

केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड, दिल्ली  
Central Board of Secondary Education, Delhi

Fictitious Roll No.  
(To be entered by Board)

(परीक्षार्थी भरे To be filled in by the candidate)

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

⇒ 32/3

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

⇒ 1 + 1 = 2

परीक्षा का नाम Name of the examination AISSE (2011)

कक्षा Class 10<sup>TH</sup>

विषय Subject SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)

परीक्षा का दिन एवं तिथि

Day & Date of the Examination THURSDAY 10.03.2011

उत्तर देने का माध्यम Medium of answering the paper ENGLISH

किसी शारीरिक अक्षमता से प्रभावित हो हो सम्बन्धित  
होने में ☒ का विवरण लगाना।

|   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| B | D | H | S | C |
|---|---|---|---|---|

B=Blind, D=Deaf & Dumb, H=Physically Handicapped, S=Spastic, C=Cripple  
If Physically challenged, tick the category

B=Blind, D=Deaf & Dumb, H=Physically Handicapped, S=Spastic, C=Cripple  
क्या लेखक - विदित/अज्ञात/अन्यथा क्या हाँ / नहीं

Whether writer provided: Yes / No

1. (A) ~~Gandhiji~~ <sup>British</sup> agreed not to launch any further mass agitations against the
2. ~~or~~ (D) There were uprisings in rural areas.
3. (A) The Trung sisters fought against French Domination.
4. (C) Manganese Ore.
5. (C) Nationalists did it because it gave a true picture of traditional culture.
6. (B) Coal
7. (A) an organisation of organisations
8. (C) BPO
9. (B) Haldia

more with  
casualties in war increased, women were urged to  
join war and they responded by joining

10. (B) Lack of divisibility

11. (B) due to increase in price of water

12. (D) It employs labour only from its own country

13. (B) Communist Party of India

14. (C) 1985

15. (A) Foundational Challenge

16. (C) Gramen Bank

17. Women played a very important role in Vietnamese Nationalist Movement. From early 1960s, there had been a new conception of womanhood as:-

→ Heroes of Past Time. → Trung Sisters, Truyen Au.

Later on due to US entry, that continued from 1968-1972,

Women played a very important role:-

- In 1960s, photographs of women were published in magazines, journals, newspapers, describing them as brave fighters.
- There were pictures of women militia shooting down the planes. Women were described as young, brave, dedicated towards country.

→ Stories were written how happy they felt when they could join the army or carry the rifle.

→ Stories were also written describing incredible bravery in single-handedly killing the enemy.

→ Nguyen Thi Xuan - is believed to shot down the plane with just 20 bullets.

→ As casualties in war increased, women were urged to join war and they responded by joining.

- They were described as hammer on one hand and sickle on other.
- Whether be younger or old, all were dedicated working selflessly for country.
- They even built underground tunnels, worked as workers, shot down planes.
- They neutralized tens to thousands of bombs, transported cargoes, food, built six airstrips, guarded 2500 main key points, kept open 2198 km of strategic road. This was their contribution in Ho Chi Minh Trail.
- About 17,000 youth, that participated, 70 - 80% of them were women.
- One historian suggested it was 1.5 million women engaged in
  - Regular Army
  - Local bodies
  - Militia
  - Professional bodies.

When the movement was at its close, they were not visualised as warriors but as workers.

8. The Non-Cooperation Movement that began in Jan, 1921, had various groups of people, participating with different interests like —
- ① Middle Class- Students, Teachers.
  - ② Political Parties
  - ③ Peasants of Awadh
  - ④ Indian Rebels
  - ⑤ Swaraj Planters.

The Plantation Workers had their own interpretation of "Swaraj." They participated in Non-Cooperation Movement.

Cause:-

Inland Emigration Act of 1859.

- According to this Act, workers brought from different areas were entitled to plantation farms of Assam.
- They could not move in and out of confined space.
- They could not maintain a link with family homeland from where they came from.



→ They could move only if permission was given, but it was never given.

→ If they tried to escape, they were brutally punished.

So for them "Meaning of Surveej" was to:-

- \* Move freely in and out of confined space
- \* Maintain a link with family from where they came from.

### REVOLT:-

→ When they heard of Mahatma Gandhi, they thought Gandhi's Raj was coming and they would be given land in their own villages.

