

**Meghalaya Board**  
**Class X**  
**Social Studies**  
**Sample Paper 2 – Solution**

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**SECTION I**

**History**

1. 

(a) Conservative regimes that were set up in Europe after 1815 were autocratic.

(b) In 1922, Gandhi withdrew the Non Cooperation Movement.

(c) Introduction of print technology reduced the prices of books.
2. 

(a) Chawls were the multi storied structures which were built in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century in Bombay to house workers.

(b) In 1918, Gandhi went to Ahmedabad to organise a satyagrah movement amongst cotton mill workers.

(c) Buddhist missionaries from China introduced hand printing technology into Japan around AD. 768-770..
3. 

(a) The ideas of national unity found base among the educated, liberal middle classes of Europe that emerged in the nineteenth century following the abolition of aristocratic privileges.

(b) Following were the two major problems faced by the peasants of Awadh during the days of the Non Co-operation Movement:

  - In Awadh, the talukdars and landlords extracted very high rents and a variety of other cesses from the peasants.
  - The peasants also had to do '*begar*' labour for the landlords and work on their farms without any remuneration.

(c) The city of London in the 18<sup>th</sup> century after the beginning of the Industrial revolution encouraged a new spirit of individualism among the people as it gave them freedom from the collective values which were a feature of smaller rural communities.

(d) In 1860s as a result of the American Civil War, cotton supplies from the US to the world reduced. To make up for the deficits, the exports of raw cotton from India increased resulting in the shooting of its prices. Weavers in India were not able to pay high prices of raw cotton and hence suffered because of the scarcity of raw cotton.

**Sample Paper 2 – Solution**

- (e) The production of hand-written manuscripts did not satisfy the reading public because copying manuscripts was a tedious, expensive and time consuming activity. It was not easy to copy manuscripts as they were delicate, difficult to handle and it was difficult to carry them from one place to another because of their vulnerability. Thus, their circulation remained limited.
- (f) An absolutist state represents a government or a system of rule that has no restraints on the power exercised. In history, the term refers to a form of monarchical government that was centralized, militarized and often politically repressive.

4. (a) The programme of the Civil Disobedience Movement included:

- Defiance of Salt Laws passed by the British government,
- Boycott of liquor,
- Boycott of foreign cloth and all varieties of British products
- Non-payment of taxes and revenues.

As this programme indicates, the Civil Disobedience Movement was different from the Non-cooperation Movement. The programme of the Civil Disobedience Movement included nonpayment of taxes and land revenue as well as violation of a variety of laws apart from Non-Cooperation activities.

(b) Yes, the First World War led to the development of the Indian industries. It was because of the following reasons:

- During the First World War, the British industries focused on meeting the war needs of the army. This led to the decline of imports from Manchester. This created a void in the Indian markets which was filled by the Indian industries.
- During the war, Indian industries also had to supply goods to the army. They mostly supplied jute bags, cloth for making army uniforms, leather boots and saddles.
- Many new industries were set up in India to cater to the war needs. Many workers were employed. After the war, Manchester was never able to regain its lost position in the market.

(c) Italy, before its unification, was divided into seven states. While northern states were under the Hapsburg dynasty of Austria, central states were under the control of the Pope. Southern states were ruled by the Bourbon dynasty of Spain. Giuseppe Garibaldi has been one of the most celebrated of all Italian freedom fighters. Sailor by profession, he joined the secret society, 'Young Italy'. He supported King Victor Emmanuel II in his efforts to unify the Italian states. He organised an army to achieve the unification of Italy. People joined his army in large numbers and came to be known as 'Red Shirts'.

By the end of 1860, he along with his army had conquered the states of Sicily and Naples which further paved the way for the unification of Italy.

**SECTION II**  
**CIVICS**

**5.**

- (a) The Indian Constitution makes provision for the creation of new All-India Services by the Parliament.
- (b) USA has a bi- party system.
- (c) Democracy promotes equality among citizens.
- (d) In 1993, the Human Rights Commission was set up at the Center and in many states in India.
- (e) Shift of population from rural to urban centres is known as urbanisation.

**6.**

- (a) The caste system is based on exclusion of and discrimination against the outcaste groups.
- (b) Hindi is the official language of India.
- (c) The head of the gram panchayat is known as the Sarpanch.
- (d) Diversity is India's strength and its weakness.
- (e) State parties are commonly referred to as regional parties.

