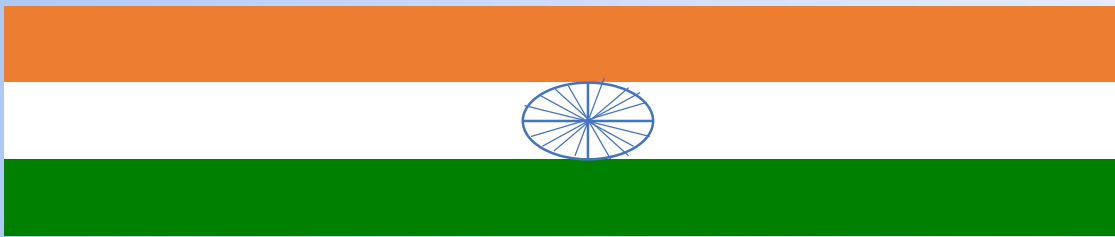


10TH SOCIAL SCIENCE

SOURCE OF MCQ AND 1MQ FOR THE
ANNUAL EXAMINATION

2020-21



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THE IMPACT OF BRITISH RULE IN INDIA

1MQ

1.Lord Cornwallis introduced the administration of civil services. Why?

Ans: Because the system of appointing employees for the purpose of trade was done by East India company from the beginning.

2.What is the main aim of Regulating Act in 1773?

Ans: As the name suggests to enforce control.

3.Lord Cornwallis opened Fort William College in Calcutta. Why?

Ans: For the benefit of people aspiring to join Civil Services.

4. “All the natives of Hindustan are completely corrupt” Who said this?

Ans: Lord Cornwallis

5.Only lower grade jobs were given to Indians. Why?

Ans: Because according to Lord Cornwallis “All the natives of Hindustan are completely corrupt”.

6.All the appointments for Civil Services were done by the directors. Why?

Ans: Because did not find support from the directors of the East India Company.

7.What is Diwani Right?

Ans: The authority to collect land taxes to the British.

8.What is Dual Government or Governance?

Ans: The authority to collect land taxes, civil and judiciary were given to the Indian officials, whereas the British retained the authority of managing the revenue collected.

9.Name the two courts established by warren Hastings in 1772.

Ans: Each district ‘A dewani Adalat (Civil Court)
‘A Fouzadaari Adalat’ (Criminal court)

10.What is ‘Shariyat’?

Ans: The law of Muslims is known as Shariyat.

11. Criminal Courts were under the control of ‘Qajis’

12. ‘Qajis’ were functioning under the supervision of European officers.

13. Who implemented the efficient police system in India for the first time?

Who created the new post of SP?

Ans: Lord Cornwallis.

14.What is the Duty of ‘Kotwal’?

Ans: He was the Head of the each Police Station and made accountable for thefts, crimes and other law violations at village level.

15.In 1770, The entire police system was brought under the control of the British officers. Why?

Ans: The severe drought of 1770 led to the weak law and order situation.

16. When did Indian Police System come into force?

Ans: 1861

17. Who started 'Calcutta Madarasa'? When?

Ans: Warren Hastings in 1781.

18. Who started Sanskrit College in Banaras? when?

Ans: A British citizen Jonathan Duncan in 1792

19. Who introduced English Education in India? When?

Ans: On the recommendation of Macaulay report Lord William Bentinck introduced the English Education in India in 1835.

20. What is the main aim Macaulay's Education Policy?

Ans: "Creation of a new class of Indians who are Indian by body but British in intelligence, opinion and taste"

21. Name the three universities established by Lord Dalhousie.

Ans: Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.

22. The Education started becoming universalized in India under "Charles Woods Commission in 1854".

SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS REFORM MOVEMENTS

1MQ + 1MCQ

1. What is Social Reform?

Ans: Social Reform is an attempt to reform a society that practices discrimination among its members.

2. What is Reformation?

Ans: Reformation strive to bring back such a society into the fold humane values.

3. What is the basic aim of Reformation Movement?

Ans: To declare the value of individual's self-respect.

4. In India 19th Century is considered as the 'Modernisation Period' why?

Ans: Because implementation of English education, a new class of educated Indians was created and many European concepts like Democracy, nationalism, and equality etc.

5. What is the main feature/aim of the social religious reform movements?

Ans: The attempt made to stop social evils by prohibiting them through law.

6. Raja Ram Mohan Roy is Known as Father of Indian Renaissance OR Chief initiator of social reformation in India. Why?

Ans: Because he was the first person fight against social evils and beside the English and Bengali he had deep knowledge in Sanskrit, Persian and Arabic literature and Hindu philosophy.

7.What is the main aim of ‘Athmiya Sabha’?

Ans: Eradicating socio-religious maladies from the society of Bengal.

8. Raja Ram Mohan Roy started Brahma Samaj. Why?

Ans: To purge Hinduism by removing caste system, superstitions and to rebuild a new Hindu Society based on the philosophical foundations of Upanishads.