→ They defied authorities, left plantations and head for home, but due to rail and steam strike, train came late, they could never reach destination and were taken back and brutally beaten.

But they had their own interpretation and tried to

fight for their cause.

19. Energy Resources are the most important gift of nature. Our whole infrastructural and economic development is based upon them. But because they are finite and non-renewable, a continuous use will exhaust them. So, it's necessary to conserve them.

Steps to be taken to Conserve energy resources are :-

\* Two-prongs of Sustainable Development -

- 1) Non-conventional source of energy
- 2) Energy Conservation Programmes.

It's important to judiciously use the resources in a limited class scale to promote equitable Distribution. If a sustainable scheme is not adopted, it would have great uncertainties in energy supply in future, that would further have supercussions in growth of economy.



## \* Awareness.

Energy conservation should begin with a grass-root level.  
Steps a man can take to conserve resources are:-

- 1) Use public forms of transport.
- 2) Switch electricity & fan when not in use.
- 3) Use biogas, solar cookers.
- 4) Buy energy efficient devices.
- 5) Avoid using electrical bulbs, instead use CFL.
- 6) Wear sweater rather than using heaters.
- 7) Prefer walking, bicycle rather than vehicles.

These measures would inculcate a habit of energy conservation.

## \* Adopting 3R.

3R consists of → Reduce  
→ Reuse → Recycle.

### → Reduce:-

- One can reduce consumption of electricity, paper fossil fuels
- Preventing leakage of water.

### → Reuse

- Using envelopes, cards again.
- Using paper for making paper bags.
- This is energy efficient as no energy will be wasted in generating fresh.

### → Recycle

- Use recycled paper
- This prevents pollution
- This conserves resources.

All these measures can save energy resources.

20. Manufacturing Industry is known as backbone of development in general or resource development in specific. The economic strength of country is measured by level of development of manufacturing industry.

The contribution of manufacturing industry to national economy:-

→ Development of Infrastructure

These industries add value to GDP, bring industrialisation, modernisation, transforms markets and increase production efficiency

→ Employment

→ The major aim of public sector or joint sector enterprises is that industry is a prerequisite for eradication of unemployment and poverty

→ They even help to bring down regional disparities

by bringing development in backward areas.

### → SOCIAL STATUS.

→ They increase standard of living by intensifying quality, quantity of goods, at cheap rates.

### → PROCESS OF TRANSFORMATION:

Only those countries are able to prosper that are capable of converting raw materials to a more value added finished good. India's prosperity lies in increasing and diversifying its industries as quickly possible.

### TRADE

These industry brings foreign exchange, increase trade and commerce and import and export. Globalisation creates large markets.

## INTERLINKING OF SECTORS

They boost agriculture sector by these ways.

- 1) Introduces modernisation in agriculture thereby strengthening the agrarian base of India.
- 2) They reduce heavy dependence on agricultural income, reducing poverty and unemployment.
- 3) Agro-based Industry creates great demand.
- 4) They supply fertilisers, chemicals, pumps, etc.
- 5) Competitiveness and Diversification have existed. agriculturalists of improve and enhance production Standard.

Thus, in every field they help to strengthen national economy of a country.

21. Consumer participates in market place by buying a large number of goods. But during this transaction of goods and services consumers have the "Right to Seek Redressal", or Right to get compensation depending on degree of damage due to Unethical and unfair trade practices.

If consumers are cheated or exploited in buying any good, according to 'Right to Information', Right to Safety, Right to Repellent, consumers have Right to get compensation.

For eg:-

Amrita bought a new clock, but later she discovered that clock was defective. She complained to seller but with no reform. Then she went to consumer forum, to get guidance on how to forge a case. Later on she engaged a professional lawyer and starts attending court proceedings. She is asked to produce verification documents. Finally, looking to all conditions, court pronounced its verdict and company was asked to replace it with a brand new watch with no extra cost.



This shows how Amrita has used her rights and got compensation back according to degree of damage

22. Movements are a struggle launched for resolution of a social problem that may or may not be organisation. It is a form of collective action, that is used to describe events. They are of 2 types:-

### Issue-Specific Movement-

① They seek to achieve a single objective within a limited time framework.

② They are organisation and have clear-cut leadership.