- 7. (a)** Foundational challenge of democracy refers to the challenge faced by the countries which are not democratic. They face the challenge of making transition to democracy and to establish the democratic government. For example, foundational challenge of democracy includes bringing an end to the non democratic regime and establishing a sovereign and a functional state.
- (b) No, the caste system has not been completely disappeared in India. It is because people still marry within their own castes or tribes. In many rural areas, the practice of untouchability still exists, in spite of it being banned by the Constitution.
  - (c) Pressure groups are organisations that attempt to influence government policies without attempting to take control of or sharing political power. Such organisations are formed when people with common occupation, interest, aspirations or opinions come together in order to achieve a common objective.
  - (d) If a multitude of parties compete for power and more than two parties have a reasonable chance of coming to power, either on the strength of their own majority or in alliance with other parties, it is known as a multi-party system. India is an example of such a system wherein many political parties simultaneously contest for political power.

- (e) Two measures taken to increase the political participation of women in India are:
- Efforts are being made to provide reserved seats for women in the Lok Sabha and State Legislatures.
  - Provisions have already been introduced for women's representation in Gram Panchayats, Municipal Councils, Municipal Corporations and Zilla Parishads.
- (f) The challenge of expansion is generally faced by those democratic systems that have established themselves. The challenge of expansion entails applying the principles of democracy across all the regions, different social groups and institutions in the country.

8.

**(a)** Provisions of Indian constitution which makes India a federal country are:

- In India, the powers to run the country have been vested into the Central government and the State government. State governments are not subordinate to the Central governments and both derive their authority from the Constitution.
- The Supreme Court and the High Courts have the power to interpret the Constitution. Disputes arising between various levels of the government are resolved by the Supreme Court.
- There are three different lists in which laws can be made by the central and the state governments. The Central government can form laws on the subjects mentioned in the Union List, the State government can make laws in the subjects included in the State List and both governments can form laws mentioned in the Concurrent List.
- Sources of revenues of the central and the state government are clearly specified to ensure their financial independence.

**(b)** Democracies often frustrate the needs of the people because of the following reasons:

1. It leads to delay in decision making process. For example, in reduction of age from 18 to 16 for juveniles. The government before amending the law needs to look after its pros and cons from each angle, because it might affect a larger section of people.
2. It sometimes goes against people's opinions of some section. For instance, in the case of Patidar community agitation for reservation in Gujarat. The government needs to think before agreeing to such kind of opinions of the people, because it needs to look at the greater good, even if it means going against the people's opinion of a particular section.
3. For democratic governments, poverty eradication is a long term process as there are not quick fixes in democracy.

- (c) No, the Caste system does not always plays a role in shaping politics or deciding the candidates from a constituency. It is because of the following reasons:
- Not every constituency in the country has a clear majority of one single caste. Therefore, every party is required to win the trust of the people belonging to different castes.
  - No political party wins all the votes of a particular favoured caste or community. When people say that caste is a 'vote bank', they simply mean that many people from that one particular caste may vote for the party.
  - Because several political parties fight elections, there may be many candidates from the same caste fighting elections against each other.
  - It has been seen that many elected MPs or MLAs may lose the elections. If candidates are elected on caste lines, then no candidate can ever lose the elections.
- (d) Nepal was one of the 'Third Wave' countries that had won democracy in the year 1990. However, King Birendra who had accepted and facilitated this transition was killed in a mysterious massacre of the royal family in 2001. The new king of Nepal, King Gyanendra, refused to accept democratic rule and dismissed the then Prime Minister and the popularly elected Parliament. Hence, started the movement for the restoration of democracy in Nepal.
- (e) Four important functions of the political party:
- **Contesting Elections** - Parties field candidates in order to fight elections to local or national government.
  - **Formulation of Policies and Programmes** - A political party has to carry out the task of reducing a vast variety of public opinion into a few basic positions and policy preferences that it supports. The popularly elected government of the day is expected to base its policies on the line taken by the political party in power.
  - **Enactment of Laws** - Formally, laws are debated and passed in the legislature of the country. However, since most of the members of Parliament are a part of some or the other political party, they have to go by the directives of their parent political organisations rather than their personal preferences.
  - **Shape Public Opinion**: Political parties raise and highlight issues. They by criticising the policies of the government shape public opinion.
- (f) No, I don't believe that democracies lead to a just distribution of goods and opportunities because:
- There is a growth in economic inequality, even after individuals having political equality. This leads to rich becoming richer and poor remaining poorer. Some ultra rich people enjoy disproportionate share of wealth and incomes, while the poor faces only poverty.
  - The income level of the people at the bottom is declining, which makes it difficult for them to meet their basic needs of housing, clothing, food, education and health.

