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**SSLC EXAMINATION MARCH 2025**

**SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**(ENGLISH)**

**PREPARED BY AJESH.R,HST(SS),RAMAVILASAM HSS,CHOKLI**

**CLASS:10**

**TIME:2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>hrs**

**ANSWER KEY**

**TOTAL SCORE:80**

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**Instructions:**

The first 15 minutes is cool-off time. You may use the time to read the questions and plan your answers.

Answer all questions in PART-A. Answer any one from the questions given under each question number in PART-B.

<b>PART - A</b>		
<b>Q.NO</b>	<b>SCORING INDICATORS</b>	<b>SCORE</b>
1	<b>The mountain ranges to which Kanchenjunga belongs:</b> a) Himadri	1
2	<b>Who formed the Swaraj Party?</b> b) C.R. Das	1
3	<b>Public Administration is concerned with the administration of the government. Whose words are these?</b> d) N. Gladden	1
4	<b>Identify the tax imposed on the net income or profit of the companies</b> c) Corporate Tax	1

5	<p><b>The first iron and steel plant in south India is situated in:</b></p> <p>d) Bhadravathi</p>	1
6	<p><b>What is the importance of observation as a method of study in Sociology ?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Observation is more relevant where methods like interview are not practically feasible.</li> <li>● Observation is a method by which whatever is seen, heard and experienced is recorded truthfully.</li> <li>● Information thus collected directly helps in correct assessment.</li> </ul> <p>There are two types of observation.</p> <p><b>1. Participant observation</b>-The researcher collects information directly from the area under study.The sociologist stay with the population under study</p> <p><b>2. Non participant observation</b>-The researcher does not stay with the group understudy. They are observed from outside</p>	3
7	<p><b>Complete the following chart</b></p> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Indian Civil Service</p> <pre> graph TD     A[Indian Civil Service] --&gt; B[a)All India Services]     A --&gt; C[Central Services]     A --&gt; D[c)State Services]     B --&gt; E[Appoints in Central or State Service]     C --&gt; F[b)Appoints in Central government departments only]     D --&gt; G[Appoints in State government departments only] </pre> </div>	3

8	<p><b>Give an account of the non-conventional sources of energy.</b></p> <p><b>Non-Conventional energy source</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Solar energy, Wind energy, wave energy, tidal energy, biogas etc.</li> <li>● These are renewable</li> <li>● Environment –friendly energy source</li> <li>● Comparatively cheap</li> </ul>	3
9	<p><b>List out the common characteristics of the Himalayan rivers</b></p> <p><b>characteristics of the Himalayan river</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Originate from the Himalayan Mountain Ranges.</li> <li>● Intensive Erosion.</li> <li>● Extensive catchment area.</li> <li>● Create gorges in the mountain region and Meander in Plains.</li> <li>● High Irrigation potential.</li> <li>● Navigable along the plains</li> <li>● These rivers receives water both from the Monsoon rainfall and snow melt.</li> </ul>	3
10	<p><b>Explain any three sources of non-tax revenue.</b></p> <p><b>main sources of non-tax revenue</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Fees: Reward collected for the government’s services. Eg: License fees, Tuition fees, Registration fees etc.</li> <li>● Fines and penalties: Punishments for violating the laws.</li> <li>● Grants: Financial aid provided by one government to another. For example, grants are provided by central and state government to local self governments.</li> <li>● Interest: Amount received for loans provided by the government to various enterprises, agencies and countries.</li> </ul>	3

