



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

KARNATAKA SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION BOARD, MALLESHWARAM, BENGALURU, 560 003

ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್.ಎಲ್.ಸಿ. ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ, ಜೂನ್ / ಜುಲೈ, 2022

S.S.L.C. EXAMINATION, JUNE / JULY, 2022

ಮಾದರಿ ಉತ್ತರಗಳು

MODEL ANSWERS

ದಿನಾಂಕ : 30. 06. 2022]

Date : 30. 06. 2022]

ಸಂಕೇತ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ : 85-E

CODE NO. : 85-E

ವಿಷಯ : ಸಮಾಜ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ

Subject : SOCIAL SCIENCE

(ಪುನರಾವರ್ತಿತ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿ / ಎನ್.ಎಸ್.ಆರ್. & ಎನ್.ಎಸ್.ಜಿ.ಆರ್.)

(Private Repeater / NSR & NSPR)

(ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ / English Medium)

[ಗರಿಷ್ಠ ಅಂಕಗಳು : 100

[Max. Marks : 100

Qn. Nos.	Value	Poi	nts	Total
I.	Multiple Choice :		8 × 1 = 8	
1.	The one who became the Peshwa was	a af	ter the First Anglo-Maratha War	
	(A) Narayana Rao	(B)	Madhava Rao II	
	(C) Nana Phadnavis	(D)	Raghunath Rao.	
	Ans. :			
	(B) Madhava Rao II			1
2.	The Drain Theory was explained by	у		
	(A) Dadabhai Naoroji	(B)	Mahatma Gandhi	
	(C) A. O. Hume	(D)	Bal Gangadhar Tilak.	
	Ans.			
	(A) Dadabhai Naoroji			1
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Qn. Nos.		Value Poi	nts	Tot
3.	The country that adopted Non-Aligned Policy in its Foreign policy is			
	(A) America	(B)	Russia	
	(C) China	(D)	India.	
	Ans. :			
	(D) India			1
4.	Annamalai Wild Life Sanctua	ry is in tł	ne state of	
	(A) Karnataka	(B)	Kerala	
	(C) Tamil Nadu	(D)	Telangana.	
	Ans. :			
	(C) Tamil Nadu			1
5.	The value of goods and serv called as	ices prod	uced in a country in one year is	
	(A) Per capita income	(B)	Development	
	(C) National Income	(D)	Human Development Index.	
	Ans. :			
	(C) National Income			1
6.	In India, the Consumer Protection Act came into force in the year			
	(A) 1962	(B)	1968	
	(C) 1976	(D)	1986.	
	Ans. :			
	(D) 1986			1
7.	An important women movem	ent is		
	(A) Alcohol prohibition move	ment		
	(B) Untouchability preventio	n movem	ent	
	(C) Labour movement			
	(D) Farmer's movement.			
	Ans. :			
	(A) Alcohol prohibition mov	rement		1
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Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
8.	The best example for labour without pay is	
	(A) Road side business	
	(B) Painting for self satisfaction	
	(C) Working in industries	
	(D) Working in schools as teachers.	
	Ans. :	
	(B) Painting for self satisfaction	1
I.	Answer the following questions in a sentence each : $8 \times 1 = 8$	
9.	Why is March 15, 1962 an important day in the history of World Consumers' movement ?	
	Ans. :	
	John F. Kenney — the right to safety, the right to information, the right to choose and the right to be heard	1
10.	Why are the Tropical Deciduous Forests known as 'Monsoon Forests' ?	
	Ans. :	
	Trees shed their leaves during spring and early summer	1
11.	What was the important effect of Chipko Movement ?	
	Ans. :	
	The permission given to cut the trees was withdrawn.	1
12.	What is the reason for high temperature in India during summer season?	
	Ans. :	
	The sun's rays fall vertically over Northern Hemisphere.	1
13.	Who implemented the Subsidiary Alliance ?	
	Ans. :	
	Wellesley	1
14.	Which treaty ended the II Anglo-Mysore War ?	
	Ans. :	
	The Treaty of Mangalore	1
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Qn. Nos. Value Points			
15.	Which neighbouring country invaded India in 1962?		
	Ans. :		
	China	1	
16.	Who said that "The true development of India is the development of its villages" ?		
	Ans. :		
	Mahatma Gandhi	1	
III.	Answer the following questions in <i>two</i> to <i>four</i> sentences / points each : $18 \times 2 = 36$		
17.	Mention the results of the Battle of Buxar.		
	Ans. :		
	— Diwani Rights		
	— 26 lakhs rupees and all the rights over Bengal		
	— 50 lakhs rupees — war indemnity		
	— Entire administration over Bengal to Company		
	- Mir Jaffer's son was pensioned off. $4 \times \frac{1}{2}$	2	
18.	How was Goa liberated from the Portuguese in 1961 ? Ans. :		
	— Sustained movement		
	— Order to vacate Goa		
	 Struggle of Satyagrahis 		
	- Took over Goa by Indian military in 1961 $4 \times \frac{1}{2}$	2	
19.	Which factors have influenced on the Foreign policy of India ?		
	OR		
	What were the major problems that emerged after World War II ?		
	PR/NSR & NSPR-(C)-(100)-5523 (MA)		

