केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड, दिल्ली
सैकण्डरी स्कूल सर्टिफिकेट परीक्षा (कक्षा दसवीं)
परीक्षार्थी प्रवेश–पत्र के अनुसार भरें

विषय Subject : Social Science

विषय कोड Subject Code : 087

परीक्षा का दिन एवं तिथि
Day & Date of the Examination : 10/03/16, Thursday

उत्तर देने का माध्यम
Medium of answering the paper : English

प्रश्न पत्र के ऊपर लिखे कोड को दर्शाए :
Write code No. as written on the top of the question paper : Code Number 32/1 | Set Number ● ② ③ ④

अतिरिक्त उत्तर–पुस्तिका (ओं) की संख्या
No . of supplementary answer -book(s) used : Nil

विकलांग व्यक्ति : हाँ / नहीं
Person with Disabilities : Yes / No : No

किसी शारीरिक अक्षमता से प्रभावित हो तो संबंधित वर्ग में ✓ का निशान लगाएँ।
If physically challenged, tick the category

B	D	H	S	C	A

B = दृष्टिहीन, D = मूक व बधिर, H = शारीरिक रूप से विकलांग, S = स्पास्टिक
C = डिस्लेक्सिक, A = ऑटिस्टिक
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क्या लेखन – लिपिक उपलब्ध करवाया गया : हाँ / नहीं
Whether writer provided : Yes / No : No

यदि दृष्टिहीन हैं तो उपयोग में लाए गये सोफ्टवेयर का नाम :
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*एक खाने में एक अक्षर लिखें। नाम के प्रत्येक भाग के बीच एक खाना रिक्त छोड़ दें। यदि परीक्षार्थी का नाम 24 अक्षरों से अधिक है, तो केवल नाम के प्रथम 24 अक्षर ही लिखें।
Each letter be written in one box and one box be left blank between each part of the name. In case Candidate's Name exceeds 24 letters, write first 24 letters.

कार्यालय उपयोग के लिए
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1. Duke Metternich, the Chancellor of Austria.

2. Use of cattle cake as fuel should be discouraged as it reduces supply of adequate manure which is used in agriculture.

3. Political parties is a group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government. But unlike political parties, pressure groups do not aim to directly control or share political power.

4. India adopted a multi-party system because the social and geographical diversity in such a large country cannot be absorbed easily by two or even three parties.

5. Trade unions, business associations, proffesional (teachers, doctors) bodies.

6. MNCs do this in order to reduce their cost of production and hence, maximise their profits.

(7) Right to seek Redressal

8. The supervision of the functioning of formal sources of loans is necessary so as to ensure that banks and cooperatives lend loans at low interest rate, which benefits one and all. It is necessary also to check that banks extend loans not just to profit-making businessmen and traders but also to small borrowers and small cultivators and small-scale industries.

201

9. (i) During the first half of the nineteenth century, there was an enormous increase in the population of Europe.
(ii) In many countries, there were more seekers of jobs than employment.
(iii) Small producers faced stiff competition from the import of cheap machine-made goods from England.
(iv) In regions of Europe where the aristocracy still enjoyed power, peasants suffered under the ~~obligation~~ burden of feudal dues & obligations.
(v) Rise of food prices or a year of bad harvest led to widespread ~~the~~ pauperism in town and country.

10. A tricolour flag was designed during the Swadeshi Movement in Bengal.
(i) It had red, green and yellow colours
(ii) It had eight lotuses representing eight provinces of British India.
(iii) It had a crescent moon, representing Hindus and Muslims.

11. (i) For plantation workers in Assam, freedom meant the idea of freely moving in and out of the confined space in which they were enclosed. This meant retaining a link with the village from which they had come.
(ii) When they heard of swaraj and the non-cooperation movement, thousands of workers defied the authorities, left the tea gardens and headed home.
(iii) They believed that Gandhi Raj was coming and everyone would be given land in their own villages. However, they were stopped midway by the police and brutally beaten up.

12. On the basis of source of raw material, industries can be

as agrobased industries and mineral based industries.