9.What is Sati? Who abolished the Sati?

Ans: Sati means ‘One who killing herself funeral fire her husband’. Due to Raja Ram Mohan Roy’s effort Governor General Lord William Bentinck abolished sati in 1829.

10.Name the Newspaper published by Raja Ram Mohan Roy?

Ans: Samvada Koumudi.

11.What is Monotheism?

Ans: One who worshipping in one God is known as Monotheism.

22.What is Polygamy?

Ans: One who married more than two wives is called as Polygamy.

13.Rabindranatha Tagore has called

“Raja Ram Mohan Roy as the harbinger of modern India”

“Progenitor of Indian Social Reformation Movement”

“The prophet of Indian Nationalism”

14.Calcutta was the centre of this new thinking. Why?

Ans: Because new movements started arising during 1820s and 1830 at Calcutta.

15.Derozio is called as Anglo-Indian. Why?

Ans: Because his father was a Portuguese and his mother was an Indian.

16.Derozio had to resign from his teaching post. Why?

Ans: Due to the pressure from his colleagues and his opponents.

17.Derozio died at the young age of 22 years. Why?

Ans: Due to cholera.

18.What is the former name of Dayananda Saraswathi? Name his Parents.

Ans: Moolashankar- Father-Amba Shankar Tiwari, Mother-Amruthabai.

19.Who wrote Sathyartha prakasha?

Ans: Dayananda Saraswathi.

20.Dayananda Saraswathi declared ‘Back to Vedas’. Why?

Ans: Because he realises that the remedies to the various maladies of India are present in Vedas.

21.What is the main aim of “Shuddi Movement”?

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

22. ‘Cow Protection Associations’ were started --- to protect cows.

23.A radical leader of Indian Freedom Movement was influenced by Dayananda Saraswathi--- Lala Lajpat Rai

24.What is the main aim of Prarthana Samaj?

Ans: Finding solutions to various problems faced by women and lower caste groups.

25.Who were the prominent leaders of Prarthana Samaj?

Ans: M.G. Ranade, R.G. Bhandarkar and N.G. Chandravarkar.

26.What is the main aim of Sathya Shodhak Samaj?

Ans: To provide equal rights to non-Brahmin class and women.

27.Name the two books written by Mahatma Jyothibha Phule.

Ans: Ghulamagiri and Shetkarayacha Aasud (Cultivator's whip cord)

28.Ambedkar is one of the important people who were inspired by the work of this couple-(Jyothibha Phule and Savithribai Phule)

29.Anglo -Oriental-College in Aligarh in 1875- Later became "Aligarh Muslim University" --- By Sir Syed Ahmad Khan.

30.Swami Vivekananda Started Ramakrishna Mission. Why?

Ans: To carry the message and thoughts of Sri Ramakrishna Paramahansa.

31.Ramakrishna Paramahansa said idol worship is inevitable. Why?

Ans: Because one has attain Moksha through Dyana, Bhakti and idol worship.

32.Swami Vivekananda could understand the social reality of India. Why?

Ans: Due to death of Ramakrishna Paramahansa.

33.What is the main aim of Theosophical Society?

Ans: 1.To do a comparative study of various religions, philosophers and science.

2.To discover the indomitable spirit hidden in the human.

34.Theosophical society basically tried for the reformation of Hindu religion. Why?

Ans: Because the society attempted to find solutions to present problems

35.Name the two periodicals published by Annie Besant.

Ans: 'New India' and 'Commonweal'.

36.Who is called as 'Shwetha Saraswathi' and First women president of INC?

Ans: Annie Besant

37. What is the main aim Sri Narayana Dharma Paripalana Yogam?

Ans: * Upliftment Ezahava community

- Strengthening the backward and exploited communities.

38.Who are the leaders of Sri Narayana Dharma Paripalana Yogam?

Ans: Narayana Guru,Dr.palpu and Kumaran Assan

39.What is the Basic Idea of Sri Narayana Guru?

Ans: One Caste, One Religion and One God for human beings.

40.Narayana Guru started ‘Vaikom Satyagraha Movement in 1924.why?’

Ans: Demanded entry for lower caste people in the Shiva temple at Vaikom.

41.Who are called the architect of self-respect movement?

Ans: Gandhiji and Periyar.

42.Who started Non-Brahmanical movement?

Ans: C. Ayothiadas Pandit and T.M.Nayar.

43.The word Periyar means- Senior Person.

44.Name the Periyar’s association and English magazine.

Ans: “Dravida Kazhagam” and “Revolt”.

45.What is the life goal of Periyar?

Ans: To establish an equal society where will be no inequality based on caste, religion and gender.

