



# SHRI VIDHYABHARATHI MAT.HR.SEC.SCHOOL

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SSLC PUBLIC EXAM MARCH - 19

SOCIAL SCIENCE TENTATIVE ANSWERKEY

TOTAL MARKS : 100

Q.NO	ANSWER		MARK
1	a. Industrial revolution		1
2	c. Marne		1
3	b. Mussolini		1
4	a. The Hague		1
5	d. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel		1
6	d. Myanmar		1
7	c. Access information from public bodies		1
8	a. Nilgiris Hills		1
9	b. Equable		1
10	b. Uranium		1
11	b. Tata Iron and Steel company		1
12	d. Bengaluru, Chennai and Hyderabad		1
13	c. Kerala		1
14	a. 1967		1
15.i.	Barrackpore	- Mangal Pandey	1
	New India	- Dr. Annie Besant	1
	Subhash Chandra Bose	- Indian National Army	1
	Kamaraj	- King Maker	1
	Justice Party	- T.M. Nair	1
15.ii	Brahmaputra	- Lake Manasarovar	1
	Local Storms	- Norwesters	1
	Black soil	- Cotton	1
	West Bengal	- Jute	1
	Sugar Bowl of India	- Uttar Pradesh	1

16.	The policy adopted by the European countries from AD 1492-1763 is known as <b>Colonialism</b> . Colonialism refers to the policy of acquiring and maintaining colonies especially for exploitation. It also means that it is a relationship between an indigenous majority and a minority foreign invaders.	2
17.	In 1917 Germany drowned four merchant ships of America, including Lusitania with her submarines. More than hundred Americans died in this incident which made the American president Woodrow Willson angry. Hence, on the 6 <sup>th</sup> April 1917 Woodrow Wilson declared war on Germany.	2
18.	Hitler began his political career as an agitator. In 1923, he made an attempt to capture power. It was known as ‘Beer Hall Revolution’.	2
19.	In 1939, Hitler demanded from Poland the right to construct a military road connecting East Prussia and Germany through Polish Corridor. He also demanded the surrender of Danzig. When Poland refused, Hitler made a lightening attack on Poland known as Blitzkrieg on 1 <sup>st</sup> September 1939. This immediate cause resulted the Second World war.	2
20.	In the UN Conference on Environment and Development held in Rio de Janeriro in 1992, all countries adopted “Agenda 21”-, a blueprint to promote sustainable development or the concept of economic growth while protecting natural resources.	2
21.	Delhi - Bhadur Shah – II Central India - Rani Lakshmi Bai Lucknow - Begum Hazarat Mahal Kanpur - Nana Saheb, Tantia Tope Bihar - Kunwar singh, Amar singh	2
22.	Swami Dayananda Saraswathi started the suddhi movement a ritual to reconvert the Hindus who had been converted to other religions earlier.	2
23.	In order to face the revolutionary movement in a successful manner, the British government passed the Rowlatt Act in 1919. It empowered the British Government to arrest any one without warrant, and imprisoned without trial. The Indians under the leadership of Gandhiji opposed it. There was country wide hartal on April 6, 1919.	2

