

Meghalaya Board
Class X
Social Studies
Sample Paper 1 – Solution

SECTION I

History

- 1.** (a) The first clear expression of nationalism came with the French Revolution in 1789.

(b) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar who organised the dalits into the Depressed Class Association in 1930, clashed with Gandhi at the Second Round Table Conference by demanding separate electorates for dalits.

(c) In the 19th century, Bombay became an important port city in western India.

- 2.** (a) In 1869, Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed king of united Italy.
(b) The Swaraj Party was founded by Motilal Nehru and C.R.Das.
(c) A Metropolis is a large, densely populated city of a country or a state which is often the capital of the region.

- 3.** (a) Two measures taken by the British government to repress the movement started against the Rowlatt Act were:
 - a. Local leaders were arrested from Amritsar.
 - b. There were also instances of police firing upon peaceful protestors.
(b) The production of the handloom cloth expanded steadily between 1900 and 1940 mainly because of new innovations in technology. It helped the industries to increase its production. The use of fly shuttle in weaving not only increased production but also reduced labour demands. By 1941, more than 35% of handloom industries in India were using fly shuttle.

(c) Since salt is an essential food item, the British government's monopoly of its production and the tax imposed on it affected Indians irrespective of class, caste and gender barriers. Hence, when Gandhi decided to break the Salt Law, the move mobilised a large portion of the Indian population against the colonial government. Also, during the Dandi march, Gandhi spread his message of swaraj to thousands of people through lectures and urged them to defy the British government. In this way, the 'Salt March' became an effective tool of resistance against colonialism.

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- (d) In Victorian Britain, there was an abundance of human labour since poor peasants and vagrants had to migrate in large numbers to the cities in order to find work. In addition, when there is an abundance of labour, wages are often low due to the imbalance in the demand and supply. Therefore industrialists did not face the problem of labour shortage or high wage costs. As a result, there was reluctance on their part to introduce machines which would require large scale investment of capital.
- (e) The 'London Season' was an annual series of cultural events, such as the opera, the theatre and classical music performances. These were organized for a select group of 300-400 families in the late eighteenth century.
- (f) The technology of woodblock painting had originally developed in China. However, in the year 1295, the Italian explorer Marco Polo brought this technology to Italy after spending many years in China.
- 4.** (a) Yes, the widely available printed materials and books created the conditions for the outbreak of the French Revolution. This was because of the following reasons:
- The printed books popularised the ideas of the thinkers which led to an era of enlightenment. People now believed in rationalism and humanism. They criticised the illogical and corrupt practices of the Church.
 - Because books inspired new ideas, various debates and discussions took place in society and new ideas of social revolution came into existence.
 - By the 1780s, many new books and literature mocked the royalty and criticised their unethical actions. Questions were also raised about the social orders which favoured royal and aristocratic families.

However, it has also been pointed out that though people began reading books, not everyone was inspired by the thoughts and ideas of the great philosophers and thinkers. While some people accepted their ideas, some criticised them. But there is no doubt about the fact that printed books forced the people to think differently.

- (b) The decade of 1830s was known as the period of great 'economic hardship' in Europe: This was because
- During the 1830s, there was large-scale unemployment in Europe. In most of the European countries, employment opportunities were low in number, whereas job seekers were many.

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- Cities had come to be extremely overcrowded. As a result, slums had started coming up as more people migrated from the rural areas to the urban areas.
- Small producers in towns were often faced with stiff competition from the imports of cheap machine-made goods from England where industrialisation was more advanced, especially in textile production.

(c) Textile industries were flourishing in pre-colonial India. India was famous for producing finer quality of cotton clothes. Many Armenian and Persian merchants purchased finer cotton clothes from Punjab and sold them in Central Asia. Apart from land routes, textiles from India were exported to central Asia and Europe through the ports of Masulipatnam, Surat and Hooghly. Many merchants and traders financed India's trade with Europe and rest of Asia.

However, the situation began to change after the colonial period. After Industrial Revolution began in England, it removed all import duties on the British goods in the Indian market, while the English East India Company imposed heavy import duties on Indian clothes in the British markets. The Indian textile mills were not able to withstand the competition from machine-made goods produced in Britain, and gradually this led to the decline of the Indian textile industry during colonial period.

