



MODEL PAPER

SOCIAL STUDIES



Time : 3.15 Hrs

Max. Marks : 100

Instructions :

1. 15 minutes are allotted for reading the question paper in addition to 3:00 hours for writing the answers.
2. All answers should be written in the separate answer booklet.
3. There are four sections in the questions.
4. There is internal choice in Section - IV.
5. Write answers should be visible and legible.

SECTION - I

Note : 1. Answer all questions.

2. Each question carries 1 mark.

(12×1=12 Marks)

1. Name the easternmost state of India.
(1) Nagaland (2) Assom
(3) Arunchala Pradesh (4) Mizoram
2. In which state Nasik is located ?
3. What are multipurposes of Narmada Valley Development Project ?
4. Consider the following statments :
 - i) In India morethan 90% of the work force is in the unorganised sector.
 - ii) Unorganised sectors contribution to the total GDP is more than that of the organised sector.Which of the above are true ?
(A) (i) only (B) (ii) only
(C) Both (i) and (ii) (C) none
5. Name some organisations in the service sector.
6. Expand DDT.
7. Find the odd one out with reference to the Triple Alliance.
Germany, Austro-Hungary, Japan, Italy
8. What is the meaning of "Xiao Shimin" ?
9. What do you mean by 'Military alliances'?
10. Identify the issue associated with the emblem given.
Rigid, Only unitary, Written
11. What were the super powers emerged after 1945 ?
12. Mention any one condition laid in the Versailles Treaty.



SECTION - II

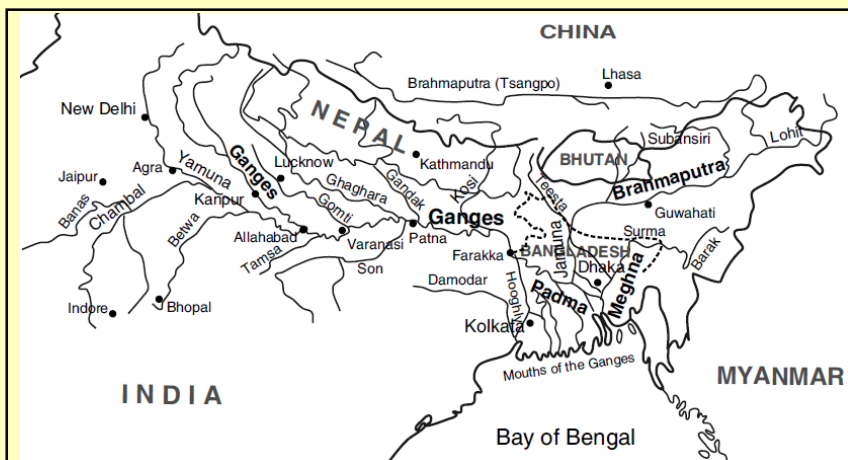
Note : 1. Answer all questions.

2. Each question carries 2 Marks.

(8×2=16 Marks)

13. Expand (i) MSP (ii) FCI.

14. From the given map list out the north-flowing and south-flowing tributaries of the Ganga.



15. Define foreign investment.

16. What is meant by Age Structure ?

17. What are the Federal principles of the Indian Constitution ?

18. Expand the term AIADMK.

19. What was formed for peace after the World War -II ?

20. Write about the Right to Information Act.

SECTION - III

Note : 1. Answer all questions.

2. Each question carries 4 Marks.

(8×4=32 Marks)

21. The following are migrants of different types. Classify them into internal or international migrants.

(a) People going from India to Srilanka to work.

(b) Agricultural labourers going from Bihar to Punjab.

(c) Teachers coming from England to teach English to Indians.

(d) Brick workers going from Odisha to Telangana.

22. How many crops do farmers in villages like Rampur generally grow ?

23. Why coarse cereals are also known as "nutri-cereals" ?

24. What is density of population ? What are highest and lowest densely populated states ? What is the density of population of Andhra Pradesh in 2011 ?

- 25. How did the election commission overcome the problem of illiteracy ?
- 26. How do you appreciate Chipko Movement?
- 27. Why have social movements arised ?
- 28. How different ideas of development or changes in society are reflected in multipurpose projects ?

