



ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL

SELECTION EXAMINATION 2018

CLASS X

QUESTION CUM MODEL ANSWER

Subject: Moral Science

Marks: 90

Time: 3 hours 15 minutes

Date: 20.11.18

Amit Kumar
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SECTION – A

(1x15=15)

A. Choose the correct option:

- i) The Right to Information Act was given assent by the President of India on _____.
(a)15th June 2005 (b)12th October 2005 (c)1st January 2004 (d)10th July 2005
- ii) _____ is a strong antidote to the cancer of corruption.
(a)Love (b)Honesty (c)Kinship (d)Peace
- iii) The Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People was adopted by UN on:
(a)13th October 2007 (b)12th October 2007 (c)13th September 2007 (d)10th October 2007

B. Fill in the blanks with the correct word from the options given below:

- i) **Development** is a necessity to increase the wealth of the country.
- ii) Be sensitive to the fact that accepting corruption corrupts **you** as well.
- iii) When resisting corruption do not judge the person, condemn the **act**.
- iv) The right to information is not **absolute** as it is subservient to the common good.
- v) The right to communicate is not recognised by all **public** bodies.
- vi) The Natarhat firing range is one of many examples of **displacement** of tribal populations.
- vii) The right to know what one needs to know or is entitled to know is called the right to **information**.
- viii) **Ecology** is the balanced relationship of physical organisms with their environment.

[Options – you, act, absolute, Ecology, information, displacement, public, Development]

C. Write True or False against the following statements:

- i) Majority of people in the world lack the minimum technological resources for communication - **True**
- ii) The 'right to communicate' is recognized by all public bodies - **False**
- iii) Today's media environment does not depend on our attention - **False**
- iv) For centuries, tribals were opposed to nature and exhausted all their natural resources - **False**

SECTION – B

Answer the following questions in brief:

(3x5=15)

- i) State three measures we can take to be in control of our life.
Ans. Three measures we can take to be in control of our lives are:
a) developing a critical eye and analysing the meaning of media messages.
b) paying attention to persons and things that matter.
c) being selective about the kind of media content we watch on the television and the internet.
- ii) Who takes the decision to execute development projects?
Ans. The Government either at the Centre or the State takes the decision to execute development projects after proper planning and in the best interests of all.
- iii) Mention any three Declarations of "the Rights of Indigenous People".
Ans. The Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People states that indigenous people
a) are equal in dignity and rights
b) have the right to develop and transmit to future generations their culture, language, oral traditions, philosophies, writings and literature.
c) have a right to their lands and resources and shall not be forced out without their consent.
- iv) What are the greatest challenges to good communication?
Ans. The greatest challenges to good communication are:
a) including all parties concerned in the decision-making process

- b) concentration of mass media in the hands of the majority
 c) freedom to all people to acquire skills necessary for good communication.
- v) By whom and when was the Right To Information Act given assent? When did it come into effect?
Ans. The Right to Information Act was given Presidential assent on 15th June, 2005. It came into effect on 12th October, 2005.

SECTION – C

Answer any six of the following questions:

(10x6=60)

