

केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड, दिल्ली  
सैकण्डरी स्कूल 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 : 29.03.2019; Friday

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

32/1/13

Set Number

② ● ④

अतिरिक्त उत्तर-पुस्तिका (ओं) की संख्या

No. of supplementary answer -book(s) used

No

विकलांग व्यक्ति :

Person with Disabilities :

हाँ / नहीं

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

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

No

यदि दृष्टिहीन हैं तो उपयोग में लाए गये

सॉफ्टवेयर का नाम :

If Visually challenged, name of software used :

No

\*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  
Space for office use

**2683457**

087 / 20092



## Instructions to Candidates

1. Make sure that the answer-book contains 32 pages and are properly serialied in number (including title pages) as soon as you receive it.
2. DO NOT make any special sign or mark in or outside the answer-book, supplementary answer-book, graph-paper, map etc.
3. DO NOT write your roll no., name of your school or place of examination in any of your answers.
4. You must write the supplementary answer-book serial no. in the attendance sheet.
5. Write on each ruled line on both sides and do not waste pages by leaving a wider margin.
6. DO NOT tear out or fold the pages of the answer-book and do not leave any page blank unnecessarily. No supplementary answer-book(s) should be asked for unless this answer-book / the previous supplementary answer-book is finished.
7. Number your answers according to their numbers in the question paper.
8. Draw a line when a question (or a part thereof) is finished.
9. Securely tag your answer-book with supplementary answer-book(s), graph-paper, map etc. if used by you, but DO NOT write your Roll No. on the supplementary answer-book, graph-paper, map etc.
10. Use only blue-black or royal-blue ink/gel/ball point pen. Using of any other writing instrument/ink/pencil etc will be on your own risk and responsibility.
11. For rough calculation etc., appropriate margin on the right-hand side of the page may be drawn. The rough calculations etc. should be crossed out afterwards.
12. DO NOT leave the examination hall without handing over the answer-book to the Asstt. Supdt.
13. If during the course of examination, a candidate is found indulging in any of the following, he/she shall be deemed to have used unfair means at the examinations, and as such his/her result shall not be declared but shall be marked as UNFAIR MEANS (U.F.M.) :-
  - (a) having in possession papers, books, notes or any other material or information relevant to the examination in the paper concerned;
  - (b) giving or receiving assistance directly or indirectly of any kind or attempting to do so;
  - (c) writing questions or answers on any material other than the answer book given by the Centre Superintendent for writing answers;
  - (d) tearing of any page of the answer-book or supplementary answer-book etc.
  - (e) contacting or communicating or trying to do so with any person, other than the Examination Staff, during the examination time in the examination centre;
  - (f) taking away the answer-book out of the examination hall/room;
  - (g) using or attempting to use any other undesirable method or means in connection with the examination;
  - (h) smuggling out Question Paper or its part or smuggling out answer-book/ supplementary answer-sheet or part thereof; and
  - (i) threatening any of the officials connected with the conduct of the examinations or threatening of any of the candidates.



केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड, दिल्ली  
Central Board of Secondary Education, Delhi

SECONDARY SCHOOL EXAMINATION (CLASS X)

सैकण्डरी स्कूल परीक्षा (कक्षा दसवीं)

|        |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |       |
|--------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-------|
| Q. No. | 01 | 02 | 03 | 04 | 05 | 06 | 07 | 08 | 09 | 10 | TOTAL |
| MARKS  | 1  | 1  | 1  | 1  | 1  | 1  | 1  | 3  | 3  | 3  | 16    |

|        |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |       |
|--------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-------|
| Q. No. | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | TOTAL |
| MARKS  | 3  | 3  | 3  | 3  | 3  | 3  | 3  | 3  | 5  | 5  | 34    |

|        |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |       |
|--------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-------|
| Q. No. | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | TOTAL |
| MARKS  | 5  | 5  | 4  | 5  | 5  | 5  |    |    |    |    | 29    |

|        |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |       |
|--------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-------|
| Q. No. | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | TOTAL |
| MARKS  |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |       |

|                |        |             |    |
|----------------|--------|-------------|----|
| MARKS IN WORDS | Eighty | GRAND TOTAL | 79 |
|----------------|--------|-------------|----|

