SSLC PUBLIC EXAM — APRIL 2016
SOCIAL SCIENCE — KEY

15. (i) a. Mussolini  b. Negative Vote  c. Central India  d. Uttar Pradesh  e. Dr S Dharmambal

2 Marks

   1. Colonialism refers to the policy of acquiring and maintaining colonies especially for exploitation.
   2. It also means that it is a relationship between an indigenous majority and minority of foreign invaders.
   3. Colonialism is practice of the concept of imperialism.

17. Great Economic Depression – causes
   1. The collapse of American share market was the main cause for the Great Economic Depression.
   2. The share market collapse was due to speculation of on borrowed money.

18. Four pillars of Fascism
   1. Charismatic leadership
   2. Single party rule under the dictator
   3. Terror and
   4. Economic control.

19. America Declare War on Japan
   1. The Japanese attacked American fleet stationed at Pearl Harbour on December 7th 1941.
   2. This disastrous attack forced the Americans to enter into the war.
   3. The very next day USA declared war on Japan.

20. Special Agencies of the UNO
   1. World Health Organisation (WHO)
   2. Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO)
   3. International Labour Organisation (ILO)
   6. The world Bank (IBRD)

21. Immediate cause for the Revolt of 1857
   1. The greased cartridges supplied for the new Enfield Rifles was the immediate cause for the mutiny.
   2. Believing that fat of cow and pig had been used to grease these cartridges both Hindus and Muslims refused to bite them and use.
   3. On 29th March 1857 Mangal Pandey refused to the greased cartridge at Barrackpore.
      He was arrested and executed when this news spread many sepoys started the revolt.

22. Periyar – Vaikam Hero
   1. Periyar led the Vaikam Sathiya Graha in 1924, where the people of downtrodden community were prohibited to enter into the Temple.
   2. Finally the Travancore government relaxed such segregation
   3. It allowed the people to enter into the temple and Periyar was given the title of ‘Vaikam Hero’.
23. Jallian Wala Bagh Tragedy
1. Dr saifuddin kitchlew and Dr Satyapan were arrested on April 13,1919.
2. More than ten thousand people had gathered in Jallian Wala Bagh at Amritsar to protest peacefully against the arrest of their leaders.
3. General Dyer, the military commander ordered his men to shoot on without any warning.
4. Hundreds of people were killed and wounded.

24. Abraham Lincoln’s definition of Democracy
According to Abraham Lincoln, ‘Democracy is a government of the people, by the people and for the people’.

25. Policy of Apartheid
1. Apartheid – Policy of racial discrimination followed in South Africa.
2. In South Africa the whites, did not give equal rights to the native Africans.
3. India had raised this issue for the first time in the UN General Assembly in 1946.
4. It was due to the constant moral support of India and the continous struggle of Dr.Nelson Mandela, the policy of Apartheid has been abolished in 1990.

26. Physical divisions of India.
1. Northern mountains
2. Northern Great Plains
3. Peninsular plateaus
4. Coastal plains
5. Islands

27. Different types of Monsoon
1. North East Monsoon
2. South West Monsoon

28. Mica producing places
1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Jharkhand
3. Bihar
4. Rajasthan

29. Cotton growing areas
1. Gujarat
2. Maharashtra
3. Andhra Pradesh
4. Karnataka
5. Tamil Nadu
6. Madhya Pradesh
7. Punjab
8. Haryana.

30. Factors – Location of an Industry
1. Raw material
2. Power
3. Transport
4. Manpower
5. Water
6. Market and
7. Government policies.
31. Major Air-pollutants
   1. Sulphur oxide
   2. Nitrogen oxide
   3. Carbon mono oxide
   4. Organic compounds

32. Trade - types
   1. Trade is an act of buying, selling or exchanging goods and services.
   2. There are two types of trade.
      a. Internal Trade
      b. International trade

33. GIS
   1. GIS – Geographic Information System.
   2. It is a systematic integration of computer hardware, software and spatial data for capturing, storing, displaying, updating, manipulating and analyzing all forms of geographically referenced data.
   3. GIS consist of three subsystems:
      i. an input system
      ii. computer hardware and software system
      iii. an output system

34. Per Capita Income
   1. Tertiary Per capita Income obtained by dividing the national income by the population of a country.
   2. Per capita income = \( \frac{\text{National income}}{\text{Population}} \)