Qn. Nos.	Value Po	bints		Total
	Ans. :			
	— National interests			
	— Geographical interests			
	— Political situation			
	— Economic interests			
	— Military issues			
	— Public opinion			
	— International situation.			
	(Any four)	$4 \times \frac{1}{2}$	2
	OF	2		
	— Denial of Human Rights			
	— Arms race			
	 Economic inequality 			
	— Apartheid policy			
	— Terrorism.			
	(Any four)	$4 \times \frac{1}{2}$	2
20.	List out the challenges faced by unor	ganized sector workers.		
	OF	R		
	List out the important Environmenta	l movements.		
	Ans. :			
	— Migration			
	— Social Security			
	— Legal Framework			
	— Child labour			
	— Physical and Mental Exploitation	l .		
	(Any four)	$4 \times \frac{1}{2}$	2
	OF	2		
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-E Qn.	0	CCE PR/NSR	
Nos.	Value Points		Tota
	 Chipko movement 		
	— Appiko movement		
	— Narmada Bachao Andolan		
	 — Silent Valley movement 		
	— Coastal Karnataka Environment movement		
	— Movement opposing Kaiga Nuclear Power Plant		
	(Any four)	$4 \times \frac{1}{2}$	2
21.	Which are the main physiographic divisions of India ?		
	Ans. :		
	— The Northern Mountains		
	— The Northern Great Plain		
	— The Peninsular Plateau		
	— The Coastal Plains and Islands.	$4 \times \frac{1}{2}$	2
22.	What are the causes for soil erosion ?		
	Ans. :		
	— Deforestation		
	— Overgrazing		
	— Shifting cultivation		
	— Faulty methods of cultivation		
	 Using for making bricks, tiles 		
	 Rivers, glaciers, winds, sea waves 		
	— Overirrigation. (Any four)	$4 \times \frac{1}{2}$	2
23.	Mention the objectives of economic development.		
	Ans. :		
	— Increasing income		
	PR/NSR & NSPR-(C)-(100)-5523 (MA)		

