



GOVT OF KARNATAKA
BANGALORE URBAN ZILLA PANCHAYATH
DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOL EDUCATION

UTTARA UNNATI-2

SOCIAL SCIENCE

HANDBOOK OF PRACTICE PAPERS

PREPARED FOR THE QUALITATIVE

IMPROVEMENT OF SSLC EXAM-2024

RESULTS

ENGLISH MEDIUM

ALONG WITH MODEL ANSWERS



OFFICE OF THE
DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
BANGALORE NORTH DIST. K G ROAD, BANGALORE

Dept. of School Education
Office Of The Deputy Director Of Public Instruction
Bangalore North Dist. K.G.Road Bangalore

UTTARA UNNATI-2

SOCIAL SCIENCE

**A Handbook Of The Practice Papers
For The Qualitative Improvement Of
Results In SSLC Exam 2024**

**ENGLISH MEDIUM
(ALONG WITH KEY ANSWERS)**



ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಕಚೇರಿ
ಎಸ್ ಕರಿಯಪ್ಪ ರಸ್ತೆ
ಬನಶಂಕರಿ
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು


ಶ್ರೀ ಕಾಂತರಾಜು ಪಿ ಎಸ್ ಭಾ.ಆ.ಸೇ
ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು

:: ಅಭಿನಂದನಾ ನುಡಿ ::

ಶಾಲಾ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಜೀವನದಲ್ಲಿ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಮಹತ್ವದ ಘಟ್ಟವಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಅದರಲ್ಲೂ ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್.ಎಲ್.ಸಿ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾದ ಮೈಲಿಗಲ್ಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್.ಎಲ್.ಸಿ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯನ್ನು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ವಿಶ್ವಾಸಪೂರ್ವಕವಾಗಿ ಬರೆಯುವಂತಾಗಲೂ ಮತ್ತು ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳನ್ನು ಈ ದೆಸೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿದ್ಧಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಅನುವಾಗುವಂತೆ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಉತ್ತರ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಉಪನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರ ಕಚೇರಿಯಿಂದ ಉತ್ತರ ಉನ್ನತಿ-2 ಎನ್ನುವ ಅಭ್ಯಾಸ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳ ಕೈಪಿಡಿಯನ್ನು ಮಾದರಿ ಉತ್ತರಗಳ ಸಮೇತ ನೀಡುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಹರ್ಷದಾಯಕ ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗೆ ಉಳಿಕೆ ಇರುವ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರು ಸದರಿ ಕೈಪಿಡಿಯನ್ನು ಆಧರಿಸಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರಿಯಾಯೋಜನೆ ರಚಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಸದರಿ ಹೊತ್ತಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿ ಬಳಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಉತ್ತಮ ಫಲಿತಾಂಶ ಪಡೆಯಲು ಸಹಕಾರಿಯಾಗಲೀ ಎಂದು ಆಶಿಸುತ್ತಾ, ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಫಲಿತಾಂಶವು ಕೇವಲ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಫಲಿತಾಂಶವಾಗಿರದೇ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಫಲಿತಾಂಶವೂ ಆಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಫಲಿತಾಂಶವನ್ನು ಪರಿಮಾಣಾತ್ಮಕವಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ಗುಣಾತ್ಮಕವಾಗಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಪುಸ್ತಿಕೆಯು ದಾರಿದೀಪವಾಗಲೀ ಎಂದು ಹಾರೈಸುತ್ತಾ, ಈ ಹೊತ್ತಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊರತರುವಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರಮಿಸಿದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರಿಗೆ ತುಂಬು ಹೃದಯದ ಅಭಿನಂದನೆಗಳು.

01.01.2024

ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು


ಕಾಂತರಾಜು
ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು



ಉಪನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು (ಆಡಳಿತ)ರವರ ಕಚೇರಿ
ಶಾಲಾ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಉತ್ತರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು - 560009
ದೂರವಾಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ - 080 22215312
ಇಮೇಲ್ ವಿಳಾಸ -
ddpinorth@gmail.com

ಲೋಹಿತೇಶ್ವರ ರೆಡ್ಡಿ ಕೆ ಪಿ
ಉಪನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು (ಆಡಳಿತ)

ಸಂದೇಶ

ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಯ ಜೀವನದಲ್ಲೂ ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರೌಢ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವೂ ಮಹತ್ವಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಂದಿನ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳೇ, ಮುಂದಿನ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ಭವಿಷ್ಯತ್ತಿನ ಸಂಪತ್ತಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ, ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಅಂತಸ್ತವನ್ನು ಮತ್ತಷ್ಟು ಗಟ್ಟಿಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಮತ್ತು ಗುಣಾತ್ಮಕವಾಗಿಸುವ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮೆಲ್ಲರ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಇದೆ. ಸಾರ್ವತ್ರಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸಿದ ನಂತರ, ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಪರ್ಧಾತ್ಮಕ ಜಗತ್ತಿಗೆ ಅಣಿಗೊಳಿಸುವಂತಹ ಗುಣಾತ್ಮಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಕ್ಕೆ ಒತ್ತು ನೀಡಬೇಕಾದ ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಉತ್ತರ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್.ಎಲ್.ಸಿ ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಫಲಿತಾಂಶವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹಲವಾರು ಕಾರ್ಯಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹಮ್ಮಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಲೇ ಬರಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಲಾ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರು ಮತ್ತು ಮುಖ್ಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರನ್ನು ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕವಾಗಿ ಸದೃಢರನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡುವಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಕಚೇರಿಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ವಿಷಯ ಪರಿವೀಕ್ಷಕರು, ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರ ತಂಡವನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಕಾರ್ಯೋನ್ಮುಖರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ನಮ್ಮ ಈ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಉತ್ತರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಪಗ್ಗತಿಯ ಒಂದು ಭಾಗವಾದ, ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್.ಎಲ್.ಸಿ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯ ಫಲಿತಾಂಶವನ್ನು ಗುಣಾತ್ಮಕವಾಗಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿವರ್ಷ “ಉತ್ತರ ಉತ್ತುಂಗ” ಎಂಬ ಹೊತ್ತಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊರತರುತ್ತಿದ್ದು ಸದರಿ ವರ್ಷ ಹೊಸ ಶೀರ್ಷಿಕೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಮಾದರಿ ಉತ್ತರಗಳ ಸಮೇತ ‘ಉತ್ತರ ಉನ್ನತಿ-2’ ಎಂಬ ಶೀರ್ಷಿಕೆಯಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಭ್ಯಾಸ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನೊಳಗೊಂಡ ಕೈಪಿಡಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊರತರಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದು ಇದರ ಉಪಯೋಗವನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರು ಮತ್ತು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಪಡೆಯುವಂತಾಗಲೀ ಎಂದು ಆಶಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಕೇವಲ ಉತ್ತೀರ್ಣಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಒಂದೇ ಮಾನದಂಡವನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳದೇ, ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಯ ಗುಣಾತ್ಮಕ ಫಲಿತಾಂಶಕ್ಕೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಉಳಿಕೆ ಇರುವ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಶಾಲಾ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರು, ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರು ಮತ್ತು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ತಮ್ಮದೇ ಆದ ಕ್ರಿಯಾ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಉತ್ತಮ ಸ್ಥಾನ ಪಡೆಯುವಂತಾಗಲೀ ಎಂದು ಶುಭ ಹಾರೈಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಈ ಕೈಪಿಡಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊರತರುವಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಕಚೇರಿಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್.ಎಲ್.ಸಿ ನೋಡಲ್ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ರಮೇಶ್ ವಿ ರವರಿಗೂ , ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವಿಷಯ ಪರಿವೀಕ್ಷಕರು ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ತಂಡಕ್ಕೆ ತುಂಬು ಹೃದಯದ ಧನ್ಯವಾದಗಳನ್ನು ಅರ್ಪಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

01.01.2024

ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು

ಲೋಹಿತೇಶ್ವರ ರೆಡ್ಡಿ ಕೆ ಪಿ

ಉಪನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು (ಆಡಳಿತ)



ಉಪನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು (ಆಡಳಿತ)ರವರ ಕಚೇರಿ
ಶಾಲಾ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಉತ್ತರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು - 560009
ದೂರವಾಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ - 080 22215312
ಇಮೇಲ್ ವಿಳಾಸ -
ddpinorth@gmail.com

ರಮೇಶ್ ವಿ
ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು &
ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್.ಎಲ್.ಸಿ ನೋಡಲ್ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು

ಮುನ್ನುಡಿ

ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಯ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತನ್ನದೇ ಆದ ಮಹತ್ವವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಅದರಲ್ಲೂ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವೂ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಯ ಮುಂದಿನ ಭವಿಷ್ಯದ ತಳಪಾಯವಾಗಿದ್ದು, ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ಉತ್ತಮ ನಾಗರಿಕ ಪ್ರಜೆಯನ್ನಾಗಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹತ್ವಮ ಘಟ್ಟವಾಗಿದೆ. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಸಂರಚನೆಯ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಮಹತ್ತರ ಘಟ್ಟವೆಂದೇ ಪರಿಗಣಿತವಾಗಿರುವ ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್.ಎಲ್.ಸಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಮುಂದಿನ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ವೃತ್ತಿ ಜೀವನ ನಿರ್ಧಾರದ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವ ಪ್ರಥಮತಃ ಹಂತವಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಈ ತರಗತಿಯ ಫಲಿತಾಂಶವೂ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಮಹತ್ತರವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಪ್ರತೀ ವರ್ಷ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಶಾಲಾ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮೌಲ್ಯ ನಿರ್ಣಯ ಮಂಡಳಿಯಿಂದ ನಡೆಸಲ್ಪಡುವ ಹತ್ತನೇ ತರಗತಿಯ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗೆ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಉತ್ತರ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಿಂದ ಪ್ರಸಕ್ತ ವರ್ಷ 44378 ಶಾಲಾ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗೆ ಹಾಜರಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದು, ಈ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಫಲಿತಾಂಶವನ್ನು ಗುಣಾತ್ಮಕವಾಗಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಲಾ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರಿಂದ ಮೊದಲುಗೊಂಡು, ಮುಖ್ಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರು ಅಲ್ಲದೇ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಹಂತ, ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಹಂತ, ರಾಜ್ಯ ಹಂತದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ವಿವಿಧ ಕಾರ್ಯತಂತ್ರಗಳ ಮುಖೇನ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸುತ್ತಲೇ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಕಚೇರಿಯಿಂದಲೂ 22 ಮೇ 2023 ರಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಅನುದಾನಿತ ಪ್ರೌಢಶಾಲಾ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರ ಸಭೆ ಕರೆದು ಪ್ರಸಕ್ತ ವರ್ಷದ ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್.ಎಲ್.ಸಿ ಫಲಿತಾಂಶವನ್ನು ಗುಣಾತ್ಮಕವಾಗಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರಿಯಾ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿ, ವಿವಿಧ ಕಾರ್ಯಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರು ಮತ್ತು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಟ್ಟುವಂತಹ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಜೂನ್ 2023ರಿಂದಲೂ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಲೇ ಬರುತ್ತಿದೆ.

ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಯ ಒಂದು ಭಾಗವಾಗಿ “ಉತ್ತರ ಉನ್ನತಿ-2” ಎಂಬ ಮಾದರಿ ಉತ್ತರಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡ ಅಭ್ಯಾಸ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿ, ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರಿಗೆ ನೀಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಈ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಗುಣಾತ್ಮಕ ಫಲಿತಾಂಶದ ಒಂದು ಕಾರ್ಯತಂತ್ರವಾಗಿ ಹೇಗೆ ಬಳಕೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ವಿಷಯ ಪರಿವೀಕ್ಷಕರು ಮತ್ತು ವಿಷಯವಾರು ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳ ಮುಖೇನ ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶನ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದು, ಇದು ಈ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ವರ್ಷದ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಉತ್ತರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಫಲಿತಾಂಶವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹಕಾರಿಯಾಗುವುದೆಂಬ ಆಶಯದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಈ ಕೈಪಿಡಿಯನ್ನು ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರ ಮತ್ತು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಕೈಗಿಡಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇದರ ಸದುಪಯೋಗವನ್ನು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು, ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರು ಪಡೆದು, ಉತ್ತಮ ಫಲಿತಾಂಶಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಶುಭ ಹಾರೈಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

01.01.2024

ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು

ರಮೇಶ್ ವಿ

ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು & ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್.ಎಲ್.ಸಿ ನೋಡಲ್ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು



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ಶಾಲಾ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಉತ್ತರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು - 560009
ದೂರವಾಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ - 080 22215312
ಇಮೇಲ್ ವಿಳಾಸ -
ddpinorth@gmail.com

ಪಂಕಜ ಜಿ ಸಿ
ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿ

ಶುಭ ಹಾರೈಕೆ

ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವು ಜ್ಞಾನವನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ, ಜ್ಞಾನವನ್ನು ಸಂರಚಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಹಾಗೂ ಜ್ಞಾನಾನ್ವೇಷಣೆಯತ್ತ ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಪ್ರೇರೇಪಿಸುವ ಒಂದು ಅದ್ಭುತ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆ. ಬೋಧನೆ, ಕಲಿಕೆ, ಕಲಿಕೆಯ ದೃಢೀಕರಣ ಹಾಗೂ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ ಕ್ರಿಯೆಗಳು ಈ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಭಾಗಗಳಾಗಿವೆ. ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನವು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಗುಣಾತ್ಮಕ ಕಲಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಹಾಗೂ ಕಲಿಕಾಫಲಗಳನ್ನು ಒರೆಹಚ್ಚುವ ಒಂದು ಸಾಧನವಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯನ್ನು ಸದೃಢಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್.ಎಲ್.ಸಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳನ್ನು 2023-24ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗಾಗಿ ಸಿದ್ಧಗೊಳಿಸುವ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಉತ್ತರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಿಂದ ಅಭ್ಯಾಸ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುವ "ಉತ್ತರ ಉನ್ನತಿ-2" ಎಂಬ ಕೈಪಿಡಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊರತರಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. 2023-24ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನ ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್.ಎಲ್.ಸಿ ಫಲಿತಾಂಶ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಾಗಿ ಹೊರತರುತ್ತಿರುವ ಈ ಆವೃತ್ತಿಯು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅರ್ಥೈಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ, ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಿಸುವ ಹಾಗೂ ಸೂಕ್ತ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ತರಿಸುವ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯನ್ನು ಸದೃಢಗೊಳಿಸುವತ್ತ ಬಹಳ ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ "ಉತ್ತರ ಉನ್ನತಿ-2" ನೂತನ ಆವೃತ್ತಿಯು 2023-24ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನ ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್.ಎಲ್.ಸಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತಮ ಕಲಿಕಾ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಯಾಗಿ ಉಪಯೋಗವಾಗಲಿ ಎಂಬುವುದು ನಮ್ಮ ಆಶಯ. ಈ ಕೈಪಿಡಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊರತರುವಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಅಮೂಲ್ಯ ಸಲಹೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶನವನ್ನು ನೀಡಿದ ಉಪನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು (ಆಡಳಿತ), ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಉತ್ತರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ, ಇವರಿಗೂ ಹಾಗೂ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್.ಎಲ್.ಸಿ ನೋಡಲ್ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೂ ಮತ್ತು ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಶ್ರಮಿಸಿದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು, ವಿಷಯ ಪರಿವೀಕ್ಷಕರು ಹಾಗೂ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ವೃಂದದವರಿಗೂ ಹೃತ್ಪೂರ್ವಕ ಅಭಿನಂದನೆಗಳು. 2023-24ನೇ ಸಾಲಿಗೆ ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್.ಎಲ್.ಸಿ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗೆ ಹಾಜರಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೂ ಶುಭ ಹಾರೈಸುತ್ತಾ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್.ಎಲ್.ಸಿ ಫಲಿತಾಂಶವು ಉತ್ತುಂಗಕ್ಕೆ ಏರಲೆಂದು ಮನದುಂಬಿ ಆಶಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

01.01.2024

ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು

ಪಂಕಜ ಜಿ ಸಿ

ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿ



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ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಉತ್ತರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು - 560009
ದೂರವಾಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ - 080 22215312
ಇಮೇಲ್ ವಿಳಾಸ -
ddpinorth@gmail.com

ಮಂಜುನಾಥ ಎನ್ ಎಸ್
ವಿಷಯ ಪರಿವೀಕ್ಷಕರು
ಸಮಾಜ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ & ಕನ್ನಡ(ಹೆ.ಪ್ರ)

ಕೈಪಿಡಿಯ ಕುರಿತು

2024 ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನ ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್.ಎಲ್.ಸಿ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯನ್ನು ನಡೆಸುವ ವಿಧಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಲವಾರು ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ತರಲು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಶಾಲಾ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮೌಲ್ಯ ನಿರ್ಣಯ ಮಂಡಳಿ ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಿರುವುದು ತಮಗೆಲ್ಲಾ ತಿಳಿದಿರುವ ವಿಷಯವೇ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ನಡೆಸಿರುವ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರ ಮತ್ತು ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರ ಸಭೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಸ್ತೃತವಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಯಪಡಿಸಿದೆ. ಈ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರನ್ನು ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕವಾಗಿ ಬಲಪಡಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಆತ್ಮವಿಶ್ವಾಸದಿಂದ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯನ್ನು ಬರೆಯುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಪ್ರತಿ ವರ್ಷದಂತೆ ಈ ವರ್ಷವೂ 'ಉತ್ತರ ಉನ್ನತಿ-2' ಎಂಬ ಅಭ್ಯಾಸ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳ ಕೈಪಿಡಿಯನ್ನು ಹಲವಾರು ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದಿಡಲು ನಾವು ಹರ್ಷಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಇದು 'ಉತ್ತರ ಉತ್ತುಂಗ'ದ ಹೊಸ ಶೀರ್ಷಿಕೆಯ ಹೊಸ ಆವೃತ್ತಿ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಲು ಖುಷಿ ಎನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಹಿಂದಿನ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪ್ರೌಢ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಮಂಡಳಿ, ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಶಾಲಾ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮೌಲ್ಯ ನಿರ್ಣಯ ಮಂಡಳಿಯು 2019-20 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಿರುವ "ದೀವಿಗೆ" ಎಂಬ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಪತ್ರಿಕೆ ವಿನ್ಯಾಸ ಕೈಪಿಡಿ, ಮಂಡಳಿಯು ಈ ಹಿಂದಿನ ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಿರುವ ಮಾದರಿ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸದರಿ ವರ್ಷ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನಕ್ಕೆ ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿರುವ ಪರಿಷ್ಕೃತ ಅಧ್ಯಾಯಗಳ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಈ ಅಭ್ಯಾಸ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರ ತಂಡದಿಂದ ರಚಿಸಲಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಸದರಿ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವು 10 ಅಭ್ಯಾಸ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ. ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ಈ ವರ್ಷದ ನೂತನ ಆವೃತ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಶಾಲಾ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮೌಲ್ಯ ನಿರ್ಣಯ ಮಂಡಳಿಯು ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಿರುವ ಮಾದರಿ ಉತ್ತರಗಳ ಮಾದರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳಿಗೂ ಉತ್ತರ ಕೀಲಿಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಸ್ವ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಅನುಕೂಲಕರವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಸದರಿ ಅಭ್ಯಾಸ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವಿಧ ಕಾರ್ಯತಂತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಕೆ ಮಾಡಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗೆ ಅಭ್ಯಾಸ ಮಾಡಿಸಬಹುದಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಪ್ರತಿ ಅಭ್ಯಾಸ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಬಳಕೆಯ ನಂತರ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಹಿಮ್ಮಾಹಿತಿ ನೀಡಿ ಫಲಿತಾಂಶ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗೆ ಶ್ರಮಿಸುವುದು.

ಸದರಿ "ಉತ್ತರ ಉನ್ನತಿ-2" ನೂತನ ಕೈಪಿಡಿಯು ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಅಭ್ಯಾಸಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಅಭ್ಯಾಸ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಈ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವನ್ನು ತರಲು ಸೂಕ್ತ ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶನ ನೀಡಿದ ನಮ್ಮ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ನಾಯಕರು ಆದಂತಹ ಶ್ರೀ ಲೋಹಿತೇಶ್ವರ ರೆಡ್ಡಿ ಕೆ.ಪಿ ರವರು, ಉಪನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು (ಆಡಳಿತ)ರವರಿಗೆ ತುಂಬು ಹೃದಯದ ಧನ್ಯವಾದಗಳನ್ನು ಅರ್ಪಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಅದರಂತೆ ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯದ ಪ್ರತಿ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲೂ ಅಗತ್ಯ ಸಲಹೆ, ಸಹಕಾರ ನೀಡಿ ಈ ಸುಂದರ ಹೊತ್ತಿಗೆ ಹೊರತರಲು ಪರಿಶ್ರಮಿಸಿದ ನಮ್ಮ ಕಚೇರಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್.ಎಲ್.ಸಿ ನೋಡಲ್ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಆದಂತಹ ಶ್ರೀ ರಮೇಶ ವಿ ರವರಿಗೂ, ಮತ್ತೊಬ್ಬ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಾದ ಪಂಕಜ ಜಿ ಸಿ ರವರಿಗೂ ಧನ್ಯವಾದಗಳು. ಇನ್ನೂ ನಮ್ಮ ಈ ಪರಿಶ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಜೊತೆಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದು, ಸಹಕರಿಸಿದ ನಮ್ಮ ಕಚೇರಿಯ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವಿಷಯ ಪರಿವೀಕ್ಷಕರಿಗೂ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಕಳೆದ ಐದು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ನಮ್ಮ ಕಚೇರಿಯ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೈ ಜೋಡಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವಿಷಯ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರಿಗೂ ಧನ್ಯವಾದಗಳನ್ನು ಅರ್ಪಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಈ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಉಪಯೋಗಕ್ಕೆ ನೀಡಲು ಆನಂದವೆನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ವಂದನೆಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ,

01.01.2024

ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು

(Handwritten signature)

ಮಂಜುನಾಥ.ಎನ್.ಎಸ್

❁ Concept & Guidance ❁

Sri Lohitheshwara Reddy K P

Deputy Director Of Public Instruction
Dept. of School Education
Bangalore North Dist. Bangalore

❁ Advice & Co Operation ❁

Sri Ramesh V

Education Officer & Dist. S.S.L.C Nodal Officer
Dept. of School Education
Bangalore North Dist. Bangalore

Smt. Pankaja G C

Education Officer
Dept. of School Education
Bangalore North Dist. Bangalore

❁ Scrutiny ❁

Manjunatha N S

Subject Inspector-SocialScience
Office Of The Deputy Director
Dept. Of School Education
Bangalore North Dist.