24.	Economic development of the nations can be achieved only through world peace. World peace is essential not only for the economic development of India but also for all the developing countries of the world.	2
25.	A party recognized by the Election Commission, that secures at least six percent of the total votes in Lok Sabha election in four or more states, then it is called National party. Eg: Congress, BIP.	2
26.	<p>Importance of the Himalayas (Write any 2 relevant points)</p> <p>i) The presence of the Himalayas in north prevents southwest monsoon winds and cause rainfall and snowfall . If this mountain is absent, a major part of the Indian sub-continent would have been a hot and dry desert.</p> <p>ii) Himalayas forms a natural boundary for the subcontinent. It is permanently frozen and is a barrier to invasion.</p>	2
27.	<p>Climate of India is determined by the following factors:</p> <p>i. Latitude</p> <p>ii. Altitude</p> <p>iii. Distance from the sea</p> <p>iv. Wind</p> <p>v. Position of mountains</p>	2
28.	<p>Natural Vegetation</p> <p>Natural vegetation is the vegetation or plant cover naturally grown on the earth's surface. It is a result of climate, soil and biotic influences.</p>	2
29.	<p>Agricultural seasons in India</p> <p>1. Kharif</p> <p>2. Rabi</p> <p>3. Zaid</p>	2
30.	<p>Software technology parks of India ( Write any five )</p> <p>1. Bangalore</p> <p>2. Mysore</p> <p>3. Chennai</p> <p>4. Coimbatore</p> <p>5. Mumbai</p> <p>6. Pune</p> <p>7. Hyderabad</p> <p>8. Vishakappattianm</p> <p>9. Kolkata</p> <p>10. Gandhinagar</p> <p>11. Srinagar</p> <p>12. Mohali</p> <p>13. Noida</p> <p>14. Jaipur</p>	2
31.	<p>Unusable electronic goods are called as an e- waste. India produces about 380,000 tonnes of e – waste generated out of TV sets, mobile phones, computers, refrigerators and printers. This is a major threat to the environment and could lead to dangerous radiation related catastrophes worldwide.</p>	2

32.	Trade is an act or process of buying selling or exchanging goods and services. Trade in general is of two types. They are, 1) Internal trade 2) International trade	2
33.	Remote sensing – basic components 1) Target 2) Energy source 3) Transmission path 4) Sensor	2
34.	Tertiary sector includes trade, hotel industry, transport, storage , communication, finance, insurance, real estate and social services.	2
35.	Nehru decided that India would be a mixed economy in which public and private sectors would co – exist.	2

**Distinguish between ( write any relevant 2 points) Each question contains 2 marks**

**36.GMT - IST**

GMT	IST	Marks
It is known as Greenwich mean time	It is known as Indian standard time	2
GMT is calculated on 0° longitude	IST is calculated on 82°30' E longitude.	

**37. Loo and Norwesters**

LOO	NORWESTERS	Marks
These are strong hot winds which blow during the day time	These are local thunder storms.	2
They blow over the north western part of India	They blow over north eastern part of India	

**38. Renewable resources and Non renewable resources**

RENEWABLE RESOURCES	NON-RENEWABLE RESOURCES	Marks
Renewable resources are the resources that can be reproduced again and again	Non-Renewable resources are resources that cannot be replaced again after utilization	2
The time taken to renew the resources may be different from one resources to another.	Their rate of formation is extremely slow, they cannot be renewed easily. They are formed over a very long geological periods.	

### 39. Subsistence agriculture and Commercial agriculture

<b>SUBSISTENCE AGRICULTURE</b>	<b>COMMERCIAL AGRICULTURE</b>	<b>Marks</b>
In this type of agriculture crops are raised on a small farm.	In this type of agriculture crops are raised on large scale.	2
It is intensive for family consumption and the rest is sold in the nearby markets.	They are grown with a view of exporting them for earning foreign exchange	
It is known as intensive agriculture.	It is known as extensive agriculture.	

### 40. Iron and Steel Industries and Software Industry

<b>Iron and Steel Industries</b>	<b>Software Industry</b>	<b>Marks</b>
Iron and steel industries are mostly located in the chottanagpur plateau region.	The department of electronics has established "Electronic park" in different parts of our country.	2
There are 11 integrated steel plant, and 150 mini steel plants rolling and rerolling mills in India.	At present there are more than 500 software firms in India.	

### 41. Air Pollution and Noise Pollution

<b>Air Pollution</b>	<b>Noise Pollution</b>	<b>Marks</b>
It is contamination of air by the discharge of harmful substances.	Human or machine created sound that disrupts the acidity or balance of human or animal life is known as noise pollution.	2
Volcanic eruptions, wind erosion, pollen disposal, evaporation of organic compounds and natural radio activity are the natural causes of air pollution.	The unwanted sound can damage physiological and psychological health.	

### 42. Export and Import

<b>Exports</b>	<b>Imports</b>	<b>Marks</b>
Export means goods and services sold for foreign currency.	Import refers to goods and services bought from overseas producers.	2
India exports nearly 7500 goods to 190 countries.	India imports nearly 6000 goods from 140 countries.	

