

**Question Paper 2016 Abroad  
(Set 1) (SA-2 old pattern)  
CBSE Class 10 Social Science**

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**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.
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**Q1 What was the meaning of liberalism in early nineteenth century in Europe?**

**Ans:-** The ideology became popular in the early 19th century. The term 'liberalism' is derived from the Latin word liber, meaning free. For the new middle classes liberalism stood for freedom for the individual and equality of all before the law. Politically Liberalism, emphasized on the government based on consent. Government where constitution is supreme and is based on the free will of the people where Parliament as the elected body represents symbol of Democracy, as reflected in the French revolution. It meant end of autocracy and clerical privileges. Economically, the ideology propagated natural right to Property and stood for the freedom of markets and the abolition of state-imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capital.

**OR**

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

**Ans:-** The role of the Trung Sisters who relentlessly fought against Chinese domination in 39-45 CE was highlighted in the play written by Phan Boi Chau.

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**Q2 How is iron-ore transported from Kudremukh mines to a port near Mangaluru?**

**Ans:-** Iron-ore is transported from Kudremukh mines to a port near Mangaluru as slurry through a pipeline.

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**Q3 Differentiate between 'Sectional interest groups' and 'Public interest groups'.**

**Ans:-** The difference between sectional and public interest groups have been provided below:

- 1) 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.
  - 2) When an organisation puts forward a common or general interest that needs to be defended then such group or organisation is called a public interest group. These groups promote collective interest of a particular section of the society.
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**Q4 Why is one party political system not considered a good democratic system?**

**Ans:-** One party system does not establish the true spirit of democracy. This is so because, people really do not have any choices. Only if there are more than one party that citizen can choose the best party to form the government. In a single party system there is only the chance of growing autocracy.

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**Q5 State the main aim of Backward and Minority Communities Employees Federation.**

**Ans:-** BAMCEF or Backward and Minorities Community Employees Federation is an organisation comprising of government employees .It campaigns against caste discrimination.It is concerned with the problems of its members who suffer discrimination. But its principal concern is with social justice and social equality for the entire society.

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**Q6 Due to which reason the latest models of different items are available within our reach?**

**Ans:-** The reason why the latest models of different items are available within our reach is the transformation of markets. Our local markets are now connected to the world market due to globalisation.

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**Q7 If you are not interested to buy a brush with tooth-paste but shopkeeper denied to**

**sell tooth-paste only. In this case which consumer right is being violated by the seller?**

**Ans:** In this instance the right to choose is violated.

**Q8 Which logo will you like to see on the electric heater to be sure of its quality?**

**Ans:-** The answer is ISI mark.

**Q9 "Culture had played an important role in the development of nationalism in Europe during eighteenth and nineteenth centuries." Support the statement with examples.**

**Ans:-** Culture played an important role in creating the idea of the "nation" in Europe in the following ways.

- 1 Romanticism, a cultural movement, sought to develop a particular form of nationalist sentiment. It generally criticised the glorification of reason and Science and focused instead on emotions, intuition and mystical feelings. Its effort was to create a sense of a shared collective heritage, a common cultural past, as the basis of a nation.
- 2 Collection and recording forms of folk culture was essential to the project of nation-building. Karol Kurpinski, for example, celebrated the national struggle through his operas and music, turning folk dances like the polonaise and mazurka into nationalist symbols.
- 3 Language too played an important role in developing nationalist sentiments. After Russian occupation, the Polish language was forced out of schools and the Russian language was imposed everywhere. The use of Polish came to be seen as a symbol of the struggle against Russian dominance.

**OR**

**"French tried to solve educational problems in Vietnam in different ways." Support the statement with examples.**

**Ans:-** The French had realised that education might provide an effective medium to establish colonial domination over Vietnam. Thus, they adopted different means to solve the education in Vietnam. Few of these methods are as follows:

- 1) They countered the already existing chinese influence in the field of education with the establishment of French schools for the Vietnamese.
- 2) School curriculum too was designed in a fashion so as to undermine the Vietnamese culture. French colonial rule was glorified and Vietnamese were portrayed as primitive and backward.

- 3) The vietnamese were portrayed as to be fit to be ruled and the French were born to the rulers.
- 4) The Tonkin school was opened to westernise the Vietnamese.

