

**2025**  
**SOCIAL SCIENCES**

Full marks : 80

Time : 3 hours

**General instructions:**

- i) *Approximately 15 minutes is allotted to read the question paper and revise the answers.*
- ii) *The question paper consists of 19 questions. All questions are compulsory.*
- iii) *Internal choice has been provided in some questions.*
- iv) *Marks allocated to every question are indicated against it.*
- v) *Alternate questions for the visually impaired has been provided in question nos. 1c and 15. **ONLY the visually impaired are to attempt this alternate questions.***
- vi) *Write the correct question number in your answer sheet to indicate the option being attempted.*

**N.B:** *Check that all pages of the question paper are complete as indicated on the top left side.*

**1. Choose the correct answer from the given alternatives :**

- (a) Socially and politically dominant class in Europe during the mid-eighteenth century was 1
- |                  |                             |
|------------------|-----------------------------|
| (i) the nobility | (ii) the landed aristocracy |
| (iii) the church | (iv) the absolute monarchs  |
- (b) Arrange the following events in chronological order 1
- I. The Geneva Conference
  - II. The Scholars Revolt
  - III. Proclamation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam
  - IV. Bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki
- Options:
- |                      |                     |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| (i) I, IV, III, II   | (ii) IV, II, I, III |
| (iii) II, IV, I, III | (iv) III, II, IV, I |
- (c) This Movement was initiated as a protest against the salt tax imposed by the British Government. Identify the event 1



- |                          |                           |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| (i) Ahmedabad Satyagraha | (ii) Champaran Satyagraha |
| (iii) Kheda Campaign     | (iv) Dandi March          |

**Note : This question is in lieu of Q 1.(c) for visually impaired candidates only**

- (c) The leader of the peasants in the Gudem Hills of Andhra Pradesh was (1)  
 (i) Baba Ramchandra (ii) Venkata Raju  
 (iii) Alluri Sitaram Raju (iv) Motilal Nehru
- (d) Under the Bretton Woods, which of the following systems were established to regulate the International Monetary System? 1  
 I. International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)  
 II. Multinational Corporations (MNCs)  
 III. The United Nations  
 IV. International Monetary Fund (IMF)
- Options:  
 (i) I and IV (ii) II and III  
 (iii) I and III (iv) II and IV
- (e) Easter asked Sunday to guess the name of the crop: She provided the following Geographical conditions. 1  
 ➤ it grows in well-drained old alluvial soil  
 ➤ temperature between 21<sup>0</sup> C to 27<sup>0</sup>C  
 ➤ 140 frost-free days  
 (i) maize (ii) rice  
 (iii) millets (iv) gram
- (f) A rough drawing of an area based on memory and field observations not based on scale is called a 1  
 (i) plan (ii) atlas  
 (iii) sketch (iv) map
- (g) Under which list does the subjects Trade Unions and Adulteration fall? 1  
 (i) State List (ii) Central List  
 (iii) Concurrent List (iv) Union List
- (h) What kind of equality is found in all democracies? 1  
 (i) Social equality (ii) Economic equality  
 (iii) Political equality (iv) Gender equality
- (i) A village is improving access to clean water, education, and healthcare while promoting organic farming and biodiversity conservation. What type of development approach is the village adopting? 1  
 (i) Short-term development (ii) Isolated development  
 (iii) Traditional development (iv) Sustainable development

