

SET - A

CBSE X	MT EDUCARE LTD. SUBJECT : SOCIAL SCIENCE QUEST - I (Semi Prelim I) MODEL ANSWER PAPER	Marks : 80 Time : 3 hrs.
Date :		

A.1	<p>It was an artistic, literary and intellectual movement that originated in the eighteenth century to develop a particular form of nationalist sentiment. It glorified folk art and vernacular language.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(i) The US intervened in the war out of a fear among US policy - planners that the victory of the Ho Chi Minh government would start a domino effect</p> <p>(ii) Communist governments would be established in other countries in the area.</p>	[1] [1]
A.2	<p>(i) It started with middle - class participation in the towns and cities.</p> <p>(ii) Thousands of students left government - controlled schools and colleges, head masters and teachers resigned and lawyers gave up their legal practices.</p> <p>(iii) In most provinces except Madras, the council election were boycotted.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Features of Chinese 'accordion' book or early books printed :</p> <p>(i) Chinese accordion books were hand printed.</p> <p>(ii) They were printed by rubbing paper against the inked surface of wood blocks.</p> <p>(iii) Since both the sides of the paper could not be printed, traditional 'accordion' books were folded and stitched at the side.</p> <p>(iv) Skilled craftsmen could duplicate with remarkable accuracy the beauty of calligraphy.</p>	[1]
A.3	<p>Sometimes water flows as a sheet over large areas down a slope which washes away the top soil. This is known as sheet erosion.</p>	[1]
A.4	<p>Untouchability has been abolished in India by the Article 17 of the Indian Constitution.</p>	[1]

	<p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The vernacular languages press, e.g., in Konkani, Kanarese, Tamil and even Malayalam developed earlier than English Press in India because :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Of the initiative of Portugese missionaries, catholic priests and Dutch Protestant missionaries. (ii) On the other land, English printing press was late in coming because it was private English enterprise proud of its independence from colonial influences that began English printing in India. (iii) The colonial enterprise in printing began with the sole aim of building its image and to counter - negative information about colonial government. (iv) Indians too contributed and began publishing English newspapers e.g., first to appear was the weekly Bengal Gazette by Gangadhar Bhattacharya. 	[3]
A.10	<p>It is a situation where water is sufficiently available to meet the needs of the people but the area still suffers from water scarcity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) This scarcity may be due to bad quality of water. (ii) There has been a growing concern that even if there is ample water to meet the needs of the people, much of it may be polluted by domestic and industrial wastes, chemicals, pesticides and fertilisers used in agriculture, thus, making it hazardous for human use. 	[3]
A.11	<p>Alluvial soil is found in the eastern coastal plains.</p> <p>Features of the Alluvial Soil.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Alluvial soil is formed by the depositional work of rivers. (ii) The entire northern plains are made of this soil. These have been deposited by three important Himalayan river systems - The Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra. (iii) The alluvial soil consists of various proportions of sand, silt and clay. 	[3]
A.12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) These are the movements which are organized by various women organizations to create equality for women in personal and family life. (ii) (a) These feminist movements demand equal rights for women in all spheres of life. (b) There were agitations in different countries for the extension of voting rights to women. (c) The agitations demanded enhancing the political and legal status of women. 	

	<p>(d) The movements also demanded in improving the educational and career opportunities for the women.</p>	<p>[3]</p>
<p>A.13</p>	<p>(i) Today is an age of coalition government because none of the national party had been able to win clear majority in parliament since 1996. (ii) That's why national parties call for regional parties to form an alliance to form a government. (iii) That's why importance of regional parties has increased and it gives strength to federalism.</p>	<p>[3]</p>
<p>A.14</p>	<p>(i) Supreme court has tried to reduce the influence of money and criminals in the politics. (ii) It has passed an order regarding this. Now it is necessary for a candidate to fill an affidavit which includes details of his wealth and criminal cases pending against him. (iii) With this the public will come to know about those candidates to whom they are giving votes. (iv) But even after this ruling of supreme court, there is no system to check that the information given by candidate is true or false.</p>	<p>[3]</p>
<p>A.15</p>	<p>Sustainability of development is an important issue because (i) Suppose presently, a particular country is quite developed. We would certainly like this level of development to go up further or atleast be maintained for future generations. (ii) Since, the second half of the 20th century, a number of scientists have been warning that the type and levels of development are not sustainable. (iii) Groundwater is an example of renewable resource. But if we use more than what is replenished by nature, then we would be overusing this resource. (iv) Once the non-renewable resources would be exhausted, we won't be able to use them in future. So, using the resources judiciously will help in maintaining the sustainability of development of our ecosystem.</p>	<p>[3]</p>
<p>A.16</p>	<p>(i) Disguised unemployment does not help to enhance the productivity of the country. (ii) More than half of the workers in the country are working in the Primary sector, mainly in agriculture, producing only a quarter of the GDP.</p>	

