

**KARNATAKA SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION BOARD,
6TH CROSS, MALLESWARAM, BANGALORE-560003**

STATE LEVEL SSLC PREPARATORY EXAMINATION, FEBRUARY 2020

SOCIAL SCIENCE

KEY ANSWER

CLASS: 10TH

I.

1. B) The treaty of Madras

2. D) Mussolini

3. C) Chou En- Lai

4. D) Beedi Workers

5. C) Karnataka

6. A) Broader

7. B) Bank rate policy

8. C) Geneva

II.

9. The British thought that Rayanna was being instigated by Rani Chennamma.

10. With the help of German industrialists

11. Every county needs arms for its protection

12. Labourers of unorganized sector migrate from one place to another in search of work.

13. A greater part of India lies in the tropical zone and its climate is greater influenced by the monsoon winds.

14. Uttar Pradesh

15. The total value of all goods and services produced in a country during one year.

16. Protection to consumers against the exploitation by the producers and traders.

III.

17.

* In Carnatic Chandasaheb was the Nawab with the help of French.

* Robert Clive of East India Company attacked Arcot, the capital city of Carnatic and defeated Chandasaheb.

* Chandasaheb was imprisoned and later killed in this war.

* In the place of Chandasaheb, the English named Mahammed Ali, the son of Anwaruddin, as the Nawab of Carnatic.

* The second Carnatic war ended with the Treaty of Pondicherry.

18.

* Refugees crises

* communal Violence

* Problem of Formation Government

*Integration of Princely states

*Reorganization of states

*Backward economy

*Social inequality

* Challenge to create its own constitution

19.

WHO has strived to eradicate diseases like plague, cholera, Malaria and Small pox.

* It is also working towards freeing the world from AIDS, Cancer and other major diseases.

* It is trying to address issues like population growth, hunger, malnutrition and other challenges in the coming days also.

OR

* There is heavy competition in manufacturing, marketing and stocking these arms and ammunitions.

* There is fear among many nations that third world war may take place.

* There is every possibility that knowingly or unintentionally by wrong notions, nations may use nuclear weapons.

* The presence of nuclear arms makes the issue more complicated.

20.

- * Exploitation of Children
- * Abortions, infanticide increases
- * A victim of violence easily
- * Chance of girl becoming a widow at a young age.
- * Violation of child Rights
- * Maternal mortality increases
- * Stagnation of all- round development of children
- * Children fall into the trap of malnutrition, anemia, diseases.

OR

- * D.Devaraja Urs became the Chief Minister of Karnataka and ushered in various social reforms.
- * He strived to bring in various legal measures to free the downtrodden from the shackles of caste system.
- * Measures were taken to free farmers from the clutches of tenancy system.
- * Prohibited bonded labour system.
- * Also prohibited the practice of carrying night soil on the head.

21.

- * Black soils are derived from the basalt rock.
- * So they are dark grey to black in colour, with high clay content.
- * They are highly retentive of moisture and extremely compact.
- * They are best suited for the cultivation of cotton, sugarcane, jowar, maize, pulses, wheat, and chillies.

22.

West flowing rivers: Narmada, Tapi, Sharavathi, Sabaramati

East flowing rivers: Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, Cauvery

23.

- * Promote faster economic development.
- * Promote agricultural & rural development.
- * Build socio-economic overheads
- * Maximize social welfare.
- * Promote industry, trade and commerce.
- * Promote balanced regional growth.
- * Promote full employment.

24.

- * Narayana Murthy is the founder of "Infosys Technologies Ltd in 1999.
- * Infosys became the first Indian company to be listed on NASDAQ.
- * By 2006, the company employed over 50000 people and had a turnover of two billion dollars.
- * He has always believed that honesty, transparency and moral integrity are the key factors for the success.

IV.

25. * The Indian king had to keep the British Army in his kingdom.

