

SET-1

Series JBB/5

Code No. **32/5/1**

Roll No.

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Candidates must write the Code on the title page of the answer-book

- Please check that this question paper contains **17** printed pages.+ 1 Map.
- Code number given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.
- Please check that this question paper contains **35** questions.
- **Please write down the Serial Number of the questions in the answer-book before attempting it.**
- 15 minute time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.

SOCIAL SCIENCE

HINTS & SOLUTIONS

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 80

General Instructions :

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them :

- Question paper comprises **four** sections – **A, B, C and D**. There are **35** questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- Section A** – Question no. **1 to 20** are very short answer type questions, carrying **1** mark each.
- Section B** – Question no. **21 to 28** are short answer type questions, carrying **3** marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed **80** words.
- Section C** – Question no. **29 to 34** are long answer type questions, carrying **5** marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed **120** words.
- Section D** – Question no. **35** is map based, carrying 6 marks with two parts, **35 (a)** from History (**2** marks) and **35(b)** from Geography (**4** marks)
- Answer should be brief and to the point; also the above word limit be adhered to as far as possible.
- There is no overall choice in the questions paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. **Only one of the choices** in such questions have to be attempted.
- Attach **map** along with your answer-book
- In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

SECTION - A

1. Choose the correctly matched pair from the following : 1
 (A) Otto Von Bismarck — Germany
 (B) Napoleon — Spain
 (C) Giuseppe Garibaldi — France
 (D) Bourbon Kings — Italy
 Ans. (A) Otto Von Bismarck — Germany
2. Identify the appropriate reason from the following options, for the non-participation of industrial workers in the Civil Disobedience Movement. 1
 (A) Industrialists were close to the Congress
 (B) British offered them good salaries
 (C) They were reluctant towards the boycott of foreign goods
 (D) Growth of Socialism
 Ans. (A) Industrialists were close to the Congress
3. Name the book published by Raja Ram Mohan Roy 1
 Ans. Samwad kamudi.
- OR**
- Name the author of 'Amar Jiban'. 1
 Ans. Rassundari Devi
4. Examine the significance of the Statue of Liberty in Frederic Sorrieu's paintings, 'The Dream of Worldwide Democratic and Social Republics'. 1
 Ans. The torch of enlightenment bears in one hand and the charter of the rights of man in the other.
5. Name the two main leaders of 'Khilafat Committee' formed in the year 1919. 1
 Ans. Mohammad Ali & Shaukat Ali
6. Why did the Simon Commission come to India ? Identify the correct reason from the following options. 1
 (A) To control the campaign against the British in cities
 (B) To look into the functioning of the British
 (C) To initiate salt law in India
 (D) To suggest changes in the functioning of the constitutional system in India
 Ans. (D) To suggest changes in the functioning of the constitutional system in India
7. Who invented the Printing Press ? 1
 Ans. Johann Gutenberg in 1448
- OR**
- Who brought the knowledge of woodblock printing technique to Italy during the 13th century ? 1
 Ans. Marco Polo
8. Which one of the following is a private sector industry ? 1
 (A) BHEL (B) TISCO (C) OIL (D) SAIL
 Ans. (B) TISCO
9. Give one example of the main commercial crop cultivable in laterite soil. 1
 Ans. Tea & Coffee
- OR**
- Give one example of the Community Owned Resources 1
 Ans. Pond and Park
10. Complete the following table with correct information for A and B : 1

Sugarcane Crop	Annual Rainfall Required	Climate	Temperature required for its growth (in degrees)
	A – ?	Hot and Humid	B – ?

Ans.

