

Social Science

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 80

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

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General Instructions:

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

1. Why did French colonizers consider education as important way to civilize the Vietnamese?

OR

Name a fossil fuel used to generate thermal electricity.

2. What does the great Irish Potato famine prove ?

OR

What is the situation, when both the parties in a barter economy have to agree to sell and buy each other's commodities? What is it called?

3. If any damage is done to a consumer by a shopkeeper, under which consumer right can the consumer go to the consumer court for compensation?
4. What is a new arrival on the transportation map of India?
5. Sumit is using his money to buy assets like house and commercial land . What is he actually doing?
6. How does hand spun khadi provide employment to large number of weavers?
7. Jatin buys a packet of biscuits and finds details about ingredients used, price, batch number etc., printed on it except the expiry date. Under which right of the consumers he can claim to know this information from the manufacturer?
8. "The merchants and industrialists made a significant contribution to the Civil Disobedience Movement". In the light of the above statement explain their role in the civil Disobedience Movement. 3
9. The French used school textbooks in Vietnam to justify colonial rule. Explain. 3
10. Discuss various stages of the Non-Cooperation Movement launched by Mahatma Gandhi. 3
11. "Jute industry is concentrated in the Hugli basin". Validate the statement with suitable reasons. 3
12. Why do some economist think that Indian farmers have a bleak future, if they continue to grow food grains on holdings that are getting smaller and smaller? What could be the way out? 3
13. Distinguish between the Unitary and Federal systems of government. 3
14. "Money in your pocket cannot buy all the goods and services that you may need to live well". Justify the above statement. 3
15. Create an advertisement for a consumer campaign to help consumers know their rights and save themselves from exploitation. 3
16. Elucidate the importance of Ho Chi Minh's trail in the Vietnamese war. 3
17. What are the three challenges being faced by political parties in India? 3
18. Chinese toys have taken over the Indian toy market due to globalization and promotion of international trade leading to huge losses to Indian toy manufacturers. Do you think the mantra of "Boycott and Swadeshi" would be of any help today? Why or why not? 3

19. "The function and the shape of the family were completely transformed by life in the industrial city." Clarify the statement with regard to urbanization that happened in England in the 18th century.
- 20 "The pace of change has been rapid in modern times and has impacted the ways of communication as well." In the light of the given statement explain the role of a variety of means of communication that are used in India in the current times.

OR

Imagine yourself as a member of a rural Self Help Group. Develop a plan according to which your organization will be helping the poor financially.

21. Compare and contrast the merits and demerits of Roadways with those of Railways.
22. The idealistic liberal- democratic sentiment of nationalism became a narrow creed with limited ends.' Support the statement in the context of Balkan Nationalism in the early 19th century.

OR

What is the meaning of 'Road density'? Describe any four major problems faced by road transport in India.

23. Give a comparative analysis of Sectional Interest Groups and Public Interest Groups.
24. How does democracy produce an accountable, responsive and legitimate government? Discuss by giving five reasons.

OR

Discuss some of the recent efforts taken in our country to reform political parties and its leaders.

25. "The impact of globalization has not been uniform." Demonstrate with the help of illustrations"

OR

Compare and contrast the conditions for taking loan from formal and informal sources. Suggest an alternative source that you think is best for the rural poor.

Solution

1. It was the mission of the advanced European countries at those times.
2. That governments should not let a large population depend on one crop.
3. Right to seek redressal.
4. Pipeline transport network is the new arrival on the transportation map of India to transport liquids as well as solids in slurry form.
5. He is investing his money with a hope of selling them in future to earn profits from these assets.
6. It provides large scale employment to weavers as it is a cottage industry, it can be set up at home.
7. Consumers' right to be informed about the particulars of goods and services purchased.
8. Indian merchants and industrialists wanted protection for their produce against imports of foreign goods. They also wanted a Rupee- Sterling foreign exchange ratio that would discourage imports. To organize business interests, they formed the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress in 1920 and the Federation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industries (FICCI) in 1927.
9. (a) The Vietnamese were represented in the text books as primitive and backward.
(b) They were shown capable of manual labor but not of intellectual reflection. They were projected as 'skilled copyists' but not creative.
(c) School children were told that only French rule could ensure peace in Vietnam.
10. Gandhiji proposed that the Non-Cooperation Movement should unfold in stages –
1st Stage - Surrender of titles that the government awarded to Indians.
2nd Stage - Boycott of civil services, army, police, courts and legislative, councils, schools, and foreign goods.

3rd Stage - Then, in case the government used repression, a full civil disobedience campaign would be launched.

11. (a) West Bengal is the home of jute. It produces the highest number of bales of the jute fiber. Adjoining regions of West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa are also important producers of jute. Thus, raw material is easily available.

(b) Additional requirement of jute is met through import from Bangladesh.

(c) Densely populated area of the lower Ganga basin provides cheap labor.

(d) The industry consumes huge quantity of water which is easily available from the Hooghly River.

(e) Kolkata has a good network of transportation both of land and water. It has the facility of transport through rivers, canals, railways and roads.