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### **Q10 Why did the different social groups join the Civil Disobedience Movement?**

#### **Explain.**

**Ans:-** Participation of different social groups in Civil Disobedience movement

- 1) In the country side, rich peasant communities like the Patidars of Gujarat, and Jats of Uttar Pradesh were active in the movement. Being producers of commercial crops, they were very hard hit by the trade depression and falling prices. As their cash income disappeared, they found it impossible to pay the government's revenue demand. And the refusal of government to reduce the revenue demand led to widespread resentment. These rich peasants became enthusiastic supporters of the Civil Disobedience movement, organizing their communities and at times forcing reluctant members to participate in the boycott programmes. For them, the fight for Swaraj was a struggle against high revenues.
- 2) Business classes related Civil Disobedience movement in a different way. During the First World War, Indian merchants and industrialists had made huge profits and became powerful. Keen on expanding their business, they now reacted against colonial policies that restricted business activities. They wanted protection against imports of foreign goods and to organize business interests, they formed the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress in 1920 and the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industries (FICCI) in 1927. Led by prominent industrialists, like Purshottamdas Thakurdas and G. D. Birla, the industrialists attacked colonial control over Indian economy and supported Civil Disobedience movement.
- 3) The industrial working classes did not participate in the Civil Disobedience movement in large numbers except in Nagpur region. As the industrialists came closer to the Congress, workers stayed aloof. But inspite of that some workers did participate in Civil Disobedience movement selectively adopting some of the ideas of the Gandhian programme, like boycott of foreign goods, as part of their own movement against low wages and poor working conditions.
- 4) There was large scale participation of women also in Civil Disobedience movement. During Gandhiji's salt march, thousands of women came out of their homes to listen to him. They participated in protest marches, manufactured salt and picketed foreign cloth and liquor shops. Moved by Gandhiji's call they began to see service to the nation as a sacred

duty of women.

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**Q11 Simon Commission was greeted with slogan 'Go back Simon' at arrival in India. Support this reaction of Indians with arguments.**

**Ans:-** In the year 1927, British government in England decided to send a commission under the leadership of Lord Simon. This was sent mainly to decide the political future of India. There was no Indian representative in the Commission and this decision created great level of unrest in India. All political groups decided to boycott the commission. When the Simon commission arrived in India, they were greeted by banners and demonstrations that said 'Simon, Go Back!'.  

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**Q12 Classify industries on the basis of their main role. How are they different from each other?**

**Ans:-** Industries can be classified into (a) basic and (b) consumer industries on the basis of their roles.

- a)** Basic or key industries which supply their products or raw materials to manufacture other goods e.g. iron and steel and copper smelting, aluminum smelting.
  - b)** Consumer industries that produce goods for direct use by consumers – sugar, toothpaste, paper, sewing machines, fans etc
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**Q13 "There is a pressing need to use renewable energy resources." Justify the statement with suitable arguments.**

**Ans:-** There is a pressing need to use renewable energy resources in India as:-

- 1) The conventional sources are on the verge of getting exhausted and there is a need for alternative sources i.e. renewable sources of energy to sustain development.
- 2) The economic development plans implemented by government require steady and increasing amount of energy which is better to be obtained from the renewable resources.
- 3) The consumption of energy in all forms is steadily rising and is growing at a faster rate than the formation of the resources such as coal, petroleum etc.
- 4) The environment is getting harmed a lot due to the smoke and pollution produced by the non-renewable resources.
- 5) The renewable sources are needed to compensate the needs and preserve the environment as they are 'Eco-friendly' in nature and are inexhaustible.

Some examples of renewable resources are solar, wind, water energy etc.

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**Q14 "India is an important iron and steel producing country in the world. Yet we are not able to perform to our full potential." Suggest and explain any three measures to get full potential.**

**Ans:-** Iron and steel industries are not able to perform to its fullest potential because of the following reasons:

- 1) Low productivity of labours
- 2) Shortage of coking coal
- 3) Poor infrastructure
- 4) Infrequent energy resources

Thus if labours trained sufficiently and provided proper workig atmosphere and good incentives, a lot of issue. Industries should be set near the place where availabilty of raw materials and energy. This will reduce extra expenses to procure them from long distances.

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**Q15 What is a political party? State any two points of the ideology of Bhartiya Janta Party.**

**Ans:-** A political party is a group of people who contest together to hold power in the government. They agree on some policies and programmes for the society with a view to promote the collective good. A political party has three components:

- the leaders,
- the active members and
- the followers

Since there can be different views on what is good for all, parties reflect fundamental political divisions in a society. Thus, a party is known by which part it stands for, which policies it supports and whose interests it upholds

Two important ideologies of BJP are integral humanism and hindutva.

