
**Question Paper 2016 All India
(Set 3) (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 Who was proclaimed the King of United Italy in 1861?

Ans:- In 1861, Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed king of united Italy.

OR

Who led the 'Scholar Revolt' in Vietnam in 1868?

Ans:- The Scholars Revolt in 1868 was led by officials at the imperial court angered by the spread of Catholicism and French power.

Q2 Why has aluminium metal great importance?

Ans:- Aluminium is of great importance because of the following reasons:-

- It is a good conductor of electricity, which makes it ideal for use in electrical wiring, light bulbs and telephone wires.
 - It is a good conductor of heat, which makes it ideal for use in cookware.
 - It is non-sparking, so it's ideal for use near flammable substances.
 - It is resistant to corrosion, which makes it ideal for use outdoors.
-

Q3 Name any two sectional interest groups.

Ans:- FEDECOR and Indian Trade Union

Q4 Why do MNCs set up their offices and factories in those regions where they get cheap labour and other resources?

Ans:- MNCs set up their offices and factories in those regions where they get cheap labour and other resources so that the cost of production is low and the MNCs can earn greater profits.

Q5 If any damage is done to a consumer by a trader, under which consumer right one can move to consumer court to get compensation?

Ans:- If any damage is done to a consumer by a trader, one can move to consumer court under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986.

Q6 Distinguish between pressure groups and political parties by stating any one point of distinction.

Ans:- Pressure group is an organized aggregate group, which seeks to influence the government's decision making without attempting to place their members in formal governmental capacity. A pressure group uses extra constitutional measures to influence and coerce the government, whereas, a political party is a group of people who come together to contest elections and to acquire political power. Political parties share common political view by acting as a political unit and try to control the government.

Q7 Why did India adopt multi-party system?

Ans:- Multi-party system is essential for India because India is a very large and diverse country. It has diverse geographical features which cannot be absorbed by just two or three parties. Furthermore, multi-party systems ensure centrism in the country by the formation of a coalition government. It also prevents the leadership of a single party from setting policy without challenge. In India, multiple parties have often formed coalitions for the purpose of developing power blocks for governing. Presence of multi parties ensures competition for the other parties and also power does not remain in one hand. Lastly, multi party system also strengthens the nation.

Q8 Why are most of the poor households deprived from the formal sector of loans?

Ans:- Poor households even now prefer to get credit from informal means rather than the formal sector due to the following reasons:-

- Relatives and money lenders are easily accessible. Still in India several rural areas do not have a bank closeby.
- Norms or rules for lending out money is much strict in formal sector as compared to the informal sector.
- Most poor household are still uneducated. The processes and formalities involved to get a loan sanctioned from formal sector often deter the poor to approach the bank.

Q9 Suggest any three steps to minimise the environmental degradation caused by the industrial development in India.

Ans:- Industrial pollution can be controlled by the following ways:-

- Industrial plants should be set up in distant areas away from human settlements.
- Industries should encourage sustainability and recycling of their products.
- Industries need to take up preventive measures to check pollution such as, treatment of industrial effluents, limited use of ground water, reduction of smoke by adopting certain measures like use of gas or oil in place of coal etc.

Q10 What is meant by regional political party? State the conditions required to be recognised as a 'regional political party'.

Ans:- Political parties whose influence is limited to less than three states can be classified as regional political parties. Most of the regional political parties function in one or two states and represent the political interests of their states. The Rashtriya Janata Dal, Telugu Desam Party, etc. are examples of regional parties.

Conditions to be recognised as a regional political party are as follows:-

- A political party that secures at least 6% of the total votes in an election to the Legislative Assembly of a state.
- A political party that wins minimum 2 seats is recognised as a regional party or state party.

Q11 What are public interest pressure groups? Describe their functioning.

Ans:- The groups which seek to promote the interest of the general people rather than a particular section are termed as public interest group. They are also called promotional groups because they promote collective rather than selective good.

Functions of public interest groups are as follows:-

- They take up issues relating to common people.
- The members of the organization may not benefit from the issue.
- They promote collective good.
- They fight for social justice and social equality.
- Public interest group seek to promote collective rather than selective good.
- But, they are public groups because they represent the general people of the society.
- The aim of public interest group is to help groups other than their own members.
- A group fighting against bonded labour fights not for itself but for those who are suffering under such bondage.

