

**Question Paper 2016 Abroad
(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 What was the main aim of Treaty of Vienna 1815?

Ans:- The main aims of the Treaty of Vienna were as follows:

- i) prevent future French aggression
- ii) restore the balance of power and
- iii) restoring Europe 's royal family back to the thrones they held before Napoleon 's conquest.

OR

What was the main aim to establish Tonkin Free School in Vietnam by French?

Ans:- The main idea that led to the establishment of the Tonkin School was to westernise the Vietnamese population. It was also aimed to prove how inferior the native culture was as compared to the colonial French culture.

Q2 How did the Bailadila Iron ore field get its name?

Ans:- Bailadila hills gets its name from the typical shape it has. The hills look like the hump of an ox and so accordingly it has been named, Bailadila.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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!'.

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

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.

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.

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.

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, environmentalists , also known as FEDECOR 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 the participation of the aggrieved.

Q17 "Democratic governments in practice are known as accountable." Support the statement with arguments.

Ans:- Democratic government is accountable because of the following factors:

- (i) A democracy makes sure that its people are the real sovereign and have the right to choose their rulers.
 - (ii) Whenever possible, citizens should participate in the decision-making process.
 - (iii) People also have the right to vent their grievances against the government. In this manner the government proves that it is answerable to its people.
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Q18 How have our markets been transformed? Explain with examples.

Ans:- The market in the present day has transformed in the following manner:

- i) The economy of our country has rapidly grown with the onset of LPG (Liberalisation, Privatisation and Globalisation) reforms in 1991.
- ii) MNCs play a vital role in the world market and as a result foreign investment in the country has increased.
- iii) Foreign trade effects in integration of domestic markets in different countries.
- iv) In recent times, technology in the areas of telecommunications, computers and internet has been changing rapidly.
- v) Globalisation has also created new opportunities for companies providing services, particularly those involving IT.

Also globalisation has enabled some large Indian companies to emerge as multinationals themselves. Tata Motors (auto- mobiles), Infosys (IT), Ranbaxy (medicines) are some Indian companies which are spreading their operations worldwide.

Q19 How does foreign trade integrate the markets of different countries? Explain with examples.

Ans:- Foreign Trade leads to the integration of markets around the world in the following ways:

1. **Exports and imports** - Producers can make available their goods in markets beyond domestic ones via exports. Likewise, buyers have more choice on account of imports from other countries. for example, Japanese electronic items are imported to India, and have

proved to be a tough competition for less-technologically-advanced companies here.

2. **Opening of trade** - The opening of trade creates an opportunity for producers to reach beyond the domestic market, by selling their goods within the country as well as around the world.

3. **Greater choice available to consumers** - The consumers have access to goods produced in another country. Consequently, they have a wider choice of goods, with the option of exercising their choice of one over the other. In a closed domestic market, this situation would not be possible.

4. **Supply chain linkages**- Raw materials produced in one country are exported, processed and used for manufacturing in another country. This builds up links in supply chain that stimulate demand in international markets.

5. **Price equilibrium** - The prices of similar goods in the two markets tend to become equal, in order to survive in the competition.

6. **Competition between Producers** - Producers in different countries and markets compete with each other for access to consumers.

7. **Balance of payments** – Countries may choose to make payments in different modes to offset any imbalances in exports and imports on account of trade with a particular country. For example, current international sanctions against Iran have resulted in the inability of Indian government to pay for oil imports from Iran in dollars. As a result, the payments are now sought to be made in either Indian rupees or through export of goods. Infrastructure investments are also mooted to pay for these imports.

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.

Q22 How had Non-Cooperation Movement spread to countryside? Explain.

Ans:- The non cooperation movement is the first mass movement in India as along with the urban population, the countryside too showed exemplary participation in the movement. One of the most leader of the non cooperation movement in the countryside was Baba Ramchandra. The major demands in the countryside were however, not the independence of the country. It was more related to opposition of exploitation that were exposed to. Few of their demands were:

1. reduction in revenue
2. abolition of begar
3. social boycott of oppressive landlords

Jawaharlal Nehru extended his leadership to these movements and so about 300 branches of Oudh Kisan Sabhas were setup to unite the people for the movement.

Later the tribals of Gudum hills (Andhra Pradesh) rose into a militant guerrilla movement against the denial of their rights to enter the forests. The leadership to this movement was in the hands of Alluri Sitaram Raju.

Plantation workers wanted to free themselves from the exploitative rules that did not allow them to leave the plantations and move to their villages. In the hope of securing lands in their villages they also supported the movement.

Q23 Why is air travel more popular in the North-Eastern states of India? Explain.

Ans:- Air transport is preferred in the North-east states of India because of the following reasons:

- i) Due to extreme geographic features like high mountains, big rivers, dissected relief, dense forests and frequent floods air travel is the most ideal mode of transport in North Eastern states.
- ii) Due to international conflicts, the frontier regions would be better served with air travel than railways.
- iii) The weather in the North East is usually cold and snowy where air travel is a better choice over railways.

Hence, North Eastern regions are provided with subsidised air travel services.

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.

Q25 Examine any two institutional amendments made by different institutions to reform political parties and their leaders.

Ans:- Few reforms made by institutions to bring change in the political party system in India are as follows:

- 1) Anti-defection law: According to it a member of a House can be disqualified
 - a) If he has voluntarily given up his membership of such political party.
 - b) If he votes or abstains from voting in such House contrary to any direction issued by his Political party.
- 2) Details of property and criminal proceedings during nomination:

It is mandatory for every candidate who contests elections to file an AFFIDAVIT giving details of his property and criminal cases pending against him.
- 3) Mandatory organizational elections and IT returns:

The Election Commission passed an order making it necessary for political parties to hold their organisational elections and file their income tax returns. The parties have started doing so but sometimes it is mere formality.

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

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

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.

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:-