Socio Reformer	Organisation	Year	Place
Raja Ram Mohan Roy	Brahma Samaj	1828	Calcutta
H L V Derozio	Young Bengal Movement		Calcutta
Dayananda Saraswathi	Arya Samaj	1875	Bombay
Dr.Athma Ram Panduranga	Prarthana Samaj	1867	Bombay
M.Jyothibha Phule	Sathya Shodhak Samaj	1873	Maharashtra
Sir Syed Ahmad Khan	Aligarh Movement	1863	Aligarh
Swami Vivekananda	Ramakrishna Mission	1897	Calcutta
Madam Blavatsky and Colonel H.S Olcott	Theosophical Society	1875 1882	Newyork Adyar- India
Sri Narayana Guru	Sri Narayana Dharma Paripalana Yogam	1903	Kerala
Periyar	Self-respect Movement	1925	Tamilnadu

46.The theory putforth by British too expressed their interest in reforming the society - “White Man’s Burden”

47. Swami Vivekananda participated these two conferences

1.World religions - 1893 - Chicago (USA)

2.Congress of religion - 1900 - Paris (FRANCE)

48.Swami Vivekananda wrote books on -

Jnana Yoga, Raja Yoga, Karma Yoga and Bhakti Yoga.

49.Major achievement of Annie Besant –

translating Bagvath Geetha to English

50.The important declaration of Theosophical Society – Universal Brotherhood

POST INDEPENDENT INDIA

1MQ+1MCQ

1.How many princely states before India independence?

Ans: 562

2.Name the three states did not agree join the Indian Union.

Ans: Junagadh, Jammu and Kashmir and Hyderabad.

3.Who explained the ‘Drain Theory’?

Ans: Dadabhai Navaroji

4.Who is the chairman of drafting committee of Indian constitution?

Ans: Dr.B.R. Ambedkar

5.Name the three organs of government.

Ans:Legislature,Executive and Judiciary

6.What is Communal Violence?

Ans: The clash that takes place on the grounds of religion creates panic in all societies.

7.India had to become a country of different religions. Why?

Ans: Due to numerous invasions of foreign rulers.

8.Name the leaders opposed the idea of Pakistan.

Ans: Moulana Abdul Kalam Azad and Khan Abdul Gharkhan

9.East Pakistan is known as at present “ **Bangladesh** ”

10.Who was the first governor general of India.?

Ans: Lord Mountbatten

11.When did India Constitution came into force?

Ans: January 26th 1950

12.Dr.Babu Rajendra prasad became a First president of India.

13.Through the 42ndconstitution amendment to the constitution, words “Secular and Socialist” were added in the year **1976**.

14.During Integration, which are the three options open for remaining states?

Ans: 1.Joining India 2.Joining Pakistan 3.Remaining Independent

15.In which offered an opportunity for the princely states to join federal structure of India- Ans: Through “Instrument of Accession”

16.Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel is known as Iron man of India. Why?

Ans: Because he was successful in integrating the princely states to Indian federation.

17.Citizens of Junagadh revolt against Nawab. Why?

Ans: Because the nawab of this princely state had signed the agreement to the join the state of Pakistan.

18.Junagadh joined Indian federation in 1949.

19.Who are called ‘Razacks’?

Ans: The people angry with cruel army called ‘Razacks’ which had the patronage of Nizam.

20.Hyderabad joined Indian federation in 1948.

21.Pondicherry became Union Territory of India in 1963.

22.How Goa was integrated to India?

Ans: Through the military action on Goa.

23. ‘Reorganization of state commission’ was formed in the year-1953.

24. ‘**Vishal Mysore state**’ came into existence in 1956 it renamed as **Karnataka** in the year 1973.

25. Present **28** states and **9** union territories in India.

26.Mr **Fazal Ali** was the president of ‘**States Reorganization Act**’.

27.According to states reorganization act,**14 states and 6 union territories** were formed.

28.Portuguese exit from Goa in the year-1955

29.A day of trouble as well as joy for India- 1947 August 15

30. Independence was earned with a lot of – **Sacrifices and difficulties**

31. Problems after India independence

- Firstly** - Partition of the country
- Secondly** - Integration of princely states
- Thirdly** - Damaged the economic system
- Fourthly** - Creating its own constitution
- Fifthly** - Protect the freedom its enemies
- Sixthly** - Gender and caste-based discrimination

32.It was used by the British to create Divide and Rule policy – **Diversity**

33.The First Prime Minister of independent India -Jawaharlal Nehru

34.The First President of independent India - -Dr. Babu Rajendra Prasad

35.The First Home Minister of independent India -S.V. Patel

36.The First law minister of independent India - Dr.B.R. Ambedkar

37.The First Governor General of India -Lord Mountbatten

38.The First education minister of India Moulana Abdul Kalam Azad

39.The state was emerged after the death of Potti Sriramulu –

Vishalandra , as a result, Andhrapradesh was formed in 1953.

