

**SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT –I, 2012**  
**SOCIAL SCIENCE**  
**Class X**

**Time: 3 hours**

**Maximum Marks: 90**

Instructions:

1. The question paper has 31 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
2. Marks are indicated against each question.
3. Questions from serial number 1 to 10 are Multiple Choice Questions. Each question carries one mark.
4. Questions from 11 to 22 are 3 mark questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 80 words each.
5. Questions from 23 to 30 are 5 mark questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 120 words each.
6. Question No.31 is a map question of 4 marks from Geography only.

- 1 Which were countries were known as 'Allied powers' during the First World War? 1
- a) Britain, France and Russia
  - b) Britain, France and Italy
  - c) Britain, Germany and Russia
  - d) Britain, Spain and Russia

OR

How did advertisements reach the common people in Indis?

- a) Television
- b) Calendars
- c) Radio
- d) Products

OR

What were 'tenements'?

- a) Over crowded apartments
- b) Surgical instruments
- c) Official documents
- d) Wartime offices

- 2 Name the author of the book 'Chhote Aur Bade Ka Sawa'.'. 1
- a) Ram Chaddha
  - b) Rammohun Roy
  - c) Jyotiba Phule
  - d) Kashibaba

OR

Which was the first historical novel in Assam called?

- a) Manomati
- b) Phulmoni
- c) Karuna
- d) Janaki

- 3 Which of the following conservation strategies do not directly involve community participation? 1
- a) Joint forest management
  - b) Chipko Movement
  - c) Beej Bachao Andolan
  - d) Demarcation of Wildlife sanctuaries
- 4 Name a rainwater harvesting structure in mountainous regions. 1
- a) Guls
  - b) Palar Pani
  - c) Tankas
  - d) Canals
- 5 What is the total area of degraded land in India in Hectares? 1
- a) 120 million Hectares
  - b) 110 million Hectares
  - c) 130 million Hectares
  - d) 140 million Hectares
- 6 Name the intensely leached soil of the monsoon climate. 1
- a) Black soil
  - b) Alluvial soil
  - c) Laterite soil
  - d) Mountain Soil
- 7 Why power sharing is good? 1
- a) Reduces social conflict
  - b) Reduces poverty
  - c) Maximises wealth
  - d) Provides employment
- 8 Which state in India enjoys a special status that of having its own constitution? 1
- a) Jammu & Kashmir
  - b) Uttranchal
  - c) Orissa
  - d) Himachal
- 9 Which of this sector does not produces goods? 1
- a) Primary sector
  - b) Secondary Sector
  - c) Tertiary Sector
  - d) All the sectors
- 10 What is the full form of IMR? 1
- a) Infant Mortgage rate
  - b) Infant Mortality ratio
  - c) Index Mortality rate
  - d) Infant Mortality rate
- 11 Explain the three types of 'flows' within international exchanges in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. 3
- OR
- Write about the pollution problem of Calcutta in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- OR
- Mention any three features of Proto Industrial system
- 12 How did the use of print diversify in China in 17<sup>th</sup> century? 3
- OR
- How were the novels in the colonial India useful for the colonizers?
- 13 What are the satisfying and disturbing features of land use pattern in India? 3

- 14 What are the measures taken to reduce land degradation? 3
- 15 Explain Joint Forest Management. 3
- 16 "Water scarcity may be and outcome of large and growing population and consequent greater demands for water" 3
- 17 What were the reasons for feeling of alienation among the Srilankan Tamils? 3
- 18 Explain the three fold distribution of legislative powers between the Union government and the state government. 3
- 19 How do you differentiate between a) Social differences based on our choices b) Social differences based on birth 3
- 20 What is development ? What are the two aspects pf developments 3
- 21 Distinguish between organized and unorganized sectors. 3
- 22 Service sector employs two kinds of people.Who are these? 3
- 23 Explain G-77 countries.In what ways G-&& be seen as a reaction to the activities of the Bretton Woods. 5

OR

Explain the role of Gomasthas during the cloth trade.

OR

Describe the life in Chawls.

