

QUESTION PAPER DESIGN

Subject: Social Science
Maximum Marks: 100

Level: Secondary

1. Weightage to Objectives:

Objective	Marks	Percentage
Knowledge	30	30
Understanding	48	48
Application	14	14
Skill	08	08
Total		100

2. Weightage to Question:

Types of Questions	No. of Questions	Marks of Each Question	Total
Long Answer Type	04	05	20
Short Answer Type	15	04	60
Very Short Answer	04	02	08
Type Objective (MCQ)	04	01	04
Skill (Map Question)	02	04	08
Total			100

3. Weightage to Major Content Areas:

Units	Marks
1. India and the World through the Ages	32
2. India: Natural Environment, Resources and Development	27
3. Democracy at Work	28
4. Contemporary India: Issues and Challenges	13
Total	100

SOCIAL SCIENCE

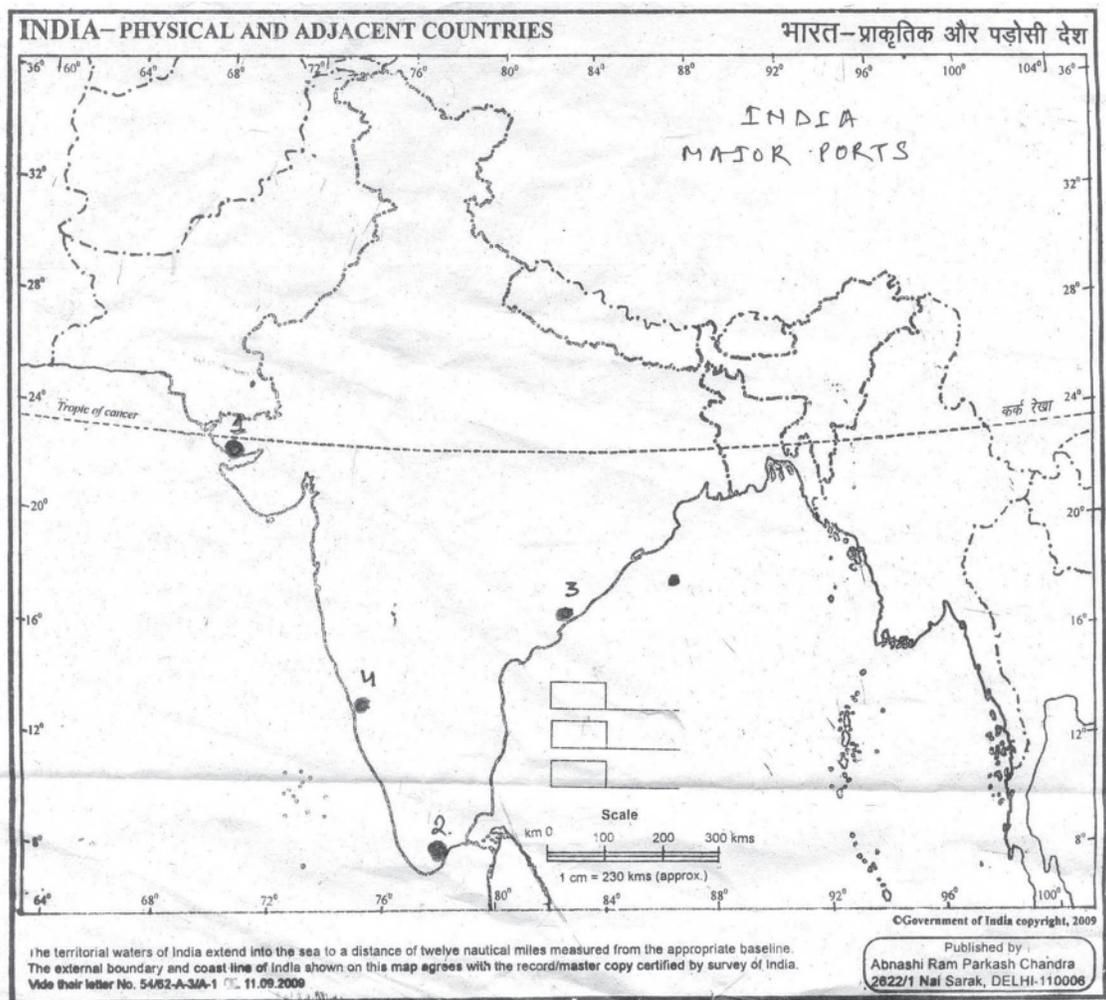
(213)

Time : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 100

1. In the given outline map of India, mark and label the following: 4×1 = 4
 - (i) The highest peak of Himalaya in India.
 - (ii) The largest salt water lake in India.
 - (iii) One of the major bio-sphere reserve in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
 - (iv) One of the major tea growing areas of southern India.

