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 Independence Day Pledge, 26 January, 1930.

'We believe that it is the inalienable right of the Indian people to have freedom and to enjoy the fruits of their toil and have the necessities of life, so that they may have full opportunities of growth. We believe also that if any government deprives a people of these rights and oppresses them, the people have a further right to alter it or to abolish it. The British Government in India has not only deprived the Indian people of their freedom but has based itself on the exploitation of the masses, and has ruined

India economically, politically, culturally, and spiritually. We believe, therefore, that India must sever the British.'

(1) Explain the significance of the Lahore Session of Congress (1930).

[2 Marks]

Answer: The Lahore Session of Congress in 1929 was significant because it marked the formalization of the demand for 'Purna Swaraj', or complete independence from British rule. Under Jawaharlal Nehru's presidency, the Congress adopted a resolution declaring 26 January 1930 as Independence Day, when Indians across the country took a pledge to strive for their rights and freedom. This session galvanized nationalist sentiments, united various groups in the independence struggle, and led to widespread celebrations that reinforced the call for self-rule, signaling a pivotal moment in India’s freedom movement.

Key Points: Formalization of 'Purna Swaraj' demand-Declaration of 26 January as Independence Day-Unity among diverse groups in the independence struggle

(2) Why was Purna Swaraj considered essential by the people of India?

[1 Marks]

Answer: Purna Swaraj was considered essential by the people of India because it represented their inalienable right to freedom and self-governance. The British government had exploited the Indian masses, damaging the economy, culture, and spirituality of the nation. The Indian people believed that to truly enjoy the benefits of their labor and ensure their growth, they needed to sever ties with British oppression and attain complete independence.

Key Points: inalienable right to freedom-exploitation by British government-sever ties with oppression

(3) Why was freedom considered an inalienable right of the Indian people?

[1 Marks]

Answer: Freedom was considered an inalienable right of the Indian people because it is essential for their growth and well-being. The pledge emphasizes that all people have the right to enjoy the benefits of their labor and live without oppression. The British government had exploited and deprived the Indian populace of their freedoms, leading to economic, political, and cultural ruin. Thus, the right to freedom is fundamental and must be claimed and preserved by the Indian people.

Key Points: Freedom as essential for growth-Exploitation by British government-Deprivation of rights and oppression-Right to enjoy benefits of labor

Question 2.

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

Lifelines of National Economy.

For a long time, trade and transport were restricted to a limited space. With the development in science and technology, the area of influence of trade and transport expanded far and wide. Today, the world has been converted into a large village with the help of efficient and fast moving transport. Transport has been able to achieve this with the help of equally developed communication system. Therefore, transport, communication and trade are complementary to each other. Today, India is well-linked with the rest of the world despite its vast size, diversity and linguistic and socio-cultural plurality. Railways, airways, waterways, newspapers, radio, television, cinema, and internet, etc., have been contributing to its socio-economic progress in many ways. The trades from local to international levels have added to the vitality of its economy. It has enriched our life and added substantially to growing amenities and facilities for the comforts of life.

(1) How is science an important factor in the development of transport?

[1 Marks]

Answer: Science plays a crucial role in transport development by providing innovations in technology that enhance the efficiency and speed of transportation systems.

Key Points: "Science, Technological Development, Transport Evolution"

(2) How has transport integrated socio-cultural plurality? Explain.

[1 Marks]

Answer: Transport has integrated socio-cultural plurality by enabling movement and interaction among diverse communities, promoting cultural exchanges and understanding.

Key Points: "Transport, Socio-Cultural Integration, Diversity"

(3) Analyse the significance of communication for a nation.

