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**Question Paper 2011 Outside Delhi set 1**  
**CBSE Class 10 Social Science**

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**Time allowed: 3 hours**

**Maximum marks: 100**

**GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:**

- (i) The question paper has 36 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) Marks are indicated against each question.
- (iii) Questions from serial number 1-16 are multiple choice questions (MCQs) of 1 mark each. Every MCQ is provided with four alternatives. Write the correct alternatives in your answer book.
- (iv) Question from serial number 17 to 29 are 3 marks questions. Answer of the questions should not exceed 80 words each.
- (v) Question from serial number 30 to 34 are 4 mark questions. Answer these questions should not exceed 100 words each.
- (vi) Question number 35 is a map question of 2 marks from History and Question number 36 is a map question of 3 marks from Geography.
- (vii) Attach the filled-up maps inside the answer-sheet.

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**1. Which one of the following is not true about the female allegory of France?**

- (A) She was named Marianne.**
- (B) She took part in the French Revolution.**
- (C) She was a symbol of national unity.**
- (D) Her characteristics were drawn from those of Liberty and the Republic.**

**Ans. (B)**

OR

**Which one of the following was an impact of the Great Depression of 1930s on Vietnam.**

- (A) Japan defeated and occupied Vietnam.**
- (B) Price of rice and rubber increased.**
- (C) There was decrease in unemployment.**
- (D) There were uprisings in rural areas.**

**Ans. (D)**

**2. Which one of the following states was ruled by an Italian princely house before unification of Italy?**

- (A) Kingdom of Two Sicilies**
- (B) Lombardy**
- (C) Venetia**
- (D) Sardinia-Piedmont**

**Ans. (D)**

OR

**Which one of the following statements is not true about the Trung sisters of Vietnam?**

- (A) The Trung sisters fought against French domination.**
- (B) They fought against Chinese domination.**
- (C) Pan Boi Chau wrote a play on the lives of the Trung sisters.**
- (D) They chose death over surrender to enemies.**

**Ans. (A)**

**3. Which one of the following statements is not related to the Gandhi-Irvin Pact.**

- (A) Gandhiji agreed not to launch any further mass agitations against the British.
- (B) Gandhiji agreed to participate in the Round Table Conference.
- (C) Gandhiji decided to call off the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- (D) The British agreed to release the political prisoners.

Ans. (A)

4. Why did Nationalists in India tour villages to gather folk songs and legends? Choose the most appropriate reason from the following:

- (A) Nationalists wanted to study their own culture.
- (B) Nationalists wanted to publish it and earn money.
- (C) Nationalists did it because it gave a true picture of traditional culture.
- (D) Nationalists wanted to keep folk culture intact.

Ans. (C)

5. Which one of the following minerals is a fossil fuel?

- (A) Barium
- (B) Coal
- (C) Zircon
- (D) Uranium

Ans. (C)

6. Orissa is the leading producer of which one of the following minerals?

- (A) Copper
- (B) Iron ore
- (C) Manganese ore

**(D) Mica**

**Ans. (C)**

**7. Which one of the following has been the major source of foreign exchange for IT industry?**

**(A) BHEL**

**(B) SAIL**

**(C) BPO**

**(D) OIL**

**Ans. (B)**

**8. Which one of the following major ports has been developed to decongest Kolkata port?**

**(A) Kandla**

**(B) Haldia**

**(C) Paradip**

**(D) Marmagao**

**Ans. (C)**

**9. National Alliance for Peoples' Movements (NAPM) is**

**(A) an organisation of organisations**

**(B) an environmental movement**

**(C) a political party**

**(D) a public interest group**

**Ans. (A)**

**10. The struggle in Bolivia in 2000 was**

- (A) to establish democracy**
- (B) due to increase in price of water**
- (C) to have are-election**
- (D) due to racial discrimination**

**Ans. (B)**

**11. The political party which believes in Marxism—Leninism is**

- (A) National a list Congress Party**
- (B) Communist Party of India**
- (C) Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam(DMK)**
- (D) Bahujan Samaj Party**