- Even after the poor people being the large proportion of voters and the party unwilling to lose their votes, the poor has to face various poverty problems which the government never appears to address.

### SECTION III

#### Economics

9. (a) In India, primary sector is the largest employer of people.  
(b) The rich countries are generally called developed countries.  
(c) Agmark is used for standardisation of agricultural products in India.  
(d) Liberalisation involves the removal of trade barriers.
- 10.
- (a) The money spent to buy assets such as land, building, machines and other equipment is called investment.
- (b) The Reserve Bank of India supervises the working of formal sources of loans.
- (c) Moneylenders are an informal source of credit in India.
- (d) A capitalist economy is also known as a free market economy.
11. (a) Human Resource Development (HRD) refers to an investment in human capital. Investment in human capital yields a return just like investment in physical capital. Highly educated, better trained and healthier people are highly productive for an economy.
- (b) Yes, I agree that it is not easy for the consumers to file cases in the consumer court. It is because of the following reasons:
- The consumer redressal process is expensive and time consuming.
  - The cases require time and energy for filing the complaint and attending the court. The daily wage labourer thus loses money when he attends the court.
- (c) Money cannot ensure the following aspects in our life:
- Pollution free environment
  - Unadulterated medicines in the market
  - Protection from infectious diseases
- Hence, money in our pocket cannot buy all the goods and services which we need to live.
- (d) The service sector includes activities which help in the development of the primary and secondary sectors. These activities do not produce a good on its own but serve as an aid for the production process. Transport, banking, communication, storage, trade are a few examples of service sector activities. It also includes essential services which may not directly help in the production of goods. For example, teachers, doctors, lawyers, etc.

- (e) Large MNCs set up production units jointly with local companies in a country. Many a times, they buy local companies and then start expanding their production activities. They give orders small producers and groups for production. Footwear, garments and sports items are some commodities which are produced at the local level around the world. Later, MNCs give them brand names and sell them to consumers.
- (f) Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the market value of the final goods and services produced during a year within the domestic territory of a country.
- 12. (a)** Government has initiated certain strategies to expand formal source of credit in India. These are:
- Increased credit flow towards agricultural sector through the policy of doubling the agricultural credit method in 3 years (2004-05)
  - Expanded the outreach of the banking services through banking no-frills account with low or zero minimum balances and low or zero charges (2005). Regional rural bank allowed limited overdraft facilities in no-frills account without any collateral security.
  - Government of India & NABARD - Rural Infrastructure Development Fund, Micro Finance Innovations, Kisan Credit Card Schemes, Refinance under Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojna (SGSY) and Co-operative Development Fund.
- (b) Trade and investment was liberalised to increase international competitiveness of industrial production, foreign investments and technology. Foreign trade has been integrating markets of different countries, as it allows the producers to cross international boundaries for cheap raw materials. The manufactured goods and services can now be sold in various markets of different countries. With many multinational national companies in the market, the consumer now has a wide range of products coming from different nations to choose from. Hence, it interlinks various markets across the countries. For example, Volkswagen, a German automobile company, is the biggest German automaker and second largest automaker in the world. It came to India in 2007 and has recorded the sales of 32,627 vehicles in the year 2010.
- (c) The agriculture and the industrial sector deal with the economic activities related to natural resources and manufacturing of goods respectively. While the service sector includes activities that provide several services such as transport, banking, communication, education, etc. Indian agriculture supplies necessary raw materials to many of the agro-based industries and they provide a large market for variety of industrial goods. Similarly, advancement in cultivation techniques and the productivity of land