Sugarcane Crop	Annual Rainfall Required	Climate	Temperature required for its growth (in degrees)
	A – 75 TO 100 CM	Hot and Humid	B – 21° TO 27°C

11. Suggest any one way to enhance pilgrimage tourism through Indian Railways. 1
 Ans. To increase the railway connectivity of famous pilgrimage places.
12. Suggest any one measure to promote handspun khadi in India. 1
 Ans. By subsidizing some of cottage based Khadi cloth manufacturing units.
13. Correct the following statement and rewrite it : 1
 Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) was formed under the leadership of Mayawati.
 Ans. Kanshiram
14. Give any one example of economic development in dictatorial regimes. 1
 Ans. Growth rate – In dictatorial regime economic development is higher, because of direct decision making and implementation is higher.
15. Fill in the blank : 1
 Castes and Caste system in modern India have undergone a great change because _____ .
 Ans. Urbanisation and Education.
- OR**
- The Indian Constitution provides to all individuals and communities freedom to profess, practice and propagate any religion because _____ .
 Ans. India is a Secular Country
16. What percentage of reservation is given to women in local administration in India ? 1
 Ans. One third
- OR**
- Which institution has been created in each State of India to conduct Panchayat and Municipal elections ? 1
 Ans. State Election Commission
17. Fill in the blank : 1
 Human Development Index (HDI) level in India can be improved through _____ .
 Ans. Better health care services and literacy rate.
18. Choose the correct statement about factors regarding globalization in India : 1
 I. Improvement in transportation technology.
 II. Liberalization of foreign trade and foreign investment.
 III. Favourable rules of WTO towards India in comparison to developed countries.
 Choose the correct options from the codes given below :
- (A) Only I and II (B) Only I and III (C) Only II and III (D) Only III
 Ans. (A) Only I and II
19. Given below are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option. 1
 Assertion (A) : The Government of India buys wheat and rice from farmers at fair price.
 Reason (R) : Public sector contributes to the economic development.
 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 true, but (R) is false.
 (D) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
 Ans. (D) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
20. Krishna is working in a neighbouring field with very less wages. Expenses on sudden illnesses or functions in the family are also met through loans. The landowner charges an interest rate of 5 percent per month. At present she owes the landowner Rs 5,000. 1
 Analyse the credit arrangements given above.
 Ans. Informal sources of credit .

SECTION - B

21. How were the ideas of national unity in early nineteenth century Europe closely allied to the ideology of liberalism ? Explain. 3

Ans. The ideas of national unity in early nineteenth century Europe closely allied to the ideology of liberalism. Liberalism stood for

- (i) Derived from 'Liber' means free.
- (ii) Stood for freedom and equality before the law for all.
- (iii) Politically - Govt. by consent.
- (iv) Universal suffrage, right to vote for all.
- (v) French revolution stood for the end of autocracy and clerical privileges, a constitution and representative govt. through parliament.
- (vi) Struggles for equal political rights.
- (vii) Economically, inviolability of private property.
- (viii) Freedom of markets and abolition of state restrictions.
- (ix) Any other relevant point.

22. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow : 1+2=3

From the early nineteenth century, there were intense debates around religious issues. Different groups confronted the changes happening within colonial society in different ways, and offered a variety of new interpretations of the beliefs of different religions. Some criticised existing practices and campaigned for reform, while others countered the arguments of reformers. These debates were carried out in public and in print. Printed tracts and newspapers not only spread the new ideas, but they shaped the nature of the debate. A wider public could now participate in these public discussions and express their views. New ideas emerged through these clashes of opinions. This was a time of intense controversies between social and religious reformers and the Hindu orthodoxy over matters like widow immolation, monotheism, Brahminical priesthood and idolatry. In Bengal, as the debate developed, tracts and newspapers proliferated, circulating a variety of arguments. To reach a wider audience, the ideas were printed in the everyday, spoken language of ordinary people.

(22.1) Analyse any one issue of intense debate around religious issues.

Ans. In, Hindu religion, the severe criticism were seen in religious aspects. Social reformers like Raja Ram Mohan Roy criticized, Brahminical orthodoxy rituals, like widow immolation.

(22.2) Examine the role of print media in these debates.