40.The King of Jammu and Kashmir during integration- **Hari Singh**

THE PROBLEMS OF INDIA AND THEIR SOLUTIONS

1MCQ+1MQ

1.What is Unemployment?

Ans: Unemployment is a situation where a person does not find work in accordance to his capacity or qualification.

2.What are the two important reasons for Unemployment?

Ans: 1. Over population. 2.Improved Technology.

3.According to 2011 census, the poverty rate is 21.09%.

4.What is Corruption?

Ans: Corruption means offering bribe and following any other illegal means to achieve some illegal benefits. **OR**

Ans: Misuse of public authority for personal gains.

5.What are the forms of corruption?

Ans: Bribery, Nepotism, Caste favourism and intentional slowdown of the work.

6.Which is the institution is inexistence to curb corruption in Karnataka and India. - **Ans: Lokayukta and Lok pal**

7.What is Discrimination?

Ans: Discrimination means exploitation based on gender, caste and region.

8.The right for **Equality and Freedom** have been included in **Part-III** of the Indian Constitution.

9.The article no 371 has been amended from **A to J** remove regional imbalance through the Regional imbalances. - **Hyderabad Karnataka status- 371(J)**

10.**Dr.D.M.Nanjundappa committee** has given special status.

11.What is Communalism?

Ans: Segregation in the name of religion and creating hatred and cultivating opposite self-interests can be called as Communalism.

12.Why government has started women and Child Development department?

Ans: In order to improve women's education and status.

13.Karnataka has implemented '**Stree shakti**' programme for Social progress.

14. Match the following: -

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|----------------|
| 1.The First woman President | - | Pratibha Patil |
| 2.The First woman Prime minister | - | Indira Gandhi |
| 3.The First woman Lokasabha speaker- | | Meerakumai |

- 4.The First woman Governor - Sarojini Naidu
5.The First woman Chief Minister - Suchetha Kripalani
- 15.In Karnataka, **50%** reservation has been given to women in Local Bodies.
- 16.Political corruption leads to - **Crime**
- 17.Political corruption find in different spaces like – **Tax evasion, illegal hoarding, smuggling, economic offences, cheating, employment cheating.**
- 18.Corruption can be rooted out only through –
strong public ethics and morality and personal commitment.
- 19.Inequalities are there between man and women in our society because –
The role of man and women according to patriarchal values.
20. The status of women has remained low because-
-due to social customs, poverty and illiteracy.

GLOBAL PROBLEMS AND INDIA'S ROLE

1MQ

1.What is Imperialism?

Ans: Imperialism is an attempt by a sovereign country to take over another sovereign country with the intention of ruling it for its personal gains.

2.What is colonialism?

Ans: “Country by one power over a dependent area or people” **Or** Europeans were established their colonies in other countries for the purpose trade only.

3. Mach the following:-

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|-----------|
| 1.American war of Independence | - | 1776 |
| 2.French Revolution | - | 1789 |
| 3.Russian Revolution | - | 1917 |
| 4.Indian Freedom struggle | - | 1920-1947 |

4.Universal Declaration of Human Rights is considered as a major event in the world history?

Ans: The early part of nineteenth century provided more strength to human rights.

5.When did we Celebrate world Human Rights Day?

Ans: December 10th (1948)

SOCIAL PROBLEMS

1MQ + 1MCQ

1. Who are called as Child Labours?

Ans: According to the Indian constitution, if children below the age of 14 years are working for the financial consideration, then it is called as 'Child Labour'.

2. What is Female foeticide?

Ans: Female foeticide is an attempt to stop the natural growth of fetus in the womb of a mother or aborting the fetus forcibly.

3. What is Life Expectancy?

Ans: Life expectancy refers to the number of years a person can be expected to live.

4. Children mortality rate is more among girl children why?

Ans: The failure of various nutritional programmes devised at ground level.

5. What is Hunger?

Ans: Hunger is a state where the necessary calories of food are not available for the individual.

6. What is Invisible Hunger?

Ans: An individual needs requisite quantities of proteins, carbohydrates, fat, vitamins and salts. If these are not fulfilled, it is called as 'Invisible Hunger'.

7. According to FAO, who suffers from Hunger and Malnutrition?

Ans: According to FAO, in India, an individual needs at least 1820 calories of food. Any person who receives less than 1632 calories of food is considered as a person who suffers from Hunger and Malnutrition.

8. According to the Global Hunger Index, India's rank is 20.

9. What is Child Marriage?

Ans: According to the law, the marriage that takes place between a boy of below 21 years and a girl who is 18 years is child marriage.

10. Child Marriage is considered as a Crime. How?

Ans: A child marriage affects not only the couple; it also affects the physical and psychological well-being of the children born out of such marriages.

11. What is Child Trafficking?

Ans: Child Trafficking refers to the exploitation of girls and boys primarily for forced labour and sexual exploitation.