(i) Agrobased industries use agricultural products as raw materials whereas mineral based industries use minerals as raw materials for production.

(ii) Examples of agro based industries are cotton, jute, silk, textile, edible oil etc.

Examples of mineral based industries are - iron and steel industry, aluminium smelting, cement industry etc.

(iii) Usually, agrobased industries require unskilled labour whereas mineral based industries required both unskilled and skilled labour.

13. (i) We need to adopt a cautious approach for the judicious use of our limited energy sources.

(ii) We can do our bit by using public transport systems instead of using private vehicles. We can walk or go on a bicycle to cover short distances. This will lead to conservation of fuels which are used in vehicles.

(iii) We can switch off the lights and fans when not in use. This involves the principle of reducing use, which will lead

to consumption of energy sources.

(iv) We can use non-conventional sources of energy like solar energy, wind, tide, geothermal and energy from waste material. We can install solar cell panels in our homes and school for generation of electricity. We can also use solar cookers to cook food and solar water heaters for various purposes.

14. Environment degradation can be minimised by :-

(i) Minimising use of water for processing by recycling or reusing it in two or more successive stages, practicing rainwater harvesting techniques and treating hot water and effluents before releasing them in rivers and streams.

(ii) Particulate matter in the air can be fixed by fitting smoke stacks to factories with electrostatic precipitators, ~~scr~~ scrubbers, and inertial separators. Smoke in the air can be reduced by using oil or gas instead of coal in factories.

(iii) Generators should be fitted with silencers to reduce noise pollution. Almost all machines can be redesigned to increase energy efficiency and reduce noise.

15. (i) Regional political party are those parties which are present in one or a few units of the federation in a country which follows the federal system.

(ii) A regional party should secure 6% of the votes in an election of the legislative assembly of a state.

(iii) A regional party should also win atleast 2 seats in the same elections.

16. Public interest groups or promotional groups work for the welfare of the entire society, with the view to promote the collective rather than selective good.

(i) These ~~groups~~ organisations fights for groups other than their members. For example :- a group fighting against bonded labour fights not for itself but for those who are suffering under such bondage.

(ii) The members of these organisations usually undertake activities that benefits ~~their members~~ them as well as other citizens. For example :- BAMCEF (Backward and Minority Communities Employees Federation) fights against caste discrimination for

its own members as well as society in general

17. (i) Lack of Internal Democracy.
There is concentration of power in one or few leaders at the top in a party. Parties do not keep membership registers, do not hold organisational meetings and do not conduct internal elections regularly. Ordinary members do not get sufficient information and hence fail to influence the decision of a party.

(ii) Dynastic Succession.
There are no open elections to the highest posts. As a result, the top leaders favour people close to them or even their family members to continue the position of power. In some parties, members of the same ~~party~~ family hold the top positions. This is unfair to other members of the party.

(iii) Growing Role of money and muscle power.
Parties support people who have and can raise lots of money. Rich people and companies who give funds to the party tend to have influence on the decisions and policies of the party. Parties also support criminals who can win elections.

These challenges pose problems which are harmful for the functioning of democracies. Even though, the Supreme Court and Election Commission have made several efforts to face these challenges, there is a lot that needs to be done still. Political parties are crucial in the working of democracy and it needs to gain trust from ordinary people. Therefore, it is necessary for political parties to overcome these challenges.

18. (i) People do not keep all the money they have earned with themselves all the time. Banks provide and serve as a safeguard where people can deposit money in their accounts and remain certain about the safety of the money.

(ii) Banks also extend loans to borrowers for a variety of economic activities and other purposes. Credit or loan is crucial for the economic and overall development of the country.

(iii) Banks charge a lower interest rate on loans than informal sources such as moneylenders. This leads to higher income of people and they can then borrow cheaply for a variety of needs such as for doing business, setting up small-scale

industries, growing crops or trade in goods. All of these activities lead to economic development of the nation.

