

केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा
Central Board of Secondary Education

(परीक्षार्थी भरे To be filled in by the candidate)

परीक्षार्थी प्रश्न-पत्र के ऊपर लिखे कोड को दर्शाये गये बाक्स में ही लिखें
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अतिरिक्त उत्तर-पुस्तिका (ओं) की संख्या
No. of supplementary answer-book (s) used

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परीक्षा का नाम Name of the examination AISSSE- MARCH- 2013

कक्षा Class X

विषय Subject SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)

परीक्षा का दिन एवं तिथि

Day & Date of the Examination TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 2013

उत्तर देने का माध्यम Medium of answering the paper ENGLISH

किसी शारीरिक अक्षमता से प्रभावित हो तो सम्बन्धित वर्ग में ✓ का निशान लगायें।

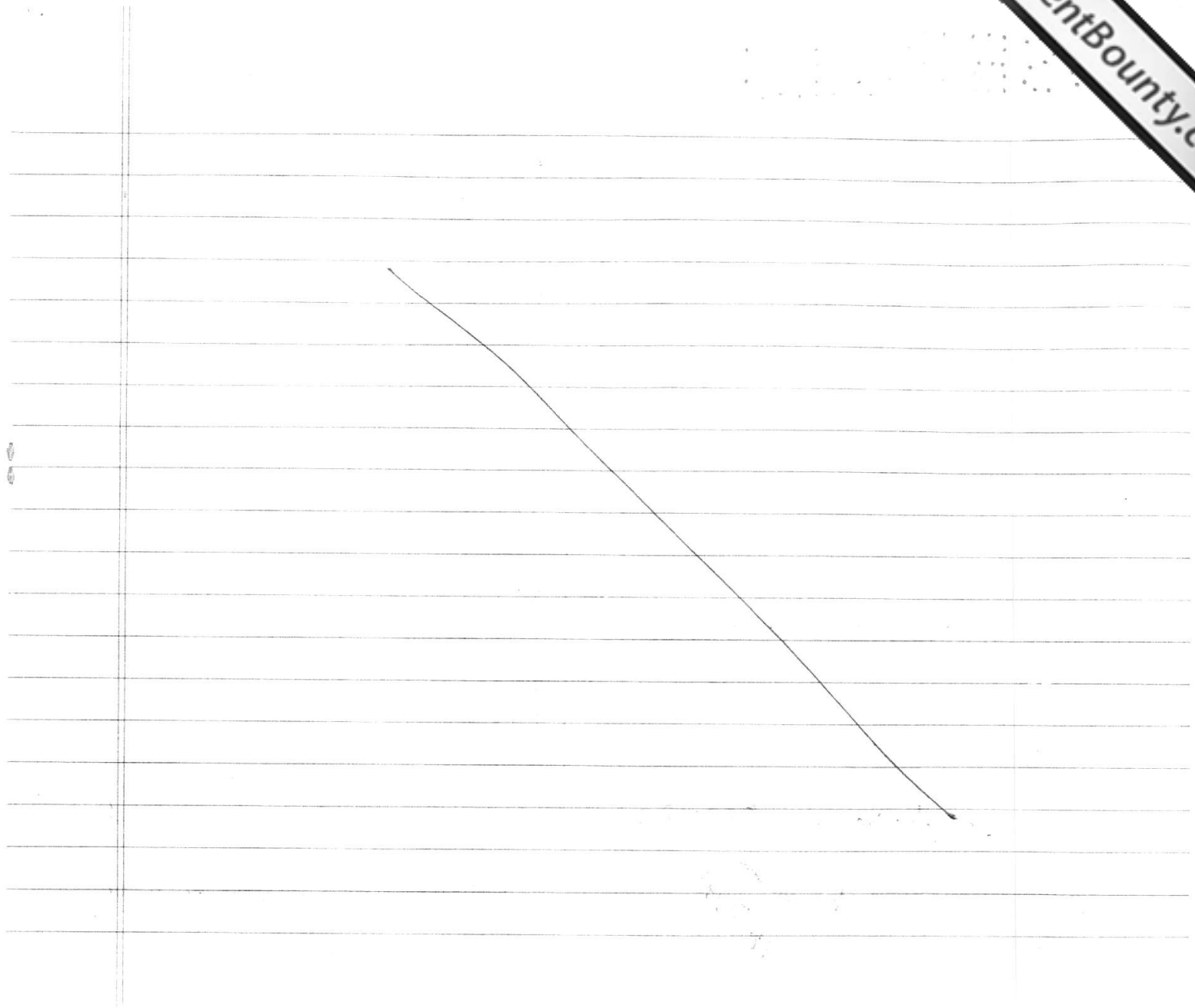
B D H S C

B=दृष्टिहीन, D=मूक एवं बधिर, H=शारीरिक रूप से विकलांग, S=स्फस्टिक, C=डिस्लेक्सिक
If Physically challenged, tick the category

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

यदि प्रभावित है तो हाँ / नहीं

SI



1. (C) officials of imperial court

2. (D) all the above

3. (B) wind power

4. (A) BAMCEF

5. (A) United Kingdom

6. (D) All the above

7. [C] Banks

8. (A) To liberalize international trade

9. (A) Jewellery

10. The 'Tonkin School' was started in Vietnam because of the following reasons:

1. The Tonkin free school was started in Vietnam ^{by the French} with a view to provide western-styled education to the Vietnamese.
2. Classes were given in science, hygiene and French (which were held in evenings and had to be paid for separately).
3. The school's approach to being modern was: it was not enough to learn science and western ideas; to be modern, Vietnamese had to look modern as well.
3. Thus, to modernise the Vietnamese, the school encouraged adoption of western style like keeping short hair which meant a major break from their traditional culture since Vietnamese kept long hair.

11. Three measures taken by the British administration to repress the movement started against the 'Rowlatt Act' are as follows:
1. Alarmed by the popular upsurge against the Rowlatt Act and afraid that lines of communication such as telegraph and railway were breaking down, the British administration decided to clamp down on nationalists.
 2. ~~Local leaders~~ ^{Mahatma Gandhi} ~~was~~ was barred from entering Delhi and local leaders were picked up from Amritsar.
 3. On 10 April 1919, police fired upon a peaceful procession while General Dyer imposed martial law to repress the movement started against the Rowlatt Act.

