

SS STF DIGITL GROUP

S.S.L.C.

SOCIAL SCIENCE

According to Revised Syllabus of 2018-19

3 & 4 Marks

Questions and Answers*

In Kannada

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*These chapters/questions are not final

3 Marks questions & Answers

HISTORY

The impact of British Rule in India

1. What are the differences between Permanent zamindar system and Ryotwari system. OR How was Zamindar system different from Ryotwari system OR Permanent Zamindar system made the Indian farmers born in debt, lived in debt and died in debt. How? OR What were the main aspects of Ryotwari system?

Permanent Zamindar system	Ryotwari system
Lord Cornwallis introduced	Alexander Reed & Thomas Monroe implemented
Implemented in Bengal and Bihar regions	implemented in Bara mahal, Madras & Mysore regions
Zamindar became the owner of the land	Farmer became the owner of the land
Zamindar was the middle between the government & farmer	There was a direct contact between the government & farmer
Zamindars collected tax more than fixed	Heavy tax was fixed annually
Tax collected even during floods	Tax was refund during flood and famine
The farmers were exploited in many manner	The farmers lose their lands due to loans.

2. What are impacts of British land tax system

- ❖ New zamindar class was created
- ❖ Farmers were exploited
- ❖ Land became a commodity
- ❖ Many Zamindars mortgaged their land
- ❖ Agriculture sector became commercialized
- ❖ The Money lenders became strong.

3. Explain the effects of British education on Indians.

- ❖ Nationalistic ideals were developed
- ❖ Local languages and literature were encouraged.
- ❖ Periodicals started emerging.

- ❖ New thinking process was created among the Indians.
- ❖ Indians could understand and appreciate their rich tradition

4. What are the main features of 1833 charter act?

- ❖ The Governor General of Bengal was become the GovernorGeneral of India.
- ❖ The Governor General was vested with powers to direct, control and supervising all trades in India.
- ❖ The Central Government of Bengal had the final right to decide on issues like war, peace
- ❖ The Act barred any discrimination based on religion, birth and skin colour.
- ❖ A law professional was appointed to Governor General's executive committee.
- ❖ All British Companies were allowed to have trade relationship in India.

5. What were the major features of Regulating act?

- ❖ The Bengal Presidency gained control over the other two presidencies.
- ❖ The Governor of Bengal became the Governor General
- ❖ The Governor General was authorized control over the other two presidencies.
- ❖ The other two presidencies could not declare war or peace agreements without prior approval of the Bengal Presidency on anyone.
- ❖ Supreme court was established at Calcutta.
- ❖ To control the private trade of the company officials.

6. What are the main features of 1919 act?

- ❖ formation of bi-Cameral legislative body at central.
- ❖ Diarchy was allowed at regional governments.
- ❖ A high commissioner was appointed for India
- ❖ A separate budget for regions
- ❖ 'Separate Electoral College' was extended

7. "Indian Government act of 1935 was considered as the foundation of Indian Constitution" Justify. OR What were the main features Indian Government act Of 1935?

- ❖ All India federation was formed
- ❖ Diarchy was established at the centre
- ❖ Reserve Bank of India was established
- ❖ Diarchy was cancelled at the regional level
- ❖ Autonomy was granted to provinces
- ❖ The federal court was established

- ❖ Exploring solutions to various problems with international cooperation.
- ❖ Providing recognition to international agreements and conditions
- ❖ Striving to build mutual trust and cooperation among the countries.

8. Analyse the judicial system organized by the British under the company rule. OR what are the differences between civil and criminal courts during the British rule?

- ❖ Two types of courts in every district.

Civil courts	Criminal courts
Diwani Adalat	Fouzadari Adalat
Hindus were dispensed justice as per the Hindu scriptures and the Muslims as per the Shariyat	Justice was dispensed as per Islam laws. Slowly British legal procedures were introduced
came under the administration of European officers.	Though they were under the control of 'Qajis', functioning under the supervision of European officers

8. What are the reformations brought during British rule in the police system?

- ❖ Implemented the efficient Police System
- ❖ Created the new post of SP
- ❖ Divided every district into many stations
- ❖ Put every station under a 'Kotwal' and every village under the care of 'Chowkidhar'
- ❖ 'Kotwal' was made accountable for crimes at village level
- ❖ The Police law was implemented
- ❖ Allowed the appointment of suitable educational qualification for the post of the police officers.

