CCE PR REVISED & UN-REVISED



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

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

ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್.ಎಲ್.ಸಿ. ಪರೀಕ್ಸೆ, ಜೂನ್ — 2018

S. S. L. C. EXAMINATION, JUNE, 2018

ಮಾದರಿ ಉತ್ತರಗಳು

MODEL ANSWERS

ದಿನಾಂಕ : 27. 06. 2018] ಸಂಕೇತ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ : **85-E**

Date: 27. 06. 2018] CODE NO.: **85-E**

ವಿಷಯ: ಸಮಾಜ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ

Subject: SOCIAL SCIENCE

(ಹೊಸ ಪಠ್ಯಕ್ರಮ / New Syllabus) (ಪುನರಾವರ್ತಿತ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿ / Private Repeater)

(ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಭಾಷಾಂತರ / English Version)

[ಗರಿಷ್ಠ ಅಂಕಗಳು : 100

[Max. Marks: 100

Qn. Nos.	Value Points				
I.	Multiple Choice : $10 \times 1 = 10$				
1.	The British Governor General who introduced Subsidiary Alliance is				
	(A) Warren Hastings (B) Lord Wellesley				
	(C) Lord Dalhousie (D) Lord Cornwallis.				
	Ans.:				
	B — Lord Wellesley	1			
2.	The programme launched by the Government of India in 2001 to provide free education for children between 6 to 14 years is				
	(A) National Literacy Mission (B) Sakshara Bharat				
	(C) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (D) National Adult Education.				
	Ans.				
	C — Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan	1			

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[Turn over

Qn. Nos.					Value Point	s		Total
3.	In Group-A list of leaders and in Group-B countries are given. Identify							
	the grou	ıp that n	natche	es.				
		Group	o-A				Group-B	
	(a)	Lenin			(i)		China	
	(b)	Hitler			(ii)		Russia	
	(c)	Musso	olini		(iii	.)	Germany	
	(d)	Mao-t	se-Tui	ng	(iv)	Italy.	
	а	b	c	d				
	(A) ii	iii	iv	i				
	(B) i	ii	iii	iv				
	(C) iv	i	ii	iii				
	(D) iii	iv	i	ii.				
	Ans.:							
	A — (a)	— (ii),	(b) —	(iii), (c)) — (iv), (d)	_	(i)	1
4.	The hea	dquarte	rs of U	JNO is 1	located at			
	(A) New	y York			(B) I	Par	is	
	(C) Ron	ne			(D) (Ger	neva.	
	Ans.:							
	A — Ne	ew York						1
5.	The Arti	cle of th	e Con	stitutio	n of India t	ha [.]	t prohibits child labour is	
		ticle-21					icle-17	
		ticle-52					icle-24.	
	Ans.:				()			
		rticle-24	L.					1
	11	1010 47	•				<u> </u>	1

2

Qn. Nos.	Value Points						
6.	The exact matching of the marked types of forests in the map is						
	2						
	 (A) 1 — Mangrove forests, 2 — Desert forests, 3 — Evergreen forests (B) 1 — Evergreen forests, 2 — Mangrove forests, 3 — Desert forests (C) 1 — Mangrove forests, 2 — Alpine forest of Himalayas, 3 — Evergreen forests (D) 1 — Desert forests, 2 — Evergreen forests, 3 — Mangrove forests. Ans.: 						
	 D — 1 — Desert forests, 2 — Evergreen forests, 3 — Mangrove forests. 	1					
7.	The number of satellites successfully launched by India to have its own local GPS is						
	(A) 3 (B) 5						
	(C) 6 (D) 7.						
	Ans.:						
	D— 7.	1					
8.	Indirect Tax among the following is						
	(A) Income Tax (B) Import-Export Tax						
	(C) Wealth Tax (D) Corporate Tax. Ans.:						
	B — Import-Export Tax	1					
I		-					

