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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 : Wednesday, 18<sup>th</sup> March 2020

उत्तर देने का माध्यम  
Medium of answering the paper : English

प्रश्न पत्र के ऊपर लिखें  
कोड को दर्शाएँ :

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

Code Number

32/5/1

Set Number

● ② ③ ④

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

-

बेचमार्क 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)

-

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

Section A

1) (A) Otto Von Bismarck - Germany ✓

2) (A) Industrialists were close to the Congress. ✓

3) Raja Ram Mohan Roy published Sambad Kaumudi. ✓

4) The Statue of Liberty held the torch of liberty in one hand and the charter of the rights of man for the others. All the countries payed homage to the statue as they passed by. The countries past the Statue had already become nation-states. ✓

It represented the struggle for freedom, to become independant Nation-states.

5) The leaders were Muhammed Ali and Shaukat Ali. ✓

6) (O) To suggest changes in the functioning of the constitutional system in India. ✓

7) The Printing Press was invented by Johann Gutenberg.

8) (B) TISCO

9) Burial grounds are an example of community owned resources.

10) A - 75 - 100cm

B - About  $21^{\circ}$  -  $27^{\circ}$  above  $25^{\circ}$

11) The railways can make various stops in pilgrimage sites in India and can advertise the same. This will enable passengers to conduct multi-farious activities. It is a great integrating force.

12) People can be educated of the traditional cottage industries in India, awareness can be spread about the national movement.

This will cause people to buy the handspun khadi which will help increase production of traditional handloom mills.

- 13) Bahujan Samaj Party <sup>[BSP]</sup> was formed under the leadership of Kanshi Ram.
- 14) An example of economic development in dictatorial regimes is high per capita income, high literacy rate, low infant mortality rate, etc.
- 15) India is a secular country.
- 16) State Election Commission is set up to conduct Panchayat and Municipal elections.
- 17) Investment in public facilities like healthcare and education.
- 18) (A) Only I and II
- 19) (B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)

20) Credit arrangements: Rate of interest per ~~annum~~ month is five percent.

Rate of Interest	Five Percent per month
Present amount to be repaid	₹5000
Purpose of availing loan	Expenses on sudden illnesses or even functions in the family.

This is an example of informal credit. ✓

### Section B

- 21) → Industrialization began in early nineteenth century Europe and brought with it new social classes like the middle class.
- The men and women of the middle class were businessmen and professionals and had ideas of national unity and developed liberalism.
- Liberalism is derived from the Latin word 'liber' which means free. For the new middle classes this stood for freedom of the individual and equality before the law.
- Since the end of the French Revolution, liberalism stood for the end of autocracy and clerical privileges.
- Politically it stood for the concept of government by consent.
- Nineteenth century liberals also stressed the inviolability of

public property.

-> Thus ideas of national unity were allied to the ideology of liberalism.

-> In the economic sphere, it stood for freedom of markets and abolition of state-imposed restrictions on movement of goods.

22) 22.1) There was intense debate over the issue of widow immolation between Hindu orthodoxy and social and religious reformers. Reformers spoke about how age-old traditions must be changed.

22.2)

-> Printed tracts and newspapers not only spread the new ideas but they shaped the nature of the debate.

-> They circulated a variety of arguments and were printed in the everyday spoken language of ordinary people in order to reach a wider audience.

23) • In igneous and metamorphic rocks, minerals occur in the cracks, crevices, faults and joints. Zinc is mined in this way. They are formed when minerals in their liquid/gaseous forms are forced upwards to the Earth's surface through cavities. They cool and solidify as they rise. Major metallic minerals are formed in this way.

• In sedimentary rocks, they occur in beds and layers as a result of decomposition, accumulation and concentration in horizontal strata. Coal and iron ore are formed in this way. Gypsum, potash and sodium salt are another class of ~~sedimentary~~ sedimentary salts which are obtained through evaporation in arid areas.

• Bauxite is formed by the decomposition of surface rocks and removal of soluble constituents leaving a residual mass of weathered material containing ores.

° Gold and silver are found as placer deposits in the sands of valley floors and base of hills.

° Seawater contains magnesium and bromine salts. Manganese nodules are also found in the seabeds.