Srinivas Prasad M

Assistant Teacher
St. Joseph's Indian High School
VittalMalya Road
North 3, Bangalore

❁ Resource Committee ❁

1. **Vasantha Shetty**, Assistant Master, GHS Kavalbairasandra, North 3
2. **Maruthi V**, Assistant Master, GHS Hullegowdanahalli, North 1
3. **Padmaja B**, Principal, MES Kishore Kendra Primary & High School, Malleshwaram, North 2
4. **Pavaman N S**, Head Master, Royal High School, Rajajinagar, North 1
5. **Prasanna Kumar**, Assistant Master, Ambedkar High School, Mahalakshampuram, North 1
6. **Shilpa M**, Assistant Master, Nirmala Rani Aided Girls High School, Malleshwaram, North 2
7. **Lakshmi Naik**, Assistant Teacher, Triveni High School, Hesaragatta Main Road, North 4

❁ Technical Assistance ❁

Sri.Usaid Baig, ECO, Office of The Deputy Director, Bangalore North Dist, Bangalore

ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್.ಎಲ್.ಸಿ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯ ಸಮಾಜ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ವಿಷಯದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ ವಿನ್ಯಾಸ
Question Paper Design of Social Science – 10th Standard

ಆಯಾಮ – 01 (ವಿಭಾಗವಾರು ಆಧಾರಿತ)

Dimension – 01 (Theme Based)

ವಿಭಾಗ Theme	ಅಂಕಗಳು Marks
ಇತಿಹಾಸ History	25
ರಾಜ್ಯಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ Political Science	11
ಸಮಾಜ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ Sociology	08
ಭೂಗೋಳ Geography	22
ಅರ್ಥಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ Economics	07
ವ್ಯವಹಾರ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ Business Studies	07
ರೂಪಣಾತ್ಮಕ ಮಾಲ್ಯಮಾಪನದ ಆಂತರಿಕ ಅಂಕಗಳು Internal Marks from Formative Assesments	20
ಒಟ್ಟು Total	100

ಆಯಾಮ – 02 (ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಸ್ವರೂಪ ಆಧಾರಿತ)

Dimension – 02 (Type of Question)

ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಸ್ವರೂಪ. Type of Questions	ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ No. of Questions	ಅಂಕಗಳು Marks
ಬಹು ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾದರಿ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳು Multiple Choice Questions	08	08
ಒಂದು ಅಂಕದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳು 01 Mark Questions	08	08
ಎರಡು ಅಂಕದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳು 02 Marks Questions	08	16
ಮೂರು ಅಂಕದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳು 03 Marks Questions	09	27
ನಾಲ್ಕು ಅಂಕದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳು 04 Marks Questions	04	16
ಐದು ಅಂಕದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳು 05 Marks Questions	01	05
ಒಟ್ಟು Total	38	80

ಉತ್ತೀರ್ಣರಾಗಲು ಬಾಹ್ಯ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪಡೆಯಬೇಕಾದ ಕನಿಷ್ಠ ಅಂಕಗಳು – 28 (ಆಂತರಿಕ ಅಂಕಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊರತುಪಡಿಸಿ)

Minimum Marks Required to Pass in the Subject is – 28 (Exclude Internal Marks)

UTTARA UNNATI-2

A Handbook of Practice Papers Prepared For The Qualitative Improvement of Results In S.S.L.C Exam 2024

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	Model Answers – Practice Paper - 07	111 - 123
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Office of the Deputy Director (Admin)
Department of School Education, Bangalore North Dist. Bangalore

Practice Papers Prepared For The Improvement of Results of S.S.L.C Examination
2023-2024

Subject : 85E - Social Science

Max.Marks : 80

Time : 3.15 Hours

Practice Paper-1

I. Four choices are given for each of the following questions /incomplete statements. Only one of them is correct or the most appropriate. Choose the correct answer and write the complete answer along with its letter of the alphabet: 8x1=8

1. The factors included to the constitution of India through 42nd amendment are:

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a) Socialism and Democracy | b) Socialism and republic |
| c) Republic and Socialism | d) Secularism and Socialism |

2. The society that had an influence on Shahu Maharaj was

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| a) Prarthana Samaj | b) Brahma Samaj |
| c) Arya Samaj | d) Sathya Shodak Samaj |

3. The institution that has its headquarters at Rome is

- | | |
|-----------|--------|
| a) FAO | b) WHO |
| c) UNESCO | d) ILO |

4. The remedy for labour discrimination is

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| a) Prohibition of Child Marriage act | b) Equal wages act |
| c) Anti dowry act | d) Child labour control and eradication act |

5. This movement was organised by Kerala Sahithya Parishat and wild life enthusiasts

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| a) Narmada Bachavo Andolan | b) Silent valley movement |
| c) Chipko Movement | d) Appiko movement |

6. The person who consumer rights of Americans was
- a) Bill Clinton
b) Wudro Wilson
c) John F Kennedy
d) Fanklin D Roosevelt
7. The correct formula of fiscal budget is
- a) (Capital receipts + Non-debt Capital Receipts) – Total Expenditure
b) (Revenue receipt + Non-debt Capital Receipts – Total Expenditure
c) (Non tax revenue + Non-debt Capital Receipts)- Total Expenditure
d) (Public revenue + Non-debt Capital Receipts) - Total Expenditure
8. The export of Mica is reducing in India now because
- a) Alternate for Mica is available
b) More tax is imposed on Mica
c) The mining of Mica has come down
d) The price of Mica has increased

II. Answer the following questions in a sentence each: 8x1=8

9. Sir M.Vishveshwaraih is called ‘the father of Indian modern economic planning’. Why ?
10. Which are the two places given to Maratas by Shah Alalm II ?
11. Who took to fast unto death in Calcutta, reading the Bhagavat Gita ?
12. Why is Petroleum called liquid gold ?
13. Which is the toll number of child helpline ?
14. Who started the movement called ‘AWARE’ in 1965 ?
15. What is Disarmament ?
16. The temperature in India is more in summer. Why ?

III. Answer the following questions in 2 to 4 sentences or points each:

17. There were confusions and chaos in the kingdom before Marthanda Varma came to throne in Wynad. Illustrate. **8x2=16**
18. Explain the contributions of Mrs. Annie Besant.

19. Which incidents highlighted the importance of the movement of Human rights?

OR

List out the functions of the UNO's security council.

20. What are the reasons for riot?

OR

Which are the problems of unorganised workers?

21. Mention the features of the Mangrove forest.

22. Flood can be controlled only through proper measures. How?

23. Mention any four differences between public finance and private finance.

24. Mention any four promotional organisations of Entrepreneurship.

IV. Answer the following questions in Six sentences / points each:

9x3=27

25. Which are the terms included in the Subsidiary alliance.

OR

British education created new thinking and taste in India. How?

26. Raja Wodeyar was one of the important wodeyars of Mysore. How?

27. How did Mysore province help Britain in the first World war?

28. Explain the relationship between India and China.

29. Which are the legislative and legal measures taken to eradicate untouchability?

30. List out the measures advised to conserve soil.

31. List out the demerits of road transport.

OR

List out the influencing factors on the location of Industries.

32. Pre harvest and post harvest technologies have influenced the green revolution. How?

OR

The role of the Panchayat raj institutions is great in the development of rural areas. Justify.

33. Which are the financial services of post offices?

OR

Which are the consumer rights given by the Consumer protection act?

V. Answer the following questions in about eight sentences /point

each:

4x4=16

34. List out the results of the 1857's revolt.

35. Explain the contributions of Jawaharlal Nehru as the prime minister of India.

OR

Explain the role of farmers in the freedom struggle of India.

36. Many measures have been taken to improve the status of women in India. Justify.

37. How is the land resource used in India ?

VI 38. Draw an outline map of India and mark the following: 4+1=5

a) $82\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E Longitude

b) Bhakra-Nangal Project

c) Utkal Coast

d) Mumbai

Office of the Deputy Director (Admin)
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Practice Papers Prepared For The Improvement of Results of S.S.L.C Examination
2023-2024

Subject : 85E - Social Science

Max.Marks : 80

Time : 3.15 Hours

Practice Paper-2

I Four options are given for the following questions or incomplete statements.

Choose the appropriate answer and write the same with the option: 8x1=8

1. The first princely state to sign the Subsidiary Alliance was
A. Mysore B. Hyderabad
C. Tanjore D. Gwalior

2. The post of Superintendent of Police was introduced by
A. Lord Cornwallis B. Lord William Bentinck
C. Lord Thomas Munroe D. Lord Warren Hastings

3. The present Secretary General of the UNO is
A. Ban Ki Moon B. Antonio Guterres
C. Kofi A Annan D. U. Thant

4. This article in the Indian constitution states that practice of untouchability is a punishable crime.
A. Article 14 B. Article 18
C. Article 17 D. Article 21

5. The five year plan is a measure to reduce
A. Communalism B. Unemployment
C. Dowry D. Child marriage

6. This river is called ‘the sorrow of Bihar’.
A. Kosi B. Godavari
C. Damodar D. Sutlej

7. The chairman of the NITI Ayog is
A. The President
B. The Prime Minister
C. Lok Sabha Speaker
D. The Vice President
8. This account can be opened by the students.
A. Savings account
B. Recurring Deposit Account
C. Current Account
D. Fixed Deposit

II Answer the following questions in a sentence each:

8x1=8

9. The Government of India Act of 1935 is considered to be the base for Indian Constitution. How?
10. Which treaty ended the Second Anglo Mysore war?
11. When is the Human Rights Day celebrated?
12. What is prejudice?
13. Name the Indian season which receives the low rainfall.
14. Coastal erosion is found more in the west coast of India. Why ?
15. What is decentralization ?
16. Which institution is called 'Bankers' bank ?

III Answer the following questions in two to four sentences each:

8x2=16

17. What were the teachings of Sathya Shodak Samaj?
18. List out the problems faced by independent India.
19. Mention the measures taken by the Government of India to stop terrorism.

OR

Write the formation of the Security Council.

20. What are the problems faced by the unorganized workers?

OR

What is the nature of mob?

21. What are the steps taken for the conservation of forest?
22. What is the importance of the non-conventional energy resources?
23. Which factors led to the Green Revolution?
24. Mention any four aims of Consumer Protection Act.

IV Answer the following questions in six sentences:

9x3=27

25. What are the developments made by the British in the civil services ?

26. Explain the method adopted by Sangolli Rayanna to fight against the British.

OR

What were the results of the Battle of Plassey?

27. What were the results of the First World War?

28. Explain the relationship between India and America.

29. What are the causes of child labour?

30. How do you conserve soil?

31. Mention the types of land use in Indian agriculture.

OR

What is the importance of road transport in the economic development of India?

32. Women self-help groups play an important role to make the rural women economically independent. Substantiate.

OR

The central government gains income not only from tax sources but also from non tax sources. How?

33. Mention the different types of bank.

OR

Entrepreneur plays a vital role in the economic development of a nation. Justify.

V Answer the following questions in eight to ten sentences:

4x4=16

34. Explain the role of the moderates of India freedom struggle.

OR

Explain the tribal revolt during the freedom struggle.

35. The economic and political causes were the main reason for the 1857 revolt. Substantiate.

36. Write the measures taken to eradicate smuggling.

37. Which factors influence the establishment of industries?

VI 38. Draw a neat map of India and locate the following:

1+4=5

A. $82\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ East Longitude

B. Cochin port

C. Tarapur atomic centre

D. Damodar multi purpose project

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Practice Paper-3

I. Four options are given for the following questions or incomplete statements.

Choose the appropriate answer and write the same with the option: 8x1=8

1. The Doctrine of Lapse was implemented by

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| A.Lord Dalhousie | B. Lord William Bentinck |
| C. Lord Cornwallis | D. Warren Hastings |

2. The Federal system of administration was introduced in Indian principalities according to

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| A. Government of India Act of 1935 | B. Government of India Act of 1919 |
| C. Indian Councils Act of 1909 | D. Indian Councils Act of 1861 |

3. The headquarters of the International Court of Justice is at

- | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|----------|---------|
| A. New York | B. Geneva | C. Hague | D. Rome |
|-------------|-----------|----------|---------|

4. "Truly the whole mankind is one" was said by

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| A. Dr. B R Ambedkar | B. Mahatma Gandhi |
| C. Dayananda Saraswathi | D. Pampa |

5. An example for organized worker is

- | | |
|-------------|-------------------------|
| A. Farmers | B. Construction workers |
| C. Teachers | D. Street vendors |

6. The highest multi-purpose river valley project of India is

- | | | | |
|-----------|------------------|---------|--------------------|
| A.Hirakud | B. Bhakra Nangal | C. Kosi | D. Nagarjuna Sagar |
|-----------|------------------|---------|--------------------|

7. The Father of Indian green revolution is

A. Norman Borlaug

B. Sir. M Visveswaraiah

C. M S Swaminathan

D. Jawaharlal Nehru

8. Amount can be deposited once to earn interest in

A. Savings account

B. Recurring Deposit Account

C. Current Account

D. Term Deposit Account

II Answer the following questions in a sentence each:

8x1=8

9. How did the writings of JS Mill impact Indians ?

10. Which treaty ended the First Anglo Mysore war?

11. What is terrorism?

12. Who said “Untouchability is a stigma on Hindu society”?

13. Mention the two branches of south western monsoon winds.

14. Landslide occurs more in the mining areas. Give reasons.

15. Name the three levels of Panchayat Raj system.

16. What is ‘Bank’?

III Answer the following questions in two to four sentences each:

8x2=16

17. Swami Vivekananda is an inspiration to the youth. How?

18. How was Goa liberated from the Portuguese?

19. Write any four features of economically backward countries.

OR

What are the aims of FAO?

20. What are the challenges faced by the unorganized workers?

OR

What is the nature of mob?

21. Name any four national parks of India.

22. Which are the four types of coal?

23. What are the solutions for the problems faced by agriculture sector ?

24. List out the rights consumer.

IV Answer the following questions in six sentences:

9x3=27

25. What was the effect of land revenue system introduced by the British in India?
26. Explain the method adopted by Dondiya Wagh to fight against the British.

OR

How did Raja Marthanda Varma control the Dutch expansion ?

27. The Nazi ideology destroyed Germany. How?
28. Explain the relationship between India and Russia.
29. What are the causes for child marriage?
30. What is soil erosion? Explain the reasons for soil erosion.
31. What are the factors favourable for growing wheat ?

OR

List the important international airports of India.

32. Rural development is very important in India. How?

OR

Explain the significance of public finance in the economic development of India.

33. In recent days, banking transactions have been expanded. Explain.

OR

What is the role played by the district industrial centers in the development of enterprises?

V Answer the following questions in eight to ten sentences:

4x4=16

34. Explain the role of the Bal Gangadhar Tilak in the Indian freedom struggle.

OR

Explain the workers & farmers revolt during the freedom struggle.

35. The 1857 revolt failed to reach the goal. Substantiate this statement.
36. What are the steps taken by the government of India to eradicate poverty?
37. List the industrial regions of India.

VI 38. Draw a neat map of India and locate the following:

1+4=5

- A. Kaiga nuclear plant B.Hirakud multipurpose river valley project
C. Vindhya range D.Vishakapatna

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Practice Paper-4

**I Four options are given for the following questions or incomplete statements.
Choose the appropriate answer and write the same with the option:**

8x1=8

1. The first Anglo – Maratha war ended with the

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| A. Bassein treaty | B. Salbai treaty |
| C. Mangalore treaty | D. Mysore treaty |

2. A civil court called Diwani Adalat was established by

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| A. Lord Dalhousie | B. Warren Hastings |
| C. Lord Cornwallis | D. William Bentinck |

3. The ‘Cabinet of the UNO’ is the

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| A. General Assembly | B. Secretariat |
| C. Security Council | D. Trusteeship Council |

4. The civil rights protection act was passed in the year.

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| A. 1955 | B. 1965 |
| C. 1976 | D. 1986 |

5. An example for unorganized worker is
- A. Agricultural labourers B. Teachers
C. Bank employee D. Police
6. The longest multipurpose river valley project of India is
- A. Bhakra Nangal B. Hirakud
C. Kosi D. Nagarjuna Sagar
7. The planning commission was replaced by
- A. Human resource department B. Ministry of Finance
C. NITI Aayog D. District forum
8. This account allows to make any number of transactions in a bank.
- A. Savings account B. Recurring Deposit Account
C. Current Account D. Fixed Deposit

II Answer the following questions in a sentence each:

8x1=8

9. The Indian Council act of 1909 is an example of divide & rule. How ?
10. Who was given the title ‘Abhinava Kalidasa’?
11. What is disarmament?
12. What is social stratification?
13. Which type of climate is experienced by India?
14. Cyclones occur in Bay of Bengal. Why?
15. Name any two housing schemes.
16. Which organization issues ‘National Savings Certificates’?

III Answer the following questions in two to four sentences each:

8x2=16

17. What were the teachings of Satyashodak Samaj ?
18. How was Pondicherry liberated ?
19. What were the problems faced after the second world war ?

OR

Write the formation of the General Assembly.

20. What are the solutions for the unemployment ?

OR

List out the important environmental movements of India.

21. Write the features of Mangrove forests.

22. Name the types of Manganese ore produced in India.

23. What are the objectives of Five-year plans ?

24. What are the reasons for consumer exploitation ?

IV Answer the following questions in six sentences:

9x3=27

25. What were the changes brought about by the British in Indian judiciary system?

26. The contributions made during the period of Chikkadevaraja Wodeyar is the most memorable one. Substantiate.

OR

Explain the reason & results of the Second Carnatic war.

27. What were the results of the great revolt of 1857?

28. Explain the relationship between India and Pakistan.

29. What are the ill effects of dowry ?

30. Write a short note on laterite soil.

31. Which factors influence the cropping pattern ?

OR

Write a short note on the uses of Remote Sensing technology.

32. Panchayat raj system plays a significant role in the rural development.

Substantiate this statement.

OR

List the planned expenditure of the Central Government.

33. What procedure do you follow to open a bank account ?

OR

In recent days, there are various opportunities for the entrepreneurs to start self-employment business. Discuss.

V Answer the following questions in eight to ten sentences:

4x4=16

34. Explain the achievement of the Subhash Chandra Bose in the Indian freedom struggle.

OR

Explain the role of revolutionaries during the Indian freedom struggle.

35. What are the results of the Second World War ?

36. Indian government is striving hard to increase literacy. Justify.

37. List the important Iron and steel industries of India.

VI 38. Draw a neat map of India and locate the following:

1+4=5

- A. The Coromandel coast
- B. K-2 (Godwin Austin)
- C. River Narmada
- D. Indira Point

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Practice Paper-5

I . Four choices are given for each incomplete statements. Choose the correct Answer and write the same along with the letter of alphabet in your answer Paper. 8 x 1 = 8

1 . The President of Indian National Congress of Haripura session was

- a] Sardhar Vallabha Bhai Patel b] Dr. B.R . Ambedkar
c] Lala Lajapatha Rai d] Subhas Chandra Bose

2 . The State re organization commission came in to force in

- a] 1953 b] 1956
c] 1950 d] 1973

3. Education is the fundamental right through

- a] Article -14 b] Article-16
c] Article-22 d] Article-21 A

4 . Untouchability is a sigma because

- a] it creates gender inequality b] it brings class conflict
c] it causes inequality on birth d] it creates religious inequality

5 . The Silent valley movement was held at

- a] Coastal region of Karnataka b] Phalagat of Kerala
c] Tehri Gharwal of Uttar Pradesh d] Salyani of Karnataka

6 . The first paper industry was established at

- a] Dandeli of Karnataka b] Rajamundry of Andrapradesh
c] Serampur of West Bengal d] Merrut of Uttar Pradesh

7 . The exact group of Direct Taxes

- a] Income tax , company Tax , Wealth Tax
- b] Central Tax , Import Export Tax , Service Tax
- c] Income tax , Import Export Tax , , Wealth Tax
- d] Central Tax , Company Tax , Service Tax

8 . It entertains the complaints where the value of goods and services is less than Rs . 20 lakhs .

- a] The District forum
- b] The National commission
- c] The State commission
- d] The Taluk board

II . Answer the following questions in a sentence each : 1x8=8

9 . Who was the first British officer to support modern education system in India ?

10. Whom did Mahatma Gandhi call ‘Rajashri’ ?

11 . When was the Thaskent agreement signed between India and Pakistan ?

12 . Social stratification can be seen in different periods. Substantiate

13 . What is soil conservation ?

14 . Which river was called ‘Sorrow of Orissa’ ?

15 . What is deficit budget ?

16 . What is the main aim of Consumer movement ?

III . Answer the following questions in two to four sentences each 8x2=16

17 . The subsidiary alliance made provincial rulers as puppets of the British, How ?

18 . Name the important commadants of Mysore who took part in the World wars ?

19 . What are the steps taken by the Government of Karnataka to eradicate poverty ?

OR

What are measures taken to spread literacy?

20 . List out the problems faced by unorganized laboures.

OR

How can we eradicate discrimination in labour ?

21. 'Indian agriculture is gamble with monsoons' Discuss.
22. List out any four National forests of India.
23. Name the three levels of Panchayath raj institutions of India .
24. Write any four promotional organisations which supports Entrepreneurs.

IV . Answer the following questions in six sentences each : 9x3=27

- 25 . What were the features of the declaration of the British Queen in 1858 ?
- 26 . Write about the reforms of Annie Besant .

OR

Which are the reforms brought by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan ?

- 27 . Name the important European traders who visited India. List out their trading centers.
- 28 . India as a progressive country. promotes economic justice and equality. Justify
- 29 . What are the measures taken to eradicate Child labour ?
- 30 . List out the importance of Himalaya.
- 31 . Give suggestions to eradicate the scarcity of power.

OR

What are the natural and man made causes for floods ?

- 32 . What are the objectives of NITI Aayog ? List the activities of NITI Aayog.
- 33 . What are the advantages of opening a Bank account.

OR

What are the methods followed while complaining in the consumer court ?

VI . Answer the following questions in 8 sentence each : 4x4=16

- 34 . Explain the role of Jawahar Lal Nehru in the freedom struggle .

OR

The Extremists played a prominent role in freedom struggle. Justify.

35. "The Indian farmers born in debt, lived in debt and died in debt." Explain the statement with backdrop of Permanent Zamindari system.

36 .What is Agriculture ? Which are the types of farming practiced in India.

37 . List out the achievements of UNO

V 38. Draw an outline map of India and locate the following places. 4+1=5

a] Konkan coast

b] Nethaji Subhash Chandra Bose international airport

c] Kanyakumari

d] Pulicat lake

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Practice Paper-6

I. Four choices are given for each incomplete statements. Choose the correct answer and write the same along with the letter of alphabet in your answer paper. 1X8=8

1. The capital of French in India was _____
A) Paris B) Pondicherry C) Madras D) Bombay
2. Reserve Bank of India was established in the Act of - _____ -
A) Govt of India Act 1919 B) Govt of India Act 1935
C) Indian council act 1861 D) Indian Council Act 1892
3. The place which receives the highest rainfall in India is _____ -
A) Agumbe B) Chirapunji C) Ganganagar D) Mawsynram
4. The stigma on Hindu society is
A) Over population B) Untouchability C) Unemployment D) Idol worship
5. The sun rays are perpendicular in the northern hemisphere during summer. it results in
A) Long days & short night B) Heavy rain & low temperature
C) Low humidity & low temperature D) Short day & long night
6. The book 'Planned Economy for India' was written by
A) D.M Nanjundappa B) M.S. Swami Nathan
C) Sir.M. Visveshwariah D) Norman Bourlag
7. The reservoir constructed for this project is known as 'Pampasagar'
A) The Bhakra nangal project B) The Tungabhadra project
C) The Rihand Project D) The Kosi project

8. Large number of regular transactions with bank account is possible in

- A) Saving bank account B) Current account
C) FD account D) RD account

II. Answer the following question in a sentence each:

8X1=8

9. Who declared 'truly, the whole mankind is one'?
10. What is social stratification?
11. Who is the 'Father of Indian Economic Planning'?
12. Why did Rani Chennamma fight against British ?
13. Damodar river was called the sorrow of Bengal, Why ?
14. Which is the recently formed landmass in India?
15. Why is Vallabhbhai Patel known as iron man of India?
16. Who implemented 'Blue water policy'?

III Answerer the following question in two to four sentence each:

8X2=16

17. Explain doctrine of lapse policy?
18. What were the causes for first Anglo-Maratha war?

OR

What are the reasons for profiteering?

19. List out the causes of unemployment?
20. Mention the legal measures taken to reduce untouchability in India.

OR

What are the reasons for consumer exploitation?

21. Mention any two National parks of Karnataka.
22. Which are the types of crops seasons of India?
23. Mention the stages of consumer courts of India.
24. Which are the types of Bank Account?

IV. Answer the following questions in six sentences each:

9X3=27

25. Explain the causes and results of the battle of Buxar.

OR

What is post-harvest and pre-harvest technology?

26. What are the methods to follow to file a complaint in consumer court?
27. The economic changes of the time were responsible for the 1857 revolt. How?
28. What were the conditions of Srirangapatana treaty?.
29. Write the contribution of India in the II world war.
30. Explain India's relationship with China.
31. List out the frontiers and neighbouring countries of India?

OR

Explain the differences between Personal finance and public finance.

32. List the hydro-electric power project of India.

OR

What are the advantages of opening a bank account?

33. What is Communication? Mention the importance of communication?

OR

Explain the importance of rural Development.

V. Answer the following questions in about eight to ten sentences each.

34. Explain the power and functions of General assembly. **4x4=16**
35. Write the main features of Regulating Act.

OR

Explain the Quit India Moment

36. What are the causes and effects of soil erosion?
37. Jyothi Bapule was a social reformer, How ?

VI 38. Draw an outline map of India and mark these. **1+4=5**

- | | |
|------------------|------------------------------------|
| a) Malabar coast | b) Kandla |
| c) Ruyly | d) Kempe Gowda Internation Airport |

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Practice Paper-7

I. Four options are given for the following questions or incomplete statements. Choose the appropriate answer and write the same with the option: 8x1=8

1.The act which established Supreme Court is

- B. Regulating Act B. Pitts India Act
C. Charter Act D. Government of India Act

2.The newspaper 'New India' was started by

- B. Jawaharlal Nehru B. Annie Besant
C. Balgangadhar Tilak D. Gandhiji

3.The Government of India implemented this program for the development of rural women.

- B. Saakshar Bharath B. Family planning
C. Saksharatha Mission D. Sthree Shakthi

4.The leader of Narmada Bachavo Andolan is

- B. Medha Patkar B. Sundar Lal Bahuguna
C. Dr. Shiva Rama Karanth D. Chandi Prasad Bhat

5.The main reason for child labour is

- B. Lack of nutritious food B. poverty
C. ill-health D. modern technology

6. The rainfall in summer in West Bengal is called
- A. Kalabaisakhi B. Mango showers
C. Coffee Blossoms D. Andis
7. An example for direct tax is
- A. Value added tax B. Stamp tax
C. Central Excise tax D. Service tax
8. The consumer protection act came into force in the year
- A. 1986 B. 1987
C. 1988 D. 1989

II Answer the following questions in a sentence each:

8x1=8

9. Mention the king of Wodeyars who started Navarathri festival in Mysuru.
10. Why was Teen Murti Bhavan conserved?
11. What is disarmament?
12. What is the result of female foeticide?
13. The tropical deciduous forest is also called monsoon forest why ?
14. Damodar river is called the sorrow of Bengal. Why?
15. What was the intention of the 73rd amendment of the 1993 Indian constitution act?
16. Why has the government of India established District industrial centres?

III Answer the following questions in two to four sentences each:

8x2=16

17. How did the British empire extend during the period of Lord Wellesley?
18. How was Goa liberated from the Portuguese?
19. It is essential for India to have cordial relationship with the other countries. Why?

OR

India is striving hard for the proposition of human rights. Justify this statement.

20. What are the measures taken by the Government of India to solve the problem of untouchability?

OR

Suggest measures to control mob.

21. What are the uses of GIS?
22. What are the changes brought about by the advanced technology?
23. The main intention of public expenditure is the all round development of the country. Substantiate.
24. What are the problems faced by consumers?

IV Answer the following questions in six sentences:

9x3=27

25. What are the reasons for the discovery of new sea route to India?
26. Explain the method adopted by Kittur Rani Chenamma to fight against the British.
27. What are the features of fascism?

OR

What are the principles of Arya Samaj ?

28. What are your suggestions to eradicate economic inequality?
29. What are the solutions for unemployment? Explain.
30. What are the geographical requirements to grow paddy?

OR

What is the necessity of non conventional source of energy?

31. Black soil is the most suitable for dry farming. Prove this statement.
32. What are the aims of five year plans?

OR

Explain decentralization in the view of Gandhi's Grama swarajya.

33. What are the functions of banks?

OR

What are the opportunities to establish self-employment?

V Answer the following questions in eight to ten sentences:

4x4=16

34. Explain Quit India movement.

OR

What were the effects of the British land tax system?