12. The two types of demands mentioned by Gandhiji in his letter to Viceroy Irwin on 31 January 1930 are as follows:
1. Gandhiji had stated 11 demands out of which some were of general common interest.
 2. Other demands were of specific classes ranging from industrialists to peasants as his idea was to make the demands wide ranging and appealing to all the Indian people.

(P.T.O)

The abolition of salt tax was the most stirring demand as :

1. Salt was something that was consumed by the rich and the poor alike. It was one of the most essential components of food.
2. Gandhiji found in salt a powerful symbol that could unite all Indians. The tax of salt and the government monopoly over its production, he said, revealed the most oppressive face of British rule.

13. The objectives of the 'National Jute Policy 2006' are as follows :

1. The 'National Jute Policy' was aimed at increasing the production of jute as well as enhancing the yield per hectare.
2. It was also aimed at improving the quality of the produce so that our jute^{produce} could compete in the international market successfully.
3. Another objective of the jute policy was to ensure good price to the farmers so that farmers are encouraged to grow more jute and it proves beneficial to them too.

17. India is not able to perform to her full potential in iron and steel production because of the following reasons:

1. Coal is one of the most essential raw material of the iron and steel industry. Thus, high cost and limited availability of coking coal hampers the development of the iron and steel industry.
2. The industry requires high quality infrastructure and regular supply of energy to remain successfully operational. Thus, poor infrastructure and irregular supply of energy is also hampering the growth of the industry.
3. Lower productivity of labour i.e. unskilled labour is also an important reason why India is not able to perform to her full potential in iron and steel production.

15. Means of transport and communication are complementary to each other in the following ways:

1. The pace of development of a nation depends upon the production of ^{goods and services} and their movement over space. This facilitates the need for an efficient network of transportation.

Today, the world has been converted into a large village with the help of ~~develop~~ efficient transportation as well as equally developed communication.

2. International trade has flourished not just by transportation which has enabled faster delivery of goods across long distances but also due to communication which has enabled spreading out of production of services just like e-banking etc.

