

SSLC MODEL EXAMINATION –SOCIAL SCIENCE ANSWER KEY PART A

1. Evolution theory

2. Subhash Chandra Bose expressed his difference of opinion on Gandhian idea of struggle. Formed a political party called forward block. He took the charge of INA Formed a provisional government in Singapore. INA marched to the east west border of India and hoisted Indian flag in Imphal with the support of Japanese army

3 C. Joins Bay of Bengal

4 According to the World Health Organization, Health is a state of physical, mental and social wellbeing. Availability of nutritious food, Availability of clean water, Preventive measures, Cleanliness, Medical facilities, Ensuring of leisure and entertainment, Healthy environment

5. According to Aristotle political science is the study of institutions like state and Government. Political theories, International politics, Comparative politics, Public administration are the branches of study of political science.

6) Republican army

7) The phenomenon called western disturbance is the peculiarity of winter season. The cyclone 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. This rain is much beneficial for the winter crops. It is much beneficial for the winter crops. Jet streams, the strong upper air currents in the troposphere have a significant role in bringing the influence of the western disturbance to India.

8. a) Printing of currency – All currencies except one rupee note are printed by the Reserve Bank of India. The one rupee note and its subsidiary coins are issued by the Central Finance Department.

b) Controlling Credit – The Reserve Bank of India increases the money supply in Indian economy through the distribution of printed currency and through credit creation. Controlling of Credit made possible by bringing about changes in the rate of interest. As rate of interest increases, volume of loans decreases and vice versa.

c) Banker to Government – RBI accepts deposits from the government, sanctions loans and renders other banking services to them. It does not charge any fees for these services.

d) Banker's Bank – It advise and assist all banks in their operations. It acts as a last resort to all banks in their financial matters. It gives necessary directions to the financial institutions in the (Elaborate any one)

9) a) Social Survey b) Interview c) Observation d) Case Study

Social Survey

It helps to formulate a comprehensive point of view of the topic, based on the data collected from a group of selected people. Questionnaires are commonly used in social surveys. The group under study is called respondents.

Sample survey: Census is not practical in sociological studies, because usually data is not collected from all the people under study but only from a selected group of people. Such studies are called sample survey.

Interview:

This is a method by which information is collected orally. Interview is the talk between the interviewer and the interviewee. It helps to know and analyse the attitudes, views, beliefs & habits of the individuals.

Observation: Observation is more relevant where methods like interview are not practically feasible. It is a method by which whatever is seen, heard and experienced is recorded truthfully. When the researcher himself /herself collects information directly from the area under study it is called participant observation. The researcher learns their language culture and becomes a part of their daily life. Through this method even the behaviour which is not explicit can be studied. This method is also known as field work. In non participant observation, the researcher does not stay with the group under study. They are observed from outside.

Case Study:

It is used to make an in-depth study on rare and different social phenomena and problems. Such studies will be exact and comprehensive. The topic under study using this method is called a case. Sociology uses case study for collecting data

(Elaborate any one)

10) Labour Party

11) Koodamkulam and Kalppakkam

12) 32. Panchasheel agreement was signed by India and China in 1954. It was signed by Nehru and Chou En- lai the then Prime Minister of China.

a. Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty.

b. Mutual non aggression

c. Mutual non interference in each other's internal affairs

d. Equality and cooperation for mutual benefit e) Peaceful co existence.

13. Public sector bank and private sector bank -RBI,SBT any other nationalised banks.

14) Soviet Union

15) Water bodies like rivers, lakes and canals are used for inland water transport. Inland water transport regions of India are a) Ganga- Brahmaputhra Rivers and their tributaries. b) Godavari- Krishna Rivers and their tributaries. c) Buckingham canal of Andra-Tamil Nadu regions d) Mandovi and Zuvari rivers of Goa. e) Back waters of Kerala

