

Total No. of Printed Pages—15

**X/15/SStd**

**2 0 1 5**

**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 only 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.

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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) (Liberalism / Nationalism) emerged as a considerable force in Europe during the 19th century.

(b) Gandhiji founded the (Swatantrata / Satyagraha) Sabha whose members pledged to disobey the Rowlatt Act (1919) passed by the British for the Indians.

(c) The first textile mills had been started in the (1850s / 1950s) by Indian Capitalists in Broach.

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

(a) In — (year), an All-German National Assembly was formed to unite Germany.

(b) — designed the Swaraj Flag with a spinning wheel.

(c) The year 1911 saw the greatest industrial unrest in —.

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

- (a) When was the Gandhi-Irwin Pact signed? What were the terms of agreement mentioned in the Pact?  $\frac{1}{2}+1\frac{1}{2}=2$
- (b) What is Laissez-Faire Policy? 2
- (c) When did Gandhiji start the Non-Cooperation Movement in India? What role did the town people play during this Movement?  $\frac{1}{2}+1\frac{1}{2}=2$
- (d) Mention the factors responsible for rapid industrialization in Britain and in other parts of Europe in the 19th Century. 2
- (e) What are Chawls? 2
- (f) Which Act was widely known as the Gagging Act? Why was it called so?  $\frac{1}{2}+1\frac{1}{2}=2$

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

- (a) What are the two types of revolutionary forces emerged in Europe during the 19th Century? What are the Nation-States unified by each of these forces? Which was the First European Nation to acquire independence from foreign rule?  $1+2+1=4$
- (b) Describe the condition of industrial workers in London in the middle of the 19th Century. 4
- (c) When did the British Government pass the Censorship of the Press Act in India? What was instituted in the Act? Who imposed it?  $1+2+1=4$

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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 Backward Classes constituted (52 / 72) percent of the total population of India.
  - (b) The Indian Constitution makes provision for the creation of new All-India Services by the (Parliament / State Legislatures).
  - (c) (Diversity / Unity) is India's strength and its weakness.
  - (d) In (1973 / 1993), the Human Rights Commission was set up at the Centre and in many States in India.
  - (e) The (Mahila Samakhya / Shiksha Karmi Project) was started with the aim to improve primary education in the remote areas of Rajasthan.
6. Fill in the blanks (any *three*) : 1×3=3
- (a) Today, — and communalism are the two most potent threats to India's national unity.
  - (b) The — Schedule of the Indian Constitution is about the States and Union Territories of India.
  - (c) The Supreme Court and — are given the power to issue writs for enforcement of the Fundamental Rights in India.
  - (d) Only — of people can help to deepen democracy in India.
  - (e) — is a better form of government as compared to dictatorship.

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

(a) Which period in India was called the Age of Great Reformers? What did these reformers bring in the country? What was their principal objective?  $1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 2$

(b) What are the important conditions entitled for a country to be truly called a democracy? 2

(c) What is bribery? Why is it called an antisocial activity?  $1 + 1 = 2$

(d) Who elects a Block Chairman or Block Pramukh? What are his responsibilities?  $\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2} = 2$

(e) What is a political party? Name two countries having one-party system.  $1 + (\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}) = 2$

(f) Mention any two main characteristics of democracy in India. 2

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

(a) What are various forms that communalism can take in politics? 4

(b) Who can issue Ordinances when the State Legislature is not in Session as empowered by the Indian Constitution? Mention any two conditions under which Ordinances can be issued.  $1 + (1\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2}) = 4$

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- (c) Distinguish between spontaneous interest groups and promotional or public interest groups. 2+2=4
- (d) Mention any four importances of the Panchayati Raj in India. 4
- (e) What are the factors that party system depends upon? Mention any two recent efforts taken by the government to reform political parties and its leaders in India. 2+2=4

SECTION—III

( **Economics** )

( Marks : 14 )

9. Rewrite the following statements choosing the right option from those given in the brackets (any *two*) : 1×2=2
- (a) The World Development Report classified various countries on the basis of gross national (product / income).
- (b) People are engaged in various (economic / political) activities to produce goods and services.
- (c) When India attained independence, the (primary / secondary) sector was the mainstay of the economy.
- (d) The most convenient source of credit to the rural poor is the (landlord / moneylender).

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

- (a) Globalization has brought — to people with education, skills and wealth.
- (b) Deprivation of consumers by — means simply exploitation of consumers.
- (c) Public investment means investment made by — agencies.
- (d) The — with its eight associate banks along with another twenty banks are nationalized banks.

