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SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT -II (2014 - 15)

संकलित परीक्षा – द्वितीय (2014–15)

SOCIAL SCIENCE

सामाजिक विज्ञान

Class – X

Time Allowed : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 90

समय: 3घंटे

अधिकतमअंक: 90

General Instructions :

- i) There are 30 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
- ii) Marks for each questions are indicated against the question.
- iii) Questions from serial number 1 to 8 are of 1 mark each. Write the answer in one word or sentence.
- iv) Questions from serial number 09 to 20 are 3 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 80 words each.
- v) Questions from serial number 21 to 28 are 5 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 120 words each.
- vi) Questions number 29 & 30 are map question of 3 marks each from History and Geography.
- vii) Attach the filled up maps inside your answer book.

समान्य निर्देश

- i) कुल 30 प्रश्न हैं। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- ii) प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक प्रश्न के सामने दिए गए।
- iii) प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 8 तक प्रश्न एक-एक अंक के हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के उत्तर –पुस्तिका में लिखिए।
- iv) प्रश्न संख्या 9 से 20 तक के प्रश्न तीन-तीन अंको के हैं। इनमें से प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 80 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।

v) प्रश्न संख्या 21 से 28 तक के प्रश्न पाँच-पाँच अंको के हैं | इनमें से प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 120 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए |

vi) प्रश्न क्रमांक 29 और 30 इतिहास और भूगोल के मानचित्र संबंधी 3 अंको का प्रश्न है

vii) मानचित्र पर उत्तर लिखने के बाद इनको अपनी उत्तर पुस्तिका के अंदर रखकर बांध दीजिए |

1. Name the dynasty which has been restored to power in France after the congress of Vienna . [1]

Or

Name the blind poet from Vietnam who wrote , "I would rather face eternal darkness than see the faces of traitors."

वियतनाम के उस दृष्टिहीन कवि का नाम बताइए जिसने लिखा था मैं चीर अंधकार में जीने को तैयार हूँ पर गद्दारों का मुँह देखना मुझे मंजूर नहीं ।

2. What is the best variety of Iron ore ? Name it. [1]

लौह-अयस्क के सर्वोत्तम प्रकार कौन हैं .

3. What was the major reason for the protest in Bolivia ? [1]

बोलिविया बिद्रोह के प्रमुख कारण क्या थे ?

4. Name two countries having two party system. [1]

द्विदलीय व्यवस्था प्रणालि वाले दो देशों के नाम लिखे .

5. Which element is often found missing from a non-democratic government ? [1]

अप्रजातंत्रिक सरकार में कौन से तत्व नहीं पाये जाते ?

6. Why do banks keep a small proportion of deposits as cash with themselves ? [1]

बैंकों ने जमा के छोटे हिस्से नगद के रूप में क्यों रखते हैं ?

7. What is the difference between foreign trade and foreign investment ? [1]

विदेश ब्यापार और वैदेशिक निवेश में क्या अंतर हैं ?

8. Which logo would you observe while purchasing a pressure cooker ? [1]

आप प्रेसर् कुकर खरीदते समय कौन सा निशान (लोगो) देखते हैं ?

9. "The nation building process in Germany had demonstrated the dominance of the Prussian state power." Analyse any three characteristic features of Prussia's leadership role in movement for German unification. 3x1=3

जर्मनी में राष्ट्र निर्माण प्रक्रिया ने प्रशा राज्य की शक्ति के प्रभुत्व को दर्शाया था। जर्मनी के एकीकरण आंदोलन में प्रशा के नेतृत्व की भूमिका की किन्ही तीन विशिष्ट विशेषताओं का विश्लेषण कीजिए ।

Or

Analyse any three steps taken by the French in Vietnam for building colonial economy.