**Ans. (A)**

**12. The Seven Party Alliance(SPA) in Nepal has succeeded in removing monarchy, holding elections and forming a government. This comes under which one of the following challenges?**

- (A) Foundational challenge**
- (B) Challenge of expansion of democracy**
- (C) Challenge of deepening of democracy**
- (D) All the above**

**Ans. (B)**

**13. Which one of the following is not a feature of money?**

- (A) Medium of exchange**

**(B) Lack of divisibility**

**(C) A store of value**

**(D) A unit of account**

**Ans. (D)**

**14. Professor Muhammad Yunus is the founder of which one of the following banks?**

**(A) Co-operative Bank**

**(B) Commercial Bank**

**(C) Grameen Bank**

**(D) Land Development Bank**

**Ans. (B)**

**15. Which of the following is not a feature of a Multi-National Company?**

**(A) It owns/controls production in more than one nation.**

**(B) It sets up factories where it is close to the markets.**

**(C) It organizes**

**(D) It employe labour only from its own country.**

**Ans. (C)**

**16. When did the United adopt the guidelines from consumer protection?**

**(A) 1983**

**(B) 1984**

**(C) 1985**

**(D) 1986**

**Ans. (B)**

**17. Explain any three ways in which nationalist feelings were kept alive in Poland in the 18th and 19th centuries.**

**OR**

**Explain any three characteristics of the 'Tonkin Free School' in Vietnam.**

**Ans.** Beliefs of Conservatives

1. Conservatives believed that established traditional institutions of state and society like the monarchy, the church, social hierarchies, property and the family should be preserved.
2. Most conservatives did not propose return to society of pre-revolutionary days.
3. They believed that modernisation could strengthen traditional institutions.
4. A modern army, efficient bureaucracy, dynamic economy, abolition of feudalism and seldom could strengthen autocratic monarchies of Europe.
5. An other relevant point.

(Any three points to be explained).

**OR**

Features of 'go east movement' in Vietnam.

1. In 1907-08, 300 Vietnamese students went to Japan to acquire modern education.
2. The primary objective for many was to drive out the French from Vietnam, overthrow the puppet emperor and re-establish the Nguyen dynasty.
3. These nationalists looked for foreign arms and help.
4. Vietnamese students established Restoration Society in Tokyo.
5. Any other relevant point.

(Any three points to be explained.)

**18. Explain any three effects of the Non Co-operation Movement on the economy of India.**

**Ans.** The new economic situation created in India by the First World War:

1. Huge increase in defence expenditure financed by War loans.
2. Increase in taxes.
3. Raise of custom loans.
4. Introduction of income tax.
5. Increase in prices leading to extreme hardship for the common people.
6. Any other relevant point.

(Any three points to be explained)

**19. Make a distinction between hydroelectricity and thermal electricity stating three points of distinction**

**Ans.** Energy is an indispensable requirement of our modern life.

1. It is needed to cook.
2. To provide light and heat.
3. To propel vehicles.
4. To run machinery in industries.
5. Any other relevant point.

(Any three points to be explained)

**20. Explain any three problems faced by Iron and Steel Industry in India.**

**Ans.** Unique position of textile industry in Indian economy

1. It contributes significantly to industrial production(149a)



2. Second largest after agriculture in employment generation (35million persons)
3. Contributes to foreign exchange earnings (about 24.6%)
4. Contributes 4'fr towards GDP
5. Only industry which is self-reliant and complete in the value chain.
6. Any other relevant point.

(Any three points to be explained)

**21. Describe any three factors that control industrial location.**

**Ans.** Reasons for sugar mills shifting towards Southern & Western states.

1. Sucrose content in sugarcane is higher than the northern states.
2. The cooler climate ensures a longer crushing season.
3. The cooperative sector is more successful in these states.
4. Any other relevant point.

