

SSLC MODEL EXAMINATION, FEBRUARY – 2020

SOCIAL SCIENCE

(English Medium Answer key)

(1 to 5 Questions 1-mark each)

1. (b). The Peninsular Plateau.
2. (d). Indian National Army.
3. (b). President.
4. (d). Rabi.
5. (a). EXIM Bank of India.

(6 to 10 Questions 3-mark each)

6. Characteristics of Peninsular Rivers

- The rivers originating from the elevated regions of the peninsular plateau are known as peninsular rivers.
- As these are rain fed rivers, the water flow in these rivers decreases in summer.
- Peninsular Rivers are divided in to two:-
- West flowing rivers- Narmada & Tapi
- East flowing rivers-Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna & Cauvery
- Godavari is the longest among the peninsular rivers.
- Waterfalls are common in most of the peninsular rivers.
- The highest among these is the Jog Falls (225 metres) in the Sharavathi River in Karnataka.

7. Benefits (merits) E-Banking

- Money can be sent and bills can be paid anywhere in the world from home.
- Saves time.
- Low service charge.

8. Features of bureaucracy.

- Hierarchical organisation.
- Permanence.
- Appointment on the basis of Qualification.
- Political Neutrality.
- Professionalism.

9. Social survey

- Survey is the most suitable method for the study of sociology.
- It helps to formulate a comprehensive point of view of the topic, based on the data collected from a group of selected people.
- Survey method is used when data is to be collected from a larger population.

10. Comparison Non-conventional sources of energy with Conventional sources of energy

| | |
|---|--|
| Non-conventional sources of energy | Conventional sources of energy |
| -Cheap, -Renewable -Environment – friendly. | -High cost, -Non-Renewable, -Causing environment pollution |

(11 to 15 Questions 4-mark each)

11.

| A | B |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Sri Narayana Guru | Sri Narayana Dharma-Paripalana Yogam |
| T.K. Madavan | Vaikom Satyagraha |
| A.K. Gopalan | Guruvayur Sathyagraha |
| T. Prakasam | Andhra Kesari |

12. Fiscal policy

- Government's policy regarding public revenue, public expenditure and public debt is called fiscal policy.
- These policies are implemented through the budget.
- Fiscal policy influences a country's progress.
- A sound fiscal policy helps in nourishing the developmental activities and to attain growth.
- The tax rate is increased when there is inflation.
- As a result of this, the purchasing power of the people falls.
- Similarly, tax is reduced at the time of Deflation.
- This will increase the purchasing power of the people.

Goals of the fiscal policy

- Create employment opportunities.
- Control unnecessary expenditure.
- Prevent inflation.
- Prevent deflation.

