

**Question Paper 2016 Delhi  
(Set 2) (SA-2 old pattern)  
CBSE Class 10 Social Science**

**General Instructions :**

- (i) The question paper has 30 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.*
- (ii) Marks are indicated against each question.*
- (iii) Questions from serial number 1 to 8 are very short answer questions. Each question carries 1 mark.*
- (iv) Questions from serial number 9 to 20 are 3 mark questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 80 words each.*
- (v) Questions from serial number 21 to 28 are 5 mark questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 100 words each.*
- (vi) Question number 29 to 30 are map questions of 3 marks each from History and Geography both. After completion attach the map inside your answer-book.*

**Q1 Name the event that mobilised nationalist feelings among the educated elite across Europe in 1830-1848?**

**Ans:-** Greek war of independence mobilised nationalised nationalist feelings among the educated elite.

**OR**

**Name the writer who wrote a play based on the lives of Trung sisters.**

**Ans:-** Phan Boi Chau wrote a play based on the lives of the Trung sisters.

**Q2 How do minerals occur in igneous and metamorphic rocks?**

**Ans:-** In igneous and metamorphic rocks, minerals are formed due to the effect of heat and pressure when magma or lava cools. Minerals in these rocks are present in cracks and joints. Smaller occurrences are called veins and the larger are called lodes. There are various types of minerals found in these rocks like tin, copper, zinc, lead and diamond etc.

**Q3 Differentiate between investment and foreign investment.**

**Ans:-**

Investment	Foreign investment
a. The money which is used by assets like land, machinery, buildings is called investment. It can be by both domestic and foreign sources.	a. Foreign investment refers to an investment made in a country by a company or any individual of another country in a business or production.
b. For example a person may buy, shares, equity, gold or any other property.	b. For example, MNC's set up factories, production units, they buy land, assets etc that is the investment they are making in the country.

**Q4 Suppose you have to buy a packed bottle for drinking water in your journey. Which logo will you like to see to be sure about its quality?**

**Ans:-** I would like to see FPO mark on the bottle in order to be sure about water quality.

**Q5 How are issue specific movements different from generic movements?**

**Ans:-** Issue specific movement refer to specific goals that a movement wants to achieve, whereas, movements that have more than one issue and are long term are known as generic movements.

**Q6 Name any one political party that has national level political organisation but not recognised as the national political party.**

**Ans:-** Samajwadi Party

**Q7 Which organisation led the protest against water privatisation in Bolivia?**

**Ans:-** Feracion Departamental Cochabambina de Regantes (FEDECOR)

**Q8 Why one cannot refuse a payment made in rupees in India?**

**Ans:-** No one can refuse a payment made in rupees in India as law legalises the use of rupee as a medium of payment.

**Q9 "The credit activities of the informal sector should be discouraged." Support the**

**statement with arguments.**

**Ans:-** The credit activities of informal sector should be discouraged due to the following reasons.

1. The credit activities of lenders of informal sector are not supervised by any organisation.
2. Informal lenders provide loans to borrowers at exorbitant rates of interest and traps them in a debt-trap.
3. Moneylenders and landlords keep illiterate farmers in the dark and extract more than the amount given on loan.

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**Q10 What are sectional interest groups? Describe their functioning.**

**Ans:-** Sectional interest groups are so called because they represent a section of society such as workers, employees, business- persons, industrialists, followers of a religion, caste group, etc. Their principal concern is the betterment and well being of members of that section and not in general.

Sometimes these organisations are not about representing the interest of one section of society. They represent some common or general interest that needs to be defended. The members of the organisation may not benefit from the cause that the organisation represents. The Bolivian organisation FEDECOR is an example of that kind of an organisation. In the context of Nepal, we noted the participation of human rights organisations.

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**Q11 What is meant by a 'national political party'? State the conditions required to be a national political party.**

**Ans:-** National political parties are country-wide parties which have units in various states and take up the issues of national as well as international interests. By and large all these units follow the same policies, programmes and strategy that is decided at the national level. The following are the conditions that are required to be fulfilled to become a national political party.

- (a) It must secure at least 6% of total votes in Lok Sabha elections or Assembly elections in four states.
- (b) It must win at least 4 seats in the Lok Sabha.

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**Q12 "The textile industry is the only industry in the country which is self-reliant and**

**complete in the value chain." Justify the statement.**

**Ans:-** Textile industry is considered to be self reliant because products produced at each stage are used as raw materials for next stage of production. Value chain refers to a number of activities that textile industry performs right from the production of raw materials to the delivery of finished products, and adds substantial value to that product at each stage of processing.

