SOCIAL SCIENCE 087

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Section-A
(History)

1. a) Bhimrao Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhi

2. a) Both A and R are true, R is correct explanation of A.

3. c) Germania

4. c) Ireland

5. d) II, IV, III, I

6. B) Smallpox

7. Main provisions of Treaty of Vienna of 1815:

▶ Treaty of Vienna was a harsh peace treaty imposed by Britain, Russia, Austria and Prussia on Napoleon (France) after his defeat at Battle of Waterloo; under the leadership of Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich.

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▶ A series of estates was set up around France to prevent its expansion:

1. Belgium was given as a part to northern Italy and Genoa was added to Piedmont in South.
2. Prussia was set up in west with respect to France.
3. Austria: Habsburg Empire took control over north.
4. Poland was given as a part to Russia in ~~west~~ east.

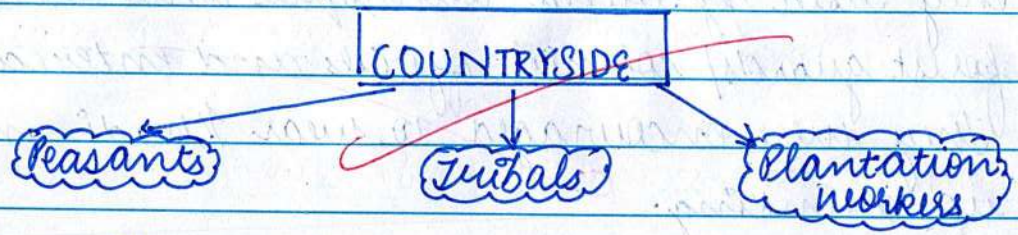
▶ This treaty established ~~dictatorship~~ rule and all the changes done by Napolean were undone.

▶ Efficient bureaucratic system, organised administeration, etc. were adopted though. The German confederation of 39 estates was left untouched.

8.1 Introduction: Non-cooperation movement was a nationwide Satyagraha launched on January 1921 under the guid-ance of Mahatma Gandhi. The movement had multiple strands as Swaraj meant different things to

different people.

2.



- Peasants → • Peasants in Awadh were guided under the leadership of Baba Ramchandra in Kisan Oudh Sabha (1920).
  - Swaraj meant relaxation from taxes, abolition of begar, land ownership allowance, etc.
  - They organised nai-dhobi bandis, satyagrahas demanding revenue relaxation and protests in front of Talukdar's house. They refused to pay taxes. Movement was popularised all over India.

- Tribals → • Tribals protested under the leadership of Alluri Sitaram Raju in Andhra Pradesh.
  - Swaraj meant freedom of entering forests and using forest goods on will. They did not

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want to do begar.

- They used Guirella techniques and attacked forest guards/ colonial officials and entered forests. They were encouraged to wear Khadi and give up drinking.

- Plantation Workers → • According to Inland Emigration Act (1859) they weren't allowed to leave their plant-ation estates.
  - Swaraj meant freedom to move out.
  - They started running out of estates as they believed Gandhi Rule would bring Swaraj, but they were soon caught by officials.

3. Conclusion: The movement started to turn violent due to brutual repression by Britishers and violent responses by Indian. Gandhi withdrew the movement in 1922 due to Chauri-chaura violence.

9. [i] Irish Press Laws/ Irish Press Act was inspiration of the Vernacular Press Act.

[ii] Colonial government was not in favour of freedom of press because vernacular newspapers became assertively nationalist (after 1857 revolt) and hate towards colonial government was spread.

[iii] Two powers given by the Vernacular Press Act:

- The government could censor news as it kept regular track of vernacular newspapers. This meant lack of freedom of speech for people.
- When a report was judged as seditious, newspaper was warned. On ignorance, press could be seized and machinery could be confiscated.

10. Map work

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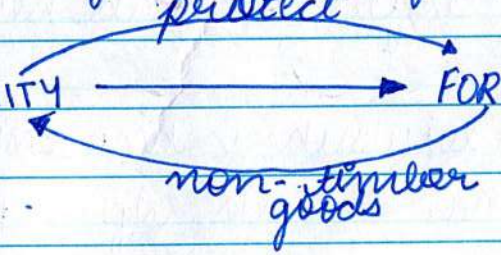
Section-B
(Geography)

11. a) Nagercoil to Madurai

12. d) Rubbles

13. b) Meghalaya

14. a) Main provisions of Joint Forest Management:
- It was first started by Odisha government.
- It means that there is joint effort of government and community to save/protect forest and its wildlife. Community is given guidlines and funds by government (for protection). It protects forests and in return, people of the community can use non-timber goods from forests.



