

CBSE

Model Answer Sheet 2014

(परीक्षार्थी भरें To be filled in by the candidate)

परीक्षार्थी प्रश्न-पत्र के ऊपर लिखे कोड का दर्शाये गये बॉक्स में ही लिखें
Candidate should write code no. as written on the top of the question paper in this box

32/2

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

Nil

परीक्षा का नाम Name of the examination ATISSE - 2014

कक्षा Class X

विषय Subject Social Science (087)

परीक्षा का दिन एवं तिथि

Day & Date of the Examination Friday, 14-03-2014

उत्तर देने का माध्यम Medium of answering the paper English

किसी शारीरिक अक्षमता से प्रभावित हो लें सम्बन्धित

B D H S C

वर्ग में ✓ का निशान लगायें।

B=दृष्टिहीन, D=मूक एवं बधिर, H=शारीरिक रूप से विकलांग, S=स्पास्टिक, C=डिस्लेक्सिक

If Physically challenged, tick the category

B=Blind, D=Deaf & Dumb, H=Physically Handicapped, S=Spastic, C=Dyslexic

क्या लेखन - लिपिक उपलब्ध करवाया गया हाँ / नहीं

Whether writer provided : Yes / No

प्रमाणित किया जाता है मैंने/हमने इस उत्तर पुस्तिका का मूल्यांकन प्रश्न पत्र के समुचित सेट के अनुसार और पूर्ण रूप से मूल्यांकन पद्धति के अनुसार किया है।
Certified that I/We have evaluated this answer-book according to the correct set of question paper and strictly as per the marking scheme.

प्रथम परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर व संख्या

Signature & Number of First Examiner 0665016 [Signature]

द्वितीय परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर व संख्या

Signature & Number of Second Examiner _____

जहाँ पर सामूहिक अंकन की व्यवस्था हो वहाँ सभी परीक्षकों के लिए हस्ताक्षर करना अनिवार्य है।
All the Examiners are required to sign where there is a provision of team marking

प्रथम समन्वयकर्ता के हस्ताक्षर व संख्या

Signature & Number of First Co-ordinator [Signature] 0250414

द्वितीय समन्वयकर्ता के हस्ताक्षर व संख्या

Signature & Number of Second Co-ordinator _____

मुख्य परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर व संख्या, यदि जाँच की हो

Signature & Number of Head Examiner, if checked _____

1. C) The money spent to buy assets such as land.
2. D) The Right to Information Act
3. C) Vishakapatnam
4. A) Autocratic
5. B) Lahore Session
6. C) The Socialist Party
7. B) ISI
8. D) Democracy
9. D) Bahujan Samaj Party

10. Credit plays a vital and positive role for development. For example, Salim was a shoe manufacturer. He was given more orders during festive season. So, he bought loan from a source and with this money, bought raw materials and hired some labourers. After selling the shoes, he earned a profit after the repayment of loan. Here credit helps in the development of the individual. Thus credit is important for development.



11. Government (democratic) is known as a responsive government. It is responsive to the needs and expectations of the citizens. eg: The Right to Information Act was passed by the Government of India in 2005. By this Act, almost all the citizen can have the right to be informed about the goods and services they have bought. This Act was passed with respect to the need of the citizen. Thus a democratic government produces a responsive govt. where people can easily access to the decisions taken by it. This phenomena is known as transparency.

12. In Bolivia's popular struggle, the struggle was against a particular aspect of a democratic government. I get an inspiration from Bolivia's struggle when reading about the democratic conflict through mass mobilisation. I am inspired by the popular participation and democracy democratic conflict through political organization. When the rights of people are underkept, people can force the government through popular participation. The political organizations which helped in Bolivia's water war, came to power in next elections. Thus Bolivia's water war reflects mass mobilisation, helping mentality of political organization and concerned individuality of people as a citizen.

13. The factors responsible for the concentration of jute industry in Hugli basin are:-

(i) Abundant water availability:- Abundant water is available in the Hugli river for the processing of jute fibres.

(ii) Jute Jute growing belt:- It is the jute growing belt in the country. So, it is easy for the industrialists.

(iii) Availability of cheap labour from Kolkata (West Bengal) and adjoining states of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, etc.

(iv) Cheap transport facility and nearness to the port enables the easy export of jute textiles.

14. Energy Resources can be classified into two - Conventional and Non Conventional energy resources.

(i) Conventional energy resources are the non-renewable energy resources.

eg:- Coal, Petroleum, Natural Gas.

(ii) Non-conventional energy resources are the renewable energy resources.

eg:- Wind energy, Tidal energy

15. The German states were divided into a confederation of 39 states. Each state had its own currency, weights and measures. If a merchant wants to transport the goods from Hamburg to Nuremberg, he had to pass each trade barrier and pay custom duties. The measurement of cloth called elle was different for different state. Often it took time consuming calculation.

