

## SOCIAL SCIENCE

[Time allowed: 3 hours]

[Maximum marks: 80]

### General Instructions:

- (i) The question paper has 36 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) Marks for each indicated against each question.
- (iii) Questions from serial number 1- 16 are multiple choice questions (MCQs) of 1 mark each. Every MCQ is provided with four alternatives. Write the correct alternatives in your answer book.
- (iv) Questions from serial number 17 to 29 are 3 mark questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 80 words each.
- (v) Questions from serial number 30 to 34 are 4 mark questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 100 words each.
- (vi) Question number 35 is a map question of 2 marks from History and Question number 36 is a map question of 3 marks from Geography.
- (vii) Attach the filled-up maps inside the answer-book.

**Q17.** Describe the process of unification of Germany.

**OR**

Describe infrastructural projects which were developed by the French colonizers in Vietnam.

**Ans.** The process of unification of Germany took place as follows:

- i) After the failure of the Frankfurt Parliament of 1848 due to repression by monarchy and military, Prussia took the initiative in nation-building.
- ii) The chief minister of Prussia, Otto Von Bismarck, was the architect of this process and was supported by its army and bureaucracy.
- iii) Three wars fought by Prussia over seven years with Denmark, Austria and France resulted in its victory and completed the process of unification. Finally, the Prussian king William I was crowned as the German Emperor in a ceremony held at Versailles.

**OR**

The following infrastructural projects were developed by the French colonisers in Vietnam:

- i) Building canals and draining lands in the Mekong delta to increase cultivation

- ii) Infrastructure projects to transport goods for trade, move military garrisons and control the entire region.
- iii) Construction of trans Indo-China rail network to link the northern and southern parts of China and Vietnam. Constructing a second line linking Vietnam to Siam via Phnom Penh

**Q18.** Why did Non-Cooperation Movement gradually slowdown in cities? Explain any three reasons.

**Ans.** Non-cooperation movement slowed down in the cities for the following reasons:

- i) Khadi cloth was more expensive than mass-produced mill cloth and people could not afford it.
- ii) Disruption of the functioning of public institutions caused problems to people.
- iii) There were no alternative Indian institutions to replace the British ones. Therefore, the students went back to colleges and lawyers started going back to work in courts.

**Q19.** Mention any three major iron-ore belts of India. Write any three characteristics of the southern most iron-ore belt.

**Ans.** The three major iron ore belts of India are the Orissa- Jharkhand belt, the Durg-Bastar-Chandrapur belt in Chhattisgarh and Maharashtra and the Bellary-Chitradurga-Chikmagalur-Tumkur belt in Karnataka.

The following are the characteristics of the Bellary-Chitradurga-Chikmagalur-Tumkur belt which is the southern-most belt.

- i) The Kudremukh mines located in this belt are one of the largest deposits of iron ore in the world.
- ii) The Kudremukh mines in the Western Ghats of Karnataka are a 100 percent export unit.
- iii) The ore is transported as slurry through a pipeline to a port in Mangalore.

**Q20.** How do industries pollute air? Explain ill effects of pollution.

**Ans.** Industries pollute air through emission of undesirable gases like sulphur dioxide and carbon monoxide.

The ill effects of pollution are as follows:

- i) Adversely affects human health causing respiratory and water borne diseases along with trauma of noise pollution.
- ii) Degrades the environment
- iii) Causes loss of habitat for plants and animals

**Q21.** Why was cotton textile industry concentrated in the cotton growing belt of Maharashtra and Gujarat in the early years? Explain any three reasons.

**Ans.** Cotton textile industry was concentrated in Maharashtra and Gujarat in the early years due to the following reasons:

- i) Availability of raw material, i.e., Cotton in the cotton growing belts of this region.
- ii) Availability of transport facilities, labour and market for the production of cotton textile.
- iii) Suitable moist climate for cultivation of cotton.