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Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
9.	Bankers' bank is	
	(A) Vijaya Bank (B) Canara Bank	
	(C) Reserve Bank of India (D) Corporation Bank.	
	Ans.:	
	C — Reserve Bank of India	1
10.	The achievement of Verghese Kurien that earned him the name 'The Father of White Revolution' is the	
	(A) Establishment of Apollo Hospitals	
	(B) Establishment of Jet Airways	
	(C) Establishment of Reliance Company	
	(D) Establishment of Amul Milk Dairy.	
	Ans.:	
	D — Establishment of Amul Milk Dairy.	1
II.	Answer the following questions in a sentence each : $14 \times 1 = 14$	
11.	Writing history of common people is a challenge to historians. Why?	
	Ans.:	
	i) More than 70% were illeterate	
	ii) Away from the knowledge centres	
	iii) Absence of historical evidence about common people. (any one)	1
12.	How did German industrialists help Hitler to become the dictator?	
	Ans.:	
	i) Helped to suppress Communists and Socialistsii) Ban of Political parties	
	iii) Ban of Labour Unions. (any one)	1
13.	Which mistake of Japan has made the people of Hiroshima and	- I
101	Nagasaki to face the adverse effects even today?	
	Ans.:	
	As a revenge of Japan's attack on Pearl Harbour America dropped atom	1
	bomb on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.	1

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
14.	Pakistan has failed to maintain cordial relationship with India. Why?	
	Ans.:	
	i) Military Dictatorship	
	ii) Political instability	
	iii) Kashmir problem	
	iv) Terrorism	
	v) Border dispute	
	vi) Water dispute. (any one)	1
15.	How is UNICEF striving hard for the development of children?	
	Ans.:	
	i) Utilizes money collected by selling the greeting cards for the welfare of children.	
	ii) Provides favourable condition for the development of women and	
	children. (any one)	1
16.	When was Equal Wages Act enacted?	
	Ans.:	
	1976	1
17.	What is the effect of female foeticide?	
	Ans.:	
	i) Imbalance in Gender ratio	
	ii) Gender discrimination	
	iii) Degradation in the status of women. (Any one)	1
18.	Why are the Mangrove forests of Gangetic delta called Sunderbans?	
	Ans.:	
	Plenty of Sundari trees.	1
19.	Why is Bangalore called as the 'Silicon City of India'?	
	Ans.:	
	Bangalore is the centre of information technology.	1
20.	Where was the usage of GIS started first time in the world?	
	Ans.:	
	Canada	1

Qn. Nos		Value Points	Total		
2	21.	Why was Mumbai called the 'Manchester of India'?			
		Ans.:			
		It had large number of Cotton Mills.	1		
2	22.	Why is Sir M. Vishveshwaraiah called the 'Father of Economic Planning in India'?			
		Ans.:			
		i) Modern planning was first conceived in India by Sir M. Vishveshwaraiah.			
		ii) Stressed the need for planning to achieve economic development in India. (Any one)	1		
2	23.	What is Budget?			
	Ans.:				
	The statement of estimated income and expenditure of a year prepare by the Government.				
2	24.	What is the meaning of the French word 'Banque'?			
		Ans.:			
		i) Bench			
		ii) Money exchange table. (Any one)	1		
III.		Answer the following questions in <i>two</i> to <i>four</i> sentences each :			
		25 × 2 = 50			
2	25.	"The first half of the 18th Century was a period of great decline of the Moghul empire." Justify.			
		Ans.:			
		i) Rise of local Chieftains and Palegaras.			
		ii) Native states declared freedom (Bengal, Oudh, Hyderabad and Marathas)			
		iii) Support of British army to the native rulers.			
		iv) Weak and inefficient successors of Aurangzeb.			
		v) The advent of Europeans. (Any two)	2		