- 24 How were manuscripts written in India before the age of print? What were their drawbacks and their effects? 5

OR

What were the reasons for popularity of novels?

- 25 How did the print revolution lead to the development of a reading mania in Europe. 5

OR

"Premchand novels ae filled with all kinds of powerful characters drawn from all levels of society." Support this statement by giving suitable examples.

- 26 Describe the technological reforms which led to the Green Revolution and White Revoluiton. 5
- 27 Explain any five features of federalism? 5
- 28 Define communalism. Does communalism in politics lead to divisions in society? 5
- 29 Study the data given below and answer the following questions. 5

State	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 (2003)	Literacy Rate (%) (2001)	Net Attendance Ratio for Class I-V (1995-96)
Punjab	49	70	81
Kerala	11	91	91
Bihar	60	47	41

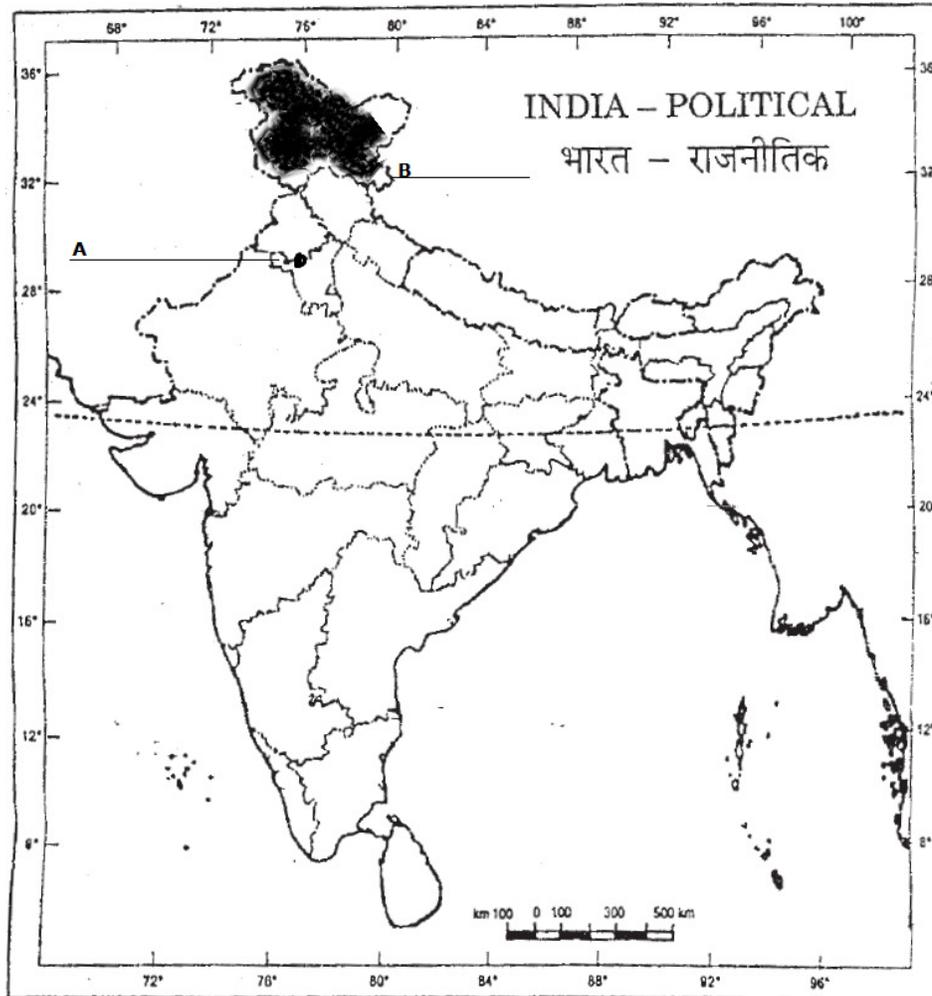
- a) What do you mean by literacy rate & IMR?(2)
- b) Which state will be considered as the most developed and least developed country?(2)
- c) Why does Kerala have low Infant Mortality Rate?(2)
- 30 Differentiate between Public and Private sectors. Why does the Public sector provide all important services to the people in India? 5

