

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 : FRIDAY 29-03-19

उत्तर देने का माध्यम

Medium of answering the paper : ENGLISH

प्रश्न पत्र के ऊपर लिखे
कोड को दर्शाएँ :

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

Code Number

32 / 1 / 2

Set Number

① ● ③ ④

अतिरिक्त उत्तर-पुस्तिका (ओं) की संख्या

No. of supplementary answer -book(s) used

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बेंचमार्क विकलांग व्यक्ति

हाँ / नहीं

Person with Benchmark Disabilities

Yes / No

NO

विकलांगता का कोड

(प्रवेश पत्र के अनुसार)

Code of Disabilities

(as given on Admit Card)

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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

सॉफ्टवेयर का नाम :

If Visually challenged, name of software used :

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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
Space for office use

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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	5	5	5	5	-	-	-	-	30
Q. No.	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	TOTAL
MARKS											

	GRAND TOTAL	80
MARKS IN WORDS	Eighty Only	

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि मैंने इस उत्तर पुस्तिका का मूल्यांकन उचित प्रश्नपत्र के सैट और अंकन योजना के अनुसार किया है। यह भी प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि उत्तर पुस्तिका के अन्दर कोई भी प्रश्न बिना मूल्यांकन के नहीं छूटा है।

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SECTION - A

1. Goal of landless rural labourers regarding their income ^{are} regular employment with high wages.

2. Over irrigation responsible for land degradation in Punjab because due to over-irrigation salinity of soil is increased and soil loses its fertility.

3. Printing technology introduced in Japan through Buddhist missionaries. they took this technique from China to Japan.

4. Democratic reforms be carried out by movements because movements and public strikes pressurize the political leaders and Government for taking reforming decision for a country.

5. French drained the Mekong delta region to increase the rice cultivation in Vietnam and because of this Vietnam ~~became~~ became the third largest producer of rice in world.

QUESTION

Ans 1) Secondary Sector

In this sector raw materials are converted into more valuable products through industries or factories.
 ex:- Textile Industry, Sugar Industry

Tertiary Sector

In this sector services are provided and it support or aid for primary & secondary sectors.
 ex:- Lawyer, Transportation.

Ans 2) Collateral is an guarantee used by borrowers until the loan is paid to lender.
 (assets)

If borrower is not able to repay loan then lender have right to sell the collateral and getting his money.

SECTION-B

Ans 3) Imperial state in china been the major producer of printed material for a long time because

(i) china had the large bureaucratic system which provides the civil services to the people.

(ii) For civil services, people had to clear examination and for preparation of the exam textbooks ~~one~~ were printed.

(iii) As applicants for civil services increased, no. of the printed textbooks were also increased.

And china become major producer of printed material.

Ans 9) Rabi Crop Season.

Main features of 'Rabi crop season' are -

- 3) Rabi crops are sown in October to December.
- Rabi crops harvested in April to June.
- Little precipitation in winter due to western cyclone helped in the growth of crops.

ex- wheat, gram, maize etc.

Ans 10) The three barriers that are responsible to economic growth

in Vietnam are

- 3) High population of Vietnam act as barrier in economic growth due to limited resources and high population.

large section of its people remained in poverty.

-) low literacy rate of Vietnam reduced the ^{number of} Vietnamese people in high paid and white collar jobs.
-) Higher indebtedness amongst peasant of Vietnam. because of this Vietnamese citizen do not help in economic growth.

Ans 11 Importance of "rainwater harvesting" are

- ③ •) Rainwater harvesting is the practise in which ^{Rain} water is preserved for various purpose of use.
-) The water of Rain water harvesting is used for domestic purpose and as drinking water.
-) It also preserved for future consumption at the time of any calamities like drought, flood etc.

QUESTION

-) The water of rainwater harvesting used for ^{small} industrial purpose and it also recharges the groundwater and maintain its level.

Ans 2) Consumer use their 'Right to seek Redressal'.

- 1) •) If consumer does not get the services in the form that he want or that the company promised.
- 2) •) The consumer have right to get compensation.
- 3) •) He can represent himself on the consumer court under the Act of 1930 COPRA ACT.
- 4) •) Three consumer court are developed 1) district court
 2) State court 3) National court.
 •) ~~State~~ ^{District} court deal with compensation upto 20 lakhs
 •) State court from 20 lakhs to 1 crore
 •) National court more than 1 crore.
- 5) •) Consumer council helps the consumer in this process financially and by filling the case.

