केंद्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड, दिल्ली
माध्यमिक स्कूल परीक्षा (कक्षा दसवीं)
परीक्षा प्रवेश--पत्र के अनुसार में

विषय: SOCIAL SCIENCE
विषय कोड: 087

लिखित विषय कोड: 087

परीक्षा का तिथि एवं विधि:
DAY: TUESDAY/10 - 03:15

मEDIUM OF ANSWERING THE PAPER:
ENGLISH

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Write code No. as written on
the top of the question paper:
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अतिरिक्त उप-पुस्तक (ओ) की संख्या
No. of supplementary answer-book(s) used
Nil

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विकलित व्यक्ति:
Person with Disabilities: ना / ना

की शासनिक अंश के प्रभावित हो तो संबंधित वर्ग पर चौड़ी रेखा का निर्धारण करें
If physically challenged, tick the category

B = बहुधिरी, D = दुःख व शिक्षा, H = शारीरिक रूप से विकल्प, S = स्थायिक
C = वैज्ञानिक, A = अधिवेशन

B = Visually Impaired, D = Hearing Impaired, H = Physically Challenged
S = Spastic, C = Dyslexic, A = Autistic

यदि लेखन - संकेतक उपकरण उपलब्ध गया है, हाँ / ना
Whether writer provided: ना

यदि पुस्तकें है तो वर्ग में लगाए गए
the number of software used
If visually challenged, name of software used

*यदि भाग में एक अलग नंबर पत्र के प्रवेशक नाम से और एक व्यक्ति निकाल लेंगे। अर्थात् प्रवेशक का
पत्र 24 अक्षरों से अधिक है, तो केवल पत्र के साथ 24 अक्षर ही लिखिए।

पत्र का निर्धारण किया जाता है। यदि नंबर का निर्धारण नहीं होता, तो पत्र के नंबर की संख्या में नंबर का निर्धारण किया जाता है।

*In case there is more than
the candidate's Name exceeds 24 letters, write first 24 letters.

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Certified that I have evaluated this answer book according to the correct set of question paper and strictly as per the marking scheme. It is also certified that no question has been left un-assessed inside the answer book.

parikshak ke hindi Signature of the Examiner
parikshak ke sambha No.of Examiner

Certified that marks against each question in the table above have been correctly filled up in accordance with the evaluation done inside the answer book. The marks have also been transferred in the award list correctly against the roll number of the candidate.

samvadhi ke hindi Signature of the Co-ordinator
samvadhi ke sambha No of Co-ordinator

Certified that I have checked the evaluation of this answer book according to the correct set of question paper and strictly as per the marking scheme and necessary corrections, if any, have been made. It is also certified that no question has been left un-assessed inside the answer book.

parikshak ke hindi Signature of Head Examiner
Democracies are based on political equality. This is because in a democracy every adult has the right to vote. No adult can be deprived from voting on the grounds of race, religion, sex, caste, etc. Also, every vote is equal. Democracies follow one vote—one value. Universal Adult Franchise is an important political outcome of democracy. Thus it is based on political equality.

- The Haldia sea-port was set up to support the Calcutta-Kolkata port. It helped reduce the volume of trade depending on the Kolkata port. It also helps with foreign trade.

- When a citizen has the ability—by the government—to find out about the reasons and procedures followed by the government and institutions in taking a decision, it is said to be transparent. The fact that a democratic government allows this is transparency.
4. Concentration camps are similar to prisons. Rebels, protesters and wrongdoers were often sent there in large numbers. Concentration camps denied the prisoners of their rights and the very term can evoke pictures of inhumane and unethical torture. In Vietnam, the followers of Hyunh Phu So were sent to concentration camps.

5. While purchasing gold jewellery we must look for the hallmark logo. This logo is for precious metals.

6. The Consumer Protection Act of 1986 (CPRA) was enacted by the Indian Parliament to protect consumers from various forms of exploitation by producers and shopkeepers in the markets.
In the early Barter System of trade, one important requirement was double-coincidence of wants. For example, if a wheat-seller wanted shoes, he would have to look for a shoe-seller who wanted wheat.

Money acts as a medium of exchange. In the above situation, the wheat-seller can exchange his commodities into currency and then buy shoes. He just has to search for a buyer. Money prevents the need to go overboard searching for a specific buyer and it thus acts as a medium of exchange.

A partisan is one who tends to favour or support a specific party. The ability to favour one side of an issue or the inability to take a balanced decision is known as partisanship. Parties involve partisanship as they get immense support from the locals. Partisans tend to vote for the political party they favour and tend to support the party.
9. **Democracies are accountable and responsive to the needs and expectations of the citizens.**

While other forms of government such as dictatorships tend to take quicker decisions, they hardly ever follow procedures. But, in the case of a democracy, every single procedure is followed. And, though this takes time and decision making is slower, it is accountable as no procedure is skipped and decisions are deliberated and negotiated by the people for the people.

