

SOCIAL SCIENCE-

10th Std

Solved & Unsolved Question Papers

CCE RF



BASAVANNA. S MA., Bed.

Govt High School,
Kengeri Upanagara,
Bangalore-60.

Ph. No. 9945151272

ಉಪನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರ ಕಛೇರಿ, ಸಾ.ಶಿ.ಇ, ಬೆಂ.ದ.ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ, ಕಲಾಸಿಪಾಳ್ಯಂ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು-560002

:ಮೆಚ್ಚುಗೆಯ ನುಡಿ:



ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠ ವೃತ್ತಿ ಎಂದರೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕ ವೃತ್ತಿ. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕನು ತನ್ನ ವೃತ್ತಿ ಜೀವನದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾವಿರಾರು ಜ್ಞಾನದಾಹಿಗಳಿಗೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಅನಭವಗಳ ಜ್ಞಾನಧಾರೆಯನ್ನು ಎರೆಯುತ್ತಾ ಜೀವನದಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ತಮ ನಾಗರಿಕನಾಗಿ ಬಾಳುವಂತೆ ಪ್ರೇರೇಪಿಸುತ್ತಾನೆ. ತಮ್ಮ ವೃತ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವೈಶಿಷ್ಟ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಮೂಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು, ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ದಾರಿದೀಪವಾಗಿ, ನಿರಂತರವಾಗಿ ಶ್ರಮಿಸುತ್ತಾ, ಯಾವುದೇ ಫ್ರಿಫಲಾಪೇಕ್ಷೆ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ದುಡಿಯುವ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರನ್ನು ಈ ಸಮಾಜ ಎಂದಿಗೂ ಗೌರವಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಂತಹ ಗುಣಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬರಾದ ನಮ್ಮ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಪ್ರೌಢಶಾಲೆ, ಕಿಂಗೇರಿ ಉಪನಗರ, ದ.ವ-1 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಾಜ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರಾಗಿ ಸೇವೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಶ್ರೀ S. ಬಸವಣ್ಣನವರು.

ಶ್ರೀ S. ಬಸವಣ್ಣನವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕ ವೃತ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಾಜ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಲವಾರು ಪ್ರಯೋಗಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿ ಉತ್ತಮ ಫಲಿತಾಂಶವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುವಲ್ಲಿ ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರಾಗಿ ಹಲವಾರು ತರಬೇತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರಿಗೆ ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶನ ನೀಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ತಾವೇ ಸ್ವತಃ ಮಾದರಿ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸಿದ್ಧಪಡಿಸಿ, ಪ್ರತಿ ವರ್ಷ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಅನುದಾನಿತ ಶಾಲಾ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರಿಗೆ ಉಚಿತವಾಗಿ ವಿತರಣೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಇವರ ಔದಾರ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಮೆಚ್ಚಲೇಬೇಕು. ಅಲ್ಲದೇ ಪ್ರತಿ ಪಾಠದಿಂದ 1,2,3,4 ಅಂಕಗಳ ಉತ್ತರ ಸಹಿತ ಪ್ರಶ್ನಕೋಶಿಯ "ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿ"ಯನ್ನು ಸಿದ್ಧಪಡಿಸಿ ಇತರ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರಿಗೂ ಹಂಚುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹಿಂದಿನ ಸಾಲುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇದನ್ನು ಬಳಕೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಸಮಾಜ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಶೇ100ರಷ್ಟು ಫಲಿತಾಂಶ ಪಡೆದ ಹಲವು ಶಾಲೆಗಳ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರು ಇವರ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ಷಮತೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಶಂಸಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಮುಂದುವರೆದು ತಮ್ಮ ಶಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಸಮಾಜ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನದ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಲ್ಯಾಬ್ ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಿ 8, 9 ಮತ್ತು 10ನೇ ತರಗತಿಗಳ ಪಠ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿನ ಘಟನಾವಳಿಗಳನ್ನು ಭಾವಚಿತ್ರಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಗೋಡೆಗಳನ್ನು ಆಕರ್ಷಣೀಯಗೊಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇವರು ಸಿದ್ಧಪಡಿಸಿರುವ ಕ್ರಿಯಾಯೋಜನಾ ಪುಸ್ತಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸಿ.ಸಿ.ಇ ಆಧಾರಿತ ಕಲಿಕಾ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳ ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶಿಯು ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಬಹು ಉಪಯುಕ್ತವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಹೀಗೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕ ವೃತ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹತ್ತು ಹಲವಾರು ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಇವರಿಗೆ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಪರವಾಗಿ ಅಭಿನಂದಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇವರ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಸಾಧನೆಗೆ ಯಶಸ್ಸು ಸಿಗಲೆಂದು ಹಾರೈಸುತ್ತಾ, ಇತರರಿಗೂ ಇವರಿಂದ ಪ್ರೇರಣೆ ಸಿಗಲಿ ಎಂದು ಆಶಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ದಿನಾಂಕ: 12/11/2018

(ಮನ್ಸೂರ್ ಎಂ)

ವಿಷಯಪರಿವೀಕ್ಷಕರು(ಸಮಾಜ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ)

ಉಪನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರ ಕಛೇರಿ, ಬೆಂ.ದ.ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ

ಮೊ:7019953988,9964663868

S.S.L.C EXAMINATION, Model Question Paper with Answer

SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE (85E)

(paper-1)

Max. Marks: 80

I. Four alternatives are given for each of the following questions/incomplete statement. Only one of them is correct or most appropriate. Choose the correct alternative and write the complete answer along with its alphabet in the space provided against each question. **10x1=10**

1. First Anglo-Maratha war came to an end by
A. Salbai Agreement B. Bessin Agreement C. Mysore Agreement D. Sriraganapatna Agreement
Answer: **A. Salbai Agreement**
2. The first president of the Indian national Congress was
A. A.O Hume B. Dadabai Navaraji C. Jawahar Lal Nehru D. W.C. Banerjee
Answer: **D. W.C. Banerjee**
3. A Triple Entente was formed by
A. England, France and Russia B. Japan, Russia and China
C. India Russia and China D. America, Germany and Italy
Answer: **A. England, France and Russia**
4. Panchasheela principles were signed between
A. Chou Enlai and Lalbahadur Shastri B. Chou Enlai and Indira Gandhi
C. Jawaharlal Nehru and Sanyat Sen D. Jawaharlal Nehru and Chou Enlai
Answer: **D. Jawaharlal Nehru and Chou Enlai**
5. The word United Nations was proposed by
A. Churchill B. Stalin C. Roosevelt D. Lenin
Answer: **C. Roosevelt**
6. Silent Valley Movement was started because
A. It caused the death of forest animals B. The building of dam threatened the sensitive ecological balance
C. It destroyed many rivers of Kerala D. The building of dam reduced the fertility of soil
Answer: **B. The building of dam threatened the sensitive ecological balance**
7. The first modern paper mill was set up at
A. Nepanagar B. Madhurai C. Birapur D. Serampur
Answer: **D. Serampur**
8. The most important ferro-alloy metal is
A. Manganese ore B. Bauxite ore C. Mica ore D. Iron ore
Answer: **A. Manganese ore**
9. "The development of its villages is the true development of India" it was stated by
A. Mahatma Gandhiji B. Dr. B.R Ambedkar C. Jawaharlal Nehru D. Lal Bahdur Shastri
Answer: **A. Mahatma Gandhiji**
10. Some patent goods of China are found in some prominent business houses of America this is because of
A. Privatization B. Industrialization C. Globalization D. Urbanization
Answer: **C. Globalization**

II. Answer the following questions in a sentence each.

14X1=14

11. Who was named as Peshwa after the First Anglo-Maratha War?
Answer: Madhav Rao II
12. Why did Lord Cornwallis open Fort William College in Calcutta?
Answer: Because the benefit of people aspiring to join Civil Services
13. What is the main reason for the Third Anglo-Mysore War?
Answer: The politics of Travancore was the main reason for this war
14. Why did Rani Lakshmi Bai declare war against the British?
Answer: Rani Lakshmi Bai declared war against the British against the denying right of adopted children over the throne
15. What is "Drain Theory"?
Answer: Moderates were the first to study the ill effects of the British rule on India. They explained the drain of resources of India into England through scientific statistics and called it "Drain Theory"
16. India had declared its support to Nelson Mandela. Why?
Answer: Nelson Mandela who were opposing Apartheid in their country.
17. What does Article 21A say?
Answer: It says free and compulsory education to all children between 6 and 14 years is fundamental right of the children.

18. Sex ratio is declining in the country. Why?

Answer: An evil practice of detecting the gender of the foetus and destroying it if found to be a female one, is growing. This is one of the major reasons for lower and declining sex ratio in the country.

19. What is Subsistence Farming?

Answer: A type of farming in which the production of crops is consumed almost by the farmer and his family, leaving only a small portion for sale

20. What is Knowledge-based Industries?

Answer: The term “ Knowledge based industries” usually refer to those industries which are relatively intensive in their inputs of technology and human education. They require intellectual capabilities rather than any physical inputs and rawmaterials.

21. What is Bank Rate?

Answer: The bank rate is the rate at which the RBI lends funds to banks. This affects the rate at which banks can lend to its borrowers. Higher the bank rate, lower the credit creation and vice-versa

22. What is globalization?

Answer: Globalization means “the growing economic interdependence of countries worldwide through increasing volume and variety of cross-border transactions in goods and services and of international capital flow, and also through the more rapid and widespread diffusion of technology”.

23. Which state has highest density in India?

Answer: Uttar Pradesh

24. What are the main causes for the growth of population in India?

Answer: 1) High birth rate 2) Low death rate:

III. Answer the following questions in two or three sentences each

15X2=30

25. How did trade take place between India and Europe during middle ages?

Answer: 1) There were trade and commerce relationship between India and Europe since ancient times.
2) There was great demand for Indian spices like Pepper, Cardamom, Ginger and many other spices in Europe.
3) The trade relationship continued between India, Europe and other Asian countries even during middle ages.

26. Discuss the declaration of Dayananda Saraswati's “Back to Vedas”.

Answer: 1) He realised that the remedies to the various maladies of India are present in Vedas.
Hence, he declared ‘Back to Vedas’
2) He declared that only Vedas are authentic.

27. What were the results of “Doctrine of Lapse”?

Answer: Due to the Doctrine of Lapse implemented by the British, many Indians Kings had to lose their kingdoms. As a result of this policy, Satara, Jaipur, Jhansi, Udaipur and many other states became part of the British Empire.

28. The partition of the country had created new problems. How ?

Answer: 1) The partition of the country had created new problems.
2) The country was burnt in communal fire.
3) Millions of people from both the countries tried to choose their future in both the countries.
4) It was a great challenge to offer shelter and food to refugees who arrived into country.
5) The number who arrived in India was more than the number that went into Pakistan.

OR

The integration of princely states into the federal structure of India was a bigger problem. How ?

Answer: The integration of princely states into the federal structure of India was a bigger problem.

- 1) There were 562 princely states in India by then.
- 2) Most of the states after showing initial hesitations agreed to join the Indian federal structure.
- 3) But, Kashmir and Junaghad in north and Hyderabad in South did not agree to join the federal structure easily.
- 4) Sardar Vallabhabai Patel handled this challenge efficiently and won success.
- 5) He was successful in protecting the internal security of the nation.
- 6) He also set in motion the task of attaining National integration

29. Explain the role of Lenin in Russian Revolution.

- 1) Lenin guided the farmers and workers on the path of revolution.
- 2) By this time, Lenin was declared as a traitor
- 3) Lenin returned to Russia and called for ‘Peace, Food and Land’.
- 4) This was supported by the workers and farmers across Russia
- 5) Lenin joined the revolutionary party and declared Russia as a Socialist Republic Union
- 6) Lenin became the President of the government

30. The relationship between India and China is recently spoiled. What are the reasons for this ?

Answer: 1) A war broke between India and China due the escalation of Tibetan crisis. After the war, border disputes arouse and these disputes still remain unresolved.
2) The insistence of China that Arunachalpradesh belongs to it is one of the main bone of contentions between the two countries.

31. What were the major problems that emerged after World War II ?

Answer: 1) The imperialism and colonialism ended. 2) A new world order emerged along with the old world order.
3) With the beginning of UNO, a new era of world order started. 4) Still, numerous problems like human rights, arms race, economic inequality, Apartheid and terrorism have remained in the world

32. What are the solutions for the problem of Child Labour ?

Answer: 1) Ensuring Gender equality always.
2) Stopping migration of helpless families
3) Creating awareness on child marriage and human trafficking.
4) Ensuring better implementation of child rights through Gram panchayets.

33. Which are the main physiographic divisions of India ?

Answer: 1) The Northern Mountains. 2) The Northern Great plains.
3) The Peninsular Plateau. 4) The Coastal Plains and Islands.

34. What are the main factors which influence on the climate of India?

Answer: 1) location 2) water bodies 3) relief features 4) monsoon winds.

35. Name the area where desert vegetation is found in India ?

Answer: 1) These are found in areas with annual rainfall of 10-50 cms, ie,
2) The Thar desert including parts of Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and Deccan plateau

36. Mention the East flowing rivers of India.

Answer: 1) Mahanadi 2) Godavari 3) Krishna 4) Kaveri

37. Mention the types of roads On the basis of construction and maintenance.

Answer: 1) Golden Quadrilateral and Super Highways. 2) National Highways.
3) District Roads. 4) State Highways. 5) Village Roads

38. How is HDI calculated ?

Answer: 1) The educational achievement of a country is measured on the basis of two factors:
2) The average period of schooling completed by individuals above 25 years, and the expected period of school education that the children of 5 years might receive in their lifetime.
3) The standard of living is measured with the help of per capita income.
The average of these three indicators is the HDI.

39. Mention three stages of Consumer Courts.

Answer: 1) District Forum. 2) State Commission. 3) National Commission.

IV. Answer the following questions in six or eight sentences each

6X3=18

40. What are the important features of India Government Act 1935 ?

- 1) A federal system of Indian Principalities, British governed regions and dominion states was formed.
- 2) Reserve Bank of India was established.
- 3) Diarchy was established at the centre.
- 4) Diarchy was canceled at the regional level and autonomy was granted.
- 5) The Federal Court was established

OR

Explain the rebellion of Amara Sullya.

- 1) This rebellion was basically a farmers' rebellion.
- 2) This rebellion needs to be understood in the backdrop of political situations prevalent in coastal Karnataka and Kodagu regions.
- 3) The British dethroned the rulers of Kodagu, Chikkaveerarajendra of Haleri dynasty in 1834 CE.
- 4) He was later transferred to Vellor through Bangalore and later to Kashi. This incident created political insatiability in Kodagu.
- 5) Swami Aparampura, Kalyana Swami and Puttabasappa organized a rebellion against this.
- 6) All the three declared that they are part of the Haleri dynasty that ruled Kodagu.
- 7) Swami Aparampura assumed the leadership of the rebellion. He was captured in CE 1834 and shifted to Bangalore.
- 8) Similarly Kalayanaswami was captured in CE 1837 and placed in Mysore prison.

41. Communalism fatal to national unity? Explain.

Communalism is a major problem in our country.

- 1) Segregation in the name of religion and creating hatred and cultivating opposite self interests can be called as Communalism.
- 2) It creates social differences, mutual suspicion and fear situation in the society.
- 3) Political competition, social groupism and economic hatefulness is expressed in Communalism.
- 4) Communalism has the capacity to endanger the integrity and unity of India.
- 5) It not only disturbs the peace of the society, it also destroys the public and private property.
- 6) It leads to mutual accusations, and physical assaults and other undesirable effects.

OR

What are the subsidiary institutions of the UNO ?

- 1) General Assembly
- 2) Security Council
- 3) Economics and Social Committee
- 4) Trusteeship Committee
- 5) International Court of Justice
- 6) Secretariat

42. What are the reasons for Social Inequality?

- 1) The fact that people are stratified according to various qualities (Gender, Caste, Profession, Class and Race) is the proof of Social Inequality.
- 2) The Social Inequalities are: Income sources, Education and Professional opportunities, health facilities and political representation and participation.
- 3) This means the Social inequality is the result of already present unequal social opportunities.
- 4) This is continued by providing unequal access to materials, resources, income, opportunities, recognitions and status.
- 5) For example, by neglecting the social service sectors like Public Health system, Public education and social security; the life of the poor is made difficult.
- 6) This allows the assimilation of wealth in the hands of very few

OR

Explain the challenges faced on Social Security issue by the unorganized workers.

