

Set No-2

Series BBCA2/2

Q.P.Code **32/2/2**

Roll No.

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

- Please check that this question paper contains **14** printed pages (Including MAP)
- Please check that this question paper contains **37** questions.
- Q.P. 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 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:

- (i) This question paper contains **37** questions. **All** questions are compulsory.
- (ii) Question paper is divided into **SIX** Sections - **Section A, B, C, D, E** and **b**.
- (iii) **Section A** - Question **1** to **20** are Multiple Choice type questions. Each questions carries **1** mark.
- (iv) **Section B** - Question no. 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer type questions. Each questions carries 2 marks.
Answer to these question should not exceed 40 words.
- (v) **Section C** - Question no. 25 to 29 are Short Answer type questions. Each questions carries 3 marks.
Answer to these question should not exceed 60 words.
- (vi) **Section D** - Question no. 30 to 33 are Long Answer type questions. Each questions carries 5 marks.
Answer to these question should not exceed 120 words.
- (vii) **Section E** - Questions no. 34 to 36 are Case-based/Source-based questions with three sub questions. Each questions carries 4 marks.
- (viii) **Section F** - Question no. 37 is Map Skill based question with two parts – 37(a) from History (2 marks) and 37(b) Geography (3 marks). This questions carries total 5 marks.
- (ix) In addition to this, NOTE that a separate question has been provided for Visually Impaired Candidates in lieu of questions having visual inputs, Map etc. Such questions are to be attempted by Visually Impaired Candidates only.

SECTION-A
(Multiple Choice Questions)

(20 × 1 = 20)

1. Which one of the following countries has 'one-party system'? 1
 (A) United States of America (B) United Kingdom
 (C) India (D) China
Ans. (D) China
2. Read the following statements about power sharing arrangement in Belgium and choose the correct option. 1
 I. Brussels has a separate govt. with equal representation.
 II. Dutch & French speaking ministers are equal in Central Govt.
 III. Community Govt. is elected by People belonging to one language.
 IV. Series of majoritarian measures adopted in Belgium.
 Options:
 (A) I, II and IV (B) I, III and IV (C) II, III and IV (D) I, II and III
Ans. (D) I, II and III
3. Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched ? 1
 (Subject List in the Indian Constitution) (Subject)
 (A) Union List Subjects – Communication
 (B) State List Subjects – Education
 (C) Concurrent List Subjects – Adoption
 (D) Residuary Subjects – Marriages
Ans. (A) & (C)
4. Read the following statements and choose the correct term mentioned in the Indian Constitution from the given options : 1
 • There is no official religion for the Indian State.
 • There is freedom to profess, practise and propagate any religion in India.
 Options:
 (A) Republic (B) Sovereign (C) Socialist (D) Secular
Ans. (D) Secular
5. Match Column-I with Column-II and choose the correct option: 1
 Column-I Column-II
 (Crop) (Type)
 I. Wheat a. Millet Crop
 II. Ragi b. Beverage Crop
 III. Tea c. Food Crop
 IV. Maize d. Food & Fodder Crop
 Options:
 I II III IV I II III IV I II III IV I II III IV
 (A) d a c b (B) c d b a (C) c a b d (D) d b a c
Ans. (C) c a b d
6. Read the following characteristics of a soil and identify the soil from the given options. 1
 • It is widely spread and important soil.
 • Northern plains are made of it.
 • It consists of sand, silt and clay.
 Options:
 (A) Yellow soil (B) Black soil (C) Laterite soil (D) Alluvial soil
Ans. (D) Alluvial soil
7. Choose the correct option to fill the blank. 1
 Non Metallic Mineral : Mica
 Energy Mineral: -----
 (A) Natural Gas (B) Bauxite (C) Manganese (D) Platinum
Ans. (A) Natural Gas

8. Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched? 1
- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| List-I | List-II |
| (Author) | (Book) |
| (A) Jyotiba Phule | Amar Jiban |
| (B) Sudarshan Chakra | Sachhi Kavitayen |
| (C) Rash Sundari Debi | Gulamgiri |
| (D) Kashi Baba | Chotte aur Bade Sawal |

Ans. (A) & (D)

- 9 Arrange the following events in chronological order and choose the correct option. 1
- I. Treaty of Constantinople
 II. Hamburg granted autonomy to Hungary
 III. Balkan Conflict
 IV. Napoleonic Civil Code

Options:

- (A) IV, II, I & III (B) III, II, IV & I (C) IV, I, II & III (D) I, IV, III & II

Ans. (C) IV, I, II & III

10. The German philosopher 'Johann Gottfried' belonged to which one of the following schools of thought? 1
- (A) Socialist (B) Liberalist (C) Romanticist (D) Marxist

Ans. (C) Romanticist

11. Choose the correct option regarding 'Body Mass Index' (BMI) from the following. 1
- (A) Assessment of Blood Pressure (B) Assessment of Blood Sugar Level
 (C) Assessment of Body Composition (D) Assessment of under Nutrition

Ans. (D) Assessment of under Nutrition

12. Match the following aspects of globalization with their descriptions and choose the correct option. 1
- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| List-I | List-II |
| (Global Aspect) | (Description) |
| I. Technological Advancement | a. Interaction of ideas, values and traditions |
| II. Liberalization of Trade | b. Companies operating in many countries |
| III. Cultural Exchange | c. Innovation in manufacturing, communication and information |
| IV. Multinational Corporations | d. The removal of restriction on trade |

Options:

- I II III IV I II III IV I II III IV I II III IV
 (A) a b c d (B) c d a b (C) d c b a (D) b a d c

Ans. (B) c d a b

13. Which of the following is the primary purpose of loan activities offered by banks? 1
- (A) To compete with other financial institutions
 (B) To generate profits for the primary sector only
 (C) To increase income of MNCs
 (D) To support economic growth

Ans. (D) To support economic growth

SECTION-B

(Very Short Answer Type Questions)

(4 × 2 = 8)

21. How is horizontal power sharing different from vertical? Explain. **2**

Ans. Horizontal power sharing is power shared among different organs of government such as—legislature, executive and judiciary. Vertical power sharing is power shared among different levels of government such as Union, State and local government.

22. "Conservative regimes set up in Europe in 1815 were autocratic." Support the statement by giving any two arguments. **2**

Ans. Conservative regimes set up in 1815 were autocratic.

- (i) They lacked tolerance towards dissent and criticism.
- (ii) The activities which questioned the legitimacy of autocratic regimes were curbed.
- (iii) Censorship was imposed on plays, books, newspapers which reflected the ideas of freedom and liberty.

23. (a) Differentiate between Intensive Subsistence and Plantation Farming. **2**

Ans.

Subsistence Agriculture:	Plantation Agriculture:
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• In subsistence agriculture, the grown crops are consumed locally.• Hand holdings are generally small.• Cultivation is mainly done with human labour.• Two or more crops can be grown.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• In Plantation agriculture, the crops are grown mainly for export,• Large areas are spread over thousands of acres owned by private firm or corporation• In plantations, modern technology is used to carry various processes. These processes are highly mechanised.• Only a single crop is grown in plantations. For example, tea plantation has only tea and rubber plantation has only rubber trees.

OR

(b) Differentiate between Kharif and Zaid cropping seasons. **2**

Ans. Kharif crops include rice, sugarcane, jute, cotton and vegetables. Zaid Crops include potatoes and oilseeds like soybean and sunflower. This article will go on to explain the significance of these three crops in the Indian Agriculture sector and how they vary during different seasons in India.

24. 'Different people have different notions of development.' Explain the statement with examples. **2**

Ans. Different persons have different notions of development because life situations of persons are different. Development goals of a girl from a rich urban family will be surely different from a farmer in Rajasthan. It is because their situations, lifestyle and status are very different from each other.

