

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

विषय Subject : SOCIAL SCIENCE

087

विषय कोड Subject Code :

Saturday, 8/4/17

परीक्षा का दिन एवं तिथि

Day & Date of the Examination :

english

उत्तर देने का माध्यम

Medium of answering the paper :

प्रश्न पत्र के ऊपर लिखे

कोड को दर्शाएँ :

Write code No. as written on  
the top of the question paper :

Code Number	Set Number
32/2	① ● ③ ④

अतिरिक्त उत्तर-पुस्तिका (ओं) की संख्या

No. of supplementary answer -book(s) used

विकलांग व्यक्ति : हाँ / नहीं

Person with Disabilities : Yes / 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 = मुक्त व बहिर, H = शारीरिक रूप से विकलांग, S = स्पास्टिक

C = डिस्लेक्सिक, A = ऑटिस्टिक

B = Visually Impaired, D = Hearing Impaired, H = Physically Challenged

S = Spastic, C = Dyslexic, A = Autistic

क्या लेखन - लिपिक उपलब्ध करवाया गया : हाँ / नहीं

Whether writer provided : Yes / No

यदि दृष्टिहीन हैं तो उपयोग में लाए गये

सोफ्टवेयर का नाम : —

If Visually challenged, name of software used :

\*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.

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कार्यालय उपयोग के लिए  
Space for office use

1. When ~~people~~ are made to work without any payment for their work then it is called beggar.

2. Magnetite is the best iron ore with 70% iron & and great magnetic quality.

3. Democracy is a form of government that people approve of. It is legitimate, transparent and accountable as people are able to choose their ruler which makes it a legitimate government. This is why people support it.

4. Money acts as a medium of exchange. It helps people by saving their time. For e.g. → a shoemaker who wants to buy wheat will first change exchange his shoes for money and then money for wheat. This is why money is helpful.

5. Maximum Retail Price (MRP) help us to know for the

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amount for which a substance is available and thus we can't be cheated by any shopkeeper.

6. Sometimes when we go to buy a toothpaste, the shopkeeper asks us to buy a toothbrush even if we don't want. This is violation of right to choose.

7. Democracy is a government type of government that is made by people by choosing representatives through free and fair elections. It is a government for the people, by the people and of the people.

8. Any one of political party in India that grew out of a movement is 'AIADMK'.

9. Pressure groups and movements strengthen democracy in many ways:-

\* They create awareness among people about the

different issues by rallies, etc.

- \* They try to put the demands of people in front of the government by holding rallies and disrupting government services.

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7. Democracy is r. agency of the total money deposited and put the rest to provide loans.

- \* Banks ask for collaterals from people so that it can be assure that the money will be back.

- \* It also looks for documentation. It provides loans at a very low interest rates. & the difference between the loans (with higher interest rates than given to the depositors).

and the money given to the depositors is the main way of earning for banks.

11. According to COPRA (1986), it has given a three tier quasi judicial government → \*

\* DISTRICT COURT:- It looks for cases below ₹ 20 lakhs.

\* STATE COURT:- It looks for cases between ₹ 20 lakhs to ₹ 1 crore.

\* NATIONAL COURT:- It looks for cases <sup>above</sup> ₹ 1 crore.

Through this judicial system consumers are able to fight the unethical practices followed in the market. It helps the consumers to seek redressal. If the person is not satisfied with the decision, he/she can go to the state and then national court. It gives the consumers Right to represent.

12. Multinational companies (MNC's) are those which have their production going on in different countries. It helps to interlink production through

transportation system and also through latest technology. It helps to develop the country and also the movement of people. Example →

- \* A multi MNC designs its product in USA, manufacture it in China and sell the product in Mexico and Europe. It has its call center in India. It actually manufactures in China for low cost and sell it in Mexico and Europe for its closeness to USA market and Indian's understand the technical aspect.
- \* similarly, a London based magazine gets it printed in Delhi using Internet.

13. Even though India is one of the biggest producer of iron and steel but then also we are not able to produce to our full potential, because of these reasons:-
- \* High costs and low availability of coking coal.

required for making steel. India has low availability of coal required for making steel.

\* Lower productivity of labourers - we are not fully dependent on machines thus we are not able to produce iron and steel at our full capacity.

\* Irregular supply of energy - There is very irregular supply of energy that is required for making steel and thus it is a problem.

\* Poor infrastructure - we are not dependent fully on machines thus we are not able to perform with our full potential.

14. Tourism is an industry that helps a nation to grow. Tourism is developing as an industry. It has grown in <sup>the last</sup> three decades.

