

DIRECTORATE OF GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS, CHENNAI-6
SSLC PUBLIC EXAMINATION – 2013
SOCIAL SCIENCE

MAXIMUM MARKS: 100

SECTION – I

<u>PART – I</u>			14 x 1 = 14
1	a	Railways	
2	a	Francis Ferdinand	
3	a	lightning warfare	
4	a	Raja Rammohan Roy	
5	b	Peace	
6	d	New Delhi	
7	a	12 th October 2005	
8	b	Mt Godwin Austin	
9	b	Uranium	
10	c	Mumbai	
11	b	Delhi	
12	c	Agriculture	
13	b	Prime Minister of India	
14	a	1967	
<u>PART – II</u>			2 x 5 =10
15 i)	<u>Match the Following:</u>		5 x 1 = 5
	a	Black Shirts - Mussolini's followers	
	b	New York - Head Quarters of the UNO	
	c	Martin Luther of Hinduism - Dayanandha Saraswathi	
	d	Justice Party - T.M.Nair	
	e	Vaikom Hero - E.V.Ramasamy Periyar	
ii)			5 x 1 = 5
	f	Lignite - A Type of Coal	
	g	Jute Industry - West Bengal	
	h	Southern Railway - Chennai	
	i	Village roads - Panchayat	

<u>Part I – History</u>		
16	The United States of America’s invasion against Iraq with its military power, forced it to have another sort of Government favourable to the United States of America. This is called military imperialism.	2 Marks
17	The National Industrial Recovery Act was passed to reform the conditions of the workers by raising wages and lowering their working hours.	2 Marks
18	<p>The greased cartridges supplied for the new Enfield Rifles was the immediate cause for the revolt.</p> <p>These cartridges had to be bitten off before loading</p> <p>There was rumour that the fat of the cow and pig had been used to grease these Cartridges.</p> <p>The Sepoys believed this rumours and both the Hindus and Muslims refused to use.</p>	2 Marks
19	<p>Vallalar condemned the inequalities based on birth.</p> <p>He insisted compassion to all living things.</p> <p>“Service to mankind is the path of Moksha”.</p> <p>God is the personification of Mercy and knowledge.</p> <p>The path of compassion and mercy are the only path to God.</p> <p>He preached Jeeva Karunya.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two points)</p>	2 Marks
20	<p>Surendranath Banarjee, Dadabai Naoroji, Pheroze Sha Mehta, Gopala Krishna Gokhale and M.G.Ranade were some of the important moderate leaders.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any four Leaders)</p>	2 Marks
21	The four pillars of Fascism were Charismatic leadership,	

	single party rule under a dictator, terror and economic control.	2 Marks
22	The General Assembly The Council The Secretariat The International Court of Justice International Labour organization.	2 Marks
23	The self Respect movement condemned and fought against Brahmin domination over other castes, society, politics and religion. It fought against traditionalism and superstitions. It advocated women education widow remarriage, intercaste marriage and opposed child marriage.	2 Marks
	Part – II	
24	Apartheid- policy of racial discrimination was followed in South Africa. In South Africa the whites did not give equal rights to the native Africans. India had raised this issue for the first time in the United Nations General Assembly in 1946. It was due to the continuous struggle of Dr.Nelson Mandela, the policy of Apartheid was abolished in 1990. (Any two points)	2 Marks
25	Hinduism, Jainism, Buddhism, Islam, Sikhism, Christianity are the religious of India.	2 Marks
	Part – III	
26	Andaman, Nicobar and Lakshadweep Islands are the islands belonging to India.	2 Marks
27	Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Bihar and Rajasthan.	2 Marks
28	Kharif, Rabi and Zaid.	2 Marks
29	Pipeline can be laid through difficult terrain as well as under water. Initial cost of laying pipeline is high but subsequent cost for maintenance and operation is low. It ensures steady supply and minimizes transshipment losses and delays pipeline operation involves very low consumption of energy. (Any two points)	2 Marks