Such conditions were viewed as obstacles to the economic exchange and growth by new middle class during the nineteenth century Europe. So, a customs union named Zollverein was formed in 1834 to abolish tariff barriers and for the freedom of transportation of goods. Zollverein reduced currencies from over thirty to two.

- 16.
- (i) Indian National Congress - human palm (right) (1885)
 - (ii) Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) - lotus (1980)
 - (iii) Bahujan Samaj Party - Elephant (1964)
 - (iv) Nationalist Congress Party (NCP) - Clock (1999)

17. Gandhiji decided to launch a nation-wide satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act of 1919. This Act gave the Government the power of detention of political leaders without trial for two years. This Act was passed despite the

united opposition of Indians in the Imperial Legislative Assembly. This reflected the brutal repression of the British. So Gandhiji decided to organise a hartal on 6 April 1919 against this Rowlatt Act.

But the hartal was unsuccessful. Many political leaders were arrested from Amritsar and Gandhiji was banned from entering Delhi. Government imposed martial law and General Dyer took command.

18. Gandhiji found in salt a powerful symbol that could unite all the Indians. The British had the monopoly right to manufacture salt. This reflected the repressive British rule. In January 1930, Gandhiji wrote a letter to viceroy Swire stating eleven demands. Lord Swire denied them even on the last day of ultimatum on March 11 1930. Gandhiji started the Dandi march starting from his ashram at Sabarmati to the coastal town of Dandi in Gujarat with 784 followers. They walked for 24 miles days with 10 miles a day. On April 5, he reached Dandi and ceremonially broke salt law by manufacturing salt.

19. Multinational Corporations (MNCs) spread their products globally. They set up production where they could get cheap, skilled and unskilled labours. They spread their products through foreign trade. Goods or products are transferred to another

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markets. This rapid integration of markets is called globalization. For eg:- For a well reputed company, the product is designed in United States. The components are manufactured in China and the components are assembled in Mexico and Eastern Europe. From there, the product is exported globally. The company's call centre is located in India. MNCs set up production in collaboration with local producers or buy up local productions. Sometimes it may gives orders to produce goods to local producers. For eg:- Parakh foods was bought up Cargill Foods and expanded its production. Thus production in these widely located markets is thus getting interlink. It spread products through advertisements also.

20. Consumer redressal process is becoming cumbersome, expensive, and time-consuming. It is often expensive as consumer has to engage lawyers for representation. It takes lot of time for filing the cases and for appearing to the court. In case of small purchases, cash memos are not issued. Thus evidence is not ~~easy~~ easier to gather. Thus people refuse to seek redressal from the court. It is the major drawback. As it is difficult, time consuming and expensive, people do not bother about exploitations.

21. Goods do not travel from supply locales to demand locales on its own. Goods are transported from one place to another by different means of transport. Many people are engaged in this sector of transporting goods. Efficient means of transport enables the easier transport of goods and in turn increases development. In older days, there were no such efficient transport and thus development was not upto the level. So, efficient means of transport are pre-requisites for the fast development of the country.

22. We participate in the market both as producers and consumers. Producers produce their goods and sell their products in the market. Consumers buy those goods produced and they buy the final finished goods.

Rules and regulations have been made to protect workers in the unorganized sector. Similarly rules and regulations have also been made to protect environment. In such a way rules and regulation have been made to protect consumers in the market place because consumers are often exploited in the market place. If we complaint about a product, the shopkeeper turns the responsibility to the consumers. As if they are not bothered when the sale is over. For eg: the shopkeeper tells the consumers, "If you don't like what you bought, please go else where". Consumers are also exploited in the market place.

By some false methods such as reducing the weight of the product, black-marketing, hoarding, rampant food shortages, adulteration, etc. In older days, it was the responsibility of the consumer to be aware of the products. But now different consumer groups have been formed and it gives us several rights such as

- (i) Right to safety
- (ii) Right to information
- (iii) Right to choose
- (iv) Right to seek redressal
- (v) Right to represent.

23. People belonging to different communities, regions or languages develop a sense of collective belonging through the cultures. In India, nationalists collected ancient cultures, folklores, rhymes, stories, literature and fiction to carry the idea of nationalism and ancient national spirit. They reflect the spirit of nationalism even to the uneducated crowd. Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay formed the first image of Bharat mata. (Nations were personified as female figures to carry the idea of nationalism). He composed Vande Mataram and included it in his novel Anandamath. It was sung widespread during the

swadeshi movement in Bengal. Abanindranath Tagore painted another form of Bharat Mata. Jawaharlal Nehru collected all the folklores of ancient India and developed a sense of pride and national belonging to the common people. In Tamil Nadu, Natesha Shastri collected the folklores and named it 'folklores of southern India'. Gandhiji developed a national flag of tricolour (red, white, green) after which Bengali developed another flag. It was widely used during the movements. British considered Indians as primitive, least valuable and old. But Indians looked upon the ancient cultures, glories and praises with pride. This also helped in the developing of nationalism.

