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 4** are case based questions

iv. **Section B** – questions number **5 to 9** are very short answer

v. **Section C** – questions number **10 to 13** are short answer

vi. **Section D** – questions number **14 to 17** are long answer

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.

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

The Sense of Collective Belonging

This sense of collective belonging came partly through the experience of united struggles. But there were also a variety of cultural processes - fiction, folklore and songs, popular prints and symbols, all played a part in the making of nationalism. The identity of the nation, as you know, is most often symbolised in a figure or image. This helps create an image with which people can identify the nation. It was in the twentieth century, with the growth of nationalism, that the identity of India came to be

visually associated with the image of Bharat Mata. The image was first created by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee in a hymn to the motherland. Later it was included in his novel Anandamath and widely sung during the Swadeshi movement in Bengal. Moved by the Swadeshi movement, Abanindranath Tagore painted his famous image of Bharat Mata. In this painting, Bharat Mata is portrayed as an ascetic figure; she is calm, composed, divine and spiritual. In subsequent years, the image of Bharat Mata acquired many different forms, as it circulated in popular prints, and was painted by different artists.

(1)

How did the 'nation 'become a reality in the minds of people?

[1 Marks]

Answer: The 'nation' became a reality in the minds of people through a combination of shared cultural experiences, such as folklore, songs, and popular symbols that unified diverse communities. The image of Bharat Mata played a significant role, symbolizing the nation and invoking a sense of collective belonging among people, regardless of their backgrounds.

Key Points: Cultural experiences; Shared symbols; Image of Bharat Mata; Collective belonging; Unifying diverse communities

(2)

How did nationalism capture the people's imagination?

[1 Marks]

Answer: Nationalism captured the people's imagination by fostering a sense of collective belonging through cultural processes, such as folklore, songs, and popular prints. The image of Bharat Mata, which emerged in the twentieth century, symbolized this identity, allowing people to connect emotionally with their nation. This combination of cultural representation and anti-colonial sentiments galvanized individuals to envision a unified India, emphasizing that the country's identity belonged to all its people, regardless of their differences.

Key Points: Collective belonging through culture-folklore and songs-image of Bharat Mata-unity and identity of the nation

(3) How did people belonging to different groups develop a sense of collective belonging?

[2 Marks]

Answer: People belonging to different groups developed a sense of collective belonging through shared experiences and cultural processes. The experience of united struggles, such as the Swadeshi movement, brought people together irrespective of their backgrounds. Additionally, cultural elements like folklore, songs, and symbols, including the image of Bharat Mata, helped foster a collective identity among diverse communities. These cultural symbols allowed individuals to identify with the nation as a whole, emphasizing unity over division.

Key Points: shared experiences-cultural elements-culture of nationalism

Question 2.

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

National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) shows the way

NTPC is a major power providing corporation in India. It has ISO certification for EMS (Environment Management System) 14001. The corporation has a proactive approach for preserving the natural environment and resources like water, oil, gas and fuels in places where it is setting up power plants.

This has been possible through:

(a) Optimum utilisation of equipment adopting latest techniques and upgrading existing equipment.

(b) Minimising waste generation by maximising ash utilisation.

(c) Providing green belts for nurturing ecological balance and addressing the question of special purpose vehicles for afforestation. (d) Reducing environmental pollution through ash pond management, ash water recycling system and liquid waste management.

(e) Ecological monitoring, reviews and online database management for all its power stations.

(1)

Define the term' sustainable development'.

[1 Marks]

Answer: Sustainable development is the careful utilization of resources to meet the needs of the present while ensuring that future generations can also meet their needs. It emphasizes balancing economic growth, environmental protection, and social equity.

Key Points: Utilization of resources; needs of present and future; balance between economic growth and environmental protection

(2) Examine the proactive approach of National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC).