- 31 Identify the two features A & B are marked on the political outline map of India and write their correct answers the lines marked in the map. 4
- A. A multipurpose dam  
B. Type of soil

AND

Locate and label the following with appropriate symbols on the same map:

1. Largest jute producing state
2. Periyar tiger reserve



**MARKING SCHEME**  
**SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE**  
**CLASS: X PAPER 2**

- 1 a) Britain, France and Russia  
OR  
b) Calendars  
OR  
a) Over crowded apartments
- 2 d) Kashibaba  
OR  
a) Manomati
- 3 d) Demarcation of Wildlife sanctuaries
- 4 a) Guls
- 5 c) 130 million Hectares
- 6 c) Laterite soil
- 7 a) Reduces social conflict
- 8 a) Jammu & Kashmir
- 9 c) Tertiary sector
- 10 a) Infant mortality
- 11 Three types of flow:  
**Flow Of Trade:** It refers largely to trade in goods i.e. imports and exports of goods among countries. For example India exported spices, tea, mica and many agricultural products to the rest of the world.  
**Flow Of Labour:** It refers to the migration of labour from one country to another. Industrial revolution in Europe and resultant economic activities led to a tremendous increase in demand for labour. This could not be met domestically. Therefore people from labour-surplus countries were encouraged to migrate to labour deficit countries.  
**Movement Of Capital:** Capital moves from one country or region to another for short-term or long-term investments over long distances. For example European capital especially British capital moved in big way to India for investment in railways industries etc.

OR

Pollution in Calcutta

- Its inhabitants inhaled grey smoke, particularly in the winter.
- Since the city was built on marshy land, the resulting fog combined with smoke to generate thick black smog.
- High levels of pollution were a consequence of the huge population that depended on dung and wood as fuel in their daily life.
- But the main polluters were the industries and establishments that used steam engines run on coal.

OR

Three features of Proto-Industrialisation :

- The system of industries that existed in Britain before the arrival of modern machine- run factories.
- Industries during this pre-modern industrial phase were run basically with the help of human skill and dexterity was employed to produce world class goods that were sold in international markets.
- Production was carried out in decentralized units. These were controlled by merchants.

12 This was primarily due to the fact that urban culture was flourishing in China. Print culture no more remained the monopoly of the government. Its use to different private uses.

1. Merchants began to use print in their everyday life, as they collected trade information.
2. Rich women began to read, and also publish poetry and plays.
3. Wives of scholar-officials published their works.
4. Courtesans wrote about their lives.
5. Reading became a leisure activity.

OR

- Colonial administrators found 'vernacular' novels a valuable source of information on native life and customs.
  - The new novels in Indian languages often had descriptions of domestic life.
  - They showed how people dressed, their forms of religious worship, their beliefs and practices,
  - Some of these books were translated into English, often by British administrators or Christian missionaries.
- 13
- The land under permanent pasture has also decreased.
  - Most of the other than the current fallow lands are either of poor quality or the cost of cultivation of such land is very high.
  - Forest area in the country has increased from 18% to 22% which is far lower than the desired 33 per cent of geographical area.
- 14 The measures taken to reduce land degradation( Any 3 points)
- Afforestation and proper management of grazing can help to some extent.
  - Planting of shelter belts of plants
  - Control on over grazing.
  - Stabilization of sand dunes by growing thorny bushes
  - Proper management of waste lands.
  - Control of mining activities
  - Proper discharge and disposal of industrial effluents and wastes after treatment
- 15 Joint Forest Management:
- The programme has been in formal existence since 1988 when the state of Orissa passed the first resolution for joint forest management. JFM depends on the formation of local (village) institutions that undertake protection activities mostly on degraded forest land managed by the forest department. In return, the members of these communities are entitled to intermediary benefits like non-timber forest produces and share in the timber harvested by 'successful protection'.

