

SOCIAL SCIENCE - II

Question Pool

Standard - IX



State Council of Educational Research and Training (SCERT)

Vidyabhavan, Poojappura, Thiruvananthapuram - 695 012

Setting the Question Paper

Questions in this question pool are prepared based on the chapters in Social Science textbook I and II. Different types of questions are included in each chapter to assess whether the students have learned the concepts and ideas. There are more than one question based on a concept. Questions are included from all the chapters except from the chapters for the first term examination. The following points should be considered while setting the question paper.

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UNIT 4
MAN AND OCEAN

1.



- a. Which oceans are indicated as letters A, B and C in the diagram?
- b. Write any one feature of each.

Score : 3

-
2. Evaporation is a factor that influences the salinity of the ocean. What are the other factors?

Score : 2

-
3. As Kerala situates in the tropical region, its coastal waters should have high salinity. But on examining the water it appeared to have low salinity. Explain the reasons for this.

Score : 2

-
4. What is meant by movements in ocean water?
What are the factors influencing them?

Score : 3

-
5. Draw different parts of a wave and label them.

Score : 2

-
6. What is meant by intense sea erosion? How can we prevent it?

Score : 2

-
7. Does intense sea erosion occur frequently? When does this become more dominant?

Score : 2

8. What is meant by 'Chakara'? Can you explain the reasons for its formation.

Score : 2

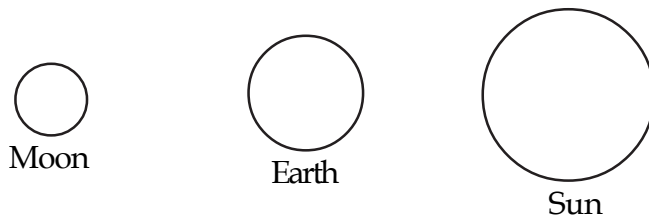
9. How are high tides formed?

Score : 2

10. Draw the positions of Sun, Earth and Moon on a new moon day. State how many days after from the new moon day, the spring tide of the first quarter experienced?

Score : 3

11.



- Name the high tide when the position of moon, earth and sun occur in the given alignment.
- Draw the position of the moon in the third quarter and explain the peculiarities of high tide on that day.

Score : 5

12. Which of the following days a full moon day, new moon day or spring tide day is most suitable for the launching of a ship? Express clearly the reasons for it.

Score : 3

13. Find out the common features of the ocean currents that flow along the western parts of continents and write the names of one such current each in this category from all the three oceans.

Score : 4

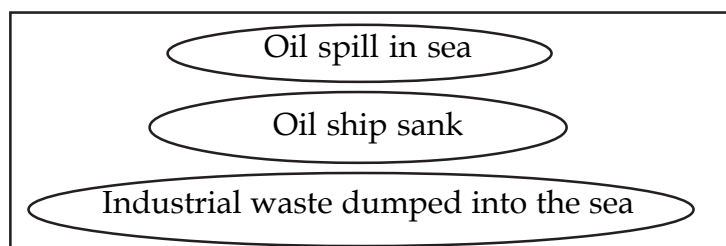
14. The Grand Banks is a world famous fishing ground. The ocean currents have been very helpful for this. Explain the other benefits of the ocean currents.

Score : 4

15. If you are presenting a thesis on the topic 'Man and Ocean' in your class what points will you include in it? Explain.

Score : 6

16.



Given above are some headlines related to ocean pollution appearing in the dailies. How do such pollutions adversely affect the marine ecosystem?

Suggest possible solutions.

Score : 6

17. What is meant by ocean current? What are the main reasons for its formation?

Score : 3

18. What is the nature of the ocean current flowing from sub polar and polar regions to the tropical regions? Write the names of any two such currents.

Score : 2

19. Write any two benefits of the high tide.

Score : 1

20. What is the peculiarity of the ocean current that flows from the tropical and sub tropical regions to sub polar and polar regions. Write two examples.

Score : 2

21. Prepare a note on the currents of Atlantic Ocean.

Score : 6

22. Prepare a note on food source in Oceans.

Score : 2

23. Clarify the terms 'wave height' and 'wave length'.

Score : 2

24. What are the factors influencing the temperature of oceans.

Score : 2

25. How can we make use of oceans to solve the energy crisis?

Score : 2

UNIT 5

CONTINENTS

1. Classify the following continents as continents situated in the northern hemisphere, southern hemisphere and in both the hemispheres.

- Asia
- Africa
- North America
- South America
- Europe
- Australia

Score : 3

2. The topographical features of different continents are given in columns A, B and C match the columns B & C with column A.

A	B	C
South America	Central plains	Eirie lake region
North America	Central low land	Aconcagua
Australia	Andes mountain range	Agricultural region

Score : 3

3. Which are the major latitudes passing through the following continents?

- Australia
- North America
- South America

Score : 3

4. Latitude, topography and nearness to sea are the influencing factors of climate in any continent. Clarify how these factors influence the climate of North America.

Score : 3

5. Is there any country in the world where christmas is a summer festival when most people celebrate it in cool December? Why does this happen?

Score : 2

6. Most of the places in South America experience hot and humid tropical climate. What are the factors responsible for this? Explain how these influence the climate.

Score : 6

7. How far the climate, topography and soil influence the diversity of the natural vegetation and evaluate it in the background of the continents South America and North America?

Score : 3

8. North America is an industrially developed continent. Which are the supporting factors there for the industrial development?

