

Total No. of Printed Pages—15

**X/18/SS**

**2 0 1 8**

**SOCIAL STUDIES**

**( CANDIDATES WITH PRACTICALS/INTERNAL ASSESSMENT )**

*Full Marks : 80*

*Pass Marks : 24*

**( CANDIDATES WITHOUT PRACTICALS/INTERNAL ASSESSMENT )**

*Full Marks : 100*

*Pass Marks : 30*

*Time : 3 hours*

( For Both Categories of Candidates )

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions*

*General Instructions :*

- (i) Question Nos. **1** to **17** are to be answered by both Categories—Candidates with Internal Assessment and without Internal Assessment.
- (ii) Question Nos. **18** and **19** are to be answered only by Candidates without Internal Assessment.
- (iii) Candidates with Internal Assessment need not answer Question Nos. **18** and **19**.
- (iv) The Map Sheet supplied to each candidate should be securely tied inside the Answer Script.
- (v) The candidate should distinctly write his/her Roll Number on the top of the Map Sheet.
- (vi) The Map Sheet is to be used for Question No. **13** only.

( 2 )

SECTION—I

( History )

( Marks : 14 )

1. Rewrite the following statements by choosing the right option from those given below (any two) : 1×2=2
- (a) Gandhiji's first experiment on Indian soil with Satyagraha came in Champaran in the year \_\_\_\_.
- (i) 1917  
(ii) 1918  
(iii) 1919
- (b) Lack of tariff protections and laissez-faire policy of the British adversely affected India's
- (i) agricultural sector  
(ii) industrial sector  
(iii) services sector
- (c) Who was given the title of 'Liberator of the Indian Press'?
- (i) Charles Metcalf  
(ii) Charles Darwin  
(iii) Charles Babbage
2. Fill in the blanks (any two) : 1×2=2
- (a) The official transfer of funds from India to the United Kingdom by the colonial government is called \_\_\_\_.
- (b) Shillong practically dates from \_\_\_\_, when the district headquarter was transferred from Cherrapunjee.
- (c) Hand-printed technology started in \_\_\_\_ in 768 AD.

( 3 )

3. Answer any *three* of the following questions in not more than 30 words each : 2×3=6

(a) Why did the people of the conquered regions in Europe feel oppress and turn hostile towards Napoleon? 2

(b) Why did Gandhiji stress the significance of wearing Khadi? What social evils did Gandhiji try to eradicate from Indian society? (Mention any *two*) 1+½+½=2

(c) What is industrialization? 2

(d) Differentiate between planned and unplanned patterns of urbanization. 1+1=2

(e) What does print culture consist of? Who brought the first printing press to India? 1½+½=2

(f) What is in-migration? Give any two factors which encourage migration. 1+½+½=2

4. Answer any *one* of the following questions in not more than 80 words : 4

(a) Which countries' representatives met at Vienna Congress in 1815 and why? Who hosted the Congress? Which dynasty was reinstalled in France by the Congress? Who overthrew this dynasty? 2+1+½+½=4

(b) Name the British Brigadier who was responsible for the massacre at Jallianwala Bagh (1919). Describe the incident that took place at the Bagh. 1+3=4

(c) What was the Protestant Reformation? Who was Martin Luther? How did he make use of the printed materials to challenge the church authority? 1+1+2=4

( 4 )

SECTION—II

( Civics )

( Marks : 24 )

5. Rewrite the following statements by choosing the right option from those given below (any *three*) : 1×3=3

(a) He believed in the fundamental truth of all great religions of the world. Who was he?

(i) M. G. Ranade

(ii) M. K. Gandhi

(iii) Kanshi Ram

(b) In 2011, the Election Commission of India initiated the practice of celebrating the National Voters' Day on

(i) 25th January

(ii) 25th June

(iii) 25th July

(c) In which Schedule are powers, authority and responsibilities of Municipalities listed?

(i) First Schedule

(ii) Sixth Schedule

(iii) Twelfth Schedule

(d) The first party that came into being after the Indian National Congress was the

(i) Swaraj Party

(ii) Communist Party

(iii) Congress Socialist Party

( 5 )

- (e) Sarpanch is the president of the
- (i) Gram Panchayat
  - (ii) Gram Sabha
  - (iii) Gram Sevak
- (f) Under Article 169(1) the Parliament of India has the power to create or abolish a \_\_\_\_\_ in any state.
- (i) State Legislative Assembly
  - (ii) State Legislative Council
  - (iii) State Legislative Party

6. Fill in the blanks (any *three*) :

1×3=3

- (a) The Mandal Commission (1978) has listed \_\_\_\_\_ backward classes in India.
- (b) The United Nations passed the Universal Declaration of Human Rights on \_\_\_\_\_.
- (c) \_\_\_\_\_ is a better form of government as compared to dictatorship.
- (d) As a result of amendments to India's Constitution, there is a \_\_\_\_\_ revolution in India's governance at local municipal and rural levels.
- (e) An unending ethnic civil war has hindered the growth of democracy in \_\_\_\_\_.

