

**CBSE Board**  
**Class X Social Science**  
**Summative Assessment – II**  
**Board Paper – 2015 (Set 2)**

**Time: 3 hrs**

**Max. Marks: 90**

Note:

- Please check that this question paper contains 8 printed pages + 2 Maps.
- 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.

**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 numbers **9** to **20** are **3** marks questions. Answers of these questions should not exceed **80** words each.
- (v) Questions from serial numbers **21** to **28** are **5** marks questions. Answers of these questions should not exceed 100 words each.
- (vi) Question number **29** and **30** are a map question of **3** marks each from History and Geography both. After completion, attach the maps inside your answer-book.

1. Suppose your parents want to purchase Gold jewellery along with you; then which logo will look for on the jewellery? [1]
2. Why has the 'National Manufacturing Competitiveness Council' been set up? [1]
3. What is the guiding philosophy of Bharatiya Janata Party? [1]
4. How does money act as a medium of exchange? [1]
5. How can you say that democracies are based on political equality? [1]
6. What is meant by trade barrier? [1]

Page 1

7. Why do parties involve partisanship? [1]
8. What was the main aim of the French revolutionaries?  
**OR**  
What is the meaning of concentration camps? [1]
9. Explain with the example how you can use the right to seek redressal. [3]
10. Describe the spread of Non-Cooperation Movement in the countryside. [3]
11. "Foreign trade integrates the markets in different countries". Support the statement with arguments. [3]
12. Describe any three features of waterways in India. [3]
13. Why is modern currency accepted as a medium of exchange without any use of its own? Find out the reason. [3]
14. "A challenge is an opportunity for progress". Support the statement with your arguments. [3]
15. How do money and muscle power play an important role in elections? Explain. [3]
16. How did nationalism develop through culture in Europe? Explain.  
**OR**  
How did Paul Bernard argue in favour of economic development of Vietnam? Explain. [3]
17. How did 'Salt March' become an effective tool of resistance against colonialism? Explain. [3]
18. Why has the 'Chhotanagpur Plateau Region' the maximum concentration of iron and steel industries? Analyse the reasons. [3]
19. How can solar energy solve the energy problem to some extent in India? Give your opinion. [3]
20. How is democracy accountable and responsive to the needs and expectations of the citizens? Analyze. [3]
21. "Globalisation and greater competition among producers has been advantageous to consumers." Support the statement with examples. [5×1= 5]
22. Explain any five major problems posed by the First World War in India. [5×1=5]

23. Why was the cotton textile industry concentrated in the cotton growing belt in the early years? Explain. [5]
24. How do banks play an important role in the economy of India? Explain. [5]
25. Which is the most abundantly available fossil fuel in India? Assess the importance of its different forms. [1+4=5]
26. "The democracy has been evolved through struggles and movements all over the world." Support with statement with examples. [5]
27. What is meant by a political party? Describe the three components of a political party. [2+3=5]
28. Describe any five steps taken by the French Revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity among the French people.
- OR**
- Describe any five steps taken by the French for the development of the 'Mekong Delta Region'. [5]

29. 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: [3×1 = 3]

- A. The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held.
- B. The place associated with the Peasant's Satyagraha.
- C. The place related to calling off the Non-Cooperation Movement.



**Note:** The following questions are for the **Visually Impaired Candidates** only, in lieu of Q.No. 29:

**(29.1)** Name the place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in December 1920.

**(29.2)** Name the place associated with the movement of Indigo Planters.

**(29.3)** Name the place related to the Satyagraha of peasants in Gujarat. [3×1= 3]

**30.**

**(30.1)** Two features A and B 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: [2×1 = 2]

A. Iron – ore mines

B. Terminal station of East – West corridor



**(30.2)** On the same political map of **India**, locate and label the following:  
Vishakhapatnam – Software Technology Park

[1]

Page 5

**Note:** The following questions are for the **Visually Impaired Candidates** only in lieu of

Q. No. 30:

[3×1 = 3]

**(30.1)** In which state are Bailadila Iron-ore mines located?

**(30.2)** Name the Western Terminal Station of East–West Corridor.

**(30.3)** Name the well–known Software Technology Park located in Karnataka State.

**CBSE Board**  
**Class X Social Science**  
**Summative Assessment - II**  
**Board Paper – 2015 (Set 2) Solution**

---

**Answer 1**

While purchasing gold jewellery, consumers should check for the Standard Quality Certification mark, i.e. the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) hallmark.

**Answer 2**

The 'National Manufacturing Competitiveness Council' has been set up by the government of India to provide a forum for policy dialogue to improve, energise and sustain the growth of manufacturing industries in India.

**Answer 3**

Building of a strong and modern India by reviving cultural nationalism is the guiding philosophy of the Bhartiya Janta Party.

