

Total No. of Printed Pages—15

**X/17/SStd**

**2 0 1 7**

**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.

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SECTION—I

( **History** )

( Marks : 14 )

1. Rewrite the following statements by choosing the right options from those given in the brackets (any *two*) : 1×2=2
- (a) (Shaukat Ali / Gandhiji / Lord Irwin) looked upon the Khilafat Agitation as an opportunity for uniting the Hindus and the Muhammadans.
- (b) (Migration / Unemployment / Poverty) is one of the causes of urbanisation.
- (c) The British Viceroy who repealed the Vernacular Press Act was (Lord Ripon / Lord Curzon / Lord Lytton).
2. Fill in the blanks (any *two*) : 1×2=2
- (a) The Treaty of \_\_\_\_\_ of 1832 recognised Greece as an independent nation.
- (b) The early form of production which was not based on factories is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- (c) The opening of the Suez Canal made \_\_\_\_\_ the main trading port between India and Britain.
3. Answer any *three* of the following questions in not more than 30 words each : 2×3=6
- (a) Who was the Italian revolutionary exiled in 1831 for attempting a revolution? Name the two underground societies founded by him. 1+1=2

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(b) Which was the favourite weapon of Gandhiji? Mention the three ideals that were quite dear to his heart.  $\frac{1}{2}+1\frac{1}{2}=2$

(c) How did Britain's entry into the First World War help to boom the Indian industrial production? 2

(d) Which town is emerged out of the transfer of the British East India Company from Sohra in 1864? Who are the original inhabitants of this place? What are they known for?  $\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}+1=2$

(e) State any two reasons for the development of Bombay (Mumbai) in the 19th century.  $1+1=2$

(f) Who did bring the first printing press to India? Name any two Indian languages in which the first books were printed in India.  $1+1=2$

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

(a) In which year Rome became the capital of United Italy? Describe the role played by Giuseppe Garibaldi in unifying Italy.  $1+3=4$

(b) Which was the second major movement led by Gandhiji against the British rule in India? Discuss the various streams of protest adopted during this movement.  $1+3=4$

(c) Mention the effects of the print revolution. 4

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SECTION—II

( Civics )

( Marks : 24 )

5. Rewrite the following statements by choosing the right options from those given in the brackets (any *three*) : 1×3=3
- (a) Article (40 / 42 / 48) of the Indian Constitution directs the State Government for the organisation of Village Panchayats.
  - (b) Coalition government is a feature of (single party / biparty / multiparty) system.
  - (c) No discrimination on the grounds of religion, race, caste or gender is one of the (social / political / economic) aspects of democracy.
  - (d) (Communalism / Regionalism / Secularism) arises when people who live in a certain region feel neglected.
  - (e) The Rehabilitation Council Act of 1992 deals with the (disabled / old aged / minor).
6. Fill in the blanks (any *three*) : 1×3=3
- (a) \_\_\_\_\_ is an extreme form of communalism.
  - (b) The term of the Block Samiti is \_\_\_\_\_ years.
  - (c) Article 200 of the Indian Constitution states that the Governor of a State can reserve a bill for the approval of the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (d) The \_\_\_\_\_ rights in India are justifiable in a court of law.
  - (e) Our Constitution has, right from the beginning, supported social \_\_\_\_\_.

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

(a) How is India a secular state? Give two reasons to support your answer.  $1 + 1 = 2$

(b) Who is empowered by the Indian Constitution to establish an Inter-State Council? Mention one duty of this Council.  $1 + 1 = 2$

(c) Differentiate between a political party and a pressure group by giving one point each.  $1 + 1 = 2$

(d) Which is the largest democratic country in the world today? Why this country has a unique status among the nations of the world?  $1 + 1 = 2$

(e) Name one State party of Meghalaya. What criteria have been laid down for granting recognition to a party as a State party?  $\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2} = 2$