( 6 )

7. Answer any *three* of the following questions in not more than 30 words each : 2×3=6
- (a) Gandhiji used to say that religion can never be separated from politics. What did he mean by religion? 2
- (b) Who appoints the Comptroller and Auditor General of India? What is his responsibility? 1+1=2
- (c) What are the functions of Nyaya Panchayat? 2
- (d) What is one-party system? Write any one positive side of this system. 1+1=2
- (e) Name any four notable social reformers of India. 2
- (f) Write any four criteria or grounds on which democracy can be judged. ½×4=2
8. Answer any *three* of the following questions in about 80 words each : 4×3=12
- (a) What is voter education? What is the role of civic education in electoral education? 1+3=4
- (b) What was the name of the first human rights group founded in India? How has the Human Rights Commission strengthened democracy in India? 1+3=4
- (c) During the proclamation of financial emergency, who can suspend the provisions relating to the divisions of taxes between the Union and the States? What directions can the Union Government give to the State during such emergency? 1+3=4
- (d) Mention any four functions of the Block Samiti. 4
- (e) How has our Constitution supported social justice? 4

( 7 )

SECTION—III

( **Economics** )

( Marks : 14 )

9. Rewrite the following statements by choosing the right option from those given below (any two) : 1×2=2

(a) The total income of the country for a particular year is called

(i) National Income

(ii) Per Capita Income

(iii) Gross Domestic Income

(b) With intense focus on child welfare and better maternal care, there has been \_\_\_\_\_ in infant mortality rate.

(i) increase

(ii) reduction

(iii) constancy

(c) A typical Self-Help Group has \_\_\_\_\_ members.

(i) 10–15

(ii) 15–20

(iii) 20–25

10. Fill in the blanks (any two) : 1×2=2

(a) A major impediment to progress in human development is the very fast growth of \_\_\_\_\_ in India.

(b) Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana is a scheme launched by \_\_\_\_\_ in 2014.

(c) Public investment means investment made by \_\_\_\_\_ agencies.

**11.** Answer any *three* of the following questions in not more than 30 words each : 2×3=6

- (a) Which agency prepares the Human Development Index (HDI) for all countries of the world? What does HDI indicate? 1+1=2
- (b) Mention any four constituents of the services sector.  $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$
- (c) Differentiate between scheduled and non-scheduled banks of India. 1+1=2
- (d) Why did India adopt the New Economic Policy in 1991? Mention the three main elements of this policy.  $\frac{1}{2} + 1 \frac{1}{2} = 2$
- (e) What logo or identification mark would you look for while purchasing the following items?  $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$
- (i) A tin of frozen fish
- (ii) A pressure cooker
- (iii) A gold chain
- (iv) A woollen sweater
- (f) Define tertiary sector or service sector. Give two examples. 1+1=2

**12.** Answer any *one* of the following questions in not more than 80 words : 4

- (a) What is human development as described by the UNDP? What are the essential choices highly valued by many people? 2+2=4
- (b) What had been the strategy adopted prior to 1991 by the government for the development of India? (Any *four* points) 4
- (c) What are consumer rights? Mention any four rights that consumers should have and explain one of them in detail. 1+2+1=4

( 9 )

SECTION—IV

( Geography )

( Marks : 28 )

**13.** Locate the following items with proper symbols and name the places of location in the Outline Map of India supplied to you (any *four*) : 1×4=4

- (a) One area having forest soil
- (b) One major sugarcane-producing State
- (c) The first port developed after Independence
- (d) One area of biosphere reserve in Meghalaya
- (e) One coal mining unit in Jharkhand
- (f) One major iron and steel industry in Tamil Nadu

**[ For Visually Handicapped (Blind) Candidates only,  
in lieu of the above question ]**

Answer the following questions (any *four*) : 1×4=4

- (a) Name one area having forest soil.
- (b) Name one major sugar-producing State.
- (c) Name the first port developed after Independence.
- (d) Name one area of biosphere reserve in Meghalaya.
- (e) Name one coal mining unit in Jharkhand.
- (f) Name one site of iron and steel industry in Tamil Nadu.

