

Directorate of Government Examinations Chennai – 600 006
SSLC Public Examination – March – 2017
Social Science – Key Answers

SECTION - I / PART- I

Choose the correct answer

(Write the option code with corresponding answer)

14x1=14

1	b	Colbert
2	a	Francis Ferdinand
3	a	1856
4	a	Dr. Rajendra Prasad
5	b	Abul Ahsan
6	c	Christianity
7	d	Traders
8	a	Sri Lanka
9	d	Millets
10	a	Air Transport
11	a	Ortho-photo
12	b	3 Methods
13	b	Prime Minister of India
14	a	1967

PART-II

15. Match the following:

2x5= 10

15 (i)

5x1=5

a	Black Shirts	Mussolini's followers
b	New York	Headquarters of the UNO
c	Martin Luther of Hinduism	Swami Dayanandha Saraswathi
d	Justice Party	T.M.Nair
e	Vaikam hero	E.V.Ramasamy Periyar

15 (ii)

5x1=5

a	Shillong Plateau	Heavy rainfall
b	Black Soil	Cotton
c	Mangrove forests	Sunderbans
d	Southern Railways	Chennai
e	Rubber	Kerala

SECTION-II

PART-I

10 x 2 = 20

16	<p>The term imperialism refers to the policy of extending a country's rule over the others.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(or)</p> <p>The aggressive behaviour of one state against another</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(or)</p> <p>a country's domination over the political and economic interest of another nation to exploit its natural resources</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any one)</p>	2
17	<p>1) The General Assembly 2) The Council,</p> <p>3) The Secretariat 4) An International Court of Justice</p> <p>5) International Labour Organization</p>	2
18	<p>The term Fascism is derived from the Latin word 'Fasces' means a bundle or group</p>	2
19	<p>When Hitler invaded Russia in 1941, Russians followed the Scorched Earth Policy. They abandoned the villages and set fire to crops, roads, railways, factories, and even houses. so that the Germans could not gain anything.</p>	2
20	<p>i. Periyar led the Vaikam Sathyagraha in 1924, where the people of downtrodden community were prohibited to enter into the Temple.</p> <p>ii. Finally the Travancore government relaxed such segregation and allowed the people to enter into the temple. Hence Periyar was called as "Vaikam Hero".</p>	2
21	<p>Delhi – Bhadur Shah – II</p> <p>Central India – Rani Laxmi Bai</p> <p>Lucknow – Begum Hazarat Mahal</p> <p>Kanpur – Nana Saheb, Tantia Tope</p> <p>Bihar - Kunwar Singh</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any four)</p>	2
22	<p>Service to mankind is the path of Moksha.</p> <p>God is the personification of mercy and knowledge</p> <p>The path of compassion and mercy are the only path to God</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any Two points)</p>	2
23	<p>Vande Matharam, Achamillai Achamillai, Enthaiyum Thayum, Jaya Bharatham</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two)</p>	2

PART- II

24	i) Economic development of the nations can be achieved only through world peace. ii) World peace is essential for the economic development of all countries in the world.	2
25	Hinduism, Christianity, Zoroastrianism, Islam, Buddhism, Jainism and Sikhism (Any four)	2

PART-III

26	1) Amarnath, 2) Kedarnath, 3) Badrinath 4) Vaishnavidevi Temple (Any two)	2
27	1) Latitude 3) distance from the sea 5) Position of Mountains 2) Altitude 4) Wind	2
28	All materials obtained from the nature to satisfy the needs of our daily life are known as Natural Resources. E.g., Air, water, sunlight, soil and minerals	2
29	Tea, coffee and rubber	2
30	Gunny bags, hessian, carpets, ropes, strings, rugs and cloth, tarpaulins, upholstery etc.	2
31	Unusable electronic goods are called Electronic waste. Ex.- Unusable television sets, mobile phones, computers, refrigerators and printers are called as an Electronic waste (e-waste)	2
32	1) Pipeline can be laid through difficult terrain as well as under water. 2) Initial cost of laying pipeline is high but subsequent cost for maintenance and operation is low. 3) It ensures steady supply and minimizes transshipment losses and delays. 4) Pipeline operation involves very low consumption of energy. (Any 2 points)	2
33	Remote = far away Sensing = getting information (or) Remote sensing can be defined as the collection of data about an object from a distance.	2

