

Total No. of Printed Pages—15

X/13/SStd

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SOCIAL STUDIES

(CANDIDATES WITH PRACTICALS/INTERNAL ASSESSMENT)

Full Marks : 80

Pass Marks : 24

(CANDIDATES WITHOUT PRACTICALS/INTERNAL ASSESSMENT)

Full Marks : 100

Pass Marks : 30

Time : 3 hours

(For Both Categories of Candidates)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

General Instructions :

- (i) Question Nos. **1** to **17** are to be answered by both Categories, Candidates with Internal and without Internal marks.
- (ii) Question Nos. **18** and **19** are to be answered by Candidates without Internal marks.
- (iii) Candidates with Internal marks need not answer Question Nos. **18** and **19**.
- (iv) The map-sheet supplied to each candidate should be securely tied inside the Answer Script.
- (v) The candidate should distinctly write his/her Roll Number on the top of the map-sheet.
- (vi) The map-sheet is to be used for Question No. **13** only.

(2)

SECTION—I

(**History**)

(*Marks* : 14)

1. Rewrite the following statements choosing from those given in the brackets (any *two*) : 1×2=2

(a) (Otto von Bismarck / Duke Metternich) hosted the Vienna Congress in 1815.

(b) In (April, 1919 / April, 1917) at Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar, General Dyer ordered his troops to fire on peaceful nationalists' gathering.

(c) (Charles Metcalf / Richard Johnson) was given the title 'Liberator of Indian Press'.

2. Fill in the blanks (any *two*) : 1×2=2

(a) Steam engine was invented by —.

(b) The — industrialisation is the early form of production which was not based on factories.

(c) — is also known as the 'Scotland of the East'.

(3)

3. Answer the following questions in not more than 30 words each (any *three*) : $2 \times 3 = 6$

(a) What is nationalism? Mention any one impact of nationalism in Europe. $1 + 1 = 2$

(b) What do you mean by 'indentured labour'? 2

(c) What is urbanisation? 2

(d) What are the formal and informal sectors of industry? $1 + 1 = 2$

(e) Why did Gandhiji undertake the Dandi March? 2

(f) Name the first newspaper published in India. Who was its publisher? Who prosecuted the publisher? $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + 1 = 2$

4. Answer the following questions in not more than 80 words each (any *one*) : 4

(a) What was the political condition of European States in early nineteenth century? 4

(b) What is 'Satyagraha'? Mention on any two local movements led by Gandhiji in Indian soil. $1 + 1\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2} = 4$

(c) Identify the symbols that were utilised to promote nationalism in India (any *four* points). 4

(4)

SECTION—II

(Civics)

(Marks : 24)

5. Rewrite the following statements choosing the right option from those given in the brackets (any *three*) : 1×3=3
- (a) The women's movement has argued that family laws of all religions discriminate against (men / women).
 - (b) The (Zila Parishad / Block Samiti) is the highest institution of the Panchayati Raj in India.
 - (c) Every political party in the country has to register with the (Union Public Service Commission / Election Commission) of India.
 - (d) India accounts for (18 / 16) percent of global population.
 - (e) (Singapore / Philippines) was the least corrupt among Asian countries.
6. Fill in the blanks (any *three*) : 1×3=3
- (a) — is an extreme form of communalism.
 - (b) The — state has no official religion.
 - (c) During an emergency, the — is vested with vast powers.
 - (d) — was the founder of the Brahma Samaj (Bengal).
 - (e) In July 1939, — formed the All India Forward Bloc.

(5)

7. Answer the following questions in not more than 30 words each (any *three*) : $2 \times 3 = 6$

(a) Mention the three Lists provided under the Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution. 2

(b) What is meant by 'Bicameral' legislature? 2

(c) What is the basic unit of 'Panchayati Raj'? Who elects the 'Sarpanch'? $1 + 1 = 2$

(d) How many political parties in India are registered with the Election Commission of India? Name any two national parties of India. $1 + 1 = 2$

(e) Name the major religions that took birth in India. $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$

(f) When was Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) launched by the Indian Government? What is its aim? $1 + 1 = 2$

8. Answer the following questions in about 80 words each (any *three*) : $4 \times 3 = 12$

(a) Mention any four special safeguards provided by the Indian Constitution for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. $1 \times 4 = 4$

(b) What is known as 'the guardian of the Indian Constitution'? Mention on its power and functions. $1 + 3 = 4$

(6)

- (c) Name the second tier of Panchayati Raj System. What is it called in the State of Arunachal Pradesh? State any three functions of this system. $\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}+3=4$
- (d) Mention any four rights of the Human Rights Charter of the United Nations. $1 \times 4 = 4$
- (e) When was the Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya Scheme launched? What are the aims of this scheme? $1+3=4$

SECTION—III

(**Economics**)

(Marks : 14)

9. Rewrite the following statements choosing from those given in the brackets (any *two*) : $1 \times 2 = 2$
- (a) (Industries / Agriculture) engage(s) more than 50 percent of the total workforce of Meghalaya.
- (b) With more than (1·3 / 1·5) lakh post offices, the postal network in India is the largest in the world.
- (c) Scheduled banks are those that are entered in the (Second / Third) Schedule of the RBI Act, 1934.
- (d) Taxes imposed on imported goods to make them expensive to the buyers, is called a (customs duty / trade barrier).

10. Fill in the blanks (any two) : 1×2=2

- (a) The — sector involves activities undertaken by directly using natural resources.
- (b) Besides banks, another major source of cheap credit in rural areas is —.
- (c) An — is an organisation that owns and controls production in more than one country.
- (d) The crusade against exploitation of consumers is called —.

