ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪ್ರೌಢ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಮಂಡಳಿ, ಮಲ್ಲೇಶ್ವರಂ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು – 560 003

KARNATAKA SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION BOARD, MALLESWARAM, BANGALORE – 560 003

ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್.ಎಲ್.ಸಿ. ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ, ಮಾರ್ಚ್ / ಏಪ್ರಿಲ್ — 2017

S. S. L. C. EXAMINATION, MARCH/APRIL, 2017

ಮಾದರಿ ಉತ್ತರಗಳು

MODEL ANSWERS

ದಿನಾಂಕ : 12. 04. 2017]   ಸಂಕೇತ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ : **85-E**

Date :   12. 04. 2017]   CODE NO. : **85-E**

ವಿಷಯ : ಸಮಾಜ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ

Subject : SOCIAL SCIENCE

(ಹೊಸ ಪಠ್ಯಕ್ರಮ / New Syllabus)

(ಖಾಸಗಿ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿ + ಪುನರಾವರ್ತಿತ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿ / Private Fresh + Private Repeater)

(ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಭಾಷಾಂತರ / English Version)

[ಗರಿಷ್ಠ ಅಂಕಗಳು : **100**

[**Max. Marks : 100**

Qn. Nos.	Value Points		Total
I.	Multiple Choice :	10 × 1 = 10	
1.	C — establishment of Supreme Court		1
2.	A — (a) — (ii), (b) — (iii), (c) — (iv), (d) — (i)		1
3.	D — New York		1
4.	B — the Second World War broke out in 1939		1
5.	B — Pampa		1
6.	C — 1 — Bhakra Nangal, 2 — Tungabhadra, 3 — Hirakud		1
7.	C — substitute for mica is available		1
8.	A — Sir M. Vishweswaraiah		1
9.	B — Recurring Deposit Account		1
10.	A — Globalization.		1

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
II.	Answer the following questions in a sentence each : 14 × 1 = 14	
11.	Viewing history in a cyclic manner.	1
12.	Dr. Babu Rajendra Prasad	1
13.	He brought about a successful integration of provinces.	1
14.	To remove regional imbalance.	1
15.	i) Discharged the duties of Foreign Affairs Ministry successfully. ii) Adopted Non-Aligned Policy. (Any *one*)	1
16.	i) When acts of mob are uncontrolled ii) When they take violent nature iii) When they take destructive nature. (Any *one*)	1
17.	i) To prevent the destruction of forests ii) To prevent the destruction of environment. (Any *one*)	1
18.	It is formed by the deposition of alluvial soil brought down by the rivers.	1
19.	It was causing large scale of destruction to life and property in West Bengal.	1
20.	Because of high tides formed due to South West monsoons.	1
21.	To prevent coastal erosion.	1
22.	For implementing the improved technology in Indian agriculture.	1
23.	Mahatma Gandhiji	1
24.	By the competition between local firms.	1
III.	Answer the following questions in *two* to *four* sentences each : 25 × 2 = 50	
25.	i) Robert Clive introduced it ii) It was introduced in Bengal iii) British got the Diwani (land revenue collecting) rights iv) Administrative functions were carried out by Nawab. $4 \times \frac{1}{2}$	2

Qn. Nos.	Value Points		Total
26.	i) Belagavi		
	ii) Vijayapura (Bijapur)		
	iii) Dharwad		
	iv) Some regions of North Canara.	$4 \times \frac{1}{2}$	2
27.	He emphasized on		
	i) the importance of loving life		
	ii) the individual, his presence and ability		
	iii) the importance of social service		
	iv) the greatness of India at the Chicago Conference of World Religions		
	v) Indian culture and its importance		
	vi) the importance of the ability of the youth.		
	(Any *four*)	$4 \times \frac{1}{2}$	2
28.	i) Community farming was adopted		
	ii) Free education, health and sports facilities.		
	iii) Importance was given to Science and Technology		
	iv) 'Leap Forward' project was adopted.		
	v) Private property was converted to property of the society		
	vi) Cultural revolution brought into force.	$4 \times \frac{1}{2}$	2
	OR		
	i) Intense nationalistic attitude		
	ii) Destruction of enemies		
	iii) Glorification of violence		
	iv) Racial supremacy		
	v) Imperialist expansion		
	vi) Support to massacres. (Any *four*)	$4 \times \frac{1}{2}$	2