वियतनाम में उपनिवेशिक अर्थव्यवस्था निर्मित करने के लिए फ्रांसीसीओ द्वारा उठाए गए किन्ही तीन कदमों का विश्लेषण कीजिए ।

10. What was the Khilafat Agitation ? Why did Gandhiji give support to this agitation ?

खिलाफत आंदोलन क्या था । गांधीजी ने इस आंदोलन को अपना समर्थन क्यों दिया ? 2+1=3

11. Who designed the Swaraj Flag ? What were the features of this flag ? How was it used as a symbol of defiance ? 1+1+1=3

स्वराज ध्वज को किसने तैयार किया ? इस झंडे की क्या विशेषताए थी ? इसको किस प्रकार बिरोध के प्रतीक के रूप में प्रयोग किया गया ?

12. How can we conserve our mineral resources for future generation ? Explain any three ways. 3x1=3

हम अपने खनिज संसाधनों का भावि पीढ़ी के लिए संरक्षण किस प्रकार कर सकते हैं ? कोई तीन तरीके स्पष्ट कीजिए ?

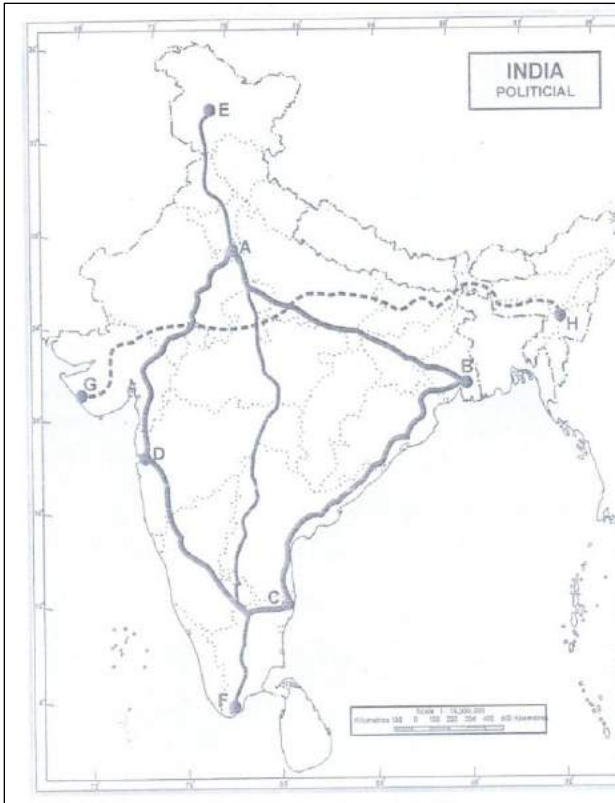
13. Explain any three factors responsible for the concentration of jute industry in the Hugli basin.

3x1=3

हुगली बेसिन में पटसन उद्योग के संकेद्रित होने के लिए उत्तरदायी किन्ही तीन कारकों की ब्याख्या कीजिए ।

14. Study the map given and answer the question that follow :

1+1+1=3



(a) Name the super highway that joins G and H.

(b) Give the proper term used for the super national highway connecting A,B,C and D.

(c) What is the major objective of these super highways project ?

दिए हुए मानचित्र को अध्ययन करके निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों का उत्तर दीजिए ।

a) G और H को जोड़ने वाले सुपर राजमार्ग का नाम बताइए ।

b) A , B ,C और D को जोड़ने वाले सुपर राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग का नाम बताइए ।

c) सुपर राजमार्ग परियोजना का मुख्य उद्देश्य क्या है ?

15. In what three ways do pressure groups and movements exert influence on politics ?

दबाव समूह और आंदोलन किन तीन प्रकार से राजनीति को प्रभावित करते हैं ।

*16. "Democracy produces an accountable, responsive and legitimate government" ? What values inculcate in the above statement. [3]

“लोकतंत्र एक उत्तरदायी, जवाबदेह और वैध सरकार प्रदान करता है”?