24) 1) Green revolution [package technology] and white revolution [Operation flood] were set up by the government, but this led to development in concentrated areas.

2) Farmers were given crop insurance against failure of crops in case of droughts, floods, fires, etc. Establishment of grameen banks, cooperatives and banks that provided loans at reasonable rates of interest.

3) Kisan Credit Card, PAIS [Personal accident insurance scheme], renumerative prices, special weather bulletins, special programmes on TV and radio channels were also set up to reduce the exploitation by middlemen and speculators.



25) ◦ Every village or group of villages has a gram panchayat which consists of several ward members [panch] and a president [sarpanch]. It is elected by all the adult ward members living in that ward.

◦ It is under the supervision of the gram sabha which consists of the adult members of that population who meet a few times a year to discuss the performance of the gram sabha and the annual budget.

◦ A few Gram Sabhas form a Panchayat Samiti or Block or Mandal elected by all the Panchayat members in that area.

◦ A few Panchayat Samitis constitute the Zilla Parishad which consists of MLAs, members of legislative assemblies, and other ministers.

◦ Zilla Parishad chairperson is the political head of Zilla Parishad.

26) • The central government prescribes that the number of Dutch and French speaking ministers shall be equal in the central government. Some laws require support of majority of members in both groups, thus no one group can take decisions unilaterally.


• Many powers of the central government have been given to the state governments in both the regions which are not subordinate to the central government.

• Brussels has a separate government in which both the communities have equal representation. French agreed to equal representation in Brussels because Dutch agreed to equal representation in the central government.

• The Community government is elected by members of one language group no matter where they live. Dutch, German or French. It has power related to the educational, language and cultural issues.

- 27) → Workers who receive their salary often open a bank account in their name and deposit their extra money. This amount earns some interest and remains safe with the bank.
- Since these can be withdrawn, these are known as demand deposits. These share the essential features of money.
- Demand deposits enable the payment by cheque. A cheque is a piece of paper instructing the bank to pay a certain amount from the person's bank account to the person in whose name the cheque has been issued.
- Thus demand deposit as well as paper money constitute currency in the modern economy.
- 28) • Underemployment occurs when people are working less than what they are capable of. It can be minimized by:
- ⇒ Some members of family can be employed in jobs set up by the government, eg. MGNREGA provides 100 days wage employment too.

=> Small-scale industries can be set up in semirural areas.  
Cold storages, honey collection centres and industries processing  
vegetables can be set up.

202  => Even if some people move out of the land, production will  
not be affected. Thus, some money of the family can take a  
loan from cooperative societies and buy land, and can  
start cultivation there. These family members can take  
help from their relatives as and when needed.

=> Thus, all the members in the family will be fully employed,  
and the family income can increase. Labour effort will  
not be divided.

## Section C

- 29) ◦ The aim of post-war institution was to generate full employment in the industrial world and economic reconstruction
- In 1944, in the Bretton Woods Conference in New Hampshire, the IMF and World Bank were set up.
- IMF or international monetary fund looks into the external surpluses and deficits of its member nations. The World Bank or International Bank for Reconstruction and Development was set up for post-war economic restructions.
- These were known as Bretton Woods Twins. They commenced operations in 1947. The USA has effective right of veto.
- The following years saw an unprecedented rise of trade and incomes. Between 1950-1970, world trade grew from 5% - 8%. Incomes grew by 5% and unemployment ranged below 5%.

- 30) ◦ The distribution pattern of the Indian Railways was influenced by physical, economic and administrative factors.
- The Northern Plains provided the most favourable conditions for its growth, because of vast level land, high population density, and rich agricultural resources. However there were large number of rivers here were required construction of bridges across their wide beds.
  - In the hilly terrains of the peninsular regions, tracks had to be laid in the low hills, gaps, or passes.
  - The Himalayan regions were unfavourable for its growth as it had high relief, sparse population and lack of economic opportunities.
  - It was also difficult to lay tracks in the swamps of Gujarat, sandy plains of Rajasthan, and forested areas of Madhya Pradesh, Chhatisgarh, Orissa, and Jharkhand.
  - The continuous stretch of the Sahyadris could only be crossed through gaps or passes.
  - The development of the Konkan railway along the western coast helped in access in the most important economic region

of the country. But this has faced problems of sinking of tracks in some areas, and landslides too.

