

School Level Preparatory Examination - 2014  
Social Science.

I Four alternatives are given below choose answer and write in the space provided:

- 1) The Dutch closed the trade in trade because \_\_\_\_\_.  
(b) They concentrated on the islands of south East Asia.
- 2) The first governor <sup>who</sup> played prominent part in the expansion of the French Influence in India was \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Dupleix
- 3) The British Commander who defeated Hyder Ali at Soliganur was \_\_\_\_\_.  
(c) Sir Eyre Coote.
- 4) The Dasara Festival in Mysore was started by \_\_\_\_\_.  
(c) Raja Wodeyar.
- 5) Peshwa Bajirao II accepted the Subsidiary alliance by the treaty of \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Bassein.
- 6) The revolt of 1857 was called by the British Historians as \_\_\_\_\_.  
(b) Sepoy Mutiny.
- 7) Identify the member nations of the Triple Entete \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Russia.
- 8) A workers earning that provides minimum basic needs is called the \_\_\_\_\_.  
(c) living wages.

- 9] The greatest achievement of WHO is the elimination of \_\_\_\_\_.  
(d) Small pox.
- 10] Kharif : Paddy :: Rabi : \_\_\_\_\_.  
(b) Wheat.
- 11] India imports long staple cotton from \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Kenya.
- 12] The Central Warehousing Corporation was started in \_\_\_\_\_.  
(c) 1957.
- 13] Mumbai is called the Manchester of India because it is the leading producer of \_\_\_\_\_.  
(c) Cotton Products.
- 14] The second five year plan gave top priority to \_\_\_\_\_.  
(d) industries.
- 15] The seal that stands for quality products of oil and fat is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(d) AGMARK.

## II Fill in the blanks.

- 1] The proclamation of Queen Victoria in 1857 is called Magna Carta.
- 2] At present the education is brought under concurrent list in our constitution.
- 3] The 'Sorrow of Bengal' is Damodar.
- 4] Indian grain storage has been set up at Hapur.
- 5] A quick up trend change in agricultural is called Green

## Revolution.

### III Match the following:

1. Separate Communal electorates	+	Minto Morley Reform
2. The Supreme Court in Calcutta	+	Regulating Act
3. Aligarh Muslim University	+	Syed Ahmad Khan
4. Back to Vedas	+	Dayananda Saraswati
5. The first Girls High School in Poona	+	M.G. Ranade

### IV Answer the following in a sentence each

1. Mention the <sup>Indian</sup> judges who served at the International justice.  
= The Indian judges who served at the International justice were Nagendra Singh and Benegal Narasinga Rao.
2. What is the ideology of Karl Marx?  
= The ideology of Karl Marx states that dictatorship of the proletariat as a solution to all feudal problems.
3. What is meant by Balance of payment?  
= Difference between total value of visible commodities and invisible service is called balance of payment.
4. What are manufacturing industries?  
= Industries which are concerned with all the stages of conversion of raw materials into finished products are called manufacturing industries.
5. Why was EXIM bank started by the government?  
= To stand as a guarantee to the organisations which produce goods for export, the government has established EXIM bank.

Q. What is the main aim of the International Labour Organisation?

• The main aim of the ILO is promoting the welfare of working classes.

Q. Who is known as the 'Tiger of Mysore'?

• 'Tiger of Mysore' is known as Tipu Sultan.

Q. What is Dowry?

• Presenting cash, ornaments, house site, property etc. to the groom by the bride's party is defined as dowry.

Q. What is mangrove forest of Ganges Delta called?

• Mangrove forest of Ganges Delta is called Sunderbans.

✓ Answer the following questions in 2-3 sentences each:

Q. Mention the two important results of the fall of Constantinople?

• The two important results of the fall of Constantinople were

\* It closed the land route between the East and West which made it necessary to explore new sea routes to India.

\* As a result of the Renaissance there was expansion in the knowledge of geography and navigation among the Europeans.

Q. What was the immediate cause of the revolt 1857?

• In the newly introduced 'Enfield' rifles the top of the cartridge was to be removed by mouth. A rumour spread that the cartridges were smeared with fat of cows and pigs. To both, the Muslims and the Hindus, this was an outrageous regulation. This became the immediate cause for the revolt of 1857.

