

**Question Paper 2016 Delhi
(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 main aim of revolutionaries of Europe during the years following 1815?

Ans:- 1) The aim of the revolutionaries was to oppose monarchical forms that had been established after the Vienna Congress,. They fought for liberty and freedom. For them the creation of nation-states was a necessity.

OR

What were the two bases of colonial economy in Vietnam?

Ans:- Rice and rubber cultivation formed the basis of Vietnamese economy.

Q2 How do minerals occur in sedimentary rocks?

Ans:- Minerals occur in sedimentary rocks in the form of beds or layers. These rocks are formed by deposition, accumulation and concentration in a horizontal strata. The minerals in these rocks are formed by the process of precipitation or through chemical, physical and biological changes in sediments. While coal and iron ore are formed due to heat and pressure, gypsum, potash and salts are formed due to evaporation.

Q3 Which organisation led the protest against water privatisation in Bolivia?

Ans:- Feracion Departamental Cochabambina de Regantes (FEDECOR)

Q4 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.

Q5 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.

Q6 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.

Q7 Name any one political party that has national level political organisation but not recognised as the national political party.

Ans:- Samajwadi Party

Q8 Compare formal sector loans with informal sector of loans regarding interest only.

Ans:- Formal sector loans can be taken at low rate of interest. On the other hand, informal

sector loans are available at high interest rate.

Q9 "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.

Q10 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.

Q11 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.

Q12 "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.

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 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.

Q15 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.

Q16 "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 was 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.

Q17 "Nearly every one of the state parties wants to get an opportunity to be a part of one or the other national level coalition." Support the statement with arguments.

Ans:- Political parties are organisations which participate in political activity and democracy by contesting elections, forming governments and more importantly, participating in legislature. Political parties have agendas or fundamental principles and philosophy that they will put into practice when in power. While some parties are limited to certain regions, others have a national presence, meaning they are found throughout the country. Regional parties agenda generally answers regional issues and development. But national parties have the development of the entire nation and focuses on keeping the development uniform. Some of the important national political parties are Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), Congress, Communist Party of India, etc.

Q18 "Consumer awareness is essential to avoid exploitation in the market place." Support the statement.

Ans:- Consumer awareness is essential to avoid exploitation in the market place. This statement can be supported with the help of following arguments:

- a) If consumers are actively involved, companies will also be on their guard and offer better services and products, offering greater value.
- b) Consumers must be aware of not only the products but also legal measures to protect themselves.
- c) The Government imposed certification marks such as ISI mark for industrial products, AGMARK for agricultural products, etc., that ensure product quality for consumers.

d) The enactment of COPRA (Consumer Protection Act 1986) has given strength to consumer movement.

e) RTI (Right to Information) Act, has ensured that consumers are able to get information on functioning of government institutions as well.

Q19 "Globalisation and greater competition among producers has been of advantage to consumers." Justify the statement with examples.

Ans:- Globalisation and greater competition among producers has been of advantage to consumers due to the following reasons:

1. Consumers benefit from the lower prices.
2. Better quality of products arising from increased competition
3. Increases the purchasing power of an individual
4. Best practices of production gets disseminated across political boundaries

Q20 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.

Q21 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.

Q22 How did a variety of cultural processes play an important role in making of nationalism in India? Explain with examples.

Ans:- Nationalism, is a sense of belonging ness towards a nation that drives individuals to transform their thoughts and ideas into organized deeds of collective action. In India the feeling of nationalism is associated with anti colonial movement . In the process of their struggle against the colonial yoke people began to discover their own identity of belonging to one nation.

- a. Various folk tales, songs, hymns, symbols like national song like Vande matram instilled a sense of belonging ness gave a sense of identity to the people.
 - b. One can give example of an image of Bharat Mata where was depicted as composed, divine , spiritual.The image of Bharat Mata was used as symbolic to create the feeling of unity, a sense of belonging towards a nation.
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Q23 What is trade? Explain the importance of international trade.

Ans:- Trade can simply be defined as exchange of material in form of goods or money. It denotes the act or process of buying, selling, or exchanging goods that could be within a country or between countries.

