

**SSLC EXAMINATION 2019 MARCH**  
**SOCIAL SCIENCE**  
**TOTAL SCORE 80**  
**PART A**

1	The Struggle of indigo farmers in Champaran Bihar 1917		1 score
2	Jeremy Bentham		1
3	Himachal		1
4	b) Bharathiya Mahila Bank		1
5	Jute cultivation		1
	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>4X1 = 4</b>
6	Asiatic Society of Bengal	William Jones	1
	Wardha Education Plan	Mahatma Gandhi	1
	Banaras Sanskrit College	Jonathan Duncan	1
	Sarada Sadan	Padita Ramabai	1

7

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3

**score**

By the end of September, as the Sun apparently shifts towards the southern hemisphere, intense high pressure develops over the northern plains. Comparatively low pressure over the Indian Ocean causes wind to blow from the northern part of India towards the south. These winds known as northeast monsoon during the months of October and November

This season termed as retreating monsoon is actually a transition period between the rainy season and the forth coming winter.

The winds blowing from land to sea due to the attraction of low pressure over the Bay of Bengal takes a northeast to southwest direction. It absorbs moisture from the Bay of Bengal and causes rainfall along the coromandal coast, especially the Tamil Nadu coast. This is the main rainy season of Tamil Nadu. Kerala and some parts of Karnataka also receive northeast monsoon rains.

8

**3 score**

Citizenship is the full and equal membership in a nation. Citizenship enables a person to experience political and civil rights. Natural citizenship & acquired citizenship

Citizenship by birth is natural citizenship. When a person acquires citizenship on the basis of the legal procedure of a nation, it is acquired citizenship.

9

**3 score**

Interview	Social survey
This is a method by which information is collected orally. Interview is the talk between the interviewer and the interviewee. As a method of study interview helps to know and analyse the attitudes, views, beliefs, habits, etc. of the individuals.	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. Different means are used to collect data during a survey. Questionnaires are commonly used in social surveys.

10

**3 score**

- Well drained alluvial soil is ideal for wheat cultivation.

- The crop which is mainly cultivated in temperate regions requires 10° to 26° Celcius temperature and 75 cm of rainfall.
- Wheat cultivation in India is mainly dependent on irrigation as it is a winter crop. ( Rabi )

11

3 score

- Industrial purposes
- Constructing houses
- Purchasing vehicles
- Purchasing home appliances

12

4 score

In the permanent land revenue settlement the tax was collected by zamindars. Zamindar was the owner of the entire land where he had the jurisdiction to collect tax. While the zamindars became the owners of the land, the actual farmers became tenants. Farmers were to pay up to 60% of the yield as tax. Tax was to be paid even at the time of poor yield. The tax was to be paid in cash strictly before the cut-off date. (Before introducing this system, tax could be paid in kind).

13

4 score

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Education, Health care, Literacy rate, Life expectancy.

A mere increase in the population will not lead to the development of a country; it requires people with potential and skills. **Education** has a major role in moulding skilled people. Our country has made education a fundamental right through RTE

According to the World Health Organisation (WHO), health is a state of physical, mental and social well-being. Along with physical conditions, importance is given to mental and social conditions as well. It is the government's responsibility to ensure **healthcare** for all. Various institutions operate to care the health.

**Literacy rate** refers to the percentage of population that can read and write with comprehension.

**Life expectancy** is the average number of years that a person lives.

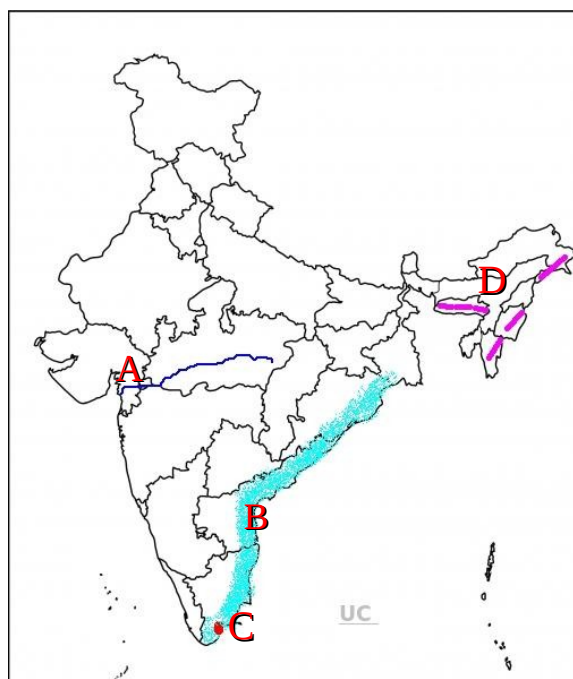
14

4 score

people began to make indigenous products, spin khadi cloth using charka, establish national schools and popularise Hindi. Kashi Vidya Pith Gujarat Vidya pith, Jamia Millia, etc. are some of the national educational institutions started during this time. Students who boycotted English education were attracted to national educational institutions. Along with these activities, Gandhiji inspired people to participate actively in eradicating untouchability.