19. (i) ~~During~~ After Independence, the Indian Government had put barriers to foreign trade and foreign investments.
(ii) This was done to protect producers within the country from competition with imports of several products.
(iii) Industries were just coming up in 1950's and 1960's and competition from imports at that stage would not have allowed these industries to come up.
(iv) Only essential items like machinery, fertiliser and petroleum were imported.

20. (i) Rules and regulations are required for the protection of the consumers in the market place to protect them from unethical, unfair trade practises and exploitation.
(ii) For example, many unfair practices were being indulged in by traders such as adulteration of food and other products, traders weighing less than what they should and adding prices

to products which were not mentioned before.

(ii) Proper implementation of rules and regulations for consumers by government is thus, necessary for protecting and promoting the interests of consumers.

21. (i) The Civil Code of 1804, usually known as the Napoleanic Code, did away with all privileges based on birth, established equality before the law and secured the right to property.

(ii) Napolean simplified administrative divisions, abolished the feudal system and freed peasants from manorial or serfdom dues.

(iii) In the towns too, guild restrictions were ~~improved~~ removed, transport and communication systems were improved.

(iv) Peasants, artisans, workers and small producers enjoyed a new-found freedom. The producers began to realise that a common national currency, standardisation of goods and a uniform system of weights and measures would facilitate the movement of goods and capital from one region to another.

(v) But over time, it became clear that the new administrative arrangements did not go hand in hand with political freedom

in the countries in which they were imposed.

22. (i) By drawing inspiration from Gandhiji's salt march, thousands of people broke the salt law; manufactured salt and demonstrated in front of government salt factories.

(ii) People boycotted foreign cloth and picketed liquor shops. In many regions, peasants refused to pay revenue and chaukidari taxes, village officials resigned and forest people ~~boycotted~~ broke ~~fore~~ forest laws - going into reserved forests to graze cattle or collect fuelwood and fruits.

(iii) British officials, seeing the incidents, decided to clamp down on nationalists. When Abdul Ghaffar ~~Ka~~ Khan, a devout disciple of Mahatma Gandhi was arrested, people demonstrated in the streets of Peshawar, facing armoured cars and police firing. Many were killed.

(iv) When Gandhiji himself was arrested, industrial workers in ~~Sol~~ Sholapur attacked police posts, municipal buildings, law courts and railway stations.

(v) Frightened, the government responded with brutal repression.

Peaceful satyagrahis were attacked, women and children beaten and around 1,00,000 satyagrahis were put in jail.

Seeing so much of violence spread, Mahatma Gandhi called off the movement and entered into a pact with Irwin on 5 March 1931

23. (i) We are rapidly consuming mineral resources at a very fast rate. The geological processes involved in mineral formation are so slow that the ~~present~~ rates of replenishment are infinitely small in comparison to the present rates of consumption.

(ii) Mineral resources are therefore, finite and non-renewable. Rich mineral deposits are our country's extremely valuable but short-lived possessions.

As a result, a concerted effort has to be made in order to use our mineral resources in a planned and sustainable manner. This can be done by:-

(i) evolving improved technologies to allow use of low grade ores at low costs. Technology plays a vital and essential role right from extraction of minerals to making essential

use of them.

(ii) Recyling of metals is an important step towards conservation of minerals. This leads to less fresh extraction of minerals and hence also saves a lot of money.

(iii) Use of scrap metals and other substitutes can also be taken into account as a step towards conserving mineral resources.

Q4 This is due to the following reasons :-

(i) Construction costs of roads is ~~more~~ much lower in comparison to that of railway lines.

(ii) Roads can traverse comparatively more dissected and undulating topography. They can also negotiate higher gradient of slopes and as such, can traverse mountains such as the Himalayas.

(iii) Road transport proves to be economical in transportation of few passengers and relatively lesser amounts of goods over short distances.

(iv) Roads also provide door-to-door services. Hence, the cost of loading and unloading is much lower or can be considered negligible.

(iv) Road transport serves as a feeder to other modes of transport as they provide a link between railway stations, air and sea ports.

25. (i) Bolivia is a poor country in Latin America. The World Bank pressurised the government to give up the control of municipal water supply.

(ii) The government sold these rights for the city of Cochabamba to a multi-national company.