SECTION II

CIVICS

- 5.**
 - (a) The backward Classes constituted 52 percent of the total population of India.
 - (b) Mizo National Front is a state party.
 - (c) Pressure groups are organisations that aim at influencing government policies.
 - (d) One-third of the seats in the panchayat are reserved for women.
 - (e) India faces the challenge of expansion of democracy.
- 6.**
 - (a) Communal politics is based on the idea that religion is the principal basis of social community.
 - (b) The Union list include subject of national importance.
 - (c) FEDECOR was an organisation which protested against the privatisation of water in Bolivia.
 - (d) Article 17 of the Indian constitution abolishes untouchability in the country.
 - (e) The Supreme Court and High Courts are given the power to issue writs for enforcement of the Fundamental Rights in India.

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- 7.** (a) A political party is a group of like minded people who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government. Three components of political parties are the leaders, the active members and the followers.
- (b) It is important to separate religion from the state
- So that the country can function democratically.
 - So as to protect the freedom of individuals to exit from their religion and embrace another religion or to have the freedom to interpret religious teachings differently.
- (c) Two sources of income of the Gram Panchayat are:
- Panchayats get a part of land revenue that is collected by the State government.
 - They levy taxes on property, land, goods and cattle.
- (d) Two differences between political parties and pressure groups are
- Unlike pressure groups which try to influence the government's policies, political parties are groups of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government.
 - Pressure groups are not accountable to people, whereas political parties have to face the people in elections, and thus have to be responsive to people's needs and views.
- (e) Two objectives of the federal system in India are:
- Safeguarding and promotion of the unity of the country.
 - Accommodation and assimilation of the regional diversity of the country.
- (f) Two important differences between democracy and dictatorship are
- A democratic government has a legitimacy attached to it since it is voted for by the general mass, and thus it has the sanction to rule. A dictatorship has no public sanction as such. It is a result of monarchical rule or a coup.
 - In a democracy, decisions of the Government are acceptable to the people and are more effective in redressal of the public's concerns. Dictators can take decisions that are not acceptable to the public at large.
- 8.** (a) Secularism is the principle of separation of state from religious institutions. Three ways in which the Constitution of India safeguards the principles of secularism are
- India does not have any official religion. It neither encourages nor discourages any religion. Our Constitution does not give special recognition to any religion.
 - Discrimination among people on the grounds of religion is prohibited by the Constitution of the country.

Sample Paper 1 – Solution

- All citizens have the freedom to profess, practice and propagate any religion.

The Constitution however allows the state to interfere in the religious policies in order to promote equality among the people. For example, ban on untouchability.

(b) When societies develop, expand and become more complex in terms of social, economic and political relations, they need political parties to sustain governance. Political parties tend to provide the base on which the praxis of representative government is built. They gather public views on various important issues, articulate them and then present them to the government. Parties bring various representatives together, support or restrain government and its apparatus, develop policies and justify or oppose them in the public domain depending on their political ideology. These conditions are necessary for healthy development of representative democracies. Hence, it can be said that political parties are essential for this purpose.

(c) The Zila Parishad is an elected body which lies at an apex of the Panchayati Raj institution. The members of the Zila Parishad are elected by people of a district. The members elect the two top office-bearers of the Zila Parishad—the President and the Vice-President. The other members of the Zila Parishad are as follows:

- Chairpersons of the Block Samitis.
- Members of Parliament and State Legislatures (Vidhan Sabha and Vidhan Parishad).
- Important officers such as collectors, judges, police officers.
- Members representing the Scheduled Castes, the Schedule Tribes and Other Backward Classes.
- Women - one-third of the total seats are reserved for them.

(d) Today's democracy faces many challenges. A challenge is an opportunity for progress as challenges are in reality, difficulties which needs to be overcome. They give us an opportunity to progress further. It is only after we overcome a challenge that we go up to the next level. With reference to democracy, different countries face different kinds of challenges.

