

10ನೇ ತರಗತಿ
'ಪ್ರಶ್ನೋತ್ತರ ಭಂಡಾರ'

SOCIAL SCIENCE

ಕೆಲವು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಕಛೇರಿ ಹೊಸಕೋಟೆ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು. ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ

ಪ್ರಶ್ನೋತ್ತರ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ ಸಂಗ್ರಹ - 01

SUBJECT : SOCIAL SEIENCE

Time: 3 hrs

10th Standard

Max. Marks: 80

I. Multiple choice questions: 8X1=8

1. The first princely state to accept subsidiary alliance is

- (A) Nawab of Awadh.
(B) Nawab of Junagadh
(C) Nizam of Hyderabad.
(D) Sindhia of Gwalior

Ans.: (C) Nizam of Hyderabad

2. Goa was merged into Indian Union in

- (A) 1951. (B) 1961.
(C) 1953. (D) 1963

Ans.: (B) 1961

3. Dr. D. M. Nanjundappa Committee was established with the objective to

- (A) check communalism.
(B) check regionalism
(C) check illiteracy.
(D) check corruption

Ans.: (B) check regionalism

4. "Truly the whole mankind is one" was declared by

- (A) Pampa. (B) Ranna.
(C) Janna. (D) Ponna

Ans. :(A) Pampa

5. Rajesh purchased a TV worth Rs. Twenty-five Thousand. It broke down within two days. The TV company did not consider his complaint. He has to file a case in

- (A) District Consumer Forum.
(B) The State Consumer Commission
(C) The National Consumer Commission.
(D) Taluk Consumer Forum

Ans.:(A) District Consumer Forum

6. The best example for the conventional energy source among the following is:

- (A) Wind energy. (B) Tidal energy
(C) Solar energy. (D) Natural gas

Ans.:(D) Natural gas

7. NITI Aayog is headed by the Prime Minister but the day-to-day administration is looked after by

- (A) President.
(B) Secretary
(C) Deputy Prime Minister.
(D) Vice-Chairman

Ans. :(D) Vice-Chairman

8. The Child Labour Prohibition and Control Act was enacted in the year

- (A) 1988. (B) 1994.
(C) 1986. (D) 2006

Ans. : (C) 1986

II. Answer the following questions in a sentence each:

9. Why did Wellesley introduce Subsidiary Alliance ?

Ans. :To bring the Indian kings under control.

10. What was the immediate cause for the First World War ?

Ans.:The assassination of the Austrian Prince, Archduke Franz Ferdinand.

11. What is Communalism?

Ans. : Split of the community on the basis of the religion.

12. What is meant by Prejudice ?

Ans.: Opinion about another person or community even before he gets to know them.

13. What is Kala Baisakhi ?

Ans.: The rain that occurs in West Bengal due to local temperature and winds during April and May.

14. Why are mangrove forests of Gangetic Delta called Sundarbans?

Ans.: The 'Sundari' trees are found in plenty in these forests.

15 What is deficit budget?

Ans.: When the expenditure is more than the income.

16. Banks collect service charges from which type of bank accounts ?

Ans. : Current Account.

III. Answer the following questions in two to four sentences/ points each: 8x2=1

17. What measures are taken by the Government of India to remove illiteracy ?

OR

What measures are taken to check terrorism in India?

Ans:

- 'Sarva Siksha Abhiyan' was launched in 2001 Priority was given for education to physically challenged.
- Women's education and awareness
- In 1988 National Literacy Mission was started
- Sakshara Bharath
- Education is made fundamental right
- Right to Education, 2009
- Compulsory free education for 6-14 years

OR

- India's policy is totally against terrorism
- Central and State governments are venturing to control
- Protect men and property
- Anti-terrorist forces are set up

- Defence Forces are pressed in to throw out terrorism

- Peace loving nation

- Against terrorism in world level.

18 "Social stratification is not commonly observed in all countries." Explain.

OR

Explain the nature of Riots.

Ans:

- Income
- Education
- Caste
- Colour
- Sex
- Job
- Intellectual
- Low – high
- Opportunities
- Rich-poor
- Blacks- Whites
- Slaves -owners

OR

- Destroying everything in their way
- Creation of chaos
- Lead to large scale loss
- Do not have any particular aim
- Serious challenges for law and order
- Provoking circumstances
- Uncontrolled behaviour
- Uncivilized behaviour
- Riotous mindset.

19. "The British used Indian Council Act of 1909 to divide and rule India." Justify

Ans:

- The total number of central legislative members was increased

- The number of council members was also increased in the provinces
- The members for the legislature were allowed through election
- Separate representation for Muslims
- Separate Electorate College was created.

20. What were the effects of the First War of Indian Independence ?

Ans:

- The arrangement made by the Company with the kings were accepted
- Ambitious expansion plans had to be given up
- A stable government had to be provided to Indians.
- Not to interfere in religious matters
- Peaceful rule was not possible without support, trust, and confidence
- New route to freedom movement.

21. Irrigation is very essential in India. Why?

Ans:

- Availability of water varies from region to region
- Varies from time to time
- Rainfall in India is uncertain
- Unreliable
- Unequally distributed
- Agriculture depends on irrigation.

22. The Eastern Coast of India is more prone to cyclones. Why?

Ans:

- Cyclones originate in the Bay of Bengal
- Heating different in land and water
- Humid
- Unstable air masses
- Cyclones originate in the Bay of Bengal and blow west-wards
- Sometimes they change their direction to the North- West

- Hitting Odisha or West Bengal
- Occurrence in two periods
- More frequently in October and November.

23. Which factors led to the Green Revolution ?

Ans:

- Using high-yielding seeds'
- Dr. Norman Borlaug an Agricultural Scientist discovered high-yielding grains
- Achieved immense success in Mexico and Taiwan
- Regulated supply of water
- Protection from diseases
- High-yielding variety seeds
- Fertilizers and pesticides are used
- Irrigation facilities were expanded
- Used improved technology.

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

Ans:

- Importance for safety and quality
- Avoiding production and sale of dangerous goods
- Prevention of trade malpractices
- Supervision on quality, weights
- Supervision on price
- Compensating the consumers in case of any problem arising as a result of trade
- Creating awareness to the consumers through Consumer Education.

IV. Answer the following questions in six sentences / points each: (9 × 3 = 27)

25. Krishnaraja Wodiyar IV was much interested in spreading education among his people. Justify.

Ans:

- Interested in spreading education
- Abolished fees in primary schools

- Helped girls' education
- Established Mysore University
- Scholarships to abroad education
- I.I.S.C. in Bangalore was established.

26. State the results of the battle of Buxar.

Ans:

- Diwani rights over Bengal was given
- Shah Alam-II granted for an annual fee of Rupees 26 Lakhs
- War indemnity of 50 Lakhs to be paid by Shuja-ud-daula
- Pension to Mir Jaffar's son
- Entire administration over Bengal to British.

27. What were the aims of Prarthana Samaj ?

OR

What were the demands put forward by the moderates to the British Government?

Ans:

- Service to mankind is service to God
- Priority to spread education
- The Deccan Education Society
- Encouraged widow remarriage
- Female literacy
- Intercaste marriage
- Interdining
- Discouraged child marriage
- Against casteism
- Against idolatry and Purdha system
- Orphanages, National schools.

(Any six)

OR

- Development of industries in India
- Reduction of military expenses
- Improvement in educational standards
- Studies about poverty
- Try to give political education

- Appeals before the government
- Discussion about the problems.

(Any six)

28. Explain the role of IMF in solving the economic problems of the world.

Ans:

- Trying to solving international economic problems
- Promote world trade
- Helpful to economic stability
- Sound balance of payment
- Central Bank of central banks
- Strives to harmonize the economic relations of advanced and poor nations.

29 List out the problems faced by the unorganised sector workers.

Ans:

- Not bound by any rules or regulations
- Less wages
- No job security
- No fixed wages and allowances.
- No Pension
- Harassed by entrepreneurs
- No vacation allowance.