15

4 score



**Part B**

**16**

**3 score**

Chou En-lai the then Prime Minister of China.

- 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

**OR**

The Khilafat Movement became strong in Malabar. Kattilasseri Mohamed Moulavi and Mohammed Abdurahiman Sahib were the leaders. Subsequently, there were direct fights with the British in several places in Malabar. The Mappila peasants of Malabar fought against the British in Eranad, Valluvanad, and Ponnani Taluks. These struggles, in general, are known as Malabar Rebellion (1921).

**17**

**3 core**

Temperature, altitude & Humidity are the influencing factors

Variations in atmospheric pressure occur in accordance with the variations in the above factors.

The atmospheric pressure and the above factors are inversely proportional.

*UC Varid*

**OR**

Day	Relative position of the sun	Speciality of the day
March 21	Equator	equinox
June 21	a) Tropic of Cancer	b) Summer solstice
September 23	c) Equator	d) equinox
December 22	e) Tropic of Capricorn	f) Winter solstice

**18**

**3 score**

Instrument of Accession, which stipulated that the princely states had to transfer their control over defence, external affairs, and information and communications to the Government of India.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and V.P.Menon

**OR**

The British promised Pazhassi the right to collect tax from Kottayam region as a reward for helping them in the wars against Mysore. British refused to keep their promise after the triumph in the battle. Pazhassi Raja organised the people and fought against this injustice of the British. He unleashed guerilla war against the British with the help of Chempan Pokker, Kaitheri Ambu Nair, Edachena Kunkan Nair and Thalakkal Chandu, the leader of the Kurichias in Wayanad. In the fight against the British he lost his life on 30 November 1805.

**19**

**4 Score**

A number of steps are taken by the government for increasing the efficiency of the services and to provide service to people in a time bound manner. They are known as administrative reforms. The intention is to make administration people friendly and efficient.

E-Governance (Akshaya Centres), Right to Information & Information Commission, Right to Service, Lokpal and Lokayuktha, Central & state Vigilance Commission and Ombudsman

**20**

**4 Score**

Direct Tax	Indirect Tax
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Tax is paid by the person on whom it is imposed Tax burden is felt by the tax payer Comparatively high expenditure is incurred for tax collection	Tax is imposed on one person and paid by another Tax burden is not felt by the tax payer Comparatively low expenditure is incurred for tax collection
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OR

Legal Metrology Department	ensures the weights and measures standards
Food Safety Department	ensures the quality of food products
Central Drugs Price Control Committee	controls price of medicines
Drugs Control Department Food Safety and Standard Authority of India	ensures the quality and safety of medicines. ensures the quality of food products at various stages like production, distribution, storage, sale and import

21

4 score

- Recruits at national level
  - Appoints in central government departments only
- Eg: Indian Foreign Service, Indian Railway Service  
Candidates to central services are recruited by the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC).

OR

Family has an important role in fostering and maintaining sense of responsibility among its members. Inspiration and encouragement from the family will develop civic consciousness. The concept that each individual is for the family and the family is for the society should be developed in the family atmosphere. We learn to respect the elders and to engage in social service from family.


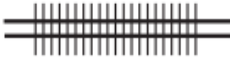

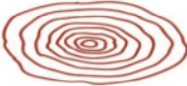
22

4 score

Remote sensing is the method of collecting information about an object, place or phenomenon with the aid of satellites without actual physical contact. Based on the platform, remote sensing can be classified into three. These are terrestrial photography (from the earth's surface), aerial remote sensing (from balloons, air crafts), and satellite remote sensing (from satellites).