The first level of challenge is the foundational challenge. The second level is the challenge of expansion. The third challenge is the challenge of the deepening of democracy. When a country overcomes one challenge it faces another and gets an opportunity to progress to the next level of democracy. Thus, we can say that a challenge is not just any problem. It is a difficulty which carries within it an opportunity for progress.

(e) Two similarities between Nepal's and Bolivia's movement:

- A popular struggle in both the countries turned into an indefinite strike.
- The struggle in both the cases involved widespread mass mobilization. It saw participation by a wide variety of classes in the society.

Two differences

- The movement in Nepal took place to establish democracy, while the struggle in Bolivia reflected people's expectations of the elected democratic government.
- The popular struggle in Bolivia was about one specific unpopular decision taken by the government (privatisation of water supply), while the struggle in Nepal was about changing the foundations of the country

(f) It is seen that on an average dictatorial regimes have had a slightly better record of economic growth, i.e. 4.34%. However, if this record is compared with that in the poor countries, then there is almost no difference. It is 4.28%. Within democracies, there can be very high levels of economic inequality. In countries like South Africa and Brazil, the top 20% people account for more than 60% of the national income, whereas less than 3% remains for the bottom 20%. However, as research shows, economic development and economic equality often depends on several factors such as country's size, global situation, cooperation from other countries and economic priorities. While countries like Sweden and Norway have achieved greater levels of economic equality, countries with more complex problems like India have so far been slow in achieving this goal.

SECTION III
Economics

- 9.** (a) Information and communication sector is included in the tertiary sector.
(b) India comes in the category of low income countries.
(c) The legal tender money is the currency notes issued by the Central bank.
(d) Hallmark is used as a logo for jewellery products.
- 10.** (a) The headquarters of World Trade Organisations is located at Geneva.
(b) The Reserve Bank of India supervises the working of formal sources of loans.
(c) Consumers can appeal in the state courts for claims between Rs. 20 lakhs and 1 crore.
(d) The Indian toy industry has been badly hit by the toy industry in China.

Sample Paper 1 – Solution

- 11. (a)** Under employment is a condition in which the people are employed at less than full capacity. If such people are removed from their services, the production does not get affected.
- (b)** Human Development Report is an annual report published by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) which compares countries based on their educational level, health status and per capita income. This report was launched in the year 1990 by the Nobel Laureate Amartya Sen and the Pakistani Economist Mahbub ul Haq.
- (c)** The primary and secondary sectors deal with the economic activities related to natural resources and manufacturing of goods respectively. While the service sector includes activities which provide several services such as transport, banking, communication, education, etc. Hence, the service sector is different from the other sectors. For example, the primary sector includes the cultivation of cotton, the secondary sector includes workers in a match factory and the service sector includes teachers' services in educational institutions.
- (d)** Poor households are deprived of the formal sector of loans because they lack proper documents and collateral such as house, livestock or any other property as a guarantee to obtain a bank loan.
- (e)** Globalisation means the integration of the economy of the country with the world economy. It aims to encourage foreign trade, private and institutional foreign investment. It creates various policies which try to turn the world into one.
- (f)** Standardisation of product is to check and approve the quality and standard of goods that are produced in a country. It is mandatory for those products to be certified by the organisations, which can affect the health and safety of the consumers. Two organisations that are responsible for standardising products in India are as listed below:
- Agmark certifies the quality of agricultural produce in India.
 - I.S.I. certifies the electrical equipments and tools.

Sample Paper 1 – Solution

12. (a) Organised sectors are those which are registered with the government and follow the rules and regulations related to terms and conditions of work. Unorganised sector has small and scattered units over which the government hardly has any control.