(f) International airport and a big port in Kolkata have also helped in the transportation of materials. Coal-mines of Raniganj and Asansol provide sufficient supply of fuel to this industry in Kolkata.

12. (a) It is suggested that Indian farmers should diversify their cropping patterns from cereals to high value crops. This will increase their income and reduce environmental degradation.

(b) This is because fruits, herbs, flowers, vegetables need much less irrigation.

(c) India's diverse climate can be harnessed to grow a wide range of high-value crops.

13. (a) Under the unitary system, either there is only one level of government or the sub-units are subordinate to the central government. The central government can pass on orders to the provincial or the local government.

(b) In federal system of government, its powers are divided at Union and State level, in some countries even at local self-level. In this system, the central government cannot order the state government to follow what it wishes.

(c) In federal system state government has powers of its own for which it is not answerable to the central government. Both these governments are separately answerable to the people.

14. There are certain things that a person cannot buy with his/her money. As for example a person cannot buy a pollution free environment, or unadulterated food or medicine by just spending money.

Further unless preventive steps are taken, a person may not be able to buy protection from infectious diseases. Thus it can be said that when certain services or benefits are provided collectively it not only becomes economical but also more effective.

Another example is, one is able to study only because many other people also want to study, leading to the establishment of a school. Thus the benefits of a public facility cannot be purchased just by spending money.

15.



**JAGO
GRAHAK
JAGO**

Use all your senses to judge before you make a purchase!

- Check MRP and ask for a bill
- Don't pay cash
- Check Expiry dates
- Check ingredients
- Don't be misled by advertisements
- Go to consumer forum for redressal

16. By studying the details of Ho Chi Minh trail we can understand the nature of the war that the Vietnamese fought against the US. It gives us the understanding how the Vietnamese used their limited resources to their advantage.

(a) The trail, an immense network of footpaths and roads, was used to transport men and materials from the north to the south during Vietnamese war. From 1967 about 20,000 North Vietnamese troops came south each month on this trail which had support bases and hospitals along the way

(b) In some parts supplies were transported in trucks, but mostly they were carried by porters, who were mainly women. These porters carried about 25 kilos on their backs, or about 70 kilos on their bicycles.

(c) Most of the trail was outside Vietnam in neighboring Laos and Cambodia with branch lines extending into South Vietnam.

(d) The US regularly bombed this trail trying to disrupt supplies, but efforts to destroy this important

supply line by intensive bombing failed because they were rebuilt very quickly.

17. (a) Lack of internal democracy – There is a huge concentration of power in one or few leaders at the top in a party. The political parties do not keep membership records. They rarely hold organizational meetings and do not conduct internal elections. The ordinary members do not get sufficient information and hence have little say in the party decisions.

(b) Dynastic successions – There are no open elections for the higher posts. The top leaders continuously favor the people who are close to them or their family members. In some parties top positions are held by the members of the same family for generations after generation.

(c) Growing role of money and muscle power. Parties support and favor people who can raise large amounts of money. Parties even favor people with criminal backgrounds because they can coerce people to vote for particular candidate, thereby killing the whole idea of democracy.

Even though the regulating office of the Election commission and the Supreme Court have taken lots of pain to set things right in the democratic processes still a great deal remains to be done.

18. Though at first sight it appears that by following “Boycott and Swadeshi” mantra one would be able to save the Indian toy manufacturers but that would be a wrong inference. This is because –

(a) An important benefit of globalization is that the customer gets a world class product at a competitive price. In the first place the toys of the Indian manufacturers were generally of high price which did not justify their quality.

(b) However this does not mean that the Chinese products don't have problems. The government agencies should monitor the their quality, the quality of material, quality of paint etc., in them and they should not pose a health hazard to the children.

(c) Meanwhile the Indian toy manufacturers should improve their quality and should price their products competitively, with an aim to face competition and be ready to export in foreign markets.

19. (a) With industrialization ties between members of households loosened, and among the working class the institution of marriage tended to break down.

(b) Women of the upper and middle classes in Britain, on the other hand, faced increasingly higher levels of isolation, although their lives were made easier by domestic maids who cooked, cleaned and cared for young children on low wages.

(c) Women who worked for wages had some control over their lives, particularly among the lower social classes. However, many social reformers felt that the family as an institution had broken down, and needed to be saved or reconstructed by pushing these women back into the home.

(d) The city encouraged a new spirit of individualism among both men and women, and a freedom from the collective values that were a feature of the smaller rural communities.

(e) But men and women did not have equal access to this new urban space. As women lost their industrial jobs and conservative people railed against their presence in public spaces, women were forced to withdraw into their homes.

20. Personal communication

(a) The Indian postal network is the largest in the world. It handles parcels as well as personal written communications. Cards and envelopes are considered first-class mail and are airlifted between stations covering both land and air. The second-class mail includes book packets, registered newspapers and periodicals. They are carried by surface mail, covering land and water transport. To facilitate quick delivery of mails in large towns and cities, six mail channels have been introduced recently. They are called Rajdhani Channel, Metro Channel, Green Channel, Business Channel, Bulk Mail Channel and Periodical Channel.