30	Air pollutants are Sulphur Oxide, nitrogen Oxide, Carbon mono Oxide and organic compounds.		2 Marks
31	<p>The word monsoon is derived from the Arabic word Mausim which means season.</p> <p>The wind which reverse their directions completely between the summer and winter is known as monsoon winds.</p>		2 Marks
32	<p>Jute products are gunny bags, ropes, strings, rugs and cloth, tarpauline, uphoistry, hessians, carpets etc., (Any four)</p>		2 Marks
33	Remote sensing can be defined as the collection of data about an object from a distance.		2 Marks
Part – IV			
34	Laissez – faire means non-intervention by the Government.		2 Marks
35	Mixed economy means the co-existence of both the Government owned and private owned industries in India.		2 Marks
<u>SECTION – III</u>			MARKS:8
<u>Answer any four of the following</u>			4 X 2 = 8
Any 2 points are enough for each questions to award 2 marks.			
36	<u>GMT</u>		<u>IST</u>
	1	GMT means Greenwich Mean Time.	IST means Indian Standard Time
	2	It is calculated at 0° longitude	In India the centrally located longitude 82°.30'E has been selected as standard meridian for the whole country.
	3	GMT is the reference time for the world time Zones	IST is the official time for the whole of India once 5 hours 30 minutes ahead of GMT

	4	Meridian of GMT passes through London.	Meridian of IST passes through Allahabad.
37	<u>Weather</u>		<u>Climate</u>
	1	Weather is a day to day condition of atmosphere at any place in regard to temperature, pressure wind, humidity and rainfall.	Climate is the average state of weather for a longer period of time at any place.
	2	It is the condition of atmosphere for only a short period	To get reliable average of climate a minimum of 35 years is needed
	3	Weather of a place may change daily.	Climate of a place remains constant over a long period
38	<u>Renewable resource</u>		<u>Non-renewable resource</u>
	1	Renewable resources are resources which can be reproduced again and again.	It cannot be replaced again after utilization.
	2	The time taken to renew the resources may be different from one resource to another.	They are formed over a very long geological periods.
	3	Sunlight, air, water and forests are examples of renewable resources.	Minerals like coal and Petroleum are examples of non renewable resources.
39	<u>Wind energy</u>		<u>Thermal energy</u>
	1	It is produced from the Speed of the wind using wind mill.	It is produced by using coal petroleum, natural gas etc.,
	2	Tamilnadu, Andhrapradesh, Karnataka, Gujarat, Kerala, Madhyapradesh, Maharashtra and Lakshadweep have wind energy producing centres. (Any four places)	Assam, Jharkhand, Uttarpradesh, West Bengal and Tamilnadu depend mainly on thermal electricity. Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Kerala, Orissa and Delhi have Thermal energy producing

			Centres. (Any four places)
	3	The initial expenses for erection of wind mills are huge.	The initial expenses are much more than wind energy.
40		<u>Agro based Industry</u>	<u>Mineral based industry</u>
	1	Agro based industries use agricultural products as their raw materials.	Mineral based industries use both metallic and non-metallic minerals as raw materials.
	2	<u>Ex. Cotton Textile Industry and Jute Industry.</u>	<u>Ex. Iron and Steel Industry</u>
41		<u>Subsistence Agriculture</u>	<u>Commercial Agriculture</u>
	1	In this type crops are produced for family consumption.	In this type crops are produced on a large scale.
	2	Mainly food crops are produced	These crops are mainly cash crops.
	3	This type of agriculture is known as “Intensive agriculture”.	This type of agriculture is otherwise called “Extensive agriculture”.
	4	<u>Example:</u> Rice and wheat	<u>Example:</u> Cereals, Cotton, Sugarcane, Jute etc.,
	5	The rest is sold in the nearby markets	Exporting them to other countries and for earning foreign exchange.
42		<u>Exports</u>	<u>Imports</u>
	1	Export means goods and services sold for foreign currency.	Import refers to goods and services bought from overseas produces.
	2	India exports nearly 7,500 goods to 190 countries of the world.	India imports nearly 6,000 goods from 140 countries.
	3	Tea, spices, Iron Ore, Leather,	Machines, transport

		Cotton, Textile etc., (Any two)	equipments, wheat, petroleum and newsprint. (Any two)
43	Roadways		Railways
	1	Roadways are cost efficient and the most popular dominant mode of transport	Indian Railways provide the principal mode of transport for freight and passengers.
	2	They link different parts of our country.	It brings people from the farthest corner of our country.
	3	It is used by all sections of people in the society.	It promotes trade, tourism education and national integration.
	4	The roads are classified into village roads, District roads, State Highways, National Highway, Golden Quadrilateral Super ways, Express ways, Border roads and international High ways.	Railway lines are classified into three categories namely Broad guage, Meter Gauge and narrow guage.
	5	Road network in India is the second largest in the world accounting for 3,314 million k.m.	Indian railways is the second largest network in the world. It traverses across the length and breadth for 63,273 km connecting 7,025 stations.
<u>SECTION – IV</u>			2 X 4 = 8
44	<u>AMBITION OF GERMANY</u> a) Kaiser William II b) He believed that Germany alone was competent to rule the whole world. c) He could not tolerate the British saying that the Sun never sets in the British empire. d) At Heligoland.		1 Mark 1 Mark 1 Mark 1 Mark
45	<u>ERANKLIN D.ROOSEVELT</u> a) 1932 b) F.D.R.		1 Mark 1 Mark