17. Describe the expanded scope of democracy in the modern world. 3x1= 3

आधुनिक विश्व में लोकतन्त्र के विस्तृत क्षेत्र का वर्णन कीजिए ।

18. Why is the rupee widely accepted as a medium of exchange ? Explain. [3]

रूपये को व्यापक रूप से बिनिमय का माध्यम क्यों स्वीकार किया गया है ? स्पष्ट कीजिए ।

19. What are the duties of consumers while purchasing a thing ? Write any three of them.

3x1= 3

किसी बस्तु का क्रय करते समय उपभोक्ताओं के क्या कर्तव्य होते हैं ? कोई तीन लिखिए ।

20. The consumer redressal process is becoming cumbersome, expensive and time consuming. Do you agree ? Give two reasons in support of your answer.

“उपभोक्ता क्षति पूर्ति निवारण की प्रक्रिया उलझन भरी, महंगी और सुस्त बनती जा रही है। क्या आप इनसे सहमत हैं ? अपने उत्तर के पक्ष में कोई दो तर्क दीजिए । [3]

21. Explain any five measures and practices introduced by revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people. [5]

फ्रांसीसी क्रांतिकारियों द्वारा फ्रांसीसी लोगों की समूहिक पहचान निर्मित करने के लिए शुरू किए गए किन्हीं चार उपायों की व्याख्या कीजिए।

Or

Who was the founder of Ho- Hao movement ? Explain his contribution for his country.

होआ –हाओ आंदोलन का संस्थापक कौन था ? अपने देश के लिए उसके योगदान को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

22. Explain any five limitations of Civil Disobedience Movement started in 1930. [5]

1930 के सबीनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन के किन्हीं पाँच सीमाओं की व्याख्या कीजिए ।

23. Discuss any five major problems faced by the cotton textile industry in India.

भारत के सूती उद्योग का किन्हीं पाँच समस्याओं का वर्णन कीजिए ।

24. What is mass communication ? What are the different means of mass communication ? What is the significance of mass communication in a country like India ? 1+1+3=5

जनसंचार क्या है ? जनसंचार के विभिन्न साधन कौन से हैं ? भारत जैसे देश में जनसंचार का क्या महत्व है ?

25. What are the major challenges to political parties in India ? Explain any five. [5]

भारत का राजनैतिक दलों के कोई पाँच चुनौतियों का वर्णन कीजिए ।

26. "What is most distinctive about democracy is that its examination and experiment never gets over". Comment. [5]

लोकतन्त्र की एक खासियत है कि इसकी जांच-परख और परीक्षा कभी खत्म नहीं होती" तर्क कीजिए ।

27. Who supervises the functioning of banks ? In what ways is the supervision done ? 1+4=5

बंकों की कार्य प्रणाली की देखभाल कौन करता है ? देखभाल किन तरीकों से की जाती है ?

28. What are MNCs ? How do MNCs set up or control production in other countries ? Explain. 1+4=5

बहुराष्ट्रीय निगम क्या हैं ? बहुराष्ट्रीय निगम किस प्रकार अन्य देशों में अपना उत्पादन स्थापित अथवा नियंत्रित करते हैं ? स्पष्ट कीजिए ।

29. On the given outline political map of India Locate and label the following items with appropriate symbols .

i. Place associated with indigo planter movement.

ii. Place where Gandhiji broke salt law

iii. Place associated with the calling of non-cooperation movement by Gandhiji

भारत के दिए हुए राजनैतिक रेखा मानचित्र पर निम्नलिखित को उपयुक्त संकेतों द्वारा दर्शाइए और उनके सही नाम लिखिए ।

- i. नील की खेती वाले किसानों का आंदोलन स्थल
- ii. वह स्थान जहाँ से गांधीजी नमक सत्याग्रह शुरू किया था .
- iii. वह स्थान जहाँ असहयोग आंदोलन समाप्त किया गया था.

30. Three features A,B,C are marked on the given political map of India. Identify those features with the help of the following information and write their correct name on the lines marked on the map.

