

DIRECTORATE OF GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS, CHENNAI-6
SSLC PUBLIC EXAMINATION – MARCH / APRIL 2018
SOCIAL SCIENCE

MAXIMUM MARKS: 100

SECTION – I
PART – I

Choose the correct answer			14 x 1 = 14
(Write the option code with corresponding answer)			
1	b	1600	
2	b	Holigoland	
3	a	The first war of Indian independence	
4	a	Rajagopalachari	
5	d	1956	
6	c	New Delhi	
7	b	March 15	
8	d	Kosi	
9	a	Thanjavur	
10	d	Oil seeds	
11	d	Internal	
12	a	Percapita Income	
13	d	Trombay	
14	c	Bio mass energy	

<u>PART – II</u>			2 x 5 =10
15	<u>Match the Following:</u>		
i)	a	Kaiser William - II	- Germany
	b	Ovra	- Secret Police of Mussolini
	c	Atlantic Charter	- F.D. Roosevelt
	d	S. Satyamurthi	- Poondi reservoir
	e	Dr. S. Dharmambal	- Chennai Manavar Mandram
ii)	a	EL - Nino	- Weather phenomena
	b	Zaid	- Fruits and Vegetables
	c	Solar Energy Centre	- Madhapuri
	d	SAIL	- Iron and steel
	e	GPS	- Surveying

SECTION – II		10 x 2 = 20
Part I – History (Any four)		
16	Ruling a Country directly by the military force is called as military Imperialism. For example the USA's invasion against Iraq.	2
17	i) In 1931 Japan captured Manchuria and renamed it Manchuko and made it a puppet state. ii) When the League protested against this, Japan resigned from the League.	2
18	i) Charismatic leadership ii) Single party rule under the dictator iii) Terror iv) Economic control.	2
19	i) European Parliament (EP) ii) Council of the European Union(EU) iii) European Cpmmission (EC) iv) Court of Justice v) Court of Auditors	2
20	i) The Aryasamaj opposed child marriage, Polygamy, Purdha system Casteism sati and advocated women education, intercaste marriage and inter dining. ii) It insisted on education of the women and upliftment of the depressed classes. iii) The Samaj started a number of Schools all over the country to impart English and Vedic education called DAV Schools and Colleges. (Any 2 points)	2
21	i) According to this plan India had to be divided into two independent Countries namely Indian Union and Pakistan Union. ii) The Princely States were given the caption to join either of the two new nations or to remain independent. iii) Both the Congress and the Muslim League accepted this plain.	2
22	i) He made Lal Bahadur Sastri as the Prime Minister of India in 1964 ii) After the death of Sastri in 1966 he made Mrs. Indira Gandhi as the Prime Minister.	2
23	i) The self Respect movement condemned and fought against Brahmin domination over other castes, society, politics and religion. ii) It fought against traditionalism and superstitions. iii) It advocated women education widow remarriage, intercaste marriage and opposed child marriage.	2

PART-II (Civics - Any One)		
24	i) Apartheid- policy of racial discrimination was followed in South Africa. The whites did not give equal rights to the native Africans. ii) India had raised this issue for the first time in the United Nations General Assembly in 1946. iii) It was due to the continuous struggle of Dr.Nelson Mandela, the policy of Apartheid was abolished in 1990.	2
25	'Democracy is a government of the people, by the people and for the people'.	2

PART-III (GEOGRAPHY – Any Four)			
26	i) Northern mountains iii) Peninsular plateaus v) Islands	ii) Northern Great Plains iv) Coastal plains	2
27	i) Air currents in the upper layers of the atmosphere is known as jet streams. ii) It could determine the arrival and departure of monsoon winds in India.		2
28	Mumbai High, Gujarat, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu.		2
29	i) Primitive agriculture iii) Commercial agriculture	ii) Subsistence agriculture iv) Plantation agriculture.	2
30	i) A process of converting the natural resources into usable products is known as manufacturing. ii) For example, cotton has to be processed before it brought into use in the form of finished product.		2
31	i) Global warming is caused by the increase of green house gases such as carbon-di-oxide, methane, watervapour, CFCs which are responsible for the heat retention ability of the atmosphere. ii) The rapid increase in average temperature of the earth will cause major changes in weather patterns all over the world.		2
32	i) Border Roads are the roads constructed along the northern and north eastern borders of our country. ii) These roads are constructed and maintained by Border Roads Organisation which was set up in 1960 by the Government of India. iii) BRO is regarded as a symbol of nation building, national integration and an inseparable component in maintaining the security of the country.		2
33	i) Mitigation iii) Disaster Preparedness	ii) Early Warning System iv) Recovery	2