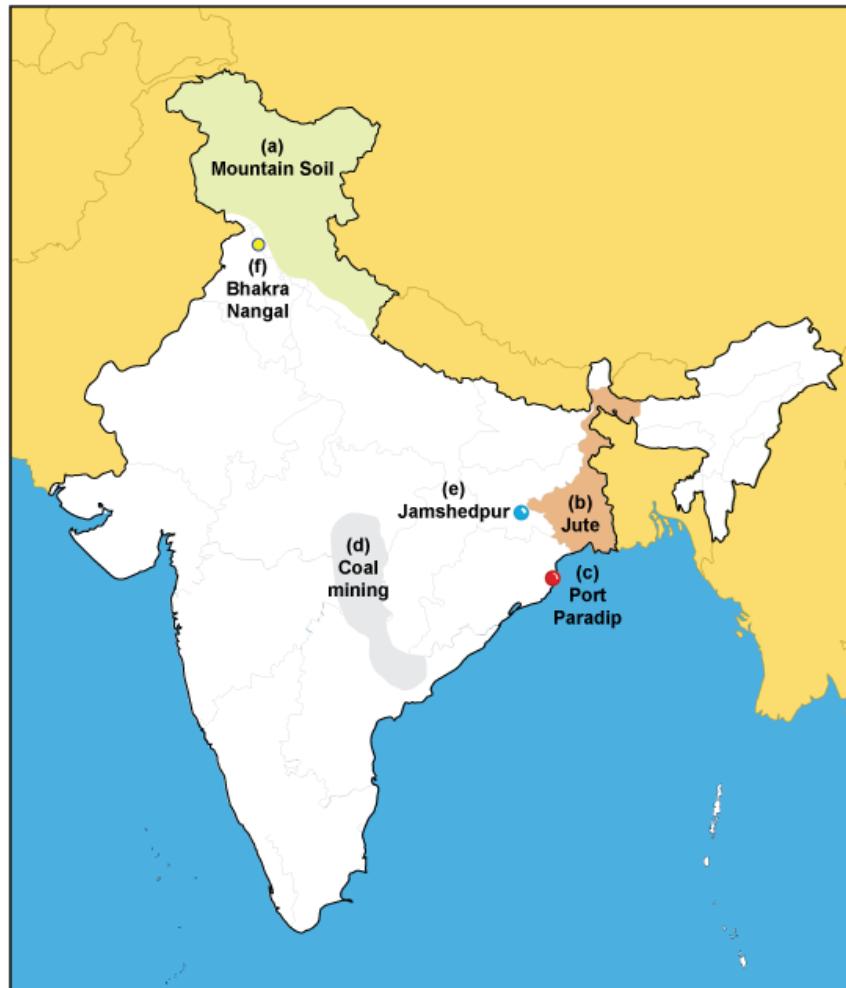
and agricultural labour depend to a large extent on the adoption of pump sets, power-tillers, tractors, chemical fertilisers etc. which are supplied by the industrial sector.

Industrial sector perform manufacturing activities with the help of service sector. It requires transport service for the movement of raw materials from agricultural sector to the places of production. It also depends on the service sector for educational, health services to improve the skills and efficiency of the person working in a factory.

The service sector depends on industrial sector for manufactured products such as computer, printers, electricity, etc. Also, people in service sector purchase consumer products such as television for entertainment, cloth for stitching dress, etc. which are produced in the industrial sector.

### SECTION -IV Geography

#### 13. Map Work





- 14. (a)** Wheat is the second most important cereal crop in India.
- (b)** Black soil is also known as regur soil.
- (c)** In hills and mountainous regions, people built kuls to harvest rainwater.
- (d)** India has scarce deposits of copper.
- (e)** Chotanagpur plateau has maximum concentration of iron and steel industries.
- 15. (a)** Marmagao port is the premier iron ore exporting port in Goa.
- (b)** Alluvial soil is the most widely spread and important soil in India.
- (c)** India is the largest producer and consumer of pulses in the world
- (d)** Oceanic tides can be used to generate tidal energy.
- (e)** Most of the jute mills in India are located in the state of West Bengal.
- 16.**
- (a)** The thin layer of grainy substance covering the surface of the Earth is called soil. Soil is made up of organic matter, minerals and weathered rocks found on the Earth.
- (b)** The Joint Forest Management is a programme through which the forests are managed by both government and local communities. Mostly, villages located on the periphery of forests undertake various plans to protect and conserve forests which are managed by the forest department of India.
- (c)** Two sources of fresh water in India are rivers and groundwater.
- (d)** Jute is known as the golden fibre. West Bengal and Bihar are the leading producer of this crop.
- (e)** Conventional sources of energy are those which have been in use since a long period of time. These sources of energy are in limited stock only and they also pollute the environment. Firewood and coal are the two main conventional energy sources.
- (f)** A riverine port is a port which is located on the river front. **Kolkata port** in India and **London** port in the United Kingdom are examples of riverine ports.

**17.**

**(a)** Four major problems faced by the cotton textile mills in India are as follows:

- The yarn in India is produced by small industries and units which largely cater to the local markets. Thus, while many spinners export cotton yarn, many garment manufacturers have to import fabric. Therefore, there is a mismatch between the two.
- Most of the machinery installed in the cotton mills are outdated and needs to be replaced.
- Irregular power supply has hampered the production.
- The cotton industry is facing tough competition from the fibre industry.

