

SSLC EXAMINATION MARCH - 2022

SOCIAL SCIENCE

ANSWER KEY

Question Paper Code : S 1719

Exam Date : 12.04.2022

Q. No	Value Points	Score
1	Malabar	Any Four (4x1=4)
2	Terrestrial Photography	
3	Indian Police Service	
4	France	
5	Autumn	
6	Nandalal Bose	
7	Microfinance	1
8	Marthanda Varma	1
9	Iron and Steel Industry	1
10	Provide treatment facilities	1
11	Direct Tax	1
	Indirect Tax	1
12	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The cheapest means of transport.• Suitable for large scale cargo transport.• Does not cause environmental pollution.• Most suited for international trade.	Any Two (1+1)
13	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• We learn to respect the elders and to engage in social service from family• Family create responsibility among its members• Inspiration and encouragement from the family will develop civic consciousness.• Each individual is for the family and the family is for the society	Any Two (1+1)
14	Legal Metrology Department Food Safety Department	

	Central Drugs Price Control Committee Drugs Control Department Food Safety and Standard Authority of India	Any Two (1+1)
15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of the physical and the cultural features of the earth surface. • For military operations and the preparation of military maps. • For economic planning. • For urban planning. • To understand land use. • To understand the topography. 	Any Two (1+1)
16	E-governance is the use of electronic technology in administration. This helped to obtain government services easily in a speedy manner.	2
17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality • Reliability • After sale services • Fair price 	Any Two (1+1)
18	Andaman & Nicobar Islands Lakshadweep	1+1
19	Productivity of the workers increases Economic inequality is reduced Natural resource is utilized effectively Makes possible the development and use of advanced technology Social welfare is ensured Entrepreneurship improves (Any Four)	1 1 1 1
20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty • Mutual non-aggression • Mutual non-interference in each other's internal affairs • Equality and cooperation for mutual benefit • Peaceful co-existence (Any Four)	1 1 1 1
21	Social Survey	1

	<p>Interview</p> <p>Observation</p> <p>Case study</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>
22	<p>Education</p> <p>Improves the skills of individuals</p> <p>Better the technological know-how</p> <p>Helps to secure better job and income</p> <p>Improves the standard of living.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>
23		<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>
24	<p>Ramakrishna Mission – Swami Vivekanandan</p> <p>Aligarh Movement – Sir Syed Ahamad Khan</p> <p>Theosophical Society – Annie Besant</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>

	Brahma Samaj – Raja Rammohan Roy	
25	Physiography Nearness to sea Altitude Latitude	1 1 1 1
26 (a)	Protection of boundary Maintain internal peace Protection of rights Implementation of justice	1 1 1 1
(b)	Protection of life and liberty Divine Right Theory Evolutionary theory Social contract theory Power theory (any two)	1 1
27 (a)	Electronic banking is a method by which all transaction can be carried out through net banking and tele banking. Any time banking - Anywhere banking - Net banking- Mobile phone banking, etc. are part of electronic banking. Features : Money can be sent and bills can be paid anywhere in the world from home Saves time Low service charge	1+1+1
(b)	Core banking is the facility which is arranged in such a way that the branches of all banks are brought under a central server so that banking services from one bank to another is made Possible. As a result, ATM, debit card, credit card, net banking, ele banking, mobile banking, etc have been brought together- Transactions have become simple- By using this facility, an individual can send money from his bank account to his friend's account elsewhere.	1+1+1
28 (a)	Permanent land revenue settlement Implemented in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa Tax was collected by zamindars.	1+1+1

