

<p>CBSE X</p> <p>Date :</p>	<p align="center">MT EDUCARE LTD.</p> <p align="center">SUBJECT : SOCIAL SCIENCE</p> <p align="center">QUEST - I (Semi Prelim II)</p> <p align="center">MODEL ANSWER PAPER</p>	<p>Marks : 80</p> <p>Time : 3 hrs.</p>
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SECTION A		
A.1	<p>The image was first created by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay.</p> <p align="center">OR</p>	[1]
	<p>VS Naipaul is a Nobel Prize winning writer who is a descendant of indentured labour from India.</p>	[1]
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 align="center">OR</p>	[1]
	<p>Baron Haussmann was the chief architect, according to whose plan Paris was rebuilt.</p>	[1]
A.3	<p>Challenges faced by the jute industry include stiff competition in the international market from synthetic substitutes and from other competitors like Bangladesh, Brazil, Philippines, Egypt and Thailand.</p> <p align="center">OR</p>	[1]
	<p>Many industries tend to come together to make use of the advantage offered by the urban centres. This is termed as agglomeration economy.</p>	[1]
A.4	<p>Pakistan is a federal parliamentary republic consisting of four provinces and four federal territories.</p>	[1]
A.5	<p>Infant Mortality Rate means the number of children that die before the age of 1 year in a proportion of 1000 live children born in that particular year.</p> <p align="center">OR</p>	[1]
	<p>Net Attendance Ratio is the total number of children of the age group 14-15 years attending school as a percentage of total number of children in the same age group.</p>	[1]

A.6	Secondary sector and tertiary sector cannot produce adequate employment, so most of the workforce rely on primary activities.	[1]
A.7	On the basis of ownership, economic sector is classified as Public Sector and Private Sector.	[1]
SECTION B		
A.8	<p>(i) During the Swadeshi movement in Bengal, a tricolour flag (red, green and yellow) was designed.</p> <p>(ii) It had 8 lotuses representing the 8 provinces of British India, and a crescent moon representing Hindus and Muslims.</p> <p>(iii) By 1921, Gandhiji had designed the Swaraj flag.</p> <p>(iv) It was again tricolour (red, green and white) and had a spinning wheel in the centre which represented his ideal of self help.</p>	[3]
OR		
	<p>(i) There is an angle of progress, bearing the flag of the new century and is gently perched on a wheel with wings symbolizing time.</p> <p>(ii) The fight is taking into the future.</p> <p>(iii) Floating about behind her are the sign of progress- Railway, Camera, Machines, Printing press and factory.</p>	[3]
A.9	<p>(i) The international monetary system is the system linking national currencies and monetary system.</p> <p>(ii) The Briton woods system was based on fixed exchange rates. In this system the national currencies were pegged to the dollar at a fixed exchange rate.</p> <p>(iii) The Bretton woods system inaugurated an era of unprecedented growth of trade and incomes for the western industrial nations.</p>	[3]
A.10	<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>[3]</p>
<p>A.11</p>	<p>(i) Border Roads Organisation a Government of India undertaking constructs and maintains roads in the bordering areas of the country.</p> <p>(ii) This organisation was established in 1960 for the development of the roads of strategic importance in the northern and north-eastern border areas.</p> <p>(iii) These roads have improved accessibility in areas of difficult terrain and have helped in the economic development of these area.</p>	<p>[3]</p>
<p>A.12</p>	<p>Manufacturing sector is considered the backbone of development in general and economic terms because : (Any 3)</p> <p>(i) Manufacturing industries help in modernising agriculture by supplying irrigation pumps, fertilisers, insecticides, pesticides and machines and tools to the farmers.</p> <p>(ii) Industries also reduce the heavy dependence of people on agricultural income by providing them jobs in secondary and tertiary sectors.</p> <p>(iii) Industrial development is a precondition for eradication of poverty and unemployment this was the main philosophy behind public sector and joint sector ventures.</p> <p>(iv) Industrialisation has also aimed at bringing down regional disparities by establishing industries in the backward areas to develop these areas.</p> <p>(v) Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce which helps in earning foreign exchange income.</p> <p>(vi) Countries that transform their raw materials into wide variety of finished goods of higher value and thus leads to the prosperity of the country.</p>	<p>[3]</p>
<p>A.13</p>	<p>(i) Governments are accountable to the people in democracies because they are elected and formed by the people.</p> <p>(ii) If government starts to overlook the interests of the people then people have the authority to throw that government out of power.</p>	