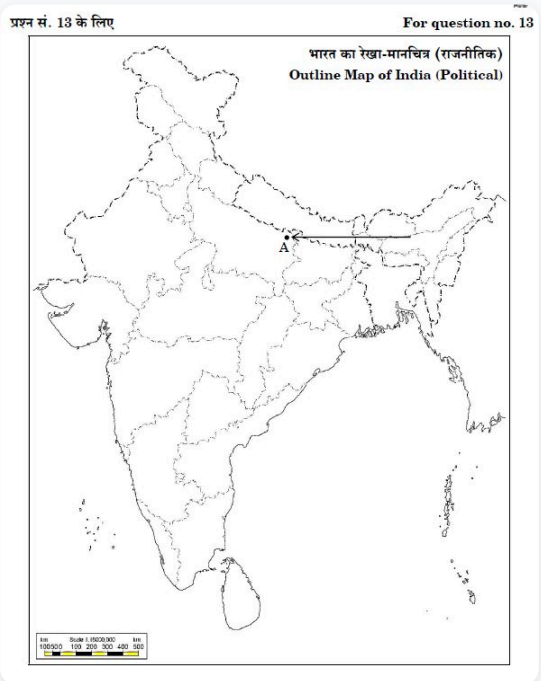
[2 Marks]

Answer: Communication is significant for a nation as it fosters unity, facilitates governance, and ensures the dissemination of information necessary for socio-economic development.

Key Points: "Communication, National Development, Unity"

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 Non-Cooperation Movement was called off due to violence.

[1 Marks]

Answer: The place marked as A is Chauri Chaura, located in Gorakhpur district, Uttar Pradesh.

Key Points: Chauri Chaura; Gorakhpur; Non-Cooperation Movement called off due to violence

(2)

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

I Narora Nuclear Power Plant or Bengaluru Software Technology Park

II Indira Gandhi International Airport

[2 Marks]

Answer: I would locate the Narora Nuclear Power Plant, which is situated in the state of Uttar Pradesh, near the banks of the Ganges River, and label it accordingly on the map. As for the Bengaluru Software Technology Park, I would identify its location in Bangalore, Karnataka, which is a major hub for IT and software industries in India. Lastly, I would mark the Indira Gandhi International Airport located in Delhi, which serves as a major international airport for the country.

Key Points: Narora Nuclear Power Plant is in Uttar Pradesh; Bengaluru Software Technology Park is in Bangalore, Karnataka; Indira Gandhi International Airport is in Delhi.

Question 4.

Note : The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only

(1)

Name the State where the session of Indian National Congress was held in 1927.

[1 Marks]

Answer: The session of the Indian National Congress in 1927 was held in the state of Uttar Pradesh, specifically in the city of Lucknow.

Key Points: Uttar Pradesh-Lucknow-1927

(2)

Name the State where Bengaluru Software Technology Park is located.

[1 Marks]

Answer: The Bengaluru Software Technology Park is located in the state of Karnataka.

Key Points: Bengaluru is known as the electronic capital of India; Karnataka is the state where Bengaluru is situated.

(3)

Name the city where Indira Gandhi International Airport is located.

[1 Marks]

Answer: The Indira Gandhi International Airport is located in Delhi, the capital city of India.

Key Points: Indira Gandhi International Airport-Delhi-Capital city

(4)

Name the State where Narora Nuclear Power Plant is located.

[1 Marks]

Answer: The Narora Nuclear Power Plant is located in the state of Uttar Pradesh.

Key Points: Narora Nuclear Power Plant-Uttar Pradesh

Section B

Question 5. Why did Indian merchants and industrialists support the Civil Disobedience Movement? Explain.

[2 Marks]

Answer: Indian merchants and industrialists supported the Civil Disobedience Movement primarily to oppose colonial restrictions on their businesses. Figures like G. D. Birla emphasized the need for economic independence, providing financial aid and refusing to buy imported goods. The experience of high profits during World War I fueled their desire for swaraj, associating it with the end of oppressive colonial policies. Their participation reflected a broader struggle for economic freedom and showcased a shift in their political alignments.