Comparison between the employment conditions of workers in the organised and unorganised sectors are:

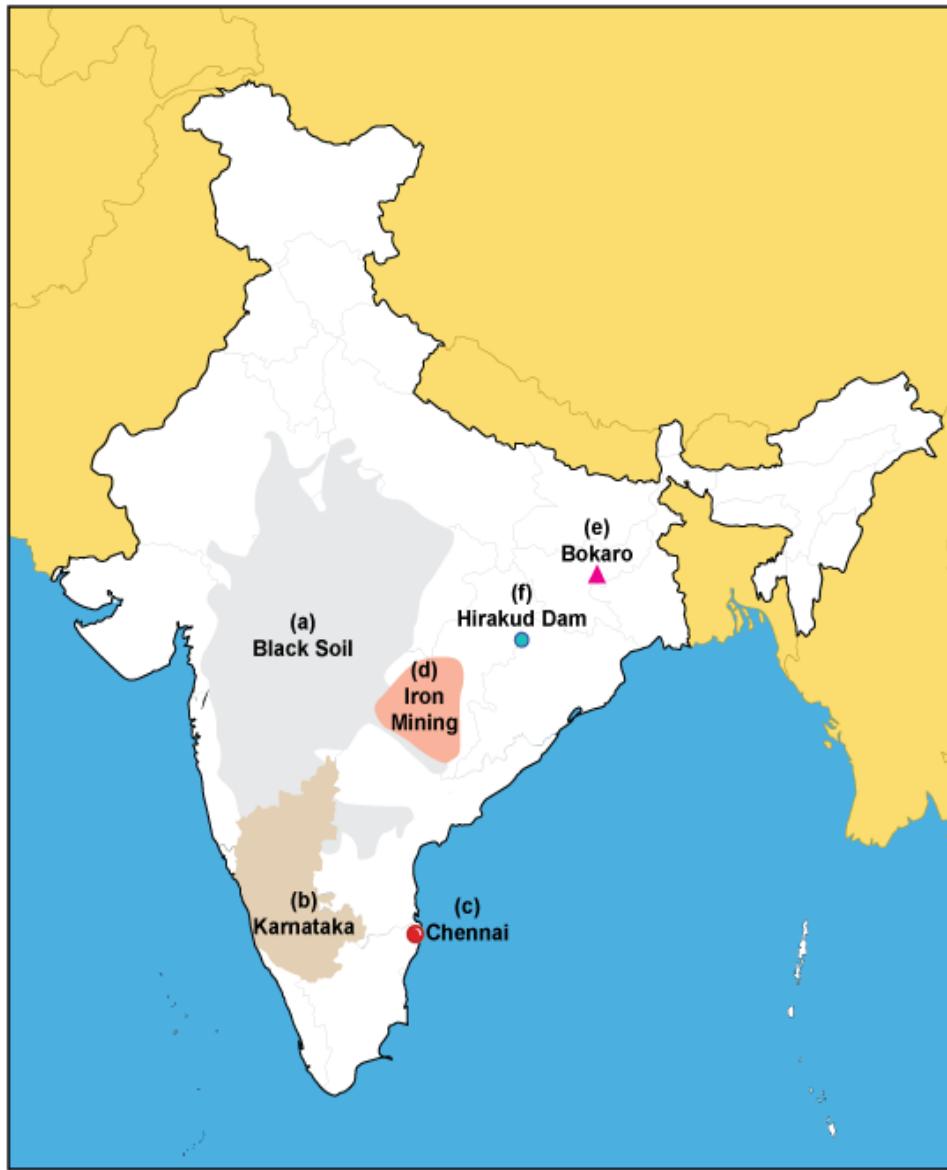
Organised Sector	Unorganised sector
Industrial units in this sector are registered by the government.	Industrial units in this sector are outside the control of the government.
Rules and regulations provided in various laws are followed.	It has small and scattered units which generally do not follow rules and regulations provided in various laws.
Workers enjoy security of jobs	No security of jobs is guaranteed. Workers may be asked to leave during lean period.
Working hours are fixed and extra money for overtime work is paid.	Working hours are comparatively long and no money is paid for any extra work.
Usually workers are given high salaries and also get the benefits of provident fund, paid leaves and medical benefits.	Salaries of workers are low and they do not get medical and other benefits.

(b) "Banks are an efficient medium of exchange". It is because:

- Cash Deposit: People may hold certain amount of money with banks as deposits after meeting the day-to-day expenses. The bank accepts the person's deposit and pays an amount of interest on the deposits.
- Cheques: A bank account holder can make payment through a cheque for a specific amount instead of cash
- Loans: The bank maintains only a certain portion of deposits as cash with them and most deposits are used to extend loans. People may require loans for their economic activities.