- * The concerned state had to bear expenses of the army and the wages of soldiers, and also had to give certain revenue lands as well.
- * The King has to have a British Resident in his Court.
- * The King could not appoint any other European without the permission of British.
- * In order to enter any agreement or pact with any Indian Government, the permission of the Governor General was mandatory.
- * In return of all these services, the Company would offer protection to the state from any internal or external aggression.

OR

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

26.

- * A new class of Zamindars who exploited the farmers was created.
- * The farmers who were subjected to the exploitation of the Zamindars, became landless slowly
- * Land became a commodity. Loans could be raised by mortgaging the lands.
- * Many Zamindars also had to mortgage their lands in order to pay the land taxes.
- * The Agriculture sector became commercialized and had to grow raw materials needed by industries back in England.
- * The money lenders became strong.

27. Political Causes:

- * Due to the Doctrine of Lapse policy of Dalhousie.
- * Satara, Jhansi, Jaipur annexed by the British.
- * Dalhousie abolished the kingships of Tanjavore and Carnatic Nawabs.
- * The British dethroned Mughal kings and many other kings.
- * Discontent of the kings who lost their power.
- * Many soldiers became unemployed.

Administrative causes:

- * Many new laws brought by the British.
- * English became the language of the court.
- * People did not like the new laws.
- * Partiality of the laws.
- * Judgments in favour of the English.

28.

- * In 1962 Soviet Russia supported Indian cause.
- * In 1966 Russia mediated the Tashkent agreement signed between India and Pakistan.
- * In 1971 India and Soviet Russia entered into 20 years Treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation.
- * Russia assisted India to have steel plants at Bhilai and Bhokaro.
- * It has helped us for the growth of our industry and commerce.
- * It is supporting Indian claim for permanent seat in the Security Council

29.

- * Article 21- defined Right to live in the education perspective.
- * Article 29- provides protection of Cultural rights of the minorities.
- * Article 30- Provides for the establishment of Minority educational institutions.
- * Article 45- Free and Compulsory education for children under 14.
- * Article 46- Support the education interest of Scheduled Castes and Tribes.
- * 86th amendment made education as fundamental rights of the children.

30.

- * Roads are the most ancient and universal means of transport.
- * They play a vital role in the economic growth of a nation.
- * For the development of agriculture and village industries, roads are essential.
- * Roads can be constructed in forests and hilly regions.
- * They connect remote places with towns and cities.
- * Provide Door to Door service.
- * They are the feeders to railways, sea ports and airports.
- * They play a very important role in tourism, trade and commerce, and industries.
- * They create employment opportunities.
- * They are most useful for defense especially in border areas.

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| 31. * Supply of raw materials | * Supply of power |
| * Transport and communication facilities | * Market facilities |

pital * Labour and water supply * Ideal climate * Government policies.

OR

- * Control of deforestation
 - * Control of forest fires
- * Prevention of encroachment on forests
- * Scientific cutting of trees
 - * Encourage afforestation
- * Creating of awareness among the people about the importance of forests
- * Restriction on grazing
- * Control of forest insects and diseases
- * Controlling illegal cutting of trees
- * Legislation to check deforestation

32.

- * A three-tier structure Panchayat
- * With the Gram Sabha as foundation
- * Direct and periodic elections
- * Reservation of seats for various classes and women
- * Provision of major financial and administrative responsibilities
- * Budget and audit requirements
- * Provision for executive / support staff
- * A strict procedure for dissolution/suppression of panchayats
- * Mandatory elections within six months of dissolution.

OR

- * They mobilize the savings of publics
- * Helping the process of capital formation
- * Banks provide a convenient way of remittance (Transfer) of money
- * Banks offer higher rates of interest on fixed deposits.
- * They also discount the bills of exchange.
- * They lend money to agriculture, industry and service activities for their development.
- * They issue demand drafts, credit cards, debit cards.
- * They invest the funds on securities of the government.

