

KSEEB S.S.L.C. MODEL QUESTION PAPER-1 – 2024-25

SOCIAL SCIENCE [85-E]

MODEL KEY ANSWERS

Max. Marks: 80

I. Four choices are given for each of the following questions. Choose the correct answer and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet. $8 \times 1 = 8$

1. The Governor General who integrated Punjab into the British Empire was,
(A) Wellesley (B) Dalhousie (C) Cornwallis (D) Warren Hastings

Ans: (B) Dalhousie

2. Government of India Act of 1935 acted as the base for the formation of the Constitution of India because,

- (A) it formed a federal system
- (B) it created a separate electoral college
- (C) it established Dyarchy at provinces
- (D) it promised to improve local self-governments

Ans: (A) it formed a federal system

3. India is now recognised as the fifth largest economic power in the world, because of its,

- (A) policy of non-alignment
- (B) globalization and liberalisation policy adopted in 1991
- (C) support for disarmament
- (D) opposition to imperialism

Ans: (B) globalization and liberalisation policy adopted in 1991

4. According to Citizens Rights Protection Act of 1976,

- (A) practice of untouchability is a punishable offence
- (B) special responsibilities to the state government to practise untouchability
- (C) universal voting powers to all
- (D) right to equality to all citizens

Ans: (A) practice of untouchability is a punishable offence

5. There was a protest against the MRPL to,

- (A) protect the environment by the chemical fumes from the oil refinery
- (B) protest against the permission given to chop down the trees
- (C) protest against the exploitation of women
- (D) protest against the construction of dam across Narmada River

Ans: (A) protect the environment by the chemical fumes from the oil refinery

6. The largest physiographic division of India is,

- (A) Norther great plains
- (B) Peninsular plateaus
- (C) Himalayan mountains
- (D) Coastal plains and islands

Ans: (B) Peninsular plateaus

7. The income and wealth of the country should be distributed equally to all without any discrimination. It is,

- (A) Social justice
- (B) Political justice
- (C) Secular justice
- (D) Judicial justice

Ans: (C) Secular justice

8. Suhas bought an LED TV for Rs. 68,000 from a shop but within the warranty period it stopped working. The shopkeeper did not respond for the warranty and complaint. Now Suhas has to file a complaint at,

- (A) District Commission
- (B) State Commission
- (C) Taluk Commission
- (D) National Commission

Ans: (A) District Commission

II. Answer the following questions in a sentence each :

8 × 1 = 8

9. Maintenance of army became easy for the English by subsidiary alliance. How ?

Ans: The British could place the Indian states under their control through this policy.

- The Indian states were subjected to severe economic exploitation.

10. Why did Adolf Hitler organise an outfit called brown shirts ?

Ans: To create unrest and fear in the minds of people/Jews.

11. What is the main reason for sub-regionalism ?

Ans: Regional imbalance.

12. What is prejudice ?

Ans: The opinion a person forms about another person or community even before he gets to know them.

13. Which metal is known as wonder metal of 20th century ?

Ans: Aluminium.

14. Why is petroleum called liquid gold ?

Ans: It is a very precious in both during peace and war.

15. Give two examples for direct tax.

Ans: Personal Income Tax, Corporate Tax, Wealth Tax & Stamp Duty [Any two]

16. Who is an entrepreneur ?

Ans: Entrepreneur is an innovator of new ideas and business processes.

III. Answer the following questions in two to four sentences/points each :8×2=16

17. Mention the armed forces of the Central Government which maintains law and order.

Ans: ⇒ Central Reserve Police Force [CRPF]

⇒ Border Security Force [BSF]

⇒ Railway Protection Force [RPF]

⇒ Central Industrial Security Force [CISF]

OR

Mention the steps taken by India to tackle the challenge of terrorism.

Ans: ⇒ National Investigation Agency established.

⇒ Formed special forces to counter terrorist operation.

⇒ Oppose terrorism within India and in foreign soil.

⇒ Co-operation to counter terrorism.

⇒ Anti-terrorist squads.

⇒ Established Intelligence Agencies like IB and RAW.

18. What are the ill effects of the dowry system?

Ans: ⇒ Diminishes women's self-respect & dignity.

⇒ It leads to domestic conflicts.

⇒ Immorality and violence increases.

⇒ Family relationships suffer.

⇒ Increase in Child marriage.

⇒ Female foeticide & female infanticide.

OR

What are the causes for child labour?

Ans: ⇒ Gender discrimination

⇒ Lack of education

⇒ Lack of proper implementation of law.

⇒ Parents attitude

⇒ Lack of participation of public in the implementation of child rights.

Explain the role of Bal Gangadhar Tilak in the freedom struggle.

