



550A

GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

Karnataka Secondary Education Examination Board

SSLC EXAMINATION : MARCH/APRIL-2017

MAIN ANSWER BOOKLET

ANSWER BOOKLET NUMBER/ ಲುಕ್ಟರ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ

REGISTER NUMBER / ನಿಂತಿರ್ದೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ

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MEDIUM /
ಭಾಷೆ

ENGLISH.

SUBJECT/ ವಿಷಯ:

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

SUBJECT CODE/ವಿಷಯ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: 85E

| SL.No of Additional Answer Sheets used ಲುಕ್ಟರ್ ಮತ್ತು ಮುದ್ದುಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿರುವ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ | | No. of Pages used ಲುಕ್ಟರ್ ಮತ್ತು ಮುದ್ದುಗಳ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ | | Total no. of pages used ಲುಕ್ಟರ್ ಮತ್ತು ಮುದ್ದುಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ |
|---|---------------------------------------|---|---|--|
| 1 | Main Answer Booklet ಮುದ್ದು ಲುಕ್ಟರ್ | Additional Answer Sheets ಮತ್ತು ಮುದ್ದುಗಳ ಲುಕ್ಟರ್ | | |
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Certified that the entries made above by the candidate are found to be correct /
ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳು ಅಳವಡಿಸಿ ಕೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತಾಗಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳ ವಿಳಾಳಿ ಈ ಮಾಲಕ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ.

Bullet 12/4/2017
Signature of the Invigilator with date/ಹಿಂದಿನ ಮಾರ್ಚ್‌ಏಪ್ರಿಲ್ ತಿಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಮಾಲಕ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ

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| Q.NO. | Marks | Q.NO. | Marks |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------------|-------|
| 1 | 1 | 11 | 1 | 21 | 0 | 31 | 2 | 41 | 3 | 51 | 1 | 61 | |
| 2 | 1 | 12 | 1 | 22 | 0 | 32 | 2 | 42 | 3 | 52 | 1 | 62 | |
| 3 | 1 | 13 | 1 | 23 | 1 | 33 | 2 | 43 | 3 | 53 | 1 | 63 | |
| 4 | 1 | 14 | 1 | 24 | 1 | 34 | 1 | 44 | 3 | 54 | 1 | 64 | |
| 5 | 1 | 15 | 1 | 25 | 2 | 35 | 2 | 45 | 3 | 55 | | | |
| 6 | 1 | 16 | 1 | 26 | 2 | 36 | 2 | 46 | 4 | 56 | | | |
| 7 | 1 | 17 | 1 | 27 | 2 | 37 | 2 | 47 | 4 | 57 | | | |
| 8 | 1 | 18 | 1 | 28 | 2 | 38 | 1 | 48 | | 58 | | | |
| 9 | 1 | 19 | 0 | 29 | 2 | 39 | 2 | 49 | | 59 | | | |
| 10 | 1 | 20 | 1 | 30 | 1 | 40 | 3 | 50 | | 60 | | Total Marks 74 | |

Total Marks in Words:

Seventy Four only

| Sno | Signature of Evaluators | Evaluator's Code | Signature of DCE | DCE's Code |
|-----|-------------------------|------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| 1 | A.S.Halappa | 201106010212 | <i>(Signature)</i> | 0199106010012 |
| 2 | | | <i>(Signature)</i> | |



I).

- 2). c). establishment of Supreme Court:
- 2). A). a.ii , b.iii , c.iv , d.i
- 3). D). New York.
- 4). B). the second world war broke out in 1939.
- 5). B). Pampa.
- 6). C). 1 - Bhakra Nangal, 2 - Tunga bhadra ,
3 - Hirakud.
- 7). C). substitute for mica is available.
- 8). A). Sir M. Vishweswariah.
- 9). B). Recurring Deposit account.
- 10). A). Globalization.

II).

11). Indian system views time in a cyclic manner. This is called Kalachakra.

12). Dr. Rajendra Prasad.

13). Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel is called as 'Iron man of India' because he was successful in bringing all the princely states and merge with Union of India.

14). To achieve regional balance and to stop Regionalism.

15). Indian foreign policy has been hailed as "Nehru's foreign policy" because the first P.M Nehru took charge of foreign ministers and discharged the duties successfully.

16). When Mob changes into violent and destructive nature, then it changes into riots.