12 Important Dates.

- | | | |
|---|---|------|
| 1.Child Labour Prohibition and Regulating Act | - | 1986 |
| 2.Adolescent Labour Prohibition Act | - | 2016 |
| 3.Industrial Act | - | 1948 |
| 4.Protection Children's from Sexual Offence Act | - | 2012 |
| 5.Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act | - | 1994 |
| 6.Child Marriage Prohibition Act | - | 2006 |
| 7.Immoral Human Trafficking Prevention Act | - | 1956 |

13 Expand Forms: -

- | | | |
|--------|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1.NHS | - | National Health Survey |
| 2.NFHS | - | National Family Health Service |
| 3.FAO | - | Food and Agriculture Organization |
| 4.GHI | - | Global Hunger Index |
| 5.BMI | - | Body Mass Index |
| 6.BPL | - | Below Poverty Line |
| 7.PDS | - | Public Distribution System |
| 8.HIV | - | Human Immune Virus |
| 9.AIDS | - | Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome |
| 10.IPC | - | Indian Penal Code |
14. Child Labour any sector for any reason – **2years imprisonment and 50000 rupees fine** according to **article -14.**
15. Child Labour in any household activities – **10000 rupees fine**
16. Child Labour dangerous employment-**50000 rupees fine**
17. In **Kerala Nair** families the inheritance rights resides with the women.
18. You can lodge complaint against child marriage with toll free number-**1098**

INDIAN TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

1.What is Transport?

Ans: Transport means movement of goods, service and passengers from one place to another.

2.Which Programme made to convert mud roads into metalled roads?

Ans: Prime Minister's "Grama Sadak Yojana"

3.What is the aim of Golden Quadrilateral and Super Highways?

Ans: to construct with 4 to 6 lane roads (1999)

4.Expand forms: -

- | | | |
|--------|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1.NHAI | - | National Highway Authority of India. |
| 2.CPWD | - | Central Public Work Department |
| 3.SPWD | - | State Public Work Department |

- 4.**BRDA** - Border Roads Development Authority
- 5.**NH** - National Highway (Mile stone Yellow & White)
- 6.**SH** - State Highway (Mile stone Green & White)
- 7.**DR** - District Road (Mile Stone Black & White)
- 8.**VR** - Village Road (Mile stone Red & White)
- 9.**HBJ** - Hazira – Bijaipur – Jagadishpur
- 10.**AAI** - Airport Authority of India
- 11.**AIR** - All India Radio
- 12.**DD** - Door darshan
- 13.**GIS** - Global Information System
- 14.**GPS** - Global Positioning System

- 5. **National Highways** - State capitals, Ports, towns and cities
- State Highways** - District HQ, State capitals, with NH
- District Roads** - Taluk HQ, SH and Railways
- Village Roads** - Towns and Market centres.

6.What are Border Roads?

Ans: Roads in border areas which are especially used for defence purpose, are called ‘**Border Roads**’.

7.Which is the longest Highway in India? Ans: NH7

8.Which is the highest road in the world?

Ans: The **Manali-Leh** Road is the world’s highest road.

9.Railway transport are very useful. How?

Ans: To carry heavy goods and large number of passengers over a long distance.

10.In India the railways were constructed during British period. Why?

Ans: Because convenient transport of raw materials and the movement of army from one place to another.

11.The first railway line was laid between **Bombay to Thane in 1853 and Second **Kolkota to Raniganj in 1854**.**

12.What is the use of pipeline transport?

Ans: to transport crude oil from oil field to refineries, natural gas and mineral slurry.

13.What are Ports?

Ans: Meeting points between land and sea routes where ships are docked for loading and unloading.

14. Uniqueness of Ports: -

- 1.**Kandla** - The head of the gulf of Kachchh (GJ)
- 2.**Mumbai** - Biggest, Spacious and Gate way of India (MH)

- 3. **Mormuugoa** - Zuari river estuary (GA)
- 4. **New Mangalore** - Gate way of Karnataka (KA)
- 5. **Kochi** - The queen of the Arabian sea (KE)
- 6. **Chennai** - Oldest port and artificial harbour of India (TN)
- 7. **Vishakapatnam** - Deepest land locked and Protected Port (AP)
- 8. **Kolkata** - Riverine port and Second biggest and Largest terminal

15. What is Communication?

Ans: Conveyance of messages from one person to another or from one place to another place is called 'Communication'.

16. Which is the oldest and still existing newspaper of India?

Ans: Bombay Samachar (Now Mumbai Samachar) From 1882 still exist.

17. What is GIS?

Ans: GIS is a computer-based system which can accumulate and internet data on the Earth's surface.

18. What is GPS?

Ans: The GPS indicates the location of a stationary or moving object or person through pointing out the latitude and longitude and height above sea level.