35. Cottage Industries
   1. Multi Cottage industries are household industries depending on local market and production is of primitive methods.
   2. Example: Handlooms, Coir industries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>WESTERN GHATS</th>
<th>EASTERN GHATS</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>It is a system of continuous hills.</td>
<td>It is a system of discontinuous hills.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>It extends from Tapti valley to kaniyakumari</td>
<td>It extends from Mahanadi river in Orissa to Vaigai river in Tamil Nadu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>It is parallel to west coast line</td>
<td>It is almost parallel to east coast line.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Most of the rivers originate in the Western ghats drain into the Arabian Sea.</td>
<td>Drain into Bay of Bengal.</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>High Rainfall region</th>
<th>Low Rainfall region</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Areas with rainfall between 200 to 300 cm</td>
<td>Areas with less than 50 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Middle Ganga Valley, Western Ghats, Eastern Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa</td>
<td>Kashmir, Western Rajasthan, Southern Punjab and Deccan</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Metallic Minerals</th>
<th>Non-metallic Minerals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Iron, Copper, Manganese, Bauxite and Gold</td>
<td>Mica, Lime Stone, Gypsum, Potash, Coal and Petroleum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Located at Jharkhand, Orissa, Goa,</td>
<td>Located at Andra Pradesh, Bihar,</td>
</tr>
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</table>
39. **UNI-CROPPING**
1. If only one crop is raised in a field at a time it is called as uni-cropping.
2. It is also known as mono cropping.
3. Eg: Tea, coffee, sugarcane etc.,

**DUAL-CROPPING**
1. If only two crops are raised in a field at a time it is called as dual cropping.
2. It is also known as double cropping.
3. Eg: wheat with mustard

40. **MINERAL BASED INDUSTRY**
1. These industries use both metallic and non metallic minerals as raw material.
2. Ex: iron and steel industry
3. It is located in Chota Nagpur Plateau

**AGRO BASED INDUSTRY**
1. These industries use agricultural products as their raw materials.
2. Ex: cotton textile industry and jute industry
3. Mumai is the leading Cotton textile centre.

41. **WATER POLLUTION**
1. Water pollution is any chemical, physical or biological change in the quality of water that has a harmful effect on any living thing that drinks or uses or lives in it.
2. Water can also be polluted by a number of organic compounds such as oil, plastics and pesticides in the water which are harmful to humans and animals.

**LAND POLLUTION**
1. Land pollution is contaminating the land surface of the earth through dumping of urban waste matter and it arises from the breakage of underground storage tanks, application of pesticides and percolation of contaminated surface water.
2. Direct discharge of Industrial waste, oil and fuel dumping leaking of waste from landfills are also the causes of land pollution.

42. **EXPORT**
1. Export means goods and services sold for foreign currency.
2. India exports nearly 7500 goods to 190 countries of the world.
3. Eg: tea, spices, iron ore, leather, cotton, textile

**IMPORT**
1. Import refers to goods and services bought from overseas producers.
2. India imports nearly 6000 goods from 140 countries.
3. Eg: machines, transport equipments, wheat, petroleum and newsprint

43. **AIRWAYS**
1. Airways are the quickest, costliest most modern means of transport.
2. They carry passengers, freight and mail.
3. They link local, regional, national and international cites.
4. Airways are classified into domestic airway and international air ways.

**WATER WAYS**
1. Waterways are the cheapest means of transport.
2. They are most suitable for carrying heavy and bulky goods at low cost.
3. Water ways are i8n the for of rivers, canals, backwaters seas and oceans.
4. Water ways are classified into island waterways and ocean routes.

44. Ambition of Germany:
   a. Kaiser William II
   b. He believed that his country alone was competent to rule the whole world.
   c. The British saying “sun never sets in the British Empire”
   d. Heligoland
45. Franklin D. Roosevelt:
   a. In 1932
   b. F.D.R.
   c. “I Pledge You, I pledge myself to a New Deal for the Americans”
   d. New Deal Policy

46. The Arya Samaj:
   a. Mul shankar
   b. Swami Virjanand
   c. Go Back to Vedas
   d. Women education, inter caste marriage and inter-dining.

47. K. Kamaraj:
   a. By taking part in Vaikam Sathyagraha in 1924.
   b. Alipore jail
   c. In Sathya moorhy’s house
   d. October 2nd 1975.