- 1) Unorganized sector workers face social insecurity.
- 2) It means having minimum needs to lead a life like housing, health, water, food, drinking water, equal opportunity to work and others.
- 3) Providing these facilities universally and publically is called as 'Social Security'.
- 4) But, this is not available for people working in unorganized sector

43. What is meant by manufacturing industries? Mention their factors of location.

The conversion of raw materials into usable products is known as 'manufacturing industries'.

Factors of location:

- 1) Supply of raw materials,
- 2) Supply of power,
- 3) Transport and communication facilities,
- 4) Market facilities,
- 5) Capital,
- 6) Labour and water supply,
- 7) Ideal climate and
- 8) Government policies

OR

What are floods? Mention the natural causes of floods?

- 1) Flood refer to the inundation of land by river water.
- 2) Floods are caused by both natural and man made factors.
- 3) The natural factors include a) heavy rainfall, b) melting of snow, c) tropical cyclones, d) cloud burst, e) blockage of the free flow of river water and f) silting river beds etc.

44. Explain the meaning and functions of money

Money is anything which is widely accepted in payment for goods or in discharge of other business obligations

Functions of money:

- 1) Medium of exchange or means of payment
- 2) Measure of Value
- 3) Standard of deferred payments
- 4) Store of value
- 5) Transfer of value

OR

Explain the reasons for increase in public expenditure.

- 1) In the 20th century the role and scope of the governments has expanded and public expenditure also increased.
- 2) Public expenditure has to create and maintain conditions conducive to economic development.
- 3) It has to improve the climate for investment.
- 4) It should provide incentives to save, invest and innovate.
- 5) It should also help in acceleration of economic growth and ensure economic stability

45. List out the characteristics relating to bank transactions.

- 1) Dealing with Money
- 2) individual/Firm/Company
- 3) Acceptance of Deposits
- 4) Lending Loans
- 5) Payment and Withdrawal
- 6) Agency and Utility Services
- 7) Profit and Service Orientation
- 8) Ever Increasing Functions
- 9) Connecting Link
- 10) Banking Business
- 11) Name Identity

OR

"Entrepreneurship is a creative activity". How ?

- 1) Entrepreneurship is the attitude of mind to seek opportunities,
- 2) take calculated risks and derive benefits by setting up a venture which comprises of numerous activities involved in it.
- 3) Entrepreneurship is a philosophy.
- 4) It is the way one thinks, one acts and therefore in can exist in many situations,
- 5) let it be business or government or in the field of education, science and technology or poverty alleviation or any others.

V. Answer the following question in about 8 to 10 points

4X1=4

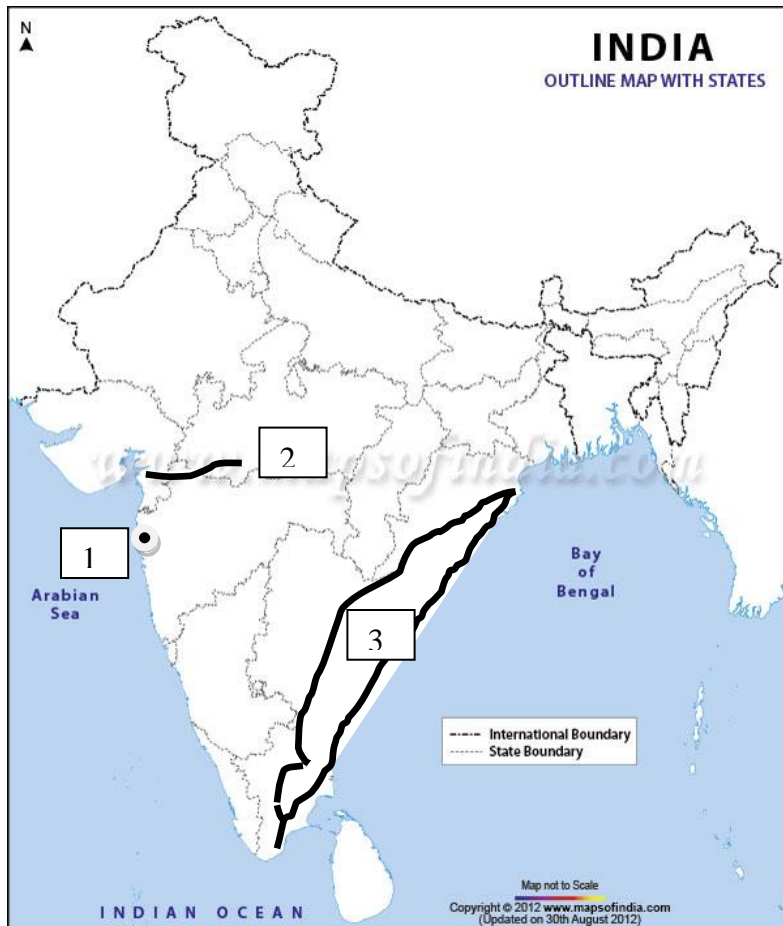
46. Explain the achievements of Subhas Chandra Bose in independence movement.

- 1) He rejected the prestigious post in the British Service and took an active part in the freedom struggle.
- 2) He was popularly called Netaji.
- 3) To organize Indians settled abroad and equip them for fighting freedom struggle against the British.
- 4) He travelled to Vienna, Berlin, Rome, Istanbul and other countries and inspired the Indians & support their motherland.
- 5) Established Samajwadi Party.
- 6) Established Forward Bloc.
- 7) Joined hands with the enemies of the British and thereby defeat the British.
- 8) Established an army (INA) with the help of Indian was criminals in Germany.
- 9) Give me blood I will give you freedom.
- 10) INA with ladies wing.
- 11) call 'Delhi Chalo'

VI. 47. Draw an outline map of India and mark these

1+3=4

1. Navasheva
2. Narmada river
3. Eastern coast



S.S.L.C EXAMINATION, Model Question Paper with Answer

SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE (85E)

(paper-2)

Max. Marks: 80

I. Four alternatives are given for each of the following questions/incomplete statement. Only one of them is correct or most appropriate. Choose the correct alternative and write the complete answer along with its alphabet in the space provided against each question. **10x1=10**

1. The Subsidiary Alliance system was introduced by

- A. Lord Dalhousie B. Lord Cornwallis C. Warren Hastings D. Lord Wellesley

Answer: **D. Lord Wellesley**

2. Traditionally, the first twenty years of the Indian National Congress is called as

- A. the age of Radicals B. the age of Revolutionary C. the age of Moderates D. the age of Rationals

Answer: **C. the age of Moderates**

3. The immediate cause for the first world war is

- A. assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand B. the downfall of League of Nations
C. the fall of United Nations Organization D. the attack on Poland by Hitler

Answer: **A. assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand**

4. An attempt by a sovereign country to take over another sovereign country with the intention of ruling it for its personal gains is called

- A. Journalism B. Nationalism C. Imperialism D. Nazism

Answer: **C. Imperialism**

5. The five permanent members of Security Council are

- A. France, Russia, USA, Japan, India B. France, USA, UK, France, Russia and China
C. France, Russia, China, Japan and Germany D. USA, UK, Japan, Germany, Russia, China

Answer: **B. France, USA, UK, France, Russia and China**

6. The establishment of Kaiga Nuclear Plant was undertaken under the leadership of

- A. Shivarama Karantha B. Medha Patkar C. Kuvempu D. Sundar Lal Bahuguna

Answer: **A. Shivarama Karantha**

7. Bengaluru is called "Silicon Valley of India" because

- A. It is centre for Indian software industry B. It is centre for Indian Companies
C. It is famous for Valleys D. It is famous for Green City

Answer: **A. It is centre for Indian software industry**

8. In India there is the need to develop hydel power because

- A. It does not have adequate water B. It does not have adequate Petroleum
C. It does not have adequate fossil fuels D. It does not have adequate fuels

Answer: **C. It does not have adequate fossil fuels**

9. Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana has been impemented to provide

- A. food to the foodless people B. shelter to the shelterless people
C. cloth to the clothless people D. construction of many roads

Answer: **B. shelter to the shelterless people**

10. World Trade Organization (WTO) was started in

- A. 1994 B. 1993 C. 1995 D. 1992

Answer: **C. 1995**

II. Answer the following questions in a sentence each.

14X1=14

11. What is Subsidiary Alliance ?

Answer: This was basically a Military Protection agreement between the East India Company and the Indian State

12. Who argued "All the natives of Hindustan are completely corrupt"?

Answer: Cornwallis

13. Why Dondiya is called Wagh ?

Answer: He was called as the Wagh, the tiger, due to his bravery

14. Who passed a declaration in CE 1858 ?

Answer: Queen Victoria

15. Why did Lord Curzon divide Bengal ?

Answer: The Anti-British sentiment was dominant in Bengal and it was the centre of Anti-British protests. In order to suppress these developments, Viceroy Lord Curzon thought of dividing Bengal in the name of administration.

16. What is a sovereign country ?

Answer: country which is not under any other country's control either for internal or external issues

17. What does Article 29 provide for?

Answer: Article 29 provides for the Protection of Cultural rights of the minorities

18. Why self help groups are being formed ?

Answer: All the self-help groups of women can be brought together, and proper encouragement can be given to their productive activities. In this way, women too can be made to participate in the development of the nation.

19. What is Sedentary Farming?

Answer: It is cultivation of land at a fixed location instead of shifting from one place to another.

20. What are the raw materials used in Paper Industry industry?

Answer: bamboo and cellulosic pulp, grasses like Sabai and Babbar

21. What is Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR)?

Answer: The minimum cash which the banks have to keep with themselves as a ratio of their deposits is the SLR.

22. Globalization has resulted in a fiercely- competitive global market.How?

Answer: Globalization has resulted in a fiercely- competitive global market with the embarrassment of unethical practices in business dealings.

23. Which is the most populous state of India ?

Answer: Uttar Pradesh

24. Which state has the smallest population in India?

Answer: Sikkim

III. Answer the following questions in two or three sentences each

15X2=30

25. Explain the achievements of Alfonso de Albuquerque.

- 1) Alfonso de Albuquerque, who came after Almeida, is considered as the real founder of Portuguese Empire in India.
- 2) He waged a battle against the Sultan of Bijapur in CE 1510 and won Goa.
- 3) Goa became the administrative centre of Portuguese administration in India.

26. Swami Vivekananda was a source of inspiration for youngsters. Why?

- 1) He also noticed exploitation, poverty, illiteracy and divisions among the Indians.
- 2) Vivekananda believed that People should be educated first, and then they themselves seek reformation.
- 3) He wanted legal institutions to implement appropriate rules to support reformation.
- 4) He also wanted people to stop following the western ideals blindly.
- 5) He believed it is the duty of the religion to provide light.
- 6) Without this, religion is itself is of no use, declared Vivekananda.
- 7) The one who responds to the poor is Mahatma, and the one who doesn't is Duratma.
- 8) He opposed caste system, untouchability and the idea of supremacy based on caste system.

27. What were the issues that outraged the religious feelings of the Soldiers?

- 1) The British started providing 'Royal Enfield' guns, a type of new and improved guns.
- 2) A rumour spread that the bullets of these guns were smeared in the fat of pig and cow.
- 3) The cow was sacred for Hindus and the pig was prohibited for Muslims.

28. Explain the problem of Junagadh

- 1) The Nawab of this princely state had signed the agreement to join the state of Pakistan.
- 2) His citizens revolted against him and flooded the streets. The King fled from the Kingdom.
- 3) The Dewan requested Indian Government to military to Junagadh to maintain law and order.
- 4) Later, Junagadh joined Indian federation in 1949.

OR

Explain the Reorganization of states based on languages.

- 1) The language based formation of states was a demand present during British India also.
- 2) After the independence of India, this demand became more and more severe.
- 3) Both the British government and regional governments never ruled them using local language.
- 4) In this background, formation of states based on languages was desired.
- 5) After the death of Potti Sriramulu who died after 54 days of hunger strike demanding for Vishalandhra, the demand for language based state reorganization went up.
- 6) As a result, Andhrapradesh was formed in 1953. In 1953, 'Reorganization of State Commission' was formed.
- 7) Mr Fazal Ali became the president, K.M.Pannikker and H.N. Kunjru became its members.
- 8) Based on the report of this commission, State Reorganization Act was brought into effect.
According to this act, 14 states and 6 union territories were formed.

29. What are the features of Fascism.

- 1) Ultra Nationalism
- 2) idea of destroying the other national forces
- 3) patronising violence
- 4) racial superiority
- 5) expansion of national boundaries
- 6) support of human executions.

30. Explain the relationship between India and Russia.

- 1) India has cordial relationship with Russia.
- 2) It had similar relationship with United Socialist Soviet Russia also.
- 3) Even though, India followed Non Aligned policy, it had good relationship with Russia in the field of economics, politics and other areas.
- 4) USSR had opposed China's invasion of India in 1962.
- 5) During the Goa liberation in 1962, USSR had supported India at UNO.
- 6) USSR had supported the Tashkent Agreement between India and Pakistan in 1966.
- 7) In 1971, India and USSR signed an agreement of 20 years for peace and cooperation.
- 8) USSR had supported for the establishment of Bilai and Bhokora steel plants.
- 9) Russia has extended its support to India's quest for permanent Seat in the UN Security Council.

31. Explain the struggle lead by India for the implementation of Human Rights

- 1) India has been advocating Universal Declaration of Human Rights from the beginning.
- 2) In the Constitution of India, from Article 12 to 35 of part III, fundamental rights are discussed.
- 3) India has been advocating for better human rights implementation in all the meetings of UNO.

32. What are the unique features of Protection Children from Sexual Offences Act ?

- 1) Penetrative Sexual Assault
- 2) Aggravated Penetrative Sexual Assault
- 3) Sexual Assault
- 4) Aggravated Sexual Assault
- 5) Sexual Harassment
- 6) Using children to produce Pornographic movies
- 7) Collection of obscene photographs.

33. State how the Northern Great Plains were formed ?

- 1) It lies between the Himalayas and the peninsular plateau of India.
- 2) It is formed by the depositional work of three river systems namely the Sutluj, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra.
- 3) The plain is formed from the fertile alluvium deposited by the rivers, flowing from the Himalayas.
- 4) The plain is very flat and the rocks are not exposed on the surface.

34. Mention the Climatic Seasons of India.

- 1) The Winter Season (December to February)
- 2) The Summer Season (March to May)
- 3) The Rainy Season (June to Mid September)
- 4) The Retreating Monsoon Season (Mid September to November)

35. Mention the measures for the conservation of forests ?

- 1) Control of deforestation
- 2) Restriction on grazing
- 3) Control of forest fires
- 4) Prevention of encroachment on forests
- 5) Control of forest insects and diseases
- 6) Controlling illegal cutting of trees
- 7) Scientific cutting of trees
- 8) Legislation to check deforestation.
- 9) Encourage afforestation.
- 10) Creating of awareness among the people about the importance of forests.

36. Explain the Brahmaputra river system ?

- 1) The Brahmaputra rises near lake Manasa sarovar (Tibet) and flows towards the east.
- 2) It enters India through a narrow gorge in Arunachal Pradesh.
- 3) Then it flows to the west and turns to the south in Bangladesh.
- 4) Where it joins the Ganga. Its length is 2580kms.

37. Mention the Super Highways.

- The Super Highways are divided into two division: 1) The North- south corridor which runs from Srinagar to Kanyakumari
2) The East-West corridor which runs from Silchar in Assam to Porbandar in Gujarat.
They also connect many important cities, industrial centres and ports.

38. What are the problems faced by consumer ?

- 1) Charging excess to the commodities
- 2) False weight and measures
- 3) Selling of adulterated commodities
- 4) Creation of artificial scarcity of commodities by Illegal hoarding

39. What is HDI ? How is it calculated ?

- 1) The average of three indicators such as life expectancy of the people, educational achievements and per capita income is called Human Development Index.
- 2) HDI is calculated with the help of life expectancy ,literacy attainments and per capita income.