**Democracies are responsive to the needs of people and their expectations.** This is because, democracies keep an eye on the people, by the people and for the people. So, democracies are by the citizens themselves. And when an issue comes, the representatives chosen by the people debate and deliberated to come up with the best decision for the people.

As a result, they are accountable and responsive.
The problems faced by the peasants of Awadh were:

Many of the peasants were not rich. And the agricultural depressions of their time period had left many of them economically deprived. Even then, the government refused to revise revenue collection. So many of them were in huge debt as they couldn't pay revenue.

They were forced to contribute 'begar'. Begar was basically extreme labour without payment. This was a problem for the peasants as they weren't getting income out of their contributions and found it very hard to make ends meet for the lives.

Many had the problems of oppressive landlords and talukdars. These landlords would force them into contributing labour with very less payment. Tenants were often evicted from their lands to prevent them from getting any lease over the land.
India is one of the few countries which has abundance of sunlight.

Being placed near the equator, India has direct rays of sunlight and should make use of this energy.

In solar energy, photovoltaic cells convert the solar energy obtained from the sun into electrical energy.

Solar energy can solve the energy problem in some extent in India.

There are many rural places in India which are deprived of energy. Strategically placing solar panels there would solve the energy problems and bring light to the poor.

Solar energy is also quite renewable and harmless. It acts as an efficient substitute to non-renewable fossil fuels and non-eco-friendly nuclear power plants.
A. Tourism is an important aspect of foreign trade in India.

i) Places like Goa, Rajasthan, and Srinagar are tourism hotspots. Tourism here helps improve the economy of the country.

ii) When foreign tourists visit India, there are chances of them learning local culture and obtaining vital information which they may take back to the country to regulate foreign trade.

iii) India is an important importer and exporter of jewellery. When tourists come and see these items, there is high chance of them ordering more - that too with the help of information technology and globalization.

iv) Tourists also help in making products 'better' with their westernized knowledge. As a result, products for trade are now of better quality and are in higher demand.
On the 31st of January 1930, Mahatma Gandhi sent a letter to the Viceroy - Lord Irwin. In it were eleven demands of wide and varied range to be generic to the society as a whole and to meet every person's needs.

- He had also said that, if the demands were not met by the deadline, he would embark on a nation-wide protest based on Civil Disobedience.

However, one of the main demands was the abolition of the Salt tax. The British had unfairly and impractically levied heavy tax on salt. Gandhi and his trusted followers found this impractical and unfair as salt was a common commodity used by the rich and poor equally. In salt, he found a method to unite the society.

- However, Lord Irwin was unwilling to negotiate.

As a result, Gandhi and 78 of his trusted followers made their way from his Ashram at Sabarmati to the coast of Dandi. This
The known as the salt March. He walked 240 miles in a
span of 24 days and wherever he stopped, people came
from near and far to listen to him speak.
On the final day, he picked a handful of salt from the sea and
manufactured the salt illegally.
This became an effective tool of resistance against colonialism as:
i) Foreign cloth was boycotted and liquor shops were picketed.
ii) People followed Ghandi's footsteps and manufactured salt on
their own.
iii) Many gave up the government jobs and titles.
iv) The nation emerged out in a Civil Disobedience Movement where
they refused to obey the government. They broke laws and
demanded freedom.
14. Chhotanagpur Plateau Region has the maximum concentration of iron and steel industries because:

i) The area has a proximity of raw material. It is strategically placed near few important iron ores.

ii) The area receives cheap and has an abundance of raw material. Since it is near the iron ores, it gets the necessary raw materials for cheap.

iii) It receives cheap labour from nearby states. States like Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha have many unemployed youth who can easily find jobs in these industries.

iv) It is placed near the markets. Both national and international trade flourish due to its closeness to the market places.
15. "There is an overwhelming support for the idea of democracy all over the world." This is because democracies:

i) Promote equality of the citizens.

ii) Enhance the dignity of the citizens.

iii) Provide a medium to resolve conflicts.

iv) Allow people to elect their representatives.

Also, democratic governments are accountable and legitimate.

They are of the people, by the people, and for the people.

In democracies, eventually, people's needs and expectations are met.
16. “A challenge is an opportunity for progress.”

- Democracies face the challenges of foundation, expansion, and deepening. But it can be noted that overcoming any of these challenges is definitely a mode of progress for the country.

- Let us take for example a foundational challenge. Let us say, a certain country, which is non-democratic, is trying to become democratic. Challenges faced by this country may include keeping the military away from power. This challenge is definitely an opportunity for progress. By working together, the country can overcome this challenge and progress further into democracy.

- This can also be seen with countries experiencing the expansion and deepening challenge. Any challenge overcome is definitely progress for the country.