PART-IV (ECONOMICS – Any One)

34	i) National Income is a measure of the total value of goods and services produced by an economy over a period of time, normally a year" ii) Commonly National Income is called as Gross National Product.	2
35	Cottage industries are household industries depending on local market and production is of primitive methods. Example: Handlooms, Coir industries	2

SECTION – III (GEOGRAPHY)

Marks:8

Distinguish between any four of the following

4 X 2 = 8

Any 2 points enough for each questions to award 2 marks.

36	<u>Western Ghats</u>		<u>Eastern Ghats</u>	
	1	It is a system of continuous hills.	It is a system of discontinuous hills.	
	2	It extends from Tapti valley to Kanyakumari.	It extends from Mahanadi river in Orissa to Vaigai river in Tamil Nadu.	
	3	It is parallel to west coast line (costal region).	It is almost parallel to east coast line. (coastal region).	
	4	Most of the rivers originate in the Western Ghats drain into the Arabian Sea.	Drain into Bay of Bengal.	
	5	The highest peak Dottapetta is in Nilgiris.	The highest peak is Mahendra Giri.	
37	<u>Himalayan Rivers</u>		<u>Peninsular Rivers</u>	
	1	Large basins and catchment areas	Small basins and catchment areas.	
	2	Flow through deep I- sloped valleys	Flow through broad and shallow valleys	
	3	Receive water both from the monsoon and the melting of snow	Receive water only from the monsoon rains	
	4	Very useful for irrigation	Not very useful for irrigation	
38	<u>Thermal energy</u>		<u>Hydro Electricity</u>	
	1	It is produced by using coal petroleum, natural gas etc.,	It is produced by water conserved dam of electricity power station	
	2	Assam, Jharkhand, Uttarpradesh, West Bengal and Tamilnadu depend mainly on thermal electricity. Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Kerala, Orissa and Delhi have Thermal energy producing Centres. (Any four places)	It is mainly produced in Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Jammu & Kashmir, Megalaya, Tripura and Sikkim (Any four places)	
	3	The initial expenses are much more than wind energy.	Low expenses compared to Thermal energy	

39	<u>Commercial Agriculture</u>		<u>Plantation Agriculture</u>	
	1	Crops in great demand are grown in commercial agriculture on large scale.	The plantation has an interface of agriculture and industry.	
	2	It is practiced in Gujarat Punjab, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu.	It is practiced in North Eastern states, west Bengal and south India	
	3	Eg: Cotton, sugarcanes, jute and cereals	Eg; Tea, coffee and rubber.	
40	<u>Agro based Industry</u>		<u>Mineral based industry</u>	
	1	Agro based industries use agricultural products as their raw materials.	Mineral based industries use both metallic and non-metallic minerals as raw materials.	
	2	<u>Ex.</u> Cotton Textile Industry and Jute Industry.	<u>Ex.</u> Iron and Steel Industry	
41	<u>Water Pollution</u>		<u>Land Pollution</u>	
	1	Water pollution is any chemical, physical or biological change in the quality of water	Land pollution is contaminating the land surface of the earth through dumping of urban waste matter.	
	2	It has a harmful effect on any living thing that drinks or uses or lives in it.	It arises from the breakage of underground storage tanks, application of pesticides and percolation of contaminated surface water, oil and fuel dumping, leaching of waste from landfills.	
42	<u>Exports</u>		<u>Imports</u>	
	1	Export means goods and services sold for foreign currency.	Import refers to goods and services bought from overseas produces.	
	2	India exports nearly 7,500 goods to 190 countries of the world.	India imports nearly 6,000 goods from 140 countries.	
	3	Tea, spices, Iron Ore, Leather, Cotton, Textile etc., (Any two)	Machines, transport equipments, wheat, petroleum and newsprint. Any two)	

