

SET - B

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

A.1	Some European Managing Agencies who controlled a large sector of Indian industries were Bird Heiglers & Co., Andrew Yule and Jardine Skinner & Co. OR Andrew Mearns wrote the book, The Bitter Csy of Outcast London in the 1880s. OR It is a situation under which value of exports is more than imports. Britain had a 'trade surplus' because India was exporting agricultural items or raw materials to Britain which had less market value, and it was importing finished goods which had higher market value.	[1] [1] [1]
A.2	Indian manufacturers used the images of Indian Gods and Goddesses and also important personages of emperors and nawabs on local products and tried to say that if you a for the nation, then you would buy the Indian products. OR The Rent Act aimed at controlling rent rates and keeping t within reasonable limits, but the act had the reverse outcome of producing a severe housing crisis, since the landlords withheld renting out houses from the market. OR West Indies cricketers Shivnarine Chanderpaul and Ramnaresh Sarwan have their roots to indentured labour migrants from India.	[1] [1] [1]
A.3	Mass communication provides entertainment and creates awareness among people about various national programmes and policies.	[1]
A.4	It is a type of government in which authority rests in the hands of any dictator or absolute monarch.	[1]
A.5	The main characteristics of Special Economic Zones are as follows : (i) The have been allowed flexibility in labour laws. (ii) They have been made available world class facilities.	[1]

A.6	Terms of credit include the rate of interest, the borrower's assets as collateral and the time period of loan.	[1]
A.7	Hallmark is used as the logo for certifying gold jewellery.	[1]
A.8	<p>(i) In the countryside rich peasant communities, being producers of commercial crops, they were very hard hit by the trade depression and falling prices. They did not want to pay Taxes.</p> <p>(ii) The poorer peasantry were not just interested in the lowering of the revenue demand but also wanted No Rent policy.</p> <p>(iii) Business classes wanted protection against imports of foreign goods, and a revise in rupee sterling foreign exchange ratio that would discourage imports.</p>	[3]
A.9	<p>(i) When they began to sell cloth in India they put labels on the cloth bundles, with bolt text 'Made in Manchester' as a guarantee of quality.</p> <p>(ii) Text was often accompanied by image of Indian God's and Goddesses. For example, Krishna, Saraswati, Durga, as if gods gave devine approval to the goods being sold. They played on the religious sentiments, and superstitions of the poor, illiterate people.</p> <p>(iii) The imprinted image intended to make the manufacture from a foreign land somewhat familiar to Indian people.</p>	[3]
OR		
	<p>(i) Women of upper and middle classes faced higher level of isolation, although their lives were made easier by domestic maids.</p> <p>(ii) Women who worked for wages had some control over their lives particularly among the lower social classes.</p> <p>(iii) As women lost their industrial jobs and conservative people railed against their presence in public plans, women were forced to withdraw into their homes.</p>	[3]
OR		
	<p>The effects of Great Depression on the Indian economy are as follows.</p> <p>(i) Indians exports and imports nearly became halved between 1928 & 1934. International prices crashed causing prices in India also got plunged.</p> <p>(ii) Peasants and farmers suffered more than urban dewellers. Peasants, who borrowed in the hope of better times, fell deeper and deeper in debt.</p> <p>(iii) India became an exporter of precious metals.</p> <p>It proves less grim for urban India. Because of falling price ,those with fixed incomes found themselves better off.</p>	[3]

A.10	<p>Petroleum is the next major source of energy in India after coal.</p> <p>Important of petroleum :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) It provides fuel for heat and lightning, lubricants for machinery. (ii) It provides raw material for a number of manufacturing industries. (iii) Petroleum refineries act as a 'nodal industry' for synthetic textile, fertilisers and numerous chemical industries. 	[3]
A.11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The cane production in the western and southern states has more sucrose content and thus the quantity of sugar obtained is higher. (ii) The cooler climate also ensures a longer crushing season. (iii) The co - operatives are also more successful in these states and thus there is a tendency for sugar mills to shift and concentrate in the southern and western states, especially in Maharashtra. 	[3]
A.12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) In the late 19th century, nationalist began recording folk tales sung by bards and they toured villages to gather folk songs, legends, myth. (ii) They believed that these tales gave a true picture of traditional culture. (iii) It was essential to preserve this folk tradition in order to discover one's national identity and restore a sense of pride in one's past. 	[3]
A.13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) There is no denying the fact that corruption prevails in all the governments. (ii) We come to know very easily about corruption in democracy because it can be exposed very quickly but this is not so in dictatorship. (iii) So we cannot say which type of government is more corrupt. (iv) Corruption exists everywhere but its degree may vary. 	[3]
A.14	<p>Democracy is a form of government in which the rules are elected by the people.</p> <p>Other then this definition some other qualifications must for a democracy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The rulers elected by the people must take all major decisions; (ii) Elections must offer a choice and fair opportunity to the people to change the current rules; (iii) This choice and opportunity should be available to all the people on an equal basils; (iv) The exercise of this choice must lead to available to all the people on an equal basic rules of the constitution and citizens' rights 	[3]

