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**X/23/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.

( 2 )

**SECTION—A**

( Marks : 4 )

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

**GROUP—I**

1×2=2

- (a) The place where the Indian National Congress finally adopted the Non-Cooperation Programme in 1920
- (b) The Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA) was founded here in 1928
- (c) The place from where the Armenian and Persian merchants carried coarser cotton cloth to Afghanistan
- (d) The place where Colaba is situated

**GROUP—II**

1×2=2

- (a) The State where Hirakud Dam is located
- (b) One major Iron and Steel Plant in the Eastern Part of India
- (c) The oldest artificial port of India
- (d) The tallest and biggest of the monoliths is located here (Meghalaya)

( 3 )

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

**GROUP—I**

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

- (a) In which place did the Indian National Congress finally adopt the Non-Cooperation Programme in 1920?
- (b) In which place was the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA) founded in 1928?
- (c) From where did the Armenian and Persian merchants carry coarser cotton cloth to Afghanistan?
- (d) Where is Colaba situated?

**GROUP—II**

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

- (a) Name the State where Hirakud Dam is located.
- (b) Name one major Iron and Steel Plant in the Eastern Part of India.
- (c) Which is the oldest artificial port of India?
- (d) Name the place in Meghalaya where the biggest and tallest monolith is located.

( 4 )

**SECTION—B**

( Marks : 12 )

2. Choose and rewrite the most appropriate answer from the given options (any *twelve*) : 1×12=12
- (a) Who did establish a secret society known as 'Young Italy'?
- (i) Count Camillo Cavour
  - (ii) Giuseppe Garibaldi
  - (iii) Giuseppe Mazzini
  - (iv) Otto von Bismarck
- (b) Which invention(s) fuelled the Industrial Revolution in the 18th century?
- (i) Spinning Jenny by James Hargreaves
  - (ii) Richard Arkwright's Water Frame
  - (iii) Steam Engine by James Watt
  - (iv) All of the above
- (c) The Bombay Improvement Trust was established in 1898 which focused on
- (i) land reclamation
  - (ii) clearing poor homes out of the city centre
  - (iii) settling disputes
  - (iv) building a great wall to prevent floods

( 5 )

- (d) Who is credited with the invention of movable-type printing in Europe and mechanical printing globally?
- (i) Marco Polo
  - (ii) Manocchio
  - (iii) Richard M. Hoe
  - (iv) Johannes Gutenberg
- (e) Which type of soil is used intensively for growing crops?
- (i) Black soil
  - (ii) Alluvial soil
  - (iii) Red and yellow soil
  - (iv) Laterite soil
- (f) Which State in India has the largest area under permanent forest that constitutes almost 75 percent of the State's total forest area?
- (i) Maharashtra
  - (ii) Madhya Pradesh
  - (iii) Uttar Pradesh
  - (iv) Meghalaya
- (g) The largest Bauxite producing State in India is
- (i) Jharkhand
  - (ii) Odisha
  - (iii) Maharashtra
  - (iv) Rajasthan

( 6 )

- (h) Which of the following countries is ranked as the fifth largest telecom network in the world?
- (i) China
  - (ii) Japan
  - (iii) India
  - (iv) Germany
- (i) Which of the following factors does **not** help to promote democracy?
- (i) Freedom of press
  - (ii) Economic security
  - (iii) Strong opposition or dissent
  - (iv) Extreme poverty
- (j) The highest local government institution working in larger urban area is called
- (i) Municipal Corporation
  - (ii) Municipal Council
  - (iii) Gram Panchayat
  - (iv) None of the above
- (k) 'A group fighting against bonded labour' is an example of
- (i) sectional interest group
  - (ii) public interest group
  - (iii) movement group
  - (iv) Both (i) and (ii)

( 7 )

- (l) Violence against children may take place in
- (i) homes
  - (ii) schools
  - (iii) orphanages
  - (iv) All of the above
- (m) The economy is classified into public and private sector on the basis of
- (i) employment conditions
  - (ii) ownership
  - (iii) nature of economic activity
  - (iv) number of workers employed
- (n) Which among the following is a supplementary notion of development?
- (i) National income
  - (ii) Per capita income
  - (iii) Infant mortality rate
  - (iv) None of the above
- (o) Which of the following is a negative effect of globalization on Indian economy?
- (i) Consumers have a greater choice
  - (ii) Indian companies have raised the quality of their products
  - (iii) The growth has only been confined to the service sector
  - (iv) MNCs have increased their investment in India

( 8 )

- (p) The headquarters of Indian Standards Institution (ISI) is located in
- (i) Chennai
  - (ii) Bhubaneswar
  - (iii) New Delhi
  - (iv) Kolkata

**SECTION—C**

( Marks : 24 )

(Short Answer-type Questions)

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

- (a) What was the meaning of the word 'liberalism' for the new middle classes? Mention any two ideas supported by the liberals in the field of politics during the 19th century. 1+1=2
- (b) What was Simon Commission? Why was it considered as an insult to Indians when it arrived in India in 1928? 1+1=2
- (c) "During the First World War years, industrial production in India had boomed." Support the statement with two points. 2
- (d) Highlight any two innovations that have improved the printing technology from nineteenth century onwards. 2

( 9 )