2. Identify and write in your answer book the correct names of major ports of India shown as 1, 2, 3, 4 in the below given outline Map of India. 4×1 = 4



Sample Paper

3. The uprising of 1857 did not succeed because of one of the following reasons. 1
- A. It was suppressed within a year of its organization.
 - B. It remained limited to Northern and Centre India only.
 - C. The rebel leaders did not believe in fighting unitedly against the Britishers.
 - D. It had very little chance of success against an organized and powerful enemy.
4. History is the study of 1
- A. event that have happened past.
 - B. ancient times in respect of society and culture
 - C. political behaviour and system governance
 - D. society and social groups
5. 73rd Constitutional Amendment is related to. 1
- A. urban local government
 - B. electoral-reforms
 - C. rural local government
 - D. land-reforms.
6. The 86th Constitutional Amendment Act-2002 aims at providing. 1
- A. Free college education
 - B. Free and compulsory elementary education upto age of 14
 - C. Free health facility to all
 - D. Compulsory employment
7. Why was humanism considered an important feature of the Renaissance movement? 2
8. Mention any two features of India's Party system. 2
9. To what extent did the discovery of trade routes help in spreading knowledge and culture in the World? 2
10. In a city, the number of dependant population is 12,000 and working population is 18,000; Calculate the dependency ratio of the city. 2
11. Describe any four advantages of roadways in India. $4 \times 1 = 4$
12. "India is federal in form but unitary in spirit". In the context of this statement, examine any four unitary features of the Indian Federal system. $4 \times 1 = 4$
13. Explain any four provisions of Right to Equality. $4 \times 1 = 4$
14. Describe any two social and economic factors each, responsible for environmental degradation. $2 + 2 = 4$
15. What is the impact of the Industrial Revolution on the economic and social life of the people today? 4

16. Describe the various stages of development of colonization of India? 4
17. Explain the efforts of the reformers to deal with issues like caste system in India? 4
18. Identify any four causes of the popular resistance movements against the colonial rule before 1857? 4×1 = 4
19. Why is there a need for conservation of vegetation ? Explain any four reasons. 4×1 = 4
20. What is meant by welfare state? Mention any three provisions of Directive Principles of State Policy which aim at promoting social and economic equality. 1+3 = 4
21. Describe the four main functions of the Election Commission of India. 4×1 = 4
22. What is meant by Non-alignment? Explain its any two objectives. 2+2 = 4
23. Study the table given below and answer the questions that follow.

Station A: Temperature (°C) and Rainfall (cm)

Months	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Temperature	27	27	28	29	29	27	26	26	27	27	27	27
Rainfall	23	21	39	106	208	356	223	146	138	273	206	75

- (i) Calculate the mean annual temperature and rainfall of station A.
- (ii) How many months does station A receive more than 200 cm rainfall?
- (iii) What type of climatic condition station A depicts? 2+1+1 = 4
24. Explain the powers and functions of the Governor. 4
25. Asses any four challenges to the Indian democracy. 4×1 = 4
26. Trace the development of human civilization from Paleolithic age to the Iron age. 5
27. Expain the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India. 5
28. Analyse the role of Mahatma Gandhi in the India freedom struggle of India. 5
29. Explain in brief any five geographical conditions required for the cultivation of Sugarcane in India. 5×1 = 5