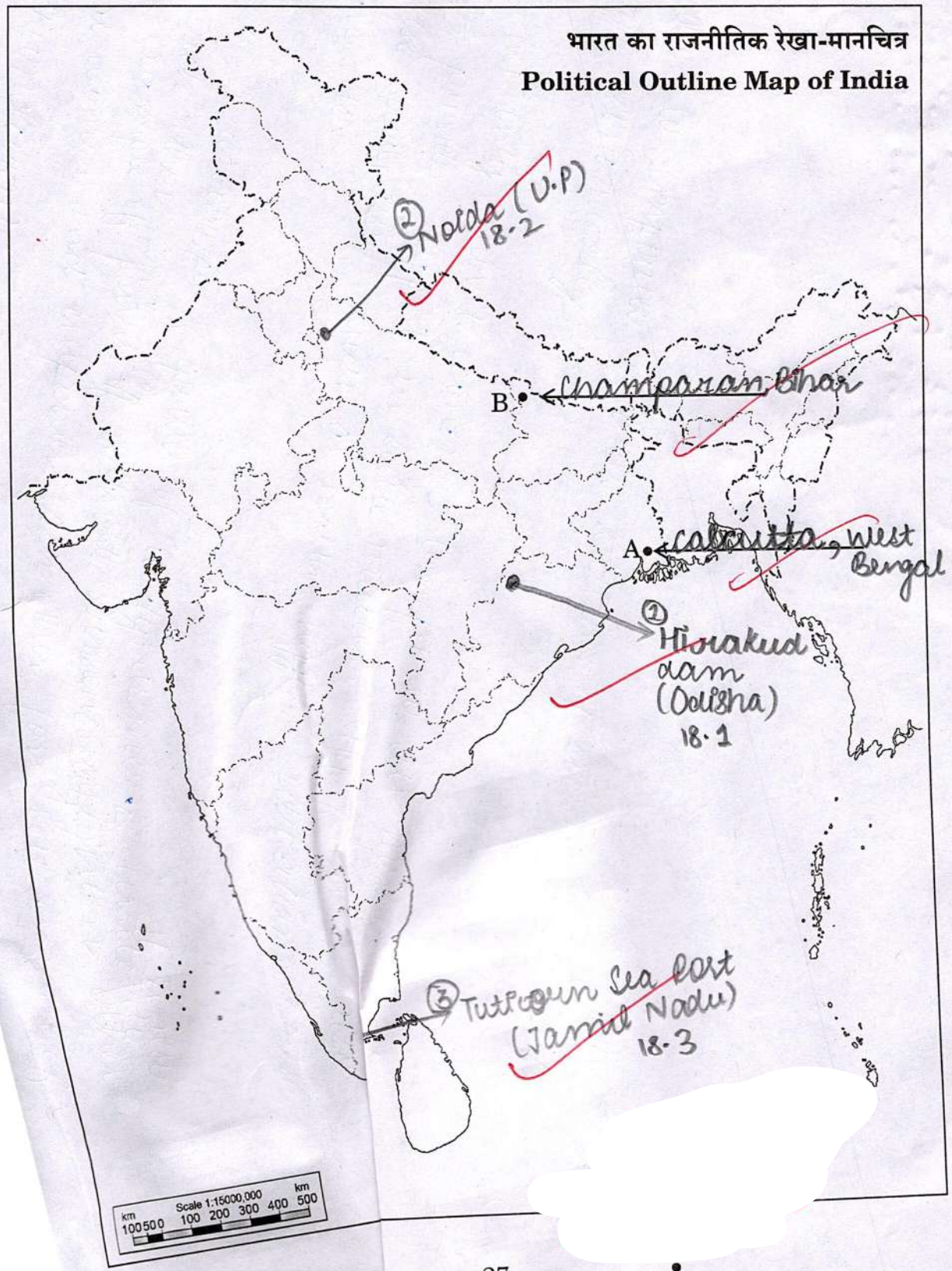
↑ Set up of JFM.

प्रश्न सं. 10 और 18 के लिए

For questions no. 10 and 18

भारत का राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र

Political Outline Map of India



$C_{15}H_{32}$

$C_{10}H_{22}$

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5. Three measures for conservation of land:

1. Afforestation - Planting trees is called afforestation. Trees stop land degradation, hold soil particles to prevent soil erosion, replenish soil fertility using biological cycles, etc. Planting thorny bushes in deserts prevents dislocation of sand dunes by preventing spreading of sand.

2. Development of disposal system - Domestic and Industrial waste pollute the land. Garbage bins must be installed on road sides to prevent littering. Garbage must be regularly collected from homes and properly disposed. Industrial effluents must be treated before dumping on land.

3. Control over mining and cement Industry - Mining and cement industry produce dust and dirt with pollutes land. Cement industry increases alkanity of soil due to calcium carbonate and magnesium carbonate dust particles. Controlling them will keep the land neat and clean.

Q6. b) Introduction: Industries are important for a country's growth and Development. Besides contributing to the economy in a good way, they also contribute to pollution, ecological crisis and environmental degradation (here in a negative way). Following are types of Industrial pollution and their analysis:

- Water Pollution: Industries release industrial effluents in river bodies without their treatment. This increases toxins in water bodies and harmful chemicals disrupt aquatic life. Water becomes unfit for human use as well.

- Thermal Pollution: Pollution caused by hot water and hot effluents when discharged in water or on land is called Thermal Pollution. It affects plant and animal life (water and land) pessimistically. Water and other liquids must be cooled down before discharge.

- Noise Pollution: Machines and industrial activities produce sharp noises and high decibal sounds. This causes

irritation to humans and animals. They can cause brain issues and permanent hearing impairment.

- Air Pollution - air is polluted by the particulate matter released by industry chimneys or toxic gases such as carbon monoxide, sulphur dioxide, etc. This a major contributor to global warming. It can cause pulmonary diseases, cancer and skin issues. Fabric filters, inertial seperators and electrostatic precipitators should be used to separate particulate matter from air, to reduce air pollution.

- Land Pollution - Industrial dumping of non-biodegradable wastes and ash on land causes land pollution which hinders plant growth and affects soil organisms. Toxins are released in soil which reduces its fertility.

- Conclusion - 'We have not inherited the resources from our forefathers, we have borrowed it from our children'. Industries must be regulated to reduce pollution and conservation along with prudent use of resources must be made mandatory to

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17. 1. It is an example of Kharif season.

2. Wheat, Barley are harvested in April-June.

3. Zaid Crops → Watermelon, Cucumber

18. Map work

Section-C

Political Science

19. b) Declaring Sinhala as official language

20. D) Australia

21. A) Only I, II and III are correct

22. c) a-iv, b-i, c-iii, d-ii

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Q2: Reforms to Strengthen party-system in India:

- Authorisation and validation check should be made mandatory for the affidavits filed by party candidates. This will ensure complete transparency and reduce ~~to~~ the influence of criminals in politics. This strengthens party system by ensuring fair competition among parties and reduces influence of money and muscle power.

- It must be made mandatory for parties to have distinctly different policies. In a multiple party system (like in India), this will actually offer fair choices and meaningful choices to people.

- It should be ensured that the allied/small parties in coalition government get equal rights and have a say, to promote equality in this form of government.

24. "Complaints are the testimony to the success of democracy".

Democracy is the government in which government is formed through elections i.e. by people's will. Hence, people are the rulers. When people complain, they take part in politics and ensure that their demands are fulfilled and heard. Decision-making is influenced by people and they hold the government as accountable and responsible body. These factors are the basics of democracy and their fulfilment means the success of democracy. So, complaints are the real test for democracy ie. if followed up by government then it is a good/successful democratic government.

Complaints induces debates and discussions and negotiations. It means people are aware of their power and rights.

e.g. In Sri Lanka, the government denied the complaints of Tamils which implied their non-democratic nature. In India, during recent Kisan Andolan, the government followed up to Kisan's complaints and took back the new law which implied the success of democracy as people's will/choice prevailed.

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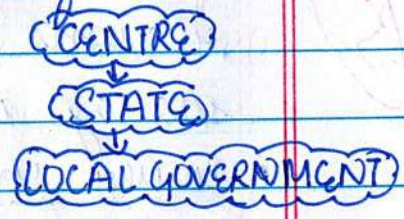
25. Main features of federalism are as follows:

- There are multiple levels of the government in federalism and vertical power sharing system is observed.