Qn. Nos.	Value Points		Tota
	— Attaining equality		
	 Reducing poverty, unemployment and inequality 		
	 Conserving resources and environment 		
	— Enhancing overall welfare of all.		
	(Any four)	$4 \times \frac{1}{2}$	2
24.	Which are the types of Bank Account ?		
	Ans. :		
	— Savings Bank Account		
	— Current Account		
	 Recurring Deposit Account 		
	— Term / Fixed Deposit Account.	$4 \times \frac{1}{2}$	2
25.	What are the results of the IV Anglo-Mysore War ?		
	Ans. :		
	— Death of Tipu Sultan		
	— Sharing of territories — Nizam and Marathas		
	— A small territory — to Mysore Wodeyars.		2
26.	What are the reforms of Annie Besant ?		
	Ans. :		
	— Translated 'Bhagavat Geeta to English		
	 Opened schools 		
	— Central Hindu College		
	— New India — Commonwealth / Commonweal		
	— Home Rule League		
	— Home Rule Movement		
	— Indian National Congress — the first Women President		
	(Any four)	$4 \times \frac{1}{2}$	2
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Qn. Nos.	v	alue Points		Tota
27.	What are the problems faced b	y India at the time of indepe	ndence ?	
	Ans. :			
	— Refugee problem			
	— Communal violence			
	— Problem of the integration	of princely states		
	— Economic problem			
	— Formation of constitution			
	— Defence problem			
	— Inequality.	(Any four)	$4 \times \frac{1}{2}$	2
28.	What are the basic aspects of	Foreign Policy of India ?		
	Ans. :			
	— Panchsheel Principles			
	 Non-Aligned movement 			
	— Anti-imperialism			
	— Anti-apartheid policy			
	— Disarmament.	(Any four)	$4 \times \frac{1}{2}$	2
29.	Name the important Disarman	nent treaties.		
	Ans. :			
	— Strategic Arms Limitation	Treaty (SALT)		
	— Partial Test Ban Treaty (P	TBT)		
	— Comprehensive Nuclear Te	est Ban Treaty (CTBT)		
	— Bilateral agreements betw	een USA and USSR.	$4 \times \frac{1}{2}$	2
30.	What are the features of social	stratification ?		
	Ans. :			
	— Social in nature			
	— Universal			
	— Ancient			
	— Exists in different ways		$4 \times \frac{1}{2}$	2

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Tota
31.	Mention the economic significance of the coastal plains of India.	
	Ans. :	
	— Natural harbours — development of foreign trade	
	— Fishing	
	— Navigation	
	— Industry, Agriculture	
	 Production of Salt 	
	— Ship building	
	 Beaches – development of tourism. 	
	(Any four) $4 \times \frac{1}{2}$	2
32.	Which are the important climatic seasons of India ?	
	Ans. :	
	— The Winter season	
	— The Summer season	
	— The Rainy season	
	 The Retreating Monsoon season. 	2
33.	What are the features of underdeveloped countries ?	
	Ans. :	
	— Low production	
	— Low per capita income	
	— High population	2
34.	List out the types of banks.	
	Ans. :	
	 Central Bank / Reserve Bank of India 	
	— Commercial Banks	

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Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Tota
1103.	— Industrial Development Banks	
	 Land Development Banks 	
	 Indigenous Banks 	
	- Co-operative Banks. (Any four) $4 \times \frac{1}{2}$	2
	2	2
V.	Answer the following questions in <i>six</i> sentences / points each :	
	9 × 3 = 27	
35.	How did the British Education impact on Indians ?	
	OR	
	How did Sangoli Rayanna fight against the British ?	
	Ans. :	
	— Development of modernity, secularism, democratic attitudes,	
	rationality, nationalistic ideas	
	— Local literature — languages	
	— Periodicals	
	 Social and religious reformation movements 	
	— Fresh thinking	
	 Influence of freedom struggles 	
	— Understanding rich tradition.	
	$(Any six) \qquad \qquad 6 \times \frac{1}{2}$	3
	OR	
	— Fought for the independence of Kittur	
	— Fought against the British with Chennamma	
	— Organization of army	
	— Secret Meetings	
	 Looting treasury and Taluk offices 	
	— Nandagada, Khanapura, Sampagavi	
	— Cunning strategy of the British — Capture of Rayanna — hanged	
	to death. (Any six) $6 \times \frac{1}{2}$	3