SECTION - IV

- Note :**
- 1. Answer all questions.
 - 2. Answer any one from internal choice of each question.
 - 3. Each question carries 8 Marks.

(5×8=40 Marks)

29. Describe any four of major relief divisions of Indian land mass.

(OR)

What kind of places are attracted as settlements ? Explain.

30. Observe the given table and answer the following questions.

	Himachal Pradesh		India	
	1993	2006	1993	2006
Percentage of Girls (6+years) with more than 5 years of education	39	60	28	40
Percentage of Boys (6+years) with more than 5 years of education.	57	75	51	57

- A) What do you understand by observing the percentage of girls with more than 5 years Of education ?
- B) Whose average is improving ? Is India or Himachal Pradesh ?
- C) In the above table which 2 years are compared ?
- D) What is your opinion on the above data ?

(OR)

Observe the table and answer the following questions.

Distribution of Workers in India, 2009-10 (%)

Sector	Place of Residence		Sex		All workers
	Rural	Urban	Male	Female	
Agriculture Sector	68	8	47	69	53
Industry Sector	17	34	34	16	22
Services Sector	15	58	19	15	25
Total	100	100	100	100	100

- a) What does this table tell us ?
 - b) In which sector the female workers are more ?
 - c) Which sector is prosperous in rural areas ?
 - d) Why is agriculture sector very low in urban areas ?
31. Read the information and answer the questions.

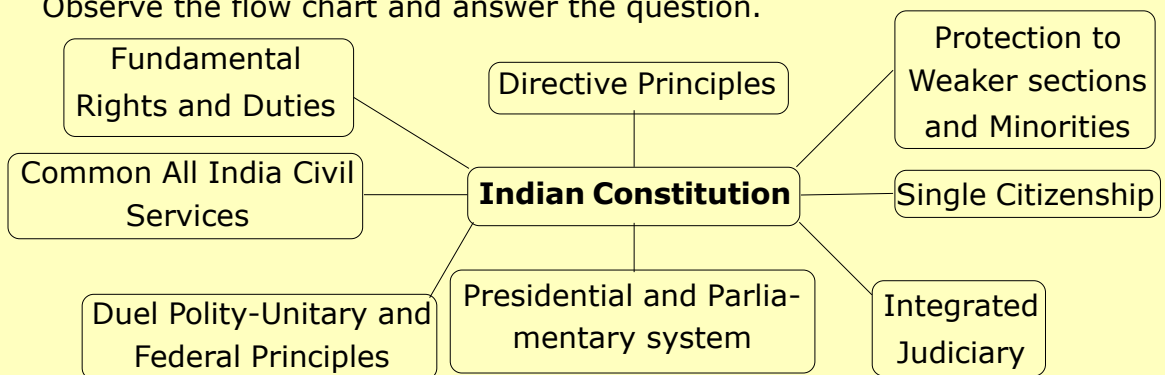
Description of Elections

In districts where purdah was strictly observed, separate voting booths, staffed entirely by women were usually provided. In Ajmer a Rajput woman arrived at the polls in a heavily veiled chariot, her whole body was draped in velvet. The only part she exposed to the public gaze was the left forefinger which, as was required to prevent repeated voting, she extended to be marked with indelible ink. Some villages voted as body. From Assam came the report of a tribal village whose members journeyed to the polling station the day before voting was to take place. They spent the night dancing and singing around large bonfires until sun-up when they marched to the booths in orderly fashion. The people of PEPSU village solved the problem of which of the two rival candidates to support by arranging a wrestling match between two of their young men, each named to represent a candidate, having agreed that all would vote for the candidate whose representative won. Many offerings were brought, petitions professing loyalty or begging for food and clothing were sometimes found when ballot boxes were opened.

- a) What was Purdah system ?
- b) What is indelible ink ?
- c) What is meant by 'bonfire' ?
- d) Who arrived at the polls in a heavily veiled chariot ?

(OR)

Observe the flow chart and answer the question.



Write a short note on basic principles of Indian constitution.

32. Some organs of the League of Nations like the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and World Health Organisation (WHO) continue to function to this day. Write about them.

(OR)

What are the ways in which the Black Americans protested with the government?

