

## 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.** Explain the circumstances under which markets do not work in a fair manner.

**Ans.** Markets do not work in a fair manner in the following circumstances:

- i) When the producers are few and powerful while the consumers are numerous and scattered.
- ii) Companies with huge wealth, power and reach manipulate the market.
- iii) Consumers are misinformed through the media and are unaware of their rights.

**Q18.** How has foreign trade been integrating markets of different countries in the world? Explain with examples.

**Ans.** Foreign Trade leads to the integration of markets around the world in the following ways:

- i) Opening of trade - Opening of trade creates an opportunity for producers to make available their goods in markets beyond domestic ones via exports. Likewise, buyers have more choice on account of imports from other countries. In a closed domestic market, this situation would not be possible.

- ii) Supply chain linkages- Raw materials produced in one country are exported, processed and used for manufacturing in another country. This builds up links in supply chain that stimulate demand in international markets.
- iii) Price equilibrium - The prices of similar goods in the two markets tend to become equal, in order to survive in the competition.
- iv) Competition between Producers - Producers in different countries and markets compete with each other for access to consumers.
- v) Balance of payments – Countries may choose to make payments in different modes to offset any imbalances in exports and imports in trade with a particular country. For example, current international sanctions against Iran have resulted in the inability of Indian government to pay for oil imports from Iran in dollars. As a result, the payments are now sought to be made in either Indian rupees or through export of goods. Infrastructure investments are also mooted to pay for these imports.  
(Any three will serve the purpose)

**Q19.** Why is iron and steel industry called a heavy industry? Give three reasons.

**Ans.** Iron and steel industry is called as a heavy industry for the following reasons:

- i) The raw materials and finished products are heavy and bulky.
- ii) The transportation costs are very high.
- iii) It is a basic industry that forms the backbone of the machinery of the other industries.
- iv) Iron ore, coking coal and limestone are required in the ratio of 4:2:1.  
(Any three will serve the purpose)

**Q20.** Explain any three reasons for dense railway network in the North Indian Plains.

**Ans.** The following are the main reasons for the dense railway network in the Northern Indian Plains:

- i) Vast level land that is topographically suitable to the laying of railway lines.
- ii) High population density that needs a transportation network to match it.
- ii) Rich agricultural resources that make it necessary to lay a transportation network to sustain the economy.

**Q21.** How are some countries in the world facing foundational challenge of democracy? Explain with examples.

**Ans.** There are many countries in the world existing under non-democratic, dictatorial and military regimes. These countries are facing the foundational challenge of democracy in the following ways:

- i) Making the transition to democracy and instituting democratic government by bring down existing non-democratic regimes.
- ii) Keeping military away from controlling government and putting decision making under civilian and democratic government.
- iii) Establishing a sovereign and functional state.

**Q22.** How do state or regional political parties contribute in strengthening federalism and democracy of India? Explain with examples.

**Ans.** State or regional political parties contribute in strengthening democracy and federalism in India in the following ways:

- i) By giving representation to various regional issues of development on the national stage and contributing to diversity of political ideas in parliament.
- ii) By providing a platform for the diverse social groups and communities to air their voices.
- iii) By fostering a culture of power sharing through coalition governments at central level. Examples of such parties are Biju Janata Dal, Sikkim Democratic Front and Rashtriya Janata Dal which have gone on to form governments in their respective states.

**Q23.** Describe the process of 'Unification of Italy'.

**OR**

Describe any three steps taken by the French to develop agriculture in Vietnam.

**Ans.** After the Young Italy movement led by Mazzini failed in its objective of unifying Italy, the kingdom of Sardinia took the initiative in unifying Italy. Its chief minister Camillo di Cavour was successful in uniting Italy under the crown of Sardinia. The unification of Italy took place in the following stages:

- i) In 1855, the kingdom of Sardinia participated on the British and French side of the Crimean War. In 1858, Cavour formed an alliance with France that included a pledge of military support against Austria, Italy's major obstacle to unification.

- ii) Austria declared war against Sardinia in 1859 and was easily defeated by the French army. The peace treaty of November 1859 signed in Zurich, Switzerland, made Lombardy, a former Austrian province, a part of Sardinia.
- iii) In 1860, armed volunteers under Garibaldi liberated Sicily and Naples, which together made up the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies. Assemblies in the central Italian provinces of Tuscany, Parma, Modena, and Romagna voted in favor of unification with Sardinia in the summer of 1859. In 1861, Italy was declared a united nation-state under the Sardinian king Victor Immanuel II.

**OR**

The French took the following steps to develop agriculture in Vietnam:

- i) Building canals and draining lands in the Mekong delta to increase cultivation.
- ii) Using forced labour for construction of irrigation facilities that helped improve rice production.
- iii) Building infrastructure that would help in transport and export of agricultural produce.

**Q24.** Explain the circumstances under which Gandhiji decided to call off the Civil Disobedience Movement in 1931.

**Ans.** Gandhi decided to call off the Civil Disobedience Movement in 1931 in the wake of following situation:

- i) Violent clashes arose due to the arrest of Congress leaders by the government. People protesting against the arrest of Abdul Ghaffar Khan were fired at and many were killed.
- ii) Industrial workers at Sholapur attacked police posts and government institutions after Gandhi's arrest. The violence threatened to get out of hand.
- iii) The government brutally repressed by attacking and arresting peaceful satyagrahis and beating women and children.

**Q25.** Mention any four merits and any two demerits of air transport.

**Ans.** The following are the merits of air transport:

- i) It is the fastest and most comfortable mode of transport.
- ii) It can traverse difficult terrains like forests, mountains, deserts and oceans with ease.
- iii) It is used to undertake emergency response to disasters.
- iv) It has led to growth in trade and commercial activities.

The following are the demerits of air transport:

- i) It is expensive and not often within the reach of common people.
- ii) It does not provide end to end connectivity. It is limited to larger cities and needs to be backed up with massive investments in infrastructure.

**Q26.** Describe the ‘second popular movement for democracy’ of Nepal.

**Ans.** The movement in Nepal in April, 2006 was known as Nepal's second popular movement for democracy. It 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 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.

**Q27.** How has globalisation been advantageous to both the producers as well as the consumers in India? Explain.

**Ans.** Globalisation has been advantageous to both producers as well as consumers in India in the following ways:

- i) Producers now have access to international markets for their products.
- ii) Producers have access to foreign investments in capital and technology.
- iii) Consumers have benefitted from the arrival of MNCs as they have now a larger choice in the goods that are available to them in the market, access to better quality of services while increased competition has brought down prices.

**Q28.** “There is a great need for acquiring the knowledge and skill to become a well informed consumer.” Support this statement.

**Ans.** There is a great requirement for knowledge and skill to become a well informed consumer. This statement can be supported with the following reasons:

- i) Only an informed and aware consumer can prevent exploitation and stand up for his/her rights.
- ii) Knowledge and skill are required to exercise informed choice between the various products that are being offered to the consumer in market.
- iii) It allows the consumer to discriminate and discern between inferior and superior products and identify which good or service is essential and beneficial.

**Q29.** How do pressure groups and movements exert pressure on politics? Explain with an example.

**Ans.** Pressure groups and movements exert pressure on politics in the following ways:

- i) Pressure groups represent the interests of people with common objectives, interests or aspirations.
- ii) Movements are a form of informal and spontaneous expression of public opinion about prevailing issues and pressurise government to take action on them.
- iii) Example of a people's movement exerting pressure on politics was the protest against water privatisation in Bolivia that was led by FEDECOR.