

**KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN  
REGIONAL OFFICE VARANASI  
SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT –II(2014-15)**

**CLASS:-X  
SUB:-SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**Maximum Marks:-90  
Alloted Time:-3 Hours**

**MARKING SCHEME**

1. Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay 1
2. Silicon 1
3. Seven party alliance 1
4. 750 1
5. Accountability to the citizens 1
6. Reserve Bank of India(RBI) 1
7. Multi national corporation 1
8. ISI, Hallmark or Agmark assure that the product is of standard quality. 1
9. (i) Privileges based on birth were removed. 3\*1=3  
(ii) Feudal system was abolished and peasants were freed from serfdom and manorial dues.  
(iii) In towns, guild restrictions were removed. (Any other point)
- OR
- (i) High population 3\*1=3  
(ii) Low agricultural productivity  
(iii) Extensive indebtedness amongst the peasants.
10. (i) 1916:- Champaran Movement, in Bihar. 3\*1=3  
(ii) 1917:- Kheda Movement, in Gujarat.  
(iv) 1918:- Cotton mill workers movement in Ahmedabad.
- 11.. (i) A new French flag, the tricolor was chosen to replace the royal standard. 3\*1=3  
(ii) New hymns were composed.  
(iii) The Estate General was renamed as the National Assembly.(any other point)
- OR
- (i) The classes were held in the evenings. 3\*1=3  
(ii) Science, hygiene and French were taught along with the study of western customs.  
(iii) School encouraged the adoption of western style like short hair cut.(any other point)
12. On the basis of ownership, industries can be classified as:- 3  
(i) Public sector:- GAIL, BHEL, BSNL.  
(ii) Private sector :- TISCO, Reliance etc.  
(iii) Joint sector :- OIL(oil India ltd.)  
(iv) co-operative sector :- Sugar industry in Maharashtra.
13. (i) Availability of raw materials 1+1+1=3  
(ii) Labour  
(iii) Power supply  
(iv) Market  
(v) Capital  
(vi) Transport
14. **Four merits of Air Transports:-** **2+1=3**  
(a) Most comfortable  
(b) Fastest  
(c) Prestigious  
(d) Cover long stretches of mountains, deserts, thick forests, oceanic stretches etc. with great ease.
- Two demerits :-**

- (a) Highly expensive  
 (b) It is after affected by weather phenomenon like fog, strong currents in upper atmosphere.
15. (i) Lack of internal democracy 1+1+1=3  
 (ii) Dynastic succession  
 (iii) Money and Muscle power  
 (iv) Absence of meaningful choice(Any three points )
16. (i) Democracy develops competitive attitude. 1+1+1=3  
 (ii) Democracy evolves mechanisms to negotiate.  
 (iii) Democracy must represent the general view(Any other).
17. (i) The best laws are those which empower people to carry out democratic reforms. 1+1+1=3  
 (ii) The Right to Information Act empowers the people to find out the role of government and makes its functioning more transparent.  
 (iii) The citizens have the right to ask what happened and how it happened. It helps them to check corruption, malpractices, etc.
18. (i) A typical SHG has 15 to 20 members,who meet and save regularly. 1+1+1=3  
 (ii) Saving per member varies from Rs.25 to Rs. 100 or more, depending on the ability of the people to save.  
 (iii) Members can take small loans from the group itself to meet their needs.  
 (iv) Most of the important decisions regarding the savings and loan activities are taken by the group members. (Any three points)
19. (I) WTO's aim is to liberalize International trade.  
 (ii) 153 Countries of the world are currently members of the WTO. 1+1+1=3  
 (iii) WTO establishes rules regarding International trade and sees that these rules are obeyed.
20. (i) Sometimes, shopkeepers weight less than what they should or traders add charges that were not mentioned before. 1+1+1=3  
 (ii) When adulterated or defective goods are sold.  
 (iii) At times, False information is passed or through the media,and other sources to attract consumers.(Any other point).
21. Process of German unification:- 5\*1=5  
 (i) Nationalist feelings were widespread among middle class Germans, who in 1848 tried to unite different regions of the German confederation.  
 (ii) This movement was suppressed by combined forces of monarchy and military, supported by large landowners(Junkers) of Prussia.  
 (iii) Then Prussia's chief minister, Otto Von Bismarck, took the leadership of the movement for National Unification.  
 (iv) Three wars over seven years with Austria,Denmark and France ended in Prussian victory and completed the process of Unification.  
 (v) In January 1871, Prussian king William I was proclaimed German Emperor in a Ceremony held at Versailles.