16)First Kerala state political conference - Ottappalam - 1921

United Kerala Convention – Thrissur – 1947

Cochin Rajya Prajamandalam – Panampally Govinda Menon - 1941

Nivarthana Prakshobham – N. V.Joseph- 1932

17) a)Chota Nagapur Plateau _b)Jharia c) Kaveri d)Vindya range

18) Farmers and factory workers led a tragic life under the autocracy of the Tsarist emperors. The low agricultural production affected the farmer's income. They had to pay huge tax. The Marxist ideologies formulated by Karl Marx and Frederik Engels stirred the workers. Based on

their ideology the Social Democratic workers party formed. Later it was splited in to Mensheviks (Alexander Kerensky) and Bolsheviks (Lenin, Trotsky) The workers organized a huge march at Petrograd demanding political rights and economic reforms. It was fired by the soldiers and hundreds were massacred. This event was known as Bloody Sunday. Workers organizations called the Soviets were formed all over Russia. Ignoring the protest from Duma Micholas II decided to participate in the First World War. The workers captured Petrograd and Nicholas II was thrown out of power. A provisional government was formed under Alexander Kerensky. This was known as February Revolution.

On October 1917 the Bolsheviks organized armed rebellion against the provisional Govt. He argued that the entire power should be transferred to the Soviets. They propogated that only workers government could eradicate economic backwardness and inequality.

Demands of Bolsheviks ... (Page number 26 of ss I part I) Kerensky fled from the country. Russia came under the control of Bolsheviks. (October Revolution)

OR

Facism – Benito Mussolini – Italy. The aim of the Fascists was to restore the ancient Roman empire violence and the ferocity were the strategies of the Fascists. Using his military force the ‘Black Shirts’ Mussoline suppressed the opponnet socialists and the leaders of peasants & workers were proclaimed as enemies.

Nazism – Adolf Hitler – Germany. He projected the purity of the Aryan race and argued that only the Aryans should rule the world. Socialists, Communists, Jews & democrats were executed. A Military force named Brown shirts and a secret police troop named Gestapo were formed by Hitler. (Page number 38 and 39 of ss I part I)

19) Revolution, Parallelism of the earth’s axis and inclination of the axis.- apparent movement of the sun

OR

Chinook, helpful for wheat cultivation in Canadian low lands (Page number 34 of ss II part I)

20) Public Administration – It is the effective utilization of men and material for the implementation of existing laws, Govt. policies, programmes and development project.

Importance of Public administration – It formulate Govt. Policies it provide goods and services ensure welfare of the people. It finds out solutions in public issues. (Page number 57 of ss I part I)

OR

Formation of Civic consciousness is determined by life situations and experience. The important factors which determine civic consciousness are Family, Education, Social system Association, Political System

Role of family in fostering civic consciousness

a) We learn to respect the elders and to engage in social service from the primary social institution of family

b) It has an important role in fostering and maintaining sense of responsibility among its members.

c) Inspiration and encouragement from the family will develop civic consciousness.

d) The concept that each individual is for the family and the family is for the society should be developed in the family atmosphere.

Role of education in fostering civic consciousness

- a) The primary aim of education is to equip the individual to effectively utilise the knowledge gained through the learning of different subjects for the betterment of society.
- b) Education will help to develop value consciousness, tolerance, leadership qualities and scientific temper.
- c) Through education, science and technology can be effectively utilized in a useful manner to the society.
- d) Through value oriented educational approach we can instil civic consciousness among the people.

Role of Association in fostering civic consciousness

Through their activities they impart civic and political consciousness in individuals.

- a) There are several political, social, economic and cultural associations in our society
- b) Associations equip the individuals to work voluntarily with a service mind.
- c) Political Associations play an important role in empowering people by giving power and right to them.
- d) Association play an important role in fostering national outlook and civic consciousness.
- e) Through their activities they impart civic and political consciousness in individuals.
- f) 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.

Role of Media in fostering civic consciousness

- a) Media plays an important role in the formulation of civic consciousness.
- b) Print and electronic media influences the society
- c) News & information reach the masses through the media.
- d) Judicious and objective information lead to the formulation of creative ideas.
- c) Media should be independent and impartial.

Role of Democratic system in fostering civic consciousness

- a) Democracy is an inevitable component of civic consciousness.
- b) It is a way of life more than a form of government.
- c) Democratic System prompts individuals to think about fellow beings and to work for the protection of their freedom, equality and rights.