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

- (a) Name the financial institutions operating in Meghalaya. 2
- (b) What miseries did globalization bring to the workers in India? 2
- (c) What are the technical measures taken by the government for protecting the rights of Indian consumers? 2
- (d) Define trade barrier. 2
- (e) Classify the financial system of India. 2
- (f) Why is the services sector an important sector in India today? 2

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- 12.** Answer any *one* of the following questions in not more than 80 words : 4
- (a) What is human development? What are the social indicators of human development? 1+3=4
- (b) Name any two special financial institutions set up in India since independence. What are the objectives of these financial institutions? 1+3=4
- (c) Mention the steps need to be taken by the Indian Government to protect the interests of the small producers and workers in the country. 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 red and yellow soil
- (b) One major tea-producing State
- (c) A tidal port in the west
- (d) One major copper mining area
- (e) The first cement plant
- (f) One biosphere reserve in Meghalaya



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

- (a) Name one area having red and yellow soil.
- (b) Name one major tea-growing region.
- (c) Name the tidal port in the west.
- (d) Name one major copper mining area.
- (e) Where is the first cement plant set up in the country?
- (f) Name one biosphere reserve located in Meghalaya.

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

- (a) Large-scale industries are those industries where the investment is more than (1 / 10) crore.
- (b) Every year around (16 / 26) million hectares of global forests are cut or burned.
- (c) In (Meghalaya / Assam) rooftop harvesting is a common practice.

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- (d) (Frostbite / Sprain) occurs when body tissues freeze after exposure to subzero temperatures.
- (e) The Khasi and Jaintia Hills experience moderate climate because of higher (rainfall / elevation).

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

- (a) — is a key man-made resource of the modern world.
- (b) — is a form of land degradation in arid and semi-arid areas.
- (c) Meghalaya is developing an industrial base in the — district.
- (d) — refers to an injury affecting the skeleton caused by the application of direct and indirect forces.
- (e) Willing and active men and women of the community can be members of —.

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

- (a) What is resource planning? Write any two stages of resource planning. 1+(½+½)=2
- (b) What is bad land? What is it called in the Chambal basin? 1+1=2
- (c) Classify industries on the basis of ownership. ½×4=2

(d) What is the length of the Indian coastline? How many major seaports does India have? Name any four of them.  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + 1 = 2$

(e) What are the basic steps followed by a typical community contingency plan? 2

(f) What percent of the total geographical area of Meghalaya is under cultivation? Why is Meghalaya deficit in food grains?  $\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2} = 2$

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

(a) What are the positive and negative impacts of multipurpose dams in India? 4

(b) Mention any two mineral-based industries of India. Explain one of them in detail.  $1 + 3 = 4$

(c) What are the challenges faced by the roadways in India? 4

(d) Name the two important cereal crops grown in India. What are the geographical conditions required for the growth of any *one* of them? Name any *two* States where that crop is cultivated.  $1 + 2 + 1 = 4$

(e) Classify the Tropical forests of Meghalaya. Explain any two of them in detail.  $1 + (1\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2}) = 4$

(f) What is poisoning? What are the different types of poisoning?  $1 + 3 = 4$

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**( Only for the Candidates without Internal Assessment )**

( Marks : 20 )

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

- (a) During the 19th Century, Prussia was the mightiest among the (Italian / German) States.
- (b) Today about (50 / 60) percent of world's population is urbanized.
- (c) Charles (Darwin / Metcalf) was given the title of 'Liberator of Indian Press'.
- (d) The Indian State (has / has no) official religion.
- (e) India has a (bi / multi) -party system.
- (f) In the 21st Century, the greatest threat to mankind is (communalism / terrorism).
- (g) The North-Eastern Hill University is the only (State / Central) University located in Meghalaya.

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(h) Agriculture falls under the (primary / secondary) sector.

(i) The (Reserve Bank of India / World Bank) is an international financial institution.

(j) The total area of India is (3.28 / 3.82) million sq. km.

(k) Multipurpose dams are considered as the temples of (medieval / modern) India.

(l) (Fainting / Sprain) is a brief loss of consciousness.

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

1×8=8

(a) What is Satyagraha?

(b) Where did Industrial Revolution first start?

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- (c) Where is the headquarters of the Eastern Air Command located?
- (d) Name the first Indian newspaper.
- (e) What are the two kinds of social differences in India?
- (f) What is the symbol of the Bharatiya Janata Party?
- (g) What is smuggling?
- (h) What is average income?
- (i) Name the countries that fill up the labour shortages in the North-East India.
- (j) What is a barter system?

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(k) What is customs duty?

(l) What are called natural resources?

(m) What does the uppermost layer of the soil consist of?

(n) Which State in India has the largest wind farm?

(o) What is 'bun' cultivation?

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