

SOCIAL SCIENCE ANSWER KEY

PART A

JAYARAM V O, GOVT VHSS CHIRAKKARA

1. Chouri Choura
2. D K Karve
3. Wheat
4. GST
5. Legal Metrology Dept
6. **Features of Himalayan Rivers**
 - Originate from the Himalayan mountain
 - Extensive catchment area.
 - Intensive erosion.
 - Create gorges in the mountain region and meander in plains.
 - High irrigation potential
 - Navigable along the plains
7. Social Survey, Interview, Observation, Case Study
8. It was education that helped India to fight against the British colonial supremacy and social inequality that existed in India. Thus education created a nationalist perspective among the Indians. The establishment of national educational institutions was the important one to inculcate nationalism.
9. **Features of Fiscal Policy**
 - Attain economic stability
 - Create employment opportunities
 - Control unnecessary expenditure
10. **Compensations for Consumer Reddressal**
 - Replacing the product
 - Repayment of cash paid or excess amount appropriated
 - Monetary compensation for the loss
 - Direction to rectify the defects in services
 - Stopping harmful trade practices
 - Prohibition of the sale of harmful food items
 - Reimbursement of the expenses in lodging the complaint (Any 3 points)
11.
 - The struggles he took up popularised his ideologies and method of protest.
 - Till his entry into the political scenario, national movement was confined to the educated section of the society.
 - His methods of protest attracted the laymen to the movement.
 - The city centric national movement spread to rural areas.
 - Gandhiji became a national leader acceptable to all strata of the society. (Any 4 Points)
12. **Challenge faced by the civic consciousness**
 - Each one should evaluate his activities critically.
 - Should work for one's interest without going against public interest.
 - Be the change which you expect from others.
 - Equal weight should be given to both rights and duties.
 - Individuals should act democratically and tolerably. (Any 4 Points)

13. Features of Water Transport

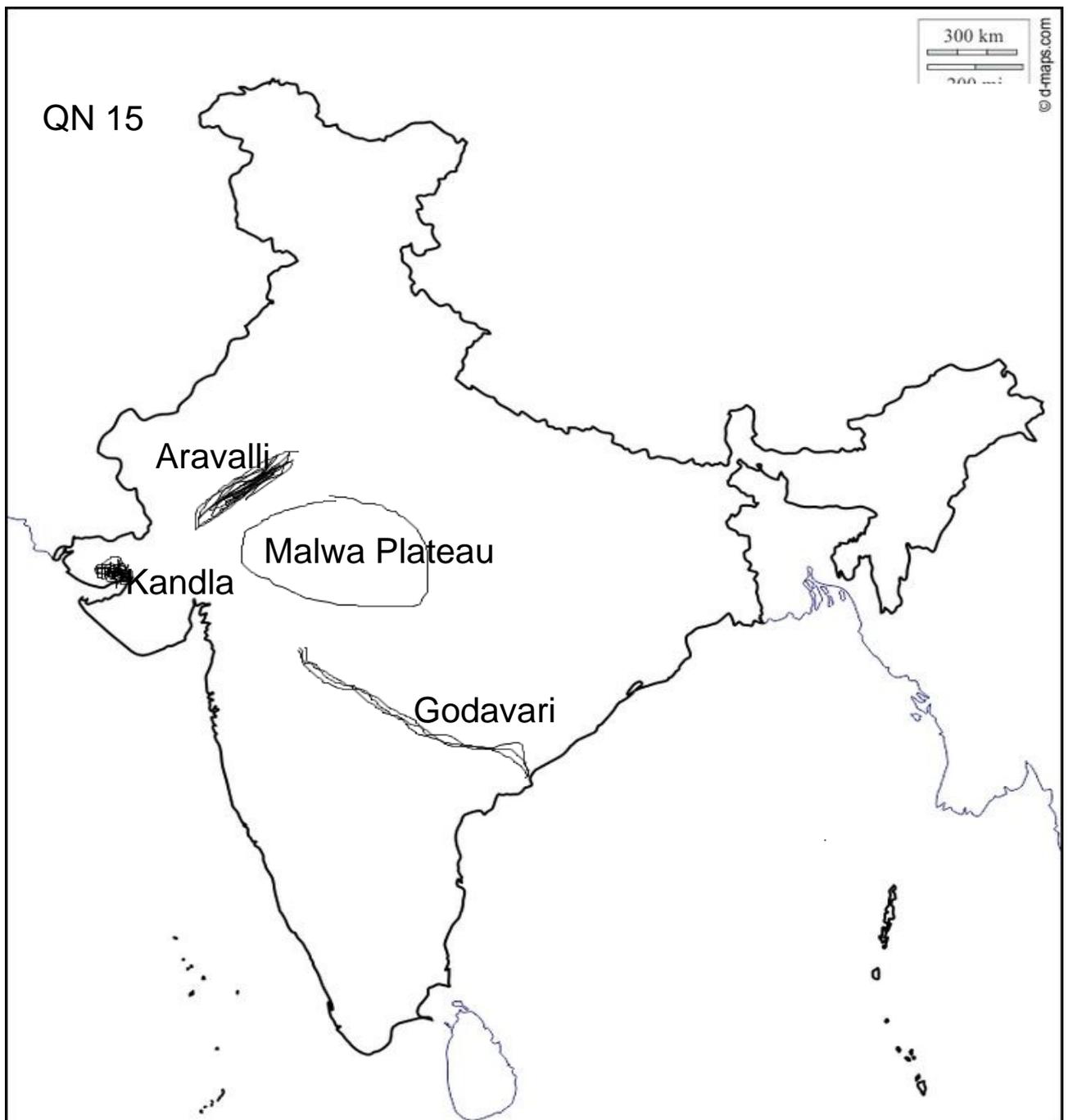
- The cheapest means of transport.
- Suitable for large scale cargo transport.
- Does not cause environmental pollution.
- Most suited for international Trade.

