

SET-3

Series DQQPP/4

Code No. **32/4/3**

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 **12** printed pages. (Including **Map**)
- 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 check that this question paper contains **13** questions.
- **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: 2 hours

Maximum Marks: 40

General Instructions :

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them.

- (i) There are **13** questions in the question paper. **All** questions are compulsory.
- (ii) This question paper is divided into **5 Sections - A, B, C, D and E.**
- (iii) **Section A** - Question no. **1 to 5** are very short answer type questions of **2** marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed **40** words.
- (iv) **Section B** - Question no. **6 to 8** are short answer type questions, carrying **3** marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed **80** words.
- (v) **Section C** - Question no. **9 and 10** are long answer type questions, carrying **5** marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed **120** words.
- (vi) **Section D** - Question no. **11 and 12** are Case Based questions, carrying **4** marks each.
- (vii) **Section E** - Question no. **13** is map based, carrying **3** marks with two parts, **13.1** from History (**1** mark) and **13.2** from Geography (**2** marks).
- (viii) There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in a few questions. Only **one** of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.

SECTION A
(Very Short Answer Questions)**2 x 5 = 10**

1. Why was a militant guerilla movement spread in the Gudem hills of Andhra Pradesh in the early 1920s? **2**
- Ans.** Alluri Sitaram Raju talked of the greatness of Mahatma Gandhi and was inspired by Non-cooperation Movement but he asserted that India could be liberated only by the use of force not non-violence.
2. How do double coincidence of wants arise? **2**
- Ans.** If both parties agree to buy and sell each other's commodities respectively then it is known as double coincidence of wants.
3. Classify industries on the basis of capital investment. **2**
- Ans.** On the basis of Capital Investment
(i) Small scale industries with maximum investment up to 1 crore.
(ii) Large scale industries with investment above 1 crore.
4. Explain the importance of National Highways in India. **2**
- Ans.** (i) National Highways link extreme parts of the country.
(ii) These are the primary road systems and are laid and maintained by the Central Public Works Department (CPWD).
5. How is one-party system different from two-party system? Explain with examples. **2**
- Ans.** **(i) One-Party System**
In this party system, only one party is allowed to control and run the government. For example, China has one-party system.
(ii) Two-Party System
In this party system, two parties have a serious chance to win majority and form government. The power usually changes between two main parties. The United States of America and United Kingdom are the examples of two-party system.

SECTION-B
(Short Answer type Questions)**3 x 3 = 9**

6. (a) Why did Mahatma Gandhi decide to withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement in February 1922? Explain. **3**
- Ans.** Gandhiji called off Non-Cooperation Movement in 1922, for the following reasons:
(i) The movement became violent. At Chauri-Chaura (Gorakhpur) a peaceful demonstration in a bazar turned into a violent clash in which more than 20 policemen were killed.
(ii) Gandhiji felt that the Satyagrahis needed to be properly trained before they would be ready for mass struggle.
- OR**
- (b) How did the First World War create a new economic situation in India? Explain.
- Ans.** The First World War deeply affected India though it was under the British rule at that time. The Following points state its impact:
(i) The British Government raised taxes, custom duties and income taxes in India to finance the war expenditures.
(ii) Villagers and farmers were forcefully recruited in the British army.
(iii) There was a rise in prices of food and other essential things.
7. 'Democratic governments are transparent and legitimate.' Justify the statement. **3**
- Ans.** **(i)** Democracy produces an accountable government as the people have the right to choose their representatives through the electoral process.
(ii) These elected representatives form the government and participate in the decision-making process on behalf of the people. This is known as transparency.
(iii) Further, democratic government is a legitimate government because regular election after a fixed time is its key feature. It may be slow, less efficient but it is the people's own legitimate government.
8. Explain the three important 'terms of Credit'. **3**
- Ans** (i) The Terms of Credit are a set of conditions under which a loan is given.
(ii) It may include method of payment, rate of interest, duration of credit and other related conditions like, collateral, documentation requirement and the mode of repayment.
(iii) The terms of credit may vary according to the situation of the lender and the borrower.

SECTION C
(Long Answer Type Questions)**5 × 2 = 10**

9. (a) Examine any five major challenges faced by the political parties in India. **5**
- Ans.** Five challenges faced by political parties are:
- (i) The parties are lacking internal democracy, which keeps many prospective leaders deprived of their rights.
 - (ii) There have been dynastic successions in many political parties. This often deprives the parties of appropriate leadership.
 - (iii) The parties sometimes involve in the use of money and muscle power for winning elections. This slows down development and is against the spirit of democracy.
 - (iv) Different political parties do not have significant ideological differences among them. So, there is a lack of meaningful choice before the voters.
 - (v) Leaders keep on changing their party thus resulting in unstable government. Women's participation is also major area of concern.

