

SSLC EXAMINATION, MARCH - 2020

SOCIAL SCIENCE

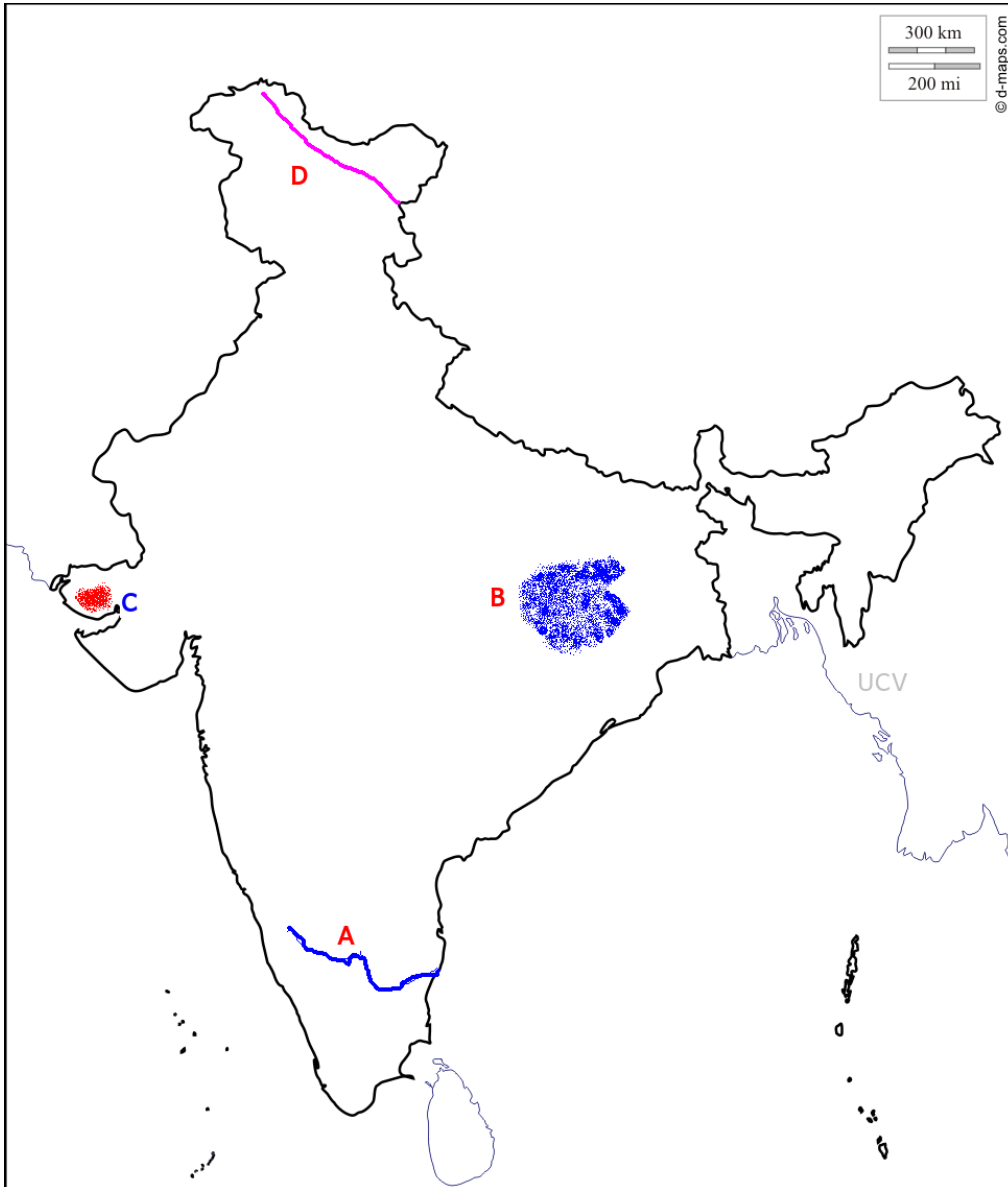
Total Score 80

Part – A

U C Vahid

1	Himadri	1	Score
2	Nethaji Subhash Chandra Bose	1	
3	Lokpal	1	
4	Indian Iron and Steel Company (IISCO)	1	
5	Co-operative Banks	1	
6-	A	B	4 X 1
	G.P Pillai	Malayali Memorial	1
	Dr Palpu	Ezhava Memorial	1
	C Keshavan	'Nivarthana Prakshobham'	1
	Mannath Padmanabhan	Savarna Jatha	1
7	December - January – February India experiences winter when the position of the sun is over the southern hemisphere. Most places in India experience intense fog and snowfall occurs in the valleys of the Himalayas during this season. During the cold weather season days are generally warm and nights are severely cold in North India. Snowfall is a common phenomenon in the hill stations like Manali and Shimla. The phenomenon called western disturbance is another peculiarity of the season. This causes winter rainfall in the northern plains, especially in the Punjab region. This rain is much beneficial for the winter crops.	3	1+ 1+ 1
8	The efforts of Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Samghathan of Rajasthan has led to the legislation of Right to Information Act. The interventions of several organisations and social activists also helped the passing of the Right to Information Act 2005. This ensures the right of all citizens of India to receive information. The main objectives of this Act are to prevent corruption, create responsibility and make the functioning of the government transparent. The citizens will get copies of public documents if they apply for them. Information Commissions are constituted at the national and state levels. Chief Information Commissioner and not more than ten members If the authorities do not give, or refuse to give the information or gave wrong and unsatisfactory replies, one can approach the Information Commission and can file an appeal. If the commission is convinced, a fine of Rs. 250 per day can be imposed on the employee concerned till the information is given.	3	1 + 1+ 1 UC Vahid
9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Helps to formulate the right perspective of society. • Helps to get an objective knowledge of one's society and other societies. • Helps to know the relation between the individual and the social institutions. • Studies social problems precisely. • Helps to find solution for social problems. • Benefits social planning and development. 	3	1+ 1+ 1

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides guidance to social welfare measures by conducting studies on the backward sections, the exploited and people who have faced discrimination and oppression. 				
10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coal is the major source of thermal power in India. Coal is a major industrial fuel. Most of the coal found in India is of medium grade of bituminous type. West Bengal, Jharkhand, Odisha, and Chhattisgarh are the producing states. The largest coal field in India is Jharia in Jharkhand. The less energy efficient coal namely lignite is found in Neyveli in Tamil Nadu. 	3 1+ 1+ 1			