CBSE

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि मैंने इस उत्तर पुस्तिका का मल्यांकन उचित प्रश्नपत्र के सेट और अंकन योजना के अनुसार किया है। यह प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि उत्तर पुस्तिका के अन्तर कोई

PIOS. 1919

Section-A

Ans 1) 1 By ~~wood blocking printing~~. By Buddha. By Buddhist missionaries.

Ans 2) In the Field of economic sphere "liberalisation" in 19<sup>th</sup> century Europe was +

- 1
- (i) uniform system of weight and measures.
  - (ii) Freedom of market.
  - (iii) Removing state imposed ~~quilted~~ restrictions.

Ans 3) 1 A goal of landless rural labourer regarding their income would be better income or ~~improved~~ income so he can later on buy a land.

Ans 4) 1 Democratic reforms can be carried out by political parties if they hold internal elections for ~~choosing~~ their candidates. and the power should be in hands of every member of the party. No use of money and muscle power. and no dynastic

Ans: 5) Due to over irrigation the upper most layer of soil get ~~denude~~ wash off and leading to the land degradation in Punjab due to rivers present in Punjab.

Ans: 6) "Primary Sector"  
Goods are ~~exploited~~ <sup>made by</sup> exploited from goods are formed by exploiting nature.  
For Eg:- Agriculture.

"Tertiary Sector"  
This sector supports the development of Primary and secondary sector this sector generate service rather than Goods  
For Eg:- Doctor, Teacher etc.

Ans: 7) Formal sector loans in India, helps in economic development of the country by providing cheap loans to poor people and farmer.

Q. 8) Section - B

Section - B

Ans. 8)

3  
Main "Kharif Crop Season".  
x x x x

⇒ sowing months of this crops are from October to December.

⇒ For this crop season harvesting months are June to September.

⇒ Major crops sown in this season are ~~the~~ Rice, Maize and etc.

Ans. 9)

3 "Napoleonic code exported to the regions under French control"

⇒ French armies often visited conquered regions by France.

⇒ Improved Administration ⇒ Napoleon improved administration by uniform system of weights and measures and removing gilled restrictions.

QUESTION

⇒ Birth based Privileges. :- Napoleon abolished all birth based Privileges. for all the ~~biggest~~<sup>and</sup> aristocrats class

⇒ Removing serfdom<sup>dues</sup> :- He also removed all serfdom and manorial dues from serfs.

⇒ He also changed the currency in all conquered regions hence, placed uniform currency in all areas.

---

Answer :- "Novels been easily available to the masses in Europe during 19<sup>th</sup> Century".

⇒ During 19<sup>th</sup> Century a new reading public came into being. The children, women and workers.

⇒ The Book Publishers produced cheap book form so that



everyone will be able of reading it.

- ⇒ Cheap "Penny Magazines", "Bibliothèque Bleue" for women came into being by travelling peddlers.
- ⇒ Also in 19<sup>th</sup> century primary education became compulsory for all students.
- ⇒ Therefore, masses were able to read books and novels.
- ⇒ Many workers read novels from their lending libraries which allowed them to lend books and novels.

Ques 11) 3 Impact of "water scarcity"

- ⇒ water scarcity causes drought in several areas for example in Rajasthan there is an abundance of water scarcity leading to droughtiness of that area.

⇒ Crop failure due to water scarcity many crops can't be grown thus leading to crop failure.

⇒ Impact of water scarcity are very worsening as water is most ~~ess~~ essential ~~na~~ ~~res~~ natural resource for us.

⇒ Water scarcity may cause ~~plyane~~ migration of people from that region in search of water.

⇒ Also, to fulfill this people may develop Rain water Harvesting System.

