

SSLC HALF YEARLY EXAM – 2015-16
SOCIAL SCIENCE – KEY

1. A 2. B 3. A 4. B 5. A 6. A 7. B
8. A 9. D 10. B 11. B 12. B 13. B 14. A
15. (i) a. 1930 b. Russia c. Central India d. Ramalinga Adigal e. Uttara Pradesh
- (ii) a. Deccan b. West Bengal c. Chennai d. French Mapist e. October – December

2 Marks

16. Military Imperialism.

1. The USA's invasion against Iraq with its military power,
2. It forced it to have another sort of government favourable to the USA.
3. This is called Military Imperialism.

17. Moroccan problem.

1. When France occupied Morocco and it was recognized by Britain.
2. Kaiser William II, the king of Germany objected the French and Spanish control of Morocco.
3. He demanded that an International Peace Conference should settle the Moroccan problem.
4. When Britain intervened, Germany withdraws the ships.
5. But she wanted to take revenge on Britain.

18. significance of the EURO

1. Euro is the single European currency that was put into circulation on Jan 1, 2002.
2. The symbol of the Euro is €.
3. Euro eliminated foreign exchange hurdles encountered by companies doing business across European border.
4. It promotes free trade policy.

19. Prathana Samaj

1. Prathana Samaj was founded in Bombay in 1867 by Dr. Atmaram Pandurang.
2. It advocated inter-dining, inter-caste marriage, widow re-marriage, improvement of women, down trodden classes and the abolition of Purdha System and Child marriage.
3. Night school, asylums, orphanages were established for the downtrodden people.
4. Mahadeva Govinda Ranade worked for the promotion of Prathana Samaj.

20. the important moderate leaders.

1. Surendranath Banarjee 2. Dadabai Naoroji 3. Pheroze Sha Metha
4. Gopala Krishna Gokhale 5. Mahadeva Govind Ranade 6. Subramaniya Iyer
7. Madan Mohan Malavya

21. Name the states comprised of Pakistan.

1. West Punjab 2. Sind 3. North West Frontier Province 4. East Bengal
5. Sylhet district of Assam

22. C.N. Anna Durai as the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu.

1. He introduced the scheme of 1 kg rice for .1.
2. He also introduced Tamil Language Development Scheme.
3. He changed the official name of the State from 'Madras' to 'Tamizhaga Arasu'.
4. He announced that the national motto 'Sathyameva Jayate' as 'Vaimaye Vellum'.
5. Sanskrit forms as address Sri / Srimathi / Kumari would replace the Tamil forms of Thiru / Thirumathi / Selvi.

23. Dr. Muthulakshmi's role in the agitation against Devadasi system.

1. An ancient time, there was a cruel practice of Devadasi system in Tamil Nadu.
2. Appreciating Muthulakshmi's role in the agitation against Devadasi system, she was nominated to the Tamil Nadu legislative council in 1929.
3. In the Assembly, with the help of Justice Party she enacted a law abolishing Devadasi System.

24. five principles of the Pancha sheel

1. Each country should respect the territorial integrity and sovereignty of others.
2. No country should attack any other country.
3. No one should try to interfere in the internal affairs of others.
4. All country shall strive for equality and mutual benefit.
5. Every country should try to follow the policy of peaceful coexistence.

25. National Parties

1. A party recognized by the Election Commission, that secures at least six percent of the total votes in Lok Sabha election in four or more states, then it is called National Party.

2. **Example:** Congress, BJP.

26. holy places in the Northern mountain of India.

1. Amarnath
2. Kedarnath
3. Badrinath
4. Vaishnavidevi Temples

27. regions of heavy rainfall in India.

1. The southern slopes of the Eastern Himalayas
2. Assam
3. Bengal
4. The west coast region comprising the Konkan
5. The Malabar coast

28. shrub and thorn forest.

1. Shrub and thorn forest are found in areas where rainfall is less than 75cm.
2. The trees have long roots to tap water and have thick small leaves with thorny thick bark.
3. This adaptation is a characteristic of shrub and thorn forest.