- 16
- A large population means more water not only for domestic use but also to produce more food.
  - To facilitate higher food-grain production, water resources are being over-exploited to expand irrigated areas and dry-season agriculture.
  - It may lead to falling groundwater levels, adversely affecting water availability and food security of the people.
- 17
- They felt that none of the major political parties led by the Buddhist Sinhala leaders were sensitive to their language and culture.
  - In 1956, an Act was passed to recognise Sinhala as the only official language, thus disregarding Tamil.
  - They felt that the constitution and government policies denied them equal political rights, discriminated against them in getting jobs and other opportunities
- 18
- The three fold distribution of legislative powers:
- Union List includes subjects of national importance such as defence of the country, foreign affairs, banking, communications and currency.
  - State List contains subjects of State and local importance such as police, trade, commerce, agriculture and irrigation.
  - Concurrent List includes subjects of common interest to both the Union Government as well as the State Governments, such as education, forest, trade unions, marriage, adoption and succession.
- 19
- Social differences on the We all experience social differences based on accident of birth in our everyday lives. People around us are male or female, they are tall and short, have different kinds of complexions, or have different physical abilities or disabilities.
- Some of The differences are based on our choices. For example, some people are atheists. They don't believe in God or any religion. Some people choose to follow a religion other than the one in which they were born. Most of us choose what to study, which occupation to take up and which games or cultural activities to take part in.
- 20
- Development refers to progress and development of lifestyle.
- Different persons have different development goals.
  - What may be development for one may not be development for the other. It may even be destructive for the other.
- For example: to get more electricity, industrialists may want more dams. But this may submerge the land and disrupt the lives of people who are displaced – such as tribals.

- 21 Organised sector
- covers those enterprises or places of work where the terms of employment are regular and therefore, people have assured work.
  - They are registered by the government and have to follow its rules and regulations which are given in various laws.
  - Workers in the organised sector enjoy security of employment.
  - They are expected to work only a fixed number of hours. If they work more, they have to be paid.
  - They also get several other benefits from the employers.
- Unorganized sector
- It is characterised by small and scattered units which are largely outside the control of the government.
  - There are rules and regulations but these are not followed.
  - Jobs here are low-paid and often not regular.
  - There is no provision for overtime, paid leave, holidays, leave due to sickness etc.
  - Employment is not secure.
- 22 Service sector in India employs many different kinds of people:  
There are a limited number of services that employ highly skilled and educated workers. At the other end, there are a very large number of workers engaged in services such as small shopkeepers, repair persons, transport persons, etc. These people barely manage to earn a living and yet they perform these services because no alternative opportunities for work are available to them.

- 23 Group of 77 countries(developing) formed a group to collectively pursue common interest. They set up NIEO. It would ensure-
- Real control over their natural resources.
  - Provide more development assistance.
  - Fairer prices for raw materials.
  - Better access for their manufactured goods in markets of the developed countries.
  - less independent on IMF & World Bank

So in 1950's bretton system shifted their attention on developing countries

OR

Role of Gomastha:

- He was a paid employee of the company. His job was to supervise weavers, collect supplies and examine the quality of cloth.
- Their job was to supervise weavers, collect supplies and examine the quality of cloth Gomasthas came to replace the earlier supply merchants.
- The supply merchants very often lived within the village, and had a close relationship with the weavers. They looked after their needs and helped them in times of crisis.
- Gomasthas were outsiders. They had no or little fell of rural life. They acted arrogantly. They marched into villages with sepoys and peons. They punished the weavers for delays in supply.
- They often beat and flogged them. As a result there were frequent clashes between weavers and gomasthas.

OR

- More than 70 per cent of the working people lived in the thickly populated chawls of Bombay.
- Chawls were multi-storeyed structures which had been built from at least the 1860s in the 'native' parts of the town.
- Each
- Chawl was divided into smaller one-room tenements which had no private toilets.
- Many families could reside at a time in a tenement.
- There was an open space in the middle of our four chawls. There the magicians, monkey players or acrobats used to regularly perform their acts.
- Chawls were also the place for the exchange of news about jobs, strikes, riots or demonstrations.

- 24 The ideas and information were conveyed by the means of handwritten manuscripts. It was written different languages like-Sanakrit, Arabic and Persian. They were beautifully illustrated. These were written on palm leaves or on handmade papers. These were written either be pressed between wooden covers or sewn together to ensure preservation.