Qn. Nos.		Value Points	Total	
26.	The	Madras Peace Treaty was inevitable for British. Why?	_	
	Ans.:			
	i)	Alliance of the British, the Nizam of Hyderabad and Marathas.		
	ii)	Attack on Hyder Ali		
	iii)	Hyder Ali succeeded in wooing the support of the Marathas, Nizam.		
	iv)	Hyder Ali having confronted the British as far as Madras.	2	
27.		19th Century in Indian history is referred to as the period of an Renaissance'." Why?		
	Ans.	:		
	i)	Indians came into contact with Western Civilization.		
	ii)	Rationalist attitude		
	iii)	Inspiration to question blind beliefs		
	iv)	Awareness of duality contradictions and own interest		
	v)	Ideas of democracy		
	vi)	Ideas of Nationalism		
	vii)	Ideas of Freedom and Equality		
	viii)	Rise of Social reform organizations. (Any four)	2	
28.	How	was Junagadh merged with Indian Union ?		
		OR		
	How	was Goa liberated from the Portuguese ?		
	Ans.			
	i) ii)	Nawab's will to join Pakistan People's struggle-flee of Nawab		
	iii)	Request made by Diwan to the Government of India		
	iv)	Intervention of Indian Army		
	v)	Public opinion.	2	
		OR		
	i)	Endless struggle		
	ii)	Suppression of agitation — ($arrival$ of additional troops from Africa and Europe)		
	iii)	Liberation movement of Goa by the Satyagrahis		
	iv)	Intervention of army — Goa captured.		

Qn. Nos.		Value Points		Total
29.	Whi	ch aspects cause normal development of regionalis	sm in India ?	
	Ans.	:		
	i)	Regional historical background		
	ii)	Social restrictions		
	iii)	Economic considerations		
	iv)	Cultural diversities		
	v)	Geographical aspects		
	vi)	Linguistic fanaticism.	(Any four)	2
30.	How	is India a very influential country in the world?		
	Ans.	:		
	i)	Vast human resource (population)		
	ii)	Abundant Natural Resource		
	iii)	Intellectual capability		
	iv)	Industrial potentiality		
	v)	Strong defence force		
	vi)	Unique culture		
	vii)	Technical capability		
	viii)	Peace loving country.	(Any four)	2
31.	"In Just	recent days the practice of untouchability is fify.	fading in India."	
	Ans.	:		
	i)	Literacy		
	ii)	Constitutional facilities for people of all class and	d caste	
	iii)	Special facilities for backward castes and classes	3	
	iv)	Social awareness		
	v)	Transport and communication		
	vi)	Prohibition of the practice of untouchability — 1	7 Art.	
	vii)	Untouchability Crime Act — 1955		
	viii)	Citizens' Rights Protection Act — 1976		
	ix)	Right to equality		
	x)	Role of Mass-media		
	xi)	Urbanization		
	xii)	Inter-caste marriages.	(Any four)	2