PART-IV

34	Laissez-Faire means non-intervention of the Government in economical activities	2
35	Co-existence of public sector and Private sector in an economy is known as Mixed Economy. Example - India	2

SECTION –III

(Any Four - any two points)

4 x 2 = 8

36	<p><u>GMT</u> i) World common time ii) 0° Longitude. iii).This Meridian passes through Greenwich iv) It is 5.30 Hrs earlier than IST</p>	<p><u>IST</u> i) Indian common time ii) 82 ½° East Longitude ii) It passes through Allahabad in India iv) IST is 5.30 Hrs ahead of GMT</p>	2
37	<p><u>Renewable Resource</u> i) Can be reproduced and used again and again ii) Pollution free iii) E.g: Air, Water, Forest etc</p>	<p><u>Non Renewable Resource</u> i) Cannot be replaced again after utilization ii) It causes pollution iii)E.g. Petroleum, coal</p>	2
38	<p><u>Commercial Agriculture</u> i).Crops are raised on a large scale with a view of export and to earn Foreign Exchange ii) This type of agriculture is called Extensive agriculture iii).Important crops: sugarcane, Jute, cotton, cereals etc</p>	<p><u>Subsistence Agriculture</u> i) Crops are raised on a small scale intensively for family consumption ii) It is called Intensive agriculture iii) Important crops : wheat, rice etc</p>	2
39	<p><u>Iron and Steel Industry</u> i) It is mineral based industry ii) India has 11 integrated steel plants,150 mini steel plants and a large number of rolling mills iii) Major Iron and Steel Industries are located in Chota Nagpur Plateau</p>	<p><u>Software Industry</u> i) It is computer based industry ii) At present there are more than 500 Software Firms in our country iii) Bengaluru is the Electronic capital of India and Electronic Parks are established in different parts of India</p>	2
40	<p><u>Air Pollution</u> i) Is a contamination of air by the discharge of harmful substances ii) The source of Pollutants is both natural and man-made iii) Can adversely affect human health, directly effects the cardio-vascular systems of human</p>	<p><u>Noise Pollution</u> i) Human or machines created sound that disrupts the activity or balance human or animal life is Noise Pollution ii) Man-made pollutants iii) Can cause hyper tension, high stress level and other harmful effects</p>	2

41	<u>Internal Trade</u> i). Also known as Domestic or Local Trade ii). Land transport plays a major role iii). Based on the nation's currency iv) Road transport plays a dominant role	<u>International Trade</u> i) Also known as External Trade ii) Ocean transport plays a major role iii) Different currencies are involved iv) Water ways plays a dominant role	2
42	<u>Roadways</u> i) Are cost efficient and the most popular dominant mode of transport ii) Road network in India is the Second longest in the world iii) It is classified into eight categories	<u>Rail ways</u> i) Provide the principal mode of transportation for freight and passengers ii) Indian Railway is the largest network in Asia iii) It runs on three categories	2
43	<u>Loo</u> i) Loo is a strong hot wind, blow during day time. ii) It blows over northern and North Western parts of India	<u>Norwesters</u> i) Norwesters are thunderstorms also called kalbaisakhi. ii) It blows in North Eastern part of India.	2