19. What is Remote Sensing Technology?

Ans: It collects information regarding the earth's surface and gathering information about the distance between two objects without touching objects.

20. Which Bank is issued National Savings certificate?

Ans: Postal Bank of India.

21. What is Telecommunication?

Ans: It refers to communication over a distance by cable, telegraph, telephone, Fax etc.

22. Name the two services have replaced the telegraphic service.

Ans: Telephone and Mobile phone.

23. TV broadcasting was started under the name of Door Darshan (DD) at Delhi in 1959.

INDIAN NATURAL DISASTERS

1. What are natural disasters?

Ans: The natural hazards which create widespread destruction are known as natural disasters.

2. Give an example of Natural disasters.

Ans: Earthquakes, volcanoes, tsunamis, landslides, floods, cyclones, drought, coastal erosion and avalanches.

3.What is a cyclone?

Ans: A cyclone is a large-scale air mass that rotates around a strong centre of low atmospheric pressure, counter clockwise in NH and clockwise in SH.

4.Name the two types of cyclones?

Ans: 1.Tropical cyclones 2.Temperate cyclones

5.The eastern coast is more prone to cyclones. Why?

Ans: Because in India most of the tropical cyclones develop in the Bay of Bengal.

6.Name the states affected from cyclones.

Ans: Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha and West Bengal.

7.What are Floods?

Ans: Flood refer to the inundation of land by river water.

8.What are Landslides?

Ans: The sliding of land mass along steep slopes of hills or mountains is called landslides.

9.What is Coastal Erosion?

Ans: Coastal erosion is the process of wearing away and removal of materials along the coast line by wave action.

10.What is Earthquake?

Ans: An earthquake is a violent vibration in the Earth's crust.

11.What are Tsunamis?

Ans: Tsunamis are large waves generated by earthquakes.

12.In Himalayan zone occurring more earthquakes. why?

Ans: Due to plate tectonics

13.Which zone is known as 'The zone of moderative intensity'?

Ans: The Indo-Gangetic zone'

14.Peninsular zone is known as "Zone of minimum intensity" why?

Ans: Because only a few earthquakes have been occurred in this zone mostly in recent years.

CONSUMER EDUCATION AND PROTECTION

1MQ + 1MCQ

1.Who is a Consumer?

Ans: Consumer is a person, one who buys the goods hires or avails services for a consideration called Price or Wages.

2.Who is a provider?

Ans: Provider is a person, one who supplies the goods and services.

3.What is the duty of traders and producers?

Ans: To provide quality goods and services for the price paid by the consumer.

4.What is the right of every consumer?

Ans: to get quality goods and services

5.Expand form of AWARE.

Ans: The Association of Women Against Rising Expenses.

6.What is teleshopping?

Ans: Through Internet, SMS or telephone consumers can place the order for the goods selected. Payment can be made after receiving the goods at door. This transaction is called Teleshopping.

7.What is the duty of every producer?

Ans: to satisfy the wants or needs of consumers.

8.What is Consumer protection?

Ans: It refers to protection to consumers against the exploitation by the producers and traders.

9.March 15 is an important day. Why?

Ans: US former president John F Kennedy adopted a legislation comprising of four rights such as citizens safety, information, appeal and remedy. For this reason, March 15 every year celebrated as the world consumers Day.

10.What is the major objective of the Consumer Protection Act?

Ans: To ensure quality goods and services at reasonable prices through healthy competition.

- 11.District Forum - less than 20 lakhs - Judge of Supreme court
- State commission - 20 lakhs to 1 crore - High court judge
- National commission - more than 1 crore - District judge

12.Consumer Protection Act implemented in the year 1986.

MCQ Statement

13.The Service Organisations have used the term – **User**

14.The person who supplies goods or services – **Provider**

15.The word Consumer in place of user through this act –

Consumer Protection Act

16.The history of consumer movement started first in the world –

United states of America

17. “The Indian Association of Consumers” started in

– **1956.** (It came into effective-(**1965**)

18.

Council	Level	Chairman
Central Protection Council	National Level	Minister incharge of consumer affair
State Protection Council	State Level	Minister incharge of consumer affair

