

Social Science*Time Allowed: 3 hours**Maximum Marks: 90***General Instructions:**

- i. There are 29 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.*
- ii. Marks for each question are indicated against the question.*
- iii. Questions from serial number 1 to 8 are multiple choice questions (MCQs) of 1 mark each.*
- iv. Questions from serial number 9 to 20 are 3 marks questions. Answers of these questions should not exceed 80 words each.*
- v. Questions from serial number 21 to 28 are 5 marks questions. Answers of these questions should not exceed 120 words each.*
- vi. Question number 29 (a) is a map question of 3 marks from History and Question number 29 (b) is a map question from Geography.*
- vii. Attach the filled up maps inside your answer-book.*

SECTION A

- 1 French colonization of Vietnam was based on which two ideas? 1

OR

What is an Allegory? State any one example to clarify the same.

- 2 Why is copper mainly used in electrical cables and electronic industries? 1
- 3 Classify industries on the basis of source of raw materials. 1

- 4 What is a new arrival on the transportation map of India? 1
- 5 Recognize 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? 1
- 6 Amit is using his money to buy assets like house, commercial land and machines. Write what is he actually doing? 1
- 7 What is COPRA? When was it introduced? 1
- 8 A country holds election to elect peoples' representatives to form the government but the elections are not fair. Identify the kind of challenge faced by the people in such a country. 1

SECTION B

- 9 What was the condition of colonial economy in Vietnam? Explain. 3

OR

The 1830s were years of great economic hardship in Europe. Explain how?

- 10 Discuss various stages of the Non Cooperation Movement launched by Mahatma Gandhi. 3
- 11 There is an urgent need to develop a sustainable path of energy development. Give two broad measures for it. As concerned citizens, how can you help to conserve energy? 3
- 12 What is pipeline transportation? Write two merits and demerits of the same. 3

- 13 “Industrialization and urbanisation go hand in hand.” Validate the statement. (1.5+1.5) 3
- 14 Give a short account of the major iron ore belts in India. (1+1+1) 3
- 15 Elucidate the significance of Ho Chi Minh’s trail in the Vietnamese war. (1 + 2) 3

OR

- “The development of nationalism did not come about only through wars and territorial expansion. Culture played an important role in creating the idea of the nation.” Elaborate upon the statement. (1 X 3)
- 16 The first challenge faced by political parties is lack of internal democracy within parties. What do you understand by the statement? Explain. (1 X 3) 3
- 17 Suggest some broad guidelines that can be kept in mind while devising ways and means for political reforms in India. (1 X 3) 3
- 18 Dhananjay is a government employee and belongs to a rich household whereas Raju is a construction worker and comes from a poor rural household. Both are in need and wish to take loan. Create a list of arguments explaining who between the two would successfully be able to arrange money from a formal source. Why? (0.5+2.5) 3
- 19 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. 3
- 20 Chinese toys have taken over the Indian toy market due to globalization and promotion of international trade leading to huge 3

losses to Indian toy manufacturers.

Do you think the mantra of “Boycott and Swadeshi” would be of any help today? Why or why not?

SECTION C

- 21** Elaborate upon the role of women during war and peace in Vietnam. **5**
(1+1+2+1)

OR

In Britain the formation of the nation-state was not the result of a sudden upheaval or revolution. Validate the statement with relevant arguments. (1 X 5=5)

- 22** How did people belonging to different communities, regions or language groups develop a sense of collective belonging? **5**
(1+1+1+1+1)

- 23** Compare and contrast the merits and demerits of Roadways with those of Railways. **5**
(1 X 5=5)

- 24** What can we conclude about democracy with reference to popular struggles and movements like Bolivian water war? Explain in detail. **5**
(1 X 5=5)

- 25** Elucidate some of the recent efforts taken in our country to reform political parties and its leaders. **5**
(1+2+2=5)