### Long-term Movement-

① They seek for a broad goal, i.e. a political issue with a variety of interests.

② People decide to act together, rather than

③ They fix out once  
aim is over.

④ They are of various

examples:-

- Right to Information Act
- Anti-Liquor Movement
- Movement of Nepal -  
launched to reverse King's order  
that led to suspension of democracy
- Narmada Bachao Andolan -  
against construction of Sardar  
Sarovar Dam of Narmada River  
later on aimed at all such dams  
and models that supported  
them

under some guidance.

③ They keep on running  
for welfare of economy

④ They are also of  
various examples:-

- Environment is a  
label for a large single-  
specific issue and  
organisation working  
with various aims.
- Women -

This topic has a  
various issues:-

- Dowry
- Child Marriage
- Political Representation

23. Democratic Government aims for redistribution of income such that everyone can live together but it has not played a major role in removing economic disparities:-

→ Every democracy has 2 sets of people:-

- \* Ultra-rich enjoys a disproportionate wealth. Their contribution in national income is rising.
- \* Poor - er contributes a very less share in GDP. Their contribution is decreasing. They do not have basic amenities like school, education, housing.

Records in South Africa and Brazil was found such that rich 20% has more than 60% of resources and poor 20% have less than 3%.

→ Also role of democracy is subduing poverty is not playing major role. Poverty still exists in India. Poor constitutes the majority.

and no party would like to loose votes. But still there is no keenness among them.

→ In Bangladesh among half of total population there is extreme poverty

→ Rich countries have to give food supplies to poor.

→ Almost 38% are below poverty line.

→ People remain malnutrition. violation of rights, not get into politics.

Thus, economic disparities still exist in democracy, further hampering economic development.

24. Trade Barrier is a kind of restriction imposed by government so as to regulate free trade, thereby regulating exchange. The country decides what goods would come, how much, etc. These are imposed for 3 reasons: Supporting indigenous producers

→ Developing Infrastructure

→ Progress of country.

Eg:- Tax on Imports  
- Quotas

### Reason:-

After colonisation of British for over 200 years, India's whole infrastructure development came to an end.

Time between 1950-1960 was known as 'Period of Development'. Liberalisation at that point of time would not have allowed small infant industries to compete with giant MNCs and no infrastructure development would have been possible. Moreover all developed countries at initial step had imposed trade barriers.

Thereby, India imposed Trade Barriers and allowed Export of only 3 commodities:-

- > Machinery
- > Fertilizers
- > Petrol.

This resulted in internal development of industry.



25. Industrial Locations are very complex.  
3 main factors controlling are:-

→ Physical Factors:-

It consists of basic raw materials, money, electricity, land.

These determine efficiency of industry.

For eg:- Chota Nagpur Plateau have all iron ore reserves, coking coal, so most industries of iron and steel are present there.

→ Human Factors.

This consists of large markets, services like banking, insurance, transport, labourers, consultants. Industries tend to come together to take advantage. This forms large industrial agglomeration.

Eg: Kolkata is a metropolitan, having large markets, services, ports, so most textiles are present there.



→ Least-

'Least Cost' is the key to decision of factories.  
It involves.

- Low Cost of Production
- Low cost of Distribution.
- Low Cost of Labour.

Eg: Near Choto Narpu Plateau. Heavy low cost labour is present from:  
West Bengal - populated  
Orissa, U.P. - poverty.

Where these factors exist or could be arranged at low cost, industries come.

26. Harmful effects of MNC to a host country are:-

→ To Producers-

- MNCs bring with them Intense competition.
- Generally, capacitors, vegetables, dairies producers suffers
- Condition for them is perish or sustain
- Also, either producers have to collaborate or sell.  
This results in increase of poverty and unemployment.
- Moreover to attract foreign investors, Government has taken various steps:-

- (1) Promotion of SEZ → world class facility and not to pay revenue for 5 years
- (2) Flexibility in labour laws.

These facilities are not given to Indigenous producers.  
They thereby cannot stay in market.

→ Labourers.

- Unskilled, local labour is greatly affected.
- They are employed temporarily for a short time.

- They are not given wages according to work.
- There are overtime and night shifts.
- They do not get a fair share of profit.
- Especially women workers are greatly affected.
- Most of them are unorganised.