OPPOSITION TO BRITISH RULE IN KARNATAKA

1MCQ

1. In the 18th century in Indian History is considered as –
“The century of political problems”
2. Death of Chikkadevaraj Wodeyar – **1704**
3. Capital city of Carnatic – **Arcot**
4. Hyder Ali became the Dalwai and sidelined the king – **Krishnaraja Wodeyar II**
5. Duration of First Anglo Mysore war – **1767-69**
6. First Anglo Mysore war ended with treaty of – **‘Madras Treaty’**
7. This became the reason for second Anglo-Mysore War –
British attacked Mahe and capture it.
8. The second Anglo- Mysore started in – **1780**
9. The British officer led the army in second Anglo Mysore war –
Sir Eyre Coote
10. The British were successful in winning over the Marathas and Nizam of Hyderabad to their side through- **Salbai Agreement**
11. The second Anglo Mysore War ended with treaty of – **Treaty of Mangalore**
12. The main reason for Third Anglo Mysore war – **Politics of Travancore**
13. The British officer took the leadership of British Army during 3rd Anglo Mysore War – **Lord Cornwallis.**
14. 3rd Anglo Mysore war ended with treaty of – **Treaty of Srirangapatnam.**
15. British Governor General of India during 4th Anglo Mysore war –
Lord Wellesley
16. Ruler of Bidanur and Solignur - **Dondia Wagh (Wagh means Tiger, Due to Dondia’s bravery he known as Dondiya Wagh)**
17. Kittur lies between – **Dharwad and Belagum**
18. Kittur Chennamma adopted a boy named – **Shivalingappa**
19. The collector and political agent of the British in Dharwad – **Thackeray**
20. The British attacked Kittur again under the leadership of – **Colonel Deacon**
21. Rayanna of Kittur state belongs to – **Sangolli village**
22. The Amar Sulya rebellion was basically a – **Farmer rebellion**
23. The ruler of Surapura – **Venkatappa Nayaka**
24. The ruler of Koppal – **Veerappa(zamindar)**
25. Halagali Bedas against British because – **banned the usage of weapons**

INDIAN FOREIGN POLICY

1MCQ

1. India became a republic/independent in the year – **1947**
2. Jawaharala Nehru outlined the Foreign Policy of India for the 1st time to the general public on – **through radio speech on September 7, 1946.**
3. Foreign policy of India is also known as Foreign policy of Nehru because –
- **He managed the External Affairs Minister and Prime Minister.**
4. India and China accepted Pancha Sheela principles because -
- **to foster their international relationship.**
5. Pancha Sheela principles signed between – **Nehru and Chou Enlai (1954)**
6. After the Nehru, Prime Ministers like Lal Bahadur Shastri, Indira Gandhi followed the principle of – **“eye for an eye” in foreign policy.**
7. The former Prime Minister tried to reform our foreign policy with Pakistan
- **Atal Bihari Vajpayee**
8. SAARC was founded on - **December 8, 1985**
9. SAARC countries – **India, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Maldives.**
10. The SAARC conference of 1986 was held in our state at – **Bangalore**
11. ‘No corner of world shall have Imperialism’ declared India in conference of Asian countries held in – **New Delhi (1949) and Bandung (1955)**
12. Discrimination among the skin colour- **Apartheid**
13. African National Congress was founded by – **Nelson Mandela**
14. The process of elimination of specific arms step by step is called
- **Disarmament**
15. The constitution of India’s article 51 advocates for a foreign policy that aim
- **establishing international peace and cooperation.**
16. The ministry of central government plays a decisive role in formulating our Foreign policy – **Ministry of External Affairs**

LABOUR

1MCQ

- 1.Plato wrote in his book 'The Republic' on – **The Division of Labour.**
2. “Division of Labour” creates less skilled workers” it is said by – **Karl Marx**
- 3.The present digital world division of labour is done through – **Computers**
- 4.Division of labour leads to - **Specialization**
- 5.Class system emerged due to – **Economic Interest and Division of Labour.**
- 6.Migration is one of the main features of – **Unorganized sector**
- 7.A study of circular migration is done through this book - ‘**Foot Loosers**’
- 8.The ‘**Minimum wages Act**’ implemented in the year – **1971**
- 9.Most of the women in unorganized sector work as – ‘**Domestic Helpers**’
- 10.Equal wages act implemented in the year – **1976**

INDIA- CLIMATE

- 1.India’s climate is – Tropical Monsoon climate
- 2.The word monsoon derived from an Arabic word mausim which means
-**Season**
- 3.During this season the rays of the sun fall vertically over the southern hemisphere – **Winter season.**
- 4.During winter the temperature and humidity are low and the sky is clear
Because – **India get oblique rays of the sun**
- 5.The coldest month of India is – **January**
- 6.The lowest temperature located in India – **Dras near Kargil(-60°c)**
- 7.During Summer the temperature is high in India because –
the sun’s rays fall vertically over the northern hemisphere.
- 8.The Highest temperature recorded in India –
Ganganagar in Rajasthan(49.4°c)
- 9.Convection rain occurs locally in some parts of the country due to –
Local winds and Temperature
- 10.

Pre-Monsoon showers /Convectional rain	State
Andhis	Uttar Pradesh

Mango showers	Kerala
Kalabaisakhis	West Bengal
Coffee blossoms	Karnataka

11. Rainy season is also known as – **“the south west monsoon”** season.
12. Two branches of south-west monsoons – **Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal**
13. The heaviest rainfall occurs/receives at – **‘Mawsynram’ in Meghalaya**
14. The Retreating monsoon season is also known as –
North East Monsoon Season.
15. It is a season of unsettled weather conditions – **Retreating Monsoon season**
16. During Retreating season the state gets heavy rainfall – **Tamil Nadu**
17. The lowest rainfall located in India –
Royli in Jaisalmer of Rajasthan(8.3cm)

INDIA-WATER RESOURCES

1MCQ+1MAP

1.

