

STATE LEVEL SSLC PREPARATORY EXAMINATION MARCH 2024

I Four choices are given for each incomplete statements. Choose the correct answer and write the same in 8x1= 8

1. Constantinople was called the Gateway of European Trade Because
 - (D) It was the centre of International trade
2. Goa became a state in the year 1987. Before becoming a state Formerly it was
 - (C) A Union Territory
3. Russian Revolution and French Revolution have upheld
 - (A) The struggle for human rights
4. To check a child marriage the Toll free number to which we can Call and give the information is
 - (D) 1098
5. "Truly, the whole mankind is one," was declared by
 - (A) Pampa
6. Silicon city of India is situated in
 - (A) Karnataka
7. Rajesh observed in his Pass Book that the bank had levied Is Service charges for his bank account. The type of his bank
 - (B) Current Account
8. The Planned Economy for India' was written by
 - (A) Sir M. Vishvesvaraya

II. Answer the following questions in a sentence each: [8 x 1 = 8]

9. What were Diwani Adalats?
 - Diwani Aadalat' is a civil court in a British rule
10. Why did Swami Vivekananda establish Ramakrishna Mission ?
 - Swami Vivekananda established Ramakrishna Mission in Order to propagate the ideals of his teacher, Ramakrishna Paramahansa
11. Which countries signed Panchsheel Principles ?
 - India and China
12. What is division of labour ?
 - Division of labour means work being done by people depending on their interests, tastes, abilities, age, expertise, skills & gender.
13. What is the name of International Airport at Kolkata ?
 - Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose International Airport
14. What are floods ?
 - When there is heavy rainfall & excessive melting of ice, the volume of water increases in the river leading to it overflow. This is called "floods".
15. Who is an entrepreneur ?
 - Entrepreneur is an innovator of new ideas and business processes.
16. What is a Budget ?
 - The statement of estimated income and expenditure of a year prepared by the government is called Budget.
Or Income and expenditure of the government.

III. Answer the following questions in two or four sentences each. [8 x 2 = 16]

17. How is communalism harmful to our Nation's progress?
 - Creates religious division.
 - Creates political rivalry.
 - Creates mutual distrust and threat.
 - Creates social groupism.
 - Creates economic antagonism.
 - Disturb unity and integrity.
 - Propagates hate philosophy
 - Disturb the peace of the society (leads to social unrest)
 - Ruin of life and property

- Leads to physical combats
- Destroy the public & private property
- Intolerance.

Or How are disarmament treaties helpful in maintaining International peace ?

- Disarmament seems to be the only solution for the arms race.
- Disarmament means the reduction or elimination of certain or all armaments for the purpose of ending armaments race.
- American President Eisenhower once expressed – “This world in arms is not spending money alone. It is spending the sweat of its labourers, genius of its scientists, the hopes of its children.
- The question of arms control as well as disarmament has become all the more prominent with the advent of nuclear era.
- India as a peace-loving country is for restraining arms race.

18. What are the legal measures for the eradication of untouchability In India?

- Article 17 prohibits Untouchability.
- Untouchability Crime Act of 1955.
- Civil Rights Protection Act of 1976.
- Practicing Untouchability is punishable offence.
- Right to vote.
- Right to participate in election.
- Reservation in education.
- Reservation in employment.
- Entry into all social and religious places.
- The regulation of 1989 confers social responsibilities to the state government with regard to eradication of untouchability.

Or What are the remedial measures for unemployment in India?

- Population control.
- Establishment of cottage industries.
- Agricultural development
- Industrial development.
- Educational reforms.
- Five year plans.
- Vocational education.
- Rural development.
- Employment guarantee programs
- Use of the labour intensive technology.
- Encourage self employment.

19. “Dayanand Saraswati played a prominent role in reviving Vedic culture.” Justify.

- Dayananda Saraswati gave call “Back to the Vedas’.
- Dayananda believed Vedas were the source of truth and knowledge.
- ‘Satyarth Prakasha’. It is his most important book
- ‘Purification Ritual’ was the main activity of Arya Samaj.
- He proclaimed that ‘India should be for Indians’.
- He advocated that caste should be decided based on the ability and not on the birth of the person.
- Belief in one God.
- Rejected caste system.
- Condemned idol worship.
- Encouraged widow marriage.
- Rejected polygamy.
- Rejected Child marriage.
- Men – women equality.