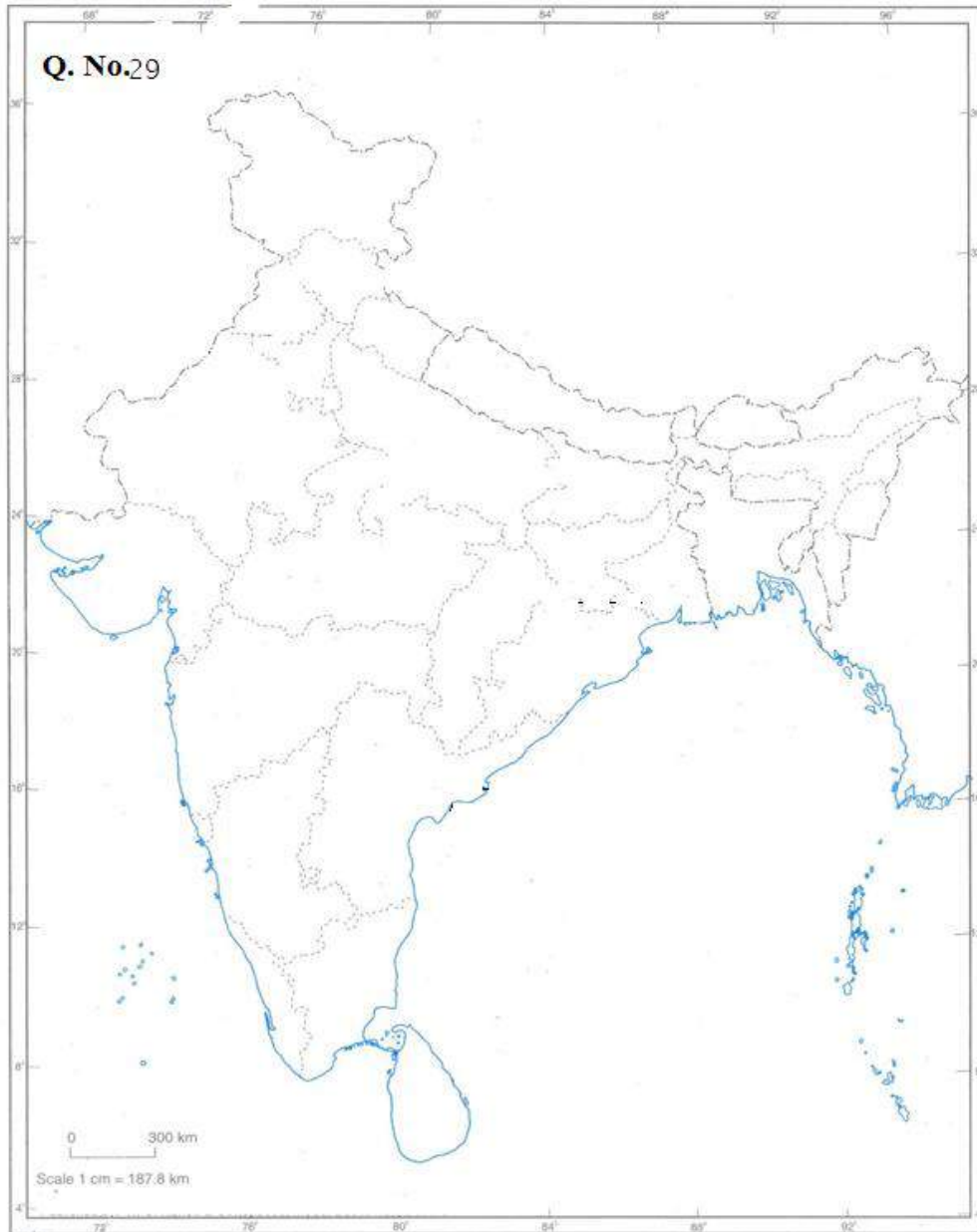
- A- A coal producing region in Tamil Nadu
- B- A software technology park in Odisha
- C- Southern most sea port of western coast.