29. Shortest and Longest Highway

1. Shortest Highway :

Ernakulam – Kochi , 5.9 km – NH47A

2. Longest Highway :

Kanyakumari – Varanasi , 2369 km – NH7

30. plantation crops

1. Tea
2. Coffee
3. Rubber.

31. manufacturing.

1. Converting the natural resources into usable product is defined manufacturing.
2. The process of conversion of raw-materials into finished products with the help of machine is called manufacturing.

32. Air pollutions.

1. Sulphur oxide
2. Nitrogen oxide
3. Carbon mono oxide
4. Organic compounds

33. significance of border roads

1. Border Roads are the roads constructed along the northern and north eastern borders of our country.
2. These roads are constructed and maintained by Border Roads Organisation (BRO) which was set up in 1960 by the Government of India.
3. BRO is regarded as a symbol of nation, building, national integration and an un seperable component in maintaining the security of the country.
4. The organisation has constructed 46,780 km of roads in difficult terrain.

34. What is tertiary Sector ?

Tertiary sector includes trade, hotel industry, transport, storage, communication, finance, insurance, real estate and social services.

35. What is Multi National Corporation ?

1. Multi National corporations are business firms operating in several countries but centrally managed from one (home) country.
2. Ex : Hyundai, Hero, Honda

36	WEST COASTAL PLAINS	EAST COASTAL PLAINS
1	The western coastal plain extend from ran of kutch to kanniya kumari	The eastern coastal plain extend from West Bengal to kanniya kumari
2	Northern Part – Konkan coast Southern part – Malabar coast	Northern part – Northern circars Southern part – coromandel coast
3	The plain has numerous back waters and lagoons	These plans has numerous lakes much as chilka, kolleru & pulicat lake
4	It formed by the deltas of Mahanadhi, Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri rivers.	The Narmada river and the Tapti river flows in the region.

37	LOO	NORWESTERS
1	Loo wind originate in desert area of blow over north and North western part of the country	Norwesters originate in Bay of Bengal blow over North and North Eastern part of country.
2	They are strong, dry as well as hot wind	They are strong as well as moisture laden winds
3	They do not bring rainfall	They bring heavy to very heavy rainfall
4	These winds are dry and dust storms	These winds are local thunder storms

38	WIND ENERGY	THERMAL ENERGY
1	It is produced from the speed of wind using wind mill	it is produced by using coal petroleum, natural gas etc.,
2	Tamilnadu, Andra Pradesh, Karnataka, Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Lakshadweep have wind energy producing centers	Assam, Jharkhand, Uttarpradesh, West Bengal and Tamilnadu depend mainly on thermal electricity. Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan , Karnataka, Kerala ,Orissa and Delhi have thermal energy producing centers
3	The initial expenses for erection of wind mills are huge	The initial expenses are much more than wind energy

39	UNI-CROPPING	DUAL- CROPPING
1	If only one crop is raised in a field at a time it is called as uni- cropping	If only two crops are raised in a field at a time it is called as dual- cropping
2	It is also known as mono cropping	It is also known as double cropping
3	Eg: Tea ,coffee, sugarcane etc.,	Eg: wheat with mustard

40	AIRWAYS	WATER WAYS
1	Airways are the quickest, costliest most modern means of transport	Waterways are the cheapest means of transport
2	They carry passengers, freight and mail	They are most suitable for carrying heavy and bulky goods at low cost
3	They link local, regional, national and international cities.	Water ways are in the form of rivers, canals, backwaters seas and oceans.
4	Airways are classified into domestic airway and international air ways.	Water ways are classified into inland waterways and ocean routes.

41	ROAD WAYS	RAIL WAYS
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 gauge, Meter Gauge and narrow gauge.
5	Road network in India is the second largest in the world accounting for 3,314 million km.	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.