	<p>c) "I pledge you, I pledge myself to a New Deal for the Americans".</p> <p>d) New Deal Policy</p>	<p>1 Mark</p> <p>1 Mark</p>
46	<p><u>ARYA SAMAJ</u></p> <p>a) Mul Shankar</p> <p>b) Swami Virjanand</p> <p>c) "Go Back to Vedas"</p> <p>d) The Samaj advocated women education, intercaste marriage and inter dining.</p>	<p>1 Mark</p> <p>1 Mark</p> <p>1 Mark</p> <p>1 Mark</p>
47	<p><u>K.KAMARAJ</u></p> <p>a) By taking part in Vaikam Sathyagraha in 1924.</p> <p>b) At Alipore Jail</p> <p>c) In Sathyamurthi's house.</p> <p>d) October 2, 1975</p>	<p>1 Mark</p> <p>1 Mark</p> <p>1 Mark</p> <p>1 Mark</p>
	<u>SECTION - V</u>	
	<u>PART - I</u>	
		4 X 5 = 20
48 a	<p>The Achievements of League of Nations</p> <p>(i) It settled a problem between Finland and Sweden regarding the ownership of Aaland Island in Baltic.</p> <p>(ii) It solved a boundary dispute in Silesia and prevented war between Poland and Germany.</p> <p>(iii) It settled a dispute between Greece and Italy over the Island of Corfu.</p> <p>(iv) It avoided a war between Greece and Bulgaria over the border disputes.</p> <p>(v) In 1926 Germany was admitted as a member of League of Nations followed by Soviet Russia in 1934.</p> <p>(vi) It solved a border issue between Peru and Columbia.</p>	5 Marks

	<p>(vii) Through its other organs the League prevented the spread of many diseases.</p> <p>(viii) Solving the problems of refugees and lepers – promoted cultured co-operation among the nations.</p> <p>(ix) It attempted to raise the Standard of Education in various States.</p>	
48 b	<p><u>Administrative Causes:-</u></p> <p>(i) Indians disliked and distrusted – replacement of Persian language by English.</p> <p>(ii) Judicial System – costly – mechanical – involved much time – people felt insecure of their property, and life.</p> <p>(iii) Revenue System – Under the British – peasants – Landlords suffered equally – peasants had to pay heavy taxes.</p> <p>(iv) Educated Indians who expected to get gainful employment in the service of the Company were disappointed.</p> <p><u>Military Causes:</u></p> <p>(i) A feeling – discontent – among – Indian Sepoys</p> <p>(ii) Minimum pay – Indian Sepoy</p> <p>(iii) No promotion for Indian Soldiers – Sepoys were also insulted very badly.</p> <p>(iv) Lord Cannings General Services Enlistment Act 1856 – all recruits of the Bengal army – ready for service both within and outside Indian and overseas.</p> <p>(v) Further, places of strategic importance like Delhi and Allahabad were wholly held by the Indian Soldiers.</p>	

<p>48 c</p>	<p><u>Formation and achievements of the Justice Party</u> <u>Formation of the Justice Party</u></p> <p>(i) South Indian Liberal Federation was a political party in the Madras Presidency of British India.</p> <p>(ii) Established – 1916 – by T.M.Nair and Thiyagaraya Chetty.</p> <p><u>Achievements</u></p> <p>(i) Set right the imbalances – different Communities – improved – Status – Depressed classes</p> <p>(ii) The communal G.O's of 1921-1922 – provided reservation – appointments in local bodies – educational institutions for Non Brahmins.</p> <p>(iii) To avoid Nepotism, Favouritism – Government created – Staff selection board is 1924 – Public service commission in 1929.</p> <p>(iv) Benefit of all communities – college committees were created – regulate – higher education.</p> <p>(v) 1925 Andhra University – 1929 Annamalai University were opened.</p> <p>(vi) 1926 – Hindu Religious Endowment Bill was passed.</p> <p>(vii) Women were granted the right to vote in 1921 – abolished Devadasi System.</p> <p>(viii) Free pattas – housing sites to the poor.</p> <p>(ix) Introducing mid-day – meal schemes – encouragement - Ayurveda – Siddha – Unani Medical education.</p>	
<u>PART - II</u>		
<p>49 a</p>	<p>1 Jawaharlal Nehru laid stress on the five principles called Pancha Sheel Principles they are</p> <p>(i) Each country should respect the territorial integrity and sovereignty of others.</p> <p>(ii) No country should attack any other country.</p> <p>(iii) No one should try to interface in the internal affairs of others.</p> <p>(iv) All country shall strive for equality and mutual benefit.</p> <p>(v) Every country should try to follow the policy of peaceful co-existence.</p>	<p>5 Marks</p>