3. While transportation allows goods to travel from one market to another, communication enables information and knowledge to ~~also~~ cross the boundaries of states and countries. Since both are equally important for trade, transport & communication are complementary to each other. Transport links areas of production to market by transporting goods while communication links areas through ^{exchange of} contacts and information. And both are vital for trade.

16. (a) Pressure groups are organisations which aim to influence governmental decisions rather than directly ~~control~~ control political power.

(b) Pressure groups

1. They only aim to influence government to take note of their demands but do not aim to directly ~~control~~ compete for governmental power.
2. They are formed by people with common occupation, aspiration and interest to achieve a common goal.
3. They try to influence governments to make policies in their favour.

4. Eg: Human rights group, FEDECOR, DANCEF etc.

Political parties

1. They are contest elections and aim to control political power by forming governments ~~and implementing~~.
2. They are formed by people with shared political ideology to form governments.
3. By forming government, they can actually implement their proclaimed policies.
4. Eg: Indian National Congress, Bharatiya Janata Party etc.

17.

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I feel that Democracy is better than any other form of government in the following ways:

1. Democracy promotes equality between the citizens and enhances their dignity as all citizens have equal political rights to choose their representatives. The government so formed also has to guarantee its citizens some fundamental rights like right to freedom, right to equality etc.
 2. Democracy accommodates various social divisions and provides a method to resolve social, regional and ethnic conflicts peacefully.
 3. A democratic government is legitimate government. It is people's own government and people wish to be ruled by representatives elected by them. People also have a say in important decisions that affect them. This is not so in other forms of government like monarchy, dictatorship etc.
- Since all the above mentioned conditions are only possible in a democracy, I feel it is a better than other forms of government.

18. The foundational challenge of democracy faced by some countries is as follows:

1. At least one-fourth of the globe is still not democratic. These countries face the foundational ~~democratic~~ challenge of making the transition to democracy and then instituting a democratic government.

2. These countries have to bring down the existing non-democratic regime, keep the military away from controlling government and then institute a sovereign, functional state.

3. For example: In earlier before 1990, Nepal had an absolute monarchy. Thus, the people had to bring down the powers of the monarch, make a new democratic constitution and elect a parliament that would take all major decisions of the state.

19. Local companies are benefitted by collaborating with multinational companies in the following ways:

1. Multinational companies (MNCs) provide additional money ^{for} investment i.e. foreign investment to buy new machinery, equipments, ^{etc.} which the local companies might not have able to do on their own.

2. ~~As~~ MNCs bring with them the latest technology from other technological advanced countries for faster and more efficient production.

3. Thus, ^{benefitted as they get} the local companies get exposed to newer production methods ^{and} their investment rises. ~~which~~ ^{help} for eg. Ford motors, one of the biggest automobile company invested ₹1700 crores and set up a plant in India in collaboration with Mahindra and Mahindra.

20. Cheap and affordable credit is essential for poor households both in rural and urban areas. The social and economic values attached to it are as follows:

1. At present it is the richer households who are availing cheap and affordable credit from formal sources. Thus it is necessary that poor households, ^{both in rural & urban areas} also get cheap and affordable credit so as to ~~reduce economic disparity~~ promote benefits need to be shared equally.
2. Cheap and affordable credit will ~~ensure~~ ^{creation of} lead to self-employment opportunities for the poor.
3. ~~By getting~~ cheap and affordable credit for poor people will reduce economic disparities as their incomes would rise. Plus, poor people both in rural and urban households can prove that they are reliable borrowers if they get credit at reasonable rates.

Q1. 'Right to seek redressal' is explained as follows:

1. Consumers have the right to seek redressal against unfair trade and unethical trade practices and i.e. exploitation by the sellers and manufacturers like selling substandard or defective goods.

2. This right empowers the consumers as they can ask for compensation or replacement for the defective products by the sellers & manufacturers.

3) For example: If a consumer goes to buy a wall clock and finds it afterwards that it is defective then she can demand a replacement. If the manufacturer refuses, then she ^{has the right to} ~~can~~ seek redressal by complaining in the consumer court which will direct the ~~the~~ ^{take} appropriate action and ask the manufacturer to have the ^{defective} product replaced.

