

Summative Assessment-II

SAMPLE QUESTIONS

SUBJECT- SOCIAL SCIENCE

CLASS-X

Very short answers -VSA (1 mark)

1. What did the inland Emigrating Act of 1859 declare?
2. Name any one fossil fuel used to generate thermal electricity.
3. Give one special feature that distinguishes a pressure group from a political party.
4. Give one reason why multi party system has evolved in India.
5. With the help of an example each compare a single issue movement and a long term movement.
6. What is meant by 'Fair Globalisation'?
7. Why do banks ask for collateral while giving credit to the borrower?
8. How will you justify that you are an alert consumer while buying a commodity from the market. Give two example/ situations to support you.

Short Answers-SA (3 marks)

1. 'The merchants and industrialists made a significant contribution to the Civil Disobedience Movement'. In the light of the above statement, explain their role in the movement.
  2. How reinterpretation of history created a sense of collective belongingness among different community of India?.
  3. 'Napoleon was a great administrator.' Explain the statement in the light to the changes he brought about in France.
- Or
4. Highlight the contribution of women in the anti-imperial struggle in Vietnam. Did they succeed?
  4. How have biogas plants proved to be a valuable source of energy in rural India? Give its three benefits.
  5. Why do you think the northern plains of India provide favourable conditions where as the Himalayan mountains provide unfavourable conditions for the growth of railways? Give three reasons for both.
  6. Assam with its extensive tea gardens and high production of crude oil has lot of potential for growth of tourism. What values are associated with promotion of tourism?
  7. What are the differences between democratic and Non-democratic governments in the decision

making process?

8. How Deepening of Democracy is a major challenge to modern democracies? Explain
9. What do you mean by foundational challenge in democracy? What values can help to overcome this challenge?
10. Define the term 'liberalization'. Explain the reasons for the Indian Government beginning the policy of liberalization in 1991.
11. We often complain about lack of civic amenities like erratic water and power supply, bad roads garbage disposal etc. Name the right that gives us the power of question? Discuss.
12. Ravi works in a leather bag manufacturing and export company. He feels insecure due to introduction of flexible labour laws. How can the government help him?

Long Answers-LA (5 marks)

1. "Equality before law did not stand for universal suffrage in France after the revolution". Explain with suitable examples.  

Or

The French claimed that introduction of Modern Education to Vietnamese would create "an Asiatic France tied solidly to European France". Explain the statement with suitable examples.
2. Categorize and discuss the different urban segments which joined the Non-Cooperation Movement.
3. What is the meaning of road density? Describe any four major problems faced by road transport in India.
4. If jute industry has to be set up which would be a better location? Damodar basin or Hugli basin? Give five reasons to support your answer.
5. Has democracy led to the promotion of dignity and freedom of citizens? Discuss with example.
6. Explain the role of Opposition Parties in a Democracy.
7. 'The effect of Globalisation has not been uniform'. Do you agree? Give reasons to support your answer.
8. Compare and Contrast the conditions for taking loan from formal and informal sources. Suggest an alternative source that you think is best for the rural poor.

Short Answer-SA (3 Marks)-Map Questions

- 1 Identify and label the following on the map of India:
  - (a) The Congress Session where 26<sup>th</sup> January was declared as the day for Purna Swaraj
  - (b) The place where 22 policemen were burnt forcing Gandhiji to call of the non-cooperation movement
  - (c) The Jallianwala Bagh Massacre took place here
2. On the given political outline map of India:
  - a) Identify
    - A. Iron ore mine
    - B. Software technology park
  - b) Locate and label  
Jawaharlal Nehru Port

## Marking Scheme

## Very Short Answers- VSA (1 Mark)

1.	Plantation workers would not leave tea gardens without permission	1
2.	Coal/ Petroleum/ Natural Gas	1
3.	One special feature that distinguishes a pressure group from a political party is that- pressure groups do not seek to get into powers, while political parties do.	1
4.	It has evolved in India because of the social and geographical diversity of the country. This diversity cannot be absorbed by 2 or 3 parties alone. Hence multi party system has evolved in India.	1
5.	Single issue movements are those which seek to achieve a single objective within a limited time period. Narmada Bachao Andolan( example) Long term movements are those which seek to achieve a long goal in a very long term E.g. environmental movements etc.	$\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$
6.	Would create opportunity for all . Ensure benefits of globalization are shared better.	1
7.	If the borrower fails to repay the loan, the lender has the right to sell the asset or collateral to obtain payment.	1
8.	Will see ISI MARK Expiry Date Weigh Gas Cylinder Vegetable Vendors must use Weighing machine Any other	$\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$

## Short answers-SA (3 marks)

1.	1. Indian merchants and industrialists wanted protection against imports of foreign goods, and a rupee-sterling foreign exchange ratio that would discourage imports. To organise business interests, they formed the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress in 1920 and the Federation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industries (FICCI) in 1927.  2. Led by prominent industrialists like Purshottamdas Thakurdas and G. D. Birla, the industrialists attacked
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colonial control over the Indian economy, and supported the Civil Disobedience Movement when it was first launched.

