

CBSE Board
Class X Summative Assessment – II
Social Science
Board Question Paper 2014 – Set 2

Time: 3 hrs

Max. Marks: 90

Note:

- Please check that this question paper contains 13 printed pages + 1Map.
 - Code number given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.
 - Please check that this question paper contains 30 questions.
 - Please write down the Serial Number of the question before attempting it.
 - 15 minutes time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.
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General Instructions:

- (i) The question paper has 80 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) Marks for each question are indicated against the question.
- (iii) Questions from serial number 1 to 9 are Multiple Choice Questions. Each question carries 1 mark.
- (iv) Questions from serial number 10 to 21 are 8 marks questions. Answers of these questions should not exceed 80 words each.
- (v) Questions from serial number 22 to 29 are 5 marks questions. Answers of these questions should not exceed 120 words each.
- (vi) Question number 30 is a map question of 5 marks (2 marks from History and 3 marks from Geography).
- (vii) Attach the filled up map inside your answer-book.

1. Which one of the following refers to investment? (1)
 - (A) The money spent on religious ceremonies
 - (B) The money spent on social customs
 - (C) The money spent to buy assets such as land
 - (D) The money spent on household goods

2. Which one of the following laws was enacted by the Government of India in October 2005? (1)
 - (A) The Right to Property Act
 - (B) The Right to Education Act
 - (C) The Consumer Protection Act
 - (D) The Right to Information Act

3. Which one of the following is the deepest, land-locked and well-protected port of India? (1)
- (A) Haldia
 - (B) Paradi
 - (C) Vishakhapatnam
 - (D) Tuticorin
4. What type of conservative regimes were set up in 1815 in Europe? Choose the appropriate answer from the following: (1)
- (A) Autocratic
 - (B) Democratic
 - (C) Aristocratic
 - (D) Dictatorial

OR

- Who, among the following, was the head of the Revolutionary Society formed by Phan Boi Chau? (1)
- (A) Prince Cuong De
 - (B) Phan Boi Chau
 - (C) Phan Chu Trinh
 - (D) Liang Qichao
5. In which one of the following Indian National Congress Sessions was the demand of 'Purna Swaraj' formalised in December 1929? (1)
- (A) Madras Session
 - (B) Lahore Session
 - (C) Calcutta Session
 - (D) Nagpur Session
6. Which one of the following political parties came to power in Bolivia in 2006? (1)
- (A) The Communist Party
 - (B) The Republican Party
 - (C) The Socialist Party
 - (D) The Conservative Party
7. Which one of the following is the certification maintained for standardisation of electrical goods? (1)
- (A) ISO
 - (B) ISI
 - (C) Hallmark
 - (D) Agmark

8. Which one of the following is the most popular form of government in the contemporary world? (1)
 (A) Dictatorship
 (B) Monarchy
 (C) Military Rule
 (D) Democracy
9. Which one of the following is a 'National Political Party'? (1)
 (A) Samajwadi Party
 (B) Rashtriya Janata Dal
 (C) Rashtriya Lok Dal
 (D) Bahujan Samaj Party
10. Explain with an example, how credit plays a vital and positive role for development. (3)
11. How is democratic government known as responsive government? Explain with examples. (3x1=3)
12. What inspiration do we get from Bolivia's popular struggle? Explain any three values that we can learn from it. (3x1=3)
13. Explain any three factors responsible for the concentration of jute industry in Hugli basin. (3x1=3)
14. Classify energy resources into two categories. Give two examples of each category. (1+2=3)
15. Explain the conditions that were viewed as obstacles to the economic exchange and growth by the new commercial classes during the nineteenth century in Europe. (3x1=3)

OR

How did students in Vietnam fight against the colonial government's efforts to prevent Vietnamese from qualifying for 'white collar jobs'? Explain. (3)

16. Name any three 'National Political Parties' along with their symbols. $1\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2} = 3$
17. Why did Gandhiji decide to launch a nationwide Satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act, 1919? Explain. (3)
18. Describe the main features of the 'Salt March'. (3)
19. How are Multinational Corporations spreading their products? Explain with examples. (3x1=3)

20. How is the consumer redressal process becoming cumbersome, expensive and time-consuming? Explain. (3)
21. Why are efficient means of transport pre-requisites for the fast development of the country? Explain. (3x1=3)
22. Why are rules and regulations required in the market-place? Explain. (5)
23. How did people belonging to different communities, regions or languages develop a sense of collective belonging? Explain with examples. (5x1=5)
24. "Globalisation has been advantageous to consumers as well as to producers." Support the statement with suitable examples. (5x1=5)
25. How had revolutionaries spread their ideas in many European States after 1815? Explain with examples. (5x1=5)