- (j) The circulation of the entire currency ( notes + coins) is the responsibility of 1
- |           |          |
|-----------|----------|
| (i) CBI   | (ii) RBI |
| (iii) SBI | (iv) UBI |
- (k) Services of teachers, doctors, lawyers etc. are included in the 1
- |                       |                       |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| (i) primary sector    | (ii) secondary sector |
| (iii) tertiary sector | (iv) all of these     |
- (l) Which of the following is not an activity of organized sector? 1
- |  |   |
|--|---|
| (i) Teacher taking a class in Kendriya Vidyalaya | (ii) A nurse working in a government hospital |
| (iii) A clerk working in the post office         | (iv) A farmer irrigating his field            |
- (m) When was the Consumer welfare Fund created in India? 1
- |            |           |
|------------|-----------|
| (i) 1992   | (ii) 1986 |
| (iii) 1955 | (iv) 1937 |
- (n) The process in which the quality of a food substance is lowered through the addition of another substance is called 1
- |                            |                         |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| (i) mixing two substances  | (ii) adulteration       |
| (iii) sub-standard quality | (iv) duplicate articles |
- (o) The first missionary to the Nagas was 1
- |                       |                         |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| (i) Rev. Nathan Brown | (ii) Rev. O. T. Cutter  |
| (iii) Rev. E.W. Clark | (iv) Rev. Miles Bronson |
- (p) Which crop of Nagaland hold the distinction of being the first to be awarded the GI registration? 1
- |                                       |                    |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|
| (i) Naga tree tomato                  | (ii) Naga cucumber |
| (iii) Naga king chilli or Naga mircha | (iv) Naga cabbage  |

**Answer the questions in about 20-30 words :**

2. Mention any two measures taken by the French to help in developing the economy of its colony in Indochina. 2
3. List any two features of Multinational Corporations (MNCs). 2
- 4.a. State two benefits of rainwater harvesting. 2
- Or**
- b. Write two advantages of airways. 2

- 5.a. What is the meaning of patriarchal society? 2  
**Or**
- b. Mention two major objectives of a federal government. 2
6. Differentiate between a ruling party and an opposition party. 2
7. Give two reasons why democracy is considered a better form of government. 2
- 8.a. State two ways in which good health contributes to economic development. 2  
**Or**
- b. What is 'Consumers International'? When did the United Nations adopted the UN Guidelines for Consumer Protection? (1+1=2)
9. Mention any two branches of horticulture in Nagaland. 2

**Answer the questions in about 50-70 words:**

- 10.a. What is commercial farming? Mention three characteristics of commercial farming. 1+3=4  
**Or**
- b. Why is the development of manufacturing industries considered a measure for assessing the economic strength of a country? (4)
- 11.a. Describe the influence of politics on caste system. 4  
**Or**
- b. Describe any four measures taken to decentralize power in India. 4
- 12.a. What are the characteristics of a political party? 4  
**Or**
- b. Explain the factors that sustain democracy in India. 4
13. Read the source/passage given below and answer the following questions that follows:

Influence of Culture on Nationalism

Culture plays a pivotal role in shaping nationalism. Cultural symbols, rituals, and traditions serve as powerful tools for cultivating nationalism. For instance, national holidays, such as Independence Day or Republic Day, are occasions where communities come together to celebrate their shared heritage and commemorate significant historical events. These rituals not only reinforce a sense of belonging but also instill pride and unity among citizens. Moreover, cultural narratives and myths contribute significantly to the construction of national identity. Historical narratives, folklore, and legends often portray a glorified version of the nation's past, emphasizing heroic deeds and sacrifices made by ancestors. These narratives not only evoke a sense of pride but also create a collective memory that binds individuals together as part of a shared

historical continuum. However, while culture can be a unifying force, it can also be a source of division and conflict within nations. Cultural diversity within a nation can sometimes lead to tensions between different ethnic, linguistic, or religious groups vying for recognition and representation. In such instances, competing cultural identities may challenge the notion of a singular national identity, leading to conflicts over power, resources and representation. In conclusion, culture exerts a profound influence on nationalism by providing the foundation upon which national identities are constructed and sustained.