### 43. Roadways and Railways

Roadways	Railways	Marks
Roadways are easy to construct and maintain.	Railways are not easy to construct and maintain.	2
Construction of road is less expensive.	Construction of railways is expensive.	

### Section – IV

Choose any two of the following and answer all the questions given under each caption

#### 44. AMBITION OF GERMANY

a) Kaiser William II	1
b) He believed that his country alone was competent to rule the whole world.	1
c) He could not tolerate the British saying that the sun never sets in the British Empire.	1
d) Heligoland.	1

#### 45. Revolt at Central India

a) In central india the revolt was led by Rani lakshmi bai of Jhansi and Tantia tope who came from Kanpur.	1
b) Gwalior.	1
c) She was killed in the battle in June 1858.	1
d) Tantia tope escaped but was captured and put to death.	1

#### 46. Arya samaj

a) Swami Dayanandha Saraswathi ( Mul sankar)	1
b) 'Go back to Vedas'	1
c) Martin Luther of Hinduism	1
d) Lala lajpat Rai, Lala Hansraj and Pandit Guru Dutt	1

#### 47. Indian National Congress

a) The Indian national congress was founded in 1885	1
b) The first session of the congress was held at Bombay	1
c) W. C. Bannerjee	1
d) 72 delegates	1

## Section V

### 48.a. Relief ,Recovery and Reforms introduced by Franklin D. Roosevelt.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✦ The policy formulated to overcome depression by FD Roosevelt is known as New Deal. It includes Relief, Recovery and Reforms.</li><li>✦ The Tennessee valley Authority was established for the promotion of construction of dams, power plants, navigation projects, flood control projects, soil conservation and reforestation programmes.</li><li>✦ The Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA) was set up to provide with 500 million dollars to be given to the state and local governments.</li><li>✦ Federal Reserve Bank was set up to provide loans to banking institutions and industries.</li><li>✦ The security Exchange Act 1934, issued license to stock exchange.</li><li>✦ The National industrial Recovery Act (NIRA) was passed to reform the conditions of the workers by raising wages and lowering their working hours.</li><li>✦ The Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA) was passed to provide compensation to farmers who curtailed agricultural production there by to raise prices.</li></ul>	5
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### 48.b. Major achievements of the UNO

<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>❖ 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.</li><li>❖ The UNO has solved many international disputes and preserves peace in the world through peaceful negotiations.</li><li>❖ It settled disputes between Israel and Palestine, Iran and Iraq and withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan</li><li>❖ It has signed many Nuclear Test Ban treaties like NTBT in 1963 and CTBT (Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty) in 1996.</li><li>❖ In the UN Conference on Environment and Development held on Rio de Janeiro in 1992, all countries adopted “Agenda 21” - a blueprint to promote sustainable development or the concept of economic growth while protecting natural resources.</li><li>❖ The UN Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) and the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW) have supported programmes and projects to improve the quality of life for women in over 100 countries.</li><li>❖ 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 also settled the Korean War and Vietnam War.</li></ul>	5
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#### 48.c. The Importance of Three Round Table Conferences.

<p><b>The First Round Table Conference 1930:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The British could not suppress the civil disobedience movement. In order to solve the political dead lock, the British called the First Round Table Conference at London in 1930.</li><li>• It was not attended by the congress, since the civil disobedience movement was going on in full swing. It ended in failure.</li><li>• The failure of the first round table conference made the British to send Lord Irwin to negotiate with Gandhiji.</li><li>• An understanding was reached between Gandhiji and Lord Irwin.</li></ul> <p><b>The Second Round Table Conference 1931:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The second Round Table conference was held in London in 1931. As per the Gandhi-Irwin pact, Gandhiji attended the Second Round Table Conference in England.</li><li>• As no decision could be reached regarding the communal question and constitutional changes, Gandhiji returned to India without any settlement.</li><li>• When he landed in India, he was arrested and the congress was banned. The civil disobedience movement was once again revived.</li></ul> <p><b>The Third Round Table Conference 1932:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• In November 1932, the Third Round Table Conference was held in London. It ended in failure without the participation of the congress leaders.</li></ul>	5
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#### 49.a. Panchasheel and the policy of Non-Alignment

##### **Pancha sheel**

India is called by the name of “A Great Peace Maker”. In 1955 at the Bandung conference Jawaharlal Nehru the Prime Minister of India declared the five principles of peace. It was known as ‘Pancha sheel’”.