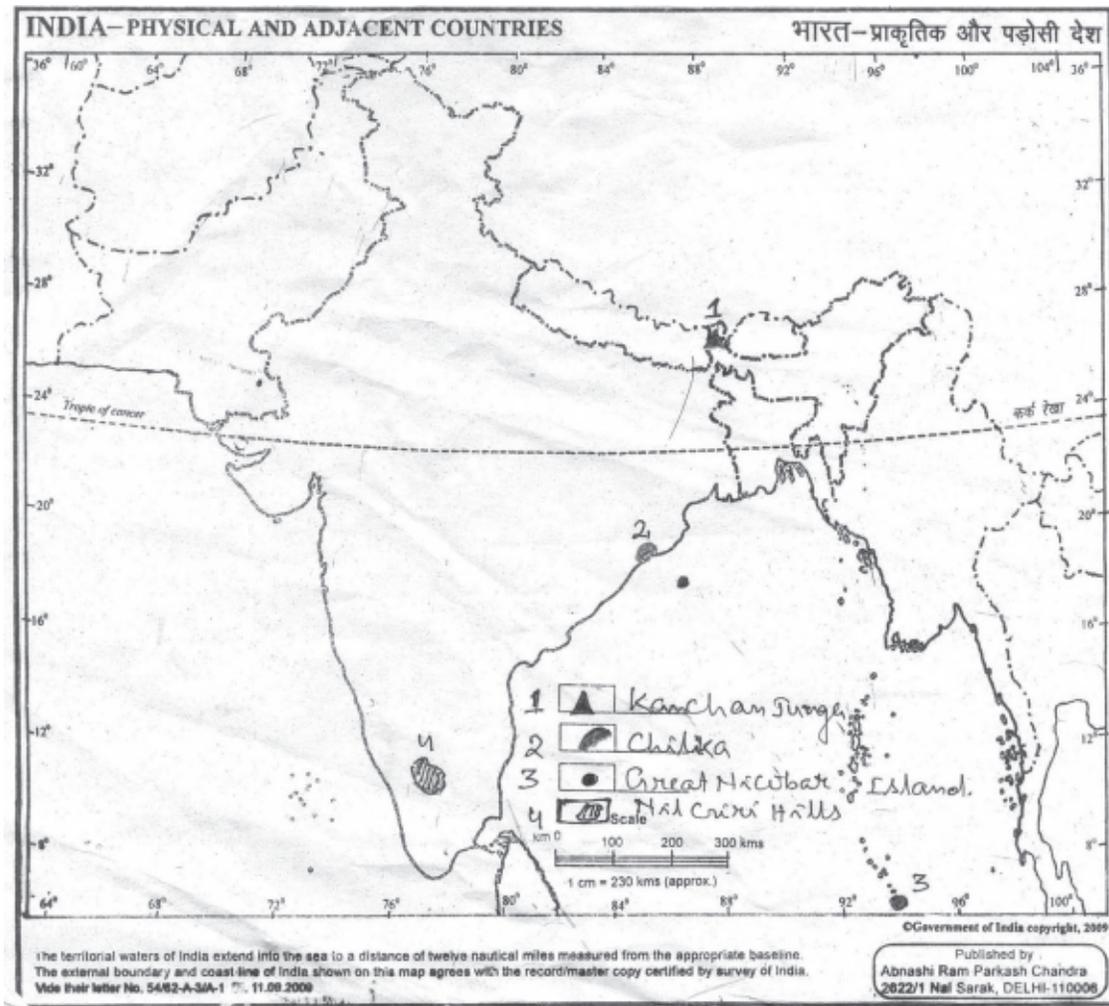
MARKING SCHEME

SOCIAL SCIENCE

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1. Refer below given map of India.

4×1 = 4



2. (i) Kandla
(ii) Tuticorin
(iii) Vishakhapatnam
(iv) Mangalore

4×1 = 4

3. D
4. A
5. C
6. B
7. It believed in the creative potential of the human beings and their rights to seek joy and pleasure.
8. Main features of India's Party System are :
- (i) Multi party system
 - (ii) Vital role of regional parties in formation of government at the centre.
 - (iii) Competitive not hegemonic political parties.
 - (iv) Formation of Coalition (Any two)
9. (i) It helped in Exceeding knowledge.
- (ii) New alternative routes were discovered.
 - (iii) This helped in the spread of the Industrial Revolution and goods were exchanges.
 - (iv) Europeans gained knowledge of astrology, mathematics and greek philosophy.
10. Dependency Ratio = $\frac{\text{Dependent Population}}{\text{Working Population}} \times 100$
- $$= \frac{12,000}{18,000} \times 100$$
- $$= 66.66\%$$
- $$= 67\% \quad (2)$$
11. Importance of roadways in India :
- (i) It provides door to door service by means of rickshaw, car, bicycle, bus, scooter on a truck.
 - (ii) The construction, repair and maintenance cost is less than other means of transport.
 - (iii) It is the cheapest and most convenient mode of transportation for a few people and relatively smaller amount of goods over shorter distance.
 - (iv) It is through roads that we reach railway station, airports and sea ports.
 - (v) Perishable goods are quickly carried from nearby villages to the cities and metropolis or to other destination.
 - (vi) Roads connect rural areas to the urban areas and can be constructed in all types of terrain like hills, deserts mountains and plateaus.
- (Any four) 4×1 = 4

