

केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड, दिल्ली

Central Board of Secondary Education, Delhi

(परीक्षार्थी भरे To be filled in by the candidate)

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

→ 32/1

अतिरिक्त उत्तर-पुस्तिका (अ) की संख्या  
No. of supplementary answer-book (a) used

→

परीक्षा का नाम Name of the examination AISSE 2012

कक्षा Class X

विषय Subject SOCIAL SCIENCE - ORF

परीक्षा का दिन एवं तिथि  
Day & Date of the Examination: MONDAY 26-03-2012

पत्र लिखने का माध्यम Medium of answering the paper ENGLISH

अभियोग श्रेणी का प्रकार  
Category of physical handicap B I H S C

B = अंधा / Blind, D = सुकण / Deaf & Dumb, H = शारीरिक रूप से विकलांग / Physically Handicapped, S = स्पास्टिक / Spastic, C = डिस्लेक्सिया / Dyslexic

पत्र लिखने-लिखिक उत्तर का माध्यम क्या है हा / नहीं  
Whether written answer is required Yes / No

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1. (C) Duke Metternich ✓
2. (B) Pt. Jinnah recognised Greece as an independent nation ✓
3. (C) Poona Pact. ✓
4. (C) Lord Irwin. ✓
5. (D) Lime stone. ✓
6. (C) Bangalore ✓
7. (C) Ownership of enterprises ✓
8. (B) Kerala ✓
9. (C) Maharashtra ✓
10. (C) Election Symbol ✓
11. (B) Pakistan ✓
12. (C) South Africa. ✓
13. (C) Fixed deposit for long period ✓
14. (A) Formal sector. ✓
15. (A) They do not have to pay taxes for a long period ✓
16. (B) Jewellery. ✓

17. The process of unification of Italy is described as below:-

- (a) Count Camillo De Cavour led the movement for unifying the different regions of Italy to become a nation state. Under his leadership Sardinia Piedmont defeated Austrian forces in 1859 with the help of France.
- (b) In 1801 under the leadership of Garibaldi Italy forces marched into South Italy and Kingdom of Sicily to overthrow the rule of Spanish rulers.
- (c) In the war with Prussia France withdrew its troops from Rome this led the papal states to finally join Italy and hence the process of unification of Italy was completed.

18. The circumstances under which Gandhi decided to call off Civil Disobedience movement in 1931 are listed below:-

(a) When Abdul Gaffar Khan was arrested in April 1930, thousand of people took to streets facing armoured cars and police firing.

(b) When Gandhiji was himself arrested workers in Sholapur revolted, there were clashes with police, attack on British colleges, offices and institutions.

(c) The British government responded with brutal repression, seeking to terrorise and humiliate people, satyagrahis, children and women were flogged. Seeing the violence spread he decided to call off civil disobedience movement in 1931.

19. Iron and steel industry is called the basic industry due to following reasons -:

(a) Iron and steel industry is key industry as all

heavy, light, small scale as well as large scale industries are dependent on it for raw materials.

(b) Iron and steel is used to manufacture variety of goods like surgical instrument, defence appliances, electric devices, wires, utensils, electronic goods etc.

(c) It is backbone of industrial development of our country.

20. Improvements made by India's railways in its functioning are listed below:-

(a) Earlier sleepers were made of wood but now cemented sleepers have taken their place which last longer.

(b) Steam engines have been replaced by electrical and diesel

engines.

- (c) Special compartments and boggies have been added for disabled people and women etc.

21. Four merits of air transport are listed below:-

- (a) It is comfortable and fastest means of transport.
- (b) It provides access to inaccessible places and <sup>prestigious mode</sup> ~~of transport~~.
- (c) It is best means of transport used in natural calamity.
- (d) It has helped to reach the region of difficult terrain, rugged <sup>role of</sup> especially northeastern states of India.

Demerits of air transport.

- (a) It is costliest mode of transport so it cannot be afforded by poor people.
- (c) It cannot be used during cyclone, tornadoes or

22. "The second popular movement for democracy" of Nepal are listed below:-

(a) In Nepal democracy was overthrown by King Bhanendra and popularly elected parliament was dissolved in 2005 and hence monarchy was restored.

(b) All the major seven political parties (SPA) called a strike in Kathmandu the country's capital and demanded to restore democracy in Nepal.

