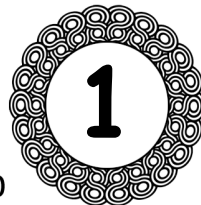




MODEL PAPER

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. The peninsular plateau consists of three divisions.

a. Malwa plateau b. Chotanagpur plateau c. ?

Name the third division.

2. Which is the origin of Godavari ?

3. What is called "an environment's source function" ?

4. This is an improvement over GDP and per capita income.

(A) HDI

(B) RBI

(C) SBI

(D) HDA

5. Which of the following is the correct statement ?

Statement 1 : Service activities don't directly produce any good.

Statement 2 : Services are required in production and other services for people.

(A) Both the statements are correct

(B) Both the statements are wrong

(C) Both statements are correct and statement 2 is the correct explanation for 1

(D) Statement 1 is correct but statement 2 is wrong.

6. Expand DDT.

7. It is a commemoration of great tragedy, in which thousands of people lost their lives. The place it occurred is

Bhuz, Delhi, Bhopal

8. What is the meaning of the Chinese word "San" ?



9. Based on the relationship between the information in the first pair, complete the second pair.
Yuri Gagarin : Russia : : ? : India
10. Expand IAS.
11. Find out the wrongly matched pair and write it in your answer sheet.
(i) Versailles Treaty - 1919
(ii) USSR - 1925
(iii) British Women right to Vote - 1918
12. Who were the members of Triple Entente ?

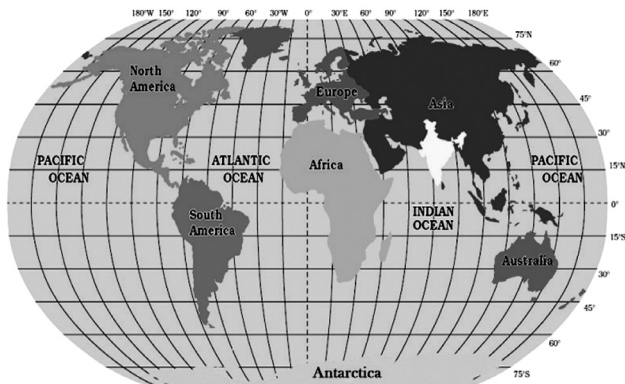
SECTION - II

Note : 1. Answer all questions.

2. Each question carries 2 Marks.

(8×2=16 Marks)

13. Look at the world map given and write a few lines about India's location with reference to the places marked on this map.



14. Why is the water polluted in the river basin of Tungabhadra ?
15. What is Globalisation ?
16. Define Census.
17. Write the features of Federal system.
18. What did the Congress expect before the World War-II ?
19. What was called the 'Zionist Movement' ?
20. Write about the Right to Information Act.

SECTION - III

Note : 1. Answer all questions.

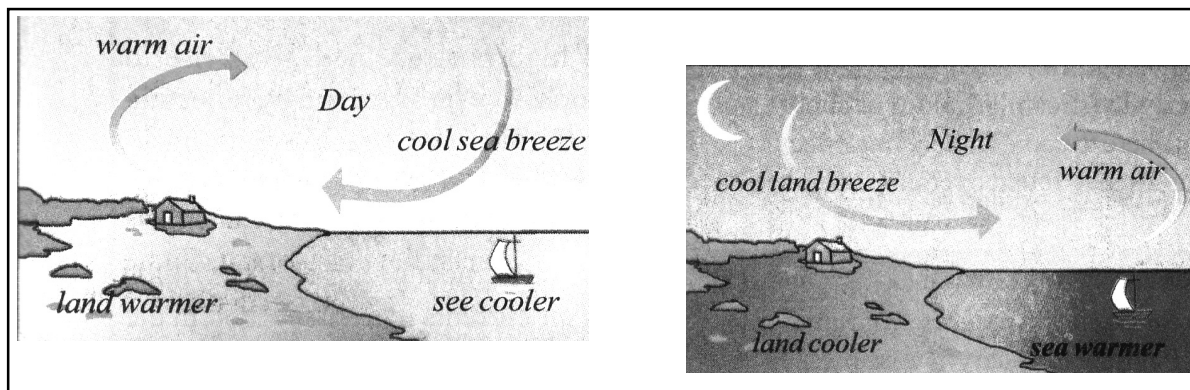
2. Each question carries 4 Marks.

(8×4=32 Marks)

21. What can be done so that migrants are able to get food, health and family care programmes ?
22. Today, why is there a need of expansion of non-farm activities in rural areas ?