### → Disruption of Economy.

They are profit making company and hamper infrastructure development, damages resources, puts a drain to resources, also don't work in a free and fair manner, hampers autonomy of a country.

These are the harmful effects of MNCs to a host country.

7. Democracies accommodate social diversity on certain condition -

→ Harmonious & Peaceful Social life -  
Democracy tries to cut down social and ethnic divisions. eg Belgium. Also they develop procedures to conduct competition. This makes it difficult from tensions of becoming violent or explosive in nature.

→ Develop mechanism -

No society can fully resolve differences. But can surely learn to suspect differences, and negotiate a mechanism to cut down divisions. This is where democracy helps to cut down social conflicts and divisions. Non-democratic government simply turn blind or suppress the interests.

→ Democracy is not a rule of majority. Both majority and minority works together so that government functions to

represent most general views. Both of views are not permanent.

→ In Democracy rule of majority is not a rule of majority in terms of caste. Majority means that in case of every election or decision making, every citizen has right to vote majority. If based on basis of birth, democracy ceases to be accommodative for that group.

28. Rules and Regulations are required in market place due to these reasons:-

→ Consumers often find themselves in a weak position. On buying a good seller tries to shift responsibility to consumer with no own responsibility. If buying with brand, consumers had to change it. Therefore for protecting them from unscrupulous traders, rules are required.



→ Consumers are exploited in market place in various ways:

- 1) Seller ~~weighs~~ <sup>weighs</sup> less than actual
- 2) Imposes unnecessary taxes
- 3) Sell defective or adulterated good
- 4) Make false advertisements:-

→ Claiming best quality of milk

→ Cigarette are not injurious.

Therefore rules are required to protect consumers from unethical or unfair trade practice

→ Markets do not function in a fair manner when producers are few and powerful and consumers are buying goods in small quantities. This happens the case with large MNCs who with reach, power can manipulate markets in a variety of ways.

Thus for development of Consumers as a whole, rules and regulations are required in a market-place.



29. Democracy faces a large number of challenges like  
 → Foundation → Expansion → Deepening

But the one which every democracy faces is challenge of deepening of Democracy.

→ This means Instituting the principles of democracy in every institution, in every group and society

→ This should be done in such a way such that people realizes expectation with democracy.

→ It means strengthening all those institutions that involve the maximum participation of people, eg. Political Parties, Pressure Groups, Movements.

→ It can come only when rich and powerful are kept out in taking democratical decision.

i.e. one has to remove problem of dynastic succession and role of money and muscle power.

→ This involves maximum decentralisation, making villages as a basic building block of decision.

→ Women status should be uplited

→ Also, power sharing, rigid constitution, should be promoted.

All this comes under challenge of deepening of democracy.

o. Gandhiji when came back to India in Jan 1915 started with his idea of Satyagrah.

→ It is a novel method of mass agitation.

→ Its tools are truth and non-violence.

→ Under this, if the cause was true and struggle was against injustice, it did not require force to win battle.

→ A true satyagrahi have to appeal to conscience of oppressor i.e. he had to be persuaded to see truth, rather using force to accept it.

→ He considered this the method of ahimsa to bring unity.

→ In this battle, truth was bound to triumph.

→ It was a movement of active resistance, it calls for great courage and determination to show love

who is oppressing you, moreover a true satyagrahi can never stoop down to evil actions.

→ Mahatma Gandhi considered it as a 'Soul-Force'.

It is different from Physical Force, because there is no flame of ill will, one does not seek others destruction.

→ Moreover Gandhi realised that Indians themselves had made it as their weapon.

→ Gandhi with his this concept, launched various satyagrahs.

1) Champaran (1916) → launched against oppressive indigo plantation system.

2) Khed (1917) → low down revenue collection.

3) Ahmedabad (1918) → increase wages and decrease working time of cotton mill-workers.

It was his this concept that formed the basis of Broad Base Movements like :-

→ Non-Cooperation

→ Civil-Disobedience.

31. French started with their policy of civilising mission to strengthen colonial control and change conception of people making them in believe in French superiority and Vietnamese inferiority.

As against this teachers and students organised a great resistance against French:-

→ Teachers

- 1) They did not blindly follow the curriculum
- 2) Sometimes there was silent or open protests.
- 3) They used to modify text and criticise what was stated in text.
- 4) With growing number of teachers in primary school, it ~~me~~ became difficult to control what was taught in class.