( 10 )

14. Rewrite the following statements by choosing the right option from those given below (any *three*) : 1×3=3

(a) The realistic planning on which an action can be taken easily is called

- (i) preparation of inventory of resources
- (ii) examination of resources
- (iii) action-oriented planning

(b) Which of the following is far ahead of other Indian states in water harvesting?

- (i) Kerala
- (ii) Karnataka
- (iii) Kanpur

(c) Which of the following is one of the largest iron mining units in the world?

- (i) Badampahar mines
- (ii) Kudremukh mines
- (iii) Ratnagiri mines

(d) Industries where the maximum investment is between ₹ 1 crore and ₹ 10 crores are called

- (i) cottage or small-scale industries
- (ii) medium-scale industries
- (iii) large-scale industries

( 11 )

(e) The average rainfall of Meghalaya is

(i) 10000 mm

(ii) 11200 mm

(iii) 12000 mm

15. Fill in the blanks (any *three*) :

1×3=3

(a) \_\_\_\_\_ is the third agricultural season and is practised during summer in areas having proper irrigation.

(b) Punjab and Haryana are referred to as the \_\_\_\_\_ basket of India.

(c) \_\_\_\_\_ is the major source of water all over the world.

(d) \_\_\_\_\_ is present in the monazite sands of Kerala.

(e) \_\_\_\_\_ connecting Varanasi and Kanyakumari is the longest National Highway in India.

16. Answer any *three* of the following questions in not more than 30 words each :

2×3=6

(a) Which soil is also known as mountainous soil? How is this type of soil formed?  $\frac{1}{2}+1\frac{1}{2}=2$

(b) List any four physical factors affecting agriculture.  $\frac{1}{2}\times 4=2$

(c) How is biogas produced? In which regions of India is it commonly used?  $1+1=2$

( 12 )

- (d) Mention any four challenges faced by iron and steel industry in India.  $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$
- (e) What is international trade? Name two components of trade.  $1 + 1 = 2$
- (f) What are the objectives of soil and water conservation? (Any *two* points) 2

17. Answer any *three* of the following questions in not more than 80 words each :  $4 \times 3 = 12$

- (a) What is land degradation? What is the consequence of land degradation in India? What steps have been taken to conserve land in hilly and plain areas?  $1 + 1 + 2 = 4$
- (b) Which country is the largest producer of oilseeds in the world? During which seasons oilseeds are mainly grown here? Name some important oilseeds produced here and mention their uses.  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + 3 = 4$
- (c) What is India's rank in the world in terms of water availability per person per annum? What is water crisis? Identify two major reasons for water shortages in India.  $1 + 1 + 2 = 4$
- (d) How is hydroelectricity generated? Mention two of its advantages. Name the first two hydel projects set up in India.  $2 + 1 + 1 = 4$
- (e) What are the signs and symptoms of electrocution? What should the first aider do during electrocution? What is the best way to treat an electrocuted person?  $1 + 1 + 2 = 4$
- (f) What is resource conservation? Why do we need to have conservation of forest resources?  $2 + 2 = 4$

( 13 )

( *For the Candidates without Internal Assessment only* )

( Marks : 20 )

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

- (a) Garibaldi struggled for the Unification of (France / Italy).
- (b) The Industrial Revolution originated in (England / Germany).
- (c) Acta Diurna, the earliest recorded newspapers, were found in (Rome / Japan).
- (d) (Zila Parishad / Block Samiti) is the highest institution of the Panchayati Raj in India.
- (e) The Indian Constitution is (rigid / flexible) to a large extent.
- (f) (Singapore / Sri Lanka) was the least corrupt country in Asia.
- (g) Countries with (higher / lower) income are considered more developed than the others.
- (h) The (primary / secondary) sector involves activities undertaken by directly using the natural resource.

( 14 )

- (i) The (economic / financial) system in India refers to the system of borrowing and lending of money.
- (j) Khadar is (new / old) alluvial soil.
- (k) (Sugarcane / Coffee) is known as a continual crop.
- (l) (Bengaluru / Chennai) is the first city to include rainwater harvesting into its bye-laws.

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

- (a) Who entered into a compromise with Gandhiji resulting in Poona Pact of 1932?
- (b) Who was Victor Emmanuel II?
- (c) Who is empowered to issue ordinances?
- (d) Mention two federal features of the Indian Constitution.
- (e) What is the full form of DMK?
- (f) Which is the second largest populated country in the world?

( 15 )

(g) What is desertification?

(h) What are natural resources?

(i) What are two main varieties of coffee produced in India?

(j) What is a rock?

\*\*\*