13. Reasons for the decline of traditional industries during British rule

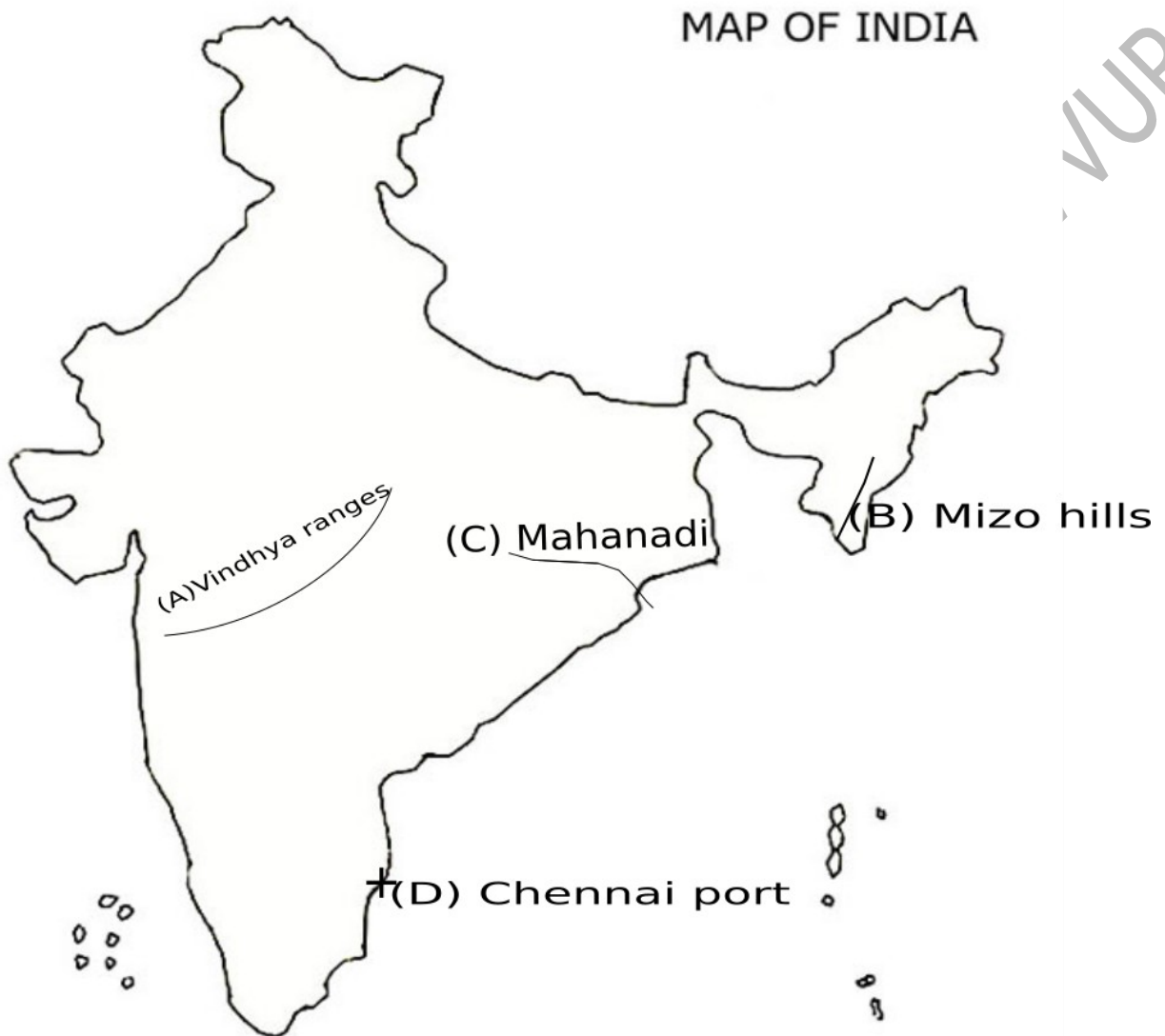
- Indian textile industry - Large scale import of machine-made British textiles
- Pottery- Import of aluminium vessels
- Carpentry -Use of machines made of metals
- Tanning - Export of raw leather to Europe

14. Features of the Non-cooperation movement.

- Lawyers shall boycott court.
- The public shall boycott foreign products.
- Boycott elections.
- Returning the British awards and prizes.

- Denial of taxes.
- Students shall boycott English schools.

15.



(16 to 18 Questions 3-mark each)

16. Paintings paved the way for the emergence of Indian Nationalism.
- Bharat Mata - Painted by Abanindranath Tagore
 - Scene from Sakuntahalam of Kalidasa - Raja Ravi Varma.
 - 'Sati', 'Village Drummer' - Nandalal Bose
 - Village life - Amrita Sher-Gil

OR

The Chairman of state reorganization commission in India

- Fazl Ali

-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.

17. Equinoxes

-The apparent position of the Sun during the Earth's revolution will be over the Equator on March 21 and September 23.

-The length of day and night will be equal during these days on both the hemispheres.

-These days are called equinoxes.

OR

Coriolis Force

-Freely moving bodies get deflected to the right in the Northern Hemisphere and to the left in the Southern Hemisphere.

-This is due to the force generated as a result of Earth's rotation which is known as the Coriolis force.

-This force increases as it moves towards the Poles from the Equator.

-The winds in the Northern Hemisphere deflect towards their right and those in the Southern Hemisphere deflect towards their left due to the Coriolis Effect.

18. Reform movement founded by Swami Vivekananda - Ramakrishna Mission

Ideologies of Swami Vivekananda

-Opposed caste system and social evils.

-Propagated the concepts of liberty, equality and freedom of thought.

OR

Panchsheel Principles

-The Panchsheel Principles are the agreement signed by India and China in 1954.