(b) India has one of the largest telecom networks in Asia. Excluding urban places more than two-thirds of the villages in India have already been covered with Subscriber Trunk Dialing (STD) telephone facility. In order to strengthen the flow of information from the grass root to the higher level, the government has made special provision to extend twenty-four hours STD facility to every village in the country. There is a uniform rate of STD facilities all over India. It has been made possible by integrating the development in space technology with communication technology. Now cellphone network in India has also become very efficient and economical.

Mass communication in India

(c) All India Radio (Akashwani) broadcasts a variety of programmes in national, regional and local languages for various categories of people, spread over different parts of the country. Doordarshan, the national television channel of India, is one of the largest terrestrial networks in the world. It broadcasts a variety of programmes from entertainment, educational to sports, etc., for people of different age groups.

(d) India publishes a large number of newspapers and periodicals annually. They are of different types depending upon their periodicity. Newspapers are published in about 100 languages and dialects. Largest numbers of newspapers published in the country are in Hindi, followed by English and Urdu.

(e) India is the largest producer of feature films in the world. It produces short films; video feature films and video short films. The Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC) is the authority to certify both Indian and foreign films.

21. 1. Construction cost of roads is much lower than that of railway lines and construction time is also comparatively less.

2. Roads can traverse comparatively more dissected and undulating topography which is a limitation in case of railways.

3. Roads can negotiate higher gradients of slopes and as such can traverse mountains like the Himalayas, whereas the mountainous regions are unfavourable

for the construction of railway lines due to high relief, sparse population and lack of economic opportunities. Likewise, it is difficult to lay railway lines on the sandy plains in the deserts, swampy or forested tracks.

4. Road transport is economical in transportation of few persons and relatively smaller amount of goods over short distances whereas railways are suitable for transportation of large number of people and goods in bulk, especially over long distances.

5. Roadways provide door-to-door service, thus the cost of loading and unloading is much lower but railways have not reached everywhere, still there are places which are yet to be connected with the railways.

6. Road transport is also used as a feeder to other modes of transport such as they provide a link between railway stations, air and sea ports. On the other hand railways work as a life line for the economic growth of a country as they carry raw materials and produced goods from one part of the nation to another on a large scale.

22. The Balkans comprised modern-day Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro.

(i) The disintegration of the ruling Ottoman Empire and the spread of the ideas of romantic nationalism made this area explosive.

(ii) The European subject nationalities started breaking from its control to declare independence.

(iii) The Balkan revolutionaries' actions were directed

to gain back the long-lost independence.

(iv) The Balkan States were fiercely jealous of each other and wanted to gain more territory at the expense of the other.

(v) There was intense rivalry among the European powers over trade, colonies, naval might and military might. European powers such as Russia, Germany, England and Austro-Hungary were keen on opposing the hold of other powers over the Balkans for extending their own area of control.

(vi) All these events ultimately triggered the First World War (1914).

23. Sectional Interest Group:

(i) They are sectional because they represent a section of the society: workers, employees, businesspersons, industrialists, followers of a religion, caste groups, etc.

(ii) Their principal concern is the betterment and well-being of their members, not society in general.

(iii) Trade unions fall in this category.

Public Interest Group:

(i) They represent some common or general interest that needs to be defended and promote collective rather than selective good.

(ii) The members of the organization may not benefit from the cause that the organization represents as they aim to help groups other than their own members.

(iii) For example a group fighting against bonded labor, fights not for itself but for those who are suffering under such bondage.

24. (a) In a democracy people have the right to elect their rulers and participate in decision making that affects them all. Government thus, is accountable to the citizens and responsive to their needs and expectations.

(b) Democracy is based on the idea of deliberation and negotiation, though it results in delays. It ensures that decision making is based on norms and procedures and allows transparency. Develops mechanisms for citizens to hold the government accountable.

(c) Set up following practices and institutions: Regular, free and fair elections; open public debate on major policies and legislations; and citizens' right to information about the government and its functioning.

(d) It may be reasonable to expect from democracy a government that is attentive to the needs and demands of the people and is largely free of corruption. Though the record of democracies is not impressive on these two counts.

(e) Democratic government is a legitimate government. It may be slow, less efficient, not always very responsive or clean, but is people's own government. People wish to be ruled by representatives elected by them.

25. While globalization has benefited the well-off consumers and also producers with skill, education and wealth, many small producers and workers have suffered as a result of the rising competition.

Removal of trade barriers and liberalization policies of the governments to facilitate globalization have hit the local producers and manufacturers hard.

Globalization and the pressure of competition have substantially changed the lives of workers.

Faced with growing competition, most employers these days prefer to employ workers 'flexibly'. This means that workers' jobs are no longer secure.

Illustration: While globalization has its virtues however, quite often exporting countries heavily subsidize their products, so the products have a disruptive effect on the domestic market. For example the entry of Chinese toys in India. They are so cheap mainly because these are subsidized by the Chinese government. They are also of very inferior quality.

Such cases can be easily tackled at the government level and also monitoring those products for quality.