Ans. Print media played important role in Hindus, Religious texts, reached a very wide circle of people encouraging discussion, debates & controversies. Print did not only stimulate the publication of conflicting opinions amongst communities, but it also connected communities and people.

23. "Minerals are an indispensable part of our lives." Support this statement with examples. 3

Ans. Minerals are indispensable part of our lives:

- (i) Almost everything we use from a tiny pin to a towering building or a big ship all are made from minerals.
- (ii) The railway lines and tarmac (paving) of the roads are made from minerals.
- (iii) Cars, buses, trains, airplanes are manufactured from minerals and run on power resources derived from the earth.
- (iv) Even the food that we eat contains minerals.
- (v) In all stages of development, human beings have used minerals for their livelihood, decoration, festivities, religions and ceremonial rites.

OR

"Minerals occur in various forms." Support this statement with examples. 3

Ans. **MODE OF OCCURRENCE OF MINERALS**

- (i) In igneous and metamorphic rocks, minerals mainly occur in the cracks, crevices, faults or joints. The smaller occurrences are called veins and the larger are called lodes. Major metallic minerals like tin, copper, zinc and lead etc., are obtained from, veins and lodes.
- (ii) In sedimentary rocks a number of minerals occur in beds or layers. They have been formed as a result of deposition, accumulation and concentration in horizontal strata. Coal, iron ore, gypsum, potash salt and sodium salt are a few examples.

- (iii) Decomposition of surface rocks, and the removal of soluble constituents, leaves a residual mass of weathered material containing ores. Bauxite is formed this way.
- (iv) 'Placer deposits', occur as alluvial deposits in sands of valley floors and the base of hills. Gold, silver, tin and platinum is most important among such minerals.
- (v) The ocean water contains vast quantities of minerals, for example common salt, magnesium and bromine.

24. Describe any three institutional reforms taken by the Indian Government in the field of agriculture.

1 × 3 = 3

Ans. **Institutional Reforms :**

- (i) Government abolished the Zamindari system followed with consolidation of small land holdings.
- (ii) Widespread use of radio and television for providing knowledge to farmers in new and improved techniques and special weather bulletins have been introduced.
- (iii) Crop insurance to protect the farmers against losses by natural and man-made calamities.
- (iv) Availability of capital or investment through banks and cooperative societies.
- (v) Minimum support price for various crops ensures minimum price for the crop grown by the farmers.
- (vi) Kisan Credit Card (KCC) and Personal Accident Insurance Scheme (PAIS) are some schemes introduced by the government for the benefit of farmers.

25. Describe the nature of the Panchayati Raj system in India.

3

Ans. Under the 3-tier system of decentralization, Zila Parishad is the apex body at the district level. It is followed by Panchayat Samitis at the Block level as the second tier and is further followed by Gram Panchayats as the third tier. Each village, generally, has a Gram Panchayat whose members are elected by the entire adult population of that village. A few Gram Panchayats are joined together to form a Panchayat Samiti or Block. The members of this representative body are elected by all the Panchayat members in that area. All the Panchayat Samitis in a district collectively make the Zila Parishad. The State governments are required to share some powers and revenue with local government bodies. Each village, or a group of villages in some States, has a Gram Panchayat, a council consisting of several ward members, often called Panch, and a President or Sarpanch. They are directly elected by all the adult population living in that ward or village. It is the decision-making body for the entire village, works under the overall supervision of the Gram Sabha. It has to meet at least twice or thrice in a year to approve the annual budget of the Gram Panchayat and to review the performance of the Gram Panchayat.

