

उ. पु. क्रमांक

अनुक्रमांक (अकों में)

अनुक्रमांक (शब्दों में)

1346694

1191122002

ONE ONE NINE ONE ONE TWO TWO ZERO ZERO TWO

परीक्षा की तिथि

परीक्षा केंद्र क्रमांक

विषय कोड

विषय का नाम

प्रश्न पत्र सेट

07-03-2019

11021

300

SOCIAL SCIENCE

9

YOGESH SAHU

परीक्षार्थ का नाम

पृष्ठ-A

- नोट-1. परीक्षार्थी उत्तर पुस्तिका पर अंकित रोल नंबर, नाम, विषय का कोड, विषय का नाम, परीक्षा दिनांक चैक करके हस्ताक्षर करें तथा छात्र अपना प्रश्न पत्र का सेट अंकित करें।
2. पर्यवेक्षक उत्तर पुस्तिका पर अंकित परीक्षार्थी का नाम एवं रोल नंबर, विषय का कोड, विषय का नाम, परीक्षा की दिनांक चैक करके संबंधित छात्र को संबंधित उत्तर पुस्तिका प्रदान करें तथा श्रग A एवं B पर आवश्यक रूप से प्रश्न पत्र सेट को अंकित करने के पश्चात निर्धारित स्थान पर हस्ताक्षर करें।

Y. Sahu

Debadini Sahoo T.L.B. P.S.NHA

[Signature]

CN.No.11021

केन्द्राध्यक्ष के हस्ताक्षर एवं सील

फलेप को यहां पर विपकार्ये

31010972

4358716

प्रश्न पत्र का क्रमांक 75

3101

प्रश्न क्रमांक	प्रश्न	प्रश्न	प्रश्न	प्रश्न
1	15	11	21	
2	2	12	22	
3	2	13	23	
4	2	14	24	
5	2	15	25	
6	2	16	26	
7	2	17	27	
8	2	18	28	
9	2	19	29	
10	2	20	30	

परीक्षक द्वारा भरने के लिये

पृष्ठ-B
(निर्देश पत्र के पीछे की ओर देखें)

परीक्षार्थी प्रश्न पत्र का सेट अंकित करें।

विषय कोड 300 प्रश्न पत्र सेट A, B, C, लिखें B

विषय SOCIAL SCIENCE

परीक्षा का नाम HIGH SCHOOL MAIN EXAM-2019

विषय ENGLISH परीक्षा केंद्र क्रमांक 11021



Answer No - 18

C G B S E

In a democratic nation election is a very important and main medium of people's participation. Our country is a democratic country and here

The process of election plays an important role, as the elected representative by public can only form the government. In our country elections are conducted after every five years.

During some special circumstances, elections are also conducted before the period of 5 years.

There is an independent constitutional body in our country, called 'Election Commission', to

conduct free, fair and democratic elections. The ~~conducted~~ candidate who secures maximum

number of votes is declared winner by

The Chief election commissioner. Election is very important in democracy because through elections public have control on government.



+



=



कुल अंक

पृष्ठ 2 के अंक

योग पूर्व पृष्ठ

②

Lok Sabha elections are conducted by central Election commission and local level elections are conducted by state election commission

Following are the six points of the Voting process :-

① Election process starts after the notification issued by the president or the governor of the state. Election commission declare the election plan

② The candidates wishing to be elected are given 8 days to file their nomination. After the expiry of the last date, the election commissioner examines the nomination papers of the candidates. In case of error in nomination paper or discrepancy, the nomination may be rejected.

(P.T.O)

3

	+		=	
--	---	---	---	---

योग पूर्व पृष्ठ पृष्ठ 3 के अंक

कुल अंक



C G B S E

- After this, the candidates are given two days to withdraw their nomination, if they so desire. After this, the election commissioner declares the final names of candidates and allocates symbols.
- Maximum 14 days of campaigning is allowed after the last day to withdraw their nomination. Election commission ensures that all the candidates may comply with the electoral code of conduct.
- Campaigning ends beyond 48 hours of the election day. Election day is holiday for all officials. Voting takes place in pre-determined polling booths. High security is posted in polling booths to ensure that violence does not take place.

