

**CBSE**  
**Class X Summative Assessment – II**  
**Social Science**  
**Board Question Paper (Internal) – 2015**

**Time: 3 hrs**

**Maximum Marks: 90**

**General Instructions:**

- (i) The question paper has **30** questions in all. All questions are **compulsory**.
- (ii) Marks for each question are indicated against the question.
- (iii) Questions from serial number **1** to **8** carries **one mark** each.
- (iv) Questions from serial number **9** to **20** are **3 mark** questions. Answers of these questions should not exceed **80 words** each.
- (v) Questions from serial number **21** to **28** are **5 mark** questions. Answers of these questions should not exceed **120 words** each.
- (vi) Question number **29** and **30** are of History and Geography map question of 3 marks each.
- (vii) After completion, attach the filled up map inside your answer-book.

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1. Name the flag which was designed by Gandhiji in 1921. [1]
  2. In which state is Bellary-Chitradurga-Chikmagalur-Tumkur iron ore belt located? [1]
  3. Which challenge is faced by every democracy in one form or other? [1]
  4. Which organization had led the protest against water privatization in Bolivia? [1]
  5. Name any two national political parties of India which have been recognised by Election Commission of India. [1]
  6. Give an example of collateral. [1]
  7. Which type of judiciary was set up under COPRA for redressal of consumer disputes? [1]
  8. Which organisation is playing a major role in globalisation process? [1]
  9. Describe the Jallianwala Bagh incident in 1919. [1]
  10. Describe the role of Jinnah in bringing cordiality between the Congress and the Muslims in 1927. [3]
  11. Explain the ideas suggested by Johann Gottfried in promoting true spirit of a nation. [3]

12. "The rail transport is known to be the most convenient means of transport." Support the statement. [3]
13. Why has cement industry expanded after independence in India? Explain. [3]
14. State any three features of lignite coal. [3]
15. Examine the political outcome of democracy. [3]
16. What are movement groups? Mention two types of movement groups. [3]
17. Explain the term 'Interest Groups' with two examples. [3]
18. What are the essential values generated through SHGs for the promotion of the dignity of rural poor women? [3]
19. Explain the significance of ISI, Agmark and Hallmark logos with examples. [3]
20. What is WTO? Has it been successful in its objective? Explain. [3]
21. Why were some leaders within the congress reluctant to start Non-cooperation Movement? Explain. [3]
22. "The Habsburg Empire that rules over Austria-Hungary was a patchwork of many different regions and peoples". Support the statement with suitable examples. [5]
- OR**
- How did the Vietnamese use their limited resources to great advantage during the Vietnamese war in 1960s? Explain with examples.
23. Iron and steel industry is called "basic and heavy industry". Support the statement with arguments. [5]
24. "India is fortunate to have fairly rich and varied mineral resources". Elaborate the statement. [5]
25. How do political parties shape public opinion? Explain. [5]
26. Explain any five major challenges to democracy in India. [5]
27. Analyse the situations which lead to consumer exploitation. [5]
28. What are transactions made in money? What were the shortcomings of the barter system that led to the evolution of money? [5]

29.

- (a) Two items A and B are shown in the given political outline map of India. Identify these items with the help of following information and write their correct names on the line marked on the map.
- (A) The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in September 1920.  
(B) The place related to the calling off Non-Cooperation Movement.
- (b) On the same political outline map of India, locate and label the following items with appropriate symbols.
- (C) The Place from where Gandhiji started Civil Disobedience Movement.

Note: The following questions are for the visually impaired candidates only in lieu of Q. No.29

(29.1) Where was the Indian National Congress Session held in September 1920?

(29.2) Name the place which is related to the calling off Non-Cooperation Movement.

(29.3) From where Gandhiji started Civil Disobedience Movement?

[3]



30.

(a) Two items A and B are shown in the given political outline political map of India. Identify these items with the help of following information and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map.

(A) Iron Ore Mines

(B) Terminal Station of East-West Corridor

(b) On the same political outline map of India, locate and label the following items with appropriate symbols.

(C) Software Technology Park in Kerala.

Note: The following questions are for the visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 30

(30.1) Name any one major iron ore mines located in Chhattisgarh.

(30.2) Name any one terminal station of East-West Corridor

(30.3) Name the software technological park located in Kerala.

