

Answer Key for Social Science Second Term Sample Question Paper 2

Section A: Objective Questions (1 mark each)

1. **c) Kaveri**
 2. **c) Power-sharing between center and states**
 3. **b) Dravidian**
 4. **b) Concurrent List**
 5. **c) Himalayas**
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Section B: Short Answer Questions (3 marks each)

6. Preamble and Core Principles:

- The Preamble reflects the core principles like Justice, Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity. It lays down the objectives of the Constitution to establish a democratic republic.

7. Kaveri River Valley and Agriculture:

- The Kaveri River has fertile alluvial soil, a reliable water supply, and a warm climate, making it ideal for paddy cultivation and other agricultural activities during the Chola period.

8. Ecological and Economic Importance of Forests:

- Forests in India provide biodiversity, prevent soil erosion, and act as carbon sinks. Economically, they support timber, fuelwood, medicinal plants, and grazing lands.

9. Importance of Single Citizenship:

- Single citizenship ensures unity in the country by having a uniform set of rights and duties, regardless of which state one resides in.

10. Local Governance under the Cholas:

- The Chola period saw village councils (Ur and Sabha) manage local administration. They collected taxes, managed irrigation systems, and contributed to the social and economic life of the community.

11. Demographic Characteristics of Kerala:

- Kerala has a high literacy rate, a low population growth rate, and a large migrant labor force. It has also experienced significant outmigration to the Gulf countries.

12. Role of Judiciary in Balancing Power:

- The judiciary acts as the guardian of the Constitution, ensuring that laws are in compliance with constitutional principles. It checks the actions of the legislature and executive through judicial review.

13. Chalukya Contributions to Indian History:

- The Chalukyas are known for their architectural achievements, including rock-cut temples and the development of the Deccan region's art and culture. They also promoted literature and education.

14. Migration and Socio-Economic Development:

- Migration impacts regions economically by affecting labor markets, housing, and local infrastructure. It can lead to demographic shifts, urbanization, and changes in social dynamics.

15. Differences between Union List and State List:

- Union List: Matters on which only the central government can legislate (e.g., Defense, Foreign Affairs).
- State List: Matters on which only the state governments can legislate (e.g., Police, Agriculture).

Section C: Long Answer Questions (4 marks each)

16. Federalism in India:

- Federalism in India allows for the division of powers between the central and state governments. It helps manage the country's diversity by allowing states to have control over certain matters while maintaining unity through the central government. The system promotes cooperation and also resolves disputes through the judiciary.

17. Migration's Impact on Kerala:

- Migration to and from Kerala has affected its labor market, with many people migrating abroad for better opportunities. Remittances have boosted the local economy. Migration has also led to demographic changes, such as an aging population and changes in family structures.

18. Significance of the Himalayas:

- The Himalayas are crucial for India's climate, influencing monsoon patterns and protecting the subcontinent from cold winds. They are also culturally significant, serving as a center of spiritual and historical importance.

19. Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha:

- Lok Sabha represents the people, with directly elected members. It is responsible for initiating laws, especially financial legislation. The Rajya Sabha, or Upper House, represents the states and reviews legislation. Together, they make the legislative process balanced and inclusive.

20. Role of Trade Guilds in the Chola Economy:

- The Chola period saw the rise of guilds like the Nagarathar, which promoted trade and commerce. They were responsible for overseeing market regulations, ensuring quality control, and promoting domestic and international trade.

21. Geographical Diversity and Settlement Patterns:

- India's geographical diversity, including mountains, rivers, and plains, has greatly influenced settlement patterns. Settlements are often located along river valleys (like the Ganges) for fertile land and access to water, while mountainous regions are less densely populated.

22. Population Policies in India:

- India's population policies aim to achieve sustainable development by managing population growth through family planning, awareness campaigns, and improving health services. These policies aim to balance population growth with available resources.

23. Brihadiswara Temple:

- The Brihadiswara Temple at Thanjavur, built during the Chola period, showcases Dravidian architecture with intricate sculptures, a massive central dome, and a well-planned temple complex. It reflects the artistic and cultural achievements of the Cholas.

24. Role of Rivers in Ancient Civilizations:

- Rivers like the Indus and Ganges were essential for agriculture, trade, and transportation. They supported thriving ancient civilizations such as the Indus Valley Civilization and the Ganges Valley civilizations by providing water for irrigation and acting as trade routes.

25. Fundamental Rights in India:

- Fundamental Rights protect individual freedoms and guarantee equality before the law. They are enforceable by the courts and form the backbone of India's democratic system.

26. Village Assemblies under the Cholas:

- The Chola dynasty's local governance relied on village assemblies (Ur and Sabha), which had significant power over land and taxation. These assemblies were vital for maintaining local order and development.

27. Supreme Court's Judicial Functions:

- The Supreme Court safeguards the Constitution by ensuring laws comply with it. It has original jurisdiction over certain matters, appellate jurisdiction over lower court decisions, and the power of judicial review over laws passed by the legislature.

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

28. Socio-Economic Role of Temples during the Chola Period:

- Temples during the Chola period were not only religious centers but also key socio-economic institutions. They played a role in managing land, overseeing irrigation systems, and organizing agricultural production. They employed a variety of artisans, craftsmen, and workers and were a hub for learning, culture, and administration.

29. Importance of Village Assemblies in Chola Administration:

- The village assemblies were instrumental in Chola governance. They managed local issues like irrigation, tax collection, and conflict resolution. Their autonomy in decision-making helped decentralize power and contributed to the socio-economic development of the region.

Section E: Analytical Questions (6 marks each)**30. Checks and Balances in the Indian Constitution:**

- The Indian Constitution divides power among three branches: the Legislature, the Executive, and the Judiciary. Each branch has its own powers and can check the actions of the other branches. For example, the Legislature can make laws, but the Judiciary can review and strike down unconstitutional laws. The Executive implements laws, but the Legislature controls finances and can scrutinize the Executive's actions.

31. The Himalayas' Contribution to Climate and Culture:

- The Himalayas significantly influence India's climate by blocking cold winds and fostering the monsoon. They are also culturally significant, being a place of religious importance (e.g., pilgrimage sites like Mount Kailash) and offering natural resources that support local populations.