29. Features of the 'Go East movement' are as follows:

1. In the first decade of the twentieth century, a 'go east movement' became popular in Vietnam. Even this was because early nationalists, too, had a close relationship with China & Japan.
2. In 1907-08, some 300 Vietnamese students went to Japan to acquire modern education.
3. For many of them, the primary aim was to drive the ^{French} Vietnamese away, bring down the puppet emperor and reestablish the Nguyen dynasty which had been deposed by the French.
4. For this purpose, they looked for foreign arms and help. They appealed to the Japanese as fellow Asians as it had been successful in modernising itself & resisting colonial domination.
5. They established a branch of the 'restoration society' in Tokyo. By after 1910, the Japanese ministry of interior clamped down on them. Many, including Phan Bội Châu, were deported and forced to seek exile in Thailand.

23 (*) Gandhiji started the 'Civil Disobedience Movement' to get his 11 demands fulfilled by Viceroy Irwin who had refused to negotiate with those demands. He also started the movement for getting poorna swaraj or complete independence.

(*) The four features of civil disobedience movement are as follows:

1. Thousands in different parts of the country broke salt law, manufactured salt and demonstrated in front of salt factories.
2. Rallies were organised in different parts, foreign goods boycotted and liquor shops were picketed.
3. Peasants refused to pay revenue or chauthidari taxes and village officials also resigned.
4. ~~For~~ People violated the forest laws, entering the reserved forest to collect wood and graze cattle. Another distinctive feature was the large scale participation of women.

24) It is necessary to conserve mineral resources because of the following reasons:-

We are rapidly consuming our mineral resources that took millions of years to be created and concentrated.

1. The ratio of replenishment is infinitely small as compared to our present rate of consumption. Only an insignificant fraction of the Earth crust (about 1%) is present as workable minerals. Mineral resources are, therefore, finite and non-renewable.

3. Continued extraction of ores lead to increasing cost as minerals come from greater depth along with a dip in quality.

(*) Ways to conserve mineral resources are as follows:

1. A concerted effort has to be made to use our minerals in a sustainable and planned manner.

2. New technology needs to be constantly evolved to allow use of low grade ores at lower costs.

3. Scrap metals and other substitutes must be used to conserve our mineral resources.

4. Metals should be recycled i.e. used and old metals, ^{products} can be recycled to make new products which will greatly contribute to mineral conservation.

25. 'Advancement of international trade of a country is an index of its economic prosperity'. This statement is justified as follows:

1. Trade refers to the exchange of goods and services among people, states and countries. Trade between countries is called international trade.
2. Since resources are scarce, no country can survive without international trade and thus, it is very important.
3. Advancement of international trade means the country is able to produce large amount of goods of high quality as well as services that can successfully compete in the international market which ^{indicating} states that it is economically prosperous.
4. Advancement of international trade brings in large amount of foreign exchange furthering making the country more prosperous.
5. Since advancement of international trade also brings about economic development of the country, it is an index of its economic prosperity and is also rightly called the 'economic barometer of the country'.

26. 'No party system is ideal for all countries and in all situations'.

This statement can be justified as follows:

1. All countries and democracies have different social situations, economic achievements and culture and ~~this~~ ^{these} ~~lead~~ ^{lead to} different political ~~systems~~ ^{situations leading to different party systems.}
2. Party system is not anything that a country can choose. It evolves gradually and slowly depending on the situations in the country.
3. Party system depends on the country's social and regional differences, its history of politics and election system.
4. India has ~~evolved~~ a multiparty system because its regional and geographical differences are not easily absorbed by even two parties.
5. But not all countries have such diversity and so, may not need multiparty systems. In such countries, a two party system may be enough for the representation of various communities. Thus, no party system is ideal for all countries and in all situations.

27. "Democracies do not appear to be very successful in reducing economic inequalities". This statement is examined as follows:
Even though it is reasonable to expect that democracy should produce economic equality as it supports political equality, we find growing economic inequalities in a democracy.

2. A small number of ultrarich enjoy a highly disproportionate share of income. Moreover, their share of the national income has been increasing.

3. The poor are often neglected and are not self-sufficient in even meeting their basic needs of food, clothing and shelter.

4. The poor constitute a large proportion of voters and no party would like to lose their votes. Yet the democratically elected government do not appear as keen to reduce poverty as one would expect them to.

5. For example - In Bangladesh, more than half of the people live below poverty line. In South Africa and Brazil, the top 20% of the population take away more than 60% of the nation's wealth while the below 20% have less than 3% for themselves.