Score : 4

9. 'Topography, climate and type of soil have a key role in moulding the human life in South America'. Examine the statement.

Score : 3

10. Which are the rich mineral resources of South America?

Score : 2

11. 'The human life of Australia is influenced by its topography and climate'. Examine the statement.

Score : 3

12. Explain the agricultural importance of the prairie grass lands of North America.

Score : 3

13. Cattle rearing is the chief occupation of the people of North America. Which are the favourable factors for this?

Score : 3

14. The Amazon has played an important role in the evolution of the central plains in South America. What are the other features of this river?

Score : 2

15. The Amazon is an important river in South America. Clarify the role of this river in influencing the human life of that region.

Score : 2

16. The mountains of Australia are the major factor that influence its climate. Explain.

Score : 2

17. Which are the four topographical divisions of North America.

Score : 2

18. Find out answers for the following questions and write the names of continents to which they belong to.
- a. The river which carries the largest quantity of water.
 - b. The mountain range from which the river Murray originates.
 - c. The biggest waterfall in the world.
 - d. The grass land which is the store house of wheat.

Score : 4

SOCIAL SCIENCE - I

Question Pool

Standard - IX



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UNIT 5

FEUDALISM AND NATION STATES

1. 'Mineral wealth and trade play a decisive role in the development of any empire.' Evaluate this statement on the basis of the growth of the Gupta empire. 2 Score

2. How did the decline of cities during the Gupta period result in the emergence of self sufficient villages? 2 Score

3. What was the circumstance that led to the spreading of land grants during the Gupta period? How did this pave the way to land lordism? 3 Score

4. 'Peasants were the worst affected in the transformation from the centralised rule of the kings to the Samanta system.' Why? 3 Score

5. 'It was the crisis in the relations of production that led to the fall of the Roman empire and the rise of feudalism in Europe.' What was the crisis? How was this crisis overcome? 4 Score

6. Write a short note on the problems faced by the serfs under the feudal system. 4 Score

7. Compare the 'land grant' system of the Gupta period with the 'Iqta' system of the sultanate period and list out the differences on the basis of the indicators given below:
Indicators:
 - Causes for the distribution of land
 - Right to possession of land
 - Exclusive rights on land
 - Other rights 4 Score

8. The market reforms of Alaudin Khilji and the Mansabdari system of the Mughal period were intended to maintain a strong army. Prepare a short note by comparing the structural differences of them. 3 Score

9. Pointout the differences between the Jagirdari system of the Mughal period and the Samanta system of the Gupta period. 3 Score

10. The change in the social system in Europe was one of the major causes for the downfall of feudalism. What were the other causes for its downfall? 3 Score

11. Complete the table of the aspects of the centralised administrative system of the Gupta, Sultanate and Mughal periods in proper order.

Gupta Period	Sultanate Period	Mughal Period
A	B	Suba
Vishayas	C	D
E	Pargana	F

Shik, Villages, Pargana, Iqta, Bhukti, Circar

3 Score

12. How did the change in the caste structure after the Gupta period reflect in the society? Write down any two examples. 2 Score

13. How does the zamindari system existed during the Mughal period differ from the Jagirdari system? 2 Score

14. What was the step taken by the traders and artisans to resist the feudal exploitation? How was its working? 3 Score

15. Write down any three circumstances that led to the formation of strong native states with King as the supreme authority. 3 Score

16. What was the objective of the market reforms introduced by Alaudin Khilji during the Sultanate period? 3 Score

17. What was the purpose of the Jagirdari, Mansabdari and Zamindari systems existed during the Mughal period? How did they differ from one another? 3 Score

18. What was the name of the revolt that broke out in France against the exploitation of the feudal lords? 1 Score

UNIT 6

PRODUCTION AND FACTORS OF PRODUCTION

1. What are the important factors of production required for the production of an important agriculture crops in your native place? Explain how these factors of production are interdependent?

Score : 3

2. One of the features of factors of production is given below. Write the remaining features.

Land

- Supply of land is fixed

Labour

- Human beings are the source of labour.

Capital

- Capital is a manmade factor of production

Organisation

- The factors of production such as land, workers, raw materials, machines, money etc are mobilised by entrepreneurs.

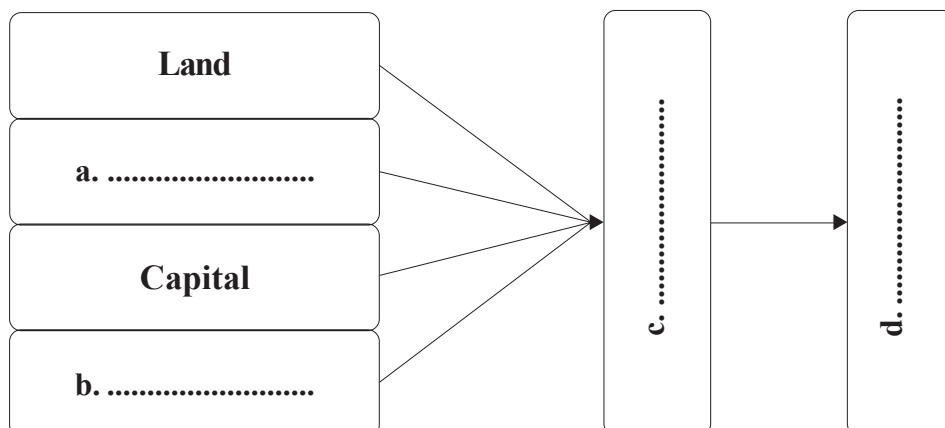
Score : 4

3. Production is possible only if four factors are combined together. What are they?

Write one feature of each factors of production

Score : 4

4. Fill up suitably the flow chart given below



Score : 2

5. Write four questions for conducting production related interview with an entrepreneur in your native place.

Score : 2

6. Describe two innovative activities to be conducted by a good entrepreneur.

Score : 2

7. State the differences between capital-intensive production and labour intensive production.

Write an example each for any of such production activities in your native place.