\* There was an increase in of 11.8% in tourism of 2010 as compared to 2009.

- \* In 2010, 5.78 million foreign tourists came to India. Tourism is an industry with more than 15 million workers.
- \* People come to our country to learn our culture and also for adventure and it helps us to make ourselves identifiable. India has still got many places to develop as tourist attractions.

~~Q~~ 15. Democracy can never solve conflicts of religious or diverse groups but it can ask people to respect the diversity. It can help people to accommodate. For e.g. →

- \* Belgium is democratic countries with complex diversity and it has been able to solve the problems and has helped people to accommodate.
  - \* At the same time, Sri Lanka, a democratic country is not able to accommodate people.
- ~~H~~ We can accommodate people if →

✓

- \* People are able to understand the rule of majority not means that only majority people rule but instead majority has to work with minority to solve this problem.
- \* Moreover, the rule of majority not means rule of major religion, caste, creed, etc. but it depends on the situation. In a democracy each and every citizen has the right to be a part of majority. If he/she is denied being in majority because of his/her birth then that govt. is not accommodative for that person.

16.

### THREE CHARACTERISTICS OF DURG-BASTAR-CHANDRAPUR IRON ORE BELT →

- \* It is found in the state of Chhattisgarh (Bastar district) and Maharashtra. It ~~has~~ is present in the Bailadilla hills.
- \* It has high grade hematite iron ore which is

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we  
(b) is  
geos

an ~~to~~ export unit.

- \* ~~From here iron ore is exported to Japan and south Korea through Vishakapatnam port.~~

17. On the basis of accommodation, we should expect democracy to produce a harmonious social life. The countries are very diverse and thus it sometimes lead to conflicts.

- \* Democracy can never stop conflicts but can it can try to settle down the conflicts. It respects the diversity present in the society and it help to accommodate people if-
  - (a) People <sup>i.e. majority</sup> understand that they have to work with minority to develop their country. Majority rules doesn't mean that only majority people's need will be fulfilled considered.
  - (b) The majority doesn't mean any major social group on basis of religion, caste, etc. Each and

every person has the right to be a part of majority at some point of time. They cannot condemn this on the basis of birth.

- \* The biggest example of this is Belgium which has accommodated diversity for a harmonious life.

#### 18. ROLE OF BUSINESS CLASS IN CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT

- \* The business class earned a lot of money through World War I etc and wanted to expand their trade but was stopped by British laws. They wanted Britishers to discourage imports and fix a supreme sterling foreign exchange ratio.
- \* They formed the ICIC (Indian Commercial & Industrial Congress) in 1920+ and FICCI in 1927. It was headed by Purushottamdas Tatyasaheb, Shukurdas and G.D. Birla.
- \* They helped the civil Disobedience movement by boycotting trade in foreign goods and also

financing the civil Disobedience Movement.

- \* They stopped financing foreign trade but were not happy the movement was called off without any changes.
- \* They thought swaraj as a time when there will be no restriction on trade.

Q. Gandhiji decided to call-off the Non-cooperation movement because:-

- \* He thought that the satyagrahis needed training before they get into any <sup>India</sup> movements. They were turning hostile at some places.
- \* Many within the congress wanted to go back to the electoral politics according to government of India Act, 1919. They thought it was required to oppose the Britishers by being in the council, ask for reforms and tell them that these councils were not democratic at all.

\* The incident of chauri chaura in which 22 policemen died was the main reason for withdrawal of Non Cooperation Movement.

20. Economic hardships faced by Europe in the 1830s were:-

\* The population increased at great speed at this time which led to overpopulation in the main cities.

\* People started moving from rural areas to urban areas and started living in overcrowded slums. This led to unemployment.

\* Many small producers had to face stiff competition with machine-made goods, especially in textile industry which was made in home and was non-mechanised. People also had to face food shortages. One such situation was in Paris in 1848.

21. Positive effects of globalisation on Indian economy:-

\* More and more companies are investing in India which has increased the economy of the country. They are investing soft drinks, fast foods, mobile, etc industries in India.

\* Through this, many raw material providers to these companies have prospered.

\* Moreover, it has created employment in India and many people have got a great no number of choices. It has also reduced poverty. It has brought with it many great machineries and latest technologies which is used by Indian companies.

\* Many Indian companies have developed as MNCs and are investing in other countries. For e.g.:— Tata Motors, Ranbaxy, Infosys, etc.

It has also led to the development of some sectors in India like call centers, etc. It has increased India's GDP.