**Q13 "Efficient means of transport are pre-requisites for the fast development." Express your views in favour of this statement.**

**Ans:-** "Efficient means of transport are pre-requisites for fast development". This statement can be justified with the help of following points.

- 1) Transportation system joins the various regions in the country- from developed to the underdeveloped, from rural to urban, thus linking the people of different regions closer to one another.
- 2) Transport provides an important link between the producers and the consumers of goods.
- 3) It helps in the development of various industries as it makes available the raw materials to them and also distributes the finished goods to the consumers.

**Q14 Classify industries on the basis of capital investment. How are they different from one another? Explain with examples.**

**Ans:-** On the basis of capital investment industries are classified as follows.

1. **Small scale industry:** The industries whose investment is less than 1 crore are known as small scale industries. Examples of small scale industries are : Toy making, pickle making, goods produced from rubber and plastic etc.
2. **Large scale industry:** The industries whose investment is more than 1 crore are called large scale industries. Examples of large scale industries are : Iron and steel industry, cotton textile industry etc.

**Q15 "The Civil Disobedience Movement was different from the Non-Cooperation Movement." Support the statement with examples.**

**Ans:-** The difference between non cooperation and civil disobedience movement are as follows:

- In the noncooperation movement, people were asked to refuse cooperation with the British. However, in the civil disobedience movement the agenda was not just to refuse cooperation but to also break all laws established by the British.
- The civil disobedience movement also witnessed the participation of women in larger number. This was possible with the efforts of Gandhi. The non-cooperation was just the first mass movement so the participation was comparatively lesser as compared to in the second mass movement.
- The civil disobedience movement reached down to the participation of many more social classes as compared to the non-cooperation movement. We now see village officials resigning from their seat, plantation workers participating in large numbers.

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**Q16 Who had designed the 'swaraj flag' by 1921? Explain the main features of this 'swaraj flag.'**

**Ans:-** It was Gandhi's 'idea' about how it should be designed but he commissioned Pingali Venkayya to design the flag with the spinning wheel on a red and green banner.

Features of the Swaraj Flag:

- It was a tricolour, having red, green and white colours with a spinning wheel in the centre.
- The red colour signified Hindus, while the green colour signified Muslims.
- White colour signified peace
- The spinning wheel represented Gandhian ideal of self help.
- Carrying the flag, holding it aloft, during marches became the symbol of defiance.

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**Q17 "Democratic government is legitimate government? Support the statement with arguments.**

**Ans:-** Democratic form of government is a legitimate government because of the following reasons.

(a) It is based on people's consent.

(b) It allows for participation of the people in the political process as it is people's own government.

(c) It provides for smooth and legitimate transformation from one government to another by means of electoral competition.

- (d) This way it ensures that no government is elected for life and hence becomes tyrannical.
- (e) It allows for peaceful change in the society, by means of elections.
- (f) Representatives so elected make laws and policies on behalf of the people.
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**Q18 "A wide ranging choice of goods are available in the Indian markets." Support the statement with examples in context of globalisation.**

**Ans:-** A wide ranging choice of goods are available in the Indian markets. That is, the latest products such as digital cameras, mobile phones and LED televisions manufactured by leading manufacturers of the world are available in the markets. Also, new models of automobiles can be seen in the Indian markets, as a result, Indians are now buying cars made by top companies. Besides this, different brands of shirts, processed fruit juices, footwear, etc are also available in the Indian markets.

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**Q19 "Cheap and affordable credit is crucial for the country's development." Assess the statement.**

**Ans:-** Cheap and affordable credit is crucial for the country's development due to the following factors:

1. More lending would lead to higher incomes and encourage people to grow crops, do business and set up small scale industries.
  2. Cheap credit means more income is left with the borrower to reinvest rather than return as interest. This leads to acceleration of economic activity.
  3. Cheap credit would also allow weaker sections of society to enter formal sector of lending and rid them of exploitation.
  4. Affordable credit would also end the cycle of debt trap and lead to sustainable economic activity that would allow borrowers to invest in better technology to make their business more competitive.
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**Q20 How had the female figures become an allegory of the nation during nineteenth century in Europe? Analyse.**

**Ans:-** Nationalism required personalizing a nation. Countries were often portrayed as female to give shape to an abstract idea. Often cultural icons such as trees or aspirational values such as liberty and justice needed icons and preferably female figures to get the message across. The female figure became an allegory of the nation.

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E.g. under French Revolution, Justice is generally a blindfolded woman carrying a pair of weighing scales. Later in France Marianne emerged as the representation of France. Her features were also drawn from the symbol of liberty and the republic. She wore a red cap, the tricolour and the tricolour.

