

Set - A

10 th CBSE Batch :	MAHESH TUTORIALS SUBJECT : Social Science History : 2, 3, 4 or 5 or 6, Geography : 1, 3, 4, Political Science : 1, 2, 3 Economics : 1, 2 Model Answer Paper	Test - Date: Marks : 60 Time: 2 Hrs
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Q : 1	Answer the following questions : [1 marks]	08
	1. The image was first created by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay.	1
	2. The USA and Switzerland have federal system of government.	1
	3. Kerala has the highest female sex ratio, 1,058 per 1,000 males.	1
	4. GDP is the calculation of total production in a country/state within a time period, normally a year. It is the calculation of values of all final goods and services within a year.	1
5(A)	Rinderpest was cattle plague which had impact on the life and economy of the people of Africa.	1
	OR	
5(B)	In 1911, 67 per cent of the large industries were located in Bengal and Bombay.	1
	OR	
5(C)	Raymond Unwin and Barry Parker were the designers of the Garden City of New Earswick.	1
	6. The denudation of the soil cover and subsequent washing down of soil is described as soil erosion.	1
	7. Rabi crops are sown from October to December and harvested in summer from April to June.	1
	8. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) publishes Human Development Report every year.	1
Q : 2	Answer the following questions : [3 marks]	27
	9. MAP :	
	i. Bhakranangal Project	1
	ii. Black Soil	1
	iii. Tea Growing Region	1
	10. The Indian farmers are facing a big challenge from international competition due to following points :	1
	(i) Reduction in the public investment in agriculture sector particularly in (a) irrigation (b) power supply (c) rural roads (d) market and mechanisation.	1
	(ii) Subsidy on fertilisers is decreased leading to increase in the cost of production.	1
	(iii) Moreover reduction in the import duties on agricultural products have proved detrimental to agriculture in the country.	
	11. (i) The Tertiary sector is different from the other two sectors because the other sectors produce goods, but this sector does not produce goods by itself.	1
	(ii) Instead, the Tertiary sector activities help in the development of the Primary and Secondary sectors.	1
	(iii) These activities are an aid to provide support for the production process. e.g.	½

	transport, communication, storage, banking, insurance, trade activities, etc. For this reason, this sector is also known as Service sector.	½
12(A)	(i) This reduced the shipping costs and lowered meat prices in Europe. (ii) The poor in Europe could now consume a more varied diet. (iii) To the earlier, monotony of Bread and Potatoes many, not all could add meat, butter or egg. (iv) Better living conditions promoted social peace within the country and support for imperialism abroad.	1 1 1 1
	OR	
12(B)	(i) Industrialists usually employed a jobber to get new recruits. Very often the jobber was an old and trusted worker. (ii) He got people from his village ensured them jobs, helped them settle in the city and provided them money in time of crisis. (iii) Jobbers became persons with authority and power. He began demanding money and gifts for the favor he did and started controlling the lives of workers.	1 1 1
	OR	
12(C)	(i) Magicians, Monkey players or acrobats used to perform their acts on the streets. (ii) The Nandi bull used to predict the future. (iii) Chawls were also the place for the exchange of news about jobs, strikes, riots or demonstrations.	1 1 1
13.	(i) The Constitution prescribes that the number of Dutch and French - speaking Ministers shall be equal in the Central Government. (ii) Some special laws require the support majority of number from each linguistic group. Thus, no single community can make decisions unilaterally. (iii) Many powers of central government have been given to state governments of the two regions of the country.	1 1 1
14.	The formation of a federation can take two routes. They are: (i) Coming Together Federation. Under this route, various independent states agree to come together and form a single big unit. This helps in pooling all the resources for better and efficient management of all the states through one central unit. In this type of federation, all the states have equal powers among themselves and are strong in relation to the central government. Example: The U.S.A., Switzerland and Australia.	1 ½
	(ii) Holding Together Federations. Under this route, a large unit decides to share its powers between one central unit and several small units. The power is divided among the central authority and various state authorities. In this type of federation, states do not have equal power among themselves and the centre is relatively stronger in comparison to the states Example: India, Spain and Belgium.	1 ½
15.	(i) During Tory government a statutory commission was formed. (ii) It was under Sir John Simon to look into the functioning of the constitutional system in India and suggest changes. (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.	1 1 1
16.	Individual Resources : Resources which are owned privately by individuals, are called individual resources. Examples :	1