SECTION-C

(Short Answer Type Questions)

(5 × 3 = 15)

25. (a) How was the 'Silk Route' an example of vibrant pre-modern trade? Explain. 3

Ans. The routes on which cargoes carried Chinese silk to the west were known as Silk routes. Historians have discovered several silk routes over land and by sea, covering vast regions of Asia and connecting Asia with Europe and Northern Africa. Even pottery from China, textile and spices from India and South Asia also travelled the same route. In return, precious metals like gold and silver flowed from Europe to Asia. Culturally, Buddhism emerged from Eastern India and spread in several directions through the silk route. Thus, Silk route not only played a major role in linking distant parts of the world but also helped in the promotion of trade.

OR

(b) How did food promote long-distance cultural contacts in the pre-modern world? Explain. 3

Ans. Traders and travelers introduced new crop to the lands they traveled.

It is believed that noodles travelled west from China to become spaghetti.

Arabs traders took pasta to 5th century Sicily, an island now in Italy.

Many of our common foods such as potatoes, soya, groundnuts, maize, tomatoes, chillies, sweet potatoes and so on were not known to our ancestors. These foods were only introduced in Europe and Asia after Christopher Columbus accidentally discovered America. In fact many of our common foods came from America's original inhabitants -the American Indians.

26. 'Manufacturing sector is considered the backbone of an economic development.' Justify the statement. 3

Ans. Manufacturing sector considered the backbone of economic development of the country due to following reasons:

- (i) Manufacturing industries not only help in modernizing agriculture which forms the backbone of our economy they also reduce the heavy dependence of people on agricultural income by providing them jobs in secondary and tertiary sectors.
- (ii) Industrial development eradicates unemployment and poverty in our country. This was the main philosophy behind public sector industries and joint sector ventures in India.
- (iii) It also tries to reduce regional disparities by establishing industries in tribal and backward areas.
- (iv) Export of manufactured goods expand trade and commerce and brings in much needed foreign exchange.
- (v) Countries that transform their raw materials into a wide variety of furnished goods of high value are prosperous. India's prosperity lies in increasing and diversifying its manufacturing industries as quickly as possible.

(ANY THREE)

27. "Tertiary sector has a pivotal role in the economy of the country." Support your answer with day-to-day examples. **3**

Ans. The tertiary sector is playing a significant role in the development of the Indian Economy. In the year 2003, the tertiary sector replaced the primary sector as the most producing sector in the country.

1. The primary and secondary sectors can only flourish if the tertiary sector is there to support them.
2. The tertiary sector adds up a lot to the National income of the country.
3. Education, which is the basis of everything, comes under the tertiary sector. A person working as a teacher comes under the tertiary sector.

This sector provides maximum employment opportunities to the people in the country.

28. Explain any three responsibilities carried out by the political parties in a democracy. **3**

Ans. Responsibilities carried out by Political Parties :

- (i) Parties contest election
- (ii) Parties put forward different policies and programmes
- (iii) Parties form and run the government.
- (iv) Parties that lose in the election play the role of opposition
- (v) Parties shape public opinion
- (vi) Parties provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes.

(ANY THREE)

29. Give any three suggestions to increase the employment in rural society and explain them. **3**

Ans. In India, agriculture is the major source of livelihood in the rural sector, with more than two-third of India's population depending on it. So, development in agriculture will contribute to the betterment of rural areas and rural employment.

Ways to improve agriculture are as follows:-

The animal husbandry sector provides alternate livelihood options to over 70 million small and marginal farmers also after operation flood India rank first in the world in milk production so farmers should diversify agriculture and adopt non-farm areas of employment besides farming.

Government can also help farmers by providing loans at a cheaper rate.

The government also focuses on building roads, transportation facilities and market it will also helpful in generating employment in rural area.