23. "Labour is an essential item for production." Read the statement and interpret it.

24. Study the picture and answer the question.



How does this 'moderate' the temperature of such a place ?

25. Explain the supremacy of Supreme Court in India.

26. Prepare a pamphlet on the importance of Environment.

27. Why did the black Americans begin the Civil Rights Movements in 1960s ?

28. Write short notes on Tashkent agreement and Shimla agreement.

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. Which are the major physiographic divisions of India ? Contrast the relief of the Himalayan region with that of the peninsular plateau.

(OR)

Delhi has grown in an unplanned manner. Do you agree with this statement ?

30. Some regions are extremely biased against women. How can we come out of gender discrimination ?

(OR)

Observe the given table and answer the following questions :

1. GDP	market value of all final goods and services produced
2. More than half of the workers	are in the agricultural sector but provide only one sixth of GDP
3. Industry and service sectors	provide three fourth of the GDP
4. Population of India in 2011 is 1.2 billion	460 billion people are workers out of 1.2 billion persons
5. India's GDP grew only by	5 per cent in 2012-13

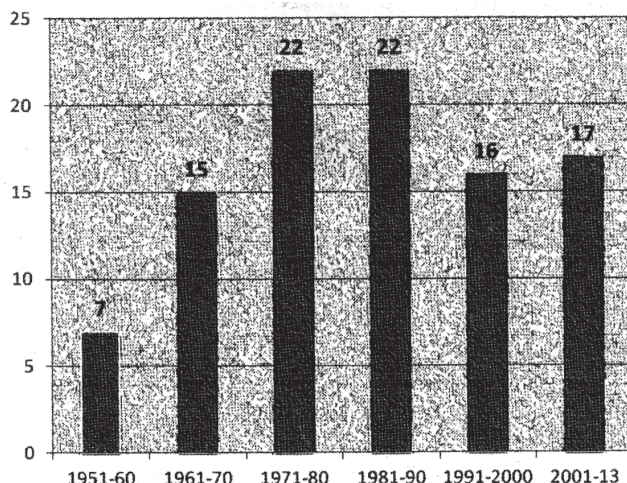
- a) India's GDP grew more than 10% in 2012 - 13. Is it True or False ?
- b) How many workers are there in India according to 2011 census ?
- c) What is GDP ?
- d) What is the contribution of industry and service sector to the GDP ?

31. In what ways was the Emergency period a set back to the Indian democracy ?

(OR)

Observe the Bar graph given below and answer the following questions.

- a) In which decade the most number of constitutional amendments took place ?
- b) How many more number of amendments took place in the decade 1971-80 when compared to 1961-70 ?
- c) How many amendments were made between 1950-2013 ?
- d) In which decade the lowest (least) amendments were made?



32. Why did West Asia become a center of tensions in the world ?

(OR)

Explain the Meira Paibi Movement.

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

- (a) The delta of River Ganges.
- (b) The strait separating India from Sri Lanka.
- (c) The place on three seas.
- (d) The Aaravalli range



(OR)

The usage to find a sea route to the East was there in Europe. Portugal was the leader, who sent a lot of expeditions. Some have reached upto Cape of Goodhope. Nobody dared to sail West, hence America was in dark. But the Europeans came to know about Egypt.

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

SECTION - I

1. The peninsular plateau consists of three divisions.

a. Malwa plateau b. Chotanagpur plateau c. ?

Name the third division.

A. Deccan plateau

2. Which is the origin of Godavari ?

A. Triambak, near Nasik.

3. What is called "an environment's source function" ?

A. The potential of an environment to provide natural resources to sectors of economy is referred to as an "environment's source function".

4. This is an improvement over GDP and per capita income.

(A) HDI (B) RBI (C) SBI (D) HDA

A. (A) HDI

5. Which of the following is the correct statement ?

Statement 1 : Service activities don't directly produce any good.

Statement 2 : Services are required in production and other services for people.

(A) Both the statements are correct

(B) Both the statements are wrong

(C) Both statements are correct and statement 2 is the correct explanation for 1

(D) Statement 1 is correct but statement 2 is wrong.