Ans 3) Bad effects of Informal Source of credit on borrowers are

- 1) Informal source of credit charges high rate of interest on credit.
- 2) Due to high rate of interest borrowers feel difficulty to paid the loans and large section of his income is expend to pay the loan.
- 3) Sometime rate of interest of credit is high than the income of borrower and due to which borrower goes into debt-trap condition. (borrower)
- 4) Sometime lender harrash the people and tortured them.

Ans 4) Three components of "Political Party".

- 1) ~~Political~~ Leaders & Main Political leaders rule on the country after winning the election.
- 2) They make the rules and laws regarding to development of country.

*) Active members - They are the workers of political leaders and maintain the work of political parties.

*) They are not so much superficial like the political leaders.

*) Followers = They follow the ideologies and rules and policies of political party.

*) They are in support with specific political party.

*) They vote for them and helped in winning elections.

Ans 15) 'Tertiary sector' becoming important in India because -

*) There are many basic services like defence, communication, banking, education, health etc. and government have the responsibility for the procurement of these services to the citizen.

*) Development in primary and secondary sectors leads

the development in Tertiary sector like transportation and storage etc.

•) As Income level rises of people, people starts to demanding the new services such as Restaurants, private school, private hospitals etc.

Ans 6) "Consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national or state boundaries". gradually

- ③
-) Environmental degradation occurred in one place then it spreads into whole world.
 -) If pollution level is increased in one place then it spreads in many part of world because of blowing of air.
 -) River is polluted in any place then whole river is contaminated because water is always flowing.
 -) Soil degradation in one place leads to soil degradation in other place because soil is taken from one place to another by water & wind.

Ans 7) The assertion of social diversities in a democratic country is very normal and can be healthy because? -

③

•) Because due to work on social diversities the disadvantaged and grievanced peoples able to expressed their views and difficulties in political system.

•) If they expressed themselves on political system, policies, rule, laws and programmes are formed which preferred and gives benefits to minorities and poor people.

•) Disadvantaged people also able to work for a develop-
ment in country and by giving such right there is
unity and peace maintained among people in country.

Ans 8) Women still lag much behind men in India despite
some improvements since independence.

•) literacy rate amount is still only 54% and among
men is 76%. people do not prefer to spend their resources
on girls and mostly girls does not continue their higher
level of education.



- 2) Proportion of women in highly paid and valued jobs is much lower than in men. and on average women work 1 hour more than average man everyday.
- 3) Equal wages act declared the wages are the equal for all people of same work but this act is not followed even in sports and cinemas. women are always paid less than men until they do work the same.
- 4) Sex child ratio is not favoured on the girls, domestic violence harassment unequal treatment was performed on the girls.

Section - c

Ans 1) Indian trade had played a crucial role in the late nineteenth century world economy.

- 1) India exported the raw material like cotton to

the Britishers.

-) And then India imported the manufactured goods like readymade garment from the Britain.
-) The value of import in India was always higher than its export.
-) Therefore Britain had trade surplus with India and it make profit with India.
-) Britain this trade surplus to neutralize the loss which was occurred with the trade from other countries.
-) In other way; Britain sold the opium to china which was grown in India.
-) And the money which was come from trade with china we to brought the Tea from china.

Hence Indian trade had a crucial role in nineteenth century.

Ans 20) "Civil Disobedience Movement" was the famous movement in which laws implemented by British Government

was breaking down at many places in India.

- *) Dandi march to break the Salt law was the main movement in civil disobedience campaign.
- *) It started from 31 March to 6th April of 1930.

Participation of rich and poor peasant communities.

*) Participation of rich communities of peasant & Rich peasant had faced the much loss due to trade policies of Britain.

*) Due to Britain imported goods they had to compete harder and their agricultural income started to declining.

*) They ~~show~~ ^{thought} civil disobedience movement brings the new and economic situation for them.

*) And they able to earn more profit. And supported to the movement.

*) Participation of Poor peasant communities :- Poor peasant

and landless farmers had to pay the tenure as tenant.