[2 Marks]

Answer: The National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) adopts a proactive approach towards environmental management by implementing several key strategies. Firstly, it ensures the optimum utilization of equipment and incorporates the latest technologies to enhance efficiency in power generation. Moreover, NTPC focuses on minimizing waste by maximizing the utilization of ash, thereby reducing environmental impact. The corporation also actively participates in ecological preservation by creating green belts, which help maintain ecological balance. Furthermore, NTPC has instituted effective measures for reducing pollution, including ash pond management and water recycling systems. Overall, NTPC’s dedication to environmental management is evident through its ISO certification for its Environment Management System (EMS) and its continuous efforts to monitor and improve its ecological practices across all power stations.

Key Points: Optimum utilization of equipment - Maximizing ash utilization - Establishing green belts - Reducing pollution through management systems - Ecological monitoring

(3) What is the idea behind ISO certification?

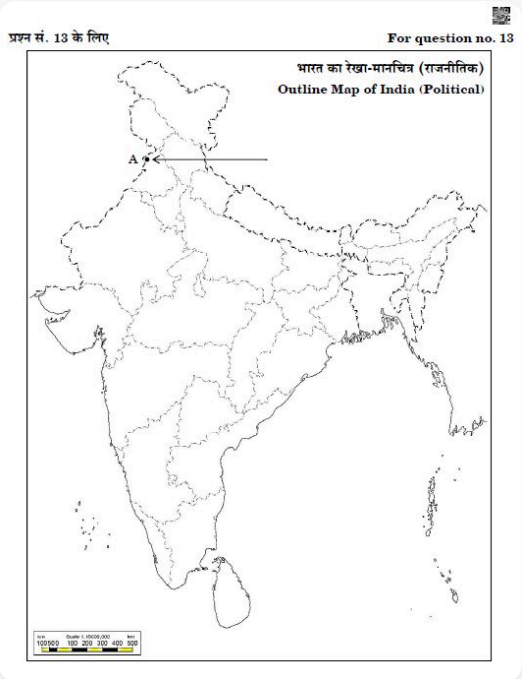
[1 Marks]

Answer: The idea behind ISO certification, specifically ISO 14001 for Environment Management Systems, is to establish a framework for organizations to manage their environmental responsibilities effectively. This certification ensures that a corporation, like NTPC, implements sustainable practices to preserve the environment while minimizing waste and pollution.

Key Points: 1. Establishes a framework for environmental management 2. Ensures sustainable practices are implemented 3. Aims to minimize waste and pollution

Question 3.

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.



(1)

The place where Jallianwala Bagh massacre took place.

[1 Marks]

Answer: The place marked as A is Jallianwala Bagh, located in Amritsar, Punjab.

> **Key Points: Jallianwala Bagh is in Amritsar-Location of the massacre-Occurred on Baisakhi day in April 1919**

(2)

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

I Singrauli Thermal Plant or Mumbai Software Technology Park

II Kolkata (Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose) International Airport

[2 Marks]

Answer: On the political outline map of India, label the 'Singrauli Thermal Plant' in the state of Madhya Pradesh, which is a significant thermal power station in the region. Additionally, locate and label 'Kolkata (Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose) International Airport' in West Bengal, which serves as one of the major international airports in India.

> **Key Points: Singrauli Thermal Plant is located in Madhya Pradesh-Kolkata Airport is in West Bengal**

Question 4.

Note : The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates

(1)

Name the State where Jallianwala Bagh massacre took place.

[1 Marks]

Answer: The Jallianwala Bagh massacre took place in the state of Punjab, India.

Key Points: Jallianwala Bagh massacre-Punjab-occurred in Amritsar-April 1919

(2)

Name the State where Singrauli Thermal Plant is located.

[1 Marks]

Answer: The Singrauli Thermal Plant is located in the state of Madhya Pradesh.

Key Points: Singrauli Thermal Plant-Madhya Pradesh

(3)

Name the State where Mumbai Software Technology Park is located.

[1 Marks]

Answer: The Mumbai Software Technology Park is located in the State of Maharashtra.

Key Points: Mumbai, Maharashtra, Software Technology Park

(4)

Name the State where Kolkata (Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose) International Airport is located.