Qn. Nos.		Value 1	Point	S	Total	
32.	Hov	v are Western Coastal plains difl	erent	from Eastern Coastal plains?		
	Ans.:					
		Western Coastal Plains		Eastern Coastal Plains		
	i)	Spread from Kutch to Kanyakumari	i)	Spread from Gangetic delta to Kanyakumari		
	ii)	Located between Western Ghats and Arabian Sea	ii)	Located between Eastern Ghats and Bay of Bengal		
	iii)	Malabar coast, Canara (Karnataka) coast, Konkan and Gujarat coasts	iii)	Utkal coasts and Coromandel coast		
	iv)	Mumbai, Marmagoa, Cochin, Kandla, Karwar and Mangalore ports	iv)	Tuticorin, Chennai, Vishakhapatnam, Paradeep, Kolkata and Haldia Ports		
	v)	Narrow plains	v)	Wide and flat plains		
	vi)	Back water canals are found	vi)	Salt water lakes (lagoons) are found		
	vii)	Estuaries	vii)	Deltas.		
				(Any <i>two</i> differences)	2	
33.	Mer	ntion the factors that influence t	he cli	mate of India.		
	Ans	5. :				
	i)	Latitude				
	ii)	Height from sea level				
	iii)	Distance from the sea				
	iv)	Direction of the winds				
	v)	Spread of Mountain ranges				
	vi)	Ocean currents				
	vii)	Position				
	viii)	Shape				
	ix)	Monsoon winds.		(Any four)	2	
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Qn. Nos.		Value Points	Total
34.	List	out the factors that cause soil erosion.	
	Ans	.:	
	i)	Deforestation	
	ii)	Overgrazing	
	iii)	Unscientific methods of cultivation	
	iv)	Overirrigation	
	v)	Floods	
	vi)	Heavy rains. (Any four)	2
35.	"Ind	lian agriculture is nurturing the occupations of secondary and	
	terti	ary sectors." Justify.	
	Ans	.:	
		Secondary Sector :	
	i)	Agro-based industries (Sugar, Cotton, Jute)	
	ii)	Chemical fertilizer industry (Provides market)	
	iii)	Pesticide and insecticide industry	
	iv)	Farming equipment manufacturing industries.	
		(Employment opportunities in industries) 1	
		Tertiary Sector :	
	i)	Transportation	
	ii)	Banking	
	iii)	Insurance	
	iv)	Education	
	v)	Trade.	
		(Employment opportunities in Service sector)	
		These develop with the help of agriculture.	2

Qn. Nos.		Value Points	Total
36.	Wha	at are the effects of Landslide ?	
	Ans	.:	
	i)	Flowing of small rivers are checked	
	ii)	Transportation is affected	
	iii)	Villages (habitats) get submerged	
	iv)	Forests get submerged	
	v)	Loss of life	
	vi)	Damage to property. (Any four)	2
37.	"Pop	oulation explosion is the cause for many problems." Justify.	
	Ans	.:	
	i)	Unemployment	
	ii)	Shortage of food	
	iii)	Lack of nutrition	
	iv)	Lack of civic amenities	
	v)	Low per-capita income	
	vi)	Decrease in National income	
	vii)	Slow rate of Economic development	
	viii)	Political unrest	
	ix)	Social problems (begging, prostitution)	
	x)	Formation of slum areas in cities	
	xi)	Increase in crimes	
	xii)	Illiteracy	
	xiii)	Poverty. (Any four)	2
38.	Only	y national income and per capita income can't be the true measure	
	of a	country's development. Why?	
	Ans	. :	
	Nati	onal income :	
	i)	The population increases along with the increase in National	
		income — Economic progress can't take place.	
	ii)	Comparison of Economic development between any two countries	
		having different levels of population is not appropriate. 1	

Qn. Nos.		Value Points	Total
	Per	Capita Income :	
	i)	Increase does not reveal the distribution of income among people.	
	ii)	Doesn't take into consideration education, health and other	
		social factors. 1	2
		(Any <i>one</i> from each aspect)	
39.		balization is promoting economic growth. How?	
	Ans		
	i)	Wide range of products and services	
	ii)	Increase in standard of living of the people	
	iii)	Increase in National income	
	iv)	Increase in per-capita income	
	v)	Increase in GDP of the country. (Any two)	2
40.	Whi	ich new scientific equipment helped the sailors in their sea	
	voya	ages?	
	Ans	::	
	i)	Compass	
	ii)	Gunpowder	
	iii)	Navigational equipment	
	iv)	Maps etc.	2
41.	Nan	ne the areas of Hyderabad Karnataka.	
	Ans	: :	
	i)	Bidar	
	ii)	Kalaburagi	
	iii)	Yadgiri	
	iv)	Koppala	
	v)	Ballari	
	vi)	Raichur. (Any four)	2