- 27). Chipko movement was launched to protect the environment by saving the trees.
- 28). The northern plains are called Deposited plains because entire northern plain is deposited by the material brought down by the rivers.
- 29). Damodar river project was constructed to generate hydroelectricity, to prevent floods, irrigation facility etc., in Bengal. Hence it is called as 'Sorrow of Bengal'.
- 30). Because of
i). High tides and
ii). Heavy rainfall.
- 31). i). Because of Pendant roots.
ii). Heavy rainfall and high tides.
iii). Otherwise, Coastal erosion happens.
- 32). Mahatma Gandhi



22). Dr. M.S. Swaminathan was pioneer in the production of food grains, five-year plans, his planning, achievements etc.. Hence, He is called as "The pioneer of Green Revolution".

24). It mobilizes the skill, formation of one market; reduces tax in import & export, International flow of capital. Hence, Globalization keeps down costs. Globalization is the ever increasing cross border movement of goods.

III).

DUAL GOVERNMENT:

25). i). Due to Diwani rights, English were collecting land revenue.

ii). Administration, Importing of justice and other administrative functions were carried on by the Nawab.

iii). Robert Clive introduced this system.

26). Areas of 'Mumbai Karnataka' are :

1). Dharwad.

2). North Canara.

3). Belgaum.

4). Bijapur / Vijayapura.

- 27). i). Swami Vivekananda was a revolutionary leader who opened the eyes of the Indians.
- ii). He said that apart from yoga and prayer, social service is necessary for salvation.
- iii). He said that nation depends on its youth.
- iv). Vivekananda's speech at religious conference in Chicago, his thoughts, writings etc... was a great inspiration to youth. 2

- 28). Effects of Chinese revolution are:-
- i). Under Mao-Tse-tung community, farming was adopted.
- ii). Free education, health, sports facility was provided to children.
- iii). Lot of importance was given to Science and technology. 2
- iv). In order to achieve Industrial (economic) development, "Leap forward policy" was introduced.

29). i) Population explosion leads to various problems like unemployment, poverty, illiteracy etc..

ii). migration,

3). Migration leads to immoral and other activities

3). Unemployment leads to shortage of qualified people, computerisation; mechanisation etc..

4). Hence, population explosion leads to

various problems like unemployment,

economic inequality, shortage of food,

drinking water, pollution etc..

30). Effects of terrorism are: Terrorism refers

to the violent acts which are intended

to create fear. Such acts are based on

religious, political, economic, social goals.

causing heavy damage to men and the properties.

IV.

24) (continued answer)

i). Globalization increases standard of living and brings the cost of commodities down.



31). Dowry is a social evil,

1). Dowry has decreased women's self-respect, dignity. It leads to domestic conflicts.

2). The bride's family had to face severe financial problems and suppression.

3). By the name of Dowry, women are being abused, torched, raped etc.

4). Hence, in this way female foeticide and female infanticide is increasing.

5). Number of divorce cases are also increasing.
Hence, Dowry is a social evil.

2

2

32). 1). Indian agriculture depends upon south-west monsoon winds.

2). When the monsoons fail, there will be drought and when the monsoons are high, there are floods.

3). In this way, they are causing heavy damage and destruction to environment.

4). Hence, "Indian agriculture is gambling with monsoon winds".



10

- 33). i). Soil erosion leads to accumulation of silts, causing floods & loss of fertile soil.
- ii). Soil erosion leads to accumulation of silt, it changes the direction of the river.
- iii). Soil erosion leads to reservoirs coming up and causing floods.
- iv). Soil erosion leads to pollution land dams will be destroyed.
- Hence, it is essential to prevent soil erosion.

- 34). i). Deciduous forests are also known as monsoon forests.
- ii). Trees grow ~~less~~ tall.
- iii). Heavy rainfall receiving 75 cm to 250 cm.
- iv). Trees shed their leaves during winter.
- v). Important trees are Teak, Sal, Sandalwood etc.
- vi). This type of forests are found in western ghats, Kashmir etc.

- 35) i) Remote Sensing technology is a fast, low cost geographical survey compared to other.
- ii) It also tells about weather phenomena.
- iii) Remote Sensing technology helps in managing natural calamities like cyclones, typhoons etc. at a short time.
- iv) Since, this is a computer-based system, maps can be created, analyzed and models can be created without physical touch.
Hence, it helps in managing natural calamities.

2

- 36) i) Horticulture means the art of cultivating fruits, flowers and vegetables.
- ii) Horticulture has helped India to become self-sufficient in production.
- iii) Per capita income and standard of living increased, by with the help of Horticulture.
- iv) Horticulture helped to gain economic development of the country as it is used for various purposes.
- v) Hence, Horticulture witnessed immense progress in India.