30. Soil erosion leads to many problems. Justify.

Ans:

- Accumulation of silt in the river beds, causing floods
- Changing direction of river's course
- Storage capacity of the reservoirs get reduced
- Volume of water percolating down gets reduced
- Natural springs dry up
- Productivity is reduced
- Fertility is reduced
- Harm to vegetation
- Drought.

(Any six)

31. List out the major ports that are found in Eastern Coast of India.

OR

List out the preventive measures for earthquakes.

Ans:

- Tuticorin
- Chennai
- Vishakhapatnam
- Paradeep
- Kolkata
- Haldia.

OR

- Restricting construction of multi-storied buildings
- Using very light materials for construction
- Ensure stability
- Providing basic amenities
- Medical facility
- Food supply
- Provide drinking water
- Temporary shelter
- Basic facilities.
- (Any six)

32. What is the main role of women self-help groups in rural area ?

OR

Which are the main types of non-tax revenues collected by Central Government?

Ans:

- Organizing poor rural women
- Making them financially independent
- Avail of loans easily and engage in productive activities
- Mobilizing savings, repayment of loans
- Control exploitation of women and children

- Help to control child marriage, dowry, caste system
- Help to building a clean and progressive society.

OR

- The net profit earned by the Reserve Bank of India
- The net profit generated by the Indian Railways
- The revenue generated by the Department of Post and Telecommunications
- The revenue generated by the Public Sector Industries
- The revenue generated by the Coins and Mints
- Various types of fees and penalties etc.

33. Mention the characteristics of an entrepreneur.

OR

Banks provide a lot of services to its consumers. Explain.

Ans:

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

OR

- Credit cards
- Personal loans
- Home and Vehicle loans

- Mutual funds
- Business loans
- Safe Deposit lockers
- Debit cards
- Trust services
- Signature guarantees

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

34. The integration of Kashmir with Indian Union is unique compared to other provinces. How?

Ans:

- King Hari Singh wanted to be independent
- Fearing a merger with India
- Pakistan incited the tribals
- Decided that merging with India that had a democratic republican constitution was better than merging with which had a religious constitution
- King Hari Singh requested for help from Indian Government
- Pakistani attempt failed
- Jammu and Kashmir merged with India with certain conditions
- One part of Kashmir remained with Pakistan (POK)
- India complained to UNO
- UNO ordered a ceasefire
- For these reasons the integration of Jammu and Kashmir is unique.
- (Any eight)

35. Relationship between India and China has been strained in these days. Why?

Ans:

- India was the first country to recognize Chinese Communist Government
- Indo-China relationship is based on Panch-sheel Principles
- Hindi-Chini Bhai Bhai

- China has annexed Tibet against Indian will
- 1962 India-Pak War
- China won the war
- China's claim over Arunachal Pradesh
- Maoists' terrorism in the form of Naxalism in India
- Our border is also not finally demarcated
- Nuclear threat
- Foreign trade challenges
- Military advancements.

36. "Agriculture plays a very important role in Indian Economy." Justify.

Ans:

- Agriculture is the main occupation of Indians
- Played important role to develop civilization
- Involved in different forms
- Cultivating different crops
- Supplies the foodgrains
- Food to cattle
- Raw material for industries
- Agriculture nurtures many industries
- Chemical fertilizers, pesticides, insecticides, industries
- Agriculture supports many tertiary occupations like transport, trade, banking
- Helps environmental balance.

37. Explain the political and economic causes for the first war of Indian Independence.

OR

Explain the Jallianwalla Bagh massacre.

Ans:

Political Causes:

- Doctrine of Lapse
- Many kingdoms lost their existence
- Satara, Jaipur, Jhansi, Udaipur came under British control
- Cancelled the title of Nawab of Tanjore and

Carnatic

- Nawab of Oudh and other kings were striped
- Lakhs of soldiers became unemployed.

Economic Causes:

- Due to the industrial revolution Indian handi-crafts and cottage industries suffered heavily
- Indian Craftsmen became unemployed
- Textile and wool industries became weak
- People lost their jobs
- British imposed heavy tax on Indian goods.
- Zamindari system exploited the farmers
- Inam lands were taken back
- Farmers faced many financial problems.

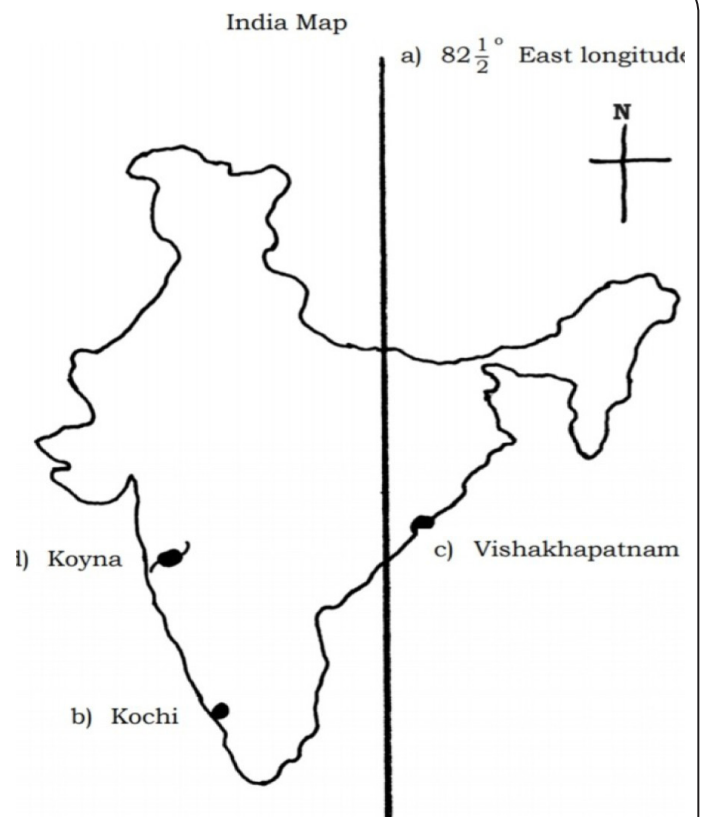
OR

Ans:

- Widespread protests against Rowlatt Act
- Protests turned violent
- Imposed military rule
- Banned all demonstrations
- Protesters had decided to assemble at Jallian-wala Bag
- They were not aware of this ban
- 20,000 protesters had assembled
- Peaceful demonstration
- General Dyer without any warning attacked the protesters with firearms
- 379 persons died
- Thousands were seriously injured
- This incident is called Jallianwala Bagh Trag-eddy.

VI . Draw an outline map of India and mark the following :

- a) $82\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ East longitude
- b) Kochi
- c) Vishakhapatnam
- d) koyna



ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಕಛೇರಿ ಹೊಸಕೋಟೆ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ

ಪ್ರಶ್ನೋತ್ತರ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ ಸಂಗ್ರಹ - 02

SUBJECT : SOCIAL SEIENCE

Time: 3 hrs

10th Standard

Max. Marks: 80

- I. Multiple choice questions: 8x1=8**
1. **The Treaty that ended II Anglo-Maratha War is**
A) Salbai Agreement
B) Lahore Agreement
C) Bassein Agreement
D) Madras Agreement
Ans : C) Bassein Agreement
2. **The credit of Constructing Bangalore-Mysore Railway line goes to**
A) Jaychamaraja Wodiyar
B) Krishnaraja Wodiyar IV
C) Chamaraja Wodiyar X
D) Raja Wodiyar
Ans : C) Chamaraja Wodiyar X
3. **The country supporting Indian claim for permanent seat in U.N Security Council, is**
A) USA B) Britain
C) Russia D) France
Ans: C) Russia
4. **The programme through S.S.A to bring back the Child labourers to school in Karnataka is**
A) Come back to school
B) Drudgery to school
C) Kali Nali
D) Nali Kali
Ans : B) Drudgery to school
5. **The Multipurpose River Valley project built across the river Sutlej is**
A) Bhakra-Nangal Project
B) Pampasagar
C) Hirakud Project
D) Nagarjunasagar Project
Ans : Bhakra-Nangal Project
6. **The Silicon City of India is**
A) Mumbai B) Delhi
C) Chennai D) Bangalore
Ans : D) Bangalore
7. **The service received by the people from banks to safeguard their jewellerys and valuables, is**
A) Savings Bank Account service
B) Term deposit service
C) Safe deposit Locker service
D) Current Account service
Ans : C) Safe deposit Locker service
8. **The type of Budget placed mostly by developing countries is**
A) Constant Budget
B) Deficit Budget
C) Balanced Budget
D) Surplus Budget
Ans : Deficit Budget
- II. Answer the following questions in a sentence each. 8x1=8**
9. **Who was the founder of the "National Fascist Party" in Italy?**
Ans : Mussolini
10. **What is the importance of Teen Murti Bhavan ?**
Ans : War memorial of 3 Lancers Mysore, Hyderabad, Jodhapur
11. **When is Human Rights Day observed ?**