42	GIS	GPS
1	It is a systematic integration of computer hardware, software and spatial data for capturing, storing, displaying, updating, manipulating and analysing all forms of geographically reference data.	It is a space based global navigation satellite system that provides reliable location and time information in all weather and at all times.
2	It is used for mining, transport companies, law enforcement agencies, and ecologists	It is used for military, commerce, scientific uses, tracking and surveillance

43	RENEWABLE RESOURCE	NON-RENEWABLE RESOURCE
1	Renewable resources are resources which can be reproduced again and again after utilization	Non-renewable resources are resources which cannot be replaced again after utilization
2	The time taken to renew the resources may be different from one resources 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

4	It is an Environment friendly and pollution free	At the time of production it will make pollution and spoil the Environment.
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44. Fascist Party:

- a. Benito Mussolini
- b. 1. Believe, Obey, Fight 2. "The more force, The more honour"
- c. 1. Exaltation of the state 2. Protection of private property and 3. Spirited foreign policy.
- d. 1. Everything within the state 2. Nothing against the state 3. Nothing outside the state

45. Revolt at Kanpur:

- a. Nana Saheb with Tantia tope
- b. The English surrendered to the rebels
- c. Sir Colin Campbell
- d. November 1857

46. The Theosophical Society:

- a. Madam Blavatsky and Henry S.Olcott
- b. To preach about God and Wisdom
- c. Mrs. Annie Besant
- d. Adyar in Chennai

47. The Mount battern Plan:

- a. Mount battern
- b. Mount battern
- c. India to be divided into Indian Union and Pakistan Union
- d. Accepted this plan

48. a) first and Second Opium Wars**a) First opium war – A.D 1839 –A.D 1842 :****1. Causes:**

When Chinese wanted to curb the import of opium, the European traders did not like the attitude of China.

2. Course:

1. The British enjoyed good profit out of Opium trade.
2. To continue the trade of opium they resorted to a war in 1839 in the name of First Opium War.

3. Results:

1. By concluding the Treaty of Nanking in 1842.
2. The British got the Island of Hong Kong from China.
3. The Chinese opened five ports to the British Traders.

b) Second opium war – A.D 1857 – A.D 1860**1. Causes:**

Were Chinese rejected the demand of more ports for trade, the war started.

2. Course:

In 1857 Canton was captured by the British and French.

3. Results:

1. The Chinese signed the Treaty of Peking in 1860.
2. The port of Kowloon was given to the British, apart from this, more ports opened for trade.

b) administrative and military causes of 1857 Revolt

Administrative cause

1. The British replaced Persian language by English
2. The peasants had to pay heavy taxes.
3. Indians denied higher posts
4. High civil and military jobs were denied to the Indians.
5. The Judicial system of the British was costly, mechanical and time involving one.

Military Causes

1. Indian Sepoys were paid less salary
2. No promotions were given to Indians
3. Indians forced to serve overseas.
4. Canning passed the General Service Enlistment Act in 1856.
5. The Indian soldiers were fully in charge of the strategic places like Delhi and Allahabad.

c) Brahma Samaj.

1. Founder :

Brahmo Samaj was founded by Raja Ram Mohan Roy in 1828.

2. Universal Religion :

It believed in a Universal Religion based on the principle of one supreme god.

3. Condemned policy :

It condemned idol worship, costly rites and rituals, caste distinction, untouchability, practice of sati, polygamy and child marriage.

4. Sati abolished :

Because of Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Lord William Bentinck passed sati Prohibition Act in 1829.

5. Supported :

He supported inter caste marriage and widow remarriage.

6. Encourage English :

He encouraged the study of English Language and the Western Studies in India.

7. Western studies :

By western studies the various superstitions, blind – faiths and the like were removed from India.

8. Followers :

After the death of Raja Ram Mohan Roy, the work of the Samaj was carried by Keshab Chandra Sen and Devendranath Tagore.

9. Abolish Child marriage :

Due to the effort of Keshab Chandra Sen, an act was passed in 1872 to abolish polygamy and child marriage.

10. Respect Women :

It tried to obtain a respectable position for women in the Indian Society.

49. a) Pancha sheel and the policy of Non-Alignment.