A. (C) Both statements are correct and statement 2 is the correct explanation for 1

6. Expand DDT.

A. Dichloro-Diphenyl-Trichloro-ethane.

7. It is a commemoration of great tragedy, in which thousands of people lost their lives. The place it occurred is

Bhuz, Delhi, Bhopal

A. Bhopal

8. What is the meaning of the Chinese word "San" ?

A. Nationalism



9. Based on the relationship between the information in the first pair, complete the second pair.

Yuri Gagarin : Russia : : ? : India

A. Rakesh Sharma

10. Expand IAS.

A. IAS : Indian Administrative Service

11. Find out the wrongly matched pair and write it in your answer sheet.

(i) Versailles Treaty - 1919

(ii) USSR - 1925

(iii) British Women right to Vote - 1918

A. USSR - 1925

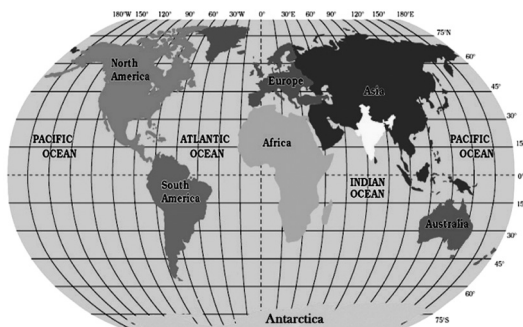
12. Who were the members of Triple Entente ?

A. Russia, France and Britain formed the Triple Entente in 1907.



SECTION - II

13. Look at the world map given and write a few lines about India's location with reference to the places marked on this map.



A. India is located to the north of the equator between $8^{\circ}4'$ and $37^{\circ}6'$ North latitudes and $68^{\circ}7'$ and $97^{\circ}25'$ East longitudes.

14. Why is the water polluted in the river basin of Tungabhadra ?

A. Due to the discharge of industrial effluents, the water of Tungabhadra is getting polluted.

15. What is Globalisation ?

A. Globalisation is the process of rapid integration of countries in the world to promote trade and commerce.

16. Define Census.

A. Census is the procedure of systematically acquiring and recording information about the members of a given population in a country.

17. Write the features of Federal system.

A. 1) Dual policy, 2) Separation of powers

18. What did the Congress expect before the World War-II ?

- A.** The Congress expected that the British would see their double standards in the expectation that India should support them in fighting the fascists but not giving India full freedom.

19. What was called the 'Zionist Movement' ?

- A.** A movement had developed among the Jews called the "Zionist Movement" which called for uniting Jews spread across the world and to reclaim Palestine as their homeland and build a separate state of Jews.

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. What can be done so that migrants are able to get food, health and family care programmes ?

- A.** Migrants should be given concerned recognition by the government and they should be given eligibility for getting ration cards, free local identity cards as valid migrants so that they can acquire food from nearby ration shops at subsidized price.

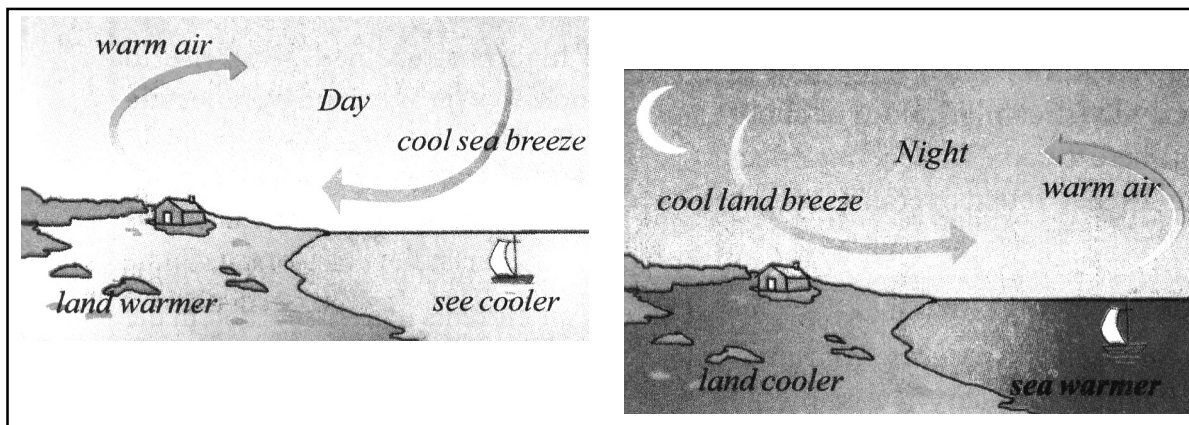
22. Today, why is there a need of expansion of non-farm activities in rural areas ?