11	Printing of currency Controlling credit Banker to government Banker's bank	3			
12	<p>The Struggle of indigo farmers in Champaran – 1917 In Champaran, Gandhiji resorted to disobedience of the British rules and Satyagraha and his involvement compelled the authorities to pass laws in favour of the indigo farmers. After his struggle in Champaran, Gandhiji worked for the progress of Champaran region by establishing primary schools, initiating medical aids and involving in cleaning</p> <p>Peasant struggle in Kheda -1918 Due to drought and crop failure farmers in Kheda were living in utter misery. The rulers decided to collect tax from these poor villagers. Starting Satyagraha in (1918) Gandhiji protested against the decision. He advised people not to pay tax. Consequently, the authorities were forced to reduce tax rates.</p>	4 2+2 UC Vahid			
13	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. <table border="1" data-bbox="247 1348 1216 1509"> <tr> <td>Balanced budget. When income and expenditure are equal income = expenditure</td> <td>Surplus budget. When income is more than expenditure income > expenditure</td> <td>Deficit budget When expenditure is more than income income < expenditure</td> </tr> </table>	Balanced budget. When income and expenditure are equal income = expenditure	Surplus budget. When income is more than expenditure income > expenditure	Deficit budget When expenditure is more than income income < expenditure	4 1+ 1+ 1 +1
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14	<table border="1" data-bbox="247 1523 1216 1921"> <tr> <td>Ryotwari system Introduced South Indian regions the land revenue was collected directly from the farmers (Ryots). Though ownership of land was vested with the farmers, excessive tax impoverished them. Furthermore, the tax rates were frequently increased.</td> <td>Mahalwari system Introduced North West regions In the Mahalwari system, the village headman was assigned the responsibility to collect tax. The tax rate was excessive in this system too. The entire village (Mahal) was considered as a single unit for tax collection.</td> </tr> </table>	Ryotwari system Introduced South Indian regions the land revenue was collected directly from the farmers (Ryots). Though ownership of land was vested with the farmers, excessive tax impoverished them. Furthermore, the tax rates were frequently increased.	Mahalwari system Introduced North West regions In the Mahalwari system, the village headman was assigned the responsibility to collect tax. The tax rate was excessive in this system too. The entire village (Mahal) was considered as a single unit for tax collection.	4 2+2 UC Vahid	
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Part – B