→ Students:-

They were active participants in revolution:-

0901

Fictitious Roll No.  
(To be entered by Board)अपना अनुक्रमांक इस उत्तर-पुस्तिका  
पर न लिखेंPlease do not write your  
Roll Number on this Answer-Bookअतिरिक्त उत्तर पुस्तिका (ओं) की संख्या  
Supplementary answer-book(s) No. ....① Saigon Native Girls School.

In 1926, a major protest erupted when a Vietnamese girl was asked to be seated back and French ahead. Girl refused. Teachers complained to Principal who was a colon and expelled her from school. Other students revolted, they were too expelled. This soon became a violent issue. Government asked the Principal to take back all students. He agreed but said that he would crush them.

This shows how a small struggle was so effective.

② Students Revolt



In 1920s, student began revolting at government for preventing them from qualifying for white-collar jobs. They were inspired by patriotism and were held by convictions that it was duty of educated to fight for betterment of society. This brought them against French and Vietnamese elite who saw positions threatened.

In 1920s, they began forming groups like Party of Young Annam and also brought journal like Annamese Student.

→ Even Vietnamese Intellectuals felt as nature of loss of Annam was suffering. They realised that Vietnam was not just losing its territory but its own identity. The cultures and customs were getting devalued and people were developing master-slave mentality.