Q12 "Rules and regulations are required for the protection of the consumers in the market place." Justify the statement with arguments.

Ans:- In India, the consumer movement as a 'social force' originated with the necessity of protecting and promoting the interests of consumers against unethical and unfair trade practices.

- Rampant food shortages, hoarding, black marketing, adulteration of food and edible oil gave birth to the consumer movement in an organized form in the 1960s.
- Till the 1970s, consumer organisations were largely engaged in writing articles and holding exhibitions.
- Because of all these efforts, the movement succeeded in bringing pressure on business firms as well as government to correct business conduct which may be unfair and against the interests of consumers at large.
- Therefore in 1986 the Indian government enacted the Consumer Protection Act 1986.

Q13 'Consumption of energy in all forms has been rising all over the country. There is an urgent need to develop a sustainable path of energy development and energy saving'. Suggest and explain any three measures to solve this burning problem.

Ans:- There is an urgent need to develop sustainable path of energy development because of the following reasons:-

- Energy ensures and sustains economic development. It is needed to cook, to provide light and heat, to propel vehicles and to drive machinery in industries.
- Be it agricultural sector, industrial, transport, commercial or even domestic sector they require energy sources to remain operational and to ensure production. With the increase in population, rising demands, greater industrialization, increased consumption, changes in transportation our energy requirements have and will increase.
- We have to judiciously use our limited sources of energy and conserve them because of their growing consumption and their potential scarcity.
- In this context, there is an urgent requirement to look for and tap non conventional sources of energy like solar energy which is called Energy of Future, wind energy, geothermal energy.
- Use of non conventional sources of energy is in tune with objective of sustainable development as it does not cause environmental hazards.
- Non conventional sources of energy can certainly ensure security of energy supply to meet our future needs.

Q14 "The decade of 1830 had brought great economic hardship in Europe". Support the statement with arguments.

Ans:- The decade of 1830s was one of great economic hardship. This was so because:

- The ratio of the rise of population was larger than that of employment generation.
- Migration of rural population to cities led to overcrowded slums.
- Small producers in towns (especially textile producing industries) were often ousted by the import of cheap machine-made goods from England.
- Peasants still suffered under the burden of feudal dues and obligations in some regions of Europe.
- Rise in food prices or a year of bad harvest left the country poorer.

OR

"The Ho Chi Minh Trail became advantageous to Vietnamese in the war against U.S."

Support the statement with arguments.

Ans:- Ho chi minh trail is a long network of roads and footpaths. It was built by the Vietnamese to serve as the link between north and south Vietnam. It also proved to immensely important an asset for the Vietnamese in the fight against the USA in the following ways:

- Transported men and materials from north to south Vietnam.
- Proved to be the backbone of food and supplies for south Vietnam. Porters carried almost twenty five kilos of supplies on their back.
- With the establishment of hospitals and support bases on the trail, movement of people and goods became less cumbersome.

Q15 What type of flag was designed during the 'Swadeshi Movement' in Bengal? Explain its main features.

Ans:- From the late nineteenth century the search for symbols of national unification emerged as one of the most potent driving factor of the national movement. With this aim the nationalists in Bengal designed a tri-colour flag for India. The three colours in this flag were red, green and yellow. This flag depicted both India as under the British and also that India which comprised of different sections of people. Thus the eight lotuses were drawn on the flag to depict the eight provinces under the British India and a crescent shaped moon was depicted to represent the Hindus and Muslims.

Q16 "The plantation workers in Assam had their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhi and the nation of Swaraj". Support the statement with arguments.

Ans:- For plantation workers in Assam freedom means the right to move freely in and out of the confined space in which they were enclosed and it meant retaining a link with the village from which they had come. Under the Inland Emigration Act of 1859, plantation workers were not permitted to leave the tea gardens without permission, and in fact, they were rarely given such permission. When they heard of Non – cooperation movement, thousands of workers defied the authorities, left the plantations, and headed home. They believed that Gandhi Raj was coming and everyone would be given land in their own villages. They never reached home as they were stranded on the way by a railway and steamer strike, and were caught by the police and brutally beaten up. They interpreted the term Swaraj in their own

ways, imagining it to be a time when all sufferings and troubles would be over. Thus, the plantation workers too had their own understanding of Gandhiji's notion of Swaraj.