<p>16</p>	<p>There were demands from different parts of India for the formation of states on the basis of language. In 1920 the Nagpur session of the Indian National Congress resolved to form its state committees on the basis of language. After independence, people agitated for the formation of states along linguistic lines. Potti Sriramalu, a freedom fighter, started satyagraha for the formation of Andhra Pradesh for Telugu-speaking people. After 58 days of fasting, his martyrdom and it intensified the mass agitation. Following this, in 1953, the Government of India formed the state of Andhra Pradesh for Telugu speaking people. After this, the demand for linguistic states intensified. The Government of India formed a Commission to reorganise Indian states on the basis of languages, with Fazl Ali as Chairman and H.N.Kunzru and K.M.Panikkar, a Keralite, as members. As per the recommendations of the Commission, the Parliament passed the States Reorganisation Act in 1956. Thus, 14 states and 6 union territories came into effect. Afterwards, new states were formed in various phases. Now, India has 28 states and 9 union</p>	<p>3 1+ 1+1</p> <p>UC Vahid</p>
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	territories.							
OR	<p>Raja Rammohun Roy was the pioneer among the social reformers who strived for the modernisation of Indian society.</p> <p>He opposed caste system and 'Sati', social evils prevailed in the Indian society and established the Brahma Samaj in Bengal. He propagated the idea of a unified Indian society in the place of a society fragmented over caste lines. This idea prompted patriotism among the people. Thus, the concept of a unified nation became one of the objectives of social reform. To improve the status of women, he advocated for the right of women to own property.</p>	UC Vahid						
17	<p>Each country in the world considers the longitude that passes almost through its middle as the standard meridian. The countries with large longitudinal extent estimates more than one local time by considering more than one standard meridian. The local time at the standard meridian is the standard time of that country.</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>	3 1 ½ + 1 ½						
OR	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Formation</td> <td>Cyclones are caused by the formation of low atmospheric pressure at the centre surrounded by high pressure regions.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Northern hemisphere</td> <td>Due to Coriolis effect winds flow in the anti-clock wise direction</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Southern hemisphere</td> <td>Clockwise direction</td> </tr> </table>	Formation	Cyclones are caused by the formation of low atmospheric pressure at the centre surrounded by high pressure regions.	Northern hemisphere	Due to Coriolis effect winds flow in the anti-clock wise direction	Southern hemisphere	Clockwise direction	1 + 1+1
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18	<p>Rabindranath Tagore it is in Bengal focused on universal brotherhood.</p> <p>With this university, Tagore aimed at a system of education that would bridge western and eastern cultures.</p>	3 1 + 1+1						
OR	<p>Bhilai - Soviet Union Bocaro - Soviet Union Rourkela – Germany Durgapur – Britain Any 3</p>	1+ 1+1						
19	<p>A state should have an exact territory with clearcut boundary. The state is formed when the people settle permanently in a particular territory. The state should have complete control over its territory. The land area, water bodies, coastal area, aerial space etc. within the boundaries are part of the territory. The territorial size does not matter in the formation of a state.</p>	4 4 Points						
OR	<p>Morality means the ability to recognize virtues from vices, accept virtues and to perform duties with utmost responsibility.</p> <p>It is the moral responsibility of each individual to perform the duty towards the society and the state.</p> <p>Morality helps civic consciousness, whereas immorality destroys it. Creation of moral consciousness in all walks of life is the most effective way to foster civic consciousness. Civic consciousness is a creative state of mind.</p>	UC Vahid						

