

NIOS — Class 12th

Tutor Marked Assignment (TMA)

Social Science (213)

Session: 2025-2026 | Maximum Marks: 20

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Question 1 (Any One) — 2 Marks

Q.1(b): Choose any two teachings of Buddha and explain. How can you apply them to enhance personal well-being and social harmony? (Lesson-1)

Answer:

Teaching 1: The Middle Path (Madhyam Marg)

Buddha taught that one should avoid extremes — neither indulge in excessive luxury nor practice extreme self-denial. A balanced, moderate life leads to true peace and wisdom.

Teaching 2: The Four Noble Truths (focus on cause of suffering — desire/craving)

Buddha taught that suffering (dukkha) arises from excessive desire and attachment. By controlling cravings and practicing contentment, one can reduce suffering.

Application in Daily Life:

1. By following the Middle Path, I can balance work, study, and rest, avoiding both laziness and overexertion, leading to better mental and physical well-being.
2. By reducing unnecessary desires and practicing contentment, I can avoid conflicts with others over material possessions, fostering harmony in family and society.

These teachings, when applied practically, help in achieving inner peace and reducing conflicts in society, contributing to both personal well-being and social harmony.

Question 2 (Any One) — 2 Marks

Q.2(a): How does biodiversity directly impact your daily life? Give two examples of how preserving biodiversity benefits human survival. (Lesson-11)

Answer:

Biodiversity refers to the variety of life forms (plants, animals, microorganisms) found in an ecosystem. It directly impacts our daily life in the following ways:

3. **Food and Nutrition:** Biodiversity provides us with a variety of crops, fruits, vegetables, and livestock for food. A diverse range of plant and animal species ensures food security and balanced nutrition for humans.
4. **Medicines and Health:** Many medicines are derived from plants and organisms found in nature. Preserving biodiversity ensures continued access to natural remedies and potential cures for diseases, directly benefiting human health and survival.

Thus, protecting biodiversity is essential not just for environmental balance but for the very survival and well-being of human society.

Question 3 (Any One) — 2 Marks

Q.3(a): How can recognizing adolescents as a distinct population group help in addressing their unique needs in education, health, and personal development? (Lesson-14)

Answer:

Adolescents (typically aged 10-19) are in a transitional stage between childhood and adulthood, facing unique physical, emotional, and social changes.

Benefits of Recognizing Adolescents as a Distinct Group:

5. **Targeted Education Policies:** Recognizing adolescents separately helps in designing age-appropriate curricula, career guidance, and life-skills education suited to their developmental stage.
6. **Specialized Healthcare:** It enables governments and health organizations to address adolescent-specific health issues like reproductive health, mental health, and nutrition through targeted programs (e.g., Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram).
7. **Personal Development Support:** Special counseling and guidance programs can be designed to help adolescents deal with peer pressure, identity formation, and emotional challenges unique to this age group.

By treating adolescents as a distinct population group, policies and programs become more effective and relevant to their specific needs, ensuring healthier and more successful transitions into adulthood.

Question 4 (Any One) — 4 Marks

Q.4(a): How do provisions of the Indian Constitution reflect a balance between federal structure and unitary spirit? Provide two real-life examples. (Lesson-15)

Answer:

The Indian Constitution establishes a quasi-federal system, meaning it has features of both a federal structure (division of powers between Centre and States) and a unitary system (strong central authority), making India's governance system unique.

Federal Features:

- Division of powers between Union and States through the Union List, State List, and Concurrent List in the Seventh Schedule.
- Existence of separate state governments with their own legislatures, executives, and to some extent, judiciary at lower levels.

Unitary Features:

- A single Constitution governs both the Centre and States, unlike fully federal nations like the USA which have separate state constitutions.
- The Centre has overriding powers during emergencies (Article 352, 356, 360), and can even dissolve state governments under President's Rule.

Real-Life Examples Demonstrating Dual Nature:

8. President's Rule (Article 356): When a state government fails to function according to constitutional provisions, the Central Government can impose President's Rule, taking direct control of the state's administration. This reflects the unitary spirit overriding the federal structure when needed for the nation's stability.
9. GST (Goods and Services Tax) Council: The GST Council, comprising representatives from both Central and State governments, makes joint decisions on taxation matters. This reflects cooperative federalism, where both levels of government work together, showing the balance between federal autonomy and unitary coordination in economic decision-making.

These examples illustrate how Indian governance combines the strengths of both federal and unitary systems, ensuring both regional autonomy and national unity.

Question 5 (Any One) — 4 Marks

Q.5(a): What two major challenges can undermine free and fair elections? Propose practical solutions for a transparent electoral system. (Lesson-22)

Answer:

Free and fair elections are the foundation of a healthy democracy. However, several challenges can undermine the integrity of the electoral process in India.

Major Challenge 1: Use of Money and Muscle Power

Many candidates and political parties use excessive money power (bribing voters, large-scale advertising) and muscle power (intimidation, violence) to influence election outcomes, undermining the principle of free choice for voters.