22. During the freedom movement, the sense of collective belonging was developed through → it was developed through folklores, folk tales and poems, etc. People started thinking of ways to represent the nation. Rabindranath Tagore actually presented the picture of Bharat Mata through his song-hymn 'Vande Mataram'. Abanindranath Tagore presented the first painting of Bharat Mata which was calm, composed, divine and spiritual. It took many different forms during the struggle.
- \* Nationalists started collecting folklores, nursery rhymes which would create a feeling of nationalism among people. Rabindranath Tagore started the process of folk revival. In south it was done by Natesa Shastri (Book → The folklore of South India).
  - \* Nationalists also started producing symbols such as flags that made people identify themselves to

the nation. The Swadeshi Movement produced a tricolour flag (red, green and yellow) with 8 eight lotuses depicting eight British India provinces and a ~~crescent~~ crescent moon to show Hindus and Muslims. Gandhiji made a tricolour flag (red, green & white) with the spinning wheel in center to show his idea of self-help.

\* Many nationalists started reinterpreting history. They told people that India was very prosperous at the starting but was followed by history of decline due to the coming of Britishers. These were some ideas that created a feeling of nationalism among people.

23 The advancement of international trade of a country is an idea to its economic development because:-

International trade brings in the much needed

foreign exchange.

- \* More new MNCs are setup in the country which eventually leads to the development.
- \* It brings revenue that helps the country to develop at the fullest.
- \* If a country exports (in terms of money) more then it helps the country earn more because it brings the money required for development.
- \* Thus, advancement of international trade of a country is an index of its development because it tells how much companies/industries are there in a country.

24. French Revolution brought the very idea of liberalism among the people.

- \* The idea of la patrie (the fatherland) le citoyen (the citizen) created a sense of collective belonging and equality before the law for all citizens.

- \* The National Estates General was ~~still~~ re-elected by a body of active citizens and was renamed as general assembly.
- \* New hymns were composed, oaths were taken and martyrs were commemorated.
- \* New tricolour flag was accepted and the royal flag was rejected. New ~~adminis~~ administrative laws were introduced.
- \* Income tax was abolished and uniform measurement systems were introduced with uniform currency.
- \* ~~in Paris~~, French was spoken and written every in Paris so it was declared as the national language.  
All these created an expression of nationalism among French people. Moreover, French nationalists declared that it was the work of France to remove dictatorship monarchy from Europe.

25) Liberalisation is process of removing barriers or

restrictions for trade. It helps in increasing the trade.

EFFECTS:-

- \* It has increased trade in India. More and more companies/MNCs are coming in India.
- \* It has increased the economy of the country by increasing trade.
- \* It has also led to the disruption - declining declining of some businesses which has created problems.
- \* Many people are not able to get proper job facilities even in organised sector. It has made people to work for extra hours.

26. To reform political parties some steps have been taken such as:-

- \* To avoid defection, MLAs and MPs will lose their seat if they change party after winning

elections.

- \* Candidates have to submit their affidavits which tells about their property and criminal records.
- \* Parties have to hold internal elections regularly and file their income-tax return.

#### EFFECTIVE MEASURES:-

- \* Parties should hold free <sup>internal</sup> elections and ~~no~~ should have a board to look into disputes.
- \* Women should be given  $\frac{1}{3}$  rd reserved seats and also should be present in decision making body of the parties.
- \* Parties should be given compensations according to their performance in last elections in the form of petrol <sup>for transportation</sup> or cash, etc.
- \* People should also form pressure/ movement groups to influence parties to have reforms.
- \* People should themselves take part in politics to bring reforms.

27. FIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF DEMOCRACY:-

- \* It is an accountable government. Democratic governments are made for the people and it should answer people's questions.
- \* It also is efficient because it takes time but try to provide the correct decision because democratic governments are based on negotiations.
- \* It increases the dignity of the people. Democratic government help to accept some changes in principles which actually help people to fight for justice.
- \* It also helps to conduct free and fair elections which is very much required because people want to choose their representatives and each vote counts for one. One person, one vote and one vote.
- \* It is a legitimate i.e., it is made by the people and is made according to them. It helps people to solve disputes and correct

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mistakes.

28. Chemical Industries plays a very important role in our economy:-

- \* They contribute to 3% of our GDP.
- \* India stands 3<sup>rd</sup> in producing chemicals in Asia and 12<sup>th</sup> in the world.
- \* Indian chemical industries produce both organic and inorganic chemicals.
- \* It produces inorganic chemicals like hydrochloric acid, sulphuric acid, soda ash, nitric acids, etc.
- \* These help in the formation of synthetic fibers, glass, soaps and detergents, etc.
- \* Organic chemicals are actually made from petrochemicals and are used for making synthetic fibers, glass, etc.
- \* These are situated near the petrochemical refineries.