Ans. 12) Q2 "Consequences of environmental degradation donot respect national and state boundaries".

⇒ This statement means that environmental degradation's ~~can~~ consequences can affect other states as well as Nations.

⇒ This means the<sup>t</sup> bad environment can effect that of other.

⇒ Also at the National stage we need to protect our environment.

# QUESTION

⇒ so to prevent Environmental degradation the whole world have to come together. Thus, sustainable development at international stages are being organizing. "Rio de Janeiro" first earth summit to prevent Environmental degradation and many Global concerns.

Ans: (2) "Tertiary sector" becoming important in India =

(i) Increasing Demand for Public facilities - every developing nation like India is ought to provide the basic facilities to its citizen for example Education, Hospitality, Drinking water etc. which thus, leading to the increase in services and growing tertiary sector.

(ii) Increasing living standards - Due to increase in our living standard people are demanding mall, showrooms for their prestigious life and this is again leading to

the growth of tertiary sector.

(iii) Due to Rise in ICT [Information Communication Technology] sector:

due to the development of ICT sector many new jobs were created and led to the rise of tertiary sector. also 33.1% of the women are being provided service in this sector.

Ans 14) 'Functions of Opposition Political Parties'

2

(i) To criticise the Ruling government - one of the major function of the opposition party is to criticise the wrong policies of the ruling party.

(ii) To attract voters towards themselves - Other major function of opposition party is to implement and put forward

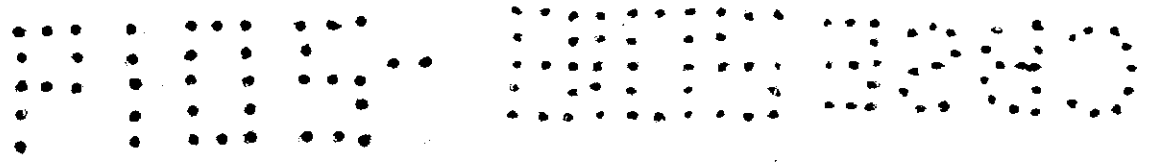
# CASE STUDY

new policies and programmes by the means of campaigning to attract more and more workers voters.

- (iii) Doing welfare for people ÷ opposition party may do many works like constructing roads, bridges to attract voters helping poor and many other things.
- 
- 

Ans: 15 3 Consumers can use their 'Right to seek Redressal'.

- (i) Consumer forum ÷ when a consumer felt exploit or that he/she is neglect with their right they can go to consumer forum to get to know how to file case.
- (ii) Consumer court ÷ Then after learning to file and they can go to consumer court to fight ~~his/her~~ case they can fight their own case or can appoint a lawyer of government or their own.



(iii) For Example. ÷ Parvash is a farmer he send some amount of rupee rupee for her daughter's marriage by post after few days he get to know his daughter didn't receive any money. and also not the money reached after many months. Parvash told the whole incident to the Post office lady she denied and acted arrogantly.  
→ Parvash go to consumer forum filled the Registration form  
⇒ In court he himself fought the case and got the money back.

Ans-10

② "Social Divisions Affect politics"

(i) ~~It~~ depends In a country with social division many political parties raise demand of people belonging to a community for Ex - Hindu, Muslim, Rich Poor.

(ii) For Eg ÷ In Yugoslavia with lots of ethnicity Political raised demand in wrong way leading to the disintegration of country in seven independent states.

⇒ Also, In a social division Political leaders also has to take care of inferior community for gathering votes.

⇒ Many Political leaders of a particular social group, ~~may~~ look themselves as the representative of that particular community.

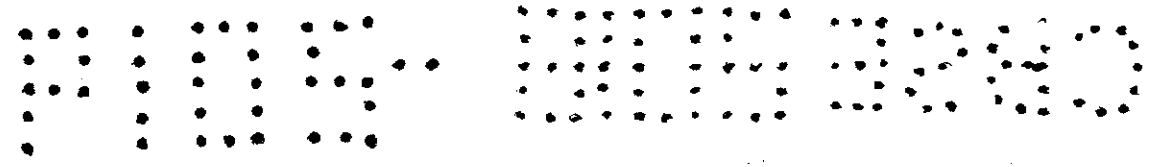
⇒ Also, the case of Northern Ireland is an example of ~~that~~ Social Division affecting Politics.