1. Pancha sheel:

India is called by the name of 'A Great Peace Maker'. It followed five principles which are popularly known as 'Pancha sheel'. Jawaharlal Nehru laid stress on these five principles.

1. Each country should respect the territorial integrity and sovereignty of others.
2. No country should attack any other country.
3. No one should try to interfere in the internal affairs of others.
4. All country shall strive for equality and mutual benefit.
5. Every country should try to follow the policy of peaceful coexistence.

2. The policy of Non – alignment :

1. After second world war the world was divided into two hostile blocs – the American Bloc and the Russian Bloc.
2. Both of them trying to increase their influence at the cost of the other.
3. But India has not joined either of these two blocs.
4. Whenever any difference arises between these blocs, India tries to remove that difference thereby contributing substantially towards the World Peace.

b) types and importance of democracy.

Democracy has two types.

1. Direct Democracy
2. Indirect Democracy

1. Direct Democracy:

1. People directly participate in the functioning of the government.
2. Existed in Ancient Greece and Rome.
3. In ancient India, village panchayat system was functioning based on direct democratic norms.

2. Indirect Democracy:

1. The representatives are duly elected by the people.
2. They form and run the government.
3. Most of the countries in the world follow indirect democracy.
4. Political parties play a major role in the functioning of the government.

Importance of Democracy:

1. People have the freedom to choose their representatives.
2. It ensures treating people with dignity. People are guaranteed fundamental rights like the right to life and liberty by the Constitution.
3. In a Democracy all decisions are taken based on the majority.
4. Democratic government should enhance public welfare.
5. Principles of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity are the foundation of Democracy.

c) rights of consumers.

Birth of COPRA:

The right to redress led 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 enables all citizens to use their fundamental rights to access information from public bodies.

50. a) one of the branches of South- west Monsoon:

Two branches of South – West monsoon winds are as follows:

1. Arabian sea branch
2. Bay of Bengal branch

1. Bay of Bengal Branch

1. The bay of Bengal branch of south west monsoon is a moisture bearing wind.
2. It strikes against the Kasi, Garo and jointed hills and causes heavy rainfall in Cherrapunji
3. A part of this branch gets deflected by Himalayas and moves towards the west giving rain to Gangetic plains.
4. As it moves further it gives scanty rainfall to Punjab and Haryana.
5. It finally meets the Arabian sea branch at the foot hills of Himalayas and give heavy rainfall along the Siwaliks.

b) current challenges in India agriculture ?

1. Gamble of monsoon :

Indian agriculture is a gamble of monsoon . Monsoons are irregular unevenly distributed and uncertain . So agriculture is influenced.

2. Construction work :

Rapid increase in the construction work of Industries and residential buildings reduce the extend of cultivatable lands.

3. Global climatic changes :

Global climatic changes affects agriculture through their direct and indirect effects on the crops, soil, livestock and pests.

4. Environmental problem :

The previous strategies for more productivity cause serious problems of environmental and natural resource degradation.

5. Future technology

In future technologies must result not only in increase productivity level but also ensure the quality of natural resources.

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 :

- i. Remote Sensing of the environment by geographers is usually done with the help of mechanical devices known as sensors.
- ii. These sensors are positioned in helicopters, plans and satellites.
- iii. 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) Functions of Modern welfare state.

1. Protective functions:

1. Economic development can be achieved only if there is peace in the state.
2. So the primary function of the government is to maintain law and order besides protecting the people from external aggression and internal disorder.

2. The Administrative function:

The three important wings of the state are legislature, Executive and Judiciary.

3. Social Security functions:

The government undertakes social security measures by offering relief to the poor, sick and the unemployed.

4. Economic Functions:

The government takes various measures to improve agriculture and develop trade and industry.

b) 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.

c) 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:

Handlooms, Coir industries.

9. Economic reforms of 1991 are as follows i. Liberalisation ii. Privatisation iii. Globalisation

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.