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\* Chemical industries are its biggest consumer.  
 Chemical industries consume other chemicals  
 to make synthetic clothes, & soaps <sup>detergents</sup>, detergents,  
 etc.

(B)

29. (A) Amritsar  
 (B) Chennai / Madras.  
 (C) Sandi

Rome

प्रश्न सं. 29 के लिए

(29.)

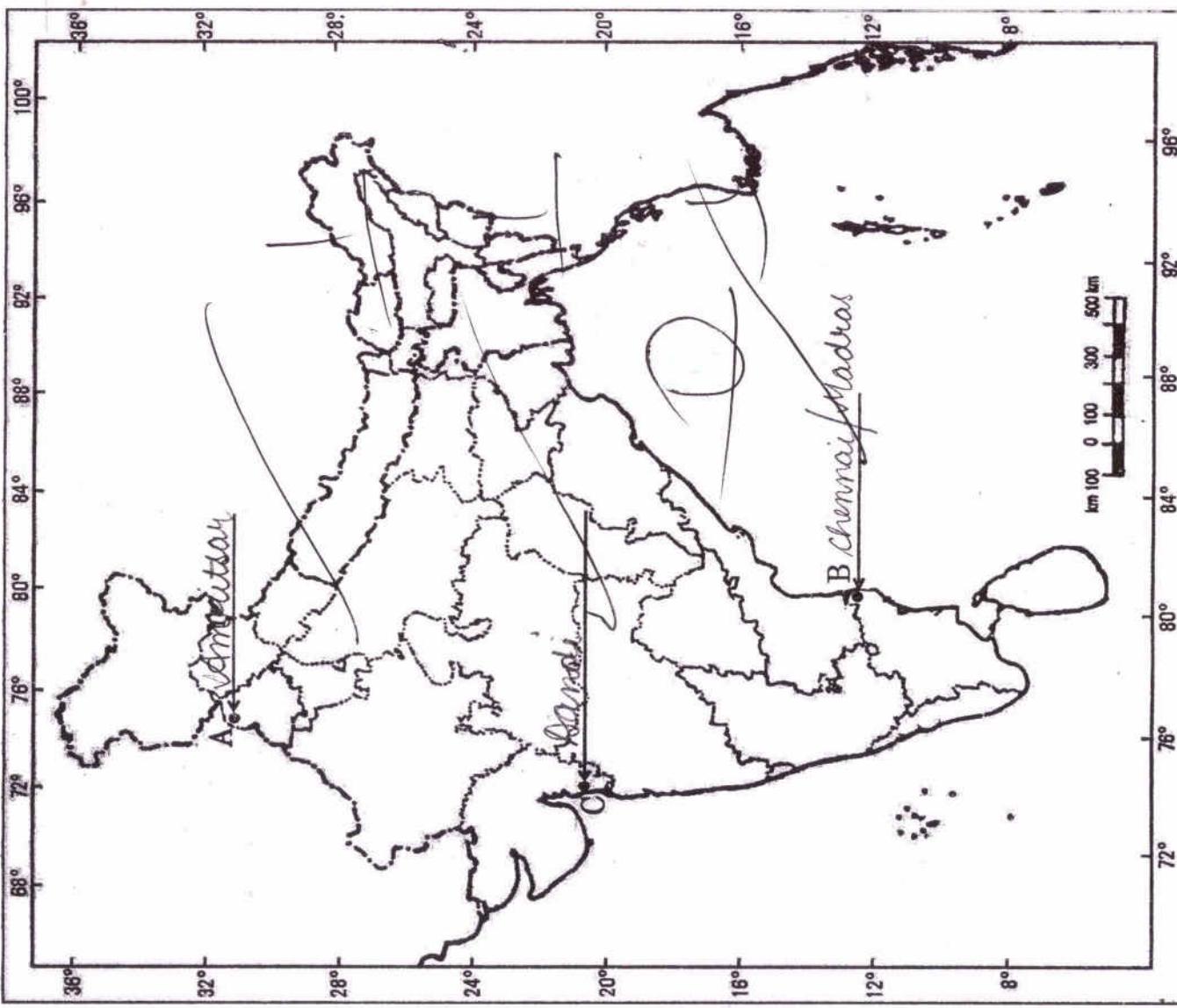
For question no. 29

प्रश्न सं. 29 के लिए

(29)

For question no. 29

भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)  
Outline Map of India (Political)



32/2

9

P.T.O.

प्रश्न सं. 30 के लिए

(30)

For question no. 30

भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)

Outline Map of India (Political)

