


SSLC EXAMINATION, MARCH - 2024
SOCIAL SCIENCE
 (Answer Key-English)

Total Score: 80

Q No	PART - A	Score
1.	Identify the tributary of river Kaveri:- (d) Kabani	1
2.	Which is the first national level struggle held by the Indian national Congress under the leadership of Mahathma Gandhi? - (c) Non-cooperation movement	1
3.	Identify an example for State service- (a) Agriculture Officer	1
4.	Which among the following is a quantitative feature of human resource?:- (d) Age structure	1
5.	Which Indian city is known as ‘Cottonopolis’?- (C) Mumbai	1
6.	Methods of study in sociology -Social survey -Interview -Observation -Case study	3
7.	Main objectives of Right to Information Act -The main objectives of this Act are to prevent corruption, -Create responsibility and -Make the functioning of the government transparent.	3
8.	Western Disturbance -The cyclones originating in the Mediterranean Sea during winter, gradually shifts towards the east and reaches India. -This causes winter rainfall in the northern plains, especially in the Punjab region. -The phenomenon is called western disturbance. -This rain is much beneficial for the winter crops. -Jet streams, the strong upper air currents in the troposphere have a significant role in bringing the western disturbance to India.	3
9.	Tea-plantation in India -Crop season – Permanent crop. -Soil – Well drained soil rich in humus content is required for this plantation crop. -Temperature requires - 25°C-30°C. -Rainfall – 200cm-250cm. -India is the largest producer of tea in the world. -The tea plantations of India are confined to Assam, West Bengal, Kerala, and Tamil Nadu. -Tea is a major export commodity of India.	3
10.	Advantages in developing human resource. • Productivity of the workers increases. • Economic inequality is reduced. • Natural resource is utilized effectively. • Makes possible the development and use of advanced technology. • Social welfare is ensured. • Entrepreneurship improves.	3

11.	<p style="text-align: center;">A</p> <p>Vaikunda Swamikal</p> <p>Ayyankali</p> <p>Pandit K.P.Karuppan</p> <p>Vakkam Abdulkhader Moulavi</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">B</p> <p>Samathwasamajam</p> <p>Sadhu Jana Paripalana Sangam</p> <p>Araya Samajam</p> <p>Thiruvithamkur Muslim Mahajana Sabha</p>	4
12	<p>What are the factors that made Gandiji to selected salt as a powerful weapon against the British.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Salt tax constituted two fifth portion of the income collected by the British through taxes. -This tax was a heavy burden for the poor people. -The British government banned small scale indigenous salt production. -There was three fold hike on salt price. -The demand for lifting salt tax was a slogan suitable to inspire all segments of the society. 		4
13.	<p>Situations when complaints about consumer disputes can be filed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -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 outercasing. -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
14.	<p>Achievements of independent India in the field of space research.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Formed the Indian National Committee for Space Research (INCOSPAR) . -In 1969, Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) was established to lead space research. -The first rocket-launching station in India was established in Thumba, near Trivandrum. -First satellite Aryabhata was successfully launched in 1975. -In addition to satellites, space vehicles and rocket launchers were also developed. -It was because of the far sightedness of Jawaharlal Nehru that India became the first developing nation tomake and launch satellites. 		4
15.	 <p>The map illustrates the geographical features of India. A red triangle in the central-northern region is labeled 'Malya plateau'. A blue line representing the 'River Narmada' flows from the west coast towards the east. Two black dashed lines along the eastern coast are labeled 'Easter ghats'. A blue dot on the southern coast is labeled 'Kochi port'.</p>		4