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
29.	i) Unemployment ii) Illiteracy iii) Poverty iv) Lack of shelter facility v) Health and hygiene vi) Scarcity of water vii) Shortage of food and lack of nutrition viii) Low per capita income ix) Bad impact on economic progress x) Lack of civic amenities. Overpopulation leads to these problems. (Any *four*) $4 \times \frac{1}{2}$	2
30.	i) Heavy damage to men and material ii) Creates heavy psychological impact iii) Negative impact on civilized society and government iv) Creates fear v) Causes mass destruction. (Any *four*) $4 \times \frac{1}{2}$	2
31.	Women are i) being abused ii) subjected to violence iii) murdered iv) tortured (mentally and physically) v) exploited vi) financial constraints for bride's family vii) mental constraints for bride's family. viii) child marriage ix) female foeticide x) female infanticide. (Any *four*) $4 \times \frac{1}{2}$	2
32.	i) Agriculture is the main occupation ii) Agriculture depends upon monsoons iii) Failure of rainfall leads to drought iv) Heavy rainfall causes floods, destruction of life and property. $4 \times \frac{1}{2}$	2

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
33.	Soil erosion leads to accumulation of silt that leads to infertility i) floods ii) change of course of river iii) reduction of storage capacity of the reservoirs, tanks iv) the volume of water percolating down gets reduced v) natural springs dry up vi) effects the production of agriculture. (Any *four*) $4 \times \frac{1}{2}$	2
34.	i) The trees shed their leaves during the dry winters ii) Found in areas receiving 75 cm to 250 cm of rainfall iii) They are spread in 65·5% of the total area of forests. (Any *two*) 2×1	2
35.	Pictures taken with the help of remote sensing help in the study of natural calamities like i) typhoons ii) cyclones iii) storms iv) floods v) droughts. (Any *four*) $4 \times \frac{1}{2}$	2
36.	India has all the facilities needed for horticulture like i) diverse landforms ii) climate iii) soil iv) irrigation facility v) labour vi) market vii) governmental encouragement. (Any *four*) $4 \times \frac{1}{2}$	2

Qn. Nos.		Value Points		Total
37.	i)	Shelter problem		
	ii)	Formation of slum areas		
	iii)	Leads to immoral and other activities		
	iv)	Lack of basic amenities		
	v)	Density and population of cities increase		
	vi)	Unemployment problem		
	vii)	Leads to dacoity, murders and other criminal activities.		
		(Any *four*)	$4 \times \frac{1}{2}$	2
38.	i)	Economic progress cannot take place with increasing population.		
	ii)	Comparison of economic development between two countries having different level of population is not appropriate.	2×1	2
39.	i)	Creating and building something with nothing		
	ii)	Knack of sensing of an opportunity		
	iii)	An act of turning an opportunity into an action		
	iv)	Derive benefits from opportunities. (Any *two*)	2×1	2
40.	i)	Pepper		
	ii)	Cinnamon		
	iii)	Cardamom		
	iv)	Ginger etc.	$4 \times \frac{1}{2}$	2
41.	i)	Bidar		
	ii)	Kalaburagi		
	iii)	Yadgir		
	iv)	Koppal		
	v)	Ballari		
	vi)	Raichur (Any *four*)	$4 \times \frac{1}{2}$	2

