

CBSE X  Date :	<b>MT EDUCARE LTD.</b> SUBJECT : <b>SOCIAL SCIENCE</b> <b>QUEST - I (Semi Prelim II)</b> <b>MODEL ANSWER PAPER</b>	Marks : 80  Time : 3 hrs.
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<b>SECTION A</b>		
<b>A.1</b>	The Rowlatt Act of 1919 gave the government enormous powers to repress political activities, and allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years. The Indians felt that it was an unjust act and were outraged.	<b>[1]</b>
<b>OR</b>		
	Germany, Austria-Hungary and Ottoman Turkey were the countries known as the 'Central Powers' in Europe.	<b>[1]</b>
<b>A.2</b>	Spinning Jenny was devised by James Hargreaves in 1764.	<b>[1]</b>
<b>OR</b>		
	In 1880, Durgacharan Ray wrote the novel 'Debganer Mare Aagaman'.	<b>[1]</b>
<b>A.3</b>	A port where water level depends on ocean tides it termed as tidal port. Kandla port is an example of tidal port.	<b>[1]</b>
<b>OR</b>		
	The Golden Quadrilateral connects the four mega cities of India i.e. Mumbai, Delhi, Kolkata and Chennai.	<b>[1]</b>
<b>A.4</b>	It is a type of government in which authority rests in the hands of any dictator or absolute monarch.	<b>[1]</b>
<b>A.5</b>	It is a situation where more than required people are working and even if some people will be removed from work the work, won't be affected. Hence, it is called disguised unemployment.	<b>[1]</b>
<b>OR</b>		
	Police constable is different from other three because he works in an organised sector.	<b>[1]</b>
<b>A.6</b>	Adequate provisions of basic healthcare and educational facilities along with good infrastructure of healthcare centres are the reasons behind low IMR in Kerala.	<b>[1]</b>

<b>A.7</b>	<p>In NREGA, if the government fails in its duty to provide employment, it will give unemployment allowances to the people, so it is in effect giving the persons the right to work.</p>	<b>[1]</b>
<b>SECTION B</b>		
<b>A.8</b>	<p>(i) The Gandhi-Irwin pact was signed on 5 March 1931.  (ii) According to this pact, Gandhiji consented to participate in the second Round Table conference in London.  (iii) The civil Disobedience Movement was called off and the government agreed to release all political prisoners.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>First World War gave a great boost to the Indian Industries because of the following reasons-</p> <p>(i) The British mills became busy with the production of War materials so all its exports to India virtually stopped.  (ii) Suddenly Indian mills got clearance to produce different articles for the home market.  (iii) The Indian factories were called upon to supply various war related material like- Jute bags, clothes for uniforms, tents and leather boots for the forces and so on.</p>	<b>[3]</b>
<b>A.9</b>	<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 &amp; 1934. International prices crashed causing prices in India also got plunged.  (ii) Peasants and farmers suffered more than urban dwellers. Peasants ,who borrowed in the hope of better times, fell deeper and deeper in debt.  (iii) India became an exporter of precious metals.  It proves less grim for urban India. Because of falling price, those with fixed incomes found themselves better off.</p>	<b>[3]</b>

<b>A.10</b>	The differences are given in the table below : (Any 3)		
	<b>Final goods</b>	<b>Intermediate goods</b>	
	1. Used for final consumption. 2. Ready for use by final users. 3. Made using intermediate goods. 4. They are finished goods. 5. Value is calculated for GDP. 6. e.g. biscuits are final goods.	1. Not used for final consumption. 2. Not ready for use by final users. 3. Used as raw material for production of final goods. 4. They are unfinished goods. 5. Not calculated, as the value of final goods included the value of intermediate goods. 6. e.g. flour, milk and sugar are intermediate goods used in making biscuits.	<b>[3]</b>
<b>A.11</b>	(i) Lifelines of a human being are his veins. They carry blood in all the parts of the body and keep them hale and hearty. Likewise means of transport and communication bring all the regions of a country closer and develop them equally. (ii) A country makes tremendous progress because of its developed means of transport and communication. (iii) Without these development activities will come to an end and the country would not progress and develop.		<b>[3]</b>
<b>A.12</b>	The factors responsible for the concentration of iron and steel industries in and around the 'Chotanagpur Plateau Region' are as follows : (Any 3) (i) <b>Low cost of iron ore</b> : Iron mines are located in the nearby areas. It helps to reduce the transportation cost of iron ore to the industries. (ii) <b>High grade raw materials in proximity</b> : Other bulky raw materials like, coking coal, limestone are also available in proximity. (iii) <b>Availability of cheap labour</b> : From the adjoining areas of Bihar, Jharkhand and Odisha cheap labour is available in abundance. (iv) <b>Dense transport network</b> : Good infrastructure facilities are made available in this area by the government to promote the industry. This region is well connected with roadways and railways that help in the swift movement of raw materials and furnished goods to the industry and market areas, respectively. (v) <b>Port facilities</b> : Kolkata provides this area port facilities.		<b>[3]</b>