OR

**How did nationalism emerge in Vietnam through the efforts of different sections of society to fight against the French? Analyse.**

**Ans:-** Nationalism in Vietnam was the result of the efforts of different sections of society :

- a. Many religious movements began in Vietnam to show their hostility to the presence of French, and to Christianity. For example Scholars movement of 1868.
- b. The role of Phan Boi Chau, who formed the revolutionary society to resist French domination, and who sought the support of the monarchy and the court to drive the French out.
- c. The role of Phan Chi Trinh who resisted French presence but was not totally against the western ideas.
- d. The Go East movement of the early 20th century, which aimed to re establish the Nguyen dynasty by seeking Japanese and the Chinese help.
- e. Students, teachers actively resisted French presence and domination in schools.
- f. The role of the rat catchers cannot also be undermined. The rat menace revealed the limits of the colonial power.

**Q21 What is globalisation? Describe the role of Multinational Corporations (MNCs) in promoting globalisation process.**

**Ans:-** Globalisation in today's world has come to imply many things. It is the process by which the people of the world are unified into a single society and function together. This term is also often used to refer to economic globalisation: the integration of national economies into the international economy through trade, foreign direct investments, capital flows, migration and the spread of technology.

MNCs play an important role in globalisation process as they invest in other countries. This investment can be done in three ways.

- 1) MNC establishes itself on its own in the new country by buying land, constructing its factory and buying machines etc.



2) MNCs set up production by entering into joint ventures with some of the local companies of that country.

3) MNCs buy a local company having considerable market share in that country. This enables an MNC to expand production on an already-created base.

MNCs are playing a major role in the globalisation process as they:

- Increase the foreign trade
- Increase the foreign investment
- Exchange of technology between countries.
- Better means of communication have developed alongside globalisation
- Better job opportunities for people

**Q22 Why did Mahatma Gandhi find in 'salt' a powerful symbol that could unite the nation? Explain.**

**Ans:-** Mahatma Gandhi knew that the only way that a strong opposition against the British is possible is only when India stands against the British unitedly. However, by then the British had already played their cards and created rift among the different sections of the society. The rich looked down upon the poor and the high caste placed themselves at a positive unreachable by the low caste. It was then the British imposed the exploitative tax on salt. Gandhi saw this as an opportunity to unify the population. he knew that salt was one item that was used by the rich, poor and all sections. If he could raise a protest against this law, he could get the support of all. It was with this intention that he started the salt march.

**Q23 Why are sugar mills concentrated in sugarcane producing areas? Explain any three problems faced by sugar industry in India.**

**Ans:-** Sugar mills are usually located near the sugarcane fields because sugarcane is a heavy, weight losing and a perishable commodity. Therefore if the mills are located far away the sugarcane loses its sucrose content needed for producing sugar.

The following are the challenges faced by the sugar industry in India:

- Shortage in sugarcane supply,
- Obsolete technologies,
- Low capacity utilization,
- Poor financial performance,



- Poor transport facilities,
- Discriminatory government policies.

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**Q24 Describe the vital and positive role of credit with examples.**

**Ans:-** Credit plays a vital and crucial role in a country's development. By sanctioning loans to developing industries and trade, banks provide them with the necessary aid for improvement. This leads to increase in the production, profits and employment. However, caution must be exercised in the case of loans from the informal sector which include high interest rates that may be more harmful than good. For this reason, it is important that the formal sector gives out more loans so that borrowers are not duped by moneylenders, and can ultimately contribute to national development. For example- a loan given to a fresh post-graduate for setting up a business might contribute to employment generation, infrastructure development in the near future.

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**Q25 "All over the world, people express their dissatisfaction with the failure of political parties to perform their functions well." Analyse the statement with arguments.**

**Ans:-** We need political parties on account of the functions they perform.

- They draw together people who have similar political philosophies and ideas.
  - In the parliamentary arena, political parties provide the government and opposition
  - They also lend organisational support. The party machine, also known as the extra-parliamentary wing of the party, is responsible for organising and financing election campaigns, developing policies and recruiting members.
  - They articulate philosophies and develop policies.
  - They are an avenue for community groups to influence the decision-making process.
  - They are one of the main avenues for political debate and discussion in the community
- However, political parties fail to perform their functions because of the challenges they face.
- Internal organisation formation
  - Dynastic succession
  - Use of fair means to get desired outcomes
  - Failure in offering meaningful ideological options
  - Maintenance of democracy within the parties
  - Control on the use of money and muscle means
  - Offer meaningful choices to the people

**Q26 Analyse the measures and practices introduced by the French revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people.**

**Ans:-** The French revolutionaries introduced various measures and practices that created a sense of collective identity amongst the French people.