[3]



**Answer 1**

The flag which was designed by Gandhiji in 1921 was called the 'Swaraj flag'.

**Answer 2**

The Bellary–Chitradurga–Chikmagalur–Tumkur iron ore belt is located in Karnataka.

**Answer 3**

Deepening of democracy is the challenge faced by every democracy in one form or the other.

**Answer 4**

The protest against water privatisation in Bolivia was led by the organisation called FEDECOR.

**Answer 5**

1. Nationalist Congress Party (NCP)
2. Communist Party of India (CPI)

**Answer 6**

Properties such as land titles, deposits with banks and livestock are some examples of collateral used for borrowing.

**Answer 7**

The Consumer Protection Act, 1986, has made the provision for setting up a three-tier system of consumer courts at the national, state and district levels. Consumer grievances and complaints against traders are checked at these three levels.

**Answer 8**

World Trade Organisation (WTO) plays a major role in globalisation. It is an organisation with 160 members (2014) and aims to liberalise international trade.

**Answer 9**

On 13 April 1919, a large crowd of Indians had gathered at Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar. While some had come there to protest against the repressive measures of the Government, some had come to celebrate *Baisakhi*. Not many of these people were aware of the martial law which had been imposed by the British Government in Amritsar. However, despite this, Brigadier General Dyer ordered his troops to block the exits from the garden and fire on

the unarmed crowd without any prior warning. This resulted in hundreds of deaths, many of them women and children.

### Answer 10

The bone of contention between the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League had been the issue of Muslim representation in the assemblies which were to be elected. Muhammad Ali Jinnah offered to give up the demand for separate electorates for Muslims if seats were reserved for Muslims in the Central Assembly and if the principle of 'representation in proportion to population in Muslim dominated provinces' (Bengal and Punjab) was accepted. However, the compromise could not be reached as M. R. Jaykar of the Hindu Mahasabha refused to negotiate on the matter at the All Parties Conference held in 1928.

### Answer 11

Johann Gottfried Herder was a Romantic thinker of German origin. He claimed that the real German culture was the culture of the common people—*das volk*. Also, he said that the true spirit of the nation (*volksgeist*) could be effectively popularised only through folk songs, folk poetry and folk dance. Hence, according to Gottfried, the collection and record of these forms of folk culture is of the essence in the project of nation-building.

OR

The French authorities followed a deliberate policy of failing Vietnamese students, especially in the final year of school, so that they could not apply for better-paying jobs. This was done in order to protect the economic interests of the *colons*, i.e. the French citizens living in Vietnam. In general, two-thirds of the Vietnamese students who appeared for the school leaving examination were failed. Also, the school textbooks were used for colonial propaganda and viewed the Vietnamese as primitive and backward. At the same time, French culture was eulogised as modern and liberal. The French authorities manipulated the education system in these and many other ways to perpetuate their rule in Vietnam.

### Answer 12

The rail transport is known as the most convenient means of transport because of the following reasons:

- It allows for quick and cheap movement of goods and passengers within the country. For example, the development of Konkan Railway along the west coast of India has greatly enhanced the movement of goods and passengers in the region.
- Railway lines have connected the hilly and rough terrain regions to the rest of the country.
- Many railway bridges have been constructed over large rivers which have facilitated the movement of goods across the rivers.

**Answer 13**

Cement industry has expanded after independence in India due to the following reasons:

- Since 1989, decontrol and other policy reforms have led to the development of the cement industry as it has in the fields of capacity, process, technology and production.
- Many developmental activities, such as construction of factories, houses, bridges, roads, airports and dams, after Independence have led to the development of the cement industry.
- Improvement in the quality of cement has created not only local but also international markets in East Asia, Middle East, South Asia and Africa.

**Answer 14**

Three features of lignite coal are

- It is a low-grade brown coal.
- It is soft with high content of moisture.
- It is generally used for the generation of electricity in thermal power plants.

**Answer 15**

The most basic political outcome of democracy is the establishment of an accountable Government which is responsible and answerable to the voters. Also, another crucial political outcome is a 'responsive' Government, in the sense that it is responsive to the needs and expectations of the general populace and not just a selected bunch of the population.

**Answer 16**

A movement group is an organisation which starts a movement to achieve a specific goal or issue. The two types of movement groups are

- Issue-specific, which seeks to achieve a single objective.
- Generic, which seeks to achieve a broad goal.

