
Question Paper 2011 Delhi set 1
CBSE Class 10 Social Science

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) Questions from serial number 17 to 29 are 3 marks questions. Answer of the questions should not exceed 80 words each.
- (v) Questions 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.

1. Which one of the following statements is false regarding the Act of Union 1707?

- (A) It was an agreement between England and Scotland.**
- (B) It was an agreement between England and Ireland.**
- (C) It resulted in the formation of the 'United Kingdom of Great Britain.'**
- (D) It gave England control over Scotland.**

Ans. (B)

OR

Which one of the following was not an impact of the Great Depression of 1930's on Vietnam?

- (A) Vietnam was occupied by Japan.**
- (B) The price of rice and rubber fell.**
- (C) There was an increase in unemployment.**
- (D) There were rural uprisings.**

Ans. (A)

2. Which one of the following statements is false regarding the Zollverein formed in 1834?

- (A) It abolished trade barriers.**
- (B) It reduced the number of currencies.**
- (C) It had most of the German states as members.**
- (D) It abolished feudal system.**

Ans. (D)

OR

Which one of the following statements is false about HO Chi Minh?

- (A) Ho Chi Minh was the Chairman of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.**
- (B) He founded the Vietnamese Communist Party.**
- (C) He took control of South Vietnam after Vietnam split.**
- (D) He gave help to the National Liberation Front.**

Ans. (C)

3. Why did Gandhiji withdraw the Non-Co-operation Movement?

- (A) Gandhiji realised that people were losing interest in the movement.**
- (B) Gandhiji felt the movement was turning violent in many places.**
- (C) Some Congress leaders wanted to participate in elections to Provincial Council.**
- (D) Some Congress leaders wanted more radical mass agitations.**

Ans. (B)

4. Which one of the following statement is false about Alluri Sitaram Raju?

- (A) He claimed he had special powers.**
- (B) He was inspired by the non-co-operation movement.**
- (C) He believed in the principle of non-violence advocated by Gandhiji.**
- (D) He persuaded people to give up drinking.**

Ans. (C)

5. Which one of the following is the finest quality of iron ore?

- (A) Haematite**
- (B) Limonite**
- (C) Magnetite**
- (D) Siderite**

Ans. (C)

6. Limestone is the basic raw material for which one of the following industries?

- (A) Iron and steel industry**
- (B) Fertilizer industry**

(C) Cement industry

(D) Automobile industry

Ans. (C)

7. Which one of the following countries is giving stiff competition to India with regard to jute industry?

(A) Brazil

(B) Bangladesh

(C) Philippines

(D) Thailand

Ans. (B)

8. The first class mail includes which one of the following?

(A) Book packets

(B) Registered newspapers

(C) Envelops and cards

(D) Periodicals and journals

Ans. (C)

9. Backward and Minorities Community Employees Federation (BAMCEF) is an example of which one of the following?

(A) Public interest group

(B) A movement for equality

(C) A sectional interest group

(D) A political party

Ans. (A)

10. Which one of the following was the main aim of the movement in Nepal in 2006?

- (A) To reduce the power of the king.**
- (B) To re-establish democracy in Nepal.**
- (C) To promote one party rule.**
- (D) To stop military coup.**

Ans. (B)

11. Which one of the following political parties seeks to represent and secure power for Dalits, OBC's and Adivasis?

- (A) Bahujan Samaj Party**
- (B) Bharatiya Janata Party**
- (C) Forward Bloc**
- (D) Janata Dal(S)**

Ans. (A)

12. Which one of the following is a foundational challenge of democracy?

- (A) Ensuring greater power to local government.**
- (B) Keeping military away from controlling government.**
- (C) Extension of federal principle to all the units of the federation.**
- (D) Empowering women.**

Ans. (B)

13. Why do banks keep a small proportion of the deposits as cash with themselves?

- (A) To extend loan to the poor.**

(B) To extend loan facility.

