

1. SOCIAL SCIENCE: MEANING, SCOPE, AND IMPORTANCE

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Name any one institution found in society?

The **family** is the most basic and universal social institution found in every society.

2. Which discipline studies maps and spatial patterns?

Geography is the discipline that studies maps, spatial patterns, and the physical features of the Earth.

3. Define diversity?

Diversity means recognizing, respecting, and celebrating the unique differences among individuals, including culture, religion, and language.

4. Name any two ideas mentioned in the Preamble to the Constitution of India?

Two key ideas mentioned in the Preamble are **Justice** and **Liberty** .

5. Name any one institution found in society?

Educational institutions (like schools) are vital social institutions that provide knowledge and socialize children.

II. Long type questions and answers.

1. How Social Science Connects Daily Life with Classroom Learning

Social Science acts as a lens that helps students interpret their everyday surroundings through academic concepts. For example:

- **Understanding Society:** In the classroom, you learn about **social institutions** like family and schools; in daily life, you actively participate in them.

- **Civic Awareness:** Lessons on the **Indian Constitution** or the Preamble explain the rights and duties you experience as a citizen, such as equality and justice.
- **Environmental Connection:** Geography teaches you about **resources and conservation**, which helps you understand why saving water or electricity at home is vital for the planet.
- **Historical Context:** History explains why our cities have certain buildings (like the **Gateway of India**) or why we speak certain languages, connecting our modern lifestyle to the past.

2. How does History help in understanding present day issues and identities? (3 Marks)

1. History helps us understand how past events have shaped present-day society and institutions.
2. It explains the origins of current issues like inequality, development, and social conflicts.
3. It shows how colonial rule and freedom movements influenced laws, rights, and governance.
4. It helps us understand the formation of identities such as culture, religion, and nationality.
5. By studying the past, we can better analyse present situations and make informed decisions for the future.

3. Explain how sustainability is linked to both development and environment?

1. Sustainability ensures that development takes place without harming the environment and future generations.
2. Development activities like industries, agriculture, and construction depend on natural resources such as land, water, and forests.
3. Overuse of resources and pollution during development can damage the environment and affect human life.
4. Sustainable development balances economic growth with environmental protection by using resources carefully and reducing waste.
5. It promotes long-term planning so that development benefits people while preserving nature for future generations.

4. Give two examples to show how real-life problems require more than one Social Science discipline.

1. Floods in a city:

Geography helps us understand rainfall and drainage, Economics studies loss of livelihoods and costs, History explains city development, and Political Science looks at government response and disaster management.

2. Migration for work:

Economics explains job opportunities and income, Geography studies movement of people and regions, History shows past patterns of migration, and Political Science examines government policies and public services.

5. Explain the relevance of Social Science in our daily life with reference to society, environment, economy, and governance.

OR

How are different disciplines of Social Science interconnected? Explain with an example.

1. Social Science and Society

- Helps us understand diversity in languages, religions, and cultures.
- Explains how people live together and build unity in a diverse society.

- Identifies social issues like discrimination, prejudice, and exclusion.
- Promotes inclusivity and equal participation in society.

2. Social Science and Environment

- Explains how humans depend on natural resources like land, water, and forests.
- Shows the impact of human activities such as deforestation and pollution.
- Helps us understand environmental problems like soil erosion and climate changes.
- Encourages sustainability and responsible use of resources.

3. Social Science and Economy

- Helps understand daily economic decisions like earning, spending, and saving.
- Explains concepts like employment, markets, and development.
- Shows how economic growth can affect society (migration, urban pressure).
- Promotes the idea of equitable development for all people.

4. Social Science and Governance

- Explains how government decisions affect daily life (schools, roads, hospitals).
- Helps understand democracy, participation, and accountability.
- Encourages citizens to raise issues and take part in decision-making.
- Promotes values of equality, justice, and fairness in laws.

5. Interconnections of Social Science

- Shows that real-life problems need combined knowledge of all subjects.
- Geography explains natural causes like floods and climate.
- Economics studies financial impact and livelihoods.
- Political Science explains government response and planning.