<p>A.14</p> <p>A.15</p> <p>A.16</p>	<p>(iii) That's why generally governments try to take care of welfare of the people.</p> <p>(i) According to Lyngdoh Madam, "There is already a law banning any appeal to caste and religion in politics.</p> <p>(ii) Politicians find a way to by pass that.</p> <p>(iii) Laws can have little impact unless people resist attempts to mislead and divided people in the name of caste and religion.</p> <p>(iv) These two are the main hindrances in the way of democracy."</p> <p>(i) Economic outcome of democracy is that economic inequality should be removed from our society and economic equality should prevail in the country.</p> <p>(ii) Many economic problems exist in our country like unemployment, poverty etc. and country cannot develop if these problems persist in our country.</p> <p>(iii) So these problems should be removed to remove economic inequality.</p> <p>(Any 3)</p>	<p>[3]</p> <p>[3]</p> <p>[3]</p>			
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="309 1055 828 1104">Bangar Soils</th> <th data-bbox="828 1055 1350 1104">Khadar Soils</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="309 1104 828 1411"> <p>1. According to age, these soils are called old alluvial soils.</p> <p>2. Grains of these soils are coarse.</p> <p>3. These soils are less fertile.</p> <p>4. These soils have high concentration of Kankar nodules.</p> </td> <td data-bbox="828 1104 1350 1411"> <p>1. According to age, these soils are called new alluvial soils.</p> <p>2. Grains of these soils are fine.</p> <p>3. These soils are more fertile.</p> <p>4. These soils have less concentration of Kankar nodules.</p> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Bangar Soils	Khadar Soils	<p>1. According to age, these soils are called old alluvial soils.</p> <p>2. Grains of these soils are coarse.</p> <p>3. These soils are less fertile.</p> <p>4. These soils have high concentration of Kankar nodules.</p>	<p>1. According to age, these soils are called new alluvial soils.</p> <p>2. Grains of these soils are fine.</p> <p>3. These soils are more fertile.</p> <p>4. These soils have less concentration of Kankar nodules.</p>	<p>[3]</p>
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<p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Reasons for the low percentage of net sown area in North East India are :</p> <p>(i) States of northeast India are rocky, mountainous, not suitable for agriculture.</p> <p>(ii) Climate is harsh.</p> <p>(iii) Most of the area is densely forested.</p> <p>(iv) In Andaman and Nicobar Islands besides densely forested, too much rains hamper the agricultural activities.</p>	<p>[3]</p>				

<p>A.17</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 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.</p> <p>Major public facilities are as follows : (Any 2)</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>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p>	<p>[3]</p>
<p>A.18</p>	<p>(i) National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) provides guaranteed 100 days of employment per year for one person in every household in the rural areas who wants to work as an unskilled worker.</p> <p>(ii) It was started in the villages of 200 districts and has now been extended to villages in over 600 districts.</p> <p>(iii) One-third of the total work is reserved for women.</p> <p>(iv) NREGA provides employment to rural people in the activities specified under the scheme.</p>	<p>[3]</p>

A.19	<p>(v) Thus, NREGA has helped in reducing the unemployed population of India.</p>	[3]	
	OR		
	<p>(i) Economic activities, though grouped into three different categories, are highly interdependent.</p>		
	<p>(ii) Raw materials produced in Primary sector and processed into finished items in Secondary sector. Assistance is provided by Tertiary sector to these two activities.</p>		
	<p>(iii) Lets take an example of iron-ore. It is extracted in mining which is a Primary activity, then it is transported to industries for making pig-iron and steel in iron and steel plant, which is Secondary activity. Transportation and finance services is provided to these two sectors by Tertiary sector.</p>	[3]	
	SECTION C		
A.19	<p>Main features of Civil Disobedience Movement :</p>	[5]	
	<p>(i) First successful mass movement.</p>		
	<p>(ii) People from all sections participated role of students; people, young and old, joined.</p>		
	<p>(iii) Role of women - for the first time women in large numbers left the comfort of their homes and joined the movement.</p>		
	<p>(iv) For the first time the movement was launched with the goal of Purna Swaraj or complete independence.</p>		
	<p>(v) The people could successfully defy British laws.</p>		
	OR		
	<p>(i) A well known pioneer of mass production was the car manufacturer, 'Henry Ford'.</p>		
	<p>(ii) He adopted an assembly line technique of a slaughter house.</p>		
	<p>(iii) He realized that the 'Assembly line' method would allow a faster and cheaper way of producing vehicles.</p>		
<p>(iv) This method forced workers to repeat a single task mechanically and continuously.</p>			
<p>(v) This was a way of increasing output per worker by speeding up the pace of work.</p>			
<p>(vi) This doubling go daily wages was considered 'best cost - cutting decision' he had ever made.</p>			
OR			
Blessing of the Industrial Revolution :			
<p>(i) Production by machines has met the growing need of the growing population of the world.</p>	[5]		