Value Points		Tota
What are the aims of Arya Samaj ?		
Ans. :		
— Belief in one God		
 Rejected Caste system 		
 Encouragement to inter-caste marriages 		
 Rejected polygamy and child marriage 		
— Men-women equality		
 Study of Vedas and ancient sacred texts. 	$6 \times \frac{1}{2}$	3
The revolt of 1857 failed due to various reasons. Explain.		
Ans. :		
 Not covered every part of India 		
— Concentrated on the rights of Kings and Queens		
— Not planned		
 Disunity among Indian soldiers 		
 Lacked direction and organizing skills 		
 Lacked military strategies, soldiering skills 		
 Lacked discipline and leadership 		
— No definite aim		
 Indian kings did not give support 		
— Plundering, other crimes by the Sepoys.		
(Any six)	$6 \times \frac{1}{2}$	3
Explain India's relationship with Russia.		
Ans. :		
— Good relationship with Russia		
 Opposed China's invasion of India-1962 		
 Supported Goa Liberation-1961 		
	Ans.: Belief in one God Rejected Caste system Encouragement to inter-caste marriages Rejected polygamy and child marriage Men-women equality Study of Vedas and ancient sacred texts. The revolt of 1857 failed due to various reasons. Explain. Ans.: Not covered every part of India Concentrated on the rights of Kings and Queens Not planned Disunity among Indian soldiers Lacked direction and organizing skills Lacked discipline and leadership No definite aim Indian kings did not give support Plundering, other crimes by the Sepoys. (Any six)	Ans.:— Belief in one God— Rejected Caste system— Encouragement to inter-caste marriages— Rejected polygamy and child marriage— Men-women equality— Study of Vedas and ancient sacred texts. $6 \times \frac{1}{2}$ The revolt of 1857 failed due to various reasons. Explain.Ans.:— Not covered every part of India— Concentrated on the rights of Kings and Queens— Not planned— Disunity among Indian soldiers— Lacked direction and organizing skills— Lacked discipline and leadership— No definite aim— Indian kings did not give support— Plundering, other crimes by the Sepoys.(Any six) $6 \times \frac{1}{2}$

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Qn.	Value Points	Tota
Nos.		
	 Supported Tashkent Agreement-1966 	
	— 20 years agreement for peace and co-operation-1971	
	 Supported Bhilai-Bhokaro Steel Plants 	
	 Supported industries, technology 	
	— Supported India — Permanent Seat in UN Security Council.	
	(Any six) $6 \times \frac{1}{2}$	3
39.	What are the measures taken by independent India to eradicate untouchability?	
	Ans. :	
	 Article 17 of the Constitution of India 	
	— Untouchability Offences Act-1955	
	 Protection of Civil Rights Protection Act – 1976 	
	 Practising untouchability is a crime 	
	 Right to equality and universal right to vote 	
	 Reservation in Education / Employment 	
	 Act of 1989 – Specific responsibilities to State Governments 	
	$(Any six) \qquad 6 \times \frac{1}{2}$	3
40.	What are the factors that influence the localization of industries ?	
	OR	
	Explain the importance of transport in the development of a country.	
	Ans. :	
	— Supply of raw materials	
	— Supply of power	
	 Transport and Communication facilities 	
	— Market facilities	
	— Capital	
	— Labour and water supply	
	— Ideal climate	
	- Government policies. (Any six) $6 \times \frac{1}{2}$	3
	OR	

