

**CBSE Board  
Class X Social Science  
Board Paper – 2013  
(Outside Delhi)  
Summative Assessment – II**

**Time: 3 hrs**

**Total Marks: 90**

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**General Instructions:**

- i. There are 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 9** are **multiple choice questions** (MCQs) of **1 mark each**. Every MCQ is provided with four alternatives. Write the correct alternative in your answer book.
  - iv. Questions from serial number **10 to 21** are **3 marks questions**. Answers to these questions should not exceed 80 words each.
  - v. Questions from serial number **22 to 29** are **5 marks questions**. Answers to these questions should not exceed 100 words each.
  - vi. Question number **30 (a)** is a map question of 2 marks from History and Question number **30 (b)** is a map question of 3 marks from Geography.
  - vii. Attach the filled-up maps **inside** your answer book.
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**Question 1**

The artisans, industrial workers and peasants revolted against which one of the following in 1848? [1]

- a) Economic Hardship
- b) Political Instability
- c) Monarchy
- d) Revolutionary War

**OR**

Who, among the following, led the Scholars Revolt of 1868, in Vietnam?

- a) Teachers and Students
- b) Professionals
- c) Officials of Imperial Court
- d) The Elites

**Question 2**

Which one of the following was the main reason to withdraw Non-cooperation Movement? [1]

- a) Movement turning violent
- b) Leaders were tired
- c) Satyagrahis needed to be trained
- d) All of the above

**Question 3**

India is referred to as a 'Super Power' in the world in which one of the following non-Conventional sources of energy? [1]

- a) Solar Energy
- b) Wind Power
- c) Bio Gas
- d) Tidal Energy

**Question 4**

Which one of the following is a public interest group? [1]

- a) BAMCEF
- b) Railway Employees Union of India
- c) Sarafa Bazar Union
- d) Merchant's Union

**Question 5**

Which one among the following countries has a two-party system? [1]

- a) United Kingdom
- b) China
- c) Indo-China
- d) Japan

**Question 6**

Democracies are different from one another in terms of which one of the following? [1]

- a) Culture
- b) Social situations
- c) Economic activities
- d) All the above

**Question 7**

Which one of the following is the main source of credit for rich urban households? [1]

- a) Moneylenders
- b) Businessmen
- c) Banks
- d) Self-help groups

**Question 8**

Which one of the following was the main aim to form 'World Trade Organisation'? [1]

- a) To liberalise international trade
- b) To promote trade of rich countries
- c) To promote trade of poor countries
- d) To promote bilateral trade

**Question 9**

Hallmark is the certification maintained for standardisation for which one of the following? [1]

- a) Jewellery
- b) Electrical goods
- c) Edible oil
- d) Refrigeration

**Question 10**

Why was the decade of 1830s known as great economic hardship in Europe? Explain any three reasons. [3]

**OR**

Why was the 'Tonkin School' started in Vietnam? Explain any three reasons?

**Question 11**

Explain any three measures taken by the British government to repress the movement started against the Rowlatt Act. [3]

**Question 12**

Which were the two types of demands mentioned by Gandhi in his letter to Viceroy Irwin on 31 January 1930? Why was the abolition of 'salt tax' the most stirring demand? Explain. [3]

**Question 13**

Explain any three objectives of the 'National Jute Policy, 2005'. [3]

**Question 14**

Why is India not able to perform to her full potential in iron and steel production? Explain any three reasons. [3]

**Question 15**

How are means of transport and communication complementary to each other? Explain with three examples. [3]

**Question 16**

What are pressure groups? How are they different from political parties? Explain. [3]

**Question 17**

How do you feel that democracy is better than any other form of government? Explain. [3]

**Question 18**

Explain with examples how some countries face foundational challenge of democracy. [3]

**Question 19**

How are local companies benefitted by collaborating with multinational corporations? Explain with examples. [3]

**Question 20**

'Cheap and affordable credit is essential for poor households both in rural and urban areas'. In the light of the above statement, explain the social and economic values attached to it. [3]

**Question 21**

Explain the 'Right to Seek Redressal' with an example. [5]

**Question 22**

Describe the role of culture in shaping the feelings of nationalism in Europe from 1830 to the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. [5]

**OR**

Describe any five features of the 'Go East Movement'.