Ans 7) "Women still lag much behind men in India despite some improvements since independence."

⇒ Or After Independence several of the women are now free from Child Marriage and "Sati" Pratha. [An Evil social Practice]

⇒ But despite this they still face ~~so~~ many problems.

(i) Education:- Many women especially in rural areas are not allowed to be literate. Or if some are to educated they are not allowed to do much more education. Whereas men have full of being literate as much they want.



(ii) At work Place - After equal wages act men and women are served with equal wages at equal position but despite this in informal sector women are given less wage even if they work as equal as men.

(iii) Decrease in child sex ratio :- many parents prefer boy over girl and girl are killed in their womb which is leading to drop in sex ratio.

Ans. 18)

"Bad effect of informal sources of credit on borrowers" :-

(i) Poor going towards informal sources - Most of the poor people in rural and urban areas go towards informal sources due to lack of collateral and are exploit there.

(ii) High Interest Rate :- Due to high interest rate and low time of repayment people often fall into debt trap they won't be able to pay loans on time and then face the problems of being paying interest and loan for their whole life.



(iii) Some examples of informal sector credit are family, relatives and friends.

(iv) For example ÷ surbhi a land small farmer which no collateral borrows some amount of money from the rich farmer Tejpal to buy raw material for her production. She due to crop failure she won't be able to pay loan on time and then fall into debt trap to <sup>over</sup> come over this she sells to her small portion of land.

### Section - C

Ans: (i) Q "Roadways still have an edge over railways"

(i) Cheaper than railways ÷ Roadways are much cheaper than railways in terms of ~~cost~~ construction and maintenance cost of roads.

- (ii) Can be build in undulating topography :- Road ways can traverse in undulating topography of mountains. Regions like Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh roadways are easily available rather than railways.
- (iii) It also serves as feeder for railways and other mode of transport.
- (iv) Probability of theft is much less than that of railways.
- (v) Cost of loading and unloading is much lower.
- (vi) And of course it is easily available. In some areas <sup>of India</sup> railway network is not available due to economic condition but roadways are almost available everywhere.

Ans 20) Belgium

(i) Location:- A small European country. [ In Europe continent ]

(ii) Size:- It has almost the population of Haryana and is ~~very~~ small country.

(iii) Cultural aspects:- (a) Country with huge ethnicity French, German, Dutch

(b) Power sharing among community as amended in constitution

Sri Lanka

(i) Location:- A small Asian country. [ Asia continent ]

(ii) Size:- It is adjacent to India in south and small in size.

(iii) Cultural aspects:- (a) Country with ethnicity of different communities like Sinhalese, Sri Lankan Tamils, Indian Tamils.

(b) No, Power sharing among different community majoritarian rule.

# QUESTION

(c) ~~50+~~ 59% of Dutch, ~~40~~  
40% of French, 1% German  
at Central level, and  
Third tier community  
Government.

(e) No kind of community  
government and also no  
autonomy, right to Tamils,  
~~Nationalist~~

(d) Amendment in constitution  
lead to peaceful environment  
of country.

(f) Neglect of demands of  
Tamil lead to civil war.

Answer (2) Five Different types of "Industrial Pollution".

