

SSLC MODEL EXAMINATION MARCH 2021
SOCIAL SCIENCE

TIME 2.5 Hrs

TOTAL SCORE 80

1	One score	
a	Chouri Choura incident	1
b	Summer	1
c	Human resource	1
d	Indian Standard Time (IST)	1
e	All India Services	1
f	National consumer disputes - redressal commission	1
g	iv) French Revolution	1
h	i) Godavari	1
i	iii) Food Safety Department	1
j	iv) Siwaliks	1
k	iii) August Comte	1
l	iii) Observation	1
	2 to 25 Three Score	
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Start professional educational institutions • Give emphasis to women education • Form the University Grants Commission (UGC) 	1X3
3	<p>From Sub tropical high pressure belts (30 degree) to Equatorial low pressure belt (0 degree)</p> <p>As these winds blow from the northeast in the northern hemisphere, they are known as Northeast trade winds.</p> <p>Southeast trade winds in the southern hemisphere</p> <p>The zone where the trade winds from both the hemispheres converge is known as the Inter Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ).</p>	
4	<p>Public Administration is concerned with the administration of the government. N. Gladden</p> <p>Public administration is the effective utilization of men and materials for the implementation of existing laws, governmental policies, programmes and developmental projects.</p> <p>Governmental institutions are part of public administration.</p>	1X3
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production increases with the increase in efficiency and the number of working days. • Natural resources can be utilised properly. • Medical expense can be reduced, thereby reducing the government's expenditure. • Economic development is possible through increase in production 	1X3
6	<p>Jawaharlal Nehru</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resistance to colonialism and imperialism • Hostility to racism • Trust in the United Nations Organization 	1 1X2

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peaceful co-existence • Panchsheel principles • Emphasis on the necessity of foreign assistance • Policy of Non - alignment 	
7	<p>E-governance is the use of electronic technology in administration./ This helped to obtain government services easily in a speedy manner. The single window system for admission to Higher Secondary courses. Online applications for various scholarships National Portal of India Common Entrance Test</p>	1 2X1
8	<p>The population that can contribute to the manpower of the nation is its strength. The qualitative factors that improve the labour potential are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education • Healthcare • Training • Social capital • Encouragement 	3
9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To analyse the physical and the cultural features of the terrain. • For military operations and the preparation of military maps. • To identify and study the natural as well as the cultural resources of a region as part of economic planning. • For urban planning. • To understand changes of undulations of the terrain 	1X3
10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All India Services • Central Services • State Services 	1X3
11	Kharif, Rabi, Zaid	1X3
12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure universal education to all up to higher secondary level • To ensure quality and equity • To promote the vocational education strenthen 	1X3
13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recruits at national level • Appoints in central government departments only <p>Eg: Indian Foreign Service, Indian Railway Service (One example)</p>	1X3
14	Britain, France and China	1X3
15	<p>Economic inequality is reduced Natural resource is utilized effectively Makes possible the development and use of advanced technology Social welfare is ensured Entrepreneurship improves Productivity of the workers increases</p>	1X3
16	<p>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.</p>	1X3
17	<p>Education —▶ Improves the skills of individuals —▶ Better the technological know – how —▶ Helps to secure better job and</p>	

	income —▶ Improves the standard of living	
18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • miseries of farmers • dissatisfaction of kings • poverty of the craftsmen • miseries of the sepoy 	
19	<p>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.</p> <p>Media should be independent and impartial.</p> <p>The information from the media should be evaluated critically.</p>	
20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural purposes • Industrial purposes • Constructing houses • Purchasing vehicles • Purchasing home appliances • Education 	
21	<p>By using GIS, we can</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	
22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ramakrishna Mission established • Opposed caste system and social evils. • Propagated the concepts of liberty, equality and freedom of thought. 	
23	<p>The tax imposed by the central government is known as Central GST (CGST)</p> <p>The tax imposed by the state government is known as State GST (SGST).</p> <p>The GST on interstate trade is imposed and collected by the central government. This is known as Integrated GST (IGST).</p>	
24	<p>The Vaikom Satyagraha (1924), led by T. K. Madhavan was one of the major struggles that took place in Kerala for claiming the right to travel</p> <p>Expressing solidarity with the Satyagraha, Mannath Padmanabhan organised the Savarna Jatha.</p> <p>Following this struggle the lower castes secured permission to travel through the roads around the Vaikom Temple.</p>	
25	<p>Discretionary functions are those which have to be implemented as per the economic condition of the state. Implementation of functions like education, health care, welfare programmes, transportation facilities etc. Will provide better living conditions for the people.</p>	1 2X 1
Four Sore		