-This agreement was signed by Jawaharlal Nehru and Chou En-lai the then Prime Minister of China.

(19 to 23 Questions 4-mark each)

19. Comparison between goals of Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan and Rashtriya Uchthal

Shiksha Abhiyan

| Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) | Rashtriya Uchthal Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">-It was formed by integrating institutes like Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksh-To ensure universal education to all up to higher secondary level- To ensure quality and equity- To promote the vocational education strenthen-To the teacher training SCERT/DIET | <ul style="list-style-type: none">-To increase the access to higher education-To improve the quality of higher education |

OR

Rights of consumers provided by the Consumer Protection Act of 1986?

- The right to be protected against the marketing of goods and services which are hazardous to life and property.
- The right to be informed about the quality related aspects of goods and services.
- The right to have access to goods and services at fair prices.
- The right to be heard and to seek redressal (solution) at appropriate forums.
- The right to consumer education.

20. Discretionary functions

- Discretionary functions are those which have to be implemented as per the economic condition of the state.
- Implementation of functions like education, health care etc. will provide better living conditions for the people.
- The state which implements such progressive measures is called a welfare state.
- It is not possible to set a limit to the discretionary powers of a state.
- The growth of technology and the increase in human wants are making this area vast.

OR

Role of the Associations in the promotion of civic consciousness.

- There are several political, social, economic and cultural associations in our society.
- Such associations many a time equip the individuals to work voluntarily with a service mind.
- Several voluntary associations are working in the fields of protection of environment, protection of human rights, charity, etc.
- These associations can create awareness among individuals about environment and human rights.

Role of the Media in the promotion of civic consciousness.

- Media plays an important role in the formulation of civic consciousness.
- Print and electronic media influences the society tremendously.
- News and information reach the masses through the media.
- Judicious and objective information lead to the formulation of creative ideas.
- Media should be independent and impartial. -The information from the media should be evaluated critically.

- 21.(i).River.
(ii).Graveyard.
(iii).Church.
(iv).703368.

OR

Aerial Remote Sensing

- Aerial remote sensing is a continuous process of taking pictures from the sky with the help of a camera mounted on balloons or airplanes.
- Aerial remote sensing is generally used to gather information about comparatively smaller areas.
- The advantage of aerial remote sensing is that information of any region can be gathered in accordance with our requirements.
- Another merit of this method is that contiguous pictures of the areas along the path of the air crafts are made available.
- The photographs obtained through this method are called aerial photographs.

'Overlap' in aerial photographs

- In each aerial photograph, nearly 60% of the places depicted in the adjacent photo is included.
- This is done for ensuring contiguity and to obtain three dimensional vision with the help of stereoscope.
- This is called overlap in aerial photographs.

22. Aspects that a consumer expects while purchasing products and using services
- Quality
 - Reliability
 - After-sales service
 - The correct size and weight
 - The fair value
 - Decent behaviour of the giver.

OR

- Different levels of human resource development.
- Individuals take efforts to develop their own skills.

- Family creates an environment for the development of the potential of individuals.
- Various institutions and agencies provide facilities for education and training.
- Nation provides the necessary facilities for its people to develop their skills.

23. Population an essential factor of state

- Population is an indispensable factor in the formation of a state.
- For the existence of a state, the people should live unitedly, with mutual understanding, inter dependence and common public interest.
- There is no state without people.
- However, the minimum and the maximum number of people for a country are not fixed.
- Population which is too much or too less is not good for a state.
- These two aspects will adversely affect the development of a state.
- If the population is small, the inadequate utilization of natural resources can adversely affect the growth of the nation.
- States like Canada with less population encourages migration..
- Scarcity of human resource is the reason for this.
- At the same time high population leads to unemployment and poverty.

OR

Factors determining civic consciousness

- Family
- Associations
- Education
- Political system
- Social system

(Question 24 - 5 mark)

24. Variable winds

- Variable winds are winds with entirely different characteristics formed during certain atmospheric situations.
- Cyclones and Anticyclones are variable winds.