2

- 37). 1). Migration leads to immoral and other activities.
 2). It leads to robbery, crimes, murder, dacoity etc..
 3). Migration affects employment opportunities.
 4). The density of the population increases in the migrated areas.
 5). Pressure mounts on basic facilities like shelter, drinking water, sanitary etc..
- 38). It is not appropriate to measure the nation's development through National Income; As National Income does not decide standard of living of every person. If the income is not distributed equally among the people, there will be no increase in standard of living, but just an increase in per capita income. National income does not take into consideration.

Hence, it is not appropriate to measure the nation's development through National Income.

- 39). i)- Entrepreneurship is a creative activity.
ii)- He always builds and creates something.
iii)- Entrepreneurship is a knack of sensing the opportunities, where others see chaos, confusion, contradiction.
iv)- It is the innovator of new ideas & skills.

IV).

- 40). i). Yes. Various Economic changes were responsible for the revolt of 1857.
ii). Due to Industrial revolution in England, Indian Handicrafts and craftsmen suffered heavily.
iii). Unemployment of the ~~soff~~ craftsman and Handicrafts.
iv). Inam lands were taken back.
v). Export of goods reduced. Hence, severe loss occurred to our craftsman.
vi). Farmers were exploited by Zamindars.
vii). The status, salary and opportunities were not given to our men.
viii). Hence, the condition was very pathetic, without food and clothes.

- 41). 1). India as a peace loving nation opposed Disarmament right from the time of J. Nehru.
- 2). India is totally against terrorism of all kinds.
- 3). As, total disarmament cannot be eradicated because every nation require arms for defence purpose.
- 4). India champions the cause of Disarmament.
- 5). As a very essential in the present day world, as armament race seems to be most dangerous in the present day world.
- 6). India has launched the foreign policy in which she is against armament.
- 7). India has Panchashila principles and launched the policy of Non Alignment.
- 8). Hence, India champions the cause of Disarmament as a very essential in the present day world.



48).

- i). Article 17 of our constitution prohibits the practice of Untouchability.
- ii). The Untouchability Crime act was implemented in 1955.
- iii). ~~Citizens' Right's protection act~~ in 1976. According to this act, practice of Untouchability is a punishable offence.
- iv). Universal suffrage and Right to equality have been guaranteed by the constitution to all the citizens of the country.
- v). Reservation in Educational, political, social and other fields for backward classes especially SC and STs.
- vi). Eradication of Untouchability act in 1986, special responsibilities for state and central government.
- vii). All citizens are equal.



43). Major ports of India:

East coast:

1). Kolkata.

2). Vishakhapatnam.

3). Chennai.

4). Haldia.

5). Paradip.

West coast:

6). Mumbai.

7). Mangalore.

8). Kochi.

9). Kandala.

10). Karwar.

44).

-17-

- i). Providing administrative power and responsibility of administration to the people is called administrative decentralization.
- ii). Through decentralization, self-sufficient, self-reliant, prosperous villages can be developed.
- iii). This process was called 'Grama Swarajya' by M.K. Gandhi.
- iv). Decentralization ends all kinds of exploitation, upholds human independence.
- v). It also nurtures human values like co-operation, compassion etc.
- vi). 'Panchayat Raj' system has been brought through 73rd amendment of the constitution.
- vii). Panchayat Raj institution works on the principles of democracy.
- viii). As per the report, three-tier system came into force viz., i) Zilla Panchayat, ii) Gram panchayat, iii) Taluk panchayat.



45). Life Insurance is essential due to the following advantages:-

- 1). provides reasonable profit to many.
- 2). provides a sense of security.
- 3). provides employment opportunities to many people.

4). It covers the risk of death, disability or loss.

5). It helps when loss of life occurs.

6). Gives a sense of security.

7). It provides loan facility and tax relief.

8). It gives peace of mind of getting life assured.

IV).

46). 1). Dadabhai Naoroji, Motilal Nehru, M.G.

Ranade etc.. were moderate leaders.

2). Moderates trusted the British administration and their impartiality.

3). They used to place their requests, and appeals before the government, within the constitutional frame work.