26								
27	<p>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. Time is calculated worldwide based on the Greenwich Line. 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 (one hour time zones).</p>	1X 4						
28	<p>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.</p> <p>Permanence Persons appointed will continue in service till the age of retirement.</p> <p>Appointment on the basis of Qualification Employees are recruited and appointed on the basis of educational qualification.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Professionalism Every government employee must be skilled in their work.</p>	4X1						
29	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="287 1881 790 1937">A</td> <td data-bbox="790 1881 1284 1937">B</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="287 1937 790 1993">Cotton mill strike</td> <td data-bbox="790 1937 1284 1993">Ahmedabad</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="287 1993 790 2049">Khilafat Movements</td> <td data-bbox="790 1993 1284 2049">Maulana Mohamad Ali</td> </tr> </table>	A	B	Cotton mill strike	Ahmedabad	Khilafat Movements	Maulana Mohamad Ali	4X1
A	B							
Cotton mill strike	Ahmedabad							
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	Lahore session of Congress	Complete freedom (Poorna Swaraj)	
	Indian National Army (INA)	Subhash Chandra Bose	
30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The highest mountain range. • Average altitude is 6000 metres. • Origin of the rivers Ganga and Brahmaputra. • Has a number of peaks above 8000 metres (Eg: Kanchenjunga, Nandadevi) 		4X1
31	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Originate from the mountain ranges in the peninsular plateau • Comparatively smaller catchment area • Intensity of erosion is less • Do not create deep valleys due to hard and resistant rocks • Less irrigation potential • Navigation potential is low • These rivers receive water only from the monsoon (Seasonal) 		4X1
32	a- Equinox	b- June 21	c- Equator (0°) d- Winter Solstice
33	<p>First Continental Congress.</p> <p>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. Subsequently, people of 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. But the king sent a military force to suppress the people. This led to the war between England and the colonies. The Second Continental Congress held at Philadelphia in 1775 elected George Washington as the commander-in- chief of the Continental Army. The war between England and the colonies began</p>		4X1
34	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Caused the emergence of diverse flora and fauna 		4X1
35	<p>Maulana Mohamad Ali and Maulana Shoukath Ali intensified the activities of the Khilafat Movement. By declaring the Khilafat Movement as a part of Indian national movement, Gandhiji ensured active participation of Muslims in the freedom struggle. He travelled across India with Khilafat leaders and propagated his ideologies. As a result :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anti-British feeling spread to the nook and corner of the nation. • Hindu-Muslim unity was intensified 		4X1
36	<p>Individuals take efforts to develop their own skills.</p> <p>Family creates an environment for the development of the potential of individuals.</p> <p>Various institutions and agencies provide facilities for education and training.</p> <p>Nation provides the necessary facilities for its people to develop their skills.</p>		4X1

37	<p>There were around six hundred princely states in pre-independent India, in addition to the territories directly ruled by the British. Britain gave these princely states the options to join either India or Pakistan or to be independent. Integration of these princely states into the Indian Union was another challenge before the new nation. 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, 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.</p> <p>Following the diplomacy of the government and popular protests, majority of the princely states signed the Instrument of Accession and joined Indian Union.</p> <p>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.</p>						
39	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Oppressive rule and backwardness of the country and misery of the people •Farmers and factory workers in Russia led a tragic life under the autocracy of the Tzarist emperors, who ruled Russia. •The low agricultural production affected the farmer's income. Moreover, 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. •Defeat and disgrace in the Russo-Japanese war •Hope given by the Revolution of 1905 <p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Great setback in the first world war 1914 <p>Influence of writers and thinkers- Maxim Gorky, Leo Tolstoy, Ivan Turgenev, Anton Chekov, Karl Marx and Frederick Engels</p> <p>Based on the Marxist ideologies, the Social Democratic Workers Party was formed.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Workers' organizations called "the Soviets" were formed all over Russia to conduct strikes . When the strikes gained massive strength, the emperor was compelled to form a legislative assembly called Duma. Ignoring the protest from Duma, Nicholas II, the then Tsar decided to participate in the First World War. A lot of Russian soldiers were killed in this war.</p>		6 SIX SCORE				
40	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">West coastal plain</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">East coastal plain</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">Between the Arabian Sea and the Western Ghats</td> <td style="padding: 5px;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Between the Bay of Bengal and the Eastern Ghats </td> </tr> </table>	West coastal plain	East coastal plain	Between the Arabian Sea and the Western Ghats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Between the Bay of Bengal and the Eastern Ghats 		3+3
West coastal plain	East coastal plain						
Between the Arabian Sea and the Western Ghats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Between the Bay of Bengal and the Eastern Ghats 						

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From the Rann of Kutchh to Kanyakumari • Comparatively narrow • Can be divided into Gujarat coast, Konkan coast, and Malabar coast • Backwaters and estuaries are seen • Influence of south-west monsoon is more 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From the Sundarban delta region to Kanyakumari • Comparatively wide • Can be divided into north Zircar plain and Coromandal coast • Delta formation takes place • Influence of north-east monsoon is more 	
41	<p>Farmers in Awadh refused to pay taxes</p> <p>The tribal groups in northern Andhra entered the forests and collected the forest produces violating the forest laws.</p> <p>Farmers in Uttar Pradesh refused to carry the luggage of the colonial officials</p> <p>Workers struck work.</p> <p>Lawyers boycotted courts.</p> <p>Students quitted colleges and schools run by the British.</p> <p>The public, including women, burnt foreign clothes on the streets.</p>		6
42	<p>International Date Line</p> <p>180° longitude. 180° longitude to the east and west of Greenwich.</p> <p>To avoid 24 hours difference adjustments have been made avoiding the land areas along the 180° longitude. It passes only through ocean (the Bering Strait in the Pacific Ocean.).The line is fluctuated.</p> <p>Travellers gain or loss a day on crossing this line. There ends a day and begins another day.</p> <hr/> <p>Indian Standard Time (IST)</p> <p>The 82 1/2°E longitude which passes almost through the middle of these longitudes has been fixed as the standard meridian of India.</p> <p>The local time along this longitude is generally considered as the Standard Time of India. This is known as the Indian Standard Time.</p> <p>The difference between the Indian Standard Time and the Greenwich Mean Time is 5 1/2 hours. (5 hours 30 minutes)</p>		3+3

38

Four Score
1X4