PART - B

16.	<p>National leaders known as Lal-Bal-Pal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">-Bipin Chandra Pal,-Lala Lajpat Ray,-Bala Gangadara Tilak. <p>OR</p> <p>Role of the Newspapers in formation of Indian Nationalism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">-Disseminated information on massacres, oppression and repressive rule in various parts of the country-Popularized reformative movements against social evils and superstitions-Motivated the people to protest against the British rule and evils in Indian society-Kept abreast of the global agitations for freedom, democracy and equality-Create public awareness on economic exploitation by the British.-Reported the calamities like plague and famines that killed thousands of Indians in various regions	4
17.	<p>Global pressure belts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Equatorial low pressure belt 0°- Sub tropical high pressure belt 30°N, 30°S- Sub polar low pressure belt 60°N, 60°S- Polar high pressure belt 90°N, 90°S <p>OR</p> <p>Reasons for the occurrence seasons</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">-Revolution of Earth around the Sun-The tilt of the Earth's axis-The parallelism of the Earth's axis. <p>(As a result the Sun' apparent movement between Tropic of Cancer (23¹/₂°N) and Tropic of Capricorn (23¹/₂°S)(Utharayanam and Dakshinayanam) the different seasons get appear in the Earth)</p>	3
18.	<p>Permanent land revenue settlement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">-Implemented in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa-Lord Convalis British Governor General introduced this system.-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. <p>OR</p> <p>Nil Darpan – influence in Indian nationalism</p> <p>Nil Darpan - Drama</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">-Author – Dinabandhu Mitra- Theme -Severe exploitation suffered by the indigo farmers in Bengal.	3

19.	<p>Obligatory functions of the state</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Functions which have to be implemented by the state at all times at any cost are said to be obligatory functions. -State cannot abstain from its obligatory functions. -The life and property of the people cannot be protected if the obligatory functions are not performed. -Protection of boundary, Maintain internal peace, Protection of rights, Implementation of justice are the main obligatory functions of the state <p>OR</p> <p>Civic Consciousness - Importance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Civic consciousness is the recognition that each citizen is for the society and the genuine interests of the society are the interests of the citizen. - Those who have civic consciousness will always be ready to work for the society. -The basis of civic consciousness is the recognition that if the activities of each individual are for the well being of the society, social problems can be solved. 	4				
20.	<p>Public Expenditure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The expenditure incurred by the government is known as public expenditure. -Government undertakes many activities for the welfare of the people. -Expenditure increases with an increase in the activities of the government. <table border="1" data-bbox="224 947 1433 1308"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="224 947 829 999">Developmental expenditure</th> <th data-bbox="829 947 1433 999">Non-developmental expenditure.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="224 999 829 1308"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The expenditure incurred by the government for constructing roads, bridges and harbours, starting up new enterprises, setting up educational institutions, etc. are considered as developmental expenditure. -The government will receive future revenue from development expenditure </td> <td data-bbox="829 999 1433 1308"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Expenditure incurred for war, interest, pension, etc. are considered as non-developmental expenditure. -The government will not get any revenue from its non-development expenditure. </td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>OR</p> <p>Features of Payment Banks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Accept deposits up to only one lakh rupees from individuals. -Provide interest on deposits as specified by the Reserve Bank of India. -Do not provide loans. -Charge a specific fee as commission for bank transactions. -Only debit cards will be provided. 	Developmental expenditure	Non-developmental expenditure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The expenditure incurred by the government for constructing roads, bridges and harbours, starting up new enterprises, setting up educational institutions, etc. are considered as developmental expenditure. -The government will receive future revenue from development expenditure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Expenditure incurred for war, interest, pension, etc. are considered as non-developmental expenditure. -The government will not get any revenue from its non-development expenditure. 	4
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21	<p>Theories on the origin of state</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Divine Right Theory, -Evolutionary Theory(most acceptable), -Social Contract Theory, -Power Theory. <p>OR</p> <p>Role of the Associations and media in fostering civic consciousness.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -There are several political, social, economic and cultural associations in our society. 	4				