(P.T.O)



4

कुल अंक

पृष्ठ 4 के अंक

योग पूर्व पृष्ठ

Q After the elections, E.V.M (Electronic Voting machine) are ballot boxes are kept in secure place. Votes are counted on pre determined date. The candidate securing maximum no. of votes is declared winner by the Election Commissioner.

Answer No. 17

Parliament is the union legislature of our country. It is composed of two houses - Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha, and the president. Parliament is an important organisation which performs many important functions.

Functions of the Parliament are as follows :-

5

योग पूर्व पृष्ठ

+

पृष्ठ 5 के अंक

=

कुल अंक



① Legislative functions :-

Parliament makes laws for the country or for a part of the country. While in practical, it is the council of ministers and bureaucracy who perform the task of making laws. Any bill cannot be presented in parliament without getting the approval of the council of ministers. After getting approval, bill is presented and the discussion on it takes place in detail in parliamentary sub-committee which sends its recommendation to the parliament. After being passed in both the houses of parliament, the bill is sent to the president for approval and after the approval of president only, a bill becomes an act.

② Controlling the executive and making it answerable :-

The parliament controls the council of ministers. It essentially means that the council of ministers who are

C G B S E

(P.T.O.)

also the members of parliament are responsible to parliament. Members of parliament can ask question to any minister regarding his / her ministry. They are obliged to give proper answer, otherwise they will be removed.

Questions can be asked at any stage of parliamentary proceeding. Members of parliament can pass no confidence motion in order to dismiss the government, if they are not satisfied with their answers.

© Forum for debate :-

Parliament is the largest forum for debate, nobody can curb this power of discussion. Members of parliament have right to express their view fearlessly on any topic presented in parliament. Thus the house can discuss any topic presented to it.



② Financial function :-

Every government require money to cover their expenses. In democracy the system of tax collection and expenditure is controlled by parliament. Every year the finance minister presents budget on behalf of the parliament. It is essential for the government to get the budget approved by Lok Sabha. It perform the task of tax collection and expenditure.

③ Amending the Constitution :-

Parliament has the right to amend the constitution. Each house has equal rights. For each amendment, it is essential to get it passed by 2/3 majority, in both the houses of parliament.

④ Electoral function :-

Parliament also perform some



electoral functions for ex- participating in election to elect the president and the Vice - president of the country.

Answer No. 16

Globalization means to extend and expand trade in all parts of the world. In this process multinational corporations play important role. The process of interaction of various nations and unification of market is called 'globalization'. It also helps in developing the economy of the country by providing all sorts of assistance i.e. in capital, in trade, in management etc. Due to globalization goods, services and technology etc. is transferred and exchanged.



=



योग पूर्व पृष्ठ

पृष्ठ 9 के अंक

कुल अंक



Following are effects of Globalization in India :-

① Globalization has led to competition between Indian and foreign producers by which consumers especially rich ^{urban} consumers are benefitted. They have variety of quality products at cheaper rate. Thus their level of standard of life increased.

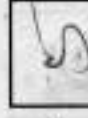
② Globalization has benefitted many top Indian companies. They raised their production standard by investing in technology and adopting new production techniques. Globalization has led to many big Indian companies turning into multi-national corporations.

③ Effect of globalization is not good on small producers. Due to low capital they cannot compete with multinational companies and they get closed, leaving it's workers unemployed. (P.T.O)

C G B S E



कुल अंक



योग पूर्व पृष्ठ

पृष्ठ 10 के अंक

10

① Globalization has made the condition of Indian labour class, miserable. They are paid less wages and also their employment is not fixed.

② Due to globalization environmental pollution is taking place in India. Air, water, land etc all are getting polluted.

③ Globalization has increased the discrimination in distribution of income. One side richer are becoming more richer and ^{on other side} poor are becoming more poor.



Answer No. 15

Every country has one central bank. The central bank of country is the Reserve bank of India.

Functions of Reserve Bank of India is as follows :-

- ① Reserve Bank keeps control on all other commercial banks and ensures their proper functioning.
- ② Reserve Bank of India decides the rate of interest on loans, other banks will change, and also fixes rate of interest on saving accounts and FDs the bank will pay to the customer.