Score : 3

8. Write two examples each for physical labour and mental labour.

Score : 2

9. State the type of remuneration received by the following factors of production

- Land
- Labour
- Capital
- Organisation

Score : 2

10. The success of production process is in the hands of an entrepreneur. Why is it said so?

Score : 2

11. What are the ways by which production activities become harmful to the nature?

Score : 3

12. Imagine you are a farmer. How will you effectively utilise the factors of production needed for farming?

Score : 4

13. What are the factors to be noted by an industrial entrepreneur while selecting factors of production?

Score : 4

14. State the importance of financial capital in the process of production.

Score : 2

15. The whole production process cannot be handled by a single person today. Explain the extend by which the division of labour increases the efficiency of production process.

Score : 3

16. One of the important features of capital is to enhance productive capacity of labourers. Identify other three features.

Score : 3

17. What are the factors of production? Categorise the following, into various factors of production in relation to agriculture production.

Farming field, chemical fertiliser, agriculture labourers, water, farm owner, tractor, harvesting machine, bank loan

Score : 3

18. Which factors of production are indicated by the following

- (a) Natural products
- (b) Manmade products
- (c) Physical and mental human labour
- (d) Coordination of other factors of production

Score : 2

19. Correct the following statements, if any

- (a) Wage is a payment received by land as a factor of production
- (b) Profit is the remuneration received by the factor of production, labour
- (c) Rent is the remuneration received by capital as a factor of production
- (d) Labour is, all physical and mental activities with the expectation of remuneration

Score : 4

20. Write three features of land as a factor of production.

Score : 4

21. Labour is the most active factor in the production process. Explain four important features of labour.

Score : 4

22. What does complex division of labour refer? Explain with examples.

Score : 3

23. What are the important advantages of division of labour? Point out the important limitations faced by division of labour?

Score : 2

24. Which is a manmade factor of production

Score : 1

25. Explain the important differences between fixed capital and working capital with examples.

Score : 2

26. Point out the wrong statement in connection with capital
- (a) Capital is manmade
 - (b) Capital depreciates
 - (c) Profit is the remuneration for capital
 - (d) Capital increases the productive efficiency of labourers

Score : 1

27. Write two features of capital as a factor of production.

Score : 2

28. 'Capital formation increases the availability of physical capital in the country'. What are the important gains to the country due to this?

Score : 1

29. Explain how capital formation takes place in a country. What are the sources of capital formation of a company?

Score : 3

30. Suppose you have decided to start an industry. What are the three important activities to be undertaken by you as an entrepreneur?

Score : 3

31. Explain the relationship between production and economic growth of a country.

Score : 2

32. Explain with examples the importance of using resources in a just manner.

Score : 2

UNIT 6
LANGUAGE, ART, PHILOSOPHY

1. In ancient times ideas were spread orally. Which ideas were spread like this? Write any two examples. 2 Score

2. Which were the two scripts used in ancient India? 2 Score

3. 'Prakrit' was the language extensively used in the early Jain and Buddhist literature. Which were the areas in which this language was used? Write any two areas. 2 Score

4. What was the social background that led to the growth of Jainism and Buddhism? 2 Score

5. The Old Tamil songs are examples of the spread of ideas orally through generations. What can be learned from the descriptions mentioned in these songs about the life style of the people who lived during those times? 3 Score

6. Taoism and Confucianism are two religions that emerged in China. What is the difference between the philosophies of these two religions? 2 Score

7. What are the important symbols of Zoroastrian philosophy? 1 Score

8. By which name the document of belief of Judaism is known? 1 Score

9. What is the quintessence of Christian philosophy that began with the interference of Jesus Christ who opposed the evils and superstitions of the society? What are the important doctrines put forward by Christianity? 2 Score

10. 'Islam is a religious philosophy that emerged by opposing the evil customs that existed in the Arab Society.' What is the comprehensive form of the philosophy of Islam? What is the advice of the philosophy of Islam? 2 Score

11. Write two causes for the development of astronomy. 2 Score

12. Write one example each for ancient Indian and Egyptian architectural excellence. 1 Score

13. From where did we get the evidence that the of art of writing existed in the Harappan civilization? 1 Score

UNIT 7

POVERTY AND FOOD SECURITY

- (i) What is poverty?
(ii) What are the factors which lead to poverty?

Score : 2

- What are the reasons for the existence of poverty as a social tragedy inspite of India's progress in economic growth?

