West-Coast canal in India are as follows:

(i) The waterway is 205 km long on the canals of Kerala.

(ii) It provides 24 hours navigation facility in the entire stretch.

(iii) The backwaters of Kerala prove to be cheap means of transport attracting tourists.

33. Dynastic succession is a major challenge for political parties in India as it prevents the rise of fresh talent to the top. It also discourages talented people who have no political lineage from participating in politics. It acts as a disincentive for the grassroots political activists who cannot aspire to high offices. It fosters a culture of sycophancy, breeds inefficiency and mediocrity and is detrimental to inner-party democracy. In the long run, it is corrosive to democratic structures as it promotes nepotism.

34.

1. The terms of credit vary substantially from one credit arrangement to another. They may vary depending on the nature of the lender and the borrower.

Interest rate, collateral and documentation requirements and the mode of payment mainly come under the terms of credit.

2. Before banks give credit to people, they have to fulfil all those conditions as mentioned above.

3. A person takes a loan from the village money lender at an interest rate of five per cent per month.

4. Another person takes loan from an agricultural trader in the village at an interest rate of three per cent per month. The trader supplies the farm inputs on credit with the condition that he sells the crop to him. This way the trader can ensure that the money is repaid promptly. Also since the crop prices are low after harvest, the trader is able to make a profit from buying the crop.

35.