SECTION -IV

2X4=8

Any 2 answers

44	<u>Battle of Plassey and Buxar</u> a) Siraj-Ud-Daulah b) Lord Wellesley c) Doctrine of Lapse d) 1858	1 1 1 1
45	<u>Adolf Hitler</u> a) In Austria b) Customs Officer c) Nazi Party / National Socialists d) Mein Kampf or My Struggle	1 1 1 1
46	<u>Ramakrishna Mission</u> a) Born in an orthodox Brahmin family in Bengal / a priest in the Dakshineswar Kali temple / a social reformer / Guru of Swami Vivekananda b) Swami Vivekananda c) In 1893 at Chicago in the USA d) Swami Vivekananda	1 1 1 1 (Any one)
47	<u>Jallian Wala Bagh Tragedy</u> a) Dr. Satyapal and Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlu b) At Jallian Wala Bagh in Amritsar c) General Dyer d) Renounced his Knighthood	1 1 1 1

Section V
PART – I

4X5=20 marks

48	<u>Relief, Recovery and Reforms introduced by Franklin D. Roosevelt</u>	5
48 (a)	<p style="text-align: right;"><u>(Explain any five points)</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The New Deal Policy 2. The Tennessee Valley Authority 3. The Federal Emergency Relief Administration(FERA) 4. Federal Reserve Banks 5. The Security Exchange Act 6. The National Industrial Recovery 7. The Agricultural Adjustment Act 	
48 (b)	<p>The Administrative and Military Causes of the Great Revolt of 1857</p> <p>Administrative Causes</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) The British replaced the Persian language by English as court language ii) The judicial system was costly, mechanical and involved much time. iii) The peasants had to pay heavy land taxes. iv) The British excluded the Indians from all high civil; and military jobs. v) So the educated Indians were disappointed. <p>Military causes</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) The Indian sepoys were paid less than the British. ii) No promotion for Indian soldiers. iii) The feeling of discontent was intensified by Lord Canning's General Services Enlistment Act. iv) The number of Indian soldiers was five time more than that of the British v) The sepoys were insulted badly. 	5
48 (c)	<p>THE FORMATION AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF JUSTICE PARTY</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any five points)</p> <p>Formation of Justice Party</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The Justice party officially known as the South Indian Liberal Federation in the Madras Presidency of British India. (ii) Established in 1916 by T.M.Nair and Thyagaraya Chetty. (iii) It demanded more representation for Non-Brahmins in administration <p><u>ACHIEVEMENTS OF JUSTICE PARTY</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) Set right the imbalance in the representation of communities and improved the status of depressed classes. ii) College committees were created to regulate higher educational institutions iii) Andhra University and Annamalai University were opened. iv) Temple committees were created and the Hindu Religious Endowment Bill was passed. v) Women were granted the right to Vote in 1921. vi) Introduced mid-day meal scheme. vii) Free Patta system for housing sites to the poor was introduced viii) Gave encouragement to the Ayurveda, Unani and Siddha medical education. 	5

PART -II

49	Pancha Sheel and the Policy of Non-Alignment i) Prime Minister - Jawaharlal Nehru – 1955 – Bandung conference ii) Each country should respect territorial integrity and sovereignty of others iii) No country should attack other country iv) No one should try to interfere in the internal affairs of others v) All countries shall strive for equality and mutual benefit vi) Every country should follow the policy of peaceful coexistence	3	5
(a)	Non- Alignment Policy i) After the second World war, world got divided into two hostile blocs under America and Russia ii) India did not join any of these two blocs iii) It tried to sort out any difference of opinion between these two blocs, substantially contributed towards world peace	2	
49	In India, people elect their representatives through Direct and Indirect Elections.	1	5
(b)	<u>The types of elections</u> i) Direct election ii) Indirect election iii) By-elections iv) Mid-term polls <p style="text-align: right;">(Explain all four types of elections)</p>	4	
49	Measures taken by Government of Tamil Nadu to protect the consumers i) In every educational institution consumer clubs are established ii) Women self help groups and Panchayat level Federations provide consumer education in rural areas in masses iii) The Residents Welfare associations provide awareness in urban areas iv) Workshops and Seminars are conducted to create awareness v) Through mass media and short video films propagates awareness vi) Tamil Nadu Nugarvor Kavasam - a monthly magazine published and circulated		5
(c)			