In India, we should promote more and more small-scale industries which are very beneficial for providing employment in rural areas.

(ANY THREE)

SECTION-D

(Long Answer Type Questions)

(4 × 5 = 20)

30. (a) "The Gandhian idea of Satyagraha, emphasized the power of truth and struggle against injustice." Explain the statement with examples. **5**

Ans. The idea of satyagraha emphasised the power of truth and the need to search for truth. It suggested that if the cause was true, if the struggle was against injustice, then physical force was not necessary to fight the oppressor. Without seeking vengeance or being aggressive, a satyagrahi could win the battle through nonviolence. This could be done by appealing to the conscience of the oppressor. People including the oppressors had to be persuaded to see the truth, instead of being forced to accept truth through the use of violence. By this struggle, truth was bound to ultimately triumph. Mahatma Gandhi believed that this dharma of non-violence could unite all Indians.

For example:

In 1917 he travelled to Champaran in Bihar to inspire the peasants to struggle against the oppressive plantation system.

Then in 1917, he organised a satyagraha to support the peasants of the Kheda district of Gujarat.

In 1918, Mahatma Gandhi went to Ahmedabad to organise a satyagraha movement amongst cotton mill workers.

OR

(b) How did people belonging to different communities, regions and language groups develop a sense of collective belonging in the late - nineteenth century India? Explain with examples. **5**

Ans. People belonging to different communities, region and language groups in India develop a sense of collective belonging by the following ways –

- (i) The identity of the nation was most often symbolised with the image of Bharat Mata.
- (ii) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay wrote 'Vande Mataram' as a hymn to the motherland.
- (iii) Moved by the Swadeshi movement, Abanindranath Tagore painted Bharat Mata and portrayed it as an ascetic figure; she is calm, composed, divine and spiritual.
- (iv) Ideas of nationalism also developed through a movement to revive Indian folklore.
- (v) Icons and symbols played an important role in unifying people and inspiring them with a feeling of nationalism.
- (vi) In Madras, Natesa Sastri published a massive four-volume collection of Tamil folk tales, The Folklore of Southern India. He believed that folklore was national literature; it was 'the most trustworthy manifestation of people's real thoughts and characteristics'.
- (vii) During the Swadeshi movement in Bengal, a tricolour flag (red, green and yellow) was designed.]
- (viii) Reinterpretation of history that to instill a sense of pride in the nation.

31. (a) How is energy a basic requirement for economic development ? Explain with examples. **5**

Ans. Energy is a basic requirement for economic development. Every sector of the national economy agriculture, industry, transport, commercial and domestic needs inputs of energy. The economic development plans implemented since Independence necessarily required increasing amounts of energy to remain operational. As a result, consumption of energy in all forms has been steadily rising all over the country.

OR

(b) How do minerals occur? Explain with examples.

5

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.

32. (a) How are democratic governments accountable, responsible and legitimate? Explain.

5

Ans. One of the basic outcome of democracy is that it produces a government that is accountable, representative, responsible and legitimate to the needs and expectations of the citizens.

(i) Democracy produces an Accountable and Representative Government:

In a democracy people have the right to choose their rulers and people will have control over the rulers, i.e., the representative government. Whenever possible and necessary, a citizen should be able to participate in decision making that affects all. So, a citizen who wants to know if a decision was taken through the correct procedures can find this out. He or she has the right and the means to examine the process of decision making. This signifies that democracy produces an accountable government.

(ii) Democracy produces Responsible and Legitimate Government:

Democracy is a responsible government, is responsible to the people of the country.

(A) It promotes the formation of public opinion and cares about the opinions, needs and expectations of the citizens. Besides, democracy is a legitimate government as well, because a democratic government is people's own government.

(B) In India after every five years the representatives of the people are elected by secret ballot and the majority party or groups of political parties form the government.

OR

(b) How does democracy promote social justice and equality? Explain.