33. * Central bank or Reserve bank of India

- * Commercial Banks
- * Industrial Development Banks
- * Land Development Banks
- * Indigenous Bank
- * Co-operative Banks

OR

- * Globalization increases the GDP of a country.
- * Globalization has helped in increasing the income of the people.
- * Creates competition for local firms and thus keeps the costs down.
- * Customers are offered a much wider choice of goods and services.
- * Globalization promotes specialization. Countries can begin to specialise in those products that are best at making
- * Economic interdependence among different countries can build improved political and social links.

V.

34. * The period between 1885 CE and 1905 CE is called as the Age of Moderates.

- * Surendranatha Banerjee, W.C Banerjee, M.G Ranade, Dadabai Navaroji, Gopala Krishna Gokhale were the major moderate leaders.
- * Moderates had faith in the rule of British and Judiciary.
- * They used to table their demands with the frame work of the constitution through prayers and requests.

hey tried to bring in political awareness among the people.

- * They organized public meetings, discussed various burning issues and submitted memorandums to the government.

*** Demands:**

- * Cutting down of military expenditure.
- * Development of Indian industries.
- * Providing good education.
- * Programmes for poverty alleviation

OR

- * Putta Bassappa took over the leadership of the rebellion
- * Putta Bassappa later presented himself as Swami Apampura.
- * Puttabassappa organized the rebels and calmed down the people.
- * He declared that tax on tobacco and salt will be withdrawn, if the rebel government assumes power.
- * The capture of the government office in Bellare was the first move in this rebellion.
- * Puttabasappa killed an Amaldar who was known for its brutality further increases the popularity
- * He looted the treasury and prison of Bantwal.
- * The British sought the army of Thalacheri, Kannur and Bombay to quell this uprising.
- * The British captured them with the help of people in Kodagu.
- * Puttabasappa, Lakshmappa, Bangarasa, Kedamabadi Ramaiah Gowda and Guddemane appaiah were hanged till death.

35.

- * Many senior lawyers like Deshabandhu Chittaranjan Das, Motilal Nehru, Rajendra Prasad left their legal practice.
- * Students boycotted schools and colleges.
- * Congress boycotted the elections for regional bodies which were held under the 1919 act by not naming any candidates for the elections.
- * Many National institutions like Kashi Vidyapeetha, Gujarath Vidyapeetha, Bihar Vidyapeetha, and Zamiya Miliya Islamia Rashtriya Vidyalaya were established.
- * Rabindranath Tagore returned his 'Knighthood'.
- * Common people and women donated liberally to the Congress.
- * Shops selling foreign goods were boycotted and foreign clothes were burnt.
- * During this period, there was stiff opposition to the visit of the British prince.

36.

- * Corruption influences negatively on both personal as well as public sphere of life.
- * It influences the economic, social and political life of a country negatively.
- * It also means an immoral thing from the political angle.
- * Corruption of personal ethics and morality happens in the personal sphere.
- * Political corruption leads to Crime.
- * It also provides motivation of corruption in public life and nourishes the misadministration on part of officials.
- * Things like tax evasion, illegal hoarding, smuggling, economic offences, Cheating, employment cheating all find space in corruption.

37. Causes:

- | | | | |
|--|-------------------|--|---------------|
| * Heavy rainfall | * Melting of snow | * Tropical cyclones | * Cloud burst |
| * Blockage of the free flow of river water | | * Silting river beds | |
| * Deforestation | | * Faulty irrigation and Agricultural practices | |
| * Breaching of Barrages | | * Rapid urbanization | |
| * Deforestation | | * Faulty irrigation and Agricultural practices | |

aching of Barrages

* Rapid urbanization

Effects: * Loss of life and property. * Damage to buildings * Damage to crops, vegetation etc.

* Breakdown of communication and power system. * Soil erosion

* Disruption of essential services etc.

VII. 38.

a) **Vindya Mountain**

b) **Hirakud Project**

c) **Visakhapatnam**

d) **Indira Col**

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