

**SOCIAL SCIENCE****ANSWER AND SOLUTIONS**

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21. Until the nineteenth century, poverty and hunger were common in Europe. Cities were crowded and deadly diseases were widespread. Religious conflicts were common, and religious dissenters were persecuted. Thousands therefore fled Europe for America.
22. Examples of conservation of biodiversity at community level: (any two)
  - (a) In Sariska Tiger Reserve, Rajasthan, villagers have fought against mining by citing the Wildlife Protection Act.
  - (b) In many areas, villagers themselves are protecting habitats and explicitly rejecting government involvement. The inhabitants of five villages in the Alwar district of Rajasthan have declared 1,200 hectares of forest as the Bhairodev Dakav 'Sonchuri', declaring their own set of rules and regulations which do not allow hunting, and are protecting the wildlife against any outside encroachments.
  - (c) The famous Chipko movement in the Himalayas has not only successfully resisted deforestation in several areas but has also shown that community afforestation with indigenous species can be enormously successful.
  - (d) Attempts to revive the traditional conservation methods or developing new methods of ecological farming are now widespread. Farmers and citizen's groups like the Beej Bachao Andolan in Tehri and Navdanya have shown that adequate levels of diversified crop production without the use of synthetic chemicals are possible and economically viable.

OR

**Project Tiger (Any two points)**

- (a) In 1973, the authorities realised that the tiger population had dwindled to 1,827 from an estimated 55,000 at the turn of the century.
- (b) The major threats to tiger population are numerous, such as poaching for trade, shrinking habitat, depletion of prey base species, growing human population, etc. The trade of tiger skins and the use of their bones in traditional medicines, especially in the Asian countries left the tiger population on the verge of extinction.
- (c) "Project Tiger", one of the well-publicised wildlife campaigns in the world, was launched in 1973.
- (d) Tiger conservation has been viewed not only as an effort to save an endangered species, but with equal importance as a means of preserving biotypes of sizeable magnitude.
- (e) Corbett National Park in Uttarakhand, Sunderbans National Park in West Bengal, Bandhavgarh National Park in Madhya Pradesh, Sariska Wildlife Sanctuary in Rajasthan, Manas Tiger Reserve in Assam and Periyar Tiger Reserve in Kerala are some of the tiger reserves of India.
23. Besides seeking more income, one way or the other, people also seek things like equal treatment, freedom, security, and respect of others. They resent discrimination.
24. (a) if we consider all democracies and all dictatorships for the fifty years between 1950 and 2000, all dictatorial regimes(4.42%) have slightly higher economic growth rate than democratic regimes(3.95%)
- (b) If economic growth is the sole aim, people would prefer Dictatorial regime.
25. Tax on imports is an example of trade barrier. It is called a barrier because some restriction has been set up.
- The Indian government, after Independence, had put barriers to foreign trade and foreign investment. This was considered necessary to protect the producers within the country from foreign competition. Industries were just coming up in the 1950s and 1960s, and competition from imports at that stage would not have allowed these industries to come up. Thus, India allowed imports of only essential items such as machinery, fertilisers, petroleum etc.
26. Greek war of independence.
- (a) Greece had been part of the Ottoman Empire since the fifteenth century. The growth of revolutionary nationalism in Europe sparked off a struggle for independence amongst the Greeks which began in 1821.
- (b) Nationalists in Greece got support from other Greeks living in exile and also from many West Europeans who had sympathies for ancient Greek culture. Poets and artists lauded Greece as the cradle of European civilisation and mobilised public opinion to support its struggle against a Muslim empire.
- (c) The English poet Lord Byron organised funds and later went to fight in the war, where he died of fever in 1824. Finally, the Treaty of Constantinople of 1832 recognised Greece as an independent nation

OR

- (a) Language too played an important role in developing nationalist sentiments. After Russian occupation, the Polish language was forced out of schools and the Russian language was imposed everywhere.
- (b) In 1831, an armed rebellion against Russian rule took place which was ultimately crushed. Following this, many members of the clergy in Poland began to use language as a weapon of national resistance.
- (c) Polish was used for Church gatherings and all religious instruction. As a result, a large number of priests and bishops were put in jail or sent to Siberia by the Russian authorities as punishment for their refusal to preach in Russian.

The use of Polish came to be seen as a symbol of the struggle against Russian dominance.

27. Intensive Subsistence Farming:

- (a) This type of farming is practised in areas of high population pressure on land.
- (b) It is labour intensive farming, where high doses of biochemical inputs and irrigation are used for obtaining higher production.
- (c) Though the 'right of inheritance' leading to the division of land among successive generations has rendered land-holding size uneconomical, the farmers continue to take maximum output from the limited land in the absence of alternative source of livelihood. Thus, there is enormous pressure on agricultural land.

