

# SSLC MODEL EXAM, MARCH – 2021

## SOCIAL SCIENCE ANSWER KEY

(English)

Total Score:80

Questions (a) to (l) carry 1 scores each

1.

(a)	(i) Chouri Choura incident
(b)	(ii) Summer
(c)	(iii) Human resource
(d)	(ii) Indian Standard time
(e)	(i) All India Service
(f)	(iii) National Consumer disputes redressal Commission
(g)	(iv) French revolution
(h)	(i) Godavari
(i)	(iii) Food Safety Department
(j)	(iv) Sivaliks
(k)	(iii) Auguste Comte
(l)	(iii) Observation

Questions from 2 to 25 carry 3 scores each

2. Radhakrishnan Commission

Objectives - To study university education

Recommendations -

- Start professional educational institutions.
- Give emphasis to women.
- Form the University Grants Commission (UGC).

3. Trade winds

-The winds are constantly blowing from the sub tropical high pressure belt of both hemispheres towards the equatorial low pressure belt is known as Trade winds.

-The Trade winds blows From 30°N & 30°S latitude to 0° latitude.

-As these winds blow from the north east in the Northern Hemisphere, they are known as north east trade winds..

-This wind is blowing from the south east in the Southern Hemisphere, so it is known as the South east trade winds

-The equatorial low pressure zone where the trade winds from both the hemispheres converge is known as the Inter Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ).

4. public administration?

-Public administration is the effective utilization of men and materials for the implementation of existing laws, governmental policies, programmes and developmental projects.

-Governmental institutions are part of public administration

-They functioned for the welfare of the people.

-Public administration varies according to system of governance.

5. **Healthy persons can participate in the progress of a country.**

- Production increases with the increase in efficiency and the number of working days.
- Natural resources can be utilized properly.
- Medical expense can be reduced, thereby reducing the government's expenditure.
- Economic development is possible through increase in production.

6. **India's foreign policy**

Jawaharlal Nehru

- Resistance to colonialism and imperialism
- Hostility to racism
- Trust in the United Nations Organization
- Peaceful co-existence
- Panchsheel principles
- Emphasis on the necessity of foreign assistance
- Policy of Non – alignment (Any two)

7. **E-governance**

-E-governance is the use of electronic technology in administration.

Examples:

- The single window system for admission to Higher Secondary courses.
- Online applications for various scholarships, etc.

8. **Qualitative aspects of human resource**

- Education-Literacy rate
- Healthcare-Life expectancy
- Training
- Social capital

9. **Uses of topographic maps**

- Analysis of the physical and the cultural features of the earth surface.
- For military operations and the preparation of military maps.
- Identification and studying of the natural and the cultural resources of a region as part of economic planning.
- For urban planning.
- To understand land use.
- To understand the topography.
- For resource conservation and allocation.
- For computerized form of maps – GIS

10. **Indian Civil Service**

- All India Services
- Central Services
- State Services

11. **Agricultural seasons in India**

- Kharif,
- Rabi,
- Zaid

## **12.Goals of Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)**

- To ensure universal education to all up to higher secondary level
- To ensure quality and equity
- To promote the vocational education strengthen
- To the teacher training institutes like SCERT/DIET

## **13.Central Services**

- Recruits at national level
- Appoints in central government departments only
- Eg: Indian Foreign Service, Indian Railway Service

## **14. Allied Powers of the Second World War**

- Britain,
- France and
- China.

## **15. Advantages in developing human resource.**

- Productivity of the workers increases.
- Economic inequality is reduced.
- Natural resource is utilized effectively.
- Makes possible the development and use of advanced technology.
- Social welfare is ensured.
- Entrepreneurship improves.(Any three)

## **16.Benefits of E-governance.**

- Can receive service with the help of information technology.
- Need not to wait in government offices for services.
- Government services offered speedily and with less expense.
- Efficiency of the offices and quality of the service get enhanced.

## **17. How education helps in the development of a country.**

- Education
- Improves the skills of individuals
- Bettens the technological know-how
- Helps to secure better job and income
- Improves the standard of living.

## **18. Causes of the Revolt of 1857**

- Miseries of farmers.
- Poverty of the craftsmen.
- Dissatisfaction of kings
- Miseries of the sepoys. (Any three)

## **19. Role of the Media in the formulation of civic consciousness.**

- Media plays an important role in the formulation of civic consciousness.
- Print and electronic media influences the society tremendously.
- News and information reach the masses through the media.
- Judicious and objective information lead to the formulation of creative ideas.
- Media should be independent and impartial. -The information from the media should be evaluated critically.