A.15	<p>Globalisation and competition among producers is an advantage to consumers because :</p> <p>(i) There is a greater choice for consumers.</p> <p>(ii) They enjoy improved quality and lower prices for products.</p> <p>(iii) They enjoy higher standards of living that was not possible earlier.</p>	[3]
A.16	<p>Every person has full right to choose any item from the shops according to his/her liking. The same is in the case for services also. No seller can enforce the buyer to buy any product forcefully. If he does so, it is known as Consumer Right violation. Such matters can be sent to consumer court and the seller will be fined for the cost of the item and the loss to the buyer on the basis of Right to Choose Act.</p>	[3]
A.17	<p>One cannot refuse a payment made in rupees in India because rupees is officially accepted as medium of exchange. The currency is authorized by the government of the country.</p>	[3]
A.18	<p>A wide ranging choice of goods are available in the market because :</p> <p>(i) We have a wide variety of goods and services to choose from the market because of large number of producers.</p> <p>(ii) The latest models of the digital cameras, mobile phones and televisions made by leading global manufacturers of the world are available in the market.</p> <p>(iii) Every season, new models of automobiles can be seen on Indian roads.</p> <p>(iv) Today Indians are buying products produced by nearly all the top companies in the world.</p> <p>(v) An explosion of brands can be seen for number of goods,</p>	[3]
A.19	<p>Prior to World War I industrial growth in India was slow, due to the stringent policies of the colonial power dictated by British industrial interests. The War dramatically changed the situation.</p> <p>(i) With British mills geared to war production, Manchester imports to India declined, whereby Indian mills had access to the home market.</p> <p>(ii) As war prolonged Indian factories were called upon to supply British war needs. E.g., jute bags, cloth for uniforms, tents, leather boots and host of other items.</p> <p>(iii) This gave a much needed impetus to the growth and development of Indian industries.</p>	