(iii) The multi-national company immediately increased the price of water by four times. This proved to be unaffordable for many people and hence, it led to a four-day successful general strike in the city.

(iv) In January 2000, a new alliance of labour, human rights and community leaders formed an organisation to protest against this.

(v) An organisation called FEDECOR led the protest against water privatisation in Bolivia. This organisation was comprised of local professionals, including environmentalists and engineers.

It was supported by federation of farmers, confederation of workers, students and many other people, including the Socialist Party. ~~which came~~

(vi) The power of the people forced the officials of the MNC to flee the city and made the government concede to all the demands of the protestors.

This is an example of how popular struggles are undertaken in a democracy. It was an instance of political conflict that turned into a popular struggle.

26. (i) In a situation where there are no political parties, every candidate will be independent. So no one will be able to make any promises to the people about major policy changes. Every candidate will be responsible for their constituency but no one will be responsible for how the country is run.

(ii) Moreover, political parties perform various useful functions like contesting elections, putting forward different policies and programmes, forming and running government, making laws, playing the role of opposition, shaping public opinion etc.

(iii) Further, the rise of political parties is linked to the emergence of representative democracies. As societies became large and complex, they needed some agencies to gather different views and to present these to the government. They needed some ways to bring individual representatives together so that a responsible government may be formed. They needed some ways to oppose or restrain the government, make laws, favour & oppose them.

(iv) Political parties fulfill all these expectations that representative governments have.

(v) Analysing the various reasons mentioned above, we can say that political parties are a necessary condition for democracy. For example: political parties choose candidates for elections. In USA, the members and supporters of the party choose its candidates while in India, top party leaders choose candidates. Parties also reduce a number of multitude opinions into a few positions which it supports. These activities are essential in a democracy.

P.T.O

27. (i) The formal sector loans need to increase their lending i.e lend more, particularly in rural areas, to reduce the dependence on informal sources of credit.

(ii) This needs to be done because informal sources like moneylenders charge a very high interest rate. Banks offer less interest rate on loans taken, so it increases the income of the borrower and they can then borrow cheaply for a variety of needs.

(iii) While formal sector loans need to expand, it is also necessary that these loans are distributed equally so that poor people (like farmers) can also benefit from cheap loans.

(iv) Banks need to be established in several places in rural areas so that poor farmers and workers can borrow at cheap interest rates. ~~Banks~~ Government should ensure that banks lend loans to small-scale industries, small cultivators and small borrowers also.

(v) The total formal credit needs to increase and it is also necessary that a larger share of these loans are given to poor farmers and workers for various purposes and economic activities like growing ~~crots~~ crops, setting up new businesses and small scale industries.

28. The impact of globalisation has not been uniform.

(i) It has led to greater choice of goods and services in the market. Many people today enjoy improved quality and lower prices for several products and as such enjoy much higher standard of living. for example :- we see wide range of automobiles every season

(ii) MNCs have been investing in India, particularly in soft drinks, electronics, fast food and services such as banking. In these industries and services, new jobs have been created. Local companies providing raw materials to these industries have also benefitted and ~~have~~ hence increased the economy of the country.

(iii) Several of the ~~top~~ Indian companies have been able to benefit from competition ~~by~~ as new technology is adopted by them and they raise their production standards.

(iv) Globalisation has enabled some companies to emerge as multinationals themselves. for example :- Ranbaxy (medicines), Asian paints, Infosys (IT) etc.

(v) Globalisation expands trade and commerce and brings in much needed foreign exchange in the country. MNCs also

bring newer technology with them. Globalisation has also created new opportunities for companies providing services such as information technology.

All these reasons prove that globalisation have given a boost to the Indian economy.

~~However~~ However, it also led to small producers' loss as a result of stiff competition. Workers also suffered an adverse impact as they got low wages and had to work for long hours.

P.T.O

प्रश्न सं. 29 के लिए

For question no. 29

भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)

Outline Map of India (Political)

प्रश्न सं. 30 के लिए

For question no. 30

भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)

Outline Map of India (Political)