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X/21/SS

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SOCIAL SCIENCE

(FOR CANDIDATES WITH INTERNAL ASSESSMENT)

Full Marks : 80

Pass Marks : 24

(FOR CANDIDATES WITHOUT INTERNAL ASSESSMENT)

Full Marks : 100

Pass Marks : 30

Time : 3 hours

(FOR ALL CATEGORIES OF CANDIDATES)

General Instructions :

- (i) This Question Paper comprises of five Sections A, B, C, D and E.
- (ii) Question Nos. **1** to **7** (Section—A to Section—D) are to be answered by all Candidates.
- (iii) Question Nos. **8** and **9** of Section—E are to be answered by Candidates without Internal Assessment only.
- (iv) In Section—A, Map Sheet is to be used for Question No. **1**. It should be securely tied in the middle of the Answer Script with Roll Number distinctly written on the top of it.
- (v) Marks allotted to every question are indicated against each.
- (vi) The candidates are advised to attempt all the questions accordingly.

(2)

SECTION—A

(Marks : 4)

1. In the same outline map of India supplied to you, locate and label the following (choose any *two* each from Group—I and Group—II) :

GROUP—I

1×2=2

- (a) The place where Gandhiji organised his first Satyagraha in 1917
- (b) The place where Gandhiji violated the Salt Law
- (c) The first Indian city to get smoke nuisance (1863)
- (d) The place where the first cotton industry was started (1853)

GROUP—II

1×2=2

- (a) One leading cotton producing State in India
- (b) One nuclear power plant in South India
- (c) One major port in the West Coast
- (d) One National Park in Meghalaya

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

GROUP—I

Answer any *two* of the following :

1×2=2

- (a) Name the place where Gandhiji organised his first Satyagraha in India in 1917.
- (b) Name the place where Gandhiji violated the Salt Law.

(3)

- (c) Which is the first Indian city to get smoke nuisance legislation in 1863?
- (d) Name the place where the first cotton industry was started in 1853.

GROUP—II

Answer any *two* of the following : 1×2=2

- (a) Name one leading cotton producing State in India.
- (b) Name one nuclear power plant in South India.
- (c) Name one major port in the West Coast of India.
- (d) Name one National Park in Meghalaya.

SECTION—B

(Marks : 12)

2. Rewrite the following statements by choosing the most appropriate answer from the given options (any *twelve*): 1×12=12

- (a) Among the following, who introduced the policy of 'Blood and Iron' for the Unification of Germany?
- (i) Giuseppe Garibaldi
- (ii) Giuseppe Mazzini
- (iii) Otto von Bismarck
- (iv) Metternich

- (b) Who invented the first steam engine and who improved upon it?
- (i) James Watt invented the first steam engine and Newcomen improved it.
 - (ii) Richard Arkwright produced the first steam engine and Newcomen improved it in 1782.
 - (iii) James Watt improved the steam engine produced by Newcomen in 1781.
 - (iv) None of them
- (c) Which of the following was not a part of Gandhiji's Satyagraha?
- (i) Emphasis on the power of truth
 - (ii) Satyagraha was a pure soul-force
 - (iii) A physical force which sought destruction of the enemy
 - (iv) A way of actively resisting the oppressor
- (d) Which of the following industries did not exist in London before the First World War?
- (i) Clothing and footwear
 - (ii) Printing and stationery
 - (iii) Surgical instruments, objects of precious metals
 - (iv) Motorcars and electrical goods
- (e) Those resources that can be utilised with the help of technical knowhow but being postponed for future use are called
- (i) potential resources
 - (ii) developed resources
 - (iii) stock resources
 - (iv) reserve resources

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- (f) Which soils are known as 'regur'?
- (i) Laterite soils
 - (ii) Black soils
 - (iii) Alluvial soils
 - (iv) Red soils
- (g) In which of the following States is jhum and terrace cultivation predominantly practised?
- (i) Punjab
 - (ii) Haryana
 - (iii) Meghalaya
 - (iv) Maharashtra
- (h) Which of the following developments usually follows industrial activity?
- (i) Agriculture
 - (ii) Urbanisation
 - (iii) Electrification
 - (iv) Mining
- (i) Which form of power sharing is most commonly referred to as federalism?
- (i) Horizontal division of power
 - (ii) Vertical division of power
 - (iii) Division of power among various communities
 - (iv) Sharing of power among political parties

