



# Social Studies

Time: 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 100

Note: (i) All questions are compulsory. Marks are indicated against each question.

1. In the given outline map of India mark and label the following: 2
  - i) A union Territory having the highest density of population.
  - ii) A metropolitan city having the largest population



2. Write in your answer book the correct names of the major soil types shown in the map by shades 2, 3, 4 and 6. 4




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3. Which one of the following states has the highest proportion of urban population in its total population? 1
- (a) Maharashtra
  - (b) U.P.
  - (c) Kerala
  - (d) Mizoram
4. The word “Democracy” has originated from which language? Select the correct alternative. 1
- a) Latin
  - b) French
  - c) German
  - d) Greek
5. Which one of the following is the natural habitat of rhinoceros in India? 1
- (a) Hot-wet forests of Kerala
  - (b) Desert areas of Rajasthan
  - (c) Arid areas of Rann of Kachchh
  - (d) Swampy lands of Assam
6. What was the real motive of the British in the Partition of Bengal in 1905? 1
- (a) Administrative convenience
  - (b) Spreading nationalist feeling in Bengal
  - (c) Checking the occurrence of famines in Bengal
  - (d) To suppress the growth of nationalist feeling in Bengal
7. The reason for the failure of the League of Nation was that:
- a) It had too many members
  - b) It had no administrative body

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- c) It had no constitution to define the powers of various organs 1
- d) It had no army to enforce its decision
8. Which of the four cities situated on the bank of the Yamuna river is a holy city of the Hindus. 1
- a. Delhi
- b. Mathura
- c. Agra
- d. Hamirpur
9. How can the U.N. Security Council deal with an act of aggression against one of the U.N. members? 1
- a) It may let the victim fight its own battle.
- b) It may let the victim seek help of any big power
- c) It may ask regional organisation to arrange the defence of the victim.
- d) It may ask member countries to apply collective security measures of military sanctions.
10. Which one of the following is the first country in the world to have a national population policy? 1
- (a) USA
- (b) Russia
- (c) India
- (d) China
11. Mention two epics which are remembered as outstanding contributions of Ancient Greek in the field of literature. 1
12. Which hemisphere has the larger extent of Indian Ocean? 1
13. The treaty of Versailles contained the seed of the Second World War justify the statement in brief. 1
14. After being passed by Loksabha, a Money Bill is sent to Rajya Sabha for consideration on 2<sup>nd</sup> September. The Rajya Sabha takes no action till the end of the month. What will be the fate of the bill? 1
15. List four main features of the Renaissance period? 4

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16. Name any eight factors which influence the climate of India? 4
  17. Define sex ratio. Describe any three factors responsible for the decline in sex ratio in India? 4
  18. Mention any four Directive Principles of State Policy that promote the establishment of economic democracy? 4
  19. Mention any four ways by which the Lok Sabha keeps a check on the Council of Ministers? 4
  20. Why did the Renaissance begin in Italy? 4
  21. Define the terms jet stream and wind. Give one point of similarity and one point of difference between them? 4
  22. Explain four reasons which are responsible for the rapid population growth in India? 4
  23. Explain any four factors responsible for the growth of national consciousness in India? 4
  24. Write four differences between union and state list? 4
  25. How do illiteracy, poverty and communalism act as hindrances in the formulation of sound public opinion? Explain. 4
  26. Explain India's nuclear policy of no first use? 4
  27. Explain India's policy in regard to racial discrimination? 4
  28. Was the Indo – Soviet Treaty of Friendship of 1971 against the principles of non- alignment? Support your answer giving three reasons? 4
  29. Analyse any four post Second World War developments that accelerated the process of Indian Independence in 1947? 4
  30. A person encourages untouchability while working in a public office. Which fundamental right is violated and how? 4
  31. Mention any six contributions of Rama Krishan Mission & Swami Vivekananda to Indian society? 6
  32. Examine the major cause of the Second World War? 6
  33. How is the Vice President of India elected? Explain three of his functions. 6