20. **Purposes for which banks provide cash credit to the public?**

- Agricultural purposes
- Industrial purposes
- Constructing houses
- Purchasing vehicles
- Purchasing home appliances

21. **Uses of Geographical Information System.**

- Compile data from different sources.
- Update and incorporate data easily.
- Conduct thematic studies
- Represent geographic features spatially.
- Generate visual models of future phenomena and processes based on the data collected.
- Prepare maps, tables, and graphs (Any three)

22. **Social reform activities of Swami Vivekananda**

- Ramakrishna Mission
- Opposed caste system and social evils.
- Propagated the concepts of liberty, equality and freedom of thought.

23. **Types of Goods and Services Taxes (GST)**

- Central Goods and Services Tax (CGST)
- State Goods and Services Tax (SGST)
- Integrated Goods and Services Tax (IGST)

24. **Vaikom Satyagraha (1924)**

- Major struggles that took place in Kerala for claiming the right to travel.
- Led by T. K. Madhavan.
- Expressing solidarity with the Satyagraha, Mannath Padmanabhan organised the Savarna Jatha.
- Following this struggle the lower castes secured permission to travel through the roads around the Vaikom Temple.

25. **Discretionary functions of a State**

- Discretionary functions are those which have to be implemented as per the economic condition of the state.

Examples:

- Implementation of functions like education, health care etc. will provide better living conditions for the people.

**Questions form 26 to 38 carry 4 scores each.**

26. **The French society**

- The French society was divided into three Strata.
- They were known as the Estates. They are 1.First Estate 2.Second Estate 3.Third Estate

**Features of Estates**

**First Estate:-Clergy**

- Held vast land
- Collected the tax called 'Tithe' from farmers.
- Exempted from all taxes.
- Controlled higher positions in administrative and military service.

### **Second Estate:-Nobility**

- Engaged in military service.
- Collect various tax from farmers.
- Made farmers work without wage.
- Exempted from all taxes.
- Led luxurious life.
- Held vast land.

### **Third Estate:-The middle class including traders, writers, lawyers, officials, teachers, bankers,**

- Farmers and craftsmen.
- No role in the administration.
- Paid land tax namely 'Taille' to the government.
- Low social status.
- Paid taxes to clergy and nobles.

### **27. Greenwich Time (GMT)**

- The zero degree longitude is known as the Greenwich Meridian.
- It acquires its name from Greenwich, the place where the Royal British Observatory is situated and through which this line passes.
- Time is calculated worldwide based on the Greenwich Line.
- Hence this line is also known as the prime meridian.
- The local time at the prime meridian is known as the Greenwich Mean Time.
- Based on the Greenwich Meridian, the world is divided into 24 zones, each with a time difference of one hour.
- These are known as time zones.

### **28.Features of bureaucracy.**

#### **Hierarchical organisation**

- Bureaucracy is organised in such a way that there is one employee at the top and the number increases when it reaches the lower levels.
- This is known as hierarchical organisation.

#### **Permanence**

- Persons appointed will continue in service till the age of retirement.

#### **Appointment on the basis of Qualification**

- Employees are recruited and appointed on the basis of educational qualification.

#### **Political Neutrality**

- Bureaucrats are liable to implement the policies of whichever party comes to power.
- Party interests should not reflect in their work.
- They should act neutrally.

#### **Professionalism**

- Every government employee must be skilled in their work.

29.

A	B
Cotton Mill Strike	Ahemmedabad
Khilafat movement	Moulana Mohamad Ali
Lahore Session	Poorna Swaraj
Indian National Army	Subhash Chandra Bose

30. **Features of Himadri range.**

- The highest mountain range.
- Average altitude is 6000 meters.
- Origin of the rivers Ganga and Brahmaputra.
- Has a number of peaks above 8000 meters (Eg: Kanchenjunga, Nandadevi)

31. **Peninsular rivers**

- Originate from the mountain ranges in the peninsular plateau.
- Comparatively smaller catchment area
- Intensity of erosion is less
- Do not create deep valleys as they flow through hard and resistant rocks
- Less irrigation potential
- Potential for inland navigation is low