Marking Scheme

12. Unitary features of Indian federal system.
- (i) Division of power in favour of the centre.
 - (ii) Unified and Integrated judiciary.
 - (iii) Emergency provisions.
 - (iv) Governor of the state appointed by the president
 - (v) Financial dependency of the state on the centre.
 - (vi) All India Services. (Any four)
13. (i) Equality before law.
- (ii) No discrimination on the basis of Religion, Race, Caste, Sex or place of birth.
 - (iii) Equality of opportunity in matter of public employment.
 - (iv) Abolition of Untouchability.
 - (v) Abolition of titles. (Any four)
14. (a) Social factors
- (i) Growing population
 - (ii) Poverty
 - (iii) Urbanisation
 - (iv) Changing Life style (Any two)
- (b) Economic factors
- (i) Agriculture Development
 - (ii) Industrialization
 - (iii) Economic Development
 - (iv) Over production (Any two)
15. (i) Has helped in the production of goods eg. It is faster and easy.
- (ii) Transportation of goods and humans.
 - (iii) Development of cities into big business centers as well as funding employment to people.
 - (iv) Health and medical facilities.
 - (v) Life is fast and smooth.
16. (i) Britishers came to India as missionaries.
- (ii) Then they started trading and later took possessing of the lands of the kings by force or by their polices – doctrine of lapse etc.
 - (iii) Land revenue policies
 - (iv) Destroying the self respect & self esteem of the India's.
 - (v) Divide and Rule policy of the British in India.

17. (i) They strongly protested against its caste virginity.
 (ii) They considered the system is irrational and un-scientific.
 (iii) They felt it was against the basic rule of humanity.
 (iv) They helped people to become more tolerant towards each other.
18. (i) Exploitation of the peasants, zamindars, local chieftains and the kings.
 (ii) Commercialization of agriculture.
 (iii) Forceful collector of taxes from land and other sources.
 (iv) Interference in the social & religions practices of the people.
19. Need for conservation of vegetation
- (i) Without vegetation, the animals and some micro-organisms would die for lack of habitat, food and oxygen.
 (ii) Plant's root system hold the soil together, protecting it from being blown away by the wind or washed away by water.
 (iii) Vegetation plays a major role in the water cycle.
 (iv) Vegetation is a natural barrier and slows down the flow of water over the surface of the ground.
 (v) Through photosynthesis, vegetation removes carbon dioxide from the air and replaces it with oxygen. Other pollutants can also be filtered out of the air by vegetation.
 (vi) Vegetation acts as a stabilizing influence in the green house effect.
 (vii) Any other relevant point.
- (Any four) 4×1 = 4
20. (i) A state which plays key role in the protection and promotion of economic and social well-being of its citizens is called welfare state.

Three Directive Principles promoting social and economic equality are,

- (a) The state should ensure fair distribution of material resources of the country for the common good.
 (b) The state should distribute wealth in such a way that the wealth is not concentrated in a few hands.
 (c) Equal pay for equal work.
 (d) The state is directed to take steps to impart free and compulsory education to children upto age of 14.
 (e) The state should ensure to the people assistance in case of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement.

Marking Scheme

21. Main functions of Election Commission of India.

- (i) To supervise, direct and control the entire election machinery and process.
- (ii) To prepare electoral roll.
- (iii) Provides recognition to political parties and allotment of symbols to political parties and numerous independent candidates contesting election.
- (iv) Issuing guidelines and code of conduct for the election officials, candidates and for political parties during the elections.
- (v) Redressal of election complaints. (Any four)

22. (i) Non-alignment – Policy of not joining any of the power blocs/camps during cold war period is termed as non-alignment.