(C) To pay salary to their staff.

(D) To pay the depositors who might come to withdraw money.

Ans. (D)

14. The currency notes on behalf of the Central Government are issued by whom?

(A) State Bank of India

(B) Reserve Bank of India

(C) Punjab National Bank

(D) Central Bank of India

Ans. (B)

15. Globalisation does NOT involve which one of the following?

(A) Rapid integration between countries.

(B) More goods and services moving between countries.

(C) Increased taxes on imports.

(D) Movement of people between countries for jobs, education etc.

Ans. (C)

16. The district level court deals with the cases involving claims:

(A) upto Rs. 10 lakhs upto Rs. 20 lakhs

(C) between Rs. 20 lakhs to Rs. 1 crore

(D) exceeding Rs. 1 crore

Ans. (B)

17. Explain any three beliefs of the conservatism that emerged after 1815.

OR

Explain any three features of the "go east movement" 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. Another 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 facts about the new economic situation created in India by the First World War.

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. How is energy an indispensable requirement of our modern life? Explain with three examples.

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. How does textile industry occupy a unique position in Indian economy? Explain giving any three points.

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 (35 million persons)

3. Contributes to foreign exchange earnings (about 24.6%)
4. Contributes 4% 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. "The sugar mills are shifting towards southern and western states of India." Support the statement giving three reasons.

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.
6. Any other relevant point.

(Any three points to be explained)

22. Explain three ways under which pressure groups exert influence on politics.

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. How do democratic governments ensure transparency? Explain any three points.

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. Explain any three characteristics of democracy.

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 with examples why some laws that seek to ban something are not very successful in politics.

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 the three conditions that determine MNC's setting up production in other countries.

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. Explain the role of government to make globalisation fair.

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. What is standardization of products? Mention any two organizations responsible for the standardization of products in India.

Ans. Standardization of products

Measures taken by the government to protect the consumers from lack of quality and varying standard of goods.

1. ISI/BIS
2. Agmark
3. Hallmark

(Any two points to be explained)

29. Consumers have the right to be informed about goods and services they purchase. Explain its three advantages.

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 to information about government processes.
5. Any other relevant point.

(Any three points to be explained)

30. Explain any four economic hardships that Europe faced in the 1830s.

OR

Explain the views of Paul Bernard regarding the economy of 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 harvested 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. How did cultural processes help in creating a sense of collective belongingness in

India? Explain.

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 "Vandemataram" in Anandmath created national 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. Explain the importance of air transport in India giving four points.

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 any Your suggestions to reform 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. Describe any four advantages of 'Self Help Groups' for the poor.

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.
7. Any other relevant point.

(Any four points to be explained)

35. Two features - A and B are marked in the given outline political map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following informational and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map.

(A) The place where Indian National Congress session of December 1920 was held.

OR

Locate and label the following items with appropriate symbols on the same map.

(i) Amritsar— The place where Jalianwala Bagh incident took place.

(ii) Champaran —The place of the indigo planters' movement.

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 was held in December, 1920.

(35.2) Name the place where the cotton mill workers satyagraha 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 outline political 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) Coalmine

(B) Woollen industry

(B) International airport

OR

Locate and label the following items on the same map with appropriate symbols.

(i) Mohali —Software Technology Park

(ii) Bokaro —Iron and Steel Industry

(iii) Paradeep — Sea Port

Note: The following questions are for the BLIND CANDIDATES only, in lieu of Question No. 36.

(36.1) Name the southern terminal station of the North South Corridor.

(36.2) In which state is the Rawat Bhata Nuclear power plant located?

(36.3) In which State is the Kandla port located.