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
42.	i) Problem of refugees	
	ii) Communal riots	
	iii) Formation of Government	
	iv) Integration of various provinces	
	v) Production of food	
	vi) Development of agriculture	
	vii) Growth of industries. (Any *four*) $4 \times \frac{1}{2}$	2
43.	i) General Assembly	
	ii) The Security Council	
	iii) Economic and Social Council	
	iv) Trusteeship Council	
	v) International Court of Justice	
	vi) Secretariat. (Any *four*) $4 \times \frac{1}{2}$	2
44.	i) Excessive population	
	ii) Poverty	
	iii) Unemployment	
	iv) Beggary	
	v) Juvenile delinquency	
	vi) Problem of child labour	
	vii) Corruption	
	viii) Exploitation of women	
	ix) Dowry harassment	
	x) Disturbed youth. (Any *two*) 2×1	2
45.	i) Alluvial soil	
	ii) Black soil	
	iii) Red soil	
	iv) Laterite soil	
	v) Desert soil	
	vi) Mountain soil. (Any *four*) $4 \times \frac{1}{2}$	2

Qn. Nos.	Value Points			Total
46.	i) Tobacco			
	ii) Areca-nut			
	iii) Coconut			
	iv) Sugarcane			
	v) Cotton			
	vi) Tea			
	vii) Coffee			
	viii) Rubber etc.	(Any *four*)	$4 \times \frac{1}{2}$	2
47.	i) Iron ore			
	ii) Manganese ore			
	iii) Bauxite ore			
	iv) Mica			
	v) Gold etc.	(Any *four*)	$4 \times \frac{1}{2}$	2
48.	i) Increasing production to the maximum extent possible			
	ii) Increasing employment opportunities			
	iii) Reducing economic disparities			
	iv) Ensuring economic stability			
	v) Modernising economy etc.	(Any *two*)	2×1	2
49.	i) Dr. Pratap Reddy			
	ii) Naresh Goyal			
	iii) Narayan Murthy			
	iv) Verghese Kurien			
	v) Dhirubhai Ambani			
	vi) Azim Premji			
	vii) Ekta Kapoor			
	viii) Kiran Mazumdar Shah etc.	(Any *four*)	$4 \times \frac{1}{2}$	2
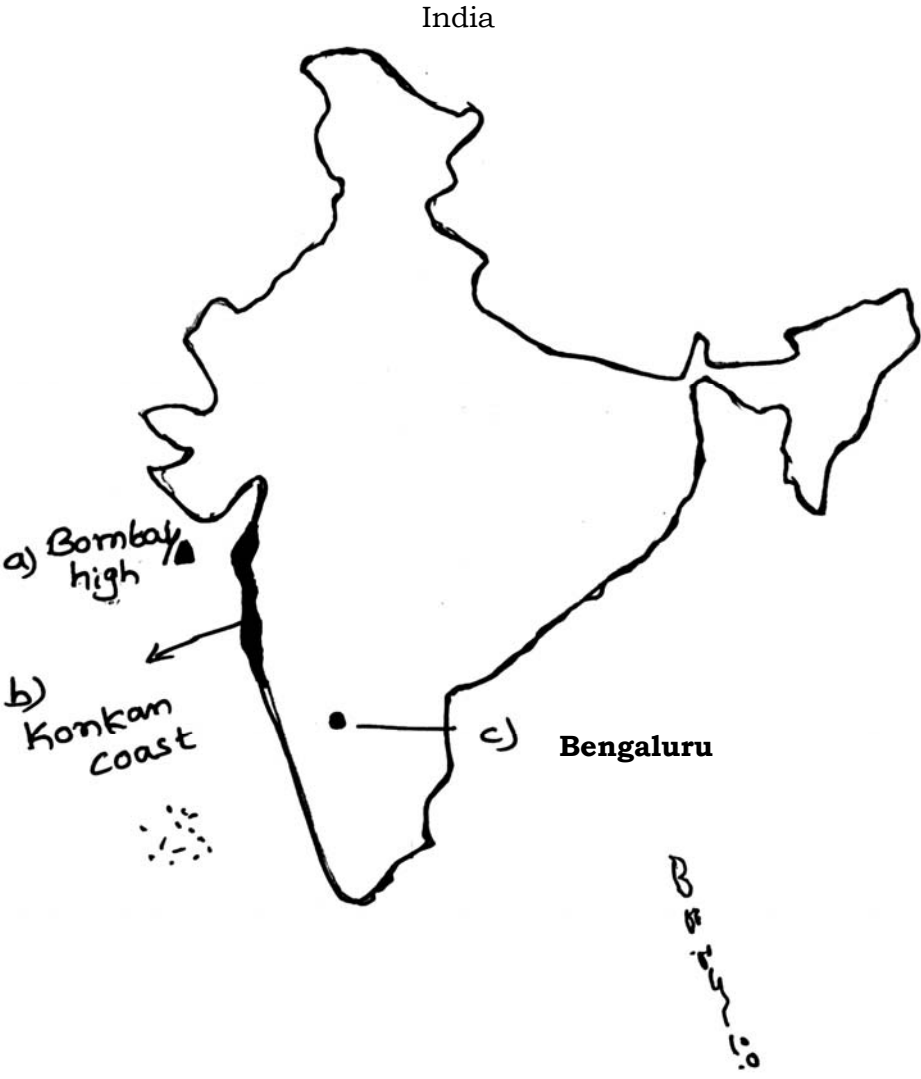
Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
IV.	Answer the following questions in *six* sentences each : 6 × 3 = 18	
50.	i) Industrial revolution in England — native industries perished	
	ii) Indian craftsmen became unemployed	
	iii) Cottage industries suffered a death blow	
	iv) Imposition of heavy taxes on Indian goods	
	v) Zamindars exploited the farmers	
	vi) Right to collect tax given to taluks was withdrawn	
	vii) Inam lands were taken back	
	viii) Financial misery and humiliation felt by the fermers.	
	(Any *six*) 6 × $\frac{1}{2}$	3
	OR	
	Transport and Communication	
	i) It made possible to reach every nook and corner of the country	
	ii) Helped to organise Indians	
	iii) Enabled them to exchange, propagate their views and problems	
	iv) Brought people together	
	v) Caused National Integration. 3 × $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Journalism	
	i) Created awareness	
	ii) Newspapers in various languages started	
	iii) Questioned the functioning of the Govt.	
	iv) Reflected the thinking of the people	
	v) Played a major role in the struggle of indigo farmers. 3 × $\frac{1}{2}$	
	(Any *three* from each aspect)	