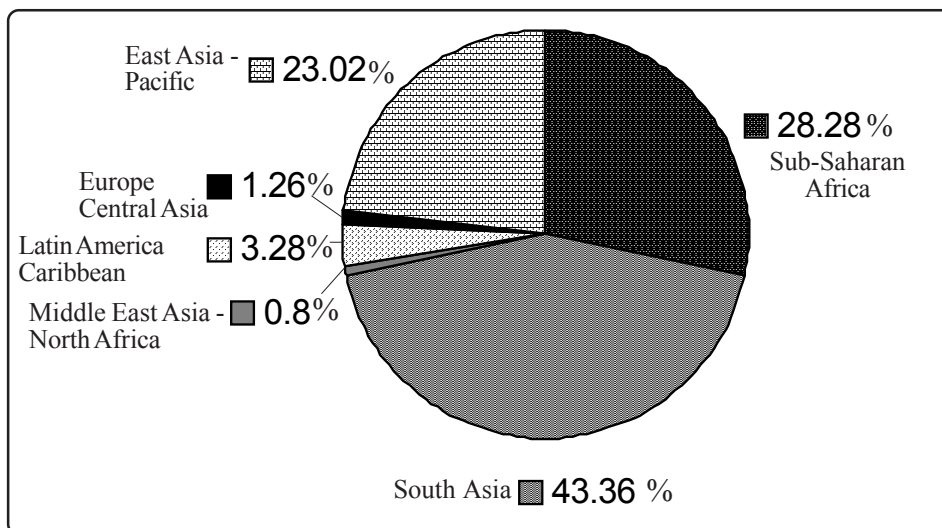
Score : 2

- The concept of poverty cannot be expressed in a single word. Why?

Score : 2

- The following pie diagram shows the distribution of poverty among developing/ under-developed countries.

The distribution of poverty in developing countries (2005)
World Bank 2009



Write the common inferences based on the analysis of the diagram.

Score : 3

- (i) What is the criteria to identify poor in India?
(ii) What is the method to find out poverty ratio?

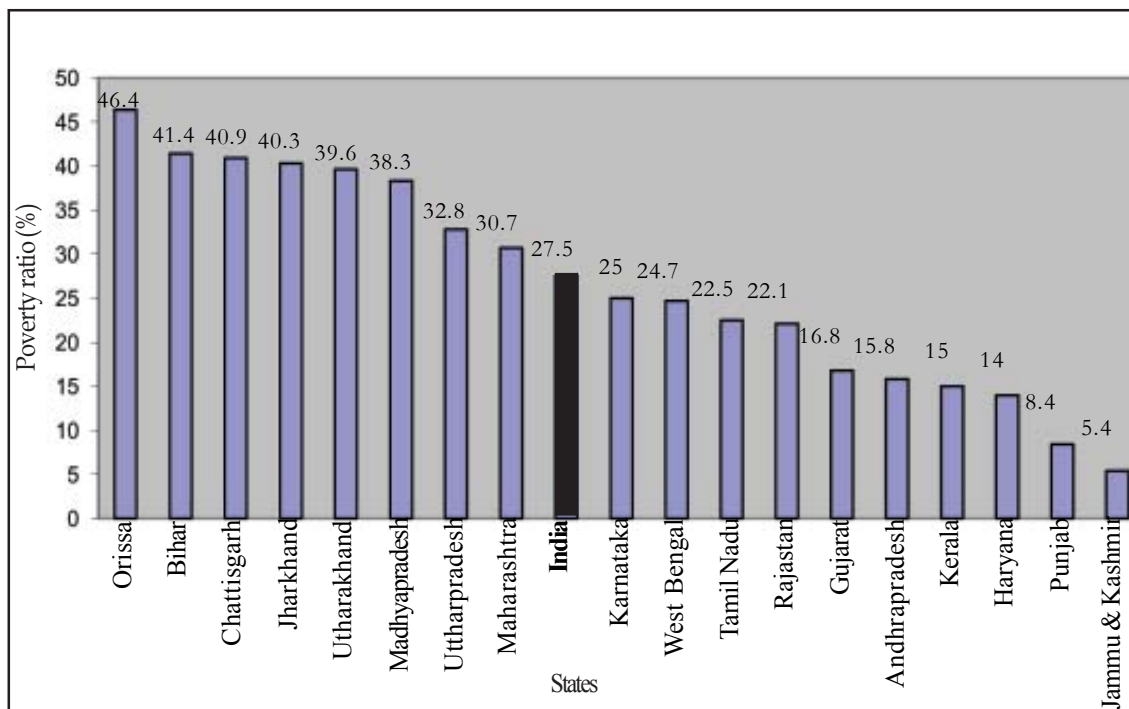
Score : 3

6. (i) The scientific estimation of poverty in India was first point out by an important leader of Indian National Movement. Who is that person?

- A • Gopalakrishna Gokhale B • Jawaharlal Nehru
 B • Dadabai Navroji C • Annie Basant

Score : 1

7. **Poverty ratios in some states in India (2004 05)**



Analyse the bar diagram and answer the following questions.

- (i) Is poverty uniform in all states in India?
 (ii) Write down the name of states which have highest and lowest poverty ratio in India
 (iii) What are the reasons for differences in poverty ratio among states?

Score : 4

8. Answer the given questions by analysing the table, showing the percentage of families below the poverty line among various categories.

Categories	Percentage of people below the poverty line	Percentage in total population
Scheduled Caste	19	9.81
Scheduled Tribe	3	1.14
Others	78	89.05
Total	100	100

- (i) (i) Which category of population is highest among the families below the poverty line in Kerala?
- (ii) What is the common inference derived while examining the total percentage of population and poverty ratio among various categories of population?
- (iii) What are the reasons for the persistence of poverty among these categories?