	<p>(iii) In contrast to this, the Secondary and Tertiary sectors produce three-fourth of the produce whereas they employ less than half the people.</p> <p>(iv) If we move a few people out from agricultural sector, production will not be affected. These people are disguised unemployed and are not productive assets for country.</p>	[3]
<p>A.17</p>	<p>The major attributes in making the Human Development Report are</p> <p>(i) Per Capita Income (PCI) : A nation with more PCI will have a population with high nutritional levels, have healthy people, as healthcare facilities will be good and have more educated people, as they will be able to afford better education.</p> <p>(ii) Educational levels of the people : They will be able to get better jobs and higher earnings due to their higher education status.</p> <p>(iii) Health status : Health will be good and longevity will increase as they will be able to afford better healthcare facilities. Infant mortality will also reduce due to better healthcare, resulting in further increase in life expectancy at birth.</p>	[3]
<p>A.18</p>	<p>(i) National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) provides guaranteed 100 days of employment per year for one person in every household in the rural areas who wants to work as an unskilled worker.</p> <p>(ii) It was started in the villages of 200 districts and has now been extended to villages in over 600 districts.</p> <p>(iii) One-third of the total work is reserved for women.</p> <p>(iv) Thus, it provides employment to rural people in the activities specified under the scheme.</p> <p>(v) Thus, it has helped in reducing the unemployed population of India.</p>	[3]
<p>A.19</p>	<p>(i) Explosive region : The spread of the ideas of romantic nationalism in the Balkans, together with the disintegration of the ottoman empire made this region very explosive.</p> <p>(ii) Internal Conflicts : As the different Slavic nationalities struggle to define their identity and independence, the Balkan area became an area of intense conflict. The Balkan states were fiercely jealous of each other, and each hoped to gain more territory at the expense of the other.</p> <p>(iii) Source of rivalry between big powers : Matters further complicated the situation because the Balkan also became the scene of big power rivalry. During this period there was an intense rivalry among the</p>	

	<p>European powers over trade and colonies as well as the naval and military might.</p> <p>(iv) Series of wars : Each power - Russia, Germany, England, Austro - Hungary - was keen on countering the hold of other powers over the Balkans, and extending its own control over the area. This led to a series of wars in the region and finally led to the outbreak of the World War I.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(i) The Tonkin Free School was started in 1907 to provide a Western - style education. This education included classes in science, hygiene and French. (these classes were held in the evening and had to be paid for separately.)</p> <p>(ii) The school's approach to what it means 'to be modern' is a good example of the thinking prevalent at that time.</p> <p>(iii) It was not enough to learn science and Western ideas : to be modern the Vietnamese had to also look modern.</p> <p>(iv) The school encouraged the adoption of Western styles such as having a short haircut.</p> <p>(v) For the Vietnamese this meant a major break with their own identity since they traditionally kept long hair.</p> <p>(vi) Thus like typical colonists the French tried to control not only Vietnamese territory but its identity, culture and customs.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(i) Dr B.R. Ambedkar, who organised the dalits into the Depressed Classes Association in 1930, clashed with Mahatma Gandhi at the second Round table Conference by demanding separate electorates for dalits.</p> <p>(ii) When the British government conceded Ambedkar's demand, Gandhiji began a fast unto death.</p> <p>(iii) He believed that separate electorates for dalits would slow down the process of their integration into society.</p> <p>(iv) Ambedkar ultimately accepted Gandhiji's position and the result was the Poona Pact of September 1932.</p> <p>(v) It gave the Depressed Classes (later to be known as the Schedule Castes) reserved seats in provincial and central legislative councils, but they were to be voted in by the general electorate.</p>	<p>[5]</p> <p>[5]</p> <p>[5]</p>
A.20	<p>(a) Gutenberg's printing press : The revolution in printing was brought by Johann Gutenberg's printing press. With the invention of printing press, the cost of producing a book came down. So, now even the common people could afford the books.</p>	