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**Q16 Who led the protest against water privatization in Bolivia? Describe the ways of protest adopted by that organization.**

**Ans:-** The fight against water privatisation was not led by any political party. Rather, a body comprising of engineers, local professionals, environmenta lists, also known as FEDECOR

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was incharge of leading the movement. hey were supported by a federation of farmers who relied on irrigation, middle class students, confederation of factory workers, unions and the city's growing population of the homeless streetchildren. So basically they resisted against a cause with teh particiapation of the agrrieved.

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**Q17 "The challenge of deepening of democracy is being faced by every democracy in one form or another." Support the statement with arguments.**

**Ans:-** Deepening of democracy is the third challenge of democracy and deals with the strengthening the institutions and practices of democracy like decreasing the inequalities of income. This challenge of deepening democracy is faced by every democracy because people expect democracies to mitigate the wide income disparities but the degree to which they accomplish it, is uncertain.

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**Q18 How is money transferred from one bank account to another bank account? Explain with an example.**

**Ans:-** Money transferred from one bank account to another bank account either through e banking now a days or through the cheques,or by the cash by the employees working in the banks through proper banking networks.

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**Q19 "Information and Communication technology has played a major role in spreading out production of services across countries." Justify the statement with examples.**

**Ans:-** Modern technological devices like the Internet helps to promote products online. Communication system's development is visible today in the form of several e-commerce sites that are available to day. Online shopping has become a trend. People not only get aware of these service and products that are available at a place but can avail such products.

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**Q20 How is the concept of Self Help Groups important for poor people? Give your view point.**

**Ans:-** A self help group is a financial support group that is formed at the village level. It consists of around 15-20 members that meet and save regularly. They pool together their savings until the capital is sufficient to begin lending. The interest charged on these loans is less than what is charged by moneylenders. Regular savings may entitle the group for bigger



loans from a bank. These loans are utilised to generate self-employment. Self help groups function as a source of access to micro-credit for women in village. They are also instrumental in ensuring community-based decision making. Self help groups also reduce transactional costs associated with lending.

**Q21 "Nationalism no longer retained its idealistic liberal democratic sentiment by the last quarter of the nineteenth century in Europe." Analyse the statement with examples.**

**Ans:-** The nature of nationalism changed in Europe in the last quarter of the 19th century. Earlier nationalism was associated with spread of liberal ideology, it was identified to forge a collective identity to fight against conservative order, to establish liberal democratic institutions, and government based on consent. But in the last quarter of 19th century, nationalism was identified with increasing one's sphere of influence, by establishing control over more territories. Nationalism thus came to be associated with imperialism.

We may give example of Balkan states who became jealous of each other, they entered into conflict with each other to establish more control and power in the region. The Balkans which was a region comprising of varied ethnic groups which in present day would be Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro whose inhabitants were broadly known as the Slavs. These distinct Slavic nationalities struggled to establish their own identity and independence, thus the area became an arena of fierce conflict. They entered into conflict with each other so as to expand their area of influence. Further, Russia, Germany, England, Austro-Hungary – entered into conflict so as to extend their sphere of influence over the Balkans eventually leading to the First World War.

**OR**

**"Women were represented as warriors as well as workers in Vietnam in the 1960s." Analyse the statement with examples.**

**Ans:-** Women played an important role in the anti-imperial movement in Vietnam. Writers and political thinkers idealised women who rebelled against social norms. Women figures from history were similarly celebrated. The Trung sisters struggle against Chinese domination was highlighted in a play by Phan Boi Chau. Trieu Au, who had also struggled against the Chinese, was revered and glorified. After the US involvement in Vietnam War



grew in 1960s, women were portrayed as brave rebels and fighters who participated in combat. They were urged to join the struggle as the casualties mounted through the war. Women helped in nursing the wounded, constructing underground tunnels and rooms and fighting the enemy. Women also guarded 2500 strategic points on the Ho Chi Minh trail and kept open 2195 km of roads. Between 1965 and 1975, of the 17,000 youth who worked on the trail, 70-80 percent were women. Towards the end of the conflict, the role of women shifted towards being agricultural and factory workers.

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**Q22 How had Non-cooperation Movement spread in cities? Explain.**

**Ans:-** The Non-Cooperation Movement gradually slowed down in the cities due to the following reasons:

The khadi cloth was more expensive than mass-produced mill cloth. Therefore, poor people could not afford to buy it.

Boycotting British institutes posed a problem as there was no alternative Indian educational institutions.

Students and teachers began trickling back to government schools.

The long period of unemployment compelled lawyers to join back to work in government courts.

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**Q23 Explain with examples the conditions responsible for uneven distribution pattern of the railway network in India.**

**Ans:-** The distribution of population in India is uneven because of the following factors:

**a. Topographic factors:-** Like in the Himalayan region, because of hilly region, there is sparse population, whereas in the Ganga plain, due to fertile soil and non hilly land, leads to dense population.

