
**Question Paper 2016 Delhi
(Set 1) (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.*
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Q1 Name the Treaty of 1832 that recognised Greece as an independent nation.

Ans:- Treaty of Constantinople of 1832 recognised Greece as an independent nation.

OR

What was the result of the peace negotiation in Geneva that followed the French defeat in Vietnam?

Ans:- The Geneva conference separated Vietnam into two zones, a northern zone and the south zone to be to be governed by the Minh government and the State of Vietnam.

Q2 Why are there a wide range of colours, hardness, crystal forms, lustre and density found in minerals?

Ans:- A wide range of colours, hardness, crystal forms, lustre and density is found in minerals because they are formed by a combination of various elements whose formation depends upon the physical and chemical conditions under which they occur.

Q3 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.

Q4 Name any one political party that has national level political organisation but not recognised as the national political party.

Ans:- Samajwadi Party

Q5 Which organisation led the protest against water privatisation in Bolivia?

Ans:- Feracion Departamental Cochabambina de Regantes (FEDECOR)

Q6 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.

Q7 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.

Q8 How do the deposits with banks become their source of income?

Ans: The deposits with banks become their source of income. This is because money deposited by depositors is used by banks for giving loans to persons in need of credit. Banks charge high rate of interest on the money they lend. However, the interest provided by banks to their depositors is quite low. It is the difference in these two interest rates that forms the income of banks.

Q9 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.

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.

Q10 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.

Q11 "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 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.

Q12 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.

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 "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.

Q15 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.

Q16 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.

Q17 "Most of the established democracies are facing the challenge of expansion."

Support the statement with examples.

Ans:- Most of the established democracies face the challenge of expansion as it involves applying the principle of democratic government across all regions. This is due to the following reasons.

- (a) Expansion of democracy is the logical next step to the foundational challenge and ensures safeguarding of democratic principles at grassroots level.
- (b) Expansion of democracy is related to the empowerment of previously disadvantaged groups.
- (c) It is related to the participation of people in the decision-making process so that the benefits accrue to all sections of society.

Q18 How can money easily exchange it for goods or services? Give example to explain.

Ans:- Money acts as a medium of exchange that can be used for one and all commodities & solves the problem of double coincidence of wants. Double coincidence of wants implies a situation where two parties agree to sell and buy each other's commodities., i.e., what one party desires to sell is exactly what the other party wishes to buy. For example, if an ice-cream vendor wants a bicycle but the bicycle manufacturer wants clothes, and not ice-creams, then the vendor can use money to obtain a bicycle. He does need to adhere to the bicycle man's needs because money acts as the common medium of exchange. Similarly, the bicycle manufacturer can then use the money to buy clothes.

Q19 'Barriers on foreign trade and foreign investment were removed to a large extent in India since 1991.' Justify the statement.

Ans:- In 1990s, the government wished to remove barriers on foreign trade and foreign investment because it felt that domestic producers were ready to compete with foreign industries. It felt that foreign competition would in fact improve the quality of goods produced by Indian industries. This decision was also supported by powerful international organisations. Thus, barriers on foreign trade and foreign investment were removed to a large extent in India since 1991. In this regard, government adopted liberalisation policy as a part of a structural readjustment program. Liberalisation refers to the process of opening-up of the economy to foreign trade. It is done by removing trade barriers and encouraging imports and exports. Initially undertaken at the behest of WTO, the liberalisation reforms are still being continued. Liberalisation opened the Indian economy to foreign markets. As a result, international trade increased tremendously, which enormously benefitted the Indian economy.

Q20 "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.

Q21 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

Q22 Why did Gandhiji decide to launch a nationwide satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act 1919? How was it organised? Explain.

Ans:- The Rowlatt satyagraha was an agitation launched under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi in 1919 to protest against the Rowlatt Act imposed by the British government in India. He decided to launch the movement because, the Act authorized the government to imprison any person upto two years on suspicion of terrorism. The government used the Act to suppress revolutionary activities against the British by Indian nationalists. The Act, also imposed strict control on the press, provided for arrests without warrant and indefinite detention without trial.

On April 6, 1919, Mahatma Gandhi organized a hartal against this law as a sign of non-cooperation against the British. This event is known as the Rowlatt satyagraha. Rallies were organized in various cities, workers went on strike in railway workshops, and shops closed

down. The British were alarmed by the upsurge and took strict steps to crush the movement. The Jallianwala incidence was also a revenge mechanism of the British,

Q23 Highlight the importance of petroleum. Explain the occurrence of petroleum in India.

Ans:- Importance of Petroleum

1. Petroleum provides fuel for heat and lighting, lubricants for machinery and raw materials for a number of manufacturing industries.
2. Petroleum refineries act as a “nodal industry” for synthetic textile, fertiliser and numerous chemical industries.