33. Locate the following in the Outline map of India.

- (a) The Delta in Andhra Pradesh.
- (b) The Extension of Himalayas in Arunachal Pradesh.
- (c) The mountain that borders the Thar Desert.
- (d) The west flowing river of Peninsular India.

(OR)

NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) was established in 1942. America took the lead for this. Canada joined them. United Kingdom followed. Portugal, France, Netherland, Belgium, Italy etc., also became its members.

Locate the underlined places in the outline map of the World given.

ANSWERS

SECTION - I

1. Name the easternmost state of India.

- (1) Nagaland (2) Assom
(3) Arunchala Pradesh (4) Mizoram

A. Arunachal Pradesh

2. In which state Nasik is located ?

A. Maharashtra

3. What are multipurposes of Narmada Valley Development Project ?

- A. (1) To generate power.
(2) To provide irrigation.
(3) To help with flood control.

4. Consider the following statments :

- i) In India morethan 90% of the work force is in the unorganised sector.
ii) Unorganised sectors contribution to the total GDP is more than that of the organised sector.

Which of the above are true ?

- (A) (i) only (B) (ii) only
(C) Both (i) and (ii) (D) none

A. B

5. Name some organisations in the service sector.

- A. 1) Indian Railways 2) Postal & Telegraphs 3) Indian Airlines
4) All India Radio 5) BSNL, MTNL

6. Expand DDT.

A. Dichloro-Diphenyl-Trichloro-ethane.

7. Find the odd one out with reference to the Triple Alliance.

Germany, Austro-Hungary, Japan, Italy

A. Japan

8. What is the meaning of "Xiao Shimin" ?

A. Petty urbanites

9. What do you mean by 'Military alliances'?

A. Military alliances: The special agreements made by USA and USSR separately during cold war are known as Military alliances.

10. Identify the issue associated with the emblem given.

Rigid, Only unitary, Written

A. Written

11. What were the super powers emerged after 1945 ?

A. The USA and the USSR.

12. Mention any one condition laid in the Versailles Treaty.

A. 1) Economic conditions 2) Territorial conditons

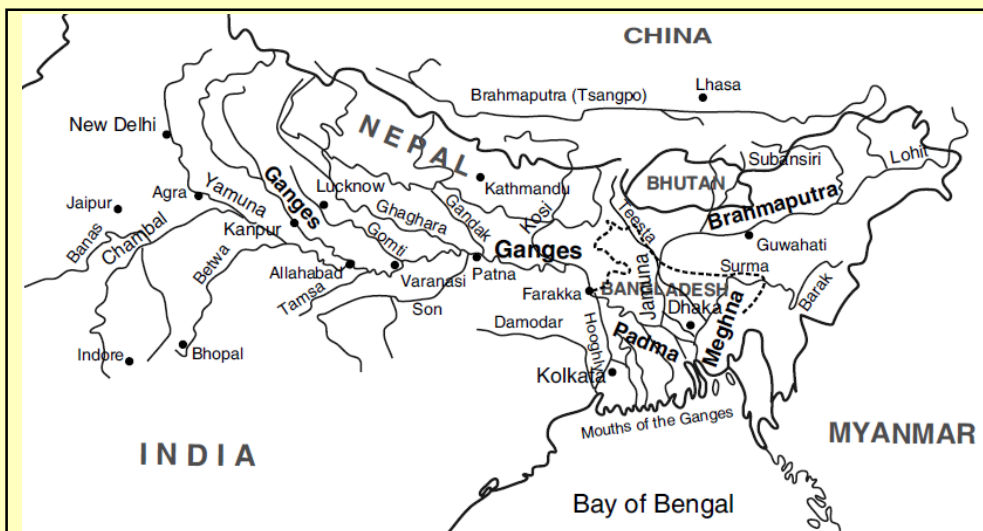


SECTION - II

13. Expand (i) MSP (ii) FCI.

A. (i) MSP means Minimum support price.(ii) FCI means Food Corporation of India.

14. From the given map list out the north-flowing and south-flowing tributaries of the Ganga.



A.	Northern Tributaries of Ganga	Southern Tributaries of Ganga
	Yamuna, Gomthi, Ghaghara, Gandak, Kosi.	Chambal, Betwa, Tamsa, Son, Damodar

15. Define foreign investment.

A. The money that MNCs spent to buy assets such as land, building, machines and other equipment is called foreign investment.