(Any three points to be explained)

**22. Explain how the relationship between political parties and pressure groups can take different forms.**

**Ans.** Influence of pressure groups on politics.

1. Gain public support and sympathy for their goal.
2. Organise protest activities like strikes.
3. Employ professional lobbyists and expensive advertisement.
4. Organise meetings, file petitions and influence media.
5. Participate in official bodies and committees that offer advice to the govt.
6. Any other relevant point.

(Any three points to be explained)

23. Explain the role of democratic governments in reducing economic disparities.

Ans. Transparency of democratic government.

1. It is accountable to the citizens and responsive to the needs and expectations to the citizens.

2. It brings legitimacy as it ensures that decision making is based on norms and procedures.

3. It develops mechanisms for citizens to hold the government accountable and mechanism for citizens to take part in decision making.

4. Right to Information Act.

5. Any other relevant point.

(Any three points to be explained)

**24. How do democracies accommodate social diversity? Explain.**

Ans. Characteristics of democracy

1. Promotes equality among citizens.

2. It enhances the dignity of the individual.

3. Improves the quality of decision making.

4. Provides a method to resolve conflicts.

5. Allows rooms to correct mistakes.

6. Any other relevant point.

(Any three points to be explained)

**25. Explain the challenge of expansion of democracy by stating three points.**

**Ans.** Laws that seek to be something are not successful Many states in India banned people who have more than two children from contesting in panchayat election. This lead to denial of democratic opportunity to the poor and women. Laws that seek to ban something are generally not very successful.

(Any three points to be explained)

**26. Explain any three advantages of globalisation.**

**Ans.** Condition that determines MNC's setting up production in other countries.

1. Proximity to the market.
2. Availability of labour at low cost.
3. Government policies.
4. Availability of infrastructure.
5. Any other relevant point.

(Any three points to be explained)

**27. What is a trade barrier? Why did the Indian Government put up trade barriers after Independence? Explain.**

**Ans.** Role of government in making Globalisation fair.

1. Government must protect the interests not only of the rich and powerful but of all the people in the country.
2. They must ensure that labour laws are properly implemented and workers get their rights.
3. Support small producers till they become strong enough to compete e.g. by using trade barriers.
4. It can align with other developing countries to fight domination of developed countries in WTO.

5. Any other relevant point.

(Any three points to be explained)

**28. Explain any three factors which gave birth to the Consumer Movement of India.**

**Ans.** Standardization of products

Measures taken by the government to protect the consumers from lack of quality and varying standard of goods (1 mark)

1. ISI/BIS

2. Agmark

3. Hallmark

(Any two points to be explained)

**29. “A consumer has the right to get compensation depending on the degree of the damage.”**  
Support this statement with an example

**Ans.** Advantages of RTI

1. Compensation and replacement.

2. Action against malpractices by the shopkeepers.

3. Facility to protest and campaign on manipulation of prices.

4. Right information about government process.

5. Any other relevant point.

(Any three points to be explained.)

**30. Explain any four ideas of Liberal Nationalists in the economic sphere.**

**OR**

Explain any four ways in which teachers and students organised resistance against the

French in Vietnam

Ans. Economic hardship faced by Europe.

1. There was an enormous increase in population all over Europe. In most countries there were more job seekers than employment.
2. Population from rural areas migrated to the cities to live in overcrowded slums.
3. Small producers faced competition from import to cheap machine made goods from England, where industrialization was more advanced.
4. In those regions where aristocracy was in power, peasants struggled under burden of feudal dues and obligations.
5. The rise of food prices or a year of bad harvest led to widespread pauperism in town and country.
6. Any other relevant point.

(Any four points to be explained)

**OR**

Views of Paul Bernard.

1. Paul Bernard believed that economy of colonies needed to be developed.
2. Bernard suggested that there were several barriers to economic growth in Vietnam—high population, low agriculture productivity and indebtedness.
3. To reduce rural poverty and increase agriculture productivity, it was necessary to carry out land reforms as Japan had done.
4. If the economy and the standard of living improved they would buy more goods and there would be expansion of market.
5. As in Japan industrialization was necessary to create jobs.
6. Any other relevant point.