PART -III

50	Origin of the Himalayas i) Millions of years ago there was only one large land mass of earth called – Pangea ii) It was surrounded by all sides water called – Panthalasa iii) In due course, Pangea split into two parts – Angara land in the North and Gondwana in the south iv) The sea separating the two land mass was called – Tethys Sea v) Rivers deposited silt in the Tethys Sea vi) Tectonic forces uplifted these deposits to form fold mountains called the Himalayas		5
(a)			

(b)	The effects of acid rain i) The most basic microscopic organisms such as plankton may not be able to survive. ii) Coral reefs will be affected. iii) The corals control the proportion of CO ₂ in the water to limestone shell iv) Other ecosystems such as forests and desert will also be harmed. v) Loss of bio-diversity vi) Extinction of rare species will occur. vii) Change the acidity level of the soil by leaching crucial Nutrients.	5
(c)	Recovery Stage of Disaster Risk Reduction (Explain any five points) i) Return to normal situation ii) Improving the conditions iii) Rehabilitation and Reconstruction iv) Disaster Risk Reduction v) Community activity vi) United Nations Development Programme vii) Enhanced the capacity of the local people	5
PART-IV		
51. (a)	Methods of Calculating National Income Three methods- 1) Product method 2)Income method 3)Expenditure method Product Method : The total value of all goods and services produced in a country is taken into account Income method : The income and payments received by all the people in the country are calculated Expenditure Method : Add up all expenditure of all people on consumer goods, investment and savings. In India Product method and Income methods are used to arrive National Income.	5
(b)	Objective of Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007 -2012) i) Increasing public investments in irrigation, rural electrification and rural roads ii) To reduce the subsidies in power fertilizer iii) Promoting agriculture research iv) To ensure environmental protection v) Create larger employment opportunities vi) To develop rural infrastructure vii) To abolish poverty viii) To reduce the dropout rate in primary schools	5
(c)	Power Programs in Tamil Nadu 1. Thermal Power - Ennore, Tuticorin, Mettur and Neyveli 2. Hydel Power - Mettur, Kundah, Periyar Dam, Kothayar Dam, Pykara, Singara and Moyar. 3. Atomic Energy - Kalpakkam and Koodankulam. 4. Wind Energy - Coimbatore, Kanyakumari, Tuticorin, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli. 5. Biomass Energy - Namakkal and Dharmapuri.	5

SECTION -VI

TIME LINE CHART -1920 TO 1950

5x1=5 (Any five incidents with Scale)

52	1920	Non- co-operation Movement
	1922	Chauri Chaura Incident , Suspension of Non- co-operation Movement
	1923	Swarajya Party
	1927	Formation of Simon Commission
	1928	Arrival of Simon Commission
	1929	Lahore Congress
	1930	Salt Satyagraha (Dandi march), Civil disobedience Movement, First Round Table Conference.
	1931	Gandhi- Irwin Pact , Second Round Table Conference
	1932	Poona Pact , Communal Award, Third Round Table Conference
	1935	Government of India Act
	1939	Beginning of Second World War
	1940	Demand for Pakistan, August Offer
	1942	Quit India Movement, Arrival of Cripp's Mission
	1945	End of Second World War
	1946	Arrival of Cabinet Mission, Interim Government
	1947	Mount Batten Plan, Indian Independence Act, India got Independence
	1948	Assassination of Gandhiji
	1950	India became Republic, Indian Constitution came into Force

