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

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| A.1 | <p>(i) The IMF and the World Bank were not equipped to cope with the challenges of poverty and lack of development in the former colonies.</p> <p>(ii) They were controlled by the United States of America as it has the Veto power.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Charles Dickens wrote in Dombey and Son (1848) about the massive destruction in the process of construction of railways.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Spinning Jenny was devised by James Hargreaves in 1764.</p> | <p>[1]</p> <p>[1]</p> <p>[1]</p> |
| A.2 | <p>Some European Managing Agencies who controlled a large sector of Indian industries were Bird Heiglers & Co., Andrew Yule and Jardine Skinner & Co.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The Bombay fort area which formed the heart of the city in early 1800s was divided between a 'native' and a European 'white' section.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Stanley was a journalist and explorer sent by the New York Herald to find Livingston, a missionary who had been in Africa for many years.</p> | <p>[1]</p> <p>[1]</p> <p>[1]</p> |
| A.3 | <p>Sugar industry is in the Co - operative sector because sugar industry is seasonal in nature and thus the sugarcane growing farmers grow the raw material in one season and produce sugar in the other season.</p> | <p>[1]</p> |
| A.4 | <p>The Right to Information (RTI) Act empowers the people to find out what is happening in government, that's why RTI is regarded as watchdogs of democracy.</p> | <p>[1]</p> |
| A.5 | <p>Barter is a system of exchange where goods or services are directly exchanged for other goods or services without using a medium of exchange, such as money.</p> | <p>[1]</p> |

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| A.6 | World Trade Organisation (WTO) is an international institution which establishes rules regarding international trade and aims to liberalise international trade. | [1] |
| A.7 | National Consumers' Day is observed on 24th December every year. | [1] |
| A.8 | <p>(i) Khilafat movement and Non - cooperation movement shall be conducted simultaneously under the umbrella of a unified national movement.</p> <p>(ii) This movement shall be conducted in a phased manner. It should begin with the surrender of titles the government awarded.</p> <p>(iii) People will boycott civil services, army, police, courts and legislative councils, schools and foreign goods.</p> <p>(iv) In case the government use repression, a full civil disobedience campaign would be launched.</p> | [3] |
| A.9 | <p>The British manufacturers attempted to take over the Indian market by adopting different ways and the most important among them was with the help of advertisement.</p> <p>(i) The Manchester Industrialists began selling their cloth in India by putting labels on the cloth bundles. When buyers saw such labels on the cloth like 'MADE IN MANCHESTER' in bold letters, they felt confident about buying the cloth.</p> <p>(ii) They very cleverly put on the images of Indian gods and goddesses on their cloth bundles which greatly affected the Indian buyers. They felt as if gods and goddesses gave divine approval to the goods they were going to buy.</p> <p>(iii) In the late nineteenth century, the British manufacturers used calendars to popularise their products. Unlike newspapers and magazines calendars were being used even by those people who could not read or write.</p> | [3] |
| OR | | |
| | <p>(i) The cities were developed around the factories which continuously emitted harmful effluents and smoke into the air and led to the pollution of the air and degradation for the environment.</p> <p>(ii) As a result of the continuous migration of people from the surrounding rural areas into cities, resulted in the over-crowding of cities like Calcutta, Bombay etc. such over crowding choked the cities and created worst pollution which proved quite harmful for the city dwellers.</p> | |

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| | <p>(iii) As there were no decent houses for the poor labourers to live in, they were forced to live in Jhuggis. As a result, slums after slums came into existence which created not only the health problems but also polluted the whole environment where the poor people were forced to defecate in the open.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Advantages of Assembly line production are as follows.</p> <p>(i) It made mass production possible.</p> <p>(ii) It lowered costs and prices of engineered goods.</p> <p>(iii) It meant higher wages to workers and consequently better living standards</p> <p>(iv) Utility goods like refrigerators, washing machines, radio, gramophones, cars which hitherto were beyond the reach of the common could now be bought on monthly or weekly installments.</p> | [3] |
| <p>A.10</p> | <p>(i) Energy is a basic requirement for economic development. Every sector of the national economy – agriculture, industry, transport, commercial and domestic – needs inputs of energy.</p> <p>(ii) The economic development plans implemented since Independence necessarily required increasing amounts of energy to remain operational.</p> <p>(iii) As a result, consumption of energy in all forms has been steadily rising all over the country.</p> | [3] |
| <p>A.11</p> | <p>Due to following reasons manufacturing sector is considered the backbone of economic development of the country :</p> <p>(i) Manufacturing industries help in modernising agriculture. For example, agro-industries have given a major boost to agriculture by raising its productivity.</p> <p>(ii) Industrial development is required for eradication of unemployment and poverty. An example is the establishment of industries in tribal and backward areas, which brings down regional disparities.</p> <p>(iii) Countries that transform their raw materials into a wide variety of finished goods of higher value are prosperous. For example, USA.</p> | [3] |
| <p>A.12</p> | <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> | [3] |

