

STANDARD QUESTION PAPER 1

SOCIAL SCIENCE

ANSWER KEY

1. (a) : When the Great Depression in 1930 began, publishers feared a decline in book purchases and so to sustain buying of books they introduced cheap paperback editions.
2. (d) : The given image was painted by Abanindranath Tagore, during the Swadeshi Movement in 1905.
3. (b) : Statement I is incorrect but statement II is correct.
4. (a) : The correct sequence is as follows :
(ii) First World War (1914-18), (i) Khilafat Movement March (1919), (iv) Non-cooperation Movement (1920), (iii) Civil Disobedience Movement (1930).
5. (c) : (i), (ii) and (iv)
6. (c) : Manas Tiger Reserve in Assam and Periyar Tiger Reserve in Kerala are some of the tiger reserves of India.
7. (c) : A - Monsoon, B - Rice
8. (c) : Both Belgium and Sri Lanka dealt with their problem in different ways.
9. (d) : Education comes in Concurrent List, Commerce comes in State List. Banking is a part of Union List and Computer Software is a residuary subject.
10. (d) : Dictatorship is better than democracy.
11. (d) : (A) - (iii); (B) - (i); (C) - (ii); (D) - (iv)
12. (b) : Housework and Raising up children
13. (b) : Voter Identity card, Aadhar card, Passport and Pan card are issued by the government and so they are used as identity cards.
14. (d) : (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)
15. (c) : The meeting of women's SHGs (Self Help Groups)
16. (b) : It is the total value of all final goods and services produced during a particular year.
17. (b) : (A) - (iii); (B) - (ii); (C) - (iv); (D) - (i)
18. (b) : Socio-economic
19. (b) : Increased imbalance in development
20. (a) : Primary and secondary
21. Similarity : Both the magnetite and hematite are varieties of iron ore.

Difference : The hematite iron ore contains 50 to 60 percent of iron ore but magnetite contains upto 70 percent of iron ore.

22. (A) The missionaries played a very important role in the growth of press in India, their contributions are given below :

- (a) The Portuguese missionaries, in the mid-sixteenth century, brought the printing press to Goa.
- (b) Jesuit priests learnt Konkani language and by 1674, 50 books were printed in Konkani and in Kanara languages.
- (c) Catholic priests printed the first Tamil book at Cochin in 1579 and in 1713, they printed the first Malayalam book.
- (d) The Dutch Protestant missionaries had printed 32 Tamil texts by 1710.

OR

(B) Printing revolution not only stimulated publication of conflicting opinions, but also connected nationalist communities in different parts of India.

- (i) To reach a wider audience, the ideas were printed in the everyday spoken language of ordinary people.
- (ii) Raja Ram Mohan Roy published the '*Sambad Kaumudi*' from 1821 and the Hindu orthodoxy commissioned the '*Samachar Chandrika*' to oppose his opinion.
- (iii) A wider range of people could not participate in these public discussions and express their views but they read the opinions.
- (iv) New ideas emerged through these clashes of opinions.
- (v) Newspapers conveyed news from one place to another, creating pan-Indian identities.

23. In the USA, members and supporters of the party choose candidates and in India, top party leaders choose candidates for contesting elections.

24. Manav will decide whether to borrow from a bank or moneylender on the basis of the following loan terms:

- (i) He should be able to provide the collateral and documentation required.
- (ii) The interest rate which he must pay to the bank or moneylender along with the repayment of the principal.
- (iii) The mode of repayment, its periodicity in cash, etc.
- (iv) The penalty in case of default in repayment.

25. The given image depicts 'The fallen Germania' painted by Julius Hübner in 1850 (two years after the failure of the Frankfurt Parliament in 1848). Germania was the allegory of the German nation. In the given figure, she is depicted as a fallen woman with the crown and standard thrown aside. Hübner here refers to the event when the hopes of German people to be united under one monarch (King Friedrich Wilhelm IV) into one nation were shattered because he rejected people's demand in 1848.

26. (A) (i) Primary Sector : Activities undertaken by using natural resources, *e.g.*, forestry, agriculture, fishing, etc.

(ii) Secondary Sector : Activities include various manufacturing processes and adds utility to primary sector, *e.g.* cotton to cloth, Iron ore to Steel, etc.

(iii) Tertiary Sector : This includes all the activities which support primary and secondary sector by providing services, such as transportation etc.