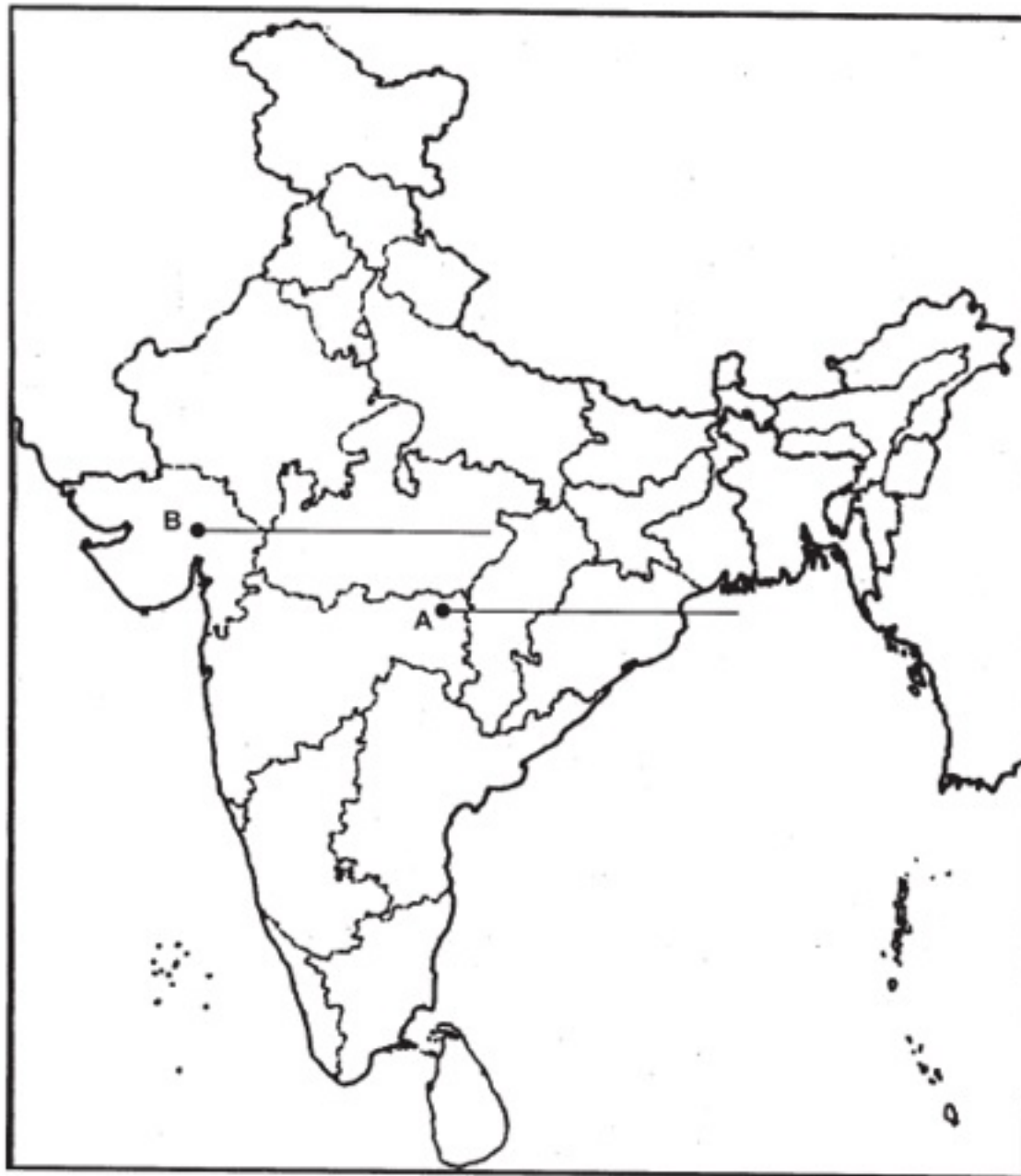
Ans. For the BLIND CANDIDATES

(36.1) Kanniyakumari

(36.2) Rajasthan

(36.3) Gujarat

Q.no. 35



Ans.



Q.no. 36.

Ans.