16. What is meant by Age Structure ?

A. The 'Age' structure of population refers to the number of males and females in different age groups in a country.

17. What are the Federal principles of the Indian Constitution ?

- A. (a) Dual polity
- (b) Sovereign powers to states.
- (c) State services.

18. Expand the term AIADMK.

A. All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazagam.

19. What was formed for peace after the World War -II ?

A. The U.N.O was formed for peace.

20. Write about the Right to Information Act.

- A. (1) Right to Information Act was passed by the Central Government in 2005.
(2) The Act was passed as a result of people's mobilization as well as in recognition of the provisions in the constitution.
(3) Two roles that need to be played for getting the benefits of RTI to the people.

SECTION - III

21. The following are migrants of different types. Classify them into internal or international migrants.

- (a) People going from India to Srilanka to work.
(b) Agricultural labourers going from Bihar to Punjab.
(c) Teachers coming from England to teach English to Indians.
(d) Brick workers going from Odisha to Telangana.

A. (a) International migration. (b) Internal migration.
(c) International migration. (d) Internal migration.

22. How many crops do farmers in villages like Rampur generally grow ?

A. All farmers in villages like Rampur grow at least two main crops (Rabi and Kharif). Many are growing potato as the third crop.

23. Why coarse cereals are also known as "nutri-cereals" ?

A. Coarse cereals are highly nutritious and wholesome grains. So, they are also known as nutri-cereals.

24. What is density of population ? What are highest and lowest densely populated states ? What is the density of population of Andhra Pradesh in 2011 ?

- A. 1) Density of population is calculated as the number of persons per unit area. (square kilometre)
2) The highest density populated state in India is Bihar with 1106 per sq km. in 2011 census.
3) The least density populated state is Arunachal Pradesh with 17 per. sq. km.
4) The density of population in Andhra Pradesh in 2011 was 308 per. sq. km.

25. How did the election commission overcome the problem of illiteracy ?

A. (1) To overcome the problem of illiteracy, the Election Commission came up with a novel idea of having symbols from everyday life to represent political parties and candidates.

- (2) This creative innovation dispensed with elaborate instructions and required only visual identification. This basic idea continues even today.
- (3) To make it even easier, in the first election each candidate had a separate ballot box with the symbol stuck outside.
- (4) The voter only had to identify the persons and drop their ballot paper in the box of their preferred candidate.

26. How do you appreciate Chipko Movement?

- A.** The Chipko movement is a movement of afforestation and caring about trees through the act of hugging trees to protect them from being felled. The Chipko movement started in the early 1970s in the Garhwal, Himalayas of Uttarakhand, then in Uttar Pradesh with growing awareness of rapid deforestation. Sunder Lal Bahuguna was the famous social activist in this movement who inculcated awareness among people about problems of deforestation.

27. Why have social movements arisen ?

- A.** (1) Social movements have raised diverse demands of environment or human rights or equality.
- (2) In some contexts, these resist changes that are forced on them.
 - (3) In some contexts, these demand for change.
 - (4) These often distant from individual political parties and more united under a single cause.
 - (5) Their programmes are envisaged through participatory and democratic manner.
 - (6) Social movements arise when people feel that their expectations were unmet by political systems.

28. How different ideas of development or changes in society are reflected in multipurpose projects ?

- A.** 1) Multipurpose projects are very important for the social and economic development of a country.
- 2) Jawaharlal Nehru called them " The Temples of Modern India".
 - 3) The first five year plan focussed on improving agriculture by building large dams to irrigate and produce electricity.
 - 4) Dams benefitted both the agriculture and the industrial sector.

SECTION - IV

29. Describe any four of major relief divisions of Indian land mass.

A. I. Himalayas :

- 1) To the north of India, Himalayan mountains extend from west to east at a length around 2400 kms.
- 2) There are three parallel ranges viz. Himadri, Himachal and Shivaliks.

II. Indo-Gangetic Plains :

- 1) Indo-Gangetic Plains are formed with the interaction of the rivers Ganga, Indus, Brahmaputra and their tributaries.
- 2) These fertile alluvial plains are suitable for agriculture.