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| A.13 | <p>(i) In democracy, generally some norms and procedures are there to take decisions.</p> <p>(ii) So any citizen, who wants to know that the decision taken by the authorities through correct procedure, can find this out very easily.</p> <p>(iii) Every citizen of the democracy has the right to examine the decision making process.</p> <p>(iv) This is known as transparency.</p> | [3] |
| A.14 | <p>(i) This involves applying the basic principle of democratic government across all the regions, different social groups and various institutions.</p> <p>(ii) Ensuring greater power to local government, execution of federal principle to all the units of the federation, inclusion of women and minority groups, etc., falls under this challenge.</p> <p>(iii) This also means that less and less decisions should remain outside the arena of democratic control.</p> | [3] |
| A.15 | <p>Money makes the things easier as :</p> <p>(i) It is in the form of authorised paper currency which gives the guarantee of the mentioned price to the owner.</p> <p>(ii) It has general acceptability.</p> <p>(iii) Its price remains constant compared to other commodities.</p> <p>(iv) Money can be stored easily and it doesn't need much space.</p> | [3] |
| A.16 | <p>By printing the Maximum Retail Price (MRP) on the packets or products, consumer knows that he does not have to pay more than the printed price. The shopkeeper cannot cheat the consumer by overcharging.</p> | [3] |
| A.17 | <p>Role of credit in development :</p> <p>(i) It creates better facilities for agriculture and industrial activities.</p> <p>(ii) It helps people from all walks of life in setting up business, increasing their earnings and support their family.</p> <p>(iii) To some people, loans help a lot in constructing their homes and get rid of monthly rents.</p> <p>(iv) To others, loan or credit helps a lot in raising their social status by purchasing luxury commodities.</p> | [3] |
| A.18 | <p>The RBI supervises the functioning of banks as follows :</p> <p>(i) The RBI checks that the banks actually maintain a minimum cash balance out of the deposits they receive (currently this is 15%).</p> | |

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| | <p>(ii) The banks have to periodically submit information to the RBI on how much they are lending, to whom, at what interest rate, etc. Thus, the RBI ensures that the banks give loans not just to profit-making businesses and traders, but also to small cultivators and other small borrowers.</p> <p>(iii) This supervision is necessary to ensure that small businesses also grow, besides others.</p> <p>(iv) Further, this monitoring ensures that banks do not loan more money than they are supposed to, as such an action can create a crisis situation.</p> | [3] |
| A.19 | <p>Proto - industrialization refers to that phase of industrialisation when there was large scale industrial production in England and Europe for an international market not based on factories:</p> <p>(i) During proto - industrialisation in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, a close relationship developed between the town and countryside.</p> <p>(ii) The merchant supplied money to artisans living in the countryside and persuaded them to produce for an expanding international market.</p> <p>(iii) A merchant clothier purchased wool from a wool stapler, carried it to the spinner, the yarn was taken in stages to weavers, fullers and dyers.</p> <p>(iv) Finishing was done in London before export. London during this time came to be known as a finishing centre.</p> <p>(v) The proto - industrial system was thus a part of a network of commercial exhcngages.</p> <p>(vi) It was controlled by merchants and goods were produced not in factories but producers working within their family farms.</p> <p>(vii) At each stage of production 20 to 25 workers were employed by each merchant. Each clothier was thus controlling hundreds of workers.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(i) It simply means the new city of Paris as was designed by the Chief architect of new Paris.</p> <p>(ii) At the instance of Napoleon III (a nephew of Napoleon Bonaparte), Haussmann built the new city of Paris for continuous 17 years (between 1852 to 1869).</p> <p>(iii) He designed straight, broad avenues (or boulavards) and open spaces and transplanted full grown trees.</p> <p>(iv) Opposition of Haussmanization : Many opposed this form of development.</p> | [5] |