# Marking Scheme

Q. No.	Expected Value Points	Distribution of Marks	Total marks
1.	1) Delhi	1	
	2) Mumbai	1	2
			
2.	2- Alluvial Soil	1	
	3 – Red Soil	1	
	4- Black or Regur Soil	1	
	6- Desert Soil	1	4
3.	(d)	1	1
4.	(d)	1	1
5.	(d)	1	1
6.	(d)	1	1
7.	(d)	1	1
8.	(b)	1	1
9.	(d)	1	1
10.	(c)	1	1
11.	The Iliad and the Odyssey	1/2 + 1/2	1
12.	Southern hemisphere	1	1
13.	The humiliating and harsh terms of the treaty made the German people revengeful; they vowed to get back their lost territories through war.	1	1

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14. It will be deemed to have been passed by the Rajya Sabha in the same form as passed by the Lok Sabha. 1
15. i) Development of humanism.  
 ii) Development of rationalism.  
 iii) Development of scientific temper  
 iv) Development of spirit of enquiry.
16. Factors influencing the climate of India: 1 + 1 + 1+1
- i. Location and Latitudinal Extent of the country.  
 ii. Distance from the sea.  
 iii. The Northern Mountain Ranges.  
 iv. Physiography.  
 v. Monsoon winds.  
 vi. Upper Air Circulation.  
 vii. Western Disturbances and Tropical Cyclone  
 viii. Attitude or Height above sea level.  
 ix. El Niño & its effect.  
 x. Southern Oscillation & its effect.
- (Any eight points)
17. (a) Definition: the number of females per thousand males is known as sex ratio. 8 X 1/2
- (b) Factors for decline of sex ratio – 1
- i. Desire for a male child  
 ii. Determination of sex of the child before birth  
 iii. Higher rate of female deaths during child birth  
 iv. Child marriage of females  
 v. Any other relevant point
- (any three points)
- 3 X 1

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18. (i) Distribution of physical resources in public interest.
- (ii) Just and humane conditions of work.
- (iii) Social security to the aged, the handicapped, the unemployed and the sick.
- (iv) Proper wages for work and proper conditions of work.
- (v) To provide educational and economic facilities to the deprived and weaker sections of society.
- 4 X 1
- (Any four points)
19. (i) By asking questions from the Ministers about their departmental work.
- (ii) Through adjournment motion.
- (iii) By criticizing the performance of the government.
- (iv) By rejecting any Government Bill by majority in the House.
- (v) Through no confidence motion against the Council of Ministers.
- (Any four)
20. (i) Growth of trade between Europe and Asia brought greatest prosperity to Italy. 4 X 1
- (ii) Atmosphere of freedom in Italian cities.
- (iii) Rulers patronised learning and art.
- (iv) Attack on Constantinople in 1453 by the Ottoman Turks led to fleeing of scholars from Greece to Rome. 4 X 1
21. (a) Definitions:
- (1) Jet stream is the fast flowing wind, blowing in a narrow zone in the upper atmosphere. 1
- (2) Wind is the horizontal motion of air near the earth's surface.
- (b) Similarity: Both are named after the direction from which they blow e.g. Westerly and Easterly Jet streams; and S.W. & N.E. Monsoons, both blowing over India. 1
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- (c) Difference: Jet streams have vertical motion also while winds do not. 1
22. (i) Lack of awareness about the problem.  
(ii) Fast decline in death rate due to improvement in medical facilities.  
(iii) Preference for male child.  
(iv) Women are not empowered in many social classes and groups to make their own choice.  
(v) Any other relevant point. 4 X 1
23. (i) Administrative unity under the British rule.  
(ii) Introduction of western education.  
(iii) Growth of press and national literature.  
(iv) Economic exploitation of Indians by the British.  
(v) Racial discrimination against Indians  
(vi) Inspiration from the Revolt of 1857  
(any four points) 4 X 1
24. (i) Parliament makes laws on subjects included in the union list whereas state legislative makes laws on state list.  
(ii) Union list has 97 subjects whereas state list has 66 subjects.  
(iii) Important subjects like defence, foreign affairs, banking, currency and coinage, Railways, etc. are included in the union list.  
(iv) Subjects such as Police, Jail, Judiciary, Education, Public Health, and sanitation etc. are included in the state list. 4 X 1
25. Illiteracy and Poverty: An illiterate person is ignorant about his/her rights and duties and has less interest in public affairs. A poor person is always worried about square meals and would be less interested in knowing the pros and cons of an issue.  
  