(c) Consumers have the right to be informed about goods and services about his purchase. Its three advantages are as listed below:

- If the consumer is well informed about the product, then in case of any defect in the product, he/she can complain and ask for compensation or a replacement.
- The consumer can file a case against a shopkeeper or trader for selling the commodity even after it has expired.
- The consumers can also complain if the product is sold above the market retail price (MRP).

SECTION -IV**Geography****13. Map Work**

- 14.** (a) On the basis of origin resources can be classified into biotic and abiotic resource.
- (b) The Bamboo drip irrigation is a 200 year old system widely practised in the state of Meghalaya.
- (c) Cultivation of flowers and vegetables is known as horticulture.
- (d) Bombay High is the largest oil producing site in India.
- (e) Textile industry is an agro based industry.

Sample Paper 1 – Solution**15.**

- (a) Water pollution is caused by organic and inorganic industrial wastes and affluent discharged into rivers.
- (b) More than half of the total forests in India have been declared as reserved forests.
- (c) Tamil Nadu was the first Indian state to make rooftop waster harvesting structure compulsory in all houses.
- (d) The natural habitat of Indian lions is the Gir forests in the state of Gujarat.
- (e) Anthracite is the highest quality of coal.

16.

- (a) Two characteristic features of intensive subsistence farming are:
- It is practiced in areas of high population. It is a labour intensive
 - Fertilizers and irrigation facilities are used to maximize agricultural production.
- (b) Private land is owned by individuals, whereas community land is owned by the community for common uses like collection of fodder, fruits, nuts or medicinal herbs. Community lands are also known as 'common property resources'.
- (c) Rainwater harvesting is the method of collecting rain water for use before it reaches the ground. Generally, rainwater is collected from the roof top through pipes and stored in underground storing structures. The process is useful as it collects rainwater and stores it for domestic use. Further, it helps in recharging groundwater.
- (d) Petroleum, a thick black liquid is found between the layers of rocks and is drilled from oil fields located in off-shore and coastal areas.

Petroleum is sent to refineries which process the crude oil and produce a variety of products like diesel, petrol, kerosene, wax, plastics and lubricants.

- (e) Heavy stations and thermal power stations are located near the coal fields because of two reasons:
- Coal is a bulky material and its transportation is difficult and costly.
 - Second, coal is not a hard but a soft mineral. If not transported in a proper way, it may get crushed and reduced to ash. This will result in reduction of the weight of coal.
- (f) The importance of inland waterways declined in the wake of rapid development of road and rail transport. Deforestation of hill slopes has led to erosion and silting of rivers which has made navigation difficult and has also affected the inland waterways.

Sample Paper 1 – Solution

17. (a) Apart from being scarce in nature, resources take millions of years to develop. Over exploitation of these resources may exhaust them. Judicious use of resources is known as conservation of resources.

The principle of sustainable development should be followed while utilizing resources. Sustainable development can be defined as careful utilisation of resources to meet the requirements of the present generation as well as that of the future generation. Some common ways in which we can conserve resources are

- To switch off fans and light when not in use
- To not waste paper
- To use water carefully
- To harvest water
- To reduce consumption, recycle and reuse waste materials

(b) Four main difficulties faced by the khadi industries in India are:

- Khadi industry faces tough competition from cheap machine made clothes
- The technology used in this industry is old and needs to be modernised.
- Lack of capital and financial resources has hit this industry hard.
- This industry has not been able to produce a variety of designs and fashion clothes to fulfil the needs of the middle and upper class.

(c) Four characteristics of Kandla sea port are

- After the loss of the Karachi port to Pakistan, it has eased the pressure on the Mumbai port created due to voluminous trade.
- It is a tidal port. It means that the water level in the port changes with the occurrence of oceanic tides.
- It handles the exports and imports of agricultural and industrial regions which are located in the north and north west of the country.
- It deals in the import and export of a variety of goods such as petroleum, iron and steel machinery, salt, variety of textiles and grains.