**Question 23**

Why did Gandhi start the 'Civil Disobedience Movement'? Explain any four features of the movement. [5]

**Question 24**

Why is it necessary to conserve mineral resources? Suggest any four ways to conserve mineral resources. [5]

**Question 25**

'Advancement of the international trade of a country is an index of its economic prosperity'. Justify the statement with five arguments. [5]

**Question 26**

'No party system is ideal for all countries and in all situations'. Justify the statement with five arguments. [5]

**Question 27**

'Democracies do not appear to be very successful in reducing economic inequalities'. Examine the statement with examples. [5]

**Question 28**

What are the two categories of sources of credit? Mention four features of each. [5]

**Question 29**

How has improvement in technology stimulated the globalisation process? Explain with five examples. [5]

**Question**

**30.1**

Two features, A and B, are marked in the 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]

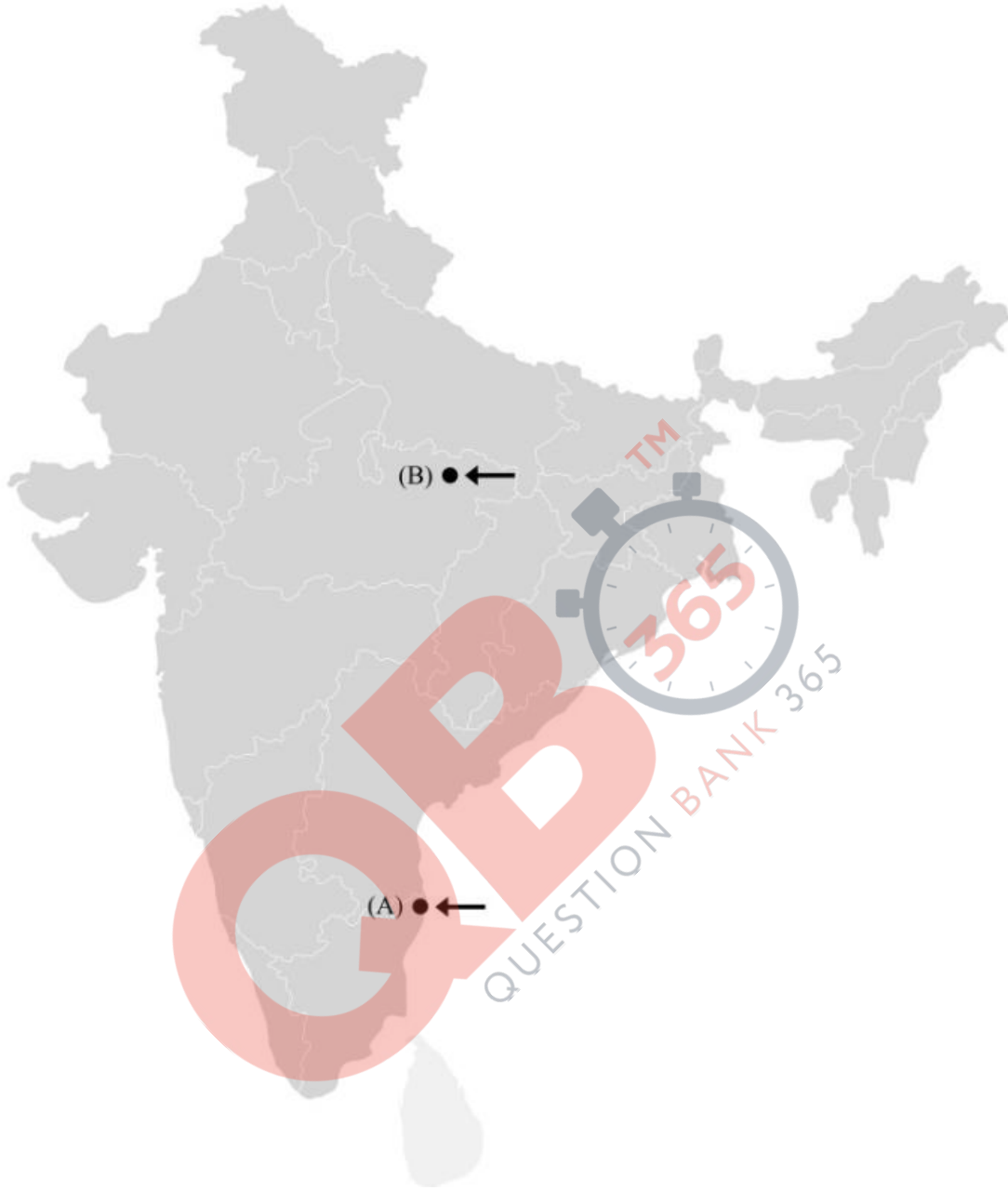
(A) The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in 1927.

(B) The place where the Non-cooperation Movement was called off.