A.13	<p>(i) The basic outcome of democracy is that it should produce such a government which should be legitimate.</p> <p>(ii) Should be responsive to needs of the people, should be accountable to the people.</p> <p>(iii) Should be representative of all the section and should fulfil expectations of majority of the country.</p>	[3]
A.14	<p>(i) Communalism brings hatredness and feeling of discard among the members of different religions.</p> <p>(ii) It also divides the society on religious grounds. Person thinks that his religion is superior to other religions.</p> <p>(iii) Which is totally against the idea of democracy. In this way communalism is against the democracy.</p>	[3]
A.15	<p>(i) A democratic government is people's own government elected by themselves.</p> <p>(ii) People all over the world wish to be ruled by representatives elected by them.</p> <p>(iii) Various surveys conducted by various agencies show that most of the people favour democratic government.</p>	[3]
A.16	<p>(Any 3)</p> <p><b>(i) Individual resources :</b> These resources are owned by private individuals. For example farmers own land which is allotted to them by government against the payment of revenue. Urban people own plots, houses and property.</p> <p><b>(ii) Community owned resources :</b> There are resources which are accessible to all the members of the community. Village commons (grazing grounds, burial grounds, village ponds, etc.) public parks, picnic spots, playgrounds in urban areas are accessible to all people living there.</p> <p><b>(iii) National resources :</b> Technically, all the resources belong to the nation. All the minerals, water resources, forests, wildlife, land within the political boundaries and oceanic area upto 12 nautical miles (19.2 km) from the coast are termed as territorial water and resources therein belong to the nation.</p> <p><b>(iv) International resources :</b> There are international institutions which regulate some resources For example the oceanic resources beyond 200 km of the Exclusive Economic Zone belong to international institutions.</p>	[3]

A.17	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>Soil Erosion</b> Denudation of the soil cover and its subsequent washing is described as soil erosion.</p> <p><b>Types of Soil Erosion :</b> (Any 2)</p> <p><b>(i) Gully Erosion :</b> The running water cuts through the clayey soils and make deep channels as gullies. The land becomes unfit for cultivation. It is known as badland. In the Chambal basin such lands are called ravines.</p> <p><b>(ii) Sheet Erosion :</b> Sometime water flows as a sheet down a slope. In such a situation top part of the soil is washed away. This is called sheet erosion.</p> <p><b>(iii) Wind erosion :</b> Wind blows loose soil off flat or sloping land. It is known as wind erosion.</p>	<b>[3]</b>
	<p>(i) Sustainability of development is all about judicious use of resources at present, keeping in mind the future requirements of the coming 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) We should focus on using renewable resources and invent new techniques to decrease the use of conventional resources.</p> <p>(v) 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>	<b>[3]</b>
	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></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><b>A.18</b> (Any 3)</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>[3]</p>	
	<p><b>Employment conditions in Organised sector</b></p>		<p><b>Employment conditions in Unorganised sector</b></p>
	<p>1. The workers get regular monthly salary.</p> <p>2. In addition to the salary, workers get several other benefits like medical benefits, paid leave, PF, gratuity etc.</p> <p>3. The daily working hours are fixed.</p> <p>4. The workers are given an appointment letter stating all terms and conditions of the job.</p> <p>5. People enjoy security of employment. Working conditions are also good.</p>		<p>1. The workers get daily wages.</p> <p>2. Workers do not get any benefit apart from wages.</p> <p>3. There are no fixed number of working hours.</p> <p>4. There is no such provision.</p> <p>5. There is no job security, working conditions are very risky.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>Unemployment is a major problem in India and it is prevalent in both rural and urban areas.</p> <p>Underemployment is also visible as disguised unemployment in agricultural sector in rural areas and as unorganised service sector in urban areas. These issues need to be addressed properly.</p> <p>The steps that should be taken to increase employment can be : (Any 3)</p> <p>(i) Education and health sector can create massive employment in urban as well as rural areas. Proper planning needs to strengthen these sectors. Vocational training also creates massive employment.</p> <p>(ii) Allied activities like horticulture, pisciculture should be promoted through financial assistance, awareness programmes which will create employment in rural areas.</p>			