**(b)** Gandhiji was not only a great political leader but also a great social leader. He believed in utilising resources only for satisfying the basic necessities of human beings, and thus opposed and criticised over exploitation of resources. Gandhiji contended that 'There is enough for everyone's needs but not for everyone's greed'. According to him, selfish individuals along with the misuse of modern technology have resulted in the depletion of resources.

Gandhiji believed that man, and not machines, should be at the center of production, and thus be the foundation of our economy. The system of production and the system of distribution should be coupled with the cultural development of human being. He did not want tools or machines to replace human power. Thus, Gandhi was against mass production and wanted it to be replaced with the production by masses. For example, he was in favour of establishing small cottage and khadi industries where people in large numbers are employed for manufacturing clothes. According to him, this not only generates employment but also helps in conservation of resources.

**(c)** Four measures which should be taken during floods are

- One should not walk through the flood waters as it is dangerous and the water level can rise at any time.
- One should stay away from sewage lines, gutters, drains and electric poles and fallen power lines to avoid electrocution.
- All gutters and drains near the houses should always be kept clean so that sewage do not overflow during floods.
- Eat dry and freshly cooked food; water should be boiled before drinking.

**(d)** No, I do not agree that large amounts of forests in India have been destructed because of grazing and fuel wood collection. It is because forests are extremely important for tribals and villagers. They provide them with food, fruits and fibers. Thus, they mostly pick, collect and use dry branches of trees in the forests as fuel. Moreover, they do not cut trees. They only trim branches or twigs from the trees for their requirements. It is largely the private contractors who are responsible for the large scale destruction of the forests. They cut trees for obtaining timber which has a

high commercial value. Moreover, the building of large scale dams result in submerging and destruction of many hectares of forests.

- (e)** Odisha is the largest producer of manganese ores in India. Manganese is used in
- the manufacturing of steel and ferromanganese alloy.
  - iron industries in the manufacturing of iron.
  - the manufacturing of bleaching powder.
  - the manufacturing of insecticides and pesticides.
- (f)** Dense and efficient network of transport and communication enhances national and international trade in the following ways:
- Exchange of goods between producers and consumers occurs in a market. Roads and railways provide easy accessibility of people to various market locations which enhance national trade.
  - Means of mass communication such as television, radio and newspaper advertise various products which help in various trade activities.
  - Waterways ensure the transportation of heavy raw materials and finished goods from one location to the other.
  - Trade between two countries is known as international trade. Due to various means of transport such as air and water, international trade has increased tremendously among the countries.

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

- 18. (a)** The conservatives believed in traditional institutions of state and society.
- (b)** A communal mind often leads to a quest for political dominance of one's own religious community.
- (c)** The Monazite sands of Kerala are rich in thorium.
- (d)** Paper notes are the modern form of currency.
- (e)** District roads are maintained by zilla parishad.
- (f)** Far-reaching changes were made in India's economic policy in 1991.
- (g)** In 1919, Gandhi decided to launch a nationwide satyagrah against the Rowlatt Act.
- (h)** India is a federal country.
- (i)** Petroleum is an example of non renewable sources of energy.
- (j)** Samajwadi Party is a state party.
- (k)** (Lahore/Madras) was a presidency city under the British.

(l) The tertiary sector is also known as the service sector.

**19. (a)** Uttar Pradesh is the largest sugar-cane producing state in India.

(b) Movement groups are organisations which starts a movement to achieve a specific goal or issue.

(c) Klemens Von Metternich remarked, " When France sneezes, the rest of the Europe catches cold".

(d) Unorganised sector is a sector which is generally not governed by the rules and regulations that are laid down by the Government regarding the condition of employment.

(e) The moneylenders and cooperative banks are the two major sources of credit for rural households in India.

(f) Defection is changing party allegiance from the party on which a person got elected; to a legislative body, to a different party.

(g) Rocks from which minerals are mined are known as ores.

(h) Jawahar Lal Nehru was elected as the President of the historic 1929 Lahore session of the Congress

(i) Those industries which use minerals as their raw materials are known as mineral based industries.

(j) Town planning in the colonial Bombay emerged as a result of the fear of the spread of plague.

(k) The main aim of the WTO is to implement the new world trade system.

(l) The most basic outcome of democracy is government accountability to the citizens and its responsiveness to the needs and expectations of the citizens.

(m) A riverrine port is a port which is located on the river front.

(n) In 1878, the Vernacular Press Act passed in India.

(o) The Chairman is the head of the Panchayat Samiti.