3. They gave financial assistance and refused to buy or sell imported goods. Most businessmen came to see swaraj as a time when colonial restrictions on business would no longer exist and trade and industry would flourish without constraints.

Or any other relevant point.

1x3=3

2. 1. A sense of collective belonging came partly through the experience of united struggles. There were also a variety of cultural processes through which nationalism captured people's imagination.

2. History and fiction, folklore and songs, popular prints and symbols, all played a part in the making of nationalism.

3. It was in the twentieth century, with the growth of nationalism, that the identity of India came to be visually associated with the image of Bharat Mata. The image was first created by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay. In the 1870s he wrote 'Vande Mataram' as a hymn to the motherland.

Or any other relevant point.

1x3=3

3. 1. In the administrative field he had incorporated revolutionary principles in order to make the whole system more rational and efficient. The Civil Code of 1804 – usually known as the Napoleonic Code – did away with all privileges based on birth, established equality before the law and secured the right to property.

2. This Code was exported to the regions under French control. In the Dutch Republic, in Switzerland, in Italy and Germany, Napoleon simplified administrative divisions, abolished the feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues. In the towns too, guild restrictions were removed. Transport and communication systems were improved.

3. Peasants, artisans, workers and new businessmen enjoyed a new-found freedom. Businessmen and small-scale producers of goods, in particular, began to realise that uniform laws, standardised weights and measures, and a common national currency would facilitate the movement and exchange of goods and

capital from one region to another.

Or any other relevant point.

1x3=3

Or

1. Women in Vietnam traditionally enjoyed greater equality in comparison to that in China. They had only limited freedom to determine their future. They enjoyed no public life. But with the growth of nationalist movement the status of women improved. Writers and political thinkers began idealising women who rebelled against social norms.

2. This rebellion against social conventions marked the arrival of the new woman in Vietnamese society. A play was written by the nationalist Pharr Boi Chau in 1913 on the lives of the Trung Sisters who had fought against Chinese domination in 39-43 CE. In this play he depicted these sisters as patriots fighting to save the Vietnamese nation from the Chinese.

3. They were portrayed as young, brave and dedicated. Nguyen Thi Xuan was reputed to have shot down a jet with just twenty bullets. They helped in nursing the wounded, constructing underground rooms and tunnels and fighting the enemy. Between 1965 and 1975, of the 17,000 youth worked on the trail, 70 to 80 per cent were women.

Or any other relevant point.

4. Benefits of use of biogas in rural India: three points

1x3=3

1. Gas has higher thermal efficiency in comparison to kerosene
2. Provides improved quality of manure
3. Disposal of farm waste, animal and human waste

5. favorable conditions for growth of railways in the Northern Plains

½ x3= 1 ½

1. Vast level land
2. High population density
3. Rich agricultural resources

Unfavorable conditions for growth of railways in the Northern Plains

½ x3=1 ½

1. High relief
2. Sparse population
3. Lack of economic opportunities

6. The values associated with tourism are:

1x3=3

1. It promotes national integration
2. It provides support to local handicrafts and cultural pursuits
3. It develops international understanding among countries
4. It increases foreign exchange

7.

1x3=3

Democratic Government	Non- Democratic Government
Democracy is based on the idea of deliberations and negotiations	No such deliberations or negotiations are held
Democratic government's take into account the public opinion before reaching a decision.	They do not care about public opinions
There is some delay in taking a decision due to deliberations and negotiations but these decisions are effective	They can take quick decisions, but these are sometimes less effective and forced on people.

8. Deepening of democracy is a challenge that is faced by almost every democracy in one form or the other for example. In case of India. Some challenges that are faced are as follows: 3

1. Strengthening of institutions and practices of democracy.
2. Strengthening of those institutions that may help people's participations and control.
3. This may require to check the influence of the rich and powerful people in making government decisions

9. Transition to democratic institutions from non-democratic regimes, separation of military from governing authority, establishing a sovereign and a functional state can be some of the foundational challenges in democracies. 2+1=3

The values that may help overcome them are

- honesty
- equality
- freedom

10. Removing barriers or restrictions set by the government is known as liberalization. 1+2=3

1. Time has come for Indian ..... producers to compete with the producers around the globe.
2. Completion would improve the quality of the goods.
3. International organization supported this.

11. RTI ACT

3

RTI Act was passed in the parliament in the year 2005.