	<p>(b) Increase in literacy rate : The seventeenth and the eighteenth centuries saw the rapid rise of literacy rate in most parts of Europe. Churches of different denominations set up schools in villages. By the end of the eighteenth century, in some parts of Europe, literacy rate was as high as 60 to 80 percent.</p> <p>(c) Periodicals : The next phase was the development of periodicals. The periodicals combined information about current affairs with entertainment. Newspapers and journals carried information on labour, wards, trade and development.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(i) Novels for young boys idealized a new type of man who was powerful, assertive, independent, daring, heroic and honorable.</p> <p>(ii) Most novels were about the excitement and adventure of conquering strange lands, military action, some historical events etc.</p> <p>(iii) They glorified colonialism - confronting 'native' peoples and strange surroundings, colonizing territories and then developing nations there e.g. R.L. Stevenson's Treasure Island.</p> <p>(iv) Novels were about young boys who witnessed grand historical events, got involved in some military action and show what they called 'English' courage.</p> <p>(v) Novels about love stories were popular among young girls. E.g. Ramona by Helen Hunt Jackson and a series entitled What Katy Did by Sarah Coolidge.</p>	[5]
	A.21	<p>(i) The availability of resources is a necessary condition for the development of any region but mere availability of resources in the absence of corresponding changes in technology and institutions may hinder development.</p> <p>(ii) The history of colonisation reveals that rich resources in colonies were the main attractions for the foreign invaders.</p> <p>(iii) It was primarily the higher level of technological development of the colonising countries that helped them to exploit resources of other regions and establish their supremacy over the colonies.</p> <p>(iv) Therefore, resources can contribute to development only when they are accompanied by appropriate technological development and institutional changes.</p> <p>(v) India has experienced all this in different phases of colonisation.</p> <p>(vi) Therefore, in India, development, in general, and resource development in particular does not only involve the availability of resources, but also the technology, quality of human resources and the historical experiences of the people.</p>

A.22	<p>A number of measures have been undertaken by the government to improve agricultural production in India. The different measures can be classified into technological and institutional reforms.</p> <p>Technological reforms :</p> <p>(1) The introduction of better inputs and new equipments help the farmer derive more output from a given piece of land.</p> <p>(i) a) The use of HYV seeds. b) Use of fertilisers, pesticides and insecticides. c) Use of tractors, trucks and trolleys. d) Use of tillers, threshers and harvesters. e) New measure of irrigation such as drip and sprinkle irrigation. f) Use of tube wells and pump sets.</p> <p>(ii) The implementation of the above brought about the positive effect of Green revolution in India which enhanced the agricultural production in India.</p> <p>Institutional reforms :</p> <p>By institutional reform we mean a set of new arrangements that have been put in place to help the farmers.</p> <p>Among these a few important ones are as follows :</p> <p>(1) Consolidation of land holdings : The scattered and fragmented holdings of farmers have been consolidated into single pieces, resulting in save of time, energy and resources for the farmer.</p> <p>(2) Abolition of Zamindari System : The cultivator has been brought in direct contact with the government resulting in no intermediary to exploit the poor cultivator.</p> <p>(3) Widespread use of radio and television : It enables the farmers to get knowledge about new agricultural practices, new techniques and the market situations and weather bulletins.</p> <p>(4) Crop Insurance : Farmers are protected against the vagaries of nature.</p> <p>(5) Rural banking and co-operative societies : It enables the farmers to get loans and cheap credit which helps in difficult times. For example Kissan credit card - Grameen Banks.</p> <p>(6) Minimum Support Price : This saves the farmers from the uncertainties associated with marketing of crops specially if there is a bumper crop than the farmer is assured of a minimum guarantee price which is the minimum support price.</p>	[5]
-------------	---	------------

OR

Keeping into view the disadvantages and rising resistance against the multi-purpose projects, water harvesting system is considered a viable alternative both socio-economically and environmentally.

- (a) In ancient India also along with the sophisticated hydraulic structures there existed an extra ordinary tradition of various water harvesting systems
- (b) People adopted different techniques in different areas. In hilly regions people built diversion channels like the 'guls' or 'kuls' for agriculture.
- (c) Roof-top rain water harvesting was commonly practised to store drinking water, particularly in Rajasthan.
- (d) In the flood plains of Bengal, people developed inundation channels to irrigate their fields. Khadins, Johads and Tanks are the forms, of rain water harvesting practised in Rajasthan.

