

DIET Kannur
Mukulam SSLC Model Examination 2022
Social Science Answer Key

PART I

A. **(4 x 1=4)**

1. b) Abanindranath Tagore
2. c) Herbert Spencer
3. a) Non-Cooperation Movement
4. c) Intensity of erosion is less
5. a) Legal Metrology Department
6. b) Corporate Tax

B. **(4 x 1=4)**

7. c) Fazl Ali
8. d) Co-operative Banks
9. a) Attingal Revolt
10. d) Dadabai Naoroji

PART II

A. **(3 x 2 = 6)**

11. • The method of collecting information about an object ,place or phenomenon without actual physical contact is remote sensing.
 - Sensors
12. • Citizenship is the full and equal membership in a nation
 - Natural citizenship and Acquired citizenship
13. • Each one should evaluate his activities critically
 - Be the change which you expect from others
14. • Settlements – 2377
 - Graveyard - 2277
15. • (a) Above 24°C
 - (b) 75 cm

B. **(2 x 2 = 4)**

16. • Protest against inequality ,violations of rights and social evils which existed in the Indian society
 - Protest against the economic exploitations of the colonial forces
17. • When the purchased product is damaged or defective
 - Defective services received from government/non govt/private institution

18. • (a) Economics
• (b) History

Part III

A.

(3 x 4 = 12)

19. • Improves the skills of individuals.
• Better the technological know-how.
• Helps to secure better job and income.
• Improves the standard of living.

20.

A	B
Vaikom Satyagraha	T K Madhavan
Guruvayur satyagraha	K Kelappan
Samathwasamajam	Vaikunda Swamikal
Sadhu Jana Paripalana Sangham	Ayyankali

21. • Hierarchical organisation
• Permanence
• Appointment on the basis of qualification
• Political Neutrality

22. Functions of Reserve Bank:

- Printing of currency
- Controlling credit
- Banker to government
- Banker's Bank

Printing of currency

- All currencies except one rupee note are printed by the Reserve Bank of India.
- The one rupee note and its subsidiary coins are issued by the Central Finance Department.

Controlling Credit

- This is made possible by bringing about changes in the rate of interest.
- As rate of interest increases, volume of loans decreases and vice versa.

Banker to Government

- RBI accepts deposits from the government sanctions loans and renders other banking services to them.
- It does not charge any fees for these services.

Banker's Bank

- It advises and assists all banks in their operations
- It acts as a last resort to all banks in their financial matters.

23. **Map of India**

B.

(1 x 4 = 4)

24. • Large scale import of machine-made British textiles.
- Expansion of Railway.
 - Low wages for weavers.
 - Export of raw material.
25. **-Budget** is the financial statement showing the expected income and expenditure of the government during a financial year.
- In India, financial year is from April 1 to March 31.

Types of Budget

Balanced budget:- When income and expenditure are equal, it is called a balanced budget.

Surplus budget:- When income is more than expenditure, it is called surplus budget.

Deficit budget:- When expenditure is more than income, it is called deficit budget.

PART IV

A

(3 X 6=18)

26. **West coastal Plain**

- Between the Arabian Sea and the Western ghats
- From the Rann of Kutchh to Kanyakumari
- Comparatively narrow d) Lakes & Backwaters can be found
- Can be divided into Gujarat coast, Konkan Coast & Malabar Coast

East Coastal Plain

- Between Bay of Bengal and the Eastern Ghats
- From sundarban delta to Kanyakumari
- Comparatively wide d) Can be divided into north zircar Plain and coromandal coast
- Deltas are formed

27. **Indian Foreign Policy**

- Policy of non-alignment
- Punchsheel principles
- Resistance to colonialism
- Resistance to imperialism

- Opposite to racism
- Peaceful co-existence
- Trust of UNO

28. **Global pressure belts**

- Atmospheric pressure is uniform between certain latitudes. It is called pressure belts.

Causes of the distribution of pressure belts

- Variations in the amount of solar energy
- Rotation of the earth.

Equatorial Low pressure belt

- 0- 5° N & S
- Sun's rays fall vertically throughout the year.
- The heated air expands and rises up
- This is the reason for the low pressure in this zone.
- it is also known as Doldrum (no wind)

Polar high pressure

- 90° N & 90°S
- Severe cold experiences throughout the year.
- The air remains chilled
- Hence high pressure is experienced here.

29. **Early Struggles**

- The struggle of the Indigo farmers in Champaran(1917)
- Ahmadabad Cotton mill strike (1918)
- Peasant struggle in Kheda (1918)

Changes/Results

- It popularized Gandhiji's ideologies and method of protest
- His methods of protest attracted even the laymen to the movement
- The city centric national movement spread to the rural areas
- He became a national leader acceptable to all sections of the society

B

(2 x 6 = 12)

30. **E- Governance** is the use of electronic technology in administration.

- **Eg;** The single window system for admission to Higher Secondary courses

Benefits: -

- It is helpful to obtain government services easily in a speedy manner.

- Need not wait in government offices for services.
- Can receive service with the help of information technology.
- Govt. services offered speedily and with less expense.
- Efficiency of the offices and quality of the service get enhanced.