- 35 . What were the administrative and military causes for the 1857 revolt?
36 . List the various organs and agencies of the UNO.
37 . What are the causes and precaution for earthquakes?

VI 38. Draw a neat map of India and locate the following:

1+4=5

- A. River Narmada
- B. New Mangaluru Port
- C. Digboi
- D. Godwin Austin (K2)

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Practice Paper-8

I. Four choices are given for each of the following questions/ incomplete statements. Only one of them is correct or the most appropriate. Choose the correct answer and write the complete answer along with its letter of the alphabet:

8x1=8

1. Mysore state came into existence on
A) January 26th 1950 B) November 1st 1956
C) November 1st 1950 D) November 1st 1973

2. The one who annexed Punjab into the British Empire was
A) Lord Dalhousie B) Lord Wellesley
C) Lord Cornwallis D) Lord Warren Hastings

3. The cabinet of the UNO is
A) The General Assembly B) The Security Council
C) The Secretariat D) The Trusteeship Council

4. Untouchability is a stigma on the Hindu society was said by
A) Dr.B.R.Ambedkar B) Swami Vivekananda
C) Jyotibha Phule D) Mahatma Gandhiji

5. The leader of the Narmada movement is
A) Dr. Shivarama karanta B) Medha Patkar
C) Sundar Lal Bahuguna D) Chandi Prasad Bhatt

6. A major reason for the great revolution in agriculture are
A) Development of information technology B) Increase in the demand
C) Development of Biotechnology D) Availability of laborer

7. This constitutional amendment brought into existence the uniform panchayat raj institutions across the country

- A) 73 B) 89 C) 45 D) 86

8. The bank account suitable for traders, commercial and professional organizations is

- A) Savings account B) Current account
C) Recurring Deposit Account D) Fixed Deposit Account

II. Answer the following questions in a sentence each

8x1=8

9. What was the immediate cause of World War I?

10. Nizam of Hyderabad did not agree to join the Union of India. Why?

11. Which country helped to the agreement between India and Pakistan in Tashkent in 1966?

12. What is prejudice?

13. What is rain water harvesting?

14. The coastal erosion is higher on the west coast than on the eastern coast. Why?

15. Who is the father of green revolution in India?

16. Why is the Reserve Bank of India called the bank of banks?

III. Answer the following questions in 2 to 4 sentences / points each

8x2=16

17. State the vision of Ramakrishna Mission.

18. How did Britain use India's resources in World War II?

19. Name the types of soils found in India.

20. Indian agriculture is gambling with the monsoon winds. How ?

21. What are the differences between pre-harvest and post-harvest technologies?

22. List out the rights of consumers.

23. State the steps taken by India for the promotion of human rights.

OR

What are the reasons for the deterioration of relations between India and China?

24. Describe the Appiko movement.

OR

Mention the ill effects of dowry.

IV. Answer the following questions in six sentences / points each

9x3=27

25. How did the British initially expand their trading centers in India?

OR

How did the Anglo-Maratha wars lead to British dominance?

26. Explain the cause and effects of Fourth Anglo Mysore War.

27. Changes in economic factors were the main reason for the revolt of 1857. Justify.

28. State the objectives of the Commonwealth of Nations.
29. State the differences between organized and unorganized workers.
30. Explain the uses of Geographical Information System (GIS).
31. Land use is determined by various factors . How ?

OR

Many precautionary measures are essential for soil management. How?

32. What is Decentralization? How is the decentralization system implemented?

OR

State the differences between personal finance and public finance.

33. Banks provide many services to customers. How ?

OR

Entrepreneur plays an important role in the development of the economic sector of the country. How ?

V. Answer the following questions in about eight sentences / points each

34. Explain the role of Ambedkar in achieving social equality **4x4=16**

OR

Describe the events that took place during the Non-Cooperation Movement.

35. The British education system created a new generation of progressive thinkers.

Justify.

36. The government has taken several measures to improve the status of women.

Analyze.

37. Explain the measures that can be taken for forest conservation.

VI. 38. Draw an outline map of India and mark the following:

1+4=5

- a. The Coramandal coast
- b. Kosi project
- c. Rana prathapa sagara
- d. Bombay High

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Practice Paper-9

I. Four choices are given for each incomplete statements. Choose the correct answer and write the same along with the letter of alphabet in your answer paper.

8x1=8

1. The Chairman of the State Reorganising Commission was

A) Fazal Ali

B) K.M Phanikkar

C) H.N. Kunjru

D) M.S Swaminathan

2. Triple Alliance pact was signed by

A) Britain, France and Russia

B) Britain, France and Germany

C) Germany, Austria-Hungary and Russia

D) Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy

3. The purpose of Dr. D.M Nanjundappa Committee was to

A) Provide employment to backward classes

B) Eliminate communalism

C) Eliminate regional imbalances

D) Provide housing facility to poor

4. The Central Government has enacted Equal Wages Act in

A) 1975

B) 1976

C) 1977

D) 1978

5. In India, petroleum was first discovered at

A) Hugrijan

B) Digboi

C) Moran

D) Naharkatia

6. This port is oldest port of india

A) Pardeep

B) Haldia

C) Chennai

D) Mumbai

7. The word entrepreneur is derived from the French word
A) Entreprende
B) Enterprises
C) Enterpress
D) Entertainer

8. The Eleventh Five Year Plan gave importance to
A) The agricultural growth
B) The industrial development
C) The inclusive growth
D) The growth of communication

II. Answer the following questions in a sentence each:

8x1=8

9. Why did the people of Junagadh fight against the Nawab ?
10. Why was Teen Murti Chowk renamed as Teen Murti Haifa Chowk?
11. Name the first nation that recognised China as communist country.
12. Why was the 'From drudgery to school' program implemented?
13. What is Female infanticide?
14. Alpine forest vegetation have pointed leafs, Why ?
15. What is capital receipts?
16. What is the recent development in banking industry ?

III. Answer the following questions in two to four sentences/points each. 8x2=16

17. The 19th Century in Indian history is referred to as the period of 'Indian Renaissance.' Why?
18. What were the administrative reasons of 1857 revolt?
19. List out the measures taken to control over-population.

OR

Listout the ideologies that motivate terrorist activities.

20. What are the features of prejudice?

OR

What are the features of Riots?

21. How does South West Monsoon bring rainfall?
22. Which are two rain water harvesting methods
23. What is the significance of decentralization?
24. Listout the rights of consumers of India.

IV. Answer the following questions in about three to six sentences each 9x3=27

25. Explain the reasons that led to the Battle of Buxar.

OR

Explain the reasons that led to the Second Anglo-Maratha War.

26. What were the achievements of Chamarajendra Wodeyar X?
27. "Gaidin Liu was a prominent revolutionary women of North Eastern India. Explain.
28. Explain the formation of Security Council.
29. What are the steps taken to eradicate poverty?
30. State the differences between Western Coastal plain and Eastern Coastal plain.
31. Mention the important Wild-life Sanctuaries of India.

OR

Explain the importance of Agriculture in India

32. Mention the schemes formulated for rural development.

OR

What is Budget? Mention its types.

33. What are the procedures to open a bank account?

OR

What are the self employment opportunities for entrepreneurs?

V. Answer the following questions in about eight to ten sentences / points each.

4x4=16

34. How did Marthanda Varma control the Dutch?
35. What were the impact of British education on Indians?

OR

What were the main features and effectes of thrRyotwari System?

36. How can corruption be prevented ?
37. What is soil conservation? Listout its methods.

VI. 38. Draw an outline map of India and mark the following:

1+4=5

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| a) River Krishna | b) Kanyakumari |
| c) Damodar project | d) Tarapura |

**Practice Papers Prepared For The Improvement of Results of S.S.L.C Examination
2023-2024**

Subject : 85E - Social Science

Max.Marks : 80

Time : 3.15 Hours

Practice Paper-10

I .Choose the correct answer from the four alternatives given below : 8x1=8

1 . The Mysore state was renamed as Karnataka in

- a] 1956 b] 1953
c] 1973 d] 1971

2 . The Facisit dictator of Italy was

- a] Mussolini b] Hitler
c] Stalin d] Roosevelt

3 . The people developing deep attachment with the place of living is

- a] Communalism b] Regionalism
c] Riot d] Mob

4 . The right to safety, choose, information and heard were given to the citizens of America by

- a] Abrham Lincoln b] John .F .Kennedy
c] F.D.Roswelt d] Jafferson

5 . The Mangrove forests grown along with coastal region ,because

- a] To control cyclones b] To control floods
c] To avoid Earthquakes d] To control coastal erosion

6 . A person had ability to work ,ability of interest and proper age ,but he does not get the Job ,this situation is

- a] Unemployment b] Illetracy
c] Poverty d] Division of work

7 . In winter, we receive less rainfall because

- a] Vertical rays of the sun on the northern hemisphere
- b] Low temperature causes snow & mist
- c] Winds blow from South-West direction
- d] North-East monsoon are dry

8 . ‘ Inclusive development of all ‘ is the main objective of this Five year plan

- a] 1st five year plan
- b] 5th five year plan
- c] 10th five year plan
- d] 12th five year plan

II . Answer the following questions in sentence each :

1x8=8

- 9 . Which cities of Japan were attacked with nuclear bombs ?
- 10 . Why was the Theen Murthi Bhavan founded?
- 11 . Who introduced Ryotvari system in Madras and Mysore provinces?
- 12 . Name the place that receives 8.3 cm rain fall in Rajasthan?
- 13 . What is National power grid ?
- 14 . What is Pre-harvesting technology?
- 15 . Why was ‘ Stree shakthi ’ programme implemented ?
- 16 . What is the aim of introducing Citizens Rights Protection Act ?

III . Answer the following questions in 2/4 sentence each :

8x2=16

- 17 . How was Kashmir merged with the Indian Union?
- 18 . Why the relationship between India and China is strained in these days ?
- 19 . How to control coastal erosion?

OR

Untouchability is a social evil . How ?

20 . Mention the four important aims of the Consumer Protection act.

OR

Which factors influenced the struggle for human rights ?

- 21 . What are the uses of coal?
- 22 . Mention any four environmental movements of India.
- 23 . 'Rain water harvesting is compulsory today' why?
- 24 . What is subsistence farming ? mention its types.

IV . Answer the following questions in six sentences each : 9x3=27

- 25 . Explain the effects of Rowlatt act.
- 26 . How did the Britishers utilise India's resource at the time of second world war?

OR

What are the effects of British Education system on India ?

- 27 . Which factors led to the Green Revolution?
- 28 . Explain briefly the differences between personal finance and public finance.
- 29 . In the back ground of economic inequality, financial assistance from the foreign countries is necessary. Discuss
- 30 . What are the steps taken to eradicate dowry system ?

OR

What are the preventive measures for cyclones?

- 31 . List out the types of soils of India.
- 32 . What are the changes resulting from the use of bio technology on agriculture ?

OR

What are the characteristic features of Entrepreneur?

- 33 . What is G. P .S ? Mention its uses.

OR

Profiteering results in loss to both the producer and consumer. Substantiate

VI . Answer the following questions in 8 sentence each : 4x4=16

- 34 . What were the conditions of the Subsidiary Alliance ? Explain.

OR

Make a list of the reasons for the failure of 1857 revolt.

- 35 . Explain the method adopted by Kittur Rani Chennamma against British.
- 36 . Write the formation and functions of Security Council of UNO.
- 37 . What are the objectives of the Multi purpose river valley project.

VII . Draw an outline map of India and locate the following places : 4+1=5

- a] Goa
- b] Damodar river valley project
- c] Neelagiri hills
- d] Indira point

Office of the Deputy Director (Admin)
Department of School Education, Bangalore North Dist. Bangalore

Practice Papers Prepared For The Improvement of Results of S.S.L.C Examination 2023-24

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Time : 3.15 Hours

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PRACTICE PAPER-1-MODEL KEY ANSWERS

Q. N	VALUE POINTS	TOTAL
	<p>I. Four choices are given for each of the following questions /incomplete statements. Only one of them is correct or the most appropriate. Choose the correct answer and write the complete answer along with its letter of the alphabet: 8x1=8</p>	
1	<p>1. The factors included to the constitution of India through 42nd amendment is: a) Socialism and Democracy b) Socialism and republic c) Republic and Socialism d) Secularism and Socialist Ans: d) Secularism and Socialism</p>	1
2	<p>2. The society that had an influence on Shahu Maharaj was a) Prarthana Samaj b) Brahma Samaj c) Arya Samaj d) Sathya Shodak Samaj Ans:d) Sathya Shodak Samaj</p>	1
3	<p>3. The institution that has its headquarters at Rome is a) FAO b) WHO c) UNESCO d) ILO Ans:a) FAO</p>	1
4	<p>4. The remedy for labour discrimination is a) Prohibition of Child Marriage act b) Equal wages act c) Anti dowry act d) Child labour control and eradication act Ans:b) Equal wages act</p>	1
5	<p>5. This movement was organised by Kerala Sahithya Parishad and wild life enthusiasts a) Narmada Bachavo Andolan b) Silent valley movement c) Chipko Movement d) Appiko movement Ans:b) Silent valley movement</p>	1

6	<p>6. The person who gave consumer rights to Americans was</p> <p>a) Bill Clinton b) Woodrow Wilson c) John F Kennedy d) Franklin D Roosevelt</p> <p>Ans:c) John F Kennedy</p>	1
7	<p>7. The correct formula of fiscal budget is</p> <p>a) (Capital receipts + Non-debt Capital Receipts) – Total Expenditure b) (Revenue receipt + Non-debt Capital Receipts – Total Expenditure c) (Non tax revenue + Non-debt Capital Receipts)- Total Expenditure d) (Public revenue + Non-debt Capital Receipts) - Total Expenditure</p> <p>Ans:b) (Revenue receipt + Non-debt Capital Receipts) – Total Expenditure</p>	1
8	<p>8. The export of Mica is reducing in India now because</p> <p>a) Alternate for Mica is available b) More tax is imposed on Mica c) The mining of Mica has come down d) The price of Mica has increased</p> <p>Ans:a) Alternate for Mica is available</p>	1
	<p>II. Answer the following questions in a sentence each: 8x1=8</p>	1
9	<p>9. Sir M. Vishveshwaraiah is called 'the father of Indian modern economic planning'. Why?</p> <p>Sir M. Vishveshwaraiah stressed the need for planning to achieve economic development in his book 'Planned Economy for India'</p>	
10	<p>10. Which were the two places given to Marathas by Shah Alam II?</p> <p>Kora and Allahabad</p>	1
11	<p>11. Who took to fast unto death in Calcutta, reading the Bhagavat Gita?</p> <p>Mahatma Gandhi</p>	1
12	<p>12. Why is Petroleum called liquid gold?</p> <p>It is very precious and used in times of both peace and war.</p>	1
13	<p>13. Which is the toll number of child helpline?</p> <p>1098</p>	1
14	<p>14. Who started the movement called 'AWARE' in 1965?</p> <p>Some women of Mumbai started the movement 'AWARE' in 1965.</p>	1

15	<p>15. What is Disarmament? Disarmament means the reduction or elimination of certain or all armaments for the purpose of ending armaments race.</p>	1
16	<p>16. The temperature in India is more in summer. Why? During this season, the sun's rays are perpendicular in the Northern hemisphere. So, the temperature in India is more in summer.</p>	1
<p align="center">III. Answer the following questions in 2 to 4 sentences or points each: 8x2=16</p>		
17	<p>17. There were confusions and chaos in the kingdom before Marthanda Varma came to throne in Wynad. Illustrate. There were confusions and chaos in the kingdom before Marthanda Varma came to throne in Wynad.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Earlier ruler Rama Varma was very weak. • The Dutch east India company possessed strong military power and had greater ambition in the politics. • The surrounding rulers were also strong. • The Paleygars of Wynad made Rama Varma weak. 	2
18	<p>18. Explain the contributions of Mrs. Annie Besant.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annie Besant had more knowledge in Vedanta Philosophy. • She advocated that the Indian culture is far more superior to the western culture which is based on materialism. • She did a comparative study of Buddhism and Hinduism. • She translated 'Bhagavad Geetha' to English. • She started the Central Hindu College. 	2
19	<p>19. Which incidents highlighted the importance of the movement of Human rights?</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>List out the functions of the UNO's security council. The incidents that highlighted the importance of the movement of human rights are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American war of independence • Russian revolution • French revolution 	2

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Struggle for independence <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Functions of UNO's Security Council are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It strives to solve global problems peacefully. • In case of need, it deploys UN peace keeping force to maintain peace and order. • It also selects the judge of international court of justice. • It suggests the nomination of secretary general for UN. 	
20	<p>20. What are the reasons for riot?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Which are the problems of unorganised workers?</p> <p>Reasons for riot:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communal clashes • Communal fights • Group clashes <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Problems of unorganised workers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No rules and regulations • No fixed wages • No additional facilities • No medical facilities • No job security • Harassed by entrepreneurs 	2
21	<p>21. Mention the features of the Mangrove Forest.</p> <p>Features of Mangrove Forest are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They are formed due to tides. • They are found along the deltas and coastal regions and estuaries of rivers that are subjected to tides. • River delta of the Ganga, Mahanadi, Godavari and Krishna have this kind of forests. • Sundari trees are plenty in the Ganga basin. 	2

22	<p>22. Floods can be controlled only through proper measures. How? Floods can be controlled by taking following measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Afforestation • Construction of dams across the rivers • Storing of water in reservoirs • Construction of embankments • Flood forecasting and early warnings 	2						
23	<p>23. Mention any four differences between public finance and private finance.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%;">Private finance</th> <th style="width: 50%;">Public finance</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>It relates income and expenditure of one person or one family</td> <td>It relates to the income and expenditure of the government</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Here individuals calculate income before hand and then spend it accordingly.</td> <td>Here, the government calculates its expenditure first and then adjusts it income accordingly.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Private finance	Public finance	It relates income and expenditure of one person or one family	It relates to the income and expenditure of the government	Here individuals calculate income before hand and then spend it accordingly.	Here, the government calculates its expenditure first and then adjusts it income accordingly.	2
Private finance	Public finance							
It relates income and expenditure of one person or one family	It relates to the income and expenditure of the government							
Here individuals calculate income before hand and then spend it accordingly.	Here, the government calculates its expenditure first and then adjusts it income accordingly.							
24	<p>24. Mention any for promotional organisations of Entrepreneurship Promotional organisations of entrepreneurship are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District industrial centers • Small industries development corporation ltd • National small industries corporation • Small scale industries board • Small industries service institutions • Industrial estates • Khadi and village industries corporation • Technical consultancy organizations 	2						
25	<p>IV. Answer the following questions in Six sentences / points each: 9x3=27 25. Which are the terms included in the Subsidiary alliance. OR British education created new thinking and taste in India. Conditions of subsidiary alliance are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lord Wellesley introduced this system in 1789. • The Indian king had to keep the British army in his kingdom. • Had to bear the expenses of the army and the wages of the soldiers. 	3						

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The king should have a British resident in his court • The king could not appoint any other European without the permission of the British. • In order to enter into any agreement or pact with any Indian state, permission of the Governor General was mandatory. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Effects of British education in India are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indians could develop modernity, secularism, democratic attitudes and rationality along with nationalistic ideals. • Encouragement to local literature and languages • Periodicals started emerging • New social and religious reformation movements emerged • The thoughts of thinkers like J S Mill, Rousseau and Montesquieu brought fresh thinking in the Indian youth. • Freedom struggles which took place across the globe influenced India. • Could understand and appreciate their rich tradition. 	3
26	<p>26. Raja Wodeyar was one of the important Wodeyars of Mysore. How?</p> <p>Raja Wodeyar is one of the famous Wodeyar kings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expanded the small paleyapattu into a large Mysore • Captured Srirangapatana and made it as his capital • Expanded his kingdom • Revived the temples of Srirangapatana, Mysore and Melukote • Offered Rajamudi to lord Cheluva Narayana swamy • Started Navaratri festival. 	3
27	<p>27. How did Mysore province help Britain in the First World War?</p> <p>The Mysore province helped the Britain in the First World War:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contributed 50 lakhs rupees • Mysore Lancers regiment were ordered to support Britain • Mysore Lancers consisted of 23 officers, 444 noncommissioned officers and 528 horses 132 followers left Bangalore to take part in the war. • The Mysore Lancers took control of Haifa 	3

28	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They made the enemies to flee out of the area <p>28. Explain the relationship between India and China. The relationship between India and China:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • India was the first country to recognize Chinese communist government • Pancha Sheela principles • Hindi Chini bhai bhai • China has annexed Tibet against the will of India • Indo China war of 1962 • Border issues between the two countries • Claim of Arunachal Pradesh • River Brahmaputra issue • Maoists' terrorists are in the form of naxalism in India • No International border only line of actual control • Nuclear threat • Foreign trade challenges 	3
29	<p>29. Which are the legislative and legal measures taken to eradicate untouchability? Constitutional measures to stop untouchability are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 17 prohibits the practice of untouchability • The untouchability crime act was implemented in 1955 • This act was amended as citizens' rights protection act in 1976 • Reservation in education • Reservation in politics • Reservation in employment • Economic reservation • Universal suffrage and right to equality 	3
30	<p>30. List out the measures advised to conserve soil. Ways to conserve soil are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Counter ploughing • Construction of bunds • Development of terraced farming • Prevention of deforestation 	3

- Encouragement of afforestation
- Control of livestock grazing
- Planned use of water
- Construction of check dams

31

31. List out the demerits of road transport.

OR

List out the influencing factors on the location of Industries.

Problems of road transport are:

- Village roads are unfit for transportation during rainy season
- Environmental pollution
- Density of vehicles
- More accidents
- Roads are subjected to severe wear and tear due to rain, floods and cyclones
- Construction and management of national and state highways is inadequate.
- Scarcity of basic needs along the roadside.

OR

Factors influencing location of industries are:

- Availability of raw materials
- Availability of labour
- Supply of capital
- Climatic conditions
- Availability of market
- Port facility
- Technology
- Government policies
- Energy resources
- Availability of land

3

32

32. Pre harvest and post-harvest technologies have influenced the green revolution. How? OR

The role of the Panchayat raj institutions is great in the development of rural areas. -Justify.

Pre harvest and post-harvest technologies have influenced the green revolution;

Pre harvest:

- Use of good quality seeds
- Use of fertilizers
- Use of pesticides
- Irrigation facility

Post harvest:

- Granary facility
- Cold storage system
- Scientific harvest
- Scientific process
- Scientific marketing
- Support price

OR

The role of Panchayat Raj System in rural development:

- Construction of Roads
- Construction of Drainage
- Providing Drinking water
- Providing Street lights
- Construction of Toilets
- Construction of School
- Construction of Hospitals
- Providing Market yard facility
- Giving Adult education
- Employment opportunities
- Improvement of rural and cottage industries
- Issue of ration cards facilities
- Housing programs

3

33	<p>33. Which are the financial services of post offices? OR Which are the consumer rights given by the Consumer protection act? Financial services provided by the post offices are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Post office savings bank ● Money transfers ● Kisan Vikas Patra ● National savings certificates ● Postal life insurance ● Recurring deposits ● Pension scheme ● Old age scheme <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The consumer rights promoted by the consumer protection act are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Right to information ● Right to choose ● Right to be heard ● Right to seek redressal ● Right to consumer education ● Right to stop exploitation ● Right to healthy environment ● Control of livestock grazing ● Planned use of water ● Construction of check dams ● This act was amended as citizens' rights protection act in 1976 ● Reservation in education ● Reservation in politics ● Reservation in employment ● Economic reservation ● Universal suffrage and right to equality 	3
34	<p>V. Answer the following questions in about eight sentences /point each: 4x4=16</p> <p>34. List out the results of the 1857's revolt Results of 1857 revolt:</p>	4

- End of the rule of the East India Company
- Transfer of administration to the parliament of England.
- Administrative responsibility handed over to the secretary of Indian affairs in the British parliament.
- Declaration of the queen of England in 1858
- Called as the 'Magna Carta' of India
- Points included are:
- The agreements made by the East India Company with the kings were accepted.
- A stable government had to be provided to the Indians
- There would be equality before law
- The government would exhibit religious tolerance and not to interfere in the religious matters of the country

35

35. Explain the contributions of Jawaharlal Nehru as the Prime Minister of India.

OR

Explain the role of farmers in the freedom struggle of India

Achievements of Jawaharlal Nehru as the first prime minister of India:

- Entered the freedom struggle through home rule league
- Significant role in non-cooperation movement
- President of 1929 Lahore session
- Declaration of Poorna swaraj
- After becoming the prime minister of India:
- Architect of industrialization and modern India
- Re organization of states
- Formation of the government
- Introduction of five-year plans
- Non alignment policy
- Pancha Sheela principles
- Foreign policy
- Intense industrialization
- Died in 1964

OR

4

Role of farmers in the freedom movement:

- Revolted against the landlords and European planters
- Refused to grow indigo in Champaranya district
- Staged agitations against land tax
- Farmers' problems merged with freedom movement
- Many protests were staged under the Kisan Sabha
- Telangana farmers' revolt challenged the Andhra Reddy landlords and the Nizam's razzakars.
- Bengali farmers revolted against the exploitation of the landlords.
- In Maharashtra, farmers revolted against the low wages.