(c) On 21<sup>st</sup> April the movement leaders served an ultimatum to king, they rejected the half hearted concession made by king. On 24<sup>th</sup> April the last day of ultimatum king was forced to concede all the demands of people and SPA chose Girija Prasad Koirala as prime Minister of New Interim government. This event to be known as Nepal's second movement for democracy.

23. pressure groups and movements exert pressure on politics in the following ways-

(a) Pressure groups and political movement try to gain public support and sympathy for their goals which is carried out by holding organisational meeting, campaigns etc.

(b) The pressure groups and movement often used media to bring attention on their issues and hence they exert pressure on government by reminding them of needs of common people.

(c) eg:- Business group and pressure group sponsor expensive advertisement and employ lobbyist. Some people from pressure group participate in committee to offer advice to government and try to influence its policies. In Bolivia



24. State or regional political parties contribute in strengthening federalism and democracy in India in the following ways:-

(a) State or regional parties are no longer subordinate to national party hence they are capable of taking decision of their state independently.

(b) State parties can promote interest of their state and work for welfare without depending of national party, that often ignore the interest of regional parties.

(c) National Party forms alliance with state and regional parties since none of them get clear majority hence no party can be dominant or other party or suppress them.

This strengthens democracy or federalism as need, demands, interest, welfare of each and every Federal unit is expressed

25. Countries are facing foundational challenge of democracy in the following ways:-

(a) These countries need to ~~not~~ bring down the existing non democratic government and make a transition to democratic form.

(b) They face challenge in keeping military away from controlling the government.

(c) Thirdly they need to establish a sovereign and a functional state.

for eg → In Pakistan there is a military control over the government hence army rules over the entire country and demand hence democratic government has not yet been established.

26. Foreign trade has been integrating markets of different countries in the world in the following ways:-

- (a) Goods are not confined with geographical boundaries  
Domestic producers can sell their goods in other parts of world.
- (b) There is greater choice of goods and services before consumers as other countries can sell variety of products in our country too.
- (c) This foreign trade has led to increase competition among foreign as well as local producers (regarding durability, quality of prices of goods).

27. Information and communication has played a major role in spreading out products and services across countries in the following ways:-

- (a) Rapid advancement in IT sector including telecommunication

Facilities ~~has~~ like internet, mobile phones, Fax has connected the world and converted into a global village.

(b) producers in any part of world even in remote areas with the help of telecommunication facilities can sell its products and services across the world.

(c) Voice mail, chatting, video conferencing has helped to consumers to access any part of world and buy the latest products and services.

28<sup>th</sup> 'Consumer Protection Councils' helped consumers in the following ways:-

(a) Consumer Protection Councils guide the consumers how to file a case in a consumer.

Court

(b) On various occasions they represent individual consumers in the consumer court and help them to seek redressal against unethical, unfair trade and practices.

(c) Consumer Protection Councils provide support and assistance to consumers, promote their interest, protect them from being exploited and help them to get compensation on the degree of damage.

29 Circumstances under which markets do not work in a fair manner are listed below:-

(a) Many traders, producers and shopkeepers are indulged in unfair, unethical practices as they sell undermeasured goods to consumers and charge for actual quantity.

(b) Traders and producers make false claims about their

products through direct advertisements

(c) Producers also sell adulterated, defective goods to consumers and later on try to shift all claims on the consumer itself.

30. Four measures which were introduced by the French revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people are listed below-

(a) The ideas of La Patrie (the Fatherland and Le citoyen emphasised the notion of collective nation enjoying equal political rights.

(b) A new flag the tricolour was chosen to replace the royal banner standard.

(c) Hymns were composed, Oaths were taken and martyrs were commemorated all in the name of nation.

(d) French language as it was written and spoken in Paris became the national language of France.

31. Alluri Sitaram Raju was leader of brudem rebellions of Andhra Pradesh. He was declared as incarnations of God. he proclaimed to have variety of special powers and made correct astrological predictions.

He played a vital role in inspiring the rebels with bandhiji's ideas:-

(a) He persuaded people to give up drinking.

(b) He convinced people to boycott foreign clothes and wear Indian khadi clothes.

(c) He was inspired by bandhiji idea of Satyagraha and motivated people to participate in his ideology of independence.

37. Conservation of mineral resource is essential due to following reason-

(a) Minerals are finite, limited. The geographical process of formation is very slow, so the present rate of replenishment is infinitely small in comparison to its geological formation. It may get exhausted very soon in near by future.

Three methods of conserving minerals are listed below-

(a) Recycling the metals, scraps in order to reduce the use of mineral resources.