	<p>(iii) Promotion of small scale industries and self-help groups will create employment in urban areas.</p> <p>(iv) Tertiary activities like banking, promotion of market etc can penetrate service sector to rural areas and help in the growth of Primary sector and ultimately create employment.</p> <p>(v) Cheap credit for creation of new enterprises and encouraging foreign investment can also create employment in both rural and urban areas.</p> <p>(vi) Social safety programmes like NREGA, NRLM (National Rural Livelihood Mission) etc generate massive employment in rural and urban areas respectively.</p>	<b>[3]</b>
<b>A.19</b>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>SECTION C</b></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> <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> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>G - 77 can be seen as a reaction to the activities of the Bretton Wood Twins because :</p> <p>(a) The Bretton Wood Twins - IMF and World Bank commenced financial operations in 1947 with decision - making controlled</p>	<b>[5]</b>

	<p>by western industrial powers. The US had effective right to veto over key IMF and World Bank decisions.</p> <p>(b) Developing countries were in a hurry to catch up with advanced countries therefore they invested vast amounts of capital importing industrial plants and equipment featuring modern technology.</p> <p>(c) The IMF and World Bank were designed to meet the financial needs of the industrial countries. They were not equipped to cope with the challenge of poverty and lack of development in former colonies.</p> <p>(d) As Europe and Japan built their economies they grew less dependent on IMF and World Bank. Thus from 1950s Bretton Wood Twins began to shift their attention more towards the developing countries.</p> <p>(e) Ironically as newly independent countries facing urgent pressure to lift their populations out of poverty, they came under the guidance of international agencies dominated by former colonial powers. Therefore, they organized themselves as a group of G-77.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>Main features of Proto Industrialization-</p> <p>(i) Production was not based on factories.</p> <p>(ii) Large scale home based production for international market.</p> <p>(iii) Merchants move to country side and supplied money for artisans to produced for international market.</p> <p>(iv) It provided alternative source of income.</p> <p>(v) Income from pro-industrial production supplemented their shrinking income from.</p> <p>(vi) Helped in fuller use of their family labour resources.</p> <p>(vii) Close relationship.</p>	<p>[5]</p> <p>[5]</p>
<b>A.20</b>	<p>(i) These were multi-functional cities: they had major ports, warehouses, homes and offices, army camps, as well as educational institutions, museums and libraries.</p> <p>(ii) Presidency cities were multi-functional cities. They had major ports, warehouses, homes and offices army camps as well as educational institutions, museums and libraries.</p> <p>(iii) Bombay which used to be the major outlet for cotton textiles from Gujarat to start with, started functioning as a port from the nineteenth century, through which large quantities of raw materials, such as cotton, opium etc. passed. Gradually, the</p>	

	<p>city became an important administrative centre too in western India, and by the end of the nineteenth century it turned into a major industrial centre.</p> <p>(iv) Bombay had become the capital of the Bombay Presidency in 1819, after the Maratha defeat in the Anglo - Maratha war.</p>	[5]
<p><b>A.21</b></p>	<p>United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has used the criterion of Human Development Index to measure the development of countries.</p> <p>HDI stands for Human Development Index. The concept of HDI goes beyond income and growth to cover all human choices. It puts the people at the centre stage and covers all aspects of human development with the object of improving the conditions of people from all angles. It is a broader approach to development.</p> <p>Components of Measuring HDI :</p> <p><b>(i) Life Expectancy :</b> It is the average expected length of life of a person at the time of birth.</p> <p><b>(ii) Per Capita Income :</b> Mean income of the people is an economic unit. It is calculated by dividing the total national income of a country by population. It is calculated in dollars for all the countries so that it can be compared.</p> <p><b>(iii) Literacy rate :</b> Education is also one of the most important criteria for the development of a country.</p> <p><b>(iv) Gross Enrolment Ratio for Three Levels :</b> It means enrolment ratio for primary schools, secondary schools and higher education beyond secondary level.</p> <p>HDI has been calculated for about 177 countries. According to it, in 2016 the rank of India is 131 and the rank of Sri Lanka is 73, which is much better than that of India. We are required to make progress in the education and health sectors as yet.</p>	[5]
<p><b>A.22</b></p>	<p>Road transport is very popular for the following reasons :</p> <p>(a) Construction cost of roads is much lower than that of railway lines.</p> <p>(b) Roads can traverse comparatively more dissected and undulating topography.</p> <p>(c) Roads can negotiate higher gradients of slopes and as such can traverse mountains such as the Himalayas.</p> <p>(d) Road transport is economical in transportation of few persons and relatively smaller amount of goods over short distances.</p>	