POLITICAL SCIENCE
International Institutions

1. List out the aims of UNO / What are the aims of UNO

- ❖ Safeguarding international peace and security.
- ❖ Fostering cooperation among nations.
- ❖ Improving the faith in human rights

2. What are the affiliated bodies of UNO.

- ❖ General Assembly
- ❖ Security Council
- ❖ Social and economic committee
- ❖ Trusteeship committee
- ❖ International court of justice
- ❖ Secretariat

3. Name the various organizations under UNO

- ❖ Food and Agriculture Organization
- ❖ World Health Organization
- ❖ World Trade Organization
- ❖ International Labour Organization
- ❖ UNESCO
- ❖ UNICEF

4. Mention the formation and functions of General Assembly.

Formation:

- ❖ It is consisting of representatives from all the member states.
 - ❖ Every country sends five representatives
 - ❖ But, every country has only one vote
- Functions:**
- ❖ General budget is approved in this body
 - ❖ A special session can be convened if there are any emergency issues.
 - ❖ It acts like a global parliament to discuss world issues.

5. Mention the formation and functions of Security Council.

Formation:

- ❖ It has 5 permanent member nations
- ❖ 10 members are elected for 2 years.
- ❖ Permanent members have veto power

Functions:

- ❖ Strives to solve global problems peacefully.
- ❖ It deploys UN peace keeping force to maintain peace and order.
- ❖ It selects the Judge of International Court of Justice
- ❖ It suggests the nomination of Secretary General for UN.

6. Explain the economic and social achievements of UNO.

- ❖ Establishment of economic institutions like world Bank
- ❖ GATT agreement
- ❖ The United Development Programme
- ❖ Declaration of Human Rights
- ❖ Control of Apartheid Policy
- ❖ Abolition of colonialism

7. What are the functions of Economic and social committee?

- ❖ Conducting studies on international issues and sharing the reports.
- ❖ Solving the problems like refugee problems, women status, residence
- ❖ This committee recommends on issues of human rights and basic freedoms.
- ❖ Organizing Global conferences
- ❖ Coordinating the functions of specialised bodies

SOCIOLOGY
Social Stratification

1. What are the constitutional and legal measures to eradicate untouchability?

- ❖ The Article 17 of the Indian Constitution prohibits Untouchability
- ❖ Implemented 'Untouchability Crime Act' in 1955.
- ❖ 'Civil Rights Protection Act' was implemented in 1976.
- ❖ Provided Equality right
- ❖ Universal rights to vote
- ❖ reservations in various fields

2. What are the measures undertaken by the government to achieve educational equality?

- ❖ Article 21- Defined Right to live in the education perspective
- ❖ Article 29- provides Protection of Cultural rights of the minorities
- ❖ provides for the establishment of Minority educational institutions
- ❖ Article-45 – Free and Compulsory education for children under 14
- ❖ Article-46- support the education interest of Scheduled Caste and Tribes
- ❖ 86th amendment made education as fundamental rights of the children

3. Untouchability is a social evil. How?

- ❖ The lowest position in the social strata
- ❖ They were kept out of the education
- ❖ Denial of property rights
- ❖ Denial of political participation rights
- ❖ Denial of human rights
- ❖ They were subjected to exploitations

4. What are the differences between organized and unorganized labourers?

Organized labourers	Unorganized labourers
Enrolled under the laws	No legal frame work
Fixed area	No fixed area
Fixed time	No fixed time
Fixed wages and allowances	No fixed wages and allowances
Medical facilities	No Medical facilities
specialized in work	Not skilled in particular area.

GEOGRAPHY
Indian Industries

1. Explain the importance of industries in the economic development of India.

- ❖ Reduces the reliance on primary products, imported goods
- ❖ Helps to increase the national income
- ❖ Increase percapita income
- ❖ Also create job opportunities
- ❖ Raise GDP and the living standard of the people.
- ❖ They help to reduce the pressure on agriculture.

2. Mention the factors influenced the location of industries.

- ❖ Raw materials
- ❖ Power resources
- ❖ Transport and Communication
- ❖ Market
- ❖ Capital
- ❖ Suitable climate

3. Mention the major regions of India.

- ❖ The Hooghly - Kolkata region.
- ❖ The Mumbai - Pune region
- ❖ The Ahmedabad -Vadodara region,
- ❖ The Madurai - Coimbatore region
- ❖ The Delhi - Meerut region,
- ❖ Visakhapatnam _ Guntur region

- ❖ The Kolkata - Thiruvananthapuram region.

4. Mention the important iron and steel industries of India.

- ❖ Indian Iron and Steel Co. (IISCO) at Burnpur in West Bengal.
- ❖ Vishweshwaraiah Iron and Steel Ltd. (VISL) at Bhadravathi in Karnataka.
- ❖ Hindustan Steel Ltd at Bhilai, Durgdistict in Chhattisgarh
- ❖ Hindustan Steel Ltd at Rourkela, Sundargarhdistict in Odisha.
- ❖ Hindustan Steel Ltd. at Durgapur in West Bengal.
- ❖ Bokaro Steel Plant at Bokaro in Jharkhand.