Qn. Nos.		Value Points	Total
51.	i)	Eliminating arms and ammunitions gradually	
	ii)	Heavy competition in manufacturing marketing and stocking arms	
	iii)	Fear of third world war	
	iv)	Fear of use of nuclear weapons	
	v)	India is peace loving country	
	vi)	Upholds the policy of world peace and mutual co-existence. $6 \times \frac{1}{2}$	3
		OR	
	i)	Good relation between large democratic nations of the world.	
	ii)	USA has helped us for our five-year plans	
	iii)	USA supported India during the Chinese aggression	
	iv)	Common concern for curbing terrorism	
	v)	Cordial relationship in the fields of foreign trade, science and technology	
	vi)	Cordial relation in the fields of space and education	
	vii)	Both the nations are bound by the principles of world peace. (Any *six*) $6 \times \frac{1}{2}$	3
52.	i)	Prohibition of practice of untouchability (Art 17)	
	ii)	Untouchability Crime Act, 1955	
	iii)	Citizens' Rights Protection Act, 1976	
	iv)	Universal Suffrage, Right to equality	
	v)	Reservation in educational, political, economic and employment opportunities	
	vi)	Eradication of untouchability — special responsibilities to State Govts. — Regulation of 1989	
	vii)	Equal opportunities to all citizens. $6 \times \frac{1}{2}$	3
		OR	