Occurrence of Petroleum

1. Most of the petroleum occurrences in India are associated with anticlines and fault traps in the rock formations of the tertiary age.
2. In regions of folding, anticlines or domes, it occurs where oil is trapped in the crest of the up-fold.
3. The oil bearing layer is a porous limestone or sandstone through which oil may flow.
4. Petroleum is also found in fault traps between porous and non-porous rocks.
5. Gas, being lighter usually occurs above the oil.

Q24 "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

Q25 How are the democratic governments better than the other forms of governments? Compare.

Ans:- Non-democratic governments are non-representative in nature and do not involve the participation of people in decision. Power is wielded by dictatorship or other unelected authorities. The decision-makers are not accountable to anyone for their decisions.

Democracy is a better form of government because of the following reasons:-

- (a) Freedom of expression granted in a democratic nation.
- (b) The ruling authority would be the choice of the people.
- (c) Useful method of representation for large masses.
- (d) A tool to represent diverse interests.
- (e) Lends stability to the political system.
- (f) Develops a political culture which creates apt environment for political socialization.

Q26 "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.

Q27 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.

Q28 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

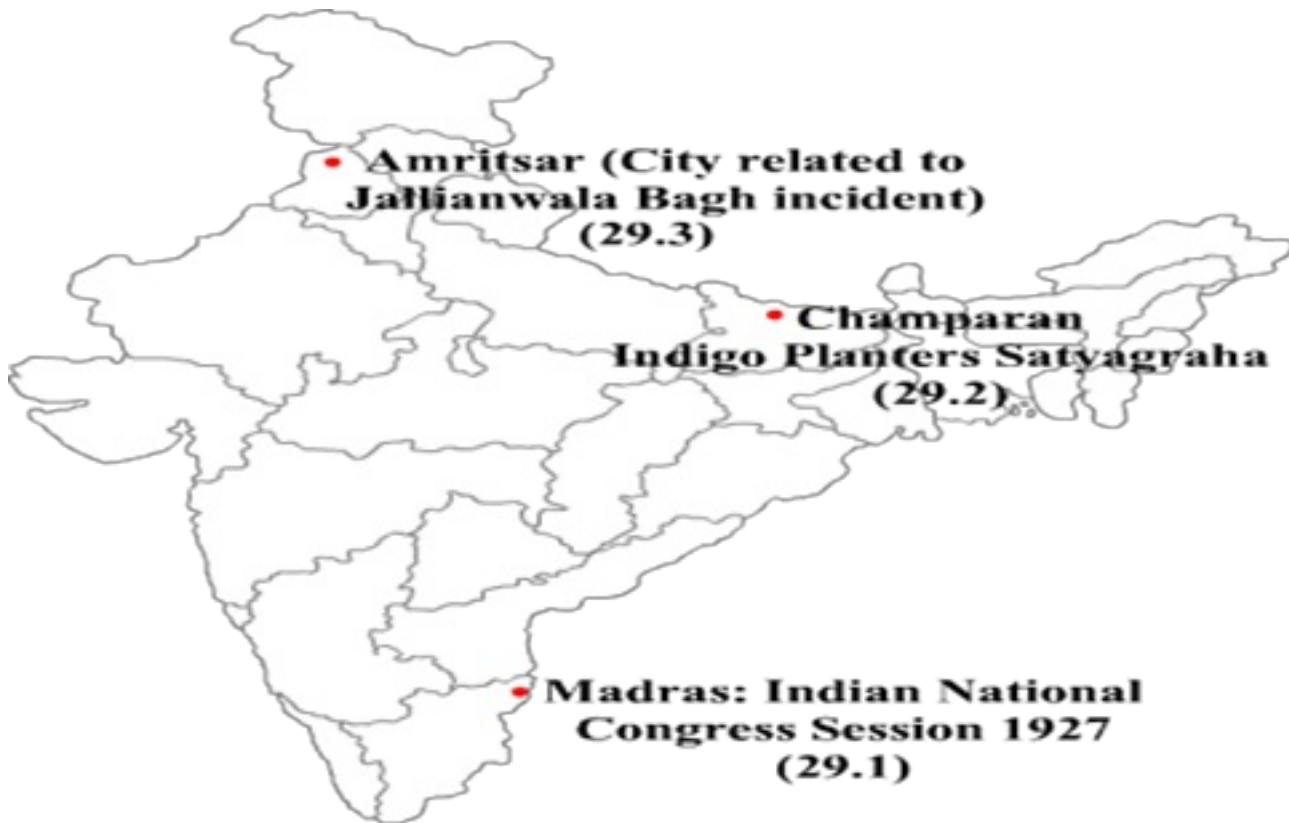
Q29 Three features A, B and C are marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked in the map:

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:-