OR

Explain, with examples, how religious groups played an important role in the development of anti-colonial feelings in Vietnam. (5x1=5)

26. Why is there a pressing need for using renewable energy sources in India? Explain any five reasons. (5x1=5)
27. How do democracies accommodate various social divisions? Explain with examples. (5x1=5)
28. "Advancement of international trade of a country is an index to its prosperity." Support the statement with suitable examples. (5x1=5)
29. "About hundred years ago there were few countries that had hardly any political party. Now there are few countries that do not have political parties." Examine this statement. (5)
30. (30.1) Two features A and B are marked in the political outline map of India given below. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked in the map: (2x1=2)

- A. The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in 1927.
- B. The place which is associated with the movement of Indigo Planters.

(30.2) On the same political outline map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols: (3x1=3)

- (i) Narora - a nuclear power plant
- (ii) Rourkela - an iron and steel plant
- (iii) Kandla - a major sea port

Note: The following questions are for the Blind Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 30

(30.1) Name the place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in September 1920.

(30.2) Name the place where the movement of Indigo Planters was started.

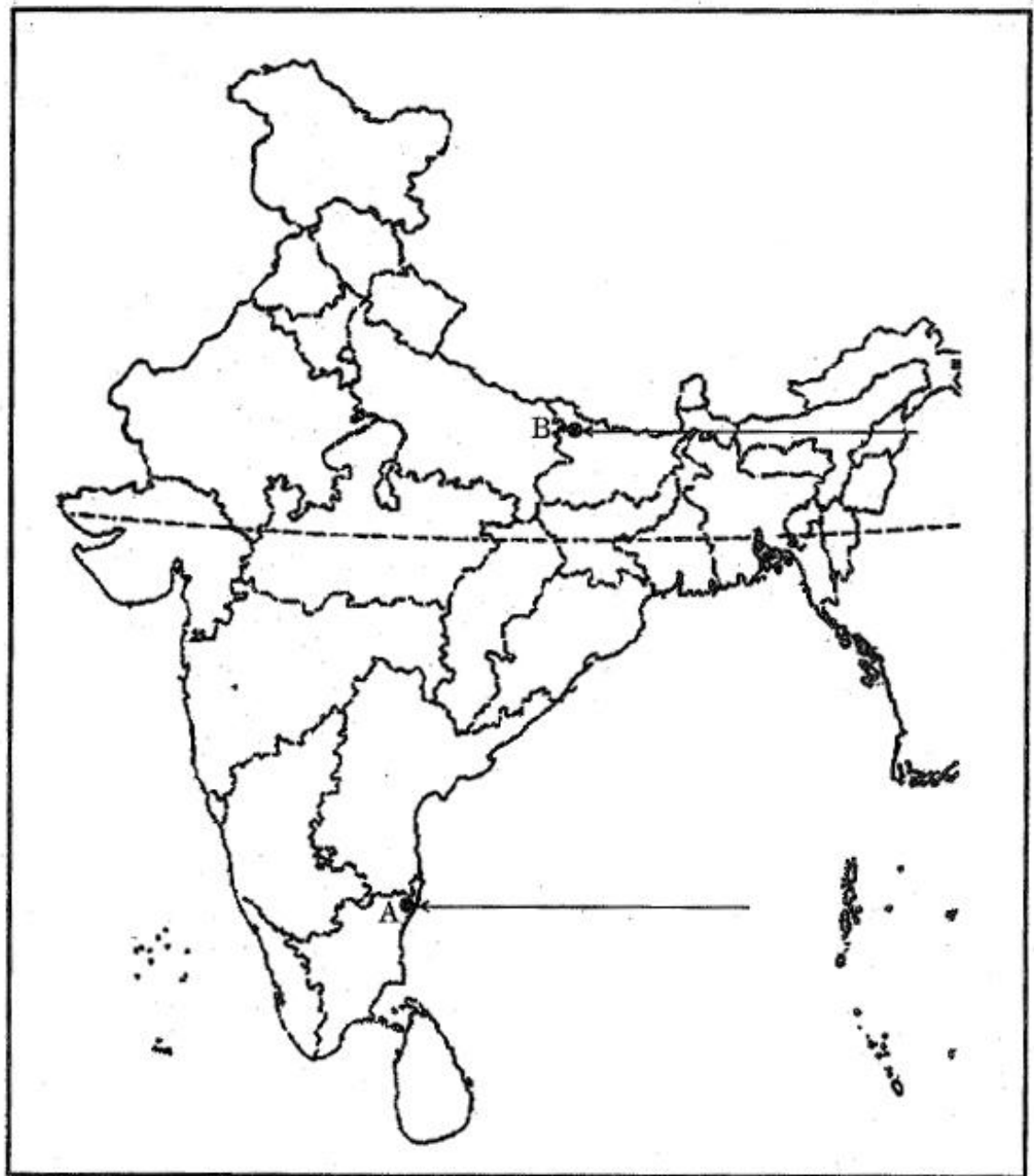
(30.3) In which State is Narora nuclear power plant located?