- ③ Reserve Bank ensures proper liquidity in other commercial banks. All the commercial banks of India have to keep 4% of their total

No



योग पूर्व पृष्ठ पृष्ठ 12 के अंक

कुल अंक



deposits in the Reserve Bank

① Reserve Bank performs the task of ^{issuance} ~~issuance~~ of notes and coins.

② Reserve Bank also define the limits for banks for their investment. for ex- commercial banks cannot invest money in share market etc.

③ To maintain the faith of people on banking system is also the responsibility of the Reserve Bank.

④ The Reserve Bank also perform the task of giving funds to government.

C G B S E

(T.T.V)



Answer No. 3/14

In the world population is increasing continuously. It is an obstacle in the path of development.

Following are the effects of increasing population :-

① Shortage of food :- The proportion in which population is increasing, in the same proportion production of crops is not increasing. There is always shortage of food crop. Many people do not get food and die of starvation.

② Lack of land :- The land is fixed resource but increasing population on it is day by day. Today most of the people have to live in slums. There is lack of land. The situation is worst in cities.



Q. Lack of Employment :-

Due to increasing population the employment opportunities are day by day decreasing. There are less jobs but more job seekers. Due to unemployment social insecurity increases.

Q. Lack of Resources :- Due to increasing population

The utilization of resources has increased many times which leads to their exhaustion. Today most of the people are deprived of drinking water, food etc.

Answer No. - 10

In India migration of people towards city has increased since independence. Due to rapid urbanization many problems are taking place.

(P.T.O.)

$$25 + 3 = 28$$

$$25 + 3 = 28$$

$$25 + 3 = 28$$



Following are the problems due to urbanization in India:

① Problem of pollution :-

Due to rapid urbanization problem of pollution is becoming severe in cities. There is pollution all around in cities air, water, sound pollution etc is taking place.

② Lack of land :- More than half of Indian urban people live in slums. They live in huts built along roadsides. There is lack of land in cities and people are compelled to live there.

③ Lack of employment :- Due to rapid urbanization, the problem of unemployment is becoming serious. People have to work in low wages because they are needy. This is causing social insecurity.



Answer No. 29

Peace movements are such movements which are carried out across the world to have peaceful atmosphere.

Following are the main aims of peace movement :-

- ① To stop war
- ② To stop the race of armament.
- ③ To promote international peace and security
- ④ To check the violence which take place during war.
- ⑤ To ban atomic and hydrogen weapons.



Answer No. 8

Japan played an important role in independence of Indonesia. Japan wanted to make Indonesia its colony. Japanese army entered Indonesian forests and started cutting trees, establishing their rights over minerals and started preparation to send Indonesian goods to Japan. People of Japan Indonesia opposed it. Japan allowed Indonesian nationalist to work freely. Due to which nationalist movement became active in Indonesia. and Sukarno was also kept free from jail. Japan promoted regional languages of Indonesia. Due to this nationalists became active in Indonesia.

In 2nd world war, Japan was defeated. Leading to the weak position of Japan, Sukarno declared independence of Indonesia on 17th August, 1945.

$$34 + 3 = 37$$



कुल अंक



योग पूर्व पृष्ठ पृष्ठ 18 के अंक

Answer No. 7

First general election was conducted in 1952 in India.

Following are special characteristics of first general election:-

① During first general election most of the voters were illiterate.

② It was difficult task to arrange polling booths in far flung areas, inspite of this about 2.5 lakh polling booth were arranged all across the country.

③ In first general election ballot box was used.

④ In first general election, local election took place simultaneously with lok Sabha election.

⑤ In first general election voters were not aware of (P.T.O.)



voting procedure

Answer No. = 16

Two objectives of food security are as follows :-

- i) To provide sufficient and nutritious food to all the people.
- ii) To provide food crop at a price, which would be within their reach.

Answer No. = 5

Minerals are those substance which are found deep inside the earth and are formed naturally by underground processes and can be extracted by digging. Ex - Sand, mica, marble etc.

CGSSE



20

Answer No. 34

Following are two effects of New Industrial policy :-

- ① Public enterprises are given to private companies.
- ② Production increased.
- ③ Proper use of resources was possible.
- ④ Problem of shortage of Capital was solved.