- A.** 1) The uncertainty of monsoons make agriculture not a dependable source for livelihood. So, there is a need to develop non-farm activities to have livelihood.
2) There is improvement in literacy rate in the villages. The village people are seeking activities other than agriculture to have better and decent livelihood.
3) The information technology helped the villages too to compete with towns and to start modern production activities.
4) The banks too are providing activities.
5) The non-farm activities help in generating employment to the growing population.

23. "Labour is an essential item for production." Read the statement and interpret it.

- A.** 1) Labour means people who do the work either highly trained and educated or who can do manual work.
2) Though machines are there without labour production is not possible.
3) Skilled or semiskilled or unskilled labour -all are providing labour for production.
4) Thus labour is essential item in production.

24. Study the picture and answer the question.



How does this 'moderate' the temperature of such a place ?

- A.
1. Land heats up and cool down faster than sea.
 2. During day time, land is heated up quickly and heated air goes up leaving vacuum for cool sea breezes.
 3. During night land cools quickly but sea water is hot. So wind blows from the land to the sea which is called land breeze.
 4. Thus these breezes moderate the temperature of a place, which is near the sea.

25. Explain the supremacy of Supreme Court in India.

- A.
- 1) The Indian Federation though has a Dual Polity has no Dual Judiciary at all.
 - 2) The High Courts and the Supreme Court form one single integrated Judiciary having Jurisdiction and providing remedies in all cases arising under the Constitutional law, the civil law or the criminal law.
 - 3) In India the Supreme Court can hear appeals against the decision of any court and give the final judgement.

26. Prepare a pamphlet on the importance of Environment.

- A.
- (1) The surroundings in which living and non-living things are present is known as Environment.
 - (2) For living things environment provides basic needs for staying alive.
 - (3) We get food, shelter and cloth from the environment.
 - (4) Tourism people go the jungle to observe animals and for their different characteristics.
 - (5) The forest, ocean and sky which are a part of environment provides shelter to all living beings.

27. Why did the black Americans begin the Civil Rights Movements in 1960s ?

- A.** The black Americans began the Civil Rights Movements in 1960s
- (1) Segregation of the Blacks and Whites (in schools, buses and-public places).
 - (2) Discrimination in appointments, housing and in voting rights.

28. Write short notes on Tashkent agreement and Shimla agreement.

- A.** Tashkent agreement (1965) was signed between the Prime Ministers of India (Lal Bahadur Shastri) and the President of Pakistan (Ayub Khan) in 1966.

Shimla agreement (1972) was signed between Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India and Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, Prime Minister of Pakistan after the liberation of Bangladesh.

SECTION - IV

29. Which are the major physiographic divisions of India ? Contrast the relief of the Himalayan region with that of the peninsular plateau.

- A.** 1) The Mountains (Himalayas, Aravali, Satpura, Vindhya)
- 2) Plains (Indo-Gangetic plains, Coastal plains)
 - 3) Plateaus (Malwa, Deccan)
 - 4) Desert (Thar)
 - 5) Islands (Andaman, Nicobar, Lakshadweep)

Relief of Himalayan Region	Relief of Peninsular Plateau
1. Relief of Himalayas is composed of snow and ice.	1. Relief of Peninsular plateau is composed of old crystalline metamorphic rocks.
2. It consists of three regions.	2. It consists of two divisions.
3. It was part of Tethys Sea.	3. It was part of Gondwana land.
4. Origin of Perennial rivers.	4. Origin of Peninsular rivers.

(OR)

Delhi has grown in an unplanned manner. Do you agree with this statement ?

- A.** 1) In 1951, the population of Delhi was only 20,00,000. Today that is 1,60,00,000.
- During the last 60 years it has grown 8 times.
- 2) Over decades its attracted people from all parts of India as they migrated in search of jobs and livelihood etc.
 - 3) As the capital of the country, with the parliament and central government offices, there are people from all parts living in the city.

- 4) Every city usually has a master plan to design and allocate different types of areas and Delhi had three such plans.
- 5) But they have not been implemented.
- 6) On one hand there is growing population in the city and on the other hand there is a long delay in planning and announcing how the areas are to be used.
- 7) In fact, Delhi has grown in an unplanned manner.