- Ans:** ⇒ He was a prominent extremist leader. ⇒ Opposed Partition of Bengal.
⇒ Started swadeshi movement. ⇒ Opposed foreign goods.
⇒ Started Shivaji Jayanti and Ganesh Utsav. ⇒ Kesari & Maratha newspaper.
⇒ Wrote Geetha Rahasya in the jail.
⇒ Tilak declared “Swaraj is my birth Right and I will get it at any cost”.

26. What are the uses of GPS ?

- Ans:** ⇒ Gives accurate information. ⇒ Models can be constructed.
⇒ Computer based system. ⇒ Advance information of weather.
⇒ Map can prepare without cartographer. ⇒ Maps can modify in short time.

OR

What are the effects of cyclones ?

- Ans:** ⇒ Cyclones are very destructive. ⇒ The life of the people totally changed.
⇒ They cause large scale deaths. ⇒ Inland water-bodies make salty.
⇒ Transport, electricity supply affected badly. ⇒ Crops get totally destroyed
⇒ Suffer from infectious diseases.
⇒ Washing away the fertile layers of soil.

27. Justify how India achieved overall development during 5 year plans.

- Ans:** ⇒ Growth in national income. ⇒ Self-sufficiency in food grains.
⇒ Increasing employment Opportunities. ⇒ Progress in science & technology.
⇒ Expansion of industries & service sector. ⇒ High Life expectancy & literacy rate.
⇒ Modern technology in all sectors. ⇒ Services of our engineers exported.

OR

Justify how Panchayat Raj institutions play a prominent role in the rural development.

- Ans:** ⇒ Enabling rural people to participate in rural development.
⇒ Provide the rural community to basic facilities.
⇒ Creates employment opportunities.
⇒ Agricultural irrigation is expanded.
⇒ Expansion of health & hygiene facilities.
⇒ Rural and cottage industries improved.
⇒ Training programmes can be organized.
⇒ Small-scale industries can improve.
⇒ Alleviating poverty & unemployment.

28. Having a Bank Account is advantageous. How ?

- Ans:** ⇒ Accepting deposits from public.
⇒ Lending loans to public.
⇒ Transferring money from one place to another.
⇒ Collecting on cheques, drafts and bills.
⇒ Discounting of bills.
⇒ Hiring safe deposit lockers.
⇒ Conducting foreign exchange.
⇒ Keeping valuables in safe custody.
⇒ Issuing letters of credit.
⇒ Conducting government transactions.

OR

Entrepreneurs play an important role in the country's economy. How ?

Ans: ⇒ Promote capital formation & savings.

- ⇒ Provide large scale employment.
- ⇒ Help to increase the GDP of the country.
- ⇒ Bring in new products and services.
- ⇒ Enable the people to avail better quality goods.
- ⇒ Promote development of Industries.
- ⇒ Reduce concentration of income&wealth.
- ⇒ Promote country's export trade.

29. Differentiate between the Permanent Zamindari system and the Ryotwari system.

Ans: Permanent Zamindari system

- ⇒ Lord Cornwallis implemented this system.
- ⇒ The Zamindar has to pay the agreed land taxes to the company on a set date every year.
- ⇒ He was free to collect any amount of land taxes from the farmers.
- ⇒ He could retain the excess money collected.
- ⇒ If the Zamindar was unable to collect land taxes the ownership of the lands was taken back.
- ⇒ Both the Zamindar and the Company were benefitted by this system.

Ryotwari system

- ⇒ Ryotwari System implemented by Alexander Reed.
- ⇒ The tiller of the land was recognized as the owner of the land.
- ⇒ The owner had to pay fifty percent of produce as land tax.
- ⇒ The land tax had thirty years tenure.
- ⇒ The tax could be reviewed after this tenure.
- ⇒ The farmers had to borrow from the money lenders whenever the crops failed.

30. Battle of Plassey was the first step to the British to establish their power in India. Substantiate the statement.

Ans: ⇒ This war brought immorality.

- ⇒ Lack of unity among the Indians.
- ⇒ The greed of Indian businessmen.
- ⇒ Mir Jaffar became the Nawab of Bengal.
- ⇒ Company gained exclusive rights over Bengal.
- ⇒ Mir Jaffar had to pay 17Crore 70Lakh for Siraj-ud-Duala's attack.

31. The Indian Government has taken many measures to eradicate gender discrimination. Justify this statement.

Ans: ⇒ Ministry of women and child welfare started.

- ⇒ Reservation in recruitment in Central and state government jobs.
- ⇒ National and State women commission.
- ⇒ Women development corporation has been set up at state level.
- ⇒ Sakhi one stop centre started.
- ⇒ In Karnataka 50% of seats reserved for women in local self-governments.
- ⇒ Nari Shakti Vandana Adiniyam passed.
- ⇒ 33% reservation in Lok Sabha and State Legislative assemblies.