43	<u>Airways</u>	<u>Waterways</u>
1	Airways are the quickest, costliest most modern means of transport	Waterways are the cheapest means of transport
2	They carry passengers, freight and mail	They are most suitable for carrying heavy and bulky goods at low cost
3	They link local, regional, national and international cities.	Water ways are in the form of rivers, canals, backwaters, seas and oceans.
4	Airways are classified into domestic airway and international air ways.	Water ways are classified into inland waterways and ocean routes.

SECTION – IV (HISTORY - Caption)		Marks : 8
Answer any two caption		2 x 4 = 8
44	<u>COURSE OF THE WAR</u> a) 1914 to 1918 b) The side of Germany were called central powers (or) Germany, Austria – Hungary, Italy c) The side of Britain were called allies (or) England, France, Russia d) Artillery, Tanks and Submarines	1 1 1 1
45	<u>FRANKLIN D.ROOSEVELT</u> a) 1932 b) F.D.R. c) "I pledge you, I pledge myself to a New Deal for the Americans". d) New Deal Policy	1 1 1 1
46	<u>REVOLT AT CENTRAL INDIA</u> a) Rani Lakshmi Bai b) Gwalior c) She was killed in the war d) Escaped but captured and put to death	1 1 1 1
47	<u>THE AUGUST OFFER</u> a) 1940 b) Dominion Status c) To frame the constitution for India d) Indians	1 1 1 1

SECTION – V (Any Four only)		4 X 5 = 20
PART-I (HISTORY – Any one)		1 x 5 = 5
48 a	<p><u>Causes for Imperialism :</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Industrial Revolution : The industrial Revolution created a great demand for raw materials and new markets. 2. National security : Among the European Political groups desired to ensure national security and self sufficiency instigated colonial imperialism. 3. Nationalism : Many nations developed pride over their culture and language so, acquired colonies to enhance prestige. 4. Balance of power : European Countries were forced to acquire new colonies to achieve balance with their neighbours and competitors. 5. Discovery of new routes : The discovery of new routes to African and Asian continents promoted the spirit of Imperialism. 6. Growth of Population : The Population growth and its impact of unemployment force the Europeans to emigrate in search of new lands and careers abroad. 7. State of Anarchy : There was no international organization to enact and enforce laws for nations to maintain peace and security among countries before the first world war. (Any Five points) 	5 Marks
48 b	<p><u>Major achievement of the UNO :</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. UNO has rendered a great service in establishing Peace and Security by solving various problems generally political disputes by Security Council, Legal disputes by International Court of Justice and others by special agencies. 2. It settled disputes between Israel and Palestine 3. Iran and Iraq and withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. 4. It has signed many Nuclear Test Ban treaties like NTBT in 1963 and CTBT in 1996. 5. UN has conducted the conference of environment and development at Rio de Janeiro in 1992. 6. In the conference all countries adopted "Agenda 21 " a blueprint to promote economic development and protect natural resources. 7. The UNO established the International Research and Training Institute for women. 8. It has supported many programmes and projects to improve the quality of life for women in over 100 countries. 9. The UNO played a vital role in the Suez Canal crisis of 1956. It made France, Britain and Israel to withdraw troops from Egypt. The UNO Iso settled the Korean War and Vietnam War. (Any Five points) 	5 Marks