Qn. Nos.		Value Points		Total
42.	Men	tion the effects of communalism.		
	Ans.	.:		
	Cau	ses —		
	i)	Mutual distrust		
	ii)	Creates threat		
	iii)	Disrupt unity		
	iv)	Disrupt integrity		
	v)	Ruins life		
	vi)	Ruins property		
	vii)	Social unrest		
	viii)	Mutual accusation among religious groups		
	ix)	Physical combat.	(Any four)	2
43.	Whi	ch are the principal organs of the UNO?		
	Ans.	·:		
	i)	General Assembly		
	ii)	The Security Council		
	iii)	The Economic and Social Council		
	iv)	Trusteeship Council		
	v)	International Court of Justice		
	vi)	The Secretariat.	(Any four)	2
44.	Wha	at are the causes for child labour?		
	Ans.	, :		
	i)	Poverty		
	ii)	Domestic conflict		
	iii)	Divorce		
	iv)	Domestic violence		
	v)	Excessive control of parents		
	vi)	Greed of industrialists		
	vii)	Illiteracy		
	viii)	Kidnapping children		
	ix)	Pledging children.	(Any four)	2
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Qn. Nos.		Value Points		Total
45.	Whi	ch are the major types of soils found in India?		
	Ans	.:		
	i)	Alluvial soil		
	ii)	Black soil		
	iii)	Red soil		
	iv)	Laterite soil		
	v)	Desert soil		
	vi)	Mountain soil.	(Any four)	2
46.	Nan	ne the flowers grown in India.		
	Ans	.:		
	i)	Jasmine		
	ii)	Mysore Jasmine		
	iii)	Champa		
	iv)	Marigold		
	v)	Chrysanthemum		
	vi)	Kanakambara		
	vii)	Rose		
	viii)	Lily.	(Any four)	2
47.	Whi	ch are the types of irrigation?		
	Ans	.:		
	i)	Well irrigation		
	ii)	Canal irrigation		
	iii)	Tank irrigation.	(Any two)	2
48.	Wha	at are the features of underdeveloped countries?		
	Ans	.:		
	i)	Low per-capita income		
	ii)	Low National income		
	iii)	Poverty		
	iv)	Illiteracy		
	v)	Lack of basic necessities		

Qn. Nos.		Value Points	Total
	vi)	Blind beliefs	
	vii)	Ill health	
	viii)	Lack of civic amenities	
	ix)	Lack of medical facilities. (Any four)	2
49.	Whic	ch are the types of Bank Accounts ?	
	Ans.	:	
	i)	Savings Bank Account	
	ii)	Current Account	
	iii)	Recurring Deposit Account	
	iv)	Term Deposit Account.	2
IV.	Ansv	wer the following questions in six sentences each: $6 \times 3 = 18$	
50.	Expl	ain the reasons for the failure of the revolt of 1857.	
		OR	
	Deve	elopment in Education and Journalism led to the freedom struggle	
	in In	dia. Explain.	
	Ans.	:	
	i)	Did not spread to the whole country	
	ii)	Struggle for the protection of self interests of few	
	iii)	Was not a planned struggle	
	iv)	Erupted due to certain unexpected reasons	
	v)	Unity among the British soldiers	
	vi)	Lack of unity among Indian soldiers	
	vii)	Lack of proper guidance	
	viii)	Lack of proper organisation	
	ix)	Lack of proper leadership	
	x)	Lack of strategy, expertise among soldiers and descipline	
	xi)	Soldiers did not have a specific goal	
	xii)	Native rulers' loyalty to the British	
	xiii)	Soldiers lost the confidence of the people due to their arson and	
		looting. $(Any six)$	3
		OR	