Air Pollution

Water  
Pollution

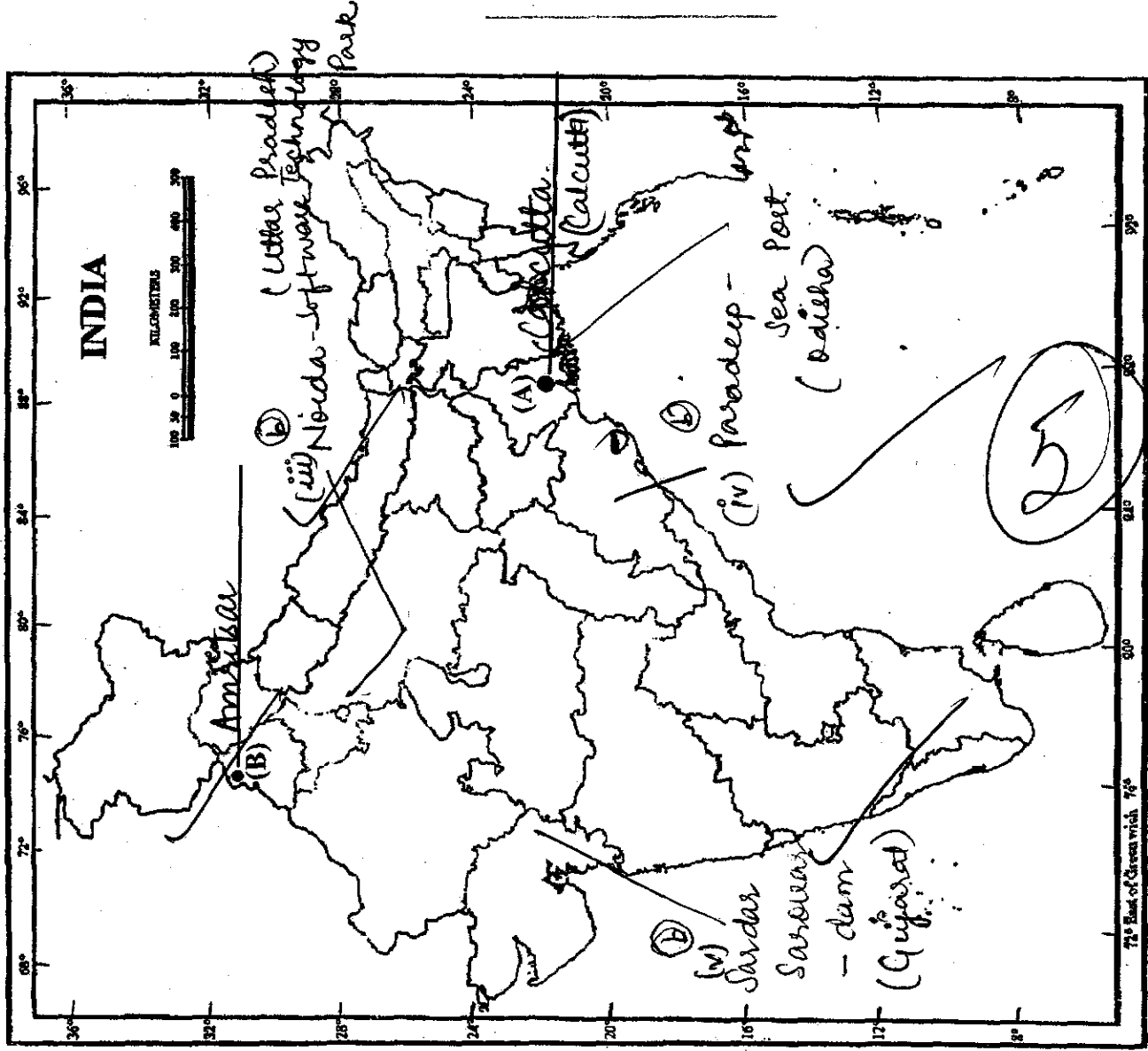
Noise  
Pollution

~~Soil~~  
Pollution

Thermal  
Pollution.