4

36 **36. Many measures have been taken to improve the status of women in India. Justify**

Measures taken to improve the status of women in India:

- Women and children development program
- Women education
- Prohibition of child marriage act
- Dowry prohibition act
- Implementation of Stree shakti
- Mahila mandalas, yuvathi mandalas
- Women commission
- Self-help groups and women cooperative societies

4

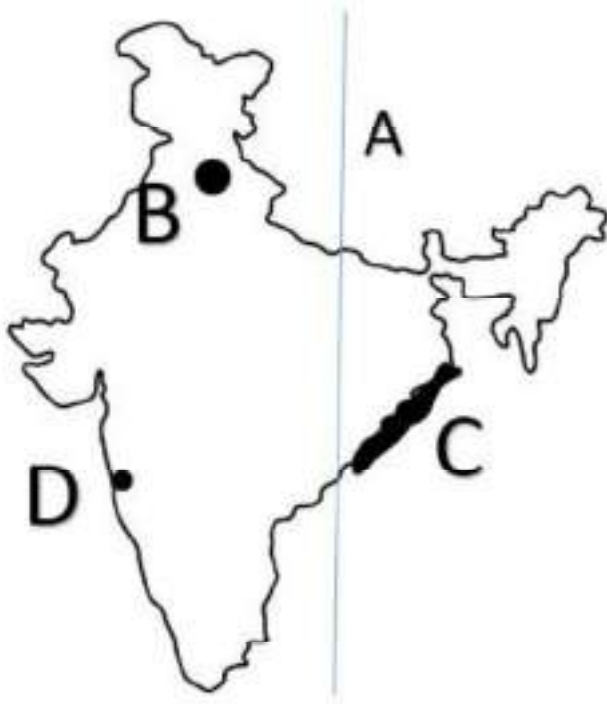
37 **37. How is the land resource used in India?**

Uses of land in India:

- Net sown area
- Forest area
- Use of land for purposes other than cultivation
- Fallow land
- Grassland
- Uncultivated land

38 VI 38. Draw an outline map of India and mark the following: 1+4=5

- a) $82\frac{1}{2}$ E Longitude
- b) Bhakra-Nangal Project
- c) Utkal Coast
- d) Mumbai



1+4=5

Office of the Deputy Director (Admin)
Department of School Education, Bangalore North Dist. Bangalore

Practice Papers Prepared For The Improvement of Results of S.S.L.C Examination 2023-24

Subject : 85E - Social Science

Max.Marks : 80

Time : 3.15 Hours

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PRACTICE PAPER-2-MODEL KEY ANSWERS

Q. N	VALUE POINTS	TOTAL
	I. Four options are given for the following questions or incomplete statements. Choose the appropriate answer and write the same with the option:	
	8x1=8	
1	1. The first princely state to sign the Subsidiary Alliance was A. Mysore B. Hyderabad C. Tanjore D. Gwalior Ans:B. Hyderabad	1
2	2. The post of Superintendent of Police was introduced by A. Lord Cornwallis B. Lord William Bentinck C. Lord Thomas Munroe D. Lord Warren Hastings Ans:A. Lord Cornwallis	1
3	3. The present Secretary General of the UNO is A. Ban Ki Moon B. Antonio Guterres C. Kofi A Annan D. U. Thant Ans:B. Antonio Guterres	1
4	4. This article in the Indian constitution states that practice of untouchability is a punishable crime. A. Article 14 B. Article 18 C. Article 17 D. Article 21 Ans:C. Article 17	1
5	5. The five-year plan is a measure to reduce A. Communalism B. Unemployment C. Dowry D. Child marriage Ans:B. Unemployment	1
6	6. This river is called 'the sorrow of Bihar'. A. Kosi B. Godavari C. Damodar D. Sutlej Ans:A. Kosi	1

7	7. The chairman of the NITI Ayog is A. The President B. The Prime Minister C. Lok Sabha Speaker D. The Vice President Ans:B. The Prime Minister	1
8	8. This account can be opened by the students. A. Savings account B. Recurring Deposit Account C. Current Account D. Fixed Deposit Ans:A. Savings account	1
II Answer the following questions in a sentence each: 8x1=8		
9	9. The Government of India Act of 1935 is considered to be the base for Indian Constitution. How? The federal system was introduced for the first time consisting of both princely states and British ruled provinces in India.	1
10	10. Which treaty ended the Second Anglo Mysore war? Treaty of Mangalore ended the Second Anglo Mysore war.	1
11	11. When is the Human Rights Day celebrated? Human Rights Day is celebrated on 10th December.	1
12	12. What is prejudice? Prejudice is the opinion a person forms about the other person or community even before he gets to know them.	1
13	13. Name the Indian season which receives the low rainfall. Winter season.	1
14	14. Coastal erosion is found more in the west coast of India. Why? During the South west monsoon season, very high waves cause coastal erosion.	1
15	15. What is decentralization? Providing administrative power and responsibility of developing the village to people themselves is called decentralization.	1
16	16. Which institution is called 'Bankers' bank? Reserve Bank of India is called 'Bankers' bank'	1

17	<p>III. Answer the following questions in two to four sentences each: 8x2=16</p> <p>17. What were the teachings of Sathya Shodak Samaj?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opposed gender inequality • Opposed denial of human rights • Opposed exploitation of people • Opposed practice of untouchability • Started a movement for social justice. 	2
18	<p>18. List out the problems faced by independent India.</p> <p>Problems faced by independent India:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation of refugees • Communal riots • Formation of government • Integration of various provinces • Production of food • Development of agriculture • Growth of industries 	2
19	<p>19. Mention the measures taken by the Government of India to stop terrorism.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Write the formation of the Security Council.</p> <p>Steps taken to stop terrorism:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State and central governments are continuously venturing to control terrorism and thereby protect men and property. • Anti-terrorist forces are set up specially trained to combat terrorism • Many a time, our defence forces are pressed into action to throw out terrorism. • India has even assisted the neighbouring countries like Srilanka to restrain terrorist activities <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	2

	<p>Formation of Security Council:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It consists of 15 members out of which 5 nations – USA, Russia, China, England and France are the permanent members. • The non-permanent members are elected for a term of two years by the general assembly. • Each member has one vote. • The support of all the permanent members of the security council is essential for any decision of this body. 	
20	<p>20. What are the problems faced by the unorganized workers? OR What is the nature of mob?</p> <p>Problems faced by unorganized workers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No rules and regulations • No fixed wages • No additional facilities • No medical facilities • No job security • Harassed by employers <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Nature of mob:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mob is a temporary assembly of people. • In this people assemble at a specific place. • Members of mob are influenced very easily by mutual feelings, opinions and acts. • There is a possibility of display of suppressed feelings. 	2
21	<p>21. What are the steps taken for the conservation of forest?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cutting down of dried up and abrased trees which causes forest fires • Protecting the forest trees against diseases • Planting saplings • Sowing seeds • Guarding against illegal cutting of trees • Avoiding grazing of domestic animals in forests • Encourage people to protect trees. 	2

22	<p>22. What is the importance of the non-conventional energy resources?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It has become inevitable to use non-conventional energy resources to conserve the conventional energy sources. • Exploration of the use of non-exhaustible energy uses has gained a lot of importance in the five years plans 	2
23	<p>23. Which factors led to the Green Revolution?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The green revolution was the consequence of using ‘high yielding seed. • Many experiments in Mexico resulted in the discovery of high yielding wheat grains. • Mexico and Taiwan made use of this grain and achieved immense success in the production of wheat. 	2
24	<p>24. Mention any four aims of Consumer Protection Act.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The four aims of consumer protection act are: • The act accords importance for safety and quality. • Avoiding production and sale of dangerous goods. • Prevention of trade malpractice in the market. • Supervision on quality, weights, measures and price. • Compensating the consumers in case of any problem arising as a result of trade. • Creating awareness to the consumers through consumer education. 	2
25	<p>IV. Answer the following questions in six sentences: 9x3=27</p> <p>25. What are the developments made by the British in the civil services?</p> <p>Developments made by the British in the civil services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cornwallis introduced the administration of the civil services. • The company provided permission for private workers to trade. • Regulating act was implemented to enforce control. • Fort William college was opened to provide education for the benefit of people aspiring to join civil services. • Appointments for civil service were done through appointments. • Only lower graded jobs were given to the Indians. 	3

26	<p>26. Explain the method adopted by Sangolli Rayanna to fight against the British.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>What were the results of the Battle of Plassey?</p> <p>Method adopted by Sangolli Rayanna:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Rayanna was a brave soldier of Sangolli. ● He fought for the freedom of Kittur. ● He developed a sense of nationalism and went on organizing an army. ● He organized secret meetings at sensitive geographical locations. ● He aimed at looting the treasury and taluk offices of the British. ● He had an army of 500 men. ● The British thought that he was being instigated by Rani Chennamma. ● The British devised a cunning strategy to capture Rayanna. ● With the help of the Desais, he was cunningly captured and hanged to death. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Results of the battle of Plassey:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● This war brought out the immortality, lack of unity among the Indians and the greed of Indian businessmen. ● Mir Jaffar became the nawab of Bengal. ● The company gained exclusive rights to do business in Bengal. ● Mir Jaffar had to pay rupees 17,70,00,000 as a relief to Siraj ud Duala's attack on the fort William. 	3
27	<p>27. What were the results of the First World War?</p> <p>Results of the First World War:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Versailles treaty was signed in 1919 ● Austria -Hungary and the Ottoman kingdoms lost identity ● Germany lost most of its areas ● The map of Europe changed drastically ● Small independent nations came into being ● League of Nations was established. 	3
28	<p>28. Explain the relationship between India and America.</p> <p>Relationship between India and America:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Both India and USA are big democratic system 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● We have mutual relationship since 1947. ● USA has helped us financially for our economic development through five-year plans. ● Even during Chinese aggression in 1962, USA supported India. ● Later the policy makers of the USA extended the help to Pakistan during the Indo Pak war. ● We have common concern for curbing terrorism. ● India maintains good relationship with the USA in the fields of foreign trade, science and technology, space and education. 	3
29	<p>29. What are the causes of child labour? Causes for child labour:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Poverty ● Domestic conflicts ● Divorce ● Domestic violence ● Excessive control ● Greed of the industrialists ● Illiteracy ● Kidnapping of children 	3
30	<p>30. How do you conserve soil? Ways to conserve soil are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Counter ploughing ● Construction of bunds ● Development of terraced farming ● Prevention of deforestation ● Encouragement of afforestation ● Control of livestock grazing ● Planned use of water ● Construction of check dams 	3

31	<p>31.Mention the types of land use in Indian agriculture.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>What is the importance of road transport in the economic development of India?</p> <p>Types of land use in India are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Net sown area • Forest area • Use of land for purposes other than cultivation • Fallow land • Grassland • Uncultivated land <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Importance of road transport in the economic development of India:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very important for the development of villages • Very important for the development of agriculture • Movement of agricultural produce • Essential commodities are transported to the villages • Feeders for railways • Movement of goods 	3
32	<p>32. Women self-help groups play an important role to make the rural women economically independent. Substantiate.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The central government gains income not only from tax sources but also from non-tax sources. How?</p> <p>Women self-help groups play an important role to make the rural women economically independent:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women self-help groups have been started in all the villages in the rural sector. • They play a significant role in organizing poor rural women and making them financially independent. • They avail loans easily and engage in productive activities. • They mobilise savings and obtain repayment of loans. • Through this group, women are able to get rid of social evils. 	3

33	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They contribute to the building of a clean and progressive society. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The central government gains income not only from tax sources but also from non-tax sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The net profit earned by the RBI • The net profit generated by the Indian railways • The revenue generated by the department of posts and telecommunication. • The revenue generated by the public sector industries • The revenue generated by the coins and mints • Various types of fees and penalties. 	3
	<p>33. Mention the different types of banks.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Entrepreneur plays a vital role in the economic development of a nation. Justify</p> <p>Different types of banks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central bank or reserve bank of India • Commercial banks • Industrial development bank • Land development banks • Indigenous banks • Cooperative banks <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Entrepreneurs play a vital role in the economic development of a nation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote capital formation • Provide large scale employment • Helps to increase GDP • Encourage effective mobilization of skill • Improves standard of living • Promote development of industries • Contributes to the development of societies • Promotes country's export trade 	3

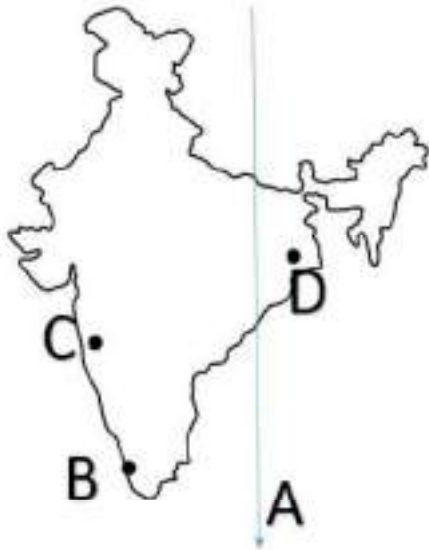
34	<p>V .Answer the following questions in eight to ten sentences: 4x4=16</p> <p>34. Explain the role of the moderates of India freedom struggle.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Explain the tribal revolt during the freedom struggle.</p> <p>Role of the moderates in the Indian freedom struggle:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They had faith in the rule of British and judiciary • They used to table their demands with the frame work of the constitution through prayers and requests. • They tried to bring in political awareness among the people. • They organized public meetings, discussed various burning issues and submitted memorandums to the government. • They submitted requests on cutting down of military expenditure, development of Indian industries, providing good education and programmes for poverty alleviation. • They explained ‘Drain theory’ <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Tribal revolt in the freedom movement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The tax policies implemented during the British administration were the reasons for the tribal revolts. • Revolts of Santals, Kola and Munda are important. • The Santals were exploited by the British government which upset them. • They met secretly and decided to loot the zamindars and the money lenders. • As a result, the tribal people killed their enemies. • Frightened money lenders and zamindars fled their areas. • Though this movement came to an end, it became an inspiration for many revolts in future. • Similarly, Kola and Munda revolted against the zamindars. 	4
35	<p>35. The economic and political causes were the main reason for the 1857 revolt. Substantiate.</p> <p>Economic causes for the 1857 revolt:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to industrial revolution in England, Indian handicrafts and cottage industries suffered heavily. 	4

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Indian craftsman became unemployed ● Because of zamindari system landlords exploited the farmers. ● Inam commission was appointed and all the gifted lands were taken back. <p>Political causes for the 1857 revolt:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Promulgation of doctrine lapse resulted in kings losing their kingdoms. ● Many kings were stripped off their kingly status ● Lakhs of soldiers became unemployed. ● This became a strong reason for the protest 	
36	<p>36. Write the measures taken to eradicate smuggling</p> <p>Measures taken to eradicate smuggling:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To encourage import substitutions ● Suitable modulations of market prices ● Proper import and export policy ● Strict coastal vigilance service ● Punitive measures ● Interstate trade agreements ● Awareness among the citizens ● Social boycott of smuggled goods. 	4
37	<p>37. Which factors influence the establishment of industries?</p> <p>Factors influencing establishment of industries are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Availability of raw materials ● Availability of labour ● Supply of capital ● Climatic conditions ● Availability of market ● Port facility ● Technology ● Government policies ● Energy resources ● Availability of land 	4

38 VI 38. Draw a neat map of India and locate the following: 1+4=5

- A. 82 ½ East Longitude
- B. Cochin port
- C. Tarapura atomic centre
- D. Damodar multipurpose project

1+4=5



Office of the Deputy Director (Admin)
Department of School Education, Bangalore North Dist. Bangalore

Practice Papers Prepared For The Improvement of Results of S.S.L.C Examination 2023-24
Subject : 85E - Social Science

Max.Marks : 80

Time : 3.15 Hours

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PRACTICE PAPER-3-MODEL KEY ANSWERS

Q. N	VALUE POINTS	TOTAL
	I. Four options are given for the following questions or incomplete statements. Choose the appropriate answer and write the same with the option: 8x1=8	
1	1. The Doctrine of Lapse was implemented by A. Lord Dalhousie B. Lord William Bentinck C. Lord Cornwallis D. Warren Hastings Ans:A. Lord Dalhousie	1
2	2. The Federal system of administration was introduced in Indian principalities according to A. Government of India Act of 1935 B. Government of India Act of 1919 C. Indian Councils Act of 1909 D. Indian Councils Act of 1861 Ans:A. Government of India Act of 1935	1
3	3. The headquarters of the International Court of Justice is at A. New York B. Geneva C. Hague D. Rome Ans: C. Hague	1
4	4. “Truly, the whole mankind is one” was said by A. Chikkadevaraja Wodeyar B. Chikkupadya C. Singararya D. Pampa Ans:D. Pampa	1
5	5. An example for organized worker is A. Farmers B. Construction workers C. Teachers D. Street vendors Ans:C. Teacher	1
6	6. The highest multi-purpose river valley project of India is A. Hirakud B. Bhakra Nangal C. Kosi D. Nagarjuna Sagar Ans:B. Bhakra Nangal	1

7	7. The Father of Indian green revolution is A. Norman Borlaug C. M S Swaminathan Ans:C. M S Swaminathan	B. Sir. M Vishveshwaraiah D. Jawaharlal Nehru	1
8	8. Amount can be deposited once to earn interest in A. Savings account C. Current Account Ans:D. Term Deposit Account	B. Recurring Deposit Account D. Term Deposit Account	1
	II. Answer the following questions in a sentence each: 8x1=8		
9	9. How did the writings of JS Mill impact Indians? The writings of J S Mill brought fresh thinking in the minds of the educated youth of India.		1
10	10. Which treaty ended the First Anglo Mysore war? The Madras treaty ended the first Anglo Mysore war		1
11	11. What is terrorism? Terrorism means to violent acts which are intended to create fear.		1
12	12. Who said, “Untouchability is a stigma on Hindu society”? Mahatma Gandhi said “Untouchability is a stigma on Hindu society”.		1
13	13. Mention the two branches of south western monsoon winds The two branches of South western monsoon winds are: Arabian Sea branch and Bay of Bengal branch.		1
14	14. Landslide occurs more in the mining areas. Give reasons. Excavation of earth to reach the ore deposits deep down can cause landslides.		1
15	15. Name the three levels of Panchayat Raj system. The three levels of Panchayat Raj system are: Zilla Panchayats, Taluk Panchayats and Gram Panchayats.		1
16	16. What is ‘Bank’? The term Bank is derived from Italian word “Banco” or from a French word “Banque” both mean a Bench or money exchange table.		1

17	<p>III Answer the following questions in two to four sentences each: 8x2=16</p> <p>17. Swami Vivekananda is an inspiration to the youth. How?</p> <p>Swami Vivekananda is an inspiration to the youth:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● He attracted the listeners while speaking at ‘Congress of Religions’ held in Chicago in 1893. ● His speeches mirror his nationalistic ideas. ● He has authored books on Jnana Yoga, Raja Yoga, Karma Yoga and Bhakti Yoga. ● His thoughts provided impetus to freedom struggle and he asserted that freedom includes social equality also. 	2
18	<p>18. How was Goa liberated from the Portuguese?</p> <p>Goa was liberated by the Portuguese:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Protest against the Portuguese occupation of Goa continued after independence. ● Though they were ordered to vacate Goa, they brought more army from Africa and Europeans tried to consolidate their power over Goa. ● Satyagrahis from all over India entered Goa and declared the exit of Portuguese from Goa in 1955. ● The Indian military entered Goa and took over its administration. 	2
19	<p>19. Write any four features of economically backward countries.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>What are the aims of FAO?</p> <p>Features of economically backward countries are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Lack of sufficient capital to develop agriculture and industries ● Shortage of food ● Shortage of technology ● Shortage of medical facilities ● Lack of higher educational amenities <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The aims of FAO are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Improvement of agriculture ● Provision for more nutritious food ● Liberation of the world population from hunger 	2

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of the living conditions of the rural people. 	
20	<p>20. What are the challenges faced by the unorganized workers?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>What is the nature of mob?</p> <p>Challenges faced by unorganized works:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No rules and regulations • No fixed wages • No additional facilities • No medical facilities • No job security • Harassed by employers <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Nature of mobs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mob dosent have leader • It does not last long for longer duration • They come to an end at one point of time • Mob violence can be controlled through effective use of police, military and other agencies of the government. 	2
21	<p>21. Name any four national parks of India.</p> <p>The four national parks of India are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kaziranga national park • Sundarbans • Hazaribagh national park • Gir national park • Kanha national park • Tandova national park 	2
22	<p>22. Which are the four types of coal?</p> <p>The four types of coal are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anthracite • Bituminous • Lignite • Peat 	2

23	<p>23. What are the solutions for the problems faced by agriculture sector? Solutions for the problems faced by agriculture sector:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote organic and natural farming • Nature friendly techniques • To make effort of increase agriculture produce • This is called Green Revolution or Perpetual Green Revolution 	2
24	<p>24. List out the rights consumer. Rights of consumer are;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to information • Right to choose • Right to be heard • Right to seek redressal • Right to consumer education • Right to stop exploitation • Right to healthy environment 	2
25	<p>IV Answer the following questions in six sentences: 9x3=27 25. What was the effect of land revenue system introduced by the British in India Effect of land revenue system introduced by the British in India are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A new class of zamindars who exploited the farmers was created • The farmers became landless slowly • Land became a commodity • Many zamindars had to mortgage their lands to pay land taxes • Agricultural sector became commercialized and had to grow raw materials needed by the industries • Money lenders became strong. 	3
26	<p>26. Explain the method adopted by Dondiya Wagh to fight against the British.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>How did Raja Marthanda Varma control the Dutch expansion? Method adopted by Dondiya Wagh:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He was called Wagh the tiger 	3

- He organized the army with the unhappy soldiers of Tippu's army and feudatory rulers who had lost power
- Captured Bidanoor and Shivamogga forts and made unsuccessful attempt to capture Chitradurga fort.
- Many attacks were organized and he lost his base
- After the capture of Shikaripura, he ran away towards Gutti which was under the control of the Nizam of Hyderabad.
- When Nizam's army attacked Gutti, he had to run towards the Marathas.
- The Maratha army attacked him and captured all his resources.
- In spite of this, he continued his warfare.

OR

Raja Marthanda Varma:

- He compiled an army of 50,000 soldiers to extend the border of Wynad.
- He occupied the pepper growing areas and defeated the Dutch who were
- He controlled the surrounding areas and made them oppose the Dutch.
- In 1741, he defeated the consolidated Dutch army.
- The Dutch came back to cochin but with the help of Sinhalese forces, the Dutch attacked Marthanda Varma.
- After a serious battle, the Dutch were defeated by the Travancore province.
- The Dutch suffered a huge loss.

3

27. The Nazi ideology destroyed Germany. How?

The Nazi ideology destroyed Germany.

- Nazi philosophy propagated hatred and speculative thoughts among the Germans.
- The gist of nazi philosophy:
- The best race in the world is the Aryan race
- Only Germans are eligible to rule the world.
- All the other communities are eligible to be ruled.
- Jews are responsible for all the problems of the Germans.

3

27

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communists, socialists and Catholics are also responsible. • Jews are unfit to exist. 	
28	<p>28. Explain the relationship between India and Russia Relationship between India and Russia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • India maintains good relationship with Russia • Though India followed non alignment policy, Indo Soviet cooperation continued in political, economic and other fields. • Soviet union condemned China's aggression in 1962 • Soviet Russia supported India during the liberation of Goa in 1961 • In 1971, India and Soviet Russia entered into 20 years treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation. • Russia assisted India to establish steel plants at Bhilai and Bokaro • It is supporting Indian claim for permanent seat in the Security Council of UNO 	3
29	<p>29. What are the causes for child marriage? Causes for child marriage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender discrimination • Child marriages breed child marriages • Lack of education • Lack of proper implementation of law • Poor implementation of legal provisions in school education • Lack of participation on the part of community and general and general public 	3
30	<p>30. What is soil erosion? Explain the reasons for soil erosion. Soil erosion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transportation of surface soil by various natural forces is called soil erosion. • Reasons: 1. Deforestation 2. Over grazing 3. Unscientific methods of cultivation 4. Over irrigation 5. Manufacture of bricks, tiles and pots. 	3

31	<p>31. What are the factors favourable for growing wheat? OR List the important international airports of India. Factors favorable for growing wheat are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temperature- 10° to 15° c • 50 to 70 cm of annual rainfall • Heavy loam and black soils <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Important international airports of India are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sahara and Santa Cruz, Mumbai • Indira Gandhi international airport, Delhi • Subhash Chandra Bose airport, Kolkata • Anna or Meenambakkam, Chennai • Kempe Gowda international airport, Bangalore • Hyderabad • Ahmedabad • Panaji • Amritsar • Guwahati • Thiruvananthapuram 	3
32	<p>32. Rural development is very important in India. How? OR Explain the significance of public finance in the economic development of India Rural development is very important in India:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural development includes agricultural and nonagricultural development. • Greater demand for industrial products and services. • Creation of employment opportunities, increase in literacy and skill levels, higher productivity could be achieved only with the development of rural areas. • Agro processing, small and cottage industries will develop leading to gradual transformation of the villages. • With this migration to cities will be developed. 	3

- All these contribute towards the reduction of poverty.

OR

Significance of public finance:

- The government's activities of mobilizing revenue, incurring expenditure and raising loans are a part of its fiscal policy.
- The objective of fiscal policy is to achieve economic growth, maintain economic stability and achieve a fair distribution of income.
- The government usually spends the revenue collected through taxes or the money raised through borrowings for development of activities. This increases the growth rate of the economy and benefits everyone.
- Similarly, by spending more during recession and controlling expenditure during inflation, the government tries to regulate the economic activities.
- Since all these are a part of the annual budget prepared by the government, the study of public finance also helps in analysis and evaluation of budgets.

33

33. In recent days, banking transactions have been expanded. Explain.

OR

What is the role played by the district industrial centres in the development of enterprises?

In recent days, banking transactions have been expanded:

OR

- Today we have state bank group, 20 nationalized banks, 21 private banks and 19 foreign banks.
- The network of banks consists of 8000 bank branches.
- There are rural banks, regional banks, government and private banks also.
- Inclusion of post offices can be considered.
- Post office is with a network of over 1.55 lakh post offices spread all over India.
- Post offices are providing a wide range of services to the customers.

OR

Role played by the district industrial centers in the development of enterprises:

3

34

- Technical support for preparation of the project report
- Information on machinery and equipment
- Promotion of new industrial estates
- Approval of project reports of special types
- Training through entrepreneurship development programmes
- Allotment of raw materials
- Financial assistance under self-employment schemes
- Assistance in marketing linkage with central government

V Answer the following questions in eight to ten sentences: 4x4=16
34.Explain the role of the Bal Gangadhar Tilak in the Indian freedom struggle.

OR

Explain the workers & farmers revolt during the freedom struggle.

Role of Bal Gangadhar Tilak in the Indian freedom movement

- He declared- ‘Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it’
- An independent India was his main aim
- He prepared common people for the freedom struggle
- He organized religious functions
- Inspired nationalism through Shivaji Jayanthi and Ganesha festival
- Utilized his newspapers- Kesari and Maratha
- He called the public to participate in the freedom struggle
- He wrote Geetha Rahasya in the prison.