**Answer 17**

An interest group is an organisation whose members share concerns and try to influence Government policies which impact those concerns. The two types of interest groups are sectional interest group and public interest group.

**Answer 18**

Essential values generated through SHGs for the promotion of the dignity of rural poor women:

- i. Team work: A self-help group (SHG) is a group of about 15–20 members who pool their savings together.
- ii. Self-sufficiency lead to eradication of poverty: After two years of regular savings, SHGs can also take a loan from the bank. The loan is given on the name of the group and creates tremendous opportunities for self-employment of the members.
- iii. Women empowerment: Many women members of SHGs have become economically independent.

**Answer 19**

Standardisation of a product helps check and approve the quality of goods which are produced in a country. It is mandatory for products which can affect the health and safety of consumers to be certified by an organisation. It helps consumers to check for the standard quality certification mark such as ISI, Agmark and Hallmark logos of the product which they are willing to buy. For example, Agmark certifies the quality of agricultural products, ISI certifies electrical equipment and tools and BIS Hallmark certifies the purity of gold jewellery items.

**Answer 20**

World Trade Organisation (WTO) is an organisation with 160 members (2014), and it aims to liberalise international trade. At the international level, the WTO has pressured developing countries to liberalise trade and investment.

WTO has changed the trade scenario of the entire world—free trade and services without any restrictions, an increase in industrial efficiency and improvement in the quality of domestic products. It has removed the barrier to foreign investment.

**Answer 21**

Throughout the summer of 1920, Mahatma Gandhi and Maulana Shaukat Ali had been touring the country, mobilising the public opinion in favour of the Non-Cooperation Movement. However, many within the Congress itself were reluctant to start the non-cooperation campaign. They did not wish to boycott the Council Elections of November 1920 as these presented the nationalists with an opportunity to influence the decision-making process of the British Government. Also, they feared that the movement might spark popular violence and endanger the nationalist cause by attracting Government repression.



**Answer 22**

The Habsburg Empire ruled over the Alpine regions of Tyrol, Austria and Sudetenland as well as the plains of Bohemia. It also had the Italian-speaking provinces of Venetia and Lombardy and the Polish-speaking province of Galicia. While German was spoken by the aristocracy in Bohemia, Magyar and many other dialects were spoken in Hungary. There were also a variety of ethnic groups which practised peasantry—the Bohemians and Slovaks in the north, Slovenes in Carniola, Croats in the south and Romans in the east. Hence, it can be said that 'the Habsburg Empire that ruled over Austria–Hungary was a patchwork of many different regions and peoples'.

**OR**

The Ho Chi Minh trail is a great example of how the Vietnamese used their modest resources to great advantage during the Vietnam War. The trail was in fact nothing more than an elaborate network of footpaths and trails. It was used for transporting men and material from the north to the south. The Americans had modern military equipment and the best weapons in the world and often bombed the trail in order to disrupt supplies. However, the Vietnamese persisted and continued to support their bases and hospitals along the trail. Although trucks were used in some parts, most of the transport was done by porters who were mostly women. The trail was further improved from the late 1950s, and in 1967, almost 20,000 North Vietnamese soldiers travelled to the south using the trail. The North Vietnamese also used the arms provided by China to great effect by placing them at strategic locations in the jungles.

**Answer 23**

The iron and steel industry is known as a heavy industry because it uses heavy and bulky raw materials and produces heavy finished goods. It is a basic industry because all other kinds of industries such as light, medium and heavy industries depend on it for their machinery. Steel is required to manufacture several engineering goods, construction materials, defence, telephonic and variety of other consumer goods. Production and consumption of steel is regarded as an index of a country's development because steel is used as a raw material in various industries.

**Answer 24**

The development of any country depends on its mineral resources. Minerals are indispensable for the development of the country. Almost everything which we use is made of minerals. For example, from a small safety pin to an aeroplane, everything is made of minerals. Minerals are used in the construction of railway lines, roads, cars, buses, defence equipment, satellites etc. Thus, minerals are an index to the development of the country.

India has a vast wealth of mineral resources. It is rich in coal, iron ore, mica, bauxite, manganese and limestone. It is with the help of these minerals that development activities can be carried out, and hence, India is fortunate to have fairly rich and varied mineral resources.