Key Points: Opposition to colonial control-economy, financial support for the movement, refusal to buy imported goods, desire for economic freedom, connection between swaraj and ending colonial restrictions

Question 6. Examine the significance of pipeline as a means of transportation in the country.

[2 Marks]

Answer: Pipelines in India significantly enhance transportation efficiency by enabling the movement of crude oil, natural gas, and petroleum products. Their extensive network of over 18,500 km, projected to reach 34,000 km, links oil fields to refineries and power plants, facilitating economic growth. Although initial laying costs are high, operational expenses remain low, reducing trans-shipment losses. Pipelines support remote areas by ensuring energy supply to inland refineries, boosting industrial development across the nation.

Key Points: Pipelines can transport various resources; extensive network; reduce transportation costs; connect remote areas; enhance industrial development;

Question 7. Why has India adopted a multi-party system? Explain.

[2 Marks]

Answer: India has adopted a multi-party system due to its vast social and geographical diversity, which cannot be adequately represented by just two or three parties. This system allows various interests and opinions to be politically represented, leading to coalitions among different parties. As no single party often secures a majority, alliances are formed, enhancing federalism. Despite challenges like political instability, the multiparty system ensures broader participation and representation in a democratic framework.

Key Points: social diversity-geographical diversity-coalitions

Question 8.

How is 'Demand Deposit ' an essential feature of money ?

[2 Marks]

Answer: Demand deposits are essential for modern money as they can be withdrawn on demand, offering liquidity. They facilitate transactions through cheques, allowing payments without cash. Widely accepted as a means of payment alongside currency, demand deposits serve as a medium of exchange. Furthermore, they are integral to the banking system, where banks use these deposits to provide loans, thus supporting economic activities. Overall, demand deposits exemplify the collaborative role of banks in the economy.

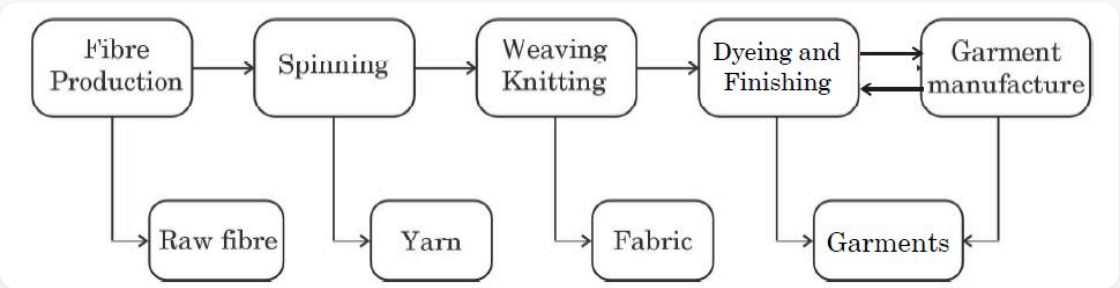
Key Points: Liquidity-Withdrawal on demand-Cheque payments-Widely accepted as payment-Medium of exchange-Banking system integration-Loan provision

Question 9.

Study the given flowchart and answer the questions that follow :

- Which is the basic material required for garment manufacturing ?
- Give one example of value addition in the textile industry.

[2 Marks]



Answer: The basic material required for garment manufacturing is cotton, which is an agro-based raw material. In the textile industry, an example of value addition is the process of dyeing and finishing of fabric, where raw cotton fiber is transformed into a finished garment. This process enhances the utility and aesthetic appeal of the fabric, making it suitable for consumer use and significantly increasing its market value.

Key Points: Basic material: cotton; Value addition example: dyeing and finishing; Importance of agro-based industries

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Section C

Question 10. Differentiate between formal and informal sources of Credit.