- Study Vedas.
 - Establish schools and colleges.
 - He urged people to use swadeshi goods.
20. Explain how Goa was liberated from Portuguese.
- Fight began to include of Goa with India.
 - Portuguese were ordered to give up Goa.
 - Portuguese brought army from Africa and Europe.
 - Tried to suppress the movement.
 - Satyagrahis gathered at Goa
 - Began a liberation movement.
 - Demanded Portuguese to quit Goa
 - Indian army entered Goa.
 - Goa was liberated in 1961
 - Goa became a part of Indian Union.
21. "In India winter season is the season of least rainfall than any Other seasons." Justify.
- India gets oblique rays of the Sun.
 - Temperature is low.
 - Temperature drops to sub zero levels.
 - Heavy snowfall occurs.
 - Temperature is normal in South.
 - India receives just about 2% of the annual rainfall during this season.
 - Hence, the winter season is the season of least rainfall.
22. Which are the atomic minerals found in India ?
- The important atomic minerals found in India are
 - Uranium,
 - Thorium,
 - Beryllium,
 - Lithium.
23. How was pre-harvesting technology not useful to the small farmers .
- Preharvest technology was utilised only by rich and large cultivators.
 - The poor marginal and small farmers could not utilise the high yield variety seeds, chemical and fertilisers as they could not offered it.
24. Name the types of bank accounts.
- 1). Savings bank Account
 - 2). Current Account
 - 3). Recurring Deposit Account
 - 4). Term of Fixed Deposit Account

IV. Answer the following questions in about three to six sentences each [9 x 3 = 27]

25. Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV was termed as 'Rajarshi'. Explain.
- Interested in spreading education
 - Abolished fees in primary schools.
 - Helped girls' education.
 - Established Mysore University
 - Established Indian Institute of Science. (I.I.S.C. in Bangalore was established.)
 - New railway lines were laid.
 - Started small and large scale industries.
 - Legislative council was formed.
 - Encouraged musicians, Art and Architecture
 - Developed Irrigation.

- A barrage was constructed across Cauvery near Belagola.
- Started scholarship to the students, continuing education in foreign countries. (Education Scholarship. Scholarships to abroad education)
- Establishment hostels,
- Iron & Steel Factory, Cement Factory, Paper mills at Bhadravathi, Sugar Factory at Mandya. Sandal oil factory at Mysore, Soap factory at Bangalore. Chemical & Fertilizers factory at Belagola and so on.
- Krishnaraja Wodiyar was a Simple, natured & efficient administrator.
- He had a lot of interest towards fine arts and encouraged musicians like Shyama sastry, M. Hiriyananna, Veena Seshanna, Sambayya, Bidaram Krishnappa, Muttaiah Bhagavata, Vasudevacharya, T. Chowdaiah & others.

Or Explain how Marthanda Varma controlled the Dutch power.

- Marthanda Varma is king of Travancore (Wynad).
- He ruled from 1729 to 1758 & saved from the Compiling rulers as well as foreigners.
- Marthanda Varma strengthened his province.
- Compiled an army of 50,000 Soldiers.
- Occupied the pepper growing areas.
- He said that never give up the trade rights of pepper to any foreigners
- Cancelled pepper trade rights of Dutch.
- Controlled the surrounding areas.
- Made the other rulers to oppose the Dutch.
- Captured trading centers of Dutch.
- Defeated Dutch in many battles.
- King marthanda Varma The first Asian king in history to defeat a European Power & caused the fall of the Dutch East India company.

26. "There is a need for conservation of forests in India." Why?

- Maintains environmental balance.
- Cause of rain.
- Protect the habitat of wild animals.
- Prevents soil erosion.
- Protects bio-diversity.
- Provides forest products
- Increases fertility of soil.
- Water is used for afforestation
- Water is used for hydro-electric power generation.

Or "There is a need for preventing soil erosion in India." Why ?

- Accumulation of silt in river beds causing floods.
- Changing direction of river's course.
- Storage capacity of reservoirs gets reduced.
- Loss of fertility of the soil.
- Agriculture production gets reduced.
- Ground water level is lowered.
- Vegetation covers dries up. (Natural springs dry up)
- Drought increase (Natural springs dry up).
- Accumulation of silt in the river beds, causing floods
- Volume of water percolating down gets reduced
- Productivity is reduced
- Harm to vegetation "There is a need for preventing soil erosion in India."

27. How does the Government generate revenue from many sources ?

These sources can be classified under two heads as Revenue Receipts & Capital Receipts.

Revenue Receipts :- Revenue Receipts are of two types: 1. Tax revenue, 2. Non-tax revenue. The government **Capital Receipts** :- Generates the capital revenue through in Internal debt, foreign debt, Disinvestment, Non-debt capital receipts

OR How do Panchayat Raj Institutions bring rural development ?