Drawbacks of Handwritten Manuscripts:

1. They were highly expensive and fragile.
2. They had to be handled carefully.
3. They could not be read easily as the script was written in different styles.
4. Overall, it was not a common mode of communication.

OR

- The worlds created by the novel seems to be believeable and real
- While reading it ,the person transported to another person's world.
- Novels allowed the individual the private pleasure of reading in the private as well as joy of public reading or discussing with friends or relatives.
- In rural areas people would collect to hear to the reading of novels loud.
- Picture books, translations from other languages, popular songs sometimes composed on contemporary events, stories in newspapers and magazines – all these offered new forms of entertainment.

OR

- 25
- New forms of popular literature appeared in print, targeting new audiences.
  - Booksellers employed pedlars who roamed around villages, carrying little books for sale. There were almanacs or ritual calendars, along with ballads and folktales.
  - In England, penny chapbooks were carried by petty pedlars known as chapmen, and sold for a penny, so that even the poor could buy them.
  - In France, were the 'Biliotheque Bleue', which were low-priced small books printed on poor quality paper, and bound in cheap blue covers.
  - Then there were the romances, printed on four to six pages, and the more substantial 'histories' which were stories about the past.
  - Books were of various sizes, serving many different purposes and interests.

OR

Premchand's characters create a community based on democratic values.

- The central character of his novel Rangbhoomi (The Arena), Surdas, is a visually impaired beggar from a so-called 'untouchable' caste. The very act of choosing such a person as the 'hero' of a novel is significant. It makes the lives of the most oppressed section of society as worthy of literary reflection.
- *Godan* (The Gift of Cow), published in 1936, remains Premchand's best-known work. It is an epic of the Indian peasantry. The novel tells the moving story of Hori and his wife Dhaniala, a peasant couple. Landlords, moneylenders, priests and colonial bureaucrats – all those who hold power in society – form a network of oppression, rob their land and make them into landless labourers.

- 26
- The Green Revolution based on the use of package technology and the White Revolution (Operation Flood) were some of the strategies initiated to improve the lot of Indian agriculture.
  - In the 1980s and 1990s, a comprehensive land development programme was initiated, which included both institutional and technical reforms.
  - Provision for crop insurance against drought, flood, cyclone, fire and disease,
  - Establishment of Grameen banks, cooperative societies and banks for providing loan facilities to the farmers at lower rates of interest were some important steps in this direction.
  - Tractors, harvesters, threshers and tubewells etc and technological devices were designed.
  - The government also announces minimum support price to check the exploitation of farmers by speculators and middlemen.
- 27 Five features of federalism
- There are two or more levels (or tiers) of government.
  - Different tiers of government govern the same citizens, but each tier has its own JURISDICTION.
  - The jurisdictions of the respective levels or tiers of government are specified in the constitution.
  - The fundamental provisions of the constitution cannot be unilaterally changed by one level of government.
  - Courts have the power to interpret the constitution and the powers of different levels of government.
- 28 Communal Politics:
- This happens when beliefs of one religion are presented as superior to those of other religions, when the demands of one religious group are formed in opposition to another and when state power is used to establish domination of one religious group over the rest. This manner of using religion in politics is communal politics.
- Communalism in politics leads to divisions in society: Sometimes it leads to differences and at times does not
- People who follow different religions cannot belong to the same social community..
  - Communalism leads to the belief that people belonging to different religions cannot live as equal citizens within one nation.
  - People of one religion do not have the same interests and aspirations in every context.
- 29 a) Literacy Rate: It measures the proportion of literate population in the 7 and above age group.  
Infant Mortality rate: : It indicates the number of children that die before the age of one year as a proportion of 1000 live children born in that particular year.  
b) Most developed state: Punjab and least developed state: Bihar  
c) Kerala has low IMR as it has adequate provision of basic health and educational facilities.
- 30 Differentiate between Public and Private sectors. Why does the Public sector provide all important services to the people in India?

31 Answer on the map given below