Ans: 10th December

12. What has Mahatma Gandhi considered untouchability as ?

Ans : A stigma on the Hindu society A black spot of Hindu society

13. Which is the least recorded rainfall area in India ?

Ans : Ruyli of Rajasthan

14. What is female foeticide ?

Ans : The foetus is killed in the womb itself

15. What is direct tax

Ans : The tax paid by an individual directly

16. Which department issues the National Saving Certificates ?

Ans : Post offices

III Answer the following questions in two to four sentence points each : 8x2=16

17) What are the functions of the UNESCO ?

Ans:

Promotion of sciences, education, culture and Technical education

- Information technology
- Creative mind
- Cultural studies
- Environmental
- Assists state and non-state institutions.

OR

What are the main features of colonial ruled economically backward nations?

Ans:

- Lack of food
- Lack of capital
- Lack of technology
- Lack of medical facility
- Lack of higher educational amenities
- Low per capita income
- Unemployment

- Malnutrition.

18) How is social stratification different from country to country ?

OR

Why was silent valley movement organized ?

Ans:

- Cast system
- The white and black in colour
- As rich and poor
- Employment (Occupation)
- Intelligence
- Religion
- Colour
- Education

OR

- Environment destruction
- Animal species
- Wild animals threat of Bio
- Wild-life protection diversity
- Submerging of agriculture lands
- Destruction of forests

19) What were the results of third Anglo-Maratha war ?

Ans:

- Abolished the Peshwa post
- Granted pension to Peshwa
- Pratapa-Simha-Satara state
- Surrendered Baji Rao II
- Suppressed Maratha
- Surrendered Peshwa of Maratha

20) How was Goa liberated from Portuguese?

Ans:

- Endless struggle
- Suppressing the movement
- Liberation movement

- Satyagraha struggle
- Indian army intervened
- 1961-Captured Goa
- Goa a Union territory.

21) **What are the factors essential for growing tea ?**

Ans:

- Temperature of 21°C
- Rainfall of 100-200 cms/annum
- Fertile soil with rich organic
- Sand-mixed black soil
- Hill slope area
- Altitude of 1200 to 2400 metres
- Assam West Bengal.

22) **What are the importances of communication ?**

Ans:

- Learn the various incidents
- Awareness of the policies of the Government
- Creating awareness
- Educating people about agriculture and industries
- Development of skill knowledge
- Trade, communication and business
- Strengthen the unity, integration and stability.

23) **'Entrepreneurship' is a creativity. how ?**

Ans:

- Ability to create and build something
- Kanack of sensing the opportunity
- Contradiction
- Attitude of seeking opportunity
- Take calculated risks
- Dirive setting up of benefits
- Organised, and purposeful.

24) **What are the objective of Five –yaer Plan?**

Ans:

- Increasing the production
- Increasing the employment
- Reducing the economic disparities
- Ensuring economic stability
- Modernizing the economy.

IV. **Answer the following questions in six sentences/points each : 9x3=29**

25. **Mention the causes and results of the battle of Plassey OR What were the terms to be followed by the states accepting Subsidiary Alliance ?**

Ans : Reasons

- Misuse of Dastaks
- Mending of fort without permission
- Black room tragedy

Outcomes:

- Brought out the immorality
- Lack of unity
- Greed of businessmen
- Mir Jaffar became the Nawab
- Exclusive rights of trade
- War indemnity
- Rupees seventeen crores and fifty lakhs indemnity

OR

- Keep the British army
- Bear the expenses of the army
- The wages of soldiers
- Appointed a British Resident
- Could not appoint European without the permission
- Agreement pact the permission of Governor General
- Internal, externa aggression

26) **How are Himalayas useful for Indians ?**

Ans:

- provide protection

- obstructing the cold winds
- Birthplace of rivers
- Facilitate hydro –electric power
- Home of plants and animals
- Treasure house of minerals
- Tourism
- Religious centres, EX . Badari Kedar
- Checks S. W. Mansoon get rainfall
- Hill stations.

OR

How are we preventing soil in recent day ?

Ans:

- Contour ploughing
- Construction of bunds
- Terraced agriculture
- Prevention of deforestation
- Encouragement of afforestation
- Control of livestock grazing
- Planned use of water
- Construction of check dams
- Scientific agriculture etc.

27) Mention the role of panchayat Raj institutions in rural development.

Ans:

- Road development
- Drains, drinking water
- Streetlights, toilets
- Schools , Hospitals
- Market Yards-Basic Amenities
- Primary , middle school education
- Adult education, technical education
- Vocational training programme
- Health, hygiene facilities
- Agriculture, cattle-rearing

OR

Explain briefly the significances of public finance

Ans:

- Priority to agriculture
- Priority to the small scale industry
- Helpful in budgeting
- Helpful in the growth of country
- Use of natural resources
- Increasing the production to maximum level
- Equal distribution of wealth
- Controlling public expenditure
- Balancing the three sectors of economy
- Controlling prices
- Solving unemployment

28) What are the steps followed to open a bank account ?

Ans:

- Decide the type of account
- Approach the bank officer
- Fill up the proposal form
- Give reference-Adhaar.PAN.other ID cards
- Submit to the banks
- The officer will verify the form
- Initial deposit

OR

What are the objectives of Consumer Protection Act ?

Ans:

- Importance for safety quality
- Avoiding sale of dangerous goods
- Prevention of trade malpractices
- Supervision on quality
- Supervision on weight, measures and price
- Compensating the consumers
- Awareness to the consumers
- Give the consumers education.

29) Explain the reforms propagated by Prarthana Samaja

Ans:

- Priority to spread education
- Developed the education field
- Encouraged widow remarriage
- Encouraged female literacy
- Inter Caste marriage
- Eating together Intredining
- Opposed child marriage
- Opposed caste system
- Opposed idol worship
- Opposed purdah system

30. Mention the causes for the failure of the first war of Indian Independence?

Ans:

- Did not spread to whole country
- Self interests
- Not planned
- Lack of modern weapons
- The unity among the British forces
- Lack of untrity in the Indian soldiers
- Lack of direction/ledership
- Lack of war strategies
- Lack of discipline
- Lack of aims
- Native rulers loyalty for British

31) Explain the relationship between India and U. S .A

Ans:

- Mutual national interests after 1947
- Indian maintained non-alignment strained
- Helped Five-year Plans
- Supported India during Chinese aggression in 1962
- Helped Pakistan in the Indo-Pak War

• Foreign policy of USA is for curbing terrorism Good relationship of foreign trade

- Supported science technology
- Supported the space education
- Strengthening UNO

32) How can we solve the problem of unemployment in India which has very high population ?

Ans:

- Population control
- Encourage cottage industries
- Agricultural development
- Industrial development
- Educational reforms
- Five-year plans
- Encourage vocational education
- Rural development programme
- Employment guarantee programme Information technology

33.) What are the precautionary measures for cyclones ?