Ensures citizens all the information about the functions of the government department.

The services provided by the government department can be reviewed.

12.

3

1. Company has lived workers for short period
2. Lot of pressure and work over time
3. No work when there is no demand

Government

1. Should set some laws to see that the companies see the welfare of the workers
2. Labour laws properly implemented
3. Employer

Long answers-LA (5 Marks)

1. 1. Equality before the law did not necessarily stand for universal suffrage.  
  
2. In revolutionary France, which marked the first political experiment in liberal democracy, the right to vote and to get elected was granted exclusively to property-owning men.  
  
3. Men without property and all women were excluded from political rights. Only for a brief period under the Jacobins did all adult males enjoy suffrage.  
  
4. However, the Napoleonic Code went back to limited suffrage and reduced women to the status of a minor, subject to the authority of fathers and husbands.  
  
5. Throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries women and non-propertied men organised opposition movements demanding equal political rights.  
Or any other relevant point.

5

Or

1. The French wanted to civilize the Vietnamese by imposing the 'modern' European culture on them. They



also wanted to educate the local people so that a large workforce could be created for clerical jobs.

2. They did not want to impart a better education as they were afraid that more education could lead to awakening among the local people which could prove dangerous for the colonial rulers. So, full access to French education was denied to the Vietnamese.

3. The elites in Vietnam were highly influenced by the Chinese culture. It was important for the French to counter this influence. They systematically tried to dismantle the traditional education system.

Or any other relevant point.

2. 1. The movement started with middle-class participation in the cities. Thousands of students left government-controlled schools and colleges, headmasters and teachers resigned.

2. Lawyers gave up their legal practices. The council elections were boycotted in most provinces.

3. In Awadh, peasants were led by Baba Ramchandra – a *sanyasi* who had earlier been to Fiji as an indentured labourer. The movement here was against *talukdars* and landlords who demanded from peasants exorbitantly high rents and a variety of other cesses.

4. In many places *nai – dhobi bandhs* were organised by panchayats to deprive landlords of the services of even barbers and washermen. In June 1920, Jawaharlal Nehru began going around the villages in Awadh, talking to the villagers, and trying to understand their grievances.

5. By October, the Oudh Kisan Sabha was set up headed by Jawaharlal Nehru, Baba Ramchandra and a few others. Within a month, over 300 branches had been set up in the villages around the region.

Or any other relevant point.

5

3. Road Density: The length of road per 100 sq.km of area.

1

Problem faced by roadways:

1x4=4

1. Keeping in view the volume of traffic and passengers the road network is inadequate.

2. About half of the roads are unmettled and this limits their usage during the rainy seasons.
3. The national highway are inadequate too
4. Roads are highly congested in cities.
5. Most of the bridges and culverts are old and narrow.

4. Better location for setting up jute industry is Hugli basin.

1x5=5

Reasons:

1. Proximity of the jute producing area
2. Inexpensive water transport
3. Good network of railways, roadways and waterways to facilitate movement of raw material to the mills.
4. Abundant water for processing raw jute
5. Cheap labour from West Bengal and adjoining states of Bihar, Odisha and Uttar Pradesh
6. Kolkata provides banking, insurance and port facilities for export of jute goods.

5. Democracy is much superior to any other form of government in promoting dignity and freedom of individuals.

5

Democracy ensures that the conflicts that arise among the individuals because they might feel alienated or un-equal are checked and equality of social, political science and economics kind is ensured to all.

The passion for respect and freedom are basis of democracy. This principle is universally recognized.

Most societies are male dominated and women do not get equal change. In democracies equal respect and treatment to women has been accepted.

Democracies especially in countries with diversity such as India have recognized the claims of the backward and disadvantaged section of society and they are granted equal status and opportunity.

People can publically express their dis-satisfaction with democracy and thus make it more legitimate and responsive.

6. Opposition parties play an important role in democracies. They play both positive and negative role.

5

Positive role:

1. They ensures political party in power does not misuse or abuse its power.
2. It exposes the weaknesses of the ruling party
3. It keeps a close vigil on the bills and expenditure of the government

Negative role:

1. It targets the government and aims as dislogging and discrediting the government for all the ills and the troubles the people face.
2. Through stalling the proceedings of the parliament, dharmas and gharries, it curtails the progress of the country.

The oppositions work is not to abstract, shall the functioning of the administration but keep a close watch on the working of the party in power so that democracy becomes meaningful.

7. Globalisation has mixed impact- 5

1. Advantage to consumers- greater choice.
2. Employment opportunities
3. Local companies benefitted
4. Indian companies have turned into MNCs
5. Standard of living improved
6. Quality has risen

Demerits

1. Rising completion
2. Some small producers had to close the industries
3. Uncertain employment and insecurity among workers
4. Any other point

8. Formal 4+1=5

Banks co-operatives

Low rate of interest

No unfair means adopted to take back the money if no re-payment is done.