- ☐ Each country should respect the territorial integrity and sovereignty of others.
- ☐ No country should attack any other country.
- ☐ No one should try to interfere in the internal affairs of others.
- ☐ All country shall strive for equality and mutual benefit.
- ☐ Every country should try to follow the policy of peaceful coexistence.

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## Policy of Non-Alignment

After second world war the world was divided into two hostile blocs- the American Bloc and the Russian Bloc and both of them trying to increase their influence at the cost of the other.

But India did not join either of these two blocs. Whenever any difference arose between these blocs, India tries to remove that difference thereby contributing substantially towards world peace.

## 49.b. National Integration

In spite of diversity in physical features, its influence on person's living, their varied habits, religious faiths, language, food and dress habits make the people look different but the heritage of India binds them together; Humanism, spiritual urge, brotherhood, friendship, love for all and religious tolerance make the Indians live in unity and harmony.

The feeling and thought that all are Indians and brothers and sisters help towards the growth of National Integration along with National symbols, National flag and National anthem. United we live, divided we fall is the spirit with which the Indians live and safeguard National Integration. This unity of India which we have achieved is basically the result of cultural heritage which has developed through the ages right from the days of the Indus culture.

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## 49.c. Rights of Consumers

The following are the rights of consumers as codified in the Indian laws, which the business community has to keep in mind:

- The consumers have the right to be protected against marketing of goods and services, which are hazardous to life and property.
- 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 price. In case of single supplier, the consumer has the right to be assured of satisfactory quality and service at a fair price.

5

- The consumer's interests should receive due consideration at appropriate forums relating to consumer welfare. 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.

The right to information act was passed by the parliament on 12<sup>th</sup> Oct 2005 to enable all citizens to use their fundamental rights to access information from public bodies.

#### 50.a.Unity in Diversity

- India has Unique land forms ranging from the highest peaks to the lowest plains.
- Mount Everest is the highest peak in the world, is located in Himalayas, in the border of Nepal and China.
- The climate varies from the tropical to the temperate zone. Mawsynram in Meghalaya receives the highest amount of rainfall, whereas the Thar Desert receives very low rainfall.
- We have wet dense tropical forest on the Western Ghats, mangrove trees in the Sunder bans of West Bengal and the shrubs and sparse vegetation in the Thar Desert.
- The diversity of the physical environment and climate has made India an ideal habitat for varieties of flora and fauna.
- India is a secular country with total freedom of worship. People follow Hinduism, Christianity, Islam, Sikhism, Buddhism, Jainism and Zoroastrianism with cultural diversities. In spite of its physical, religious and racial varieties, the 'Indian culture' unites all people. Hence India is known for her "Unity in Diversity".

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#### 50.b. The factors encouraging cotton textile industry in Mumbai

Mumbai in Maharashtra is the leading cotton textile centre and it is called as the "Manchester of India". The following factors favour the cotton textile industries in Mumbai.

- Location of port facilities for the export of finished goods.
- Well connected through rail and road links with cotton growing areas.
- Humid coastal climate favours yarning.
- Availability of Capital goods and finance.
- Availability of man power.

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50.c. The term Recovery stage of Disaster Risk Reduction

<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Decision and action taken after a disaster with a view to restoring or improving the conditions of the community and strengthen their capacity to cope with future disaster.</li><li>• It also ensures return to the normal situation and recovers equilibrium. The rehabilitation and reconstruction are the tasks in this stage and afford a valuable opportunity to develop and implement the measures of disaster risk reduction.</li><li>• The community activity, school disaster management committee and education on disaster management play a vital role in reducing the severity of natural and man-made hazards.</li><li>• The Government of Tamil Nadu has initiated the disaster risk management programme with the support and guidance given by the United Nations Development Programme(UNDP).</li><li>• The main objective of the programme is to enhance the capacity of the local community by providing training on first aid, search and rescue, early warnings etc.,</li></ul>	5
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51.a. Methods of calculating National income

