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 following case carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Nationalism in India

Modern nationalism in Europe came to be associated with the formation of nation-states. It also meant a change in people's understanding of who they were, and what defined their identity and sense of belonging. New symbols and icons, new songs and ideas forged new links and redefined the boundaries of communities. In most countries, the making of this new national identity was a long process. How did this consciousness emerge in India? In India and as in many other colonies, the

growth of modern nationalism is intimately connected to the anti-colonial movement. People began discovering their unity in the process of their struggle with colonialism. The sense of being oppressed under colonialism provided a shared bond that tied many different groups together. But each class and group felt the effects of colonialism differently, their experiences were varied, and their notions of freedom were not always the same. The Congress under Mahatma Gandhi tried to forge these groups together within one movement. But the unity did not emerge without conflict.

(1) How was the growth of modern nationalism intimately connected to the anti-colonial movement?

[1 Marks]

Answer: The growth of modern nationalism in India was closely tied to the anti-colonial movement as the struggle against British rule fostered a sense of unity among the diverse population. This shared experience of oppression allowed different groups to forge a common identity and strive for independence together, highlighting their grievances against colonial rule.

Key Points: Unity among diverse groups-Shared experience of oppression-Forging a common identity

(2) How did people in India develop a sense of collective belonging? Explain.

[2 Marks]

Answer: The sense of collective belonging in India developed primarily through the experience of collective struggle against colonial rule. Different communities united under the shared bond of oppression, enabling them to recognize their common identity as Indians. Cultural processes such as folklore, songs, and popular symbols played a significant role in forging this unity. The involvement of diverse groups in the nationalist movements further consolidated this sense of belonging as people from various backgrounds came together to fight for independence, ensuring that the idea of India encompassed all its people, regardless of class or creed.

Key Points: Collective struggles against colonialism | Cultural processes like folklore and songs | Participation of diverse communities in nationalist movements

(3) What was people's understanding of nation?

[1 Marks]

Answer: People's understanding of the nation during the time of nationalism in India was that India represented all its people, regardless of their class, color, caste, creed, language, or gender. This collective identity emerged primarily through the struggles against colonial oppression, leading to a shared bond among diverse groups, all aiming for freedom and self-determination.

Key Points: India as a collective identity; All people irrespective of differences; Emergence through anti-colonial struggle

Question 2.

Read the following case and answer the questions that follow: Tourism

Tourism in India has grown substantially over the last three decades. More than 15 million people are directly engaged in the tourism industry. Tourism also promotes national integration, provides support to local handicrafts and cultural pursuits. It also helps in the development of international understanding about our culture and heritage. Foreign tourists visit India for heritage tourism, eco-tourism, adventure tourism, cultural tourism, medical tourism, and business tourism. There is a vast potential for development of tourism in all parts of the country. Efforts are being made to promote different types of tourism for this upcoming industry.

(1) Explain the importance of tourism.

[1 Marks]

Answer: Tourism is crucial for India's economy as it directly engages over 15 million people and promotes national integration. It supports local handicrafts and cultural pursuits, enhancing international understanding of India's rich heritage. With vast potential for further development, tourism also contributes to job creation and economic growth, making it a vital sector for the nation's development.

Key Points: Direct employment of over 15 million people-national integration-support for local handicrafts and culture-economic growth and job creation

(2) Give an example of ‘Heritage tourism’.

[1 Marks]

Answer: An example of heritage tourism in India is the Taj Mahal, located in Agra. It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site and attracts millions of tourists every year due to its historical significance and stunning architecture.

Key Points: Taj Mahal-Unesco World Heritage Site-historical significance

(3) Assess the benefits of improving tourism in India.

[2 Marks]

Answer: Improving tourism in India offers numerous benefits. Firstly, it creates employment opportunities for millions, with over 15 million people already engaged in this sector. Secondly, it enhances national integration by bringing together diverse cultures and promoting understanding of India's rich heritage. Lastly, it provides a boost to local handicrafts and cultural pursuits, supporting traditional craftspeople and fostering economic growth in local communities. Overall, enhancing tourism in India is vital for economic development and cultural exchange.

Key Points: Employment generation; National integration; Support for local handicrafts

Question 3.

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 :

प्रश्न सं. 13 के लिए मानचित्र
Map for Q. No. 13



(1)

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

[1 Marks]

Answer: The Indian National Congress Session in September 1920 was held in Ahmedabad.