48. a) Causes for Imperialism

   1. Industrial Revolution:
      The industrial Revolution created a great demand for raw materials and new markets.
   2. National security:
      Among the European Political groups desired to ensure national security and self sufficiency instigated colonial imperialism.
   3. Nationalism:
      Many nations developed pride over their culture and language so, acquired colonies to enhance prestige.
   4. Balance of power:
      European Countries were forced to acquire new colonies to achieve balance with their neighbours and competitors.
   5. Discovery of new routes:
      The discovery of new routes to African and Asian continents promoted the spirit of Imperialism.
   6. Growth of Population:
      The Population growth and its impact of unemployment force the Europeans to emigrate in search of new lands and careers abroad.

b) The major achievements of the UNO?

   1. Peace and Security:
      UNO has rendered a great service in establishing Peace and Security.
   2. International Court of Justice:
      Political disputes by Security Council, Legal disputes by International Court of Justice and others by special agencies solved the problems.
   3. International disputes:
      UNO has solved many International disputes.
   4. Peaceful negotiations:
      It preserves peace in the world through peaceful negotiations.
   5. Settled disputes:
It settled disputes between Israel and Palestine, Iran and Iraq and withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

6. **Nuclear Test Ban treaties**:
   It has signed many Nuclear Test Ban treaties like NTBT in 1963 and CTBT in 1996.

7. **Conference of environment**:
   UN has conducted the conference of environment and development at Rio de Janeiro in 1992.

8. **Agenda 21**:
   In the conference all countries adopted “Agenda 21” a blueprint to promote economic development and protect natural resources.

9. **Women Issues**:
   The UNO established the International Research and Training Institute for women.

10. **Quality of life**:
    It has supported many programmes and projects to improve the quality of life for women in over 100 countries.

11. **Suez Canal crisis**:
    The UNO played a vital role in the Suez Canal crisis of 1956. It made France, Britain and Israel to withdraw troops from Egypt.

12. **End of War**:
    The UNO also settled the Korean War and Vietnam War.

c) **Bharathiar is a freedom fighter**

1. **Tamil Teacher**:
   1. Bharathi was born in Ettayapuram in Tuticorin district.
   2. He worked as Tamil Teacher in 1904 at Madurai.

2. **Assistant Editor**:
   He was the Assistant editor of Swadeshamithran in 1904.

3. **Congress movement**:
   In 1907 he attended the Surat session of the Congress to support the demand for swaraj along with Tilak and Aurobindo.

4. **Editor**:
   1. In April 1907 he became the editor of the Tamil Weekly 'India' and English Newspaper ‘Bala Bharatham’
   2. In 1908, he organized a meeting to celebrate Swaraj Day.

5. **Poems**:
   i. His inspiring poems are to mention a few
      Vande Mathram,
      Achamillai achamillai,
      Enthaiyum Thayum,
      Jaya Bharatham.
   ii. Free copies of these poems were given to people.

6. **British against**:
   1. In 1908, he gave evidence in favour of V.O.Chidambaram Pillai in the case which had been instituted by the British against V.O.C.
   2. After the First World War Bharathiar was arrested near Cuddalore in November 1918.
   3. He was kept in custody for three weeks and then got released.
   4. Once again Bharathiar resumed the editorship of Swadeshamithran in Madras.
49. a) SAARC.
1. Formation of SAARC:
   - India took the initiative to form SAARC to maintain peace in the regional level
   - SAARC’S first meeting was held at Dacca in Bangladesh on Dec 7, 1985.
   - Ashan of Bangladesh was the first Secretary General of SAARC.

2. Member countries of SAARC:
   - The member countries are Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Afghanistan and Sri Lanka.

3. Activities of SAARC:
   - The SAARC countries identified mutual co-operation in the following areas, transportation, postal services, tourism, shipping, meteorology, health, agriculture, rural reconstruction and telecommunication.

4. Expand:
   - South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation.

5. Conference:
   1. 1985 – Dacca – Bangladesh
   2. 2007 – New Delhi – India
   3. 2010 – Thimpu – Bhutan
   4. 2014 – Katmandu – Nepal