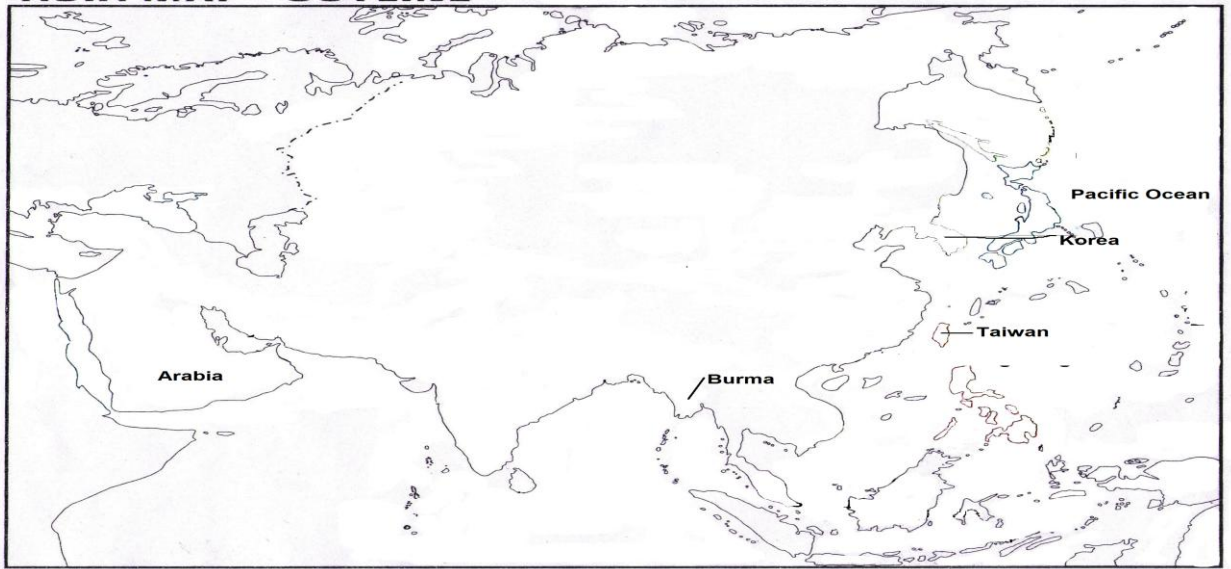
51. Time Line (1930 – 1950) Write a five

1. 1930 Civil Disobedience movement
 2. 1930 Salt Satyagraha
 3. 1930 Dandi March
 4. 1930 The First Round Table Conference
 5. 1931 Gandhi – Irwin Pact
 6. 1931 The Second Round Table Conference
 7. 1932 Communal Award
 8. 1932 Poona Pact
 9. 1932 The Third Round Table Conference
 10. 1935 The Government of India Act of 1935
 11. 1937 Provincial Elections
 12. 1938 Netaji was elected as President of the Indian National Congress
 13. 1939 The Second World War
 14. 1939 Forward Bloc Party started
 15. 1940 Demand for Pakistan
 16. 1940 Two Nation Theory
 17. 1940 The August Offer
 18. 1942 Cripps's Mission
 19. 1942 Quit India Movement
 20. 1942 Netaji went to Burma
 21. 1943 Netaji went to Singapore
 22. 1945 Japan Surrendered
 23. 1946 The Cabinet Mission
 24. 1947 The Mount Batten Plan
 25. 1947 June 3rd Plan
 26. 1947 The Indian Independence Act
 27. 1948 Assassination of Mahatma Gandhi
 28. 1950 India became Republic
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29. 1937 C. Rajagopalachari became the Chief Minister of Madras Presidency
 30. 1939 S. Satyamurthi became the Mayor of Madras
 31. 1943 Satyamurthi passed away
-
1. 1931 Japan captured Manchuria
 2. 1934 Soviet Russia was admitted as a member of the League of Nations
 3. 1937 Hitler signed the Rome – Berlin – Tokyo Axis
 4. 1938 Hitler threatened Czechoslovakia
 5. 1939 World War II officially began
 6. 1939 – 1941 Soviet Aggression
 7. 1940 The Battle of Britain
 8. 1941 Operation Barbarossa
 9. 1941 Hitler invaded Russia
 10. 1941 Atlantic Charter
 11. 1941 Attack of Japan on Pearl Harbour
 12. 1944 American & British forces landed in Normandy
 13. 1945 Atom bomb on Hiroshima and Nagasaki
 14. 1945 The United Nations Organization established
 15. 1945 San Francisco conference