- (j) Which of the following is not a sectional interest group?
- (i) Trade Union
 - (ii) Business Association
 - (iii) Professional Group
 - (iv) BAMCEF
- (k) The Women Justice Initiative (WJI) is a
- (i) National Level Organisation
 - (ii) State Level Organisation
 - (iii) District Level Organisation
 - (iv) Village Level Organisation
- (l) MWCD released a study report on Child Abuse in 2017. What does MWCD stands for?
- (i) Ministry of Women and Child Development
 - (ii) Member of Women and Children Development
 - (iii) Minister of Welfare and Cultural Development
 - (iv) Ministry of Welfare and Community Development
- (m) Which of the following economic parameters is not represented by GDP of a country?
- (i) Economic growth
 - (ii) National income
 - (iii) Per capita income
 - (iv) Human Development Index

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- (n) Which among the following States is placed at the bottom in literacy rate as well as life expectancy?
- (i) Kerala
 - (ii) Punjab
 - (iii) Haryana
 - (iv) Bihar
- (o) Currency in India is issued by the
- (i) Commercial Banks
 - (ii) Reserve Bank of India
 - (iii) Regional Rural Banks
 - (iv) All of the above
- (p) The agencies which look into the complaints of the consumers are popularly called
- (i) consumer courts
 - (ii) consumer commissions
 - (iii) consumer forums
 - (iv) consumer cells
- (q) Water becomes a renewable and rechargeable resource due to which of the following reasons?
- (i) Water table
 - (ii) Hydrological cycle
 - (iii) Oceans and seas
 - (iv) Surface run-off

(8)

(r) When was the Communist Party of India-Marxist (CPI-M) formed?

(i) 1946

(ii) 1694

(iii) 1649

(iv) 1964

SECTION—C

(Marks : 24)

(Short Answer-type Questions)

3. Answer any *twelve* questions : 2×12=24

(a) Define urbanisation. State any two causes for urbanisation. 1+½+½=2

(b) Mention two reforms of Napoleon that helped for the growth of nationalism in Europe in the 19th Century. 1+1=2

(c) What were the conditions of children during the Industrial Revolution? 2

(d) Why is Chauri Chaura incident so important in the history of India's Freedom Movement? 2

(e) Classify the resources on the basis of exhaustibility (renewability) with one example each. 1+1=2

(9)

- (f) Which is the dominant food grain crop of Meghalaya? Name any two horticultural crops of this State. $1+\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}=2$
- (g) Why do you think that air transport is preferred in the North-Eastern Region of India over other modes of transport? 2
- (h) Imagine you are living in a flood-prone area and you have an emergency kit on hand. List four items that you have to include in this emergency kit. $\frac{1}{2}\times 4=2$
- (i) Differentiate between a political party and a pressure group. $1+1=2$
- (j) Mention any two constitutional rights of women in India. $1+1=2$
- (k) Which countries follow 'coming together' and 'holding together' style of federalism? $1+1=2$
- (l) What are the various forms of child abuse prevalent in India? $\frac{1}{2}\times 4=2$
- (m) How is education a key factor behind human development? Explain. 2
- (n) Enlist any four rights that one should know as a consumer. $\frac{1}{2}\times 4=2$
- (o) Compare and contrast between organised and unorganised sectors of an economy. $1+1=2$

(10)

- (p) Define money. Mention two constituents of money. 1+½+½=2
- (q) Why is iron and steel industry termed as 'basic industry'? 2
- (r) Why do you think MGNREGA, 2005 is referred to as 'Right to Work'? 2

SECTION—D

(Marks : 40)

(Long Answer-type Questions)

PART—I

4. Answer any *three* questions : 4×3=12
- (a) Giuseppe Mazzini was considered the 'Soul' of Italian nationalism. Discuss his role in the Unification of Italy. 4
- Or*
- Count Cavour, the Prime Minister of Sardinia have played a major role in the Unification of Italy. Justify the statement. 4
- (b) Give an account of the Jallianwala Bagh Tragedy that became a turning point in the history of India's struggle for freedom in 1919. 4