Score : 4

9. Prepare a note based on evaluating the reasons for unemployment leading to poverty.

Score : 4

10. What are the methods governments can adopt for protection of poor and poverty reduction?

Score : 4

11. Explain how welfare oriented governments can intervene in poverty eradication process?

Score : 4

12. How does education help poverty eradication? Explain with examples

Score : 4

13. Write the name of the famous Economist and Nobel Laureate who said that hunger can exist in spite of increase in food production.

Score : 1

14. (a) What is food security?

(b) What are the three factors of food security?

Score : 4

15. Write the name of four important poverty eradication programmes being implemented by the Central government.

Score : 2

16. Write the names of any two poverty eradication programmes implemented in your village.

Score : 1

17. Which is the poverty eradication programme being implemented by Central government in rural areas? Write any two features of this programme. How does this help the poverty eradication activities?

Score : 5

18. What is the aim of giving two types of cards to families above the poverty line (APL) and families below the poverty line (BPL)? How does this help poverty eradication?

Score : 2

19. Prepare a small note on public distribution system in India based on the following indices.

Rationing, APL-BPL, Food security

Score : 3

20. What are the various programmes being implemented in Kerala for poverty reduction and improving employment opportunities?

Score : 3

21. To what extent the public distribution system in Kerala helps poverty eradication? Evaluate.

Score : 4

22. Prepare a note on the challenges being faced by poverty eradication programmes in India

Score : 4

23. Write three layers of public distribution system in Kerala.

Score : 3

UNIT 7

THE HERITAGE OF KERALA

1. What information do we get from the remains of the Megalithic age about the ancient human life of Kerala (2 concepts)? 2 Score

2. What are the changes that took place in the human life of Megalithic period with the use of iron tools in the place of stone tools? 2 Score

3. Prepare a note on the Megalithic monuments. 3 Score

4. Write the names of any two works included in the old Tamil songs. What is the main theme of these songs? 2 Score

5. In the Tinai concept the means of livelihood of the people of each land area is in accordance with its geographical features. Evaluate the statement on the basis of the Tinai, land area, and livelihood. 4 Score

6. Explain citing examples, how the way of living in the Tinai was related to the geographical features of that region? 2 Score

7. Complete the following table related to the Tinai choosing the appropriate data given in the box.

Tinai	Type of Land	Livelihood
Kurinchi	C	Gathering forest produce
Mullai	D	F
A	Parched Land	Plunder
B	Paddy Fields	G
Neithal	E	H

Palai, mountaneous region, manufacturing of salt, grass lands, agriculture,
Marutam, coastal region, cattle rearing

4 Score

8. What are the evidences discovered which proved the trade relations of the foreigners including Romans with Kerala in the ancient period? Prepare a note on Kerala's commercial contacts on the basis of two evidences. 4 Score

9. Write the names of any two books which indicate the trade relations of ancient Kerala? 1 Score

10. The power hierarchy of the tribal people of ancient Kerala is given below. On the basis of this hierarchy, explain how forms of power emerged in Kerala? 1 Score

Kudi



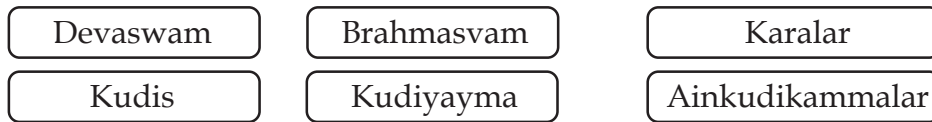
Ur



Nadu

-
11. Who were the Muventars? Why is it said that they are the first link in the transition to the authority of Kings? 2 Score

12.



Some words and usages existed in the early agrarian society of Kerala are given above. With the help of it, prepare a note on the serfs, land lord relationship and division of labour. 3 Score

-
13. What was the criterion for sharing the income between the chieftains and the King during the rule of the Perumals? 1 Score

-
14. Foreign trade became stronger during the period of the Perumals. Prepare a note on the foreign trade during the rule of the Perumals incorporating the important commodities exchanged, foreign countries and the local merchant groups. 3 Score

-
15. Lakshadweep played an important role in the foreign trade of Kerala in the early periods. Prepare a note on the basis of the following indicators.

- Halting place for the shipmen
- Roman coins discovered from Lakshadweep 2 Score

-
16. Every language has developed as part of the culture of the people. How did the influence of ancient Tamil and Sanskrit happen in Malayalam language? 2 Score

-
17. Write any two areas of the Kerala tribal culture that have been influenced by Buddhism. 1 Score

-
18. Prepare a note on the teachings of Srisankara. 3 Score
-

19. 'The arrival of the Europeans upset the peaceful and friendly atmosphere of Kerala.' Evaluate the statement on the basis of the arrival of the Portuguese.

Indicators:

- Trade Monopoly
 - Other trade relations of Kerala 2 Score
-

20. "The administrative reforms introduced by Marthanda Varma in Venad transformed Venad into the modern state of Travancore." Evaluate the statement. 3 Score

21. Prepare a note on the administrative reforms introduced by Saktan Thampuran in Kochi. 3 Score

22. What are the changes that happened in Malabar by the Mysore invasion? 3 Score

UNIT 8

HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIETY

1. Explain how labour power helps directly and indirectly in increasing the output.
Score : 2
-
2. What does human resources development mean? Explain how human resources development is possible through education and health protection?
Score : 3
-
3. Two different approaches on the relationship between population and socio-economic progress are given below.
- (i) Population growth is an obstacle for socio-economic progress of the nation
 - (ii) As it has labour power, population of a country is a critical factor helping the socio-economic progress.
- Out of these, which approach do you agree with? Justify your arguments logically.