OR

- (i) 'Ho Chi Minh' was a communist. 5\*1=5  
 (ii) In 1930, he brought together competing nationalist groups to establish the 'Vietnamese Communist Party'.  
 (iii)He was inspired by the militant demonstration of the European communist parties.  
 (iv)In 1940, Japanese occupied Vietnam. So now they had to fight against the Japanese as well as French.  
 (v) A league called 'Viet Minh' was formed to fight the Japanese and they got back Hanoi in 1945.  
 (vi)The democratic Republic of Vietnam was formed and Ho Chi Minh became its chairman.
- 22.(i) Based on Truth and Non-violence 5\*1=5  
 (ii)Boycott the foreign goods and cloth  
 (iii)Many people resign their posts  
 (iv) Dharna and pradarshan  
 (v) Any other point

23. (i) Anthracite:- Highest quality hard coal. 4+1=5  
(ii) Bituminous:- Most popular coal in commercial use.  
(iii) Lignite:- Low grade brown coal, found in Neyveli(Tamil Nadu)  
(iv) Peat:- Low carbon content and high moisture.
24. Tourism in India has grown substantially over the last three decades. 5\*1=5  
(i) Foreign tourists arrival in the country had seen an increase, contributing Rs.21828 crore of foreign exchange.  
(ii) More than 15 million people are directly engaged in tourism industry.  
(iii) Tourism also promotes national integration and provides supports to local handicrafts.  
(iv) It also helps in the development of international understanding about Indian culture and heritage.  
(v) Rajasthan,Goa,Jammu and Kashmir and temples towns of south India are important for foreign tourists.
25. (i) A democracy must look after the interest of all, not just one section. 5\*1=5  
(ii) Also, it may seem that these groups wield power without responsibility.  
(iii) Political parties have to face the people in elections, but these groups are not accountable to the people.  
(iv) Pressure groups and movements may not get their funds and support from the people.  
(v) Sometimes pressure groups with small public support but lots of money can hijack public discussion in favour of their narrow agenda.(Any other point).
26. (i) To contest elections 5\*1=5  
(ii) Forming policies and programmes  
(iii) Making laws  
(iv) Parties form and run Governments  
(v) Role of opposition  
(vi) Shaping public opinion
27. **Formal sources:-** 5  
(i) RBI supervises the functioning of formal sources of credit.  
(ii) They generally charge lower rates of interests.  
(iii) Their main motive is social welfare.  
Example:- Banks and Co-operatives.  
**Informal sources:-**  
(i) There is no organisation which supervises the credit activities.  
(ii) They charge much higher rates of interest.  
(iii) Their main motive is profit-making.  
Example:- Money-lenders, traders, employers, relatives and friends etc.
28. The idea behind the enactment of the consumer protection act, 1986 was to protect and promote the rights of the consumers and to save them from the malpractices of the manufacturers and traders. 5  
(i) It is also meant to create awareness among consumers.  
(ii) It is meant to punish those who indulge in malpractices and try to exploit the consumers.  
(iii) It checks adulteration of edible products.  
(iv) It checks the traders who indulge in hoarding, black marketing, etc. (Any other point)
29. (A) Calcutta 3  
(B) Amritsar  
(C) Champaran (Bihar)
30. Shown in map. 3