

**SOCIAL SCIENCE**  
**(Questions & Solution)**  
**2022 SET A-2**

**General Instructions:**

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

- (i) This question paper comprises five sections – Sections A, B, C, D and E. There are 13 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) Section A Questions no. 1 to 5 are very short answer type questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
- (iii) Section B Questions no. 6 to 8 are short answer type questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.
- (iv) Section C Questions no. 9 and 10 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- (v) Section D Questions no. 11 and 12 are case-based questions, carrying 4 marks each.
- (vi) Section E Question no. 13 is map-based, carrying 3 marks with two parts, 13(a) from History (1 mark) and 13(b) from Geography (2 marks).
- (vii) There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.
- (viii) Attach map along with your answer-book.

**SECTION – A**

**1.** Why has India adopted a multi-party system ? Explain.

- Sol.**
- (i) India is a large country.
  - (ii) It has geographical diversity.
  - (iii) It has social diversity.
  - (iv) Due to historical reasons.
  - (v) Any other relevant point.
- Any two points to be explained

**2.** Examine the significance of air transport.

- Sol.**
- (i) The air travel is the fastest transport
  - (ii) It is the most comfortable and prestigious mode of transport.
  - (iii) It can cover very difficult terrains like mountains, deserts, forests with great ease.
  - (iv) Air travel has made access easier.
  - (v) International frontiers are connected through air travel
  - (vi) Any other relevant point
- Any two points to be examined.

**3.** How do political parties shape public opinion?

- Sol.**
- (i) Parties raise and highlight issues.
  - (ii) Parties have lakhs of members and activists spread all over the country.
  - (iii) Many of the pressure groups are the extensions of political parties.
  - (iv) Parties sometimes launch movements for the resolution of problems faced by people.
  - (v) Any other relevant point
- Any two points to be explained.

**4.** Why did Indian merchants and industrialists support the Civil Disobedience Movement? Explain.

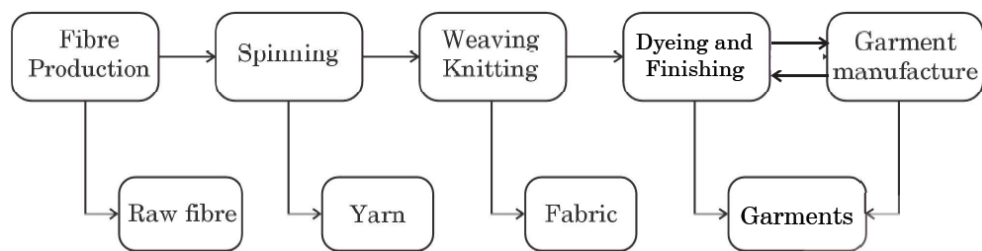
- Sol.**
- (i) They wanted protection against imports of foreign goods.
  - (ii) They wanted protection against rupee-sterling foreign exchange ratio to discourage imports.
  - (iii) They formed FICCI to organize their business interests.
  - (iv) They criticised colonial control over the Indian economy

(v) They saw Swaraj to end colonial restrictions on business.

(vi) Any other relevant point

Any two points to be explained

5. Study the given flowchart and answer the questions that follow:



Sol.

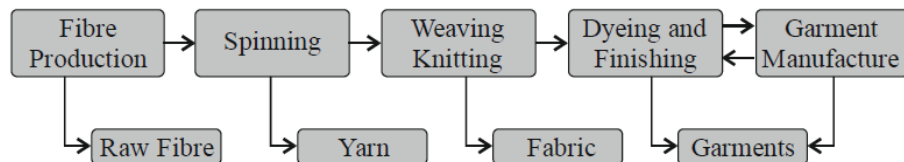


Fig.: Value addition in the textile industry

5.1 Which is the basic material required for garment manufacturing ?

Sol. Raw Fibre

5.2 Give one example of value addition in the textile industry.

Sol. Spinning/ Weaving/ Dyeing/ Stitching and Finishing.

