

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>Germania became the allegory of the German nation. In visual representations, Germania wears a crown of oak leaves, as the German oak stands for heroism.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The conflict with the US ended but fighting between the Saigon regime and the NLF continued. The NLF occupied the presidential palace in Saigon on 30 April 1975 and unified Vietnam.</p>	[1]
A.2	<p>(i) The Gandhi-Irwin pact was signed on 5 March 1931.</p> <p>(ii) According to this pact, Gandhiji consented to participate in the second Round Table conference in London.</p> <p>(iii) The civil Disobedience Movement was called off and the government agreed to release all political prisoners.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>In 1835, faced with urgent petitions by editors English and vernacular newspapers, Governor-General William Bentinck agreed to revise press laws.</p>	[1]
A.3	<p>The farmers having their own wells and tubewells may lead to falling ground water levels affecting water availability and food security for the people.</p>	[1]
A.4	<p>The success of different programmes like Neonatal Resuscitation Programme which is a training programme given to nurses and doctors on taking of new horns has helped Kerala to record the lowest Infant Mortality Rate.</p>	[1]
A.5	<p>Organised Sector.</p>	[1]
A.6	<p>On the basis of ownership, economic sector is classified as Public sector and Private sector.</p>	[1]
A.7	<p>United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) publishes Human Development Report every year.</p>	[1]

<p>A.8</p>	<p>(i) The French revolutionaries introduced various measures and practices that could create a sense of collective identify among the French people. The ideas of la patrie and le citoyen emphasised the notion of a united community enjoying equal rights under a constitution.</p> <p>(ii) A new French flag, the tricolour, was chosen to replace the former royal standard. The Estates General was elected by the body of active citizens and renamed the National Assembly.</p> <p>(iii) New hymns were composed, oaths taken and martyrs commemorated, all in the name of nation. A centralised administrative system was put in place and it formulated uniform laws for all citizens within its territory.</p> <p>(iv) Internal customs duties and dues were abolished and a uniform system of weights and measures was adopted. Regional dialects were discouraged and French, as it was spoken and written in Paris, became the common language of the nation.</p>	<p>[3]</p>
<p>OR</p>		
	<p>(i) The French sought to strengthens their rule in Vietnam through the control of education.</p> <p>(ii) They tried to change the values, norms and perceptions of the people, to make them believe in the superiority of French civilisation and the inferiority of the Vietnamese.</p> <p>(iii) Vietnamese intellectuals, on the other hand, feared that Vietnam was losing not just control over its territory but its very identity : its own culture and customs were being devalued and the people were developing a master- slave mentality.</p> <p>(iv) The battle against French colonial education became part of the larger battle against colonialism and for independence.</p>	<p>[3]</p>
<p>A.9</p>	<p>(i) During Tory government a statutory commission was formed.</p> <p>(ii) It was under Sir John Simon to look into the functioning of the constitutional system in India and suggest changes.</p> <p>(iii) Since not a single member was Indian, this commission when it came to India in 1928 was greeted with Black flags and slogans like ‘Go Back Simon’ and demonstrations.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Some people in eighteenth century, Europe thought that print culture would bring enlightenment and end despotism because:</p> <p>(i) There was a common conviction that books would herald a time when reason and intellect rather than customs would rule e.g., Louise Sebastien Mercier a novelist in eighteenth century France.</p>	<p>[3]</p>