Score : 4

4. Write four reasons for large number of people going to foreign countries from our native place in search of employment.

Score : 2

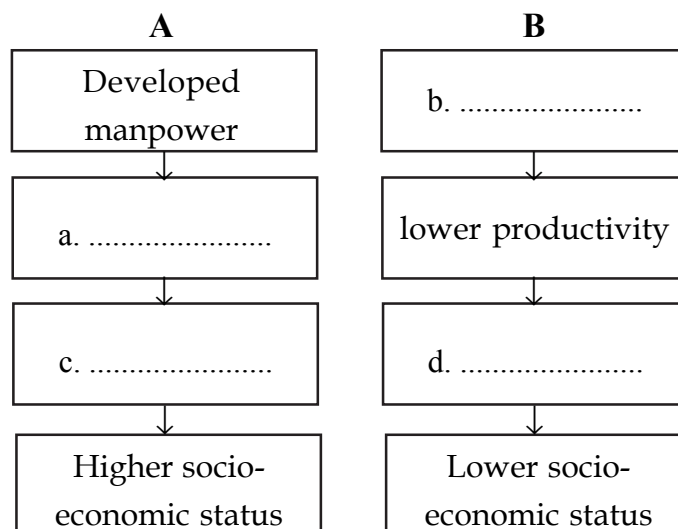
5. Evaluate the relationship between age structure and labour power.

Score : 3

6. Is the development of human resources essential for socio-economic progress of a nation? Justify your views.

Score : 4

7. Two flow charts are given below in connection with labour power. Fill up the blank appropriately.



Score : 4

8. Living environment of two societies are given below

Society: 1

- Existence of sufficient educational institutions
- Better treatment facilities are available for all

Society: 2

- Shortage of educational institutions
- Treatment facilities are only for rich

In which society there exist factors helping for human development? Why?

Score : 3

9. Mention the factors which help in human resource development? Write how these factors help the human resources development.

Score : 5

10. Prepare an explanatory note on how education helps human resource development.

Score : 5

11. Protection of health play an important role in human resource development. Evaluate the statement

Score : 4

12. What are the ways by which healthy people help is the socio-economic progress in your opinion. Write any four.

Score : 2

13. Do you agree with the approach of 'healthy population forms a nation's wealth?' Why?

Score : 3

14. What are the programmes implemented by the government at the national level for free and universalisation of primary education? Write the objectives.

Score : 5

15. There exist many problems in the education sector of India inspite of many achievements. Point out any four problems which came into your attention.

Score : 4

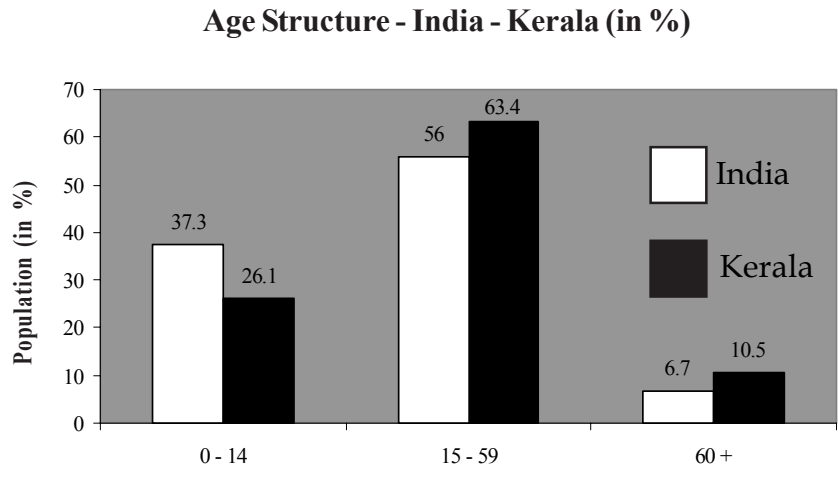
16. Raising the health status of people, ensuring the availability of nourished food etc are the goals of our social development programmes. What are the steps to be taken for this in your opinion?

Score : 3

17. There exist problems in health sector even now inspite of a number of achievements made. Identify any three problems and suggests solution for them.

Score : 3

18. Write answers to questions based on the bar diagram given below.



- Where the proportion of labour power is more?
- Where is the dependency population more? Will there be any problems due to the increasing number of dependent population?
- What are the common inferences?

Score : 4

19. Human resource development and socio-economic progress are complementary to each other. Justify.

Score : 4

20. 'Knowledge modernise labour and labour modernise knowledge'. Justify the statement with an example.