IV Answer the following questions in six or eight sentences each

6X3=18

40. How does the India Government Act of 1935 become the base of Indian Constitution ?

- 1) A federal system of Indian Principalities, British governed regions and dominion states was formed.
- 2) Reserve Bank of India was established.
- 3) Diarchy was established at the centre.
- 4) Diarchy was canceled at the regional level and autonomy was granted.
- 5) The Federal Court was established.

OR

Explain the revolt of Veerappa of Koppal.

- 1) Veerappa who was a Zamindar, rebelled against the British and occupied the fort of Koppal and other forts in the vicinity.
- 2) Many farmers and Zamindars supported after realizing his motives.
- 3) The British contacted the Nizam and employed their army to defeat Veerappa.
- 4) Veerappa who had lesser soldiers died fighting the army of the British.
- 5) The British captured back the fort of Koppal.
- 6) Though, this rebellion was short lived one, Veerappa proved himself to be a good warrior.

41. What are the measures taken to curb the problem of corruption?

- 1) Lokpal and Lokayukta
- 2) Education institutions can take a lead in this direction.
- 3) By installing CC TV cameras in government offices and increasing efficiency of government work can also bring down the intensity of the corruption.
- 4) Measures like awarding harsh punishment for corrupt officials can also bring in some change.
- 5) Increasing the number of courts and judges can also reign in corruption

OR

Explain the working aims of the World Health Organization.

- 1) WHO was founded in 1948 with aim of improving the health of the world community.
- 2) It has strived to eradicate diseases like plague, cholera, Malaria and Small pox.
- 3) It is also working towards freeing the world from AIDS, Cancer and other major diseases.
- 4) The organization is trying to address issues like population growth, hunger, malnutrition and other challenges in the coming days also
- 5) Its head office is in Geneva of Switzerland.

42. Today the conditions of untouchables have changed for better. Substantiate the statement .

- 1) Today the situation has or conditions of untouchables have changed.
- 2) Gandhiji called them Harijan which means people of God.
- 3) As a result of the social and religious reforms, provisions made in our Constitution through many Articles for the upliftment of these people.
- 4) The acts passed by the government of India, the conditions of the untouchables have changed better.
- 5) Now all sections of the people enjoy facilities provided to them constitutionally.
- 6) In addition, these backward castes and sections are given special privileges.
- 7) With the gradual spread of literacy and social awareness, untouchability is slowly vanishing.
- 8) This is a welcome trend in society and has resulted in social harmony.

OR

What are the challenges faced by unorganized sectors workers?

- 1) Labourers working in unorganized are facing many social and economic problems.
- 2) They do not have fixed work schedule, fixed pay or defined benefits also.
- 3) they don't get fixed wage also.
- 4) Migration
- 5) Social Security
- 6) Legal Framework
- 7) Child Labour
- 8) Physical and Mental Exploitation

43. List out the major Industrial Regions in India?

- In India there are 8 major industrial regions. They are -
- 1) The Hooghly - Kolkata region.
 - 2) The Mumbai - Pune region,
 - 3) The Ahmedabad - Vadodara region,
 - 4) The Madurai - Coimbatore region,
 - 6) The Delhi - Meerut region,
 - 7) Visakhapatnam - Guntur region and
 - 8) The Kolkata - Thiruvananthapuram region

OR

What is a cyclone? Mention their major effects.

In a cyclone the wind blows spirally inwards towards the centre of low pressure. Tropical cyclones are very destructive to causes loss of life and property, damage to buildings, transports and communication system, disrupt power supply, destroy crops, vegetation, animals etc.

44. Explain the various concepts of money supply used in India

In India, four measures of money supply are used to measure the monetary stock, viz., M1, M2, M3 and M4. They are defined as follows:

- M1 = currency notes and coins + net demand deposits held in commercial banks;
M2 = M1 + Savings deposits with Post Office savings banks;
M3 = M1 + Net time deposits of commercial banks; and
M4 = M3 + Total deposits with Post Office savings bank

OR

Explain the aspects of non-tax revenue of the central government.

- 1) The net profit generated by the RBI.
- 2) The net profit generated by the Indian railway
- 3) The revenue generated by the Post and Telecommunication
- 4) The revenue generated by the Public Sector Industries
- 5) The revenue generated by the Coins and Mints
- 6) Various types of fees and penalties etc

45. What are the functions of a bank?

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1) Accepting deposits | 2) Lending money |
| 3) Transferring money | 4) Discounting bills |
| 5) keeping valuables in safe custody | 6) Conducting Government transaction |
| 7) Collecting money, cheques, drafts | 8) Conducting Foreign Exchange. |

OR

What are the characteristics of Entrepreneurship?

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1) Creativity | 2) Dynamism | 3) Team building | 4) Problem solving |
| 5) Risk taking | 6) Commitment | 7) Innovation | 8) Leadership |
| 9) Achievement motivation | 10) Goal orientation | 11) Decision making | |

V. Answer the following question in about 8 to 10 points

4X1=4

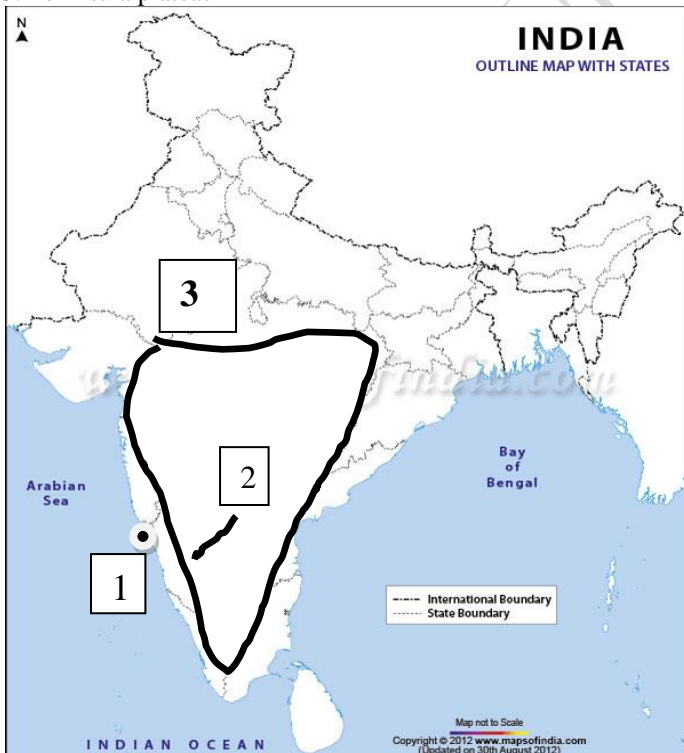
46. Explain the various tribal revolts in the history of Independence struggle

- 1) The Santala tribal revolt can be termed India's first movement.
- 2) These Tribals lived in Bengal and Orissa hillocks.
- 3) When the permanent landlord system was brought into force by the British, the people of this community became destitute.
- 4) Their lands went to the landlords.
- 5) The landlords and the British government behaved in a way that triggered intolerance in the Santalas.
- 6) The company exploited the decency and peace-loving attitude of the Santalas.
- 7) the Santalas held secret meetings and decided to loot the landlords and prominent citizens,
- 8) the agitations became intense in Barahat area and also in Bhagatpur and Rajamahal.
- 9) The rioters killed their enemies. As a result, the landlords and money lenders ran away.
- 10) The government used the army to stem the revolt and was successful.
- 11) Many rioters were arrested. 12) The revolt ended but it lent its voice to many similar protests later.

VI. 47. Draw an outline map of India and mark these

1+3=4

1. Marmagoa
2. Tungabhadra river
3. Peninsula plateau



S.S.L.C EXAMINATION, Model Question Paper with Answer

SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE (85E)

(paper-3)

Max. Marks: 80

I. Four alternatives are given for each of the following questions/incomplete statement. Only one of them is correct or most appropriate. Choose the correct alternative and write the complete answer along with its alphabet in the space provided against each question. **10x1=10**

1. A political anarchy broke out in Punjab because of

- A. the death of King Ranjith Singh B. the death of King Dulip Singh
C. capture of Punjab by British D. the defeat of the Sikhs in Anglo-Sikh war

Answer: **A. the death of King Ranjith Singh**

2. "Swaraj is My Birth Right. I would definitely get it back". It was declared by

- A. Balagangadhar Tilak B. Bipin Chandra Pal C. Lala Lajapat Roy D. W.C. Bannerjee

Answer: **A. Balagangadhar Tilak**

3. League of Nations came into existence to

- A. prevent future occurrences of war B. overcome the problem of poverty
C. help the backward nations D. help the weaker section of the society

Answer: **A. prevent future occurrences of war**

4. The process of elimination of specific arms step by step is called

- A. Armaments B. Globalization C. Communalism D. Disarmament

Answer: **D. Disarmament**

5. Trusteeship Council has become inactive now because

- A. as there is no free nations B. as there is no scope for war
C. as there is no trustee left D. all trustee nations are developed

Answer: **C. as there is no trustee left**

6. Alcohol Prohibition Movement is considered as different movement because

- A. lot of women have shown a lot of unity in this struggle
B. lot of women people participated in this struggle
C. all people fought together for the prohibition of Alcohol
D. this movement stopped the use of Alcohol

Answer: **A. lot of women have shown a lot of unity in this struggle**

7. In India Paper has to be met by imports because

- A. Paper has more demand in foreign countries B. Paper is required for the production of news paper
C. the production of Paper is decreasing D. the present production of paper is not sufficient

Answer: **D. the present production of paper is not sufficient**

8. The first hydro-electricity power plant in India was installed at

- A. Shivanasamudra B. Nainital C. Darjeeling D. Massuri

Answer: **A. Shivanasamudra**

9. Panchayat raj institutions (PRIs) play key role because they

- A. Help to improve the condition of women B. Help to economic conditions of a nation
C. Help rural people to participate in rural development D. Help state govt in making suitable laws for the poor

Answer: **C. Help rural people to participate in rural development**

10. The only global international organization which dealing with the rules of trade between nations is

- A. International Monetary Fund(IMF) B. World Trade Organization (WTO)
C. International Labour Organization(ILO) D. World Health Organization(WHO)

Answer: **B. World Trade Organization (WTO)**

II. Answer the following questions in a sentence each.

14X1=14

11. Between whom Lahore Agreement was signed? Answer: Between the sikh and the British

12. "The Indian farmers were born in debt, lived in debt and died in debt due to the land tax policies of the British". Who gave this statement? Answer: Charles Metcalf

13. Why did Bedas of Hulagali rebel against the British?

Answer: They rebelled against the British when they were asked to surrender their fire arms

14. Where did the 1857 revolt start? Answer: Barackpur

15. Who wrote Geetharahasya ? Answer: Tilak

16. "Untouchability is a heinous expression of caste system. This is a leprosy attached to Hindu skin". Who said this ?

Answer: Gandhiji

17. The dignity and autonomy of women has increased.why ?

Answer: Self Help Groups have been instrumental in helping women to earn, save and spend at their willingness.

18. What did Prof. Meier and Baldwin say about economic development ?

Answer: "economic development is a process whereby an economy's real national income increases over a long period of time".

19. What is Horticulture ?

Answer: The intensive cultivation of fruit, vegetables, flower, medicinal and aromatic plants is called Horticulture

20. Where is Vishweshwaraiah Iron and Steel Ltd.(VISL) located? Answer:Bhadravati

21. What is Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR)?

Answer: The ratio of their deposits, which the banks are required to keep with RBI, is the CRR.

22. How many countries of the world are the members of WTO at present? Answer:149

23. During 1921 to 1951 was considered as a period of moderate growth of population in India.Why?

Answer: The period from 1921 to 1951 was considered as a period of moderate growth.

The main reason was decline in death rate due to control of epidemics, better health and sanitation facilities.

24. Which state has lowest density in India? Answer: Arunachal Pradesh

III. Answer the following questions in two or three sentences each

15X2=30

25. Where did the Dutch establish their warehouses?

They established warehouses in Surat,Broach, Kambe, Kochin, Nagapatanam, Masulipatanam and Chinsor and other places in India.

26. Write any important aspects of Brahma Samaj.

1. Advocated Monotheism.
2. Opposed meaningless rituals.
3. Every person should live with dignity and no law or ritual should violate this provision
4. Brahma Samaj intended to assure equality to woman by opposing Polygamy.
5. It advocated for a share in property to honour dignity of life to widow.
6. It also opposed Child Marriage.
7. Brahma Samaj declared that, one can take good things from anywhere.

27. What were the immediate causes of First War of Indian Independence?

- 1) The British started providing 'Royal Enfield' guns, a type of new and improved guns.
- 2) A rumour spread that the bullets of these guns were smeared in the fat of pig and cow.
- 3) The cow was sacred for Hindus and the pig was prohibited for Muslims.
- 4) This became the immediate cause for the mutiny.

28. How was Goa liberated from the Portuguese ?

- 1) Though Portuguese were ordered to give up Goa, the Portuguese brought in additional troops from Africa and Europe.
- 2) and tried to strengthen their hold by suppressing the movement.
- 3) The 1955, Satyagrah in from different part of India gathered at Goa and began a liberation movement demanding that the imperialists quit Goa.
- 4) In 1961, the Indian army intervened and took Goa under its control Goa which remained a union territory till 1987, became a state later on.

OR

How did India faced the challenge of creating its own constitution?

- 1) India had a challenge of creating its own constitution.
- 2) It had to find it stability under its new constitution and had to emerge as democratic republic.
- 3) Under the chairmanship of Dr.B.R.Ambedkar the Constitutional Drafting committee gave India a draft constitution.
- 4) This draft constitution was accepted by the Constituent Assembly and gave India a unique constitution,
- 5) This enabled the strengthening of executive, legislative and judiciary.

29. The rule of Tsars was called a Nationalistic Jail.why?

- 1) They were exploiting the landlords.
- 2) The landlords in turn were exploiting labourers and small farmers.
- 3) The people were fed up with the administration of Tsars.

The rule of Tsars was called a Nationalistic Jail.

30. Explain the mutual cooperation that exists between both India and America

- 1) USA has supported a lot to India's Five year plans.
- 2) USA has extended its support during Indo-China war of 1965.
- 3) But, later the political leaders of USA extended their support to Pakistan during the war between Indian and Pakistan.
- 4) Many a times, the foreign policy of USA has been anti-Indian and pro-Pakistan. Interestingly, both India and USA have shared interest in controlling terrorism.
- 5) India enjoys better relationship with USA in the fields of foreign trade, science and technology, space science, education and other areas of mutual interest.
- 6) Both the countries share mutual responsibility strengthening UNO and maintenance of global peace.

31. Arms race leads to total destruction of the world. In this background, what are the effects of Arms race?

- 1) Insecurity, fear, instability and threat of war appear due to the arms competition.
- 2) In order to keep all these evils away, disarmament is the viable option available for humanity.
- 3) It is also believed that money is wasted on arms and ammunitions in the world.

32. What are the aspects of Hunger index?

1. The average of people who receive less than minimum calorie of food required.
2. The average of children who are below five years of age and underweight.
3. The mortality rate of children below five years of age.

33. Write briefly about the Siwalik hills.

- 1) They are the outer most ranges or foot hills located to the south of the main Himalayas.
- 2) Therefore they are also known as 'Outer Himalaya.'
- 3) They are the lowest range of the Himalayas, with a height of 600 to 1500mts and width varying from 15-150 km.
- 4) They extend from Jammu and Kashmir in the west to Arunachal Pradesh in the east.
- 5) They have flat-bottom, structured valleys, which are known as 'Doons'. eg. Dehradun.

34. Why The Retreating Monsoon season is also known as North-East Monsoon Season ?

- 1) In early October due to decrease of temperature low pressure area is gradually replaced by high pressure over the land mass.
- 2) A low pressure area is developed over the Bay of Bengal.
- 3) As a result the south west monsoon starts to retreating and it blowing from North - East.
- 4) Hence this season is also known as 'North-East Monsoon Season'

35. Name the National Parks of Karnataka.

- 1) Bandipur
- 2) Banerghatta
- 3) Nagara Hole

36. What is irrigation ? Mention its main types in India ?

- 1) 'The artificial supply of water for the purpose of agriculture is called irrigation.
- 2) It refers to the supply of water to agricultural land from rivers, reservoirs, tanks or from underground sources.