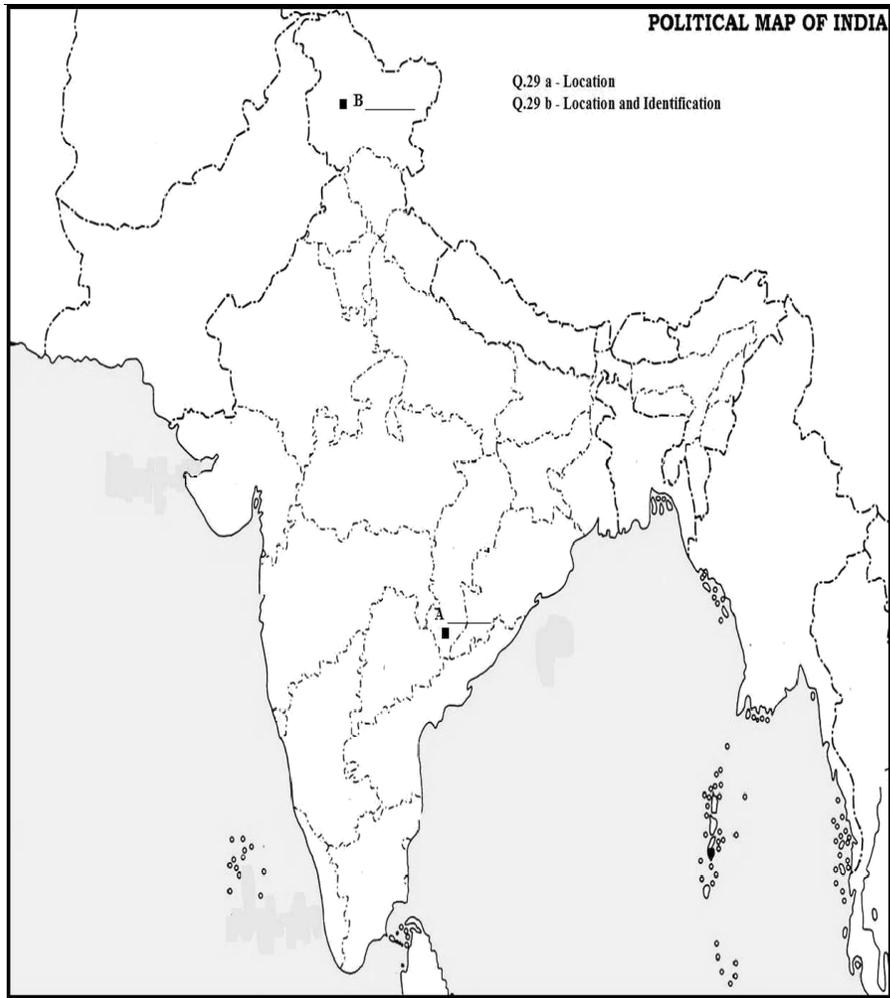
- 26** Evidence shows that in practice many democracies did not fulfil the expectation of producing economic development in the country. Validate the statement with the help of relevant example. **5**

(4+1=5)

- 27** “The impact of globalization has not been uniform.” Demonstrate with the help of illustrations” (3+2=5) **5**
- 28** COPRA has enabled the consumers to have the right to represent in the consumer courts. Explain with the help of an example how it benefits the consumers. (3+2=5) **5**

SECTION D

- 29(a)** Locate and label the following places on the given political map of India. **3**
- i. Where Indian National Congress held its session in December 1920
 - ii. Mahatma Gandhi broke the salt law here
 - iii. Mahatma Gandhi organized satyagraha for cotton mill workers here. (1 X 3)
- 29(b)** I) Locate and label the following features on the outline map of India political: **3**
- a) Nellore Mica Mines
 - b) Naraura Nuclear Power Plant (1+1=2)
- II) Identify the features marked as A and B on the same given map of India political:
- a) Iron ore Mine
 - b) Woollen Textile Industry (0.5+0.5=1)



Answer Key

SECTION A

1 Economic exploitation and the Civilizing Mission.

OR

Allegory – When an abstract idea for instance, greed, envy, freedom, liberty is expressed through a person or a thing.

Examples – Statue of Liberty, Marianne, Germania etc.

2 Because of being malleable, ductile and a good conductor of heat and electricity.

3 1. Agro based industries
2. Mineral based industries (with one example each)

4 Pipeline transport network is a new arrival on the transportation map of India to transport liquids as well as solids in slurry form.