Answer No. 33

Following are two reasons for decrease in price of goods :-

- ② Wages of labours and prices of good did not increase.
- ③ Due to excess production, dumping of goods in godown (P.T.O)

2019
(21)

योग पूर्व पृष्ठ

पृष्ठ 21 के अंक

कुल अंक



started

① Due to unemployment purchasing power of people decreased

Answer No. 2

Following are two aims of foreign policy of Britain :-

① To take revenge of disgraceful terms of treaty of Versailles

② To get back the prestige of the German people which they lost in the treaty

C G B S E

(P.T.O.)

47.45 52



$\boxed{47.45} + \boxed{5} = \boxed{52}$

योग पूर्व पृष्ठ पृष्ठ 22 के अंक

कुल अंक

Annex No. → I (C)

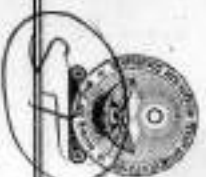
i) Ans → India Gandhi

ii) Ans → 1929

iii) Ans → Mussolini

iv) Ans → telephone

v) Ans → linear model



Answer No. → 1 (B)

i) Ans → Coal

- e)

Non-renewable resource

ii) Ans → First world war

- a)

1914 ✓

iii) Ans → Adolf Hitler

- d)

Nazi party

iv) Ans → Mental development - c) Up to age of 5 years

v) Ans → First weekly Parai - b) Literal - ul Newspapers

magazine



कुल अंक



पृष्ठ 24 के अंक



योग पूर्व पृष्ठ

24

Answer No. → 1(A)

i) Ans → a) Fish

ii) Ans → b) with advent of monsoon

iii) Ans → b) 100 days

iv) Ans → a) Mid-day meal

v) Ans → c) 1947



+



=



योग पूर्व पृष्ठ

पृष्ठ 25 के अंक

कुल अंक



Question No. 11

Barren Land

i) Barren land is that which is not suitable for agriculture

Waste Land

Waste land is the land which is left uncultivated by farmer for retaining the fertility of the soil.

ii) Barren land is of two types:

- One with minimal agriculture possibility.
- Second is that land which can be converted to agriculture land.

Waste land is of two types:

- Present waste land
- Old waste land

iii) Barren land can be used for non agriculture activities or forestry

Waste land can be used for agricultural activities

62 + 4 = 66



योग पूर्व पृष्ठ पृष्ठ 26 के अंक

कुल अंक

26

Barren land

iv) Barren land cannot be converted to waste land.

v) Example of barren land includes: rocky, hilly, mountain ravines etc.

vi) 10% of our country's total land is barren land.

vii) Barren land mostly remain unused.

Waste land

Waste land, if left uncultivated for more than one year, may lose its fertility and turn into barren land.

Any agricultural land which is left uncultivated for growing fertility of soil.

8% of our country's total land is waste land.

Waste land is used for agricultural purposes.

C G B S E

(R.T.O.)



Answer No. 3 12

Four impact of changes in situation of women in different countries during world war are as follows :-

- ① During world war most of the soldiers died, so the responsibility of the family came on the women. Women started working in factories to meet the needs of the families.
- ② Feeling of responsibility and self dependence developed among women.
- ③ Women became aware of their rights.
- ④ Women started demanding for their political rights. For the first time in the world British parliament gave right of voting to rich women aged above 30 years in 1918.

(P.T.O.)

66 W 270



योग पूर्व पृष्ठ पृष्ठ 28 के अंक

कुल अंक

28

① Women became socially, economically and politically independent

② Condition of women improved in the society

③ Women got full respect in the society

Answer No → 13

Following are the four characteristics of Fascism :-

① Fascists believed in ultra-nationalism. They considered their country to be superior and disrespected other countries. They wanted to establish dominance of their country in the world, for this they took help of arm, forces and war.



① Fascists followed the order of their ruler without questioning.

② Fascism believed in dictatorship and they opposed ~~dictatorship~~ democracy, socialism and other similar ideas.

③ Fascists wanted to keep women women inside home. According to them women should look after the children, respect their elders and follow their orders without questioning.

④ Fascists believed in one party and one man rule.

⑤ Fascists were autocratic dictators, they were not responsible towards anybody.

⑥ There is no place for citizens rights in fascism.



40



+



=



कुल अंक

पृष्ठ 40 के अंक

योग पूर्व पृष्ठ