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Profit: Income received from the enterprises operated by the government. Eg. Profit from Indian Railways.</li> </ul>											
11	<p><b>Arrange the items in column 'B' appropriate to column 'A'</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>A</th> <th>B</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Ramakrishna Mission</td> <td>Swami Vivekananda</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Satya Shodak Samaj</td> <td>Jyotiba Phule</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Brahma Samaj</td> <td>Raja Rammohan Roy</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Self Respect Movement</td> <td>E.V. Ramaswami Naicker</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	A	B	Ramakrishna Mission	Swami Vivekananda	Satya Shodak Samaj	Jyotiba Phule	Brahma Samaj	Raja Rammohan Roy	Self Respect Movement	E.V. Ramaswami Naicker	4
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Self Respect Movement	E.V. Ramaswami Naicker											
12	<p><b>Explain the results of the early struggles that Mahatma Gandhi took up in India.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● It popularized Gandhiji's ideologies and method of protest</li> <li>● His methods of protest attracted even the laymen to the movement</li> <li>● The city centric national movement spread to the rural areas</li> <li>● He became a national leader acceptable to all sections of the society</li> </ul>	4										
13	<p><b>What are the habits formed as a result of consumer education programmes ?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● ask for the bill for every purchase made</li> <li>● make sure that the weights and measures are accurate</li> <li>● make sure, while purchasing packed items, that the name of the product, date of packing, expiry date, weight, price, and producer's/distributor's address are stated</li> <li>● note the symbols representing the standard of the products</li> <li>● understand how to use and operate the products purchased</li> </ul>	4										

14

**Prepare short notes on the following:**

**a)Malayali Memorial(1891)**

- In Travancore, political agitations started in 1891 with the Malayali Memorial.
- Under the leadership of Barrister G.P Pillai, a memorandum was submitted to the King signed by more than ten thousand people seeking proportionate representation for the people of Travancore in government jobs.
- This mass representation is known as the Malayali Memorial.