- i) Discuss in detail the People's Communication Charter that has received worldwide acclamation.
Ans. In line with the movement for a new International Information Order, a People's Communication Charter has now been acclaimed worldwide. The salient features of this Charter are as follows: a) It affirms that communication is basic to the life of all individuals and communities; b) It empowers individuals and communities to take part in the decision-making process in matters that affect them; c) It insists that children have the right to access mass media programmes designed to meet their needs and interests and foster healthy physical, mental and emotional development; d) It gives children the right to be protected against harmful programmes; e) It warns that the concentration of mass ownership in the hands of a few erodes the public sphere; f) It states that all people have the right to acquire skills necessary to participate in public deliberation and communication; g) It deplors the lack of minimum technological resources for communication among the majority of people worldwide.
- ii) What is the remedy to endless browsing and the indiscriminate use of TV and the internet?
Ans. The television and internet have invaded our lives to such an extent that they have become an addiction. Both forms of media have become masters of our lives rather than being servants and therefore it is imperative that we are in control. Self-control and strength of resolve thus become the most important tool in this battle. We must learn to say no and set our priorities right. We must know what programmes to watch and which channels should grab our attention the most, content that will enhance our knowledge and build our personality. We must set aside a time for watching television and spending time on the computer or mobile phone. Nothing must come in the way of studies and preparations for examinations. In this manner, we will become more mature and responsible as individuals and thus be a master and not a slave to the media.
- iii) Economically deprived communities do not have the capacity to make themselves heard in a fast moving world. In what way is this situation a handicap to human progress?
Ans. Time and again it has been proved that economically challenged communities do not have the means or the resources at their disposal to make themselves heard in an age of development and progress. The story of Bardwa and Birsa is the story of all tribal families who become refugees in their own country for even while being compensated they lose their land and houses, their cattle, the nearby forest where they hunted and the freedom to opt for another site. Their relationship and the community life are disrupted. Development vs Displacement is a huge ongoing debate in the modern age. In such a debate, the legitimate rights and freedoms of the indigenous people must take priority. A nation's true progress and development is evaluated on the basis of how it treats its tribal population.
- iv) What does the phrase 'To Be Alive In A Media Environment' really mean? How can you grow maturely and act responsibly in such a media environment?
Ans. All people by virtue of being human are called upon to live in harmony with each other in the midst of a media environment. This is what the phrase 'To Be Alive In A Media Environment' is all about. We live in a media environment and well know that the way and style of life promoted by the media deeply influences our own way and style of life. Far from lamenting these developments, teachers and parents ought to make the most of such challenges and opportunities given thereby for the education of the young. The exposure to a different environment calls for greater responsibility and strength of character, which in turn, if properly guided, hastens the process of maturity into adulthood. The challenge faced by the young today is to decide which images promoted by the media are worth giving our attention to. Not all media content is bad. Strength of resolve is required to decide what or who should retain our attention. Such power lies within each one of us.
- v) Have you ever indulged in any corrupt practice? What lessons have you learnt from it?

Ans. This is a subjective question that demands a subjective answer. Students will answer this question based on their own personal experience.

vi) Can teenagers benefit from communication courses? Discuss.

Ans. Communication skills are essential for the successful future of a student. In today's competitive world, communication skills are the most sought after quality of an educated person. Reading, writing listening and speaking are the pillars of communication. An effective communication course seeks to cover these four facets of communication. Realizing the importance of communication in a student's life, schools and colleges today have made presentations, reports and speeches an important part of the school curriculum. Written as well as oral skills are given special attention in a communication course so that youngsters know how to express themselves effectively. Teenagers can most definitely benefit from communication courses that enhance their skills in communication. Youngsters who undertake such a course enjoy the following advantages: a) succeed in other college courses; b) land the best available job; c) interact fluently with people; d) ace the interview process; e) do well in debates, elocutions, essay-writing competitions; f) learn how to respect the other person's point of view; g) learn how to effectively communicate their ideas and opinions to others in a group.

vii) What are the steps that you, as a student and as a citizen, can take to reduce corruption in society?

Ans. As students and citizens, there are certain steps one can take to reduce corruption in society. They are as follows: a) being aware that accepting corruption and being silent about it corrupts us as well; b) while resisting corruption we should condemn the act and not judge the person; c) having recourse to a higher authority and bring cases of corruption to their notice; d) writing letters to editors of newspapers making the public aware of acts of corruption; e) taking a pledge not to indulge in acts of dishonesty ourselves

viii) Explain in detail the ugly faces of Corruption.

Ans. The dictionary meaning of corruption is 'The action by which one accepts or requests to act dishonestly in a public service in return for money or personal gain.' This is the ugly face of corruption as the dishonest act corrupts both – the person accepting and the person requesting. At the micro level, corruption is limited to transactions between two persons. Such actions strain human relationships and in most cases take the form of an imposition on the weaker party. At the macro level, larger amounts of money and a greater number of persons and accomplices are involved. The victims, are most often, the masses and the poor. Corruption demeans those involved and delays the development of the country.