b) The role of Opposition party in a democracy.
   - Role of the opposition party in a democracy:
     1. The Success of the democracy depends to a great extent on the constructive role of the opposition parties.
     2. In every democracy all the parties cannot get majority seats all the time in the parliament.
     3. The parties which do not get majority seats are called opposition parties.
     4. The party which gets majority seats in the Lok Sabha next to the ruling party is called the recognized opposition party. The leader of the opposition party enjoys some privileges equivalent to that of a cabinet minister.
     5. All the powers mentioned in the constitution are exercised by the ruling party. The opposition party also functions in an effective manner, and their work is no less important than that of the ruling parties.
     6. To check the government from becoming authoritarian and to restrict its powers, the opposition parties keep a watch over them.
     7. The main duty of the opposition party is to criticize the policies of the government.
     8. Outside the legislature the opposition parties attract the attention of the press and report their criticism of the government policy in the news papers.
     9. The opposition parties have the right to check the expenditure of the government also.
    10. During the question hour, the opposition parties criticize the government generally.
    11. The criticisms of these parties make the ruling party correct its actions. Thus the opposition parties try to restrain the government from abusing its power.

c) Rights of consumers.
   - Birth of COPRA:
     The right to redress lead to the passing of the Consumer Protection Act (COPRA) in 1986 in India which has been defined as the Magna Carta of consumers.
     1. The consumers have the right to be protected against marketing of goods and services, which are hazardous to life and property.
     2. The quality, quantity, potency, purity, standard and price of goods; should be properly informed, assurance of access to variety of goods and services at competitive price.
3. In case of single supplier, the consumer has the right to be assured of satisfactory quality and service at a fair price.
4. The consumer’s interests should receive due consideration at appropriate forums relating to consumer welfare.
5. They seek redressal against unfair trade practices or exploitation of consumers and right to fair settlement of the genuine grievances and the knowledge about goods and issues relating to consumer welfare.
6. The Right to Information Act was passed by the Parliament on 12th Oct 2005.
7. It is enable all citizens to use their fundamental rights to access information from public bodies.

50. a) The importance of forest

1. **Products**: Forests provide valuable timber for domestic and commercial use and raw material for industries.
2. **Supplies**: It supplies such as Lac, Gum, Resins, Tanning materials, medicines, herbs, honey and spices.
3. **Foreign Exchange**: Export of forest products earns valuable foreign exchange.
4. **Dairy Forming**: Grazing cattle in the forest helps in dairy farming.
5. **Developing tourism**: Many forest reserves have been developed into tourist centres.
6. **Environmental Production**: It controls air pollution, soil erosion, floods and land reclamation.
7. **Save water**: Forests help in water percolation and thus maintain underground water table.
8. **Natural habitat**: It provides a natural habitat for animals and birds.
9. **Controlling soil erosion**: Forests, help in controlling soil erosion, land reclamation and flood control.
10. **Controlling air pollution**: Forests absorb atmospheric carbon-di-oxides and helps in controlling air pollution.
11. **Energy needs**: Forests meet 40% of energy needs of the country.

b) The factors encouraging cotton textile Industry in Mumbai

Mumbai in Maharashtra is the leading cotton textile centre and it is called as the Manchester of India.
The following factors favour the cotton textile industries in Mumbai.
1. **Port facility**: Location of port facilities for the export of finished goods.
2. **Transport**: It is well connected through rail and road links with cotton growing areas.
3. **Climate**: Humid coastal climate favours yarning.
4. **Capital**: Capital goods and finance are available in Mumbai.
5. **Manpower**: Manpower is in plenty.
c) Remote sensing technology?

1. The Definition of Remote Sensing:
The most effective technology to gather information on any part of earth within a short span of time without footing the region is the Remote Sensing Technology.

2. Sensors:
   iv. Remote Sensing of the environment by geographers is usually done with the help of mechanical devices known as sensors.
   v. These sensors are positioned in helicopters, planes and satellites.
   vi. The sensors record information about an object by measuring the Electro Magnetic Energy.

3. History of Remote Sensing:
   i. Aerial photographs were the first results of remote sensing utilized by cartographers, or map makers.
   ii. In 1858, French map-makers used a hot air balloon and primitive cameras to take oblique aerial photographs of the landscape.
   iii. By comparing photographs taken to different angles, cartographers were able to create accurate and detailed maps of different territories.

4. The revocability or Remote Sensing Technology:
   i. In 1960:
      In 1960, a revolution in remote sensing technology began with the deployment of space satellites.
   ii. In 1970:
      In the 1970s, the second revolution in remote sensing technology began with the launch of Earth Resource Technology Satellite (ERTS)
   iii. In USA
      In 1975 The first metrological satellite, TIROS-1 and Earth Resource Technology, LANDSAT was launched by the United States.
   iv. In FRANCE:
      In 1986 France launched the satellite SPOT and other five satellites have produced more than 10 million images.