Most of the people are employed in the primary sector.

OR

(B) All the three sectors are highly interdependent with each other in the following ways:

- Natural products are obtained from the primary sector are used as raw materials in the secondary sector which requires transportation.
- Secondary sector produces finished goods which are transported to the markets for trade and commerce.
- Essential services provided through tertiary sector needs transportation.
- Transportation is an example of tertiary activity.

27. Integration often has challenges, like :

- Division of power
- Sharing of resources
- Alienation of minority people or region
- Dominance of majority people or region
- Distrust and discrimination between communities
- If forced integration is done, it can lead to widespread conflict or may turn into a 'Civil War' as it happened in Sri Lanka between the Sinhalese and Tamils.
- Sri Lanka had an excellent record of economic development, education and health, but the civil war caused a terrible setback to the social, cultural and economic life.
- Hence, we can say that 'Attempts at forced integration often sow the seeds of disintegration'. So, it should be on harmonious, cordial and amical terms.

28. India is a secular country, unlike Sri Lanka and Pakistan. Our fundamental rights support secularism by providing 'Right to freedom of religion', 'Cultural and Educational Rights' and 'Abolition of untouchability'. The Preamble states the nature of the country to be secular. On the other hand communalism was and today also continues to be one of the major challenges to our democracy. It should not be seen as a threat to some people in India but it needs to be combated.

The Constitution of India being secular provides to all individuals and communities freedom to profess, practice and propagate any religion, prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion and also allows the state to intervene in the matters of religion in order to ensure equality within religious communities.

Hence, we can say that 'Secularism is not an ideology of some political parties, but it is one of the foundations of our country'.

29. Manufacturing sector is considered the backbone of development in general and economic development of India.

(i) Manufacturing industries help in modernising agriculture and create jobs in secondary and tertiary sector.

(ii) Industrial development helps in eradication of unemployment and poverty. When a country manufactures its own products, it becomes more self-reliant.

(iii) Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce, and brings in much needed foreign exchange.

(iv) A country with high level of manufacturing activities becomes prosperous.

30. (A) (a) In 1848, middle-class German tried to unite the different regions of the German confederation into a nation-state governed by an elected parliament. Although, this initiative to nation-building was repressed by the combined forces of the monarchy and the military, supported by the large landowners (Junkers) of Prussia.

Later, Prussia took the leadership of the movement for national unification. The Chief Minister of Prussia, Otto von Bismarck, was the architect of unification. With the help of Prussian army and bureaucracy, three wars over seven years-with Austria, Denmark and France-ended with their victory and hence the process of unification was completed. In January, 1871, the Prussian king, William I, was proclaimed German Emperor.

(b) Giuseppe Mazzini during 1830s, decided to make a programme to unite Italy and formed a secret society called "Young Italy". After earlier failure of

revolutionary uprisings in 1831 and 1848, King Victor Emmanuel II took to unify the Italian states through war. He got the whole-hearted support of Minister Cavour and through a tactful diplomatic alliance with France, defeated Austrian forces in 1859. Now he was joined by Giuseppe Garibaldi. In 1860, they marched into South Italy and the kingdom of the Two Sicilies and freed the states from Bourbon rulers of Spain. In 1861, Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed the king of united Italy.

OR

(B) The achievements of Napoleon are enumerated below :

- (i) Napoleon had introduced many reforms in the territories conquered by him.
- (ii) Though, he is said to have destroyed democracy in France but in administrative field he incorporated many revolutionary principles to make the whole system more rational and efficient.
- (iii) The Civil Code of 1804 - usually known as the Napoleonic Code - did away with all privileges based on birth, established equality before the law and secured the right to property.
- (iv) He abolished the feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues.
- (v) In towns, the restrictions on the guilds were removed and transport and communication systems were improved.
- (vi) All these developments facilitated the movement and exchange of goods and capital from one region to another.

31. (A) Different methods of controlling soil erosion are:

- (a) In Hilly Areas:
 - (i) Contour Ploughing : Ploughing along the contour lines can slow the flow of water down the slopes.
 - (ii) Terrace Farming/Terrace Cultivation : Steps can be cut on the slopes making terraces. It restricts erosion.
- (b) In Plains:
 - (i) Strip Cropping : Strips of grasses are left to grow between the crops in the large fields, which breaks up the force of the wind.
- (c) In Arid Areas : Planting of shelter belts of plants, control on over grazing, stabilisation of sand dunes by growing thorny bushes.
- (d) In Industrial and Suburban Areas : Proper management of waste land, control of mining activities, proper discharge and disposal of industrial effluents and wastes after treatment.