24. Globalisation has given different impacts on different kinds of people. It has been advantageous to consumers as well as to producers.

(i) Globalisation has enabled the 'well-off buyers' in rich households of urban areas in purchasing varied products. Globalization has given them a greater opportunity for selecting very varied products with so much of special features. Globalization has also given the consumers good products with cheap prices. Many consumers have taken advantage of these products with less-expensive rates.

(ii) Globalization has enabled the producers to use new and developed technologies. The printing press in Delhi is an example. It prints the magazine for London. It got to use newer technology like information and communication technology. Local producers also benefit from globalization as they jointly produce with MNCs. Globalization has also enabled many of the local industries to become MNC on its own. For eg: Asian paints, Ranbaxy, etc.

25. Revolutionaries spread their ideas of creating nation-state in Europe in variety of way. They formed societies, secretly joined people to oppose collectively against monarchy. Giuseppe Mazzini was one such leader. He was born in Genoa in 1807. He formed secret societies of the Carbonari. He was sent to exile when he was 24 yrs old. He formed underground societies like Young Italy in Marseilles and Young Europe in Berne. The members of his societies were like-minded young men from Italy, France and Denmark. He did not want Italy to be patchwork of many states. God has intended to make Italy as a nation-state. He prepared the grounds for Cavour to unify Italy. Giuseppe Mazzini was thus a revolutionary leader and Metternich described him as the enemy of the social order.

Good.

26. There is a pressing need for using renewable energy sources in India.

(i) There is only limited supply of energy resources in India. Conventional sources are limited and it takes long time to renew back. So, renewable energy source should be used.

(ii) For a sustainable development, one should press on renewable energy resources because conventional sources should be left for future use.

(iii) Most of the conventional sources are pollutants. It causes pollution when burnt in air.
For eg: coal, petroleum emits carbon dioxide when burnt in air.

(iv) Renewable energy resources are ~~eco~~ eco-friendly. They can be retained back and also they do not cause pollution.

eg: Solar energy, wind energy.

(v) The cost of harnessing electricity (conventional source) is very expensive. But renewable source (electricity), initial cost is high but has a long run.

27. Democracies accommodate social diversities. Democracy leads to a peaceful and harmonious life.

(i) Democracy usually develop a procedure to resolve conflicts. This reduces the tension becoming more violent or explosive.

(ii) No society can fully or permanently resolve conflicts. But we can certainly learn to respect

these differences.

(iii) For example, in Sri Lanka, the majority and minority always oppose each other but in Belgium, it has successfully resolved conflicts. Thus reducing conflicts ~~is~~ is a definite plus point in democracy.

(iv) ~~Real~~ Democracy does not mean rule by majority. The majority and minority should work together to govern according to a general view. Democracy should promote the views of majority and minority both.

(v) Rule by majority does not mean rule by majority community or religion. In a democracy majority and minority opinion may vary but each citizen should get the chance of being a majority at any point of time.

28. Advancement of international trade is an index to country's prosperity. International trade means exchange of goods between two or more countries. Local trade means trade between town and cities. A state trade means trade between two states. International trade represents country's ~~economic~~ economic growth. A country can develop only when it reduces the trade barriers and allow free-flow of ~~its~~ goods into the country. A country should participate in trade because resources are scarce bound. Only through trade, resources can be exchanged from surplus area to

deficient area. The balance of trade determines country's development.

A fair balance of trade is when the exports exceeds the value of import. An unfavourable balance of trade occurs when the value of imports exceeds the value of exports. A favourable balance of trade is required for development. So, Advancement of international trade of a country is an index of its prosperity. It is the pre-requisite for development.

29. It is true that before a hundred years ago, there were few countries with political parties. Now there are more than 750 political parties in India which have registered with the Election Commission of India. It is true that we cannot live without political parties but these enormous amounts of political parties often create a mess. But a political party is very much important for a country's development. If there is no political party, then all the candidates would be independent, and they seek to promote interest of their own area only. This can decrease development. Political parties play a crucial role in a country. They offer choices to citizens, takes decision for citizen's favour, etc. There are national parties and state parties. Since the last three decades, no single party has got a clear majority at the centre. So national party has to form an alliance with regional parties to hold power in the centre. This has strengthened

federalism in our country. When there is a lot of political parties, competition for getting power is high, so many of the parties tend to use unfair ways to get elected. So, government has passed laws to reform political parties.