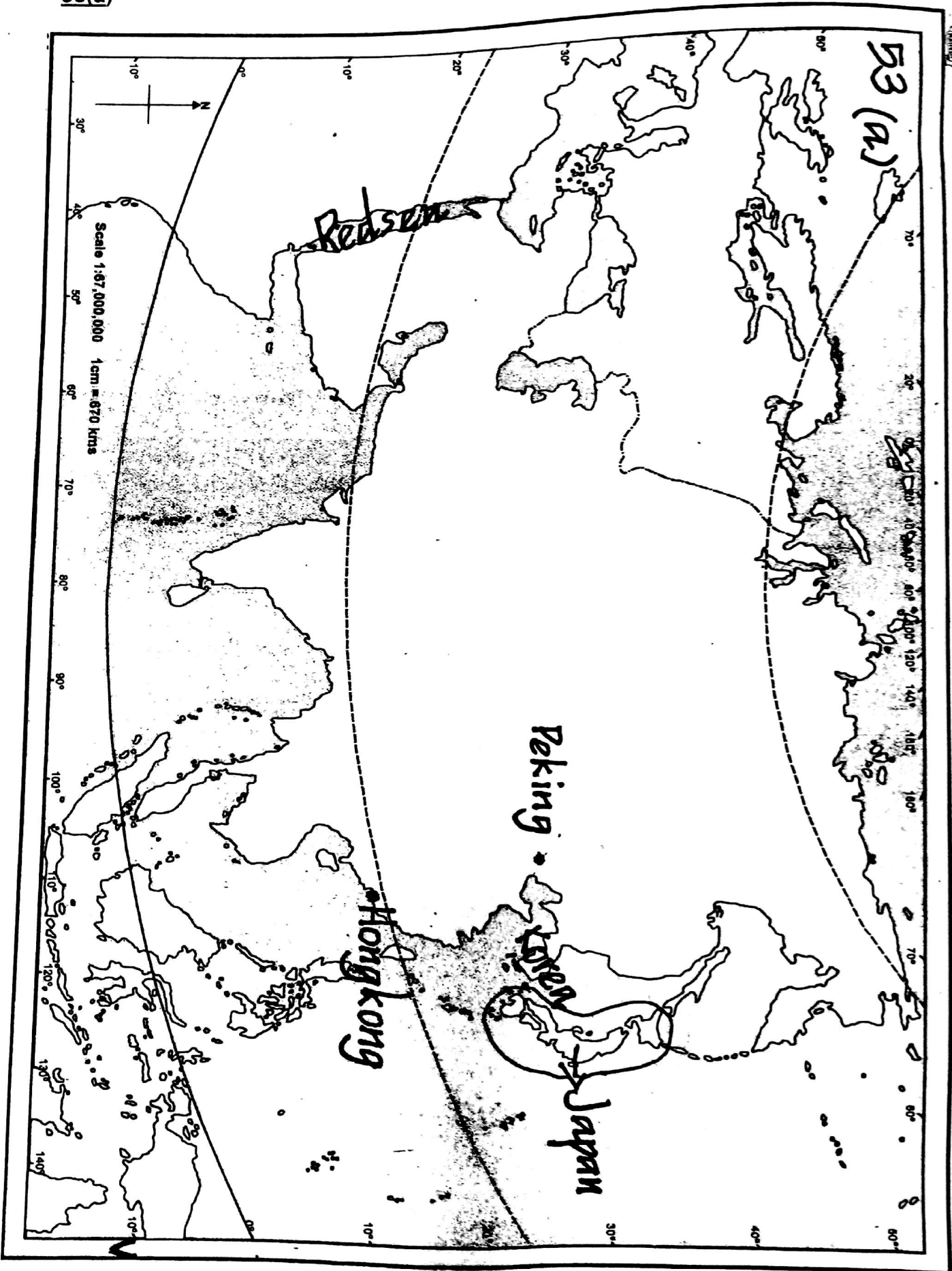
53(a)