Major Challenge 2: Misuse of Government Machinery and Criminalization of Politics

Ruling parties may misuse government resources and administrative machinery for their electoral advantage. Additionally, candidates with criminal backgrounds contesting elections raises serious concerns about the fairness and integrity of the political process.

Practical Solutions:

10. Strict Enforcement of Election Expenditure Limits: The Election Commission should rigorously monitor and enforce spending limits, using technology like expenditure-tracking apps and surprise audits to curb the misuse of money power.
11. Mandatory Disclosure and Fast-Track Courts for Criminal Cases: Candidates should be required to fully disclose their criminal records (already implemented via affidavits), and fast-track courts should be established to resolve pending criminal cases against politicians before they can contest elections, ensuring transparency and accountability.
12. Use of Technology: Implementation of EVMs with VVPAT (Voter Verified Paper Audit Trail), live CCTV monitoring of polling booths, and online voter awareness campaigns to reduce malpractices and increase transparency.

By implementing these measures, India can work towards strengthening the integrity and fairness of its electoral system, ensuring true representation of the people's will.

Question 6 (Any One) — 6 Marks [Project]

Q.6(a): Conduct a survey of 10 households and analyse age distribution across three broad age groups. Explain how age composition affects local services, resources, and policy decisions. (Lesson-14)

Answer:

Introduction:

Understanding the age composition of a community is essential for effective planning of local services, resource allocation, and policy formulation. This project involved conducting a survey of 10 households in the local area to analyse the age distribution of the population across different age groups.

Survey Methodology:

A door-to-door survey was conducted covering 10 households in the local neighbourhood. Information regarding the number of male and female members in each of the four broad age groups (0-14, 15-30, 30-59, 60+) was collected and tabulated.

Survey Data Table:

S.N.	Broad Age Group	No. of Males	No. of Females	Total	Percentage
1	0-14	3	2	5	16.7%
2	15-30	5	4	9	30.0%
3	30-59	6	5	11	36.6%
4	60+	3	2	5	16.7%
	Total	17	13	30	100%

Analysis of Findings:

13. Age Group 0-14 (Children): This group constitutes about 16.7% of the surveyed population, indicating the need for adequate schooling, healthcare (immunization, nutrition), and child-friendly facilities in the area.
14. Age Group 15-30 (Youth): This group makes up 30% of the population, the largest working-age and student segment, highlighting demand for higher education institutions, vocational training centers, and employment opportunities.
15. Age Group 30-59 (Adults): This is the largest group at 36.6%, representing the primary working population, indicating high demand for stable employment, public transport, healthcare, and family welfare services.
16. Age Group 60+ (Elderly): This group is 16.7% of the population, signalling a need for elderly care facilities, healthcare services for age-related issues, pension schemes, and accessible infrastructure (ramps, seating, etc.).

Impact of Age Composition on Local Services, Resources, and Policy Decisions:

- Education Planning: A higher proportion of children and youth (0-14 and 15-30 = 46.7% combined) means local authorities must prioritize building more schools, colleges, and skill development centers.
- Healthcare Services: A significant elderly population (16.7%) requires specialized healthcare facilities such as geriatric care units and regular health check-up camps, while a notable child population needs pediatric care and vaccination drives.
- Employment Policy: With 30-59 age group being the largest (36.6%), local governments need to focus on employment generation schemes, industrial development, and skill enhancement programs to support this working population.

- **Infrastructure Development:** The presence of elderly residents calls for age-friendly infrastructure like ramps, benches, and accessible public transport, while the youth population demands recreational facilities, libraries, and sports complexes.
- **Resource Allocation:** Government budgets for welfare schemes (like old-age pensions, child welfare schemes, and youth employment programs) should be allocated based on the proportional needs revealed by such demographic surveys.

Conclusion:

This survey demonstrates that understanding the age composition of a community is crucial for effective governance and resource planning. Local bodies and policymakers must use such demographic data to design need-based services in education, healthcare, employment, and infrastructure. A community with a balanced or skewed age distribution requires different policy priorities, and continuous demographic monitoring ensures that public services remain relevant and effective in meeting the evolving needs of the population.

(Note: For actual submission, conduct a real survey of 10 households in your own area and fill in the table with actual data collected, then write the analysis based on your real findings.)

$$\text{If } x^2 + y^2 = 25$$

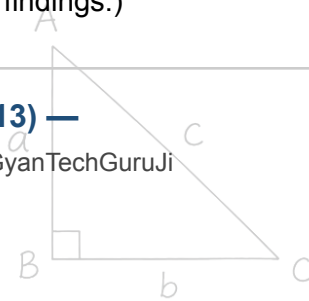
$$\text{and } xy = 12$$

$$\text{then } (x + y)^2 = ?$$

$$\begin{aligned} (x + y)^2 &= x^2 + y^2 + 2xy \\ &= 25 + 2(12) \\ &= 25 + 24 \\ &= 49 \end{aligned}$$

— End of TMA Solution (Social Science 213) —

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$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

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