(30.4) In which State is Rourkela iron and steel plant located?

(30.5) Name the State where Kandla sea port is located. (5x1=5)

For question no.30.1, 30.2

Outline Map of India (Political)



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Solutions :

1. C
2. D
3. C
4. A or A
5. B
6. C
7. A
8. D
9. D

Answer 10 – Credit plays a pivotal role in the economic and infrastructural development of a country. Credit institutions like banks and other informal establishments provide loans to credit seekers which may include private individuals as well as national governments. Such aid provides reinforcement for production and an increase in profits as well as employment. For example, developing countries like Bangladesh and Brazil borrow heavily from international financial institutions like World Bank. This provides the necessary financial push for their various infrastructure projects and industrial expansion initiatives.

Answer 11 – A democracy carries with it certain important liberal ideals of governance. They include, regular free and fair elections, public debate on major policies and legislations, openness of information regarding major government policies and legislations and corruption free government. All these factors contribute towards making democratic government a responsive form of government. For example, after a prolonged period of mass protest and negotiation the UPA government had to finally agree to people's demands

and introduce the Lokpal Bill in the Parliament. Even though there still remain certain glitches in its implementation, the very fact that the government was forced to act on people's demands is testimony to its responsive credentials.

Answer 12 – Bolivia's popular struggle, also known as Bolivia's water war, inspires many other popular movements around the world. The struggle stands as an example of how organized popular struggle against unjust government policies can result in constructive rectification on part of the latter. Following are the three values which we can draw from Bolivia's popular struggle:

- i) Democracy evolves through popular struggles between those hold power and those who do not.
- ii) Democratic conflicts often have to be resolved through mass mobilization of people since in certain disputes; the existing political institutions fail to resolve conflicts.
- iii) Mass mobilizations over political conflicts are based on new political organisations like political parties, pressure groups and movement groups.

Answer 13 – Following are the factors responsible for the location of the jute industry in the Hugli basin:

- i) Proximity of the jute producing areas.
- ii) Inexpensive water transport facilities.
- iii) A good network of railways, roadways and waterways.
- iv) Abundant supply of water for processing raw jute.
- v) Cheap labour from the neighbouring areas of West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh.
- vi) The proximity of Kolkata provides insurance and port facilities for easier export of jute goods.

Answer 14 - All the energy sources can be classified into two main categories- 'conventional' and 'non-conventional' energy sources.

Conventional energy – These include non-renewable sources of energy which are being used since a long time. Examples of these are firewood, cattle-dung cake, coal, petroleum, natural gas, etc.

Non-conventional energy – These are broadly renewable or inexhaustible and do not cause environmental pollution or heavy expenditure. These include solar, wind, tidal, geothermal energy and biogas.

Answer 15 – Following are the conditions that were considered problematic for the economic exchange and growth by the new commercial classes of 19th century Europe:

- i) The administrative policies introduced by Napoleon had resulted in a confederation of 39 states in place of the old principalities. Each of these possessed its own currency, weights and measures.
- ii) A merchant traveling in 1833 from Hamburg to Nuremburg to sell his goods would have to pass through 11 custom barriers and pay a customs duty of about 5% at each one of them.
- iii) Duties were often levied according to the weight or measurement of the goods. As each region had its own system of weights and measures, this involved time consuming calculation.

OR

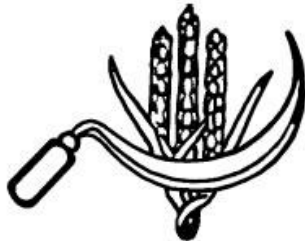
The Vietnamese student lobby initiated a struggle to thwart the colonial government's efforts to prevent the Vietnamese from qualifying for the 'white collar jobs'. They were put into action by a feeling of collective responsibility as the educated elite and also by a sense of Vietnamese nationalism. This brought them into conflict with both the French colonial government as well as the old established elite who saw their position being subverted by the students. By the 1920s, students had formed many political parties. One amongst them was the famous 'Party of Young Annam'. Also, nationalist journals were also published by the students. An example of this is the prominent journal named the 'Annamese Student'.

