

Answer Key for Social Science Second Term Sample Question Paper 1

Section A: Objective Questions (1 mark each)

1. **d) Flexible Amendments**
2. **c) Kaveri**
3. **d) Sex Ratio**
- 4.

List A

i) Union List

ii) State List

iii) Residuary Powers

List B

c) Foreign Affairs

a) Agriculture

b) Cyber Laws

5. **b) Land Donation to Brahmins**
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Section B: Short Answer Questions (3 marks each)

6. **Federalism and Features:**

- Federalism divides powers between central and state governments.
- Features:
 - a) Written Constitution.
 - b) Independent Judiciary.

7. **Chola Irrigation Systems:**

- Construction of canals, ponds, and bunds.
- Collection and distribution of river water.
- Encouraged agriculture on barren lands.

8. **Consequences of Population Growth:**

- Resource scarcity.
- Increased unemployment and poverty.
- Environmental degradation.

9. **Functions of Lok Sabha:**

- Lawmaking for the nation.
- Control over finances (budget approval).
- Oversight of the executive through debates and questions.

10. Iqta System:

- Land revenue was collected by nobles or officials.
- Land allotments (Iqta) were granted in lieu of salaries.
- Supported the Sultanate's centralized administration.

11. Benefits of Demographic Dividend:

- Large working-age population boosts productivity.
- Economic growth through innovation and employment.
- Reduced dependency ratio supports national savings.

12. Role of Temples:

- Centers of education and healthcare.
- Sources of employment for artisans and laborers.
- Facilitated cultural and religious activities.

13. Rigid vs. Flexible Amendments:

- Rigid: Requires special majority (e.g., Fundamental Rights).
- Flexible: Simple majority, treated like ordinary laws (e.g., state boundaries).

14. Directive Principles:

- Aim to establish a welfare state.
- Promote social and economic equity.
- Non-enforceable but fundamental in governance.

15. Trade Routes and Cultural Exchange:

- Cholas traded with Southeast Asia (Java, Sumatra).
- Spread of Indian art, architecture, and religion.
- Strengthened diplomatic ties through trade networks.

Section C: Long Answer Questions (4 marks each)

16. Governance: Chola vs. Delhi Sultanate:

- Chola: Decentralized, village councils, temple-based administration.
- Sultanate: Centralized, Iqta system, emphasis on military control.

17. Impact of Migration on Kerala:

- Influx of guest workers into construction and other sectors.
- Outmigration to Gulf countries leading to remittances.

- Socio-economic changes due to demographic shifts.

18. Addressing Urban Overcrowding:

- Develop affordable housing.
- Strengthen public transport and urban planning.
- Promote regional development to reduce migration pressure.

19. Checks and Balances in Indian Constitution:

- Legislature controls executive through debates and budgets.
- Judiciary reviews laws for constitutional validity.
- Executive implements laws and can dissolve legislature in emergencies.

20. Chola Trade Networks:

- Maritime trade with Southeast Asia.
- Export of textiles, pearls, and spices.
- Guilds like Nagarathar ensured smooth trade.

21. Cultural Contributions of Delhi Sultanate:

- Architecture: Qutb Minar, Lodi Gardens.
- Literature: Persian influence, translations.
- Music: New instruments like sitar and tabla introduced.

22. Chola Village Administration:

- Village assemblies (Ur and Sabha) with autonomous powers.
- Managed local resources, irrigation, and justice.
- Promoted community participation.

23. Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha:

- Lok Sabha: Represents the people, initiates money bills.
- Rajya Sabha: Represents states, reviews legislation.
- Both ensure balance and debate in lawmaking.

24. Impact of Gender Imbalance:

- Declining birth rates.
- Skewed marriage patterns and social tensions.
- Economic inefficiencies due to reduced workforce participation.

25. Federal Features:

- Division of powers between Union and State.

- Written Constitution and independent judiciary.
- Single citizenship ensures unity.

26. Role of Supreme Court:

- Guardian of the Constitution.
- Resolves disputes between states and center.
- Protects fundamental rights through writ jurisdiction.

27. Agriculture and Irrigation in Medieval India:

- Cholas: Tanks, canals, and bunds for water conservation.
- Sultanate: Rahat irrigation system and land reforms.
- Increased productivity and trade.

Section D: Essay/Extended Answer Questions (5 marks each)

28. Socio-Economic Changes by Population Policies:

- Emphasis on family planning since independence.
- Policies like National Population Policy 2000 for sustainable development.
- Improved healthcare and education to manage population growth.

29. Significance of Brihadiswara Temple:

- Architectural marvel reflecting Chola prosperity.
- Center of socio-economic and cultural life.
- UNESCO World Heritage site demonstrating Dravidian architecture.

Section E: Analytical Questions (6 marks each)

30. Coordination Among Legislature, Executive, and Judiciary:

- Legislature makes laws, executive implements, judiciary ensures legality.
- Examples: Budget approval (Legislature-Executive), Judicial Review.
- Ensures checks and balances for a functional democracy.

31. Comparison of Chalukyas and Cholas:

- Chalukyas: Rock-cut temples, focus on local governance.
- Cholas: Temple-based administration, strong naval dominance.
- Both contributed to architecture, trade, and cultural diffusion