**30.2**

On the same given political map of India, locate and label the following features with appropriate symbols: [3]

- i. Kaiga – Nuclear Power Plant
- ii. Bhilai – Iron and Steel Centre
- iii. Kandla – Major Sea Port



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**Answers**

1. **(a)** – Economic Hardship **OR (c)** – Officials of Imperial Court
2. **(d)** – All of the above
3. **(b)** – Wind Power
4. **(a)** – BAMCEF
5. **(a)** – United Kingdom
6. **(d)** – All the above
7. **(c)** – Banks
8. **(a)** – To liberalise international trade
9. **(a)** – Jewellery

**Answer 10**

The following are three important reasons why the decade of 1830s is known as great economic hardship in Europe:

- i. During the 1830s, there was large-scale unemployment in Europe. In most of the European countries, employment opportunities were low in number, whereas job seekers were many.
- ii. Cities had come to be extremely overcrowded. As a result, slums had started coming up as more people migrated from the rural areas to the urban areas.
- iii. Small producers in towns were often faced with stiff competition from imports of cheap machine-made goods from England where industrialisation was more advanced, especially in textile production.

**OR**

The main objective of the Tonkin Free School was to provide Western style education.

- i. The education imparted in this institution included Science, Hygiene and French.
- ii. It was not enough to acquire knowledge in Science and Western ideas. It was also important to learn how to look 'modern' in the Western sense of the term. Both these factors displayed the colonial mentality of the French rulers towards the natives.
- iii. The French wanted to consolidate their control over Vietnam through the control of education. There was a definite attempt to change the values, norms and perceptions of people to accept the superiority of French culture and civilisation.

**Answer 11**

The following are the measures adopted by the British Government to repress the movement started against the Rowlatt Act:

- i. Fearing that railway and telegraph lines might be cut by those protesting the Act, the Government unleashed harsher than usual measures to suppress the movement.
- ii. Local leaders were imprisoned and Gandhi was prohibited from entering Delhi. On 10<sup>th</sup> April 1919, the police fired upon a peaceful procession in Amritsar.
- iii. This action of the Government resulted in attacks on banks, post offices and railway stations. Martial law was soon imposed and General Dyer took over the command.

**Answer 12**

Among the demands made by Gandhi in his letter to Viceroy Irwin, some of the demands were general in nature, whereas others were of interest to specific sections such as industrialists and peasants. The demand for the abolition of salt tax was the most important because it was a problem faced by Indians of all socioeconomic classes. Salt was and remains a product of daily consumption. Because it is naturally available in nature, the tax imposed on it was considered an injustice done to Indians. Gandhi's letter gave the Government an ultimatum for accepting his demands, failing which he threatened to launch a Civil Disobedience Campaign.

**Answer 13**

In 2005, the Government formulated the National Jute Policy with the objective of increasing productivity, improving quality, ensuring good prices to jute farmers and enhancing the yield per hectare. The jute industry faced tough competition from synthetic substitutes and competitors such as Bangladesh and Brazil. The growing global concern for environment-friendly, biodegradable materials also led to the Government policy of mandatory use of jute packaging.

**Answer 14**

The following are three important reasons why India has not been able to perform to her full potential in iron and steel production:

- i. High cost of production and limited availability of coking coal
- ii. Lower productivity of labour
- iii. Irregular supply of energy



**Answer 15**

Means of transport and communication are complementary to each other in the following three ways:

- i. Transport and communication establish links between production centres and consumption centres and provide the links through which these two centres carry out trade.
- ii. Such networks connect the remote pockets of the country with other parts. Hence, effective distribution of produced goods becomes possible.
- iii. The movement of raw material becomes much more efficient if there are elaborate means of transport and communications available.

**Answer 16**

Pressure groups are organisations which strive to influence the policies of the Government. They could do so by forming an organisation and undertaking activities to promote their interests or viewpoints. These organisations are formed when people with common occupation, interest, aspirations or opinions come together to achieve a common objective. The following are the differences between pressure groups and political parties:

- i. Unlike pressure groups which try to influence the Government's policies, political parties are groups of people which come together to contest elections and hold power in the Government.
- ii. While pressure groups tend to wield power, if any, without responsibilities, political parties aim at direct control or share of political power of the State.
- iii. Pressure groups are not accountable to people, whereas political parties have to face the people in elections and thus have to be responsive to people's needs and views.