48 c	<p><u>Non-Co-operation Movement</u> Gandhiji decided to start the Non co-operation movement in 1920.</p> <p>The movement was observed in three stages.</p> <p>1. First Stage Indians who received titles and honours from the British renounced them in protest.</p> <p>2. Second stage There were large scale demonstration including hartals. All Government institution including schools, colleges, offices and legislatures were boycotted.</p> <p>3. Third stage The most important and final stage of the movement was non-payment of taxes. The congress session held in 1921 at Ahmadabad called upon the people not to pay taxes to the Government till their demands were met. The non co-operation movement was in its full swing, hartals and lock-out were all over the country.</p> <p>4. Suspension In 1922 at Chauri Chaura in Uttar Pradesh a procession of peasants was organized. The police fired at the peasants. In retaliation the angry peasants attacked and burnt the police station killing 22 police men.</p>	5 Marks
---------	---	------------

<u>PART – II (CIVICS – Any One)</u>		1 x 5 = 5
49 a	<p><u>SAARC</u></p> <p>i) India took the initiative to form SAARC to maintain peace in the regional level</p> <p>ii) SAARC'S first meeting was held at Dacca in Bangladesh on Dec 7, 1985.</p> <p>iii) Ashan of Bangladesh was the first Secretary General of SAARC.</p> <p>iv) The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation</p> <p>v) Member countries: 1. Bangladesh 2. Bhutan 3. India 4. Maldives 5. Nepal 6. Pakistan, 7. Afghaistan 8. Srilanka.</p> <p>vi) The SAARC countries identified mutual co – operation in the following areas, transportation, postal services, tourism, shipping, meteorology, health, agriculture, rural reconstruction and telecommunication.</p>	5 Marks

<p>49 b</p>	<p>Opposition Party in Democracy</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Success of the democracy depends to a great extend on the constructive role of the opposition parties. 2. In every democracy all the parties cannot get majority seats all the time in the parliament. 3. The parties which do not get majority seats are called opposition parties. 4. The party which gets majority seats in the Lok Sabha next to the ruling party is called the recognized opposition party. The leader of the opposition party enjoys some privileges equivalent to that of a cabinet minister. 5. All the powers mentioned in the constitution are exercised by the ruling party. The opposition party also functions in an effective manner, and their work is no less important than that of the ruling parties. 6. To check the government from becoming authoritarian and to restrict its powers, the opposition parties keep a watch over them. 7. The main duty of the opposition party is to criticize the policies of the government. 8. Outside the legislature the opposition parties attract the attention of the press and report their criticism of the government policy in the news papers. 9. The opposition parties have the right to check the expenditure of the government also. 10. During the question hour, the opposition parties criticize the government generally 	<p>5 Marks</p>
<p>49 c</p>	<p>Rights of Consumers</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The consumers have the right to be protected against marketing of goods and services, which are hazardous to life and property. 2. The quality, quantity, potency, purity, standard and price of goods should be properly informed. Assurance of access to variety of goods and services at competitive prices must be ensured. 3. In case of single supplier, the consumer has the right to be assured of satisfactory quality and service at a fair price. 4. The consumer's interests should receive due consideration at appropriate forums relating to consumer welfare. 5. They seek redressal against unfair trade practices or exploitation of consumers and right to fair settlement of the genuine grievances and the knowledge about goods and issues relating to consumer welfare. 6. The Right to Information Act was passed by the Parliament on 12th Oct 2005. 7. It enables all citizens to use their fundamental right to access information from public bodies. 	<p>5 Marks</p>

PART – III (GEOGRAPHY – Any one)		1 x 5 = 5
50 a	<p><u>Importance of Forest</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Forests provide valuable timber for domestic and commercial use and raw material for industries. 2. It supplies such as Lac, Gum, Resins, Tanning materials, medicines, herbs, honey and spices. 3. Export of forest products earns valuable foreign exchange. 4. Grazing cattle in the forest helps in dairy farming. 5. Many forest reserves have been developed into tourist centres. 6. It controls air pollution, soil erosion, floods and land reclamation. 7. Forests help in water percolation and thus maintain underground water level 8. It provides a natural habitat for animals and birds. 9. Forests help in controlling soil erosion, land reclamation and floods 10. Forests absorb atmospheric carbon-di-oxide and help in controlling air pollution. 11. Forests meet 40% of energy needs of the country. 	5 Marks
50 b	<p><u>Indian Roads</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Village roads Link villages with towns , They are maintained by village Panchayats. 2. District Roads Link the towns with district headquarters .They are maintained by the corporations and municipalities.. 3. State highways Link district headquarters and maintained by the state public works department. 4. National Highways Link the states capital with national capital and maintained by Central Public Work Department. 5. Golden Quadrilateral Super Highways It is a major Road development project launched by Government of India. 6. Express ways Expressways are the technologically improved high class roads in the Indian Road network. 7. Border Roads Border Roads are constructed and maintained by Boards Roads Organisation. 8. International Highways International Highways are the roads that link India with neighbouring countries for promoting harmonious relationship with them. 	5 Marks