OR

The workers & farmers revolt during the freedom struggle.

- The labour movement started in Calcutta
- People started getting organized to fight for their rights
- The railway porters staged agitation in railway stations
- The Printers’ Union of Calcutta and the Bombay textile workers
- The Madras Labour Union was established.
- Many labour unions were born.
- The congress supported these movements
- Farmers revolted against landlords and European planters.
- They refused to grow indigo in Champaranya district.
- They staged agitations against land tax.

4

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The farmers of Tebhag, Malabar etc. Rose in revolt against landlords ● Many protests were organized under the banner of Kisan Sabha. ● The Telangana farmers challenged the Andhra Reddy landlords ● Bengali farmers revolted against the exploitation by landlords. ● In Maharashtra, the farmers protested against low wages 	
35	<p>35.The 1857 revolt failed to reach the goal. Substantiate this statement.</p> <p>Reasons for the failure of the 1857 revolt are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Did not spread to the whole country ● Intended to protect the interest of a few ● Erupted due to unexpected reasons ● Lack of unity among the Indians ● No proper direction or strategy ● No proper leadership ● Lack of expertise among soldiers ● Lack of effective leadership and discipline ● Many Indian kings were loyal to the British ● People lost confidence in the soldiers 	4
36	<p>36.What are the steps taken by the government of India to eradicate poverty?</p> <p>Steps taken by the government of India to eradicate poverty are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● BPL cards are issued ● Five-year plans are introduced ● Increase per capita income ● Jawahar Rojgar yojana ● Rural employment scheme ● Pradhana Mantri Gramodaya yojanas ● Proper utilization of resources on productive lines 	4
37	<p>37.List the industrial regions of India.</p> <p>Industrial regions of India:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Hoogly region ● Mumbai-Pune region ● Ahmedabad-Vadodara region 	4

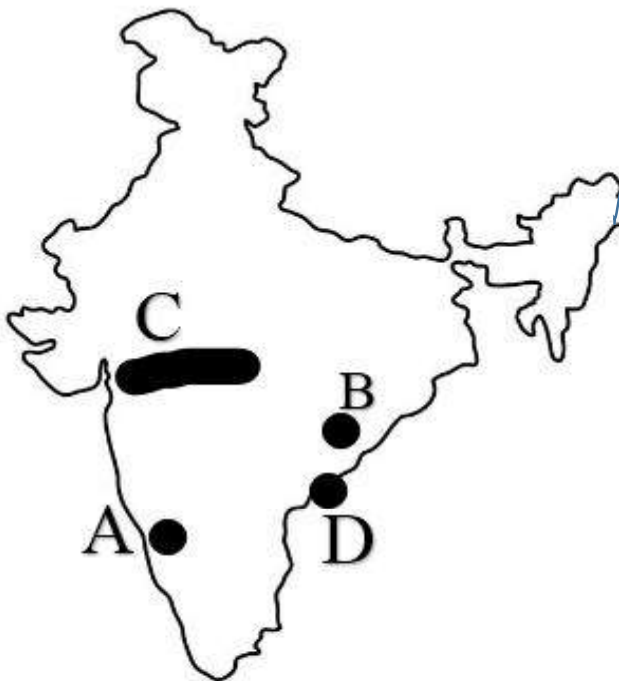
- Damodar valley industrial region
- Southern industrial region
- National capital region
- Vishakhapatnam-Guntur region
- Kollam-Thiruvananthapuram region

38

VI 38. Draw a neat map of India and locate the following: 1+4=5

- A. Kaiga nuclear plant
- B. Hirakud multipurpose river valley project
- C. Vindhya range
- D. Vishakapatnam

1+4=5



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Subject : 85E - Social Science

Max.Marks : 80

Time : 3.15 Hours

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PRACTICE PAPER-4-MODEL KEY ANSWERS

Q. N	VALUE POINTS	TOTAL
	<p>I. Four options are given for the following questions or incomplete statements. Choose the appropriate answer and write the same with the option:</p> <p style="text-align: right;">8x1=8</p>	
1	<p>1. The first Anglo – Maratha war ended with the</p> <p>A. Bassein treaty B. Salbai treaty C. Mangalore treaty D. Mysore treaty</p> <p>Ans: B. Salbai treaty</p>	1
2	<p>2. A civil court called Diwani Adalat was established by</p> <p>A. Lord Dalhousie B. Warren Hastings C. Lord Cornwallis D. William Bentinck</p> <p>Ans: B. Warren Hastings</p>	1
3	<p>3. The ‘Cabinet of the UNO’ is the</p> <p>A. General Assembly B. Secretariat C. Security Council D. Trusteeship Council</p> <p>Ans: C. Security Council</p>	1
4	<p>4. The civil rights protection act was passed in the year.</p> <p>A. 1955 B. 1965 C. 1976 D. 1986</p> <p>Ans: C. 1976</p>	1
5	<p>5. An example for unorganized worker is</p> <p>A. Agricultural labourers B. Teachers C. Bank employee D. Police</p> <p>Ans: A. Agricultural labourers</p>	1

6	<p>6. The longest multipurpose river valley project of India is</p> <p>A. Bhakra Nangal B. Hirakud C. Kosi D. Nagarjuna Sagar</p> <p>Ans: B. Hirakud</p>	1
7	<p>7. The planning commission of India was replaced by</p> <p>A. Human resource department B. Ministry of Finance C. NITI Aayog D. District forum</p> <p>Ans: C. NITI Aayog</p>	1
8	<p>8. This account allows to make any number of transactions in a bank.</p> <p>A. Savings account B. Recurring Deposit Account C. Current Account D. Fixed Deposit</p> <p>Ans: C. Current Account</p>	1
<p>II. Answer the following questions in a sentence each: 8x1=8</p>		
9	<p>9. The Indian Council act of 1909 is an example of divide & rule. How? In order to provide separate representation for Muslims, ‘Separate Electorate College’ was created.</p>	1
10	<p>10. Who was given the title ‘Abhinava Kalidasa?’ Basappa Shastry</p>	1
11	<p>11. What is disarmament? Disarmament means the reduction or elimination of certain or all armaments for the purpose of ending armaments race.</p>	1
12	<p>12. What is social stratification? Social stratification refers to the practice of classifying people as upper class and lower class on the basis of income, education, caste, colour, gender, occupation, intelligence etc.</p>	1
13	<p>13. Which type of climate is experienced by India? India has tropical monsoon type of climatic condition.</p>	1
14	<p>14. Cyclones occur in Bay of Bengal. Why? The Bay of Bengal is surrounded by three side of land. The Bay of Bengal is subject to intense heating, giving rise to humid and unstable airmasses that causes cyclones.</p>	1

15	<p>15. Name any two housing schemes. ‘Indira Awas Yojana’, ‘Ambedkar-Valmiki Housing Programme’, ‘Ashraya Yojana’</p>	1
16	<p>16. Which organization issues ‘National Savings Certificates’? Postal Department</p>	1
<p>III Answer the following questions in two to four sentences each: 8x2=16</p>		
17	<p>17. What were the teachings of Satya shodak Samaj?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It believed that freedom was the basic necessity of every individual. • It urged for the prohibition of liquor. • It opposed gender inequality, denial of human rights, exploitation of people. • It started a movement for social justice. • Jyoti ba Phule established a primary school for girls. • He condemned the slavery which was being forced on <i>Shudras</i>. • He advocated free and compulsory education. <p>(Any 4)</p>	2
18	<p>18. How was Pondicherry liberated?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The French colonies had continued their hold on Pondicherry in post-independence India. • As a result of the struggle by the Congress, the Communists and other organizations, this province joined Indian union. • Pondicherry was declared a Union territory in 1963 	2
19	<p>19. What were the problems faced after the second world war?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human rights • Armaments race • Economic inequality • Terrorism <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Write the formation of the General Assembly.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General assembly consists of all the members of the U.N. • Each member country can send 5 members but have only single vote. • The Assembly at its first session elects a President for a term of one year. • It also elects 17 vice Presidents and 7 Chairmen 	2

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ordinary session normally commences in September and lasts until mid-December. • A two third majority of members present and voting is required on all important questions. • The annual budget is to be approved by General Assembly. Emergency meetings of the Assembly may be summoned to discuss urgent issues. (Any 4) 	
20	<p>20. What are the solutions for the unemployment ?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population control • Encouragement to cottage industries • Agricultural development • Industrial development • Educational reforms • Five-year plans • Encouragement to vocational education • Rural development • Employment-guarantee programs Information technology (Any 4) <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>List out the important environmental movements of India.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chipko movement • Appiko movement • Narmada movement • Silent Valley movement • Movement against MRPL • Agitation against Kaiga (Any 4) 	2
21	<p>21. Write the features of Mangrove forests.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mangrove forests are formed due to tides. • They are found along the deltas and coastal regions and estuaries of rivers • River delta of the Ganga, Mahanadi, Godavari and Krishna have Mangrove forests • The ‘Sundari’ trees are plenty in the Ganga basin and hence these forests are called ‘Sundarbans’. 	2
22	<p>22. Name the types of Manganese ore produced in India.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pyrolusite, 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Psilomelane, • Magnetite, • Branite • Hollandite. 	2
23	<p>23. What are the objectives of Five-year plans ?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing the production to the maximum extent possible. • Increasing the employment opportunities. • Reducing the economic disparities. • Ensuring economic stability. • Modernizing the economy etc. 	2
24	<p>24. What are the reasons for consumer exploitation ?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greed of the producer and seller • Ignorance of the consumer • Lack of strict supervision • Lack of awareness of consumer rights 	2
25	<p>IV Answer the following questions in six sentences: 9x3=27</p> <p>25. What were the changes brought about by the British in Indian judiciary system?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Warren Hastings established ‘A Diwani Adalat’ and ‘A Fouzadaari Adalat’ • In these civil courts Hindus were dispensed justice as per the Hindu scriptures and the Muslims as per the Shariyat. • Slowly, the British legal procedures were introduced in the criminal courts. • Civil courts came under the administration of European officers. • Though the criminal courts were under the control of ‘Qajis’, they were functioning under the supervision of European officers 	3
26	<p>26. The contributions made during the period of Chikkadevaraja Wodeyar is the most memorable one. Substantiate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He was an efficient soldier and administrator. • He checked the invasion of Shivaji at Madurai, Ikkeri and Bijapur. • He captured Magadi, Madhugiri, Koratagere and other places. • He purchased Bangalore from the Moghul military general. 	3

- He had the titles like Karnataka Kavi Chakravarthy, Aprathima Veera, Thenkana raja and Navakoti Narayana.
 - He started the council of ministers
 - The postal system came into being during his time.
 - Chikka Devaraja and Dodda Devaraja Canal were constructed.
- He had Patronized many poets like Thirumala raya, Sanchi Honnamma and so on. (Any 6)

OR

Explain the reason & results of the Second Carnatic war.

The reasons:

- French made Salabath Jung as the Nizam of Hyderabad.
- An officer named Bussy was appointed in Hyderabad
- In the Carnatic Chanda Saheb had become the Nawab with the help of French.
- Robert Clive attacked Arcot and defeated Chand Saheb.
- Chand Saheb was imprisoned and later killed in the war.

The results:

- The English named Mohammad Ali as the Nawab of Carnatic.
- The second Carnatic war ended with the Treaty of Pondicherry

27

27. What were the results of the great revolt of 1857?

- The governance of East India Company came to an end.
 - The governance of British government started.
 - The administration of India was handed over to Secretary of Indian Affairs
 - The Queen of Britain passed a declaration.
 - The agreements entered by the company were accepted.
 - Non pursuance of regional expansion.
 - Providing a stable government for Indians
 - Equality before the law was assured.
- Non-interference of the government in religious issues of Indians and practicing religious tolerance. (Any 6)

3

28

28. Explain the relationship between India and Pakistan.

- We have got geographical nearness and common cultural heritage.
- We have shared common history of many centuries.
- India is keenly interested to have good friendship with Pakistan.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to Military Dictatorships and political instability, Pakistan did not maintain good relationship with India. • There were Indo-Pak wars in 1947-48, 1965, 1971 and again in 1999 • In all these wars India emerged victorious. • Kashmir problem and terrorism are the major issues • Nearly one-third of Kashmir is yet to be liberated from Pakistan. <p>India is stressing that Pakistan should not promote terrorism and harm our national interest. (Any 6)</p>	3
29	<p>29. What are the ill effects of dowry ?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dowry diminishes women’s self-respect, dignity and stature. • It leads to domestic conflicts. • It also creates animosity between men and women. • Due to this evil, immorality and violence increase. • Family relationships suffer. • Families of brides get oppressed under financial constraints. • Greed for dowry is leading to deception in the name of marriage. • In order to escape from the dowry menace, people are resorting to child marriage. • Female feticide and female infanticide are increasing. <p>The number of divorces is also rising. (Any 6)</p>	3
30	<p>30. Write a short note on laterite soil.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Laterite soil is found normally in the areas receiving more than 200 cms of rainfall. • Because of having rainfall, the minerals of the soil get washed off leaving behind ferric oxide and aluminium in the surface soil. • Hence this soil also looks red in colour. • The minerals dissolved in the rainwater percolate to deeper layer of the soil and insoluble oxides of iron and aluminium are found in the top layers. • Laterite soil is less fertile and lack nitrogen and minerals. • In India this type of soil is found in about 2.48 lakh km, extending over the Western Ghats, the Vindhya, the Satpuras, the Raajmahal hills and Poorvachal region. • It is suitable for the cultivation of coffee and tea and other plantation crops. 	3
31	<p>31. Which factors influence the cropping pattern ?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land forms 	

- Climate
- Soil
- Water availability
- Economic factors
- Social factors
- Technology

3

OR

Write a short note on the uses of Remote Sensing technology.

- From these pictures, true, accurate and reliable information pertaining to that period can be obtained.
- This is a fast, low-cost information collection system compared to geographical survey.
- The information gathered by these can be easily analyzed using computers.
- Remote sensing images can be obtained from satellites regarding the extremes of climate and disturbances in the geographical features.
- Studies related to natural calamities like typhoons, cyclonic storms, floods etc.
- The role of satellite images is significant in analyzing the natural resources

32

32. Panchayat raj system plays a significant role in the rural development. Substantiate this statement.

- Enabling the rural people to participate in rural development.
- They can help to provide the rural community with basic facilities
- Panchayat institutions have striven to develop human resources too
- More employment opportunities can be provided
- Agricultural irrigation can be expanded
- Rural and cottage industries can be improved
- Establishment of food processing units can be encouraged
- Social and cultural activities can be encouraged
- Village arts and crafts will get an impetus and the rural culture will get enriched.
- Play a significant role in the over-all development of rural areas
(Any 6)

3

	<p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>List the planned expenditure of the Central Government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial services – Agriculture and agriculture-related activities, industry, communication, fuel, science and technology, rural development etc. • Social services – Education, health, hygiene, family welfare, drinking water supply, housing, social welfare etc. • General services – The expenditure incurred on maintenance of peace, law and order 	3
33	<p>33. What procedure do you follow to open a bank account ?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decide the type of account which you want to open • Approach the bank of your choice and meet its office • Fill up the Bank account form or proposal form • Give reference for opening your Bank account • Submit the Bank account form duly filled • The officer will verify all the particulars submitted • Initial Deposit 	3
	<p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>In recent days, there are various opportunities for the entrepreneurs to start self-employment business. Discuss.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advertising agencies • Marketing consultancy • Industrial consultancy • Equipment rental and leasing • Photocopying centers • Industrial Research and Development • Industrial testing labs • Internet browsing/setting up of cyber cafe • Installation and operation of cable and T.V network. Beauty parlours (Any 6) 	3
34	<p>V Answer the following questions in eight to ten sentences: 4x4=16</p> <p>34. Explain the achievement of the Subhash Chandra Bose in the Indian freedom struggle.</p>	4

- He was popular as ‘Netaji’.
 - He engaged himself in organizing the Indians residing outside India.
 - He toured many cities like Vienna, Berlin, Rome, Istanbul for the same.
 - He founded the Congress Socialist Party with Nehru.
 - He became the president of Haripur convention of Indian National Congress.
 - He quit congress and founded ‘Forward Bloc’.
 - He opposed the British war preparation.
 - The British Government put him under house arrest.
 - He escaped from the House arrest and reached Germany.
 - He organized the prisoners of war from India.
 - He said “Give me blood, I give you freedom.”
 - He broadcasted his speeches over ‘Azad Hind Radio’
 - He became the head of ‘Indian National Army’.
 - He called for ‘Delhi Chalo’ on this occasion.
- (Any 8)

4

OR

Explain the role of revolutionaries during the Indian freedom struggle.

- The revolutionaries dreamt of a totally free India.
- They strongly believed in violent means.
- They started establishing their secret branches in India and abroad
- ‘Anusheelana Samithi’ and ‘Abhinava Bharata’
- They used bombs and firearms to achieve their objectives.
- The government tried their best to suppress them.
- The revolutionaries were arrested for murder attempts.
- They were declared guilty and given life imprisonment.

35

35. What are the results of the Second World War ?

- It witnessed the maximum deaths and injuries.
- It caused social and political changes in the entire world.
- The United Nations Organisation replaced the League of Nations.
- Russia and USA became the most aggressive countries.
- This paved the way for the beginning of a cold war.
- Asian and African nations were benefitted.
- Britain, France and many other nations lost many colonial establishments.
- It led to a severe competition of atomic weapons

4

36	<p>36. Indian government is striving hard to increase literacy. Justify.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ‘Sarva Siksha Abhiyan’ is introduced. • It provides education to girls • ‘National Literacy Mission’ is in force. • ‘Sakshara Bharath’ programme is introduced. • Through Article 21A of our Constitution education is made as fundamental right. • Right to Education-2009 has been guaranteed. • Compulsory free education has been implemented for the children between 6 and 14 years. 	4
37	<p>37. List the important Iron and steel industries of India.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Tata Iron and Steel Plant- TISCO – at Jamshedpur of Jharkhand. b) Indian Iron and Steel Company – IISCO – Berhampur, West Bengal c) Visveswaraya Iron and Steel Company – VISCO – at Bhadravathi, Karnataka d) Iron and Steel Company at Bhilai, Chhattisgarh e) Iron and Steel Company at Rourkela, Orissa f) Iron and Steel Company at Durgapur, West Bengal g) Iron and Steel Company at Bokaro, Jharkhand h) Iron and Steel Company at Salem, Tamil Nadu i) Iron and Steel Company at Vishakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh. 	4

38

VI 38. Draw a neat map of India and locate the following:

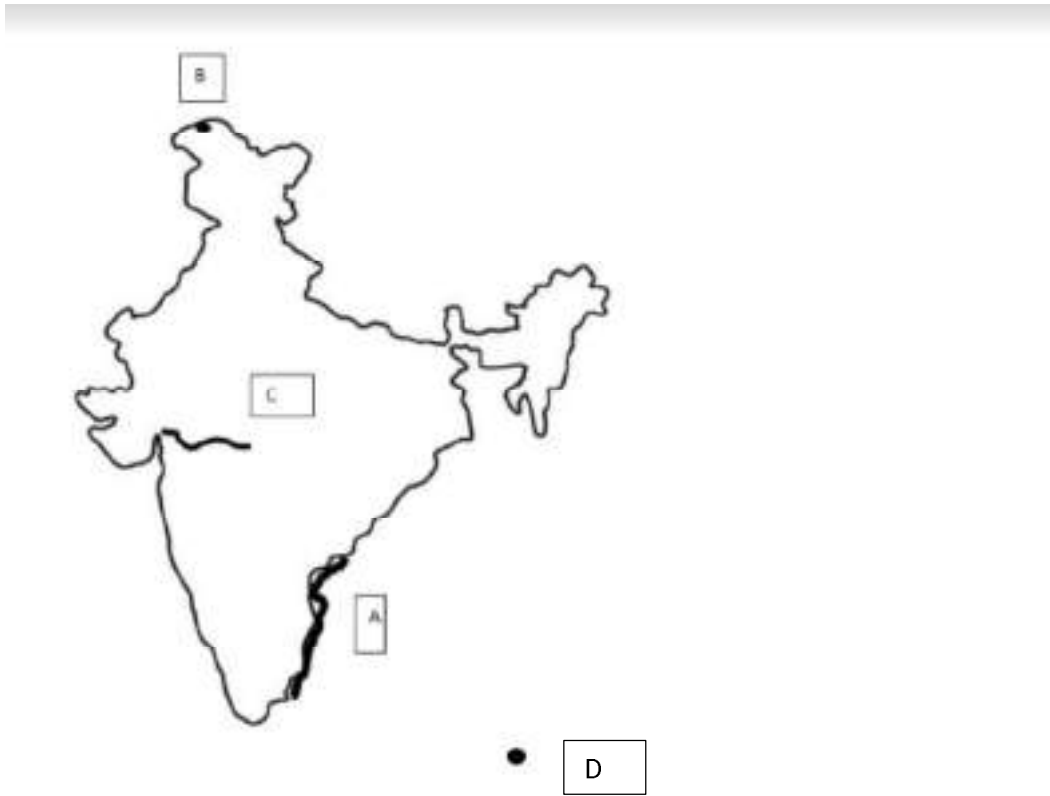
A.The Coromandel coast

B.K-2 (Godwin Austin)

C.River Narmada

D.Indira Point

1+4=5



Office of the Deputy Director (Admin)
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Max. Marks: 80

Time: 3.15 Hours

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PRACTICE PAPER-5- MODEL KEY ANSWERS

Q.NO	VALUE POINTS	TOTAL
I	Four choices are given for each incomplete statements. Choose the correct Answer and write the same along with the letter of alphabet in your answer Paper. 8 x 1 = 8	
1	The President of Indian National Congress of Haripur session was a) Sardhar Vallabha Bhai Patel b) Dr.B.R. Ambedkar c) Lala Laja path Rai d) Subhas Chandra Bose Ans: d) Subhas Chandra Bose	1
2	The State re organization commission came in to force in a) 1953 b) 1956 c) 1950 d) 1973 Ans: a) 1953	1
3	Education is the fundamental right through a) Article -14 b) Article-16 c) Article-22 d) Article-21 A Ans: d) Article-21 A	1
4	Untouchability is a stigma because a) it creates gender inequality b) it brings class conflict c) it causes inequality on birth d) it creates religious inequality Ans: b) it brings class conflict	1
5	The Silent valley movement was held at a) Coastal region of Karnataka b) Phal ghat of Kerala c) Tehri Garhwal of Uttar Pradesh d) Salyani of Karnataka Ans: b) Phal ghat of Kerala	1

15	<p>What is deficit budget? Ans: If the government 's total expenditure is more than the income, it is called Deficit budget.</p>	1
16	<p>What is the main aim of consumer movement? Ans: The main objective of consumer movement is to protect the interest of the consumer.</p>	1
III 17	<p>Answer the following questions in 2 to 4 sentences each 8x2=16 The subsidiary alliance made provincial rulers as puppets of the British, how?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The British could place the Indian states under their control. • Maintenance of the army became easy. • The Indian provincial kings were subjected to severe economic exploitation. 	2
18	<p>Name the important commandants of Mysore who took part in the World wars? The important commandants who participated in World war are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A.T. Thyaga raj • A. Lingaraj Aras • Subbaraj Aras • B.P. krishne Aras • Vir Turab ali • Sardar Bahadur • B. Chammaraj Aras • J. Desi raj Aras [Any 4 names] 	2
19	<p>What are the steps taken by the Government of Karnataka to eradicate poverty?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>What are measures taken to spread literacy? The major steps taken to eradicate poverty by Government of Karnataka are</p>	2

20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Five-year plans ● Jawahar Rojgar Yojana ● Rural employment guarantee programme ● Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana ● BPL cards are issued to poor families <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● ‘Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan’ has launched t in 2001 to provide free education for children of 6-14 years ● In 1988 ‘National Literacy Mission ’has also been established to make illiterates to literates ● ‘Sakshara Bharath’ Programme has been launched to eradicate illiteracy ● Recently through Article 21 A of our constitution education is made as fundamental right ● Right education act-2009 has been granted free and compulsory education for the children up to the age of 14 [any 4 points] <p>List out the problems faced by unorganized labours.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>How can we eradicate discrimination in labour?</p> <p>The problem faced by Unorganized labours are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● They are denied of Job security ● No fixed wages and allowances ● No medical facilities or help ● They were harassed by entrepreneurs <p>OR</p> <p>The causes for labour discrimination are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Both men and women are engaged in same work but their jobs may not be the same ● Men get higher responsibilities than women ● Discrimination in remuneration. ● Exploitation of the women labour
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21	<p>‘Indian agriculture is gamble with monsoons’ Discuss.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The South-West monsoons control the agriculture of India which is the main occupation of India. ● Failure of rainfall leads to drought. ● When the monsoons are heavy there are floods, they also lead to destruction to life and property. ● Hence. Indian agriculture is a gambling with monsoon. 	2
22	<p>List out any four National forests of India.</p> <p>Ans: The important National forests of India are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Kazi Ranga National Park, Sibsagar, Assam ● Hazaribagh National Park, Bihar ● Sundarbans -24 paragana district ● Gir National Park –Junagad, Gujarat ● Kanha National Park –Madhya Pradesh ● Tandova National park-Maharashtra [Any 4 points] 	2
23	<p>Name the three levels of Panchayath raj institutions of India.</p> <p>The three level of Panchayath raj institutions in India are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Zilla Panchayat ● Taluk Panchayat ● Grama Panchayat 	2
24	<p>Write any four promotional organisations which supports Entrepreneurs.</p> <p>Ans: The Promotional organisations which supports Entrepreneurs are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● District Industrial Centres [DIC’s] ● Small Industries Development Corporation Ltd [SIDC] ● National Small Industries Corporation [NSIC] ● Small Scale Industries Board [SSIB] ● Small Industries Service Institutions [SISI] ● Industrial estates [KIADB] 	2