Ans:

- Evacuation of people from dangerous low lying areas
- Ready-keeping boats, hclicopters , other transports
- Re-routing trains, buses
- Keeping food
- Keeping portable water, clothes
- Ready by keeping medicines and medical facilities
- Rehabilitation centres
- Temporary shelters
- Shifting to safe places

V. Answer the following questions in about eight sentences/points

each;

34) British education brought effects on Indians. Justify

Ans:

- Modernity in Indians
- Thought of secularism
- Democratic attitudes
- Scientifically thinking systems
- Nationalistic ideals
- Impetus to local literature
- Impetus to Indian Languages
- Facilitated the unity
- Created the educational classes
- Scrutinized the working of government
- New social reform movements
- Critical opinions of various issues
- Patriotism and nationalism development

OR

“Krishnaraja Wodiyar IV’s contribution is more for the development of Mysore province ” Justify ?

Ans:

- Dewans advisory council for development
- Reforms of the Gold mines (KGF)
- Established the colleges
- Constructed Marikanive
- Reserve the railways
- Established the hospitals
- Hydro-electric project at Shivanasamudra
- Electricity was supplied to Kolar Gold mines
- Supplied electricity to Bangalore
- Abolished fees of primary education
- Helped girls education
- Started the university Mysore

35) “Dr B.R.Ambedkar was a great social reformer” Justify

Ans:

- Strongly believed the political independence was meaningless without social Independence
- Studied caste system
- Planned to eradicate the caste system
- ‘Mahad’ Kalaram temple movement
- Attended the Round table Conferences
- Differences of opinion surfaced between Gandhiji Harijans
- Demanded a separate electoral constituency untouchables
- Diwan of Baroda province
- Worked for the Mumbai Legislative Council Viceroy of Executive Council
- Did not join Congress party
- Organised Bahishkruta Sabha
- Swatantra Karmika party established
- Posthumously awarded the ‘Bharat Ratna’

36) What are the measures taken to increase Literacy by the government in India? (Repeated)

Ans:

- Sarva Sikshana Abhiyan in 2001
- Provides education Mission
- Educate physically
- Priority for women awareness
- In 1988 National Literacy Mission
- Sakshara Bharath Programme
- Article 21A declared education as fundamental right
- Right to Education 2009
- Compulsory free education for the age between 6 to 14 years children
- Programmes launched for illiterates to literates
- RTE-2009

37) What are the measures taken for conservation of forests in India ?

Ans:

- Cutting down dried-up abrasing trees cause forest fires
- Protects aginst diseases
- Planting saplings
- Sowing seeds
- Guarding illegal cutting of trees
- Avoiding grazing
- Motivating public to plant
- Implementing the social forestry projects
- National parks
- Biosphere reserves
- Control mines Wildlife Sanctuaries

VI Draw an outline map of India and mark the following :

- 38 : a) Damodar Valley b) Bhadravathi
 c)Kandla d) Bangalore



ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಕಛೇರಿ ಹೊಸಕೋಟೆ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ

ಪ್ರಶ್ನೋತ್ತರ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ ಸಂಗ್ರಹ - 03

SUBJECT : SOCIAL SCIENCE

Time: 3 hrs

10th Standard

Max. Marks: 80

- I. Multiple Choice :** **8x1=8**
1. **In 1453 the City of Constantinople was captured by**
(A) the Arabs (B) the Ottoman Turks
(C) the Italians (D) the Portuguese.
Ans. :(B) Ottoman Turks
2. **Quit India Movement provided leadership to non-Congress leaders.**
Identify the Non-Congress leader from the following :
(A) Kasturba Gandhi
(B) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
(C) Jayaprakash Narayan
(D) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.
Ans.(C) Jayaprakash Narayan
3. **The Prime Minister of India who signed the Panchsheel Principles with China's Premier Chou En-Lai was**
(A) Jawaharlal Nehru
(B) Lal Bahadur Shastri
(C) Indira Gandhi
(D) Atal Bihari Vajpayee.
Ans. : (A) Jawaharlal Nehru
4. **"Balika Sanghas" for the empowerment of girls have to be found and maintained by**
(A) Child Right Protection Units
(B) Children Gram Sabha
(C) Child Protection Committee
(D) Anganwadis.
Ans. : (D) Anganawadis
5. **Dras near Kargil has recorded the lowest temperature, because it is**
(A) in the area of vertical rays of the sun
(B) near to the sea
(C) in a very high altitude
(D) influenced by South-West Monsoon.
Ans. : (C) in a very high altitude
6. **Article 21 of our Constitution says.**
(A)It is the duty of the government to support the educational interest of Scheduled Castes and Tribes
(B)It provides for the establishment of Minority educational institutions
(C)It provides that social justice and people's welfare is the duty of the State Government
(D)It provides education as the Fundamental Right of every child.
Ans. : (D) It provides education as the Fundamental Right of every child.
7. **The non-tax revenue collected by the government among the following is**
(A) Goods and Services Tax (GST)
(B) Various penalties
(C) Import-Export taxes
(D) Stamp duty.
Ans. :(B) Various penalties
8. **Entreprende which means to.**
(A) Undertake some activity
(B) Undertake measures to rise economy
(C) Rise GDP of our country
(D) Organize factors of production
Ans:- A.Undertake factors of production
- II. Answer the following questions in a sentence**

each : $8 \times 1 = 8$

9. Who implemented 'dual government' in Bengal ?

Ans. : Robert Clive

10. How did Governor-General William Bentinck support Raja Rammohan Roy's fight against Sati system ?

Ans. : Brought in a law prohibiting Sati System in 1829

11. When is Human Rights Day celebrated ?

Ans. : 10th December

12. What is female foeticide ?

Ans. : An attempt to stop the natural growth of a female foetus or aborting forcibly.

13. The Tropical Deciduous Forests are also called "Monsoon Forests". Why ?

Ans. : shed their leaves during spring or early summer

14. Why is petroleum is called liquid gold?

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

15. What is Green Revolution?

Ans :-Drastic increase in food grain production.

16. Why is March 15, 1962 an important day in the history of World Consumers' movement ?

Ans. : U.S. President John F. Kennedy adopted a legislation comprising of four rights.

III. Answer the following questions in two sentences each : $8 \times 2 = 16$

17. How could the British place Indian states under their control through Subsidiary Alliance ?

Ans:

- Keep the British army
- Bear the expenses / wages of army
- Appoint a British Resident
- Not to appoint any other Europeans
- Permission from the Governor General for

any agreement/pact.(any four)

18. How was Goa liberated from Portuguese in 1961 ?

Ans:

- Sustained protest
- Arrival of Portuguese army from Africa and Europe
- Satyagrahis declared exit of Portuguese in 1955
- Take over of Goa by Indian military in 1961.

19. Explain the functions of the UN Security Council.

Ans:

- Solve global problems peacefully
- Deploys U.N. peace keeping force
- Selects the judge of International Court of Justice
- Suggests the nomination of Secretary General.

20. How does social stratification exist in different forms ?

Ans:

- Primitive society
- Slavery
- Estate system
- Varna system
- Caste system.

21. Distinguish between Eastern Ghats and Western Ghats.

Ans:

Eastern Ghats	Western Ghats
Mahanadi Valley to the Nilgiri	— Tapi Valley to Kanyakumari hills
Not continuous	— continuous
Not very high	— high
Separated by river valleys	— not separated
	— more rainfall

22. What are the causes for soil erosion ?

Ans:

- Deforestation
- Overgrazing
- Shifting cultivation
- Faulty methods of cultivation
- Using top soils for bricks, tiles etc.
- Floods
- Landslides.

23 “Self help groups have increased the dignity and autonomy of women.” How ?

Ans:

- To share meagre resources
- Obtain external support
- Undertake joint business
- Manage accounts and bank transactions
- Take up income generating activities
- Earn, spend and save at their willingness
- Loans and subsidies
- Around development.

24 What are the problems faced by the consumers?

Ans:

- Cheating by the cells
- Over charging
- Exploitation by the agent
- Adulteration False weights and measures.

IV. Answer the following questions in six sentences each : $9 \times 3 = 27$

25. “The new thinking and perception emerged because the British Education created a new generation of Indians.” How ?