-) And they had to pay the taxes, revenues to landlord.
-) They wanted due to this movement taxes and revenue on them were abolished.
-) But Congress did not support them mainly due to loss of support of landowners.

Ans: 5 Five factors that are responsible for industries.

1) •) Cost and Availability of Raw materials? - Industries set up where raw material is easily available at low cost. So the cost of production is lower and Industrialists earn more profit.

exg - Mainly Jute industries are established in West Bengal because of Jute producing field is large at low cost.

2) •) Skilled and unskilled labour & Availability of skilled and unskilled labour which works on low cost.

2) And cost of production become low ~~due~~ to maximize the profits.

3) Climate condition & Environmental factor and climatic condition also affect the location of industry.

~~Ex: Most of the industries are located in the winter season.~~
 ex: Mostly sugar industries are located on where cool & season are present to ensure the long crushing season.

4) Government policies & Industrialists look upon the Government policies and programmes of location that favour industries like laws for labour, tax etc.
 ex: Mostly industries are located where labour rules are not very strict.

5) Urbanisation & Mostly industries are located in urban

centres because urban area provides transportation, communication, Banking, Insurance and financial advice etc. to industries.

eg West Bengal provides cheap and good transportation, financial advice, insurance to jute industries.

Ans 2] Idea of power sharing emerged from the incident of Belgium and Sri Lanka. which shows that power sharing is necessary for democratic country.

* Power sharing is the process in which power is divided in two or more than two organisation and bodies.
 •) And each body or organisation able to enjoy its power.

Different forms of power sharing

* Horizontal power sharing - Power is shared ~~among~~ ^{among} legislative, executive and Judiciary called horizontal power sharing.

-) They are able to enjoy their power.
-) But there is a check and ~~plan~~ Balance System amongst them. they keep an eye on each other.

* Vertical distribution of power & Power shared between Central government and Regional or State government.

-) They are not subordinate to each other.
-) They are independent to enjoy their powers on their jurisdiction.

* Power shared between religious communities, linguistic groups, rich and ^{Poor} ~~poor~~ and on cast communities.
ex: Community government in Belgium.

* Power is shared between political parties, pressure groups organisation and many other bodies of government.
ex: Power shared in coalition government.

5

Ans 3) Roadways still have an edge over railways in India because

cost

- 1) The construction cost of Road transport is much lower than the construction cost of Railways line.
- 2) Road transport is more preferential to undulating topography.
- 3) Road transport can also be travelled on mountainous and forested areas with care.
- 4) For short distance with few persons and less amount of goods, Road transport is economical.
- 5) Due to Door-to-Door service the cost of loading and unloading is reduced.
- 6) It feeder of the other mode of transport because it links the one mode of transport with another mode of transport. ex - Use of Bus, cars etc for reaching on Sea port and air port.

Ans 2) Five Outcomes of democracy:

- 1)
 - 1) Democracy enhances the dignity of individual by giving many rights like right to speech, right to vote etc.
 - 2) In democratic country equal rights are given to the all people of any community, gender, religion etc.
 - 3) Majority and minority have equal respects in constitution.
- 2) Democracy always favoured to regular election and free-fair election. People have the right to take participation in major policies and programmes and people have control over the rules.
- 3) Economic growth in democratic government is marginally less than dictatorship government and the resources are not shared equal amongst the citizens.

- 4.) Democracy government performed the low decision making process in the best the quality of decision is good.
 'decision taken by democratic government is largely accepted by people.
-) Democracy's government based on deliberation and negotiation.

5.) Democracy is legitimate, responsive and accountable form of government.

-) This government is people's own government.
-) This government takes the decision in the favour of its citizen.
-) If it not fulfil the demand of people in next election another party is conquer.