32

Date	Apparent position of the sun	Peculiarity of the day
March 21	Equator	<b>(a)Equinox</b>
<b>(b)June 21</b>	Tropic of cancer	Summer Solstice
September 23	<b>(c)Equator</b>	Equinox
December 22	Tropic of Capricorn	<b>(d)Winter Solstice</b>

33. **First and Second Continental Congress**

- The delegates of all the colonies except Georgia met at Philadelphia in 1774 to protest against the policies and rules imposed by England.
- It is known as the First Continental Congress.
- The colonies submitted a petition to the King of England
- They demanded the revocation of the regulations enforced on industry and commerce and not to impose tax without the approval of the people
- The Second Continental Congress held at Philadelphia in 1775 elected George Washington as the commander-in-chief of the Continental Army.
- Through the pamphlet titled 'Common Sense', Thomas Paine declared that it was wise for the Americans to break the ties with Britain.

34. **Significance of the Northern Mountains**

- Have been protecting us from foreign invasions from the north since ancient times.
- Block the monsoon winds and cause rainfall throughout North India.
- Prevent the dry cold winds blowing from the north from entering India during winter.
- Caused the emergence of diverse flora and fauna.
- Source region of rivers.

35. **Khilafat Movement**

- Maulana Mohamad Ali and Maulana Shoukath Ali intensified the activities of the Khilafat Movement in India.
- By declaring the Khilafat Movement as a part of Indian national movement, Gandhiji ensured active participation of Muslims.
- Anti-British feeling spread to the nook and corner of the nation.
- Hindu-Muslim unity was intensified.

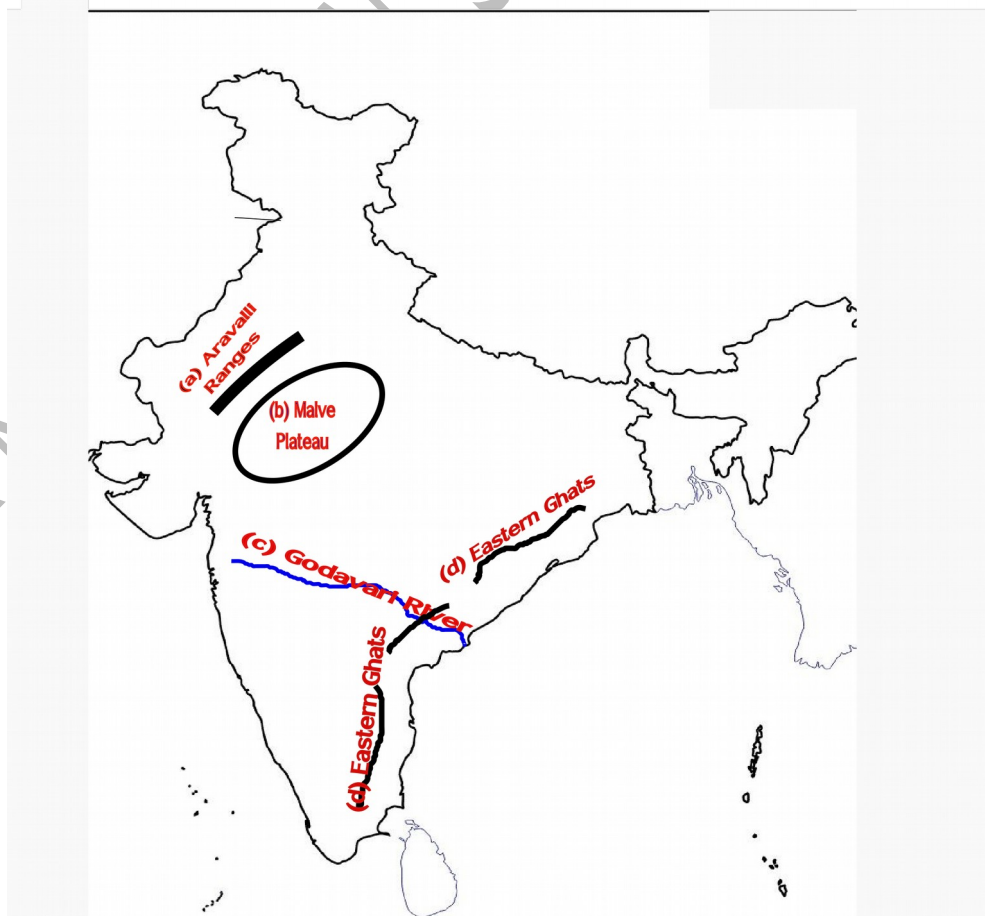
36. **Different levels of human resource development.**

- Individuals take efforts to develop their own skills.
- Family creates an environment for the development of the potential of individuals.
- Various institutions and agencies provide facilities for education and training.
- Nation provides the necessary facilities for its people to develop their skills.