- (c) With the growth of cotton textile industries at Manchester in England in the 19th Century, the Indian weavers faced several problems. Highlight the problems faced by the Indian weavers during this period. 4
- (d) "Rapid industrialisation changed the society, its morals and ethics." Explain this statement in the light of 19th Century England. 4
- (e) When did Gandhiji start the Non-Cooperation Movement in India? What role did the town people play during this Movement? 1+3=4
- (f) Analyse all the measures and practices introduced by the French Revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people. 4

PART—II

5. Answer any *three* questions : 4×3=12

- (a) Discuss the reasons of land degradation and suggest ways to conserve it. 2+2=4
- (b) Which is the second most important cereal crop of India? Explain the geographical conditions required for the cultivation of this crop. Name two largest producing States of this crop. 1+2+1=4

(12)

Or

Name one important beverage crop and specify the geographical conditions required for its growth. Name the areas of its production. $1+2+1=4$

(c) What is rainwater harvesting? Discuss the various methods of rainwater harvesting in hilly, flood-plains and semi-arid regions of Rajasthan. $1+3=4$

(d) Why the Chota Nagpur Plateau region has a cluster of iron and steel industries? Identify the challenges faced by the iron and steel industries today in India. $2+2=4$

(e) Elaborate the facts about coal found in India with the help of the points mentioned below : $1+1+1+1=4$

(i) Its formation

(ii) As a source of energy

(iii) As a source of raw material

(iv) Its main varieties

(f) "Indian road transportation is confronted with problems." Give four arguments to justify the statement. 4

PART—III

6. Answer any *two* questions : $4 \times 2 = 8$

(a) India is a secular country and the principle of secularism is one of the basic features of our Constitution. Justify your answer by giving the Constitutional provisions laid down under Articles 25–28 of the Indian Constitution. 4

- (b) Discuss the various challenges faced by the political parties in India. 4
- (c) Analyse the special features of Indian federation which make it differ from other federations of the world. 4
- (d) Evaluate the importance of voting in a democracy. 4
- (e) "Pressure groups and movements exert influence on politics in several ways." Give four reasons to support your answer. 4

PART—IV

7. Answer any *two* questions : 4×2=8
- (a) Define public sector. Describe the significance of public sector. 1+3=4
- (b) How are consumers exploited in the marketplace? Explain. 4
- (c) Differentiate between formal and informal sources of credit. What are the advantages of formal sector loans? 2+2=4
- (d) What is sustainable development? Suggest three measures to ensure sustainable development. 1+3=4
- (e) Define barter system. Explain the 'double coincidence of wants' with the help of an example. 1+3=4

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SECTION—E

(Marks : 20)

[For Candidates without Internal Assessment]

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

- (a) (Liberalism/Conservatism) is a political philosophy which stresses on the importance of traditions, established institutions and customs.
- (b) Civil Disobedience Movement started under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi in (1930/1920).
- (c) The earliest factories came up in 1730s in (England/ Mumbai).
- (d) Aluminium is obtained from (mica/bauxite).
- (e) India is the (second/third) largest producer of sugarcane in the world.
- (f) (Waterways/ Roadways) are the cheapest means of transport.
- (g) Indian society is still (patriarchal/matriarchal).
- (h) The subjects like Railways, Post and Telegraph, Banking, etc., are included in the (Union List/ State List) of the Constitution.

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- (i) The Indian Parliament passed the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act in the year (2011/2015).
- (j) Human Development Index (HDI) is prepared by (UNDP/WHO).
- (k) The scheme MGNREGA was launched in (2006/2008).
- (l) (Self-Help Groups/Moneylenders) help the borrowers to overcome the problem of lack of collateral.

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

- (a) Who started the Freedom Movement in Italy?
- (b) What is Proto-industrialisation?
- (c) Which was the first silent feature film of India?
- (d) What is soil erosion?
- (e) Name two prominent iron-ores found in India.
- (f) Why is Mawsynram famous?
- (g) Which day is observed as the National Voters' Day in India?

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- (h) State any two major issues of concern with women in India.
- (i) What is decentralisation of power?
- (j) What do you mean by disguised unemployment?
- (k) Define sex ratio.
- (l) How are the logos ISI and Hallmark helpful to consumers?

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