30. In Map →

परीक्षार्थियों के लिए निर्देश

1. उत्तर-पुस्तिका लेते ही सुनिश्चित कर कि इसमें कवर सहित 32 पृष्ठ हैं एवं सही क्रम में हैं।
2. उत्तर-पुस्तिका, पूरक उत्तर-पुस्तिका, ग्राफ पेपर, नक्शे आदि के अन्दर अथवा बाहर कोई विशेष चिन्ह अथवा निशान न लगाये।
3. अपना अनुक्रमांक, नाम, विद्यालय का नाम व परीक्षा का स्थान किसी उत्तर में न लिखें।
4. अतिरिक्त उत्तर-पुस्तिका की क्रम संख्या उपस्थिति शीट पर लिखें।
5. दोनों ओर तथा प्रत्येक लाइन पर लिखें तथा चौड़ा हाशिया छोड़कर पृष्ठों को नट न करें।
6. उत्तर-पुस्तिका के पृष्ठों को मोड़े या फाड़े नहीं और बीच-बीच में व्यर्थ ही खाली न छोड़ें। पूरक उत्तर-पुस्तिका की मांग तब तक न की जाए जब तक यह उत्तर-पुस्तिका/पिछली उत्तर-पुस्तिका भर न जाए।
7. प्रश्न पत्र में दी हुई संख्या के अनुसार अपने उत्तरों की संख्या लिखें।
8. प्रश्न (अथवा प्रश्न के एक भाग) के समाप्त होने पर एक नीचे रेखा खींच दें।
9. यदि आपके द्वारा ग्राफ पेपर, नक्शा अथवा अतिरिक्त उत्तर-पुस्तिका काम में ली गई हो तो उसे अपनी उत्तर-पुस्तिका के साथ अच्छी प्रकार से नत्थी कर दें। परन्तु अपना अनुक्रमांक ग्राफ, नक्शा, अतिरिक्त उत्तर-पुस्तिका आदि पर न लिखें।
10. केवल नीली-काली अथवा गहरी नीली स्याही/जेल/बाल प्वाइंट पेन का प्रयोग करें अन्य किसी लेखन यंत्र/स्याही/पेंसिल का प्रयोग करना आपका अपना जोखिम एवं उत्तरदायित्व होगा।
11. रफ अथवा कच्चे काम आदि के लिए संबंधित पृष्ठ के बायीं ओर उचित हाशिया खींच लें, बाद में रफ काम को एक रेखा द्वारा काट दें।
12. सहायक अधीक्षक को उत्तर-पुस्तिका दिये बिना परीक्षा भवन न छोड़ें।
13. यदि परीक्षा के दौरान कोई परीक्षार्थी निम्नलिखित में से किसी में भी शामिल पाया जाता है तो यह मान लिया जाएगा कि परीक्षार्थी ने परीक्षाओं में अनुचित साधनों को अपनाया है और उसका परीक्षा परिणाम घोषित नहीं किया जाएगा। किन्तु उस पर अनुचित साधन (यू.ए.एम.) अंकित कर दिया जाएगा :-
 (क) यदि उसके पास संबंधित पेपर की परीक्षा से सम्बद्ध कागज, पुरतकें, नोट्स अथवा कोई अन्य सामग्री पायी गयी हो;
 (ख) यदि वह प्रत्यक्ष अथवा अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से किसी प्रकार की सहायता प्रदान कर रहा हो अथवा प्राप्त कर रहा हो या ऐसा करने का प्रयास कर रहा हो;
 (ग) यदि वह उत्तर लिखने के लिए केन्द्र अधीक्षक द्वारा दी गई उत्तर-पुस्तिका के अतिरिक्त किसी अन्य प्रकार की सामग्री में प्रश्न अथवा उत्तर लिख रहा हो;
 (घ) यदि वह उत्तर-पुस्तिका अथवा पूरक उत्तर पुस्तिका इत्यादि के पृष्ठ फाड़ रहा हो;
 (ङ) यदि वह परीक्षा केन्द्र में परीक्षा के दौरान परीक्षा स्टाफ के अतिरिक्त किसी अन्य व्यक्ति से सम्पर्क करने अथवा पत्र व्यवहार कर रहा हो या ऐसा करने का प्रयास कर रहा हो;
 (च) परीक्षा कक्ष से उत्तर पुस्तिका बाहर ले जाने पर;
 (छ) परीक्षा संबंधी कोई अन्य अवांछनीय तरीकों अथवा साधनों का प्रयोग करने अथवा ऐसा करने का प्रयास करने पर;
 (ज) प्रश्न पत्र अथवा उसका कुछ भाग बाहर भेजने अथवा उत्तर-पुस्तिका/पूरक उत्तर-पुस्तिका शीट अथवा इसका कुछ भाग बाहर भेजने पर; और
 (झ) परीक्षाओं के आयोजन से सम्बद्ध किसी कर्मचारी अथवा किसी परीक्षार्थी को धमकी देने पर।

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.

2014