Score : 3

21. What are the steps to be implemented by the government for the health protection of the people?

Score : 2

22. What are the important steps initiated by the Government of India for universalisation and extension of education.

Score : 3

UNIT 8
SOCIAL LIFE

1. Family is an important agency of socialisation. How does family influence socialisation?
Write any four points. 2 Score

2. Write four situations which indicate the role of educational institutions in the process of socialisation. 2 Score

3. Joint family system was in existence before nuclear families became common. Write the features of a joint family? 3 Score

4. Explain any two methods of social control? 3 Score

5. Write any four behaviour patterns one acquire from the family which help social life? 4 Score

6. There are three or more generations as members in a traditional joint family. Write two more features of a joint family. 4 Score

7. Write three features of the Gurukula system. 4 Score

8. Today's education stress on the economic progress of the country and the development of human resources. Evaluate the features of modern education on the basis of the statement. 3 Score

9. One of the features of modern education is to give opportunity for all sections of the society to learn. Write two more features. 3 Score

10. The knowledge and experiences which are transmitted from generation to generation become part of our culture. Write any four areas of such knowledge. 3 Score

11. Write two examples for agencies of social control. 3 Score

UNIT 9

THE PEOPLE AND THE CONSTITUTION

1. 'A strong constitution is essential for the success of democracy.' Evaluate this statement by analysing the features of Constitution of India? 5 Score

2. Name the commission sent by Clement Attlee, the Prime Minister of Britain, to discuss the issues relating to autonomy for India? 1 Score

3. Did the Constituent Assembly represent the diversity of India? Prepare a note about this. 2 Score

4. Who was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constitution of India? 1 Score

5. When did the Constituent Assembly adopt the Constitution of India? 1 Score

6. The preamble of the Constitution of India declare that India is a Sovereign, Socialist Secular, Democratic Republic. Explain the circumstances that paved the way for the inclusion of these ideas in the Constitution of India? 5 Score

7. What does the term 'Sovereignty' in the constitution imply? 2 Score

8. Name any two peoples representative bodies that make democratic system possible? 1 Score

9. Point out any two steps to be taken for the implementation of 'Socialism.' 1 Score

10. What is meant by 'Secularism'? 1 Score

11. What is meant by 'Republic'? 1 Score

12. Bring out the difference between the citizenship of British India and Independent India. 2 Score

13. Which right guaranteed by the Constitution is violated if a child is denied education on the basis of caste or religion? What is meant by this right? 3 Score

14. 'Police freed children who were brought from Karnataka for domestic labour' - Press note. Which right of children is violated here? What are the other rights protected through this right? 3 Score

15. Which fundamental right enables you to express your ideas without fear? What are the other guarantees given by this right? Write any two. 3 Score

16. The mother tongue of Kerala is Malayalam. However, Tamil and Kannada medium schools function in Kerala. Which right guaranteed by the Constitution ensures this? What are the other factors involved in this right? 3 Score
-
17. If the right to property is violated, complaints can be made in Munsiff/Magistrate Court. But if the freedom of movement of a citizen is violated complaints can be made directly in the High Court. What is the reason for this difference? 2 Score
-
18. A real citizen is not only a person who enjoys the rights guaranteed by the Constitution, but also to perform the duties vested in him. What is meant by Fundamental duties? 2 Score
-
19. To ensure the welfare of the people by securing a social order based on economic, social and political justice is an important directive principle. Write any two directive principles having some significance which are to be implemented immediately. Why do you think them to be implemented immediately? 2 Score
-
20. Which form of government is envisaged by the Constitution of India? What are its features ? 3 Score
-

UNIT 10

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

1. Fill in the blank space in the following table dealing with division of powers between centre and states, by choosing suitable items given in the box below.

Union List	State List	Con current List
A	C	E
B	D	F

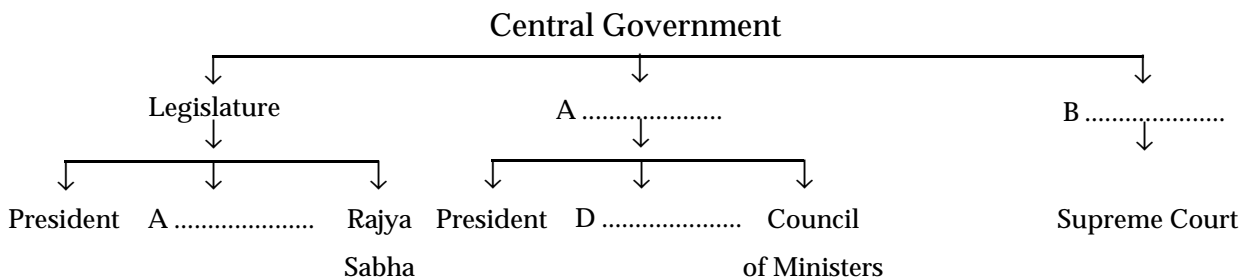
Electricity	Agriculture	Education
Currency	Irrigation	Citizenship

3 Score

2. In India the powers of the country are divided between centre and states. What is the basis on which this division has been made? Prepare a note.

3 Score

3. Complete the given flowchart showing the structure of central government.



2 Score

- 4.

National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005

This Act came into effect on September 5, 2005 which aims to enhance the living standards of unskilled workers who are willing to work in rural areas. It also guarantees employment to each family of unskilled workers for a minimum period of 100 days during a financial year.

This Act has been made to assure employment to the people of rural areas in India.

- a. What is the name of the Union Legislature that makes laws like this?
- b. Which are the two houses of Union Legislature?
- c. What is the main function of Legislature?

3 Score

5. Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha are the two houses of our Parliament. Complete the following schedule of their structure?

Index	Lok Sabha	Rajya Sabha
Election method	A	Elected by State Legislatures
Term of House	5 years	B
Minimum age to become a member	C	30 years
Presiding Officer	Speaker	D

2 Score

6.

G. Madhavan Nair to the Rajya Sabha

New Delhi: Dr. G. Madhavan Nair, former Chairman of ISRO, Javed Akhtar, poet and lyricist, Dr. C.N. Rao and H.K. Dubey have been nominated to the Rajya Sabha. The term of six members of the Rajya Sabha including Hema Malini, Chandran Mitra, Editor of 'Pioneer,' has expired on last August.