[1 Marks]

Answer: Kolkata (Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose) International Airport is located in the state of West Bengal.

Key Points: Kolkata International Airport-West Bengal

Section B

Question 5. Mention the views of Mahatma Gandhi on Satyagraha.

[2 Marks]

Answer: Mahatma Gandhi viewed satyagraha as a powerful weapon of truth not reliant on physical force but on the strength of non-violence. He believed that true struggle against injustice necessitated active participation, drawing from the essence of truth and love. Gandhi emphasized that satyagraha could unite Indians, allowing them to resist oppression without seeking vengeance. His philosophy promoted the idea that moral strength could triumph over brute force, thus fostering a spirit of unity among diverse communities.

Key Points: Power of truth - Non-violence as supreme dharma - Active participation in struggles

Question 6. Explain the major concerns of the Jute Textile industry.

[2 Marks]

Answer: The Jute Textile industry faces several major concerns including fluctuating prices of raw jute due to reduced global demand, competition from synthetic materials, and inadequate investment in modernization. After the partition, jute mill ownership remained in India, but the majority of jute-growing areas went to Bangladesh, leading to supply chain issues. Additionally, there are challenges related to labor costs and environmental factors which impact production. Farmers also suffer from low prices for their crops.

Key Points: Fluctuating prices of raw jute-Competition from synthetic materials-Inadequate investment in modernization-Supply chain issues after partition-Challenges related to labor costs and environmental factors-Low prices impacting farmers

Question 7. Mention the two conditions that democracy must fulfill to achieve a harmonious social life.

[2 Marks]

Answer: To achieve a harmonious social life, democracy must fulfill two essential conditions. First, it must accommodate social diversity, ensuring that different groups can coexist peacefully without any group feeling marginalized. Second, it should enhance the dignity and freedom of citizens, allowing them to have equal participation and voice in decision-making processes, which helps prevent feelings of resentment and promotes mutual respect among all citizens.

Key Points: Accommodation of social diversity - Ensures peaceful coexistence; Dignity and freedom of citizens - Promotes equal participation and respect

Question 8. Analyse the situation in which credit pushes the borrower into a situation from which recovery is painful.

[2 Marks]

Answer: Credit can sometimes lead borrowers into a debt trap, as seen in Swapna's case. While credit can enhance earnings, it may also result in dire consequences if circumstances go wrong, like crop failure. Without adequate support during losses, borrowers like Swapna may have to resort to selling assets, which worsens their financial situation. Thus, the success of credit hinges on risk management and support structures for borrowers facing potential hardships.

Key Points: debt trap-crop failure-selling assets-importance of risk management

Question 9.

Read the following table and answer the questions that follow:

- Which gauge covers maximum of track length in hilly areas in India ?
- Which gauge has the highest length in India ?

[2 Marks]

The Indian Railway network

Gauge in metres	Route (km)	Running Track (km)	Total Track (km)
Broad Gauge (1.676)	63,491	89,521	1,17,560
Metre Gauge (1.000)	3,200	3,462	3,775
Narrow Gauge (0.762 and 0.610)	1,751	1,752	1,901
Total	**68,442**	**94,735**	**1,23,236**

Answer: The gauge that covers the maximum track length in hilly areas in India is the Narrow Gauge, as it is more suited for the challenging terrain. The gauge with the highest length in India is the Broad

Gauge, comprising 63,950 km of the total railway network of 67,956 km. Broad Gauge is preferred for its capacity to handle heavier trains and higher speeds.

Key Points: Narrow Gauge used in hilly areas-Broad Gauge has highest length-63,950 km of total 67,956 km

---

Section C

Question 10. Examine the debate that took place in the World Trade Organisation for the developing countries.