Questions:

- i) Mention one occasion where communities come together to commemorate significant historical events. **1**
- ii) What do historical narratives, folklore, and legends often portray? **1**
- iii) How can culture be a source of division and conflict within nations? **2**

14. Read the source/passage given below and answer the following questions that follows:

#### Consumer Awareness

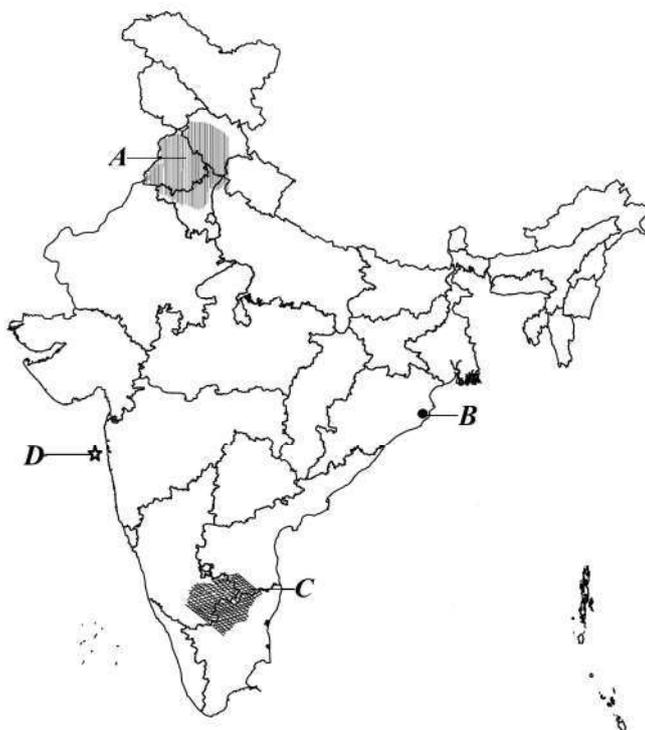
Consumer awareness is a fundamental aspect of modern societies, crucial for safeguarding the rights and interests of individuals in the market place. It refers to the level of understanding and knowledge that consumers possess regarding their rights, responsibilities, and choices as buyers of goods and services. In today's complex and dynamic global economy, where consumers are bombarded with a myriad of products and advertisements, being informed and vigilant is more important than ever. At its core, consumer awareness empowers individuals to make informed decisions about the products and services they purchase. This includes understanding factors such as product quality, safety, pricing, and the credibility of the companies they engage with. By being aware of their rights, consumers can demand transparency and accountability from businesses, thereby fostering fair competition and driving improvements in product standards and customer service. One of the key components of consumer awareness is knowledge about consumer rights and legal protections. Laws and regulations exist in most countries to protect consumers from deceptive practices, fraud, and exploitation. These include laws governing product labeling, advertising standards, warranties, and consumer contracts. Awareness of these rights enables consumers to assert their legal protections when necessary and seek recourse in cases of unfair or unlawful treatment. Education and information dissemination are key strategies for promoting consumer awareness. Government, consumer advocacy groups and non-profit organizations plays important roles in providing resources, conducting consumer education campaigns and advocating for policies that protect consumer rights.

Questions:

- i) How does consumer awareness empower individuals to make informed decisions? **2**

- ii) What are the key strategies for promoting consumer rights? 1
- iii) Give examples of laws to protect consumers from deceptive practices, fraud and exploitation. 1

15. On the given political map of India, four features A, B, C, D have been indicated. Identify these features with the help of the information mentioned below and write their correct names against the given letters. 4
- Red and Yellow soil  
Mumbai High Oil field  
Major wheat producing area  
Paradip sea port



**Note :** The following questions are for visually impaired candidates only in lieu of Q 15.

- i) What is a dam? (1)
- ii) What is a natural gas? (1)
- iii) Name two rabi crops. (1)
- iv) Where is the deepest land locked port in India? (1)

**Answer the questions in about 80-100 words:**

- 16.a. The period between 1830-1848 is termed as the 'Age of Revolutions'. Elucidate.

**Or**

**6**

- b. Describe the main features of the Cabinet Mission Plan.

- 17.a. Describe the importance of coal as a source of energy. 6  
**Or**
- b. State six reasons why road transport is more useful than rail transport in India.
- 18.a. Describe the evolution of money as a medium of exchange. 6  
**Or**
- b. Explain how public sector contributes in the economic development of a country.
- 19.a. Mention any six strategies for conservation of biodiversity in Nagaland. 6  
**Or**
- b. Briefly explain any three indigenous games of Nagaland.

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