**b. Climatic conditions:** Extreme climatic conditions like hot regions of Rajasthan or snow covered regions of J&K have unfavourable and harsh climate. Livelihood activities like agriculture and animal rearing cannot be done throughout the year. Thus, these regions have low population.

**c. Availability of water and resources also impacts the distribution of population one can give example of Kutch area or Thar desert area in Rajasthan, these areas receive less rainfall.**

**d. Transportation and other facilities:** Areas like North Eastern states are also thinly populated. Lack of adequate road, rail networks in many remote areas of these states have

made them sparsely populated, Hilly terrain, heavy fog and thick forest though also contribute to uneven distribution of population in these areas.

**e. Indus tralization** - This is one of the factors for the growing population in urban areas which has compelled people from rural areas to migrate into cities in search for better job and employment opportunities. Many people from backward states like Bihar, Orissa migrate in huge numbers to cities like Delhi, Mumbai etc.

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**Q24 "Minerals are indispensable part of our lives." Support the statement with examples.**

**Ans:-** Minerals are indispensable parts of our everyday lives.

We need them for :

- 1) Transportation : Car, bus, train, airplane etc are made up of iron, steel and many other minerals.
- 2) Fuel : Minerals like coal and petroleum are the main sources of power.
- 3) Building roads and buildings; Minerals like limestone, gypsum etc are used for manufacturing cement which is used in the construction of buildings.
- 4) Communication : The optical fibers used in the cable wires are made from silica.
- 5) Food : A lot of minerals like iron, calcium, magnesium, potassium etc are found in the food we eat.

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**Q25 Examine the role of pressure groups and movements in deepening democracy.**

**Ans:-** Pressure groups and movements certainly, have an impact on our Democracy.

It is argued at times that groups and movements tend to disrupt public order, they may wield excessive power and influence on the government without being accountable and responsible to anyone, they tend to accumulate money and have a narrow outlook as they focus on a particular issue catering to a particular section of society. But the importance of these groups and movements cannot be ignored rather they have influenced the political system in the following manner and that their influence is desirable for the very reason they have strengthened and expanded our democracy:

- a. They have raised the democratic consciousness of the people.
- b. These movements have deepened democracy, they have ensured greater participation of people through meetings, processions making people more aware and vigilant.
- c. They have rather helped in the due representation and accommodation of diverse

interests.

**d.** They have put pressure on the government making it more accountable and responsive to the needs of the people.

**e.** They have ensured balance of power among different conflicting groups and interests.

**f.** Their influence has ensured greater transparency in the functioning of government as they strive for good governance.

Right to Information, Lok Pal, Domestic Violence Act are rather the result of their influence.

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**Q26 "Democracies are not appearing to be very successful in reducing economic inequalities." Analyse the statement.**

**Ans:-** Democracy is not successful in reducing economic inequality and so are other forms of government too. There can be many factors that are prevailing in a country that make it incapable to bring about equitable distribution of wealth. They can be:

- Large population
- Unemployment
- Unskilled labour
- Vicious circle of poverty
- Low literacy rates

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**Q27 Describe any five factors that promote the Multinational Corporations (MNCs) to setup their production units in a particular place.**

**Ans:-** Factors that promote MNC's to set up their production units in a place are :

- 1) Cheap labour is available
- 2) Closeness to market
- 3) Wage rates are low
- 4) Government policies are favourable
- 5) Basic infrastructure is available

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**Q28 Describe the major problems created by the globalization for a large number of small producers and workers.**

**Ans:-** Globalization has brought about increased inflow of foreign capital, MNCs provide employment opportunities to the masses and local companies supplying raw material to

these industries have prospered. MNC's have entered into joint production with several local companies. The MNCs provide efficient managerial and advanced technology for faster production and efficient use of resources.

However, on the other hand, small scale industries had to shut down because of their inability to cope with foreign brands leading to unemployment, Large MNCs in developed countries place orders for production with small producers. Examples are Garments, footwear, sports items etc. The products are supplied to the MNCs, which then sell these under their own brand names to the customers.

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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 where the 'No Tax Campaign' was started.**

**(C) The place where peasants organized a Satyagraha.**

**Ans:** (A) The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held: Calcutta

(B) The place where the 'No Tax Campaign' was started: Bardoli

(C) The place where peasants organized a Satyagraha: Champaran



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

**(A) Nuclear Power Plant – Kalpakkam**

**(B) Iron and Steel Plant – Rourkela**

**(C) Major Sea Port – Kandla**

**Ans:-**