32. How are organised workers different from unorganised workers ?

Ans:

Organised Workers

Unorganised Workers

- | | |
|---|---|
| ⇒ Governed by legal rules & regulations. | ⇒ Not governed by rules & regulations |
| ⇒ Day to day transactions are recorded. | ⇒ Day to day transactions not recorded |
| ⇒ Get fixed wages, paid leave facilities. | ⇒ No any allowances & facilities |
| ⇒ They get medical facility. | ⇒ They do not get any medical facility. |
| ⇒ They have specific hours of work. | ⇒ Do not have specific hours of work. |

33. Conservation of soil is essential. Why ?

Ans: ⇒ Accumulation of silt in the river beds causes flood.

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| ⇒ Changing direction of rivers course. | ⇒ Natural springs dry up |
| ⇒ storage capacity of the reservoirs and lakes get reduced. | |
| ⇒ Volume of water percolating gets reduced. | ⇒ Agriculture productivity is reduced |

V. Answer the following questions in about eight sentences/points each :4×4= 16

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

Ans: Economic causes:

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| ⇒ Indian handicrafts and cottage industries suffered heavily. | |
| ⇒ Indian craftsmen became unemployed. | ⇒ Cottage industries suffered a lot. |
| ⇒ Zamindars exploited the farmers. | ⇒ Gifted lands were taken back. |

Military causes;

- ⇒ The condition of the Indian soldiers in the British army was pathetic.
- ⇒ The status, salary and opportunities are not given to Indian soldiers.
- ⇒ The religious sentiments disturbed to cross the oceans to serve on a foreign land
- ⇒ A rumour spread that the cartridges greased with the fat of cow and pigs.

OR

Explain how the British utilised the resources of India during World War II.

Ans: ⇒ India participated in its own way in the World War II.

- ⇒ Indian army fought in west Asia, Malaya, Burma, Iraq, Iran, North & East Africa.
- ⇒ India was the dividing line between Germany in the West & Japan in East.
- ⇒ Indian resources and soldiers aided the allies in winning the war.
- ⇒ Indian Army to drive back Africa corps.
- ⇒ Indian Army in defeated the German Armed forces.
- ⇒ England utilised agrarian products & industrial goods for the war.
- ⇒ Indians got victory in Burma.

35. Write the contributions of Krishna Raj Wodeyar IV in framing Mysore as a model state.

Ans: ⇒ He abolished fees in all primary schools.

- ⇒ He started the university of Mysore.
- ⇒ Indian Institute of Science was established at Bangalore.
- ⇒ Attention was given to the development of Irrigation.
- ⇒ A barrage was constructed across Cauvery.
- ⇒ New railway lines were started.
- ⇒ Many small- & large-scale industries were started.
- ⇒ Iron and Steel Factory, Cement Factory, Paper mills at Bhadravati were started.
- ⇒ Legislative council was formed.
- ⇒ Mysore became a 'Model State' due to his administration.
- ⇒ Mahatma Gandhiji called him 'Rajashri'.

36. List out the achievements of UNO.

- Ans:** ⇒ Resolved Korean conflicts, Swiss canal crisis and Vietnam problem
- ⇒ Working for the solution of Kashmir and Palestine-Israel dispute.
 - ⇒ Making efforts towards the goal of disarmament.
 - ⇒ Solve economic, financial and trade problems through IMF, W.T.O.
 - ⇒ Trying to eradicate communicable and non-communicable diseases.
 - ⇒ Declaration of Universal Human Rights and implementation.
 - ⇒ Making efforts to end apartheid, imperialism and colonialism.
 - ⇒ Striving to prevent ill effects of global warming.

37. How is red soil different from black soil ?

Ans: Red soil

- ⇒ Largely found in peninsular Plateau.
- ⇒ Seen from Kanyakumari in the South to Jhansi in the North.
- ⇒ Spreads from Gujarat's Kutch area to Raj Mahal hills in the Jharkhand area.
- ⇒ Crops growing in this type of soil are ragi, tobacco and oil seeds.
- ⇒ Having irrigation facility grow paddy, sugarcane, cotton etc.
- ⇒ Red in colour and Rich in iron oxides

Black soil

- ⇒ Black soil is also called 'Regur soil'.
- ⇒ It is best suited for cotton cultivation.
- ⇒ It is also called 'Black Cotton soil'.
- ⇒ It is formed from the weathering of igneous rock.
- ⇒ It contains more of clay particles.
- ⇒ It is fertile and capable of retaining water.
- ⇒ It is highly suitable for dry farming.
- ⇒ Cotton, jowar, wheat, onion growing in this soil.

VI. 38. In the outline map of India provided to you mark any five among the following:

1 × 5 = 5

- a) Lal Bahadur Shastri reservoir
- b) Ahmedabad
- c) 82°30' East longitude
- d) Visakhapatnam
- e) Oldest Port of India
- f) Burnpur
- g) Gowahati