	<p>(ii) Printed message persuaded people to think differently. They saw the world through new eyes, eyes that were questioning, critical and rational , e.g., popular religious literature stimulated many distinctive interpretations of faith.</p> <p>(iii) Print created a new culture of dialogue debate and dissent. All values, norms and institutions were re - evaluated, heralding a social revolution based on new ideas.</p> <p>(iv) Outpouring of literature on absolute monarchy and traditional institutions like church questioned the sacred authority of the church and despotic power of monarchy and moved people to action, e.g., during the French Revolution of 1789 and the Protestant Reformation.</p>	<p>[3]</p>
<p>A.10</p>	<p>(i) Jute is mainly grown well with high temperature, heavy rainfall and well-drained fertile soils in the flood plains which is renewed by river floods each year. That is why, the Ganga delta is eminently suited for jute production.</p> <p>(ii) It is the region of heavy rainfall and high temperature and alluvial loamy soil, renewed every year as the Ganga brings fertile soil and deposits it here.</p> <p>(iii) Moreover, West Bengal is a densely populated state. Hence labour is cheap and meets labour requirement of jute cultivation easily. These are the reasons that the Ganga Delta is eminently suited for jute production.</p>	<p>[3]</p>
<p>A.11</p>	<p>Two human activities which are responsible for the process of soil erosion are deforestation overgrazing, mining, construction, etc. (Any two)</p> <p>(i) Gullies : The running water cuts through the clayey soils and makes deep channels/gullies. The unfit land caused by gullies is called bad land or ravines.</p> <p>(ii) Sheet erosion : Water flows as a sheet over large areas down a slope. The top soil is washed away. This process in known as sheet erosion.</p>	<p>[3]</p>
<p>A.12</p>	<p>(i) It means that the power within the party is generally concentrated in the hands of one or two leaders.</p> <p>(ii) Even they do not conduct regular elections of office bearers and they do not keep membership registers.</p> <p>(iii) Ordinary members are unable to get any information of inside of the party and members are generally dissatisfied with central leadership.</p> <p>(iv) It is very difficult for ordinary members to convey their views to control leadership on any particular issue.</p>	

<p>A.13</p>	<p>(v) They have to accept the decisions taken by central leaders so there is lack of internal democracy within the parties.</p> <p>(i) Party system is not something any country can choose. It evolves over a long time, depending on the nature of society, its social and regional divisions, its history of politics and its system of elections.</p> <p>(ii) These cannot be changed quickly. Each country develops a party system that is conditioned by its special circumstances.</p> <p>(iii) India has evolved a multi - party system. It is because the social and geographical diversity in such a large country is not easily absorbed by two or even three parties. No system is ideal for all countries and all situations.</p>	<p>[3]</p>														
<p>A.14</p>	<p>Regional imbalances have greatly affected Indian democracy.</p> <p>(i) Regional imbalances create a psychological tension among the people of different regions. People belonging to various regions develop an attitude giving much stress on regional interests ignoring the national interest.</p> <p>(ii) Many political parties have been formed under the spell of regionalism. For example, D.M.K., A.I.A.D.M.K. and Akali Dal are regional political parties.</p> <p>(iii) The voters cast their votes under the urge of regionalism. They do not cast their votes for national interests.</p> <p>Regionalism is posing a great threat to India's unity and it should spell out to save democracy.</p>	<p>[3]</p>														
<p>A.15</p>	<p>The differences are given in the table below :</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="309 1341 1347 1832"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="309 1341 826 1384">Final goods</th> <th data-bbox="826 1341 1347 1384">Intermediate goods</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="309 1384 826 1426">1. Used for final consumption.</td> <td data-bbox="826 1384 1347 1426">1. Not used for final consumption.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="309 1426 826 1469">2. Ready for use by final users.</td> <td data-bbox="826 1426 1347 1469">2. Not ready for use by final users.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="309 1469 826 1512">3. Made using intermediate goods.</td> <td data-bbox="826 1469 1347 1512">3. Used as raw material for production of final goods.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="309 1512 826 1554">4. They are finished goods.</td> <td data-bbox="826 1512 1347 1554">4. They are unfinished goods.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="309 1554 826 1597">5. Value is calculated for GDP.</td> <td data-bbox="826 1554 1347 1597">5. Not calculated, as the value of final goods included the value of intermediate goods.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="309 1597 826 1639">6. e.g. biscuits are final goods.</td> <td data-bbox="826 1597 1347 1639">6. e.g. flour, milk and sugar are intermediate goods used in making biscuits.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Final goods	Intermediate goods	1. Used for final consumption.	1. Not used for final consumption.	2. Ready for use by final users.	2. Not ready for use by final users.	3. Made using intermediate goods.	3. Used as raw material for production of final goods.	4. They are finished goods.	4. They are unfinished goods.	5. Value is calculated for GDP.	5. Not calculated, as the value of final goods included the value of intermediate goods.	6. e.g. biscuits are final goods.	6. e.g. flour, milk and sugar are intermediate goods used in making biscuits.	<p>[3]</p>
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<p>A.16</p>	<p>(i) Average income is an important criterion because it tells us what an average person is likely to earn and also gives some idea about the rising standard of living.</p> <p>(ii) Prosperity of a country depends not only on its income but also on the number of people who would share it.</p> <p>(iii) In case, the number of people is large, the average income will be less. This is the case in India.</p>	<p>[3]</p>
<p>A.17</p>	<p>Organised sector are all enterprises which are either registered or come under the purview of any of the relevant government rule, like Factory Act. People enjoy working in the organised sector as there is a proper and systematic way to get the work done from the employees.</p> <p>Advantages of working in the organised sector are :</p> <p>(i) Workers enjoy security of employment. They cannot be removed from employment without proper reasons.</p> <p>(ii) The workers work only for a fixed number of hours. If they work more, they have to be paid overtime wages by the employer.</p> <p>(iii) Many benefits are given to the workers like leave, payment during holidays, provident fund, gratuity, medical benefits etc.</p> <p>(iv) Under the laws, the management of the enterprise has to ensure facilities like drinking water and a safe working environment.</p>	<p>[3]</p>
<p>A.18</p>	<p>Sustainability of development is an important issue because</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.19</p>	<p>Industrialization brought about considerable change in the socio - political sphere.</p> <p>(i) Western and central parts of Europe witnessed rapid growth leading to growth of towns and cities and a strong commercial class whose existence and prosperity was based on production for the market.</p>	