50 c	<p><u>Advantages Remote Sensing :</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. This system has the ability to provide a synoptic view of a wide area in a single frame. 2. Remote sensing systems detect features of inaccessible areas that cannot be reached human vision. For example : Equatorial forest in the Congo basin, Africa. 3. Cheaper and rapid method of acquiring data up to-date and continuous information over a geographical area For example : It helps agriculturists to identify the areas affected by pests, crop related diseases etc. 4. Helps the planners for formulating policies and programmes to achieve the holistic functioning of the environment. For example : Spots the areas of natural disasters such as tsunami, drought prone, flood affected and cyclone hit areas and helps in providing relief and rehabilitation program in the affected areas. 5. Enable the cartographers to prepare Thematic maps with a great speed and accuracy. Ex. Geographical maps, soil maps, population maps etc. with great speed and accuracy. 	5 Marks
---------	--	---------

<u>PART – IV (ECONOMICS – Any One)</u>		1 x 5 = 5
51 (a)	<p>Need for the study of National Income:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To measure the size of the economy and level of country's economic performance. 2. To measure the production of goods and services. 3. To trace the trend or speed of the economic growth of our country in relation to previous years and that of other countries. 4. To know the contribution of primary, secondary and tertiary sector in the National Income. 5. To help government, to formulate development plans and policies to increase economic growth. 	5 Marks