- (e) Differentiate between biotic and abiotic resources with one example each.  $1+1=2$
- (f) What is thermal electricity? Name two thermal power plants in South India.  $1+\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}=2$
- (g) Identify any two reasons for stagnation of food grain production in India for the last few years.  $1+1=2$
- (h) Why does Meghalaya import food grains from other States despite the large percentage of population engaged in agriculture? 2
- (i) "Casteism has not totally disappeared from the minds of Indians." Give two arguments in favour of the statement.  $1+1=2$
- (j) Examine the relation between pressure groups and political parties. 2
- (k) "No party system is ideal for all countries and all situations." Comment. 2
- (l) How does the Voter Education Channel motivate the voters to exercise their right to vote? 2
- (m) "Good health contributes to economic development of a country." Give two points to support the statement.  $1+1=2$

( 10 )

- (n) Why are the poor households still dependent on informal sources of credit in rural India?  $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$
- (o) What is the investment made by an MNC called? Mention one way a local company benefits from MNCs.  $1 + 1 = 2$
- (p) Who is considered as 'the Father of Consumer Movement'? When is the World Consumer Rights Day celebrated?  $1 + 1 = 2$

**SECTION—D**

( Marks : 40 )

( Long Answer-type Questions )

**PART—I**

4. Answer any *three* of the following questions :  $4 \times 3 = 12$
- (a) "The female form became an allegory of a nation." Elaborate the statement by describing the method used by artists in France and Germany during the 18th and 19th centuries in portraying a nation.  $2 + 2 = 4$
- (b) Large sections of Muslims and Dalits did not respond to the call for a united struggle during the Civil Disobedience Movement. Explain.  $2 + 2 = 4$
- (c) What steps were taken by the East India Company to ensure regular supplies of cotton and silk textiles from the Indian weavers? 4

( 11 )

- (d) How did the people of all classes entertain themselves in their leisure time in Urban Britain after industrialization? 4
- (e) "The Vernacular Press Act of 1878 allows the colonial government to have more authority over publishing." Justify the statement. 4

**PART—II**

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

- (a) What is soil erosion? Explain any two farming techniques which can be used in India to prevent soil erosion. 1+3=4
- (b) In recent years, multipurpose projects and large dams have come under great scrutiny and opposition. Explain. 4
- (c) Human beings have inflicted great damage on our forest and wildlife. Discuss any four causes for the depletion of flora and fauna in India. 4
- (d) It is an equatorial crop. Identify the crop. Discuss the geographical condition required for the growth of this crop. Also, mention two leading producing States of this crop in India.  $\frac{1}{2}+2\frac{1}{2}+1=4$
- (e) "Manufacturing sector is considered as the central dynamic force of development in general and economic development in particular." Justify the statement. 4

( 12 )

**PART—III**

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

(a) Which is the most common type of party system in democracy? Highlight any three features of this party system. 1+3=4

(b) What are political reforms? Discuss any three guidelines that should be kept in mind while devising ways and means for political reforms in India. 1+3=4

(c) “A significant development in the field of voters’ awareness creation has been the launching of ‘vote for India campaign’.” Describe the impact of this campaign in order to promote democratic values among the Indians. 4

(d) State any four rights and entitlements given to persons with disabilities as per the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016. 4

**PART—IV**

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

(a) Workers in the organized sectors are vulnerable people who need protection. Highlight the problem faced by them and suggest any two measures to improve their conditions. 2+2=4

( 13 )

- (b) What are the two serious effects of economic development? What has been today's global concern with regards to economic development? 2+2=4
- (c) Why do you think that the share of formal sector credit is higher for the richer households compared to the poorer households? 4
- (d) Globalization has been facilitated by several factors. Explain any two factors which enabled globalization process in India. 2+2=4

**SECTION—E**

( Marks : 20 )

**[ For Candidates without Internal Assessment ]**

**8.** Choose the right option : 1×12=12

- (a) The modern form of Nationalism received its great boost during (Russian/French) Revolution.
- (b) (Baba Ram Chandra/Alluri Sitarama Raju) was the leader of Peasant Movement in Awadh.

- (c) The first Indian city to get smoke nuisance legislation in 1863 was (Calcutta/Bombay).
  
- (d) Rooftop water harvesting has become a common practice in (Punjab/Meghalaya).
  
- (e) (Magnetite/Limonite) is a finest iron ore.
  
- (f) (Public/Private) sector is owned and operated by individual or a group of individuals.
  
- (g) The Central Government has exclusive powers to make laws on the subjects mentioned in the (State List/Union List).
  
- (h) The pressure groups that seek to promote interest of a particular section are called (public interest/sectional interest) groups.
  
- (i) The Protection of Children against Sexual Offences (POCSO) Bill was passed in (2015/2012).
  
- (j) (Primary/Tertiary) activities themselves do not produce goods, but support for the production process.

( 15 )

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

(l) The Consumer Protection Act (COPRA) was enacted in (1968/1986).

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

(a) Which treaty did force France to give up Alsace and Lorraine to Prussia?

(b) Who was known as the Frontier Gandhi?

(c) What are Chawls?

(d) What is gross cropped area?

(e) State any two cropping seasons of India.

(f) Nongkhnum, the second biggest river island of Asia, is located in which State of India?

(g) Which political party does draw inspiration from the teachings of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar?

(h) What is the full form of NOTA in the Electronic Voting Machine?

( 16 )

- (i) How many disabilities have been covered under the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016?
- (j) What is life expectancy?
- (k) What are the modern forms of money?
- (l) What is liberalization?

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