	<p>(ii) It resulted in the emergence of a working class population and a prosperous new middle class comprising of industrialists, businessmen and professionals.</p> <p>(iii) It was the new middle class, educated, prosperous and liberal which resented the aristocratic privileges and among whom the liberal ideas grew and struck roots.</p> <p>(iv) Imbued with the liberal ideas, the educated middle class demanded freedom of individuals, press, equality of rights and equality before law. All these changes had a great impact on society and political life of the people.</p> <p>(v) Politically they emphasized representative government based on consent of the citizens and governance by constitution.</p> <p>(vi) In economic sphere they opposed restrictions by state and advocated freedom of markets.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(i) Huynh Phu so was founder of a popular anti-colonial religious movement Hoa Hao in 1939. This movement gained popularity in the fertile Mekong delta area and served as an inspiration in arousing anti - imperialist sentiments.</p> <p>(ii) Huynh Phu So was inspired by anti - French religious uprising of the nineteenth century, French colonial rule and attempts at controlling Vietnamese religious beliefs.</p> <p>(iii) Huynh Phu So performed miracles and helped the poor. Many of these ideas aimed at reforming social evils - he opposed the sale of child and brides, gambling, use of alcohol and opium and useless expenditure.</p> <p>(iv) The French tried to suppress the movement inspired by Huynh Phu So, declared him mad and put him in an asylum.</p> <p>(v) When in 1941 the French doctors declared him sane, he was exiled to Laos, and many of his followers were deported to concentration camps.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(i) In the Gudem Hills of Andhra Pradesh, a militant guerilla movement spread in the early 1920s. Here the colonial Government had closed large forest areas, preventing people from entering the forests to graze their cattle, or to collect fuelwood and fruits.</p> <p>(ii) This enraged the hill people. When the government began forcing them to contribute begar for road building, the hill people revolted.</p>	[5]
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A.20	<p>(iii) They were led by an interesting figure called Alluri Sitaram Raju. He claimed that he had a variety of special powers; he could make correct astrological predications and heal people, and he could even survive bullet shots.</p> <p>(iv) The rebels were captivated by Raju and proclaimed that he was an incarnation of God. He said he was inspired by the Non cooperation Movement and Gandhiji.</p> <p>(v) He persuaded people to wear Khadi and give up drinking. But at the same time he asserted that India could be liberated only by force, not non violence.</p> <p>(vi) The Gudem rebels attacked police stations, attempted to kill British officials and carried on guerilla warfare for achieving Swaraj. Raju was captured and executed in 1924, and later on became a folk hero.</p>	[5]
	<p>(i) Gutenberg was the son of a merchant and grew up on a large agricultural estate. From his childhood he had seen wine and olive presses.</p> <p>(ii) Subsequently, he learnt the art of polishing stones, became a master goldsmith, and also acquired the expertise to create lead moulds used for making trinkets. Drawing on this knowledge, Gutenberg adapted existing technology to design his innovation.</p> <p>(iii) The olive press provided the model for the printing press, and moulds were used for casting the metal types for the letters of the alphabet. By 1448, Gutenberg perfected the system. The first book he printed was the Bible.</p> <p>(iv) He is best known for developing the 1st known printing press in the 1430s which revolutionized the printing technology.</p> <p>(v) The 1st book he printed was the Bible containing about 180 pages. It took three years him but by then standards, it was fast productions.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The novel tells us about the life of peasants during the Great Depression</p> <p>(i) The Great Depression made the condition of the Indian peasant from bad to worse.</p> <p>(ii) Under colonial rule, Indian peasant was linked to the needs of the world market.</p> <p>(iii) With the Great Depression, the farmer who was hitherto troubled by high taxation, low returns, and had no freedom to cultivate crops of his choice was worst hit.</p> <p>(iv) Great Depression resulted in fall in market demands for their produce.</p> <p>(v) Facing near starvation, and increased burden of taxation, peasants got more and more into the clutches of the local money lender.</p>	[5]

