

Answer Key Social Science 2 Second Semester

Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A

1. Napoleon Bonaparte
2. Both A and R are true; but R is not the correct explanation of A
3. Mateus de Castro
4. Abbe Faria
5. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
6. Madurai
7. Only I and III are correct.
8. Udiyan Cheral
9. A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
10. Writ of Habeas Corpus
11. National Voters Day
12. Both A and R are True, but R is not the correct explanation of A
13. Northern
14. Migration
15. Only III is correct.
16. The tidal forests
17. Sikkim
18. Literacy rate
19. Fair Price Shop
20. Stability
21. Agriculture
22. Camel
23. Kalbaisakhi
24. Biodiversity
25. Arnold Toynbee
26. Karikala
27. Mangrove vegetation
28. Gaur (Indian Bison)

[Any 2 points to be accepted]

29. The main causes of the Pinto Revolt of 1787 were:
 - i] The Portuguese policy of racial discrimination.
 - ii] The denial of bishop posts to qualified Goan priests, Fr. Caetano Francisco Couto and Fr. José Antonio Gonsalves, despite vacant positions. [Text pg 71].
30. i] The demand of chauth which was a protection fee taken by the Marathas.
 - ii] The issue of cartazes that claimed dominance of the Portuguese over the Indian sea
 - iii] The Portuguese helped the Siddhis of Janjira.
31. (i) Goa lies along the coast of the Arabian sea which has a moderating effect on the climate.
 - (ii) The intensity of summer, winter and rainy season has very little variations.
32. i] Factory managers preferred employing women and children because they were cheaper and easier to manage.
 - ii] Young children could be made to work for long hours in mills.
33. i] The Sangam Age refers to the period when large number of poems in Tamil were composed by a number of authors in ancient South India
 - ii] The Sangam literature throws light on the history, society and economy of the three South Indian kingdoms, the Pandyas, the Cholas and the Cheras.
34. i] Magadha overcame its rivals and rose above them.
 - ii] Its rich fertile soil led to surplus agricultural production.
 - iii] The availability of minerals like iron and copper led to the use of metal in agriculture and warfare.

35 .i] According to Kautilya's concept of a welfare state the king had to place the happiness of the people above his own personal comfort.

ii]The king had to be accountable to the wishes of the council of ministers

36.i] Fundamental Rights are negative as they prohibit the state from doing certain things but Directive Principles are positive as they require the state to do certain things

ii]Fundamental Rights are justifiable while directive Principles are non-justifiable

iii]Fundamental Rights have legal sanctions' whereas Directive Principle has moral and Political Sanctions.

iv]Fundamental Rights promote the welfare of the individual whereas Directive Principles promotes the welfare of the community.

v] The courts are bound to declare a law unconstitutional if it violates any Fundamental rights whereas the courts cannot declare any law unconstitutional if it violates Directive principles.

37. Right against Exploitation is very important because.

i]Children below 15 years are prohibited from employment.

ii] It protects the citizens from Trafficking and prohibiting from forced labour.

38. i] Election is a sort of referendum by which the electorate decides which person or party will rule the country for the specified duration.

ii] If the electorate is unhappy with the performance of the party or elected person in power, they may reject them at the subsequent elections.

39. The ballot papers carried

i] the names of the candidates and

ii] their election symbols.

40. i] The Himalayas block the cold winds from central Asia during winter, preventing severe cold in Northern India

ii] They also stop the monsoon winds from crossing over, forcing them to shed moisture and cause heavy rainfall in India.

41. i] Mawsynram lies in the path of the Bay of Bengal branch of the monsoon.

ii] The Khasi Hills force the winds to rise, causing heavy orographic rainfall.

42. i] A healthy biodiversity provides humans with raw materials for consumption and production.

ii]It is important for the survival, health and welfare of the human population.

iii]It is a part of the solution to climate change and extinction of plants and animals.

43. The growth of population is indicated in two ways:
i] In terms of absolute numbers and
ii] In terms of percentage change per year.
44. i] Better employment opportunities.
ii] Better wages, recreation and higher education.
45. i] This is due to the patriarchal nature of Indian society.
ii] Preference is always given for a male child.
iii] Even today female infanticide is practiced in some traditional communities
46. i] The Industrial Revolution brought about significant benefits, including increased productivity and economic growth.
ii] It improved the standard of living.
iii] It led to the development of new technologies and industries.
iv] The growth of industry also created new opportunities for employment and economic advancement.
47. i] Climatic change: Drought and floods, cause dangerous changes to the wildlife habitats. Animals die due to natural and man-made calamities.
ii] Unregulated hunting and poaching is a major threat to wildlife.
iii] Pollutants released into the environment are ingested by a variety of organisms.
iv] Over exploitation of resources for food, medicines, clothes etc.
v] Increase in population means more consumption of resources and more generation of waste.
48. i] The central theme of French Revolution was liberty, equality and fraternity.
ii] The Declaration was in the true spirit of French Revolution
iii] It occupies a very significant place in the history of mankind.
iv] The French Revolution resulted in a complete collapse of the Ancient Regime.
v] The absolute autocracy of the monarchy received a death blow at the hands of the revolution.

OR

48. i] The National Assembly abolished feudalism and serfdom including the feudal obligation, dues, privileges and titles with freedom granted to peasants.
ii] The National Assembly nationalized the church, confiscated the church property, reduced the number of the clergy and they were declared to be the officers of the government, paid by the government and elected to their offices by the people.
iii] National Assembly drew up a "Declaration the Rights of Man and of the Citizen" which served as a preamble to Constitution of 1791.