[3 Marks]

Answer: Formal sources of credit are institutions like banks and cooperatives that are regulated by the Reserve Bank of India. They offer loans at lower interest rates, require proper documentation, and demand collateral for loans. In contrast, informal sources include moneylenders, traders, and even friends or family, who operate without regulation. Informal lending typically comes with higher interest rates and fewer requirements, making access easier but costlier in the long run. Thus, while formal credit promotes equitable distribution and better terms, informal credit, due to its lack of oversight, tends to exploit borrowers, especially the poor who often have no access to formal loans.

Key Points: Formal credit sources are regulated and provide better terms; require documentation and collateral; lower interest rates. Informal credit sources include moneylenders and friends; unregulated; higher interest rates; easier access but exploitative.

Question 11.

How does a bank work as a key component of the financial system ? Explain.

[3 Marks]

Answer: Banks are fundamental to the financial system as they act as intermediaries between savers and borrowers. They accept deposits from individuals and organizations, providing these depositors safety and interest. Funds deposited in banks are primarily utilized to extend loans to those in need of credit for various economic activities, such as business expansions or personal purchases. This process fosters economic growth and stability. Moreover, banks facilitate payment systems through demand deposits, allowing transactions via cheques, which enhances liquidity in the market and enables smoother commerce. Additionally, they are regulated by the Reserve Bank of India, ensuring financial discipline and safeguarding the interests of depositors.

Key Points: Banks mediate between depositors and borrowers; they provide safety and interest on deposits; they extend loans for economic activities; they facilitate payment systems through demand deposits; they are regulated by the Reserve Bank of India.

Question 12.

Explain the role of Election Commission in the 'registration and recognition ' of political parties in India.

[3 Marks]

Answer: The Election Commission of India (EC) plays a crucial role in the registration and recognition of political parties. It ensures that all political parties are registered, providing a formal structure under which they operate. The EC lays down specific criteria for recognition, such as securing at least six percent of total votes in state legislative assembly elections and winning a minimum of two seats for state parties. For national parties, the criteria include winning four seats in the Lok Sabha across four states. The Commission also enforces organizational elections and requires parties to file income tax returns, contributing to greater transparency and internal democracy. Recognized parties are granted special privileges like a unique electoral symbol, enabling them to stand out in elections and provide a more organized electoral process. This recognition process ensures a fair competitive environment among political parties, promoting a democratic political landscape in India.

Key Points: Role of Election Commission in registration of parties-criteria for recognition of parties-need for transparency and accountability-privileges for recognized parties-promoting democratic practices

Question 13.

" It was essential to preserve folk tradition in order to discover one 's national identity and restore a sense of pride in one's past " . Support the statement in reference to India.

[3 Marks]

Answer: In India, the preservation of folk traditions has played a significant role in shaping national identity and instilling pride. Key figures like Rabindranath Tagore championed the revival of folk music, ballads, and myths, recognizing them as vital aspects of Indian culture. This preservation allowed Indians to connect with their rich heritage, countering colonial narratives that deemed Indian culture inferior. The collection of local folklore not only celebrated diversity but also highlighted underlying unity among various communities, creating a sense of belonging and shared identity. Furthermore, the reinterpretation of Indian history emphasized the glories of the past, encouraging citizens to take pride in their cultural legacy and play a part in the anti-colonial struggle. Ultimately, folk traditions served as a means to unite diverse groups under the banner of nationalism, contributing significantly to India's identity.

Key Points: Role of folk traditions in shaping national identity-Influence of figures like Tagore on folk revival-Countering colonial narratives through cultural preservation-Emphasizing unity amidst diversity in India-Reinterpretation of history to instill pride and mobilize nationalism

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Section D

Question 14. Analyse the reasons for the overwhelming support for the idea of democracy all over the world.