	<p>(iv) New factories were set up and old ones worked multiple shifts.</p> <p>(v) Over the years industrial production boomed and many new workers gained employment.</p> <p>(vi) After the war Manchester could never, capture its old position in the Indian market as economy of Britain crumbled due to war and growing competition from U.S., Germany and Japan.</p> <p>(vii) While cotton production and cotton cloth exports from Britain 'fell' dramatically, Indian industrialists gradually consolidated their position substituting foreign manufacturers and capturing the home market.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Social changes :</p> <p>(i) Constant flow of migrant workers led to growth of slums, congestion of localities and pollution.</p> <p>(ii) Tenements put up by landowners for housing poor migrant workers were a threat to public health, because they were overcrowded, badly ventilated and lacked sanitation.</p> <p>(iii) There were worries about fire hazard, and widespread fear of the poor turning rebellion in the presence of stark social disparities.</p> <p>(iv) Many a people demanded urgent decongestion of the city.</p> <p>(v) Pollution levels made people aware of needs for new lungs for the city.</p> <p>(vi) Gradually a larger and larger number began to recognize the need for housing for the poor.</p> <p>(vii) Ebenezer Howard developed the concept of 'Garden City' - a pleasant space full of plants and trees where people could live and work.</p> <p>(viii) Based on Howards concept and as part of the drive to 'clean London'. Raymond Unwin and Barry Parker designed the garden city of New Earswick. It aimed at bridging the gap between city and countryside and provision of better quality life to the citizens.</p> <p>(ix) To meet growing demands many local authorities built single family cottages in the suburbs. The city thus extended beyond the range where people could walk to work.</p> <p>(x) To persuade people to leave the city and live in the suburbs new form of mass transport was absolutely necessary.</p> <p>(xi) The London underground actually solved the housing crisis by carrying large masses of people to and from the city. [The first section of the underground in the world opened on 10 January 1863 between Paddington and Farrington Street in London.]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">[5]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[5]</p>
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<p>A.20</p>	<p>(i) When the British forced opium on the Chinese, there ensued a war between the two, which is known as the Opium War.</p> <p>(ii) The opium trade of the Europeans caused much harm to China in the 19th century.</p> <p>(iii) The forced use of opium by the Europeans did much physical and moral damage to the Chinese.</p> <p>(iv) When the British forced the Chinese to use opium and the Chinese resisted, there ensued a war between the two which came to be known as the opium wars.</p> <p>(v) In these wars, China was badly defeated and she had to pay heavy damages to the British and open five ports for the British traders.</p> <p>(vi) Hong Kong was handed over to Britain. Within no time, other powers like France, Germany, Japan, America began to exploit the situation and thus began the scramble for China by the imperialist powers.</p>	<p>[5]</p>
	<p>(i) This Act had been hurriedly passed through the Imperial Legislative Council despite the united opposition of the Indian members. It gave the government enormous powers to repress political activities, and allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years.</p> <p>(ii) Mahatma Gandhi wanted non-violent civil disobedience against such unjust laws, which would start with a hartal on 6 April 1919. Rallies were organized in various cities, workers went on strike in railway workshops, and shops closed down.</p> <p>(iii) Alarmed by the popular upsurge, and scared that lines of communication such as the railways and telegraph would be disrupted, the British administration decided to clamp down on nationalists. Local leaders were picked up from Amritsar, and Mahatma Gandhi was barred from entering Delhi.</p> <p>(iv) On 10 April 1919, the police in Amritsar fired upon a peaceful procession, provoking widespread attacks on banks, post offices and railway stations. Martial law was imposed and General Dyer took command.</p> <p>(v) On 13 April 1919 the infamous Jallianwalla Bagh incident took place. On that day a crowd of villagers who had come to Amritsar to attend a fair gathered in the enclosed ground of Jallianwalla Bagh. Being from outside the city, they were unaware of the martial law that had been imposed. Dyer entered the area, blocked the exit points, and opened fire on the crowd, killing hundreds.</p>	<p>[5]</p>

<p>A.21</p>	<p>Indian road transportation is confronted with the following problem :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Road Network in India is inadequate and insufficient keeping in view the size of population, traffic volume and number of passengers. (ii) Nearly 50% of the total road network is unsurfaced. These roads become non-operational during rainy season. (iii) National highways which handle bulk of the interstate traffic are inadequate. Moreover, they are narrow and become cause of accidents and delayed journey. (iv) The highways are congested in cities and towns, and most of the bridges and culverts are old and narrow. (v) Roadside amenities like telephone, emergency health services and police protection are almost non-existent. (vi) No proper service for maintenance and repairs, resulting in poor condition of roads and traffic. 	<p>[5]</p>
<p>A.22</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Energy is a basic requirement for economic development. (ii) Every sector of the national economy - agriculture, industry, transport, commercial and domestic require inputs of energy for power and other uses. (iii) The economic development plans regulated since Independence necessarily need increasing amount of energy to remain operational. (iv) Therefore consumption of energy in all forms has been rapidly increasing all over India. (v) In this background we need to conserve energy. (vi) Promotion of energy conservation and increased use of renewable energy sources are the twin plans of sustainable energy. 	<p>[5]</p>
<p>OR</p>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Jute is grown abundantly in the adjoining regions of West Bengal and Bihar. So the industry obtains raw materials easily from the nearby areas. (ii) A major jute producing area Bangladesh is an adjacent neighbouring country. (iii) Hugli river provides fresh water in adequate quantity to the industry as water is a prerequisite for it. Water is used to washing jute and jute goods. (iv) Cheap and skilled labour is available from the densely populated areas of West Bengal, Bihar and Odisha. (v) Hugli river provides cheap means of water transport. (vi) Dense network of railways and roads facilities the industry to move its man and material. 	