- The areas of control of each level are specified by the constitution of country. In India, the jurisdiction of centre is mentioned in union list, of state in state list and of their joint control in concurrent list.

- The disputes between different levels of government are resolved by the courts.

- The sources of revenue for each level is specified in constitution to provide financial independence to each level of the government.

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26.b) • Introduction: Power sharing is necessary in every form of democracy. This is due to two sets of reasons - prudential reasons and moral reasons. The importance of power sharing is as follows-

• Power sharing is the very spirit of democracy. Without this, majoritarian or minoritarian rule will prevail which hinders the dignity and equality among citizens. Dignity and equality among citizens is the core principle of a true democracy.

• It maintains peace and harmony in a country. Disputes to differences of religion, caste or race are avoided as power sharing ensures empowerment of all groups of society. In a democracy, citizens shall be empowered equally. The power sharing and democratic principles go hand in hand.

• It ensures political stability. All the groups of society get to represent themselves in government through reservation.

all voices are heard hence, political disputes/ communal politics is avoided.

- It controls the powers of majority. Power sharing ensures that majority is unable to suppress minority or deny them rights by controlling the power of majority. This gives equal rights or representation to all the citizens.

- It empowers the minority. Certain rights empower and uplift the minority. The constitution safeguards them and promotes peaceful co-existence of citizens. Minority has an equal say and equal representation in government.

- Conclusion: Democracy succeeds due to peaceful co-existence of citizens and it ensures the dignity and equality of citizens. Power sharing forms such basis and hence, is necessary for democracy.

27. 1. In a multi-party system, several parties compete for power, and more than two parties have reasonable chance of winning on their own or in alliance with others.

2. One party system is not compatible with democracy as it doesn't follow up with principles of democracy such as transparency, accountability, will of citizens, equality and power sharing, etc. People do not have fair choice to select or change government. There is no room for correction of mistakes.

3. Characteristics of coalition government:

> In this type of government, a major/big parties forms an alliance with smaller parties to secure majority votes, win the election and form a government.

> This type of government was first formed in 1990.

> This represents power sharing among different political parties and strengthens centre-state relations.

Section D
Economics

28. b) Because it is issued by the Reserve Bank of India on behalf of the Central government

29. b) to support local industries

30. d) A is false, R is true

31. c) Odisha, Bihar, Haryana, Kerala

32. b) to secure loan for lender

33. d) Indian Railways

34. b) High Per capita Income

35. Characteristics of Secondary sector:
- It is also called the manufacturing sector as it converts raw materials into finished goods by processing them.

- It is dependent on primary sector for raw materials. It strengthens Teritiary sector as transportation, communication, banking, etc. services are used for delivery of manufactured goods.
- This sector adds value to finished goods, employs people and forms an interlink between the other two sectors.

36. Characteristics of organised sector:

- This sector follows the rules and regulations given by government and companies are registered with government.
- Employees in this sector are guaranteed job security, paid leaves, medical leaves, dignity, and insurances, etc. along with several other perks.
- Working hours are fixed and overtime is paid to employees.
- Healthy and Safety of employees is taken care of and

clean working environment is provided to workers. Laws such as 1956 factory workers Act, Occupational Human Safety Laws, etc are followed.

37. • Body Mass Index (BMI) gives us the relationship between the weight and height of person. It is the ratio of weight (in kilograms) to square of height of person (in metres). It is used to calculate/ estimate health status of people.

• Relationship of BMI and Health Status -

BMI	HEALTH STATUS
→ Below 18	malnutritioned
→ 18 - 25	Healthy
→ Above 25	Overweight/ Obese

• To Calculate BMI: Divide the weight of person (Kg) to square of height (m).

$$BMI = \frac{\text{Kg (weight)}}{\text{m}^2 \text{ (Height)}}$$

38.b) * Functioning of Self-Help groups is as follows:

- Self-Help groups are groups of people [belonging to same profession or having same ideology], who come together to form an association to help its members. This is common in rural areas and especially among woman. (Introduction)

- Members of Self-help group (SHG) select few people as leaders who supervise group activities and organise meetings twice or thrice ~~a~~ an year atleast.

- Every members puts up his/her savings into group after regular intervals. This form a fund which the group has.

- The part of fund is given to the member who requires it. The member has to return the credit with due interest after certain period of time. Credit is given at very cheap rates without any collateral.

- After being consistent for years or more, SHGs become eligible

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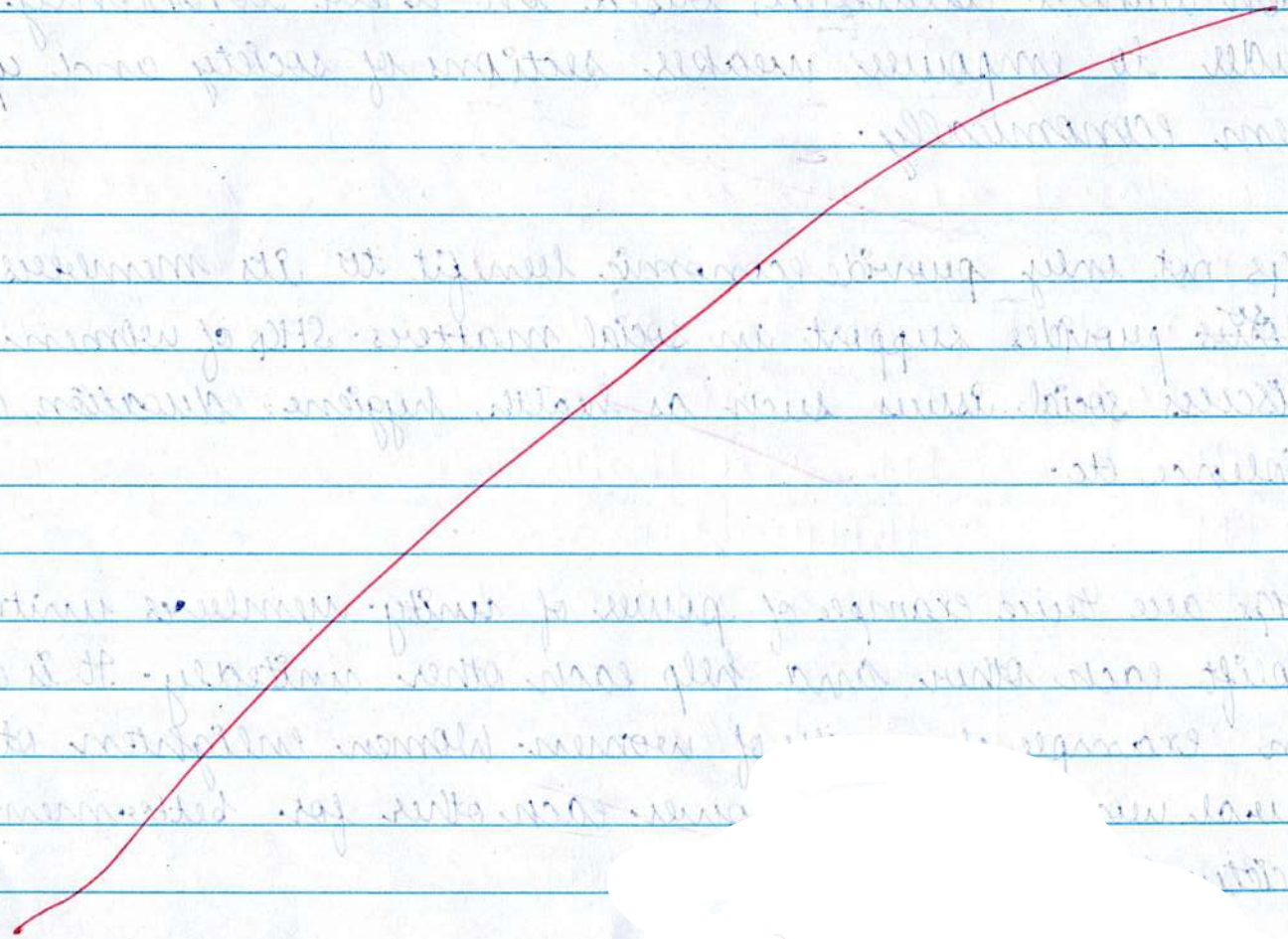
to acquire loan from banks. Banks given credits to them even without collateral, based on their consistency, in order to empower weaker sections of society and uplift them economically.