26. Describe the elements of Belgian model for accommodating diversities.

3

Ans. **ACCOMMODATION IN BELGIUM**

The Belgian leaders recognised the existence of regional differences and cultural diversities. Between 1970 and 1993, they amended their constitution four times so as to work out an arrangement that would enable everyone to live together within the same country. Some of the elements of the Belgian model are—

- (i) Constitution prescribes that the number of Dutch and French-speaking ministers shall be equal in the central government.
- (ii) Many powers of the central government have been given to state government of the two regions of the country. The state governments are not subordinate to the Central Government.
- (iii) Brussels has a separate government in which both the communities have equal representation.
- (iv) Apart from the Central and the State Government, there is a third kind of government. This 'community government' (A community government is one in which different social groups are given the power to handle the affairs related to their communities. They are expected to work jointly for the benefit of the common masses without undermining any one community.) is elected by people belonging to one language community – Dutch, French and German-speaking – no matter where they live. This government has the power regarding cultural, educational and language-related issues.

OR

Describe the horizontal power sharing arrangements.

3

Ans. Power is shared among different organs of government such as the legislature, executive and judiciary. It is also termed as horizontal distribution of power because it allows different organs of government placed at the same level to exercise different powers. Such a separation ensures that none of the organs can exercise unlimited power. Each organ checks the others. This results in a balance of power among various institutions. This arrangement is called a system of checks and balances.

27. How do demand deposits have the essential features of money ? Explain. 3

- Ans. (i) Demand deposits offer another interesting facility. It helps in making the payment in cheque.
(ii) A cheque is a paper instructing the bank to pay a specific amount from the person's account to the other person or to the account holder.
(iii) Thus, we see that demand deposits share the essential features of money.
(iv) The facility of cheques against demand deposits makes settlement of payments possible without using cash.
(v) Since demand deposits are accepted widely as a means of payment, along with currency, they constitute money in the modern economy.

OR

- Why do lenders ask for collateral while lending ? Explain. 3
- Ans. (i) Every loan agreement specifies an interest rate which the borrower must pay to the lender along with the repayment of the principal.
(ii) In addition, lenders may demand a collateral or an asset that the borrower owns to use it as a guarantee until he repays the loan.
(iii) Interest rate, collateral and documentation requirement and the mode of repayment are the terms of credit required for formal or informal sectors for loans.

28. Suggest any three measures through which underemployment in agriculture sector can be minimised. 1 × 3 = 3

- Ans. (i) Providing cheap credit facilities to the farmers.
(ii) By implementing infrastructure development projects in rural areas this could lead, a lot of employment generation in agriculture sector.
(iii) By deploying good transportation & storage services in rural areas.
(iv) To promote and locate industries and services in semi-rural where a large number of people may be employed. For instance, suppose many farmers decide to grow arhar and chickpea (pulse crops). Setting up a dal mill to procure and process these and sell in the cities is one such example.

SECTION - C

29. Explain the role of Bretton Woods institutions in post-Second World War settlement. 5

- Ans. (i) The second World war was a global war that lasted from 1939 to 1945. It caused death and destruction on a huge scale. The amount of economic devastation and social disruption was beyond imagination. Reconstruction promised to be long and difficult.
(ii) The main aim of the post-war international economic system was to preserve economic stability and full employment in the industrial world. Its framework was agreed upon at the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference held in July 1944 at Bretton Woods in New Hampshire, USA.
(iii) The Bretton Woods Conference established the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to deal with external surpluses and deficits of its member nations.
(iv) The International Bank for reconstruction and Development, known as the World Bank was set up to finance post-war reconstruction. The IMF and the World Bank are referred to as the Bretton Woods institutions or the Bretton Woods twins.
(v) The Bretton Woods institutions were successful in their aim as Europe and Japan rapidly built their economies. Afterwards institutions shifted their attention towards developing countries.

OR

- Explain the ways through which British manufacturers attempted to take over the Indian market. 5
- Ans. From the very beginning of the industrial age, advertisements have played an important role in expanding the markets for products, and in shaping a new consumer culture. The Manchester industrialists used this technique to take over the Indian market-
- (i) They put labels on the cloth bundles before sending them to India. The label was needed to make the place of manufacture and the name of the company familiar to the buyer. The label was also to be a mark of quality. When buyers saw 'MADE IN MANCHESTER' written in bold letters on the label, they were expected to feel confident about buying the cloth.
(ii) The labels also carried images and were often beautifully illustrated to persuade people to buy the products.