Supervised by RBI

Have to ad-here to terms of credit is collateral rate of interest. Mode of payment and documents

Informal

Money lender, relatives, land lords

High rate of interest

Other conditions like cultivate land during harvest time etc.

Unfair measures

Not supervised

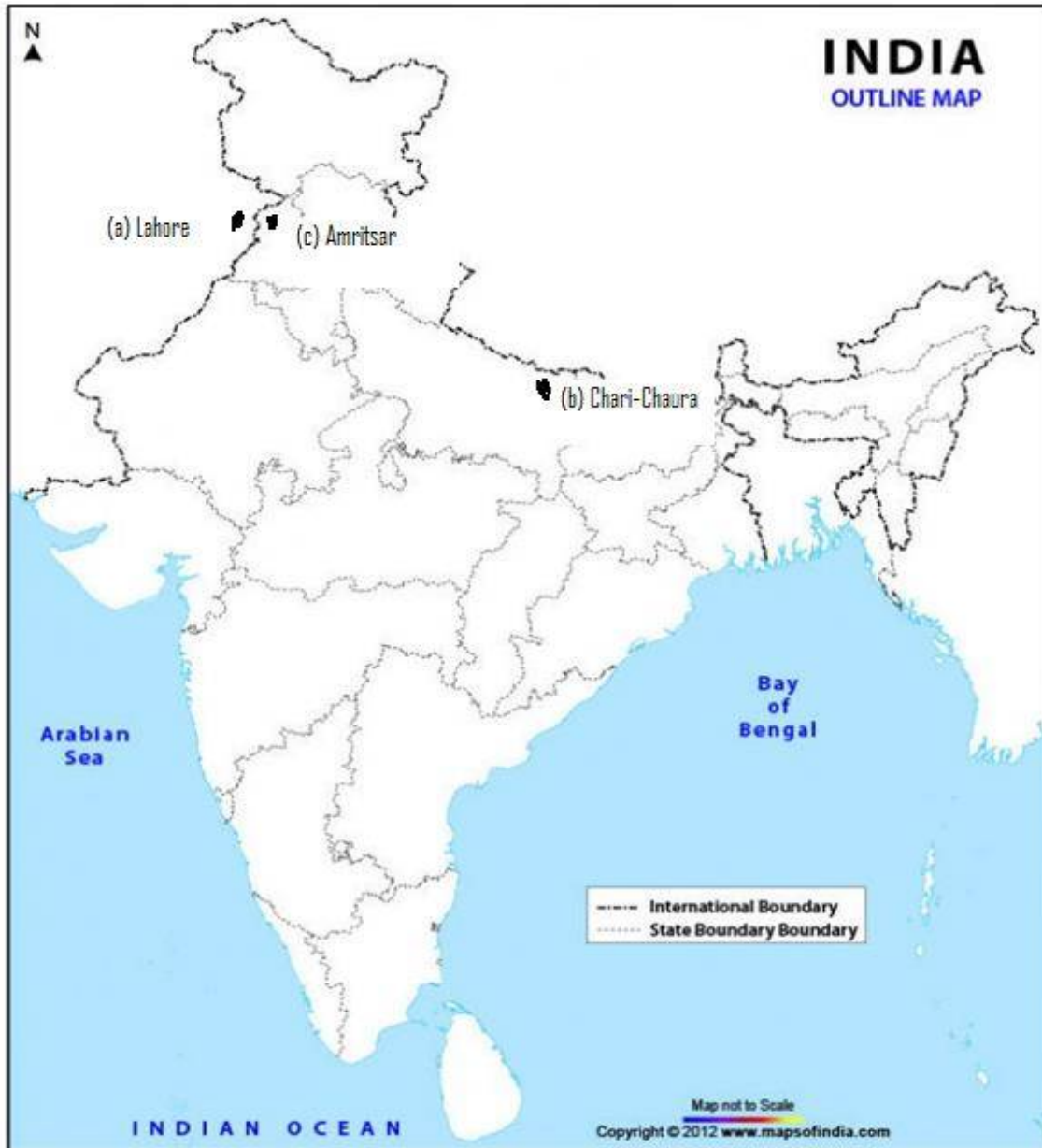
Self help groups is an alternative source.

- explain Self help Groups.

Short Answers (Map Questions)

1

3



2. On the given political outline map of India:

2+1=3

- a) Identify
  - A. Iron ore mine- Kundremukh
  - B. Software technology park- Thiruvananthapuram
- b) Locate and label
  - Jawaharlal Nehru Port