(Any four points to be explained)

**31. Explain four points about Gandhiji's idea of 'satyagraha'.**

**Ans.** Cultural processes.

1. Images of Bharat Mata and devotion to her seen as evidence of nationalism.
2. Images of Bharat Mata painted by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay.
3. Images of Bharat Mata painted by Rabanindranath Tagore.
4. Hymns like "Vande mataram" in Anandmath created nationalist feeling during Swadeshi movement.
5. Nationalism created through folklore-Rabindranath Tagore.
6. In south Natesa Shastri published compilation of Tamil folktales 'The folklore of Southern India'.
7. Nationalism inspired by flags.
8. History reinterpreted to instill a sense of pride in the nation.
9. Any other relevant point.

(Any four points to be explained)

**32. Mention any two inland waterways of India. Write three characteristics of each.**

**Ans.** Advantages of air transport

1. Air transport provides the fastest, most comfortable mode of transport.
2. Best for remote, inaccessible and hostile areas.
3. Facilitates fast transportation of perishable goods and stimulates their trade.
4. It helps in developing country's economy through tourism.
5. Plays a vital role during natural and man-made calamities.

6. Any other relevant point.

(Any four points to be explained)

**33. Explain how dynastic succession is a major challenge for political parties in India.**

**Ans.** Suggestions to reform political parties

1. A law should be made to regulate the internal affairs of political parties.
2. It should be compulsory for parties to give at least 1/3 tickets to women candidates.
3. There should be state funding of elections. Government should give money to parties for elections.
4. Public participation in the political process.
5. Any other relevant point.

(Any four points to be explained)

**34. Explain any four terms of credits with examples.**

**Ans.** Advantages of Self Help Group

1. Members meet and save money regularly according to their ability.
2. Saves the group from the debt trap.
3. Members can take loans at low rate of interest.
4. After a year or two with regular savings they can avail loan for self-employment from the bank.
5. It overcomes the problems of lack of collateral to take formal loans.
6. Help the women to become financially self-reliant, discuss and act on variety of social issues.
6. Any other relevant point.

(Any four points to be explained)

**35. Two features —(1) and (2) are marked in 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:**

**(1) The place, where the Indian National Congress Session of September 1920 was held.**

**(B) The place, where the movement of Indigo Planters took place.**

**OR**

**Locate and label the following features with appropriate symbols on the same political outline map of India:**

**(i) Amritsar: The place where Jalianwala Bagh incident.**

**(ii) Bardoli: The place where no tax campaign was held.**

**Note: The following questions are for the BLIND CANDIDATES only, in lieu of Question No. 35.**

**(35.1) Name the place where the Indian National Congress session of September 1920 was held.**

**(35.2) Name the place where movement of Indigo planters took place.**

**Ans.** For the BLIND CANDIDATES

(35.1) Nagpur

(35.2) Ahmedabad

**36. Three features —(a), (b) and(c) are marked in 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) Coal Mine**

**(b) Silk industry**



**(c) International Airport**

**OR**

**Locate and label the following items on the same political outline map of India with appropriate symbols:**

**(i) Kanpur —Cotton Textile Industry**

**(ii) Bhadravati —Iron and Steel Plant**

**(iii) Kandla — Sea Port**

**Note: The following questions are for the Blind Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 36.**

**(36.1) Name the state where Bhadravati Iron and Steel Plant is located. (36.2) In which state is the Kandla Sea Port located?**