<p>IV 25</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Khadi& Village Industries Corporation [KVIC] ● Technical Consultancy Organisations [TCO] [Any 4] <p>Answer the following questions in six sentences each: 9x3=27</p> <p>What were the features of the declaration of the British Queen in 1858?</p> <p>The Queen of Britain passed a declaration [Magna carta] in 1858 .it had the following points</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The agreements entered by the company with the local kings were accepted ● Non pursuance of regional expansion ● Providing a stable government for Indians ● Equality before the law ● Non interreference of the government in religious issues of Indians and practicing religious tolerance 	<p>3</p>
<p>26</p>	<p>Write about the reforms of Annie Besant.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Which are the reforms brought by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan?</p> <p>The reforms brought by Annie Besant</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Annie Besant aroused pride in Indian culture through her lectures ● She attempted to establish equality, universal brother hood and harmony in society. ● She gave her full support to the freedom struggle ● She started a newspaper called ‘New India’ ● In 1916, she started Home Rule Movement ● She was the president of the Congress session in 1917 ● She contributed immensely to Indian philosophy and the Independence struggle 	<p>3</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The reforms brought by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Aligarh movement aimed at promoting harmony of eastern and western ideas was their aim ● Sir Syed Ahmed Khan initiated this movement ● With an intention to provide modern education to the Muslim community ● He started ‘Anglo –Oriental college’ ● Its main objective was to provide religious education along with western education and to create a modern society through western education ● He supports female literacy and condemned polygamy and ideas against widow marriage. 	3
27	<p>Name the important European traders who visited India. List out their trading centres.</p> <p>The important Europeans came to India are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Portuguese ● Dutch ● French ● British <p>The trading canters of Europeans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Portuguese: Goa, Cochin, Diu, Daman, Salsette ● Dutch: Pulicat, Musalipatnam, Nagapatnam, Cochin, Broach and Surat ● French: Pondicherry, Balsore, Yanam, Karaikal, Chandranagore and Mahe ● British: Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Ahmedabad, Vishakhapatnam, Agra, Ajmeer, Patna, Surat, Dacca and Bassein 	3
28	<p>India as a progressive country. promotes economic justice and equality. Justify</p>	

	<p>Ans: India promotes Economic justice and equality as a progressive country</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Today, Governments role in economic development is big. ● It tries to overcome the basic problems of the people ● Previously the duties of government were very limited ● With the rise of the welfare states the scope of government has extended. ● Government came forwarded to provide many facilities to the people. 	3
29	<p>What are the measures taken to eradicate Child labour?</p> <p>Ans: The measures to take control Child labour are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● ‘Rehabilitation Welfare Fund of Child Labourers’ programme ● The ‘child Labour Prohibition and Control Act (1986)’ has been enacted ● Industrialists who violate this law, will have to mandatorily contribute Rs 20000/- per child ● Article 24 of our constitution declares that employing children below 14 years for work is a cognizable offence ● The government had launched the National Child labour project [NCLP] in1988 ● Bal mandiras are setup ● Under the ‘Sarva Shiksha Abhiyana’ project child labourer in Karnataka are being brought to school under the programme ‘Drudgery to school’ ● The right to education Act of 2009guareentees compulsory free education to children of 6 years to 14 years ● As per RTE act -2009, 25% seats in private schools are reserved for child labourers. backward class children, SC and ST children and children with special needs [Any 6 points] 	3
30	<p>List out the importance of Himalaya.</p> <p>Ans: The uses / importance of Himalayan Mountain s is</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Himalayas act as natural frontiers and prevent foreign invasion. 	3

31	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They prevent the cold winds from central Asia. • They obstruct the rain bearing winds and this causes heavy rain fall. • Their slopes have thick forests and are ideal for plantation crops • They are store house of minerals. • Birth place of many rivers and water falls which are helpful for generation of hydroelectricity. <p>Give suggestions to eradicate the scarcity of power.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>What are the natural and manmade causes for floods?</p> <p>Ans: Suggestions to eradicate the Power scarcity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the production of petroleum • Steps to be taken to have substitutes for oil and coal • Importance must be given to increase water power generation • Greater use of non-conventional sources of energy • Producing energy from solid waste • Educating people regarding the reduced use of energy resources <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The causes for floods are as follows</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The uncertainty of monsoon rainfall sometimes gets heavy rainfall causes floods • Accumulation of silt in the rivers lead to overflowing of water on either side of the, causing floods. • Breach of Dams or retention walls leads to sudden release of large quantity of water resulting in floods. • Rivers changing their course can also cause floods • Heavy rainfall during cyclones can also lead to floods • Earthquake in the sea are also causes floods. 	3
32	<p>What are the objectives of NITI Aayog? List the activities of NITI Aayog.</p> <p>The objectives of NITI Aayog:</p>	3

33	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To evolve a shared vision of national development priorities, sectors and strategies with the active involvement of states ● To foster co-operative federalism through structured support initiatives and mechanisms with the states on a continuous basis, recognising that strong states make a strong nation. <p>The activities of NITI Aayog are divided in to four heads</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Policy and programme frame work ● Co-operative Federalism ● Monitoring and evaluation ● Thinking and knowledge and innovation hub <p>What are the advantages of opening a Bank account. OR What are the methods followed while complaining in the consumer court?</p> <p>Ans: Advantages to open a bank Account</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● It facilitates safe custody of money ● It helps in making payments ● It helps in collection of money ● Bank Account holders get advance and loans. ● It helps in smooth financial transactions. ● Account holders get safe deposit locker facilities. <p>OR</p> <p>The methods to follow to file a complaint in consumer court</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● There is no proper prescribed proforma to file a case ● The complaint may be a typed one or hand written ● The complaint should include the name of the person, full address, and telephone number ● The person or organisation against whom the complaint is made should be, mentioned clearly with address ● There is no fees or stamp duty for the complaint 	3
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V
34

- No advocate or lawyer is required. The consumer him / her self can argue
- The particulars of the goods by which the loss incurred and the amount of loss should be specified clearly.
- The bill receipt should be enclosed

Answer the following questions in 8 sentence each: 4x4=16

Explain the role of Jawahar Lal Nehru in the freedom struggle.

OR

The Extremists played a prominent role in freedom struggle. Justify.

Ans: The role of Jawaharlal Nehru in freedom struggle

- Nehru played a prominent role in the Non-cooperation movement held during 1920
- Later he became the president of Lahore congress session
- Poorna swaraj goal was declared in this session
- Nehru was the president of 49th session of INC
- He declared that “congress supports complete democracy and it fights for democracy only and not for socialism.”
- As the Prime minister of India, he can be seen as the architect of Industrialisation and modern India
- Nehru became instrumental in the Integration of India which was achieved through the home minister of his cabinet
- He also laid foundation for the diverse culture of India by implementing language based re organization of states policy
- He sought to develop India through ‘Five-year plans’
- He advocated Non align movement
- He was instrumental in staying away from power politics by adhering to Pancha Sheela principles

OR

Role of Radicals [Extremists] in freedom struggle

- The Radicals took the issue of division of Bengal to the door steps of common people
- They called for boycotting of foreign goods and the institutions that encourage it
- Indians were encouraged to use local goods

4

<p>35</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Attaining complete freedom was the aim of radicals ● They tried to organize the common people of India ● They attempted to organise people by employing religious celebrations too ● They used Ganesha, Shivaji festivals and Durga celebrations to organise people against the British <p>“The Indian farmers born in debt, lived in debt and died in debt.” Explain the statement with backdrop of Permanent Zamindari system.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Permanent Zamindari system was implemented by Cornwallis. ● In this system, the Zamindars became the land owners. ● On a set date every year, he had to pay land tax to the British. ● This system created a new group called Zamindars. ● Zamindar used to keep excess collected money for himself. ● This system benefited the Zamindars and the British ● The farmers were severely exploited. ● The farmer’s life was completely disrupted. 	<p>4</p>
<p>36</p>	<p>What is Agriculture? Which are the types of farming practiced in India.</p> <p>Ans: Agriculture is the art of cultivation of land for growing crops</p> <p>Types agriculture systems present in India are has follows</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Subsistence forming ● Intensive forming ● Commercial forming ● Mixed forming ● Plantation forming ● Horticulture ● Floriculture 	<p>4</p>

37

List out the achievements of UNO

Ans: The achievements of UNO are as follows

- The Uno has solved many conflicts
- Due to lack of unity among permanent members of the security council and the complexity of global issues, it can be said that the achievements of UNO are mixed one
- Most of its functions are performing peace keeping works and observatory roles
- India has always worked with UNO towards protection of the human rights and world peace
- The Uno has worked towards resolving the crisis of Suez Canal Iran, Indonesia Kashmir, Palestine, Korea, Hungary, Congo, Cyprus, Arab-Israel, Namibia, Afghanistan and other
- It has continued to work on disarmament and nuclear disarmament areas
- Now, the cold war has ended leading more space of the functioning of UNO in future

4

V
38

Draw an outline map of India and locate the following places.

4+1=5

- a) Konkan coast
- b) Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose international airport
- c) Kanyakumari
- d) Pullicat lake



1+4

Office of the Deputy Director (Admin)
Department of School Education, Bangalore North Dist. Bangalore

Practice Papers Prepared For The Improvement of Results of S.S.L.C Examination 2023-24
Subject : 85E - Social Science

Max.Marks : 80

Time : 3.15 Hours

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PRACTICE PAPER-6-MODEL KEY ANSWERS

Q. N	VALUE POINTS	TOTAL
	<p>I. Four choices are given for each incomplete statements. Choose the correct answer and write the same along with the letter of alphabet in your answer paper. 1x8=8</p>	
1	<p>1. The Capital of French in India was_____</p> <p>A) Paris B) Pondicherry C) Madras D) Bombay</p> <p>Ans:B) Pondicherry</p>	1
2	<p>2. Reserve Bank of India was established in the Act of -_____ -</p> <p>A) Government of India Act 1919 B) Government of India Act 1935</p> <p>C) Indian council act 1861 D) Indian Council Act 1892</p> <p>Ans: B) Govt of India Act 1935</p>	1
3	<p>3. The place which receives the highest rainfall in India is_____</p> <p>A) Agumbe B) Chirapunji C) Ganganagar D) Mawsynram</p> <p>Ans: D) Mawsynram</p>	1
4	<p>4. The stigma on Hindu society is</p> <p>A) Over population B) Untouchability C) Unemployment D) Idol worship</p> <p>Ans: B) Untouchability</p>	1
5	<p>5. The sun rays are perpendicular in the northern hemisphere during summer.it results in</p> <p>A) Long days & short night B) Heavy rain & low temperature</p> <p>C) Low humidity & low temperature C) Short day & long night</p> <p>Ans; Long days & short night</p>	1

15	<p>15. Why is Vallabhbhai Patel known as iron man of India? All the 562 provinces are successfully integrated with the Indian union by Sardar Vallabha bhai Patel</p>	
16	<p>16. Who implemented 'Blue water policy? Francisco de Almeida</p>	1
<p>III Answerer the following question in two to four sentence each: 8X2=16</p>		
17	<p>17. Explain doctrine of lapse policy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to this policy, "If any Indian ruler died childless, his adopted children had no legal right over the throne". • Such a state was merged with the British Empire. • Princely states like, Satara, Nagpur, Sambalpur, Udaipur, Jhansi, Jaitpur came under this policy 	2
18	<p>18. What were the causes for first Anglo-Maratha war? OR What are the reasons for profiteering? The causes for first Anglo-Maratha war are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After the death of Peshwa Madhava Rao his brother Narayan Rao came to power. • Narayan Rao was murdered by his uncle Raghobha • This resulted in the infighting for the Peshwa post. • The Maratha federation brought Madhava Rao II of Narayan Rao to the post of Peshwa. • Upset with this Raghobha approached the British for support. • Thus, the First Anglo-Maratha war fought <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The reasons for profiteering are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unchecked prices • Monopoly of business houses • Unhealthy marketing practices • Black marketing 	2

19	<p>19. List out the causes of unemployment.</p> <p>The causes of unemployment are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over-population • Mechanization • Social inequality • Insufficient capital • Illiteracy 	2
20	<p>20. Mention the legal measures taken to eradicate untouchability in India.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>What are the reasons for consumer exploitation?</p> <p>The legal measures taken to reduce untouchability in India are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Article 17 prohibits untouchability, • Untouchability crime act 1955, • Protection of Civil Rights Act' in 1976 • Universal right to vote • Reservation SC ST and OBC <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The reasons for consumer exploitation are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cheating by the seller. • Excess charging • Exploitation by the agents. • Adulteration. • False weights & measures 	2
21	<p>21. Mention any two National parks of Karnataka.</p> <p>Two National parks of Karnataka. are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nagar hole National Park • Bannerghatta National Park 	2
22	<p>22. Which are the types of crops seasons of India?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early monsoon or kharif crops • Post monsoon or rabi crops • Summer crops or jade crops 	2

23	<p>23. Mention the stages of consumer courts of India. The stages of consumer courts of India are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District Forum. • State Commission. • National Commission. 	2
24	<p>24. Which are the types of Bank Account? The types of Bank Account are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Saving Bank Account • Current Account • Recurring Deposit account • Term Deposit account 	2
<p>IV. Answer the following questions in six sentences each: 9X3=27</p>		
25	<p>25. Explain the causes and results of the battle of Buxar. OR What is post-harvest and pre-harvest technology? The causes and results of the battle of Buxar. Are;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mir Quasim refused to remain a puppet in the hands of British. • Declared himself as an independent King. • Declared that the business is duty free in Bengal. • British trade suffered considerably. • British dethroned Mir Qasim • British again made Mir Jafar the Nawab of Bengal. • Mir Qasim went for an organized war against them. <p>Post-harvest and pre-harvest technology Means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post-harvest and pre-harvest technology means; • Post harvest technology means the improvement technology that is used to procure process and market agriculture produce. • Pre-harvest means the chemical fertilizers and pesticides and irrigation facilities and usage of high yielding variety seeds in agricultural production. 	3

26	<p>26. What are the methods to follow to file a complaint in consumer court?</p> <p>The methods to follow to file a complaint in consumer court are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The complaint may be typed one or hand written. • The complaint should include the name of the person, Full address and Telephone Number. • The person or organization against whom the complaint is made should be, mentioned clearly with address. • The particulars of the goods by which the loss has incurred and the amount of loss should be specified clearly 	3
27	<p>27. The economic changes of the time were responsible for the 1857 revolt. How?</p> <p>The economic changes of the time were responsible for the 1857 revolt are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industrial revolution in England ruined Indian industries. • Many industries were closed • Wool and cloth making industries suffered. • Artisans of India became unemployed. • Indian handicrafts became financially weak. • Farmers were exploited. • Through Inam commission, Inam lands were withdrawn. 	3
28	<p>28. What were the conditions of Srirangapatana treaty?.</p> <p>The conditions of Srirangapatana treaty are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tippu had to part half of his Kingdom. • Forced to pay 3 crore rupees • Had to pledge two of his children • Forced to release prisoners of war. • British withdrew combined army 	3
29	<p>29. Write the contribution of India in the II world war.</p> <p>Write the contribution of India in the II world war.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The participation of Indian army in defeating the German Armed forces during the II World war is a high watermark in Indian military History • The Burma campaign between 1942-45 proved to be significant for the Indian Army. 	3

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They received rigorous, tactical and innovative military under the Indian command, especially the General Headquarters and South East Asian command. • Indian army helped for victory in the Burma campaign during late 1944-45 	
30	<p>30. Explain India's relationship with China. India's positive relationship with China.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Both India & China are big countries. • Buddhism originated in India & spread in China. • Both have cordial relationship. • Sovereign republics. • Pancha Sheela principles were signed 	3
31	<p>31. List out the frontiers and neighbouring countries of India? OR Explain the differences between Personal finance and public finance. The frontiers and neighbouring countries of India are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • India has 15,200 kms of land frontiers and 6,100 Kms of coastline • India shares land frontier with seven nations • In the north –west, it is shares with Afghanistan and Pakistan • In the north with China, Nepal, and Bhutan • In the east with Myanmar and Bangladesh • Sri Lanka in the south and Maldives in the south-west 	3

OR

The differences between Personal finance and public finance.

Personal Finance	Public Finance
<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Income and expenditure of one person or one family.➤ Personal financial transactions are kept confidential➤ When an individual or a family saves money, it will supplement their prosperity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ The income and expenditure of the Government➤ Public financial matters are discussed in legislative houses.➤ When the Government saves money, growth is stunted.

3

32

32. List the hydro-electric power project of India.

OR

What are the advantages of opening a bank account?

3

The hydro-electric power project of India are

- Karnataka; Shivan Samudra, Jog, Bhadra, Alamatti
- Andra Pradesh: Nagarjuna Sagar, Srisailam, sileru project
- Tamil Nadu: Mettur project, Paikara, Periyar, Kundha, Kodayar
- Madhya Pradesh: Banasagar, Gandhisagar
- Maharashtra: Tata, Beera, Vaitarana project
- Orissa: Hirakud, Kolaja
- Gujarat: Kakra Para project, Kadana, Ukai project

OR

The advantages of opening a bank account are;

- Safe custody of money,
- Accept deposits
- Helps in making payments,
- Promote savings
- Helps in collecting of money,
- Lending advance
- Helps in smooth financial transactions,
- Issue debit and credit card
- Safe deposit lockers facility

33	<p>33. What is Communication? Mention the importance of communication?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Explain the importance of rural Development.</p> <p>The importance of communication are;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sending of messages from one person to another or from one place to another place. ● Helps in sending Messages from person to person and place to place quickly. ● Helps in creating awareness among the people. ● Helps to know about natural hazards and disasters, ● Helps in weather forecasting. ● It helps in the progress of trade, industry agriculture etc. ● It provides entertainment. ● It provides day to day information of the world. ● Provides employment ● They educate the people. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Explain the importance of rural Development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● It contributes development of the country. ● Creates more demand for industrial products. ● Creates demand for service sector. ● Creating more employment. ● It supports to service ● Increased literacy level and skill development lead to higher productivity. ● Promotes small scale and cottage industries <p>V. Answer the following questions in about eight to ten sentence each.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">4x4=16</p>	3
34	<p>34. Explain the power and functions of General assembly.</p> <p>The power and functions of General assembly.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Consisting of representatives from all the member states. ● Every country sends five representatives to this body. ● Every country has only one vote. ● The General body elects one of its members as the President for a year. 	4

35	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Similarly, people are elected for posts of ● 17 Vice Presidents, and seven Chairpersons for the seven permanent committees. <p>35. Write the main features of Regulating Act. OR Explain the Quit India Moment</p> <p>The main features of Regulating Act.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Bengal Presidency gained control over the other two Presidencies ● The governor of Bengal become the Governor general of all the three Presidencies ● The Governor General was authorized to direct, exercise control and supervise over the two presidencies ● The Bombay and Madras presidencies could not declare war on anyone or enter into peace agreements without prior approval of Governor General ● Supreme Court was established in Calcutta. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The Quit India Moment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Cripps Commission proposed dominion status before Indians. ● These proposals were opposed by the Congress. ● Quit India Movement was started by INC ● Gandhi gave call to ‘Do or Die’. ● Many leaders were arrested. ● Jaya Prakash Narayan provided leadership. ● Jaya Prakash Narayan founded “The Freedom Struggle Front” ● They trained factory workers. ● Common people supported quit India movement. 	4
36	<p>36. What are the causes and effects of soil erosion?</p> <p>The causes and effects of soil erosion are:</p> <p>Causes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Deforestation ● Over grazing ● shifting cultivation 	4

- Manufacturing of bricks,
- Manufacturing of tiles and pots
- Faulty methods of cultivation

The effects of soil erosion are:

- Accumulation of silt in the river beds and causing floods
- It changes the river course
- The storage capacity of reservoirs gets reduced
- The volume of water percolating down gets reduced
- Natural springs dry up

4

37

37. Jyothi Baphule was a social reformer. How ?

Jyothi Baphule was a social reformer:

- He addressed social problems.
- He fought for equal rights to non-Brahmin class.
- He fought for equal rights to woman.
- He encouraged the education of Shudras.
- He established hostel for girls.
- He fought out caste & gender discrimination

4

38

VI 38. Draw an outline map of India and mark these.

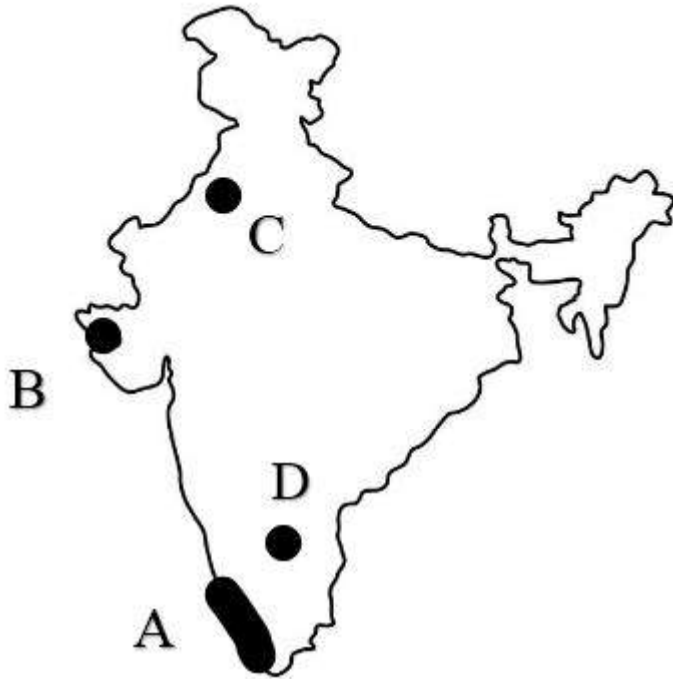
1+4=5

a) Malabar coast

b) Kandla

c) Ruyly

d) Kempe Gowda International Airport



1+4=5

11	<p>What is disarmament? Ans: Disarmament means the reduction or elimination of certain or all armaments for the purpose of ending arms race.</p>	1
12	<p>What is the result of female feticide? Ans: The female results in in reduction in the number of women and it leads to imbalance in gender ratio.</p>	1
13	<p>The tropical deciduous forest is also called monsoon forest why? Ans: The trees in these forests shed their leaves during spring and early summer season. Hence, they are also known as Monsoon forests.</p>	1
14	<p>Damodar river was called the sorrow of Bengal. Why? Ans: This river caused large scale destruction to life and property in West Bengal.</p>	1
15	<p>What was the intention of the 73rd amendment of the 1993 Indian constitution act? Ans: This amendment brought a uniform system of panchayat raj institution throughout the country</p>	1
16	<p>Why has the government of India established District industrial centers? Ans : To provide integrated administrative support for promotion of small scale industries in rural areas</p>	1
III	<p>Answer the following questions in 2 to 4 sentences each: 8x2=16</p>	
17	<p>How did the British empire extend during the period of Lord Wellesley? Ans: Lord Wellesley introduced three policies to expand the British empire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subsidiary alliance • Waging war against new states • Administering the sates directly that view under the control of the British 	2
18	<p>How was Goa liberated from the Portuguese?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An endless struggle took place demanding the inclusion of Goa which was under the imperialist rule of Portugal, with Goa 	2

<p>19</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Though they were ordered to give up Goa, the Portuguese brought in additional troops from Africa and Europe, and tried to strengthen their hold by suppressing the movement • In 1955, Satyagrahis from different parts of India gathered at Goa and began a liberation movement demanding that the imperialists Goa • In 1961, the Indian army intervened and took Goa under its control <p>It is essential for India to have cordial relationship with the other countries. Why?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>India is striving hard for the proposition of human rights. Justify this statement.</p> <p>Ans :It is essential for India to have cordial relationship with the other countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As an independent country India have to maintain good relations with foreign countries • Especially our international relations with neighbouring states in Asia must be very cordial • But at the same time our national interests like border security, foreign trade, economic gains, reputation of the country etc have to be carefully protected • Permanent diplomatic channel is maintained with all the countries of the world <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>India is striving hard for the proposition of human rights. Justify this statement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • India has always championed the cause of universal Human rights • India has provided for fundamental rights in the constitution itself and thereby played a vital role in throwing light on this issue • India is against genocide, all sorts of exploitation and oppression • Even through UNO and other international forums India urges for the protection of human rights. 	<p>2</p>
<p>20</p>	<p>What are the measures taken by the Government of India to solve the problem of untouchability?</p>	

	<p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Suggest measures to control mob.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Article 17 of the Indian constitution prohibits untouchability ● The Government of India has implemented in ‘untouchability crime Act’ ● ‘Civil Protection Act’ was implemented in 1976 with necessary changes to the act of 1955 ● According to this Act practicing untouchability is a crime. ● The regulation of 1989 confers special responsibilities to the state governments with regard to eradication of untouchability <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● By protection of police force ● Using security forces ● Taking military help 	2
21	<p>What are the uses of GIS?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● GIS technology-based maps are more attractive and give accurate information ● Various types of geographical, social and economic information can be easily analyzed and models can be constructed ● In recent years, GIS technology is being used to give advance intimation regarding weather phenomena ● Since this is a computer-based analysis, maps can be created very fast without the need of a cartographer. 	2
22	<p>What are the changes brought about by the advanced technology?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● With the development of human knowledge and increased use of advanced technology ● The central government formally set the Advanced technology Attachment in 1900 ● As a result of this AT is used in telephone, internet communication, defense department, weapons and nuclear bombs, satellite launching, Lunar projects ● Development of global economic system, educational, social and economic affairs and elections. 	2

23	<p>The main intention of public expenditure is the all round development of the country. Substantiate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The government spends money for various purposes like defense. administration, economic development and welfare of the people • The expenditure incurred by the government in the interest by public • In 20th century with the advent of welfare states the role and scope of the modern governments has expanded. 	2
24	<p>What are the problems faced by consumers? Ans :The problems facing by consumers are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Charging excess charges • Selling outdated commodities • Using false weight and measures • The role of middle men 	2
IV	<p>Answer the following questions in six sentences: 9x3=27</p>	
25	<p>What are the reasons for the discovery of new sea route to India? Ans : The reasons for the discovery of new sea route to India are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In1453 the Ottoman Turks captured the city of Constantinople • The city of Constantinople came under the control of Turks • Trade became unprofitable as Turks started levying too many taxes • The invention of compass, Astrolabe and gunpowder. 	3
26	<p>Explain the method adopted by Kittur Rani Chennamma to fight against the British.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After the death of Shivalinga Rudra Sarja, Chennamma adopted a boy named Shivalingappa and started ruling Kittur as Queen regent. • British collector Thackeray sent a report to the Bombay and attempted to take over Kittur kingdom under the Doctrine of lapse policy. • He attempted to take over the treasury and fort under his control. • Rani Chennamma considered war as Inevitable. • In the battle Thackeray was shot dead. 	3