Ans:

- Developed modernity, secularism, democratic attitude, rationality,
- Nationalistic ideals
- Impetus to local literature / languages

- Periodicals
- Social / religious reformation movements
- Fresh thinking
- Influence of freedom struggles across the world
- Appreciation for their rich tradition.

26. Explain the Rebellion of Bedas of Hulagali.

OR

Explain the aims of Arya Samaj.

Ans:

- British banned the usage of weapons in 1857
- Bedas kept guns
- Part of custom
- Rebelled when were asked to surrender the firearms
- Bedas of Manturu, Bodani, Alagundi joined
- British army entered Hulagali
- Bedas were suppressed
- Rebels were hanged till death.

OR

- All Hindus should believe one formless God
- Rejected caste system
- Encouraged intercaste marriages
- Equality of men-women
- Should study vedas and ancient texts.

27 “The Second World War was the most devastating war.” How ?

Ans:

- More than 30 countries participated
- Great economic depression
- Great hardships in Europe and USA
- Life standard of people dropped
- Industrial / agricultural growth stagnated
- Unemployment
- Millions of people died
- Use of atom power

- Destruction of many towns.

28 What are your suggestions to eradicate communalism being an internal problem of India ?

Ans:

- Uniform civil code
- Equality among citizens
- Secular values
- National interest
- Foster the faiths of all people
- Check communalism
- Support the integrity, equality and fraternity
- Respect to cultural diversity
- Commitment for secular society.

29 Differentiate between the labourers from organised sector and unorganised sector.

Ans:

Organised Sector Labourers

- Legal provisions
- Specific work
- Employment security
- Fixed wages and allowances
- Fixed time duration
- Mandatory to pay taxes
- Medical facilities
- Paid leave

Unorganised Sector Labourers

- No legal provisions
- No specific work
- No employment security
- No fixed wages and allowances
- No fixed time duration
- No tax provisions
- No medical facilities
- No paid leave

30. What is the importance of transport and

communication ?

OR

Mention the factors that influence the localisation of industries.

Ans:

- Develops resources
- Agricultural progress
- Industrial progress
- Widen the market
- Increase internal / external trade
- Provides employment
- Raises income / standard of living
- Encourages tourism
- Helps defence.

OR

- Raw materials
- Power
- Transport and communication
- Market facilities
- Capital
- Labour
- Water supply
- Ideal climate
- Government policies.

31 List out the precautionary measures of earthquakes.

Ans:

- Avoid human settlement
- Earthquake resistant buildings
- Use high quality building material
- Avoid high rise buildings
- Restrict over underground water mining
- Restrict urban growth
- Avoid large dams / reservoirs
- Stop deforestation / heavy quarrying.

32. What are the key features of Panchayat Raj system in India ?

Ans:

- Three tier structure of Panchayats
- Direct / periodic elections
- Reservation
- Provision of financial, administrative, budget, audit responsibilities
- Provision for executive / support staff
- Strict procedure for dissolution and formation of Panchayats.

33. Mention the financial services provided by the post offices.

OR

List out the main functions of an entrepreneur.

Ans:

- Post Office Savings Bank
- Issue of National Savings Certificates
- Kissan Vikas Patra
- Monthly Recurring Deposits
- Postal Life Insurance
- Pension payment
- Money Transfer
- Postal Banking.

OR

- Plans business activities
- Organises factors of production
- Takes decisions employment etc.
- Co-ordinates things
- Introduces new methods
- Handles budget
- Bears risk
- Gives directions to the business firms.

V. Answer the following question in about eight sentences each : $4 \times 4 = 16$

34. Explain the causes for the failure of the First

War of Indian Independence of 1857.

Ans:

- Restricted to a small part of India
- Concentrated on the rights of kings / queens
- Not planned
- Disunity among soldiers
- Lacked direction and leadership
- Lacked discipline and organizing skills
- Lacked military strategies, planning capabilities, soldiering skills
- No definite aim
- Indian kings loyal to the British
- Plundering and other crimes by the sepoys.

35. Illustrate the concern for social equality of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar.

OR

How did radicals further intensify the Indian Freedom Struggle ?

Ans:

- Political freedom without social freedom is meaningless
- Strategies to destroy caste system
- Mahad and Kalaram Movements
- Suggested means to unshackle the bondage of downtrodden in the
- Round Table conferences
- Separate electorate constituencies for untouchables
- Bahishkruta Hitakarini Sabha
- Swatantra Karmika Party
- Published PrabudhaBharatha, Janatha, Mooka nayak and Bahishkruth Bharatha.
- Justice for farm labourers
- Legal guarantee against untouchability in the constitution.

OR

- Spread Swadeshi movement throughout the

country

- Tilak declared 'Swaraj is my Birth Right, I would definitely get in back'.
- Aim was complete freedom
- Organised common people
- Employed religious celebrations to organise people
- Ganesh, Shivaji, Durga celebrations
- Tilak published Kesari, Maratha
- Influenced common people to protest
- Radical writings
- Tilak published Geetharahasya
- Lal, Bal, Pal, Aurabindo Ghosh — Prominent radicals
- Criticised and opposed the British
- Opposed partition of Bengal
- Took issues to the door steps.

36. Describe the relationship between India and China from Sindhu River Civilisation till recent times.

Ans:

- Goes back to Mesopotamia and Sindhu river civilisation
- Acceptance of Buddhism in China
- Business relationship between rulers
- Discussion of China's silk in Kautilya's Arthashastra
- Panchasheela principles
- Tibetan crisis
- War in 1962
- Border disputes
- Arunachal Pradesh dispute
- BRICS Nations.

37 What is the importance of agriculture in our country's economic progress ?

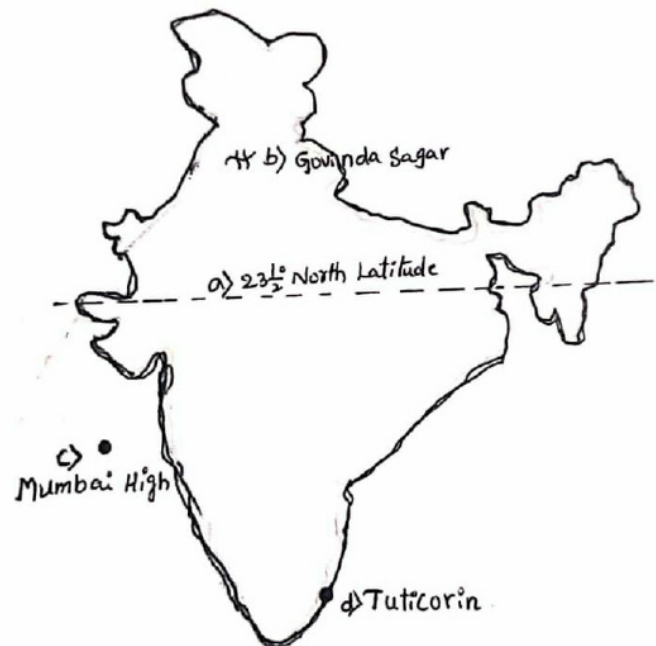
Ans:

- Ancient occupation

- 65% of people depend on agriculture
- Economic progress
- Source of livelihood
- Source of food and fodder
- National income and revenue
- Supports tertiary sector
- Influence on political and social situation
- Supports industries.
-

38. Draw an outline map of India and mark the following :

- 23 1/2° North Latitude
- Govinda Sagar
- Mumbai High
- Tuticorin.



ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಕಛೇರಿ ಹೊಸಕೋಟೆ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ

ಪ್ರಶ್ನೋತ್ತರ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ ಸಂಗ್ರಹ - 04

SUBJECT : SOCIAL SEIENCE

Time: 3 hrs

10th Standard

Max. Marks: 80

- I Multiple Choice :** $8 \times 1 = 8$ **Ans. : (A) — 1098**
1. **The war that ended with the treaty of Salbai was**
(A) Second Anglo-Maratha War
(B) Second Anglo-Sikh War
(C) First Anglo-Maratha War
(D) First Anglo-Mysore War.
Ans. : (C) — First Anglo-Maratha War
2. **In 1938, The President of Haripur Congress Session was**
(A) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
(B) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
(C) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
(D) Subhash Chandra Bose.
Ans. (D) — Subhash Chandra Bose
3. **The main objective of the French Revolution of 1789 was the**
(A) establishment of U.N.O
(B) protection of Human Rights
(C) prevention of Foreign Invasion
(D) establishment of League of Nations.
Ans. : (B) — protection of Human Rights
4. **Narmada Bachao Andolan was led by**
(A) Medha Patkar
(B) Dr. Shivaram Karanth
(C) Kusuma Soraba
(D) Sundarlal Bahuguna.
Ans. : (A) — Medha Patkar
5. **The telephone number of child helpline is**
(A) 1098 (B) 1090
(C) 1089 (D) 1097.
6. **The correct pair among the following is**
(A) Andhis — West Bengal
(B) Kalbaisakhi — Punjab
(C) Mango shower — Tamil Nadu
(D) Coffee Blossom — Karnataka.
Ans. : (D) — Coffee Blossom — Karnataka
7. **NITI Ayog is headed by the**
(A) Chief minister
(B) Finance minister
(C) President
(D) Prime minister
Ans. : (D) Prime minister
8. **“Spark plug” is the economy engine is**
(A) Businessmen (B) Architecture
(C) Trader (D) Entrepreneur
Ans:- (D) Entrepreneur
- II. Answer the following questions in a sentence each :** $8 \times 1 = 8$
9. **Hyderabad Province had to keep a British contingent in its province after 1798. Why ?**
Ans. : Nizam of Hyderabad had signed subsidiary Alliance
10. **Why was Ramakrishna Mission (Muth) founded ?**
Ans. : To carry the messages and thoughts of Ramakrishna Paramahansa
11. **What is the main objective of Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) ?**
Ans. : To fight against poverty Malnutrition and hunger all over the world.
12. **Why was a protest organised against Kaiga**

Nuclear Power Plant ?

Ans. : Nuclear radiation would lead to deforestation, environmental pollution and spoil numerous species in the ecosystem.

13. How is Laterite soil formed ?

Ans. : Tropical areas under the conditions of high temperature and rainfall

14. Today India of export of mica is has reduced Why?

Ans:- Because of availability of substitute for mica.

15. How is per capita Income of a country calculated ?

Ans. : Total national income is divided by total population in a given year.

16. Why is March 15th of every year observed as World Consumer Rights Day ?

Ans. : On that day, John F. Kennedy gave the American Consumer four basic rights.

III. Answer the following questions in two sentences and four points each : $8 \times 2 = 16$

17. What factors made the Europeans to discover a new sea route to India ?

Ans:

- Ottoman Turks captured constantinople
- Spain and Portugal were attempting to break the monopoly of Italian traders
- Kings started encouraging enterprising sailors to find a new sea route to India
- New Scientific inventions.

18. Refugees have become a huge problem since the partition of India. Substantiate.

Ans:

- 6 million refugees came to India in 1947
- Lakhs of refugees came to India between 1947 and 1971
- 10 lakh refugees came to India as a result of Bangla Vimochana Movement in 1971
- Tibetians had arrived to India as refugees during Nehru's time

- 1 lakh 20 thousand Tibetan refugees are in India

- Major famines destroyed Indian Financial Security still India showed humanitarian concern.

19. Why is Security Council considered as the Cabinet of UNO ?

Ans:

- Strives to solve global problems peacefully
- Deploys UN peace keeping force
- Selects the Judges of International Court of Justice
- Maintains peace and order
- Suggests the nomination of Secretary General for UNO.

20. Child trafficking affects the holistic development of children. How ?

OR

Division of Labour is more useful. How ?

Ans:

- Exposed to physical and sexual exploitation
- Infected with sexually transmitted diseases
- Undergo unwanted pregnancy
- Abortions
- Drug addictions and murders
- Forced pregnancies.

OR

- Helps to gain skill, deep knowledge and training
- Class system is emerged
- Emergence of business and Industrialization
- Helps to invest more and earn more profit
- Leads to specialization
- Helps to get more profit.

21. How are the Eastern Coastal plains different from Western Coastal plains of India ?

Ans. : Eastern Coastal Plains

- located in eastern side Near to Bay of Bengal

- Wide and flat plain
- Has lagoons Western Coastal Plains
- located in western side
- Near to Arabian sea
- Narrow plain
- Have no lagoons

22. Classify the following underpersonal communication of Mass Communication and then write them :

Post (letter), Television, Fax, Radio

Ans. : Personal Communication Mass Communication — Post (Letter) , Fax — , Radi, Television

23. The goals of Public Expenditure lead to an all-round development of thecountry. Substantiate.

Ans:

- Economic development
- Promote Industry, trade and commerce
- Agricultural and rural development
- Balanced regional growth
- Build socio-economic overheads
- Promote full-employment
- Maximize Social Welfare.

24 Name the different types of Bank Accounts.

Ans:

- Savings Bank Account
- Current Account
- Recurring Deposit Account
- Term or Fixed Deposit Account.

IV. Answer the following questions in six sentences each : $9 \times 3 = 27$

25. British Revenue system affected Indian Agriculture. Substantiate.

Ans:

- A new class of Zamindars was created
- The farmers became landless slowly

- Land became a commodity
- Many Zamindars had to mortgage their lands
- Agriculture sector became commercialized
- Money lenders became strong
- Farmers and Agricultural labourers did not get regular works
- Farmers were born in debt, lived in debt and died in debt
- Tax was paid more than they produce in farms
- Had to pay tax even during droughts and floods.

26. Third and Fourth Anglo-Mysore wars reduced the strength of TippuSultan of Mysore. Justify.

OR

The contribution of Annie Besant to Indian Culture and Politics is unforgettable. Justify.

Ans:

- Cornwallis destroyed Bengaluru Fort
- The alliance of British destroyed the fort of Srirangapattan during night
- Tippu Sultan signed treaty of Srirangapattan which had unfavourable conditions
- He was forced to part with half of his kingdom
- He was forced to pay 3 crore rupees as war damage fee
- He had to pledge two of his sons as a guarantee against the payment
- He was forced to release war prisoners
- He opposed Subsidiary Alliance
- The united army of British attacked Srirangapatna and destroyed
- Fort once again
- British killed Tippu Sultan in 1799.

OR

- Annie Besant had knowledge of Vedanta philosophy
- She advocated the Indian culture is more superior

- She started reformation movement of Hinduism
- She did a comparative study of Hinduism and Buddhism
- She translated Bagavath Geetha to English
- She was called Shwetha Saraswati
- She started Central Hindu College to provide education for all
- She started New India and Commonweal periodicals
- She started Home Rule League Movement
- She was active in the Freedom struggle
- She became first Women President of Indian National Congress.

27. What were the effects of Second World War?

Ans:

- Maximum deaths and injuries.
- Caused social and political changes.
- UNO founded.
- Cold war began.
- Asian and African nations got freedom.
- India got freedom.
- USA used Nuclear Weapon on Japan.
- Nuclear Arm race started.
- Britain, France lost many colonial establishments.
- USA & Russia became the rival countries.

28. India and Russia have cordial relationship. Explain.

Ans:

- Non-Aligned movement of India
- Good relationship in the fields like Economy Politics Science etc.
- Opposed China's invasion
- Supported Goa Liberation Movement
- Supported Tashkent Agreement
- 20 years Peace Pact was signed

- Supported to start steel plants at Bhilai and Bokaro
- Supporting to become permanent member of Security Council.

29. In recent days, the problem of untouchability is declining. Justify.

Ans. :

- Article 17 prohibits untouchability
- Untouchability Offences Act is implemented
- Protection of Civil Rights Act
- Universal right to vote and participate in election
- Reservation in the field of Education and employment
- Specific responsibilities for state Government
- Reservation in politics
- Article 25 Right to enter public temple.