**Answer 4**

Money acts as a medium of exchange by facilitating the process of exchange and by removing the defects of the barter system.

**Answer 5**

Democracy is a form of government of the people, by the people, for the people. Therefore, it recognises the basic principle that all men and women are equal and capable of governing themselves through elected public representatives. Hence, it can be said that democracies are based on political equality.

**Answer 6**

Trade barrier means a restriction on foreign trade and investment set by the government to protect its domestic industries from foreign competition. Tax on imports is an example of a trade barrier.

**Answer 7**

Political parties involve partisanship because their identity and political existence is defined by the policies they support and the interests they uphold.

**Answer 8**

The main aim of the French revolutionaries was the overthrow of monarchical rule and the '*Ancien regime*' in France and the establishment of a Republican Government.

**OR**

A concentration camp is a prison where people are detained without due process of law. For example, Nazi Germany imprisoned Jews in concentration camps for the purpose of torture and ethnic cleansing.

### **Answer 9**

#### Right to Seek Redressal

Consumers have been given the right to seek redressal of their grievances relating to the performance, grade, quality etc. of the goods and services. In the case of sale of sub-standard goods, i.e. sale of goods which do not confirm to the prescribed quality standards, the product must be repaired or replaced by the seller. The Consumer Protection Act has duly provided for a fair settlement of genuine grievances of the consumers. It has also set up a proper mechanism for consumer redressal at the district, state and national level.

### **Answer 10**

The Non-Cooperation Movement spread rapidly in the rural hinterland, assimilating within its fold the different peasant and tribal struggles which were brewing in India at that point of time. In Awadh, the movement was led by a *sanyasi* Baba Ramchandra. Under his leadership, the peasants launched a struggle against the exploitation by the *talukdars* and landlords. By October 1920, the Oudh Kisan Sabha was formed with Jawaharlal Nehru, Baba Ramchandra and a few others at its helm and the organisation continued the peasant struggle subsequently. In the Gudem hills of Andhra Pradesh, the tribals rebelled against the repressive forest laws blocking their access to forest produce and initiated a militant guerrilla movement against the government. The movement was led by a mystique, Alluri Sitaram Raju, who was inspired by the Non-Cooperation Movement. He encouraged people to wear khadi and give up drinking but also insisted that India could rid itself of colonial control only through the use of force and not non-violence. The plantation workers of Assam too rebelled against the unjust Inland Emigration Act of 1859 and left their plantations, returning to their villages to show their solidarity with the Non-Cooperation Movement.

### **Answer 11**

Foreign trade has been integrating markets of different countries, as it allows the producers to cross international boundaries for cheap raw materials. The manufactured goods and services can now be sold in various markets of different countries. With many MNCs in the market, the consumer now has a wide range of products coming from different nations to choose from. Foreign trade therefore, interlinks various markets across the countries. For example, Cargill Foods India an American MNC refines a wide range of edible oils which are marketed locally and imported edible vegetable oils for the food industry. They serve customers with the brands such as Leonardo range of olive oils, Nature fresh, Gemini, Sweekar, Rath, Sunflower Vansapati etc. They are the single largest edible oil producer in India.

**Answer 12**

Three features of waterways in India are:

- Waterways are most suitable for carrying heavy and bulky materials.
- It is a fuel efficient and eco-friendly means of transport.
- It depends upon weather conditions and is limited to the areas where rivers are navigable and oceanic routes exist. In India, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra rivers are navigable and play an important role as waterways.

**Answer 13**

Due to development of an economy, there is an added increase in the number of economic transactions. Thus there is greater demand for money as a common medium of exchange. Metallic money from former times was replaced by paper money. The modern forms of money include currency - paper notes and coins. Modern currency is not made of precious metals such as gold, silver etc. and is as such without any use of its own. It is accepted as a medium of exchange because the currency is authorised by the government of a country. In India, the currency department of the Reserve Bank of India attends to the core statutory function of issuing paper money of definite denominations and value. The law legalises the use of this money as a medium of payment which cannot be refused in settling transactions in India. No one in India can refuse to accept this money. Therefore, money is widely accepted as a medium of exchange.

**Answer 14**

Democracy today faces many challenges. A challenge is an opportunity for progress as challenges are in reality, difficulties which can be overcome. They give us an opportunity to progress further. It is only after we overcome a challenge that we go up to the next level.

With reference to democracy, different countries face different kinds of challenges.

The first level of challenge is the **foundational challenge**.

The second level is the **challenge of expansion**.

The third challenge is the **challenge of the deepening of democracy**.

When a country overcomes one challenge it faces another and gets an opportunity to progress to the next level of democracy. Thus, we can say that a challenge is not just any problem. It is a difficulty which carries within it an opportunity for progress.