Qn. Nos.	Value Points		Total
	 Develop resources 		
	— Agricultural progress		
	— Industrial progress		
	— Widen the market		
	— Increase internal / external trade		
	 Provides employment 		
	 Raises income / Standard of living 		
	— Encourages tourism		
	— Helps defence		
	(Any six)	$6 \times \frac{1}{2}$	3
41.	What are the effects of floods ?		
	Ans. :		
	— Loss of life		
	 Loss of property 		
	 Damage to crops-vegitation 		
	— Breakdown of Communication and Power system		
	— Dislocation of transport system		
	— Soil erosion		
	— Disruption of essential services. (Any <i>six</i>)	$6 imes rac{1}{2}$	3
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Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
42.	What are the causes for the changes in the supply of factors of	
	production ?	
	OR	
	What are the key features of the Panchayat Raj System ?	
	Ans. :	
	 Discovery of additional resources 	
	— Education and skill development	
	— Capital accumulation	
	— Population growth	
	 Adoption of better techniques of production. 	3
	OR	
	 Three-tier structure of Panchayats 	
	 Direct / periodic elections 	
	 Reservation 	
	 Provision for financial, administrative, budget, audit 	
	responsibilities	
	 Provision for Executive / Support staff 	
	 Strict procedure for dissolution and formation of Panchayats. 	
	$6 imes rac{1}{2}$	3
43.	- Mention the functions of bank.	Ũ
то.	OR	
	Mention the characteristics of an entrepreneur.	

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Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Tota
	Ans. :	
	 Accepting deposits 	
	— Lending loans	
	— Transferring money	
	 Collecting money on cheques, drafts and bills 	
	 Discounting of bills 	
	 Hiring safe deposit lockers 	
	 Conducting foreign exchange transactions 	
	— Keeping valuable in safe custody	
	— Issuing letters of credit and guarantee	
	 Conducting Government transactions. 	
	$(Any six) \qquad 6 \times$	$\frac{1}{2}$ 3
	OR	
	— Creativity	
	— Innovation	
	— Leadership	
	— Self confidence	
	— Goal orientation	
	— Team building	
	— Achievement motivation	
	— Problem solving	
	— Dynamism	
	— Risk taking	
	— Decision making.	
	$(Any six) \qquad 6 \times$	$\frac{1}{2}$ 3

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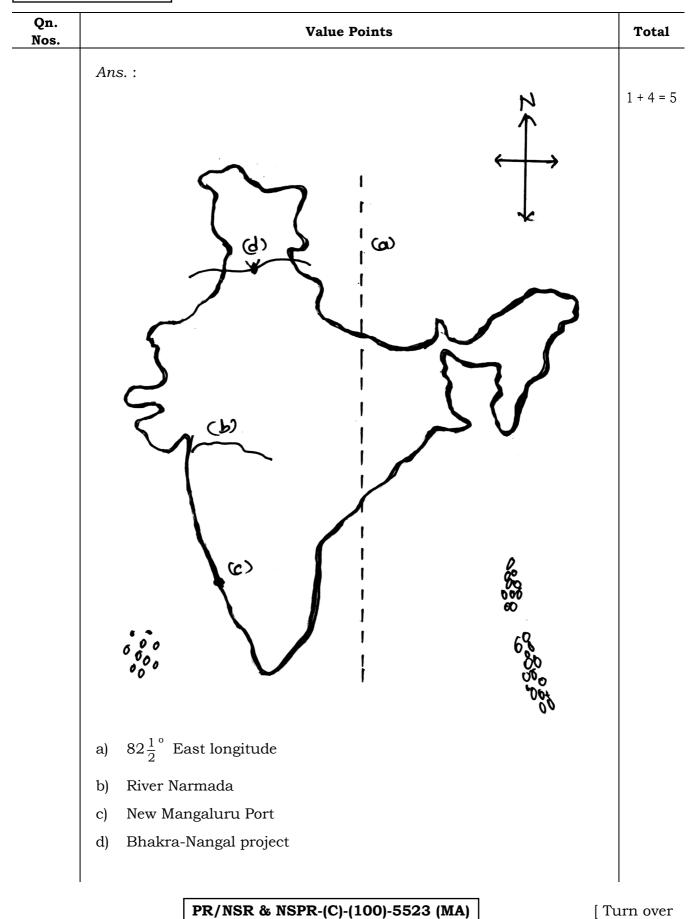
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Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
V.	Answer the following question in about <i>eight</i> sentences / points each :	
	4 × 4 = 16	
44.	Explain the role of Subhash Chandra Bose in India National struggle.	
	Ans. :	
	— Netaji	
	— Toured to foreign countries	
	— Congress Social Party	
	— Haripur convention	
	— Forward Bloc	
	— Opposed the British War preparation and participation of Indians	
	— Help of Germany — Organisation of war prisoners	
	— Broadcasted Speeches 'Azad Hind Radio'	
	— Rasbihari Bose — Indian Independence League	
	— Leadership of Indian National Army	
	— Delhi Chalo "Give me your blood, I'll get you freedom"	
	— Attacking India through Rangoon	
	 Armed struggle on the Burma border 	
	— Died in airplane crash.	
	(Any <i>eight</i>) $8 \times \frac{1}{2}$	4
45.	Explain the various tribal revolts in Indian independence struggle.	
	OR Explain the role of Radicals in Indian National Movement.	
l		I

