

**KARNATAKA SCHOOL EXAMINATION AND ASSESSMENT BOARD**  
**Malleswaram, Bengaluru-560003**

**S.S.L.C. MODEL QUESTION PAPER 2022-23**  
**SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**Answers**

**I. Four choices are given for each incomplete statements. Choose the correct answer and write the same along with the letter of alphabet in your answer paper. 8x1=8**

**1. The first state to be formed based on language in India**

A Mysore state B. Andhra Pradesh C. Sourashtra D Uttar Pradesh

**Ans: B. Andhra Pradesh**

**2. The immediate cause for the First World War was**

A. Formation of Triple Entente and Triple Alliances  
B. America followed neutral policy  
C. Humiliating treaty of Versailles.  
D. Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand

**Ans: D. Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand**

**3. Article 21A of our Constitution refers**

A. Fundamental right to religion B. Fundamental right against exploitation  
C. Fundamental right to constitutional remedies D. Fundamental right to Education

**Ans: D. Fundamental right to Education**

**4. The best example for unpaid work**

A. Bonded Labour B. Agricultural Labour C. House Wife D. Gardener

**Ans: C. House Wife**

**5. The best example for Conventional source of energy.**

A. Wind Energy B. Natural Gas C. Solar Energy D. Hydro Electric Power

**Ans: B. Natural Gas**

**6. The Tea port of India**

A. New Mangalore B. Haldia C. Paradeep D. Kolkata

**Ans: D. Kolkata**

**7. District Industrial Centers were established in the year**

A. 1968 B. 1978 C. 1988 D. 1998

**Ans: B. 1978**

## 8. The father of Green Revolution in India

- A. Dr. Norman Borlaug                      B. Kiran Mazumdar Shah  
C. Dr. M.S. Swaminathan                  D. Varghese Kurien

**Ans: C. Dr. M.S. Swaminathan**

## II. Answer the following questions in a sentence each

8x1=8

### 9. Why is Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel called 'Iron Man' of India?

- Successfully achieved integration of Princely states.

### 10. What is the importance of 'Teen Murti Bhavan'?

- War memorial built to commemorate (ನೆನಪಿಗಾಗಿ) the efforts of the Mysore, Jodhpur and Hyderabad Lancers during the I world war.

### 11. Which country is supporting Indian claim for permanent seat in the Security Council of UNO?

- Russia.

### 12. Why was prohibition of Pre-natal Gender Determination Test act passed?

- To stop sex determination tests of fetuses through modern technology,

### 13. What is Dowry?

- Any kind of property, jewelry or gift given to the bridegroom at the time of marriage.

### 14. Why should we grow Mangrove forests along the coast?

- To preventing coastal erosion.

### 15. What do you mean by Budget?

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

### 16. Maruthi has planned to go on for a foreign trip, during his absence to keep secure all his jewelries, which services can he avail from the bank?

- Safe locker facility.

**17. Name the prominent organizations that brought social and religious reform movements in 19th century.**

- Brahmo Samaj.
- Arya Samaj.
- Prarthana Samaj.
- Satyashodhak Samaj'.
- Aligarh movement.
- Ramakrishna Mission

**18. What were the effects of the first war of Indian Independence?**

- Rule of East India Company ended.
- Administration was taken over by to the Queen of England.
- Administrative responsibility was handed over to the Secretary of Indian Affairs
- In 1858 Queen's declaration was issued.

**19. List out the measures taken to solve the problem of Regionalism?**

- Single national citizenship.
- Promoting national Unity and integrity.
- Preamble of our Constitution declares "We the people of India"
- To achieve progress of the states.
- Promoting healthy regionalism.
- Promoting strong nationalism.

**OR**

**List out the measures taken to control Terrorism.**

- Anti-terrorist forces.
- Use of Defence Forces.
- Creating awareness.
- Seeking public support.
- Propaganda against terrorism.

**20. Which are the legal measures to eradicate untouchability in India?**

- Article 17 prohibits Untouchability.
- Untouchability Crime Act of 1955.
- Civil Rights Protection Act of 1976.
- Practicing Untouchability is punishable offence.

**OR**

**Which programs enable rural women to get suitable representation in Developmental programs?**

- Stree Shakti.
- Women Self Help Groups.
- Women co-operatives.