28. Sri Lankan government adopted a series of majoritarian measures to establish Sinhala supremacy.

- (a) In 1956, an Act was passed to recognise Sinhala as the only official language, thus disregarding Tamil.
- (b) The governments followed preferential policies that favoured Sinhala applicants for university positions and government jobs.
- (c) A new constitution stipulated that the state shall protect and foster Buddhism

29. Hazards of mining: (any three)

- (a) The dust and noxious fumes inhaled by miners make them vulnerable to pulmonary diseases.
- (b) The risk of collapsing mine roofs, inundation and fires in coalmines are a constant threat to miners.
- (c) The water sources in the region get contaminated due to mining.
- (d) Dumping of waste and slurry leads to degradation of land, soil, and increase in stream and river pollution

30. Many historians have argued that print culture created the conditions within which French Revolution occurred.

Three types of arguments have been usually put forward.

- (a) **First:** print popularised the ideas of the Enlightenment thinkers. Collectively, their writings provided a critical commentary on tradition, superstition and despotism. They argued for the rule of reason rather than custom, and demanded that everything be judged through the application of reason and rationality. The writings of Voltaire and Rousseau were read widely; and those who read these books saw the world through new eyes, eyes that were questioning, critical and rational.
- (b) **Second:** Print created a new culture of dialogue and debate. All values, norms and institutions were re-evaluated and discussed by a public that had become aware of the power of reason, and recognised the need to question existing ideas and beliefs. Within this public culture, new ideas of social revolution came into being.
- (c) **Third:** by the 1780s there was an outpouring of literature that mocked the royalty and criticised their morality. In the process, it raised questions about the existing social order. Cartoons and caricatures typically suggested that the monarchy remained absorbed only in sensual pleasures while the common people suffered immense hardships.

OR

**Indian Manuscripts**

- (a) India had a very rich and old tradition of handwritten manuscripts – in Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, as well as in various vernacular languages.
- (b) Manuscripts were copied on palm leaves or on handmade paper.
- (c) Pages were sometimes beautifully illustrated. They would be either pressed between wooden covers or sewn together to ensure preservation.
- (d) Manuscripts, however, were highly expensive and fragile. They had to be handled carefully.
- (e) They could not be read easily as the script was written in different styles.

31. **Soil Erosion:** The denudation of the soil cover and subsequent washing down is described as soil erosion. Factors leading to soil erosion:

- (a) The running water cuts through the clayey soils and makes deep channels as gullies. The land becomes unfit for cultivation and is known as bad land. In the Chambal basin such lands are called ravines.
- (b) Sometimes water flows as a sheet over large areas down a slope. In such cases the top soil is washed away. This is known as sheet erosion.
- (c) Wind blows loose soil off flat or sloping land known as wind erosion. Soil erosion is also caused due to defective methods of farming.
- (d) Ploughing in a wrong way i.e. up and down the slope form channels for the quick flow of water leading to soil erosion.

OR

Planning is the widely accepted strategy for judicious use of resources. It has importance in a country like India, which has enormous diversity in the availability of resources. There are regions which are rich in certain types of resources but are deficient in some other resources. There are some regions which can be considered self-sufficient in terms of the availability of resources and there are some regions which have acute shortage of some vital resources. This calls for balanced resource planning at the national, state, regional and local levels.

Resource planning is a complex process which involves:

- (i) Identification and inventory of resources across the regions of the country. This involves surveying, mapping and qualitative and quantitative estimation and measurement of the resources.
- (ii) Evolving a planning structure endowed with appropriate technology, skill and institutional set up for implementing resource development plans.
- (iii) Matching the resource development plans with overall national development plans.

32. The value of final goods and services produced in each sector during a particular year provides the total production of the sector for that year. And the sum of production in the three sectors gives what is called the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of a country. It is the value of all final goods and services produced within a country during a particular year.

Intermediate goods are used up in producing final goods and services. The value of final goods already includes the value of all the intermediate goods that are used in making the final good. Hence, it makes sense only to include the final goods and services.

Difference between final and intermediate goods:

|   | Final goods                    | Intermediate goods                                 |
|---|--------------------------------|--|
| 1 | Used for final consumption.    | Not used for final consumption.                    |
| 2 | Ready for use by final users.  | Not ready for use by final users.                  |
| 3 | Finished goods.                | Semi-finished goods.                               |
| 4 | Made using intermediate goods. | Used as raw-material for production of final goods |
| 5 | Value is calculated for GDP    | Value is not calculated for GDP                    |

OR

Ways to create more employment:

- Suppose a new dam is constructed and canals are dug to irrigate many such farms. This could lead to a lot of employment generation within the agricultural sector itself reducing the problem of underemployment.
- If the government invests some money in transportation and storage of crops, or makes better rural roads .This activity can provide productive employment to not just farmers but also others such as those in services like transport or trade.
- Can provide cheap agricultural credit to the farmers for farming to improve.
- Can identify, promote and locate industries and services in semi-rural areas where a large number of people may be employed.
- Opening a cold storage could give an opportunity for farmers to store their products.
- A study conducted by the erstwhile Planning Commission (now known as NITI Aayog) estimates that nearly 20 lakh jobs can be created in the education sector alone.
- Similarly, if we are to improve the health situation, we need many more doctors, nurses, health workers etc. to work in rural areas.
- Every state or region has potential for increasing the income and employment for people in that area. It could be tourism, or regional craft industry, or new services like IT.
- The central government in India made a law implementing the Right to Work in about 625 districts of India. It is called Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 (MGNREGA 2005). Under MGNREGA 2005, all those who are able to, and are in need of, work in rural areas are guaranteed 100 days of employment in a year by the government.

### 33. Language policy of India.

- Our Constitution did not give the status of national language to any one language. Hindi was identified as the official language. But Hindi is the mother tongue of only about 40 per cent of Indians.
- Besides Hindi, there are 21 other languages recognised as Scheduled Languages by the Constitution.
- States too have their own official languages.
- According to the Constitution, the use of English for official purposes was to stop in 1965. However, many non-Hindi speaking States demanded that the use of English continue. In Tamil Nadu, this movement took a violent form.
- The Central Government responded by agreeing to continue the use of English along with Hindi for official purposes.

OR

Rural local government

- (a) It is popularly known by the name panchayati raj. Each village, or a group of villages in some States, has a gram panchayat. This is a council consisting of several ward members, often called panch, and a president or sarpanch. The panchayat works under the overall supervision of the gram sabha. All the voters in the village are its members. It has to meet at least twice or thrice in a year to approve the annual budget of the gram panchayat and to review the performance of the gram panchayat.
- (b) A few gram panchayats are grouped together to form what is usually called a panchayat samiti or block or mandal.
- (c) All the panchayat samitis or mandals in a district together constitute the zilla (district) parishad. Zilla parishad chairperson is the political head of the zilla parishad. Similarly, local government bodies exist for urban areas as well.
- (a) Municipalities are set up in towns. Municipal chairperson is the political head of the municipality.
- (b) Big cities are constituted into municipal corporations. In a municipal corporation, such an officer is called the mayor.

**34.1** The most stirring of all was the demand to abolish the salt tax because:

- (a) Salt was something consumed by the rich and the poor alike, and it was one of the most essential items of food.
- (b) The tax on salt
- (c) the government monopoly over its production.

**34.2** Gandhi ji sent a letter to Viceroy Irwin stating eleven demands

**34.3** Irwin was unwilling to negotiate for demands. So Mahatma Gandhi started his famous salt march accompanied by 78 of his trusted volunteers. The march was over 240 miles, from Gandhiji's ashram in Sabarmati to the Gujarati coastal town of Dandi. The volunteers walked for 24 days, about 10 miles a day. Thousands came to hear Mahatma Gandhi wherever he stopped, and he told them what he meant by swaraj and urged them to peacefully defy the British. On 6 April he reached Dandi, and ceremonially violated the law, manufacturing salt by boiling sea water.

**35.1** In a barter system where goods are directly exchanged without the use of money, double coincidence of wants is an essential feature.

**35.2.** Modern form of money is accepted as a medium of exchange because the currency is authorised by the government of the country.

**35.3** People prefer demand deposits because people's money is safe with the banks and it earns an amount as interest.

**36.1** Indian society is still a male-dominated, patriarchal society. Women face disadvantage, discrimination and oppression in various ways:(any one)

- (a) The literacy rate among women is only 54 per cent compared with 76 per cent among men.
- (b) The proportion of women among the highly paid and valued jobs, is still very small.
- (c) The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 provides that equal wages should be paid to equal work. However in almost all areas of work, from sports and cinema, to factories and fields, women are paid less than men, even when both do exactly the same work.

- (d) In many parts of India, parents prefer to have sons and find ways to have the girl child aborted before she is born. Such sex-selective abortion led to a decline in child sex ratio (number of girl children per thousand boys) in the country to merely 919.
- (e) There are reports of various kinds of harassment, exploitation and violence against women. Urban areas have become particularly unsafe for women. They are not safe even within their own home from beating, harassment and other forms of domestic violence.

**36.2** Boys and girls are brought up to believe that the main responsibility of women is housework and bringing up children. This is reflected in a sexual division of labour in most families: women do all work inside the home such as cooking, cleaning, washing clothes, tailoring, looking after children, etc., and men do all the work outside the home

**36.3** Two provisions of Indian constitution that ensures equal representation for women are:

- (a) The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 provides that equal wages should be paid to equal work.
- (b) One way to solve the problem is to make it legally binding to have a fair proportion of women in the elected bodies. This is what the Panchayati Raj has done in India. One-third of seats in local government bodies – in panchayats and municipalities – are now reserved for women

**37.** (a) and (b)