	<p>These Pancha Sheel greatly enhanced the international status of India.</p> <p>Non Alignment</p> <p>(i) After the second world war the world was divided into two hostile blocs – the American bloc and the Russian bloc.</p> <p>(ii) India has not joined either of these two blocs.</p>	
<p>49 b</p>	<p>National Integration:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. India is a vast country with extreme diversity in geographical, religious, linguistic, racial, cultural aspects. ii. The India heritage advocates hospitality, charity, friendship, love, unselfishness, dharma, proper conduct, humility, truth, peace, mercy, spiritual feelings, respect for parents and elders and tolerance. iii. The feelings and thought that all are the sons of Bharath, all are Indians and brothers and sisters help towards the growth of National integration. iv. National symbols, National flag and national anthem also unite the Indians. v. United we live, divided we fall is the spirit with which the Indians live and safeguard national integration. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any five)</p>	
<p>49 C</p>	<p>Measures taken by the Government of Tamil Nadu to protect consumers are</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Citizen consumers, clubs have been established in every educational institution. 2. Consumer education is given to rural masses through women self help groups and panchayat level federations. 3. A monthly magazine ‘Tamil Nadu Nugarvor Kavasam’ is published to create awareness among the masses. 4. Consumer awareness messages are propagated through radio, television and short video films. 	

	(Any five)	
	PART - III	
50		5 Marks
a	<p>Importance of Himalayas – prevents southwest monsoon – Heavy rainfall – natural boundary - barrier to invasion – formation of perennial rivers – highest peaks – summer resorts – pilgrim centres.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Any five)</p>	
b	<p>Automobile industry or software industry:</p> <p>(i). Automobile industry:</p> <p>First automobile industry – 1947 – Kurla – Premier automobile – 1948 – Hindustan motors – Uttarpara – 30 years – tremendous progress – Major centres – Mumbai, Chennai, Calcutta, Delhi, Pune, Ahmedabad, Lucknow, Sathara, Mysore – Liberalization of economy – foreign collaborations – automobile sector – Suzuki, Honda....</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(or)</p> <p>(ii). Software Industry:</p> <p>Indian Economy – Major industry – Cheap wages – skilled professionals – Electronic parks – Chennai, Coimbatore, Bangalore, Mumbai.... – 500 software firms – more employment – India’s national Income – 9% - software and services – Exports to 95 countries.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Any five)</p>	
c	<p>Remote Sensing Technology:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Remote sensing can be defined as the collection of data about an object from a distance. ii. Geographers use the remote sensing as a tool to monitor or measure phenomena on the Earth. iii. Remote sensing is done with the help of mechanical devices called sensors. iv. Often these sensors are positioned in helicopters, planes and satellites. v. Electromagnetic energy that is reflected back and radiated 	

	<p>from the object on the Earth's Surface.</p> <p>(Any five)</p>	
	Part - IV	
51	<p>Method of calculating National Income:-</p> <p>The National Income of a country can be calculated by the following three methods.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Product Method 2. Income Method 3. Expenditure Method <p>1. <u>Product Method :</u> In this Method the total value of all goods and services produced in a country is taken into account.</p> <p>2. <u>Income Method:</u> In this method, the income and payments received by all the people in the country are calculated.</p> <p>3. <u>Expenditure method:</u> In this method we add up the expenditure of all people on consumer goods, investment and saving.</p>	5 Marks
(b)	<p><u>Eleventh Five year plan (2007-2012)</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increasing the public Investments in Irrigation Rural electrification and Rural roads. 2. To reduce the subsidies in power fertilizers. 3. Promoting agricultural research. 4. To ensure environmental protection. 5. Larger employment opportunities. 6. To develop rural infrastructure. 7. To abolish poverty 8. To reduce the dropout rate in primary schools. 	
(c)	<p><u>Green Revolutions:-</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It was introduced in the year 1967. 2. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research introduced this new strategy through land reforms. High yielding variety seeds and improved irrigation facilities to increase the agricultural production. 3. The green Revolution means increasing production of food grains by using High Yielding Variety seeds – 	