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Many farmers own land allotted to them by government against the payment of revenue. - In cities and towns, people own plots, houses and other property. - Wood lands, pasture lands, water in wells are resources owned by individuals. 	<p>1</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p>
17.	The major attributes in making the Human Development Report are	
(i)	Per Capita Income (PCI) : A nation with more PCI will have a population with high nutritional levels, have healthy people, as healthcare facilities will be good and have more educated people, as they will be able to afford better education.	1
(ii)	Educational levels of the people : They will be able to get better jobs and higher earnings due to their higher education status.	1
(iii)	Health status : Health will be good and longevity will increase as they will be able to afford better healthcare facilities. Infant mortality will also reduce due to better healthcare, resulting in further increase in life expectancy at birth.	1
Q : 3	Answer the following questions : [5 marks]	25
18.	(i) During Rowlatt satyagrah on 10th April, 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.	1
	(ii) On 13th April the infamous Jallianwalla Bagh incident took place. On that day a large crowd gathered in the enclosed ground of Jallianwalla Bagh. Some came to protest against the government's new repressive measures.	1
	(iii) Others had come to attend the annual Baisakhi fair. Being from outside the city, many villagers were unaware of the martial law that had been imposed.	1
	(iv) Dyer entered the area, blocked the exit points, and opened fire on the crowd, killing hundreds.	1
	(v) His object as he declared later, was to 'produce a moral effect', to create in the minds of satyagrahis a feeling of terror and awe.	1
19.	An important test for Indian federation is the language policy of it. Our Constitution did not give the status of national language to any one language to protect the sentiments of the people of India who speak different languages. In the following ways, challenge of language policy is adopted by our Constitution to promote federalism in our country :	1
	(i) Hindi is the mother tongue of only 40 per cent of Indians. It is identified as the official language.	1
	(ii) There were many safeguards to protect other languages.	
	(iii) Besides Hindi, there are 21 other languages recognised as Scheduled Languages by the Constitution.	1
	(iv) A candidate in an examination conducted for the Central Government jobs may opt to take the examination in any of these languages.	1
	(v) Much of the governmental work takes place in the official language of the concerned state.	1
20.	Methods of rain water harvesting used in India are :	
(i)	Guls and Kuls : People builds guls and kuls in hilly and mountainous regions to divert water. These are simple channels. They are mainly used Western Himalayas.	1
(ii)	Roof top rain water harvesting : Commonly practised to store drinking water in Rajasthan.	1
(iii)	Inundation Channels : These channels develop in the flood plains of Bengal to irrigate fields.	1
(iv)	Khadins and Johads : In arid and semi-arid regions, some agricultural fields were converted into rain fed storage structures. These structure are found in Rajasthan.	1

(v)	Tanks : In Bikaner, Phalodi and Barmer, almost all houses have tanks for storing drinking water. Tanks are part of the well -developed roof top rain water harvesting system.	1
21.	(i) To get rid of rats, a 'Rat-Hunt' was started in 1902.	½
	(ii) The French hired Vietnamese workers and paid them each rat they caught.	½
	(iii) Rats began to be caught in thousands but still there seemed to be non interest.	½
	(iv) Those who did the dirty work of entering sewers found that if they came together, they could get more money.	1
	(v) The bounty was paid when a tail was given as a proof that a rat had been killed.	½
	(vi) So the rat catchers took to just clipping the tails and releasing the rats, so that the process could be repeated over and over again.	1
	(vii) Ultimately, the French were forced to stop the bounty programme.	½
	(viii) Besides this arrangement, the plague swept through the area.	½
22.	(i) Environmental degradation is now a global issue and discussed and debated over decades. Its consequences are well felt in the surrounding states or nations or sometimes globally.	
	(ii) Take the example of air pollution. If India is doing much air pollution through massive thermal power plant and other sources, people in Pakistan, Sri Lanka, etc our neighbours also experience increase in asthma and other lung diseases.	
	(iii) Acid rain, climate change, etc are some issues which are transcontinental in consequences.	
	(iv) Deforestation in Brazil has caused disturbance in rainfall pattern throughout South America.	
	(v) Land degradation and dam burst like conditions in India affect Bangladesh as it brings massive siltation and flood consequences. Now, environmental protection is a major issue and taken seriously by almost all countries and discussions take place internationally and among group of nations.	

★★★★ *Best of Luck* ★★★★★