- SHGs not only provide economic benefit to its members, it also provides support in social matters. SHGs of women also discuss social issues such as health, hygiene, education, domestic violence, etc.

- SHGs are true example of power of unity. members unite to uplift each other and help each other unitedly. It is also an example of powers of women. Women enlighten other rural women and empower each other for betterment of society. (conclusion)



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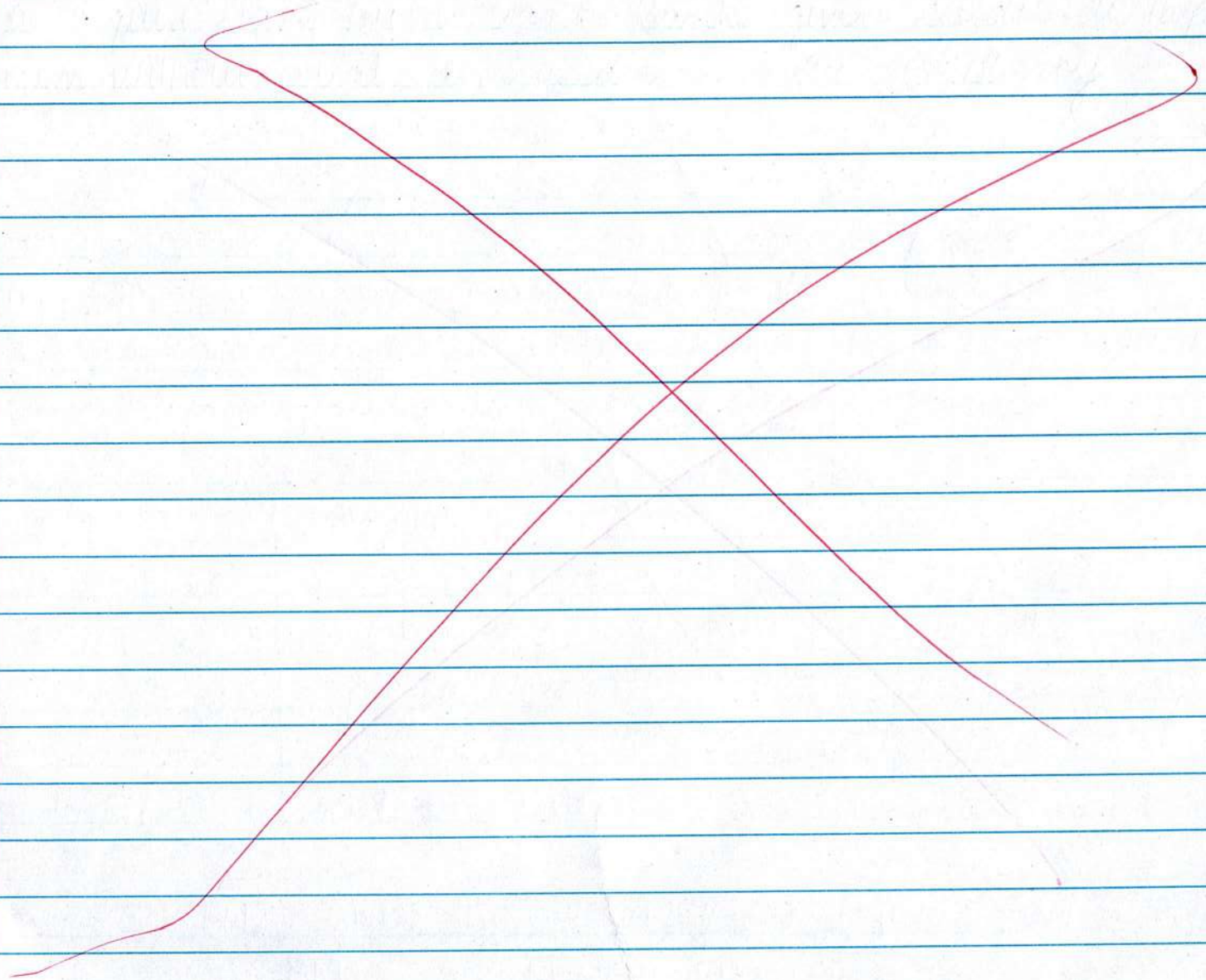