	<p>Zamindar was the owner of the entire land</p> <p>Farmers were to pay up to 60% of the yield as tax.</p> <p>The tax was to be paid in cash strictly before the cut-off date.</p> <p>Mahalwari system</p> <p>(b) Implemented in North West India.</p> <p>The village headman was assigned the responsibility to collect tax.</p> <p>The tax rate was too excessive.</p> <p>The entire village (Mahal) was considered as a single unit for tax collection.</p>	<p>1+1+1</p>
<p>29 (a)</p> <p>(b)</p>	<p>Greenwich Mean Time</p> <p>Time is calculated worldwide based on the Greenwich Line.</p> <p>Hence this line is also known as the prime meridian.</p> <p>The local time at the prime meridian is known as the Greenwich Mean Time.</p> <p>Based on the Greenwich Meridian, the world is divided into 24 zones, each with a time difference of one hour.</p> <p>Indian Standard Time</p> <p>The longitudinal extent of India is from 68°E to 97°E.</p> <p>The 82½°E longitude which passes almost through the middle of these longitudes has been fixed as the standard meridian of India.</p> <p>The local time along this longitude is generally considered as the Standard Time of India. This is known as the Indian Standard Time</p>	<p>1+1+1</p> <p>1+1+1</p>
<p>30</p>	<p>Antagonism to democracy</p> <p>Opposition to socialism</p> <p>Glorifying the nation</p> <p>Adoring the purity of race</p> <p>Justifying war</p> <p>Diffusion of aggressive nationalism</p> <p>Deifying the past</p> <p>Indoctrination of ideologies through arts, literature and education</p> <p>Military dictatorship</p>	<p>1+1+1+1</p> <p>1+1</p>

	Destruction of political rivals (Any Six Point)	
31	<p>Cash crops</p> <p>Fibre crops</p> <p>Cotton - Cotton is known as 'universal fibre', as it is used worldwide in the textile sector. India ranks fourth in cotton production. etc</p> <p>Jute - The Ganga-Brahmaputra delta region of West Bengal is the major jute producing region. Etc</p> <p>Beverage crops</p> <p>Tea - India is the largest producer of tea in the world. Etc</p> <p>Coffee - India stands sixth in the production of coffee, which is a tropical plantation crop – Arabica</p> <p>Spices - India is famous for spices like cardamom, pepper, nutmeg, clove, ginger, etc. right from the ancient times.</p> <p>Other crops</p> <p>Sugar cane - Sugarcane, which is a tropical crop, requires hot and humid climate. etc</p> <p>Rubber - Kerala is the leading producer of rubber in India. It is a major source of income in Kerala. etc</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>
32	<p>In the absence of civic consciousness human beings will become selfish and all the activities will be for his own achievements.</p> <p>This will adversely affect social life.</p> <p>In such a society there will be no peace or security.</p> <p>Factors which determine civic conscious are</p> <p>Family</p> <p>Associations</p> <p>Education</p> <p>Political system</p> <p>Social system</p>	<p>1+1+1</p> <p>1+1+1</p>
33	Features of the Non-cooperation movement	

	<p>Lawyers shall boycott court.</p> <p>The public shall boycott foreign products.</p> <p>Boycott elections.</p> <p>Returning the British awards and prizes.</p> <p>Denial of taxes.</p> <p>Students shall boycott English schools.</p> <p>How the Indian society responded</p> <p>Farmers in Awadh refused to pay taxes.</p> <p>The tribal groups in northern Andhra entered the forests and collected the forest produces violating the forest laws.</p> <p>Farmers in Uttar Pradesh refused to carry the luggage of the colonial officials</p> <p>Workers struck work.</p> <p>Lawyers boycotted courts.</p> <p>Students quitted colleges and schools run by the British.</p> <p>The public, including women, burnt foreign clothes on the streets.</p> <p>Effects of the non-cooperation movement</p> <p>Gandhiji called for construction work along with the boycott in the time of non-cooperation movement.</p> <p>Inspired by this, people began to make indigenous products, spin khadi cloth using charka,</p> <p>Establish national schools and popularise Hindi.</p> <p>Students who boycotted English education were attracted to national educational institutions.</p> <p>The Chaurachura incident</p> <p>In response to the police firing at a mob, at Chouri Choura in Uttar Pradesh the villagers set ablaze the police station and 22 policemen died.</p> <p>This incident disappointed Gandhiji.</p> <p>So, he called for stopping the non-cooperation movement.</p>	<p>1+1</p> <p>1+1</p> <p>1+1</p> <p>1+1</p>
<p>34</p>	<p>Planetary Winds</p> <p>Trade winds</p> <p>The winds are constantly blowing from the sub tropical high pressure belt of both hemispheres towards the equatorial low pressure belt is known as Trade winds.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p>