5. Mention the uses of Aluminum.

- ❖ Manufacture of Aeroplanes
- ❖ Manufacture of Ships
- ❖ Manufacture of paints
- ❖ Manufacture of household appliances
- ❖ Manufacture of electrical cables
- ❖ Used for packing also.

6. What are the raw materials used in paper industry?

- ❖ Bamboo
- ❖ Soft wood
- ❖ Sabhai grass
- ❖ Babhar grass
- ❖ straw of paddy
- ❖ bagasse
- ❖ cotton lint
- ❖ rags

7. Explain the importance of knowledge-based industries in India.

- ❖ Increase of national income
- ❖ Job opportunities increase
- ❖ Basic facilities increase
- ❖ increase of standard of living
- ❖ foreign exchange also gains
- ❖ It helps to growth of science and technology

ECONOMICS
Money and credit

1. Mention the states of evolution of money.

- ❖ Barter system- goods for goods
- ❖ Commodity money – teeth in China
- ❖ Metallic money- Gold, Silver, Copper
- ❖ Paper Money – Rupee in India
- ❖ Bank money- Cheques

- ❖ Plastic money – credit/debit cards

2. Explain the functions of Money.

- ❖ Medium of exchange
- ❖ Measure of value
- ❖ Standard of differed payment
- ❖ Store of value
- ❖ Transfer of value

3. What are the functions of RBI?

- ❖ Monopoly of note issue
- ❖ Banker to Government
- ❖ Banker's bank
- ❖ National clearing House
- ❖ Controller of credit
- ❖ Custodian of Foreign Exchange Reserves
- ❖ Promotion of banking habits

4. RBI works as a Government Bank. Justify.

- ❖ Accepts the deposits of the Government
- ❖ provide loan to the Governments
- ❖ collect money behalf of the government
- ❖ Issues Government bonds and securities
- ❖ Issues Treasury bills
- ❖ Acts as financial adviser to Government

5. Explain the credit control measures used by RBI.

- ❖ Bank Rate policy
- ❖ Open Market Operations
- ❖ varying reserve requirements
- ❖ Change in lending margins
- ❖ Ceiling on credit/ credit rationing
- ❖ Moral Suasion
- ❖ Direct action

6. Explain the various measures of money supply.

- ❖ $M1 = \text{currency notes and coins} + \text{net demand deposits held in commercial banks};$
- ❖ $M2 = M1 + \text{Savings deposits with Post Office savings banks};$
- ❖ $M3 = M1 + \text{Net time deposits of commercial banks}; \text{ and}$
- ❖ $M4 = M3 + \text{Total deposits with Post Office savings banks.}$
- ❖ $M1 \ \& \ M2 = \text{Narrow money}$
- ❖ $M3 \ \& \ M4 = \text{Broad money}$

BUSINESS STUDIES

Banking Transactions

1. What are the functions/ services/ advantages of opening bank account/ Characteristics of banks.

- ❖ Accepting deposits
- ❖ Lending loans
- ❖ Transferring money
- ❖ Collect money
- ❖ Discounting bills
- ❖ Hiring safe deposit lockers

2. What are the services offered by post offices/ The Post offices providing various financial services. Justify.

- ❖ Post Office Savings Bank,
- ❖ Issue of National Savings Certificate,
- ❖ Kissan Vikas Patra,
- ❖ Monthly Recurring deposits,
- ❖ Postal Life Insurance,
- ❖ Pension payment,
- ❖ Money transfer

3. Describe the procedures to open a bank account.

- ❖ Decide the type of account which you want to open
- ❖ Approach the bank of your choice and meet its office
- ❖ Fill up the Bank account form or proposal form
- ❖ Give reference for opening your Bank account
- ❖ Submit the Bank account form duly filled
- ❖ The officer will verify all the particulars submitted
- ❖ The initial amount is deposited in the bank through challan

4. Mention the differences between saving account and current account.

Savings bank account	Current accounts
Encourages savings	Encourages trade
Advantages to students, employees & pensioners	Advantages to traders
Give interest on deposits	Collect service charges

4 Marks Questions

THE INITIAL PROTESTS OF GANDHIJI

- ❖ Gandhiji guided by Gokhale
- ❖ Toured entire India to understand real India
- ❖ He understood the problems of farmers, Daliths, workers, labourers
- ❖ Established Sabarmathi
- ❖ Launched Champaranya movement
- ❖ Started movement in support of the mill workers
- ❖ Gandhiji protested for the farmers in Kheda
- ❖ Gandhiji used truth, Satyagraha and non- violence