(Any 4 Points)

14.

A	B
Sadhu Jana Paripalana Sangam	Ayyankali
Atma Vidya Sangam	Vagbhatanandan
Vaikom Sathyagraha	T K Madhavan
Guruvayur Sathyagraha	K Kelappan

15. Map



PART B

16. Features of permanent land revenue settlement

- Tax was collected by Zamindars.
- Zamindar was the owner of the entire 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. (Any 3 Points)

OR

Intergration of Princely States

- The integration was really a herculean task and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was entrusted with this mission.
- He appointed V.P.Menon as Secretary of the Department of States.
- Patel and V. P. Menon prepared an Instrument of Accession.
- The princely states had to transfer their control over defence, external affairs, and information and communication to the Government of India.
- Following the diplomacy of the government and popular protests, majority of the princely states signed the Instrument of Accession and joined Indian Union.
- But some states such as Hyderabad, Kashmir and Junagarh resented.
- Finally they were also integrated into the Indian Union through conciliation talks and military interventions.

17. FACTORS AFFECTING SPEED AND DIRECTION OF WIND

- **Pressure gradient:** The pressure gradient is said to be steeper when the pressure difference is more.
- **Coriolis force:** Freely moving bodies get deflected to the right in the Northern Hemisphere and to the left in the Southern Hemisphere
- **Friction:** The speed of wind will be high over ocean surfaces and plains as the friction is less. The friction being more along difficult terrains and places with dense forest cover, the speed of wind will be less in those places.

OR

International Date Line

- 180° longitude is known as International Date Line.
- There is a difference of 24 hours at the east and west of this line.
- It is not a straight line
- The travellers who cross this line from the East calculate the time by advancing it by one day and those who cross the line from the west deduct one day. (Any 3 Points)

18. Drain Theory

- Export of Indian raw materials
- Salary and pension to the British officers in India
- Profit gained through the sale of the British products in India
- Tax from India (Any 3 Points)

OR

PANCHASHEEL PRINCIPLES

- 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 3 Points)

19. Lokpal/ Lokayukta

Institutions constituted to prevent corruption at administrative, bureaucratic and political levels. Both of them follow judicial procedures.

Lokpal The institution constituted at the national level to prevent corruption. Lokpal has the power to register cases on issues of corruption against employees and public workers and can suggest necessary actions.

Lokayukta is the institution constituted at the state level to hear the corruption cases.

OR

OBLIGATORY FUNCTION	DISCRETIONARY FUNCTION
Protecting Boundaries	Protection of health
Maintain internal Peace	Provide Educational Facilities
Protection of rights	Implement welfare activities
Implementation of Justice	Provide Transportation facilities

(Any 4 Points)

20. USES OF REMOTE SENSING TECHNOLOGY

- For the assessment of weather and its observations
- For ocean explorations
- To understand the land use of an area.
- For the monitoring of flood and drought
- For identifying forest fires in deep forests and to adopt controlling measures
- To collect data regarding the extent of crops and spread of pest attack
- For oil explorations
- To locate ground water potential places

(Any 4 Points)

OR

- a) 8243
- b) 832422
- c) Graveyard
- d) Light House

21. 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.

(Any 4 Points)

OR

OBJECTIVES OF MICROFINANCE.

- Helps in collective development by mobilising money from individuals.
- Helps to increase the standard of living of the poor.
- Encourages saving habit
- Makes use of the individual potential for group development.
- Provides loans to members in need
- Starts small scale enterprises

(Any 4 Points)

22. **Sovereignty:** State has the right to take decisions on national and international affairs independently without any external control. This supreme authority of a state is called sovereignty.

DIFFERENT DIMENSIONS

Internal: The right to take decisions on all matters which come within its territory.

External: The right to take independent decisions on international issues. (Any 4 Points)

OR

FEATURES OF BUREAUCRACY

Hierarchical organization One employee at the top and the number increases when it reaches the lower levels.