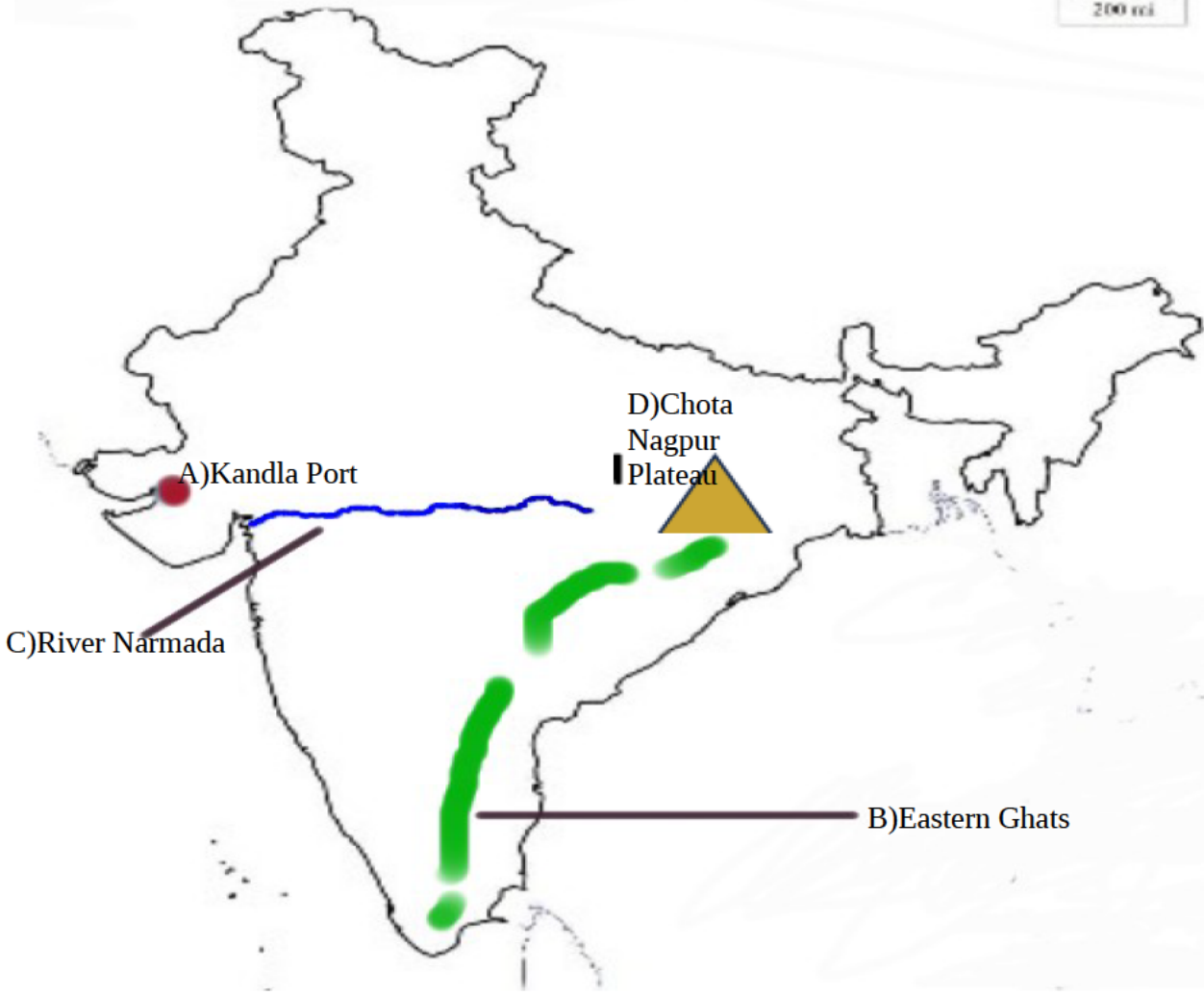
**b)Ezhava Memorial(1896)**

- In 1896, Dr Palpu submitted a memorial to the King raising the problems faced by the Ezhava community.
- This is known as Keshavante Prasangangal) the Ezhava Memorial.

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<b>PART B</b>		
<b>Q.NO</b>	<b>SCORING INDICATORS</b>	<b>SCORE</b>
16	<p><b>What are the recommendations of the Dr. Radhakrishnan Commission?</b></p> <p><b>Radhakrishnan Commission (1948)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● To study university education</li> <li>● Start professional educational institutions</li> <li>● Give important to women education</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p><b>Mention the factors that led to the decline of Indian textile industry during the British rule.</b></p> <p><b>decline of Indian textile industry during the British rule.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Large scale import of the machine made textile from Britain</li> <li>● Expansion of railways</li> <li>● Export of raw materials</li> <li>● Implementation of higher tax on Indian textiles which exported to Britain</li> <li>● Exploitation and torture of the British officers</li> </ul>	3
17	<p><b>Elucidate the importance of the following days based on the apparent position of the Sun</b></p> <p><b>a) 21 March</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The apparent position of the Sun during the Earth's revolution will be over the Equator on March 21</li> <li>● Hence the length of day and night will be equal during these days on both the hemispheres</li> <li>● These days are called equinoxes</li> </ul> <p><b>b)21 June</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The Sun vertically over the Tropic of Cancer (<math>23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{N}</math>)</li> <li>● Experiences the longest day and shortest night(Northern Hemisphere)</li> <li>● These days are called Summer solstice</li> </ul>	3

**c) 22 December**

- The Sun vertically over the Tropic of Capricorn (23 $\frac{1}{2}$ °S)
- Experiences the longest night and shortest day(Northern Hemisphere)
- These days are called Winter Solstice

OR

**Write a note on the cyclones**

**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 the Coriolis effect wind blow in the anti-clock wise direction in the Northern Hemisphere and clock wise direction in the Southern hemisphere.

18

**Describe the achievements of Independent India in the economic sector.**

- mixed economy consisting of the qualities of capitalist and socialist economies
- Centralized economic planning
- **The Planning Commission of India (PCI)** was formed under the chairmanship of Jawaharlal Nehru in 1950.
- The Planning Commission adopted the **Five Year Plans** aiming the economic growth of the nation.
- They also helped alleviate poverty, flourish agriculture and industrial sectors, improve Nehru at the meeting of the education and generate new energy planning Commission sources
- With the support of foreign countries set up **iron and steel industries** in various parts of the country.
- **Major dams** had a significant role in modernizing Indian economy which were the primary sources for irrigation and electricity
- On 2 October 1952, marking the birthday of Mahatma Gandhi, the **Government started 55 projects** aiming at better facilities