(f) Give two reasons for the sustenance of democracy in India.  $1 + 1 = 2$

8. Answer any *three* of the following questions in about 80 words each :  $4 \times 3 = 12$

(a) Name the top tier institution of the Panchayati Raj in India. Highlight any six functions of this institution.  $1 + (\frac{1}{2} \times 6) = 4$

(b) In India, the distribution of power between the Centre and the States indicates that the Centre has been made stronger by the Constitution at the cost of the States. Justify this statement by giving four points. 4

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- (c) What steps have been taken by the Election Commission to revive the electoral system in India? 4
- (d) Who recognises the political parties in India? Why do political parties fail to offer meaningful choices to the voters in recent years? 1+3=4
- (e) List any two major challenges to Indian democracy. Mention the role of education to deepen democracy in India. 1+3=4

SECTION—III

( **Economics** )

( Marks : 14 )

9. Rewrite the following statements by choosing the right options from those given in the brackets (any *two*) : 1×2=2
- (a) (High literacy level / Low life expectancy / High birthrate) is one of the social indicators of human development.
- (b) Door-to-door collection and delivery are possible only in (rail / road / air) form of transport.
- (c) To liberalise international trade and remove trade barrier is the main aim of the (IMF / WTO / GATT).
- (d) The activities undertaken by directly using the natural resources are in the (primary / secondary / tertiary) sector.

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10. Fill in the blanks (any *two*) :

1×2=2

- (a) With the evolution of \_\_\_\_\_ the difficulties of barter system were solved.
- (b) The quality of our lives depends upon \_\_\_\_\_ as well as a number of non-material things.
- (c) Consumers must obtain \_\_\_\_\_ for goods purchased by them.
- (d) \_\_\_\_\_ was the Italian traveller who first introduced Chinese trade to Europe.

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

2×3=6

- (a) What does HDI indicate? Name any two among the top five states of India in HDI. 1+1=2
- (b) What does the financial system in India refer to? State any two classifications of the financial system in India. 1+1=2
- (c) How does globalisation bring advantages to the consumers? 2
- (d) What is the standard certification mark for agricultural produces? What logo would you look for while buying a bottle of pineapple juice and a woollen sweater? 1+1=2
- (e) Why has the Right to Information Act been enacted? How does this Act help the people? 1+1=2

- (f) Observe carefully the table and answer the following questions :

Sector	% Contribution to GDP		
	1950–1951	2002–2003	2011–2012
Primary Sector	56·5	27·2	16·1
Secondary Sector	15·0	23·7	24·9
Tertiary Sector	28·5	49·1	59·0

- (i) Which sector's contribution has substantially declined? 1
- (ii) Which sector's contribution has shown the highest increase? 1

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

- (a) What are the goals of the National Rural Health Mission? State any four reasons for the reduction of Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) in India. 2+2=4
- (b) What is globalisation? How has the Information Technology enabled globalisation in India? 1+3=4
- (c) List any four non-institutional (informal) sources of finance in India. Why do the poor households in India still depend on informal sources of credit? 2+2=4



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SECTION—IV

( Geography )

( Marks : 28 )

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

- (a) One area having desert soil
- (b) One major tea-growing state
- (c) One site of a nuclear power plant
- (d) One site of silk industry in South India
- (e) The site of first oil field
- (f) A wildlife sanctuary in Meghalaya

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

- (a) Name one area having desert soil.
- (b) Name one major tea-growing state.
- (c) Name one site of a nuclear power plant.
- (d) Name one site of a silk industry in South India.
- (e) Name the first oil field in India.
- (f) Name one wildlife sanctuary of Meghalaya.

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

- (a) The top soil which is washed away due to heavy rain on bare soil is called (gully / sheet / stream) erosion.
- (b) Growth of support price for procuring and maintenance of rice and wheat is one of the objectives of the (Food Security / Gene Revolution / Green Revolution) in India.
- (c) (India / Bangladesh / China) is the secondmost flood-affected nation in the world.
- (d) (Rajasthan / Kerala / Meghalaya) has a high road density.
- (e) Masuri, Pankaj IR-8, etc. are the improved HYVs of (maize / wheat / paddy) grown in Meghalaya.