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -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. 					
22.	<p>Remote Sensing Based on source of energy</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">Passive Remote Sensing</th> <th style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">Active Remote Sensing</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Remote Sensing is carried out with the help of solar energy is known as passive remote sensing. -Here the sensors do not emit energy by itself. </td> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Remote Sensing made with the aid of artificial source of energy radiating from the sensor is known as active remote sensing. -Here the sensors emit energy by itself. </td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>OR</p> <p>Contour Lines</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Contours are imaginary lines drawn on maps connecting those places having equal elevation from the sea level. -The respective altitude will be marked with each contour line. -These are called contour values. <p>Relationship between the space of contours and slope of landform.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The closely spaced contours represent steep slopes and the widely spaced contours represent gentle slopes.. 	Passive Remote Sensing	Active Remote Sensing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Remote Sensing is carried out with the help of solar energy is known as passive remote sensing. -Here the sensors do not emit energy by itself. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Remote Sensing made with the aid of artificial source of energy radiating from the sensor is known as active remote sensing. -Here the sensors emit energy by itself. 	4
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23.	<p>Main goals of the fiscal policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Attain economic stability. -Create employment opportunities. -Control unnecessary expenditure. -Prevent inflation. -Prevent depreciation. <p>OR</p> <p>Ways in which commercial banks accept deposits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Savings Deposit, -Current Deposit, -Fixed Deposit, -Recurring Deposit. 	4				
24	<p>International Date Line</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -180° longitude is known as International Date Line. -There is a difference of 24 hours, at 180° longitude to the east and west of Greenwich. -If 180° longitude passes through a country, the places situated East and West of this line will be having two different days. -To avoid this difficulty the line is drawn with bend. -It passes through Bering - strait in Pacific Ocean. -The travelers 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. <p>OR</p>	5				

Local winds

- Local winds are winds whose effects are limited to a relatively smaller area.
- Formed as a result of the local pressure differences, these winds are weak.
- Such winds exist in different parts of the world in different names.

Chinook	Loo
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Chinook is a hot local wind that blows down the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains in North America. -As a result of this wind, the ice on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains has been melts down. -Therefore, it is called Chinook, which means 'Who Eats Snow'. -Since this wind reduces the severity of the cold, it is helpful for wheat cultivation in the Canadian lowlands. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Loo is a hot wind blowing in the North Indian plain. -These winds blowing from the Rajasthan desert raise the summer temperature of the North Indian plains.

25

Mercantilist Laws

- The goods to and from the colonies must be carried only in British ships or ships built in the 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, pamphlets, license, etc.
- Colonies must provide food and quarters for the British Troops which were maintained in the colonies.
- Import tax must be paid for the import of tea, glass, paper, etc.

First Continental Congress

- 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.
- The colonies submitted a petition to the King of England

The Second Continental Congress

- The Second Continental Congress held at Philadelphia in 1775
- elected George Washington as the commander-in-chief of the Continental Army.
- Through the pamphlet titled 'Common Sense', Thomas Paine declared that it was wise for the Americans to break the ties with Britain.

The third Continental Congress

- The third American Continental Congress issued the famous Declaration of Independence on 4 July 1776.

OR

Causes of the second World War.

- Following the Peace Treaty at Paris in 1919, the victorious nations shared the colonies of the defeated nations.
- Neither Germany nor Italy had any colony or market.

6

- Italy and Germany planned to conquer colonies and attack weak nations.
- Formation Alliance
 - Axis Powers:- Italy, Germany and Japan.
 - Allied Powers:- Britain, France and China.
- The League of Nations failed to stall the attacks of the Axis Powers.
- Policy of Appeasement.
- When Germany, Italy and Japan attacked other nations, capitalist countries like Britain and France did not prevent the attacks.
- They considered Soviet Union, being a socialist country, as their chief enemy.
- This policy which encouraged Fascist attacks is known as the Policy of Appeasement.
- On 1st September 1939, Germany attacked Poland.
- This prompted the allied nations to declare war against Germany that ultimately resulted in the outbreak of the Second World War on 3rd September 1939.

Results of Second world war

- Over 10 million people died.
- Economic system of European countries was destroyed.
- European dominance in world diminished.
- Freedom movements in Asia and Africa Intensified.
- America and Soviet Union emerged as global powers.
- In a bid to preserve and maintain world peace, the United Nations Organization (UNO) was formed.

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