30. Some regions are extremely biased against women. How can we come out of gender discrimination ?

- A.** (1) Our society gives preference to boys over girls.
- (2) One of the worst manifestations of this pro-male bias is the relatively higher mortality rate of girls due to the negligence of the health of female child.
 - (3) Many families consider female child as a burden.
 - (4) People should come out of the pro-male bias.
 - (5) Women's education has been a powerful force in reducing discrimination against women.
 - (6) Girls should have similar opportunities as boys.
 - (7) Married women should get similar opportunities for further studies as men.
 - (8) Women should have property rights.
 - (9) There should be 50% reservation for girls/ women in each and every opportunity.
 - (10) Fully literate states, like Kerala have positive sex ratio.
 - (11) Hence, literacy rate has positive impact on sex ratio.

(OR)

Observe the given table and answer the following questions :

1. GDP	market value of all final goods and services produced
2. More than half of the workers	are in the agricultural sector but provide only one sixth of GDP
3. Industry and service sectors	provide three fourth of the GDP
4. Population of India in 2011 is 1.2 billion	460 billion people are workers out of 1.2 billion persons
5. India's GDP grew only by	5 per cent in 2012-13

a) India's GDP grew more than 10% in 2012 - 13. Is it True or False ?

A. False. It grew only by 5%

b) How many workers are there in India according to 2011 census ?

A. 460 billion

c) What is GDP ?

A. It is the market value of all final goods and services produced.

d) What is the contribution of industry and service sector to the GDP ?

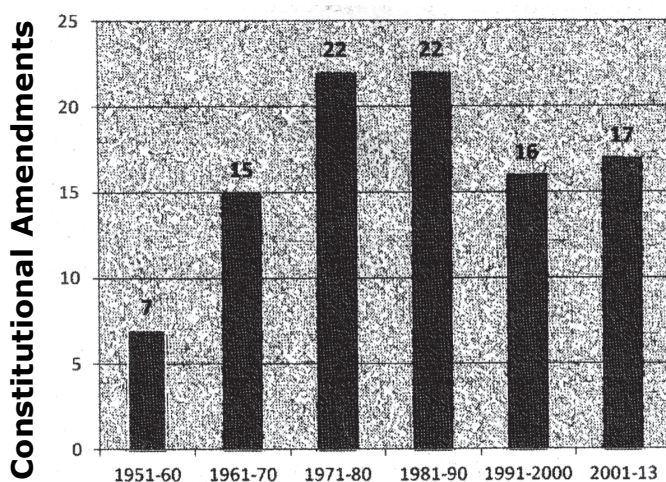
A. Three fourth.

31. In what ways was the Emergency period a set back to the Indian democracy ?

- A.** (1) The government passed a series of laws which violated civil rights in the name of maintaining order.
- (2) Democracy was put on hold. The government resorted to repressive measures, claiming that it was necessary to bring order in the country.
- (3) Many of the fundamental rights were suspended.
- (4) There were instances of arbitrary detention, torture and other violations of civil liberties.
- (5) Demolition of slums and forced sterilisation in the name of population control became very unpopular.
- (6) In the absence of civic freedom, people could not express their discontent and the government therefore could not take corrective measures.
- (7) The 42nd Constitutional Amendment made during this period actually weakened the democratic fabric of this country.

(OR)

Observe the Bar graph given below and answer the following questions.



a) In which decade the most number of Constitutional Amendments took place ?

- A.** The maximum number of Constitutional Amendments had happened during 1971-80 and 1981-90. There had been 22 Amendments each during this time.

b) How many more number of amendments took place in the decade 1971-80 when compared to 1961-70 ?

A. In 1971-80, the total number of Amendments were 22, whereas the total number of Amendments during 1961-70 were 15. It means there had been 7 more Amendments in 1971-80 than that of 1961-70.

c) How many amendments were made between 1950-2013 ?

A. 99 amendments were made to our Constitution till 2013.

d) In which decade the lowest (least) amendments were made ?

A. Least amendments were made in 1951-60.

32. Why did West Asia become a center of tensions in the world ?

A. (1) West Asia became a center of tensions in the world.

(2) The conflicts that developed between Arabs and Jews are the main cause for it.

(3) In Palestine Jerusalem is situated which is a holy city for Jews, Christians and Muslims alike.

(4) Jews and Arabs want it at any cost.

(5) Matters were also complicated by the discovery of massive oil reserves.

(6) Both the US and the USSR wanted to bring it under their sphere of influence.

(7) In 1947, UN created Jerusalem for Jews from Palestine.

(8) Arabs refused to recognise it as a legitimate state.

(9) Israel took policies which insulted Arabs.

(10) Arabs formed suicide squads for causing explosions in public places.

(11) The region has been in a state of war and terrorist attacks.