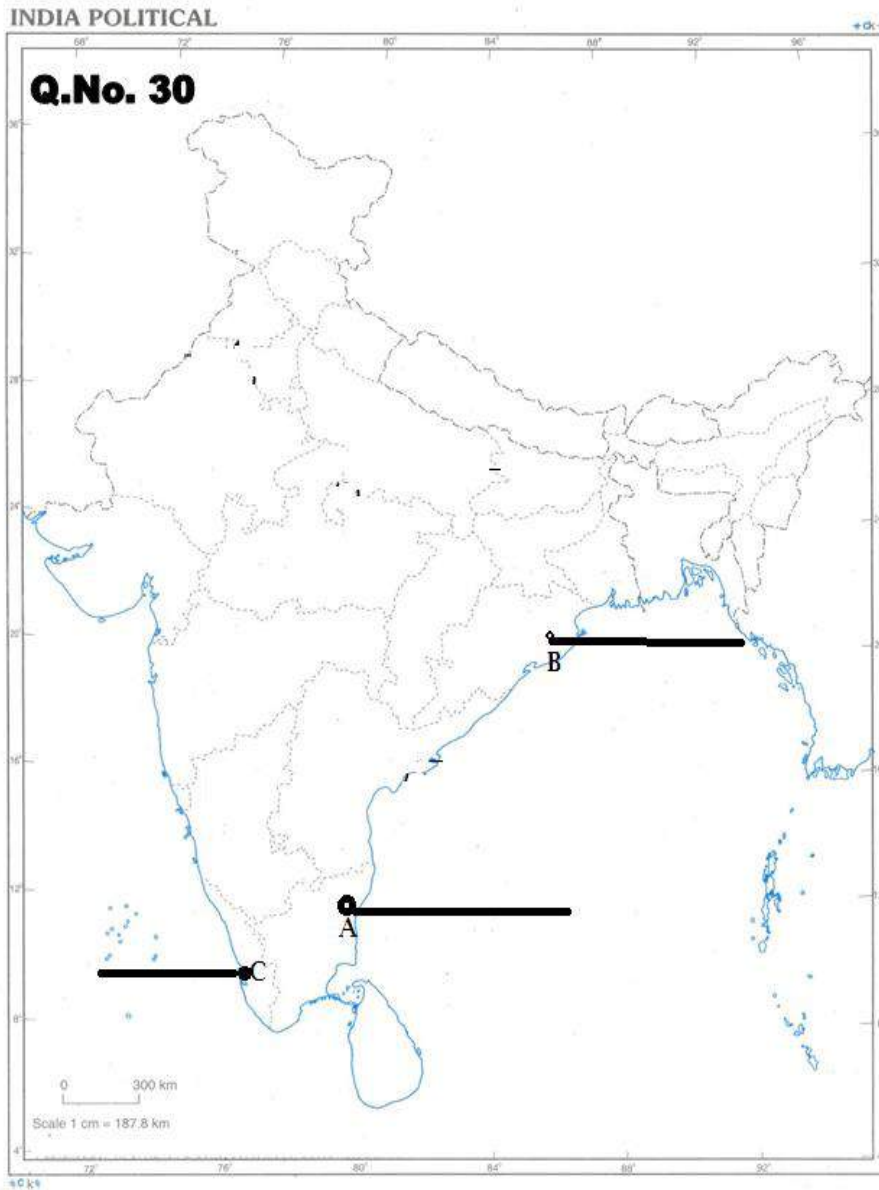
भारत के दिए हुए राजनैतिक रेखा मानचित्र में 'A', 'B' और 'C' पर तीन लक्षण चिह्नित किए हुए हैं | नीचे दी गई जानकारी के आधार पर इनकी पहचान कीजिए और मानचित्र में ही चिह्नित रेखाओं पर सही नाम लिखिए

- A- तमिलनाडु का कोयला उत्पादन क्षेत्र
- B- ओडिशा का टेक्नालजी साफ्टवेर पार्क
- C- पश्चिमी तट का दक्षिणतम समुद्री पत्तन