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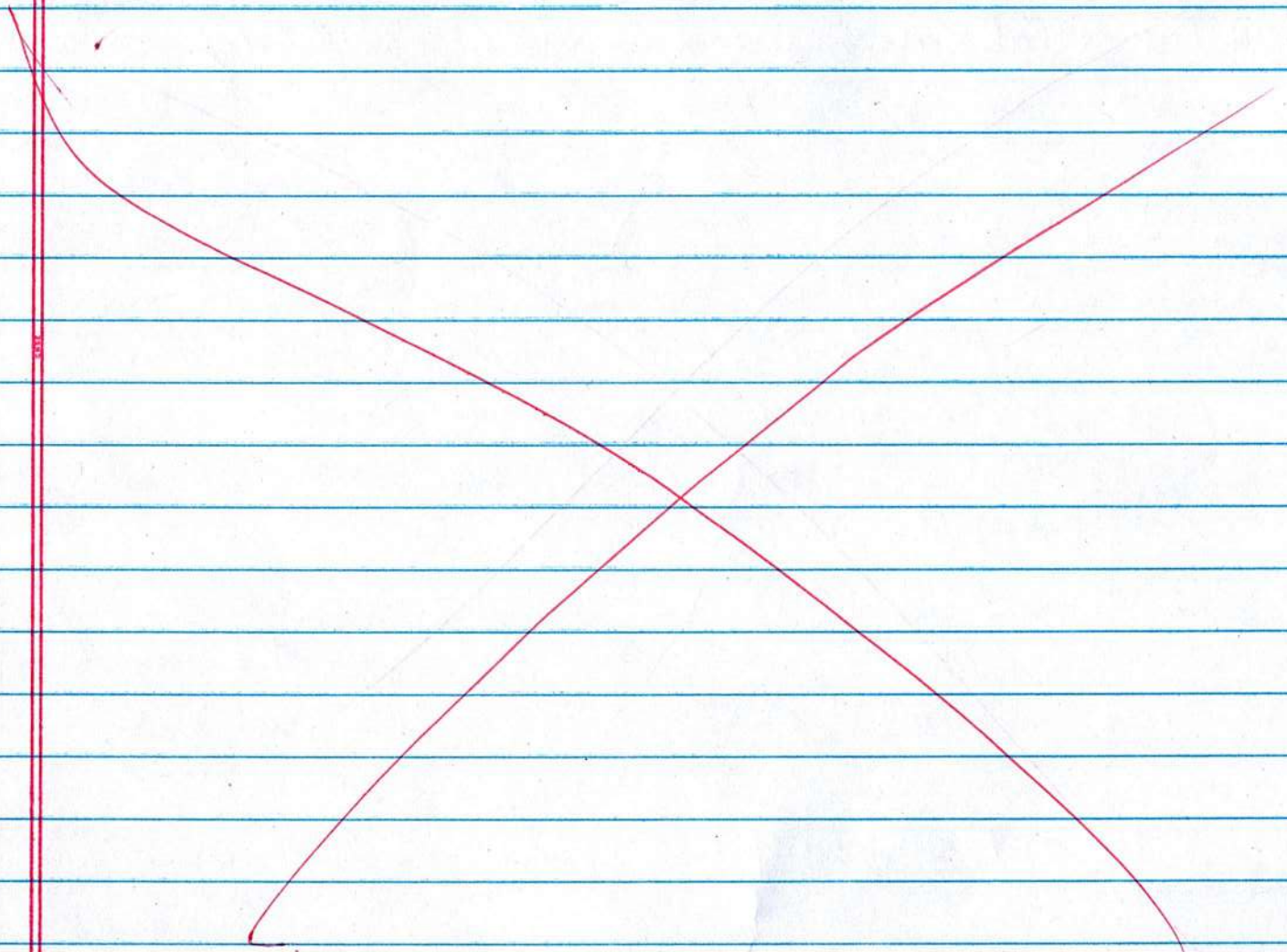

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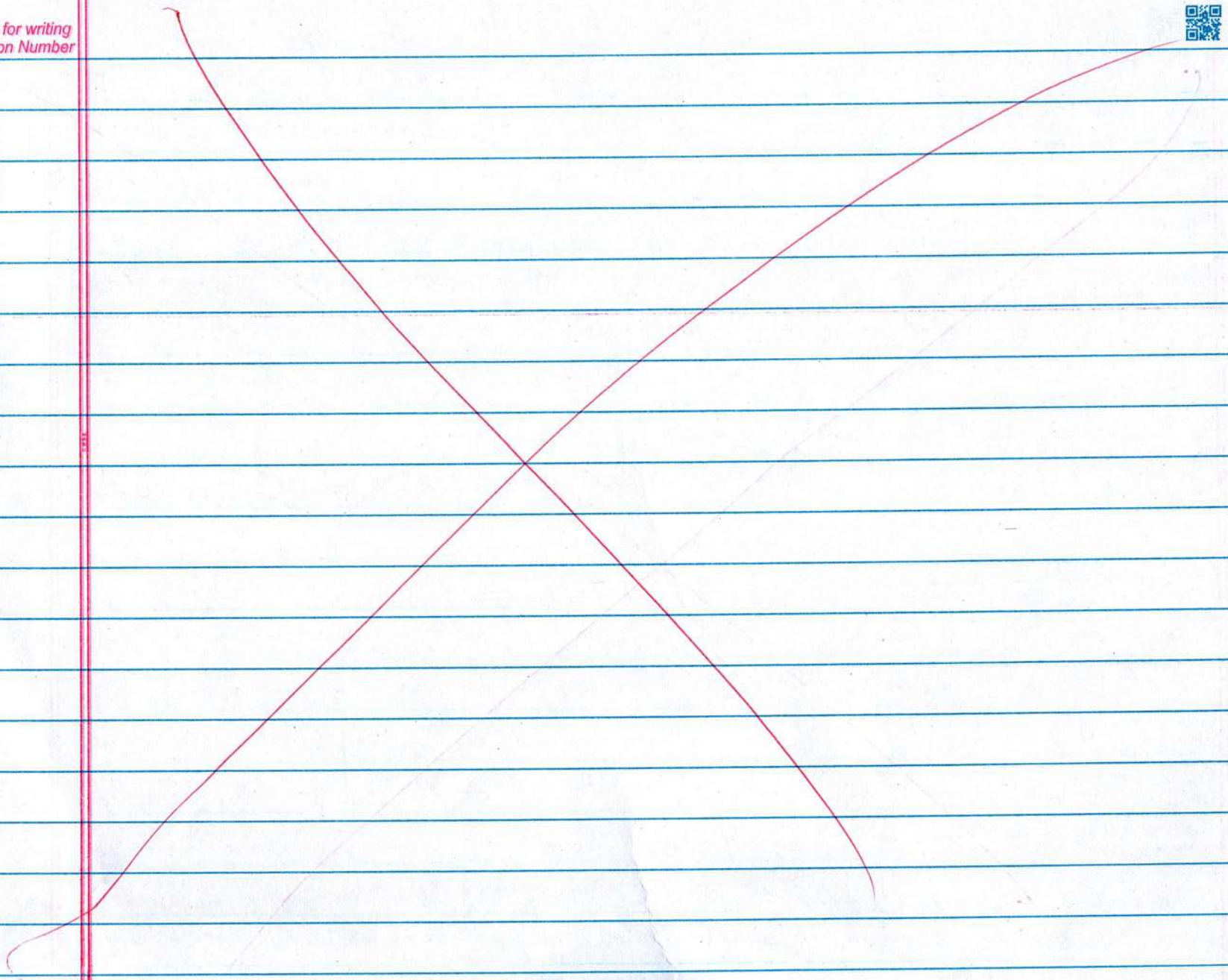