5 This is known as double coincidence of wants.

6 He is **investing** his money with a hope of earning profits from these assets.

7 Consumer Protection Act is popularly known as COPRA. It was introduced by the Government of India in 1986.

8 People face the Challenge of Expansion of democracy.

SECTION B

- 9
1. The colonial economy in Vietnam was, however, primarily based on rice cultivation and rubber plantations owned by the French and a small Vietnamese elite.
 2. Rail and port facilities were set up to service this sector. Indentured Vietnamese labour was widely used in the rubber plantations.
 3. The French, contrary to what Bernard would have liked, did little to industrialise the economy. In the rural areas landlordism spread and the standard of living declined.

OR

1. There was enormous increase in population all over Europe. In most countries there were more seekers of jobs than employment.
2. Population from rural areas migrated to the cities to live in overcrowded slums.
3. Small producers in towns were often faced with stiff competition from imports of cheap machine-made goods from England.
4. In those regions of Europe where the aristocracy still enjoyed power, peasants struggled under the burden of feudal dues and obligations.
5. The rise of food prices or a year of bad harvest led to widespread pauperism in town and country. (Any three)

- 10 Gandhiji proposed that the movement should unfold in stages –

1st Stage - Surrender of titles that the government awarded

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 Twin planks/measures:

1. Promotion of energy conservation
2. Increased use of renewable energy sources (both with explanation)

As concerned citizens we can do our bit by –

Using public transport systems instead of individual vehicles

Switching off electricity when not in use

Using power-saving devices

Using non-conventional sources of energy

(Any two of these or any other valid points)

12 Pipeline transport network is the new mode of transport these days. In the past, pipelines were used to transport water to cities and industries. Now, these are used for transporting crude oil, petroleum products and natural gas from oil and natural gas fields to refineries, fertilizer factories and big thermal power plants. Solids can also be transported through a pipeline when converted into slurry.

Merits –

1. Useful in transporting liquids and solid slurry from far away locations.

2. Subsequent running costs after laying down the network are minimal.
3. It rules out trans-shipment losses or delays.

Demerits –

1. Initial cost of laying pipelines is high.
2. Pipelines can burst or can have leakage leading to wastage of valuable resource like water, mineral oil etc.

- 13** After an industrial activity starts in a town, urbanisation follows. Industry provides employment to the people of the area. Population migrates from rural hinterlands to seek jobs, Housing and transport facilities are developed to accommodate these people. Other infrastructural developments take place leading to growth and development of the town into a city.

Sometimes, industries are located in or near the cities. Cities provide markets and services such as banking, insurance, transport, labour, consultants and financial advice, etc. to the industry.

Thus, industrialisation and urbanisation go hand in hand.

- 14** Odisha-Jharkhand belt

Durg-Bastar-Chandrapur belt

Ballari-Chitradurga-Chikkamagaluru- Tumakuru belt

(All three with explanation)

- 15** The story of the Ho Chi Minh trail is one way of understanding the nature of the war that the Vietnamese fought against the US. It symbolised how the Vietnamese used their limited resources to great advantage.

1. 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.

2. 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.
3. Most of the trail was outside Vietnam in neighbouring Laos and Cambodia with branch lines extending into South Vietnam.
4. 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. 2 (Any two pts.)

OR

Culture played an important role in creating the idea of the nation through –

1. Art and poetry, Romanticism
2. Folklores, stories and music
3. Language (All three with explanation)

16 All over the world there is a tendency in political parties towards the concentration of power in one or few leaders at the top.

Parties do not keep membership registers, do not hold organisational meetings, and do not conduct internal elections regularly.

Ordinary members of the party do not get sufficient information on what

happens inside the party.

They do not have the means or the connections needed to influence the decisions. As a result the leaders assume greater power to make decisions in the name of the party.

Since one or few leaders exercise paramount power in the party, those who disagree with the leadership find it difficult to continue in the party.

More than loyalty to party principles and policies, personal loyalty to the leader becomes more important.

17 Guidelines for political reform:

Any legal change must carefully look at what results it will have on politics. Sometimes the results may be counter-productive.

The main focus of political reforms should be on ways to strengthen democratic practice.

Any proposal for political reforms should think not only about what is a good solution but also about who will implement it and how?