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	<p>for infrastructure, farming and livestock development (<b>Any three points only</b>)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>Elucidate the role of Swadeshi Movement in strengthening Indian nationalism</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Started in 1905 in relation with partition of Bengal</li> <li>● New strategy adopted for the resistance</li> <li>● boycott of foreign goods and consumption of indigenous products.</li> <li>● foreign goods were collected and burnt publicly.</li> <li>● extensive use of indigenous products by discarding foreign items</li> <li>● a number of textile mills, soap factories, matchbox companies, national banks, and insurance companies were established</li> <li>● Women boycotted foreign bangles and utensils.</li> <li>● Students quit these schools to take part in the movement</li> <li>● Bala gangathara thilak, Lala lajpath ray, Bipin chandra pal(Lal-Pal-Bal)were the important leaders supported the boycott movement</li> <li>● the protest of people against the British policy that exploited and impoverished Indians attained an organised form(<b>Any three points</b>)</li> </ul>	
19	<p><b>Explain any two factors which determine civic consciousness (Any two factors)</b></p> <p><b>Family</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Family plays an important role in fostering and maintaining sense of responsibility</li> <li>● We learn to respect elders and to engage social service from the primary social Institutions of family</li> <li>● Inspiration and encouragement from the family develop civic consciousness</li> </ul> <p><b>Education</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Education will helps to develop value consciousness, tolerance, leadership qualities, scientific temper etc....</li> <li>● Through education Science and Technology can be effectively utilized in a useful manner to the society</li> </ul>	4

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Through value oriented education we can instill civic consciousness among the people</li> </ul> <p><b>Association</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● There are several political, social, economic, and cultural associations in our society</li> <li>● Association many a time equip the individuals to work voluntarily with service mind</li> <li>● Several associations are working in the field of protection of environment, Human Rights, charity etc</li> <li>● These associations can create awareness among individual</li> </ul> <p><b>Media</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Media plays an important role in the formulation of civic consciousness</li> <li>● Print and electronic media influences the society</li> <li>● News and information reach the masses through the media</li> <li>● Media should be independent and impartial .</li> </ul> <p><b>Democratic System</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Democracy and important factor to create civic consciousness</li> <li>● It is a way of life more than a form of government</li> <li>● All our activities should have a democratic approach</li> <li>● Democracy prompts individual to think about following being</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p><b>Population is an indispensable factor in the formation of a state. Substantiate the statement.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● There is no state without people.</li> <li>● However, the minimum and the maximum number of people for a country are not fixed.</li> <li>● Population which is too much or too less is not good for a state.</li> <li>● These two aspects will adversely affect the development of a state.</li> </ul>	
20	<p><b>Elucidate the importance of population studies</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Population studies help the govt to quantitatively assess the different needs of the people and to plan activities and programmes accordingly.</li> </ul>	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Informs the availability of human resources in accounting.</li> <li>● Depicts the extent of basic facilities required by the people.</li> <li>● Determines social- economic development policies.</li> <li>● Quantifies the goods and services required</li> <li>● To evaluate standard of living.</li> <li>● To understand various problems caused by growth of population.</li> <li>● To build healthy society and environment</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p><b>What is electronic banking? How is electronic banking helpful to the customers ?</b></p> <p><b>Electronic banking</b></p> <p>Electronic banking is a method by which all banking transactions can be carried out through net banking and telebanking.</p> <p><b>How is electronic banking helpful to the customers ?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Customers can send money and bills can be paid anywhere in the world from home.</li> <li>● Saves time.</li> <li>● Low service charge</li> </ul>	4
21	<p><b>What are the different branches of study of Political Science?</b></p> <p><b>Different branches of study of political science</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Political theories</li> <li>● International politics</li> <li>● Comparative politics</li> <li>● Public administration</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p><b>Give suggestions to overcome the challenges faced by civic consciousness.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Each one should evaluate his activities critically.</li> <li>● Should work for one's interest without going against public interest.</li> <li>● Be the change which you expect from others.</li> </ul>	4

