

CBSE EXAMINATION PAPER-2022

SOCIAL SCIENCE

(Solved)

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 42

General Instructions :

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them :

- i. This question paper contains **17 questions**. All questions are **compulsory**.
- ii. This question paper is divided into **4 sections**.
- iii. **Section A** – questions number **1 to 5** are very short answer Each question carries **2 marks**.
- iv. **Section B** – questions number **6 to 9** are short answer Each question carries **3 marks**.
- v. **Section C** – questions number **10 to 13** are case based questions
- vi. **Section D** – questions number **14 to 17** are long answer Each question carries **5 marks**.
- vii. There is no overall choice given in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions.
- viii. Use of calculator is NOT allowed.

Section A

Question 1.

Why did Mahatma Gandhi travel to Champaran in Bihar in 1917? Explain.

[2 Marks]

Question 2. Explain the importance of National Highways in India.

[2 Marks]

Question 3. Classify industries on the basis of source of raw materials.

[2 Marks]

Question 4. How is a one-party system different from a two-party system? Explain with examples.

[2 Marks]

Question 5. How do double coincidences of wants arise?

[2 Marks]

Section B

Question 6. Why did Mahatma Gandhi decide to withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement in February 1922? Explain.

[3 Marks]

Question 7. How did the First World War create a new economic situation in India? Explain.

[3 Marks]

Question 8. Analyse the outcomes of democracies in terms of economic growth and development.

[3 Marks]

Question 9.

Explain the three important 'terms of credit '.

[3 Marks]

Section C

Question 10.

Read the given case and answer the questions that follow:

Mahatma Gandhi's thoughts on Satyagraha.

'It is said of "passive resistance" that it is the weapon of the weak, but the power which is the subject of this article can be used only by the strong. This power is not passive resistance; indeed it calls for intense activity. The movement in South Africa was not passive but active... 'Satyagraha is not physical force. A satyagrahi does not inflict pain on the adversary; he does not seek his destruction. In the use of satyagraha, there is no ill-will whatever. '

'Satyagraha is pure soul-force. Truth is the very substance of the soul. That is why this force is called satyagraha. The soul is informed with knowledge. It burns the flame of love ... Nonviolence is the supreme dharma ...'

' It is certain that India cannot rival Britain or Europe in force of arms. The British worship the war-god and they can all of them become, as they are becoming, bearers of arms. The hundreds of millions in India can never carry arms. They have made the religion of non-violence their own.'

(1) What type of movement did Gandhiji organise in South Africa?

[1 Marks]

(2) Why is satyagraha considered as pure soul-force?

[1 Marks]

(3) How has Gandhiji described passive resistance?

[2 Marks]

Question 11.

Read the given case and answer the questions that follow:

Challenges faced by the Jute industry include stiff competition in the international market from synthetic substitutes and from other competitors like Bangladesh, Brazil, Philippines, Egypt, and Thailand. However, the internal demand has been on the increase due to the Government policy of mandatory use of jute packaging. To stimulate demand, the products need to be diversified. In 2005, National Jute Policy was formulated with the objective of increasing productivity, improving quality, ensuring good prices to the jute farmers and enhancing the yield per hectare. The main markets are U.S.A., Canada, Russia, United Arab Republic, UK, and Australia. The growing global concern for environment-friendly, biodegradable materials has once again opened the opportunity for jute products.

(1) What was the main objective of the National Jute Policy formulated in 2005?

[1 Marks]

(2)

Mention any two challenges faced by the 'jute industry' in India.

[1 Marks]

(3) How has the jute industry opened new opportunities for its products?

[2 Marks]

Question 12.

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

(1)

The place where National Congress Session was held in September 1920.

[1 Marks]

(2)

On the same given Map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols.

I Tarapur – Nuclear Power Plant or Kalpakkam – Nuclear Power Plant

II Hyderabad – Rajiv Gandhi International Airport

[2 Marks]

Question 13.

Note : The following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only.

(1)

Name the place where the Indian National Congress session was held in September 1920.

[1 Marks]

(2)

Name the State where Kalpakkam Nuclear Power Plant is located.

[1 Marks]

(3)

Name the State where Tarapur Nuclear Power Plant is located.

[1 Marks]

(4)

In which State Rajiv Gandhi International Airport is located ?

[1 Marks]

Section D

Question 14. Examine any five major challenges faced by the political parties in India.

[5 Marks]

Question 15. How are our markets transformed in recent years? Explain with examples.

[5 Marks]

Question 16. How do Multi National Corporations (MNCs) interlink production across countries? Explain with examples.

[5 Marks]

Question 17.

"Political Parties play an important role in democratic countries ". Justify the statement.

[5 Marks]