[5]**A.23 Advantages :**

- (i) Political parties make some policies and programmes for the welfare of the people and voters choose those parties whose policies they like the most.
- (ii) Political parties, who are in power, make laws for the country. Actually laws are made by legislature but the party which is in power gets directions on that issue from central leadership to make any particular law.
- (iii) Party which wins the majority gets chance to make the government. It makes the government and runs the government according to ideology of political party.
- (iv) It generally performs the role of opposition and forces the government to work for the welfare of the people.

Disadvantages :

- (i) Generally leaders of political parties are corrupt and are indulged in Malpractices. They even give way to electoral malpractices.
- (ii) Central leadership of political parties becomes so powerful that it hardly looks at the demands of local leadership and gives way to centralization of power.
- (iii) They often try to encourage casteism and communalism in the country to win over elections. They promote sentiments of one caste against other castes and it leads to unnecessary violence.
- (iv) It also creates factionalism in the country. They promote any particular group and discourage other groups. Thus they divide the people into many factions.

[5]

A.24	<p>Caste is the sole basis of social community. It can take various forms in politics.</p> <p>(i) Selection of Candidates in Politics : When parties choose candidates in elections, they keep in mind the caste composition of the electorate and nominate candidates from different caste so as to muster necessary support to win elections. When governments are formed, political parties usually take care that representatives of different castes and tribes find a place in it.</p> <p>(ii) Political Parties as the Representatives of Caste : Political parties and candidates in elections make appeals to caste sentiments to muster support. Some political parties are known to favour some castes and are seen as their representatives, e.g., B.S.P. in India.</p> <p>(iii) Caste influences Universal Adult Franchise : Universal adult franchise and the principle of one-person one-vote compelled political leaders to gear up to the task of mobilising and securing political support. It also brought new consciousness among the people of castes that were hither to treated as inferior and low.</p> <p>(iv) Various caste groups are required to enter into a coalition with other castes or communities and thus enter into a dialogue and negotiation.</p> <p>(v) New kinds of caste groups have come up in the political arena like "backward" and "forward caste groups".</p> <p>(vi) Thus, the focus on caste in politics can sometimes give an impression that elections are all about caste and nothing etc.</p> <p>(v) But, in spite of these forms of caste in politics, people's assessment of the performance of the government & the popularity rating of the leaders matter & are often decisive in elections.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(i) Political parties and their leaders should be reformed and some of these reforms are given below.</p> <p>(ii) These days no one can defect any party. Amendment was made in constitution so that MP's and MLA's could be prevented from changing parties.</p> <p>(iii) It was done to stop the practice of changing parties, after winning election, for the sake of ministership or for money.</p> <p>(iv) Now no one can change his party because he will have to lose his seat. This has brought down defection.</p> <p>(v) Supreme court has given a rule to reduce the influence of criminals and money in elections. Now it is necessary for every person, who is contesting election, to give an affidavit regarding his wealth and criminal cases pending against him, with this people come to know a</p>	[5]
------	---	-----

<p>A.25</p>	<p>lot about their leaders and it also has led to decline in criminalization of politics.</p> <p>(vi) Election commission has also ordered all political parties to hold their organizational elections and to file their income tax returns. Parties started to do so formally. This will atleast show some internal democracy in the party.</p> <p>(i) Gross Domestic Product (GDP) : It is the total production in a country or state within a time period normally a year. It is the calculation of values of all final goods and services within a year.</p> <p>(ii) Precaution in Calculating GDP : There is a precaution one has to take. Not every good (or service) that is produced and sold needs to be counted. It only includes the final goods and services. Final goods include the values of all raw material and intermediate goods.</p> <p>(iii) Multiple counting of intermediate goods should be avoided. For instance, the making of biscuit uses wheat, flour, sugar, oil etc. Biscuits are final goods, i.e. goods that reach the consumers. It already includes the value of all intermediate goods used in producing final goods and services.</p>	<p>[5]</p> <p>[5]</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The Tertiary sector has emerged as the largest producing sector in the Indian economy in the last decade because :</p> <p>(i) Demand for Tertiary sector activities like transport, storage and trade has increased substantially with the development of the Primary and Secondary sectors.</p> <p>(ii) Increasing requirement of software exports from abroad that creates a boom in call centres.</p> <p>(iii) With increase in the income levels of the people, demand for tourism, shopping, education and other services has increased.</p> <p>(iv) Liberalisation of the financial environment has boosted faster growth in financial services.</p> <p>(v) Basic services of education; healthcare and communications require a large number of people to be engaged in these Tertiary sector activities.</p>	<p>[5]</p>

MAP BASED QUESTIONS

A.26
&
A.27

[1]
[1]



A.28

[3]

