

CCE RF
CCE RR

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

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

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

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

ಮಾದರಿ ಉತ್ತರಗಳು

MODEL ANSWERS

ದಿನಾಂಕ : 12. 04. 2017]

ಸಂಕೇತ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ : **85-E**

Date : 12. 04. 2017]

CODE No. : **85-E**

ವಿಷಯ : ಸಮಾಜ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ

Subject : SOCIAL SCIENCE

(ಹೊಸ ಪಠ್ಯಕ್ರಮ / New Syllabus)

(ಶಾಲಾ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿ + ಪುನರಾವರ್ತಿತ ಶಾಲಾ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿ / Regular Fresh + Regular Repeater)

(ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಭಾಷಾಂತರ / English Version)

[ಗರಿಷ್ಠ ಅಂಕಗಳು : **80**

[**Max. Marks : 80**

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

RF+RR-0L1056

[Turn over

| Qn. Nos. | Value Points | Total |
|----------|--|-------|
| II. | Answer the following questions in a sentence each : $14 \times 1 = 14$ | |
| 11. | Viewing history in a cyclic manner. | 1 |
| 12. | Dr. Babu Rajendra Prasad | 1 |
| 13. | He brought about a successful integration of provinces. | 1 |
| 14. | To remove regional imbalance. | 1 |
| 15. | i) Discharged the duties of Foreign Affairs Ministry successfully. ii) Adopted Non-Aligned Policy. (Any one) | 1 |
| 16. | i) When acts of mob are uncontrolled ii) When they take violent nature iii) When they take destructive nature. (Any one) | 1 |
| 17. | i) To prevent the destruction of forests ii) To prevent the destruction of environment. (Any one) | 1 |
| 18. | It is formed by the deposition of alluvial soil brought down by the rivers. | 1 |
| 19. | It was causing large scale of destruction to life and property in West Bengal. | 1 |
| 20. | Because of high tides formed due to South West monsoons. | 1 |
| 21. | To prevent coastal erosion. | 1 |
| 22. | For implementing the improved technology in Indian agriculture. | 1 |
| 23. | Mahatma Gandhiji | 1 |
| 24. | By the competition between local firms. | 1 |
| III. | Answer the following questions in <i>two to four</i> sentences each : $15 \times 2 = 30$ | |
| 25. | i) Robert Clive introduced it ii) It was introduced in Bengal iii) British got the Diwani (land revenue collecting) rights iv) Administrative functions were carried out by Nawab. $4 \times \frac{1}{2}$ | 2 |

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

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

| Qn. Nos. | Value Points | Total |
|----------|---|-------|
| 33. | Soil erosion leads to accumulation of silt that leads to infertility i) floods ii) change of course of river iii) reduction of storage capacity of the reservoirs, tanks iv) the volume of water percolating down gets reduced v) natural springs dry up vi) effects the production of agriculture. (Any four) $4 \times \frac{1}{2}$ | 2 |
| 34. | i) The trees shed their leaves during the dry winters ii) Found in areas receiving 75 cm to 250 cm of rainfall iii) They are spread in 65.5% of the total area of forests. (Any two) 2×1 | 2 |
| 35. | Pictures taken with the help of remote sensing help in the study of natural calamities like i) typhoons ii) cyclones iii) storms iv) floods v) droughts. (Any four) $4 \times \frac{1}{2}$ | 2 |
| 36. | India has all the facilities needed for horticulture like i) diverse landforms ii) climate iii) soil iv) irrigation facility v) labour vi) market vii) governmental encouragement. (Any four) $4 \times \frac{1}{2}$ | 2 |

| Qn. Nos. | Value Points | Total |
|----------|--|-------|
| 37. | i) Shelter problem ii) Formation of slum areas iii) Leads to immoral and other activities iv) Lack of basic amenities v) Density and population of cities increase vi) Unemployment problem vii) Leads to dacoity, murders and other criminal activities. (Any four) $4 \times \frac{1}{2}$ | 2 |
| 38. | i) Economic progress cannot take place with increasing population. ii) Comparison of economic development between two countries having different level of population is not appropriate. 2×1 | 2 |
| 39. | i) Creating and building something with nothing ii) Knack of sensing of an opportunity iii) An act of turning an opportunity into an action iv) Derive benefits from opportunities. (Any two) 2×1 | 2 |
| IV. | Answer the following questions in six sentences each : $6 \times 3 = 18$ | |
| 40. | i) Industrial revolution in England — native industries perished ii) Indian craftsmen became unemployed iii) Cottage industries suffered a death blow iv) Imposition of heavy taxes on Indian goods v) Zamindars exploited the farmers vi) Right to collect tax given to taluks was withdrawn vii) Inam lands were taken back viii) Financial misery and humiliation felt by the fermers. (Any six) $6 \times \frac{1}{2}$ | 3 |