Key Points: Ahmedabad is the correct location- Indian National Congress significance in 1920- Context of political movements in India

(2)

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

I RamagundamThermal Plant or Pune Software Technology Park

II Chennai (Meenambakam) International Airpot

[2 Marks]

Answer: The Ramagundam Thermal Plant is located in Telangana, and it is known for its significant contribution to power generation in India. The Pune Software Technology Park is located in Maharashtra, which is a vital hub for the IT industry. The Chennai International Airport is located in Tamil Nadu and serves as one of the major international gateways in the country.

Key Points: Locate Ramagundam Thermal Plant in Telangana - Identify Pune Software Technology Park in Maharashtra - Label Chennai International Airport in Tamil Nadu

Question 4.

The following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates only

(1)

Name the State where Jallianwala Bagh Massacre took place.

[1 Marks]

Answer: The Jallianwala Bagh Massacre took place in the state of Punjab.

Key Points: Jallianwala Bagh location; Punjab; historical significance

(2)

Name the State where Ramagundam Thermal Powe is located.

or

Name the State where Pune Software Technology Park is located.

[1 Marks]

Answer: The Ramagundam Thermal Power Station is located in the State of Telangana.

Key Points: Ramagundam Thermal Power Station-Telangana

(3)

Name the State where Chennai (Meenambakam) International Airpot is located ?

[1 Marks]

Answer: Chennai (Meenambakam) International Airport is located in the state of Tamil Nadu.

Key Points: Chennai is in Tamil Nadu; Meenambakam is a locality in Chennai; Chennai is a major city in southern India.

Section B

Question 5. Mention any two causes that led to the Civil Disobedience Movement.

[2 Marks]

Answer: Two significant causes that led to the Civil Disobedience Movement were the refusal of the British government to reduce revenue demands during the economic depression and the widespread resentment towards colonial laws, especially the salt laws. The economic hardship faced by peasants made them unable to pay taxes, leading to increased participation in the movement. Additionally, the desire for greater political rights and respect for Indian autonomy motivated many to join the struggle against British rule.

Key Points: Refusal to reduce revenue demands during the Great Depression-Widespread resentment towards colonial laws, particularly salt laws

Question 6. How is the chemical industry in India diversified? Explain.

[2 Marks]

Answer: The chemical industry in India is diversified through the production of both inorganic and organic chemicals. Major inorganic chemicals include sulphuric acid and caustic soda, vital for various industries. The rise of agro-industries enhances agricultural productivity by providing fertilizers and pesticides. Additionally, Indian companies have improved competitiveness by adopting new technologies and collaborating with multinational corporations. The widespread establishment of manufacturing units across the country further supports this diversity.

> **Key Points: Inorganic and organic chemicals production - Agro-industry connection - Technological advancements and collaborations - Spread of manufacturing units**

Question 7. Differentiate between ruling and opposition parties.

[2 Marks]

Answer: Ruling parties are those elected political parties that hold the majority of seats in the legislature, enabling them to form the government and implement policies. In contrast, opposition parties consist of those elected representatives who did not win a majority and play a critical role by questioning the government, criticizing its policies, and presenting alternative views. Opposition parties ensure a balance in governance by voicing diverse opinions and mobilizing public sentiment against the ruling party's decisions.

> **Key Points: Ruling parties hold the majority and govern - Opposition parties critique the government and support alternative views - Opposition ensures balance and representation of diverse opinions in governance.**

Question 8. Classify industries on the basis of raw materials.

[2 Marks]

Answer: Industries can be classified based on the raw materials they use into four main categories: agro-based, mineral-based, marine-based, and forest-based. Agro-based industries utilize plant and animal products like cotton, sugar, and dairy. Mineral-based industries use minerals and metals, such as iron and steel. Marine-based industries rely on sea products for goods like fish oil. Lastly, forest-based industries utilize materials from forests, including timber for furniture and paper production.

> **Key Points: Agro-based industries: use plant and animal products; Mineral-based industries: use minerals/metals; Marine-based industries: use sea products; Forest-based industries: use forest resources.**

Question 9.

Read the following source and answer the questions that follow :

A House Loan

Megha has taken a loan of Rs. 5 lakhs from the bank to purchase a house. The annual interest rate on the loan is 12 percent and the loan is to be repaid in 10 years in monthly installments. Megha had to submit to the bank, documents showing her employment records and salary before the bank agreed to give her the loan. The bank retained as collateral the papers of the new house , which will be returned to Megha only when she repays the entire loan with interest.