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Equal weight should be given to both rights and duties.</li> <li>● Individuals should act democratically and tolerably.</li> </ul>	
22	<p><b>What is aerial remote sensing? Mention its limitations</b></p> <p><b>Aerial remote sensing</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The process of taking photographs of the earth’s surface with the help of cameras fixed on balloons or aircraft is called aerial remote sensing.</li> </ul> <p><b>Limitations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The shaking of the aircraft affects the quality of photographs.</li> <li>● Open space is needed for the takeoff and landing of planes.</li> <li>● Not practical for taking photographs of vast and extensive regions.</li> <li>● Costly to land the aircraft frequently for refueling.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p><b>Compare the salient features of eastings and northings in topographic maps.</b></p> <p><b>Eastings</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● These are north - south lines</li> <li>● Their value increases towards the east</li> <li>● The value of the eastings immediately left to the geographic features is considered for identifying a location</li> </ul> <p><b>Northings</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● These are lines drawn in the east - west direction</li> <li>● Their value increases towards the north</li> <li>● The value of the northings immediately to the south of the feature in the map is considered for identifying a location.</li> </ul>	4
23	<p><b>What is meant by financial institutions? Write three examples for non-banking financial institutions.</b></p> <p><b>Financial Institutions</b>  Financial institutions are those institutions where financial transactions like deposits, loans etc. take place.</p>	

	<p><b><u>non-banking financial institutions.</u></b>  <b>1.Mutual fund institutions</b>  <b>2.Insurance companies</b>  <b>3.Non banking financial companies</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p><b>Define 'health'. What are the facilities to be ensured for health care ?</b></p> <p>According to WHO, <b>health</b> is a state of physical, mental and social well being.</p> <p><b>facilities to be ensured for health care</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Availability of nutritious food</li> <li>● Availability of clean water</li> <li>● preventive measures</li> <li>● cleanliness</li> <li>● Medical facilities</li> <li>● ensuring the leisure and entertainment</li> <li>● healthy environment</li> </ul>	4
24	<p><b>Elucidate the following related to time calculation.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Greenwich Mean Time</b></li> <li>• <b>Standard Time</b></li> </ul> <p><b>Greenwich Mean time (GMT)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The zero degree longitude is known as the Greenwich Meridian.</li> <li>● Time is calculated worldwide based on this longitude.</li> <li>● The local time at the prime meridian is known as the Greenwich Mean Time (GMT).</li> <li>● Based on the Greenwich Meridian, the world is divided into 24 zones, each with a time difference of one hour. These are known as time zones.</li> </ul> <p><b>Standard time</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Each country in the world considers the longitude that passes almost through its middle as the standard meridian</li> <li>● The local time at the standard meridian is the standard time of that country.</li> </ul>	5

OR

**What are planetary winds? Explain the features of trade winds and westerlies**

**planetary winds**

The winds developed between the global pressure belts can be generally called as planetary winds

**Trade winds**

- The winds blow continuously towards the equatorial low pressure belt from the sub tropical high pressure belt are known as trade winds.
- As these winds blow from the northeast in the Northern Hemisphere, they are known as northeast trade winds and winds blow from the southeast in the Southern Hemisphere, they are known as southeast trade winds.

**Westerlies**

- Winds blow continuously from the sub tropical high pressure zones to the sub polar low pressure zones .
- As the direction of these winds is mostly from the west, they are known as the westerlies.
- The westerlies are stronger in the Southern Hemisphere than the northern hemisphere.
- This is due to the vast expanse of oceans in the Southern Hemisphere.
- The ancient mariners had given different names to the rough westerlies in the Southern Hemisphere-Roaring Forties ( along 40° latitudes), Furious Fifties (along 50° latitudes), and Shrieking Sixties(60° latitudes)

25

**Analyse the role of Sun Yat-Sen and Mao Zedong in establishing a people's republic in China.**

**Republic of Dr.Sun Yat Sen**

In 1911,the revolution under the leadership of Sun yat Sen ended monarchy in China

**DR.SUNYAT - SEN AND KUOMINTANG PARTY:•**

- Dr. Sun Yat – Sen formed Kuomintang Party in China. He gave importance to ideologies like nationalism, democracy,

and socialism.