30. The areas under forest are declining in recent years. Why ?

Ans:

- The expansion of agricultural land
- Construction of roads and railways
- Irrigation projects
- Industrialization
- Urbanization
- Over grazing
- Forest fire
- Insects and diseases
- Illegal cutting of trees
- Unscientific cutting of trees.

31. Majority of Iron and Steel Industries are located in Odisha and WestBengal regions. Why ?

OR

Human activities caused floods and landslides. Justify.

Ans:

- Supply of iron ore
- Supply of cooking coal
- Supply of hydel power
- Rail transport
- Port facilities
- Plenty of water supply
- Cheap labour
- Capital and local market.

OR

Floods :

- Deforestation
- Faulty irrigation
- Faulty agricultural practice
- Breaching of barrages
- Rapid urbanization.

Landslides :

- Deforestation
- Construction of roads and railways
- Construction of dams and hydel projects
- Mining and quarrying.

32. Mention the key features of Panchayati Raj system.

- A three-tier structure of Panchayat System
- Direct and periodic elections
- Reservation of seats
- Provision of financial and administrative responsibilities, budget and audit
- Provision for executive / support staff
- A strict procedure for dissolution of Panchayat

33. How does an Entrepreneur help in economic development of a country ?

Ans:

- Promotes capital formation
- Provides large scale employment
- Increases GDP
- Increases per capita income
- Brings new products and services
- Enables to avail better quality goods at lower prices
- Promotes development of industries

- Reduces concentration of wealth
- Promotes export trade
- Changing technology.

V Answer the following question in about eight sentences each : $4 \times 4 = 16$

34. Explain the main programmes of Non-Cooperation Movement.

Ans:

- Boycotting schools, colleges and courts
- Boycotting elections
- Returning all the honours and medals
- To local bodies membership
- Boycotting all the Government functions
- Boycotting all foreign goods
- Encouraging Handlooms and Khadi
- Opening National Schools
- Achieving unity among Hindus and Muslims
- Eradicating untouchability
- Women empowerment
- Encouraging production of Khadi.

35. Explain Political and Administrative reasons for 1857 revolt.

OR

Explain the age of Liberal Nationalism during Freedom movement.

Ans:

Political Reasons :

- Doctrine of Lapse was implemented
- many Indian kings had to lose their kingdoms
- Satara, Jhansi, Jaipur came under British
- British abolished the kingships of Nawabs
- They dethroned Mughal emperor and many other kings
- Many soldier became unemployed

Administrative Reasons :

- New Civil and Criminal Laws were introduced

- There were lot of partiality
- English became court language
- Judgement was given in favour of the English
- People did not like the new laws.

OR

- Faith in rule of British and Judiciary
- Prayers and request with in legal frame work
- Political awareness among the people
- Public meetings discussions on various issues
- Submission of memorandums
- Development of industries
- Cutting down of military expenditure
- Providing better education
- Implementation of poverty alleviation programmes
- Study the ill effects of the British rule in India
- Explained drain of resources into England through Scientific statistics
- Dadabhai Navroji explained 'Drain Theory'
- W. C. Banerjee, M.G. Ranade, Surendranath Banerjee, Dadabhai
- Navroji, Gopala Krishna Gokhale were important leaders

36. In recent days, situations are supporting women to achieve betterment. How ?

Ans:

- Women and Child Development Department
- Improved status, better health, education
- Curbs child marriage
- Dowry Prohibition Act
- Compulsory education
- Stree Shakti, Women self help groups
- Establishment of Women's Commission
- Attempts are made to provide reservation in Legislature bodies
- Reservation in Local bodies
- Reservation in Government recruitment.

37. What are the requirement essential to cultivate wheat and sugarcane ?

Ans:

Wheat :

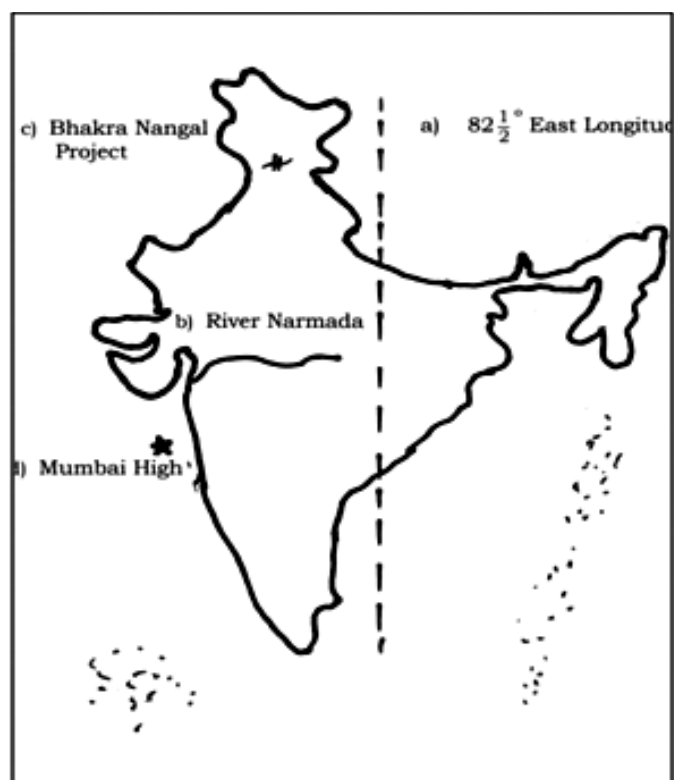
- Temperate region
- 10° to 15°C temperature
- 50 to 70 cm annual rainfall
- Alluvial and loamy soils
- Northern plains are best

Sugarcane :

- Irrigation is essential
- 21° to 26°C temperature
- 100 to 150 cm annual rainfall
- Heavy loamy and black soils
- South India is best suitable.

VI. 38. Draw an outline map of India and mark the following :

- 82 1/2 East Longitude
- River Narmada
- Bhakra Nangal Project
- Mumbai High.



ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಕಛೇರಿ ಹೊಸಕೋಟೆ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು. ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ

ಪ್ರಶ್ನೋತ್ತರ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ ಸಂಗ್ರಹ - 05

SUBJECT : SOCIAL SEIENCE

Time: 3 hrs

10th Standard

Max. Marks: 80

I. Multiple choice : 1 X 8 = 8

1. The reason to create "Separate Electorate College" in 1909 was to

- (A) provide separate representation for Muslims
(B) create separate constituency for Europeans
(C) provide separate representation for Sikhs
(D) reserve some seats for Christians

Ans. : (A) provide separate representation for Muslims

2. The First Anglo-Mysore war ended with the

- (A) Treaty of Mysore
(B) Treaty of Madras
(C) Treaty of Mangalore
(D) Treaty of Srirangapattana

Ans. (B) Treaty of Madras.

3 Who started the newspaper 'New India' is

- (A) Raja Rammohan Roy
(B) Mahatma Gandhi
(C) Annie Besant
(D) Dayanand Saraswati

Ans. : (C) Annie Besant

4. U.N.O. adopted the Human Rights Declaration in the year

- (A) 1945 (B) 1950
(C) 1947 (D) 1948

Ans. (D) 1948

5. The correct statement related to U.N.O. Security Council is

- (A) it has 15 permanent members
(B) it is like a cabinet of U.N.O.

(C) it has its headquarters in Paris

(D) that India has got permanent membership recently

Ans. :(B) it is like cabinet of U.N.O.

7. Black soil is suitable for dry farming as it

- (A) is formed in heavy rainfall region
(B) has less moisture retention capacity
(C) has high moisture retention capacity
(D) is formed from weathering of crystalline rocks

Ans. : (C) has high moisture retention capacity.

8. An example for direct tax is

- (A) Value added tax
(B) Central excise duty
(C) Stamp duty
(D) Service tax

Ans.:(C) Stamp duty

II Answer the following In one word or sentences: 1X8=8

9. Why was Shuddhi Movement started ?

Ans.: Reconversion of people who had converted to Islam and Christianity from Hinduism.