Q17 Analyse the three components of a political party.

Ans:- Three components of a political party are as follows:-

- The leaders- A political party consists of leaders, who contest elections; and if they win them, they perform the administrative job.
- The active members- They are the ones who climb a ladder from being the follower and become the assistants of the leaders to gain knowledge about the politics.
- The followers- They are simply the ardent followers of the leaders and work under the able guidance of the active members.

Q18 How are consumers exploited in the market place? Explain.

Ans:- Consumers are exploited in the market in various ways:-

- Producers are always looking for easy ways to increase profits.
- Adulterated or low-quality goods have less production costs, and if the consumer is unaware or illiterate, it is easy to cheat him/her.
- Also, shopkeepers brush off their responsibility by claiming that the manufacturer is to blame. Consumers feel helpless in this situation.
- Often, when the consumers are known not to check the retail price of a commodity on its packing, sellers add extra charges to the same.
- In places where there is no awareness of consumer rights and the COPRA, consumer exploitation is rampant.

Q19 "The consumer movement arose out of dissatisfaction of the consumers". Justify the statement with arguments.

Ans:- The consumer movement actually arose out of dissatisfaction of the consumers:

- Many unfair practices were practised by the sellers.
- No legal system was available to the consumers to protect them from exploitation in the marketplace.
- Moreover, it was presumed that it was the responsibility of consumers to be careful

while buying a commodity or service.

- A major step taken by the Indian government in this regard was the enactment of the Consumer Protection Act 1986, popularly known as COPRA.

Q20 Suggest any three steps to minimise the environmental degradation caused by the industrial development in India.

Ans:- Industrial pollution can be controlled by the following ways:-

- Industrial plants should be set up in distant areas away from human settlements.
- Industries should encourage sustainability and recycling of their products.
- Industries need to take up preventive measures to check pollution such as, treatment of industrial effluents, limited use of ground water, reduction of smoke by adopting certain measures like use of gas or oil in place of coal etc.

Q21 How can the formal sector loans be made beneficial for poor farmers and workers? Suggest any five measures.

Ans:- The formal sector loans can be made beneficial for poor farmers and workers in the following ways:-

- Formal sector credit includes loans from banks and cooperatives which are regulated by RBI.
- The rate of interest in formal sector is very low compared to informal sector.
- Informal sector tries to exploit and cheat the poor people by charging high rate of interest and unreasonable terms of credit, but on the other hand, banks encourage the poor people to come together as Self Help Groups (SHGs) to inculcate into them the habit of savings and get easy loans from the banks.
- The difficult terms and conditions underlying the loans should be relaxed so that the poor do not resort to private money lenders who often charge exorbitant rate of interest.

Q22 How did the Civil Disobedience Movement come into force in various parts of the country? Explain with examples.

Ans:- The civil disobedience movement started with the salt march from Sabarmati to the coastal town of Dandi. This was almost a 240 mile long march. The symbol of disobedience

soon caught fire pan-India.

- Abdul Ghaffar Khan rose into revolt in Peshawar. He was soon arrested and the angry mobs broke into demonstrations in the city.
- Later, when Mahatma Gandhi was arrested, workers in Sholapur started attacking police posts and other government buildings.
- 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, organising their communities and at times forcing reluctant members to participate in the boycott programmes.
- The industrial working classes did not participate in the Civil Disobedience movement in large numbers except in Nagpur region.

Q23 Classify communication services into two categories. Explain main features of each.

Ans:- The communication service can be classified into two categories:-

(a.) Mass communication

- The sender and the receiver may be a person, group or the whole population.
- It provides entertainment as well as creates awareness among the masses.
- The means of mass communication are : television, internet, radio ,newspaper etc.

(b.) Personal communication

- The sender and the receiver is a person.
- It is a necessary communication between individuals as man is a social animal.
- Means of personal communication are : mobile, social network site's, letters etc.

Q24 Describe the impact of globalisation on Indian economy with examples.

Ans:- Impact of globalisation on Indian economy can be discussed with the help of following

points:-

- Producers: Tough competition faced by the producers in the native country by the producers of foreign markets
- Workers: Job insecurity, denial of fair share in the benefits brought about by globalisation.
- Increase in the foreign trade
- Increase in foreign investment
- exchange of technology between countries.
- Better means of communication have developed alongside globalization
- Better job opportunities for people gave rise to migration

Q25 "Democracy stands much superior in promoting dignity and freedom of the citizens". Justify the statement.