**Answer 25**

Political parties play a pivotal role in shaping and mobilising public opinion on important social, political and economic matters. They often bring important issues facing society into the media spotlight. The party machinery, i.e. its cadre and general membership, plays an important role. Many pressure groups often act as extensions of the political parties among different sections of society. Naturally, these pressure groups propagate among their members the political line of their parent parties. Political parties also launch movements for the redressal of certain issues. In these and many other ways, political parties shape public opinion.

**Answer 26**

The five major challenges to democracy in India are

1. **Poverty:** Poverty is one of the most serious challenges faced by Indian democracy. Majority of the population in India lives below the poverty line. The Government has launched many poverty eradication programmes over the years to counter this challenge.
2. **Economic inequality:** The distribution of economic opportunities in India is grossly uneven and skewed in favour of the privileged.
3. **Casteism:** Caste-based discrimination is still existent in India although the Constitution prohibits it in all its forms. Also, casteism has penetrated the arena of electoral activity resulting in the politics of vote banks.
4. **Illiteracy:** A large part of the population of India is illiterate. Those people who are illiterate are often unaware of their rights and duties as citizens and hence cannot contribute much to the democratic process.
5. **Communalism:** Although communal politics resulted in the partition of India, many political parties still indulge in politics of polarisation which leads to hate mongering.

**Answer 27**

Situation leads to exploitation of consumers:

- i. **Illiteracy and ignorance:** Due to illiteracy, consumers do not challenge the quality and quantity of goods supplied by the seller, even though the goods and services provided by them are not satisfactory. Consumers buy a wide range of goods without taking adequate initiatives to know their rights.
- ii. **Malpractices of businessmen:** Consumers are exploited by false statements about the quality of the product and are cheated when old goods are falsely represented as new goods in the market.
- iii. **Unorganised consumers:** Consumers are widely dispersed and are not united or organised. Hence, consumers are easily exploited by the traders who are economically more powerful and organised in nature.
- iv. **Deceptive advertising:** Often traders give misleading information about the quality, safety and utility of their products through attractive advertisements. Consumers are misled by such advertisements.

- v. Typical submissive attitude: An average Indian consumer is noted for his/her patience. Generally, they consider the receipt of defective goods and services as an act of ill fate. Typical beliefs of consumers often lead to their inconveniences.

### **Answer 28**

With the gradual expansion of trade and commerce, there is greater demand for money as a common medium of exchange. Metallic money from former times was replaced by paper money or standard money. Thus, money acts as a medium of exchange as it facilitates the process of exchange by removing the defects of the barter system.

Shortcomings of the barter system:

- i. Lack of double coincidence of wants: A person with a particular good has to find a person who has the good of his wants and he should also possess the good wanted by the other person. Hence, the exchange of good is not possible without the double coincidence of wants.
- ii. Lack of store of value: Wealth is stored in terms of goods as there was no money in existence. With storage of goods cost, loss of value, movement of transfer etc., it is not practically possible to store the people's purchasing power.
- iii. Indivisibility: There is a problem of indivisibility of some commodities. Suppose that a person owns a cow and the rate of exchange between live cows and rice in the market is 1 cow = 1 quintal of rice. Thus, the person can sell the cow and get 1 quintal of rice in return. However, if the person needs only half a quintal of rice, then it can only be obtained with half a cow at the existing rate of exchange. But a live cow cannot be halved. This problem can be solved by introducing money.
- iv. Inadequate scope of specialisation: In a barter system, various goods cannot be exchanged for other goods. Hence, the demand for various goods increases at a slow pace. So, large-scale production is not profitable in view of this limited demand for various goods. Thus, the scope of division of labour in the production process also becomes limited. It also restricts the scope of specialisation of various groups of workers involved in different productive activities.

Due to these problems of the barter system, money came into existence to remove the obstacles in the process of economic growth of a country.

Answer 29  
(a)



(b)



Note: The following questions are for the visually impaired candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 29.

**Answer (29.1)** – Chauri Chaura

**Answer (29.2)** – Calcutta

**Answer (29.3)** – Sabarmati Ashram

Answer 30  
(a)



(b)



Note: The following questions are for the visually impaired candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 30.

**Answer (30.1)** – Bailadila

**Answer (30.2)** – Silchar

**Answer (30.3)** – Thiruvananthapuram