Map for Q. No. 26

नक्शा प्रश्न संख्या 26 के लिए





- (i) AIR POLLUTION ÷ Discharging of harmful industrial gases from the industries is leading to air pollution. Harmful and toxic gases like Carbon Monoxide discharges from the factories. ~~The contamination of~~ The presence of unwanted pollutants in air leads to air pollution.
- (ii) Water Pollution ÷ The presence of unwanted pollutants in water leads to water pollution. Industries often leave their hot steamed water in to the rivers and streams without treatment leads to water pollution.
- (iii) Noise Pollution ÷ Unwanted noise not only creates irritation but can also cause hearing problem. The large noise which irritate us and cause hearing problems is Noise pollution.
- (iv) Soil ~~land~~ Pollution ÷ The releasing of harmful chemical from industries pollute river and that ~~into~~ water later on falls

on earth in the form of acid rain causing soil and land pollution. acid rain destroys all the nutrients of soil and also corrodes the land.

⇒ Thermal Pollution:- Many Thermal Power plant produces hot air from their industries which is leading to rise in temperature.

Ans: 22) Depressed 'Civil Disobedience Movement'

2 The idea behind this movement was not only non-cooperating with Britishers but to also break the colonial laws.

⇒ Rich Peasants and Poor Peasants participated in this movement.

Rich Peasants



### Rich Peasants Community

- (i) They wanted ~~demand~~ reduction of revenue demand.
- (ii) and better prices for their crops.
- (iii) As Britishers bought crops from <sup>rich</sup> peasants at miserably low prices
- (iv) The group of rich peasants consisted
  - (a) Jats of Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat
  - (b) Gujjars of Haryana.

### Poor Peasants Community

- (i) They wanted reduction of revenue demand.
- (ii) Also wanted that the land loan [which they took land from big

farmers on loans} should not be taken from them as they don't get sufficient money.

(iii) Also poor peasants demanded abolition of begar.

Ans: 23 "A series of changes affected the pattern of industrialization in India" by the early 20<sup>th</sup> Century.

⇒ When Britishers introduced ~~to~~ tell the weavers of India to ~~do~~ the produce cloth for them. They done this through system of advances and through paid servant of ~~east~~ India company Gomasthas.

⇒ After all this ~~was~~ Indian weavers were exploit for a lot of time then later on in the 20<sup>th</sup> Century many factories and mills came up. by the Industrialist name ~~the~~ Dwarkanath Tagore. who boomed production from opium trade being small ~~markets~~ <sup>servants</sup> in between.

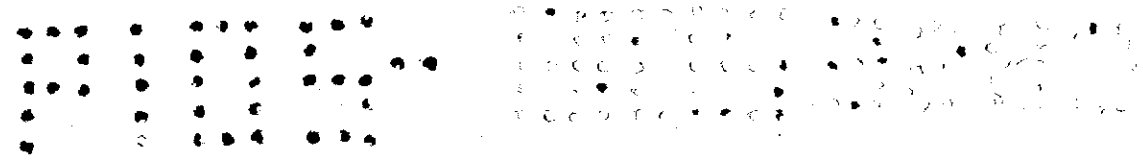
→ After the world came some factory production boomed.

⇒ Also the Indian markets factories and mills multiplied to produce for meeting was needs.

→ Thus, in handloom production ~~for~~ was introduced this series of change affect the Industrialization pattern in India in early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Ques Five Factors making democracy better than other forms of government"

- (i) Promotes equality among citizens — The article in constitution ~~is~~ ~~in~~ ~~constitution~~  
~~might~~ In a democracy people are granted equality at every stage and treated as equal citizens of a nation.
- (ii) Promotes dignity and Freedom of citizens — Also a democratic government promotes dignity and freedom of citizens. It provides the people (citizens) freedom to do what they want.



(iii) Allows room to correct mistakes ÷ In a democracy people as well as the government are allowed to correct their mistakes.

For Eg:- If a government has mistaken of not doing proper work and the citizen has done mistake of choosing them so in next elections citizen will choose better government and that government will correct itself by promising to do work and doing work for public welfare.

(iv) People's Participation ÷ Democracy is a form of government for the people to the people by the people thus by VAF ever it is ensured that people are participating in decision making and ruling themselves. Thus legitimate government.

(v) Accountable and Responsive form of government ÷ A democratic government is accountable or answerable to the people and also is responsive towards the peoples need. like Education, Health etc.