- **DR.SUNYAT - SEN AND FORMATION OF REPUBLIC:**• Kuomintang party established a republican government in Southern China under the leadership of Sun Yat-Sen.
- He nullified the unjust treaties signed with the foreign countries and wanted to maintain equality with western countries.
- The Kuomintang republic adopted measures for the progress of agriculture and industry.
- China received assistance from Russia

**FORMATION OF CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY:**

The Chinese Communist Party was formed and co operated with the government of Sun Yat Sen.

**Role of Mao Zedong**

**MAO ZEDONG AND PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF CHINA:**

- In 1934, under the leadership of Mao Zedong, a journey started from Kiangsi in South China.
- The adventurous trip ended at Yanan in North Western China.
- Throughout the journey they seized out agricultural land and villages from lords and distributed them among the farmers.This is Long March
  
- Hence Mao Zedong and the Communist Party became the symbol of struggle of the Chinese against foreign power.
- Chiang Kai-Shek had to seek political asylum in Taiwan, when the Red Army of Mao Zedong captured the centre of Kuomintang rule
- China became the People's Republic of China on 1 October 1949 under Mao Zedong.

OR

Explain the causes and results of the First World War

## **CAUSES OF FIRST WORLD WAR**

### **1. MILITARY ALLIANCES**

- The competition among the colonial powers led to conflict. It caused mutual distrust and enmity .This led to signing of military alliances
- Triple alliance GERMANY, AUSTRIA – HUNGARY , ITALY
- Triple Entente ENGLAND ,FRANCE, RUSSIA
- The formation of such alliance created war atmosphere in Europe
- They started manufacturing and buying most destructive weapons.

### **2.AGGRESSIVE NATIONALISM**

- Aggressive nationalist consider their own nation as the supreme and justified whatever be the actions of their nations. They used it to invade other countries.
- Movements based on aggressive nationalism :PAN- SLAV MOVEMENT - - PAN-GERMAN MOVEMENT – REVENGE MOVEMENT
- Pan-slave movement: Russia formed. Russia wanted to unite the Slavic people of Serbia, Bulgaria, and Greece under them.
- Pan-German movement: Germany formed. Germany wanted to unite Teutonic people under them to establish dominance in Europe and Balkan region.
- Revenge movement: France formed. France wanted to recapture the Alsace Lorraine from Germany.

### **3.IMPERIALIST CRISIS: (MOROCCAN CRISIS - BALKAN CRISIS)**

#### **MOROCCAN CRISIS**

- Britain recognized the claim of France over Morocco based on the treaty signed between Britain and France in 1904. But it opposed by Germany.
- So France agreed to transfer a part of French Congo to Germany.



- Germany agreed to transfer Morocco to France in return. Thus problem solved temporarily but rivalry continued.

### **BALKAN CRISIS**

- The Balkan League (Greece, Bulgaria, Serbia and Montenegro) occupied the Balkan region in Europe from Ottoman Empire in 1912. The rivalry started.
- When Austria claimed over this region with the support of Germany, Serbia also claimed it with the support of Russia.

### **RESULTS OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR**

- Over 10 million people lost their lives or were injured in the war.
- Agriculture, industry and communication system were destroyed.
- Poverty, unemployment and inflation increased. Economic dominance of Europe diminished. -Liberation movements in Asia and Africa strengthened.
- In a bid to bring about peace in the world, the League of Nations was formed.
- 'The Treaty of Versailles was an example of the vengeance against the defeated nations' -
- They signed different treaties with the defeated nations.
- Among these treaties, the Versailles Treaty signed with Germany in 1919 was the most important one.

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