X/19/SStd (O)

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SOCIAL STUDIES

(Old Course)

(COMPARTMENTAL CANDIDATES WITH INTERNAL ASSESSMENT)

Full Marks : 80
Pass Marks : 24

(NON-REGULAR, PRIVATE AND COMPARTMENT WITHOUT INTERNAL ASSESSMENT)

Full Marks : 100
Pass Marks : 30

Time : 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

General Instructions :

(i) The candidates are advised to attempt all questions accordingly.

(ii) Marks allocated to every question are indicated against each.

(iii) Question Nos. **1** to **17** are to be answered by **Compartmental Candidates with Internal marks**.

(iv) Question Nos. **1** to **19** are to be answered by **Compartmental Candidates without Internal marks/Non-Regular/Private Candidates**.

(v) **Compartmental Candidates** with Internal marks need not answer Question Nos. **18** and **19**.

(vi) The map-sheet supplied to each Candidate should be securely tied inside the Answer-Script.

(vii) The Candidate should distinctly write his/her Roll Number on the top of the map-sheet.

(viii) The map-sheet is to be used for Question No. **13** only.

[P.T.O.

SECTION—I

(**History**)

(*Marks* : 14)

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

   (a) The United Kingdom of Great Britain was formed in (1707 / 1708 / 1709).

   (b) The first tricolour of the Indian National Flag was first designed during the (Non-Cooperation Movement / Civil Disobedience Movement / Swadeshi Movement).

   (c) The Indian city also known as the 'City of Dreams' is (Delhi / Bombay / Calcutta).

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

   (a) The first book that was printed by the first printing machine was the _____.

   (b) The year 1911 saw the greatest industrial unrest in _____.

   (c) The _____ Session of the Congress passed a resolution declaring Poorna Swaraj (complete independence) to be the objectives of the INC.

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

   (a) Which British king got Bombay as a dowry during his marriage to a Portuguese princess? Mention one reason for the development of Bombay.   1+1=2

   (b) Which Act was known as the Gagging Act? Why?   ½+1½=2

(c) Who was the architect of the conservative movement for the National Unification of Germany? Name the policy which he pursued for this purpose. 1+1=2

(d) What is Acta Diurna? 2

(e) What is deurbanization? Which city of USA is the best example of this pattern of urbanization? 1½+½=2

(f) What is proto-industrialization? 2

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

(a) What was the condition of Britain during the Industrial Revolution? 4

(b) Discuss the role of Garibaldi during the Unification of Italy. 4

(c) When did Mahatma Gandhi and Lord Irwin sign the famous Gandhi-Irwin Pact? What arrangements were made by the Congress and the British Government as per the Pact? 1+3=4

SECTION—II

(Civics)

(*Marks* : 24)

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

(a) According to the 1991 Census, religious minority groups constitute (17·16% / 17·17% / 16·17%) of the total population of India.

(b) In India, during an Emergency, the (President / Governor / Prime Minister) is vested with vast power.

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(c) The Zila Parishad is called the Makhuma Parishad in the State of (Tamil Nadu / Assam / Punjab).

(d) There were (six / seven / eight) National recognized parties in India in 2006.

(e) The period (1757–1800 / 1830–1905 / 1920–1948) was called the Age of Great Reformers as it brought about important socio-religious changes in our country India.

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

(a) The _____ is the world's oldest and richest democracy.

(b) A person who is unable to read or write is termed as an _____.

(c) In a democracy, all adults have the right to _____ in elections.

(d) The Gram Sabha elects a _____ who is the President of the Gram Panchayat.

(e) British rule in India pursued the policy of _____.

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

(a) What is the main source of income of the Zila Parishad?
½×4=2

(b) Mention any two directions made by the Indian Union Government to the State Government during the proclamation of Financial Emergency. 1+1=2

(c) What is a Panchayati Raj? Name the three tiers of the Panchayati Raj. ½+1½=2

(d) Mention the role of an ordinary citizen in a democracy. 2

(e) What are interest groups? Give any two examples of such a group. 1+½+½=2

(f) Define regionalism. Give two reasons that led to its development in India.   1+½+½=2

8. Answer any *three* of the following questions in about *80* words each :   4×3=12

(a) How would you differentiate Fundamentalism from Communalism? What is a Secular State?   1½+1½+1=4

(b) Mention any four important conditions that make a country to be truly called a democracy.   1+1+1+1=4

(c) Which Article of the Indian Constitution abolishes Untouchability? Name the Act passed by the Parliament to abolish Untouchability. On what grounds could one be punished according to this Act?   1+1+2=4

(d) What is a political party? How many types of party system are there? Name them. State any two functions of a political party.   ½+½+1+1+1=4

(e) Explain any four federal features of the Indian Constitution.   4

SECTION—III

(**Economics**)

(*Marks* : 14)

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

(a) Today the (primary / secondary / tertiary) sector in India emerged as the largest producing sector.

(b) The services sector has emerged as the fastest growing sector with over (40% / 50% / 60%) contribution to the country's GDP.

(c) Moneylenders in India are generally of (two / three / four) types.

(d) India adopted the Policy of liberalization of its economy in (1991 / 1992 / 1993).

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

(a) _____ mark is granted to producer manufacturing standard quality woollen garments with pure wool.

(b) Prior to the introduction of money, trade was carried out by _____ system.