<p>The National Income of a country can be calculated by the following three methods.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1.Product method</li><li>2.Income method</li><li>3.Expendituremethod</li></ol> <p>1. Product Method</p> <p>In this method the total value of all goods and services produced in a country is taken into account.</p> <p>2. Income Method</p> <p>In this method the income and Payments received by all the people in the country are calculated</p> <p>3. Expenditure Method</p> <p>In this method we add up the expenditure of all people on consumer goods investment and saving.</p>	5
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## 51.b. Green Revolution

Green Revolution was introduced in the year 1967. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research(ICAR) introduced this new strategy through land reforms, promoting the use of High Yielding Variety (HYV) seeds and improved irrigation facilities to increase the agricultural production.

### **Land reforms**

The government initiated speedy land reform measures like land ceiling legislation, abolition of intermediaries and tenancy legislation. In this regard the Bhoodhan movement started by Vinob abhave deserves a mention.

Through the Bhoodhan movement millions of acres of land were received from the landlords and distributed to the landless poor.

### **High Yielding Variety seeds programme**

The green revolution largely means increasing production of food grains by using High Yielding Variety seeds especially of wheat and rice. The use of High Yielding Variety seeds requires regular supply of water, fertilizer, pesticides and financial resources.

As a result of green revolution large number of states benefited by producing more crops. This enabled India to achieve self-sufficiency in food grain production.

The credit of introducing the High Yielding variety seeds goes to Indian Council of Agriculture Research and many agricultural universities in India particularly Ludhiana, Pantnagar (UP) and Coimbatore.

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## 51. c. Various power programs in Tamil Nadu

The important power stations in Tamil nadu are listed below.

### **Thermal Power**

Thermal power stations are in Ennore, Tuticorin, Mettur, Basin Bridge and Neyveli.

### **Hydel power**

Hydel power stations are in Mettur, Kundah, Periyar Dam. Kothayar Dam, Pykara, Singara and Moyar.

### **Atomic Energy**

Atomic power stations are in Kalpakkam and Koodankulam.

### **Wind Energy**

It is a non conventional form of energy. The windmills are situated in Coimbatore, Kanyakumari, Tuticorin, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli.