**Answer 17**

Democracy is better than any other form of Government because

- i. Democracy tends to promote equality among citizens.
- ii. It enhances the dignity of the individual. It supports the dignity of women and strengthens the claims of the disadvantaged sections of society.
- iii. Democracy is supposed to be transparent in nature and is supposed to improve the quality of the decision-making process in the country.
- iv. Democracy provides various mechanisms to resolve conflicts in a peaceful manner.
- v. Democracy also allows individuals the chance to correct their mistakes.

**Answer 18**

The foundational challenge of democracy involves making the transition to democracy and then establishing democratic Government. It involves establishing a sovereign and functional State. The challenge also involves bringing down the existing non-democratic regime, keeping military away from the centre of power and establishing civilian control over all institutions by holding democratic elections.

In a country such as Myanmar, a political leader like Suu Kyi was kept under house arrest for more than 20 years. Thus, in this case, the foundational challenge recognises the need to release political prisoners of the State or recall them if exiled and hold multi-party elections.

**Answer 19**

When local companies launch a joint venture with MNCs:

- i. The MNCs provide the finances for additional investments for faster production.
- ii. MNCs bring with them the latest technology for enhancing and improving production.
- iii. Some Indian companies have had very successful foreign collaborations. Globalisation has enabled some Indian companies to expand into multinational corporations.
- iv. Parakh Foods was a small company which has been bought over by a big American company – Cargill foods. Parakh Foods had built a large marketing network in various parts of India as a well-reputed brand. It had four oil refineries whose control has now shifted to Cargill. Now, Cargill is the largest manufacturer of edible oil in India making five million pouches daily.

**Answer 20**

Credit means loans. It refers to a sort of agreement in which the lender supplies the borrower with money, goods or services in return for the promise of future repayment.

- i. Cheap and affordable credit for poor households is essential for a country's economic development and material growth. It is required for a variety of important economic activities such as big or small investments, setting up of businesses and buying of cars and houses.
- ii. In the rural hinterland, credit helps in the development of agriculture by helping farmers purchase seeds, fertilisers, pesticides and farming machinery.
- iii. Manufacturers require credit to sustain operational costs, for buying raw material and to purchase plant machinery and equipment.
- iv. Some people may also avail of credit to provide for marriage or illness.

**Answer 21**

Under the 'Right to Seek Redressal', consumers have the right to seek redressal against trade practices of exploitation and seek a fair settlement of the genuine grievances. They can seek redressal through consumer courts functioning at district, state and national levels and may get compensation from a manufacturer/trader if any harm is done. Example: Suresh sent an urgent courier to his brother living in another city. However, the courier did not reach on time which resulted in some financial loss to both Suresh and his brother. Thus, Suresh filed a case against the courier company in the consumer court.

**Answer 22**

It can be said that culture, music, dance and religion played an important role in the development of nationalism in Europe:

- i. The role of culture was important in the sense that it instilled among the people of Europe an idea of a shared heritage. The ultimate result of this was the development of nationalism. Art, poetry and music, all helped in expressing nationalist feelings among the people. Romanticism, in particular, was a cultural movement which contributed a great deal in this process. Romantic artists and poets criticised the glorification of reason and science and instead focused on emotions and intuition.
- ii. Language also played an important role. After the Russian occupation, the Polish language was forced out of schools and Russian was imposed everywhere. In 1831, an armed rebellion against Russian rule took place which was later crushed. After this, many members of the Polish clergy began to use language as a weapon of national resistance.
- iii. The Romantic German philosopher Herder said that true German culture was to be found among the common people – das volk. Folk songs, folk poetry and dances further popularised the idea of nation.

**OR**

The following are the important features of the 'Go East Movement':

- i. The 'Go East Movement' gained a foothold in Vietnam in the first decade of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. In 1907–08, about 300 Vietnamese students went to Japan to attain modern education.
- ii. The principal objective of the Go East Movement was to drive out the French from Vietnam, overthrow the puppet Emperor and re-establish the Nguyen dynasty which had been deposed by France.
- iii. Japan had undergone a massive modernisation and industrialisation process and had resisted colonisation by the West. It had even defeated Russia in 1907 and displayed its military prowess.
- iv. Hence, Vietnamese nationalists sought arms and tactical help from the Japanese as fellow Asians.
- v. The Vietnamese students had established a branch of the Restoration Society in Tokyo. However, the Japanese Ministry of Interior clamped down on them in 1908. Many activists, including Phan Boi Chau, were deported and had to seek exile in countries such as China and Thailand.