10. Why did Indian soldiers oppose the use of Royal Enfield rifles / guns

Ans. :The bullets were used for the guns smeared with the fat of pig and cow.

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

Ans. : Successful in the integration of princely states in Indian Union / Federation

12. What is Disarmament ?

Ans. :The process of elimination of specific arms step by step.

13. Which state of India has the largest area under forests?

Ans.: Madhya Pradesh.

14. Which are the forests found in river deltas of eastern coast of India?

Ans. : Mangrove forests

15. Why was the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act enacted in 1993 ?

Ans. :To bring uniform Panchayat Raj Institutions. To decentralise the administration.

24. When is the 'World Consumers' Day' celebrated?

Ans:15th March every year

III. Answer the following questions in two to four sentences each: 8X2=16

17. The battle of Buxar had helped the British to get many benefits. Substantiate.

Ans:

- Secured 'Diwani rights'
- Got all the rights over Bengal
- Got 50 Lakh from Nawab as war expenditure
- Took over the entire administration of Bengal
- Secured right of revenue collection through Dual Government.

18. How did Subsidiary Alliance control Indian provinces ?

Ans:

- Keep the British army in his kingdom
- Bear the expenses of the army and wages of soldiers
- Having a British Resident in his court
- Permission to appoint Europeans
- Permission to sign agreement or pact.

19. Which are the reforms brought about by Annie Besant?

Ans:

- Started the activities of theosophical society
- Aroused pride in Indian culture through her lectures
- Attempted to establish equity
- Attempted to spread universal brotherhood

20. What are features of Fascism?

Ans:

- Ultra-nationalism
- Ideas of destroying the other national forces.
- Patronising violence
- Racial superiority
- Expansion of national boundaries
- Support of human executions.

21. In spite of the border dispute between India and China, how have they strengthened their relationship?

Ans:

- India and china have established good trade relationship after 1980.
- BRICS a group of countries was established in 2015
- panchasheel principle.

22. Why is Mob violence an anti-social activity ?

Ans:

- Destroys public property
- Creates confusion
- Spreads rumours
- Results in major deaths.
- Creates a serious law and order situation.
- Communal violence, racial violence, caste violence

23. What are the importance of coastal plains?

Ans:

- Foreign trade
- Natural harbour
- Fishing
- Salt making

- Navigation

24. Why does the climate of India vary from one region to another ?

Ans:

- Location
- Water bodies.
- Relief features
- Monsoon winds
- Ocean currents.

IV. Answer the following questions in 5 or 6 sentence each : 3X 9 = 27

25. The 18th century in Indian History was” the Century of Political problems”. Justify.

Ans:

- French and English involved in Indian Politics
- Death of Aurangzeb
- The Moghul empire weakened
- The Moghul lost political control over South India
- Political struggle in Carnatic region.
- Death of Chikkadevaraya Wodeyar
- Political challenges in Mysore state for succession.
- The Nawab of Arcot, Marathas and Nizam were fighting each others
- Anglo-Mysore wars were fought.

OR

The British education system created a new generation of Indians with progressive attitudes. Justify.

Ans:

- Nationalistic ideals were developed.
- Local literature and languages were developed
- Periodicals started emerging
- New social and religious reformation movements emerged

- Fresh thinking in the minds of educated Indians.
- Influenced the Freedom struggle
- Helped to understand rich tradition.

26. What were the problems faced by India after independence?

Ans:

- Rehabilitation of refugees
- Communal riots
- Formation of government
- Integration of various provinces
- Production of food
- Development of agriculture
- Growth of industries.

27. Unemployment has become a huge problem in India. Why?

OR

Explain the aims of United Nations Organization.

Ans:

- Huge population
- Improved technology
- Shortage of natural resources
- Over dependency of agriculture
- Ruined Cottage industries.
- Lack of skill based education.

OR

- Safeguarding peace and security
- Fostering co-operation
- Improving faith in the human rights
- Exploring co-operation to solve problems
- Providing recognition to agreements and conditions.
- Striving to build mutual trust and co-operation.

28. Explain the legal provisions brought to eradicate untouchability in In.

OR

Explain the characteristics of Organised Labour Sector.

Ans:

- Ans. The Article 17 of Constitution
- Untouchability Crime Act, 1955
- Civil Rights Protection Act, 1976
- Universal rights to vote and participate in election
- Reservation in education and employment
- Special responsibility for State Government-1989

OR

- Enrolled as per the law
- Fixed wages facilities
- Employment security
- The relationship is legally guided
- Extra payment for overtime work
- Mandatory to pay taxes
- Pay special facilities.

29. Explain how the industries help in economic development of a country.

OR

Explain how both natural and human induced forces cause landslides.

Ans:

- Reduces the reliance on primary product
- Reduces imported goods
- Increases national income
- Increases per capita income
- Earns foreign exchange.
- Creates job opportunities
- Increases G.D.P.
- Improves living standard of the people
- Reduces pressure on agriculture

- Helps in development of Tertiary Sector.

Natural forces:

- Erosion of a sea cliff
- Earthquakes

Human forces:

- Deforestation
- Construction of roads, railways and dams
- Construction of reservoirs and hydel power projects.
- Mining and quarrying.

30. What are the goals / objectives of public expenditure?

Ans

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

31. List out the functions of an entrepreneur.

OR

List out the advantages of opening a bank account.

Ans:

- Prepares various plans for business
- Organises factors of production
- Takes decisions
- Co-ordinates things effectively
- Introduces new methods
- Handles budget of his concern
- Bears risks and uncertainty
- Gives directions.

OR

- Facilitates safe custody of money
- Helps in making payments

- Helps in collection of money
- Helps to get advances and loans.
- Helps in smooth financial transactions
- Helps to get safe deposit locker facility..

32. Explain briefly the significance of Rural development.

Ans:

- Development of the country
- Creates more demand for industrial products.
- Creates demand for service sector.
- Creating more employment.
- Support to service.
- Promotes small scale and cottage industries

33. Explain the Significance conservation of forests.

Ans:

- Protect the habitat of wild animals.
- Causes of rain.
- Prevention of soil erosion.
- Protects bio-diversity.
- Provides forest products.
- Increase fertility of soil.
- Gives clean air.

V. Answers the following in 8 to 10 .

34. Explain the method of resisting the British power by Dondiya Wagh.

Ans:

- Built Army
- Captured Bidnoor and shivamogga forts
- Attempted to capture Chitradurga.
- Encouraged by palegars
- French extended support.
- Successful in winning the support of French
- British followed army of Dondiya
- British attacked from all the directions.
- Dondiya died fighting.

35. The protests organised by the farmers are important in National Freedom Struggle. Explain.

Ans:

- Influenced by the Congress and Marxist ideologies
- Farmers rebelled against the British planters and Zamindars
- Opposed the Indigo cropping in Champaranya
- Protested against land tax
- Gandhiji influenced activities of Champaranya and Kheda
- Farmers of Tebhaga, Malabar opposed the British
- Non-co-operation Movement, Tax refusal and Quit India movements were supported
- Protests organised by Kisan Sabha
- Farmers of Telangana protested against Zamindars and Razacks
- The farmers of Bengal rose against the zamindars
- The farmers of Maharashtra protested against low wages.

36. What are the suggestions to improve the position of women?

Ans:

- Women education.
- Prohibition of Child Marriage Act
- Dowry prohibition Act
- Stree Shakti
- Self – employment .
- Mahila Mandalas
- Yuvathi Mandalas
- Women self -help groups
- Women co- operatives
- Women Commissions

37. What is meant by soil Conservation? List out it's methods.

Ans:

- Prevention of soil erosion and protecting the fertility of the soil is known as Conservation of soil.

Soil conservation methods

- Counter ploughing.
- Prevention of deforestation
- Encourage afforestation
- Control of livestock grazing
- Planned use of water
- Construction of check dams
- Construction of bounds around The agriculture land.
- Development of terraced agricultural fields.

VI. 38. Draw an outline map of India and mark the following:

- a) Indira Col
- b) River Kaveri
- c) Delhi.
- d) $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ North latitude