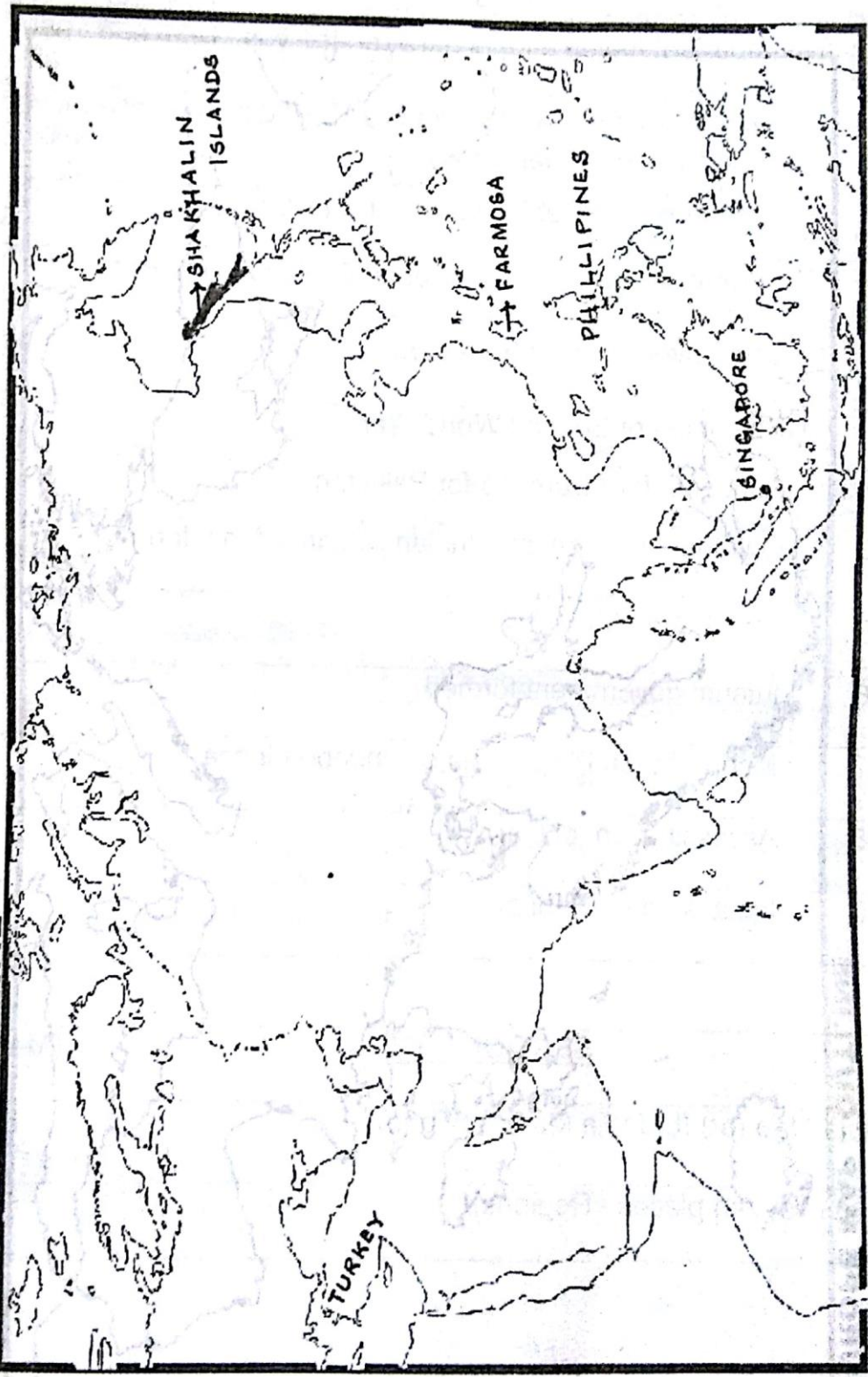
51 (b)	<p><u>Economic Reforms of 1991</u></p> <p>i) The year 1991 has a special significance in the Indian economy. ii) Allowing the foreign the investment, encouragement to private sector and co-existence of public sector and private sector.</p> <p>1. Liberalisation : Free market system. Withdrawal of regulation and restrictions for private sectors.</p> <p>2. Privatisation : Reforming of all economics activities from public sector to private sector.</p> <p>3. Globalisation : World wide movement towards economic financial, trade and communication integration. Linkage of nation's markets with global markets.</p>	5 Marks
51 (c)	<p><u>Green Revolution:-</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It was introduced in the year 1967. 2. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research introduced this new strategy through land reforms. High yielding variety seeds and improved irrigation facilities to increase the agricultural production. 3. The green Revolution means increasing production of food grains by using High Yielding Variety seeds – especially of Wheat and rice. 4. High yielding Variety seeds require regular supply of water fertilizer pesticides and financial resources. 5. The credit of introducing high yielding variety seeds goes to Indian Council of agriculture research and many agricultural universities in India particularly at Ludhiana, Pant Nagar and Coimbatore. 	5 Marks

SECTION – VI (Time Line)		5 X 1 = 5
Any five important Indian events between the year 1930 and 1950		
1930	Salt sathyagraha (Dandi march) / Civil disobedience movement/ First Round Table Conference.	
1931	Second Round Table / Gandhi Irwin Pact	
1932	Communal award / Third Round Table / Poona Pact	
1935	The Government of India Act	
1939	Beginning of Second World War	
1940	August Offer / Demand for Pakistan	
1942	Quit India Movement / Indian National Army formed	
1945	End of Second World war	
1946	Interim government formed	
1947	Mount Batten Plan / India got independence	
1948	Assassination of Gandhiji	
1950	India became Republic	

SECTION – VII		(Marks : 15)
53	(a) Asia Map (or) (b) India Map (Any one)	5 x 1 = 5
54	India Map (Any ten places / Regions)	10 x 1 = 10

53. (α)