Qn. Nos.		Value Points	Total
	Edu	cation:	
	i)	Western thoughts — National awareness	
	ii)	Leadership qualities	
	iii)	English language enabled the unity	
	iv)	Provincial literature flourished	
	Jour	nalism :	
	i)	Origin of journalism synonymous with freedom struggle	
	ii)	Created awareness	
	iii)	Questioned the functioning of the Government	
	iv)	Reflected the thinking of the people	
	v)	Collective voice of the people	
	vii)	Nationalistic attitude — Soma Prakash, Amrita Bazar Patrika,	
		The Bengali.	
		(Any three from each aspect)	3
51.	"The	relationship between India and China has failed to bring expected	
	resu	lts." Justify.	
		OR	
	"Teri	corism is an illegal and anti-social act." Justify.	
	Ans.	:	
	i)	Indo-China War	
	ii)	Claim over Arunachal Pradesh	
	iii)	Spread of Naxalism	
	iv)	Attack on Tibet	
	v)	Border dispute	
	vi)	Nuclear threat	
	vii)	Foreign trade challenges	
	viii)	Military advancement in border by China	
	ix)	Water dispute. (Any six)	3
		OR	

Qn. Nos.		Value Points	Total
	i)	Heavy damage to men and material	
	ii)	Psychological impact	
	iii)	Negative impact on society and government	
	iv)	Creates fear	
	v)	Series of blasts	
	vi)	Religious fundamentalism	
	vii)	Separatist ideas	
	viii)	Racialism	
	ix)	Usage of explosives or poisonous gases	
	x)	Suicide attacks	
	xi)	Hijacking	
	xii)	Gun battle	
	xiii)	Keeping the targeted persons or innocents as hostages.	
		(Any six)	3
52.	Uner	mployment is a serious social problem. Explain.	
		OR	
	Expl	ain the role of women self-helf groups in women empowerment.	
	Ans.	:	
	Lead	Is to	
	i)	Poverty	
	ii)	Ill health	
	iii)	Corruption	
	iv)	Family disintegration	
	v)	Cheating	
	vi)	Deception	
	vii)	Robbery	
	viii)	Prostitution. (Any six)	3
		OR	

Qn. Nos.		Value Points	Total
	i)	Modern form of Government Commercial Organisation	
	ii)	Micro-finance in major way	
	iii)	Opportunity for Social and Economic development	
	iv)	Educational awareness	
	v)	Helpful for independent life	
	vi)	Helpful to face the atrocities	
	vii)	Enable to get human rights	
	viii)	Democratic rights, power and self respect	
	ix)	Opportunities in all fields	
	x)	Representation in developmental projects	
	xi)	Ability to avoid confrontations	
	xii)	Benefit from the schemes of Government. (Any six)	3
53.	Wha	t are the steps to be taken to overcome the deficit in the energy	
	reso	urces ?	
		OR	
	Wha	t are the problems of Road Transport ?	
	Ans.	:	
	i)	Usage of non-conventional resources	
	ii)	Importance to Hydroelectric Power Generation	
	iii)	Usage of alternative local energy sources	
	iv)	Encouraging the usage of non-conventional energy sources	
	v)	Awareness about minimised usage of energy sources	
	vi)	Producing energy from solid waste.	3
		OR	
	i)	Become unfit during rainy seasons	
	ii)	Cause environmental pollution	
	iii)	Heavy vehicle density and Accidents	
	iv)	Severe wear and tear due to rain, flood, cyclone	
	v)	National and State Highways — inadequate construction and management	
	vi)	Lack of basic needs along the road side.	3