**Answer 23**

Gandhi had made certain demands on behalf of the whole of the Indian National Congress to the British Government. When these demands were not fulfilled, the Civil Disobedience Movement was launched in 1930. The following are four important features of the movement:

- i. The movement began with Gandhi's march from Sabarmati to the coastal town of Dandi in Gujarat. On 6<sup>th</sup> April, Gandhi reached Dandi where he broke the salt law in defiance of the British by making salt from sea water.
- ii. All classes and categories of people were now asked to not only be uncooperative of the British regime but also break unjust colonial laws.
- iii. As soon as the movement started, all important leaders including Gandhi and Nehru were arrested. In all, 90,000 people were arrested and 67 newspapers were banned.
- iv. During the movement, salt was manufactured in many areas, foreign cloth was boycotted, liquor shops were picketed and peasants refused to pay revenue and *chaukidari* taxes. A large number of village officials also resigned and forest laws were violated on a large scale.

**Answer 24**

The following are the reasons why mineral resources need to be conserved:

- i. The formation of minerals takes a long geological period of millions of years.
- ii. Minerals are finite and limited in supply.
- iii. Many of them such as coal and petroleum are non-renewable and exhaustible.
- iv. Their rate of replenishment is small in comparison with the rate of their consumption.
- v. They are very important for the future of industrial development of a country.

The following are the four ways in which mineral resources can be conserved:

- i. Minerals should be used in a planned, judicious and sustainable manner.
- ii. Technology should be upgraded to allow the use of low grade ore at low costs.
- iii. Recycling of metals also results in the conservation of mineral resources.
- iv. Many small steps such as car pooling and switching off the lights when not in use can lead to conservation of mineral resources.

**Answer 25**

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 macroeconomy 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 26**

Parties are essential for a democracy to sustain itself. The rise of political parties is directly associated with the inception of representative democracies.

- i. The party system is not something any country can choose.
- ii. It actually develops out of the nature and the culture of society on which it is built.
- iii. The social and regional divisions, its history of politics and the system of elections also play a role.
- iv. Each country develops a party system which is conditioned by its special circumstances. For example, India has evolved a multi-party system because of its social and geographical diversity which cannot be easily absorbed by two or three political parties.
- v. Political parties formulate policies to attain collective good, and there can be different views on what is good for all. Therefore, no party system is ideal for all countries in all situations.

**Answer 27**

It is seen that on an average, dictatorial regimes have had a slightly better record of economic growth, i.e. 4.34%. However, if this record is compared with that in the poor countries, there is almost no difference. It is 4.28%. Within democracies, there can be very high levels of economic inequality. In countries such as South Africa and Brazil, the top 20% people appropriate more than 60% of the national income, whereas less than 3% remains for the bottom 20%. However, as research shows, economic development and economic equality often depend on several factors such as country's size, global situation, cooperation from other countries and economic priorities. While countries such as Sweden and Norway have achieved greater levels of economic equality, countries with more complex problems like India have so far been slow in achieving this goal.

**Answer 28**

The two categories of credit sources are 'formal' and 'informal'.

The following are four features of formal sources of credit:

- i. The most important in this category are banks and cooperative societies. Loans can be obtained from these.
- ii. The Reserve Bank of India supervises the functioning of these formal sources.
- iii. Bank loans require documentation and collateral. The latter is used as guarantee until the loan is paid back.
- iv. Formal sources are not allowed to charge any rate of interest and have to adhere to governmental norms.

Informal sources of credit:

- i. In the informal field, money can be borrowed from a person, friend, relative, moneylender, trader and employer.
- ii. There is no regulatory or supervisory body in this sector.
- iii. Loans from this sector of credit do not require any collateral.
- iv. Often, a very high percentage of interest is charged as there is no collateral.

**Answer 29**

The following are the factors which have helped in the process of globalisation:

- i. Rapid development in technology has contributed a great deal in furthering globalisation. Technological advancement has resulted in faster delivery of goods and services across longer distances at cheaper costs.
- ii. Development in information and communication technology has brought the world a lot closer. Telecommunication technologies such as telephone, telegraph and fax are often used to contact people and organisations around the world, access information on an urgent basis and communicate with remote areas. Tele-conferences are nowadays often used in order to avoid long trips around the world.
- iii. Developments in information technology have helped in the spreading out of the production of services around the globe. Orders are nowadays placed through the Internet, designing is done on computers and payments are done online. E-mail and voice-mail are available at negligible costs.
- iv. The cost of air transport has fallen gradually. This has resulted in greater volumes of goods and people being transported across the world.
- v. E-banking, e-commerce, e-learning, e-mail and e-governance are becoming more commonplace.

**Answer 30.1 and 30.2**