The following points highlight the importance of international trade.

- 1) International trade helps fill-in the deficiency of resources and goods in a country.
 - 2) It helps in earning income for a country by the means of selling-off its surpluses.
 - 3) It has considerably increased after the era of globalisation and liberalisation set-in.
 - 4) It has helped various countries achieve economic development and has also led to infrastructural growth in developing countries.
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Q24 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
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Q25 "Democracy is a better form of government than any other form of government."

Analyse the statement with arguments.

Ans:- 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.
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Q26 "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

Q27 "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.

Q28 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 Vietmanese had to face powerful bombing attacks which destroyed life and property to a terrible extent.
2. The Americans used powerful bombs and chemical weapons Naplm, 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

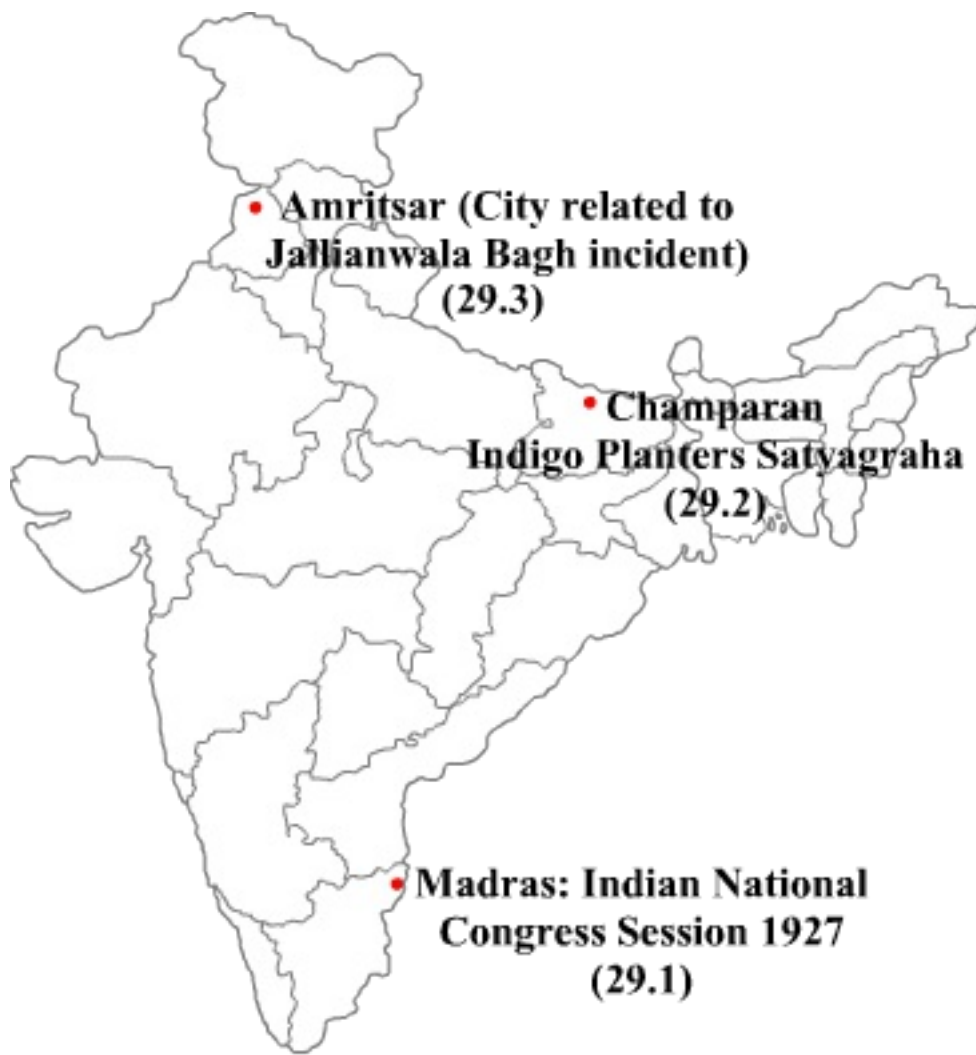
Q29 Three features A, B and C are marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked in the map :

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:-