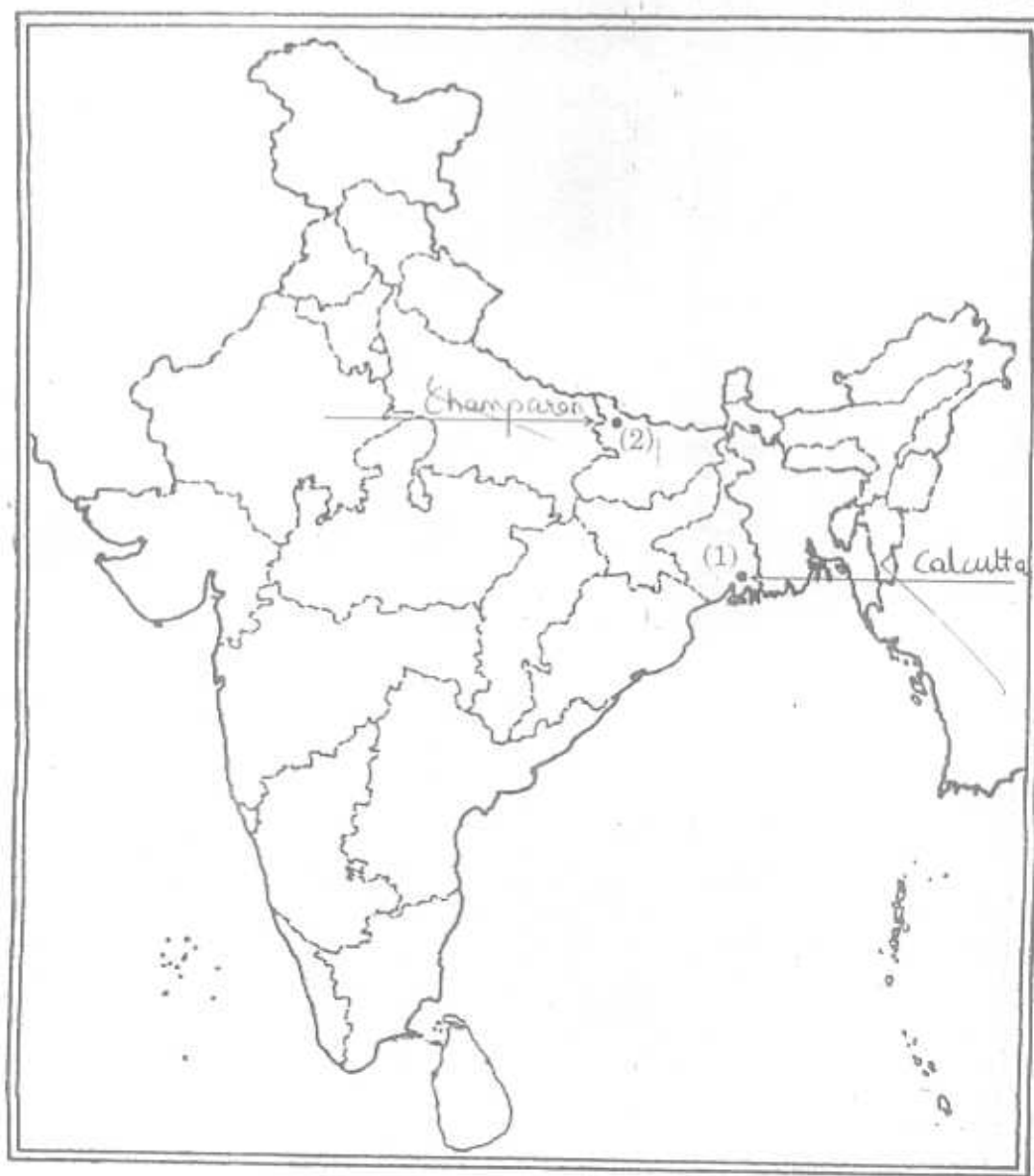


For question no. 35 and 35 (OR)

प्रश्न सं. 35 एवं 35 (अथवा) के लिए

**Outline Map of India (Political)**

भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)