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT OR SALT SATYAGRAHA

- ❖ Authorized Gandhiji to hold "Civil Disobedience Protest Marches
- ❖ The congress met at Sabarmathi Ashram and passed resolution
- ❖ Gandhi wrote a letter to the Viceroy demanding eleven points
- ❖ Gandhiji declared that the government does not accept this demand he would start Civil disobedience movement
- ❖ When demands were rejected movement was started from Sabarmathi Ashram
- ❖ Gandhiji broke the law of salt at Dandi
- ❖ The British arrested many leaders including Gandhiji.
- ❖ In order to facilitate the leaders to participate in the round table conference they were released.

NON-COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT

- ❖ Gandhiji gave a call to the non-cooperative movement in 1920
- ❖ Many Indians supported this movement
- ❖ Many Lawyers sacrificed their law career
- ❖ Boycotting schools, colleges and courts
- ❖ Boycotting elections
- ❖ Started National Schools
- ❖ Boycotting all foreign goods
- ❖ The violence of Chowri-Chowra Gandhiji withdrew the movement.

QUIT INDIA MOVEMENT

- ❖ Gandhiji called for “Quit India” movement in 1942
- ❖ Quit India movement declared “British, Quit India”
- ❖ Gandhiji gave call to the fellow Indians “Do or Die”
- ❖ The British arrested national leaders
- ❖ Jayaprakash Narayan took leadership of the movement
- ❖ Many native rulers worked infavour of the British.
- ❖ Muslim League did not support the movement.
- ❖ The British suppressed the movement

DR. B. R AMBEDKAR

- ❖ Advocate social and economic freedom
- ❖ He fought against the caste system
- ❖ He organized Mahar & Kalaram Movement.
- ❖ He established independent labour party
- ❖ He started journals such as Janata, Mookanayaka
- ❖ He presided over the drafting committee of the Constitution
- ❖ He provided reservation for the exploits.
- ❖ He was awarded “BharathaRathna”

JAWAHAR LAL NEHRU

- ❖ First Prime minister of India
- ❖ He helped to merge princely states with Indian union
- ❖ He designed Indian foreign policy
- ❖ He implemented Five Year Plan
- ❖ He implemented irrigation projects
- ❖ He followed mixed economy
- ❖ He implemented rural development programs
- ❖ He established many industries

SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE

- ❖ The most prominent revolutionary
- ❖ Established ‘The Congress Socialist Party’ with Nehru
- ❖ Established ‘Forward Block Party’
- ❖ Became the leader of INA
- ❖ Elected as the president of the Congress
- ❖ Joined hands with Hitler
- ❖ Joined hands with Ras Bihari Bose
- ❖ Gave call to ‘Delhi Chalo’
- ❖ Urged the Indians ‘Give me blood, I will give you freedom’

MODERATES

- ❖ Moderate age – the first 20 years of the beginning of INC
- ❖ Ranade, Gokhale, Navaraji were prominent
- ❖ Trusted in British administration
- ❖ Placed their requests before govt
- ❖ Taught people about political situations
- ❖ Their demands were:
 - ❖ Development of industries
 - ❖ Reduction of military expenses
 - ❖ Improvement of education
 - ❖ Forced to study about poverty

EXTREMISTS

(BALAGANGADHARA TILAK)

- ❖ Tilak was prominent extreemist leader
- ❖ Unhappy with the moderates
- ❖ Opposed the partition of Bengal
- ❖ Started the Swadeshi movement
- ❖ Started religious functions
- ❖ Started ‘Kesari’ and ‘Maratha’ newspaper
- ❖ Encouraged to use Indian goods
- ❖ Declared: “Swaraj is my birthright and I will get it at any cost”
- ❖ Imprisoned for his revolutionary writings

FARMERS AND LABOURS PROTESTS

- ❖ Played a prominent role
- ❖ Revolted against landlords and Europeans
- ❖ Refused to grow indigo crop
- ❖ Opposed the land tax
- ❖ Revolted against low wages
- ❖ Revolted against Razaks
- ❖ Merged their problems with other movements
- ❖ The Congress supported them

THE TRIBAL MOVEMENT

- ❖ Revolted against the Tax and Forest Act
- ❖ Santalas revolt and Munda movements are prominent
- ❖ The Halagalihunter’s rebellion in Karnataka
- ❖ Opposed permanent landlord system
- ❖ Many communities became destitute
- ❖ The company exploited secret meetings
- ❖ The rioters killed their enemies
- ❖ Many landlords ran away
- ❖ Many riots were arrested