INDIA POLITICAL

Q. No.29





MARKING SCHEME

1. Bourborn dynasty. Or NgyuyenDinhChieu 1
2. Magnetite 1
3. Increase in price of water by the MNC. 1
4. USA & UK 1
5. Transperancy. 1
6. Banks keep a small proportion of deposits as cash with themselves to pay the depositors who might come to withdraw money. 1
7. Foreign trade- trade reach beyond its own country. $\frac{1}{2}$
- Foreign investment- investment made by MNC. $\frac{1}{2}$
8. ISI 1
- 9.. i. Otto Von Bismarc, Chief Minister of Prussia, was the architect of this process of unification.
- ii. Three wars over seven years with Austria, Denmark and France ended in Prussian victory and completed the process of unification. 3x1=3
- iii. The Prussian king William I was proclaimed the German Emperor or any relevant points (Any three Or
- i. Built canals and drained lands in Mekong delta to increase cultivation. 3x1=3
- ii. Increased rice productin and allowed the export of rice to the international market.
- iii. Started projects to transport goods for trade , move military garrisons and control the entire region.
- 10 * Khilafat agitation :- 2+1=3
- i. World war –I had ended with defeat of Ottoman Turks.
- ii. Rumours of harsh treaty on Khalifa.
- iii. To defend Khalifa’s temporal powers Khilafat Committee was formed in 1919 (Any two to be explain)
- Gandhiji supported it because he saw it as an opportunity to bring Muslims under the Umbrella of a unified National movement.
11. * In 1921, Gandhiji had designed the Swaraj flag. 1+1+1=3
- * It was given a tri colour (red, green and white) and had a spinning wheel in the centre representing the Ghandhian ideal of self help.
- * Carrying the flag, holding it aloft, during marches became a symbol of defiance.
12. i. Mineral resources should be used in a planned and sustainable manner.
- ii. Improve technology should be used.

- iii. Recycling of metals by using scrap metals. 3x1=3
- iv. Substitute should be used. (Any three)

13..Location of Jute industries , Factors:- 3x1=3

- i)Proximity of jute producing areas.
- ii)Hoogly river provide water for processing raw jute.
- iii)Inexpensive water transport.
- iv)Cheaplalbour from surrounding areas.

v)Kolkata provides banking, insurance and port facilities (any three

14. a. East-West corridor 1+1+1=3

b.Golden Quadrilateral

c. To reduce time and distance between mega cities.

15. Pressure groups and movements exert influence on politics in various ways : 1+1+1=3

i. They try to gain public support and sympathy for their goals and activity by carrying out information campaigns, organizing meetings , file petitions etc. They also try to influence the media into giving more attention to there issues.

ii. They often organize protest activity like strikes and disrupting government programmes .

iii.Business groups often employ professional lobbyists or sponsor expensive advertisements. Some may participate in official bodies and committees that offer advice to the government.

16. A democracy produces an accountable, responsive & legitimate govt. 1+1+1=3

i. People have a right to choose their rulers and have control over the rulers.

ii. They can take part in decision making process, so it is accountable.

iii. It is responsive to the needs and expectations of the people.

iv. It is legitimate because of people's own government.(Or Any other relevant points)

17. In modern society democracy is not limited to its very common but its area or scope has been widened .

i. Democratic rights are not limited to the right to vote, to stand in elections and form political parties. A democracy should grant some social and economic rights to its citizens.

ii. The very spirit of power sharing in democracy is extended to the power sharing between govt. and social groups.

iii.Modern democracy cannot value only the voice of majority but it respects the voice of minority as well.

iv.Democracy eliminates discrimination based on caste, religion and gender.

(Any three) 3x1=3

i. It is authorized by the government of the country.

ii. Its demand and supply can be controlled by the Reserve Bank of the country. $3 \times 1 = 3$

iii. In India the law legalized the use of rupee as a medium of payment that cannot be refused in setting transaction in India.

iv. In India RBI issues currency notes on behalf of central govt. (Any three)

19. i. Consumer should look at the quality of the product, market price, expiry date etc.

ii. They should purchase standard products with seal of ISI or the Agmark. $3 \times 1 = 3$

iii. They should ask for cash memo.