11. Answer the following questions in not more than 30 words each (any three) : 2×3=6

- (a) What is development? Mention two social indicators of human development. 1+½+½=2
- (b) Which is the fastest mode of transport? Name any two private airlines of India. 1+½+½=2
- (c) What is money? 2
- (d) Mention any two situations where consumers encounter unfair treatment by the traders. 1+1=2
- (e) Indicate the mark or logo of the following products : ½×4=2
 - (i) Packaged drinking water (mineral water)
 - (ii) Tomato ketchup
 - (iii) A packet of suji
 - (iv) A sweater made of wool

(8)

- 12.** Answer the following questions in not more than 80 words each (any one) : 4
- (a) What are the indicators of Human Development Index (HDI)? Explain. 4
- (b) Describe any four functions of money. 4
- (c) What is globalisation? Mention three reasons why globalisation is necessary in Indian economy. 1+3=4
- (d) Discuss the provisions of the Consumer Protection Act (COPRA), 1986. 4

SECTION—IV

(Geography)

(Marks : 28)

- 13.** Locate the following items with proper symbols and name of places of location in the Outline Map of India supplied to you (any four) : 1×4=4
- (a) One area having laterite soil
- (b) One jute-growing region
- (c) One major rice-producing state
- (d) One site of silk industry
- (e) One site having a nuclear power plant
- (f) The state having the largest wind farm

(9)

**[For Visually Handicapped (Blind) Students only,
in lieu of the above question]**

- (a) Name a state having laterite soil.
- (b) Name one jute-growing region of our country.
- (c) Name one major rice-producing state.
- (d) Name a place having silk industry.
- (e) Name one place having nuclear power plant.
- (f) Name the state which is having the largest wind farm.

14. Rewrite the following statements choosing from those given in the brackets (any *three*) : 1×3=3

- (a) In June 1992, an International Earth Summit was held in (Brazil / Rio de Janeiro).
- (b) The uppermost layer of the soil consists of (organic / inorganic) matter.
- (c) (China / India) is the largest producer of rice in the world.

(10)

(d) (India / Japan) is the second most flood-affected nation in the world after Bangladesh.

(e) The National Aluminium Company (NALCO) Limited is located in (West Bengal / Orissa).

15. Fill in the blanks (any *three*) : 1×3=3

(a) — is the finest iron ore.

(b) Jute mills in West Bengal are mostly located along the banks of river —.

(c) — is the largest river in Garo Hills.

(d) — are the cheapest mode of transport and are the best suited for heavy and bulky goods.

(e) Khasi farmers practise a type of potato cultivation known as —.

16. Answer the following questions in not more than 30 words each (any *three*) : 2×3=6

(a) What are Biotic and Abiotic resources? Give one example each. 1+1=2

(b) Name any two metallic and nonmetallic minerals. ½×4=2

(c) Why is the state of Meghalaya deficit in food grains? 2

(11)

(d) What is an agro-based industry? Give two examples. 1+1=2

(e) What is commercial farming? Name two areas where it is practised. 1+1=2

(f) Mention any two signs and symptoms of sprain and fracture. 1+1=2

17. Answer the following questions in not more than 80 words each (any *three*) : 4×3=12

(a) Name two common beverage crops. Describe the geographical conditions favourable for the growth of any one of them. Mention two areas of cultivation of the same. 1+2+1=4

(b) Mention any four steps need to be taken to preserve the unique natural (forest) wealth of Meghalaya. 1×4=4

(c) What is hydroelectricity? Mention any two disadvantages of hydroelectricity. Name the first two hydroelectric plants set up in India. 1+2+1=4

(d) Differentiate between roadways and railways in India (any *four* points). $\frac{1}{2} \times 8 = 4$

(e) What are the importances of people's contingency plan? 1×4=4

(f) What are the main objectives of a search and rescue team? 4

(12)

**(The following questions are for the Candidates
without Internal Assessment only)**

(Marks : 20)

18. Rewrite the following statements choosing from those given in the brackets : 1×12=12

(a) (Giuseppe Garibaldi / Giuseppe Mazzini) founded the 'Young Italy'.

(b) Gandhiji's first experiment on Indian soil with Satyagraha came in 1917 in (Kheda / Champaran).

(c) Industrial Revolution first started in (India / England).

(d) (Article I / Article II) of the Indian Constitution declares India as a union of states.

(e) The Union List consists of (97 / 47) subjects.

(f) The (World Bank / Reserve Bank of India) prepares and publishes the World Development Report every year.

(13)

(g) (Bhangar / Khadar) soil contains higher concentration of 'kankar'.

(h) (Jute / Cotton) is also known as 'universal fibre'.

(i) The highest peak in Meghalaya is (Nokrek / Shillong) peak.

(j) The (White Revolution / Green Revolution) was also known as the 'Operation Flood'.

(k) (Flood / Drought) occurs when the actual rainfall in an area is significantly less than the climatological mean of the area.

(l) The Nokrek Biosphere Reserve is in the (Garo Hills / Khasi Hills).

(14)

19. Answer the following questions in 1 word or 1 sentence each
(any eight) : 1×8=8

(a) Name the two brothers who started the Khilafat Movement.

(b) What is the basic unit of Indian society?

(c) Which two places were connected by the first passenger railway line in India?

(d) Who wrote *Ramcharitmanas* ?

(e) Which is one of the oldest political parties in the world?

(f) How many Articles and Schedules the Indian Constitution contains?

(g) Who appoints the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India?

(h) When was Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan launched?

(i) Who is termed as 'illiterate'?

(15)

- (j) Name the only postgraduate college providing medical education in the North-Eastern Region.
- (k) What is 'Barter' system?
- (l) What is the major source of rainfall in India?
- (m) What is the study of minerals called?
- (n) Name one of the oldest artificial ports of India.
- (o) Give the full form of SAIL.