**Answer 15**

'Money' and 'Muscle Power' play an important role in elections. Political parties are mainly focused towards winning the elections. To achieve this aim, they are at times willing to use any method, however unfair it may be. Political parties mainly nominate those candidates who can raise money for contesting elections or support those candidates with criminal backgrounds in order to win elections.

**Answer 16**

The movement of Romanticism fostered a sense of nationalist sentiment among the European people. Through its focus on emotions, intuition and mythical feelings, Romanticism underlined the importance of the shared cultural heritage of the people and espoused the idea of a nation. Folk culture too brought people with the same cultural heritage together. Folk dances and folk tales often became symbols of national identity. Language popularised the concept of nation in the sense that in Poland, when the Russian Empire imposed the Russian language in schools, the use of Polish came to be seen as an act of defiance against imperial dominance. Hence, in these myriad ways, nationalism developed through culture in Europe.

**OR**

Paul Bernard argued that the French government should make explicit efforts to develop the Vietnamese economy. He made the case that if the economy was developed and the standard of living was raised, the Vietnamese people would purchase more goods. This would expand the market for French businesses and result in profits. He also pointed out that factors like outstanding peasant debt, high population and low agricultural productivity were major hindrances in the economic growth of Vietnam and that the French government should carry out land reforms in order to counter these hindrances.

**Answer 17**

Since salt is an essential food item, the British government's monopoly of its production and the tax imposed on it affected Indians across class, caste and gender barriers. Hence, when Gandhi decided to break the Salt Law, the move mobilised a large portion of the Indian population against the colonial government. Also, during the Dandi march, Gandhi spread his message of *Swaraj* to thousands of people through lectures and urged them to defy the British government. In this way, the 'Salt March' became an effective tool of resistance against colonialism.

**Answer 18**

Chhotanagpur Plateau region has the highest concentration of iron and steel industries due to the following reasons:

- i. This region has vast reserves of coal and iron ore. Also, iron ore is cheaply available in the region, thus providing the raw material for iron and steel industries.
- ii. Cheap labour is available to the industries from the states of West Bengal, Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha and Chhattisgarh.
- iii. The region has immense potential for growth in the local markets like Kolkata, Patna, Ranchi etc.

**Answer 19**

Many of India's energy problems could be solved by solar energy in the following ways:

- i. India is a tropical country and hence there are immense possibilities of tapping sunlight by installing photovoltaic cells which convert sunlight directly into electrical energy.
- ii. Solar power plants can be established in various parts of the country which will minimise the dependency of rural households on firewood and dung cakes.
- iii. By installing solar panels on the roof of the buildings, trapped energy could be used to provide hot water in bathrooms and for lighting the lobbies.

**Answer 20**

A democratic government is formed by the people by electing their own representatives. People have control over the rulers because the latter represents their interests in the parliament. People in a democratic country make laws indirectly through their representatives.

In a democracy, if a citizen wants to know if a decision was taken through the correct norms and procedures, he or she has the right to examine the process of decision making. The government has to respond to the needs of the people. If they don't, they can be outset from the government in the next elections. Thus, the government has to be accountable and responsive to the needs of the people.

**Answer 21**

Globalisation and greater competition among producers has been advantageous to consumers as follows:

- i. Increased investments in the Indian markets by MNCs have led to the growth of the Indian economy by increased production in many fields such as automobile, cell phone, soft drinks, fast food and garments. MNCs have given vast choices of products to the consumers.
- ii. Globalisation has opened new and many opportunities for companies in the service sector, especially the IT companies. These companies have offered their cheap but efficient consulting services to many nations. This has also created millions of jobs in India.
- iii. Technological innovations in the fields of telecommunications, computers and the Internet have helped people to communicate with each other despite being living in different geographical locations. This has also helped various companies in administering and expanding their business in many countries located in different time zones.
- iv. Outsourcing is the major outcome of the globalisation process. A company hires regular services mostly from outside the country or within the country like BPO or call centres, banking service, teaching, maintenance of accounts etc. Many MNCs are outsourcing their services to India at cheaper rates with moderate accuracy. In the post reform period, India has provided global outsourcing with the availability of

skilled manpower at low wage rates. In India, outsourcing has generated new employment opportunities.

### Answer 22

Following were five major problems posed by the First World War in India:

- i. The First World War resulted in a massive increase in defense expenditure for the British Government. This was financed by the British through war loans and increase in taxes. To this end, the government increased the customs duties and also introduced income tax.
- ii. There was continuous price rise as a result of the War. The prices nearly doubled between 1913 and 1918. This caused many hardships for the common populace.
- iii. The government launched a programme of forced recruitment of soldiers in the rural areas which led to widespread resentment.
- iv. In 1918-19 and 1920-21, there was crop failure in many parts of the country. This caused major shortage of food and further added to the miseries of the common man.
- v. The crop failure was followed by an influenza epidemic which caused 12 to 13 million deaths.