20. Yes.

Consumers need to engage lawyers which costs money and expensive.

Cases require time for filing and attending court. $1 + 2 = 3$

Purchases are mostly small and cash memos are rarely issued.

21. Measures and practices introduced by revolutionaries :

i. The ideas of la-patrie and la-citoyen emphasized the nation of united community enjoying equal rights under the constitution.

ii. New French flag, the tricolor was chosen to replace the former royal standard. $5 \times 1 = 5$

iii. The Estates General was elected by the body of active citizens and renamed National Assembly.

iv. New hymns were composed and martyrs commemorated.

v. internal customs and duties were abolished.

vi. Uniform system of weights and measures were adopted.

vii. Regional dialects were discouraged and French was written & spoken in Paris. (Any five points)

Or

Huynh Phu So was the founder of Hoa Hao movement. $1 + 4 = 5$

* He was always helpful to the poor people.

* His criticism against useless expenditure had a wide appeal.

* He also opposed the sale of girl brides.

* He opposed gambling and use of alcohol and opium.

(Any other relevant points)

22. The limitations of Civil Disobedience movement 1930-34.

- i. The inclination of untouchables or dalits to depressed class movement and their indifferent attitude towards this movement.
- ii. Indifferent or partial co-operation of traders and businesses due to growing influence of Marxian socialism in India.
- iii. Lukewarm response of Muslim political organization 5x1=5
- iv. Industrial workers stayed aloof.
- v. Indifferent attitude of peasants after Gandhi-Irwin pact 1931

Or any relevant points

23.

- i. our trade ingarments is only 4 per cent of the world's total.
- ii. . The weaving, knitting and processing units cannot use much of the high quality yarn that is produced in the country.
- iii. most of the production is in fragmented small units, which cater to the local market. This mismatch is a major drawback for the industry. . 5x1=5
- iv. Power supply is erratic and machinery needsto be upgraded in the weaving and processing sectors in particular.
- v. Other problems are the low output of labour and stiff competition with synthetic fibre

24. Mass communication- means that media which covers large number of people at the same time.

Different means of Mass communication : radio, television, films and internet, newspapers and magazines etc. 1+1+3=5

Significance :

- i. Covers large number of people.
- ii. Source of education & entertainment
- iii. Most instant means of mass information
- iv. Brings all classes of people together

25. Challenges :

5x1=5

- i. Lack of internal democracy
- ii. Challenge of dynastic succession
- iii. Growing role of money and muscle power
- iv. Parties do not offer a meaningful choice to voters.
- v. Corruption

26. i. Our interest in and fascination for democracy often pushes us into taking a position that democracy can address all socio-economic and political problems.

ii. If some of our expectations are not met, we start blaming the idea of democracy.

5x1=5

Or, we start doubting if we are living in a democracy.

iii. The first step towards thinking carefully about the outcomes of democracy is to recognise that

democracy is just a form of government.

iv. It can only create conditions for achieving something.

v. The citizens have to take advantage of those conditions and achieve those goals.

27. * RBI supervise.

i. The RBI monitors that the banks actually maintain the cash balance. 1+4=5

ii. The RBI sees that the banks give loans not just to profit making business and traders .

iii. Banks also give loans to small cultivators, small scale industries etc

iv. The rate of interest of the formal lenders is decided by the RBI .

v. The rate of interest is low.

28. Multinational companies are the those who set up their production & trade in different countries. 1+4=5

Different ways are :

i. Direct investment

ii. By joint venture.

iii. By buying local companies.

iv. By placing orders to small producers.

v. By assembling products from different countries. (Any four)

29. i. Champaran

ii. Dandi 1+1+1=3

iii. Chaurichaura

30.