Permanence Persons appointed will continue in service till the age of retirement.

Appointment on the basis of Qualification Employees are recruited and appointed on the basis of educational qualification.

Political Neutrality Bureaucrats are liable to implement the policies of whichever party comes to power. Party interests should not reflect in their work.

Professionalism Every government employee must be skilled in their work.

(Any 4 Points)

23. **HOW A HEALTHY PERSON CAN PARTICIPATE IN THE PROGRESS OF A COUNTRY**

- Production increases with the increase in efficiency and the number of working days.
- Natural resources can be utilised properly.
- Medical expense can be reduced, thereby reducing the government's expenditure.
- Economic development is possible through increase in production (Any 4 Points)

OR

DIFFERENT TYPES OF DEPOSITS

Savings Deposit This scheme helps the public to deposit their savings. Banks provide low interest rate. The depositor can withdraw the money from the deposit, subject to restrictions.

Current Deposit These deposits are used mainly by traders and industrialists. This type of deposits does not receive any interest.

Fixed Deposit Fixed deposits are ideal for depositing money in banks for a specific period of time. The interest rate is calculated on the basis of the time period for which the money is deposited.

Recurring deposits It receives a specific amount every month for a specified period of time. The interest rate of recurring deposits will be higher than that of saving deposits but less than that of fixed deposits. (Any 4 Points)

24. Global pressure belts

The atmospheric pressure is more or less the same between certain latitudes. The horizontal distribution of air pressure across the latitudes is characterized by high or low pressure belts. Based on this, the earth's surface is divided into different pressure belts.

Equatorial low pressure belt The equatorial low pressure belt is situated between 5° North and South latitudes. This is the zone where the sun's rays fall vertically throughout the year. Hence the temperature will be high in this zone all through the year. The air expands due to sun's heat and rises up on a massive scale. This is the reason for the low pressure experienced throughout this zone. As the air in this zone ascends on a large scale, winds are very feeble here. This pressure belt is also known as 'doldrum', meaning 'the zone with no winds'.

Sub tropical high pressure belt The hot air ascending from the equatorial low pressure belt cools gradually and subsides at the sub tropical zone due to the rotation of the Earth. (Score-5)

OR

Equinoxes

March 21 & September 23 the apparent position of sun will be over the Equator. Hence length of day and night will be equal during these days on both hemispheres. These days are called Equinoxes.

Solstice:

Summer Solstice On June 21 the sun will be vertically above the tropic of cancer. This day known as Summer Solstice. Hence the longest day in northern hemisphere and the longest night in Southern hemisphere are experienced.

Winter Solstice On December 22 the sun will be vertically above the tropic of capricorn. This day is known as Winter Solstice. Hence the longest day in the southern hemisphere and the longest night in northern hemisphere are experienced. (Score-5)

25. FRENCH REVOLUTION

First Estate: Clergy held vast land collected the tax called Tithe from farmers Exempted from all taxes. Controlled higher positions in the administrative and military services

Second Estate : Nobility. Engaged in military service Collected various tax from farmers Made Farmers work without wage. Exempted from all taxes. Led luxurious life Held vast land

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

Ideologies of the thinkers

Voltaire

Ridiculed the exploitation of clergy. Promoted rational thinking ideals of Equality and humanism

Rousseau

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.

Montesquieu

Encouraged democracy and the Republic. Suggested division of powers of the government into legislature, executive and judiciary

OR

FIRST WORLD WAR

Formation of Alliances

The conflicts among the imperialist powers ultimately led the entire world to a war. The European nations vied with each other in establishing colonies. This competition led to conflicts among them and caused mutual distrust and enmity. This further drove the nations to the signing of military alliances. The Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente were examples of such military alliances.

Tripple Alliance: Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy

Tripple Entente: England, France, Russia

The formation of such alliances created a war atmosphere in Europe.

They started manufacturing and buying lethal weapons.

Aggressive nationalism: They considered their own nations as the supreme and justified whatever be the actions of their nations.

Pan Slav: Russia wanted to unite the Slavic people of Serbia, Bulgaria, Greece, etc. in Eastern Europe.

Pan German: Germany planned to unite the Teutonic people.

Revenge Movement: To regain Alsace- Lorraine from Germany, the Revenge Movement was formed by France.

Imperialist Crisis

Moroccan Crisis: A secret treaty was signed between Britain and France in 1904 to approve the claim of France over Morocco. It was opposed by Germany and sent battleships to the Moroccan port, Agadir. France agreed to transfer a part of French Congo to Germany and Germany agreed to concede Morocco to France in return. Thus the problem was solved temporarily. However, their rivalry continued.

Balkan Crisis: The Balkan region was a part of the Ottoman Empire. In 1912, Balkan League defeated Turkey. However, the conflict among the allied nations in sharing the benefits of war led to the break-up of the League and resulted in wars among them. When Austria laid its claim over the Balkan region with the support of Germany, Serbia claimed this region with the support of Russia.

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