### **Biomass Energy**

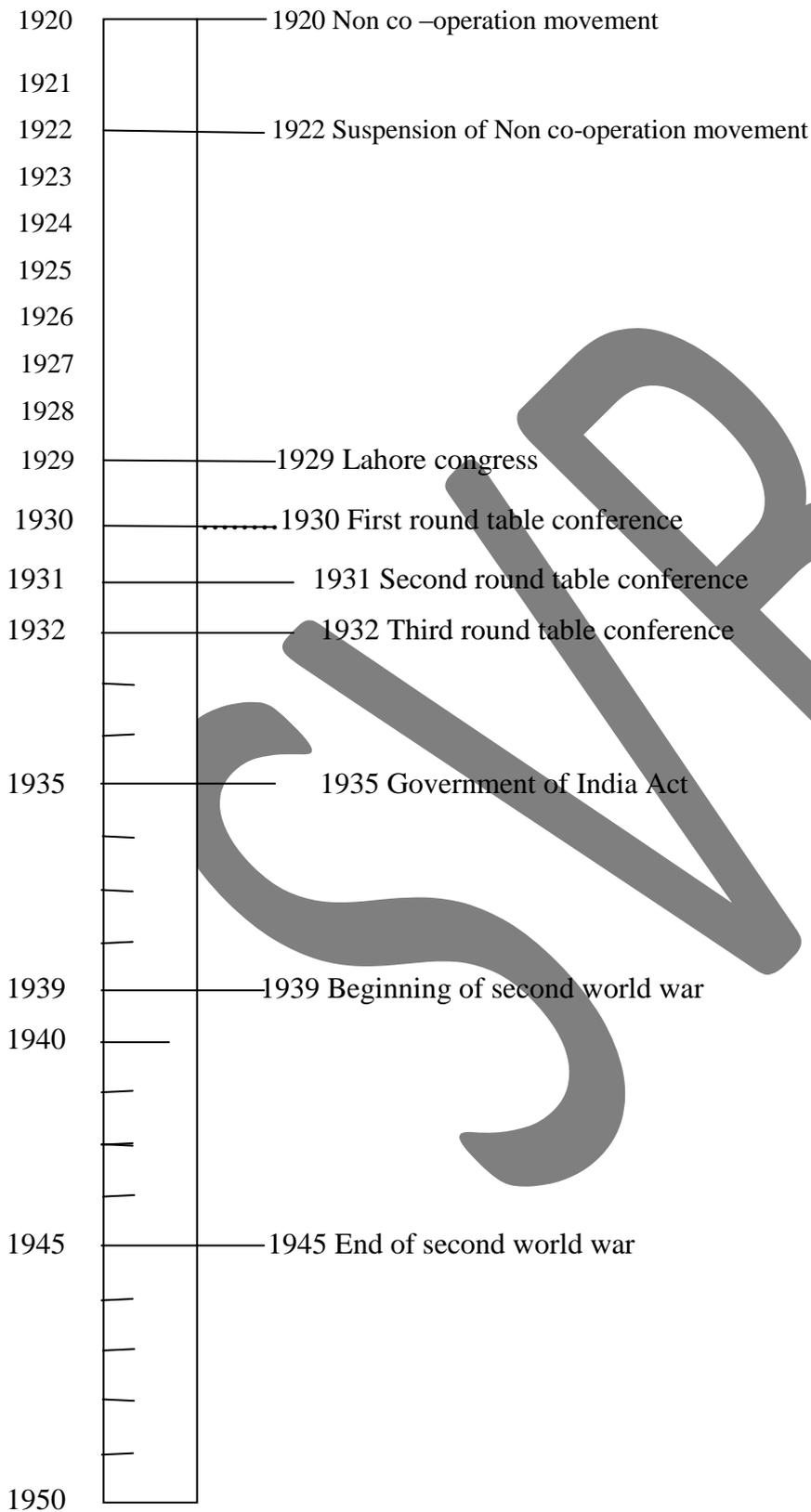
This is another kind of Non-conventional energy. This kind of electricity is produced in Namakkal and Dharmapuri Districts. Biomass energy is a non conventional form of energy made from agricultural waste.

5

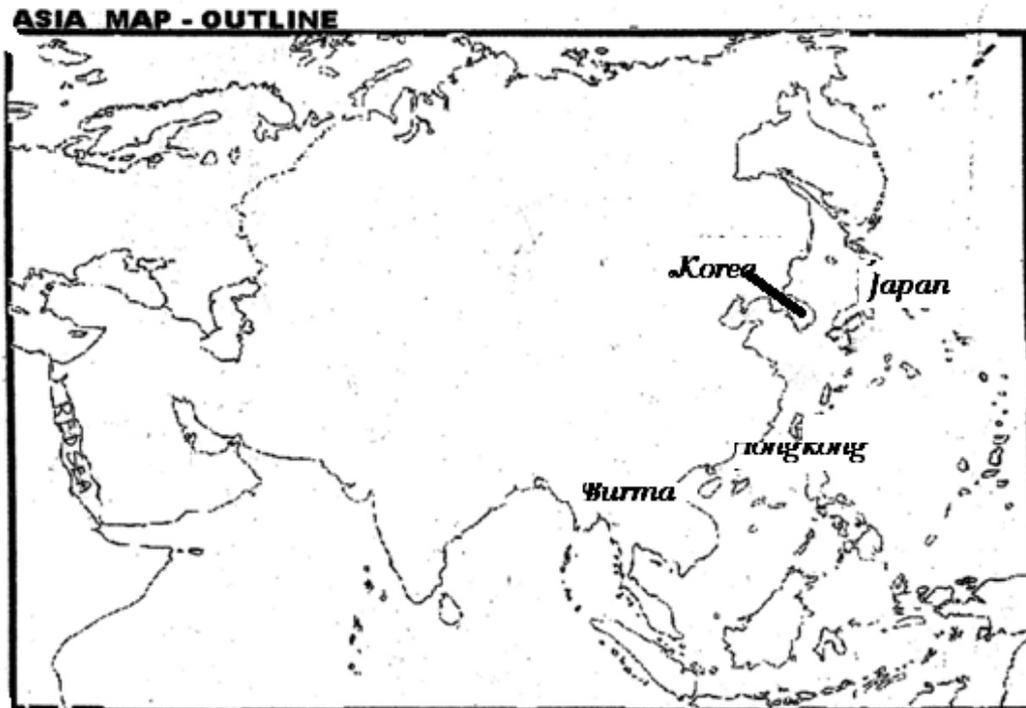
52. Time line between the year of 1920 – 1950 ( Write any 5 events)