[3 Marks]

Answer: The debate surrounding the World Trade Organisation (WTO) has highlighted significant disparities between developed and developing countries. While the WTO advocates for free trade globally, developing nations argue that rich countries maintain unfair trade barriers, particularly in agriculture, while compelling poorer nations to dismantle theirs. The issue is exacerbated by developed countries subsidizing their farmers, leading to an unlevel playing field. Movements organized by developing nations have emphasized this hypocrisy, insisting on fairer trade practices. The Group of 77, representing developing nations, has called for a New International Economic Order (NIEO) to ensure equitable trade conditions and more control over natural resources. These debates are crucial for achieving fair globalization and equitable economic development.

Key Points: Unequal trade barriers; subsidies by developed countries; hypocrisy in WTO rules; Group of 77 and NIEO; need for fair globalization

Question 11.

Examine the steps taken by the Central and State governments to attract foreign companies to invest in India.

[3 Marks]

Answer: To attract foreign investment, the Central and State governments of India have implemented several strategic initiatives. One of the primary steps has been the establishment of Special Economic Zones (SEZs), which offer world-class infrastructure, including reliable electricity, water supply, and connectivity. These zones provide incentives such as tax exemptions for the initial five years of operation. Furthermore, the government has liberalized labor laws to create a more flexible working environment for foreign companies. This, alongside the reduction of trade barriers under global trade agreements, has made it easier for multinationals to invest in India. The positive experiences of previous investments in sectors like IT, telecommunications, and manufacturing have encouraged more companies to explore opportunities in India. Additionally, collaborations between Indian firms

and foreign entities have facilitated technology transfer and enhanced competitive capabilities in various industries.

Key Points: Establishment of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) offering incentives; Liberalization of labor laws for flexibility; Reduction of trade barriers; Promotion of collaborations between Indian and foreign companies; Positive investment experiences in various sectors

Question 12.

"Mahatma Gandhi found in 'salt's , a powerful symbol that could unite the nation ." Support the statement with three arguments.

[3 Marks]

Answer: Mahatma Gandhi identified salt as a powerful symbol to unite the nation for several compelling reasons. Firstly, salt is an essential element in the daily diets of all Indians, symbolizing its widespread significance across various classes. Secondly, the British monopoly on salt production and the imposition of a tax on it highlighted colonial oppression, making it an ideal focal point for protest that resonated with the masses. Lastly, the Salt Satyagraha mobilized diverse social groups, including women and farmers, reinforcing the idea that independence was a collective struggle. By choosing salt, Gandhi effectively galvanized nationwide support against British rule.

Key Points: Salt as an essential commodity for all Indians; British salt monopoly and tax symbolizing colonial oppression; Salt Satyagraha's role in uniting diverse social groups.

Question 13.

"Democracy's ability to generate its own support is itself an outcome that cannot be ignored ." Analyse the statement with three examples.

[3 Marks]

Answer: Democracy's ability to generate its own support highlights its effectiveness as a form of governance. Firstly, the regular conduct of free and fair elections empowers citizens, creating a sense of ownership among the electorate. Secondly, the responsiveness of democratic governments to public complaints fosters trust; for example, when citizens voice their dissatisfaction about policies and see changes made, it strengthens their belief in democracy. Lastly, democracies provide a platform for diverse voices and interests, as observed in countries like India, where multiple religions and cultures coexist. This capacity to handle diversity without suppressing dissent enhances the legitimacy and support for democratic governance. Hence, the fundamental ability of democracy to evolve and adapt based on citizens' feedback reinforces its significance as a governance model.

Key Points: Free and fair elections empower citizens;Government responsiveness fosters trust;Handling diversity enhances legitimacy

---

Section D

Question 14.

How are 'self-help groups' the building blocks of the rural poor? Explain with examples.

[5 Marks]

Answer: Self-help groups (SHGs) play a crucial role in empowering the rural poor, particularly women, by providing a platform for savings, self-reliance, and mutual support. A typical SHG consists of 15-20 members from a shared neighborhood who meet regularly to save money collectively. For instance, in Lakshmanpur, SHGs have enabled local women to access microloans, breaking the cycle of dependency on informal lenders. They address social issues such as health and domestic violence during meetings, enhancing community awareness. Additionally, SHGs contribute to women's financial independence, as seen when members use savings for agricultural inputs or small businesses. Overall, SHGs not only address economic needs but also foster social cohesion and active participation in community development.