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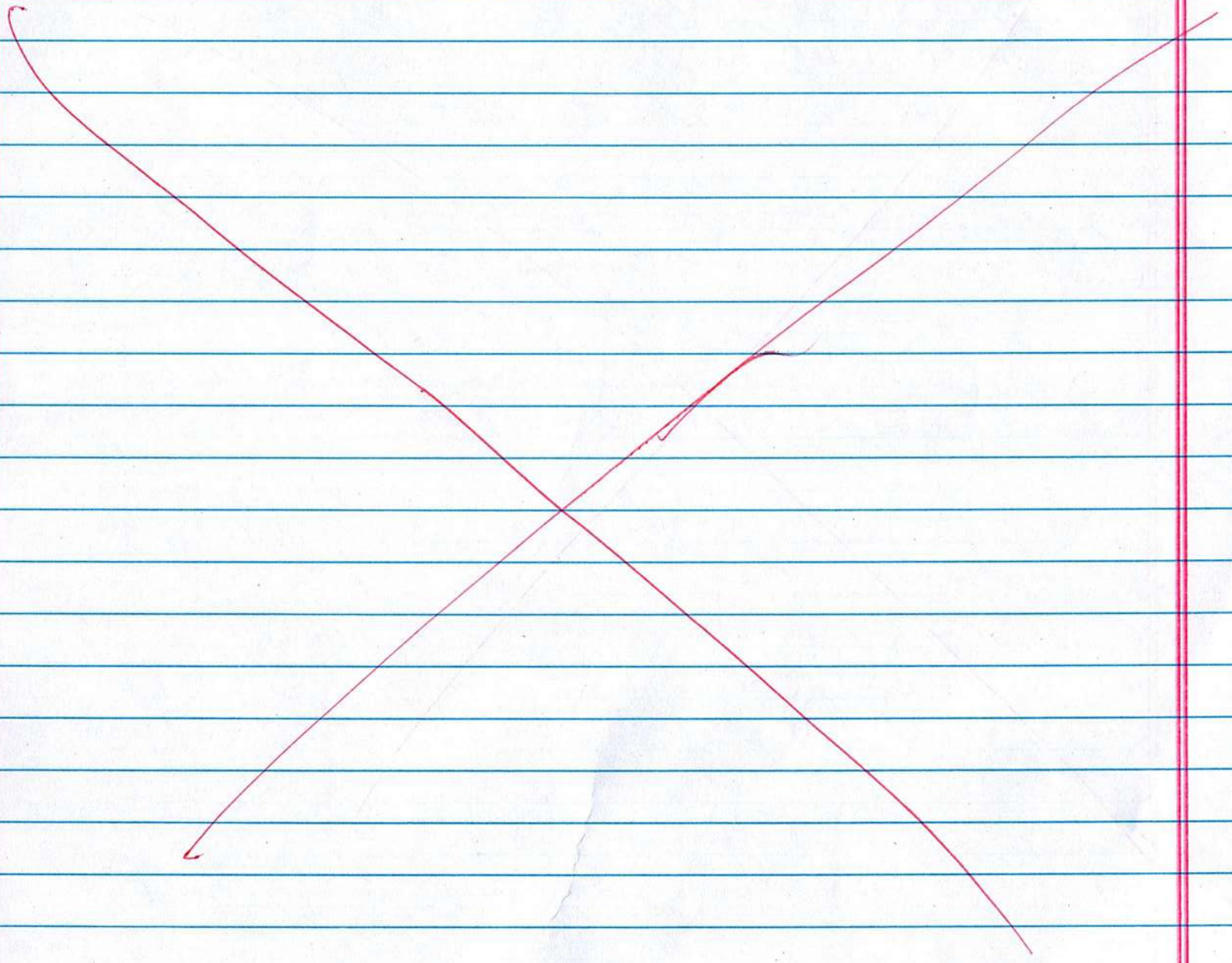

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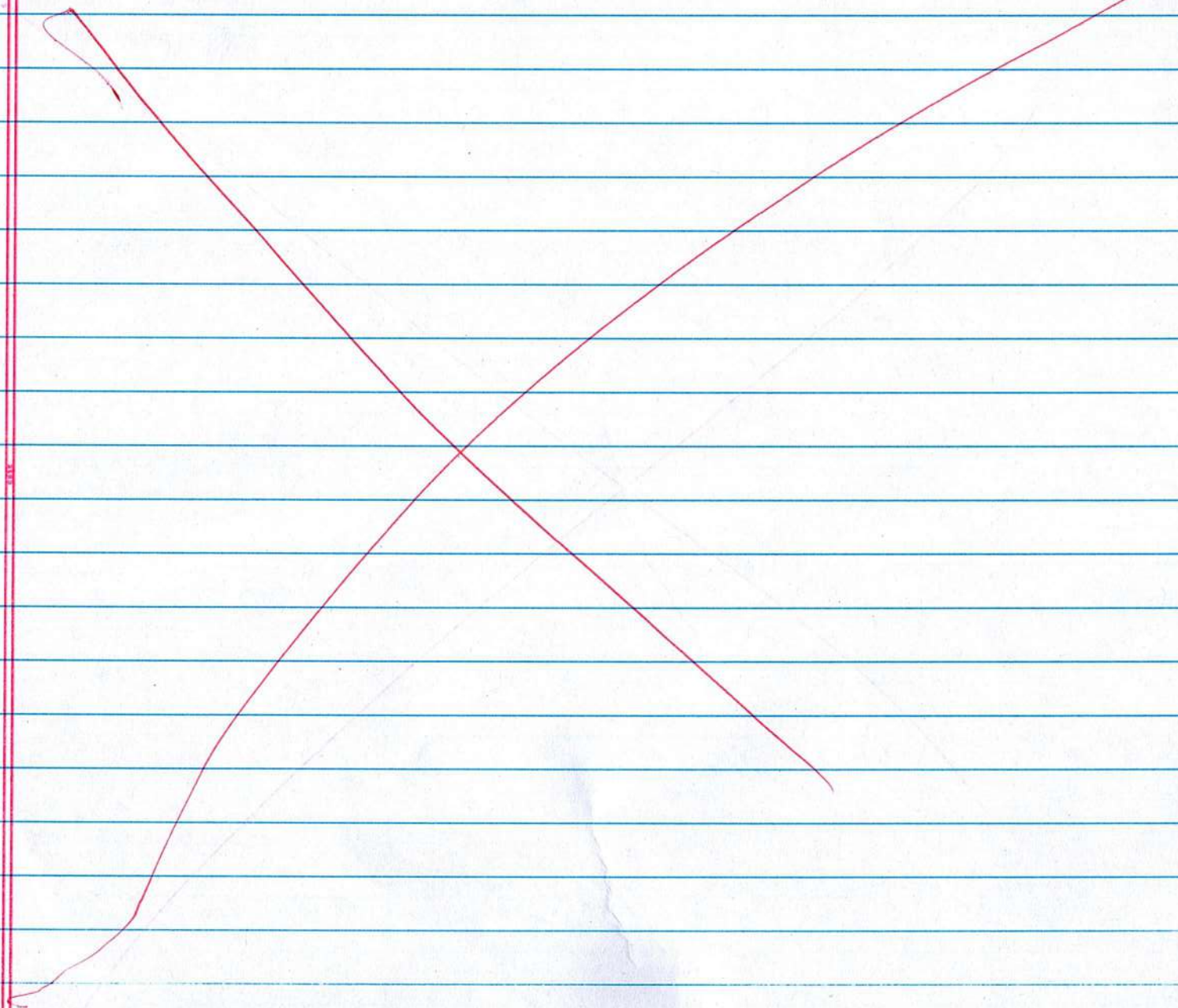