5x1=5

Scale : (1 Unit = 5 years)



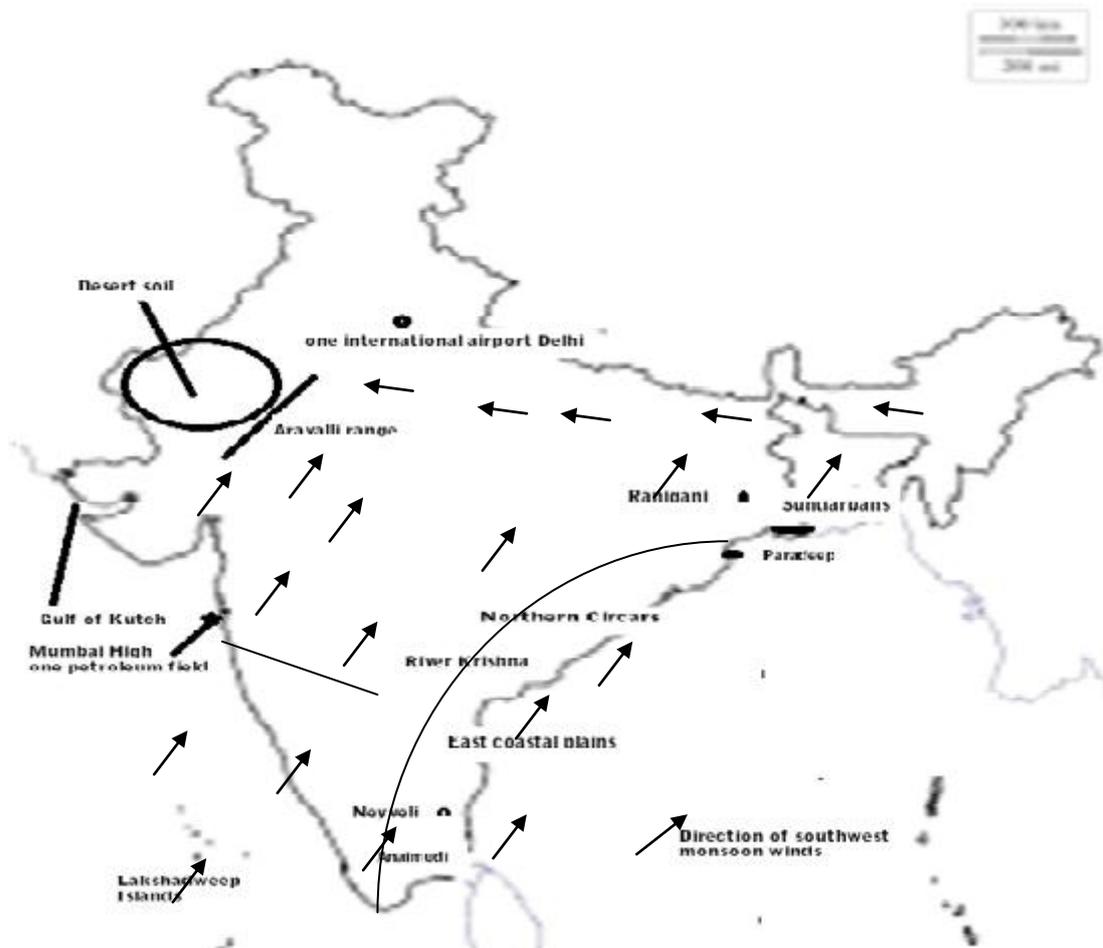
53. a) Asia Map



b. India map



## 54. India Map



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