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The British attacked Kittur again under the leadership on Colonel Deak. • Chennamma attempted to flee from the battle field. • But she was captured and imprisoned at Bylahongala fort. 	3
27	<p>What are the features of fascism? OR What are the principles of Arya Samaj? Ans :The features of Fascism are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intense nationalistic attitude • Destruction of enemies • Glorification of violence • Racial supremacy • Imperialist expansion • Support to massacres 	3
	<p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The main features of Arya samaj</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dayananda Saraswati was the founder of the Arya Samaj • Back to the Vedas was his famous slogan. • He said that there is a solution to the problems of modern India in the Vedas • He said that the Vedas are the only authentic ones • To propagate his ideas, he started a work called Satyarth Prakash • He said that it is because of the merit of the caste and not because of the birth • Condemned child marriage, polygamy • Widow remarriage was instituted • Advocated female education and female equality • Encouraged inter-caste marriages • He was not only a reformer but also a revivalist • He started the Shuddhi movement to bring back to Hinduism those who were dissatisfied with Hinduism and turned to other religions. 	
28	<p>What are your suggestions to eradicate economic inequality? Ans : The suggestions to eradicate economic inequality</p>	3

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● It is the primary duty of the government to take steps for the bridging of gaps between the rich and poor people ● Planning in India should be inclusive and give proper attention to minimize these disparities ● Proper care to be taken for their suitable rehabilitation and earning opportunities ● Proper economic reforms ● Careful fiscal policies ● Healthy taxation system ● Establishment of small scale and rural industries ● Land reforms, labour-oriented policies, social security's etc. <p>What are the solutions for unemployment? Explain.</p> <p>Ans : The solutions for unemployment are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Population control ● Encouragement to cottage industries ● Agricultural development ● Industrial development ● Educational reforms ● Five years plans ● Encouragement to vocational education ● Rural development ● Employment guarantee Programme <p>what are the geographical requirements to grow paddy?</p> <p>Ans :The geographical requirements to grow paddy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● It is the major Kharif crop ● It requires 25⁰ C temperature ● The rain fall should 100-200 cms ● Fertile Alluvial soil and clayey soil ● Standing water till the crop is ready for harvesting ● Flat land is required <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>What is the necessity of non conventional source of energy?</p> <p>Ans :The necessity of non conventional source of energy are</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">3</p> <p style="text-align: center;">3</p>
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31	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In India non-conventional power resources are found in abundance. ● They are renewable, pollution free and eco-friendly. ● They can be conveniently supplied to urban as well as rural areas ● They are capable of meeting the requirements of power in India in recent years rate of energy consumption has increased. <p>Black soil is the most suitable for dry farming. Prove this statement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Black soil is also known as ‘Regur’ and black cotton soil as they are best suited for cotton cultivation ● The area of black cotton soil is also called Deccan Trap ● Black soil more in lime and magnesium carbonate ● The soil is formed from the weathering of igneous rocks ● It contains more clay particles ● It is fertile and capable of retaining water ● It is suitable for dry farming 	3
32	<p>What are the aims of five year plans?</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Explain decentralization in the view of Gandhi’s Grama Saraya.</p> <p>Ans : The Aims /objectives of five year plans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Increasing the production to the maximum extent possible ● Increasing the employment opportunities ● Reducing the economic disparities ● Ensuring economic stability ● Modernizing the economy etc <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Decentralization means providing the administration power, and the responsibility of developing the village to its own people ● Through decentralization, self-reliant, self-sufficient and prosperous villages can be developed ● This process was called ‘Grama Swarajya’ by Mahatma Gandhi ● Decentralization puts a stop to all kinds of exploitation, upholds human independence and dignity and nurtures humane values like compassion and co-operation. 	3

33	<p>What are the functions of banks? OR</p> <p>What are the opportunities to establish self-employment?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accepting deposits from public and others • Lending money to public and other institutions • Transferring money from one place to another • Collecting money by cheques, drafts and bills • Discounting bills • Hiring safe deposit lockers • Conducting foreign exchange transactions • Conducting government transactions. <p>Answer the following questions in 8 to 10 sentences: 4x4=16</p>	3
V	<p>Explain Quit India movement. OR</p>	4
34	<p>What were the effects of the British land tax system?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gandhi gave call to the Indians ‘Do or Die’ • As result leaders like Gandhiji, Nehru, Rajendra Prasad, Vallabhbhai Patel, Kastur ba Gandhi were arrested and imprisoned • Since, most of the congress leaders were jailed, Non-Congress organizations took the lead in this movement • This movement created new leaders. Jaya Prakash Narayan provided leadership to this movement • He was the leader of Socialist wing of congress • He along with his supporters engaged in revolutionary works • The Socialists brought out a document titled ‘the Freedom Struggle front’ and outlined their strategies • They trained factory workers, they called for the support of common people • The efforts of Subhash Chandra Bose are really commendable in this direction <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A new zamindari community was created 	

35	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmers were exploited by the zamindars • Land became a commodity • The revenue was paid in respect of the land • Agriculture was commercialized • Moneylenders became stronger • Due to industrialization raw materials had to be grown. <p>What were the administrative and military causes for the 1857 revolt?</p> <p>Ans : Administrative causes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The British brought many civil and criminal laws in to effect • People did not like the new laws • But in the implementation, there were lot of partiality • Laws applied to Indians in a different manner • English became the language of the court • The English judges gave judgements in favor of English <p>Military causes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The condition of Indian soldiers was very pathetic • The status, salary, and opportunities for promotions were not given to Indian soldiers • The Indian soldiers forced to cross the oceans to serve on a foreign land 	4
36	<p>List the Main organs and agencies of the UNO.</p> <p>Ans : The Main organs of UNO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General assembly • Security council • The Economic and Social council • Trusteeship council • International court of justice • The secretariat <p>Special agencies of UNO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAO- food and agricultural organization • WHO- world health organization • UNESCO- united nations educational scientific and cultural organization 	4

- UNICEF- united nations children's emergency fund
- IMF- international monetary fund
- IBRD – International bank of reconstruction and development
- ILO-International labour organization
- WTO-world trade organization

37

What are the causes and precaution for earthquakes?

Ans: The causes for earthquake

- Pressure increases in the interior of the earth
- Change in the magma from one part to another
- Urbanization
- Deforestation, construction of dams, Mining activities, etc.

Precautionary measures to be taken

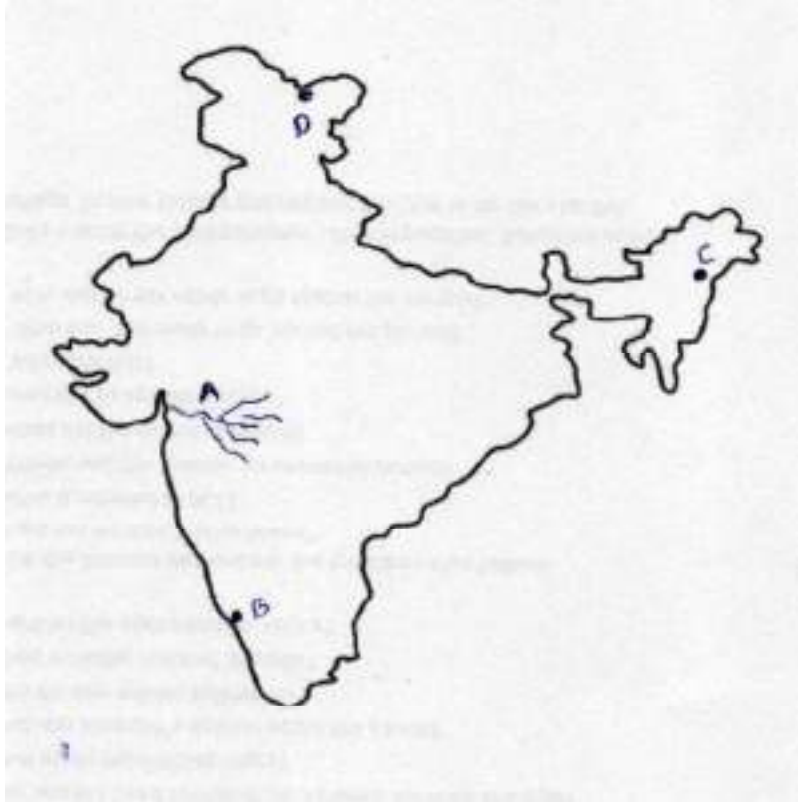
- Restricting construction of multi storied building in earthquake prone areas
- Using very light material for construction of houses in these areas
- Constructing houses to ensure stability
- Providing basic amenities to the earth quake affected areas
- Disconnecting power supply in the event of an earthquake

4

VI
38

Draw a neat map of India and locate the following: 1+4=5

- A. River Narmada
 - B. New Mangalore Port
 - C. Digboi
- Godwin Austin (K2)



1+4

Office of the Deputy Director (Admin)
Department of School Education, Bangalore North Dist. Bangalore

Practice Papers Prepared For The Improvement of Results of S.S.L.C
Examination 2023-24

Subject : 85E - Social Science

Max.Marks : 80

Time : 3.15 Hours

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PRACTICE PAPER-8-MODEL KEY ANSWERS

Q.N	VALUE POINTS	TOTAL
	<p>I. Four choices are given for each of the following questions/ incomplete statements. Only one of them is correct or the most appropriate. Choose the correct answer and write the complete answer along with its letter of the alphabet: 8x1=8</p>	
1.	<p>1. Mysore state came into existence on A) January 26 1950 B) November 1 1956 C) November 1 1950 D) November 1 1973 Ans: B) November 1 1956</p>	1
2.	<p>2. The Governor general who annexed Punjab into the British Empire A) Lord Dalhousie B) Lord Wellesley C) Lord Cornwallis D) Lord Warren Hastings Ans: A) Lord Dalhousie</p>	1
3.	<p>3. The Cabinet of the UNO is A) General Assembly B) Security Council C) Secretariat D) Trusteeship Council Ans: B) Security Council</p>	1
4.	<p>4. Untouchability is stigma on the Hindu society was said by A) Dr.B.R. Ambedkar B) Swami Vivekananda C) Jyotibha Phule D) Mahatma Gandhiji Ans: D) Mahatma Gandhiji</p>	1
5.	<p>5. The leader of the Narmada movement is A) Dr. Shivaramkaranta B) Medha Patkar C) Sundar Lal Bahuguna D) Chandi Prasad Bhatt Ans: B) Medha Patkar</p>	1

6.	6. A major reason for the great revolution in agriculture are A) Development of information technology B) Development of advanced technology C) Development of Biotechnology D) Development of Industrial Technology Ans: C) Development of Biotechnology	1
7.	7. This constitutional amendment brought into existence uniform panchayat raj institutions across the country A) 73 B) 89 C) 45 D) 86 Ans: A) 73	1
8	8. A bank account suitable for traders, commercial and professional organizations is A) Savings account B) Current account C) Recurring Deposit Account D) Fixed Deposit Account Ans: B) Current account	1
II. Answer the following questions in a sentence each		8x1=8
9	9. What was the immediate cause of the World War I? Ans: The assassination of the Austrian prince, Archduke Franz Ferdinand on 28th July	1
10	10. Nizam of Hyderabad did not agree to join the Union of India. Why? Ans: The intention of remaining independent, the Nizam refused to join the Union of India.	1
11	11. Which country helped to the agreement between India and Pakistan in Tashkent in 1966? Ans: Russia	1
12	12. What is prejudice? Ans: The opinion a person forms about another person or community even before he gets to know them.	1
13	13. What is rain harvesting? Ans: Collection of rain water for the irrigation.	1
14	14. Sea erosion is higher on the west coast than on the east coast. Why? Ans: Coastal erosion is more during south-west monsoon season because of high tides. During this period, very high waves bash the coast engulfing a huge land mass	1
15	15. Who is the father of green revolution in India? Ans: Dr. M.S. Swaminathan	1

16	<p>16. Why is the Reserve Bank of India called the banks of bank? Ans: All the banking transactions in India are controlled by The Reserve Bank of India.</p>	1
17	<p>III. Answer the following questions in 2 to 4 sentences / points each 8x2=16</p> <p>17. State the reforms of Shri Narayana guru. Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sri Narayana Guru started the Sree Narayana Dharma Paripalana Yogam in 1903 for the upliftment of Ezhava community of Kerala. • This movement aimed at strengthening the backward and exploited communities. • During that period, all were not allowed to use facilities like tanks and roads. • They were barred from wearing footwear. Restrictions were there on women's dress also. • These communities had to live without basic human rights. In order to address this issue, Sri Narayana Guru started Dharma Paripalana Yogam movement. One Caste, One Religion and One God for human beings was the basic idea of Sri Narayana Guru. • Education is the only path to achieve this he declared. He built temples for the backward communities as they were denied entry into temples. The Satyagraha for entry of untouchables into Guruvayoor temple was a major incident. 	1+1
18	<p>18. How did Britain use India's resources in World War II? Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • England utilised the agrarian products and industrial goods for the war. • The ordinance factories upgraded their technology and expanded the volume of output of war -related industrial goods. 	1/2x4=2
19	<p>19. Name the types of soils found in India. Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alluvial soil • Black soil • Red soil 	1/2x4=2

20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Laterite soil • Desert soil • Mountainous soil. <p>20. Indian agriculture is gambling with the monsoon winds. How? Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The agriculture is the main occupation of Indians • The South-West monsoons control the agriculture • Failure of rainfall leads to drought. • When the monsoons are heavy there are floods, they also cause to destruction to life and property. 	1+1				
21	<p>21. What are the differences between pre-harvest and post-harvest technologies?</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="194 725 1369 987"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="194 725 783 770">Pre-harvest technology</th> <th data-bbox="783 725 1369 770">Post-harvest technology</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="194 770 783 987"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The improved technology used in agricultural production like the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides and irrigation facilities </td> <td data-bbox="783 770 1369 987"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The improved technology that is used to procure, process and market agricultural produce </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Pre-harvest technology	Post-harvest technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The improved technology used in agricultural production like the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides and irrigation facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The improved technology that is used to procure, process and market agricultural produce 	
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22	<p>22. List out the rights of consumers. Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Right to Protect against the marketing of goods which are hazardous to life and property of the consumers. • Right to Information • Right to Choose • Right to be Heard • Right to seek Redressal against the unfair trade practices • Right to Consumer Education • Right to stop exploitation. 	1/2x4=2				
23	<p>23. State the steps taken by India for the promotion of human rights. Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • India has always championed the cause of Universal Human Rights • India has provided for fundamental rights in the Constitution itself and thereby played a vital role in throwing light on this issue. • India is against genocide, all sorts of exploitation and oppression. • Even through UNO and other international forums India urges for the protection of human rights. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	1/2x4=2				

25	<p>IV. Answer the following questions in six sentences / points each 9x3=27</p> <p>25. How did the British initially expand their trading centers in India? Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The company started the trade formally in 1613. • The Mughal Emperor Jahangir issued a royal permission to English to establish their first warehouse or factory at Surat. • In 1617, Sir Thomas Roe arrived at the court of Jahangir as the royal ambassador from the court of James I. • He sought permission from Jahangir to establish factories in other places of Mughal Empire. • The English established factories at Agra, Ahmedabad and Broach. In 1639, • the English took Madras from the King of Chandragiri and established a strong fort named St. George Fort. • Charles II, the Prince of England, gave Bombay on an annual rent of ten pounds to East India Company in 1668. • In 1690, the English purchased three villages namely Sutanauti, Calcutta and Govindapura on the banks of Hooghly River and built Fort William. • The city of Calcutta grew around this fort. By the end of 17th century, the English had established Bombay, Madras and Calcutta as the centers of their Presidencies <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>How did the Anglo-Maratha wars lead to British dominance? Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the first Anglo-Maratha war, Ahmedabad was capture from the Marathas, and Salbai agreement with Marathas to increase their dominance • In second Anglo-Maratha war The Peshwa entered the Subsidiary Alliance system by accepting the Treaty of Bassein. • The British defeated the Maratha confederacy • In third Anglo-Maratha war defeat Peshwa Baji Rao II in the battles of Koregaon and Ashti. • The British abolished the Peshwa post and granted a pension to Baji Rao II. • They installed Pratapa Simha, the descendant of Shivaji as the ruler of Satara, a mini state, and named him as the traditional leader of Marathas and suppressed the Maratha resistance. 	<p style="text-align: center;">1+1+1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1/2x6=3</p>
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26	<p>26. Explain the cause and effects of Fourth Anglo Mysore War.</p> <p>Ans:</p> <p>The cause:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tippu Sultan took the defeat in the Third Anglo-Mysore war personally. ● He claimed his right over the Malabar regions under the British occupation ● Tippu sent an ambassador to France to seek the alliance of the French. ● Tippu rejected Subsidiary Alliance <p>The effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The British were able to destroy the strong fort. Tippu died while fighting the British in CE 1799. ● Most of the territories under Tippu's rule was shared among the British, Marathas and Hyderabad Nizam. ● A small territory was handed over to the royal representative of Mysore Wodeyar. 	1/2x6=3
27	<p>27. Changes in economic factors were the main reason for the revolt of 1857. Justify.</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Due to the industrial revolution in England, Indian handicrafts and cottage industries suffered heavily. ● England, instead of being a trading country, became a hub of industries. ● The Indian craftsmen became unemployed. ● Primarily, the textile and wool industries became sick and people lost their jobs. ● The cottage industries too suffered a death blow. ● The British imposed a heavy tax on sale of Indian goods in England. ● Because of the zamindari system, the landlords, acting as commission agents between the Government and the farmers, exploited the farmers. ● The right given to the taluks to collect tax was withdrawn. ● An 'Inam Commission' was appointed and all the gifted lands were taken back. Due to this, the farmers felt insulted and experienced many financial problems. 	1/2x6=3

28	<p>28. State the objectives of the Commonwealth of Nations</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upholding of democracy • Liberties, • Assisting to eradicate poverty • Promotion of world peace • Sports, science, and cultural ties • Helps to promote friendly ties among the member states. 	1/2x6=3				
29	<p>29. State the differences between organized and unorganized workers.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="194 683 1380 1550"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="194 683 790 728">Organized workers</th> <th data-bbox="790 683 1380 728">Unorganized workers</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="194 728 790 1550"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sector which is enrolled as per the law of the government, and provided fixed wages, facilities within the framework of law is called Organized Sector. • This sector is guided by minimum wages act, factory act, Special allowances act, provident fund act and many other acts in support of labourers. • In organized sector, institutions like School, Hospital, industries, government related services, commercial banks, life insurance companies, military and others. </td> <td data-bbox="790 728 1380 1550"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The unorganized sector of work is that sector where legal provisions do not completely govern. • In this sector, the relationship between the employer and employee is not guided by any legal provisions. • There is no need for registration. This sector does not follow the legal provisions of the government. • There are no tax provisions here. </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Organized workers	Unorganized workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sector which is enrolled as per the law of the government, and provided fixed wages, facilities within the framework of law is called Organized Sector. • This sector is guided by minimum wages act, factory act, Special allowances act, provident fund act and many other acts in support of labourers. • In organized sector, institutions like School, Hospital, industries, government related services, commercial banks, life insurance companies, military and others. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The unorganized sector of work is that sector where legal provisions do not completely govern. • In this sector, the relationship between the employer and employee is not guided by any legal provisions. • There is no need for registration. This sector does not follow the legal provisions of the government. • There are no tax provisions here. 	1/2x6=3
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30	<p>30. Explain the uses of Geographical Information System (GIS).</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GIS technology-based maps are more attractive and give accurate information. • Various types of geographical, social and economic information can be easily analyzed and models can be constructed. 	1/2x6=3				

<p>31</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In recent years, GIS technology is being used to give advance intimation regarding weather phenomena. ● Since this is a computer-based analysis, maps can be created very fast without the need of a cartographer in a very short time and even maps can be modified. <p>31. Land use is determined by various factors. How? Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Many natural, economic and social factors ● Climate ● Characteristics of soil ● Land holdings ● Population, ● Demand for agricultural products ● Profession, ● Attitude of people ● Social condition, ● Marketing facilities ● Technology ● Irrigation facility ● Human capability, ● Land ownership <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Many precautionary measures are essential for storm management. How? Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Evacuation of people from low-lying areas. ● Ready to keeping generators, boats, helicopters and other transport facilities. ● Re-routing trains and buses from the cyclone-prone areas. ● Keeping people constantly informed about the movement of the cyclone. ● Ready to Keeping the army battalions ready. ● Ready to Keeping food, potable water and clothes ready. ● Ready to Keeping medicines and medical facilities ready. 	<p style="text-align: center;">1/2x6=3</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1/2x6=3</p>
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32	<p>32. What is Decentralization? How is the decentralization system implemented?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing the administrative power, and the responsibility of developing the village to its own people is called decentralization • Establishment of Panchayath Raj system • the Panchayat institutions got Constitutional status • three-tier system of panchayats came into existence. • They were Grama Panchayat, Taluk Panchayat and Zilla Panchayat. • Panchayat institutions operate according to principles of democracy <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>State the differences between personal finance and public finance.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">Personal finance</th> <th style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">Public finance</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is related income and expenditure of one person or one family. • In private finance, individuals calculate their income before hand and then spend it accordingly. • financial transactions are kept confidential. • When an individual or a family saves money, it will supplement their prosperity. </td> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is relating to the income and expenditure of the government. • In public finance, the government calculates its expenditure first and then adjusts its income accordingly. • Public financial matters are discussed in the legislative houses. • When the government saves money, growth is stunted. </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Personal finance	Public finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is related income and expenditure of one person or one family. • In private finance, individuals calculate their income before hand and then spend it accordingly. • financial transactions are kept confidential. • When an individual or a family saves money, it will supplement their prosperity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is relating to the income and expenditure of the government. • In public finance, the government calculates its expenditure first and then adjusts its income accordingly. • Public financial matters are discussed in the legislative houses. • When the government saves money, growth is stunted. 	3
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33	<p>33. Banks provide many services to customers. How?</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issuing Credit Cards • Providing Personal Loans • Home and Vehicle Loans • Mutual Funds • Business Loans • Safe Deposit Lockers • Debit Cards • Trust Services • Signature Guarantees <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	3				

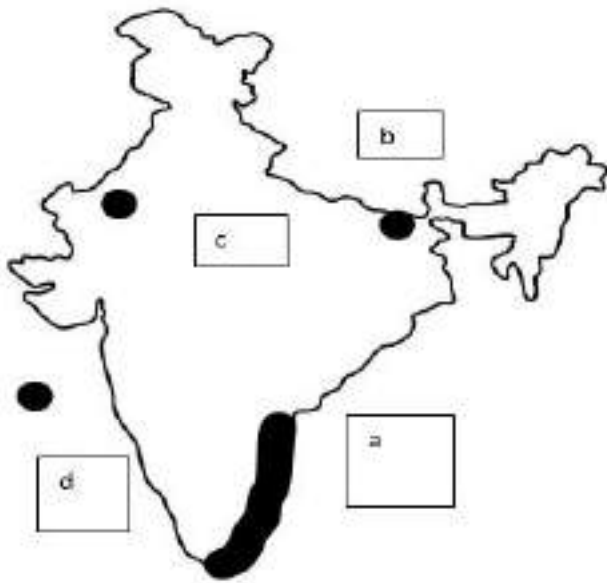
	<p>He published periodicals like ‘Prabuddha Bharatha’, ‘Janatha’, ‘Mooka nayaka’ and ‘Bahishkruth Bharatha’.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● He advocated equality in the constitution and provided legal guarantees against untouchability in the constitution. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Describe the events that took place during the Non-Cooperation Movement.</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Students supported his call by abstaining from schools and colleges. ● Lawyers remained away from courts. ● Indian dignitaries returned all the awards given by the British. ● Supporting this movement, Motilal Nehru and C.R. Das sacrificed their law careers. ● During this period, there was a stiff opposition to the visit of the British Prince. ● There were widespread agitations against the visit throughout the country. ● In the year 1922, police used their force against peaceful protestors. ● Police resorted to firing. When their ammunition got exhausted, the police ran into the station. ● The angry protestors set the police station on fire. About 22 police were burnt alive inside the station. ● Gandhiji resented the violent incident and withdrew his non-co-operation movement. 	1/2x8=4
35	<p>35. The British education system created a new generation of progressive thinkers. Justify.</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Indians could develop modernity, secularism, democratic attitudes and rationality along with Nationalistic ideals. ● Impetus was received for the local literature and languages. ● This facilitated unity in thinking process among the educated class. ● Periodicals started emerging. ● These scrutinized the policies and working of the government which in turn enabled the Indians to have critical opinions on various issues. ● New social and religious reformation movements emerged. ● The thoughts of thinkers like J.S. Mill, Rousseau and Montesquieu brought fresh thinking in the mind of educated youth of India. 	1/2x8=4

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The freedom struggles that were taking place across the globe influenced the Indians also. ● Indians could understand and appreciate their rich tradition. ● In this way, the new thinking and cultural perception that emerged due to the British Education System created a new generation of Indians with progressive attitudes. <p>36. The government has taken several measures to improve the status of women. Analyze.</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Government has started Women and Children Development Department ● Health; education and social status of women are improved. ● Women education, Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, Dowry Prohibition Act ● the empowerment of women ● Government of Karnataka has implemented ‘Stree Shakti’ program. ● There is a program of lending loan and subsidy for women self-employment. ● Mahila Mandalas, Yuvathi Mandalas, Stree Shakti organizations, ● Self-help groups and Women Co-operatives help for the all-round progress of women. ● Women Commission at national and State ● There is an effort to have the Reservation for women from Panchayat to Parliament. ● In Karnataka already 33% reservation has been implemented for women in local governments. ● Even in government jobs women reservation has been provided. 	1/2x8=4
<p>37</p>	<p>37. Explain the measures that can be taken for forest conservation.</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Cutting down dried-up and abrasing trees which causes forest fires ● Protecting the forest trees against diseases ● Planting saplings ● Sowing seeds ● Guarding against illegal cutting of trees ● Avoiding grazing of domestic animals in forests 	4

- Motivating people to plant saplings
- creating awareness among people about trees and encouraging them to protect them
- implementing the social forestry projects speedily and successfully.