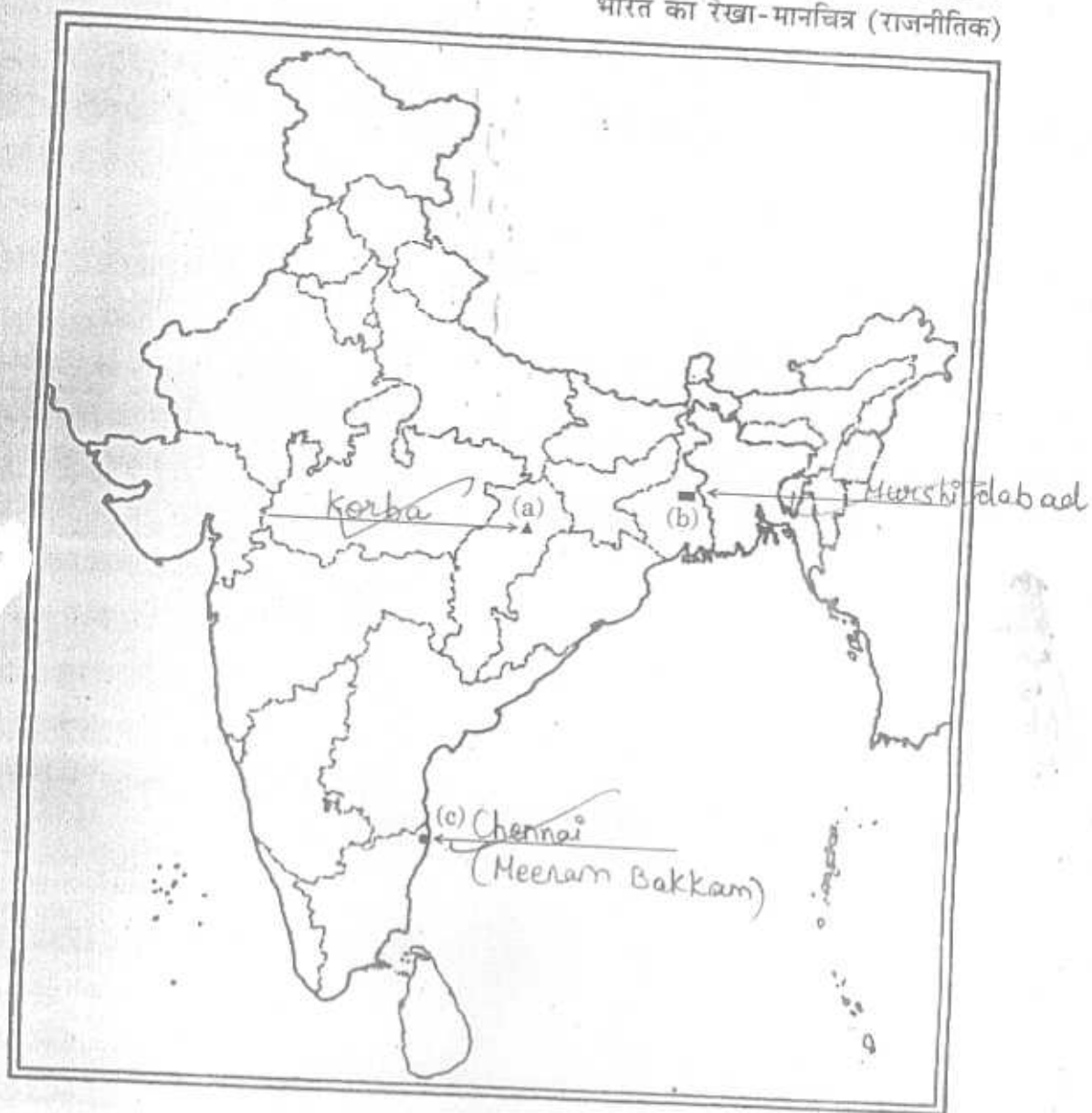


For question no. 36 and 36 (OR)

प्रश्न सं. 36 एवं 36 (अथवा) के लिए

### Outline Map of India (Political)

भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)



This struggle against colonial education became struggle for independence.  
Schools thus became an important part in political and cultural battles.

32. Political Parties faces a large number of challenges and one of them is "Dynastic Succession".

- Since Political Parties do not conduct some procedures to conduct their competition, it becomes difficult for an ordinary worker to reach to top. Those who are in top enjoys an unfair advantage of favouring those who are in close relation.
- Thus, it is found in political parties that members of same family are at top.
- This is highly unfair for other members in political parties.
- This is even bad for democracy as those who do not have popular public support and not know about

- politics come to power.
- This is a problem which all the democracies suffer.
  - This problem is related to first challenge i.e. Problem of Lack of Internal Democracy.
  - This is not truly democratic as those who not have knowledge come to power by means and access and some other who is quite experienced and educated are ~~barred~~ not able to come up.

It is this problem of Dynastic Succession, that had to be removed so that democracy remains effective instruments in country.

33. Waterways are one of the cheapest and most efficient means of transport. India has a total water length of 14,500 km, but only 3,700 km are navigable.

The 2 Inland waterways of India are :-

- 1) Ganga River → 1620 km
- 2) Brahmaputra River.

1) Ganga River :

- It extends upto 1620 km
- It is being termed as N.W.-1.
- It extends from Allahabad to Haldia.
- Ganga river system is one of the most navigable.
- It is used for trekking in hilly areas.
- It is even used for movement of ships carrying <sup>grains</sup> grain to different parts.
- It is even a religious place marking an important place in Hindu Culture.
- It apart from navigation, supports life of aquatics.
- It provides a large hinterland that could be further used for cultivation.

## d) Brahmaputra River

- It extends upto 891 km.
  - It is termed as NW-2.
  - It extends from Sadiya to Dhubri.
  - It has its base in NE states like Assam.
  - It is most flooded.
  - It even provides a large interland.
  - Moreover, they have provided one of the key spots of tourism.
  - It has improved accessibility to this area by bringing development.
- Besides this, India has a large seaports:-

- like :-
- Kandla - tidal port -
    - in Kutch
    - handles graniers and Industrial belt of Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya, Punjab, etc.
  - Mumbai - natural spacious, well sheltered harbour.



34. Credit or loan refers to an agreement in which lender supplies borrower with money or services on promise of future repayment.

Terms of credit means condition under which credit is given. These are:-

→ Interest Rate:-

This means the due interest to be added monthly or yearly.

- Total amount includes principal and interest.

- Eg:- 3%, 5% on loans.

→ Collateral

- It is an asset that borrower owns and uses it as a guarantee until loan is repaid to borrower.

- It means security against loan.

- This is a method of assurance to borrower such that <sup>are assured that</sup> they, their money is back to them.

- Eg:- house paper, jewellery, bank account, asset, etc.

→ Mode of Repayment

This means the way the amount and interest has to be repayed.

[Eg.] Meena takes house loan. She is asked to pay loan interest within 10 installments upto 15 years.

→ Documentations

This is the most important term of credit. It includes -

- Salary proof. → Someone to stand as security
- Documents of Income → Voter bill
- Security of Bank Repayment → Electricity bill.

This gives a guarantee of identity of a person

These are 4 terms of credit that vary in different credit situation depending on:-

- Nature of lender.
- Nature of Borrower.