OR

(B) Main reason : Large scale overgrazing has caused severe land degradation.

It can be checked in following ways :

- (i) Afforestation and proper management of grazing.
- (ii) Planting of shelter belts of plants.
- (iii) Stabilisation of sand dunes by growing thorny bushes.
- (iv) Control on overgrazing and mining activities.
- (v) Proper management of waste lands.

32. (A) The creation of linguistic states was the first and a major test for democratic politics in our country because since independence many new states have been created, many old states have vanished and boundaries of many old states were changed in order to create new states. When the demand for the formation of states on the basis of language was raised, there was a fear among national leaders that it would lead to disintegration of the country. Independence of India came along with its partition, leaders were apprehensive about creation of linguistic states, so the Central Government resisted linguistic states for some time. But unlike other countries (Sri Lanka and Belgium), the creation of linguistic states added strength and made the country united. This not only ensured that people who speak the same language lived in the same state but also made the administration easier.

OR

(B) The exact balance of power between the Central and the State governments varies from one federation to another because the historical context in the formation of federations plays an important role.

Federations are divided into two categories :

- (i) **Coming together federations** : When independent states came together on their own to form a bigger unit. All the constituent states usually have equal power and are strong vis-a-vis the federal government. This increases the security by retaining identity and pooling sovereignty. USA, Australia and Switzerland are examples.
- (ii) **Holding together federations** : When a large country decides to divide its power between the constituent states and the national government. The Central Government tends to be more powerful vis-a-vis the states. Very often different constituent units of the federation have unequal powers and some units are granted special powers. India, Spain and Belgium are examples.

33. (A) We use averages because they are useful for comparing different quantities of the same category. For example, to compute the per capita income of a country, averages have to be used because there are

differences in the incomes of diverse people. However, there are limitations to the use of averages. This does not show the distribution of things between people. For example, suppose in a country, the annual income of a rickshaw puller is ₹ 8,000 while an MNC employee earns an annual package of ₹ 12,00,000. The average income of this country, therefore, will be ₹ 6,04,000. Here, actual income or status remains unknown. One can clearly consider this a rich country thereby ignoring the income disparity between two individuals. Average are useful for comparison, but they also hide disparities.

OR

(B) No, I do not agree with the statement that per capita income is not a useful criterion at all. Kerala, with lower per capita income has a better human development ranking than Maharashtra because, human development ranking is determined using a combination of factors such as health, education, and income. So, this does not imply that per capita income is not useful. Rather, per capita income is one of the development factors and cannot be neglected. The World Bank uses per capita income as the criterion for measuring development and comparing states. But this criterion has certain limitations because of which determination of Human Development Index (HDI) is done using this criterion along with some other development factors like health, education etc. If the rate of population growth, is higher than the rate of growth of national income, this will lead to fall in per capita availability of goods and services and economic welfare.

34. (i) The Justice Party of non-brahmans felt that entering the council was one way of gaining power. So they had boycotted the council elections.

(ii) (a) The import of foreign cloth halved between 1921 and 1922, its value dropping from ₹ 102 crore to ₹ 57 crore.

(b) As the boycott movement spread and people began discarding imported clothes and wearing only Indian ones, production of Indian textile mills and handlooms went up.

35. (i) Rajasthan is a state which faces water shortage due to low rainfall. People use rooftop rainwater harvesting to meet their demands.

(ii) People of Bengal have developed inundation channels in the flood plains to irrigate their fields.

(iii) 'Khadins' and 'Johads' are rain fed storage structures in agricultural field and in arid and semi-arid regions.

36. (i) Various sources of cheap credit in Sonpur are commercial banks and cooperative societies.

(ii) Krishak Cooperative has 2300 farmers as members, it accepts deposits from its members and uses that deposits as collateral to obtain a loan from the bank. These funds are used to provide loans to members.

(iii) No, only the following people in Sonpur can get credit at a cheap rate :

(a) Those who have collateral.

(b) Those who have organised themselves into cooperative society.

(c) Those who can fulfill the documentation requirements of banks.

37. (a) and (b)