Answer 16 – Following are the names and symbols of three important national parties in India:

i) Indian National Congress –



ii) Communist Party of India –



iii) Bahujan Samaj Party –



Answer 17 – Mahatma Gandhi launched the Rowlatt satyagraha due to following reasons:

- i) The Rowlatt Act was an openly undemocratic measure taken by the British government. It sanctioned the detention of Indian political leaders without any trial for a period upto three years.
- ii) The law was passed in an autocratic fashion without considering the opinion of the Indian populace which was going to be affected by it.

- iii) Gandhiji latched on the issue of Rowlatt Act because it had become an emotive political issue and had the potential to unite the Indians against a common enemy.

Answer 18 – Following are the main features of the ‘Salt March’:

- i) Mahatma Gandhi found in salt a powerful symbol that could unite the Indian nation.
- ii) Gandhi presented the British government with many demands. The most stirring among them was the demand to abolish the salt tax. It had wide ranging implications since salt was consumed by Indians regardless of their caste or creed and hence had the symbolic significance to unite them all.
- iii) When Gandhi reached the port town of Dandi, he broke the salt law ceremoniously by making salt from sea water. This marked the beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement.

Answer 19 – A multinational company like LG conducts its industrial research in a western country like USA. After this, the production process of industrial components takes place where the labour is cheap like in a country like China. These are then shipped to Mexico and Eastern Europe where the products are assembled and the finished products are sold all over the world. Meanwhile, such a company’s customer care is handled by call centers situated in countries like India.

Answer 20 – The consumer redressal process is becoming cumbersome, expensive and time consuming because of the following reasons:

- i) Whenever a consumer grievance cannot be sorted out by amicable means or at least on terms acceptable to both parties, the consumer has to hire the services of a lawyer and seek redressal within the confines of the formal establishment of law.
- ii) Often, the consumers do not normally insist on receipts of the purchase. As a result there is no retail trajectory of such purchases.
- iii) The laws on this subject are yet to be properly laid down and are open to legal maneuvering by lawyers. As a result, the enforcement of such laws becomes difficult.

Answer 21 – The production of consumer goods in itself is not enough. These goods also have to be brought from the supply locales to the demand locales. This task is undertaken by elements known as the traders who facilitate the movement of consumer goods and industrial products. This transport of goods is absolutely essential for economic activity to take place within the national economy. Therefore, efficient means of transport are absolutely necessary and, in fact, are a pre-requisite for fast development of the national economy. This is exemplified best in the case of perishable consumer goods like vegetables, meats and dairy products.

Answer 22 - Following are the reasons why rules and regulations are required in the market place:

- i) Goods sold in the market are sometimes not properly measured or correctly weighed.
- ii) Many a times, some traders charge a price higher than the prescribed retail price. Consumers often do not take cash memos for their purchase.
- iii) Selling goods of substandard quality is also done. Medicines are sold even after their date of expiry, deficient and defective home appliances are sold by duping the customer. This may result in serious injuries or health problems for consumers.
- iv) Fake or duplicate goods are often sold in the name of genuine parts or goods.

Answer 23 – Many factors played a role in the development of a feeling of collective belonging among Indians from different regions.

- i) The image of Bharat Mata, created by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay became the primary visual representation of the Indian nation. Moved by the nationalist sentiment, many other artists, including Rabindranath Tagore, re-adapted this image. It encouraged a nationalist fervor among Indian nationalists and it was widely circulated among the Indian populace.

- ii) The flag developed during the Swadeshi movement and the tricolour flag designed by Gandhiji both came to have great political importance to the Indian public. Holding these flag during demonstrations and protests became a sign of defiance against the colonial government.
- iii) While the colonial government worked to crush the spirit of nationalism among Indians, national leaders sought to glorify India's past achievements during the pre-colonial period. This was done in order to instill a sense of pride among the general populace and rouse the public to participate in the national political process.
- iv) Nationalist leaders also turned their attention to folk tales and ballads as these had great cultural reach. Indian folklore was reinterpreted and used many a times for subtle or open political propaganda.

Answer 24 – Globalisation has benefitted the producers and the consumers in the following ways:

- i) Globalisation has led to an intense increase in industrial competition. As a result, producers are falling over each other to provide better and cheaper services to the consumers. This has also resulted in reduction in the prices.
- ii) With the initiation of globalisation, producers now have relatively free access to international markets. Also, they can now avail more easily of the credit facilities forwarded in terms of capital and technology.
- iii) This is illustrated by the example of the electronic goods and garments industry. The process of globalisation has benefitted both the producers and consumers in these fields.