Key Points: Empowerment of women; Microloans and financial independence; Regular meetings for social issues; Community development; Breaking dependency on informal lenders

Question 15. How does the credit vary substantially between formal and informal lenders? Explain with examples.

[5 Marks]

Answer: Credit varies significantly between formal and informal lenders primarily in terms of interest rates, documentation requirements, and the means of repayment. Formal lenders, such as banks and cooperatives, typically offer loans at lower interest rates and require collateral, detailed documentation, and a clear repayment plan. For example, cooperative societies provide members with affordable credit options to support their agricultural activities. In contrast, informal lenders, like moneylenders, charge exorbitant interest rates without requiring collateral or extensive paperwork. This leads to higher costs for borrowers. While informal loans may be accessible without documentation and often involve personal relationships, they can trap borrowers in cycles of debt due to harsh repayment practices. For instance, a farmer seeking quick cash might turn to a moneylender who can charge rates as high as 30% or more, often leading to financial distress. On the other hand, formal loans, although more difficult to obtain for poorer households due to strict criteria, foster economic development by providing affordable rates to those who can meet the requirements. The

disparity in credit access reinforces economic inequality, as wealthier individuals benefit more from formal credit, while poorer individuals are left reliant on costly informal sources.

Key Points: Interest rates higher in informal sector; collateral and documentation needed in formal sector; repayment terms more structured with formal lenders; examples of cooperative loans vs. moneylender loans; impact of informal lending on financial distress; formal lending fostering economic development.

Question 16.

"Political parties have become omnipresent in democracies all over the world." Explain the statement with examples.

[5 Marks]

Answer: Political parties are indeed omnipresent in democracies, serving as the most visible institutions that facilitate the functioning of democratic governance. These parties organize elections, represent diverse interests, and articulate public policy. For instance, in India, the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) and the Indian National Congress compete across various states, reflecting both national and regional interests. Additionally, in the United States, the Democratic and Republican parties dominate electoral politics, representing differing ideologies. The presence of these parties is essential for ensuring competition and accountability; they provide citizens with choices during elections. Furthermore, political parties help to structure political debate and mobilize the electorate, allowing citizens to engage in the democratic process. Their omnipresence signifies the underlying belief in representation and collective policy-making in contemporary democracies. However, challenges such as internal democracy and voter disillusionment indicate that while parties are necessary, they also need reform to effectively serve the democratic ethos.

Key Points: Political parties as visible institutions, They organize elections and represent interests, Examples: BJP and INC in India, Democratic and Republican parties in the US, Essential for competition and accountability, Provide choices to citizens, Structure political debate and mobilize voters, Challenges faced by parties.

Question 17.

"There are various reforms taken to strengthen parties in India so that they perform their function well ." Explain the statement with examples.

[5 Marks]

Answer: Political parties are essential for fostering democracy and represent the will of the people. In India, several reforms have been introduced to enhance the efficacy and accountability of political parties. One significant reform is the constitutional amendment that prevents elected MLAs and MPs from defecting to another party. This ensures political stability and reduces opportunism among

lawmakers. Furthermore, the Election Commission mandated political parties to conduct regular organizational elections and file income tax returns, promoting transparency and internal democracy. Despite these measures, challenges remain, such as the need for stricter regulations on party funding and internal hierarchy. Citizens and civil society play a crucial role in advocating for reforms, emphasizing the importance of public pressure to motivate parties to enhance their functioning. For instance, movements have emerged urging parties to adopt more inclusive practices, ensuring a diverse representation of voices in decision-making. Ultimately, these reforms aim to create more accountable and responsive political parties, which are foundational to a thriving democracy.

Key Points: Constitutional amendment against defection; Election Commission's mandate for organizational elections; Promotion of transparency and internal democracy; Continuing challenges in party functioning; Role of citizens and social movements in advocating for reforms; Importance of accountability and representation in democracy.