- 31) A political party is a group of people that come together to contest elections and hold power in the government. They agree on some policies and programmes for the society to promote the collective good.

Necessity of political parties:

→ The need for political parties can be seen in a situation where no political parties exist. Then, every candidate will be independent and will not be able to make a promise for any policies. They will be responsible for their own constituency but no one will be responsible for how the country is run.

→ For example, though no political parties exist officially in Panchayat elections, it can be seen that villages split up into some factions and each puts up its panel of candidates. This is what a political party does.

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30) → The emergence of political parties can be linked to representative democracy, as societies become large and complex.

→ People need some ways to elect representatives, bring people together to form a responsible government, form policies, support, reject them, and make laws for the country.

Hence there is a need for political parties in India.

3a) • All people want to be treated with dignity and respect. Conflicts arise when people feel that they are not being treated with respect.

• However, the passion for dignity and respect is the basis of democracy. Democracies all over the world have realized this, at least in principle.

◦ It is not a simple matter to realize all people are equal, especially in societies that have been built on the basis of subordination and oppression, since centuries.

◦ For example, the dignity of women. Women all around the world have started several campaigns to be treated with respect. It has become easier for them to wage a struggle in ~~the~~ democracy as disrespect of women lacks its legal and its moral foundations.

◦ Similarly, democracy has helped strengthen the claims of various disadvantaged and discriminated against castes. It has helped them, as in democratic India today, untouchability is unexpectable, legally and morally as well.

Thus foreign trade results in interconnection of markets.

33) ◦ It is indeed true that money cannot buy all the goods and services that one must need to live well.

◦ For example, money cannot ensure that we live in a pollution-free environment or get unadulterated medicine. It can also not prevent infectious diseases if the whole community does not take steps.

◦ It is cheaper to have collective security for the entire community than security for each house. Similarly, if only one child is interested in studying, that child may not be able to go to school unless his or her parents are financially capable.

◦ Hence, it is cheaper to provide collective services. The quality of our life also depends on security, equal treatment, respect, no discrimination and friendship.

✓  
° Money or material things are important, but other factors are hence important too:

34) 34.1) Globalisation has made a large number of goods available. Consumers have a wide choice of goods and services. It is visible as today, consumers have the latest models of digital cameras, mobile phones, televisions and new automobiles made by the leading manufacturers.

34.2)

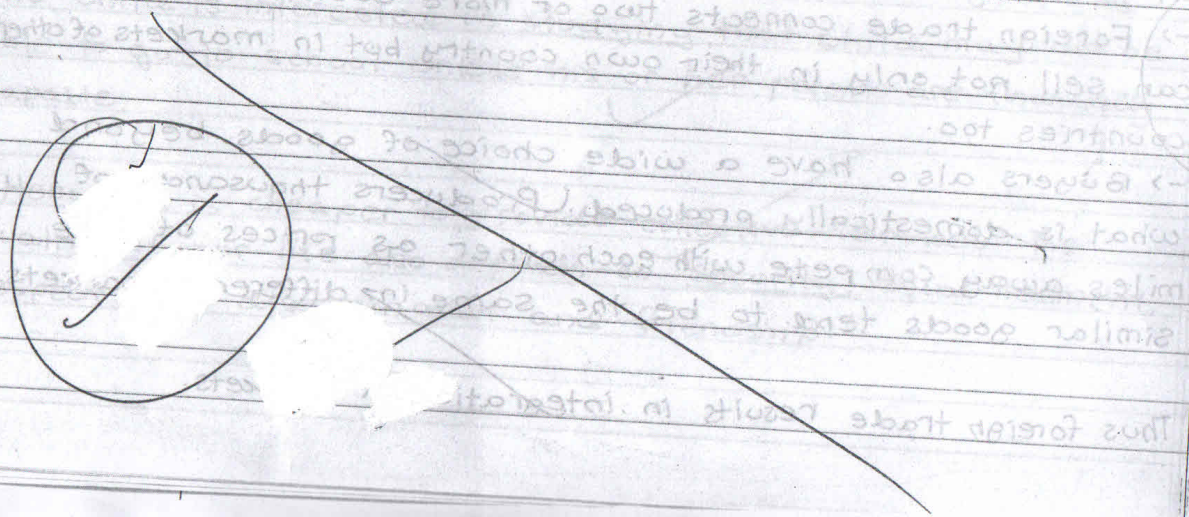
→ Foreign trade connects two or more countries. Producers can sell not only in their own country but in markets of other countries too.