38 VI. 38. Draw an outline map of India and mark the following: 1+4=5

- a. The Coramandal coast
- b. Kosi project
- c. Rana prathapa Sagara
- d. Bombay high



1+4

15	<p>15. What is capital receipts? The revenue generated by the government which is intended to be used to create new assets in various fields of the economy.</p>	1
16	<p>16. What is the recent development in banking industry? The recent development in banking industry is the inclusion of Post Offices into its fold.</p>	1
<p>III. Answer the following questions in two to four sentences/points each. 8x2=16</p>		
17	<p>17. The 19th Century in Indian history is referred to as the period of ‘Indian Renaissance. ‘Why?’</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indians came into contact with western civilization. • They got the advantage of English education. • Rationalism grew among Indians • The Indians were able to question superstitions and the contradictions in their traditions • They were aware of their own interests (any 4) 	2
18	<p>18. What were the administrative reasons of 1857 revolt?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The British brought in many civil and criminal laws into effect. • But in the implementation, there were lot of partiality. • Laws applied to Indians in a different manner. • English became the language of the court. • The English judges gave judgments in favour of the English. • People did not like the new laws. (any 4) 	2
19	<p>19. List out the measures taken to control over-population.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The spread of literacy • Technical training • Agricultural development • Industrial growth • Export promotion • Creation of employment opportunities both at rural and urban sectors (any 4) <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>List out the ideologies that motivate terrorist activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Religious Fundamentalism 	2

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Separatist ideologies ● Leftist thoughts ● Liberation motives ● Racialism 	
20	<p>20. What are the features of prejudice?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In spite of this, people practice various kinds of discrimination based on caste, gender, region, rich and poor, which create many prejudices in the minds of people. ● Prejudice is the opinion a person forms about another person or community even before he gets to know them. ● This kind of opinion may be positive or negative. ● However, prejudices created by discrimination lead to development of feelings like impatience, contempt, disrespect and hatred. ● As a result, social inequality develops leading to social conflicts. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>What are the features of Riots?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The minimum level of unity seen in a mob is not visible in a riot. ● Those involved in riots go on destroying everything in their way. ● Creation of chaos is the intention of rioters. ● Riots lead to large scale loss of property and lives. ● The people engaged in riots do not have any particular aim or cause for the destruction they cause. ● Riots have become serious challenges for law and order. <p>(any 4)</p>	2
21	<p>21. How does South West Monsoon bring rainfall?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● South West Monsoon separates India into two branches ● One is the Arabian Sea branch and the other is the Bay of Bengal branch. ● Monsoon winds are obstructed by the Western Ghats ● As these winds proceed to the east, they get depleted of rain. ● The eastern regions of the Western Ghats are called rain-shadow regions. 	2
22	<p>22. Which are two rain water harvesting methods?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Using the water collected from roof tops reduces the dependence on the public water supply. ● Digging ponds in agricultural areas and collecting water. ● Building check dams to prevent the flow of water 	2

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communities can engage themselves in constructing bunds or digging small ponds to collect the rain water 	
23	<p>23. What is the significance of decentralization?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Self-reliant, self-sufficient and prosperous villages can be developed. • It puts a stop to all kinds of exploitation, • It upholds human independence and dignity, • It nurtures humane values like compassion and co-operation. 	2
24	<p>24. List out the rights of consumers of India.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Right to Protect against the marketing of goods which are hazardous to life and property of the consumers. • Right to Information • Right to Choose • Right to be Heard • Right to seek Redressal against the unfair trade practices • Right to Consumer Education • Right to stop exploitation • Right to healthy environment (any 4) 	2
25	<p>IV. Answer the following questions in about three to six sentences each 9x3=27</p> <p>25. Explain the reasons that led to the Battle of Buxar.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mir Qasim declared himself an independent King. • Mir Qasim declared all business was duty free in Bengal. • Indians competed against the British in all spheres of business. • As a result, the British trade suffered considerably. • This was enough for the British to oppose the Nawab. • They brought in Mir Jaffar again and dethroned Mir Qasim. • Mir Qasim entered into agreements with the Mughal ruler Shah Alam-II and Nawab of Awadh Shuj-ud-daula. (any 6) <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Explain the reasons that led to the Second Anglo-Maratha War.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The differences among the Maratha Chieftains. 	3

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● There was enmity between Yeshwanth Rao of Holkar family and Daulath Rao of Sindhia family. ● Holkar defeated the armies of Scindia and the Peshwa. ● The Peshwa appealed to the British for help. ● The Peshwa entered the Subsidiary Alliance system by accepting the Treaty of Bassein. ● Holkar, Gwalior and Bhonsle formed an alliance opposing this treaty. 	
26	<p>26. What were the achievements of Chamarajendra Wodeyar X?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● He had his education in general and Special colleges. ● He toured the world and got good Knowledge. ● He had the services of Dewan Mirza Ismail, Nyapti Madhava rao and Arcot Ramaswamy Mudaliar. ● He was a great scholar, musicologist, orator and a great patron of literature and fine arts. ● He had written number of books and also composed many devotional songs. ● He became the governor of Mysore after India became Independent. 	3
27	<p>27. “Gaidin Liu was a prominent revolutionary woman of North Eastern India. Explain.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Gaidin Liu joined Jadonang to fight the British. ● She joined the Herakka religious movement ● She took charge of the army against the British. ● In just eight months the British were taken a back. ● She fought on the lines of Guerilla warfare. ● The entire villages of North-east co-operated. ● Thousands of people joined her army. ● Some of the traitors gave information about her to the British. ● Macdonald got information from doctor Haralu and Imprisoned her. ● She was in jail till India became free. (any 6) 	3
28	<p>28. Explain the formation of Security Council.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● This institution is like the cabinet of UNO ● It has fifteen member nations, among them USA, UK, France, Russia and China are the five permanent members. 	3

- The remaining ten members are elected by the General Assembly for a period of two years.
- These ten members represent the various geographical areas of the Earth.
- Every member has one vote to exercise.
- But the approval of all the permanent members is a must

29

29. What are the steps taken to eradicate poverty?

- BPL cards are issued to the poor families.
- Five-year plans in India are directed to eradicate poverty and increase per capita income.
- Jawahar Rozgar yojana
- Rural Employment Guarantee Program
- Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojanas

3

30

30. State the differences between Western Coastal plain and Eastern Coastal plain.

The Western coastal plains	The Eastern coastal plains
It is located between Arabian sea and the Western Ghats	It is located between the Bay of Bengal and the Eastern Ghats.
It spreads from Kutch of Gujarat to the Cape of Kanyakumari	It extends from Kanyakumari to the Gangetic River
It is divided into Malabar coast, Canara coast, Konkan Coast and Maharashtra and Gujarat coast	It divided into Utkal coast and Coromandel coast
Mumbai, Marmugoa, Cochin, Kandla, Karwar and Mangalore are the major ports of this coast	Chennai, Visakhapatnam, Paradeep, Kolkata are the major ports of this coast
This coastline is not very wide and flat	This coastline is very wide and flat

3

31

31. Mention the important Wild-life Sanctuaries of India.

- Tamil Nadu: Annamalai Wild-life Sanctuary, Coimbatore, Nilgiris
- West Bengal: Madarihaat, Jaldapara Rajasthan: Bharatpur, Kivola Divo Bird Sanctury
- Haryana: Sultanpura, Goregaon
- Punjab: Birmotibagh, Patiala
- Andhra Pradesh: Guntur, Nagarjuna Sagar

OR

Explain the importance of Agriculture in India

3

- Agriculture is the main occupation of Indians.
- It can be seen in all parts of the country in different forms.
- It supplies the food grains of the huge population of the country.
- It is a life-subsistence occupation
- It provides more employment opportunities than all other sectors of economy.
- Many industries depend on the raw materials provided by agriculture.
- It indirectly nurtures many industries.
- It supports even many tertiary occupations like transport, trade, banking etc.

32

32. Mention the schemes formulated for rural development.

- Agriculture and agriculture-related activities,
- Development of housing,
- Education,
- Health,
- Hygiene,
- Transport,
- Communication and other essential social and economic amenities,
- Creation of employment opportunities,
- Social welfare etc. (any 6)

OR

What is Budget? Mention its types.

- The statement of estimated income and expenditure of a year prepared by the government is called Budget.

Types of Budget:

- Surplus Budget
- Deficit Budget
- Balanced Budget

33

33. What are the procedures to open a bank account?

- Decide the type of account which you want to open
- Approach the bank of your choice and meet its office
- Fill up the Bank account form or proposal form
- Give reference for opening your Bank account
- Submit the Bank account form duly filled
- The officer will verify all the particulars submitted
- Initial Deposit

3

3

	<p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>What are the self-employment opportunities for entrepreneurs?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Advertising agencies ● Marketing consultancy ● Industrial consultancy ● Equipment rental and leasing ● Photocopying centers ● Industrial Research and Development ● Industrial testing labs ● Internet browsing/setting up of cyber cafe ● Installation and operation of cable and T.V network. ● Beauty parlours (any 6) <p>V. Answer the following questions in about eight to ten sentences / points each. 4x4=16</p> <p>34. How did Marthanda Varma control the Dutch?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● He controlled the surrounding areas and made them to oppose the Dutch. ● The Dutch attacked on Travancore, ● Raja Marthanda defeated them and captured Nedumangala and Kottarakara ● He also wrote a strong letter to the Dutch that he would never give up the trade rights of pepper to any foreigners. ● The Dutch declared war on Travancore with Kottarakara ● But Marthanda Varma's army strongly sent it back. ● The Dutch came back to cochin but with the help of Sinhalese forces ● Four days serious battle took place at Kolachchal. ● Finally, Travancore army had an upper hand in the battle ● The Dutch suffered huge losses. ● After the battle he did not keep quiet. (any 8) 	4
35	<p>35. What were the impact of British education on Indians?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Modernity, secularism, democratic attitudes and rationality ● Impetus was received for the local literature and languages. ● Periodicals started emerging. ● New social and religious reformation movements emerged. ● J.S. Mill, Rousseau and Montesquieu 	4

- The freedom struggles that were taking place across the globe influenced the Indians also.
- Indians could understand and appreciate their rich tradition

OR

What were the main features and effects of the Ryotwari System?

- The Ryotwari System was first implemented in Bara mahal region by Alexander Reed
- This system was later implemented in Madras and Mysore region by Thomas Munroe
- Under this system, both the farmer and the company were directly linked.
- The tiller of the land was recognized as the owner of the land.
- The owner had to pay fifty percent of produce as land tax
- The land tax had thirty years tenure.
- The tax could be reviewed after this tenure.
- the small farmers were subjected to more suffering
- The officials took punitive actions to collect land taxes.

4

36

36. How can corruption be prevented?

- Strong political will as well as public support
- Good political leadership
- Sound bureaucracy
- Politically matured citizens with civic sense
- Lokpal and Lokayukta
- Educational institutions, and social leaders
- Strict punitive measures have to be adopted

4

37

37. What is soil conservation? List out its methods.

- Prevention of soil erosion and protecting the fertility of the soil is known as Conservation of Soil

Methods:

- Counter ploughing.
- Construction of bunds around the agriculture land.
- Development of terraced agricultural fields.
- Prevention of deforestation and encouragement of afforestation.
- Control of livestock grazing.
- Planned use of water.
- Construction of check dams etc.

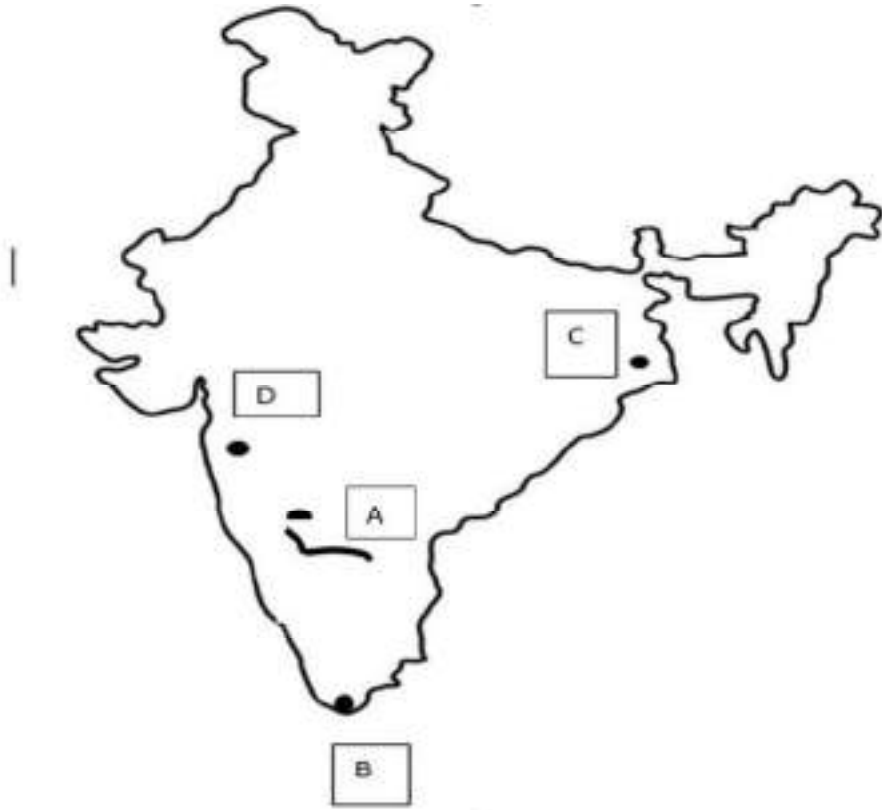
4

38

VI. 38. Draw an outline map of India and mark the following:

1+4=5

- a) River Krishna
- b) Kanyakumari
- c) Damodar project
- d) Tarapura



1+4=5

9	<p>II Answer the following questions in a sentence each: 8x1=8</p> <p>9. In which cities of Japan did America use Atomic bombs?</p> <p>Japan's Hiroshima & Nagasaki in 1945</p>	1
10	<p>10. Why was Delhi's Theen Murthi Bhavan established?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mysore, Jodhpur and Hyderabad lancers army was participated in the world war and did an exemplary service in the world war. • In the memory of their service, British established Delhi's Theen Murthi Bhavan. 	1
11	<p>11. Who introduced Ryotwari system in Madras and Mysore provinces?</p> <p>Ryotwari system was established by Thomas Munroe.</p>	1
12	<p>12. Name the place that receives 8.3cm rain fall in Rajasthan?</p> <p>"Ruyli" of Jaisalmer of Rajasthan.</p>	1
13	<p>13. What is National power grid?</p> <p>The national electricity grid is a system to supply power from surplus productional area to deficit power areas.</p>	1
14	<p>14. Why do we call Sir M. Visvesvaraya the father of planned economy of India?</p> <p>Sir M. Visvesvaraya suggested plan for the development of economy in his book 'Planned economy for India.'</p>	1
15	<p>15. Why was 'Sthree Shakthi' program implemented?</p> <p>To empower rural women financially strong.</p>	1

16	<p>16. What is the aim of introducing Citizens Rights Protection Act?</p> <p>Civil rights protection Act came into existence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To eradicate practice of untouchability. • To provide equal rights to Sc and Sts. <p>III Answer the following questions in two to four sentences each: 8x2=16</p>	1
17	<p>17. How was Goa liberated ?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goa was under Portuguese • The Sathyagrahis carried out a protest against Portuguese and demanded the liberation of Goa. • Portuguese brought more forces from Africa and Europe to suppress the revolt. • In 1961 Indian Army intervened and took Goa under its control. 	2
18	<p>18. The relationship between India and China is strained. Why ?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • China's claim over Arunachal Pradesh • Maoists' terrorism in the form of Naxalism • Our border is also not finally demarcated. • As such there is no well settled International Border (IB) but we do have only Line of Actual Control (LAC). • Even nuclear threat, foreign trade challenges; military advancements in border areas are some of the issues which strain our relations with China. 	2
19	<p>19. How to control coastal erosion ?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prohibiting sand mining in coastal areas. • Constructing retention walls along the length of coast wherever waves are strong. • Stocking of large rocky boulders along the coast to reduce the impact. • The most effective method of preventing coastal erosion is by growing mangrove forests along the coast. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	2

	<p>Untouchability is a social evil. How?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Untouchables had been considered to be at the lowest rung in society in this caste stratification. • Untouchability is an inhuman practice of our society. • Mahatma Gandhi called it a ‘stigma’ on the Hindu society. Due to the practice of untouchability, people victimized by it were deprived of social, cultural, religious, educational and political facilities and opportunities. 	
20	<p>20. Rain water harvesting is very important. why?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using the water collected from roof tops reduces the dependence on the public water supply. • By protecting and managing properly the water problem in the country can be reduced. 	2
21	<p>21. Mention the important aims of the consumer protection act.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoiding the production and sale of dangerous goods. • Prevention of trade mall practice in the market. • Supervision on quality, weight measured price. • Creating awareness to the consumers through the consume education. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Which factors influenced the struggle for human rights?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • America war of Independence (1776). • France Revolution (1789) • Russian revolution (1917) • India war Independence in 20th Century • Other Country’s freedom struggle. 	2
22	<p>22. What are the uses of Coal?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Used in manufacture of insect repellants • Used to makes explosives • To make artificial fiber • To make artificial rubber and plastic 	2

23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To manufacture of chemical fertilizer <p>23. Mention any four environmental movements of India ?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chiko movement • Appiko Movement • Narmada movement • Silent valley movement 	2
24	<p>24. What is Subsistence farming? Mention its types ?</p> <p>Farmers growing food crops for their own use is called Subsistence farming. The two types are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sedentary farming • Shifting cultivation. 	2
25	<p>IV Answer the following questions in six sentences: 9x3=27</p> <p>25. Explain the effects of Rowlatt act.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This act gave complete power to the judges to arrest to interrogate the people based on suspect. • Protester was already decided to join Jallianwala bagh Massacre. • The people were unaware of the rule made by General Dyer • Thousands of people had gathered there. • The military general of Amritsar, General Dyer fired at the peacefully assembled the people and killed around 380 protestors. 	3
26	<p>26. How did the Britishers utilize India's resource at the time of second world war?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • England utilized the agrarian products and industrial goods for the war. • The ordinance factories upgraded their technology and expanded the volume of output of war-related industrial goods. • Thus, quantitative and qualitative development of weapons somewhat raised the readiness of the Indian troops during the latter part of the Second world war. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	3

	<p>What are the effects of British Education system on India?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Universities were established ● Many schools and colleges were started. ● Local literature and languages developed. ● Periodicals started. ● English education was introduced ● Social and religious reformation movements began. ● Influenced freedom struggles in India ● It made Indians to understand and appreciate their rich tradition. 	
27	<p>27. Which factors led to the Green Revolution?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Use of chemical fertilizer and pesticides. ● Use of high yielding variety seeds ● Good water facility ● Pre-harvesting ● Post harvesting. 	3
28	<p>28. What are the Non-Tax Revenue Sources of the Government?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The net profit earned by the Reserve Bank of India. ● The net profit generated by the Indian Railways. ● The revenue generated by the Departments of Post and telecommunications. ● The revenue generated by the Public Sector Industries. ● The revenue generated by the Coins and Mints. ● Various types of fees and Penalties etc. 	3
29	<p>29. In the back ground of economic inequality, financial assistance from the foreign countries is necessary. Discuss</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● For the development of agriculture. ● For the Industrial development ● Development in transport and communication ● Scientific development 	3

30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide health benefits to the people. <p>30. What are the steps taken to eradicate dowry system?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating awareness among people. • Encourage inter caste marriage. • Providing higher education to girls • Provide equal employment opportunity • Usage of modern mass media. • Effective implementation of Anti dowry act. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>What are the preventive measures for cyclones?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People should keep in touch with radio, television and other communicative lines. • Temporary shelters should be provided during cyclones. • Cyclone proof structures can be constructed. • Mangrove forests and other deep rooted trees can be grown along the coastline to check the impact of cyclonic winds and the soil erosion. 	3
31	<p>31. List out the types of soils of India.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Black soil • Red soil • Desert soil • Mountain soil • Alluvial soil • Laterite soil 	3
32	<p>32. What are the changes resulting from the use of advanced technology?</p> <p>As a result of advanced technology, we have telephone, internet communication, defence department, weapons and nuclear bombs, satellite launching, Lunar projects like chandrayana, transparent in city administration in government offices (eg: Nemmadi, Aadhar etc.), development of global etc.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	3

What are the characteristic features of Entrepreneur

- Creativity
- Innovation
- Dynamism
- Leadership
- Team building
- Achievement motivation
- Problem solving
- Goal orientation
- Risk taking
- Decision making
- Commitment
- Self confidence

33

33. What is G.P.S? Mention its uses.

The uses of GPS are

- They are useful in assessing the geographical position of natural calamities. So that suitable safety measures are taken.
- It is helpful for trekkers to know the exact location and routes.
- Soldiers, pilots, fishermen and sailors use GPS to follow correct path and direction. Today transport authorities also use this to manage the movement.
- GPS is the lifeline for many services at their door in the cities.
- GPS shows path to google maps.

OR

Profiteering results in loss to both the producer and consumer.

Substantiate

- Profiteering is result of unethical practices of trade.
- Continuous rise in prices results in inflation.
- This significantly erodes large chunk of the income of the masses.
- The sales of commodities come down resulting in loss to both traders and consumers.

3

34 **V Answer the following questions in eight to ten sentences: 4x4=1**

34. What were the conditions of the Subsidiary Alliance? Explain.

- Indian kings were expected to keep British Army in their kingdom.
- They were forced to bear military expenses & salary for soldiers.
- Further insisted to give revenue land
- The king was not permitted to appoint any European without the permission of British.
- To have an agreement with any state it was mandatory to take governor General's permission.

OR

Make a list of the reasons for the failure of 1857 revolt.

- The war did not cover all parts of India.
- It was mainly concentrated on the issues of the rights of Kings and Queens rather than liberation of the country.
- As it was not a planned mutiny.
- The unity among the British and the disunity among the Indian.
- The Mutiny lacked direction and leadership.
- The soldiers also lacked discipline and organizing skills.
- The Indian soldiers lacked military strategies, planning capabilities and soldiering skills.
- The freedom fighters lacked a define aim.
- Many of the Indian kings extended their loyalties to the British and did not support the freedom fighters.
- The plundering and other crimes committed by the sepoys made them to lose the faith of common people.

35 **35. Explain the method adopted by Kittur Rani Chennamma against British.**

- The cunning policy the Doctrine of lapse was forcedly imposed on Kittur.
- This policy was opposed by Chennamma.
- After the death of Chennamma's husband, she took the charge of Kittur
- The agreement was headed between Thomas Munro and Chennamma.

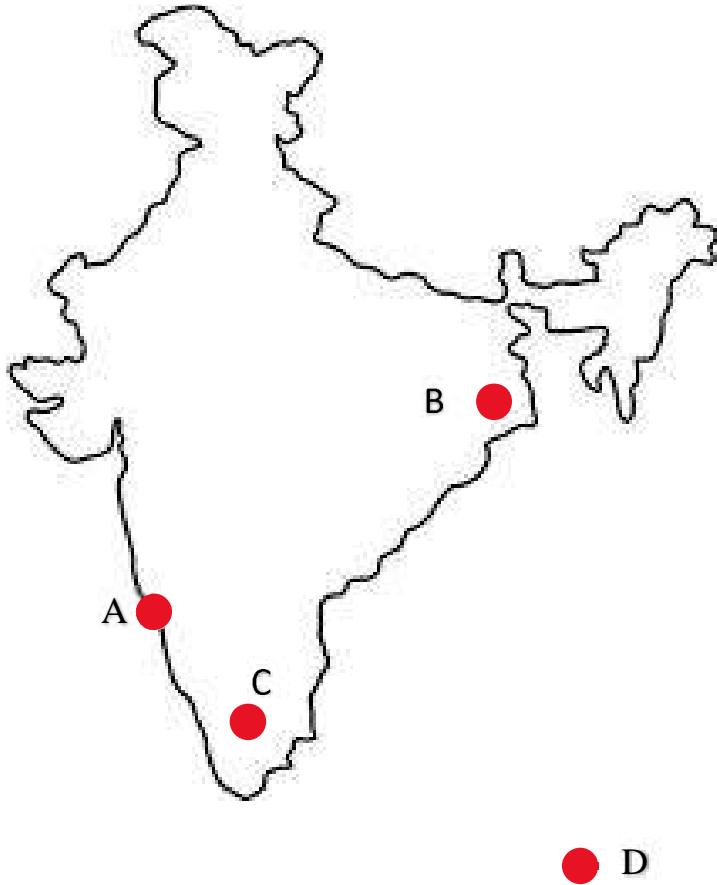
4

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Chennamma's husband died due to ill health. ● Thackeray made an attempt to take over the treasure and the fact of Kittur to his control because Chennamma had no son. She adopted Shivalingappa. ● During the war between Chennamma and British Thackeray was shot dead many soldiers were arrested. ● This act made enraged British they attacked Kittur again and again. ● As the CHennamma's army faced that attack bravely. ● Chennamma noticed war moves in favour of British she tried to ran away from British. ● But she was captured by British and Kept her at Bylahongala first. ● She lost her breath in the prison. 	
36	<p>36. Write the formation and functions of Security Council of UNO.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Security Council strives to solve global problems peacefully. ● If there is a need; it deploys UN peace keeping force to maintain peace and order. ● It also selects the Judge of International Court of justice and also suggests the nomination of Secretary General for UN. 	4
37	<p>37. What are the objectives of the Multipurpose river valley project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Providing irrigation facility ● Production of hydro-electric power ● Prevention of floods ● Creating facility for water transportation ● Providing water for domestic an industrial use ● Preventing soil erosion ● Developing fisheries ● Enhancing forest wealth 	4

38

VI 38. Draw a neat map of India and locate the following:

- A. Goa
- B. Damodar river valley project
- C. Neelgiri hills
- D. Indira point



1+4=5