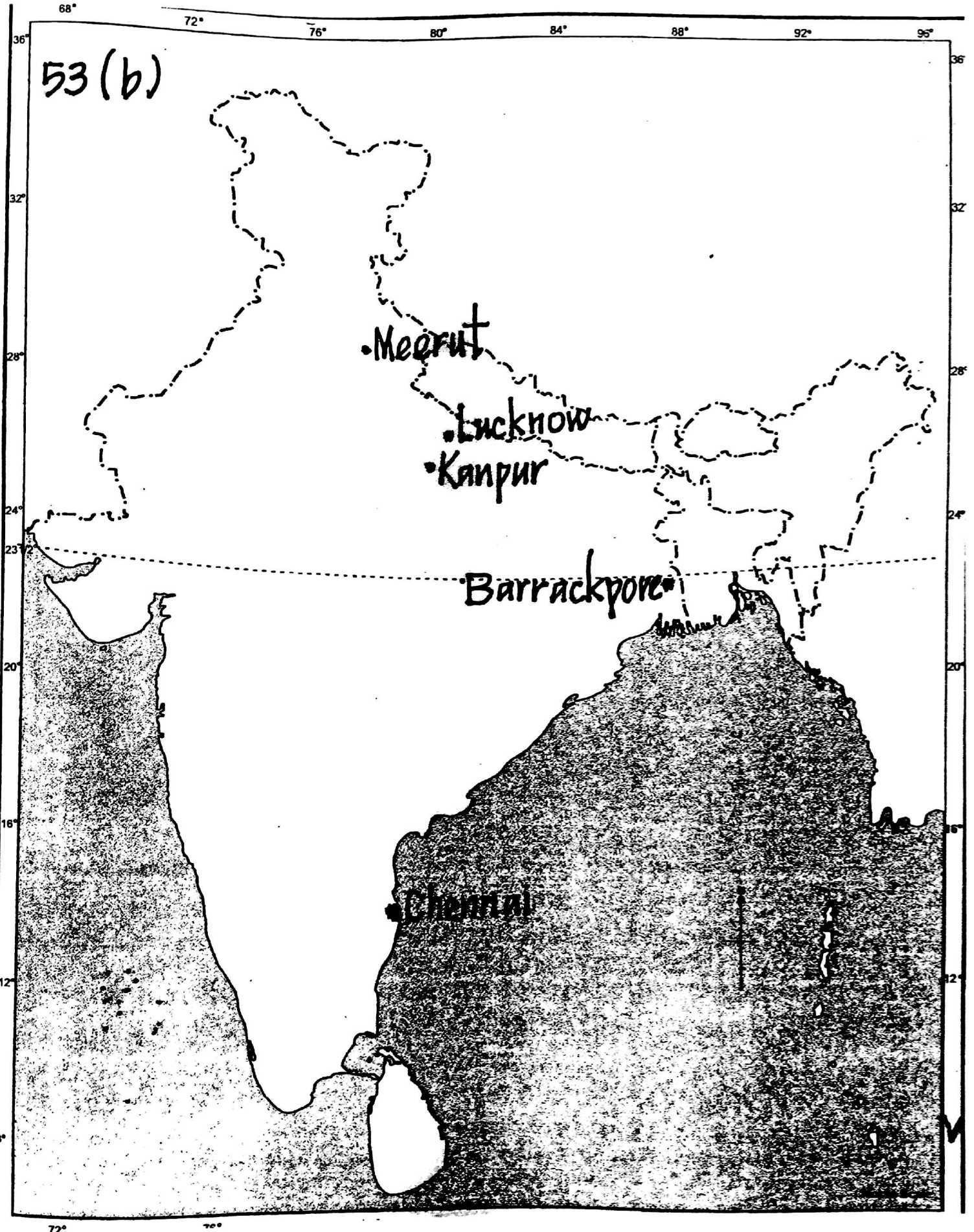
ASIA - OUTLINE

Name :
Class :
School :

Sec :

Roll No. :





54. Mark any ten places / regions on the given outline map of India

(Marks 10 x 1 = 10)

