

Total No. of Printed Pages—15

X/14/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 Assessment and without Internal Assessment.
- (ii) Question Nos. **18** and **19** are to be answered by Candidates without Internal Assessment.
- (iii) Candidates with Internal Assessment 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 the right option from those given in the brackets (any *two*) : 1×2=2

(a) Gandhiji started the Civil Disobedience Movement on 12th March (1930 / 1913).

(b) The first Indian steel mill was set up by the Tata Iron and Steel Company at (Jadavpur / Jamshedpur).

(c) (Iewduh / Iewumni) has always been the main centre of trade and business in Shillong.

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

(a) The Treaty of Constantinople of 1832 recognized — as an independent nation.

(b) — had come to be widely sung during the Swadeshi Movement.

(c) The power-driven — was patented by Friedrich Koenig in 1810.

(3)

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

(a) Who was the architect for the unification of Germany? Who was appointed as German Emperor after the unification? $1 + 1 = 2$

(b) Which Session of the Congress passed a resolution declaring Poorna Swaraj? Which date was fixed by the Congress as the First Independence Day for the Indians? $1 + 1 = 2$

(c) What made Indian villages more or less self-sufficient? 2

(d) What was the condition of the workers in London? 2

(e) Define urban sprawls. 2

(f) Who published the *Sambad Kaumudi*? What did the *Sambad Kaumudi* mainly criticised? $1 + 1 = 2$

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

(a) What role did Garibaldi and Giuseppe Mazzini play in the unification of Italy? $2 + 2 = 4$

(b) When was the Simon Commission appointed? Why did the Indian National Congress decide to boycott the Commission? How was the Commission greeted? $1 + 1\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2} = 4$

(c) What was the earliest form of print? How were the earliest books printed? Mention any two effects of the Print Revolution. $1 + 1 + 2 = 4$

(4)

SECTION—II

(Civics)

(Marks : 24)

5. Choose the right answer from those given in the brackets (any three) : 1×3=3
- (a) The ideology that divides people and society on the basis of religion is called (socialism / communalism).
 - (b) (Article I / Article II) of the Indian Constitution declares India a union of States.
 - (c) The (Zila Parishad / Block Samiti) is the highest institution of the Panchayati Raj in India.
 - (d) The two major parties in the (USA / UK) are the Democratic Party and the Republican Party.
 - (e) Indira Gandhi imposed Emergency Rule in the country in June (1975 / 1977).
6. Fill in the blanks (any three) : 1×3=3
- (a) The Indian Constitution is a — document containing 395 Articles and 12 Schedules.
 - (b) — groups are organizations that seek to influence government policies.
 - (c) Today, — is the largest democracy in the world.
 - (d) Nearly 40 percent of our — still lives below the poverty line (BPL).
 - (e) Article — of the Indian Constitution abolishes Untouchability in any form.

(5)

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

(a) What was the chief objective of the British, when they pursued the 'Divide and Rule' policy in India? 2

(b) What is meant by the term 'Federation'? Where was it first created? $1\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 2$

(c) What are the main sources of income of the Zila Parishad? 2

(d) Name the three different types of party systems. Which is the most common type of party system in a democracy? $1\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 2$

(e) What has been the chief goal of the Social Movements? Who was the founder of the Rama Krishna Mission? $1 + 1 = 2$

(f) Mention any four challenges to democracy in India. $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$

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

(a) Mention any two constitutional provisions that make India a secular State. $2 + 2 = 4$

(b) Mention the three lists included under the Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution. What does the Sixth Schedule deal with? $2 + 2 = 4$

(6)

- (c) List any eight functions and duties of the Gram Panchayat. $\frac{1}{2} \times 8 = 4$
- (d) What is a State Party? Name any two State Parties of Meghalaya. Mention two National Parties. $2 + 1 + 1 = 4$
- (e) Describe any four factors that are responsible for the miserable plight or low status of women in India. 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) Meghalaya is an industrially (developed / backward) State.
- (b) The (secondary / primary) sector is also called the industrial sector.
- (c) A Chit Fund is a kind of savings scheme practised in (India / Sri Lanka).
- (d) The head office of the World Trade Organization is in (Geneva / Genoa).

(7)

10. Fill in the blanks (any two) :

1×2=2

- (a) The Seventh Indian Institute of Management, which is named Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Management, has been set up in —.
- (b) The total income of the country for a particular year is called —.
- (c) Indian — is the world's fourth largest and Asia's largest network.
- (d) Consumers must obtain — for goods purchased by them.