5

Ans. Democracy stands much superior to any other form of government in promoting dignity and freedom of the individual. Every individual wants to receive respect from fellow beings.

Often conflicts arise among individuals because some feel that they are not treated with due respect. The passion for respect and freedom are the basis of democracy. Democracies throughout the world have recognised this, at least in principle. This has been achieved in various degrees in various democracies.

For societies which have been built for long on the basis of subordination and domination, it is not a simple matter to recognize that all individuals are equal. Take the case of dignity of women. Most societies across the world were historically male dominated societies.

Long struggles by women have created some sensitivity today that respect to and equal treatment of women are necessary ingredients of a democratic society. That does not mean that women are actually always treated with respect. But once the principle is recognised, it becomes easier for women to wage a struggle against what is now unacceptable legally and morally. In a non-democratic set up, this unacceptability would not have legal basis because the principle of individual freedom and dignity would not have the legal and moral force there. The same is true of caste inequalities. Democracy in India has strengthened the claims of the disadvantaged and discriminated castes for equal status and equal opportunity.

There are instances still of caste-based inequalities and atrocities, but these lack the moral and legal foundations. Perhaps it is the recognition that makes ordinary citizens value their democratic rights.

33. (a) "Rapid improvement in technology has been one major factor that has stimulated the globalisation process." Explain the statement with examples. **5**

Ans. Rapid improvement in technology has been one major factor that has stimulated the globalisation process.

For instance, the past fifty years have seen several improvements in transportation technology. This has made much faster delivery of goods across long distances possible at lower costs.

Even more remarkable have been the developments in information and communication technology. In recent times, technology in the areas of telecommunications, computers, Internet has been changing rapidly. Telecommunication facilities (telegraph, telephone including mobile phones, fax) are used to contact one another around the world, to access information instantly, and to communicate from remote areas. This has been facilitated by satellite communication devices.

OR

(b) "Foreign trade and foreign investment policies are the aspects of liberalisation and globalisation." Explain the statement with examples. **5**

Ans. 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.

With the opening of trade, goods travel from one market to another. Choice of goods in the markets rises. Prices of similar goods in the two markets tend to become equal.

SECTION-E

(Case Based Questions)

(3 × 4 = 12)

34. Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow:

4

Linguistic diversity of India

How many languages do we have in India? The answer depends on how one counts it. The latest information that we have is from the Census of India held in 2011. This census recorded more than 1300 distinct languages which people mentioned as their mother tongues. These languages were grouped together under some major languages. For example, languages like Bhojpuri, Magadhi, Bundelkhandi, Chhattisgarhi, Rajasthani and many others were grouped together under 'Hindi'. Even after this grouping, the Census found 121 major languages. Of these, 22 languages are now included in the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution and are therefore called 'Scheduled Languages'. Others are called 'Non-Scheduled Languages'. In terms of languages, India is perhaps the most diverse country in the world.

- (34.1) How many languages were recorded as mother tongues in the 2011 Census of India? 1

Ans. This census recorded more than 1300 distinct languages which people mentioned as their mother tongues.

- (34.2) How were the languages grouped together in the Census report? 1

Ans. For example, languages like Bhojpuri, Magadhi, Bundelkhandi, Chhattisgarhi, Rajasthani and many others were grouped together under 'Hindi'.

- (34.3) How does the inclusion of languages in the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution contribute to linguistic diversity? Explain. 2

Ans. Even after this grouping, the Census found 121 major languages. Of these, 22 languages are now included in the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution and are therefore called 'Scheduled Languages'. Others are called 'Non-Scheduled Languages'.

35. Read the following source and answer the questions that follow:

4

Print and Censorship

The power of the printed word is most often seen in the way governments seek to regulate and suppress print. The colonial government kept continuous track of all books and newspapers published in India and passed numerous laws to control the press. During the First World War, under the Defense of India Rules, 22 newspapers had to furnish securities. Of these, 18 shut down rather than comply with government orders. The Sedition Committee Report under Rowlatt in 1919 further strengthened controls that led to imposition of penalties on various newspapers. At the outbreak of the Second World War, the Defense of India Act was passed, allowing censoring of reports of war-related topics. All reports about the Quit India Movement came under its purview. In August 1942, about 90 newspapers were suppressed.