→ Buyers also have a wide choice of goods beyond what is domestically produced. Producers thousands of miles away compete with each other as prices of the similar goods tend to be the same in different markets.

Thus foreign trade results in integration of markets.

34.3) People can play an important role in the struggle for fair globalisation;

- > Massive campaigns and representation by people's organisations have influenced important decisions relating to trade and investments at the WTO world trade organisation.
- > People can pressurize the government to ensure that labour laws are being properly implemented and that workers get their rights.
- > People can support small-scale industries by providing the raw materials at low costs.



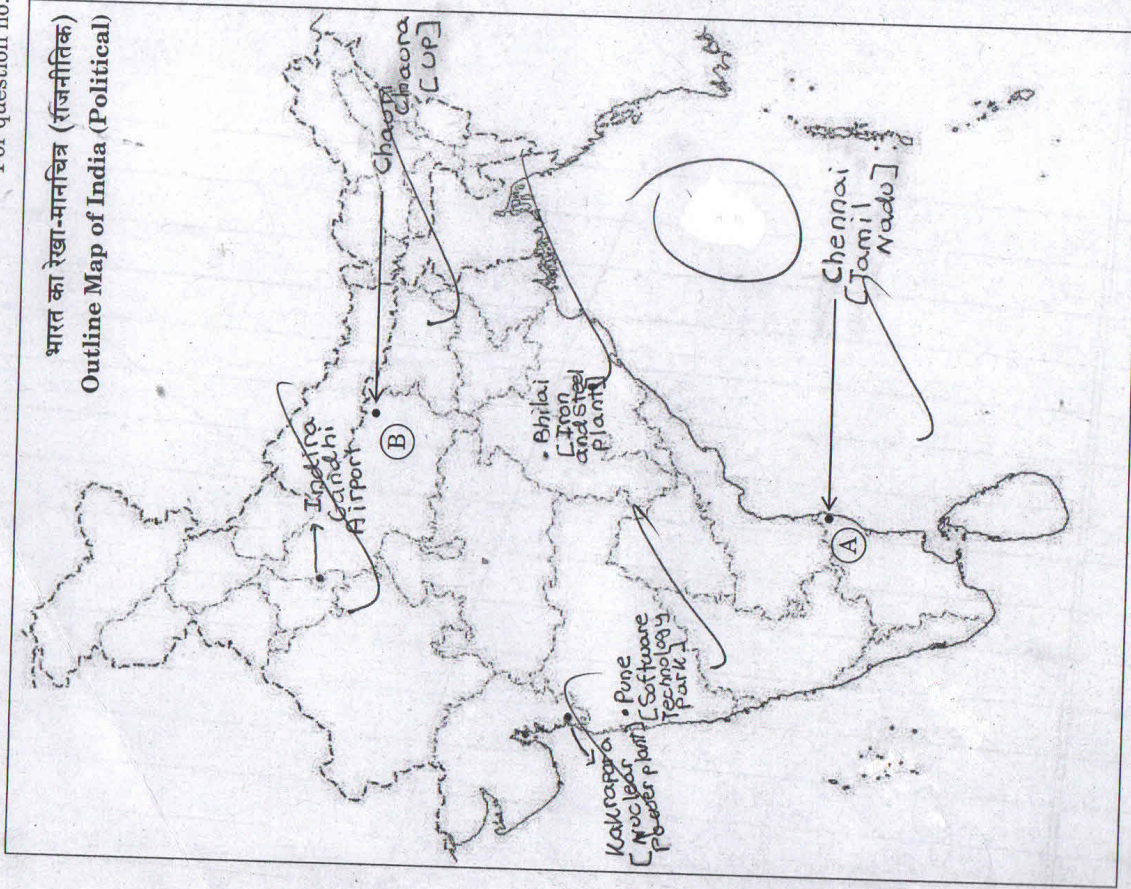


प्रश्न सं. 35 के लिए

For question no. 35



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



32/5/1