**15.** Fill in the blanks (any *three*) : 1×3=3

- (a) Agenda 21 was adopted for achieving \_\_\_\_\_ development in the 21st century by the Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit.
- (b) \_\_\_\_\_ is the largest bauxite-producing state in India.
- (c) \_\_\_\_\_ industries are based on agricultural raw material.

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(d) An 'enabling technology' which helps to access worldwide information in seconds is known as \_\_\_\_.

(e) \_\_\_\_ exercise aims at providing a pictorial base to the disaster management planning process.

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

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

(b) Which crop is known as the 'Universal Fibre'? Why is it called so? 1+1=2

(c) What are the two types of iron ore chiefly found in India? Name two states in India which have the richest iron ore deposits. 1+1=2

(d) State four harmful effects of large dams. 2

(e) Name the most expensive mode of transportation. Why is it best suited for inaccessible and remote areas?  $\frac{1}{2}+1\frac{1}{2}=2$

(f) Identify four different task forces of a Disaster Management Team (DMT). 2

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

(a) What is soil resource? Define leaching. Which type of soil is formed due to leaching? Name two areas having this type of soil. 1+1+1+1=4

(b) Differentiate between Kharif and Rabi cropping seasons. 2+2=4

(c) Name two types of energy resources produced in India. Why do we need to conserve energy resources? Mention any two steps that you can take at an individual level to conserve energy resources. 1+2+1=4

(d) In which state in India is the largest number of jute mills located? Why? State any two challenges faced by the jute industry. 1+2+1=4

(e) Which is the third largest state in the North-East in terms of geographical area? Suggest three steps need to be taken to preserve the unique and amazing natural wealth of this state. 1+3=4

(f) What is search and rescue service? Write any two objectives of a search and rescue team. 2+2=4

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**( For the Candidates without Internal Assessment only )**

( Marks : 20 )

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

- (a) Victor Emmanuel II was the king of (Austria-Hungary / Sardinia-Piedmont).
- (b) The Second Round Table Conference was held in London in (1930 / 1931).
- (c) The Hand-printed technology started in (India / Japan) in 768 AD.
- (d) The (Rajya Sabha / Lok Sabha) represents the states of India.
- (e) Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) is a (National / State) party.
- (f) (Casteism / Terrorism) has become greatest threat that Indian democracy faces today.
- (g) (Agriculture / Industry) engages more than 50% of the total workforce of Meghalaya.

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- (h) Lack of (flexibility / divisibility) is a major shortcoming of the barter system.
- (i) Due to (adulteration / hoarding) of goods, the prices of such goods shoot up temporarily.
- (j) India is the largest producer of (cotton / oilseeds) in the world.
- (k) Nearly 22 percent of electricity is generated in India by (thermal / hydroelectric) power.
- (l) The climate of Meghalaya plateau is influenced by elevation and (distribution / conservation) of physical relief.

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

- (a) When was the Rowlatt Act passed by the British in India?
- (b) Who hosted the Congress of Vienna, 1815?
- (c) Who was given the title, 'Liberator of the Indian Press'?
- (d) Who elects a Sarpanch?
- (e) What is the chief goal of social movements?
- (f) Which Article of the Constitution abolishes untouchability?
- (g) Which country was the least corrupt among Asian countries?
- (h) Which sector has emerged as the fastest growing sector in India?

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- (i) What is barter system?
- (j) Which Act is popularly known as COPRA?
- (k) Name the highest point in Meghalaya.
- (l) Give two examples for abiotic resources.
- (m) Sardar Sarovar Dam is built over which river?
- (n) Neyveli in Tamil Nadu is famous for which variety of coal?
- (o) What is fainting?

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