**Q22.** Describe the movement for democracy in Nepal, April 2006.

**Ans.** The movement in Nepal in April, 2006 was aimed at regaining control of the government from the king and restoring democracy in the country. It occurred in the following stages:

- i) The major political parties in the country formed a seven-party alliance. Their protest turned into an indefinite strike in which Maoists and other social organisations also participated.
- ii) People defied curfew and gathered everyday to demand the restoration of democracy. The number of protestors reached between three to five lakh on 21<sup>st</sup> April and they served as an ultimatum to the king.
- iii) The king was forced to concede their demands on the last day of the ultimatum. Girija Prasad Koirala was chosen as the new Prime Minister of the interim government. The SPA and Maoists reached an agreement about the election of the new constituent assembly.

**Q23.** Why can't modern democracies exist without political parties? Explain any three reasons.

**Ans.** Modern democracies cannot exist without the political parties because of the following roles played by them:

- i) They provide a platform and representation to various sections of the society.
- ii) They provide a forum for public debates and articulation of different opinions.
- iii) They contest elections, hence, form and run government. Thus, they are a vehicle for democracy.
- iv) They give shape to policies and legislations on the basis of their election manifestos that direct the developmental path of a country.

*(Any three will serve the purpose)*

**Q24.** Explain the three steps taken by the different authorities to reform political parties and their leaders in India.

**Ans.** Some steps taken by the different authorities to reform political parties are as follows:

1. Anti-defection law to prevent elected MPs and MLAs from changing their parties.
2. Reducing the influence of money and making it necessary for parties to file their income tax returns.
3. Making it important for a candidate to file an affidavit by providing details of his property and eliminating cases pending against him/ her.
4. Election Commission has made it necessary for political parties to hold organisational elections to maintain inner party democracy.

*(Any three will serve the purpose)*

**Q25.** “Democracy is seen to be good in principle but felt to be not so good in practice.” Support the statement with an argument.

**Ans.** Democracy is seen to be good in principle but felt to be not so good in practice because of the following factors:

1. In principle, it advocates equality before law but in practice political equality is hindered by social inequality.
2. Democracy works on the principle of people's participation in decision making through their representatives, but in practice the motive is not accomplished due to vested and competing interests.
3. Democracy, if not conditioned, would lead to tyranny of the majority over the minority.

**Q26.** What is money? Why is modern money currency accepted as a medium of exchange?

**Ans.** Money is something that acts as a medium of exchange in transactions of goods and services. It also serves as a standard unit to determine their value.

Modern money currency is accepted as a medium of exchange because of the following reasons:

1. It is accepted as a medium of exchange and authorised by the government of the country.

2. It is a unit of account.
3. It is a store of value.
4. It is occasionally a standard of deferred payment.  
(Any three will serve the purpose)

**Q27.** Why is cheap and affordable credit important for the country's development? Explain three reasons.

**Ans.** 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.
- iv) Affordable credit would also end the cycle of debt trap and lead to sustainable economic activity that would allow borrowers to invest in better technology to make their business more competitive.

(Any three will serve the purpose)

<http://www.meritnation.com/discuss/question/1707299/cheap-and-affordable-credit-is-critical-for-the-economic-development-explain-statement-with-4-points>

**Q28.** How are M.N.Cs. spreading their production across countries? Explain with an example.

**Ans.** MNCs spread their production across countries through the following ventures:

1. MNCs set up offices and factories for production in regions where they can get cheap labour and other resources.
2. MNCs set up production jointly with some of the local companies of these countries.
3. MNC make capital and technology investments and buy up local companies and then expand production.

Example: Cargill Foods, a large American MNC, has brought over smaller Indian companies like Parakh foods. This includes the latter's four oil refineries. These purchases have made Cargill foods the largest producer of edible oil in India.

**Q29.** What would happen if Government of India puts heavy tax on import of Chinese toys? Explain any three points.

**Ans.** The following situations would be likely to occur if the Government of India puts heavy tax on import of Chinese toys:

1. The Chinese toys would become costlier to the customers in India.
2. The domestic toy making companies will have more opportunities to capture the larger share of domestic market.
3. The Chinese government would also bring up trade barriers.