There are three types of irrigation:

- 1) Well irrigation
- 2) Canal irrigation
- 3) Tank irrigation

37. Explain briefly the importance of Transport in India.

- 1) For the development of agriculture and village industries, roads are essential, because they are very convenient to connect isolated villages.
- 2) Roads can be constructed in forests and hilly regions.
- 3) They connect remote places with towns and cities, provide Door to Door service. They are the feeders to railways, sea ports and airports.
- 4) They play a very important role in tourism, trade and commerce, and industries.
- 5) They create employment opportunities and are most useful for defence, especially in border areas.

38. How to achieve gender equality ?

- 1) Empowerment of women
- 2) Protect women from exploitation
- 3) Equal wages
- 4) Reservation in elected institutions

39. What are the causes for consumer exploitation?

- 1) The direct transaction between the producer and consumer has almost stopped. The Price Fixation of the goods and services was done mainly by the middle men.
- 2) It led to many hindrances.
- 3) Consumers had to undergo various difficulties and problems.
- 4) They incurred many losses.
- 5) The development of information technology has led to Tele shopping.
- 6) Through Tele shopping the consumer can sit at home and directly buy the goods from the traders.

IV .Answer the following questions in six or eight sentences each

6X3=18

40. What are the important features of 1919 act ?

- 1) Act formulated Bi-Cameral legislative body.
- 2) Lower House and Upper House were formed.
- 3) Diarchy was allowed at regional governments.
- 4) Separate Electoral College' was extended for Muslims, Sikhs, Anglo-Indians and Europeans.

OR

Explain the method adopted by Rayanna to fight the British.

- 1) Rayanna was a brave soldier. He fought for the independence of Kittur and felt it was his duty to liberate his motherland.
- 2) He fought with Rani Chenamma and was imprisoned along with her
- 3) He developed a sense of nationalism and went on organizing an army.
- 4) He went on organizing secret meetings at sensitive geographical locations.
- 5) He aimed at looting the treasury and taluk offices of the British. He had an army of five hundred men.
- 6) He became furious with the villagers who were assisting the British army.
- 7) The British devised a cunning strategy to capture Rayanna
- 8) Rayanna was cunningly captured and brought down to Dharwad
- 9) He was declared as an offender and was hanged till death

41. What are the effects of terrorism?

- 1) It feeds on fear of the people
- 2) They target busy areas like airports, railway stations, markets and other areas to attack.
- 3) They seek to spread their goals along with this violence.
- 4) They also use tactics like suicide bombing, kidnapping innocent people to attain their targeted aims.
- 5) Terrorism targets civilians of the country, military bases, and
- 6) also targets specific communities.

OR

Make a list of functions of the International Labour Organization.

- 1) This organization is for the development of labourers across the world.
- 2) Areas like welfare of the workers, health facilities provided, life quality come under the functioning of this institution.
- 3) In the case women workers it suggests measures like maternity benefits, minimum wages, housing schemes and many other worker related issues are covered by the ILO.
- 4) Its general conference is like a world parliament of the workers and it strives to protect the welfare of workers of the world.

42. What are the constitutional and legal measures undertaken to eradicate untouchability ?

- 1) Section 17 of the constitution prohibits the practice of untouchability.
- 2) The untouchability crime act' was implemented in 1955.
- 3) 'Citizens' Rights Protection Act' in 1976.
- 4) Universal Suffrage and right
- 5) Right to equality
- 6) Reservation
- 7) The Regulation of 1989
- 8) State and Central Govt. Reforms.

OR

What are the differences between organized and unorganized workers?

organized workers

- 1) They working in specific fields governed by legal rules and regulations
- 2) The workers enjoy facilities of specialization
- 3) They get fixed wages
- 4) They have medical facilities
- 5) Specific hours to work
- 6) training, talent and educational qualifications.
- 7) allowances, paid leave and pension
- 8) it is under governmental control.
- 9) School, Hospital, industries, government related services, military

unorganized workers

- a) People are not governed by specific rules and regulations
- b) They are daily wages
- c) They have no fixed wages
- d) They have no any such facilities
- e) They have no Specific hours to work
- f) No training and educational qualifications.
- g) They have no any such facilities
- h) It is not under governmental control.
- i) Vehicle repair, selling vegetables, fish on head; puncture repairers

43. Give an account of Aluminium industry in India?

- 1) Aluminium is the most important non - ferrous metal.
- 2) It has a wide range of uses.
- 3) It is used in manufacturing aeroplanes, automobiles, railways, ships, household appliances, electrical cables and its foils are used as packing materials, for paint industry etc.
- 4) It is a good substitute for steel and copper.
- 5) The aluminium industry is the second important metal based industry in India.
- 6) It was started in 1942 at Jayakaynagar in West Bengal.

OR

Explain the causes and effects of landslides.

Causes:

- 1) Under cutting of the slope as in sea wave erosion of a sea cliff, earthquakes and heavy rainfall
- 2) Deforestation, construction of roads, railway lines, dams and reservoirs, hydel power projects, mining, quarrying

Effects:

- 1) blocking of roads,
- 2) railway lines,
- 3) burrying of human settlements and vegetation,
- 4) loss of life and property etc.

44. Discuss the various credit control methods adopted by RBI.

Quantitative Credit Control Measures

- 1) Bank Rate Policy
- 2) Open Market Operations
- 3) Varying Reserve Requirements

Qualitative Credit Control Measures

- 1) Change in lending margins
- 2) Ceiling on credit or credit rationing
- 3) Moral suasion
- 4) Direct Action

OR

What is deficit ? Mention the types of deficits.

Financing the budgetary deficit through loans from RBI and creation of new money is called deficit.

The types of deficits are

- 1) Fiscal Deficit 2) Revenue deficit 3) Primary deficit 4) Budget deficit

45. Explain the relationship between the banker and its customers

1. General relationship :

- 1) Primary Relationship 2) Subsidiary Relationship 3) Agent and Principal Relationship.

2. Special relationship

- 1) Obligation to honour cheques. 2) Obligation to maintain secrecy of accounts.

OR

Write the functions of an entrepreneur.

- 1) Entrepreneur starts business activity by preparing various plans relating to business
- 2) He organizes factors of production.
- 3) He takes decisions about product, technology, marketing, employment.
- 4) He co-ordinates things effectively.
- 5) He handles budget of his concern
- 6) He bears risk and uncertainty
- 7) He gives directions to the business firm and ensures its effective operation.

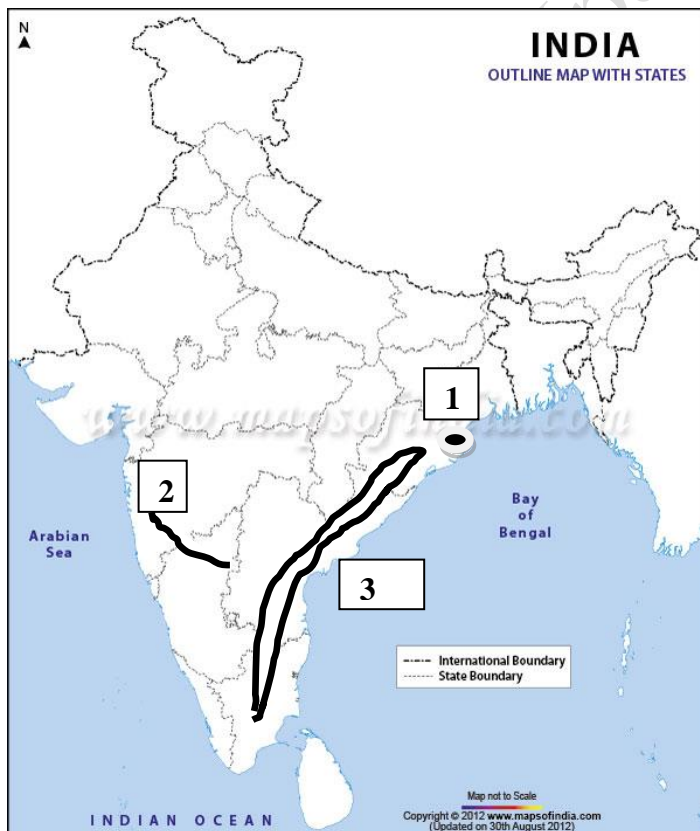
V. Answer the following question in about 8 to 10 points 4X1=4

Explain the contributions of the Jawaharlal Nehru after Independence India.

- 1) We see Prime Minister Nehru as the architect of industrialisation and modern India.
- 2) He also bring together all the princely states and merge them with the union of India.
- 3) foundation of Indian democracy .
- 4) He believed that growth was possible through intense industrialisation.
- 5) He was the pioneer who envisaged the development of India
- 6) He started five-year plans.
- 7) He Advocated non-alignment policy.
- 8) On the basis of Panchasheel Principles, he remained away from power politics
- 9) He implement the formula of peace and harmony.
- 10) Softer approach, socialist and communist ideas.
- 11) Fully supports complete democracy in India.

VI. 47. Draw an outline map of India and mark these 1+3=4

- 1) Paradeep 2) River Krishna 3) Eastern ghats



S.S.L.C EXAMINATION, Model Question Paper with Answer

SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE (85E)

(paper-4)

Max. Marks: 80

I. Four alternatives are given for each of the following questions/incomplete statement. Only one of them is correct or most appropriate. Choose the correct alternative and write the complete answer along with its alphabet in the space provided against each question. **10x1=10**

1. The first state to enter this Subsidiary Alliance system was

- A. The Hyderabad State B. Marthas C. Mysore State D. Tanjaore state

Answer: **A. The Hyderabad State**

2. Tilak started Ganesha, Shivaji and Durga celebrations to

- A. organize people against the British B. educate the uneducated people
C. develop religious conscious among the people D. develop Hinduism

Answer: **A. organize people against the British**

3. A minister named 'Gobbels' was appointed by Hitler to

- A. spread the thery of Nationalism B. spread the theory of Socialism
C. spread the theory of Fascism D. spread the theory of Nazism

Answer: **D. spread the theory of Nazism**

4. The Constitution of India's article 51 advocates

- A. Establishment of tax free trade and commerce B. Universalization of education
C. Establishment of international peace and cooperation D. Formation of caste free society

Answer: **C. Establishment of international peace and cooperation**

5. The institution which is known for its humane outlook is

- A. UNISCO B. UNICEF C. WHO D. ILO

Answer: **B. UNICEF**

6. Total Alcohol Prohibition also became a part of

- A. Chipko movement B. Appiko movement C. Silent Valley Movement D. Kaiga Movement

Answer: **A. Chipko movement**

7. Raw materials like straw of paddy, wheat, bagasse etc are being used in Paper industry due to

- A. lack of chemicals B. the availability of rawmaterials
C. lack of finance D. lack of forest based rawmaterials

Answer: **D. lack of forest based rawmaterials**

8. Khopoli is the hydel power generation station found in

- A. Maharashtra B. Karnataka C. Tamilnadu D. Madhyapradesh

Answer: **A. Maharashtra**

9. The gap between urban and rural areas is widening because

- A. the contribution from primary sector is declining B. the contribution from secondary sector is declining
C. the contribution from primary tartiary sector is declining D. lack of availability of resources

Answer: **A. the contribution from primary sector is declining**

10. The Expansion of WTO is

- A. World Trade Organization B. World Trial Organization
C. Wealth Trade Opportunities D. Wealth Team Organization

Answer: **A. World Trade Organization**

II. Answer the following questions in a sentence each.

14X1=14

11. Mention the states which entered Subsidiary Alliance?

Answer: The Hyderabad State Mysore, Awadh, Tanjavore, Maratha, Poona, Birar, Gwalior and other states

12. When was Regulating Act implemented?

Answer: 1773

13. Who rebelled against the British in Koppal?

Answer: Veerappa

14. Who was declared as as the emperor of India during 1857 revolt? Answer: the Mughal King Bhadur Shah II

15. Mention the leaders of Radicals

Answer: Aurobindo Gosh, Bipin Chandra Pal, Lal Lajapath Roy and Balagandhar Tilak

16. What is disarmament?

Answer: Disarmaments is the only direct process available to bring down the number of arms or elimination of certain arms

17. How was Untouchability Crime Act amended? Answer: 'Civil Rights Protection Act'

18. Per capita income is not true Indicators of Development. Why ?

Answer: Per capita income is not true Indicators of Development because it does not consider the distribution of income among people as well as the availability of basic amenities like food, shelter, education, health or other similar social factors.

19. What is Floriculture? Answer: It is the cultivation of flowers for commercial purpose.

20. Where is the modern iron and steel industry in India was started ? Answer: at Kulti in West Bengal

21. Give examples for Bank money. Answer: Cheques, drafts, deposit (credit) receipts etc.

22. What is the main aim of World Trade Organization?

Answer: It is the only global international organization dealing with the rules of trade between nations

23. During 1901 - 1921, population growth was slow in India. Why ?

Answer: The main reason was high death rates due to diseases, epidemics and lack of medical care.

24. The distribution of population in India is uneven. Why ?

Answer: This is due to varied geographical and cultural factors.

III Answer the following questions in two or three sentences each 15X2=30

25. Explain the reasons for second Carnatic War

- 1) Robert Clive of East India Company attacked Arcot, the capital city of Carnatic and defeated Chandaheb.
- 2) Chandaheb was imprisoned and later killed in this war.
- 3) In the place of Chandaheb, the English named Mahammad Ali, the son of Anwaruddin, as the Nawab of Carnatic.

26. Write any four aims of Arya Samaj

- 1) All Hindus should believe in one formless God
- 2) No one is a Shudra or Brahmin by birth and caste based system was rejected.
- 3) Encouragement to inter caste marriages.
- 4) Rejection of polygamy and child marriage.
- 5) Men and women are equal.
- 6) One should study Vedas and other ancient sacred texts and preach them.

27. List out the reasons that led to the failure the mutiny.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1) Did not spread to the whole country. | 2) No proper direction |
| 3) No proper leadership | 4) Provincial kings did not support the struggle |
| 5) The people lost confidence in the soldiers | 6) No discipline |
| 7) The revolt was not an organized effort. | 8) No unity (any 4 points) |

28. How did the country deal with the problem of refugees ?

- 1) The burden of providing shelter,
- 2) employment,
- 3) land education,
- 4) health care,
- 5) conducive social environment to these refugees fell on the government.
- 6) Many efforts went into this process of rehabilitation.

OR

How was Hyderabad merged into Indian Union ? .

- 1) Nizam refused to join the Union of India.
- 2) There was severe hatred against Razakar the cruel Army.
- 3) the Indian Government sent an Army and defeated the Nizam.
- 4) Merger of Hyderabad with the Union of India in 1948.

29. How did Nazism destroy Germany ? Explain.

- 1) The Nazism advocated that Germans are the superior race of the world and they are the only fit to rule the world.
- 2) Jews are the reasons for all the problems of Germans
- 3) Hilter declared they are unfit to live. All these were implemented inhumanly.
- 4) A minister named 'Gobbels' was appointed to spread the theory of Nazism.
- 5) A cruel army named 'Brown Shirts' was formed for this purpose.
- 6) They were trained to create violence so that the people became confused and accept their ideology

30. Explain the relationship between India and Pakistan.

- 1) India and Pakistan are the neighbouring countries.
- 2) Pakistan is not only a neighbouring country, but was an integral part of India during pre-independent period.
- 3) But, after the India Independent Act of 1947; both countries became independent sovereign countries.
- 4) Soon after independence, foreign relationship between both the countries started.
- 5) There issues like terrorism, Jammu and Kashmir issue and water sharing disputes are there between both the countries.
- 6) Both the countries have fought three wars.
- 7) In order to improve the bilateral ties between both the countries many agreements like Tashkent Agreement, Shimla Agreement, Lahore Bus Yatra and Agra Conference have been entered.

31. What are the reasons for the backwardness of economically backward countries ?

- 1) European countries established colonies in Africa, Asia and Latin American countries.
- 2) The countries that were under the control of imperialistic powers suffered from backwardness.
- 3) Their progress was really slow till 20th century.
- 4) After attaining independence, many Asian and African countries attempted to achieve development.
- 5) But they had a lot of hurdles to cross in the science, technology, agriculture, transportation, education, health and many other areas to achieve development.
- 6) Hence, they had to depend upon foreign aid to achieve development.