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Tota
	Ans. :	
	 The tax and forest policies of the British 	
	— Santala, Kola and Munda revolts	
	— Santala tribals-hilly regions of Bengal and Odisha	
	 Permanent Zamindari System – landless 	
	 Exploition by the Zamindars, money lenders and Company 	
	 Secret meetings 	
	— Severe revolt in Barahat, Bhagatpur and Rajmahal areas	
	— Killing of enemies	
	— Fled of Zamindars and money lenders	
	 Became an inspiration for many revolts. 	
	(Any <i>eight</i>) $8 \times \frac{1}{2}$	4
	OR	
	 Opposed partition of Bengal 	
	 Swadeshi movement 	
	— Complete freedom	
	 Organized people through religious celebrations 	
	— Ganesha, Shivaji, Durga Celebrations	
	— Tilak, 'Swaraj is my birth right and I shall have it'	
	— Kesari-Maratha-Radical writings	
	 Arrest of Tilak 'Geetarahasya' 	
	— Lal, Bal, Pal, Aurobindo Ghosh — Prominent radicals	
	(Any <i>eight</i>) $8 \times \frac{1}{2}$	4
46.	What are the measures taken by the government to improve the status	
	of women ?	
	Ans. :	
	 Women and Child Development department 	
	— Women Education	
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Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Tota
	— Child Marriage Prohibition Act	
	— Dowry Prohibition Act	
	— 'Stree Shakti' programme	
	 Loans and Subsidy for self employment 	
	— Women Self Help groups	
	— Women's Commission	
	 Reservation in Government jobs 	
	 Reservations at legislature bodies and local bodies 	
	(Any <i>eight</i>) $8 \times \frac{1}{2}$	4
47.	List out the various types of agriculture practised in India.	
	Ans. :	
	— Subsistence farming :	
	a) Shifting	
	b) Sedentary	
	— Intensive farming	
	— Commercial farming	
	— Mixed farming	
	— Plantation farming	
	— Dry farming	
	— Humid farming	
	- Irrigation farming. (Any <i>eight</i>) $8 \times \frac{1}{2}$	4
/I. 48.	Draw an outline map of India and mark the following : $1 + 4 = 5$	
	a) $82\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E. Longitude	
	b) River Narmada	
	c) New Mangaluru Port	



Qn. Nos.	Value Points		Total
	Alternative Question for Visually impaired Candidates only	: (In	
	lieu of Q. No. 48)		
	Mention the main aims of the Multipurpose River Valley projects.	5	
	Ans. :		
	— Irrigation		
	— Control floods		
	— Hydro-electricity		
	— Prevent soil erosion		
	— Inland waterways		
	— Fishing		
	— Recreation		
	— Water for domestic and Industries		
	— Reclaim land for agriculture		
	— Afforestation. 10	$0 \times \frac{1}{2}$	5