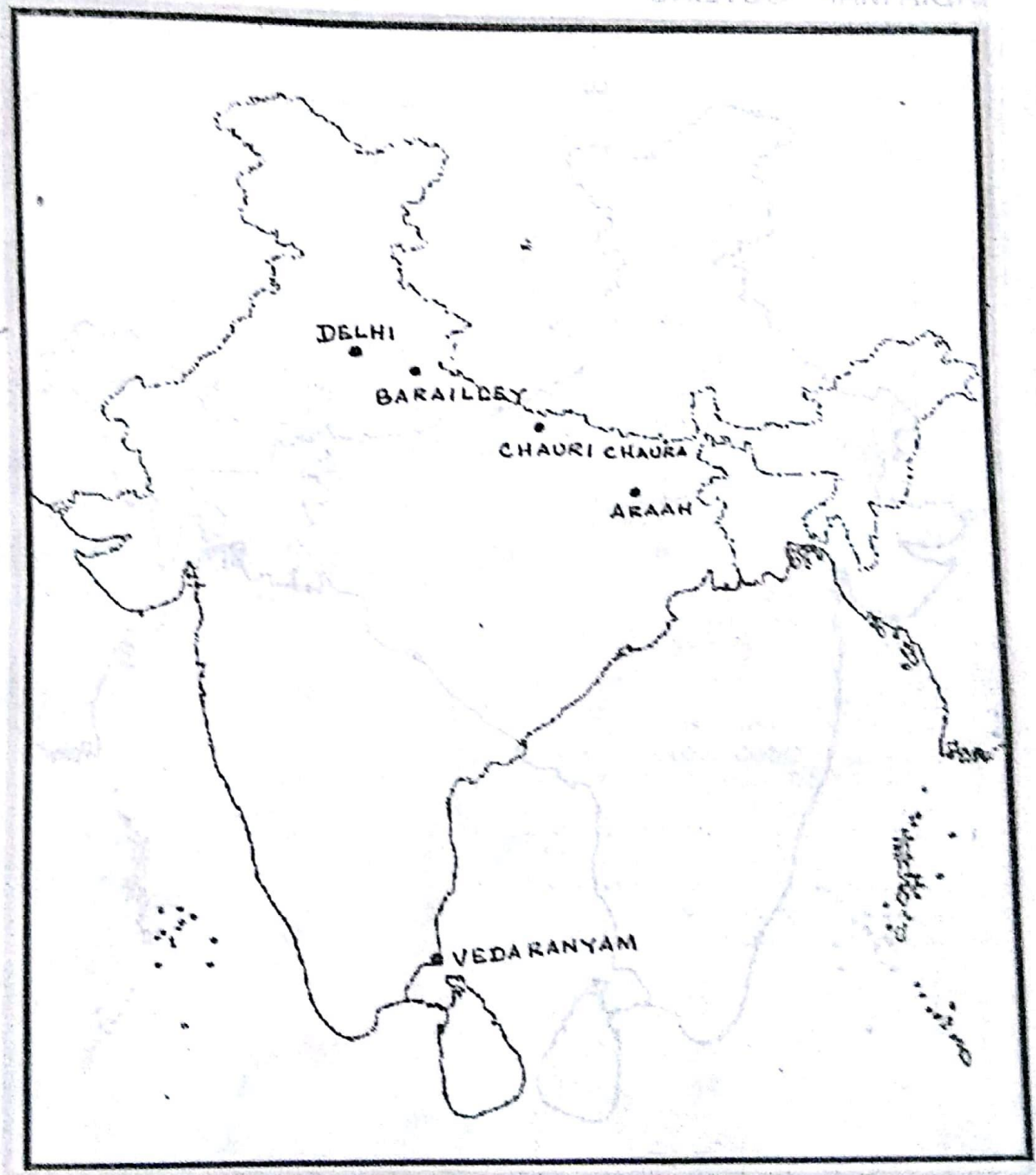
ASIA MAP - OUTLINE



53-(b)

INDIA MAP - OUTLINE

INDIA MAP - OUTLINE



INDIA MAP - OUTLINE