- (35.1) What method did the colonial government employ to keep track of Indian newspapers? 1

Ans. The colonial government kept continuous track of all books and newspapers published in India and passed numerous laws to control the press.

- (35.2) How did the colonial government's laws affect the press? 1

Ans. The Defense of India Act was passed, allowing censoring of reports of war-related topics. All reports about the Quit India Movement came under its purview.

- (35.3) Analyse the impact of 'Sedition Committee' on Newspapers. 2

Ans. The Sedition Committee Report under Rowlatt in 1919 further strengthened controls that led to imposition of penalties on various newspapers.

36. Read the following source and answer the questions that follow:

4

Project Tiger

Tiger is one of the key wildlife species in the faunal web. In 1973, the authorities realized that the tiger population had dwindled to 1,827 from an estimated 55,000 at the turn of the 20th century. The major threats to tiger population are numerous, such as poaching for trade, shrinking habitat, depletion of prey base species, growing human population, etc. The trade of tiger skins and the use of their bones in traditional medicines, especially in the Asian countries left the tiger population on the verge of extinction. Since India and Nepal provide habitat to about two-thirds of the surviving tiger population in the world, these two nations become prime targets for poaching and illegal trading.

"Project Tiger", one of the well publicised wildlife campaigns in the world, was launched in 1973. Tiger conservation has been viewed not only as an effort to save an endangered species but with equal importance as a means of preserving biotypes of sizeable magnitude. Corbett National Park in Uttarakhand, Sunderbans National Park in West Bengal, Bandhavgarh National Park in Madhya Pradesh, Sariska Wildlife Sanctuary in Rajasthan, Manas Tiger Reserve in Assam and Periyar Tiger Reserve in Kerala are some examples of the tiger reserves in India.

(36.1) Why was 'Project Tiger' considered a significant step for Tiger Conservation ? 1

Ans. Tiger conservation has been viewed not only as an effort to save an endangered species but with equal importance as a means of preserving biotypes of sizeable magnitude.

(36.2) What role did India play in the global tiger population? 1

Ans. "Project Tiger", one of the well publicised wildlife campaigns in the world, was launched in 1973.

(36.3) Mention any two major threats to the wildlife species. 2

Ans. The major threats to tiger population are numerous, such as poaching for trade, shrinking habitat, depletion of prey base species, growing human population, etc. The trade of tiger skins and the use of their bones in traditional medicines, especially in the Asian countries left the tiger population on the verge of extinction.

SECTION-F (Map Based Questions)

(2 + 3 = 5)

37. (a) Two places A and B have been marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify them with the help of the, following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them :

2 x 1 = 2

(i) The place where Gandhiji broke Salt Law. 1

(ii) The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in 1920. 1

(b) On the same political outline map of India, locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbols :

3 x 1 = 3

(i) Salal – Dam 1

(ii) Kalpakkam – Nuclear Power Plant 1

(iii) Bengaluru – Software Technology Park 1

(iv) Mormugao – Major Sea Port 1

Note : The following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 37. 5 x 1 = 5
Attempt any five questions:

(37.1) Name the place where Gandhiji broke Salt Law. 1

(37.2) Name the place where Indian National Congress Session was held in 1920. 1

(37.3) Name the State where Tehri dam is located. 1

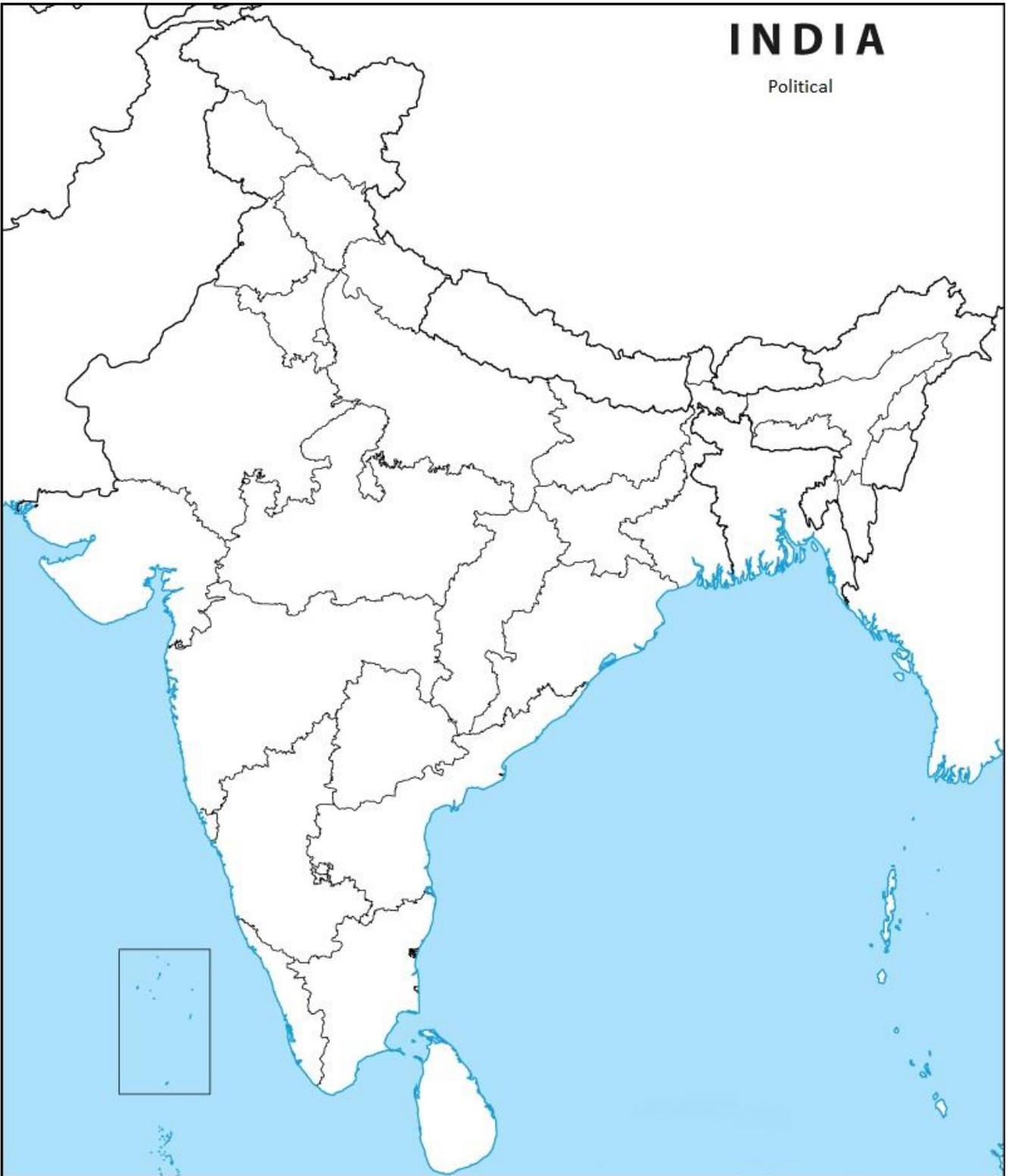
(37.4) Name the State where Kalpakkam Nuclear Power Plant is located. 1

(37.5) Name the State where Mormugao Sea Port is located. 1

(37.6) Name the State where Bengaluru Software Technology Park is located. 1

INDIA

Political



Ans.