**(36.3) Name the international airport in TamilNadu.**

**Ans. For the BLIND CANDIDATES**

**(36.1) Kanniyakumari**

**(36.2) Rajasthan**

**(36.3) Gujarat**

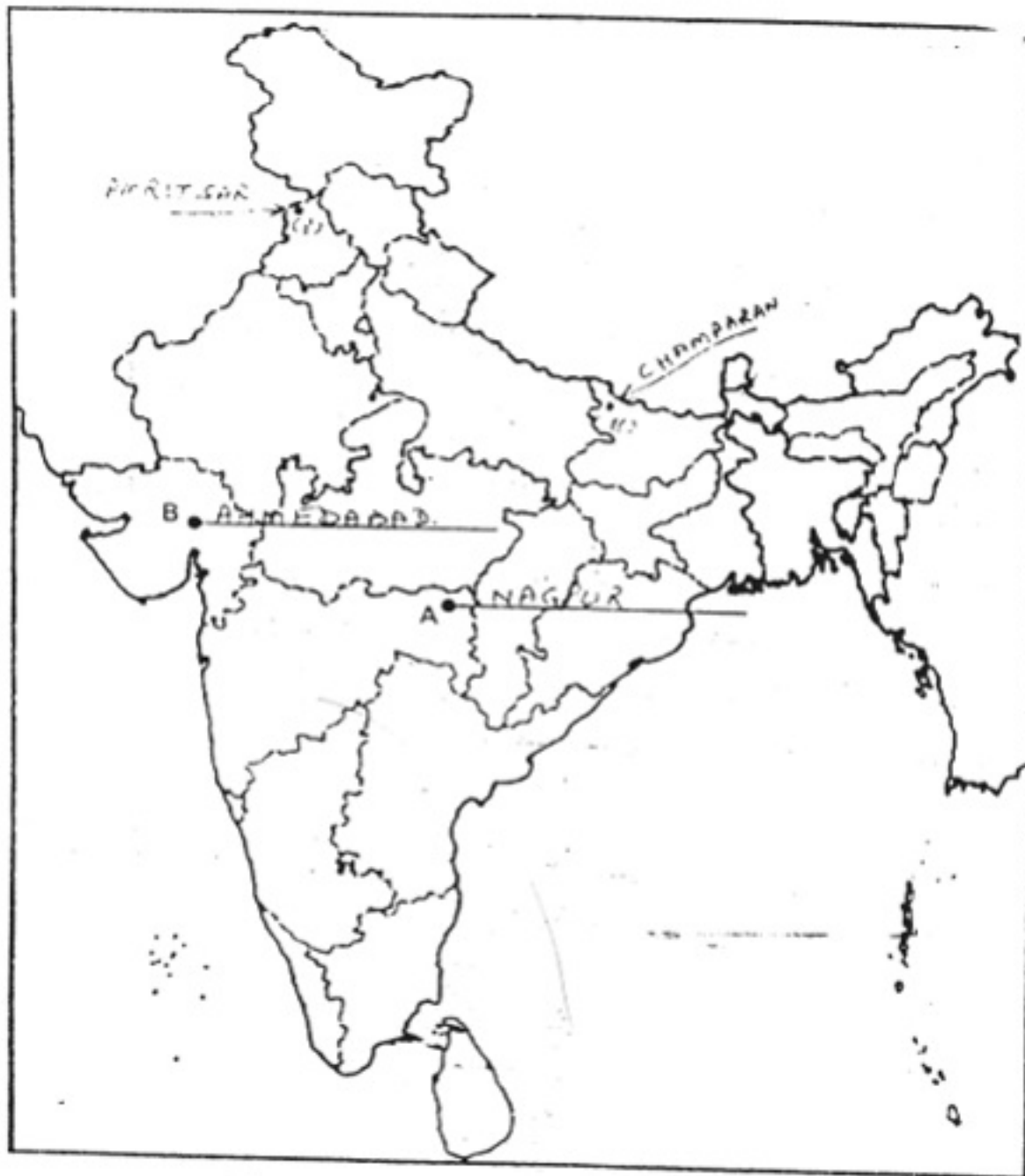
**For question no. 35 and 35(OR)**

### Outline Map of India (Political)

भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)