- (iii) The Manchester Industrialists used images of Indian gods and goddesses on the labels. It were as if the association with gods gave divine approval to the goods being sold. The imprinted image of Krishna or Saraswati was also intended to make the manufacture from a foreign land appear somewhat familiar to Indian people.
- (iv) The manufactures also printed calendars to popularize their products. Unlike newspapers and magazines, calendars were used even by people who could not read. They were hung in tea-shops, in poor people's homes, in offices and in middle-class apartments. These calendars also carried images of gods and goddesses.
- (v) The figures of important personages also began to be used in advertisements and calendars. The message was clear- When the product was being used by kings, or produced under royal command, its quality could not questioned.

30. Describe the physical and economic factors that influenced the distribution pattern of the Indian Railways network. 5

Ans. Physical and economic factors affecting the distribution pattern of the railway network in the country are:

- (i) Level land of the great plains of India helps in agriculture sector which makes it necessary to expand railways in these areas.
- (ii) Areas with high density of population and greater industrial activity have favored railway network in Great Plains.
- (iii) On the other hand, flood plains of Bihar and Assam, rugged topography of the Himalayan region, deserts of Rajasthan and hilly tracts of Sahayadri are unfavorable for the development of railways.
- (iv) In recent times, the development of the Konkan railway along the west coast has facilitated the movement of passengers and goods in this most important economic region of India.
- (v) It has also faced a number of problem such as sinking of track in some stretches and landslides.

OR

Describe the growing importance of road transport. 5

Ans. Importance of road transport:

- (i) Construction cost of roads is much lower than that of other transports eg. Railways lines.
- (ii) Roads can traverse more dissected and undulating topography.
- (iii) Roads can negotiate higher gradients of slopes and as such can traverse mountains such as the Himalayas.
- (iv) It also provides door-to-door service, thus the cost of loading and unloading is much lower.
- (v) 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.

31. Define the term 'Political Party'. Explain with examples, the need of political parties in India. 1+ 4 = 5

Ans. Meaning:

"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 promoting national interest. Since there can be different views on what is good for all, parties try to persuade people why their policies are better than the others. They seek to implement these policies by winning popular support through elections. A political party has following three components.

- (i) The Leader (ii) The Active members (iii) The followers

Necessity:

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

As societies became large and complex, they also needed some agency to gather different views on famous issues and to present these to the government. They needed some way to bring various representatives together, so that a responsible government could be formed. Societies also needed a mechanism to support or restrain the government, make policies, justify or oppose them. Hence, the growth of political parties fulfils these needs that every representative government has.

Thus, we can say that political parties are a necessary condition for a democracy.

32. "Democracy promotes dignity and freedom of the people." Examine the statement. 5
Ans. Democracy is much superior to any other form of government in promoting dignity and freedom of individuals.

- (i) Democracy ensures that the conflicts that arise among the individuals because they might feel alienated or unequal are checked and equality of socio-political and economic kind is ensured to all.
- (ii) The passion for respect and freedom are the basis of democracy. This principle is universally recognized.
- (iii) Most societies are male dominated and women do not get equal chance. In democracies equal respect and treatment to women has been accepted.
- (iv) Democracies especially in countries with diversity such as India have recognized the claims of the backwards and disadvantaged sections of society and they are granted equal status and opportunity.
- (v) People can publicly express their dissatisfaction with democracy and thus make more legitimate and responsive.

OR

"Democracy is best suited to produce better results." Examine the statement. 5
Ans. (i) Democracy is a form of government in which people have the right to choose their rules and have control over them. Whenever possible and necessary, people participate in decision making that affects them all.