(d) Four steps which were taken by the Indian government to improve agriculture in India after independence were

- Land reform was the main focus of the government in the First Five Years' Plan. It aimed at consolidation of land holdings, abolition of the zamindari system etc.
- During the 1960's and 1970's, many agricultural reforms were introduced in agriculture to enhance production. The Green Revolution was such a measure.
- The government started many schemes to protect the crops against droughts, fires, floods and other calamities.

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- Various cooperative banks and societies were established to provide farmers with loans at low rates of interests.
- (e) Bio-diversity can be defined as the existence of varieties of living organisms in an eco system which even though are diverse and distinct from each other, are also inter-dependent on one another. Entire range of variations which exists in living organisms including humans are components of bio-diversity.

India has wide varieties of flora and fauna, and thus has rich bio diversity. About 47,000 of flora and 81,000 of fauna are found in the country. However, because of various reasons such as deforestation, poaching, demand of several species of plants, animals and trees for fulfilling medical and commercial needs, is leading towards the destruction of this bio diversity in India. Many of the plant species such as the Himalayan Yew are endangered and some of the animal species such as Asiatic Cheetah, in India, are now nearly extinct. What is required is the safeguarding of the animals, plants and preservation of their habitat. This will go a long way in maintaining rich bio diversity in the country.

- (f) Various communities have evolved different techniques for storing rain water.

- In hilly regions, people have developed channels known as 'kul' or 'gul' for diverting the river bodies for the development of agriculture.
- In arid regions of Rajasthan, people collected rooftop water in order to store water in an underground structure. They also used agricultural fields as water storage structures. This made the soil moist. People built johad, a rainwater storage tank, which collected rainwater and was used for drinking purposes of humans and cattle.
- In Bengal, people built various channels for diverting the river or canal water to their agricultural fields. This ensured regular supply of water.
- Many communities in Rajasthan built an underground tank in their homes for storing rain water for drinking purposes.

(Only for Candidates without Internal Assessment)

- 18. (a)** The period before the beginning of industrialisation is known as proto-industrialisation.
- (b) India has a multi party system.
- (c) In India coal is the most abundantly found fossil fuel.
- (d) Resource planning in India is a complex process.
- (e) Removing barriers or restrictions set by the government is what is known as liberalisation.
- (f) Secondary sector includes manufacturing of raw materials into finished products.
- (g) A secret society called 'Young Italy' was founded by Mazzini.

Sample Paper 1 – Solution

- (h) Usually interest groups seek to promote the interests of a particular section or group of society.
- (i) Black soil is predominantly found in the Deccan Plateau.
- (j) Foundation challenge of democracy is faced by Iraq.
- (k) The art of beautiful and stylised writing is known as calligraphy.
- (l) Underemployment is also known as disguised unemployment.

- 19.** (a) A dam is a barrier across flowing water which hampers, directs or reduces the flow of water. A dam is generally used to refer to a reservoir rather than a structure.
- (b) Jurisdiction is the area over which someone has legal authority. The area can be defined in terms of geographical boundaries or in terms of certain kind of subjects.
- (c) The Industrial Revolution first started in England.
- (d) The Consumer Protection Act was enacted by the Indian Parliament in December, 1986 for protecting the interests of the consumers.
- (e) A multinational corporation is a large company that carries on its productive and business activities in more than one country.
- (f) Girija Prasad Koirala was chosen by the Seven Party Alliance as the Prime Minister of the interim government.
- (g) Iron and steel industry is known as the basic industry.
- (h) Picketing is a form of demonstration or protest by which people block the entrance to a shop, factory or office.
- (i) Cash crops are those crops that are primarily grown for sale and not for use by the farmer and his family like sugarcane, cotton, tea and coffee.
- (j) The unification of Italy was a long drawn process; it began in the year 1859 and reached its conclusion in the year 1870.
- (k) Net attendance ratio is the total number of children in the age group of 6-10 attending school as a percentage of total number of children in the same age group.
- (l) Bhartiya Janta Party is a national party of India.
- (m) Airways is the fastest means of transport.
- (n) The oldest Japanese book is the Buddhist 'Diamond Sutra'
- (o) Two dictatorial countries are Saudi Arabia and North Korea.