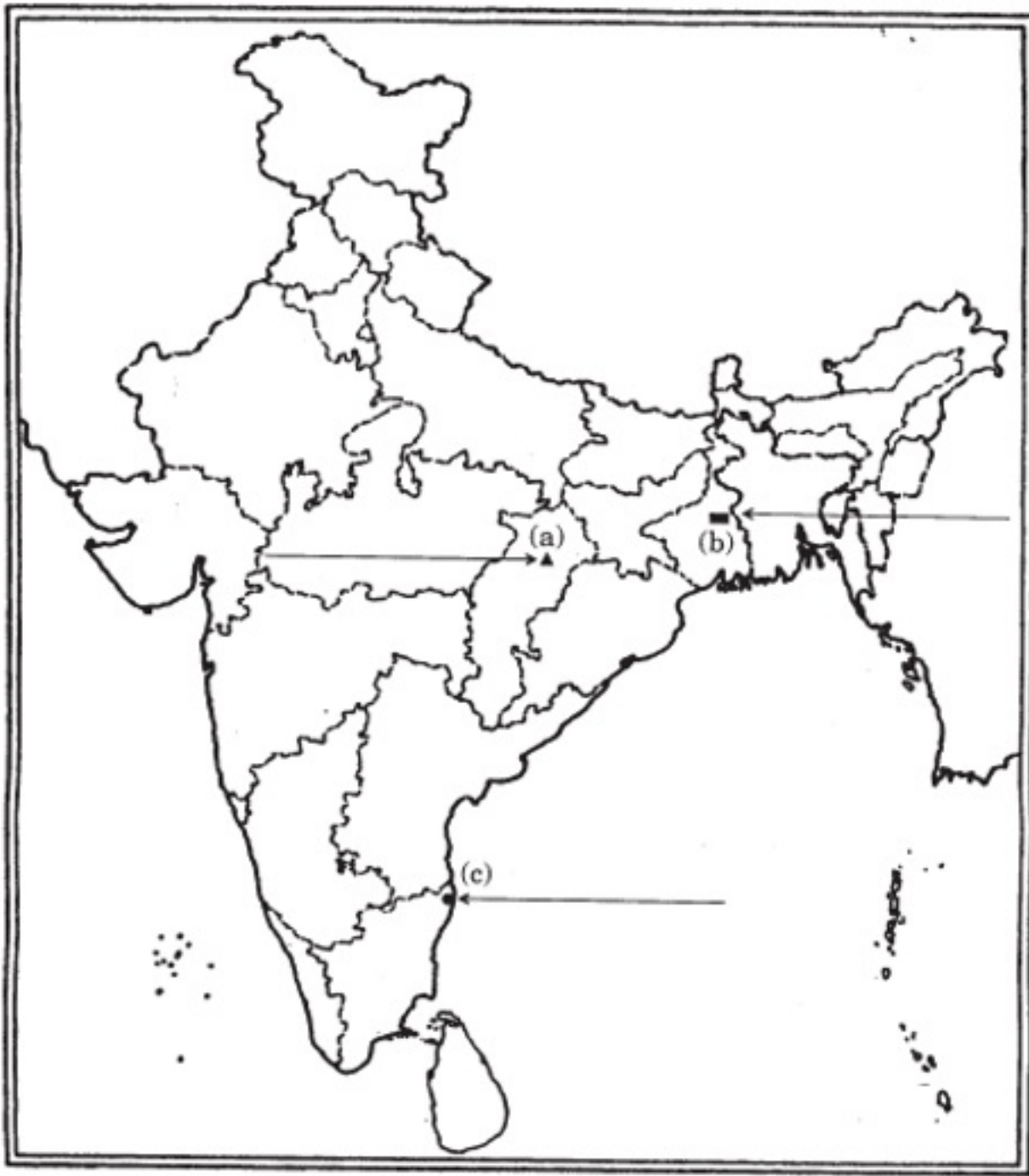


Ans.



For question no. 36 and 36(OR)

**Outline Map of India (Political)**  
भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)



Ans.