	<p>(ii) Only machines have made it possible for the mankind to meet the primary necessities of food, cloths and shelter</p> <p>(iii) Machines have relieved man of the drudgery of tiring and unpleasant jobs.</p> <p>(iv) Machines have brought more leisure.</p> <p>Harmful effects of Industrial Revolution :</p> <p>(i) The industrial Revolution shattered the rural life by turning the farmers into landless labourers.</p> <p>(ii) Rural unemployment forced the unemployed farmers to migrate to cities in search of jobs</p> <p>(iii) The cities became overcrowded and many problems of insanitation and housing arose.</p> <p>(iv) The industrial Revolution gave birth to imperialism</p>	[5]
<p>A.20</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 boulevards) and open spaces and transplanted full grown trees.</p> <p>(iv) Opposition of Haussmanization : Many opposed this form of development.</p> <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>A.21</p>	<p>(i) The history of developed countries reveals a general pattern of development in their economic structure.</p>	

	<p>(ii) First primary sectors predominantly contributed to GDP and held most of the employment.</p> <p>(iii) Then when agricultural activities increased, there was need for industrialisation and gradually industrial sectors dominated the economy.</p> <p>(iv) Much of the workers shifted to industrial sector, but Primary productivity did not hamper as industrial sector produced much sophisticated instruments and inputs that increased the productivity and filled the gap of loss of workforce.</p> <p>(v) After a hundred years, service sector groomed up and most of the workers shifted to service sector and now, service sector contributes maximum to the share of economy.</p> <p>(vi) The service sector has now become the most important sector in terms of total production and employment generation without disturbing the production and productivity of other two sectors.</p> <p>(vii) So, it is seen that tendency of economic structure has been shifting from Primary to Secondary and finally to Tertiary sector in developed countries. Similarly, almost all the developing countries are following the same path but may be in a different pace.</p>	[5]
A.22	<p>Following human activities are responsible for land degradation in India :</p> <p>(i) Mining : Expansion of mining and quarrying have contributed significantly to land degradation The mining sites are abandoned after excavation work is complete. It leaves deep scars and over burden. In Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha deforestation due to mining have caused severe land degradation.</p> <p>(ii) Over-grazing : In Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra over-grazing is one of the main reasons for land degradation.</p> <p>(iii) Over irrigation : In Punjab, Haryana, Western Uttar Pradesh, over irrigation is responsible for land degradation due to water logging leading to increase in salinity and alkalinity in soil.</p> <p>(iv) Mineral processing : The mineral processing such as grinding of limestone for cement industry and calcite and soapstone for ceramic industry generate huge quantity of dust in the</p>	

	<p>atmosphere. It restricts the process of infiltration of water into the soil after it settles down on this land.</p> <p>(v) Industrial effluents : In recent years, industrial effluents as waste have become a major source of land and water pollution in many parts of the country.</p>	[5]
<p>A.23</p>	<p>Aspects which give a clear definition of democracy are :</p> <p>(i) The rulers elected by the people must take all the major decisions.</p> <p>(ii) Elections must offer a choice and fair opportunity to the people to change the existing rulers.</p> <p>(iii) Choice and opportunity should be available to all the people on an equal basis.</p> <p>(iv) Exercise of choice should lead to a government limited by the basic rules of the constitution and citizens' rights.</p> <p>(v) Besides political rights, some social and economic rights are offered to the citizens by the democracy.</p> <p>(vi) Power sharing is the spirit of democracy and is necessary between government and social groups in a democracy.</p> <p>(vii) Democracy is not the brute rule of the majority. It respects minority. Their voice is necessary for a democracy.</p>	[5]
<p>A.24</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.</p> <p>(vii) Society is divided in different parts and leads to tensions and conflicts in society.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	[5]

	<p>Democracy is better than dictatorships because :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) It gives equality to all of its citizens that all the citizens are equal in the country. (ii) It upholds the dignity of the individual and gives respect to dignity of every individual. (iii) It improves the quality of decision making because deliberate discussion takes place before taking any decision. (iv) It provides a method to resolve conflict among various social groups due to social diversity. (v) It allows enough space to correct mistakes. 	<p>[5]</p>
<p>A.25</p>	<p>Examples of the distribution pattern of the railway network in the country being influenced by physiographic and economic factors are</p> <p>Physiographic Factors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The Northern Plains with their vast level land, high population density and rich agricultural resources provided the most favourable condition for growth of railways, although crossing wide rivers posed some obstacles. (ii) In the hilly terrain of the peninsular region, railway tracks were laid through low hills, gaps or tunnels. (iii) The Himalayan mountain regions are unfavourable for the construction of railway lines due to high relief, undulating terrain and low traffic. (iv) It is difficult to lay railway tracks in the sandy plains of Western Rajasthan, swamps of Gujarat and forested areas of states in central India. e.g. Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Jharkhand. <p>Economic Factors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) State funding plays a vital role in the development of railways across the nations. (ii) The state with flexible laws supports the growth of railways. (iii) The places that are highly industrialised attract the development of railways. (iv) Since the growth of both is complimentary to each other. e.g. recently railways network is enhancing along the industrial corridors. 	<p>[5]</p>

A.26 (A) & (B)