Ans:- Democracy today has emerged as the most popular form of government. Democratic form of government has been questioned on various fronts that it leads to instability, it is about competition and power, etc.; but nevertheless democracy is the most preferred and better form of government than any other forms for the very reason that it ensures people's participation guaranteeing them basic rights that enhances their dignity. It has done so by the following measures:-

- By extending legal and political equality to women, to the weaker sections of society and to the marginalized.
- By guaranteeing fundamental rights to all.
- Giving adequate representation to the minorities and protection through various safeguards.
- This will give political voice to the marginalized and will increase their democratic consciousness.
- This will enable women, lower casts and other disadvantaged groups to wage their struggle for justice, fairness with a legal backing.
- By allowing people's participation in the political process.
- Freedom of expression granted in a democratic nation.
- The ruling authority would be the choice of the people.
- Useful method of representation for large masses.

- A tool to represent diverse interests.
- Lends stability to the political system.
- Develops a political culture which creates apt environment for political socialization.

Q26 "Roadways still have an edge over railways in India." Support the statement with arguments.

Ans:- Advantages of roadways are as follows:-

§ The construction cost of roads is much lower as compared to railway lines.

§ Roads can traverse comparatively more dissected and undulating topography.

§ Road transport is economical as it can transport less people and smaller amount of goods over short distances.

§ Road transport is also used as a feeder to other modes of transport as they provide a link between railway stations, airports and sea ports.

Q27 "Political parties are a necessary condition for a democracy". Analyse the statement with examples.

Ans:- Due to the following reasons political parties are necessary for democracy:-

- They provide voters with alternative ways of governance and economic management on which the voters can exercise choice.
- They provide candidates in elections who, if victorious, go to the legislature to make laws.
- They provide the leaders who form the government to run the administration.
- They also form the opposition in the legislature to act as a check on the government.
- They provide a means for the general people to make their voices heard in the legislature and government. They represent the people in the legislature and ensure that laws are passed to reflect the will of the people.

Q28 "Napoleon had destroyed democracy in France but in the administrative field he had incorporated revolutionary principles in order to make the whole system more rational and efficient." Analyse the statement with arguments.

Ans:- Napoleon had brought an end to the democracy that had been achieved in France after the long-drawn French revolution. His constant attacks on other countries too had earned

him the image of an oppressor and an aggressive conqueror. However, his administrative reforms introduced were very effective and well-crafted. Few of these policies are as follows:

- Established equality before law.
- Abolished all privileges based on birth.
- Granted the right to property to French citizens.
- Simplified administrative divisions.
- Abolished feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom.
- Removed restrictions on guilds in towns.
- Improved transport and communication.

OR

"The peace negotiations in Geneva followed the division of Vietnam that set in motion a series of events that turned Vietnam into a battle field." Analyse the statement with arguments.

Ans:- The Geneva negotiation on one hand did lead to the division of Vietnam and on the other pushed Vietnam towards an era of conquests. The French had long attempted to overpower the forces of NLF with the help of Bao Dai. However, they were defeated. The Vietnamese on the other hand had to accept the division of the country into two halves, Ho Chi Minh taking control of the communist bloc in the North and Bao Dai taking control of South. This division proved to be disastrous for Vietnam, as it resulted in a political turmoil bringing about conflict in the region, leading to loss of life and property. The Bao Dai regime was soon overthrown by a coup led by Ngo Dinh Diem. Diem built a repressive and authoritarian government and did not tolerate any opposition. Diem retained a French law that permitted Christianity but outlawed Buddhism. National Liberation Front (NLF) with the support of Ho Chi Minh fought for the unification of country. The US also feared the spread of communism and so got involved in the war. The following war is one of the most criticised war ever fought in history of mankind.

Q29 Three features A, B and C are marked on the given political outline map of India (on page 9). 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 cotton mill workers organised Satyagraha.
- B. The place related to the calling off the Non-Cooperation Movement.
- C. The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held.

Ans:-



Q30 On the given political outline map of India (on page 11), locate and label the following with appropriate symbols:

- A. Oil Field - Degboi
- B. Iron and Steel Plant - Bhilai
- C. Major Sea Port - Kochi

Ans:-