Answer 25 – After the year 1815, the fear of repression drove many liberal nationalist revolutionaries underground and it is from there that they continued to spread their ideas and liberal values. This was primarily done through the establishment of secret societies. These societies worked tirelessly for the liberty and freedom of individuals and their right to form nation states. They also stood against the monarchical orders established by the Vienna Congress. For example, the Italian revolutionary Guiseppe Mazzini first became a member of the secret society called the Carbonari. Later on he himself established two secret societies – the 'Young Italy' in Marseilles and the 'Young Europe' in Berne. Taking inspiration from this, many other secret

societies were set up all over Europe in order to train young men to fight against the conservative regimes and spread the society's propaganda among the larger populace.

OR

In Vietnam, the missionary led proselytisation drive of the French government had led to much disenchantment among the locals. This anger exploded in the outbreak of the Scholars Revolt in 1868. It was led by officials of the imperial court opposed to the spread of Christianity. The Revolt led to the killing of over a thousand Catholics in Ngu An and Ha Tien provinces. There were many other religious movements and sects also which actively campaigned against the French government's religious policies. Prominent amongst them was a movement known as Hoa Hao started by a leader named Huyinh Phu So. Despite continuous attempts by the French movement, this movement refused to die down and continued to inspire Vietnamese nationalists.

Answer 26 – Following are the five important reasons why there is a pressing need to use renewable energy sources in India:

- i) The mind blowing rate at which the consumption of energy is increasing has compelled India to be dependent on fossil fuels like coal, gas and oil which are finite. Hence the use of sustainable energy resources like solar, wind, water needs to be enhanced.
- ii) The phenomenal rise in oil and gas prices and their imminent shortages have put a question mark on future energy security. This in turn leads to uncertainty regarding the future of the national economy.
- iii) Use of fossil fuels also leads to environmental pollution and degradation of soil, water and air.
- iv) Renewable energy sources, on the other hand, are pollution free and eco friendly.
- v) Renewable energy sources are infinitely cheaper than the conventional ones and tend to be available in the nature in abundance.

Answer 27 – Following are the ways in which democracies may accommodate social divisions amongst its citizens:

- i) A democracy has to take into consideration the general will. Responsibility lies on the majority community in the society to accommodate the minority in the decision making process and making it truly representative of all the sections of population.
- ii) Rule by majority community should not become a rule by majority on the basis of religion or race or linguistic identity. A true democracy is one in which every citizen gets to be in majority at some point of time. No individual should be barred from participating in a democracy on the basis of religion, caste, community, creed and other such factors.
- iii) A good example of such democratic accommodation of a political conflict is the case of Ireland. After years of infighting and fratricide between the Irish Nationalists and Unionists, finally in the year 2005, a peace treaty was signed between the British government and the Unionists effectively ending the conflict.

Answer 28 - Advancement of a country's international trade is an index of its economic prosperity because:

- i) International trade is in fact an 'economic barometer' of a country. A healthy volume of it ensures a trickling down of prosperity into the macro economy as well.
- ii) No country is self sufficient in all resources or services. It has to resort to international trade in order to satisfy one or the other need of its economy.
- iii) If the balance of international trade is favourable to a country, it can earn more foreign exchange and hence strengthen its financial position in the market.
- iv) International trade induces a country to develop secondary and tertiary sectors for exporting goods which can fetch more foreign exchange.
- v) A country's economic prosperity can be gauged by the health of its international trade.

Answer 29 – Following are the factors that make political parties absolutely indispensable for modern democracies:

- i) If there no political parties, every candidate is going to be an independent candidate. Such representatives might be responsible to their constituency, but no one can then be held accountable for the running of the country as a whole.
- ii) As societies are becoming larger and more complex, there is a need for a general will that can be reached at through dialogue. Such a dialogue has to be facilitated by bringing together of representatives from different parts of a country. Only then can there be responsible government.
- iii) Political parties allow the democratic machinery to function smoothly. They serve as both policy makers and opposition.
- iv) Parties contest elections, they put forward various policies and programmes for the electorate's consideration, they participate in parliamentary legislation process, they form and run governments, they provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes and shape and articulate public opinion.

Answer 30 –



The following questions are for the Blind Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 30:

Answer 30.1 – Calcutta (Kolkata)

Answer 30.2 – Champaran

Answer 30.3 – Uttar Pradesh

Answer 30.4 – Orissa

Answer 30.5 - Gujarat