1. The ideas of la patrie (the fatherland) and le citoyen (the citizen) emphasised the notion of a united community enjoying equal rights under a constitution.
2. A new French flag, the tricolour, was chosen to replace the former royal standard.
3. The Estates General was elected by the body of active citizens and renamed the National Assembly.
4. New hymns were composed, oaths taken and martyrs commemorated, all in the name of the nation.
5. A centralised administrative system was put in place and it formulated uniform laws for all citizens within its territory.
6. Internal customs duties and dues were abolished and a uniform system of weights and measures was adopted.
7. Regional dialects were discouraged and French, as it was spoken and written in Paris, became the common language of the nation.

**OR**

**"U.S. entry into the war in Vietnam marked a new phase that proved costly to Vietnamese as well as to the Americans." Analyse the statement.**

**Ans:-** The entry of U.S. into the war in Vietnam proved costly for both the Vietnamese and the Americas because:

1. The Vietnamese had to face powerful bombing attacks which destroyed life and property to a terrible extent.
2. The Americans used powerful bombs and chemical weapons Napalm, Agent Orange etc which had widespread attacks on the economy and the death tolls were very high.
3. Americans also lost many of their armies in the war.
4. American Government had to face opposition because most of those who were sent to fight wars were common and under-privileged civilians and universi

**Q27 "The economic strength of a country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries." Support the statement with arguments.**

**Ans:-** Manufacturing sector is considered as the backbone of development in general and economic development in particular mainly because of the following reasons:

- 1) Manufacturing sector help in modernising agriculture which is considered as backbone of our economy. It also reduce the heavy dependence of people on agricultural income by providing them jobs in secondary and tertiary sectors.
- 2) Industrial development is a precondition for eradication of unemployment and poverty from our country. This was the main philosophy behind public sector industries and joint sector ventures in India.
- 3) Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce, and brings in much needed foreign exchange.
- 4) Countries that transform their raw materials into a wide variety of furnished goods of higher value are prosperous.
- 5) Hence, India's prosperity lies in increasing and diversifying its manufacturing industries at a faster phase. It can also be said that economic strength of a country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries

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**Q28 "Pressure groups and movements exert influence on politics in different ways." Support the statement with suitable examples.**

**Ans:-** Pressure groups and movements exert influence on politics in a variety of ways, which are as follows.

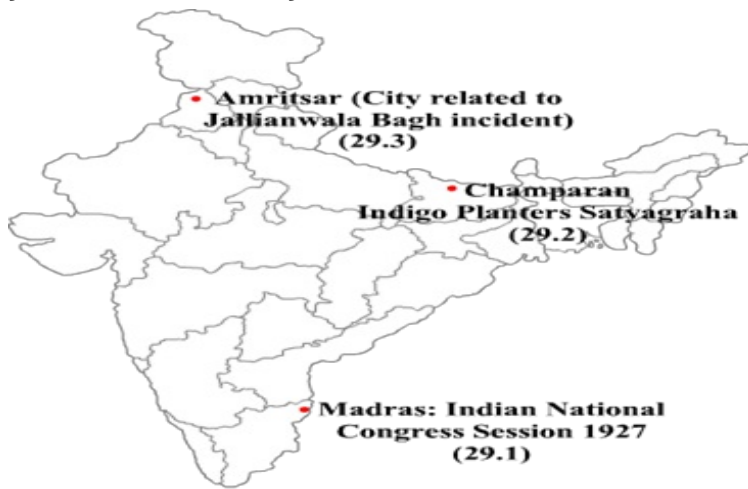
- (a) They try to gain public support and sympathy for their cause by carrying out information campaigns, organising meetings, filing petitions, etc.
- (b) By organising strikes and disruptions, they seek to make the government take note of their demands.
- (c) They also influence decision-making by lobbying.
- (d) The issues raised by them often influence the policies of political parties.

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**Q29 Three features A, B and C are marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked in the map :**

- A. The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held.**
- B. The place associated with peasant's satyagraha.**
- C. The city associated with the Jallianwala Bagh incident.**

**Ans:-** The places are indicative of nature. So if you have selected any of the following places, you are correct in your choice.



**Q30** On the given political outline map of India locate and label the following with appropriate symbols:

- A. Ankleshwar – Oil field
- B. Durgapur – Iron and steel plant
- C. Tuticorin – Major seaport

**Ans:-**