[5 Marks]

Answer: The overwhelming support for democracy globally can be attributed to several interrelated factors. Firstly, democracy embodies the idea of equality, allowing citizens to have a voice in governance through elected representatives. This representation fosters a sense of belonging and participation among the populace. Additionally, the desire for freedom and respect is fundamental; individuals want their rights acknowledged and protected. Despite the challenges democracies face, such as corruption and unmet expectations, they provide an avenue for public expression and dissent, which is essential for social progress. Moreover, historical movements and advocacy for democratic ideals have shaped public opinion, as democracies are preferred over authoritarian regimes. People believe their votes impact government policies and their lives, enhancing their investment in democratic processes. Furthermore, the global trend toward democratization signals a collective belief that democratic governance is essential for modern societies. Even in regions where democracy is not fully realized, the aspiration for democratic principles remains strong, indicating an inherent value placed on democratic governance as a foundation for societal development.

Key Points: 1. Equality and representation in governance 2. Desire for freedom and respect for rights 3. Public expression and critique as part of democracy 4. Preference for democracy over authoritarian rule 5. Impact of historical movements advocating for democracy 6. Global trend toward democratization reinforcing democratic values 7. Aspiration for democratic principles even in non-democratic nations

Question 15. Examine the factors which facilitate globalization in India.

[5 Marks]

Answer: Globalization in India has been significantly facilitated by several crucial factors. Firstly, advancements in technology have revolutionized transportation and communication, enabling faster and more efficient movement of goods and information across borders. The liberalization of foreign trade and investment policies, supported by international organizations like the WTO, has reduced barriers and promoted free trade. Additionally, India's integration into the global market has been enhanced by the emergence of major Indian multinational corporations such as Tata Motors and Infosys, which have expanded internationally. Furthermore, the growth of sectors like tourism has not

only stimulated economic activity but also promoted cultural exchange. Finally, the increasing competition in the Indian market has compelled domestic industries to innovate and adopt new technologies, thereby increasing their productivity and global competitiveness. Together, these factors have transformed India into a significant player on the global economic stage.

Key Points: Technological advancements|Liberalization of trade policies|Emergence of Indian multinationals|Growth of tourism sector|Increased competition and innovation

Question 16.

" Democracy is a better form of government than any other alternative." Analyse the statement.

[5 Marks]

Answer: The assertion that democracy is a superior form of government compared to alternatives can be elucidated through multiple dimensions. Primarily, democracy is deemed legitimate as it embodies the people's voice; citizens have the right to elect their leaders, ensuring that the government reflects their will. A key advantage lies in democracy's responsiveness to the populace's needs, unlike non-democratic regimes that may disregard public opinion. Furthermore, democratic systems enhance the dignity of individuals, recognizing every person's equality regardless of socio-economic status. Additionally, one vital aspect is democracy's capacity for self-correction; mistakes made by a democratic government can be publicly scrutinized and addressed through elections and public discourse. While imperfections exist in democratic systems, such as inefficiencies, they provide a framework where citizens can influence their governance. This fosters a sense of ownership among the populace. Overall, democracy's ability to empower individuals, ensure accountability, and adapt to public demands marks it as a preferable choice over any non-democratic system.

Key Points: Legitimacy of democratic governance; Responsiveness to people's needs; Enhancement of individual dignity; Capacity for self-correction; Empowerment of citizens; Accountability and public discourse

Question 17.

Assess, how globalization has touched the lives of larger society.

[5 Marks]

Answer: Globalization has significantly transformed Indian society over the past two decades, leading to increased economic integration, cultural exchanges, and technological advancements. This process has enhanced the variety of goods available in markets, offering consumers improved quality and lower prices. However, the benefits have not been equally distributed; while urban, educated individuals have experienced rising living standards, those without skills or education have often been left behind. Additionally, globalization has spurred urbanization, creating new economic opportunities but also pressures on resources. To address these inequalities, there is a pressing need for policies

that promote fair globalization, ensuring that all segments of society can reap its rewards and adapt to its challenges responsibly. This can involve better education, inclusion, and government interventions to support marginalized communities.

Key Points: Economic integration with global markets; Increased consumer choice and quality; Urbanization and industrialization effects; Unequal benefits across society; Need for fair globalization policies; Technological advancements facilitating change.