	<p>especially of Wheat and rice.</p> <p>4. High yielding Variety seeds require regular supply of water fertilizer pesticides and financial resources.</p> <p>5. The credit of introducing high yielding variety seeds goes to Indian Council of agriculture research and many agricultural universities in India particularly Ludhiana, Pant Nagar (UP) and Coimbatore. India achieved self sufficiency in food grain production through Green Revolution.</p>	
<u>SECTION – VI</u>		5 X 1 = 5
<u>Time Line</u>		
52	Any five important events between the year 1920 and 1940	
	1920	Non co-operation Movement / League of Nation
	1922	Chauri Chaura incident
	1923	Swarajya Party
	1927	Formation of Simon commission
	1928	Arrival of Simon Commission
	1929	Simon commission 1930 – First Round Table Conference Salt Satyagraha
	1931	Second Round Table / Gandhi Irwin Pact
	1932	Communal award / Third Round Table / Poona Pact
	1935	The Government of India
	1937	Rome Berlin Tokyo Axis
	1939	Second World War
	1940	August Offer / Demand for Pakistan
		(Any Five)
53	Mark the following places in the given outline Map of Asia:	
(a)		5 X 1 = 5
	(i)	Beijing
	(ii)	Hong Kong
	(iii)	Korea
	(iv)	Japan

	(V)	Pacific Ocean (or)		
(b)	Mark the following places in the given outline Map of India			5 X 1 = 5
	(i)	Delhi		
	(ii)	Meerut		
	(iii)	Jhansi		
	(iv)	Lucknow		
	(v)	Barrackpore		
SECTION – VII				
53 (a)	Map questions – For Blind candidates			
	(i)	Beijing	The Capital of China (or) The treaty of Second Opium War at Beijing in 1860.	
	(ii)	Hong Kong	In First Opium War China gave up the island of Hong Kong permanently to England (or) It is an important harbour of China	
	(iii)	Korea	Chinese neighbouring country	
	(iv)	Japan	Japan emerged as a World power after the first World War (or) Japan captured Manchuria in 1931.	
	(v)	Pacific Ocean	The largest Ocean in the World.	
53 (b)	(i)	Delhi	Bahadur Shah II ruled over Delhi	
	(ii)	Meerut	The Sepoys broke out into open revolt at Meerut.	
	(iii)	Jhansi	Rani Lakshmi Bai ruled over Jhansi	
	(iv)	Lucknow	Lucknow was another Centre of rebellion in 1857.	
	(v)	Barrackpore	The first sign of unrest appeared at Barrackpore.	
54	Mark any ten places / regions on the given outline Map of India			10X 1=10
	(i)	The Himalayas		
	(ii)	One tea growing area		
	(iii)	Direction of north east monsoon winds.		

	(iv)	Western coastal Plain	
	(v)	Narmada River	
	(vi)	One Paddy-growing area	
	(vii)	Bangaluru	
	(viii)	Rann of Kutch	
	(ix)	Alluvial Soil	
	(x)	Chennai	
	(xi)	Gulf of Mannar	
	(xii)	Everest	
	(xiii)	Deccan Plateau	
	(xiv)	One cotton-growing area	
	(xv)	Andaman Nicobar Islands.	
54	Map questions for Blind candidates		
	(i)	The Himalayas	It means the Abode of snow (or) the highest mountain range of the world.
	(ii)	One tea growing area	Assam, West Bengal, Kerala and Tamilnadu
	(iii)	Direction of north east monsoon winds.	This wind blows October to November. It blows from land to sea.
	(iv)	Western coastal Plain	It stretches from the Rann of Kutch in the north to Kanyakumari in the south.
	(v)	Narmada River	It ends in Arabian sea. (or) It originates from Amarkantak hill in Madhya Pradesh.
	(vi)	One Paddy-growing area	West Bengal, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa , Tamilnadu, Andhra Pradesh
	(vii)	Bangaluru	Capital of Karnataka (or) It is known as Electronic capital.
	(viii)	Rann of Kutch	It lies in western coastal plains.
	(ix)	Alluvial Soil	Rice is grown well in the

			alluvial soil.
	(x)	Chennai	Capital of Tamilnadu
	(xi)	Gulf of Mannar	Situated between India and Srilanka
	(xii)	Everest	The highest peak in the world.
	(xiii)	Deccan Plateau	It is a Lava Plateau.
	(xiv)	One cotton-growing area	Gujarat, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamilnadu, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana.
	(xv)	Andaman Nicobar Islands.	These islands are in the Bay of Bengal