- From which source of credit Megha has taken loan ?
- Explain the terms of credit given in the source.

[2 Marks]

Answer: Megha has taken a loan from a formal source of credit, specifically a bank. The terms of credit for this loan include an amount of Rs. 5 lakhs, an interest rate of 12 percent annually, and a repayment period of 10 years through monthly installments. Additionally, Megha was required to submit documents proving her employment and salary, and the bank retained the house papers as collateral, which will be returned only after complete repayment of the loan with interest.

Key Points: Source of credit: bank; Loan amount: Rs. 5 lakhs; Interest rate: 12 percent; Duration: 10 years; Mode of repayment: monthly installments; Collateral: house papers retained by bank.

Section C

Question 10. Explain why the banks do not lend credit to certain borrowers.

[3 Marks]

Answer: Banks do not lend credit to certain borrowers primarily due to the lack of collateral and proper documentation. Many potential borrowers, especially from poorer segments, cannot provide the necessary collateral required to secure a loan. The stringent documentation processes further complicate access to credit for these individuals. Additionally, banks often assess the creditworthiness of borrowers based on income stability and repayment history, which many poor borrowers lack. This leads to a reliance on informal sources of credit, resulting in high-interest rates and unfair lending practices. Consequently, banks are hesitant to provide loans, fearing defaults and financial risk.

Key Points: Lack of collateral; stringent documentation; assessment of creditworthiness; reliance on informal credit; high-interest rates; financial risk for banks.

Question 11.

"The effects of Non-Cooperation Movement on the economic front were more dramatic." Support the statement with examples.

[3 Marks]

Answer: The Non-Cooperation Movement significantly impacted the Indian economy, primarily by promoting indigenous products and diminishing the influence of British goods. Notably, there were widespread boycotts of foreign cloth, which resulted in the burning of British imports in public bonfires. Additionally, liquor shops faced picketing, demonstrating mass discontent against colonial commodities. The movement also prompted a considerable number of Indians to withdraw their support from British educational institutions and the legal system, as many lawyers, including influential figures such as Motilal Nehru and C.R. Das, ceased their practices. This collective action not only fostered nationalistic sentiments but also encouraged self-reliance, marking a shift towards local alternatives in trade and reinforcing the call for Swaraj.

Key Points: Boycott of foreign goods; burning of British cloth; picketing of liquor shops; withdrawal from British schools by students; lawyers giving up practices; promotion of indigenous products; support for Swaraj; economic self-reliance

Question 12. Explain how the rise of political parties is directly linked to the emergence of representative democracies.

[3 Marks]

Answer: The rise of political parties is fundamentally intertwined with the establishment of representative democracies. In a representative democracy, citizens elect officials to make decisions on their behalf. Political parties offer a platform for these candidates, allowing citizens to choose from varying ideologies and policies that reflect their interests. They serve as a bridge between the government and the electorate by articulating diverse opinions and gathering support. As societies became larger and more complex, the need for organized political entities became essential for effective governance. Thus, political parties not only facilitate the electoral process but also represent various segments of society, ensuring that different voices are heard in the democratic system.

Key Points: 1. Political parties allow for representation of diverse interests. 2. They serve as a platform for candidates in elections. 3. Parties facilitate effective governance by organizing different views.

Question 13.

Explain the functions of " Self Help Group ".

[3 Marks]

Answer: Self Help Groups (SHGs) play a crucial role in empowering the rural poor, particularly women, by providing them with financial independence and social support. One primary function of SHGs is to facilitate savings among members, which allows them to access small loans at lower interest rates compared to local moneylenders. These groups also promote discussions on essential social issues such as health, nutrition, and domestic violence. SHGs encourage collective responsibility where members ensure loan repayment, fostering a strong bond and accountability. Furthermore, SHGs enable members to engage in self-employment opportunities and community development initiatives, resulting in improved living conditions and a sense of shared purpose. Overall, SHGs are vital instruments for transforming the economic and social landscape of rural communities.

Key Points: Empowering rural poor, Financial independence, Savings mobilization, Access to low-interest loans, Social discussions (health, domestic violence), Collective responsibility, Self-employment opportunities, Community development.

Section D

Question 14.

" Democracy is attentive to the needs and demands of the people." Justify the statement.