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| A.20 | <p>(a) About 350,000 people were evicted from the centre of Paris.</p> <p>(b) Some said that the city of Paris had been monstrously transformed.</p> <p>(c) Some lamented the passing of an earlier way of life and the development of an upper class culture.</p> <p>(d) Others believed that Haussmann had killed the street and its life to produce an empty boring city.</p> <p>(v) Arguments in Support of Haussmanization :</p> <p>(a) The new Paris city soon got converted into a civic pride as the new capital became the toast of all Europe.</p> <p>(b) Paris became the hub of many new architectures, social and intellectual developments that were very influenced through the 20th century in many parts of the world.</p> | [5] |
| | <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(i) Most Indian indentured workers came from where unemployment was high and to escape poverty, because cottage industries declined, land rents rose, and lands were cleared for mines and plantations e.g., Eastern Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Central India and dry regions of Tamil Nadu.</p> <p>(ii) They were poor people who had failed to pay their rents, got deep into debt and therefore forced to migrate in search of work in the hope of a better future.</p> <p>(iii) Recruitment was done by agents engaged by employers on small commission. These agents tempted prospective migrants by providing false information.</p> <p>(iv) Sometimes agents even forcibly abducted less willing migrants.</p> <p>(v) In the mid-nineteenth century these regions experienced many changes - cottage industries declined, land rents rose, lands were cleared for mines and plantations.</p> <p>(vi) All this affected the lives of the poor: they failed to pay their rents, became deeply indebted and were forced to migrate in search of work.</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> | |

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| | <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> | [5] |
| A.21 | <p>Arguments to support this statement are :</p> <p>(i) Fast and efficiently moving transport is required for traded items to reach their destinations on time, otherwise business will suffer.</p> <p>(ii) Communications are vital for international trade where much advance planning is required for success. If a communication fails, it can create heavy losses in trade.</p> <p>(iii) The minimum time should be taken to carry raw materials to production centres and from manufacturing hubs to markets for efficient working, particularly for perishable goods.</p> <p>(iv) Modern communication facilities like the internet allow commercial transactions to take place over large distances, contributing to integration of markets. They also keep buyers and sellers informed about their present and prospective markets.</p> | [5] |
| A.22 | <p>(i) Yes, we agree that electricity has such a wide range of application in today's world that its per capita consumption is considered as an index of development.</p> <p>Per capita electricity consumed in Norway : 23000kW/hour (appro.) Per capita electricity consumed in India : 1000kW/hour (appro.)</p> <p>(ii) From our home to industries, agriculture and almost in every field, electricity plays a vital role.</p> <p>(a) In home electricity is used in cooking, lighting and heating and most of the equipments are electricity driven.</p> <p>(b) In industries and agriculture, electricity is used in lighting and heating, machinery, vehicles etc.</p> <p>(iii) Two ways to save electricity</p> <p>(a) Switch off the lights and fan etc. when not in use.</p> <p>(b) Use power saving electric appliances instead of conventional power.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Two leading states of cotton textile</p> <p>1. Gujarat 2. Maharashtra</p> <p>Cotton textile industry has largest concentration in and around Mumbai (Maharashtra) and Ahmedabad (Gujarat) because of the following reasons:</p> | [5] |

