

PRE-MODELSSLC- 2023

FIRST TERM BASED

ANSWER KEY SET2

SOCIAL SCIENCE

STD: X

Time: 1:30 Hours

Total Score:40

	Answers	
1	Right to Information Act 2005	1
2	Office of the Population Registrar General and Census Commissioner	1
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Individuals• Family• Various institutions and agencies• Nations Any two	2
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The santhal Rebellion• Kurichya Revolt	2
5	Sunday 5.30 A M	2
6	A) The American War of Independence B) The French Revolution	2
7	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cheap labour• Availability of raw materials• Low cost involved in manufacturing and selling goods in colonies Any 2	2
8	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The single window system of admission to higher secondary courses• online application for various scholarships	2
9	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Can receive service with the help of information technology• Need not to wait in government offices for services• Government services offered speedily and with less expense• Efficiency of the offices and quality of the service get enhanced Any 3	3
10	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The 180° Meridian is international Date Line• There is a 24-hour time difference between east and west of this line• This line passes by avoiding the land side• Not a straight line Any 3	3
11	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The policy implemented by the British merchants with the help of their	3

	<p>motherland in the American Colonies, is known as Mercantilism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The goods to and from the colonies must be carried only in British ships or ships built in British colonies • 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 etc • Colonies must provide food and quarters for the British troops which were maintained in the colonies <p>Any two laws</p>	
12.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With the industrial Revolution of the 18th century ,textile manufacturing increased and the demand for indigo increased • It was necessary for the British industrialists to get indigo plantation spread to more regions in India • They gave the farmers a good amount as advance for the cultivation of indigo • However ,the farmers who started indigo farming instead of food grains got cheaper prices due to British intervention during the harvest • Later when the artificial colors were invented ,indigo became obsolete • The exploitation and misery experienced by the indigo farmers prompted them to revolt against the British • In 1859 the farmers of Bengal organized themselves and declared that they were giving up indigo cultivation • They attacked indigo factories with bows, arrows etc • The government immediately appointed a commission to study the problems of indigo farmers. • The commission found that the indigo farming was uneconomic and proposed to stop it. 	3
13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The atmospheric pressure and the altitude, temperature, humidity are inversely proportional • The atmospheric pressure decrease with altitude • The atmospheric pressure decrease as the temperature increase • If the quantity of water vapour is more in a unit volume of air, then naturally the atmospheric pressure will be less 	3
14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production increases with the increase in efficiency and the number of working days • Natural resources can be utilized properly • Medical expense can be reduced, thereby reducing the government's expenditure • Economic development is possible through increase in production 	3
15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Atmospheric pressure is the weight of atmospheric air • The atmospheric pressure and the altitude are inversely proportional. • The atmospheric pressure decreases as the temperature increases and vice versa • Humidity and atmospheric pressure are inversely proportional. 	4
16	<p>Education —————> Improves the skills of individuals —————> Better the technological know – how —————> Helps to secure better job and income</p>	4

	Improves the standard of living	
17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A) From the Equator to Tropic of Cancer B) Summer C) Spring D) From Tropic of Capricorn to the Equator 	4
18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The administrative measures of Mikhail Gorbachev (Glasnost and Perestroika) • Deviation from the basic principles of socialism • Corruption and inefficiency of the bureaucracy. • Failure in bringing about changes in economic sector 	4
19	<p>I. French Society</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The French society was divided into three strata and they were known as the Estates. <p>First Estate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Held vast land • Collected the tax called from the farmers • Exempted from all taxes • Controlled higher position in administrative and military service <p>Second Estate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engage in military service • Collected various taxes from farmers • Made farmers work without wages • Exempted from taxes • Led luxurious life • held vast lands <p>Third Estate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The middle class including traders, writers, lawyers, officials, teachers, bankers, farmers and craft smem • No role in the administration • Paid land tax namely 'Taille' to the government • low social status • paid taxes to clergy and noble's <p>II. Thinkers and their ideologies. Various thinkers and streams of thought in France played an important role in making the people aware of the inequalities and exploitation.</p> <p>Voltaire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ridiculed the exploitation of clergy. • Promoted rational thinking, ideals of equality and humanism. <p>Rousseau</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spelled out the importance of freedom with the statement, 'Man is born free, but everywhere he is in chains'. • Declared that the people are the sovereign. <p>Montesquieu</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encouraged democracy and the Republic. • Suggested division of powers of the government into legislature, executive, and judiciary <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The factors that helped Hitler to come to power in Germany</p>	6

- **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**

Policy of Hitler in Germany.

- **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 en masse in specially built the Nazis 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 defied 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.**
- **He used newspapers, radio, cinema, and education systems widely to propagate the ideologies of Nazism.**
- **Hitler adopted an aggressive foreign policy.**