X/22/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 allocated to every question are indicated against each.

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

[P.T.O.

(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 related to Militant Guerrilla Movement

(b) The famous Marine Drive was developed here

(c) The port which connected India to the Gulf and the Red Sea Port

(d) The place (Battala) in which all kinds of books are printed

GROUP—II   1×2=2

(a) Area where bamboo drip irrigation is practiced

(b) One major rice-producing State

(c) One area with silk textile industry

(d) One international airport

[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 the Militant Guerrilla Movement was started.

(b) Name the place where the famous Marine Drive was developed.

(**3**)

(c) Name the port which connected India to the Gulf and the Red Sea Port.

(d) Where is Battala located in India in which all kinds of books are printed?

GROUP—II

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

(a) Name one area where bamboo drip irrigation is practiced.

(b) Name one major rice-producing State in India.

(c) Name one area with silk textile industry in India.

(d) Name one international airport in India.

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) It was a custom union formed in 1834 at the initiative of Prussia.

  (i) Zollverein

  (ii) Westphalia

  (iii) Holstein

  (iv) Mecklenburg

(4)

(b) Who were the Gomasthas?

  (i) Cotton growers

  (ii) Cotton mill workers

  (iii) Paid servants of the English East India Company

  (iv) Security forces who looked after the workers

(c) Who were the philanthropists?

  (i) People who wanted to stop crime and work for social upliftment

  (ii) People who work for social upliftment and charity, donating time and money for the purpose

  (iii) People who wanted a hard-working orderly labour force

  (iv) People who worried about law and order

(d) The term 'calligraph' means

  (i) the art of beautiful printing

  (ii) the art of beautiful and stylised writing

  (iii) the art of beautiful hand-printing

  (iv) the art of printing an 'accordion book'

(e) _____ resources such as water, wind and sunlight must be used when and where they occur.

  (i) Flow

  (ii) Reserve

  (iii) Stock

  (iv) Actual

(f) The total forest area in Meghalaya is

  (i) 8,150 sq. km

 (ii) 8,510 sq. km

(iii) 8,015 sq. km

(iv) 8,501 sq. km

(g) The economic strength of a country is measured by the development of which of the following?

  (i) Cultivation

 (ii) Manufacturing

(iii) Servicing

(iv) Mining

(h) Which of the following is the term for age-old tribal belief based on the premise that all creations of nature have to be protected?

  (i) Sacred groves

 (ii) Nature worship

(iii) Virgin forests

(iv) Sonchuri

(i) What is true regarding sources of revenue in a federal system?

  (i) States have no financial powers or independent sources of revenue

 (ii) States are dependent for funds on the Central Government

(iii) Sources of revenue for each level of government are clearly specified to ensure its financial autonomy

(iv) States have no financial autonomy

(j) The word 'election' comes from the _____ word _____ meaning to choose or select.

  (i) Greek, eligere

  (ii) Latin, eligere

  (iii) English, elect

  (iv) Spanish, electo

(k) Which is the most difficult challenge faced by most of the democracies of the world?

  (i) Foundational challenge

  (ii) Challenge of expansion

  (iii) Challenge of deepening of democracy

  (iv) None of the above

(l) A 2013 survey conducted by UNICEF confirms that _____ has the world's largest proportion of child sexual assault cases.

  (i) South Africa

  (ii) North Korea

  (iii) India

  (iv) Brazil

(m) GDP is the total value of _____ produced during a particular year.

  (i) all intermediate goods and services

  (ii) all goods and services

  (iii) all final goods and services

  (iv) all intermediate final goods and services

(n) _____ has been constructed by the UNDP since 1990 to measure human development.

  (i) Human Development Index (HDI)

  (ii) Literacy rate

  (iii) Export earning

  (iv) Income

(o) Formal sources of credit include

  (i) banks

  (ii) moneylenders

  (iii) employers

  (iv) All of the above

(p) Fair globalization refers to ensuring benefits to

  (i) labour

  (ii) producers

  (iii) consumers

  (iv) All of the above

(q) Resource mapping refers to

  (i) natural resources in a locality

  (ii) skills

  (iii) foods, boats or any other resources

  (iv) All of the above

(r) Usually sectional interest groups seek to promote

  (i) the interest of a particular section

 (ii) the interest of the society in general

(iii) the well-being and betterment of their members

(iv) Both *(i)* and *(iii)*

SECTION—C

(*Marks* : 24)

(Short Answer-type Questions)

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

(a) State any four virtues that Gandhiji extorted the people of India to exercise at the start of the Freedom Movement.   ½×4=2

(b) Who was a jobber? Mention any two functions of a jobber.   1+1=2

(c) Mention any two steps undertaken by the Londoners to clean up their environment during the late 19th Century.   1+1=2

(d) Enlist two reasons why the Chinese Imperial State produced maximum printed materials.   1+1=2

(e) Which type of soil is formed due to leaching? Mention any three features of this soil.   ½+1½=2

(9)

(f) Why are dams now referred to as multipurpose projects? 2

(g) Explain any two different forms in which minerals generally occur. 2

(h) What are the main objectives of National Jute Policy, 2005? 2

(i) What are the basic steps to be taken for a contingency plan? (Any four points) ½×4=2