Four persons were included in these vacancies.

Observe the press note. How are the distinguished persons in the fields of science, literature, art and social science included in the Rajya Sabha? For what purpose?

2 Score

7. In addition to legislative powers, the Parliament enjoys the following powers.

1. Financial powers
2. Control over the Executive
3. Other powers

Prepare a note on anyone of the above.

4 Score

8. Which organ implement the laws passed by the Parliament? Which are the two parts of this organ? Which one of these two exercises real power?

3 Score

9.

The President put his signature on the Right to Education Act
Justice Kapadia is the new Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
Mercy Petition granted: Death sentence commuted

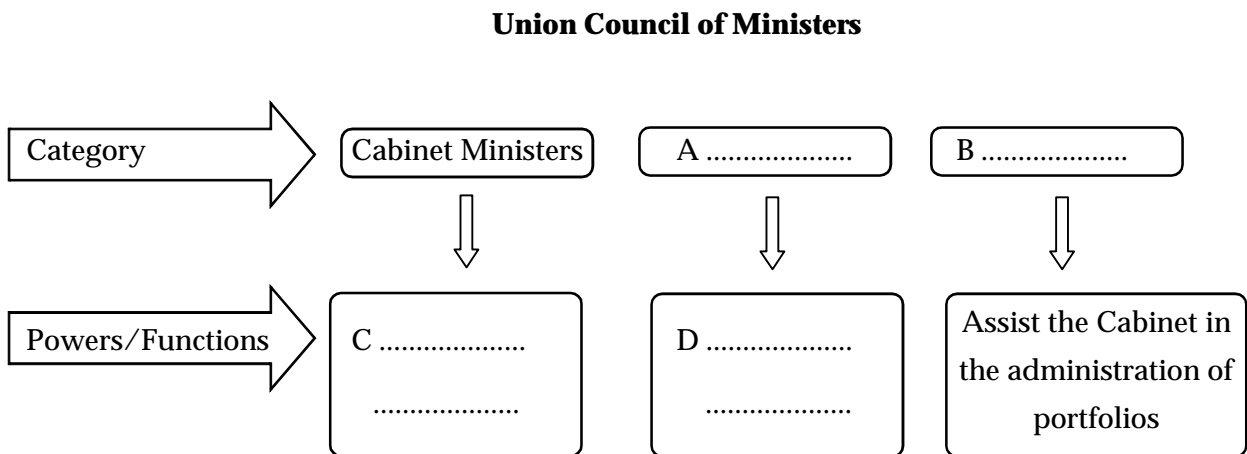
Observe the news headlines given above. Which powers of the President do imply these?

3 Score

10. The President exercises the power to declare emergency when there is an internal or external crises in the country. What are these crises? 3 Score

11. Ministers are classified into three categories on the basis of the rank or position they get in Council of Ministers. Which are the three categories? What are the responsibilities of each one? 4 Score

12. Complete the following chart of category and powers of union ministers.



3 Score

13. The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India is classified into three. Which are they? Prepare a note on any one of them. 3 Score

14. Is the President of India above the Constitution? What is the procedure to be taken in case the President violates the Constitution under any circumstances? 3 Score

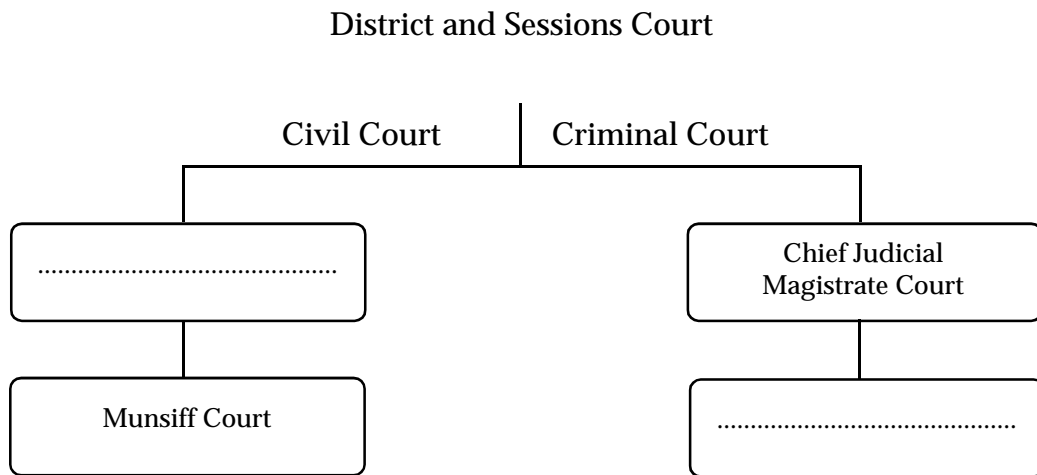
15. The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is classified into three. Which one of the following is original jurisdiction?

- Power to hear cases relating to fundamental rights
- Power to hear appeals on the judgements made by the High Courts
- Power to give advice to the President on legal matters

1 Score

16. The High Court can hear appeals on the judgement made by subordinate courts. Write four other jurisdictions of the High Court. 4 Score

17. Complete the given flow chart showing civil and criminal jurisdiction of District and Sessions Court.



2 Score

18. Press News

People moved to the High Court against the disposal of waste from slaughter house in public roads

What is the name of this type of public complaints made before the High Court?

1 Score