Qn. Nos.		Value Points	Total
54.	Five-	-Year Plans have played an important role in economic progress of	
	India	a. How ?	
		OR	
		chayat Raj institutions play major role in Rural Development.	
	How		
	Ans.	. :	
	i)	Increase in National income	
	ii)	Increase in per-capita income	
	iii)	Self sufficiency in the production of foodgrains	
	iv)	Expansion of industry and service sector	
	v)	Poverty alleviation programmes	
	vi)	Creation of employment opportunities	
	vii)	Progress in the field of Science and Technology	
	viii)	Usage of technology — Agriculture, industry and service sector	
	ix)	Export of services of Engineers	
	x)	Increase in Export of manufacturing and engineering products	
	xi)	Everyone in the process of growth	
	xii)	Improvement in life expectancy	
	xiii)	Increase in literacy rate	
	xiv)	Decrease in infant mortality, post-natal mortality	
	xv)	Decrease in birth and death rate	
	xvi)	Decrease in rate of population growth. (Any six)	3
		OR	
	i)	Basic facilities to villages	
	ii)	Encouragement to education and vocational training	
	iii)	Expansion of health and hygiene facilities	
	iv)	Development of Rural productive activities (agriculture, poultry,	
		fishery)	
	v)	Expansion of irrigation facilities	
	vi)	Development of cottage industries	

Qn. Nos.		Value Points	Total
	vii)	Establishment of food processing units	
	viii)	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee	
		Programme	
	ix)	Swarnajayanti Grama Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY)	
	x)	Housing programmes — Indira Awas Yojana, Ambedkar Walmiki	
	:\	Housing Programme	
	xi)	Suvarna Gramodaya Yojana Strongthoning Public Distribution System	
	xii) xiii)	Strengthening Public Distribution System Social Welfare programmes	
	xiv)	Organisation of Women self-help groups	
	xv)	Encouragement to Rural cultural activities. (Any six)	0
	,		3
55.	List	out the advantages of insurance companies.	
		OR	
	List	out the characteristics of entrepreneurs.	
	Ans.	:	
	i)	Reasonable profit	
	ii)	Sense of Security	
	iii)	Protection of property	
	iv)	Solution for Social problems	
	v)	Equitable premium to rich and poor	
	vi)	Help for research works	
	vii)	Remove risk of loss	
	viii)	Encourage economic growth	
	ix)	Build courage	
	x)	Encourage business competition	
	,	Promote international trade	
	xi)		2
	xii)	Employment opportunity. (Any six)	3
		OR	

Qn. Nos.		Value Points	Total
	i)	Creativity	
	ii)	Dynamism	
	iii)	Team building	
	iv)	Problem solving	
	v)	Risk taking	
	vi)	Commitment	
	vii)	Innovation	
	viii)	Leadership	
	ix)	Achievement motivation	
	x)	Goal Orientation	
	xi)	Decision making. (Any six)	3
V.	Ansv	wer the following question in about <i>eight</i> to <i>ten</i> sentences : 4	
56.	Expl	ain Jawaharlal Nehru's contributions to the development of	
	Inde	pendent India.	
	Ans.	:	
	i)	Architect of modern India	
	ii)	First Prime Minister of India	
	iii)	With Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel achieved integration of provinces	
	iv)	Formation of Linguistic states	
	v)	Laid Foundation for Indian Democracy	
	vi)	Mixed Economic System	
	vii)	Architect of industrialization	
	viii)	Five-Year Plans	
	ix)	Non-Alignment Policy	
	x)	Architect of Indian Foreign Policy	
	xi)	Advocated Panchsheel principles	
	xii)	Implemented the formula of peace and harmony. (Any eight)	4

65-E		CCETR
Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
VI. 57.	Draw an outline map of India and mark the following : $1 + 3 = 4$ a) $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N Latitude	
	b) Nagarjuna Sagar Project	
	c) Kochi.	
	Ans.:	
	Nagarjuma Sagara project	1 + 3 = 4

Qn. Nos.		Value Points	Total
	Alt	ternative Question for Blind Candidates only : (In lieu of	
	Q.	No. 57)	
	Wh	nat are the uses of Himalayas to the people of India?	
	An	s.:	
	i)	Provides protection	
	ii)	Obstructs the cold winds	
	iii)	Birthplace of many rivers	
	iv)	Facilitates hydro-electric power generation	
	v)	Helps in formation of great plains	
	vi)	Many types of plants	
	vii)	A great treasure-house of minerals	
	viii)	Tourism centres	
	ix)	Religious centres.	4