(b) Alternative methods or substitutes need to be evolved.

(c) Creating awareness among people about the proper conservation of minerals resources and following three rules of R - Reduce, Reuse, Recycle.



33. Four ways in which democracies have been able to reduce inequality and poverty are listed below:-

- (a) Democracy has established certain policies and measures in which Majority and minority need to work together so that government function to represent general view.
- (b) Democracy ensures equality before the law to each and every individual irrespective of caste, sex, religion etc.
- (c) Special policies like reserved constituencies have been reserved for socially, economically backward people for upliftment of their status.
- (d) Democracy also enhances dignity of citizen, provides freedom and liberty to citizen on an equal basis.

34. Reserve Bank of India supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans in India. It's functioning

are described as below:

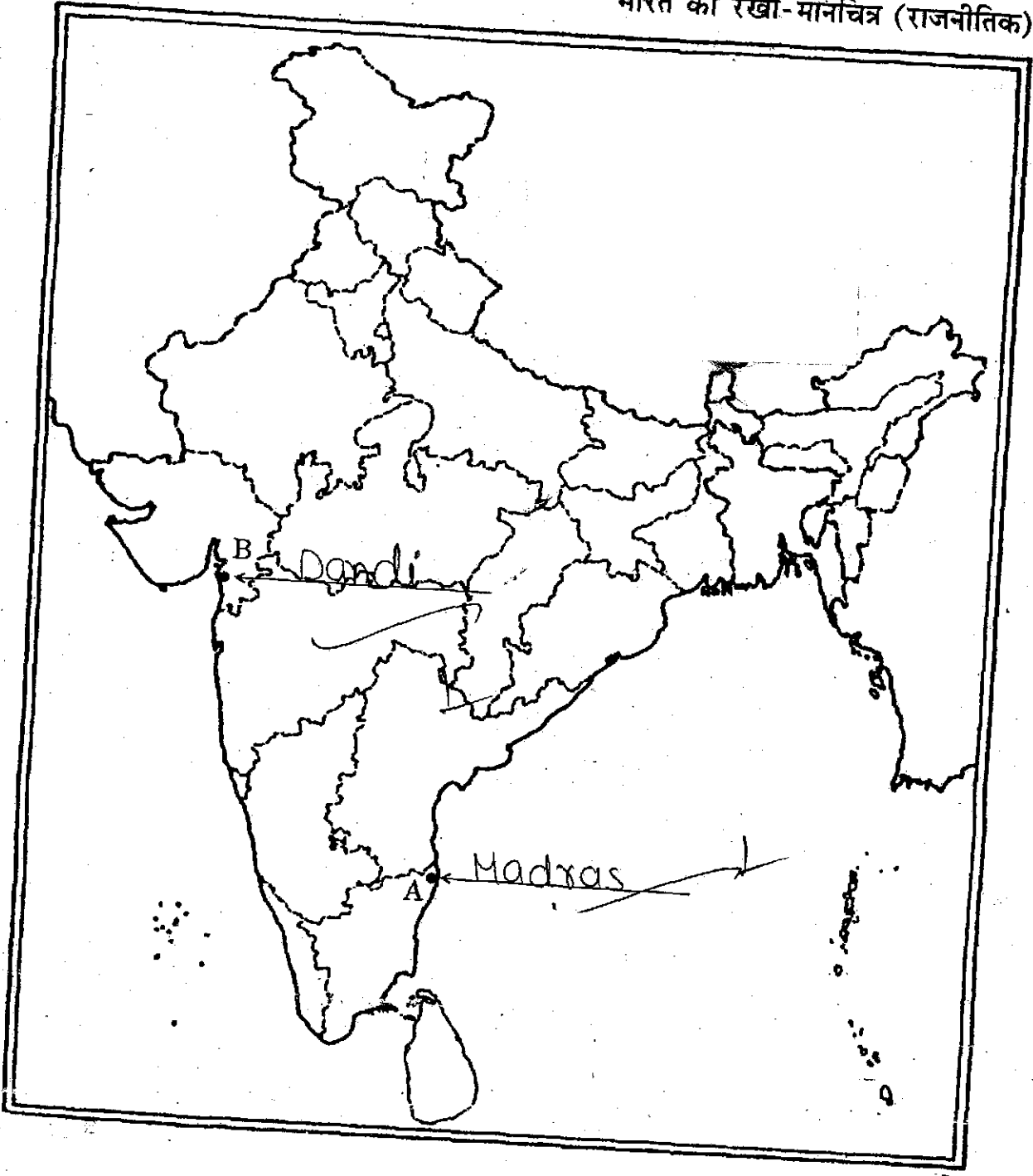
- (a) RBI supervises the functioning of formal sectors and sees that it does not provide loan to wealthy and rich people but all poor sections of society.
- (b) It helps the formal sectors in maintaining the cash balance of banks.
- (c) All formal sector banks provide information to RBI after about how much loan is sanctioned and to the person who has been provided this loan.