18 Dhananjay will be able to get loan from a formal source.

Arguments:

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

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

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

19 Open ended question: Students will come up with their own plan.

20 Value based question: Can have multiple answers.

Students to come up with their own answer which would be marked on the basis of the value discussed and the validity of the content.

SECTION C

21 1. Women as Warriors

2. Women as workers

3. Women as volunteers in the resistance movement

4. Women in times of peace

(All the points with explanation and examples)

OR

In Britain the formation of the nation-state was not the result of a sudden upheaval or revolution It was the result of a long-drawn-out process. –

Role of ethnic groups – their cultural identities

Steady growth of the English nation steadily in case of wealth, importance and power, it was able to extend its influence over the other nations of the islands.

The Act of Union 1707 - between England and Scotland

The growth of the British identity

Language and religious policies (With proper explanation)

- 22**
1. This sense of collective belonging came partly through the experience of united struggles and growing anger among people against the colonial government.
 2. But there were also a variety of cultural processes through which nationalism captured people's imagination –
 - a. The identity of the nation symbolised in a figure or image of Bharat Mata created through literature, songs, paintings etc.
 - b. Movement to revive Indian folklore to enhance nationalist sentiments.
 - c. Role of icons and symbols in unifying people and inspiring in them a feeling of nationalism.
 - d. Creating a feeling of nationalism was through reinterpretation of history.

23 Roadways v/s Railways

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.

(Any five or any other valid point)

- 24** Democracy evolves through popular struggles. It is possible that some significant decisions may take place through consensus and may not involve any conflict at all. But that would be an exception.

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

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

Democratic conflict is resolved through mass mobilisation. Sometimes it is

possible that the conflict is resolved by using the existing institutions like the parliament or the judiciary.

These conflicts and mobilisations are based on new political organisations where there is an element of spontaneity in all such historic moments.

But the spontaneous public participation becomes effective with the help of organised politics.

- 25** The Constitution was amended to prevent elected MLAs and MPs from changing parties. This was done because many elected representatives were indulging in DEFECTION in order to become ministers or for cash rewards. Now, if any MLA or MP changes parties, he or she will lose the seat in the legislature.

The Supreme Court passed an order to reduce the influence of money and criminals. Now, it is mandatory for every candidate who contests elections to file an AFFIDAVIT giving details of his property and criminal cases pending against him. The new system has made a lot of information available to the public. But there is no system of check if the information given by the candidates is true.

The Election Commission passed an order making it necessary for political parties to hold their organisational elections and file their income tax returns. The parties have started doing so but sometimes it is mere formality. It is not clear if this step has led to greater internal democracy in political parties.

- 26** If we consider all democracies and all dictatorships for the fifty years between 1950 and 2000, dictatorships have slightly higher rate of economic growth.

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

However, the difference in the rates of economic development between less developed countries with dictatorships and democracies is negligible. Overall, it cannot be said that democracy is a guarantee of economic development. But we can expect democracy not to lag behind dictatorships in this respect.

When such a significant difference in the rates of economic growth between countries under dictatorship and democracy, it is better to prefer democracy as it has several other positive outcomes.

One example of a democratic and a dictatorial country to be given to support the answer.

- 27** While globalisation has benefited 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.

Globalisation 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: Any one case – either from the text book or beyond it e.g. MNCs and Workers, MNCs and Local Manufacturers/industries, withdrawal of subsidies etc.

- 28** Under COPRA, a three-tier quasi - judicial machinery at the district, state and national levels were set up for redressal of consumer disputes.

The district level court deals with the cases involving claims upto Rs 20 lakhs,

the state level courts between Rs 20 lakhs and Rs 1 crore and the national level court deals with cases involving claims exceeding Rs 1 crore.

If a case is dismissed in district level court, the consumer can also appeal in state and then in National level courts. Thus, the Act has enabled us as consumers to have the right to represent in the consumer courts.

It strengthened the Consumer Movement and provided the consumers with the right to seek redressal against unfair trade practices and exploitation. If any damage is done to a consumer, she has the right to get compensation depending on the degree of damage.

Any one illustration to be explained – either from the text book or beyond

SECTION D

29 (a)
& (b)