[5 Marks]

Answer: Democracy, fundamentally rooted in the concept of 'rule by the people', is designed to be responsive to the needs of its citizens. In a democratic system, elected representatives are obligated to consider the citizens' needs as they govern. This accountability ensures that the government takes into account public opinion and demands. While imperfections exist, the active participation of citizens, coupled with their ability to express dissatisfaction, demonstrates democracy's responsiveness. The right to vote empowers people to influence governmental decisions, reflecting their desires creatively and constructively. Mechanisms for civic engagement further reinforce this relationship, allowing for citizens to participate in decision-making processes. Thus, democracy fosters an environment where the voices of the populace are heard, and their needs addressed despite occasional shortcomings. Ultimately, the ongoing dialogue between the government and the governed underlines the importance of attentiveness in democratic governance.

Key Points: 1. Democracy means 'rule by the people'. 2. Elected representatives are accountable to citizens. 3. Public participation reflects citizens' needs. 4. Mechanisms for civic engagement enhance responsiveness. 5. Expression of dissatisfaction illustrates democratic success. 6. Voting empowers people to influence decisions. 7. Government's attention to diverse perspectives is crucial.

Question 15.

"Democracies accommodate social diversities and provide dignity and freedom to the citizens." Justify the statement.

[5 Marks]

Answer: Democracy is a form of governance that embodies the principles of equality, dignity, and freedom for all its citizens. One of the core features of a democratic society is its ability to accommodate social diversities. In democracies, individuals from different backgrounds—including religious, ethnic, and social groups—have the right to voice their opinions and participate in the political process. This inclusivity fosters a sense of dignity as every citizen's worth is recognized, promoting respect among diverse populations. Democracies also provide frameworks to resolve conflicts, ensuring that differing views contribute to collective decision-making rather than leading to division. The values of liberty and equality reinforce political representation, allowing even marginalized groups to share in the governance of the society. Ultimately, the democratic system is designed to adapt and address mistakes while striving for an inclusive environment where every citizen can enjoy their rights, thus enhancing both freedom and dignity.

> **Key Points: Promotes social diversity; Strengthens individual dignity; Recognizes equal rights; Provides conflict-resolution mechanisms; Adapts and corrects mistakes**

Question 16.

"Technology is the vital force in the modern form of globalization. "Explain the statement with suitable examples.

[5 Marks]

Answer: The assertion that technology is the vital force behind modern globalization reflects the transformative role technology plays in connecting economies and cultures across the globe. Over the past fifty years, advancements in transportation technologies, such as steamships and railways, have significantly reduced the time and cost involved in transporting goods, thereby facilitating international trade. Moreover, the rise of information and communication technologies, particularly the internet, has revolutionized how businesses operate and interact with consumers worldwide. For instance, the success of multinational corporations (MNCs) in locating production in economically viable regions demonstrates how technology streamlines cost-effective operations. Furthermore, India's Green Revolution showcases how technological advancements in agriculture have increased productivity and improved food security. The IT revolution in India underscores the importance of skilled human capital, as technology-driven sectors have become pivotal to the nation's economy, allowing it to compete on a global scale. Overall, technology not only enhances productivity and efficiency across various sectors but also fosters interconnectedness that underpins globalization.

Key Points: Advancements in transportation technology reduced costs and time for international trade; Internet revolution changed business operation globally; MNCs seek cost-effective production locations; India's Green Revolution increased agricultural productivity; IT revolution highlighted importance of skilled labor; Technology fosters interconnectedness in globalization.

Question 17.

"The impact of globalization has not been uniform. "Explain the statement with suitable examples.

[5 Marks]

Answer: The statement that the impact of globalization has not been uniform is evident in contrasting experiences among different segments of society. For instance, in India, urban dwellers, particularly those with education and skills, have benefitted from globalization through access to better job opportunities, improved standards of living, and a greater variety of goods and services. In contrast, rural communities, especially those with less education and fewer skills, have faced challenges, such as job insecurity and competition from cheaper imported goods. The liberalization of foreign trade and investment has led to significant economic growth in cities, while rural areas often remain stagnant. Moreover, while multinational corporations (MNCs) have prospered by relocating production to lower-wage countries like India, local small-scale industries sometimes struggle to survive due to competition. Thus, the uneven benefits of globalization highlight the importance of addressing inequalities and striving for fair globalization that ensures benefits are shared more equitably across all sections of society.

Key Points: Contrasting impacts on urban versus rural populations - benefits for educated and skilled individuals vs challenges for less educated - economic growth in cities vs stagnation in rural areas - competition faced by local industries versus MNC growth - need for policies ensuring equitable sharing of globalization benefits