Communalism: Feeling of hatred against other religions and blind faith makes one closed to



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reason. This attitude becomes a great hindrance in the formulation of public opinion.

(to be assessed as a whole)

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26. It means that India will use its nuclear weapons only against that country which would have first attacked India with a nuclear bomb.

India will never use its nuclear weapons against a non-nuclear weapon state.

It will not use its nuclear weapons even against a nuclear state if that country does not use its nuclear weapons against India. Its weapons are only meant to be a deterrent.

(to be assessed as a whole)

4

27. (i) India believes in racial equality of all peoples, and condemns discriminations against any race.

(ii) Mahatma Gandhi was a victim of racial discrimination against people of Indian origin in South Africa, where he developed the weapon of satyagraha.

(iii) In 1949, India cut off diplomatic relations with South Africa, and it sought help of the U.N. and the Commonwealth countries to apply sanctions so that racial discrimination could be ended.

(to be assessed as a whole)

4

28. Non-aligned movement had a condition that its members would not enter into treaty relationship with a Super Power in the context of cold war. However, the Indo-Soviet Treaty was not against the principles of Non-Alignment.

India was left with no alternative but to sign the Treaty with the Soviet Union when the U.S.A pledged support to Pakistan in the expected war on the Bangladesh issue.

The treaty was only a deterrent which prevented USA and China from supporting Pakistan which led to its defeat and creation of Bangladesh.

(to be assessed as a whole)

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29. (i) Weakening of Imperialism after the 2nd World War and change of Government in Britain. Labour Government which came to power was sympathetic to Indian aspirations.
- (ii) Strengthening of National movement in India due to trial of I.N.A leaders at Red Fort.
- (iii) Mutiny of the naval rating in Bombay and unprecedented courage displayed by them and the resultant upsurge.
- (iv) All India demonstration, strikes, hartals displaying the depth of emotions of Indian people.
- (v) Defiance shown by bureaucracy, police, armed forces etc.
- (vi) Direct Action of M.A Jinnah.
- (any four points)      4X 1
30. A. Right to equality is violated      1
- B. Untouchability has been abolished and its practice in any form has been forbidden. There are no untouchables in the country. The enforcement of any disability arising out of untouchability shall be an offence which is punishable under law.      3
31. (i) Condemned caste system
- (ii) Condemned rigid rituals and superstitions
- (iii) Advocated liberty, free thinking & equality
- (iv) Considered Service to poor & suffering as the highest religion
- (v) Rama Krishna Mission played an important role in providing social service in times of national distress like famine, floods, epidemic etc.
- (vi) Opened large number of schools, hospitals, orphanages throughout the country.      6 X 1
32. (i) Failure of the League of Nations.
- (ii) Humiliating and harsh terms of the treaty of Versailles.
- (iii) Rise of Fascism and Nazism in Italy & Germany and beginning of aggression by Fascist powers.

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(iv) Rise of Japan as a military and fascist power.

(v) Appeasement policy followed by Western powers- Spanish civil war, Munich Pact etc.

(vi) Signing of mutual Non Aggression Pact between Germany and Soviet Union.

(vii) Attack on Poland by Germany on September 1, 1939

(any Six points)

6 X 1

33. (A) The Vice President of India is elected by an electoral college comprising of all the members of both the Houses of the Parliament. The election is held on the basis of Proportional representation by Single Transferable Vote System.

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(B)(i) He/She acts as Ex-officio Chairman of Rajya Sabha. Since he/she is not a member of Rajya Sabha, he/she has no casting vote in case of a tie.

1

(ii) He/she performs all the functions as Chairman of Rajya Sabha which the Lok Sabha speaker does.

1

(iii) He/she officiates as the President of India in the absence of the President.

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