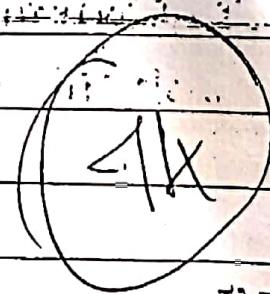
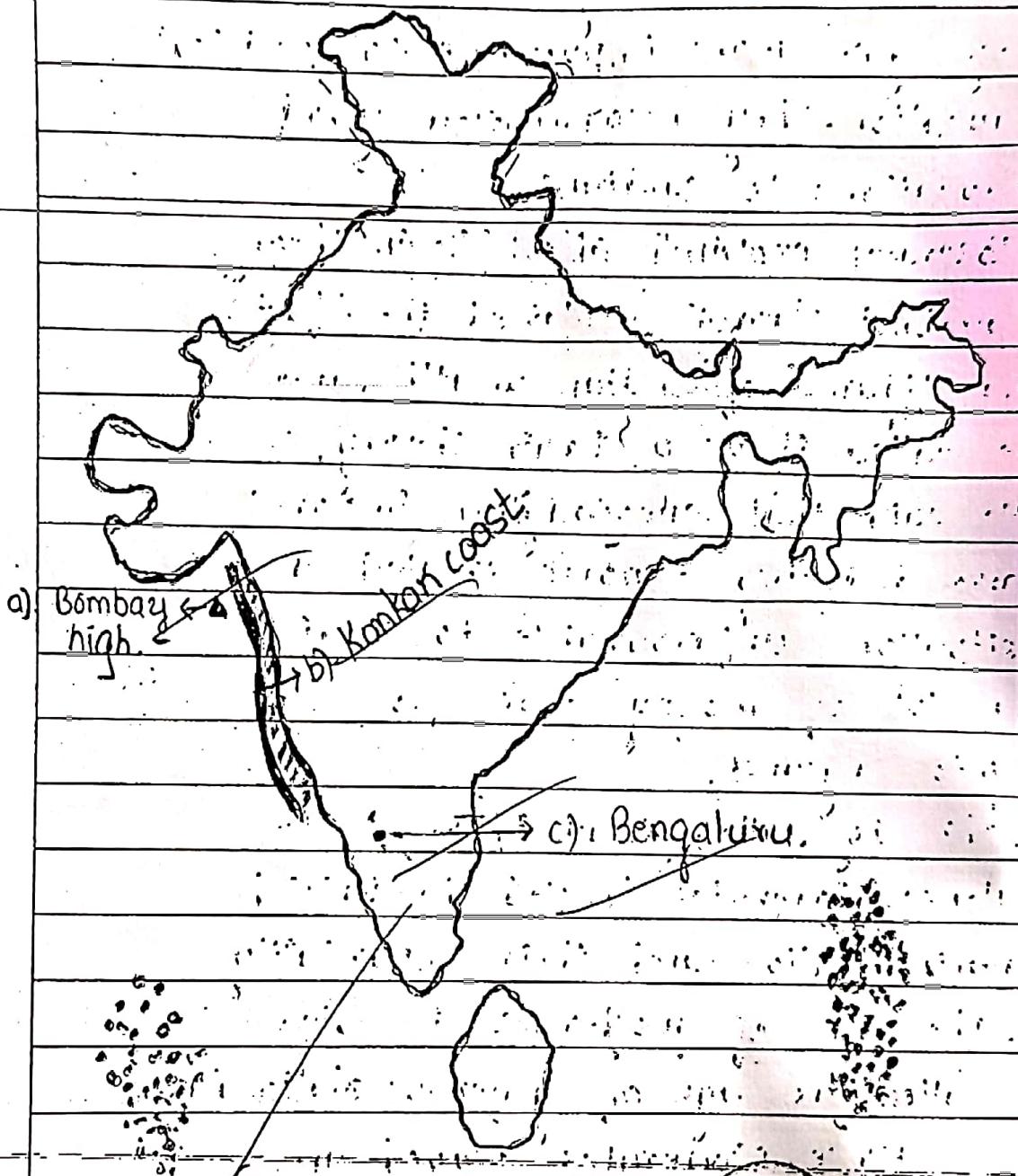
- 4). They conducted meetings, discussed groups and sent letters to British. They requested to reduce the military expenses.
- 5). They gave more importance to political education. They recommended good educations to Indians.
- 6). Moderates explained about Drain theory.
- 7). Dadabhai Naoroji explained the 'facts and figures' of Indian wealth and he called it as a Drain theory.
- 8). He said that encouraging imports and reducing exports created a situation unfavourable to India.
- 9). A lot of money was flowing into England.
- 10). This is called Drain theory.
- 11). Hence, Moderates trusted the British administration and their impartiality.
- 12). The age of moderates is also called as age of generous nationalism.
Hence, Moderates played an important role in the freedom struggle.



- 20 -

VI)

47).



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