<p>A.21</p>	<p>(vi) Many was reduced to the status of landless labourer, wage earners or bonded labour.</p> <p>Advantages :</p> <p>(i) Multi-purpose projects, launched after Independence with their integrated water resources management approach, were thought of as the vehicle that would lead the nation to development and progress.</p> <p>(ii) Jawaharlal Nehru proudly proclaimed the dams as the ‘temples of modern India’; the development of agriculture and the village economy with rapid industrialisation and growth of the urban economy.</p> <p>(iii) Multipurpose dams help to fulfill various objectives such are generation of electricity, flood control, irrigation, tourism, fishing and fishbreeding.</p> <p>Disadvantages :</p> <p>(i) Regulating and damming of rivers affect their natural flow causing poor sediment flow and excessive sedimentation at the bottom of the reservoir, resulting in rockier stream beds and poorer habitats for the rivers’ aquatic life.</p> <p>(ii) Dams also fragment rivers making it difficult for aquatic fauna to migrate, especially for spawning.</p> <p>(iii) The reservoir that are created on the floodplains also submerge the existing vegetation and soil leading to its decomposition over a period of time.</p>	<p>[5]</p>
<p>A.22</p>	<p>(i) We live on land, we perform our economic activities on land and we use it in different ways.</p> <p>(ii) Total geographical area of India is 3.28 million sq.km. but even only 93% of the total area is available as some areas of Jammu and Kashmir are occupied by Pakistan and China which have not been surveyed and also most of the land of North - East India.</p> <p>(iii) It supports natural vegetation, wild life, human life, economic activities, transport and communication systems.</p> <p>(iv) However, land is an asset of a finite magnitude, therefore, it is important to use the available land for various purposes with careful planning.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(i) Plantation is also a type of commercial farming. In this type of farming, a single crop is grown on a large area.</p> <p>(ii) The plantation has an interface of agriculture and industry.</p>	<p>[5]</p>

	<p>(iii) Plantations cover large tracts of land, using capital intensive inputs, with the help of migrant labourers.</p> <p>(iv) All the produce is used as raw material in respective industries.</p> <p>(v) In India, tea, coffee, rubber, sugarcane, banana, etc. are important plantation crops.</p> <p>(vi) Tea in Assam and northern parts of West Bengal coffee in Karnataka are some of the important plantation crops grown in these states.</p> <p>(vii) Since the production is mainly for market, a well developed network of transport and communication connecting the plantation areas, processing industries and markets plays an important role in the development of plantations.</p>	[5]
<p>A.23</p>	<p>The constitutional provisions that make India a secular state are as follows :</p> <p>(i) There is no official religion of India. Every religion is given the same importance. Even though Hindus constitute 80% of the population, all religions are treated equally by the Constitution.</p> <p>(ii) The Constitution gives freedom to people to follow any religion of their choice. People are free to follow, preach and propagate the ideas of any religion they like.</p> <p>(iii) The constitution does not allow any discrimination on the basis of religion.</p> <p>(iv) The states have the powers, given by the constitution, to intervene in religious matters if they threaten the peace of the state.</p> <p>(v) They are allowed to intervene to ensure equality among different religious communities.</p> <p>(vi) Religion is not a threat to the country. But its activities have to be checked so that it does not take any violent form.</p> <p>(vii) All the religions are equal and are treated equally by the constitution. Any movement on religious lines has to be checked to ensure equality among the religions.</p>	[5]
<p>A.24</p>	<p>Popular dissatisfaction and criticism has focused on four problem areas in the working of political parties.</p> <p>(i) Lack of internal democracy : All over the world there is a tendency in political parties towards the concentration of power in one or few leaders at the top. Parties do not hold, organizational meetings and do not conduct internal elections regularly. They do not have the means or the connections needed to influence the decisions. As a result the leaders assume greater power to make decisions in the</p>	

name of the party. Since one or few leaders exercise paramount power in the party, those who disagree with the leadership find it difficult to continue in the party. The personal loyalty becomes more important as compared to loyalty to the party principle and policies.