32. What are the types of Gender Discrimination?

- 1) Inequality in Birth Rate
- 2) Inequality in Infrastructure
- 3) Inequality in Opportunities
- 4) Inequality in Ownership

33. Distinguish between the Eastern Ghats and the Western Ghats

Answer:

THE EASTERN GHATS	THE WESTERN GHATS
The Eastern Ghats run almost parallel to the east coast of India	The Western Ghats are a continuous range running parallel to the west coast of India
They are lower than the Western Ghats and are not continuous	They are higher than the Eastern Ghats and are continuous
The highest peak in the Eastern Ghats is Armaikonda	Anamudi is the highest peak in South India
They extend from the Mahanadi Valley in the north	They extend from the Tapi valley to Kanyakumari

34. Mention the areas with low rainfall in India

- 1) Western Kutch
- 2) The Thar desert
- 3) western Punjab, Haryana and Gujarat
- 4) north of Zaskar range
- 5) the rain shadow areas of Western Ghats

35. What are the types of forests found in India?

- 1) The Tropical evergreen forests
- 2) The tropical deciduous forests
- 3) Scrub forests and grass land
- 4) Desert vegetation
- 5) Mountain forests
- 6) Mangrove forests

36. Why is irrigation important in India?

- 1) India is an agricultural country. Therefore it needs a regular and sufficient supply of water.
- 2) Agriculture in India depends mainly on monsoon rainfall.
- 3) It is seasonal, uncertain and unevenly distributed. There are certain crops which require a larger and regular water supply.
- 4) Besides to increase the yield and production of crops required regular supply of water.

37. Define Transport and Communication.

- 1) Transport means movement of goods, service and passengers from one place to another
- 2) Conveyance of messages from one person to another or from one place to another is called 'communication'

38. Comparison of economic development between countries with different levels of population will not be correct. Why ?

- 1) Levels of population will not be correct.
- 2) Economic progress in a country will be slower, if the population expands along with the increase in national income.
- 3) Therefore, comparison of economic development between countries with different

39. Mention the four important aims of the Consumer Protection Act

- 1) The Act accords importance for safety and quality.
- 2) Avoiding production and sale of dangerous goods.
- 3) Prevention of Trade Malpractices in the market.
- 4) Supervision on Quality, Weights, Measures and Price.

IV. Answer the following questions in six or eight sentences each 6X3=18

40. What are the important features Indian Councils Act of 1909?

- 1) The total number of central legislative council members was increased to 60 from 16.
- 2) The number of regional council members was also increased.
- 3) Representation of the regional council was allowed through election for the first time.
- 4) In order to provide separate representation for Muslims, 'Separate Electorate College' was created.

OR

Explain Rebellion of Bedas of Hulagali.

- 1) Hulagali is a small village of Mudhol taluk of Belgaum district.
- 2) In 1857 CE, the British banned the usage of weapons.
- 3) The Bedas who always kept guns as part of customs and they were good hunters.
- 4) They rebelled against the British when they were asked to surrender their fire arms.
- 5) The Bedas of Manturu, Bodani, Aalagundi and others joined Hulagali Bedas.

41. What are the measures taken to curb terrorism?

- 1) India is totally against terrorism of all kinds.
- 2) Our central government as well as state governments are continuously venturing to control terrorism.
- 3) Anti-terrorist forces are set up specially trained to combat terrorism.
- 4) Many a time our defense forces are pressed into action to throw-out terrorism.
- 5) India has even assisted the neighbour countries like Srilanka to restrain terrorist activities.

OR

List out the aims of the UNO.

- 1) Safeguarding international peace and security.
- 2) Fostering cooperation among nations.
- 3) Improving the faith in human rights
- 4) Exploring solutions to various economic, sociological, cultural and other humanity based problems with international cooperation.
- 5) Providing recognition to international agreements and conditions
- 6) Striving to build mutual trust and cooperation among the countries.

42. How is Untouchability a social evil ? Discuss.

- 1) It is believed that the Four Varna System started during the Vedic period based on Karma theory.
- 2) The fifth group considered as untouchables, were never considered as humans.
- 3) The lowest position in the social strata of caste based society.
- 4) They are expected to carry the fifth jobs
- 5) They were kept out of the education
- 6) Denial of Property Rights
- 7) Denial of Political participation rights

OR

Explain the features of unorganised workers.

- 1) People are not governed by specific rules and regulations
- 2) They are daily wages
- 3) They have no fixed wags
- 4) They have no any medical facilities
- 5) They have no Specific hours to work
- 6) No training and educational qualifications
- 7) They have no allowances, paid leave and pension
- 8) It is not under governmental control.
- 9) Vehicle repair, selling vegetables, fish on head; puncture repairers

43. Describe the distribution of Cotton textile industry in India?

- 1) Cotton textile industry is widely distributed over more than 76 towns and cities of India.
- 2) However it is concentrated mainly in the cotton growing states.
- 3) i.e Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka,
- 4) Maharashtra and Gujarat are the leading manufacturers of cotton textiles.
- 5) Mumbai is the most popular centre for cotton textile industry.
- 6) It is known as 'Cottonopolis of India' and Manchester of India.

OR

Write about causes and distribution of coastal erosion in India.

Causes:

- 1) Monsoon winds.
- 2) Tropical cyclones
- 3) Tsunamis.

Distribution:

- 1) During The South West Monsoon season the coasts of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu are largely affected by coastal erosion.
- 2) Andaman - Nicobar Islands and east coast of India have been affected by Tsunamis

44. Explain the functions of RBI.

- 1) Monopoly of Note issue
- 2) Banker to Government
- 3) Banker's bank
- 4) National Clearing House
- 5) Controller of credit
- 7) Custodian of Foreign Exchange Reserves
- 8) Promotion of Banking Habits

OR

What are the goals of public expenditure?

- 1) promote faster economic development.
- 2) promote industry, trade and commerce.
- 3) promote agricultural and rural development
- 4) promote balanced regional growth
- 5) build socio-economic overheads e.g., roadways, railways, dams, power etc.
- 6) promote full - employment, and
- 7) maximize social welfare

45. Explain the Advantages of Opening a Bank Account

- 1) Bank account facilitates a safe custody of money
- 2) Bank account helps in making payments
- 3) Bank account helps in collection of money
- 4) Bank account holders get advances and loans
- 5) Bank account helps in smooth financial transaction
- 6) Bank account holders get safe deposit locker facilities

OR

Which are possibilities of selection of the business for an individual?

- 1) Advertising agencies
- 2) Industrial consultancy
- 3) Photocopying centers
- 4) Industrial testing labs
- 5) Marketing consultancy
- 6) Equipment rental and leasing
- 7) Industrial research and development
- 8) Internet browsing/setting up of cyber café
- 9) Installation and operation of cable and T.V. network
- 10) Beauty parlours

V. Answer the following question in about 8 to 10 points

4X1=4

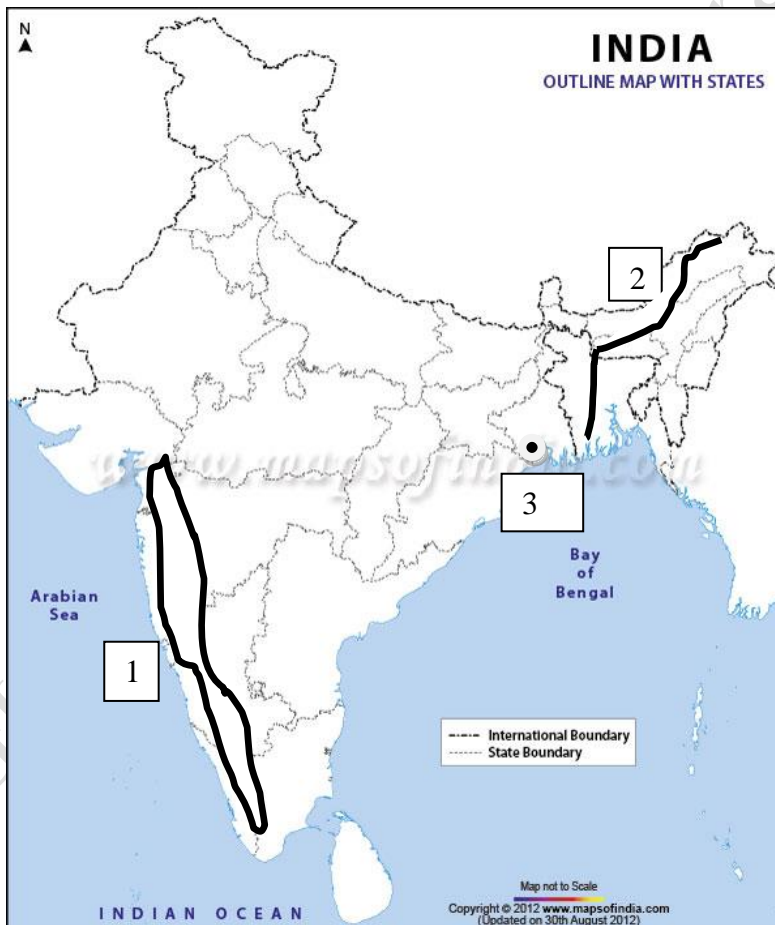
46. Describe the struggle of Ambedkar to eradicate untouchability.

- 1) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar believed that political Independence was meaningless without social Independence.
- 2) Advocated social and economic freedom,
- 3) He fought against caste system
- 4) He started 'Mahad' and 'Kalaram' temple movements .
- 5) He established 'Bahishkruta Hitakarini Sabha'
- 6) He established 'Swatantra Karmika Party'.
- 7) He published Prabuddha Bharata, Janata, Mukanayaka and Bahishkruta Bharata.
- 8) He worked towards the progress of agricultural labourers.
- 9) Chairman of the Constitution Draft Committee.
- 10) After Independence, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar became the Law Minister.
- 11) He was awarded the Bharat Ratna for his lifetime achievements.

VI. 47. Draw an outline map of India and mark these

1+3=4

1. Western coastal plain
2. River Brahmaputra
3. Haldiya



S.S.L.C EXAMINATION, Model Question Paper with Answer

SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE (85E)

(paper-5)

Max. Marks: 80

I. Four alternatives are given for each of the following questions/incomplete statement. Only one of them is correct or most appropriate. Choose the correct alternative and write the complete answer along with its alphabet in the space provided against each question. **10x1=10**

1. The group of states which entered the Subsidiary Alliance are

- A. Mysore, Awadh, Tanjavore, Poona B. Maratas, Mysore, Indore, Madras
C. Mysore, Gwalior, Kanpur, Arcot D. Kanpura, Udaypura, Sambalpura, Jaipura

Answer: **A. Mysore, Awadh, Tanjavore, Poona**

2. The British government withdrew the Bengal division order in 1911 because of

- A. the severe famine in the country B. the conflict occurred in England
C. the opposition from the govt of Bengal D. the severe opposition from the Indians

Answer: **D. the severe opposition from the Indians**

3. This incident of 1917 is called as February Revolution.

- A. Lenin returned to Russia and called for 'Peace, Food and Land'.
B. The revolution of the Bolsheviks, the party of the workers
C. the Tsar Nicholas II ran away from the country
D. Russia is declared as a Socialist Republic Union

Answer: **C. the Tsar Nicholas II ran away from the country**

4. The foreign policy of India is also called as Foreign policy of Nehru because

- A. He maintained good relations with other countries
B. He followed the foreign policy of different countries
C. He laid foundation for the foreign policy
D. He managed the foreign policies of India as an External Affairs Minister apart from being the Prime Minister as well

Answer: **D. He managed the foreign policies of India as an External Affairs Minister apart from being the Prime Minister as well**

5. The General Secretary and the staff of the UNO form the part of

- A. UNO Security Council B. Economic and Social Committee
C. Secretariat D. Trusteeship Council

Answer: **C. Secretariat**

6. A group of people who have collected in front of a theatre to watch - this is example for

- A. Mob B. Mob Violence C. Movement D. Agitation

Answer: **A. Mob**

7. This is one of the major Industrial Region of India

- A. The Hooghly - Kolkata region B. The Narmada - Gujarat region
C. The Kosi-Narmada region D. The Ganga-Yamuna region

Answer: **A. The Hooghly - Kolkata region**

8. It is a fuel substance of plant origin

- A. Manganese ore B. Bauxite C. Mica D. Coal

Answer: **D. Coal**

9. The person who inspired by the writings of Nobel laureate, Amartya Sen was

- A. Mahabub Ul Haq B. Mohammed Ali Jinnah C. Rehman Pasha D. Mohammed Ul Haq

Answer: **A. Mahabub Ul Haq**

10. Globalization creates free trade zone by

- A. removing conflict between the nations B. solving the problems of trade and commerce
C. removing the import and export duties D. supporting trade between the nations

Answer: **C. removing the import and export duties**

II. Answer the following questions in a sentence each.

14X1=14

11. Which Sikh leaders opposed the attempts by the British to rule Punjab Directly? Chattar Singh Attariwala and Moolraj

12. Who created the new post of Superintendent of Police? Lord Cornwallis

13. 18th century is known as the "Century of political problems" Why? Because of the death of Aurangzeb in 1707

14. Mangal Pandey was arrested and after a trial he was hanged to death. Why?

A soldier named Mangal Pandey shot dead a British officer. He was arrested and after a trial he was hanged to death.

15. Which incident changed the direction of Indian Political History?

The Indian National Congress was born in a national convention held at Bombay.

16. What did Jawaharlal Nehru outline in the radio speech of September 7, 1946?

In the radio speech of September 7, 1946; Jawaharlal Nehru outlined the Foreign Policy of India for the first time to the general public.

17. What is the importance of Article 46 ?

Article 46 clearly express that it is the duty of the government to support the education interest of Scheduled Caste and Tribes

18. What are developing countries?

All countries with 'middle' and low income are referred to as developing countries

19. Mention the Land Not Available for Cultivation.

Land used for non-agricultural purposes like human settlements, roads, railways, canals, mountains, sandy waste etc.,

20. In India paper has to be met by imports. Why?

In India the present production of paper is not sufficient to meet its local requirement. So it has to be met by imports.

21. Plastic money is also known as e-money. Why?

Since it is done through electronic means, it is also called as e-money.

22. Globalization has also led to an increase in activities such as child labour and slavery. Why ?

In order to cut down costs, many firms in developed nations have outsourced their manufacturing and white collar jobs to Third-world countries where the cost of labor is low. Globalization has also led to an increase in activities such as child labour and slavery

23. Among the Union Territories which state has the highest population ? Delhi

24. What are the main reasons for medium population density?

Mineral resources and development of metallurgical industries are the main reasons for medium population density.

III. Answer the following questions in two or three sentences each

15X2=30

25. What are the new inventions which helped the sailors?

The invention of Compass, Astrolabes, and Gunpowder provided further impetus to this venture.

26. Who was called as 'Shwetha Saraswathi'. Why?

1) Annie Besent was called as 'Shwetha Saraswathi' 2) because she Translated Bagvath Geetha to English

27. Many soldiers depended on Indian kings became unemployed. Why?

1) The British dethroned Mughal kings and many other kings.
2) As a result, many soldiers depended on these kings became unemployed.

28. Valalhabai Patel could find a solution to Hyderabad problem with his firm decision. How ?

1) This princely state was ruled by Nizam. He wanted to remain independent and refused to join the Independent India.
2) Meanwhile, under the leadership of communists, the farmers of the state revolted against the Nizam and Zamindars.
3) The people angry with cruel army called 'Razacks' which had the patronage of Nizam.
4) The Government of India sent its military to fight Hyderabad and defeated the Nizam and integrated Hyderabad into India in 1948. Valalhabai Patel could find a solution to this with his firm decision.

29. How did USA come out of its Great Economic Depression ?

1) The Great Economic Depression that affected USA in 1927 brought in many changes in the politics of, USA.
2) USA had helped the Triple Entente with money and soldiers.
3) In 1929, USA experienced stagnation in economic development.
4) As a result, output dropped in automobile and agriculture.
5) There was also drop in the output of consumer durables manufacturing, mining, ship building, and many other industries.
6) This economic crisis led to changes in the politics.