	<p>(vii) Capital facilities are available from the local financiers.</p> <p>(viii) Kolkata provides port facilities and market facilities to the industry. Imports of chemicals and machinery and export of jute goods are easily done by the port.</p>	[5]
A.23	<p>Democracy is an accountable, responsive and legitimate government due to following reasons :</p> <p>(i) Democracy produces an accountable government because all the educated and enlightened citizens of the country are concerned that people should have the right to choose their representatives. If they do not work in a proper way then people have the right to overthrow them. That is why they are accountable to the people. People are also part and parcel of decision making process of the country. So democracy produces an accountable government.</p> <p>(ii) Democracy also produces a responsive government because in every type of country, people elect the governments and that government is responsible towards the people. Democratic government generally takes care of the needs and opinion of the people. That's why democracy produces a responsive government.</p> <p>(iii) Democracy not only produces an accountable and responsive but also produces a legitimate government. Democratic government is legitimate in the sense because it is elected by the people almost after every five years through the process of universal adult franchise. Any party which gets majority makes the government. If they lose the majority then they will have to resign from its office. In this way it is a legitimate government.</p>	[5]
A.24	<p>There are no such rules to reform politically our democracy but there are certain guidelines which should be kept in mind while doing political reforms in India which are given below :</p> <p>(i) Certain laws should be made to bring out undesired able things from the democracy. If careful changes could be made in law then it will discourage the wrong practices of politics and can encourage the good practices. Democratic reforms should be carried out by conscious citizens, parties, monuments and political activities.</p> <p>(ii) It should be kept in mind that what would be the result of any change in law. Many a time change in law can result in counter productivity, so laws should be made to empower people to carry out democratic reforms.</p>	

A.25	<p>(iii) Democratic reforms should be brought through political practices. So the complete focus of reforms should be on the ways to strengthen democratic practices. For this the political participation of ordinary citizens should be increased.</p> <p>(iv) If we want to do political reforms then we should keep in mind the implementation of those political reforms that how they could be implemented. We should not think of a situation that legislature will pass laws against the interests of M.P.'S and political parties, but if the measures will rest in the hands of public, democratic movements and media then these reforms will surely be succeed.</p> <p>Self Help Groups are the organizations of the rural poor, where people of the same socio-economic background pool their savings and provide loans to their members.</p> <p>Work of Self Help Groups :</p> <p>(i) Generally Self Help Groups consists of 15 - 20 members.</p> <p>(ii) Members belong to one neighbourhood.</p> <p>(iii) They meet regularly.</p> <p>(iv) Their savings varies from ₹ 25 - ₹ 100 or more.</p> <p>(v) Only members can take loans from the group itself.</p> <p>(vi) The group charges interest less than the money lenders.</p> <p>(vii) All the important decisions regarding savings and loans are taken by the members of the group.</p> <p>(viii) The group is collectively responsible for the repayment of the loan.</p> <p>(ix) The regular meetings of the group provides a platform to discuss and act on a variety of social issues such as health, nutrition, domestic violence etc.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The main reasons for formal credit not being available to the rural poor, due to which they are dependent on informal credit sources are :</p> <p>(i) Lack of documents of employment, earnings, etc to convince banks that they will be able to repay the loan.</p> <p>(ii) They usually lack any property which can act as collateral or security against loan default.</p> <p>There is a need to expand rural credit so that the rural borrowers are encouraged to take loans from formal sources because :</p> <p>(i) Rural borrowers depend on informal sources like moneylenders who charge them high rates of interest, which can sometimes land them into a debt-trap. Thus it is necessary that banks and cooperatives</p>	<p>[5]</p> <p>[5]</p>
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increase their lending particularly in the rural areas so that dependence on informal sources will reduce.

- (ii) Formal sector must distribute loan equally, so that poor can benefit from the cheaper loans.

MAP BASED QUESTIONS

A.26
&
A.27



[1]

[1]

A.28

INDIA
Political Map

The map shows the political boundaries of India. Four specific locations are marked with letters in circles and arrows pointing to their respective symbols on the map:

- (a) points to a dot representing Vishakhapatnam.
- (b) points to a square representing Rawatbhata.
- (c) points to a triangle representing an iron ore mine in Durg.
- (d) points to a square representing the terminal station of the East-West corridor in Porbandar.

Q.28

- a. Vishakhapatnam Software Technology Park
- b. Rawatbhata nuclear power plant
- c. Iron ore mine - Durg
- d. Terminal station of East-West corridor
- Porbandar