<p>The Trade winds blows From 30°N & 30°S latitude to 0° latitude.</p> <p>As these winds blow from the north east in the Northern Hemisphere, they are known as north east trade winds..-</p> <p>This wind is blowing from the south east in the Southern Hemisphere, so it is known as the South east trade winds</p> <p>The equatorial low pressure zone where the trade winds from both the hemispheres converge is known as the Inter Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ).</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p>
<p>Westerlies</p> <p>The Westerlies are blow continuously from the sub tropical high pressure zones (30 ° latitudes) into Sub polar lowpressure zones (60 ° latitudes) In both hemispheres.</p> <p>As the direction of these winds is mostly from the west, they are known as the westerlies.</p> <p>Due to the vast expanse of oceans in the Southern Hemisphere the westerlies are stronger in the SouthernHemisphere than in the Northern Hemisphere.</p> <p>'Roaring Forties' (along 40° latitudes), 'Furious Fifties' (along 50° latitudes) and 'Shrieking Sixties' (60° latitudes).</p>	
<p>Polar Easterlies</p> <p>The cold polar regions are centres of high pressure.</p> <p>The polar winds are the cold winds that blow from these high pressure areas towards the sub polar low pressurebelts.</p> <p>These winds blow from the East in both the hemispheres due to the Coriolis Force.</p> <p>Hence these are known as polar easterlies.</p>	
<p>(ANY TWO)</p> <p>Global pressure belts</p> <p>Equatorial low pressure belt 0°</p> <p>The air expands due to sun's heat and rises up on a massive scale in this area.</p> <p>This is the reason for the low pressure experienced throughout this zone.</p> <p>The equatorial low pressure belt is situated between 5° North and South latitudes.</p> <p>As the air in this zone ascends on a large scale, winds are very feeble here.</p> <p>This pressure belt is also known as 'doldrum', meaning 'the zone with no</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p>

	<p>winds'.</p> <p>Sub tropical high pressure belt-(30 °N & 30 °S)</p> <p>This pressure belt is located at 30 ° latitude in both hemispheres.</p> <p>The warm air rising from the equatorial low pressure belt (0°) gradually cools and drops to 30° latitudes under the influence of the Earth's rotation.</p> <p>And there it becomes high pressure belt.</p> <p>Sub polar low pressure belt (60°N & 60°S latitudes)</p> <p>As this zone is close to the Pole, the air is colder here.</p> <p>The air in this zone thrown away due to the rotation of the earth.</p> <p>As a result, low pressure is experienced all along the sub polar region.</p> <p>Polar high pressure belt (90°N & 90°S)</p> <p>This zone experiences severe cold throughout the year.</p> <p>As a result, the air remains chilled under the extreme cold that prevails over the Poles, and this contributes to the steady high pressure experienced here.</p> <p>(ANY TWO)</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p>
<p>35</p>	<p>Mercantilist laws</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The goods to and from the colonies must be carried only in British ships ■ Products of the colonies like sugar, wool, cotton, tobacco, etc. could only be exported to England. ■ British stamp must be affixed on all the legal documents, newspapers, pamphlets, license, etc. ■ Colonies must provide food and quarters for the British troops which were maintained in the colonies ■ Import tax must be paid for the import of tea, glass, paper, etc. <p>Thinkers</p> <p>James Ottis:- No taxation without Representation.</p> <p>John Locke:- Everyone has some fundamental rights. No government has the right to suspend them.</p> <p>Thomas Paine:- There is something absurd, in supposing a continent (North</p>	<p>1+1</p>

<p>America) be perpetually governed by a foreign power (England).</p> <p>First Continental Congress</p> <p>The delegates of all the colonies except Georgia met at Philadelphia in 1774 to protest against the policies and rules imposed by England.</p> <p>The colonies submitted a petition to the King of England</p> <p>They demanded the revocation of the regulations enforced on industry and commerce and not to impose tax without the approval of the people</p> <p>The Second Continental Congress held at Philadelphia in 1775 elected George Washington as the commander-in- chief of the Continental Army.</p> <p>The American Continental Congress issued the famous Declaration of Independence on 4 July 1776.</p> <p><u>Influence of American War of Independence</u></p> <p>Gave motivation to the later revolutions all over the world</p> <p>Put forward the concept of republican form of government</p> <p>Prepared the first written constitution.</p> <p>Contributed to the concept of federal system</p>	<p>1+1</p> <p>1+1</p> <p>1+1</p>
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