OR

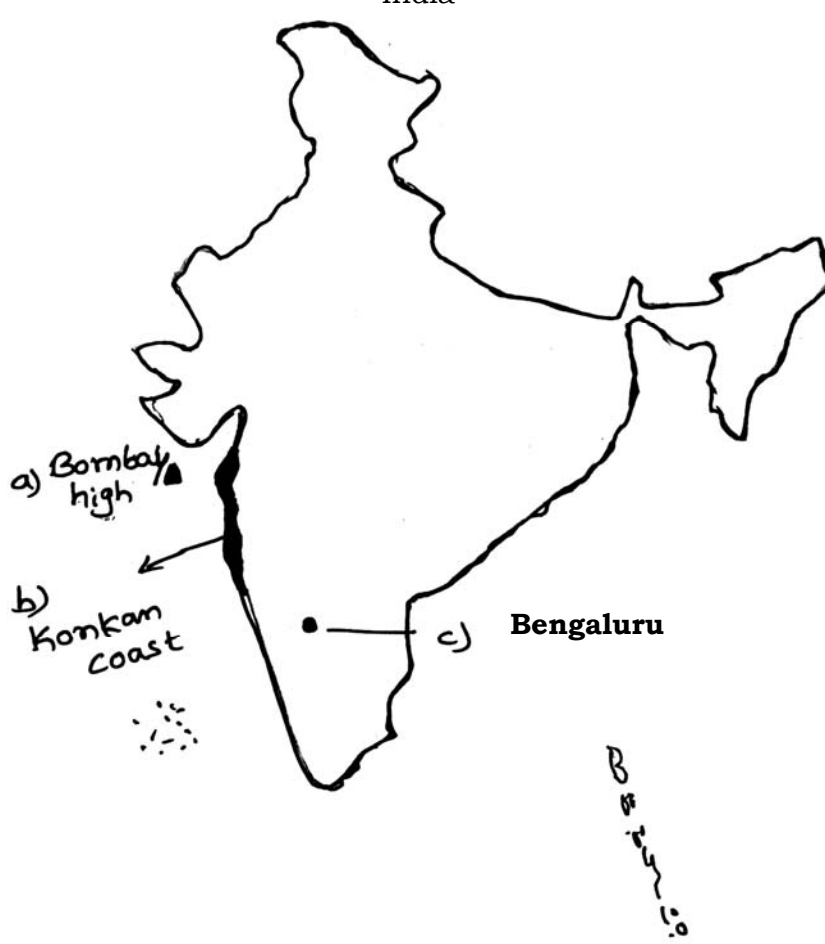
| Qn. Nos. | Value Points | Total |
|----------|---|------------------------|
| | <i>Transport and Communication</i> | |
| | i) It made possible to reach every nook and corner of the country ii) Helped to organise Indians iii) Enabled them to exchange, propagate their views and problems iv) Brought people together v) Caused National Integration. | $3 \times \frac{1}{2}$ |
| | <i>Journalism</i> | |
| | i) Created awareness ii) Newspapers in various languages started iii) Questioned the functioning of the Govt. iv) Reflected the thinking of the people v) Played a major role in the struggle of indigo farmers. | $3 \times \frac{1}{2}$ |
| | (Any <i>three</i> from each aspect) | |
| 41. | i) Eliminating arms and ammunitions gradually ii) Heavy competition in manufacturing marketing and stocking arms iii) Fear of third world war iv) Fear of use of nuclear weapons v) India is peace loving country vi) Upholds the policy of world peace and mutual co-existence. | $6 \times \frac{1}{2}$ |
| | OR | |
| | i) Good relation between large democratic nations of the world. ii) USA has helped us for our five-year plans iii) USA supported India during the Chinese aggression | 3 |

| Qn. Nos. | Value Points | Total |
|-------------|--|-------|
| | iv) Common concern for curbing terrorism v) Cordial relationship in the fields of foreign trade, science and technology vi) Cordial relation in the fields of space and education vii) Both the nations are bound by the principles of world peace. <div style="text-align: right;">(Any six) $6 \times \frac{1}{2}$</div> | 3 |
| 42. | i) Prohibition of practice of untouchability (Art 17) ii) Untouchability Crime Act, 1955 iii) Citizens' Rights Protection Act, 1976 iv) Universal Suffrage, Right to equality v) Reservation in educational, political, economic and employment opportunities vi) Eradication of untouchability — special responsibilities to State Govts. — Regulation of 1989 vii) Equal opportunities to all citizens. $6 \times \frac{1}{2}$ | 3 |
| | OR i) Population controlling methods ii) Encouragement to cottage industries iii) Agricultural development iv) Industrial developments v) Educational reforms vi) Five-Year Plans vii) Encouragement to vocational education viii) Rural development programmes ix) Employment-guarantee programmes etc. (Any six) $6 \times \frac{1}{2}$ | 3 |