53. Asia Map

ASIA MAP - OUTLINE

53.01

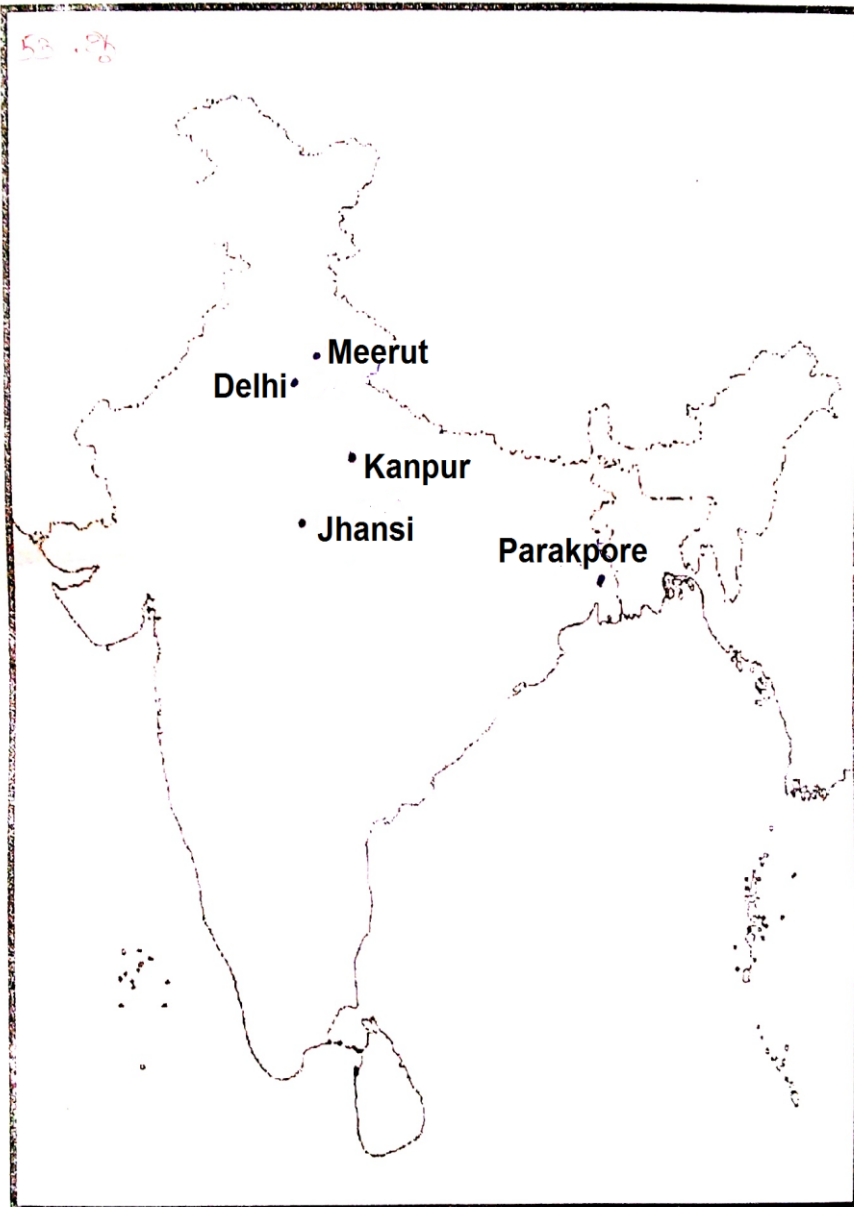


b) India

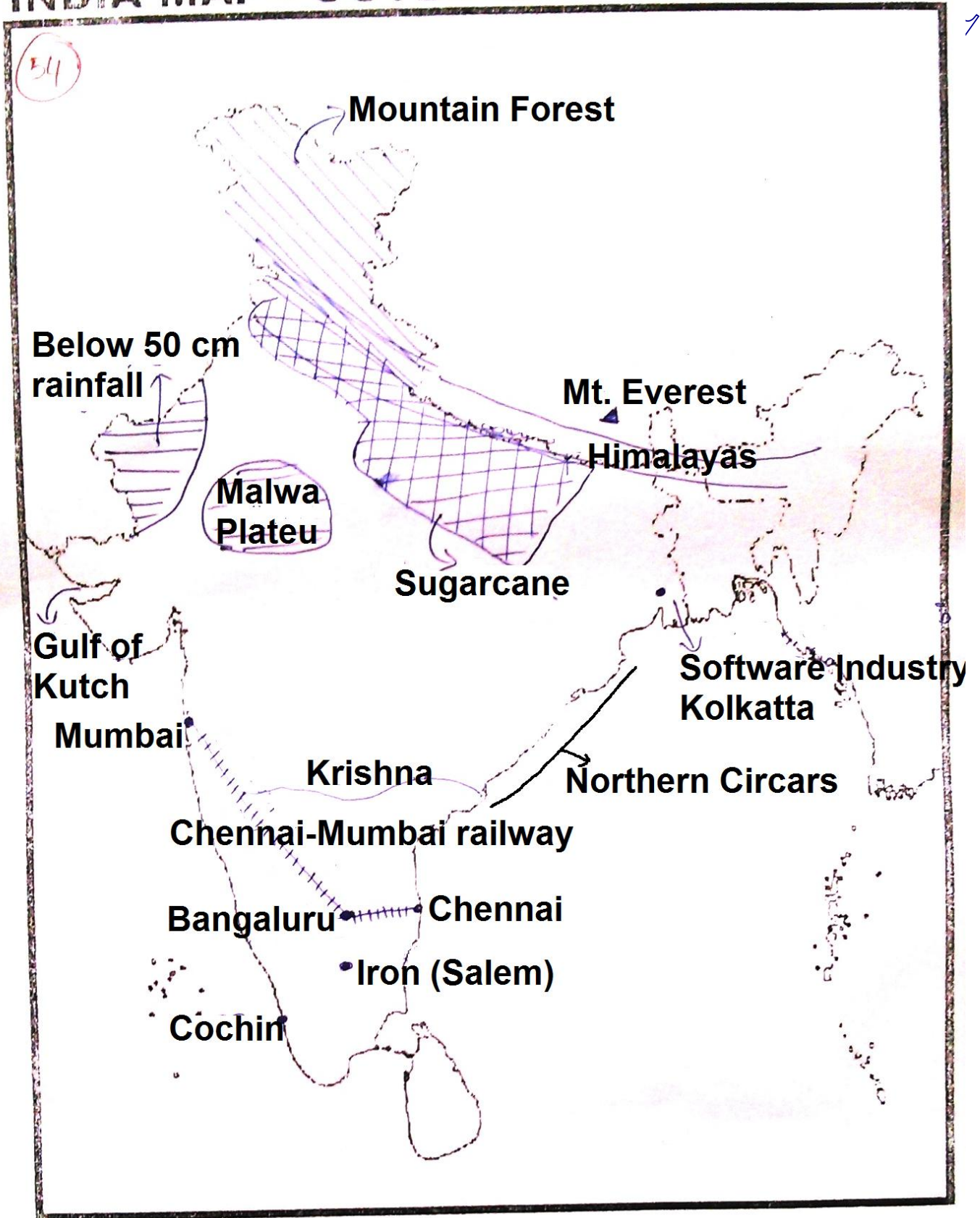
INDIA MAP - OUTLINE

தமிழகம் (Tamil Nadu)

53.02



INDIA MAP - OUTLINE



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