Ans-25) Five Facilities available in the special economic zones, developed by central and state government to attract foreign investment.

⇒ (SEZs) [Special Economic Zones] are provided with world class facilities that foreign investment can be easily established there.

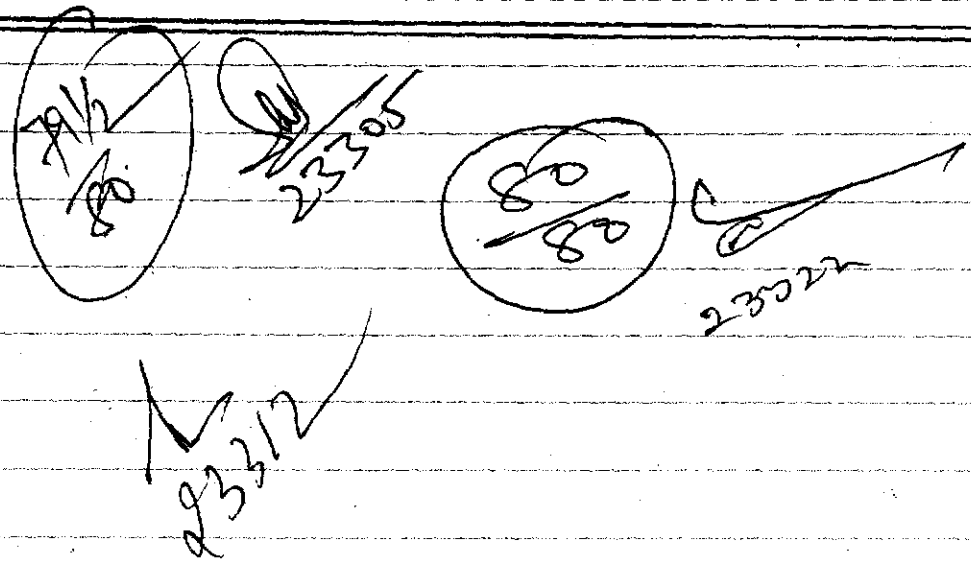
⇒ Power Supply:- India has also provided SEZs and ~~have~~ giving power supply to that zone. Most of the state supporting development of SEZs are of southern Indian states.

⇒ Water:- We know the SEZs of water zone has abundance of water needed for the production of goods.

⇒ Electricity:- They are provided proper electricity supply and which is needed the most for production.

→ ~~cap~~ Central government provided free first five years production that MNC as settling their will be more in this ~~form~~ section the government provides MNC free first five year settlement.