Cyclones

- Cyclones are caused by the formation of low atmospheric pressure at the centre surrounded by high pressure regions.
- Strong whirl winds blow towards such low pressure centres from the surrounding high pressure areas.
- Due to Coriolis effect cyclones are flow in the anti-Clock wise direction in the Northern Hemisphere.
- In the southern Hemisphere direction of cyclones are clock wise.
- Based on the climatic region of their formation, cyclones can be classified as tropical cyclones and temperate cyclone.
- The Ockhi - cyclonic winds that struck the coastlines of Kerala and Lakshdweep during November 2017 was a tropical cyclone
- Tropical cyclones are caused due to local pressure differences in the tropical oceans, especially the Indian ocean.

Anti cyclones

- Anti cyclones are phenomenon where strong whirl winds blow from the high pressure centres to the surrounding low pressure areas.
- Due to Coriolis effect the pattern of winds in anti cyclones is clock wise in the Northern Hemisphere and anti clockwise in the Southern Hemisphere.

OR

Local time.

- The time estimated at each place, based on the position of the Sun is termed as the local time.
- In the ancient period, time was calculated based on the apex position of the Sun and the length of the shadow
- When the Sun is vertically overhead, it is noon.

Greenwich Time (GMT) and Time Zones

- The zero degree longitude is known as the Greenwich Meridian.
- It acquires its name from Greenwich, the place where the Royal British Observatory is situated and through which this line passes.
- Time is calculated worldwide based on the Greenwich Line.
- (i).7.30 pm.
- (ii).8.30 am.

(Question 25 - 6 mark)

25. French Revolution role of Third Estate:

- The middle class, including traders, writers, lawyers, officials, teachers, and bankers, -Farmers and craftsmen.
- No role in the administration.
- Paid land tax namely 'Taille' to the government.
- Low social status.
- Paid taxes to clergy and nobles.
- The luxurious life and squander of the Bourbon kings, 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.
- To levy new taxes upon commoners, Louis XVI summoned the States General, the legislative assembly of the representatives from all the three estates, in 1789.
- Similar to the French society, the States General also had three estates.
- Traditionally, each Estate would vote as a group and had one vote.
- As a result, the nobility and the clergy could always overrule the Third Estate.
- The first two Estates argued for Estate-wise single voting System, Third Estate (the Commons) demanded individual vote for each member of all the three estates.
- While the arguments went on, the members of the Third Estate declared themselves as the National Assembly of France.
- They assembled in the tennis court nearby, and swore not to leave until they had framed a constitution of France.
- This event is known as the 'Tennis Court Oath'.

- 14 July 1789 Revolutionaries stormed with the slogan 'liberty, equality, and fraternity', demolished the Bastille prison, the symbol of Bourbon monarchy.
- This event is considered as the commencement of the French Revolution.
- 12 August 1789 The National Assembly passed the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen.
- October, 1789 Thousands of women marched from Paris to the Palace of Versailles with the slogan 'Give us bread'.
- September, 1792 The National Convention, formed as per the new constitution, proclaimed France as a republic.

Influences of French revocation

- Stimulated all the later revolutions in the world.
- Ended the feudal system in Europe, and threatened the autocratic rulers.
- Proclaimed that nation is not merely a region, but the people.
- Contribute the concept of peoples sovereignty.
- Led to the emergence of Nationalism.
- Helped the growth of the middle class.
- Spread the ideas of equality, liberty and fraternity.

OR

Circumstances helped the Fascist party came to power in Italy.

- Italy got nothing, though she was with the victors in the First World War.
- Post-war destruction of industries, unemployment, increase in tax, inflation etc. kept people away from the government.
- Industrialists, in fear of Italy moving to socialism, were prompted to support fascism.

Policies of Mussolini.

- Dictatorial measures were taken in the political and economic sectors.
- Violence and ferocity were the strategies of the Fascists.
- Socialists and leaders of peasants and workers were proclaimed as enemies of the nation.
- Those who opposed the Fascist Party were executed.
- The aim of Mussolini was to restore ancient Roman Empire.
- He adopted several symbols of ancient Roman administration.
- Using his military force the 'BlackShirts', Mussolini suppressed the opponents through Fascist policies.
- His aggressive foreign policy led him to conquer nations like Ethiopia, Albania etc.
- Italy's run for dictatorship paved the way for the outbreak of another war.

Factors that helped Hitler, the leader of Nazi party come to power in Germany

- 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.
- Hitler's oratory skills and organizational abilities, easily succeeded in gaining popular support.
- He dismissed the government and captured power.