31. Mumbai being the most important cotton textile centre in India ,the city is termed as Cottonopolis.

Favourable Factors

- Easy availability of raw materials
- Cheap availability of power
- Export and import possibilities of the Mumbai port
- Fresh water availability
- Human resource availability

32. Uses of GIS

- Compile data from different sources
- Update and incorporate data easily
- Conduct thematic studies
- Represent geographic features spatially
- Generate visual models of future phenomena
- Prepare maps, tables and graphs

PART V

(2 x 8 = 16)

33. EQUINOX

- On March -21 and September-23, the apparent position of the sun will be over the equator. These days are called equinox.
- The length of the day and night will be equal During these days on both of the hemispheres

SUMMER SOLSTICE

- On June 21, the sun will be vertically above the Tropic of Cancer. The day is known as summer solstice.
- Longest day and shortest night found in Northern hemisphere.

WINTER SOLSTICE

- On December 22, The sun reaches vertically above the Tropic of Capricorn. This day is known as winter solstice.
- Longest night and shortest day found in Northern hemisphere

Apparent movement of the sun and Seasons

Months	The apparent movement of the sun	Seasons	
		Northern Hemisphere	Southern Hemisphere
From March 21 to June 21	From the Equator to the Tropic of Cancer	Spring	Autumn
From June 21 to September 23	From the Tropic of Cancer to the Equator	Summer	Winter
From September 23 to December 22	From the Equator to the Tropic of Capricorn	Autumn	Spring
From December 22 to March 21	From the Tropic of Capricorn to the Equator	Winter	Summer

34. Autocratic Rule

- France in the seventeenth and the eighteenth century's Autocratic rule under the Bourbon kings.
- They led a life of luxury and extravagance.
- clergy and lords and the frequent wars they waged, along with the frequent spells of drought and crop failure, brought France to the brink of bankruptcy.
- The financial and military assistance given to American colonies in the American War of Independence also aggravated the financial crisis in France.

French Society

- The French society was divided into three strata and they were known as the Estates

First Estate -Clergy

- Held vast land
- Collected the tax called

- 'Title' from farmers.
- Exempted from all taxes
- Controlled higher positions in administrative military service.

Second Estate-Nobility

- Engaged in military service.
- Collected various taxes from farmers.
- Made farmers work without wages.
- Exempted from taxes
- Led luxurious life
- Held vast lands

Third Estate- Middle class - including farmers, craftsman, lawyers, teachers etc.

- NO role in administration
- Paid land tax namely 'Taille' to the govt.
- Low social status
- Paid taxes to Clergy and Nobles

Thinkers and Ideologies.

Various thinkers and streams of thought in France played an important role in making the people aware of the inequalities and exploitation

Voltaire - Promoted Rational thinking, Ideals of equality and humanism

Rousseau- Declared that the people are the sovereign

Montesquieu- Encourage democracy and the Republic.

- Suggest division of power of the govt into legislature, executive, and judiciary.

Influence of French Revolution

- Stimulated all the later revolutions in the world
- Paved the way for the end of the feudal system in Europe
- People's sovereignty
- Emergence of nationalism
- Growth of the middle class
- Threatened autocracy

35. CAUSES OF FIRST WORLD WAR

MILITARY ALLIANCES

- The competition among the colonial powers led to conflict.
- It caused mutual distrust and enmity .
- This led to signing of **military alliances**
Triple alliance GERMANY, AUSTRIA – HUNGARY , ITALY
Triple Entente ENGLAND ,FRANCE, RUSSIA
- The formation of such alliance created war atmosphere in Europe
- They started manufacturing and buying most destructive weapons.

AGGRESSIVE NATIONALISM

- Aggressive nationalist consider their own nation as the supreme and justified whatever be the actions of their nations.
- They used it to invade other countries.

Movements based on aggressive nationalism

- PAN- SLAV MOVEMENT
- PAN-GERMAN MOVEMENT
- REVENGE MOVEMENT

IMPERIALIST CRISIS

MOROCCAN CRISIS

- Britain recognized the claim of France over Morocco based on the treaty signed between Britain and France in 1904.
- But it opposed by Germany.
- So France agreed to transfer a part of French Congo to Germany.
- Germany agreed to transfer Morocco to France in return.
- Thus problem solved temporarily but rivalry continued.

BALKAN CRISIS

- The Balkan League (Greece, Bulgaria, Serbia and Montenegro) occupied the Balkan region in Europe from Ottoman Empire in 1912.
- The rivalry started.
- When Austria claimed over this region with the support of Germany,
- Serbia also claimed it with the support of Russia.

IMMEDIATE CAUSES:

- A Serbian youth assassinated Francis Ferdinand, the heir to the throne of Austria at the Bosnian capital Sarajevo in June 1914.
- Austria held responsibility over Serbia and declared war on Serbia on 28 July 1914. The allied nations rushed to help their allies.
- Almost all the nations of the world directly or indirectly involved in it. Therefore this war is known as the **FIRST WORLD WAR**.