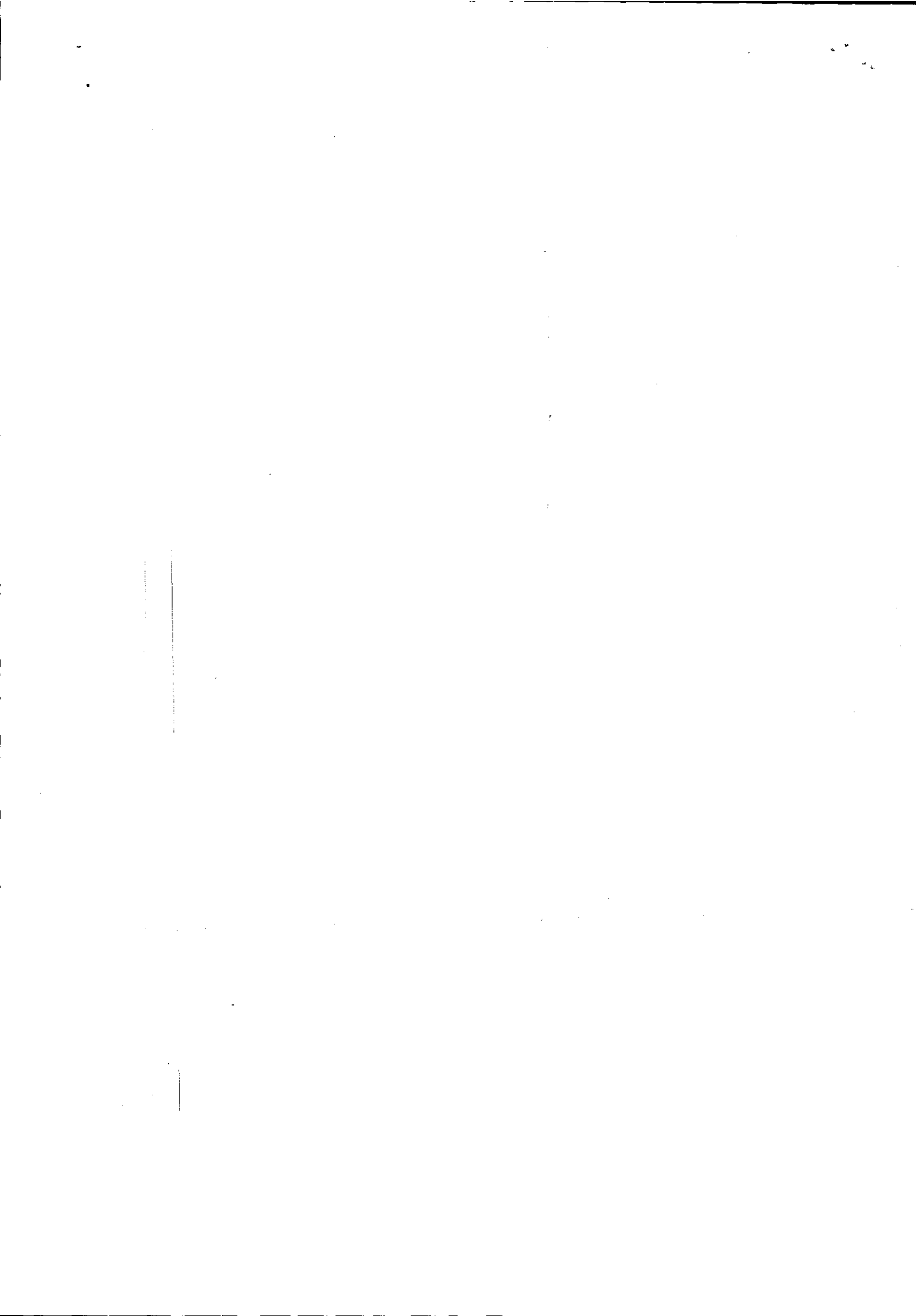
For question no. 35 and 35 (OR)

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)