- (ii) **Unfair Advantage and Dynastic Succession** : Since most political parties do not practice open and transparent procedures for their functioning, there are very few ways for an ordinary worker to rise to the top in a party. In many parties the top positions are always controlled by members of one family. This is unfair to other members of that party. This is equally bad for democracy, since people who do not have adequate experience or popular support come to occupy positions of power.
- (iii) **Money and Muscle Power** : Parties tend to nominate those candidates who have or can raise lots of money. Rich people and companies who give funds to the parties tend to have influence on the policies and decisions of the party. In some cases, parties support criminals who can win elections.
- (iv) **Absence of Meaningful Choice** : Very often parties do not seem to offer a meaningful choice to the voters. In order to offer meaningful choice, parties must be significantly different. In recent years there has been a decline in the ideological differences among parties in most parts of the world. Those who want really different policies have no option available to them. Sometimes people cannot even elect very different leaders either, because the same set of leaders keep shifting from one party to another.

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OR

- (i) Most political parties do not practice open and transparent procedures for their functioning. So there are very few ways for an ordinary worker to rise to the top in a party.
- (iii) The leaders are in a position of unfair advantage as they favour people close to them or even their family members.
- (iv) In many parties, the top positions are always controlled by members of a particular family which is unfair to other members of the party, and bad for democracy.
- (v) This is so because people who do not have adequate experience or popular support come to occupy positions of power.
- (vi) More than loyalty to party principles and policies, personal loyalty to the leader becomes more important.

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<p>A.25</p>	<p>(i) Different people have different goals. Each one of them seeks different things. They seek things that are most important for them, i.e. that which can fulfil their aspirations or desires.</p> <p>(ii) For instance, a landless rural labourers may desire more days of work and better wages, whereas a prosperous farmer may desire assured high family income through higher support price for their crops and through hard working and cheap labourers, children to be settled abroad.</p> <p>(iii) In fact, at times, two persons or groups may seek things which are conflicting. For example, a girl expects as much freedom and opportunity as her brother, and that he also shares in the household work. Her brother may not like this.</p> <p>(iv) Similarly to get more electricity, industrialists may want more dams. But this may submerge the land and disrupt the lives of people who are displaced. They may resent this and may prefer small check dams or tanks to irrigate their fields.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Public facilities are those facilities which are not possible for any individual to access at economic cost, so government provides such facilities to the public to ensure quality of life.</p> <p>There are many public facilities, government provides in day-to-day life. Four major facilities are as follows :</p> <p>(i) Basic health facilities : Government provides hospitals, vaccine programmes to maintain basic quality of life.</p> <p>(ii) Basic education : Government provides school and other educational facilities like chair, books et used by the public. But its use and performance dependent on collective response and community cooperation.</p>	<p>[5]</p>
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- (iii) **Public Distribution System** : Government opens PDS shops or ration shops through which it supplies basic food items like rice, wheat, pulses, etc at very low price/subsidised rate to the lower income group or poor people. Other facilities are infrastructure facilities like road, irrigation projects drinking water supplies in urban areas, etc.
- (iv) **Law and order facility/security** : The more the country will secure, the more it will attract investment public by which people may live peacefully.

[5]

MAP BASED QUESTIONS

A.26
&
A.27



[1]

[1]

A.28

The map shows the outline of India with four specific regions highlighted. Region 'c' is the Himalayan region, shaded in grey, labeled 'Forest & mountain soil'. Region 'b' is Maharashtra, shaded with vertical lines, labeled 'Maharashtra'. Region 'a' is the Nagarjuna Sagar Dam, indicated by a small dam icon on the river Tungabhadra, labeled 'Nagarjuna Sagar Dam'. Region 'd' is West Bengal, shaded with a cross-hatch pattern, labeled 'West Bengal'. The word 'INDIA' is written in large bold letters in the upper right part of the map. A small inset map of the Lakshadweep islands is shown in the bottom left corner.

Q.28

- a. Nagarjuna Sagar Dam
- b. Largest producer of Jowar - Maharashtra
- c. Forest & mountain soil
- d. A state producing Jute - West Bengal