(OR)

Explain the Meira Paibi Movement.

A. (1) Meira Paibi (in Meitei language) literally can be translated as torch bearers.

(2) Meira Paibi originated as a movement to prevent public disorder due to alcohol abuse in the late 1970s.

(3) But, it soon became a movement for human rights with the massive deployment of Indian armed forces to counter the armed movement in the early 1980s.

(4) This resulted in frequent military operations and human rights violations. The Meira Paibi responded instantly with protest demonstrations.

(5) The Meira Paibi took to patrolling the streets at night.

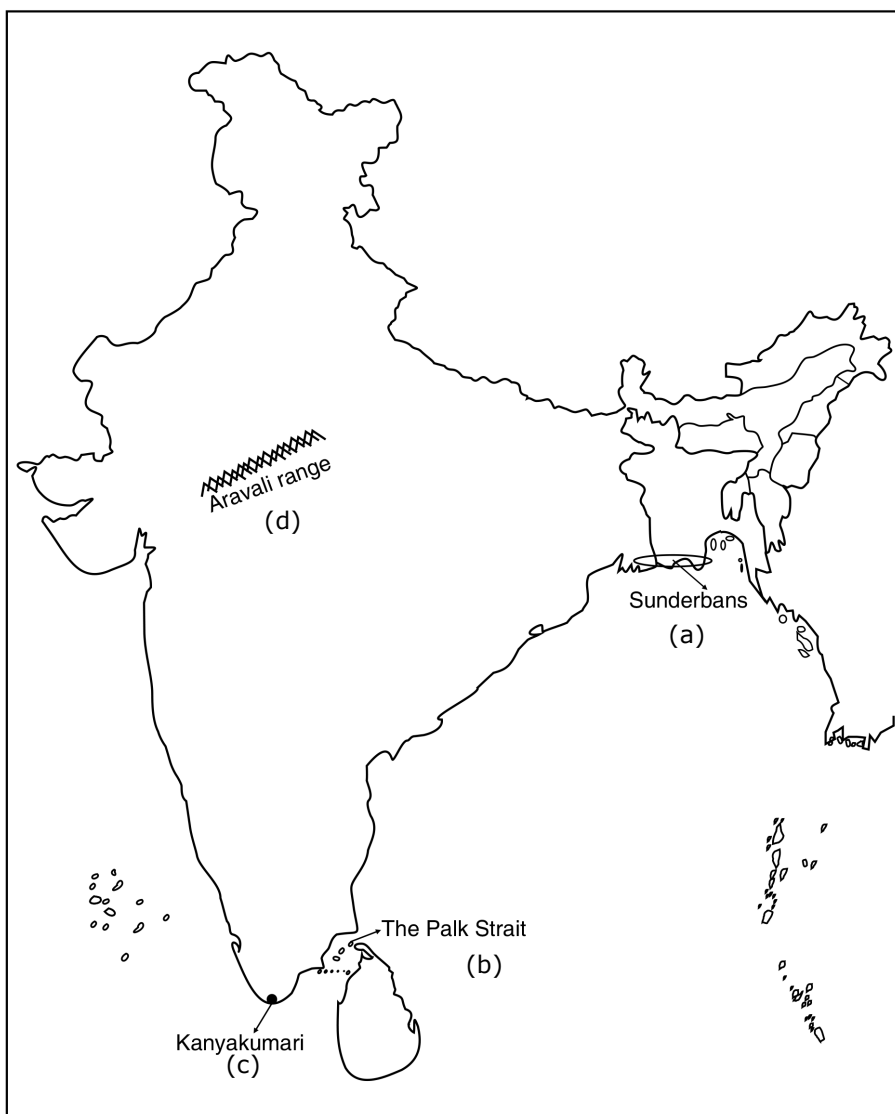
- (6) Women of every leikai or ward of every town and village participated in the daily patrolling.
- (7) Bearing no weapons but only the bamboo and rag kerosene torches, they patrolled.
- (8) These are not activists or politically inclined women, who have been demanding that AFSPA be revoked.

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

- (a) The delta of River Ganges.**
- (b) The strait separating India from Sri Lanka.**
- (c) The place on three seas.**
- (d) The Aaravalli range**



A.



(or)

The usage to find a sea route to the East was there in Europe. Portugal was the leader, who sent a lot of expeditions. Some have reached upto Cape of Goodhope. Nobody dared to sail West, hence America was in dark. But the Europeans came to know about Egypt.

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

A.