**21. Name the climatic seasons along with their months in India.**

- Summer season (March to May)
- South-west Monsoon season (June to September)
- Retreating monsoon season. (October to November)
- Winter season. (December to February)

**22. How is National Power Grid useful?**

- Helps to supply power from surplus states to deficit states
- Helps to solve the power deficit.
- Excess power from any state can be supplied to any other power deficit state.

**23. Name the Housing Programs taken up in India.**

- Ashraya Yojana'
- Indira Awas Yojana.
- Ambedkar-Valmiki Housing Programme

**24. What are the main objectives of Consumer Protection Act?**

- Safety and quality of goods.
- Avoiding production and sale of dangerous goods.
- Prevention of Trade Malpractices in the market.
- Supervision on Quality, Weights, Measures and Price.
- Compensating the Consumers.
- Creating awareness.

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

**25. Explain how Raja Marthanda Varma made his kingdom strong and great?**

- Built an army of 50,000 Soldiers.
- Extended the border of wynad.
- Occupied the pepper growing areas.
- Made the other rulers to oppose the Dutch.
- Captured trading centers of Dutch.
- Defeated Dutch in many battles.
- Got back the ports which were in the control of the Dutch.
- Made Travancore as the richest province.

**OR**

**Explain how Wellesley brought Indian Kings under their control.**

- Wellesley Waged war against new states.
- Introduced Subsidiary alliance.
- King had to keep the British Army in his kingdom.
- King had to pay maintenance charges.
- Appointment of Resident in his Court.
- King could not appoint any other European.
- Company would offer protection to the state.

**26. What were the achievements of Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV?**

- Abolished fees in primary schools.
- Helped girls' education.
- Started the University of Mysore.
- Established Indian Institute of Science.
- Developed Irrigation.
- New railway lines were laid.
- Started small and large scale industries.
- Legislative council was formed.
- Encouraged musicians.

**27. 'Partition of India was inevitable at the time of Independence'. Justify.**

- Muslim League demanded a separate nation for Muslims.
- Jinnah declared that Hindus and Muslims could never form a country.
- A difference of opinion arose between the Congress and Muslim League.
- Muslim League gave a call to "Direct Action Day"
- Muslim League demanded for a separate nation.
- Widespread communal riots.
- Thousands of innocent people were murdered.
- Muslim League did not participate in the Constituent Assembly.
- Relations between the Congress and League had worsened.

**28. What are the aims and objectives of UNO?**

- To maintain international peace and security.
- To develop friendly relations among nations.
- To establish faith in fundamental human rights.
- Solving international problems.
- To establish justice and respect.
- To function as a center for harmonizing the actions of nations.

**29. How has the government planned to tackle the problem of unemployment?**

- Population control.
- Establishment of cottage industries.
- Agricultural development.
- Industrial development.
- Educational reforms.
- Five year plans.
- Vocational education.
- Rural development.
- Employment guarantee programs

**30. Write about the frontiers and neighboring countries of India.**

**Frontiers:**

1. Land frontiers
2. Water frontiers.

**Neighboring countries of India:**

- Afghanistan and Pakistan (North-west).
- China, Nepal and Bhutan (North).
- Myanmar (Burma). Bangladesh. (East)
- Sri Lanka (South)
- Maldives (South-west).

**31. Why is it necessary to protect forests in India?**

- Cause rain.
- Prevents soil erosion.
- Protects bio-diversity.
- Provides forest products.
- Increases fertility of soil.
- Gives clean air.
- Home of wild animals.
- Maintains environmental balance.

**OR**

**'The cropping patterns differs from area to area in India', Why?**

- Different land forms.
- Different climate.
- Different soil.
- Water availability.
- Economic factors.

- Social factors.
- Technology.
- Farmers' attitude.

**32. What measures were taken to enable decentralization?**

- Brought Panchayat Raj system.
- Started in 1993.
- 73rd Amendment to the Constitution.
- Uniform system of Panchayat Raj institutions throughout the country.
- Panchayat institutions got Constitutional status.
- Three-tier system of panchayats.
  1. Grama Panchayat.
  2. Taluk Panchayat.
  3. Zilla Panchayat.
- Panchayat institutions operate according to principles of democracy

**OR**

**What measures were taken to bring Green Revolution?**

- Use of high-yielding variety (HYV) seeds.
- Supply of water.
- Protection of crops from diseases.
- Use of chemical fertilizers.
- Use of pesticides.
- Use of irrigation facilities.
- Use of sprinklers & drippers.
- Use of improved technology.