(j) Examine the three prominent social differences in our own country. What type of society does India have? 1½+½=2

(k) Differentiate between a pressure group and a people's movement. 1+1=2

(l) Mention any two salient features of the convention adopted by the United Nations General Assembly for the empowerment of persons with disabilities. 1+1=2

(m) Analyze the necessity of political parties in India. 2

(n) If you get a job in a far-off place, before accepting it you would try to consider many factors. Cite any four such factors. ½×4=2

(o) What is infant mortality rate? How does it indicate the development of a nation? 1+1=2

(10)

(p) What are special economic zones? What benefit does the government provide to multinational corporations who set up their production units in India? 1+1=2

(q) There is a need for consumer awareness. State two reasons to support your answer. 1+1=2

(r) What does the term of credit constitute? What happens if the borrower fails to repay the loan amount? 1+1=2

SECTION—D

(*Marks* : 40)

(Long Answer-type Questions)

PART—I

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

(a) Who was the leader of the victorious European powers who defeated Napoleon in 1815? Mention the changes in the political map of Europe, brought about by the victorious nations in accordance with the terms of the 'Treaty of Vienna, 1815'. 1+3=4

(b) Gandhiji started the Civil Disobedience Movement in 1930 in India. What role did women and the poor peasants play during this movement? 2+2=4

Or

Outline the programme of the Indian National Congress during the Non-Cooperation Movement.
½×8=4

(c) In the 17th and 18th Centuries Europe, poor peasants and artisans in the countryside began working for merchants. Explain any four reasons to support your answer. 4

(d) The 21st Century brought immense popularity to the film industry in Mumbai. Discuss. 4

(e) Explain how print culture influenced the poor people of India in the 19th Century. 4

(f) Examine the main features of the 'Blood and Iron' policy of Otto von Bismarck in the process of German unification. 4

PART—II

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

(a) What is resource planning? Explain the three levels of resource planning. 1+3=4

(b) Why was the Project Tiger launched? What are its objectives? What are its effects upon conservation of wildlife? 1+1+2=4

(c) How is petroleum an important source of both energy and raw material? Mention the name of the areas which have petroleum deposits. 2+2=4

(d) It is used as a food and fodder crop. Identify the crop. Elaborate with the help of the points mentioned below :   1×4=4

   (i) Soil type

  (ii) Temperature

 (iii) Rainfall

 (iv) Areas of cultivation

Or

Explain the favourable temperature, rainfall and soil condition required for the growth of an annual crop. Name the leading producing States of this crop in India.   1+1+1+1=4

(e) Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of pipeline transportation.   2+2=4

(f) How are industries responsible for environmental degradation in India? Explain with examples.   1×4=4

PART—III

6. Answer any *two* questions :   4×2=8

(a) Panchayati Raj Institutions in India is rural based. Describe any eight aims of this institution.   ½×8=4

(b) "Political parties play a major role in democracy." Explain any four points to justify this statement. 1×4=4

(c) Mention any four challenges faced by the Indian democracy. Analyze two measures that can be taken to deepen democracy in India.   2+2=4

(d) Describe in detail the contributions of the Women's Justice Initiative (WJI) in terms of safeguarding the rights of women.   4

(e) Describe the role of Supreme Court of India in checking child abuse and punishing the offenders.   4

PART—IV

7. Answer any *two* questions :   4×2=8

(a) Classify the economic sectors on the basis of nature of activities. Explain the features of any one sector with suitable examples.   1½+2½=4

(b) What is meant by economic development? What are the two basis of measuring economic development of a country? Mention any two features of a country with a developed economy.   1+1+1+1=4

(c) What do the banks do with the deposits they accept from the public?   4

(d) Describe the major impact of globalization on Indian economy.   4

(e) Enlist the three measures undertaken by the Government of India to protect the interest of the consumers. Briefly describe any one of the measures.   1½+2½=4

(14)

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) The term 'liberalism' has its roots in the Latin word 'liber' which means (free/slave).

(b) Lord Irwin signed a pact with Gandhiji in (1930/1931) known as the Gandhi-Irwin Pact.

(c) Print technology was first developed in (China/India).

(d) The uppermost layer of the earth's crust in which plants grow is called (soil/sand).

(e) India has (7/6) nuclear power stations.

(f) (Jute/Rubber) is known as an equatorial crop.

(g) The Concurrent List has (61/47) subjects.

(h) All India Trinamool Congress was founded by (Ms. Mamata Banerjee/P. A. Sangma).

(i) Legal literacy means legal (education/economy).

(j) In the (public/private) sector, the government owns most of the assets.

(k) (Reserve Bank of India/State Bank of India) issues currency on behalf of the government.

(l) In October (2005/2006), the Government of India enacted a law known as Right to Information Act.

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

(a) What is conservatism?

(b) Who formed the Swaraj Party?

(c) What does the term 'city' refer to?

(d) Give the full form of IUCN.

(e) Give one example of ferrous mineral.

(f) Name the oldest and cheapest means of transport.

(g) Define a political party.

(h) When is National Voters Day observed in India?

(i) In which year India introduced the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act?

(j) What do you mean by 'globalization'?

(k) Give the full form of ISI.

(l) Define literacy rate.

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