37. **Integration of princely states in independent India?**

- The integration was really a herculean task and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was the Union Minister entrusted with this mission.
- He appointed V.P.Menon, a Keralite, as Secretary of the Department of States.
- Patel and V. P. Menon prepared an Instrument of Accession, which stipulated that the princely states had to transfer their control over defence, external affairs, and information and communication to the Government of India.
- Following the diplomacy of the government and popular protests, majority of the princely states signed the Instrument of Accession and joined Indian Union.
- But some states such as Hyderabad, Kashmir and Junagarh resented.
- Finally they were also integrated into the Indian Union through conciliation talks and military interventions.

38.



**Questions form 39 to 42 carry 6 scores each.**

**39. Causes of the Russian Revolution**

- Farmers and factory workers in Russia led a tragic life under the autocracy of the Tsar emperors, who ruled Russia.
- The low agricultural production affected the farmer's income.
- The landless farmers had to pay huge tax.
- Though Russia was rich in natural resources, their industrial production was meagre.
- It was the foreigners who controlled majority of the industries that existed there.
- Ideologies of the thinkers
- Writers like Maxim Gorky, Leo Tolstoy, Ivan Turgenev, and Anton Chekhov depicted the plight of the workers and farmers in their works.
- The Marxist ideologies formulated by Karl Marx and Frederick Engels stirred the workers.
- They called for establishing the supremacy of the workers instead of that by the capitalists.
- Trade unions were formed to find remedies for the plight of the workers.
- Based on the Marxist ideologies, the Social Democratic Workers Party was formed.
- Later, this party was split into the Mensheviks (minority) and the Bolsheviks (majority).
- The main leaders of the Bolsheviks were Lenin and Trotsky.
- Alexander Kerensky led the Mensheviks.
- The crisis reached its worst when Russia was defeated in the Russia-Japan war in 1905.
- The workers organized a huge march at Petrograd on 9 January 1905 demanding political rights and economic reforms.
- The march was fired at by the soldiers and hundreds of demonstrators were massacred.
- This event is known as the Bloody Sunday.

**40. Eastern coastal plain and Western coastal plain comparission**

<b>Western coastal plain</b>	<b>Eastern coastal plain</b>
-Between the Arabian Sea and the Western Ghats	-Between the Bay of Bengal and the Eastern Ghats
-From the Rann of Kutchh to Kanyakumari	-From the Sundarban delta region to Kanyakumari
-Comparatively narrow	-Comparatively wide
-Can be divided into Gujarat coast, Konkan coast, and Malabar coast	-Can be divided into north Zircar plain and Coromandal coast
-Backwaters and estuaries are seen	-Delta formation takes place

**41. Indian societies response to Gandhiji's appeal for non-cooperation.**

- Farmers in Awadh refused to pay taxes.
- The tribal groups in northern Andhra entered the forests and collected the forest produces violating the forest laws.
- Farmers in Uttar Pradesh refused to carry the luggage of the colonial officials
- Workers struck work.
- Lawyers boycotted courts.
- Students quitted colleges and schools run by the British.
- The public, including women, burnt foreign clothes on the streets.



42. **Indian Standard time (IST)**

- The longitudinal extent of India is from 68°E to 97°E.
- The 82 1/2°E longitude which passes almost through the middle has been fixed as the standard meridian of India.
- The local time along this longitude is generally considered as the Standard Time of India.
- This is known as the Indian Standard Time.

**International Date Line**

- 180° longitude is known as International Date Line.
- There is a difference of 24 hours, at 180° longitude to the east and west of Greenwich.
- If 180° longitude passes through a country, the places situated East and West of this line will be having two different days.
- To avoid this difficulty the line is drawn with bend.
- It passes through Bering - strait in Pacific Ocean.
- The travellers who cross this line from the East calculate the time by advancing it by one day and those who cross the line from the west deduct one day.

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