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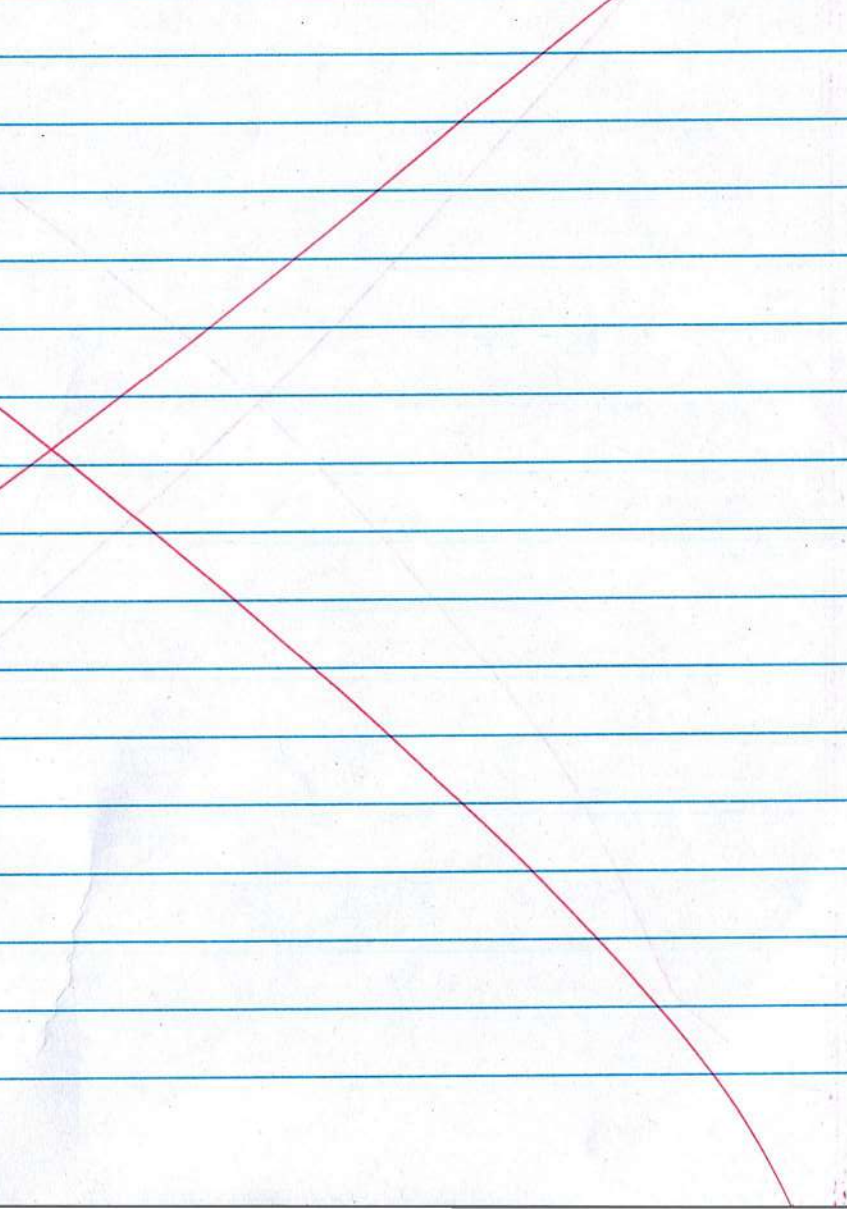