30. It is inevitable for country to have relationship with another country. Why?

1) A family can never prosper without interacting with another family.
2) Similarly a country can never progress without interacting with another country.
3) In this globalised and modernized environment, it is inevitable for country to have relationship with another country.
4) It is not a necessity now, it is a need.

31. What are the bilateral agreements made to stop the arms race?

1) Partial Test Ban Treaty (PTBT), 2) Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT),
3) Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT)

32. What are the ill effects of Child Marriage ?

1) The holistic development of children is stunted by child marriage and they lose the power of questioning.
2) As a result, violations like sexual assaults on children become more and more increased.
3) Many rights of children like education, childhood, entertainment, interaction with friends continue to be violated.
4) Children fall into the trap of malnutrition, anemia, diseases, abortions, infanticide and maternal mortality increases.
5) The chance of girl becoming a widow at a young age is also more and becomes a victim of violence easily.

33. Mention the importance of the Coastal plains.

- 1) The Coastal plains of India provide some natural harbours which help in carrying on foreign trade.
- 2) They are Kandla, Mumbai, Marmagoa, Kochi, Vishakhapatnam, Kolkata etc.
- 3) The coastal plain are useful for fishing, shipbuilding, agriculture and production of salt.
- 4) Many beaches are found along the coast and they attract tourists. The backwaters are useful for navigation.

34. Mention the local names of Convectional rain

- 1) It is known as 'Andhis' in Uttar Pradesh,
- 2) 'Kalabaisakhis' in the West Bengal.
- 3) 'Mango showers' in Kerala
- 4) coffee blossom in Karnataka.

35. Explain the features of Mountain forests.

- 1) The trees and plants which grow on the slopes of the mountain are called mountain forests'.
- 2) In India, they occur in the Himalayas and to a small extent in the Niligiri hills.
- 3) The plants and trees are vary with increasing altitude.
- 4) The important trees are Oak, Chestnut, Ash, Beech, Pine, Cedar, Spruce, Fir, Deodar and Walnut.

36. What are the main aims of Damodar Valley Project?

- 1) to control of floods,
- 2) to provide irrigation,
- 3) navigation,
- 4) generation of hydroelectricity,
- 5) afforestation,
- 6) control of soil erosion,
- 7) promotion of mining,
- 8) industries and
- 9) inland fishing.

37. What are the importance of GIS and GPS.

- 1) GIS is a computer based system which can accumulate and internet data on the Earth's surface.
- 2) The GPS indicates the location of a stationary or moving object or person through pointing out the latitude and longitude and height above sea level.

38. Development is a process. How ?

- 1) The term 'process' here refers to the operation of the forces that bring about changes in supply of factors of production and, in the structure of demand for the products.
- 2) Changes in factor supply take place due to discovery of additional resources, education and skill development, capital accumulation, population growth, adoption of better techniques of production, etc.
- 3) Demand for products changes due to change in size & composition of population; level and distribution of income; tastes etc.
- 4) These changes contribute to an increase in national income

39. What are the rights of Consumer ?

- 1) The Right to Protect against the marketing of goods which are hazardous to life and property of the consumers.
- 2) The Right to Information.
- 3) Right to Choice
- 3) Right to be Heard
- 4) Right to seek Redressal against the unfair trade practices or unscrupulous exploitation.
- 5) Right to Consumer Education
- 7) Right to stop exploitation.

IV. Answer the following questions in six or eight sentences each

6X3=18

40. Explain Mahalwari System.

- 1) The Company government entered an agreement at the level of 'Mahals' with regard to payment of land tax in Uttar Pradesh, in many parts of Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and Delhi.
- 2) 'Mahal' means taluk.
- 3) R.M. Bird and James Thomson implemented this system.
- 4) There were differences in the implementation of this system from region to region.
- 5) The Big and small Zamindars were part of this system.
- 6) Since the company officials fixed more land tax than the expected production from the fields; many Zamindars had to lose their ownership of the lands.

OR

Explain the method of resisting the British power by Dondiya Wagh.

- 1) Dondiya was born in a Maratha family of Chennagiri.
- 2) He was called as the Wagh, the tiger, due to his bravery.
- 3) He started his career as a cavalry soldier in Hyder Ali's army and grew to the position of military general.
- 4) He built his own private army and fought along with Tippu Sultan.
- 5) Due to differences with Tippu, he was imprisoned.
- 6) The British released him from the prison after the Fourth Anglo-Mysore War.
- 7) He built a small army and started his operations. He organized the army with the unhappy soldiers of Tippu's army and the feudatory rulers who had lost power.
- 8) He captured Bidanoor and Shivamogga forts and made unsuccessful attempt to capture Chitradurga fort.

41. What are your suggestions to improve the status of women?

- 1) The government has started Women and Child Development department in order to develop women's education and status.
- 2) Through various measures taken, the government seeks to improve the status, health and education of the women.
- 3) Many programmes have been implemented to curb child marriage system, dowry prohibition act, compulsory education are implemented
- 4) The government of Karnataka has implemented Stree Shakti programme

- 5) Women's commissions have been established at national and state level to address the various issues of women.
- 6) Attempts are made to provide reservations at state and national legislature bodies.
- 7) Women reservation has already been provided at local bodies.
- 8) Women reservation is also provided in government recruitments.

OR

Explain the role of the IMF in solving the economic problems of the world.

- 1) It tries to resolve international economic crisis. It helps the development of global commerce, economic stability and the balance of payment.
- 2) In this organization, administrative council, Board of directors, and a managing director works.
- 3) Its efficiency and transparency has been often appreciated.
- 4) This can be called as the central bank of many central banks of different nations.
- 5) It plays the role of a facilitator between developed countries and non-developed countries

42. What are the reasons for Social Inequality ?

- 1) the Social inequality is the result of already present unequal social opportunities.
- 2) This is continued by providing unequal access to materials, resources, income, opportunities, recognitions and status
- 3) By neglecting the social service sectors like public health system, public Education and social security, the life of the poor is made difficult.
- 4) This allows the assimilation of wealth in the hand of very few .
- 5) the neglect of the food and social security of caste
- 6) income and sex based discrimination

OR

What are the features of Organized labour sector ?

- 1) They working in specific fields governed by legal rules and regulations
- 2) The workers enjoy facilities of specialization
- 3) They get fixed wages
- 4) They have medical facilities
- 5) Specific hours to work
- 6) training, talent and educational qualifications.
- 7) allowances, paid leave and pension
- 8) it is under governmental control.
- 9) School, Hospital, industries, government related services, military

43. What are the factors of location of Iron and Steel industry ?

The factors of location of Iron and Steel industry are-

- 1) Supply of basic raw material of iron ore.
- 2) Coking coal as a main source of power and hydel power.
- 3) Railway transport and port facilities.
- 4) Plenty of water supply.
- 5) Cheap labour.
- 6) Capital and local market.

OR

Mention the Flood Prone Areas.

1. The Ganga and the Brahmaputra river basins. They cover a part of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Assam.
2. The Sutluj, the Beas, the Ravi and Chenab river basins. They include Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh
3. In peninsular India the deltaic areas of river basins i.e deltaic regions of Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri rivers. They include Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh
4. The lower parts of Narmada and Tapi river basins i.e Gujarat.
In Peninsular India floods are occasional. They are due to sudden heavy rainfall.

44. Mention the different stages of evolution of money.

- 1) Barter system
- 2) Commodity money
- 3) Metallic money
- 4) Paper money
- 5) Paper money
- 6) Plastic money

OR

What are the differences between Personal finance and Public finance

Personal Finance

- 1) It relates the income and expenditure of one person or a family
- 2) Individuals calculate their income
- 3) Kept confidential.
- 4) Individual or a family saves money it will supplement their prosperity.

Public Finance

- 1) Relates to the income and expenditure of the government.
- 2) The government calculates
- 3) Discussed in the legislative houses.
- 4) The government saves money, growth is stunted.

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

- 1) Decide the type of account which you want to open
- 2) Approach the bank of your choice and meet its office
- 3) Fill up the bank account form or proposal form
- 4) Give reference for opening your bank account
- 5) Submit the bank account form fully filled
- 6) The officer will verify all the particulars submitted
- 7) Initial deposit to be made.

OR

Write the functions of an entrepreneur.

- 1) Entrepreneur starts business activity by preparing various plans relating to business
- 2) He organizes factors of production.
- 3) He takes decisions about product, technology, marketing, employment.
- 4) He co-ordinates things effectively.
- 5) He handles budget of his concern
- 6) He bears risk and uncertainty
- 7) He gives directions to the business firm and ensures its effective operation.

V. Answer the following question in about 8 to 10 points

4X1=4

46. Explain the achievements of Muhammad Ali Jinnah

- 1) Muhammad Ali Jinnah joined Indian National Congress in 1906 and worked as the private secretary to Dadabhai Navroji.
- 2) His popularity grew more after he argued in favour of Tilak in the litigations against him.
- 3) He joined Home Rule League. In many of the conferences, he argued in favour Hindu-Muslim unity.
- 4) He resigned from his membership of Central Advisory Committee opposing the implementation Rowlatt Act.
- 5) He declared himself as Nationalist Muslim in Round Table Conferences.
- 6) Jinnah changed his strategies when Muslim League and Congress failed to form a coalition government
- 7) When the freedom declaration was nearer, he increased his pressure for the creation of independent Pakistan.
- 8) He was successful in creating Pakistan during the declaration of Independence.

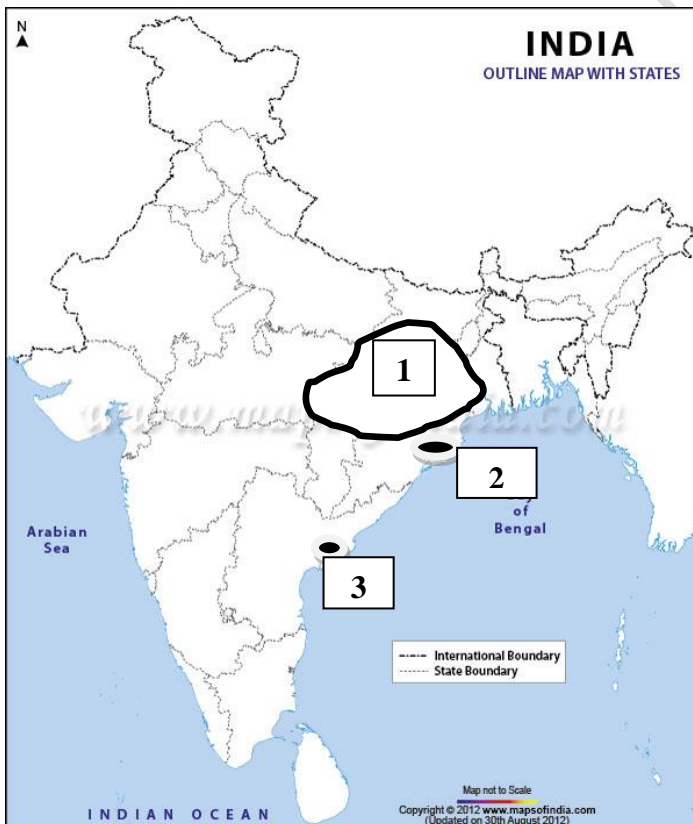
VI. 47. Draw an outline map of India and mark these

1+3=4

1. Chotanagpur Plateau

2. Paradeep

3. Ravva



S.S.L.C EXAMINATION, Model Question Paper

SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE (85E)

(paper-1)

Max. Marks: 80

I. Four alternatives are given for each of the following questions/incomplete statement. Only one of them is correct or most appropriate. Choose the correct alternative and write the complete answer along with its alphabet in the space provided against each question. **10x1=10**

- The main reason for being criticized the subsidiary alliance and Lord Wellesley resigned from his post and returned to England was**
 - Lord Wellesley suffered a humiliating defeat from the Marathas.
 - The Subsidiary Alliance of Lord Wellesley didn't get expected success.
 - Battle thirstiness of Lord Wellesley increased the financial burden on the Company
 - Sipoy mutiny was took place due to subsidiary Alliance in India.
- Which of the following statement is correct regarding humid farming.**
 - A type of farming in which the production of crops is consumed almost by the farmer and his family
 - A method of farming carried on in areas where scanty rainfall and absent of irrigation.
 - Agriculture involving the cultivation of crops and livestock rearing
 - The cultivation of crops in areas which receives sufficient rainfall, crops are grown without the help of irrigation
- The main reason for the backwardness of rural areas**
 - Superstitions and slow social changes
 - Urbanization and development of large scale industries
 - Illiteracy and decline of cottage industries
 - Stagnation of agriculture and slow economic growth
- India strongly opposes colonialism. Because**
 - India is following colonialism
 - India gained independence by opposing colonialism
 - India is following non-aligned policy
 - India has no any colonial country.
- The primary aim of Congress as it is declared during its first national convention is**
 - To gain complete freedom
 - To protect political rights of Indians
 - To achieve national unity
 - To provide constitutional rights to Indians
- As a result of globalization economic interdependence among different countries can build improved political and social links. Because due to globalization between the countries**
 - Military agreements have been signed
 - Economic interdependence developed
 - Trade agreements have been signed
 - Political dependence created
- Identify the important hydroelectricity power generation centers of Odisha.**
 - Mettur, Pykara, Papanasum, Periyar
 - Koyana, Khopoli, Bhola, Bhivpuri and Bhira.
 - Hirakud, Bhimkud, Balimela and Regali.
 - Nizamsagar, Nagarjunasagar, Pochampad.
- Permanent member nations of UNO are as follows.**
 - America, India, Pakistan, Srilanka, China
 - America, Russia, Britain, France, China
 - America, Russia, Nepal, Pakistan, Bangla
 - America, Russia, China, Nepal. India
- In 1925, Self-Respect Movement started by Periyar Ramaswamy was recognized the part of the following movement**
 - Untouchability prevention movement
 - Alcohol prohibition movement
 - Environmental protection movement
 - Women exploitation opposition movement
- The factors which created extreme competition among the European countries were**
 - Industrial revolution and new discoveries
 - Renaissance and Religious reformations
 - Geographical discoveries and Religious reformations
 - Renaissance and Imperialism

II. Answer the following questions in a sentence each.

14x1=14

- What was the reason for implementation of Subsidiary Alliance by Lord Wellesley?
- How do you say that Indian Council Act of 1909 divide India on the basis of religion?
- Which rumor was caused 1857 revolt?
- What was the result of a battle of Port Novae?

15. The Indians started to express outrage against the British. Why?
16. Which type foreign policy 51 article of the Indian Constitution suggests?
17. How can be understand the nature social inequality already existed in the society?
18. What was the main aim of the Chipko Movement?
19. How does cultivable waste land created?
20. What is remote sensing technology?
21. What is density of population?
22. During 1901 - 1921, population growth of India was slow. Why?
23. How does inflation occurs?
24. How do you say that due to globalization customers are offered a much wider choice of goods and services?

III. Answer the following questions in TWO or THREE sentences each.

15x2=30

25. The British dethroned Mir Kkasim from the Nawab of Bengal. Why?
26. The reforms of Theosophical society in India are called the revival of Hinduism. Justify the statement.
27. Mention the administrative causes for 1857 revolt?
28. How did the Hyderabad province merge with the Indian union?

OR

Describe the way of Pondicherry was freed from the French.

29. Explain the characteristics of Fascism.
30. How are India and China trying to improve the relationship between the many hurdles?
31. Foreign economic cooperation is essential for the development of backward countries. Why?
32. Child labour is a social evil. How?
33. Mention the differences between the Western Ghats and the Eastern Ghats?
34. The Indian climate varies from region to region .Why?
35. What are the measures can be taken to conservation of forests?
36. Irrigation is very necessary in India. Why?
37. Mention the importance of Pipelines in the transport system of India.
38. What are the reasons for low human development index of India?
39. How does the Consumer Protection Act protect the interests of consumers?

IV. Answer the following questions in 5 to 6 sentences each.

6x3=18

40. Analyze the judicial system organized by the British through the East India Company.

OR

Analyze the revolt of Dondiya Wagh against the British.

41. Describe the bad effects and prevention measures of communalism.

OR

Describe the economic and social achievements of U N O.

42. What are the constitutional and legal measures to eradicate untouchability?

OR

What are the characteristics of unorganized labourers?

43. What are the factors influenced the location of industries?

OR

What are the reasons for earthquake?