5) Five effects of Globalization

1) Due to globalization the quality of product increased products are available on cheap rate. more

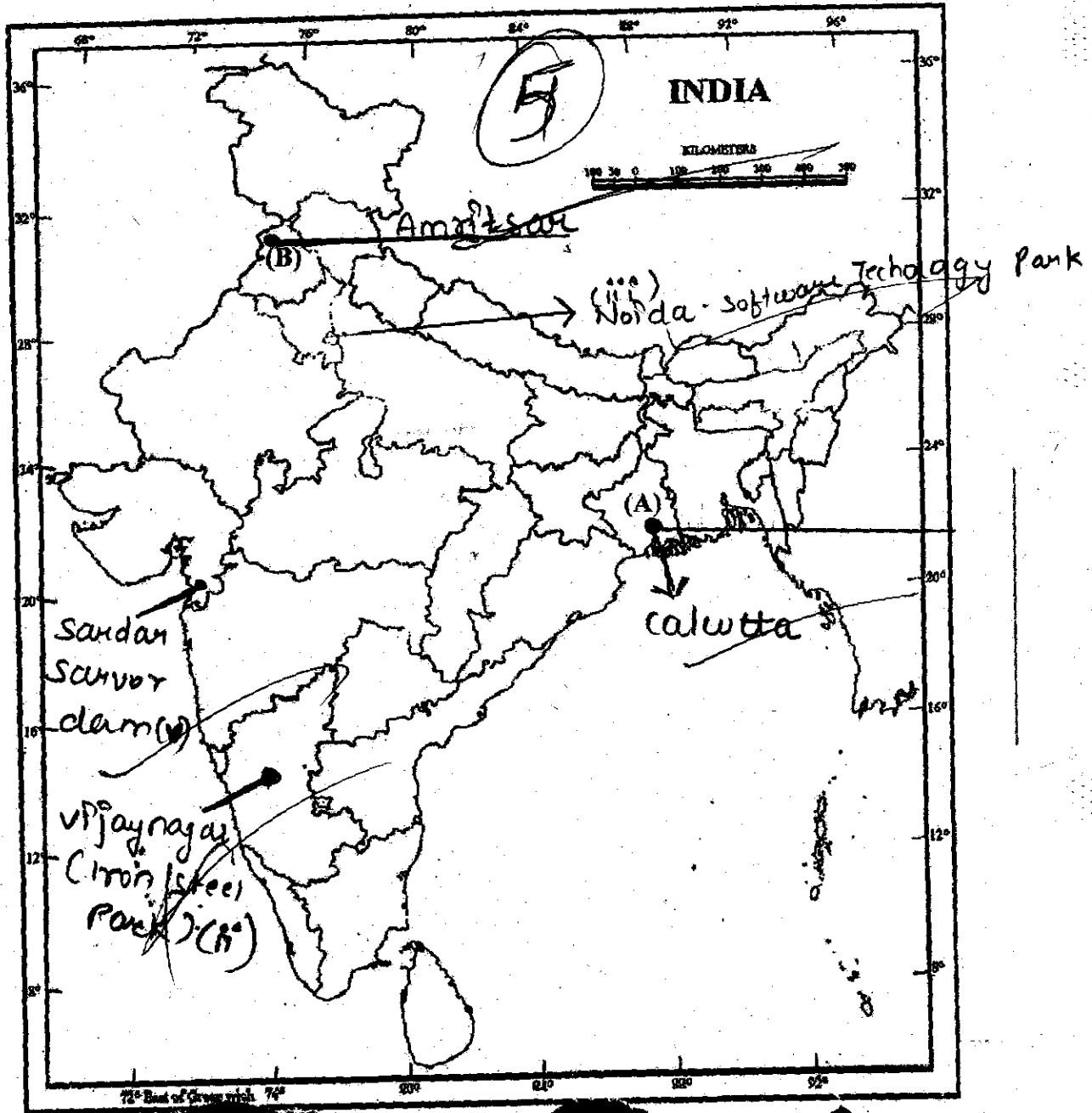
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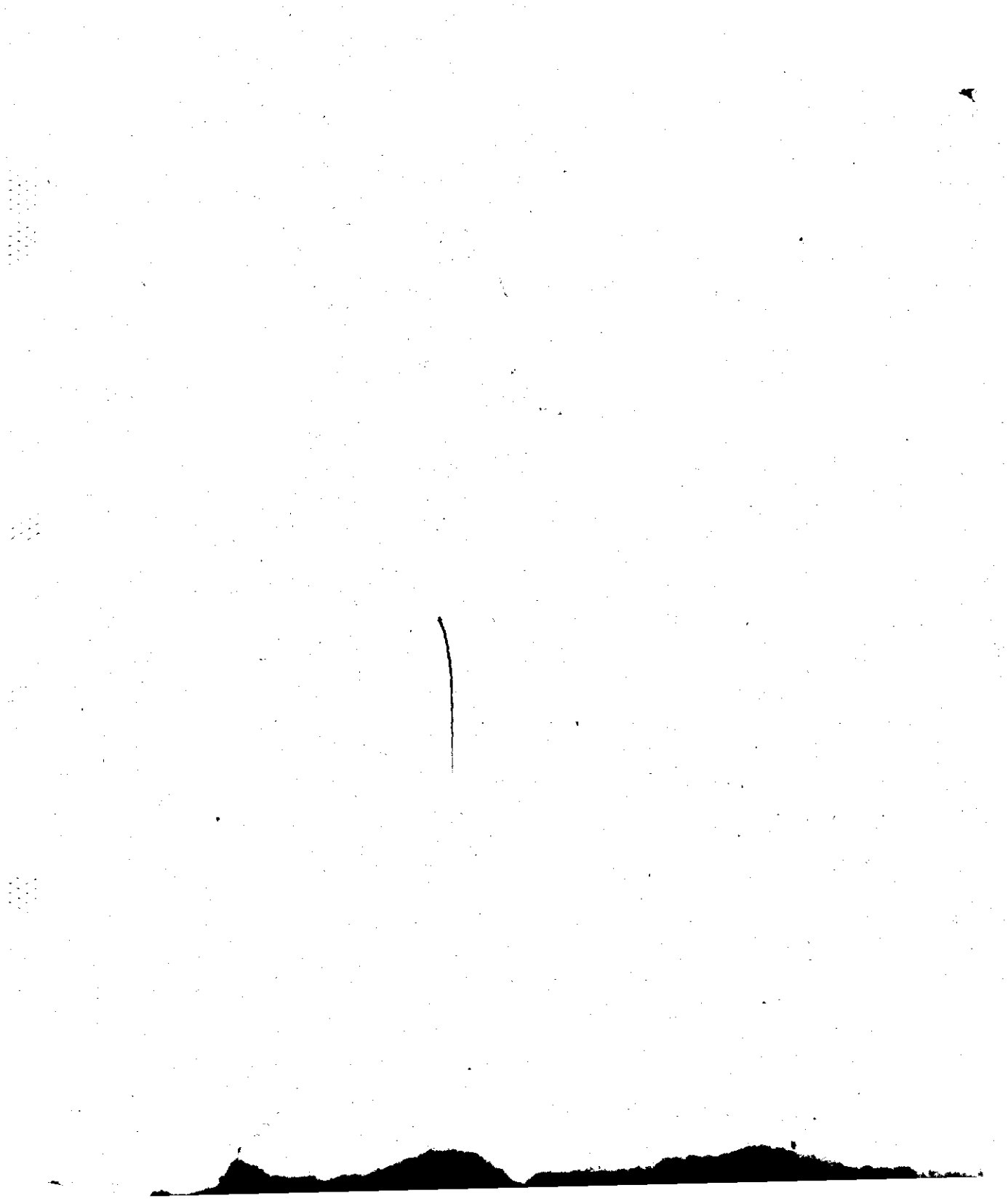
Varieties of product are introduced.

- 2) Local Industries are benefitted. The producer of raw material are benefitted :- because large MNC put order to small industries and buy ~~these~~ raw material from local producer.
- 3) Many large industries of India emerged as Multinational Company like Ranbaxy, TATA etc and this industries increased the foreign exchange of country.
- 4) Condition of small producer and labour become coarse because they could not compete with large MNC and labour rules are not followed to reduce the cost of production and to earn profit.
- 5) ~~With~~ New markets are developed urbanisation is increased. New employment opportunities is increased. The value of GDP is increased.

Map for Q. No. 26

नक्शा प्रश्न संख्या 26 के लिए





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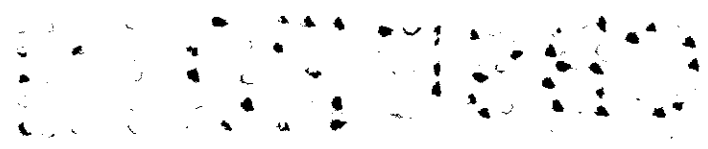
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