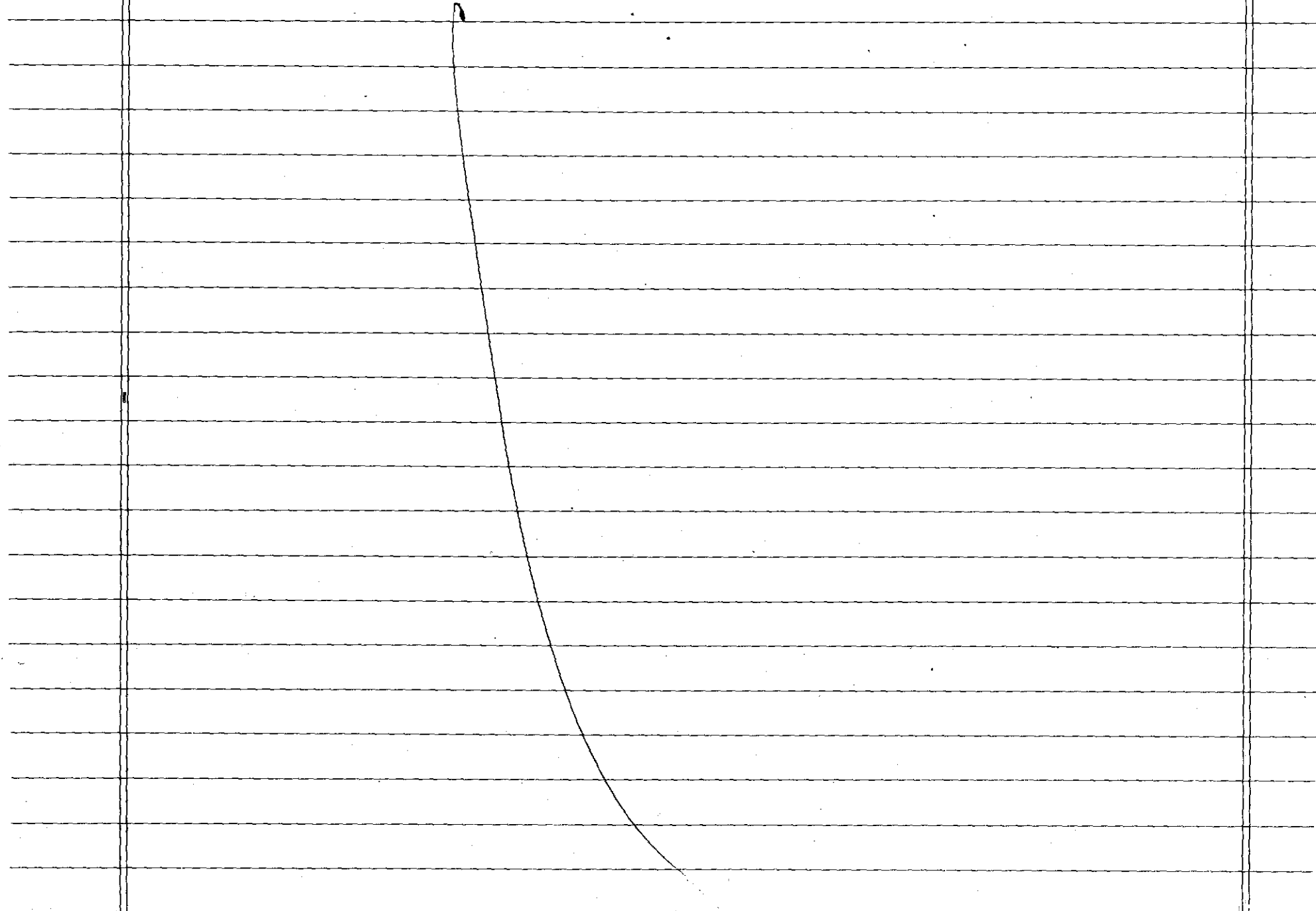
→ And also the government ask for miserable or low prices ~~for~~ from them.



1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
LIBRARY

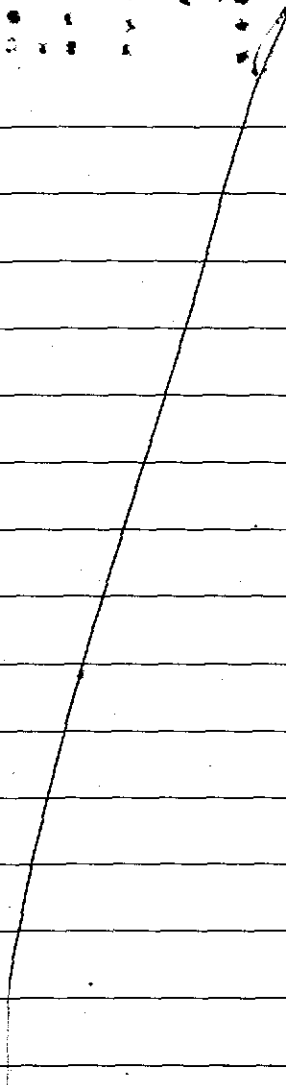




1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

The main body of the page is a grid of horizontal lines. A vertical line is drawn on the left side, approximately one-tenth of the way across the page. A curved line starts from the top edge, about one-third of the way across, and curves downwards and to the right, ending near the bottom edge. The grid is otherwise empty.



1919

019