44. Explain the credit control measures used by Reserve Bank of India.

OR

Explain the reasons for the increase of public expenditure.

45. "Post offices providing various financial services". Justify the statement.

OR

"The role of an entrepreneur is very important in the economic development." Justify the statement.

V. Answer the following question in 8 to 10 sentences each.

1x4=4

46. Describe the contribution of non-cooperative movement in the freedom movement of India.

VI. 47. Draw a neat outline map of India and mark the following.

1+3=4

A) $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ North latitude

B) Nhasheva

C) Raniganj

S.S.L.C EXAMINATION, Model Question Paper

SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE (85E)

(paper-2)

Max. Marks: 80

I. Four alternatives are given for each of the following questions/incomplete statement. Only one of them is correct or most appropriate. Choose the correct alternative and write the complete answer along with its alphabet in the space provided against each question. 10x1=10

1. The Maratha families opposed the Bassein treaty signed by Peshwa. Because Peshwa by signing Bassein treaty he
A) Handed over half of the state to the British B) Accepted the Subsidiary Alliance
C) Retired from the post of Peshwa D) Abolished the administration of the Maratha families.
2. **The real reason to Lord Curzon thought to division of Bengal. Bengal**
A) Was the large province and administration became difficult
B) Was the center of Anti-British sentiment and protests
C) Was the center of communal conflict between Hindus and Muslims
D) Was economically backward since long time.
3. **In 1905, lot of resistance against the Tsar rulers in Russia was started. Because**
A) Japan, a small country from Asia defeated Russia. B) February revolution took place with the leadership of Mensheviks
C) Germany defeated Russia completely in the war D) Russia suffered an economic crisis and internal conflicts
4. **Which of the following stand India advocate in the Conference of Asian Countries held in New Delhi and Bandung in 1949 and 1955.**
A) Advocate Panchasheela principles B) Oppose Non-Aligned policy
C) Oppose Colonialism D) Advocate Disarmament
5. **Kusuma Soraba recognized with following Movement.**
A) Movement opposing Kaiga nuclear power plant B) Coastal Karnataka environment Movement
C) Untouchability prevention movement D) Alcohol Prohibition Movement
6. **The fund generated by UNICEF through the sale of greeting cards is spend for**
A) The welfare of children B) The welfare of women
C) The welfare of laborers D) The welfare of economically backward people
7. **Generally humid farming found along the western coast of India. Because this region**
A) has high temperature and gets heavy rainfall B) has low temperature and gets very less rainfall
C) has gets heavy rainfall D) has fertile soil.
8. **Hosapete, Kudremukh and Kemmannugundi of Karnataka played a prominent role in the economic development . Because**
A) They are Port areas and suitable for trade activity. B) Large scale oil reserves found in here
C) Uranium and Thorium minerals are found in here D) Large reserves of Iron ore found in here
9. **Women Self-Help Groups' have been created in the rural sector. The main aim of these groups**
A) To organize rural women and make them financially independent.
B) To improve the political and social status of women
C) To avoid exploitation and discrimination on rural women
D) To remove gender inequality and protection women rights
10. **Due to globalization, people have wider choice of goods. Because**
A) Products of other countries are available in the market B) Create competition among the local firms
C) Production of good and services will be increased D) Economic interdependence created among the countries

II. Answer the following questions in a sentence each.

14x1=14

11. What do you mean by Subsidiary Alliance ?

12. Indian Government Act of 1935 is considered as the foundation for the Constitution of independent India. Why?

13. What was the reason for the shift of Chenamma to Kusugal prison from Bylahongala?
14. What was the impact of the Industrial revolution of England on Indian industries?
15. What was the reason for Bal Gangadhar Tilak emphasize religious practices such as Ganesha festival & Shivaji jayanti?
16. What type of Disarmament India advocates?
17. "Social Stratification is ancient". Justify the statement.
18. When do mob turned into mob violence?
19. What is crop season?
20. Mumbai is known as the "Manchester of India". Why?
21. How does the climate influence the population distribution of a region?
22. What is population?
23. Plastic money is also called as 'e-money'. Why?
24. How does globalization help to spread of local foods to other countries?

III. Answer the following questions in TWO or THREE sentences each.

15x2=30

25. "Constantinople was considered as the 'Gate of European Trade'". Justify the statement.
26. How did Sir Syed Ahmed Khan work for the reform of the Muslim community?
27. 1857 revolt failed to expel the British from India. Why?
28. How did India face the problem of refugees? **OR**
How was Goa liberated from the Portuguese?
29. What were the effects of the 'Great Economic Depression' on America?
30. What are the factors that cause tension between India and Pakistan?
31. Explain the struggle lead by India for the implementation of Human rights.
32. How can be determined the Hunger Index?
33. How do you say that coastal plains played an important role in economic development?
34. What is the reason for the Eastern part of Western Ghats called as rain shadow area?
35. How are Mangrove forests different from Mountain forests?
36. Name the types of roads on the basis of construction and maintenance.
37. Describe about the Golden Quadrilateral and super highways.
38. How can be achieve gender equality in India?
39. What are the problems faced by consumers?

IV. Answer the following questions in 5 to 6 sentences each.

6x3=18

40. What were the impacts of the Land revenue system of the British on Indians? **OR**
Mention the causes and results of the fourth Anglo-Mysore war.
41. What are the reasons for the increase of unemployment problem in India? **OR**
Explain the formation and functions of the Security Council.
42. What are the problems created by untouchability? **OR**
What are the problems of unorganized labourers?
43. Mention the major industrial regions of India. **OR**
What are the effects of cyclones?
44. Explain the functions of Reserve Bank of India. **OR**
Mention the sources of non-tax revenue of the central government.
45. Describe the procedure a person open an account in a bank. **OR**
What are the functions carried by an entrepreneur?

V. Answer the following question in 8 to 10 sentences each.

1x4=4

46. Describe the achievements of Subhas Chandra Bose in freedom movement.

VI. 47. Draw a neat outline map of India and mark the following.

1+3=4

- A) $82\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ East longitude B) The queen of Arabian sea C) Lakhimpur

S.S.L.C EXAMINATION, Model Question Paper

SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE (85E)

(paper-3)

Max. Marks: 80

I. Four alternatives are given for each of the following questions/incomplete statement. Only one of them is correct or most appropriate. Choose the correct alternative and write the complete answer along with its alphabet in the space provided against each question. 10x1=10

- 1. The British installed Pratapa simha, the descendant of Shivaji as the ruler of Satara, a miniscule state, and named him as the traditional leader of Marathas and they**
A) Obtained the faith of the Maratha leaders B) United the all Maratha families
C) Organized the Marathas against the Mughals D) suppressed the Maratha resistance
- 2. Rakshabandan, cultural festival was held in Bengal in 1905 to protest against the division of Bengal. The main aim of this program was**
A) To introduce Indian culture to the British and the world
B) To show the unity and fraternity among the Hindus to the British
C) To achieve integrity between Hindus and Christians
D) To bring in unity among Hindus and Muslims
- 3. Hitler appointed a minister named 'Gobels'. Because**
A) To spread racial hatred B) To do mass killing of Jews
C) To advocate extreme nationalism D) To spread the theory of Nazism
- 4. India followed non-Aligned policy. The meaning of this was India**
A) Joined with American bloc B) Joined with Russian bloc
C) Being Non Aligned to either of these blocks D) Followed the expansion policy
- 5. The European Union resembles a federal government structure. Because the member states**
A) have given away some of their sovereign powers to the union willingly B) haven given funds
C) have given their administration D) have given their military force
- 6. The labour Act Of 1923 is very important in the interests of the labourers. Because**
A) It was fixed minimum education qualification to the workers B) It provided legislative status to the labour unions
C) It provided free loan facilities D) It suppressed the strikes of the workers cruelly
- 7. India has the good potential for growing a variety of horticultural crops. The supportive factors for this are**
A) Wide variety of climate and types of soil B) The dominance of agriculture and attitudes of farmers
C) Modern science and technology D) The encouragement of Government and Modern technology
- 8. Which of the following group is the uses of Manganese ore.**
A) The manufacture of Telephone, Vehicles and Aero planes
B) The manufacture of Plastic, Artificial fiber and artificial Rubber
C) The manufacture of artificial silk, medicines and paints
D) The manufacture of paint, Glass and pottery
- 9. The role of Panchayat raj institutions are very important in rural development. Because they**
A) Encouraged the rich people to participate in the rural development. B) Provide urban facilities to the villages
C) Forward the problems to the central government D) Provide opportunity to the people of the villages to participate
- 10. The role these institutions has increased due to globalization.**
A) I.M.F and W.T.O B) UNESCO and UNICEF C) UNICEF and F.A.O D) SAARC and European Union

II. Answer the following questions in a sentence each. 14x1=14

- 11.** What was the reason for implement Subsidiary Alliance by Lord Wellesley?
- 12.** The Pit's India Act of 1784 curtailed the political rights of Indians conclusively. How?
- 13.** Why was the British entered an agreement with ShivalingarudraSarja and Gave Kittur provinces to him?
- 14.** What was objective of Inam commission formed by the British?

15. What was the reason for the radicals called moderates as 'Political beggars'?
16. Which type foreign policy 51 article of the Indian Constitution suggests?
17. "Social Stratification is ancient". Justify the statement.
18. The Industrial revolution increased the movement of the workers towards the industrial sector in the European countries. How?
19. Irrigation is very essential in India. Why?
20. Iron and steel industry is called as basic industry. Why?
21. During 1901 - 1921, population growth of India was slow. Why?
22. Which state has the highest density of population in India?
23. What is the reason for the balance in savings or current account also called as demand deposits?
24. How is the World Trade Market Worldwide due to globalization?

III. Answer the following questions in TWO or THREE sentences each.

15x2=30

25. Mention the results of battle of Plassey?
26. Analyse the main aims of the Aligarh movement.
27. How did the British tried to appease Indians through the queen declaration of queen?
28. How did Sardar Patel merge the princely states into Indian Territory successfully?

OR

The formation of linguistic states was inevitable after independence. Why?

29. "Nazism destroyed Germany". How?
30. "The relationship between India and china has historical background". Justify the statement.
31. What are the effects of arms race?
32. Female feticide is a social evil. How?
33. Mention the four physical divisions of India.
34. What are the reasons for retreating monsoons in India?
35. Classify the following trees under the evergreen forest and tropical deciduous forests.
Ebony, Gurjan, Sandalwood, Sal
36. Explain the types of canals.
37. What are the uses of road transport?
38. Measuring development through national income is not appropriate. Why?
39. The world consumer day celebrated on march 15 every year. Why?

IV. Answer the following questions in 5 to 6 sentences each.

6x3=18

40. Ryotwari system was different from zamindari system. How?

OR

How do you say that revolting against the British was inevitable for the Bedas of Hulagali.

41. Explain the causes and impacts of corruption.

OR

What is the role of economic and social council in solving the global problems?

42. How do you say that the Indian Constitution played an important role in eradicating educational inequalities?

OR

How do you say that organized sector is different from unorganized sector?

43. Write about the importance of knowledge based industries in India.

OR

Mention the precautionary measures to be taken to reduce the effects of earthquakes.

44. "The Reserve Bank of India works as a government bank". Justify the statement. **OR**

Public finance is very important in the development of a country. How?

45. List out the characteristics of banks. **OR**

List out the characteristics of an entrepreneurship.

V. Answer the following question in 8 to 10 sentences each.

1x4=4

46. Explain the major contributions of Nehru as the Prime minister of India.

VI. 47. Draw a neat outline map of India and mark the following.

1+3=4

- A) 23120 North Latitude B) Gateway of India C) Kemmannugundi

S.S.L.C EXAMINATION, Model Question Paper

SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE (85E)

(paper-4)

Max. Marks: 80

I. Four alternatives are given for each of the following questions/incomplete statement. Only one of them is correct or most appropriate. Choose the correct alternative and write the complete answer along with its alphabet in the space provided against each question. 10x1=10

1. The Peshwa Bhaji Rao II entered subsidiary alliance because

- A) The army of Holkar defeated the army of Bhaji Rao II B) There was difference among the Maratha chieftains
C) Lord Wellesly defeated the army of Peshwa D) The Peshwa Bhaji Rao II lost the war to the British

2. The purpose of dividing Bengal in 1905 according to Indians was

- A) to divide Hindus and Muslims B) to support the Anti-British protests
C) to develop western part of Bengal D) to Provide basic amenities to the people

3. Communism in USSR collapsed due to

- A) Reformations of Gorbachev B) Karl Marx's scientific communism
C) October Revolution D) Assumption of leadership of communist countries by Joseph Stalin

4. The foreign policy of India opposes imperialism as India

- A) suffered under the British rule B) Signed panchasheel principle
C) Is a leader of third world Nations D) Had trade contact with European countries

5. Security Council is like the Cabinet of UNO because it

- A) Has five permanent members B) Has ten Temporary members
C) Has special voting power D) it can Take major decisions on global issues

6. People of coastal Karnataka agitated under the leadership of Shivaram Karanth as they

- A) Had fear that nuclear plant destroys dense forests
B) Wanted the government to stop cutting sown the trees in Kalase forest
C) Thought that ecological balance will be destroyed D) Thought the that environment pollution increases

7. The group which belongs to Agro based industries is

- A) Iron industries, Aluminum Industries and Copper industries B) Cotton textiles, Jute mills and sugar industries
C) Bio-technology, Advance Technology and Information technology
D) Cinematography, Electrical Industries and plastic industries

8. In Recent days Mica export from India has declined because

- A) Quality of Mica is very low B) Synthetic Mica is being used
C) Mica has become exhausted D) Use of Mica has been banned

9. The 73rd Constitutional Amendment act is very important mile stone in Indian Administrative system because

- A) Civil Service system was introduced B) Uniform system of Panchayat Raj institution was established
C) Political reservation system was introduced D) Reformation was brought in parliamentary system

10. Globalization creates free trade zone by

- A) Using container services B) Creating subsidies
C) Removing the import and export duties D) Overcoming the political barriers

II. Answer the following questions in a sentence each.

14x1=14

11. The expansion of British rule was easier in South India during the rule of Lord Wellesley. Why?

12. What is Policy of Assertion?

13. Which was the treaty signed to stop second Anglo-Mysore war?

14. Policy of Association reduced the gap between the British and the Indians, How?

15. Vernacular press act was major hurdle in the development of Indian Journalism, Why?

16. India declared that "No country of the world shall practice Apartheid, Why?"

17. What is Social Stratification?

18. What is women empowerment?

19. Define intensive farming?
20. Knowledge based industry is rapidly developing industry in our country, Why?
21. When was RBI established?
22. Where is the Headquarters of WHO?
23. How does the physical features of an area affect the distribution of population?
24. How is density of population different from size of population?

III. Answer the following questions in TWO or THREE sentences each. 15x2=30

25. What was the cause and results of carnatic war-III?
26. Explain how Bramha Samaj strive hard in contributing to Indian social reformation?
27. How did the political factors lead to the first war of Indian independence?
28. Name the problems faced by India soon after Independence?
OR
Name the princely states that were forced to join the Indian Union?
29. How did USA gain upper hand in the competition of stockpiling weapons?
30. It is inevitable to India to have good relationship with other countries why?
31. Which are the problems faced by third world countries?
32. Why was protection of children from sexual offences act – 2012 implemented?
33. Explain the importance of Northern Plains.
34. Differentiate between the two branches of south west monsoons
35. Mention any four importance of forests.
36. Irrigation is very essential in India, Why?
37. Which factors are favor to ocean waterways in India?
38. The discrimination has not come down even though Indian Constitution has assured equality of freedom, opportunities for both men and women, why?
39. If a consumer wants to get reimbursement when denied instead of guarantee period what does he do?

IV. Answer the following questions in 5 to 6 sentences each. 6x3=18

40. Explain the role of farmer's revolts in the freedom movement of India.
OR
Explain the impact of British education system on the Indians
41. What are the precautionary measures to check communalism?
OR
What are the aims of UNO?
42. Explain the measures taken by our government to bring educational equality?
OR
Explain the labour inequalities in India?
43. Why is Mumbai the most important cotton textile industrial center even today?
OR
Human forces are the causes for landslides, How?
44. What are the functions of RBI?
OR
What are the goals of public expenditure?
45. What are the services rendered by post offices?
OR
What are the functions of Entrepreneur?