(Any Two)

21) The Permanent land revenue settlement, Ryotwari and mahalwari systems were implemented by the British destroyed the backbone of the farmers. They had to pay high rate of taxes in cash. The farmers were compelled to cultivate commercial crops instead of food crops. (Page 72 of SS I part I)

OR

Establishing national educational institutions- secular education formation of Deccan education society.... role of dk Karve... Tagore—Wardha project----. (Page 96 and 97 of SS I part I)

22).Summer Solstice

The apparent position of the sun shifts from the equator to the northern hemisphere from March 21 to June 21. The sun will be vertically above the Tropic of Cancer on June 21. This day is known as summer solstice, has the longest day in the northern hemisphere and the longest night in the southern hemisphere.

Winter Solstice

The apparent position of the sun shifts from the equator to the southern hemisphere from September 23 to December 22. The sun reaches vertically above the Tropic of Capricorn on December 22. This day is known as winter solstice, has the longest day in the southern hemisphere and the longest night in the northern hemisphere.

OR

The southeast trade winds cross the equator and moves towards the north as the ITCZ moves northwards during summer in the northern hemisphere..... As a result of the formation of high pressure zones over the Asian land mass during winter and low pressure zones over the Indian Ocean, the north east trade winds get strengthened. (Page 32 of SS II part I)

23) a) Legal Metrology Department Ensures the weight and measures standards

b) Food safety department- Ensures the quality of food products

c) Central Drugs price control committee- Controls price of medicines

d) Drugs Control Department - Ensures the quality and safety of medicine

e) Food safety & standard authority of india - Ensures the quality of food pre-cuts at various stages like production, distribution storage sale and import.

OR

Increase in population, Increase in the defence expenditure, welfare activities, urbanisation The expenditure incurred by the Govt. for constructing roads, bridges, harbours. Starting up new enterprises and setting up educational institutions are considered as developmental expenditure.

Expenditure incurred by way of war, interest and pension are considered as non-developmental expenditure.

24) To check the economic drain the national leaders exhorted the people to boycott foreign goods and consuming Indian products. Foreign goods were collected and burnt publicly. Massive participation of women labourers and students by boycotting foreign bangles & Utensils, quit schools to take part in the movements were the main features of the Swadeshi Movement.

OR

Nil Darpan- Dinabandhu Mithra, depicted the severe exploitation suffered by the indigo farmers in Bengal..Influence on Indian Association and Surendranath Banerji ...page 99 ss I part I

25) The employees who work under public administrative system and administer the country are together known as bureaucracy.

Main features of bureaucracy

1. Hierarchical organization 2. Permanence 3. Appointment on the basis of qualification

4. Political Neutrality 5. Professionalism (page 59 of SS I part I)

OR

- a) Civic consciousness influences the progress of the state and society.
- b) Civic consciousness helps to solve the problems faced by the society
- c) The basis of civic consciousness is the recognition that if the activities of each individual are for the wellbeing of the society, social problems can be solved.
- d) For ensuring the welfare of all and the reconstruction of the society civic consciousness has to be developed. It will help to the progress and unity of the state

26) Selling low quality products, Adulteration, Charging excess price, Manipulation in weights and measures, Delay in making service available

Consumer can approach Consumer courts...use consumer protection act etc...

OR

Loans taken by the Govt. Loans are availed from within and outside the country. These are known as internal debt and external debt. India's public debts increase.

a) Internal debt: Internal debts are the loans availed by the government from individuals and institutions within the country.

b) External debts: External debts are the loans availed from foreign governments and international institutions.

Increase in population, Increase in the defence expenditure, Social welfare activities, and Developmental activities are the reasons for the Increase in India's public debt

27) a) 4778 b) 465785 c- i- tube well ii- fort

OR

Spectral Signature: Each object reflects electromagnetic radiation differently. The amount of energy reflected by each object is its spectral signature.

Spatial Resolution: The sensors in the satellites cannot recognize all objects on earth. The size of the smallest object on earth that can be recognized by the sensor is the spatial resolution of that sensor