- (ii) In a democratic government, elections are held regularly. They offer a choice and fair opportunity to the people to change the current rulers. This choice of opportunity is available to all the people on an equal basis. The exercise of this choice leads to a government limited by basic rules of the Constitution and Citizens' rights.
- (iii) Democracy provides a method to deal with differences and conflicts. In any society, people are bound to have differences of opinions and interests. They look at the world very differently and have different preferences. The preferences of one group can clash with those of other groups. It is only democracy which is able to accommodate various social divisions and that without any violence.

33. "Money cannot buy all the goods and services that you may need to live well." Explain the statement. 5

Ans. Money cannot buy all the goods and services that one needs to live well because.

- (i) Money or material things that one can buy with it is one factor on which our life depends. But the quality of life also depends on non-material things like equal treatment freedom, security and respect of others.
- (ii) Apart from money the infrastructure and facility like health and education is required to live well. You can't buy all services and goods by money until the facility arrangements are available at required time and place.
- (iii) Money cannot buy a pollution-free environment, unadulterated medicines, peace, harmony etc. This can be possible only when we shift to a community that already has all these non-material things.
- (iv) The reason behind undernourishment of 40% people of India is poverty is the distribution of resources. The second reason is the distribution of food. The food distribution system is not good in most of the rural parts of country, due to which most of the people remain undernourished.
- (v) There are many public facilities such as schools, colleges, parks, hospitals, etc. which an individual cannot afford. All these are to be provided by the government or society for the common people.

34. Read the sources given below and answer the questions related to them : 1 + 2 + 2 = 5

Source A - Globalisation and the Indian economy

As consumers in today's world, some of us have a wide choice of goods and services before us. The latest models of digital cameras, mobile phones and televisions made by the leading manufacturers of the world are within our reach. Every season, new models of automobiles can be seen on Indian roads.

Source B - Foreign trade and integration of markets

Foreign trade creates an opportunity for the producers to reach beyond the domestic markets, i.e., markets of their own countries. 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.

Source C - The struggle for fair globalization

In the past few years, massive campaigns and representation by people's organisations have influenced important decisions relating to trade and investments at the WTO. This has demonstrated that people also can play an important role in the struggle for fair globalisation.

(34.1) Source A - Globalisation and the Indian economy

How is the impact of globalisation visible on consumers ?

Ans. The following arguments support the given statement

- (i) There is greater choice available to the consumers in goods.
- (ii) The quality of goods has been improved.
- (iii) Prices of goods are lower.
- (iv) Consumers are now able to enjoy a better life.

Thus, it can be concluded that globalization is beneficial to the consumers.

(34.2) Source B - Foreign trade and integration of markets

How does foreign trade integrate the markets ? Explain.

Ans. Since historic times foreign trade been the main channel connecting countries e.g. silk route connects India and south Asia to markets both in the East and West.

Foreign trade creates an opportunity for the producers to reach beyond the domestic market. They can sell their produce not only in domestic market but can also compete in market of other countries.

For the buyer's import of goods produced in another country provided opportunity to extend their choice of goods beyond what is domestically produced.

Foreign trade thus results in connecting the markets in different countries.

(34.3) Source C - The struggle for fair globalisation

How do people play an important role in the struggle for fair globalisation ? Explain.

Ans. (i) People play a key role in the struggle for fair globalization.
(ii) Massive campaigns and representations by people's organization have influenced important decisions relating to trade & investments at the WTO.

SECTION - D

35. (a) Two places 'A' and 'B' are marked on the given political outline map of India (on page 19). Identify these places with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked near them : 1 × 2 = 2

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

(B) The place where the Non-Cooperation Movement ended abruptly due to violence.

(b) Locate and label any four of the following with appropriate symbols on the same given political outline map of India : 1 × 4 = 4

(i) Haldia — Sea-port

(ii) Pune — Software Technology Park

(iii) Bhilai — Iron and Steel Plant

(iv) Kakrapara — Nuclear Power Plant

(v) Hirakud — Dam

(vi) Indira Gandhi Airport — International Airport