11. Answer the following questions in not more than 30 words each (any three) :

2×3=6

- (a) How is per capita income calculated? 2
- (b) What is the main objective of the National Health Policy, 2002? Name the disease which has already been eradicated in our country. 1+1=2
- (c) State the drawbacks or limitations of the barter system. 2
- (d) What is called liberalisation? 2
- (e) What is the full form of COPRA? What were the reasons for the enactment of the COPRA in 1986? $\frac{1}{2}+1\frac{1}{2}=2$

(8)

- 12.** Answer any *one* of the following questions in not more than 80 words : 4
- (a) What is meant by development? Mention any three areas marked out by the Indian Government where development is necessary. 1+3=4
- (b) Explain the role of banking as a service-sector activity. 4
- (c) Explain the role of money in an economy. 4
- (d) Mention two positive and two negative impact of Globalisation in India. 2+2=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 black soil
- (b) One major wheat-producing State
- (c) One site of iron and steel industry
- (d) The port with a natural harbour
- (e) One petroleum refinery station in the North-Eastern Region
- (f) Capital city of Meghalaya

(9)

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

- (a) Name one area having black soil.
- (b) Name a wheat-producing State.
- (c) Name a place having iron and steel industry.
- (d) Name a port with natural harbour.
- (e) Name one petroleum refinery station in the North-Eastern Region.
- (f) Name the capital city of Meghalaya.

14. Rewrite the following statements selecting the right alternatives given in the brackets (any *three*) : 1×3=3

- (a) Things that satisfy human needs are called (sources / resources).
- (b) Around (130 / 180) million hectare of land is degraded in India.
- (c) (Agriculture / Industry) is the backbone of Indian economy.

(10)

(d) Minerals have (no definite / definite) chemical compositions.

(e) *Nepenthes khasiana* is the botanical name of a variety of (orange of Khasi Hills / pitcher plant).

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

(a) — are the major sources of rainfall in India.

(b) A — is an aggregate of one or more minerals.

(c) National Highway No. 1 is called the —.

(d) The highest point in Meghalaya is the —.

(e) — has been a lifesaver in cases of dehydration.

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

(a) What is soil erosion? What causes soil erosion? 1+1=2

(b) Mention any two ill effects of water pollution. 2

(c) List any four factors that location of industries depends on. $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$

(11)

(d) What does mass communication include? Why is it called mass communication? $1+1=2$

(e) Write two examples each of ferrous and non-ferrous minerals. $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$

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

(a) What are Renewable and Non-renewable resources? Give two examples of each of these resources. $2+2=4$

(b) What is known as the 'Universal fibre'? What is India's rank in the world in its production? Describe the physical conditions required for its growth. $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + 3 = 4$

(c) Explain briefly the three ways of producing electricity in India. Mention two steps for conserving energy resources. $3 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 4$

(d) How does industrial pollution lead to environmental degradation? Explain. 4

(e) Mention any four steps taken by the ICAR to strengthen the agricultural sector in Meghalaya. $1 \times 4 = 4$

(f) What are the duties of a search-and-rescue team? 4

(12)

(For the Candidates without Internal Assessment only)

(Marks : 20)

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

(a) During the middle of the nineteenth century, Italy was divided into (nine / seven) States.

(b) London (was / was not) a planned city.

(c) The (earliest / modern) newspapers were called diurnals.

(d) The Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) was founded by (Dr. B. R. Ambedkar / Kanshi Ram).

(e) India has got (22 / 20) officially recognized languages.

(f) The Reserve Bank of India is the (Central Bank / Commercial Bank) of the country.

(13)

- (g) (Globalisation / Liberalisation) is the process of rapid integration or interconnection between countries.
- (h) (HALLMARK / AGMARK) purity is a certification mark for purity and quality of gold and silver jewellery.
- (i) (Magnetite / Haematite) is the finest iron ore.
- (j) (Mineral-based / Agro-based) industries are industries based on agricultural raw material.
- (k) The Siju Cave, is home to some of the rarest (cat / bat) species.
- (l) The primary goal of Community Planning for disasters is to (induce / reduce) the vulnerability of the concerned community and strengthen its existing capacity to cope with disasters.

(14)

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

(a) Which incident made Gandhi to call off the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1922?

(b) Where did the Industrial Revolution started first?

(c) Name the financial hub of India.

(d) Name the first book to be printed.

(e) Who is a Casteist?

(f) Who can proclaim an emergency on account of internal disturbances or external aggression in India?

(g) What is the symbol of the Indian National Congress?

(h) Mention any two aspects of democracy.

(i) Name any two classifications of money.

(15)

- (j) Define Multinational Corporation (MNC).
- (k) What is known as consumer movement?
- (l) What is contour ploughing?
- (m) Name the two main agricultural cropping seasons in India.
- (n) Where in India is NALCO located?
- (o) Define First Aid.