III. Peninsular Plateau :

- 1) The Indian plateau is also known as the peninsular plateau as it is surrounded by the sea on the three sides.
- 2) It is broadly divided into two parts : Malwa plateau and Deccan plateau.

IV. Coastal Plains :

- 1) The Western coastal plain is extended between Western Ghats and Arabian Sea. The East coastal plain is extended between Eastern Ghats and Bay of Bengal.
- 2) These coastal plains are known locally by different names.

Eg : Coast of AP - Circar Coast

Coast of Kerala - Malabar Coast etc.

V. Thar Desert :

- 1) Thar Desert lies in the rain shadow region of Aravali mountains.
- 2) Luni is the only river in this region.

VI. Islands :

- 1) Andaman and Nicobar islands are in Bay of Bengal. They are of volcanic origin.
- 2) Lakshdweep islands are in Arabian Sea. They are of coral origin.

(OR)

What kind of places are attracted as settlements ? Explain.

A. Some places attract more people. There are many reasons for it. Some of them are :

- (1) Education, Job opportunities :** Having good education gives a chance to take a good profession. The places which have good educational institutions and companies attract more people.
- (2) Good transport facilities :** These facilities reduce the journey time. Hence a place which has good transport facilities attract the people more.
- (3) Good living conditions :** One cannot change his own environment. The place which has good sanitation. Public transport system, Pollution free environment naturally attract more people.

Other reasons : Availability of good health services, having basic needs, like electricity, peaceful life style are some of the other factors contributing attracting people.

30. Observe the given table and answer the following questions.

	Himachal Pradesh		India	
	1993	2006	1993	2006
Percentage of Girls (6+years) with more than 5 years of education	39	60	28	40
Percentage of Boys (6+years) with more than 5 years of education.	57	75	51	57

A) What do you understand by observing the percentage of girls with more than 5 years Of education ?

A. The percentage of girls with more than 5 years of education of India is less when it compared to Himachal Pradesh.

B) Whose average is improving ? Is India or Himachal Pradesh ?

A. Himachal Pradesh

C) In the above table which 2 years are compared ?

A. 1993 and 2006.

D) What is your opinion on the above data ?

A. The average school going children of both boys and girls is more in Himachal Pradesh when it is compared to India.

(OR)

Observe the table and answer the following questions.

Distribution of Workers in India, 2009-10 (%)

Sector	Place of Residence		Sex		All workers
	Rural	Urban	Male	Female	
Agriculture Sector	68	8	47	69	53
Industry Sector	17	34	34	16	22
Services Sector	15	58	19	15	25
Total	100	100	100	100	100

a) What does this table tell us ?

A. This table tells us about the distribution of workers in India.

b) In which sector the female workers are more ?

A. The female workers are more in agriculture sector.

c) Which sector is prosperous in rural areas ?

A. Agriculture sector is prosperous in rural areas.

d) Why is agriculture sector very low in urban areas ?

A. In urban areas many people depend upon service sector and industries and there is no scope for agriculture.

31. Read the information and answer the questions.

Description of Elections

In districts where purdah was strictly observed, separate voting booths, staffed entirely by women were usually provided. In Ajmer a Rajput woman arrived at the polls in a heavily veiled chariot, her whole body was draped in velvet. The only part she exposed to the public gaze was the left forefinger which, as was required to prevent repeated voting, she extended to be marked with indelible ink. Some villages voted as body. From Assam came the report of a tribal village whose members journeyed to the polling station the day before voting was to take place. They spent the night dancing and singing around large bonfires until sun-up when they marched to the booths in orderly fashion. The people of PEPSU village solved the problem of which of the two rival candidates to support by arranging a wrestling match between two of their young men, each named to represent a candidate, having agreed that all would vote for the candidate whose representative won. Many offerings were brought, petitions professing loyalty or begging for food and clothing were sometimes found when ballot boxes were opened.

a) What was Purdah system ?

A. It is a religious and social practice of female seclusion among some communities in India (or) veiling of them from public view.

b) What is indelible ink ?

A. It is an ink that cannot be erased or washed away. It is used to mark in elections on the left fore finger of the voter.

c) What is meant by bonfire ?