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| | <p>(i) Availability of raw material : In the surrounding areas of Mumbai and Ahmedabad there is large-scale production of cotton. Hence, there is regular supply of the raw material required for this industry in the adjoining region.</p> <p>(ii) Favourable climate : Because of maritime situation, these areas enjoy equable climate which is moist too so the thread does not break quite often.</p> <p>(iii) Port facility : Mumbai is the major seaport, machines and the raw materials are easily imported and the finished products are easily exported to foreign countries.</p> <p>(iv) Transport facilities : Both of these centres are connected to the remaining parts of the country by well developed means of transport. So the trained labour can move from one place to another. Moreover, the finished products are easily sent to the markets in remote areas for sale.</p> <p>(v) Sources of power : The adequate power is available in these states as compared to other cotton producing areas.</p> <p>(vi) Capital is locally available from the Marvaris and Gujaratis.</p> <p>(vii) Market</p> <p>(viii) Labour.</p> | [5] |
| A.23 | <p>(a) Foundational Challenge : At least one fourth of the globe is still not under democratic government. The challenge for democracy in these parts of the world is very stark. These countries face the foundational challenge of making the transition of democracy and then instituting democratic government. This involves bringing down the existing non-democratic regime, keeping military away from controlling government. This involves bringing down the existing non-democratic regime, keeping military away from controlling government and establishing a sovereign and functional state.</p> <p>(b) Challenge of Expansion : This involves applying the basic principle of democratic government across all the regions, different social groups and various institutions. Ensuring greater power to local governments, extension of federal principle to all the units of the federation, inclusion of women and minority groups, etc., falls under this challenge.</p> <p>(c) Deepening of Democracy : This involves strengthening of the institutions and practices of democracy. This should happen in such a way that people can realise their expectation. This challenge takes</p> | |

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| | <p>different meanings and paths in different parts of the world. In general terms. It usually means strengthening those institutions that help people's participation and control.</p> | <p>[5]</p> |
| <p>A.24</p> | <p>Over the years, careful evidence has been gathered to see what the relationship of democracy with economic growth and economic inequalities is.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) It is seen that on an average dictatorial regimes have had a slightly better record of economic growth i.e., 4.34%. But when we compare their record only in poor countries (4.28%), there is no difference. (ii) There is enough evidence to show that within democracies there can be very high degree of inequalities. In countries like South Africa and Brazil, the top 20 percent people take away more than 60 percent of the national income, leaving less than 3 percent for the bottom 20 percent population. (iii) Perhaps more than development, it is reasonable to expect democracies to reduce economic disparities. (iv) Democracies are based on political equality, but despite equality in the political arena there are growing economic inequalities. (iv) The poor constitute a large proportion of our voters and no party would like to lose its votes. (v) Yet democratically elected governments do not appear to be keen to tackle the problem of poverty. (vi) Democracies are expected to produce development. As evidence shows, the economic development depends on several factors, such as country's size, global situation, co-operation from other countries, economic priorities adopted by the country etc. | <p>[5]</p> |
| <p>A.25</p> | <p>Globalization and greater competition among producers-both local and foreign, has been of advantage to consumers in the following ways.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Companies have invested in new technology to raise their production quality to compete with the MNCs, thus, ensuring that consumers get better quality products and be satisfied. (ii) Indian companies have collaborated with MNCs to produce more functional and advanced products, thus, benefitting the consumers. (iii) Consumers can enjoy improved quality at lower prices for several products. This has led to higher standard of living. (iv) There is greater choice available to the consumers in goods. (v) The quality of goods has improved (vi) Due to competition the prices of various products has come down. | <p>[5]</p> |

OR

The most common strategy of a Multi National Corporation is to first buy a local company and then expand production.

Depending on the product MNCs adopt another strategies also. In labour intensive products like garments, MNCs are setting up partnerships with local companies.

MNCs are using the local companies for supply of raw materials or accessories.

MNCs are closely competing with the local companies.

MNCs are taking over local companies with immense money power.

Thus MNCs are exerting a strong influence on production at distant locations.

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MAP BASED QUESTIONS

A.26
&
A.27



[1]

[1]

A.28

[3]

INDIA
Political Map

The map shows the outline of India with its states and union territories. Four specific locations are marked with letters in circles and arrows pointing to their respective symbols on the map: (a) Meenam Bakkam Airport (represented by a small airplane icon), (b) Tarapur Nuclear Power Plant (represented by a square icon), (c) Coal field - Kaiga (represented by a triangle icon), and (d) Iron and steel plant - Bokaro (represented by a circle icon). The map also shows the Lakshadweep islands in the southwest and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands in the southeast.

Q.28

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| a. | Meenam Bakkam Airport |
| b. | Tarapur Nuclear Power Plant |
| c. | Coal field - Kaiga |
| d. | Iron and steel plant - Bokaro |

