

RR+PR

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 — 2016

S. S. L. C. EXAMINATION, MARCH/APRIL, 2016

ಮಾದರಿ ಉತ್ತರಗಳು

MODEL ANSWERS

ದಿನಾಂಕ : 11. 04. 2016]

ಸಂಕೇತ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ : **85-E**

Date : 11. 04. 2016]

CODE No. : **85-E**

ವಿಷಯ : ಸಮಾಜ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ

Subject : SOCIAL SCIENCE

(ಹಳೆ ಪಠ್ಯಕ್ರಮ / Old Syllabus)

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

(ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಭಾಷಾಂತರ / English Version)

[ಪರಮಾವಧಿ ಅಂಕಗಳು : 100

[Max. Marks : 100

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
I.	Multiple Choice :	15 × 1 = 15
1.	B — Mangaluru Samachara	1
2.	A — 1773	1
3.	D — N. S. Hardikar.	1
4.	C — Commodore Perry	1
5.	B — Brown shirt	1
6.	C — Educational right	1
7.	A — COFEPOSA	1
8.	A — Martin Luther King Jr.	1
9.	A — Tropical monsoon	1
10.	B — Mangrove forests	1



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[Turn over

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
11.	B — Mumbai	1
12.	A — Bombay High	1
13.	A — August 1956	1
14.	C — Agriculture	1
15.	A — Basket making.	1
II.	Fill in the blanks with suitable answers : 5 × 1 = 5	
16.	Dupleix	1
17.	Warsaw	1
18.	1961	1
19.	Mango showers	1
20.	Spices.	1
III.	Match the following : 5 × 1 = 5	
21.	(a) Back to Vedas (ii) Dayananda Saraswati	
	(b) Father of Indian Renaissance (v) Raja Rammohan Roy	
	(c) Ramakrishna Mission (i) Swami Vivekananda	
	(d) Supreme Court was established at Calcutta (iii) Regulating Act (1773 A.D.)	
	(e) Separate communal electorate was introduced (iv) Minto-Morley Reforms (1909)	
IV.	Answer the following questions in a sentence each : 9 × 1 = 9	
22.	Ranjit Singh	1
23.	Dictatorship of the proletariat	1
24.	For the establishment of permanent peace	1
25.	Dalai Lama	1
26.	1975	1
27.	Peacock	1



Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
28.	Chennai	1
29.	1985	1
30.	Ensuring the welfare of all the citizens by providing social and economic services.	1
V.	Answer the following questions in <i>two</i> sentences each : $16 \times 2 = 32$	
31.	Expert in fencing, opposed and expelled Ranaduallah Khan of Bijapur, laid siege to Srirangapattanam, conquered Satyamangala, Bettadapura & Arakalagudu, constructed Narasimha temple at Srirangapattanam, Bangaradoddi Canal. Issued his own gold coins 'Kanthiraya Panams', patronised poets like Govinda Vaidya, Bhaskara etc.	2
32.	Paid attention to irrigation, industry and trade & commerce, Iron and Steel Industry at Bhadravathi, Soap factory, Sandal oil factory and Mysore Bank, Mysore University, Chamarajendra Technological Institute at Mysore, Engineering College at Bangalore, Agricultural College at Hebbal were started during his time.	2
33.	The newspapers started exposing the administrative methods of the English, many political leaders started newspapers and they used them as weapons during the national movement. They created awareness and foster a sense of nationality among the Indians.	2
34.	Govt. had the responsibility of providing them with shelter and medical aid, lakhs of them were settled in Orissa under the Dandakaranya project.	2
35.	The USA did not join the League of Nations. All the nations of the world did not join the league, many remained outside the league. The league had no military force of its own to check invasions.	2
36.	Tried its best to defuse the odd war trends which would have caused third world war. Disarmament, helping trade connections between backward nations and co-operation between them.	2



Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
37.	Presenting cash, ornaments, house, site, property etc. to the groom by the bride's party is defined as dowry.	2
38.	It has power to admit or reject the membership of a new member to the General Assembly, power to suggest the name of the Secretary-General. Even on the Judges of the International Court of Justice.	2
39.	Rights assure social security, right to work and leisure, standard of life and education, freedom of movement, freedom of thinking and right to live etc.	2
40.	Many perennial rivers flow across the plain, land is flat so it is easy to construct irrigation canals & to have inland navigation. It has excellent roads and railways. Helpful for the establishment of many industries. 40% of the total population of India live here.	2
41.	It is a ferro-alloy, which is smelted with iron ore to produce steel, hardness of steel depends on quantity of Manganese. Used in chemical industry, electrical industry and production of varnishes.	2
42.	Arms and ammunition required for the defence of the country produced in the country itself. Industries manufacture tankers, aeroplanes, explosives, guns, bullets and many other defence requirements and thus help to strengthen the defence of the country.	2
43.	Essential for the progress of villages and agriculture farmers can carry their products to the markets, development of industries, construction of roads is easier, feeder to railway. It is convenient for short distance travel to carry light goods.	2
44.	They are carried on by craftsmen in their own houses with the help of family members and apprentices, mainly concentrated in villages. Wood and stone carving, basket making, pottery etc. are the examples of cottage industry.	2
45.	Green revolution spread all over the country, package programme was started. Indian Council of Agricultural Research was started to overcome crop loss due to natural calamity, so crop insurance was introduced.	2



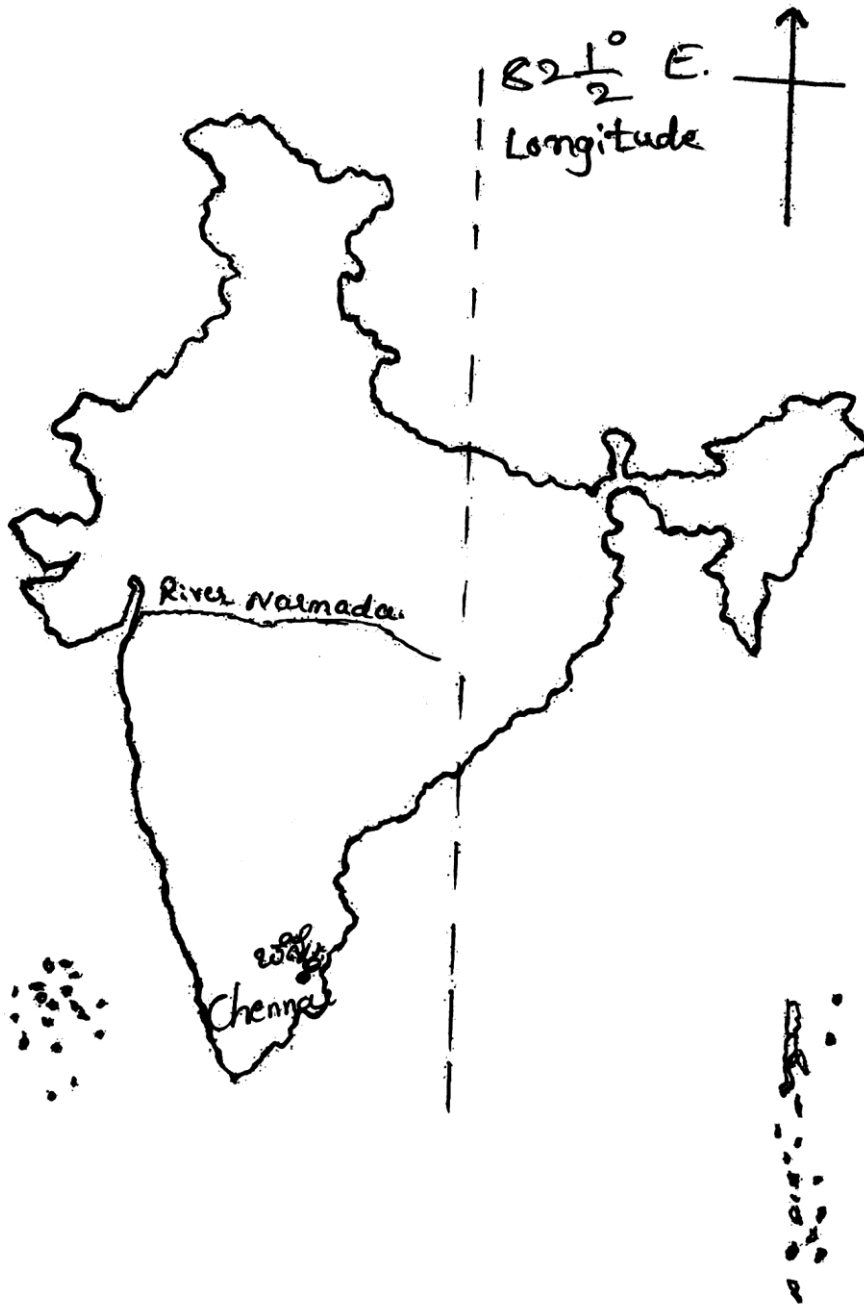
Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
46.	The ruler of Surpur, Venkatappa Nayaka refused to pay English the subsidy they had demanded and challenged their power. The British army laid siege to the Surpur fort in 1858, Venkatappa when arrested shot himself refusing to accept British dominance.	2
VI.	Answer the following questions in <i>six</i> sentences each : $6 \times 3 = 18$	
47.	French neglected trade and concentrated on politics. They were always short of resources required for the wars. They did not get complete support from their home government on account of political turmoil. French company was a government company. French Navy was not superior than English Navy. French officers quarrelled among themselves and not co-operative. Dupleix was shrewd and ambitious. Robert Clive was a better judge of circumstances and unorthodox in his approach.	3
48.	The rule of East India Company came to an end. Secretary of State for India was put in-charge, the British Govt. in England took over the administration of India, the British withdrew the policy of the 'Doctrine of Lapse', Queen Victoria promised to safeguard the rights of the people and this has described as the Magna Carta. Queen promised not to interfere in the religious matters of the Indians. British were convinced that they could rule the country only if they could win the confidence of the Indians.	3
49.	Incentive programmes like mid-day meals, supply of free textbooks, uniform, along with the Operation Blackboard Scheme government has provided sufficient teachers and infrastructure to school. Universalization of primary education is adopted, much stress is laid on girl's education. Govt, has launched Sarva Shiksha Abhiyana, 'Chinnara Angala' to attract children to school. According to 93rd Amendment Education was made fundamental right.	3
50.	They provide water for irrigation, generation of hydro-electric power, to control flood. They prevent soil erosion, they develop inland fisheries, inland navigation, water for industries, help in afforestation, recreational facilities, water for domestic use.	3



Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
51.	Both coffee and tea require similar climate and soil conditions. They require hot and humid climate with 15°C to 30°C. Coffee requires 150 cm to 200 cm of rainfall and shade of the tree. Tea requires 200 cm to 250 cm of rainfall, shade of the trees is not required. Both require well-drained fertile soil rich in organic matter.	3
52.	We import a lot of machinery and raw materials for our industrial development. Resources which we have deficit <i>i.e.</i> , petroleum, tin, zinc, lead etc. are imported from other countries. Which we produce plenty is exported to other countries <i>e.g.</i> Iron ore, Manganese etc. To have economic co-operation, provides employment, improves standard of living, increase in national income, increase in industrial development, fosters international peace and friendship.	3
VII.	Write the answer to the following questions in about <i>eight</i> sentences each : $3 \times 4 = 12$	
53.	Tilak announced that 'Swaraj is my birth right and I shall have it'. He said that the British must be thrown out of the country and the path of the struggle was indispensable. He encouraged the people to fight against the British through the papers in Marathi Language, Kesari and Maratha in English. To awaken the national feelings among the people he organised Shivaji Jayanti and Ganesha festival.	4
54.	War between Iran and Soviet Union during 1946. In 1947 it helped to solve a problem arising in Indonesia and also prevented chances of Civil war in Greece. In 1956 it solved Suez Canal crisis. Congo problem was solved in 1960. It freed Kuwait from Iraqi Invasion during 1991, Namibia and Angola got independence. It solved Korean problem. The Arab invasion on Israel in 1948 was prevented.	4
55.	Main occupation of the people of India, main source of our national income. Provides food items and fodder. Improves internal trade. Source of foreign exchange, requires less capital, helps in development of tertiary sector, accumulation of national capital.	4



Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
VIII. 56.	Draw an outline map of India and locate the following : India	1 + 3 4



Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
	<p><i>Alternative Question for Blind Candidates only :</i></p> <p>(In lieu of Q. No. 56)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Stops monsoon winds and cause rainfall — Birth place for many rivers — Have plenty of mineral resources — The rivers are perennial and useful for irrigation, attract tourists — Noted for the cultivation of fruits like apples, crops like tea and saffron — Stops cold wind blow from Central Asia — Many medicinal plants and herbs grow here. 	4