51. a) Two basic concepts on National Income:
   1. Gross National Product (GNP):
      1. Gross National Product is the total value of output (goods and services) produced and income received in a year by domestic residents of a country.
      2. It includes profits earned from capital invested abroad.
   2. Gross Domestic Product (GDP):
      1. Gross Domestic Product is the total value of output (goods and services) produced by the factors of production within the geographical boundaries of the country.
      2. In the above two concepts Goods and Services are called as follows:
   Goods:
   “Goods include the total number of cars, motorcycles, ships rail engines, pens, pencils, rice, wheat, edible oils etc.
   Services:
   The services include the services of doctors, engineers, teachers, artists etc.

b) Economic Reforms of 1991:
   1. The year 1991 has a special significance in the Indian economy.
   2. Many economic measures were introduced to achieve the objectives of new economic policies of government.
   3. The economic reforms aimed at rapid industrialization.
   4. For this, abolition of industrial licensing, allowing foreign investment, encouragement to private sector and coexistence of public sector and private sector were taken by the government.
5. Because of the economic reforms foreign investment in India is increased many fold.
6. Multi national companies like Nokia, Ford, Hundai and L&T have made investment in India.
7. More over small scale industries and cottage industries were allowed to expand by providing them concessions.
8. Cottage industries are household industries depending on local market and production is of primitive methods.
   **Example:**
   Handloooms, Coir industries.
9. Economic reforms of 1991 are as follows  
   **i. Liberalisation** : Liberalisation means movement towards free market system. It is otherwise known as withdrawal of regulation and restrictions for private sectors.
   **ii. Privatisations** : Privatisation means transforming all economic activities from public sector to private sector. It also refers to the setting up of private units in public utility services.
   **iii. Globalisation** : Globalisation refers to a situation where a country draws raw materials from any source of the world to manufacture goods and services. It is the linkage of nation’s markets with global markets.

c) **Green Revolution.**

   **Green Revolution :**
   1. Green revolution was introduced in the year 1967.
   2. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) introduced this new strategy through land reforms, promoting the use of High Yielding Variety (HYV) seeds and improved irrigation facilities, to increase the agricultural production.

   **Effects of the Green Revolution :**
   1. As a result of green revolution large number of states benefited by producing more crops.
   2. This enabled India to achieve self – sufficiency in food grain production.
   3. The credit of introducing the High Yielding Variety seeds goes to Indian Council of Agriculture Research and many agricultural universities in India particularly Ludhiana, Pantnagar (UP) and Coimbatore.

   **Land Reforms :**
   1. The Bhoolahan movement started by Vinobhabhave deserves a movement millions of acres of land were received from the landlords and distributed to the landless poor.

   **High Yielding Variety :**
   1. The green revolution largely means increasing production of food grains by using High Yielding Variety seeds especially of wheat and rice.
   2. The use of High Yielding variety seeds requires regular supply of water, fertilizer, pesticides and financial resources.

51. Time Line (1920 – 1940) Write a five
   1. 1920 B.G. Tilak died
   2. 1920 Non – Co operation movement
   3. 1922 The Chauri Chaura incident
   4. 1923 Formation of Swarajya Party
   5. 1925 Dissolution of Swarjya Party
   6. 1927 Simon Commission
   7. 1927 Subash Chandra Bose joined the Indian National Congress
   8. 1929 The Lahore Congress
   9. 1930 Civil Disobedience movement
   10. 1930 Salt Satyagraha
   11. 1930 Dandi March
   12. 1930 The First Round Table Conference
   13. 1931 Gandhi – Irwin Pact
14. 1931 The Second Round Table Conference
15. 1931 Japan captured Manchuria
16. 1932 Communal Award
17. 1932 Poona Pact
18. 1932 The Third Round Table Conference
19. 1934 Soviet Russia was admitted as a member of the League of Nations
21. 1937 Provincial Elections
22. 1937 Hitler signed the Rome – Berlin – Tokyo Axis
23. 1938 Netaji was elected as President of the Indian National Congress
24. 1938 Hitler threatened Czechoslovakia
25. 1939 The Second World War Began
26. 1939 Forward Bloc Party started
27. 1940 Demand for Pakistan
28. 1940 Two Nation Theory
29. 1940 The August Offer
30. 1940 The Battle of Britain

53.a  Asia Map
b) India - History
54. Geography - India Map