20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population studies help the government to quantitatively assess the different needs of the people and to plan activities and programmes accordingly. • Informs the availability of human resource in a country. • Depicts the extent of basic facilities required by the people. • Quantifies the goods and services required. • Determines the socio - economic development policies. 	4 4 Points								
OR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selling low quality products • Adulteration • Charging excess price • Manipulation in weights and measures • Delay in making services available • False claims • Sub standard products 	4 Points								
21	<p>Population is an essential factor of state. Nationality is recorded in birth certificate, passport, etc. This reveals the citizenship of an individual. 'A person who has the right to participate in the law making procedure and implementation of law is called the citizen of the state.' - Aristotle Citizenship is the full and equal membership in a nation. Citizenship enables a person to experience political and civil rights. The concept of citizenship gained importance when democracy came into existence. Only the citizens can enjoy the political rights of a nation. <u>2 types of citizenship</u></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="288 1032 1297 1227"> <tr> <td data-bbox="288 1032 791 1227">Natural citizenship Citizenship by birth is natural citizenship.</td> <td data-bbox="791 1032 1297 1227">Acquired citizenship When a person acquires citizenship on the basis of the legal procedure of a nation, it is acquired citizenship.</td> </tr> </table>	Natural citizenship Citizenship by birth is natural citizenship.	Acquired citizenship When a person acquires citizenship on the basis of the legal procedure of a nation, it is acquired citizenship.	4 4 Points UC Vahid						
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22	<table border="1" data-bbox="288 1469 1297 1850"> <tr> <td data-bbox="288 1469 416 1626">i</td> <td data-bbox="416 1469 1297 1626">Contours are imaginary lines drawn on maps connecting those places having equal elevation from the sea level. Or Contour lines are imaginary lines joining places having the same elevation above the sea level.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="288 1626 416 1675">ii</td> <td data-bbox="416 1626 1297 1675">Brown</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="288 1675 416 1765">iii</td> <td data-bbox="416 1675 1297 1765">The difference between the value of two adjacent contours is called contour interval.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="288 1765 416 1850">iv</td> <td data-bbox="416 1765 1297 1850">The closely spaced contours represent steep slopes and the widely spaced contours represent gentle slopes.</td> </tr> </table>	i	Contours are imaginary lines drawn on maps connecting those places having equal elevation from the sea level. Or Contour lines are imaginary lines joining places having the same elevation above the sea level.	ii	Brown	iii	The difference between the value of two adjacent contours is called contour interval.	iv	The closely spaced contours represent steep slopes and the widely spaced contours represent gentle slopes.	4
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OR	<p>A circular zone created around a point feature or a parallel zone created aside a linear feature in buffer analysis is called buffer zone. Suppose if we want to find out the number of houses located within three kilometre radius of your school, the possibility of buffer analysis can be used effectively. If the spatial data of the place where your school is located is</p>									