Objectives/Aims –

- (i) Maintaining national independence in foreign affairs.
- (ii) Protecting freedom and sovereignty
- (iii) World peace.
- (iv) Speedy economic development (Any two)

23. (i) Mean annual temperature = $\frac{327}{12} = 27.25 = 27.3^{\circ}\text{C}$ 1

Mean annual rainfall = $\frac{1814}{12} = 151.16 = 151.2 \text{ cm}$ 1

(ii) Five 1

(iii) Hot and humid 1 (2+1+1=4)

24. Following powers have been conferred on the Governor by the constitution to enable him/her to function as a head of the state effectively.

- (i) **Executive Powers :** He/She appoints Chief Minister and other members of the council of Ministers. Beside this he/she makes many other important appointments.
- (ii) **Legislative Powers :** Governor is integral part of state legislature. He/she has right to summon and prorogue the state legislature and can also dissolve the state legislative assembly.
- (iii) **Financial Powers :** Budget of the state is prepared by the state Finance Minister and presented before the state Legislature, on behalf of the Governor.
- (iv) **Discretionary Powers :** Normally Governor acts on the advice of the state council of ministers but in special circumstance he/she may act without advice of the council of ministers. Such powers which are exercised by the Governor on his own, are called discretionary powers i.e. sending report to the President regarding failure of constitutional machinery in the state. (Any other relevant point)

25. Challenges to the Indian democracy,

- (i) Poverty
- (ii) Illiteracy
- (iii) Gender Discrimination
- (iv) Casteism
- (v) Communalism
- (vi) Regionalism and Linguism
- (vii) Corruption
- (viii) Violence

(Any four)

26. Paleolithic Age

Tools

- (i) Polished Tools Like Axe, Spear, Bows & arrows.
- (ii) Discovery of wheel in the Neolithic Age.
- (iii) Mixed farming, community life.
- (iv) Beginning of towns Harappan civilization. Religion, Social life and trade.
- (v) Beginning of cities – state, in Greece, culture, painting, decoration and beginning of political life beginning empires.

27. Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court :

A. Original Jurisdiction : Certain cases can be entertained by the Supreme Court only, these are:

- (i) Disputes between the Union Government and one or more state Governments.
- (ii) Disputes between two or more states.
- (iii) Disputes between the Government of India or Union Government and one or more state on the one side and one or more states on the other side.

B. Appellate jurisdiction : Appeals may come to the Supreme Court in civil as well as criminal cases subject to various conditions.

C. Advisory Jurisdiction : The Supreme Court has a special advisory jurisdiction in matters which are referred to it by the President of India. After hearing, if court find matter is fit to give advice, then it forward its opinion to the president. The advice of the Supreme Court is of course, not binding on the President. Similarly there is no compulsion for the court to give its advice.

Other Special functions of the Supreme Court are:

- (i) Guardian of the constitution
- (ii) Judicial Review
- (iii) Guardian of the fundamental rights.

Marking Scheme

28. (i) He turned the National Movement into a mass movement.
(ii) Started the non-co-operation movement.
(iii) Swadeshi and boycott.
(iv) Supported Khilafat movement
(v) Started dandimarch in protest against salt taxes imposed by the British.
(vi) Demanded Swaraj and Self rule.
(vii) Quit India movement. 5×1 = 5
29. Geographical conditions required for the cultivation of Sugarcane in Indian are :
- (i) **Temperature :** It requires hot and humid climate with an average temperature of 21°C to 27°C.
- (ii) **Rainfall :** 75-150 cm rainfall is favourable for sugarcane cultivation. Irrigation is required in those areas where rainfall is less than the prescribed limit.
- (iii) **Soil :** (a) It can grow in a variety of soils. Sugarcane can tolerate any kind of soil that can retain moisture. But deep rich loamy soil is ideal for it's growth.
(b) It should be rich in nitrogen, calcium and phosphorous but neither it should be too acidic or alkaline (Any one)
- (iv) **Labour :** It is a labour oriented cultivation and requires cheap labour
- (v) **Distribution :** There are three distinct geographical regions in the country.
(a) The Satluj-Ganga plain from Punjab to Bihar
(b) The Black soil belt from Maharashtra to Tamil Nadu along the eastern slopes of the western ghats
(c) Coastal Andhra Pradesh and Krishna river valley (Any one) 5×1 = 5