3) Mention any two aims of UNO.

= The aims of UNO are,

\* To maintain international peace and security.

\* To develop friendly relations on the basis of equality among all the nations of the world.

4) Why is irrigation necessary in India?

= Rainfall in India is uncertain, unreliable, unevenly distributed and seasonal. Irrigation is very important in India, as agriculture is the main occupation of the people and rainfall is insufficient.

5) Mention the measures undertaken to prevent the soil erosion?

= The measures undertaken to prevent the soil erosion are,

\* Contour ploughing.

\* Construction of check bunds.

\* Afforestation.

\* Proper use of water.

\* Development of pasture lands.

6) How are cottage industries carried on? Give any two examples for the same.

= Cottage industries are carried on by craftsmen in their own houses with the help of family members and apprentices. Ex: Smithy, Pottery.

7) Why did the British take over the administration from Krishnaraja Wodeyar III?

= When Krishnaraja Wodeyar III came to the throne when he was a boy of five years of age, Dewan Purnayya administered the territory on behalf of the prince. In 1830 AD the Zamindars of Nagari revolted against the Maharaja and refused to pay taxes. The

The Maharaj was able to suppress the revolt. But the Zamindars individually began to trouble the administration. So the English took over the administration.

8) What were the causes for the failure of League of Nations?

- The causes for the failure of League of Nations are.
  - \* The USA did not join the League of Nations. This made the League weak.
  - \* All the nations of the world did not join the League, many remained outside League. As a result, the League could not impose all its terms on all the countries.
  - \* The League had no military force of its own to check invasions.

9) Why did Sardar Patel decided to launch police action on Hyderabad?

- = The talk between the Government of India and the Nizam about merging the Hyderabad state with Indian Union did not bear any fruits. The Nizam imported weapons to fight against India. So realizing the danger, Sardar Patel decided to launch 'Police Action' on Hyderabad.

10) Which are the illegal methods of profiteering?

- = The illegal methods of profiteering are.
  - \* Adulteration
  - \* Charging excess of abnormal rates
  - \* Incorrect weights and measures.
  - \* Creating artificial scarcity.

11) Consumption of cement is the index of country's progress. How?

- = For the construction of buildings, roads, river valley projects,

bridges etc., cement is very necessary along with iron. That is why the consumption of cement is the index of the rate of development of a country.

12) Why did the third five year plan fail to achieve its objectives?

- The causes for the failure of third five year plan are,
  - \* The Chinese attack in 1962 and war with Pakistan in 1965.
  - \* Failure of monsoons.
  - \* People also showed slackness towards agricultural growth.

13) Mention the disadvantages of Air transport?

- The disadvantages of Air transport are,
  - \* Air transport is very expensive when compared to other means of transport.
  - \* It is difficult to transport bulky and heavy goods by air.
  - \* The pressure from other means of transport is great.

14) Indian agriculture is a "gamble with monsoon" why?

- The South-West monsoons control the agriculture of India, which is the main occupation of the people. When the monsoons fail, there is drought, and the crops fail. When the monsoons are heavy, there are floods, they also cause destruction to life and property. Hence, it is said that, 'Indian agriculture is a gamble with the Monsoons'

15) Mention the geographical requirements for the cultivation of cotton and jute.

- Cotton: It requires  $20^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $25^{\circ}\text{C}$  temperature and 75 to 100cm rainfall. It grows well in alluvial, red, black soils which are well drained.

Jute: It requires 25°C to 35°C temperature and more than 150 cm rainfall. It is best grown in light sandy deltaic soil.

- 16] What are the achievements of Diwan Rangachariu?
- = The achievements of Diwan Rangachariu were,
    - \* he established the Mysore Representative Assembly (1881 AD)
    - \* he inaugurated the Bangalore-Mysore Railway line (1880 AD)

VI Answer the following questions in three - four sentences:

- 1] What were the causes for the decline of Portuguese?
- = The causes for the decline of Portuguese were,
    - \* The successors of Albuquerque were inefficient and the administration became corrupt.
    - \* They neglected trade and involved themselves in politics and came into conflict with the Indian rulers.
    - \* The Marathas threw them out of Bassein.
    - \* The Mughals also forced them to vacate Hugly in 1633 AD.
    - \* The Portuguese were religious bigots.
- 2] What is the impact of English education on the Indians?
- = The introduction of western education opened the gates of western knowledge and science. The number of schools and colleges increased and literacy spread. A new class of educated middle class was created. The urban centres like Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Delhi, Patna and Lahore nurtured the new middle class. This class of people imbibed with spirit of new western ideas of democracy and liberalism. It is this new middle class which took the leadership in the cultural



renaissance and in the national movement. English served as a link language for the whole country and created a large number of like-minded Indians.