- Thus, a challenge is an opportunity for progress.
In the early days, when barter system was prevalent around the world, people used grains, cattle or any other commodity of theirs for exchange. Sometimes, when one wanted the value of wheat equal to half a cow, he would have to cut the animal up. Also, these commodities had uses of their own. For example, grains were used for food. Exchange rates were not defined when the idea of currency came into place. Many kings like the Hygates used precious metals like gold and silver. In King Akbar’s days, men used gold mohurs. But the value of the gold would have been more than the value of the currency.

In modern currency, coins are made of cheap metals like copper or aluminium and its value would be lesser than that of the currency. Notes are also made with paper. Thus the modern form of currency is accepted as a medium of exchange as exchange rates are defined, one cannot devalue it and one doesn’t have to reduce another commodity.
8. "Foreign trade integrates the markets in different countries."

i) Foreign trade allows imports and exports of products in the market. When a product is imported, it provides competition to the local producers. This allows local producers to make their products better for competition with the first product, thus integrating the producers and thereby the countries.

ii) Foreign trade helps in equalizing monetary ratios. Globalization helps in this. By creating a monetary ratio in the market, the countries' markets get integrated.

iii) Foreign products bought in by trade provide choice to the buyers. Let us take the example of Chinese toys in the Indian market. Chinese toys are cheaper and are more modernized than Indian toys. This definitely would attract customers to purchase Chinese toys. Currently in India, over 70-
of the toys in the markets are Chinese toys. This means, Chinese toys have been in huge demand. As a result, more markets buy more Chinese toys thus creating more jobs for the producers and thus integrating the markets.

19. The right to seek redressal is a consumer right which allows the consumer to seek compensation against any form of exploitation in the market.

Let us take the example of a man who sends Rs4000 to his daughter in a far off village via postal services. When this man comes to know that the money has not reached his daughter, he confronts the post office. But the customer service of the post office just vaguely answers his queries unsatisfactorily. Now, under the right to seek redressal, he can
approach the consumer court and has a right to seek redress.

The judge will later announce the verdict.

20.
- Paul Bernard was an influential writer and a policy maker in Vietnam.
- He believed that the main objective of colonization was economic development.
- He said that the economy of Vietnam was very poor due to its high population, low productivity, and indebtedness of the peasants.
- Many peasants were indentured labourers. Indentured labourers are those who worked mainly in plantations under contract. Their rights weren't specified and landlords could imprison them if they refused to work.
• The main source of economic development in Vietnam was from rice cultivation and rubber plantation.
• Paul Bezanet believed that if the French took the steps to improve the economy, colonization would be fulfilled.
• Thus, he was in favour of draining the Mekong delta and the building of railways.

21.
• Banks are institutions which allow people to deposit savings, earning interest and also lend money to those in need at a rate of interest.
• Banks in India keep 15% of the deposited money on a daily basis in case people wish to withdraw the money on demand. Since all depositors won’t withdraw all their money on the same day, banks follow this procedure.
• Banks allow people to take loans. It is a formal sector.
for credit. Many of the poor people can get these loans for many reasons. They could use the money for self employment or for the betterment of their current job, etc. For example, peasants may use these loans to buy machines, fertilizers, seeds, pesticides, etc. for their agricultural work. Or an unemployed rural woman may take these loans to get self employed and start her own business. In whatever manner, employment of many plays an important role in the economy.

1. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is the only legal institution allowed to make and produce money. It also keeps checks on other banks to see if loans are being given out fairly.
2. The difference in the rate of interest in loans and demand deposits proves as income for the bank employees.
3. Self Help Groups (SHG’s) and cooperatives eventually use loans from the bank to employ the poor.

Thus, banks play an important role in the economy of India.
In cities, originally, the Non-Cooperation Movement spread like wildfire.

- Many boycotted government jobs, turned over government titles, lawyers refused to go to court. Students and teachers boycotted schools. Liquor shops were picketed.

- In the countryside, the council elections were boycotted except in the province of Madras where the Justice Party - the party of Non-Brahmins - felt that entering the elections was the only way of gaining power which was something only Brahmins had access to.

- Foreign cloth was boycotted. English institutions were boycotted.

- On an economic front, the Non-Cooperation Movement had a tremendous impact.

- With the boycotting of foreign cloth, local Khadi producers now stood a chance in the market again. Also, the value of foreign
cloth dropped from £102 to £57 in a span of one year. People built bonfires and burnt foreign cloth.

By boycotting British institutions, the British faced a huge loss.

However, the Non-Cooperation Movement lost its momentum. This was because, Khadi was definitely more expensive and labourious than foreign cloth. Also, there weren't substitutive Indian institutions for the boycotted British institutions.