## SECTION – B

6. It was essential to preserve folk tradition in order to discover one's national identity and restore a sense of pride in one's past." Support the statement in reference to India.

Sol. (i) Idea of Nationalism was based on the revival of Indian folk lore.

(ii) Folk tales, folk songs and legends were sung by bards.

(iii) Rabindernath Tagore collected ballads, rhymes and myths.

(iv) In Madras, Natesa Shastri published massive four volume collection of Tamil folk tales (The Folklore of Southern India).

(v) Folklore was considered as manifestation of people's real thought and characteristics.

(vi) Many Indian tried to instil a sense of pride in the Indian folk history.

(vii) Any other relevant point.

Any three points to be explained.

7. (a) Differentiate between formal and informal sources of Credit.

Sol. (i) Banks and cooperatives are formal sources of credit while the informal include moneylenders, traders, employers, relatives, friends etc.

(ii) The Reserve Bank of India supervises the functioning of formal sources of loan whereas no organisation supervises informal sector.

(iii) Formal sources charge nominal rate of interest while Informal lenders charge a much higher interest on loans.

(iv) Mostly urban households are availing credit from formal lenders whereas the rural households avail credit from informal lenders.

(v) Collateral is an essential condition to get loans in the formal sector while it is not essential in the informal sector.

(vi) Any other relevant point

Explain any three points of differentiation.

**OR**

(b) How does a bank work as a key component of the financial system ? Explain.

- Sol.** (i) People hold money as deposits with banks which pay an interest rate on them.  
(ii) The major portions of the deposits in banks are used to extend loans.  
(iii) Banks mediate between those who have surplus funds called depositors and those who are in need of these funds called borrowers.  
(iv) Banks charge interest rate on loans than what they offer on deposits.  
(v) Banks facilitate different sectors of economy.  
(vi) Any other relevant point  
Any three points to be explained.

**8.** Explain any three features of one-party system.

- Sol.** (i) Only one party is allowed to control and run the government.  
(ii) The electoral system does not permit free competition for power.  
(iii) This is not considered as a democratic option  
(iv) Ex-in China, only the Communist Party is allowed to rule.  
(v) Any other relevant point  
Any three points to be explained.

**9.** (a) “Democracy is a better form of government than any other alternative.” Analyse the statement.

- Sol.** (i) Promotes equality among citizens  
(ii) Enhances the dignity of the individual  
(iii) Improves the quality of decision-making  
(iv) Provides a method to resolve conflicts  
(v) Allows room to correct mistakes  
(vi) Accountable, transparent and legitimate governance.  
(vii) Any other relevant point  
Any five points to be analysed.

**OR**

(b) Analyse the reasons for the overwhelming support for the idea of democracy all over the world.

- Sol.** (i) Democratic government is peoples’ own government.  
(ii) Countries want to elect their representative by themselves.  
(iii) Democracy provides dignity and freedom to its citizens.  
(iv) Democracy accommodates social diversity.  
(v) Democracy is based on the idea of discussion and negotiation.  
(vi) Decision-making is based on norms and procedures and its transparency.  
(vii) Any other relevant point  
Any five points to be analysed.

**10.** (a) Assess the globalization in terms of foreign trade and integration of markets.

- Sol.** (i) Foreign trade has been the main channel connecting countries.  
(ii) It creates an opportunity for the producers to reach beyond the domestic market.  
(iii) Foreign market can be integrated through globalization.  
(iv) Expansion of choice of goods for the consumers..  
(v) Trade and goods travel from one market to another.  
(vi) Choice of goods in the markets rises.  
(vii) Prices of similar goods in the two markets tend to become equal.  
(viii) More employment opportunities for the people across the world  
Any other relevant point  
Any five points to be assessed.

**OR**

(b) MNCs have been a major force in the globalisation process connecting distant regions of the world. Justify the statement with suitable arguments.