**33. What are the functions of Banks?**

- Accepting deposits from public.
- Lending loans to public.
- Transferring money from one place to another.
- Discounting of bills.
- Hiring safe deposit lockers.
- Keeping valuables in safe custody.
- Issuing letters of credit and guarantee.
- Conducting government transaction.

**OR**

### What are the characteristics of an entrepreneur?

- Creativity.
- Innovation.
- Dynamism.
- Leadership.
- Team building.
- Problem solving.
- Risk taking.
- Decision making.
- Commitment.
- Self Confidence.

### V. Answer the following questions in about eight to ten sentences each. 4x4=16

#### 34. Explain the struggle between the French and the English for their Supremacy in South India?

- French and the English resorted to show of strength.
- They tried to establish their political supremacy over India.
- Political instability in Hyderabad and Carnatic.
- English and French tried to exploit the situation in their favor.
- Led to three Carnatic Wars

First Carnatic War	Second Carnatic War	Third Carnatic War
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Fought in 1746-48.</li><li>• Between French &amp; British.</li><li>• British took the support of Anwaruddin.</li><li>• French defeated Anwaruddin's army.</li><li>• War ended with 'Treaty of Aix-la Chapelle'.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Fought in 1746-48.</li><li>• Between French &amp; British.</li><li>• War of Succession in Hyderabad &amp; Arcot.</li><li>• French gained control over Hyderabad.</li><li>• British gained control over Arcot.</li><li>• French lost the battle.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Fought in 1756-1763.</li><li>• Between French &amp; British.</li><li>• Sir Eyer Coote defeated French.</li><li>• 'Treaty of Paris' signed.</li><li>• French lost their hold in India.</li><li>• British started consolidating their power in Southern India.</li></ul>



### **35. What were the impacts of British Education System in India?**

- Indians developed modernity, secularism.
- Developed democratic attitudes.
- Developed Nationalistic ideals.
- Local literature developed.
- Local languages developed.
- Periodicals started.
- Fresh thinking began.
- Social and religious reformation movements began.
- Influenced Indian freedom struggle.
- Universities were established.
- Schools & colleges started.
- Made Indians to understand and appreciate their rich tradition.

**OR**

### **What were the impacts of land tax system by British in India?**

- A new class of Zamindars created.
- Farmers were exploited.
- Farmers became landless.
- Land became a commodity.
- Agriculture sector commercialized.
- Money lenders became strong.
- Many Zamindars also had to mortgage their lands in order to pay the land taxes.

### **36. What measures are taken to improve the status of women in India?**

- Women education.
- Prohibition of Child Marriage Act.
- Dowry Prohibition Act.
- "Stree Shakti".
- Loan and subsidy for women self-employment.
- Mahila Mandalas.
- Yuvathi Mandalas.
- Women Self-help groups.
- Women Co-operatives.
- Women Commission at national State level.
- Reservation in Government jobs.
- Reservation local body.

### 37. How is Black Soil different from Laterite Soil?

Black soil	Laterite soil
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Black in colour.</li><li>• Called "Regur soil".</li><li>• Best for cotton cultivation.</li><li>• Occupy 5.46 lakh Km.</li><li>• Formed from the weathering of igneous rock.</li><li>• Contains more of clay particles.</li><li>• Fertile and capable of retaining water.</li><li>• Soil has more of lime and magnesium carbonates.</li><li>• Highly suitable for dry farming.</li><li>• Crops grown Cotton, jowar, wheat, onion, chilli, tobacco etc.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Looks red in colour.</li><li>• Found in areas receiving more than 200 cms of rainfall.</li><li>• Formed by washing away minerals leaving behind ferric oxide and aluminium in the surface soil.</li><li>• Less fertile and lack nitrogen and minerals.</li><li>• Soil is found in about 2.48 lakh km.</li><li>• Suitable for the cultivation of coffee and tea.</li><li>• Largely found in Western Ghats, the Vindhya, the Satpuras etc.</li></ul>

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

1+4=5

a. Hatti Gold Mines

b. Bhadravathi

c. Kochi

d. Kalpakam