| Qn. Nos. | Value Points | Total |
|----------|---|-----------------------------|
| 43. | i) Kandla ii) Mumbai iii) Marmagoa iv) New Mangalore Port v) Kochi vi) Tuticorin vii) Chennai viii) Vishakhapatnam ix) Paradwip x) Kolkata xi) Haldia (Any six) | $6 \times \frac{1}{2}$ 3 |
| | OR | |
| | i) Hooghly Region ii) Mumbai-Pune Region iii) Ahmadabad-Vadodara Region iv) Damodar Valley Region v) Southern industrial region vi) National Capital region vii) Vishakhapatnam-Guntur region viii) Kollam-Thiruvananthapuram region. (Any six) | $6 \times \frac{1}{2}$ 3 |
| 44. | i) Administrative power to the villagers ii) Responsibility of developing the village to villagers iii) Self-reliant, self-sufficient and prosperous villages iv) Self-reliant, self-sufficient village life is 'Grama Swarajya' v) Decentralization ends all kinds of exploitation vi) Upholds human independence and dignity vii) Nurtures human values like compassion and co-operation. (Any six) | $6 \times \frac{1}{2}$ 3 |
| | OR | |

| Qn. Nos. | Value Points | | Total |
|----------|---|---|-------------------|
| | <i>Private Finance</i> | <i>Public Finance</i> | |
| | i) Related to the income & expenditure of one person or family | i) Related to the income and expenditure of the government | |
| | ii) Calculate their income before hand and spend it accordingly | ii) Calculation of expenditure first and adjusts income accordingly | |
| | iii) Kept confidential | iii) Discussed in the legislative houses and published though the media | |
| | iv) Savings facilitates prosperity | iv) Savings leads to the under-development. | |
| | | (Any three differences) | 3 × 1 |
| 45. | i) National Savings Certificates | | |
| | ii) Kisan Vikas Patra | | |
| | iii) Monthly Recurring deposits | | |
| | iv) Postal life insurance | | |
| | v) Postal savings certificates | | |
| | vi) Pension payment | | |
| | vii) Money transfer etc. are being undertaken by post offices. | | |
| | | (Any six) | 6 × $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| | | OR | |
| | i) To ensure the financial support at the time of death or disability of a person | | |
| | ii) For children's educational and other needs | | |
| | iii) Constant source of income after retirement | | |
| | iv) For savings plan | | |
| | v) Ensure monetary help when the earnings are reduced / stopped | | |
| | vi) Financial contingencies in the event of unexpected happenings. | | |
| | | | 6 × $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| | | | 3 |

| Qn. Nos. | Value Points | Total |
|-------------|--|---|
| V. | Answer the following question in about <i>eight to ten</i> sentences : | 4 |
| 46. | <p>i) Moderate Age — the first 20 years of the beginning of INC</p> <p>ii) M. G. Ranade, Surendranath Banerjee, Dadabhai Naoroji, Gopal Krishna Gokhale</p> <p>iii) Trust in British administration and their impartiality</p> <p>iv) Efforts were made to solve the problems within the constitutional framework</p> <p>v) Taught people about political situations</p> <p>vi) Conducted meetings and discussed problems and placed before the government</p> <p>vii) Forced the government to take up studies about development of industries</p> <p>viii) Explained the 'drain theory'</p> <p>ix) Critically analysed the ill-effects of the British rule in India</p> <p>x) Age of Generous Nationalism</p> <p>xi) Forced the Govt. to take up studies about reduction of military expenses</p> <p>xii) Forced the Govt. to take up studies about improvement of educational standards.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any <i>eight</i>)</p> | <p style="text-align: right;">$8 \times \frac{1}{2}$</p> <p style="text-align: right;">4</p> |

| Qn. Nos. | Value Points | Total |
|----------|---|-----------|
| VI. 47. | <p style="text-align: center;">India</p>  <p><i>Alternative Question for Blind Candidates only :</i> (in lieu of Q. No. 47)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) Provide protection ii) Obstructs the cold winds iii) Birthplace of many rivers iv) Facilitate hydro-electric power generation v) Great plains vi) Many types of plants vii) A great treasure-house of minerals viii) Tourism centres ix) Religious centres. | 1 + 3 = 4 |