- (i) MNCs are spreading their production and interacting with local producers in countries
  - (ii) By setting up partnerships with local companies
  - (iii) By using the local companies for supplies
  - (iv) MNCs sometimes determine the price, quality, delivery and labour conditions for distant producers
  - (v) By competing with the local companies or buying them up
  - (vi) MNCs can provide money for additional investments
  - (vii) MNCs bring latest technology for production
  - (viii) Any other relevant point
- Any five points to be justified.

**11.** Read the case given below carefully and answer the questions that follow :

### **Lifelines of National Economy**

For a long time, trade and transport were restricted to a limited space. With the development in science and technology, the area of influence of trade and transport expanded far and wide. 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.

11.1 How is science an important factor in the development of transport ?

- Sol.**
- (i) The trade and transport expanded far and wide.
  - (ii) Efficient and fast moving transport.
  - (iii) Any other relevant point.
- (Any one point to be explained)

11.2 How has transport integrated socio-cultural plurality?

- Sol.**
- (i) India is well linked with rest of world.
  - (ii) Helps in the development of assimilation of cultures.
  - (iii) Any other relevant.
- (Any one point to be explained)

11.3 Analyse the significance of communication for a nation.

- Sol.**
- (i) It is a source of information.
  - (ii) It enables communication, trade and other forms of exchange.
  - (iii) It plays an important role in economic growth.
  - (iv) It offers social, economic, political and cultural advantages.
  - (v) It makes the world closer to each other.
  - (vi) Any other relevant point
- (Any two points to be analysed)

**12.** Read the case given below carefully and answer the questions that follow :

### **The Independence Day Pledge, 26 January, 1930**

‘We believe that it is the inalienable right of the Indian people, as of any other people, to have freedom and to enjoy the fruits of their toil and have the necessities of life, so that they may have full opportunities of growth. We believe also that if any government deprives a people of these rights and oppresses them, the people have a further right to alter it or to abolish it. The British Government in India has not only deprived the Indian

people of their freedom but has based itself on the exploitation of the masses, and has ruined India economically, politically, culturally, and spiritually. We believe, therefore, that India must sever the British connection and attain Purna Swaraj or Complete Independence?

12.1 Why was freedom considered an inalienable right of the Indian people ?

**Sol.** (i) Freedom was considered as an inalienable right as it provides full opportunities of growth.  
(ii) Any other relevant point.

12.2 Why was Purna Swaraj considered essential by the people of India ?

**Sol.** (i) The colonial power had ruined India economically, politically, culturally and spiritually.  
(ii) Indians wanted sovereignty and self-govt. or complete independence.  
(iii) Any other relevant point.

12.3 Explain the significance of the Lahore Session of Congress (1930).

**Sol.** (i) The Congress approved a motion for Complete Independence.  
(ii) Congress decided to observe 26th January, 1930 as the total Independence or Purna Swaraj Day.  
(iii) Hoisting of flag.  
(iv) Any other relevant point  
Any two points to be explained.

## SECTION – E

### MAP BASED QUESTIONS

13. (i) On the given political outline map of India (on page 11), identify the place marked as A with the help of the following information and write its correct name on the line marked near it.

**Sol.** SEE THE ATTACHED MAP

A. The place where Non-Cooperation Movement was called off due to violence.

(ii) On the same given map of India, locate and label the following:

(a) (I) Narora Nuclear Power Plant 1

**OR**

(II) Bengaluru Software Technology Park

(b) Indira Gandhi International Airport

**Sol.** SEE THE ATTACHED MAP

**Note:** The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 13.

13.1 Name the State where the session of Indian National Congress was held in 1927.

**Sol.** Madras

13.2 (a) Name the State where Narora Nuclear Power Plant is located.

**Sol.** Uttar Pradesh

**OR**

(b) Name the State where Bengaluru Software Technology Park is located.

**Sol.** Karnataka

13.3 Name the city where Indira Gandhi International Airport is located.

**Sol.** Delhi

**Outline Map of India (Political)**

