

**Question Paper 2016 Abroad
(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 What was the strong demand of the emerging middle classes in Europe during nineteenth century?

Ans:- The emerging middle class of Europe demanded freedom of the markets.

OR

Name the writer who wrote the book 'The History of the Loss of Vietnam.'

Ans:- The book 'The History of the Loss of Vietnam' was written by Phan Boi Chau.

Q2 How does mining affect the health of miners?

Ans:- Mining affects the health of the miners because they are exposed to the toxic materials of the mines. These materials cause several diseases such as lung cancer. Life expectancy is reduced due to the constant inhaling of coal dust. Moreover there is the chance of accidents in the mines due to water logging or water flooding.

Q3 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.

Q4 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.

Q5 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.

Q6 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.

Q7 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.

Q8 How does money eliminate the need for double coincidence of wants?

Ans:- Money solves the problem of double coincidence of wants by acting as a medium of exchange. 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. Money does away with this tedious and complex situation by acting as a medium of exchange that can be used for one and all commodities. 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.

Q9 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

Q10 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.

Q11 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. They 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.

Q12 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.

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 "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.

Q15 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.

Q16 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! '.

Q17 "No party system is ideal for all countries and all situations." Justify the statement with arguments.

Ans:- All countries are not the same in composition. Country like India has a diverse population. People of various religion, tribe, race, language reside here. Thus policies should be so framed that will fulfil the needs of all and will not give a upper hand to any one. On the other hand countries like Bangladesh where Islam is the most dominant religion and the major Ethnic group are the Bengalis, policy decisions will be aimed at other ends. Situations also change during periods of war and emergency. Adjustments and re-organisation of the government often needs to taken.

Q18 How do large companies manipulate the market? Explain with examples.

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Q19 "Poor households still depend on informal sources of credit." Support the statement with examples.

Ans:- In India, a large section of the rural population depends on the informal sources of credit for meeting their credit requirements. There are a large number of factors responsible for this such as Inadequate banking system, cumbersome paper work to procure a loan from rural banks, lack of credit worthiness, lack of awareness, etc. However, a large dependence on the informal sector has led to exploitation of the poor and marginal farmers. One of the

methods to reduce the role of informal sector credit is to work towards increasing the lending activities of commercial banks and cooperatives such that cheap and affordable credit available in rural areas.

Q20 "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.

Q21 Describe any five factors that promote the Multinational Corporations (MNCs) to set-up 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

Q22 How did the 'First World War' create a new economic and political situation in India? Explain with examples.

Ans:- The first world war created new economic and political situation in India.This can be explained with the help of following points :

- A) It led to huge expenditures in defence which were to be financed by increasing taxes and raising custom duties.
- B) Forced recruitment of soldiers bred resentment in villages.

- C) Crop failures and spread of influenza epidemic led to widespread hardships.
- D) Muslims were disenchanted with the treatment meted out to Ottoman Empire by the imperial powers. This led to a groundswell of support for non-cooperation.
- E) The business classes reacted against policies that restricted their business.

Q23 Define the term 'tourism'. Why is tourism known as a trade? Explain.

Ans:- Tourism refers to travel for recreational or leisure purposes. Along with it, it also includes the services that supports this leisure travel. Tourists visit places due to various reasons such as:

1. To explore a place's culture and ethnicity
2. For shopping
3. For adventure
4. To experience a wide variety of cuisine
5. In search of peace and relaxation

Tourism is known as "invisible trade" because it involves the transfer of non-tangible goods and/or services, including customer service, intellectual property and patents.

Q24 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.

Q25 "A public expression of dissatisfaction with democracy shows the success of democratic project." Justify the statement.

Ans:- Democracy is a form of government where there is active participation of the citizen in

governing the country. Basically, the citizen are the real sovereign. Ministers or the goevrnemnt are there to serve the people of the nation. Thus if people are dissatisfied with any policy, they have the right to oppose the same. And definitely, if people have taken the step to voice their resentment against thea government, it proves that the people have realised or aware that they are the real power owners . They know that they have the right to voice their desire or even oppose the government policies. Thus a public expression of dissatisfaction shows that a democracy has been successful to make its people realise that they are not just the governed or ruled but they are the rulers too.

Q26 "Minerals are indispensible 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.

Q27 "Democracies are not appearing to be very successful in reducing economic inequalities." Analyse the statement.

Ans:- Democracies are 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

Q28 "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.

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:-