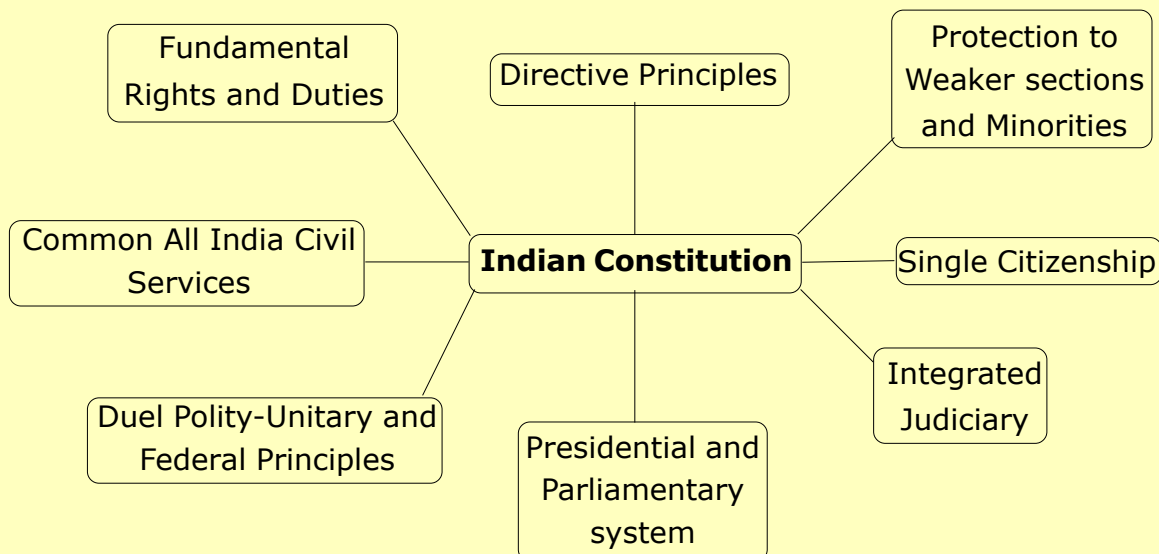
A. A bonfire is a large but controlled outdoor fire.

d) Who arrived at the polls in a heavily veiled chariot ?

A. In Ajmer a Rajput woman arrived in a heavily veiled chariot.

(OR)

Observe the flow chart and answer the question.



Write a short note on basic principles of Indian Constitution.

A. The basic principles of the Indian Constitution are :

- 1) Supremacy of the Constitution
- 2) Republican and Democratic form of government
- 3) Secular character of the Constitution
- 4) Separation of powers between the Legislature, the Executive and the Judiciary
- 5) Federal character
- 6) Dignity and freedom of the individual
- 7) Sovereignty of the nation
- 8) Provisions for justice and welfare etc.

32. Some organs of the League of Nations like the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and World Health Organisation (WHO) continue to function to this day. Write about them.

A. Organs of League of Nations :

(1) ILO (International Labour Organisation): Its main function is to bind member nations of the League to improve working and social conditions in their countries.

(2) The permanent court of international justice:

- (i) It was set up at Hague in 1926 A.D.
- (ii) It was a judicial body for settling disputes among member nations.
- (iii) It also performed advisory functions.
- (iv) Renders advice on legal matters.

(3) WHO (World Health Organisation):

- (i) It was formed after World War II.
- (ii) It is an agency of UNO.
- (iii) The main function of WHO is to monitor various health related programmes in its member countries.

(OR)

What are the ways in which the Black Americans protested with the government ?