(c) When India attained Independence, the _____ was the mainstay of Indian economy.

(d) The financial system in India, refers to the system of borrowing and lending of _____.

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

(a) What are Multi-National Corporations (MNCs)? 2

(b) What are consumer rights? What do you understand by 'hoarding of essential commodities'? 1+1=2

(c) What is Human Development Index (HDI)? What does Human Development Index (HDI) indicate? 1+1=2

(d) Mention the step taken by the Government of India to protect the consumers from exploitation. What is its objective behind this? 2

(e) How is per capita income calculated? 2

(f) When was the Right to Information Act passed? What are its aims? ½+1½=2

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

(a) Mention any four objectives of Financial Institutions.

1+1+1+1=4

(b) Why is the services sector an important sector in India today?   4

(c) When was the New Economic Policy framed in our country? Give at least three features of the New Economic Policy.   1+3=4

(d) State any four areas where the Government of India has marked out where development is necessary.   1+1+1+1=4

SECTION—IV

(Geography)

(*Marks* : 28)

13. Locate the following items with proper symbols and name of the places of location in the Outline Map of India supplied to you (any *four*) :   1×4=4

(a) One area having desert soil

(b) One major cotton producing state

(c) One site of Iron and Steel industry

(d) The first seaport developed after Independence

(e) One growing turmeric area in the North-eastern region of India

(f) One site of Thermal Power Plant

(8)

**[For Visually Handicapped (Blind) Students only,
In Lieu of the Above Questions]**

(a) Name one area having desert soil in India.

(b) Name one major cotton producing state in India.

(c) Name one place in India having Iron and Steel industry.

(d) Name the first seaport developed after Indian Independence.

(e) Name the area in the North-eastern India where turmeric is cultivated.

(f) Name one site of Thermal Power Plant in India.

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

(a) The total geographical area of India is (3·28 / 3·29 / 3·82) million sq.km.

(b) India is the (second / third / fifth) largest producer of sugarcane in the world.

(c) (Lignite / Anthracite / Limonite) is the highest quality coal.

(d) Industries where the maximum investment is not more than one crore are called (small-scale / medium-scale / large-scale) industries.

(e) The highest point in Meghalaya is the (Shillong Peak / Nokrek Peak / Tura Peak).

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

   (a) A small portion of the forest area in Meghalaya is under what are known as _____.

   (b) _____ occurs when body tissues freeze after exposure to sub-zero temperatures.

   (c) _____ resources are the resources that exist in a region and may be used in future.

   (d) _____ is the major source of water all over the world.

   (e) _____ highways link various states in India.

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

   (a) What is resource planning? Why do we need to have resource planning?   1+1=2

   (b) What is soil erosion? Give any two causes of soil erosion.   1+½+½=2

   (c) Define community planning.   2

   (d) What is first aid? Mention any two objectives of first aid.   1+½+½=2

   (e) Differentiate between metallic and non-metallic minerals.   2

   (f) Mention any two ill-effects of water pollution.   1+1=2

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

   (a) What is a dam? What are the advantages and disadvantages of multi-purpose dams?   1+1½+1½=4

   (b) Which is the staple food crop of many states in India? What is India's ranking in the production of this crop? Describe the geographical conditions for the growth of this crop. Name any two Indian states where this crop is mainly grown.   ½+½+2+1=4

(c) What are manufacturing industries? List the factors that affect the location of industries. 1+3=4

(d) Outline some of the measures taken for improvement in Indian Railways. 4

(e) Mention any four steps that have been initiated to strengthen agricultural sector in Meghalaya. 4

(f) Overexploitation is a major cause of loss of biodiversity and natural resources. Discuss. 4

(For the Candidates without Internal Assessment only)

(*Marks* : 20)

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

(a) (Conte di Cavour / Giuseppe Garibaldi) was the Chief Minister of Victor Emmanuel II.

(b) The British passed the Rowlatt Act in (March 1919 / March 1920).

(c) The Industrial Revolution first started in England in the (1730s / 1750s).

(d) The Mandal Commission (1978) has listed (3743 / 3744) backward classes.

(e) The Indian National Congress was founded in the year (1885 / 1886).

(f) The Fundamental Rights are included in (Part II / Part III) of the Indian Constitution.

(g) (Air transport / Water transport) is the fastest mode of transport.

(h) (Gold / Money) is a means of payment for goods and services.

(i) The Crusade against exploitation of consumer is called (Consumer Movement / Political Movement).

(j) (Bauxite / Copper) is used to produce aluminium.

(k) (Industries / Agriculture) is the mainstay of the people of Meghalaya.

(l) (Pulses / Maize) is a Kharif crop usually grown in the rainy season.

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

(a) When did nationalism emerge as a considerable force in the world?

(b) When did Gandhiji start the Civil Disobedience Movement in India?

(c) Who invented the steam engine?

(d) Where did hand-printed technology first start?

(e) How many subjects are there in the Union List?

(f) Who is the founder of the Bahujan Samaj Party?

(g) Which movement did Swami Vivekananda start?

(h) What are the two important components of a Democratic Government?

(i) What is the literacy rate of Meghalaya according to the 2001 Census?

(j) Give the full form of IDBI.

(k) Into how many categories is the banking system in India divided?

(l) What are resources?

(m) What is land degradation?

(n) Which crop is also known as the Golden Fibre?

(o) Name the first petroleum oil field in India.

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