### Answer 23

Cotton textile industries were centred near cotton producing areas in the initial years so as to easily acquire the raw material needed for these industries. This industry is also closely linked to agriculture and provides employment to the farmers, cotton ball pluckers and workers who are engaged in other aspects like ginning, spinning, weaving, dyeing, tailoring etc. In the initial years, cotton textile industries were located in the cotton growing belts of Gujarat and Maharashtra due to the availability of raw cotton, ready markets, good transporting facilities, port facilities, availability of labour and the existence of a moist climate.

### Answer 24

Role of banks in India:

- i. Accepting deposits from the public is the primary function of a commercial bank. They accept deposits from the people who have surplus amount and provide loans to investors who are in need. Thus, they encourage savings and promote production activities by investing them.
- ii. Banks advance loans to business persons, farmers and consumers against approved securities. Cash credit, overdraft, short-term loans, discounting of bill of exchange, money at call etc. are the loans advanced by banks.
- iii. They also help in the distribution of surplus capital from regions where it is abundant to those places which have a scarcity of funds.
- iv. Banks provide concessional loans to priority sectors like agriculture, small scale industry, retail trade, export, etc.
- v. Banks provide services such as collection and making payments on behalf of their customers such as insurance premium, dividends etc.

Coal is the most abundant fossil fuel in India and is found in four different forms. Importance of each form is as follows:

- i. **Lignite:** It is brown, low grade quality of coal. It is used in the generation of electricity.
- ii. **Bituminous Coal:** This is a slightly higher quality of coal and is the most commercially used form of coal.
- iii. **Metallurgical Coal:** It is a higher grade of bituminous coal which is generally used for smelting iron in the blast furnaces.
- iv. **Anthracite Coal:** It is the highest quality hard coal. It is used as domestic fuel in hand fired stoves or in automatic stoker furnaces.

### Answer 26

Democracy evolves through popular struggles and movements. When a conflict arises, it may be solved by those groups which are in power and groups which aspire to share power. This leads to the evolution and expansion of democracy in the country.

Further, popular struggles and movements play an important role in a democracy. They help in widening democracy. They force the government to recognise and implement laws benefiting wider interests of the society. When a sectional interest group influences the government to make policies in their favour, another group may bring counter pressure on the government to not make the laws which the first group desires. This results in maintenance of power balance and accommodation of conflicting interests of the society which ultimately result in the deepening of democracy.

### Answer 27

A political party is a group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government. Members of such a group agree on certain fundamental values, policies and programmes for the society and strive to follow them in order to achieve public good.

The three components of a political party are – leaders, active members and followers.

**The Leaders:** The leaders constitute the higher echelons of a political party. They are the ones who effectively run the government if the party wins the elections.

**The Active Members:** They are the rank and file of the party, mobilising public opinion on the ground and serving as a link between the party followers and the party leaders.

**The Followers:** Simply put, they are the followers of the party leadership who work under the guidance of the active members of the party.

**Answer 28**

Following are five important steps taken by the French revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity among the French people:

- i. The idea of a united community with equal rights ensured by a Constitution was promoted by the revolutionaries. This was done by popularising the ideas of *la patrie* (the fatherland) and *le citoyen* (the citizen).
- ii. A new tricolor flag replaced the old royal standard for the people to identify more with the concept of a French nation.
- iii. The Estates General was renamed as the 'National Assembly' and came to be elected by a body of active citizens.
- iv. A centralised administrative system was set up and tasked with the creation of uniform laws.
- v. Regional dialects were purposefully suppressed and Parisian French was promoted as the common language of the nation.

**OR**

Following are five important steps taken by the French in order to develop the Mekong Delta Region:

- i. The French colonial government began to build large canals in the Mekong Delta Region.
- ii. Drainage of land was undertaken in order to make more land available for cultivation.
- iii. The French augmented rice production in the region by building an extensive irrigation system (canals and earthworks) through forced labour. Three fourths of the increased production was exported and thus, by 1931, Vietnam became the third largest exporter of rice in the world.
- iv. Work was started on the Trans Indo-China rail link which would connect the northern and southern parts of Vietnam and China.
- v. A second line was built between Vietnam and Siam (Thailand) through Phnom Penh, the capital of Cambodia.

Answer 29



**Note:** The following questions are for the **Visually Impaired Candidates** only, in lieu of Q. No. 29:

**Answer 29.1** – Nagpur

**Answer 29.2** – Champaran

**Answer 29.3** – Kheda

Answer 30.1



**Answer 30.2**



**Note:** The following questions are for the **Visually Impaired Candidates** only in lieu of Q. No. 30:

**Answer 30.1** – Chhattisgarh

**Answer 30.2** – Porbandar

**Answer 30.3** – Bangalore