23. The National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) is an ISO certified corporation. It has several thermal power plants all over the country. Over the years, it has noted the due harm caused by Thermal power plants to the environment. It has come up with pro-active approaches for preservation.
the natural environment and resources.

i) Making use of the latest technology: - Latest technologies tend to be very environment friendly and using the guidelines and latest technologies will prevent environmental degradation.

ii) Making use of ash: - After burning fossil fuels, like coal and petroleum, for thermal energy, ash remains. Ash is actually quite effective when heated in producing energy.

iii) Ash - Water and Ash - Pond Management: - Making use of local water bodies, the NTPC feels that Ash-water Management and Ash - Pond Management is another eco-friendly method.

iv) Shelter Belts: - Placing shelter belts near an inbetween thermal power plants will definetely reduce the harmful effect of the thermal power plants.
v) Keeping Check: By keeping an eye on the ecology and maintaining some information, the NTPC feels that ecological balance will be maintained.

vi) "Globalisation and greater competition among producers has been advantageous to consumers."

The above statement is definitely true. Globalisation has been seen in varied forms, especially with the establishment of Multi National Corporations (MNCs). Not only have MNCs provided new job opportunities, but it has also brought out huge choices in the markets. Consumers now have a wide range of products to choose from and can decide which products they wish to buy. MNCs have been established for electronics, medicals, food items, and soft drinks and MNCs have automobiles in India.
Indian companies also have advantages with globalization. Many pursue on to become MNCs themselves. For example, Tata Motors (Automobiles), Infosys (Software and Technology), Ranbaxy (Medicals) and Asian Paints are all leading MNCs which are found in international markets.

Let us take the example of Chinese toys in the Indian market. Chinese toys tend to be cheaper and more modern than Indian toys. In fact, they come up with innovative designs. The Indian consumers would definitely tend to buy Chinese toys. As a result, many shopkeepers would thus introduce more Chinese toys. Indeed, 70-80% of the toys in the market now were made in China.

Competition among producers has been advantageous to consumers as it gives them an open choice where they can decide what they wish to consume. For example, in the early 1900s,
Ford and Ambassador were the only automobile brands available in India. But now, with globalization and production competition, there are over several hundred brands in the market for people to choose from with various different functions and features.

25. We fed

26. The French believed that colonies were necessary for the French to get raw materials. They also felt that by colonizing, they were bringing the advantages of civilization to the primitive and backward.

- The French began this feat by developing the Mekong Delta region. The French drained
The Mekong delta was a deltaic region in Vietnam which was not being used to its capacity.

The French annexed the Mekong Delta and then made the Vietnamese peasants cultivate rice in the area.

Rice cultivation increased from 274,000 hectares in 1873 to 1.1 million hectares in 1900 and 2.2 million hectares in 1930.

With the abundance of rice, the Vietnamese thus started exporting the rice and became the second largest exporter of rice by exporting two-thirds of the total export.

The French also were set on a mission to build railways to make transportation of raw materials easier.

They successfully built railways from Vietnam to Yunnan and later Vietnam to Siam.
26. We feel that democracy is a better form of government than any other form because:-

i) It promotes equality: In democracies, all are equal under the law. A political outcome of democracies is Universal Adult Franchise where every adult has the equal right to vote.

ii) It enhances the dignity of a citizen: In democracies, no citizen can be debased from voting rights or contesting elections on the basis of race, religion, gender, caste or creed.

iii) It improves the quality of decision making: In democracies, every single decision follows all the norms and procedures and is deliberated and debated on, thus improving the quality of decision making.
1) It provides room to resolve conflicts: - If any conflicts arise, a democratic government allows people to negotiate and come to terms.

2) It allows room to make mistakes: - In democracies, if mistakes are made, they can be corrected easily.

3) Accountable, legitimate and responsive: - Democracies tend to be more accountable, legitimate and responsive. This is because, they follow all procedures. And they are made by the people.

4) The most abundantly available fossil fuel in India is coal.

5) When plants and animals decompose in swampy and marshy areas, they form peat. Peat is a low grade coal with low carbon content,
high moisture and low heating capacity

ii) Low grade brown coal is known as lignite. It has a high moisture content and is mainly used to produce electricity. Example: Neyveli in Tamil Nadu makes use of lignite.

iii) Coal which has been underground and has experienced high temperatures is bituminous. It is used in smelting iron.

iv) Anthracite is the highest grade coal.

2. When people come together to contest elections and hold power in the government they form a political party. Political parties tend to come up with policies and programmes which they present to the people out of which,
decide which party to support.

The 3 components of a political party are:

1) Party Leaders: They tend to make decisions and choose candidates for the party.

2) Active Members: They are the members of the party who execute the party mission.

3) Followers or partisans. They tend to favour a party.

A) Madras
B) Kerala
C) Champaran
30

A) PURA

B) PORBANDER

2015
Outline Map of India (Political)
Outline Map of India (Political)