OR

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No	Symbol	Features	Colour
(i)		Clustered settlements	Red
(ii)		Railway- metergauge	Black
(iii)		Unmetalled road	Red
(iv)		Contour lines	Brown

23

4 score

- When the purchased product is damaged or defective.
- Defective services received from government/ non government/ private institutions.
- Appropriation of price over and above the amount legally fixed or marked on the outer casing.
- Violation of the prevention of adulteration law
- Sale of products which are harmful to life and safety

- Loss due to trading methods which lead to unfair practices and limited consumer freedom.
- Giving misleading advertisement for increasing sales

4 points

OR

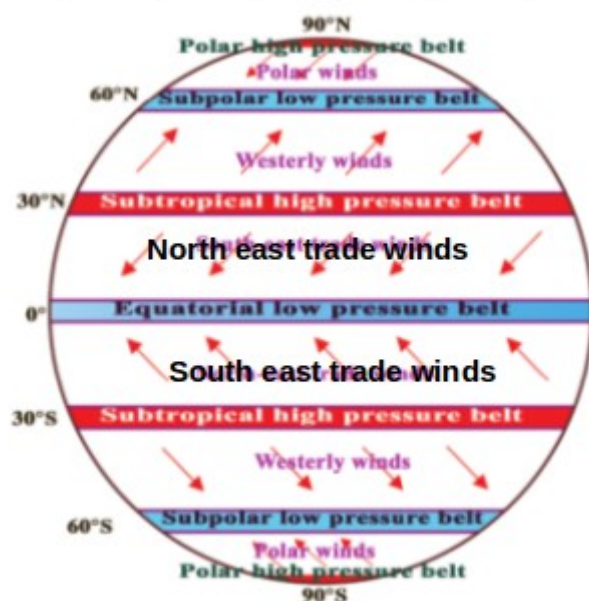
Fees	Fees is the reward collected for the government's services. License fees, registration fees, tuition fees, etc. are examples
Fines and penalties	Fines and penalties are punishments for violating the laws.
Grants	Grants are the financial aid provided by one government to another. For example, grants are provided by central and state governments to local self governments.
Interest	Interest is the amount received for the loans provided by the government to various enterprises, agencies, and countries.
Profit	Profit is the income received from the enterprises operated by the government. For example, profit from the Indian Railways.

24

5 score

The winds developed between the global pressure belts can be generally called as planetary winds. The different planetary winds are • Trade winds • Westerlies • Polar easterlies

Trade winds	Wind blows from the sub tropical high pressure belts to equatorial low pressure belt.	In the northern hemisphere northeast trade winds & southern hemisphere south east trade winds
Westerlies	Wind blows from the sub tropical high pressure belts to Sub polar low pressure belt	The direction of these winds are mostly from the west, these are known as the westerlies.
Polar Easterlies	Wind blows from the Polar high pressure belt to Sub polar low pressure belt  <b>Two only</b>	These winds blow from the east in both the hemispheres due to the Coriolis force. Hence these are known as polar easterlies.



UC Valid

OR

- (i) the 180<sup>th</sup> meridian is International Date Line. 180° longitude to the east and west of Greenwich  
(ii) To avoid 24 hours difference adjustments have been made avoiding the land areas along the 180° longitude. It passes only through ocean (the Bering Strait in the Pacific Ocean.).  
(iii) Midnight 12 ( 180° E Next day , 180° W same day)

25

6 score

The French society was divided into three Estates. The clergy belonged the first estate, the noble to the second estate and the ordinary people to the third estate. The economic condition of the third estate was bad, as very little was left in their pockets after meeting their feudal obligations and paying tithes and taxes. The luxurious life and squander of the Bourbon kings, clergy and lords and the frequent wars and droughts brought France to the brink of bankruptcy and levied taxes to common people.

Various thinkers and streams of thought in France played an important role in making the people aware of the inequalities and exploitation. (Voltaire, Rousseau, Montesquieu, Physiocrats ( The economists)& Philosphes (thinkers, scientists and writers who gave primacy to reasoning. –encyclopedia)

Voltaire – Ridiculed the exploitation of clergy. • Promoted rational thinking, ideals of equality and humanism.

Rousseau – 'Man is born free, but everywhere he is in chains' , Declared that the people are the sovereign.

Montesquieu– Encouraged democracy and the Republic. suggested division of powers of the government into legislature, executive, and judiciary.

OR

Liberalisation, privatisation and globalisation were the concepts of new imperialism.

Globalisation– Economic system of the country linked to global economy.

The interests and motives of the multinational companies protected.

Competition driven market came into existence.

Trans–border flow of products, services, raw materials, capital, latest technology and human resources facilitated.

Impacts

The intervention of multinational companies challenged the concept of nation state.

Led to the destruction of indigenous culture

Price of agricultural products plunged

Public sector undertakings were destroyed

Government withdrew from social service sectors

Natural resources were looted

Thank you

U C Vahid

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<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>4 map</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>4 A-B</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>11</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>12</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>5</b>
		<b>25</b>	<b>6</b>

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