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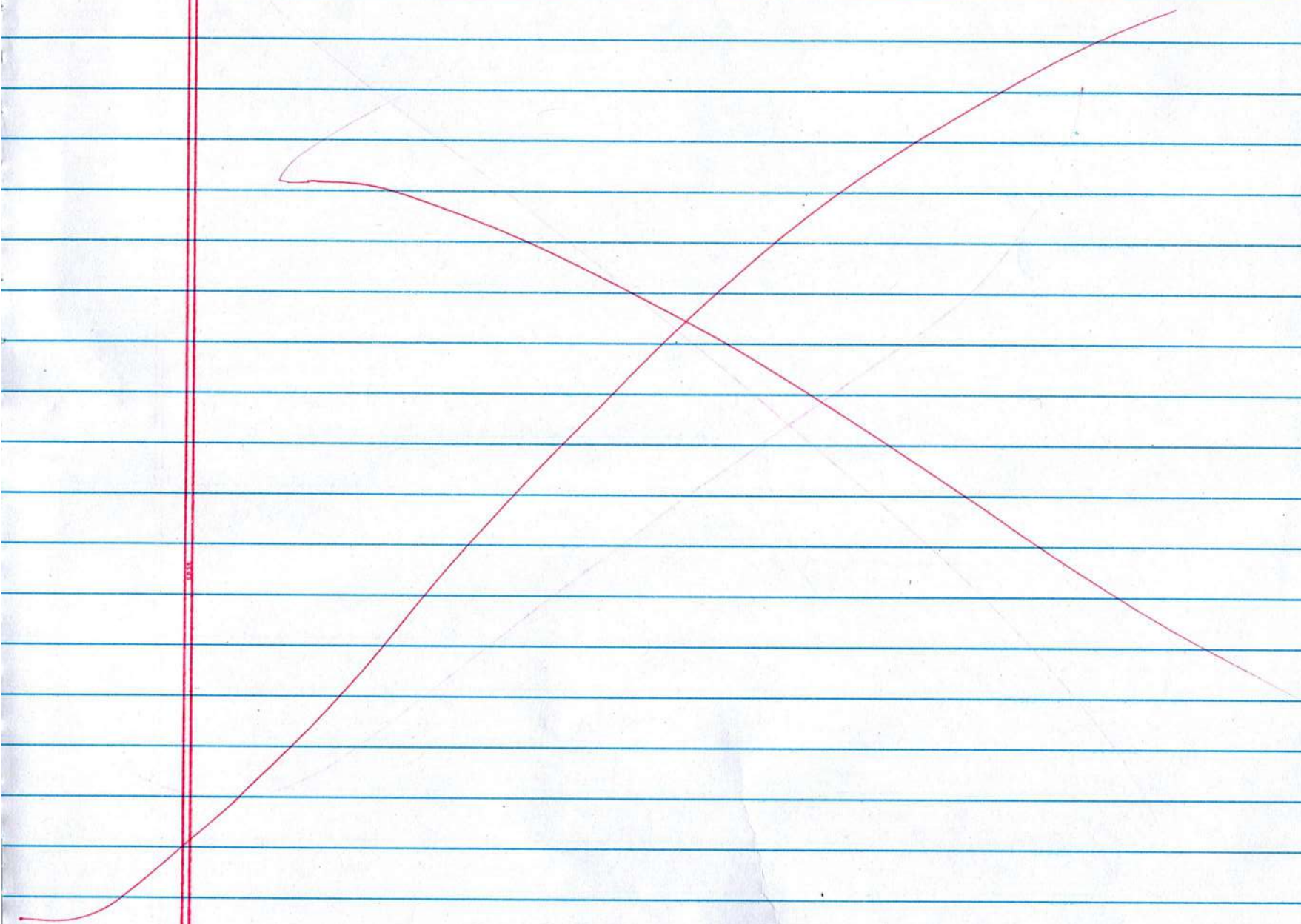

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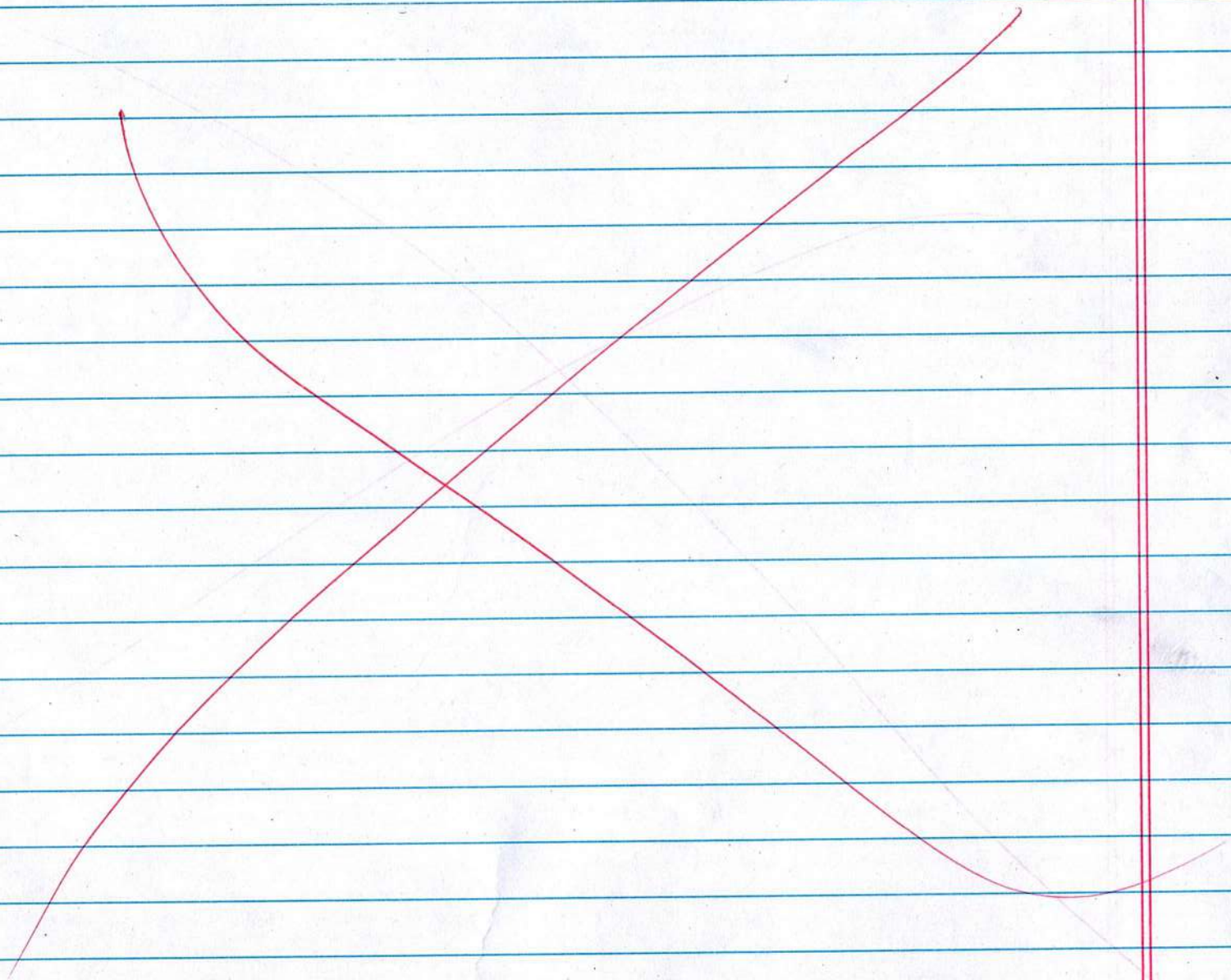

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