V. Answer the following question in 8 to 10 sentences each. 1x4=4

46. . Explain the role of the Mahatma Gandhiji in the Indian freedom Movement of India.

VI. 47. Draw a neat outline map of India and mark the following. 1+3=4

- A) 82½°E Longitude B) Ennore C) Naharkatiya

S.S.L.C EXAMINATION, Model Question Paper

SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE (85E)

(paper-5)

Max. Marks: 80

I. Four alternatives are given for each of the following questions/incomplete statement. Only one of them is correct or most appropriate. Choose the correct alternative and write the complete answer along with its alphabet in the space provided against each question. **10x1=10**

1. Montague argued in favor of providing a responsible government for the Indians. As a result in India
A) A separate electorate college was created in India based on the religion.
B) Indian Council Act-1919 was implemented
C) Diarchy was allowed at the center
D) In 1947, it was promised to give freedom to India
2. The methods used by the Moderates to fulfill their demands were
A) Strike and protest
B) Noncooperation and protest
C) Prayer and protest
D) Prayer and requests
3. The reason for Russia entered an agreement with Germany to stop the war during First World war was
A) A social revolution was occurrence in Russia.
B) Russia joined with Germany
C) Russia was defeated by Italy in the war
D) America entered in the war
4. In order to eradicate unemployment problem in India,
A) Primary education must be universalized
B) The wealth of the nation should be nationalized
C) Unemployment allowance should be give all unemployed
D) Quality technical education should be give
5. India as a progressive country claims that which of the following factors are needed between the countries of world family are
A) Social justice and self-reliance
B) Religious justice and Secularism
C) Economic justice and equality
D) Social justice and dependence
6. By calling the helpline number 1098 recently started by Karnataka Government can be complained about which of the following case
A) Corruption found in government offices
B) Sexual harassment on women
C) Harassment on children
D) Untouchability cases
7. During winter season the temperature decreases in India. Because
A) The Sun's rays fall vertically over the Northern Hemisphere
B) The Sun's rays fall vertically over the Southern Hemisphere
C) The Sun's rays fall vertically over the Equator
D) The Sun's rays fall vertically over the Tropic Capricorn
8. Identify the correct pair of east flowing rivers in South India.
A) Ganga, Sharavathi, Krishna, Kaveri
B) Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, Kaveri
C) Kali, Godavari, Krishna, Netravathi
D) Mahanadi, Sindhu, Krishna, Brahmaputra
9. Which of the following statement indicates the real meaning of the rural development.
A) Providing administrative power and the responsibility of the villages to people of the villages
B) Organizing women and make them financially independent
C) To achieve economic and social upliftment of rural areas
D) Establishing large scale industries in rural areas
10. Which of the following factor decrease the transportation cost due to globalization.
A) Adaptation of container service
B) Removal of import and export taxes
C) Elimination of control over capital
D) Creation of incentives

II. Answer the following questions in a sentence each.

14x1=14

11. What was the reason for the revolt of Bedas of Hulagali against the British?
12. Annie Besant was called as "Shwetha Saraswathi". Why?
13. What was the main aim of Shri Narayana Guru paripalana Yogam?
14. How did Inam commission suffer farmers?
15. How did the British government suppress the revolutionaries?
16. 1948 December 10 is an important day in the human history. Why?
17. What is the reason for the distribution of food grains through the public distribution system in Karnataka?
18. What does social inequality indicates?
19. Which are the two branches of South-West monsoon winds?

20. What is cropping pattern?
21. In India horticulture provides an incentive for making agriculture more profitable. How?
22. What is coastal erosion?
23. In developing countries like India, the governments generally prepare deficit budget. Why?
24. Globalization decreases the cost of goods. How?

III. Answer the following questions in TWO or THREE sentences each.

15x2=30

25. What are the causes and results of the 3rd Anglo-Mysore war?

OR

What does dual government mean?

26. What were the conditions of Subsidiary Alliance?
27. What are the administrative cause for 1857 revolt?
28. How did Jammu Kashmir merge with Indian Union?
29. What are the effects of the Second World War?
30. What are the main objectives of Indian foreign policy?
31. "The relationship between India and China has historical background". Justify.
32. The reforms implemented by Devaraja Urs led to revolutionary changes in society. How?
33. Mention the differences between Western and Eastern coastal plains?
34. What are the reasons for variety of vegetation found in India?
35. What are the remedial measures that can be taken to overcome power shortage in India?
36. The Communication Medias played an important role in the development of a country. How?
37. How do you say that population explosion leads to create many problems?
38. "Development is a process". Explain.
39. How does the Consumer Protection Act protect consumers' interests?

IV. Answer the following questions in 5 to 6 sentences each.

6x3=18

40. "Permanent Zamindari system made the Indian farmers born in debt, lived in debt and died in debt".
Justify the statement.

OR

How did Hyder Ali come to power in Mysore?

41. Mention the remedial measures to curb corruption.

OR

What are the main aims of Common wealth of nations?

42. What are the main features of Social stratification.

OR

What are the rules that should be followed to start the business in the organized sector?

43. What are the factors influence the location of iron and steel industries?

OR

What are the causes and results of coastal erosion?

44. "The Reserve bank of India works as a Government Bank". Justify

OR

The public finance played an important role in the economic development of a country. How?

45. List out the services offered by the banks.

OR

Name the entrepreneurship promotional institutions in India.

V. Answer the following question in 8 to 10 sentences each.

1x4=4

46. Farmers and Labourers protest was significant in freedom movement why ?

VI. 47. Draw a neat outline map of India and mark the following.

1x3=4

- A) Palk Strait B) Kempegowda International Airport C) Mahanadi

S.S.L.C EXAMINATION, Model Question Paper

SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE (85E)

(paper-6)

Max. Marks: 80

I. Four alternatives are given for each of the following questions/incomplete statement. Only one of them is correct or most appropriate. Choose the correct alternative and write the complete answer along with its alphabet in the space provided against each question. **10x1=10**

1. The reason to Raghobha who was the aspirant to Peshwa post approached the British for support was
 - A) Raghobha did not get any expected support from the Maratha families
 - B) The Maratha families suggested to seek support from the British
 - C) Narayana Rao was appointed as Peshwa
 - D) The Maratha families declared war on Raghobha
2. The main aim of the Vernacular Press Act implemented during reign of Lord Litton by the British government was
 - A) To encourage the development of English papers
 - B) To curb the independence of the independent press
 - C) To promote the development of papers in vernacular languages
 - D) To restrict Indians to start news papers
3. The incident which led to the begin of Second World War was
 - A) The Murder of Arch Duke Francis Ferdinand who was the price of Austria
 - B) Germany attacked on Poland
 - C) The cold war between America and Russia
 - D) Japan attacked on Pearl Harbor, a naval base of America
4. The Trusteeship Council is inactive now. Because
 - A) The nations under this committee are became independent
 - B) The Security Council managing its' workforce
 - C) The member nations are opposing this committee
 - D) The Workforce of this committee is distributed among member nations
5. India supported Nelson Mandela. Because
 - A) India called Nelson Mandela as "Father of Africa"
 - B) Indian foreign policy opposes apartheid policy.
 - C) India is the main member nation of U N O
 - D) India followed non- aligned policy.
6. In 1993, The Supreme Court of India in its judgment in the case of UnniKrishnana Vs Andhrapradesh clearly said that
 - A) Untouchability is a punishable offence
 - B) Education is a fundamental right
 - C) Gender discrimination is a punishable offence
 - D) Protection for the rights of the minorities
7. During summer the weather condition of India is
 - A) It is hot, dry and sultry
 - B) It is low hot, dry and cold
 - C) It is hot, humid and sultry
 - D) It is low hot, dry and sultry
8. Tungabhadra project is a joint venture of these states
 - A) Karnataka -Andhra Pradesh
 - B) Bihar - West Bengal
 - C) Punjab- Haryana- Rajasthan
 - D) Gujarat- Madhya Pradesh
9. The RBI fixes the maximum amount of credit given to a particular use or sector. This is called as
 - A) Change in Lending margin
 - B) Fixed maximum credit limit
 - C) Open market operations
 - D) Changes in reserve ratio
10. The role of the following institutions has increased due to Globalization.
 - A) I.M.F and W.T.O
 - B) UNESCO and UNICEF
 - C) UNICEF and F.A.O
 - D) SAARC and European Union

II. Answer the following questions in a sentence each.

14x1=14

11. What was the reason for the second Anglo-Maratha war?
12. The British advocated the "burden on white theory". Why?
13. Who was the British Governor abolished the practice of Sati system?
14. The sepoys lost the faith of common people in the 1857 revolt. Why?

15. What was the "Drain Theory"?
16. The Indian foreign policy is also called as foreign policy of Nehru. Why?
17. How mob violence can be controlled?
18. What is labour movement?
19. North eastern states gets heavy rainfall. How?
20. What was the main purpose to the British laid railway track in India?
21. What is Geographical information system?
22. Straw of paddy, wheat, bagasse, cotton lint, rags etc; are being use as raw materials in Paper industries. Why?
23. What is the prime reason for rural backwardness and consequent poverty?
24. Globalization leads to unemployment in developing countries. How?

II. Answer the following questions in TWO or THREE sentences each.

15x2=30

25. How did the British make Bombay, Madras and Calcutta as their trading centers?
26. How do you say that Ryotwari system exploited the farmers?
27. How did economic changes lead to the 1857 revolt?
28. How did Junagad merged with Indian Union?
29. What are the effects of First World War?

OR

What were the effects of Chinese revolution?

30. Why is a good relationship necessary with other countries?
31. What are the reformative measures taken up by India to eradicate global economic inequality?
32. How can be hunger index decided?
33. Northern plain is suitable for agriculture. How?
34. What are reason for the destruction of forests in India?
35. What are the differences between Kharif and Rabi crops seasons?
36. List out the main reasons for shortage of electricity in India?
37. Some parts of India have less density of population. Why?
38. What are the factors caused changes in demand for goods?
39. What are the reasons for exploitation of customers?

IV. Answer the following questions in 5 to 6 sentences each.

6x3=18

40. Indian council act of 1919 brought many changes in the administration of India. How?

OR

The war was inevitable for Chennamma of Kittur against the British. Why?

41. Mention the remedial measures to unemployment in India?

OR

Explain the formation and function of the General Assembly of U.N.O.

42. "Untouchability is an inhuman system". Criticize.

OR

Organized labour sector is different from unorganized labour sector. How?

43. Name any six Iron and Steel industries of government sector in India.

OR

Mention the natural causes for floods.

44. Explain the stages of evolution of money.

OR

What are the main objectives of the Government of India passed the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act (FRBMA) in 2003?

45. Explain the functions carried by banks.

OR

Explain the importance of an entrepreneur in the economic development.

V. Answer the following question in 8 to 10 sentences each.

1x4=4

46. Describe the tribal revolts in the Indian freedom struggle.

VI. 47. Draw a neat outline map of India and mark the following.

1+3=4

- A) Delhi B) Chambal River C) Kandla

S.S.L.C EXAMINATION, Model Question Paper

SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE (85E)

(paper-7)

Max. Marks: 80

I. Four alternatives are given for each of the following questions/incomplete statement. Only one of them is correct or most appropriate. Choose the correct alternative and write the complete answer along with its alphabet in the space provided against each question. 10x1=10

- 1. The situation which provided an opportunity to Wellesley to interfere with the affairs of the Marathas was**
A) The Peshwa attacked on the residence of the British B) Raghobha approached the British for support
C) The Marathas entered Salbai agreement with the British. D) The Peshwa approached the British for help
- 2. The main aim of the Vernacular Press Act implemented during reign of Lord Litton by the British govt was**
A) To encourage the development of English papers B) To curb the independence of the independent press
C) To promote the development of papers in vernacular languages D) To restrict Indians to start news papers
- 3. The incident which led to America entered the Second World War was**
A) The cold war with Russia B) Germany attacked on Poland
C) Japan attacked on Pearl Harbor of America D) The economic depression in 1930
- 4. As a result of improvement of the relationship between India and China**
A) BRICS group of countries has been established B) India and China Bus Yatra has been started
C) 20 year bi-lateral agreement has been signed D) China has been helped our Five year plans.
- 5. The organization that intends to economic progress of the world family is**
A) The organization of African Unity B) UNO's Trade and Commerce Committee
C) International Labour Organization D) Food and Agriculture Organization
- 6. The social justice aspect of education can be in the following parts of our Constitution**
A) Preamble and Fundamental rights B) Preamble and Fundamental duties
C) Fundamental duties and Fundamental rights D) Preamble and Directive Principles
- 7. The block soil is generally formed by**
A) The sedimentary work of rivers B) The weathering of Basalt rocks
C) The weathering of crystalline rocks D) Decomposition of organic matters
- 8. In India most of the earthquakes that have occurred earlier due to**
A) Hydrostatic pressure B) Collapse of underground cave roofs
C) Plate movements D) Faulting and folding
- 9. The process of buying and selling of government securities in the market by the central bank is**
A) Cash Reserve Ratio B) Statutory Liquidity Ratio
C) Open market operation D) Changes in lending margins
- 10. Which of the following statement is correct regarding District Consumer Forum.**
A) It entertains the complaints where the value of goods and services is less than Rs. 20 lakhs.
B) It is headed by a judge of Supreme Court to be appointed by the central government.
C) A person who is or has been a High Court Judge is its president
D) It shall dispose any complaints where the claim shall exceed Rs. 1 crore.

II. Answer the following questions in a sentence each.

14x1=14

11. Define the Doctrine of Lapse policy.
12. What was the incident that caused Mangal Punday to kill a British officer?
13. When was the Indian National Congress established?
14. What was the reason for the people of Junagad revolt against the Nawab?
15. Why was the Nizam of Hyderabad refused to join Indian Union?
16. Which factor caused disruption of relationship between India and China?

17. What is the punishment for who violate the “Child Marriage Prevention Act- 2006”?
18. Female mortality rate is higher than the mortality rate of males in India. Why?
19. What is “Mango Showers”?
20. River Damodar is called “Sorrow of Bengal”. Why?
21. What is density of Population?
22. The growth rate of population was very high during 1951-1991. Why?
23. What is decentralization?
24. What do you mean by Consumer Rights?

III. Answer the following questions in TWO or THREE sentences each. 15x2=30

25. How did Robert Clive get victory over the Nawab of Bengal?
26. The 4th Anglo-Mysore war strengthened the position of the British in Mysore. Criticize.
27. What are the reformations brought by the Arya Samaj?

OR

What are the reformations brought by Prarthana Samaj?

28. What were the changes made by the revolt of 1857?
29. The rule of “Tsars was called a “Nationalistic Jail” in Russia. Why?
30. What are the factors helped India to become a strong nation in the world?
31. How did India strive against the ‘Definitive Destruction’?
32. What are the demands of farmer’s movement in Karnatak?
33. What are the differences between Andaman Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep Islands?
34. How are Mangrove forests different from Mountain forests?
35. The cropping pattern varies from time to time in India. Why?
36. There is the need to develop hydroelectricity power in India. Why?
37. Write briefly about the Golden quadrilateral project.
38. It is not appropriate to measure development through national income. Why?
39. “Globalization enhance social and political harmony among the countries”. Justify the statement.

IV. Answer the following questions in 5 to 6 sentences each. 6x3=18

40. Indian government act of 1935 brought many changes in the administration of India. How?

OR

How did Veerappa of Koppal fought against the British?

41. What are the factors find space in corruption?

OR

Name any six service organizations under U.N.O

42. How do you say that after independence in India has been tried to eradicate untouchability

OR

How do you say that discrimination in labour found in all sectors in India?

43. In India, industries are concentrated only in a few areas without being distributed across the country. Why?

OR

What are the precautionary measures to be taken to reduce the effects of earthquakes?

44. Mention the importance of banks in the economic development of a country.

OR

Mention the aspects of non-tax revenue of the central government.

45. What are the advantages of opening bank account?

OR

Name the financial institutions which helped to development of self -employment in India.

V. Answer the following question in 8 to 10 sentences each. 1x4=4

46. Write a note on Jalianwallah Bagh massacre ?

VI. 47. Draw a neat outline map of India and mark the following. 1+3=4

- A) $23\frac{1}{2}$ North latitude B) Pampasagara C) Calcutta