	<p>subjected to buffer analysis in GIS, a circular area with 3 km radius can be created around your school so as to find out the number of houses in that area.</p> <p>Suppose a road in your region is widening from 5 m to 8 m as per the government decision. In such a situation , a zone of required width is created along the existing road by using the possibility of buffer analysis in GIS. Thus we can easily determine how much land has to be acquired and how many people will become homeless.</p> <p>Overlay Analysis, Network analysis</p>	UC Vahid					
23	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Sale of Goods Act, 1930</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Agriculture Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Essential Commodities Act, 1955</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Weights and Measures Act, 1976</td> </tr> </table>	Sale of Goods Act, 1930	Agriculture Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937	Essential Commodities Act, 1955	Weights and Measures Act, 1976	4 1+ 1+ 1 +1	
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24	<p>Since the parallelism is maintained same throughout the revolution, the position of the Sun in relation to the Earth varies apparently between Tropic of Cancer ($23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ North) and Tropic of Capricorn ($23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ South).</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td> <p>Utharayanam The Sun sets its northward apparent movement from Tropic of Capricorn ($23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$S) and it culminates on Tropic of Cancer ($23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$N) Following the winter solstice to June 21.</p> </td> <td> <p>Dakshinayanam The Sun sets its southward apparent movement from Tropic of Cancer ($23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$N) and it culminates on Tropic of Capricorn ($23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$S) Following the summer solstice to December 22</p> </td> </tr> </table>	<p>Utharayanam The Sun sets its northward apparent movement from Tropic of Capricorn ($23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$S) and it culminates on Tropic of Cancer ($23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$N) Following the winter solstice to June 21.</p>	<p>Dakshinayanam The Sun sets its southward apparent movement from Tropic of Cancer ($23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$N) and it culminates on Tropic of Capricorn ($23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$S) Following the summer solstice to December 22</p>	5 2+ 3			
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25	<p>England had established thirteen colonies in the eastern coast of North America.</p> <p>The British treated the American colonies as centers for collecting raw materials for their industry and as market for selling their products. This policy implemented by the British merchants with the help of their motherland in the American colonies, is known as Mercantilism. As part of Mercantilism, several laws were implemented in the British colonies.</p> <p>Mercantilist Laws -</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>The goods to and from the colonies must be carried only in British ships or</td> </tr> </table>	The goods to and from the colonies must be carried only in British ships or	6 UC Vahid				
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	<p>ships built in the British colonies.</p> <p>British stamp must be affixed on all the legal documents, newspapers, pamphlets, license, etc</p> <p>Import tax must be paid for the import of tea, glass, paper, etc.</p> <p>Products of the colonies like sugar, wool, cotton, tobacco, etc. could only be exported to England.</p> <p>Colonies must provide food and quarters for the British troops which were maintained in the colonies.</p> <p>The ideologies of some thinkers also stimulated the people of the colonies to fight against the exploitative laws of the British.</p> <p>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. It is known as the First Continental Congress. Subsequently, people of the colonies submitted a petition to the King of England. They demanded the revocation of the regulations enforced on industry and commerce and not to impose tax without the approval of the people. But the king sent a military force to suppress the people. This led to the war between England and the colonies.</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. The declaration was prepared by Thomas Jefferson, and Benjamin Franklin.</p> <p>The war between England and the colonies ended in 1781</p>	
OR	<p>Hitler and Nazism</p> <p>The factors that helped Hitler, the leader of Nazi party come to power in Germany</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Treaty of Versailles imposed by the victorious allies on Germany after the First World War. • Economic destruction and inflation. • Failure of German government and the resultant political uncertainty. <p>Policy Of Hitler</p> <p>With his oratory skills and organizational abilities, Hitler easily succeeded in gaining popular support.</p> <p>He dismissed the government and captured power. Socialists, Communists, Jews and Democrats were executed. Hitler held the Jews responsible for Germany's ruin and humiliation. Jews were massacred enmasse in specially built concentration camps. This is known as the Holocaust. A military force 'Brown Shirts' and a secret police troop 'Gestapo' were in charge of assaulting and massacring the Jews. Hitler projected the purity of the Aryan race and argued that Aryans should rule the world. He deified the Aryans ancestry of the Germans. All other political parties, except the Nazi Party, were banned. Trade unions also were banned. Military service was made compulsory. Hitler incited a spirit of revenge among the Germans against the terms of the Treaty of Versailles.</p>	<p>3+3</p> <p>UC Vahid</p>