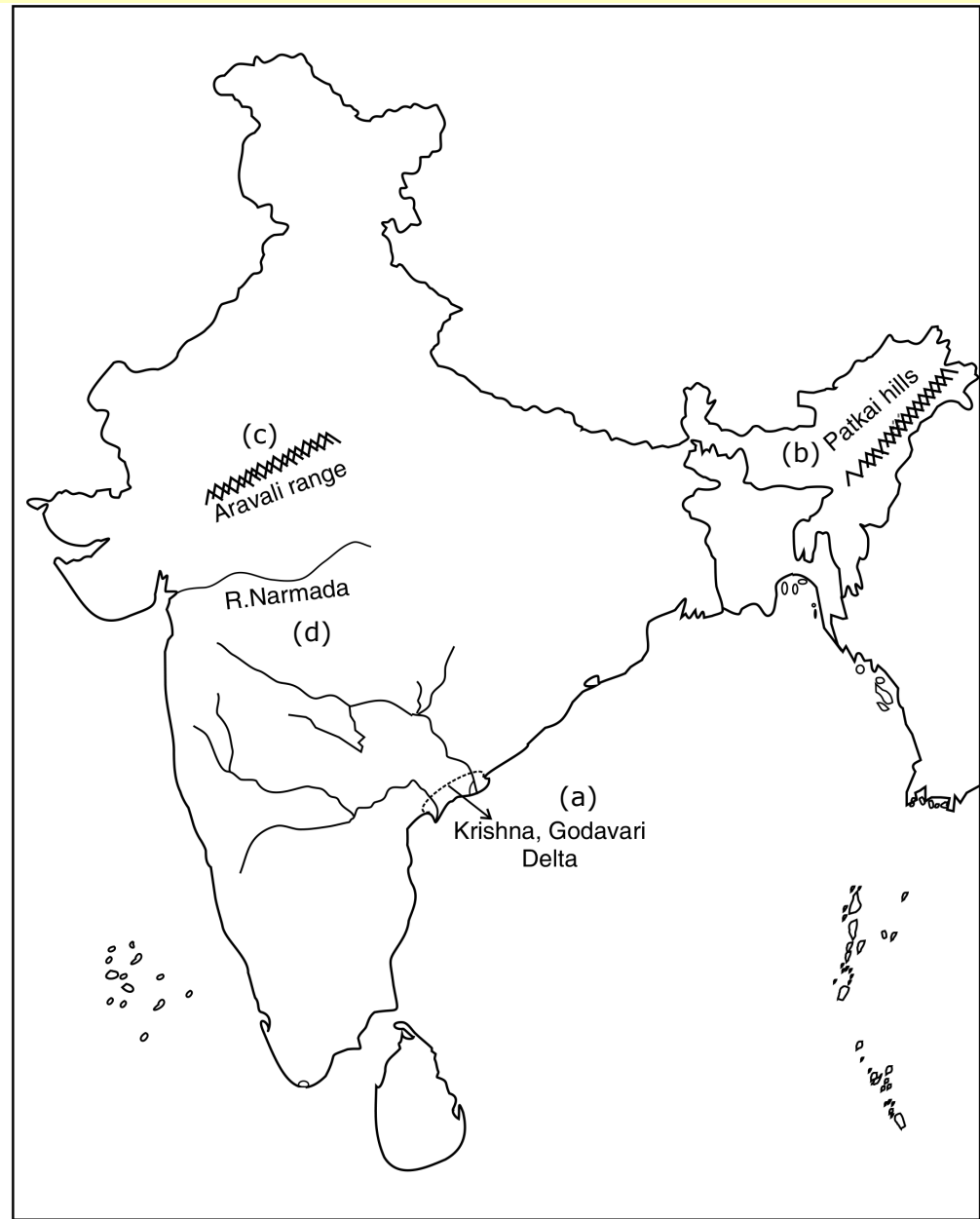
- A.**
- (1) The Black Americans suffered a lot as the government permitted segregation in schools and buses.
 - (2) There was discrimination against them in appointments, housing, and even in voting rights.
 - (3) They took up the Civil Rights Movement.
 - (4) It is of non-violent nature.
 - (5) They gave massive demonstrations, marches, civil disobedience and boycott of discriminatory services.

- (6) They boycotted the buses for one year long.
- (7) More than two lakh people conducted the Washington March.
- (8) These are the ways in which they protested.

33. Locate the following in the Outline map of India.

- (a) The Delta in Andhra Pradesh.**
- (b) The Extension of Himalayas in Arunachal Pradesh.**
- (c) The mountain that borders the Thar Desert.**
- (d) The west flowing river of Peninsular India.**

A.



(or)

NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) was established in 1942. America took the lead for this. Canada joined them. United Kingdom followed. Portugal, France, Netherland, Belgium, Italy etc., also became its members.

Locate the underlined places in the outline map of the World given.

A.