- Provide basic facilities.
- Encouraging primary education.
- Encouraging middle school education.
- Encouraging adult education.
- Providing technical and vocational training.
- Expansion of health facilities.
- Public distribution system in villages.
- Development of rural & cottage industries.
- MGNREGS Programme for employment.
- Providing Housing schemes like Indira Awas Yojana.
- Creating more employment opportunities.
- Development of agriculture.
- Improving the standard of living of people.
- Extending irrigation facility.
- Land reforms,
- Provide basic facilities,
- Development of Agriculture related activities.
- Provide basic facilities.
- Encourage the Food processing units
- Converting the raw materials produced by the farmers into finishing goods in the village itself.

28. What characteristics should a person possess to become an entrepreneur ?

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

OR What methods should be followed to file a case in a Consumer Court ?

- There is no prescribed proforma to file a case.
- The complaint may be typed or hand written.
- The complaint should include the name of the person, full address and telephone number.
- The person or organisation against whom the complaint is made should be mentioned clearly with address.
- The particulars of the goods by which the loss has incurred and the amount of loss should be specified clearly. The bill or receipt should be enclosed.
- There is no fee for stamp duty for the complaint.
- No advocate or lawyer is required. The consumer himself can argue.

29. What were the conditions of 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.
- Any agreement or pact with any Indian state, the permission of the Governor General was mandatory.
- Company would offer protection to the state.
- Thus, Subsidiary Alliance control Indian provinces
- Hyderabad was the first state to enter into this agreement.

30. What are the aims and objectives of the 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.

31. Explain the reasons for child marriage practices in India.

- Poverty.
- Domestic conflicts.
- Divorce.
- Domestic violence.
- Excessive control.
- Greed of industrialists.
- Illiteracy.
- Kidnapping children
- Serfdom.

32. Name the neighbouring countries of India.

- North West – Afghanistan Pakistan
- North – China, Nepal Butan
- East – Myanmar, Bangladesh
- South – Sri Lanka
- South West -Maldives

33. "Britain could not have fought the Second World War powerfully without the support of India." Justify.

- Utilized the agrarian products.
- Utilized industrial goods for the war.
- Ordinance factories upgraded their technology.
- Expanded war -related industrial goods.
- Production of weapons rose.
- Indian troops kept ready.
- Indian soldiers were used in many wars.
- Intensive training was given.
- Participation of the Indian Army.
- Innovative military training.

V. Answer the following questions in eight to ten sentences each: [4 x 4 = 16]

34.. "The British land revenue system brought a great change in Indian agriculture." Justify. Effects of zamindari system.

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

- Need to grow raw materials only.
- Zamindar became the land owner.
- Zamindars collected excess money.
- Farming laborers suffered.
- Farmers lead a life of insecurity.
- Need to grow raw materials only.

Or "Extremists played a prominent role in the freedom movement of India." Justify.

- Lala Lajpat Rai, Bipin Chandra Paul Bal, Balagangadhar Tilak, Subhash Chandra Bose, VD Savarkar Aurobindo Ghosh, Shyam Krishna Verma, Ras bihari gosh, Khudiram Bose, Ram Prasad Bismillah, Important Extremists.
- Partition of Bengal -1905
- Development of Communalism. (The establishment of Muslim league & Vishva Hindu mahasabha)
- Swadeshi movement 1906
- Surat split 1907
- In 1911 the capital of India was shifted from Kolkata to Delhi and Partition of Bengal is cancelled
- Lucknow congress session 1916 (Lucknow fact)
- Home Rule league (Self government movement 1916).

35. Explain the military and economic causes for the first war of Indian Independence.

- Due to the industrial revolution Indian industries suffered heavily.
- Craftsmen became unemployed.
- Textile and wool industries became sick(weak).
- People lost their jobs.
- Cottage industries suffered a death blow.
- British Imposed Heavy tax on Indian goods.
- Right given to the taluks to collect tax was withdrawn.
- Inam Commission' took back all the gifted lands.
- Farmers felt insulted.
- Farmers faced many financial problems
- Exploitation of farmers.(Zamindari system exploited the farmers)

36. Mention the measures 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.
- Women & Children Development Department.

37. How is cultivation of paddy different from cultivation of wheat ?

Crops: Suitable soil: temperature; rainfall: seasons

Paddy: clayey soil : 25°C : 100- 200cm : kharif

Wheat: Clay &Loamy: 10-16c : 50-70cm. : Rabi

VI. 38. **Draw an outline map of India and mark the following places. [1 + 4 = 5]**

- A. Bombay high B. Guwahati C. Salem D. Coromandal Coast.

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