Qn. Nos.	Value Points		Total
	i)	Population controlling methods	
	ii)	Encouragement to cottage industries	
	iii)	Agricultural development	
	iv)	Industrial developments	
	v)	Educational reforms	
	vi)	Five-Year Plans	
	vii)	Encouragement to vocational education	
	viii)	Rural development programmes	
	ix)	Employment-guarantee programmes etc. (Any *six*) $6 \times \frac{1}{2}$	3
53.	i)	Kandla	
	ii)	Mumbai	
	iii)	Marmagoa	
	iv)	New Mangalore Port	
	v)	Kochi	
	vi)	Tuticorin	
	vii)	Chennai	
	viii)	Vishakhapatnam	
	ix)	Paradwip	
	x)	Kolkata	
	xi)	Haldia (Any *six*) $6 \times \frac{1}{2}$	3
		OR	
	i)	Hooghly Region	
	ii)	Mumbai-Pune Region	
	iii)	Ahmadabad-Vadodara Region	
	iv)	Damodar Valley Region	

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
	v) Southern industrial region	
	vi) National Capital region	
	vii) Vishakhapatnam-Guntur region	
	viii) Kollam-Thiruvananthapuram region. (Any *six*) $6 \times \frac{1}{2}$	3
54.	i) Administrative power to the villagers	
	ii) Responsibility of developing the village to villagers	
	iii) Self-reliant, self-sufficient and prosperous villages	
	iv) Self-reliant, self-sufficient village life is 'Grama Swarajya'	
	v) Decentralization ends all kinds of exploitation	
	vi) Upholds human independence and dignity	
	vii) Nurtures human values like compassion and co-operation.	
	(Any *six*) $6 \times \frac{1}{2}$	3

OR

	Private Finance		*Public Finance*
i)	Related to the income & expenditure of one person or family	i)	Related to the income and expenditure of the government
ii)	Calculate their income before hand and spend it accordingly	ii)	Calculation of expenditure first and adjusts income accordingly
iii)	Kept confidential	iii)	Discussed in the legislative houses and published though the media
iv)	Savings facilitates prosperity	iv)	Savings leads to the under-development.

(Any *three* differences) 3×1

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
55.	i) National Savings Certificates	
	ii) Kisan Vikas Patra	
	iii) Monthly Recurring deposits	
	iv) Postal life insurance	
	v) Postal savings certificates	
	vi) Pension payment	
	vii) Money transfer etc. are being undertaken by post offices. (Any *six*) $\quad 6 \times \frac{1}{2}$	
	OR	
	i) To ensure the financial support at the time of death *or* disability of a person	
	ii) For children's educational and other needs	
	iii) Constant source of income after retirement	
	iv) For savings plan	
	v) Ensure monetary help when the earnings are reduced / stopped	
	vi) Financial contingencies in the event of unexpected happenings. $6 \times \frac{1}{2}$	3
V.	Answer the following question in about *eight* to *ten* sentences : $\qquad$ 4	
56.	i) Moderate Age — the first 20 years of the beginning of INC	
	ii) M. G. Ranade, Surendranath Banerjee, Dadabhai Naoroji, Gopal Krishna Gokhale	
	iii) Trust in British administration and their impartiality	
	iv) Efforts were made to solve the problems within the constitutional framework	
	v) Taught people about political situations	
	vi) Conducted meetings and discussed problems and placed before the government	

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
	vii) Forced the government to take up studies about development of industries	
	viii) Explained the 'drain theory'	
	ix) Critically analysed the ill-effects of the British rule in India	
	x) Age of Generous Nationalism	
	xi) Forced the Govt. to take up studies about reduction of military expenses	
	xii) Forced the Govt. to take up studies about improvement of educational standards. (Any *eight*) $8 \times \frac{1}{2}$	4
VI. 57.	India	1 + 3 = 4

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
	Alternative Question for Blind Candidates only :	
	(in lieu of Q. No. 57)	
	i) Provide protection	
	ii) Obstructs the cold winds	
	iii) Birthplace of many rivers	
	iv) Facilitate hydro-electric power generation	
	v) Great plains	
	vi) Many types of plants	
	vii) A great treasure-house of minerals	
	viii) Tourism centres	
	ix) Religious centres.	4