	<p>(e) It also provides door-to-door service, thus the cost of loading and unloading is much lower.</p> <p>(f) Road transport is also used as a feeder to other modes of transport such as they provide a link between railway stations, air and sea ports.</p>	[5]
<p><b>A.23</b></p>	<p>Democracy, in modern times is considered as the best rule. That is why most of the countries have adopted this concept of democracy. It has certain merits which are given below :</p> <p><b>(i) It is based on public opinion :</b> Democracy is that system of rule which is based on public opinion and the rule is being run according to the wish of the people. No importance is given to public opinion in monarchy and dictatorship and laws are also being formed according to public opinion.</p> <p><b>(ii) It is based on the principle of equality :</b> All humans in democracy are considered as equal. No one gets special privileges on the basis of birth, caste, religion, sex and wealth. General masses are given the right to take part in the decision making process. All are considered as equal.</p> <p><b>(iii) Responsible government :</b> Governments in monarchy and dictatorship are not responsive to anyone but government in democracy is responsive to people. Government has to work according to public opinion. It cannot work against the public opinion unless people can throw them of power in next elections.</p> <p><b>(iv) Strong and efficient government :</b> Government in democracy is strong and efficient. Administration is being run by the representatives of the people who have the support of public. Rulers are encouraged by the support of people with which they apply their decisions with full strength. Rulers are controlled by public opinion and they are responsive to the people for their decisions. In this way it works in an efficient way.</p>	[5]
<p><b>A.24</b></p>	<p>(i) Word caste is used for different varna's of the society.</p> <p>(ii) Caste is an endogamous group which keeps certain restrictions on its members.</p> <p>(iii) In this sense casteism says that every caste group is a different from each other and their interests are also different from each other.</p> <p>(iv) Society was divided in different homogeneous groups in caste system.</p> <p>(v) So casteism is an ideology which says that one's caste is superior than other castes and it should have supremacy over the other castes.</p>	

	<p>(vi) Its consequence comes in the form of social division.                  (vii) Society is divided in different parts and leads to tensions and conflicts in society.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>There are certain factors which can sustain democracy in India and these factors are given below :</p> <p>(i) One of the important feature of democracy is liberty, equality and fraternity and this principle has been adopted by our constitution. Our constitution has also adopted other aims like socialism, secularism.</p> <p>(ii) In India multi - party system is there in which every section of the society gets equal chance to represent in the government. Government in it is elected by the people and regular elections are held in it.</p> <p>(iii) Our country has given the right to vote to every citizen of the country means universal adult franchise. Secret ballot system is there to hold fair elections.</p> <p>(iv) All the sectional and pressure groups in India, are free to operate in our political system. They generally influences governments decisions and policies as well.</p> <p>(v) Our democracy is representative of all the sections of society. People from various sections are elected to raise their voice. In this way they can say that these factors have sustained democracy in our country.</p>	<p>[5]</p> <p>[5]</p>
<p><b>A.25</b></p>	<p>Maharashtra and Gujrat states have the maximum extent of cotton textile growth.                  Reasons for the concentration of cotton textile industry in these states are :</p> <p><b>(i) Availability of raw materials :</b> Due to the favourable soil type and other climatic conditions, cotton is grown in a vast area in these states. So, raw materials are available in plenty.</p> <p><b>(ii) Transport :</b> These states are well connected to the rest part of the country by rail and road. Also, they have many large ports from where the textile products can be easily exported.</p> <p><b>(iii) Market :</b> Though they have locally available big markets, they also enjoy good transport facilities that enable their reach to the national and international markets.</p>	

- (iv) **Labour** : Although they have locally available cheap labour force, they are supported by migrant labours from the Northern states.
- (v) **Moist climate** : For cotton cultivation, moist climate is a must. These states have favourable climate conditions.

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A.26 (A) & (B)