3) What are the functions of UNO security Council?

= The functions of UNO security council are,

- (i) The Security Council is responsible for maintaining world peace.
- (ii) It has the power to admit or reject the membership of a new member to the General Assembly.
- (iii) The council has power to suggest the name of the Secretary General to the General Assembly for appointment.
- (iv) It also has a role in the appointment of the judges of the International Court of Justice.

4) What are the problems of small scale industries?

= The problems of small scale industries are,

- \* Inadequate supply of raw materials.
- \* Lack of suitable machines.
- \* Irregular supply of electricity.
- \* Old and out dated techniques.
- \* Lack of adequate finance.
- \* Poor marketing conditions.
- \* Competition from large-scale industries.

5) Why is well irrigation mostly practiced in India?

= Well irrigation is the most important type of irrigation in India. It provides water to large areas of cultivated land. It is most suitable for Indian agriculture because this system of irrigation can be adopted even in areas where rainfall is scanty. For the construction of wells, huge capital and technology are not required. Irrigation is possible throughout the year. For small

landholders, this type of irrigation is easily accessible.  
Because of these reasons, well irrigation is largely practised to-day.

Q. What were the steps taken by the govt to improve the status of women?

- The steps taken by the govt to improve the status of women are,
  - \* Polygamy is discouraged by law.
  - \* Child marriage is abolished.
  - \* A law is passed to give equal share in ancestral property.
  - \* Widow re-marriage is encouraged.
  - \* There is a legal ban on dowry.
  - \* Adult education centres for women have been opened.
  - \* A commission is constituted for the welfare of women and children.

VII Answer the following questions in eight sentences:-

Q. How does Indian agriculture help in the economic development of India?

- Indian agriculture helps in the economic development of India in the following ways.

- (a) Agriculture is the main occupation of the people.
- (b) 35% of the national income is got from the agricultural sector.
- (c) It helps to provide food and fodder.
- (d) It helps to develop the secondary sector by providing raw materials.
- (e) It helps to develop markets and internal trade.
- (f) It also helps in earning foreign exchange.
- (g) It helps in the development of tertiary sector.
- (h) It helps in distribution of income and wealth.
- (i) Plays an important role in the accumulation of

## National income.

- 2) Explain the role of Bal Gangadhar Tilak in the freedom movement.
- Bal Gangadhar Tilak opposed the partition of India and began agitation. He brought the agitation from the floors of the Councils to the streets of India. Tilak announced that 'Swaraj is my birth right and I shall have it'. He said that the British must be thrown out of the country and the path of struggle was indispensable. Through his newspapers, 'Kesari' in Marathi and 'Maratha' in English, he encouraged the people to fight against the British and upheld the extreme nationalism. To awaken national feelings among the people, he organized Shivaji Jayanthi and Ganesh festival.
- 3) Discuss the relationship between India and Russia.
- India had opposed the policies of colonialism and imperialism. This attitude welded the bond of friendship between the former Soviet Union and India. After the Second World War, India followed the policy of non-alignment. This was liked by the Russia. During the liberation of Goa in 1961 and the war against China during 1962, Russia supported India. The Tashkent agreement signed between India and Pakistan in 1966 was mediated by Russia. The Soviet Union helped in the establishment of steel plants at Bhilai and Bokaro and Aurge Power plant at Haridwar. Besides the Kashmir issue, Russia is supporting India for ~~supporting~~ securing a permanent membership in the Security Council. Thus, we can say that there is a good relation

between Russia and India.

VIII Draw a neat outline map of India and mark the following places.

- 1)  $80\frac{1}{2}$  E longitude.
- 2) Mumbai
- 3) Thunga bhadra project.