OR

- (b) "Political parties play an important role in democratic countries." Justify the statement. **5**
- Ans.** Political parties perform a series of functions in our democracy.
- (i) Parties contest elections. By winning the election, political party can form the government. Sometimes more than two parties form coalition and form the government.
 - (ii) Parties put forward different policies and programmes and the voters choose from them.
 - (iii) Parties play a decisive role in making laws for our country by making debate and passing law for people.
 - (iv) Parties form and run government by recruiting leaders, train them and make them ministers to run the government.
 - (v) Parties shape public opinion by raising and highlighting important issues.
 - (vi) Those parties that lose in the elections play the role of opposition to the parties in power by criticising government for its failures or wrong policies.
 - (vii) Parties provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes implemented by governments. Parties have to be responsive to people's needs and demands otherwise people can reject those parties in the next elections.

10. (a) Examine the steps taken by the Central Government and State Governments to attract foreign investment in India. **5**

- Ans.** Government Steps to Attract Foreign Investment:
- In recent years, the Central and State Governments in India are taking special steps to attract foreign companies to invest in India.
- (i) They have set-up industrial zones, called Special Economic Zones (SEZS). SEZS have world class facilities, electricity, water, roads, transport, storage, recreational and educational facilities.
 - (ii) Companies who set-up production units in the SEZS do not have to pay taxes for an initial period of five years.
 - (iii) Government has also allowed flexibility in the labour laws to attract foreign investment.
 - (iv) The companies in the organised sector have to obey certain rules that aim to protect the workers rights.
 - (v) Instead of hiring workers on a regular basis, companies hire workers flexibly for short periods when there is intense pressure of work. This is done to reduce the cost of labour for the company.

OR

- (b) Examine the impact of globalization in India. **5**
- Ans.** Impact of Globalisation in India:
- (i) Globalisation resulted in more competition among producers (both local and foreign). It gives greater choice of goods with improved quality at lower prices.
 - (ii) MNC's have increased their investments in India in cell phones, automobiles, electronics, soft drinks, fast food and services such as banking in urban areas.
 - (iii) Many new jobs have been created and local companies supplying raw materials and services to these industries have prospered.
 - (iv) Globalisation brings in new and improved technology by which even the local companies benefit.
 - (v) Some large Indian compaines like Infosys, Tata Motors, Asian Paints, Ranbaxy Infosys (IT), Sundaram Fasteners have emerged as MNCs and set up companies in other countries.
 - (vi) New companies that provide call centres, IT related services, accounts and administrative jobs have established.

SECTION D**(Case Based Questions)****4 × 2 = 8**

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, U.K. and Australia. The growing global concern for environment friendly, biodegradable materials, has once again opened the opportunity for jute products.
- (11.1) Mention any two challenges faced by jute industry' in India. **1**
Ans. Two challenges faced by jute industry in India are :
(a) Stiff competition in the international market from synthetic substitutes.
(b) Competition from other competitors like Bangladesh, Brazil, Philippines, Egypt and Thailand.
- (11.2) What was the main objective of National Jute Policy formulated in 2005? **1**
Ans. In 2005, National jute policy was formulated with objective of increasing productivity improving quality, ensuring good prices to the jute farmers and enhancing the yield per hectare.
- (11.3) How has jute industry once again opened the new opportunities for its products? **2**
Ans. The growing global concern for environment friendly, biodegradable material has once again opened the opportunity for jute products.
12. Read the given case and answer the questions that follow:

Mahatma Gandhi's thoughts on Satyagraha

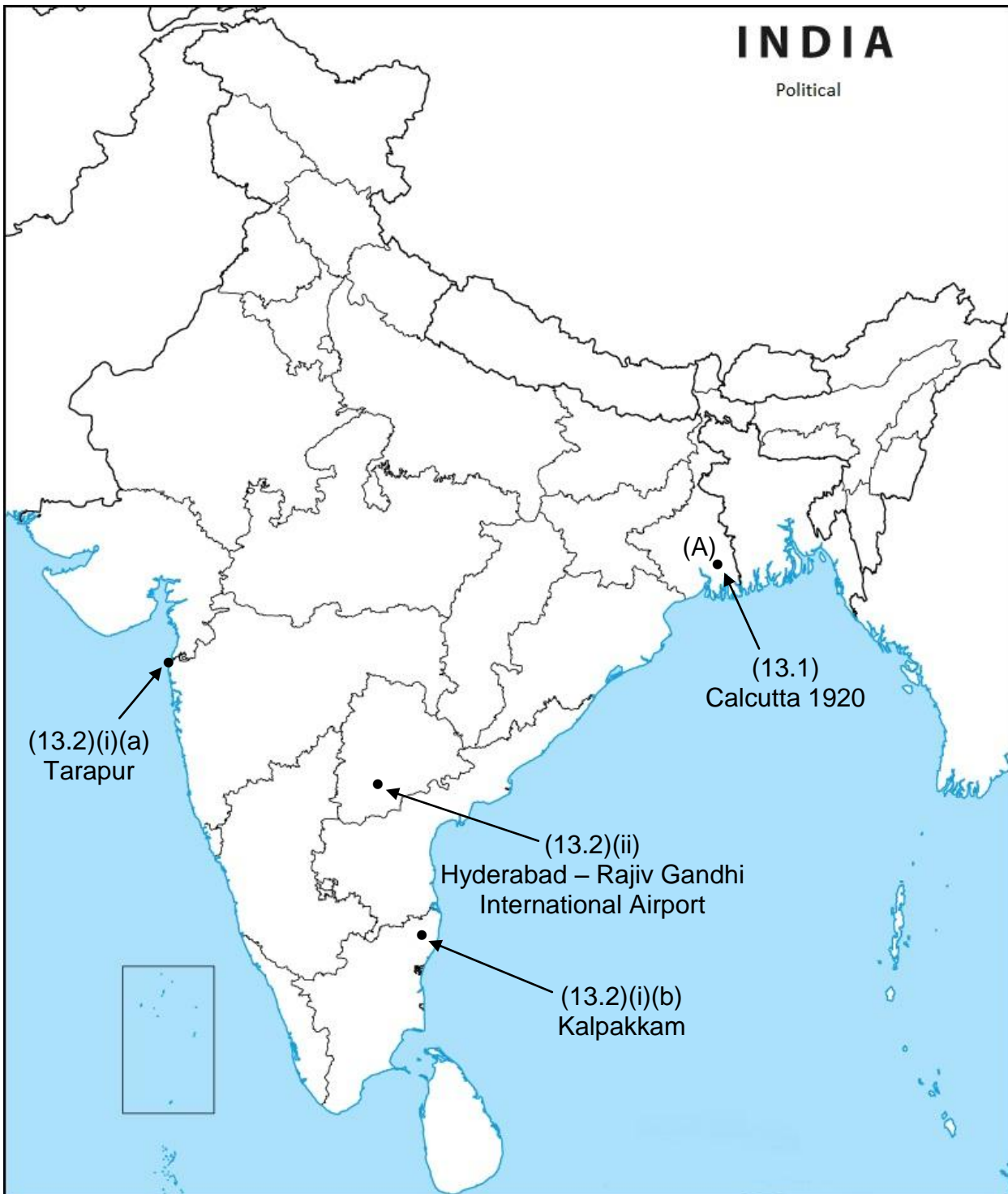
'It is said of "passive resistance" that it is the weapon of the weak, but the power which is the subject of this article can be used only by the strong. This power is not passive resistance; indeed it calls for intense activity. The movement in South Africa was not passive but active...' 'Satyagraha 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. In it burns the flame of love... Non-violence 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 ...'

- (12.1) What type of movement Gandhiji organised in South Africa? **1**
Ans. Gandhi ji organised a peaceful but active satyagraha movement in South Africa.
- (12.2) Why is satyagraha considered as pure soul-force? **1**
Ans. Satyagraha is pure soul force. Truth is the very substance of the soul. The soul is informed with knowledge. Non-violence is the supreme dharma.
- (12.3) How has Gandhiji described passive resistance? **2**
Ans. It is said of passive resistance that it is weapon of the weak, but the power which is the subject of this article can be used only by the strong. It calls for intense activity.

SECTION - E**(Map Based Question)****3**

13. (13.1) 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.
(A) The place where National Congress Session was held in September 1920.
(13.2) On the same given Map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols.
- (i) (a) Tarapur-Nuclear Power Plant
- OR**
- (b) Kalpakkam - Nuclear Power Plant
- (ii) Hyderabad-Rajiv Gandhi International Airport

Ans.



Note: The following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only in Lieu of Q. No. 13.1 and 13.2

(13.1) Name the place where the Indian National Congress session was held in September 1920. 1

(13.2) (a) Name the State where Tarapur Nuclear Power Plant is located. 1

OR

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

(13.3) In which State Rajiv Gandhi International Airport is located? 1