Q.4) The two categories of sources of credit are:

1. Formal sources of credit which includes banks and cooperatives.
2. Informal sources of credit which includes moneylenders, traders, employers, landowners, family and friends etc.

(a) Features of formal sources of credit:

1. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) supervises the functioning of the formal sources of credit.
2. The cost to the borrower of these loans is cheaper and at a reasonable interest rate.
3. It is not as easy to get a loan from bank as it requires collateral, documentation etc.
4. The richer households avail loans from formal sources much more than the poor households. 90% of the loan needs of rich people in urban areas is met from formal sources as compared to only 15% for poorer households.

(b) Features of informal sources of credit:

1. No organisation to supervise informal sources is present. Lenders can lend at whatever interest rate they want.
2. Cost to the borrower is much higher and the loans often lead to debt traps.
(P. 10)

3. It is much easier to get loans from informal lenders as they often know the borrowers personally.
4. The poor households are more dependent on informal sources.

29. Improvement in technology has stimulated the globalisation process in the following ways:

(*) Transport improvement in transportation:

1. Improvement in transportation technology has made faster delivery of goods across long distances possible at lower costs.
2. Goods are placed in containers which can be placed intact in ships, trucks, planes etc. Containers have led to huge reduction in port handling costs and increased the speed with which exports can reach markets.

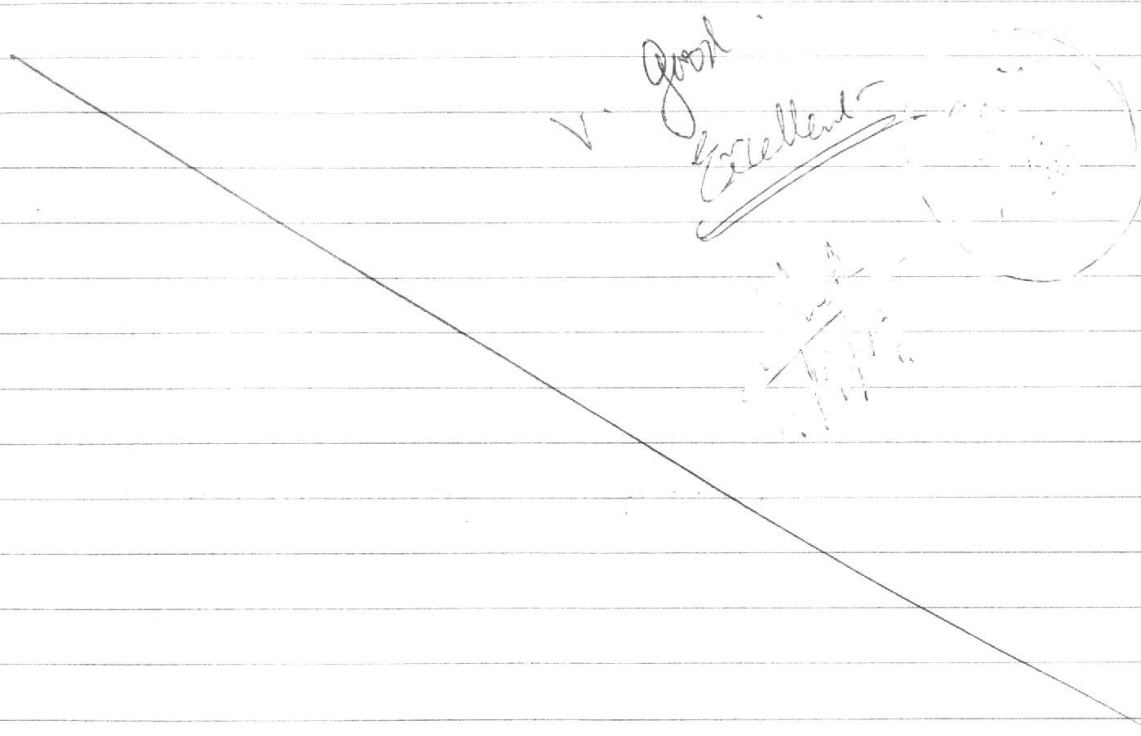
(*) Improvements in communication and information technology:

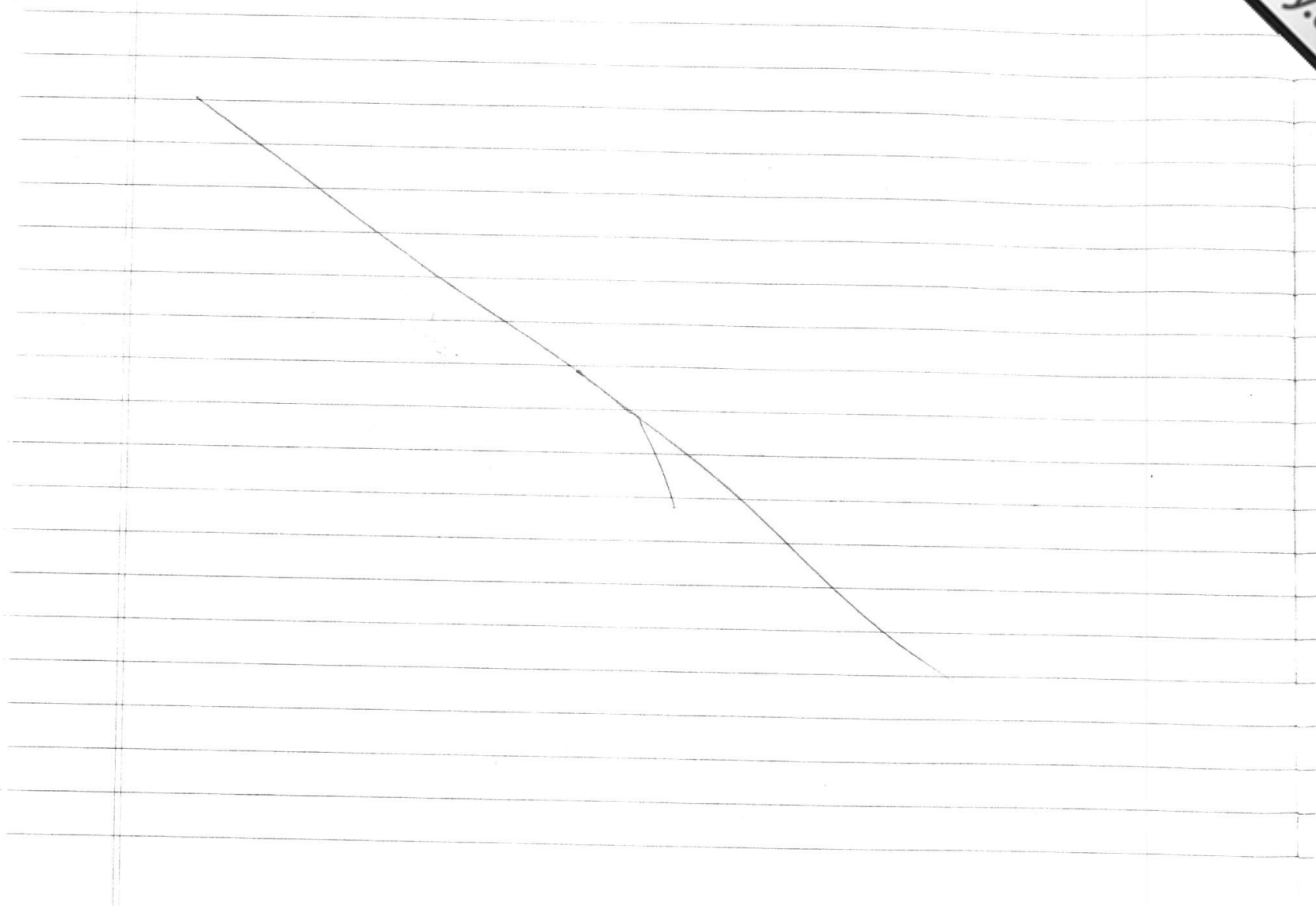
3. Computers have entered almost every field of activity. Internet allows instant e-mail and voice mail at negligible costs.
4. Telecommunication facilities are used to contact one another around the world, access information instantly and communicate from remote areas.

(P.T.O)

5. Improvements in information technology has played a major role in spreading out production of services around the world like e-banking etc.

Q.30 : (Map behind)





भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)