SN	RIVER NAME	BIRTH PLACE	LENGHT H	JION
01	Indus or Sindhu	Mt.Kailash (Tibet)	2897 Km	Arabian Sea
02	Ganga	Gangothri Glacier	2525 Km	Bay of Bengal
03	Brahmaputra	Manasa Sarovar	2589 Km	With Ganga
04	Mahanadi	Sihawa Range	851 Km	Bay of Bengal
05	Godavari	Traimbaka	1465 Km	Bay of Bengal
06	Krishna	Mahabaleswara	1400 Km	Bay of Bengal
07	Kaveri	Talakaveri	805Km	Bay of Bengal
08	Narmada	Amarkantak Hills	1312 Km	Arabian Sea
09	Tapi	Multai	724	Arabian Sea

2. The north Indian rivers also known as – **Himalayan Rivers**
3. Tributaries of River Indus – **Jhelum ,Chenab ,Beas, Ravi and Sutlej**
4. The largest river of India -**River Ganga**
5. The name of River Ganga in Bangladesh – **Padma**
6. The tributaries of River Ganga –
Yamuna, Ghagra, Gandak, Ramganga, Kosi, Gomati, Sarada, son.
7. The state where Brahmaputra enters into India – **Arunachal Pradesh**
8. In Tibet the river Brahmaputra is known as – **Tsang-Po**
9. In Bangladesh river Brahmaputra is known as – **Jamuna**
10. River Brahmaputra forms the world’s largest river island – **Majuli**

11. South Indian rivers also known as – **Peninsular rivers.**

12. The longest river in south in India – **Godavari**

13. Tributaries of Krishna –

Bhima, Tungabhadra, Koyna, Ghataprabha and Malaprabha.

14. The important tributaries of River Kaveri – **Hemavathi, Simsha, Kapila Arkavathi, Lakshmanathirtha, Suvarnavathi and Bhavani.**

15. The important west flowing rivers of India – **Narmada and Tapi**

16. The river flow through a narrow gorge called ‘Marble Gorge’ – **Narmada**

17. Water is drawn directly from the river without dam – **Inundation canals**

18. Dams are constructed across the rivers – **Perennial canals**

19. **Multi-Purpose River Valley Projects**

S N	MPRVP	RIVER	UNIQUE	VENTUR E	RESRVOI R
01	Damodar Project	Damodar	First Project and Sorrow of Bengal	West Bengal and Bihar	
02	Bhakra-Nangal	Sutlej	Highest straight gravity Dam	Haryana Rajasthan	Gobind Sagar
03	Hirakud	Mahanadi	Longest Dam Sorrow of odisha	Odisha	
04	Tungabhadra	Tungabhadra		Karnataka Andhra	Pampa Sagar
05	Upper Krishna	Krishna		Karnataka	Basava sagar
06	Kosi Project	Kosi	Sorrow of Bihar	India Nepal	
07	Rihand Project	Rihand		Uttara Pradesh	Gobind Ballabh panth sagar
08	Nagarajun sagar project	Krishna	Largest project in India	Telangana	

20. Damodar project comprises of 4 dams –

-Tilaiya, Konar, Maithon and panchet

21. Damodar projects comprise of 3 Thermal Power Stations –

-Bokaro, Durgapur and Chandrapura

22.The right bank canal of Nagarjuna Sagar project is called – **Jawahar Canal**

23.The left bank canal of Nagarjuna Sagar project is called- **Lal Bahadur canal**

DEVELOPMENT

1MQ + 1MCQ

1.What is Economic Development?

Ans: Economic development refers to increase in a country's capacity to serve the economic interests of its citizens and overcoming economic problems such as poverty unemployment inequality, inflation, etc.

OR

Whenever the economic activities in a country expand, it is called as economic development.

OR

According to Prof.Meier and Baldwin, "Economic development is a process whereby an economy's real national income increases over a long period of time"

OR

Prof.Colin Clark defines economic development as "an improvement in economic welfare"

2.What is Development?

Ans: The progress in a particular field or a segment of people, like rural development, social development, educational development, women and children development. Etc.

3.In 'Real National Income' the word Real indicates –

Purchasing power of income

4.What is Economic welfare?

Ans: Economic welfare, in turn, is the availability of all those goods and services which are used by the individuals.

5.Improving economic welfare of people also means –

Reducing economic ills like poverty.

6.What is Inclusive development?

Ans: Ensuring that every person is benefitted by the process of development is inclusive development.

7.What is sustainable development?

Ans: Preserving natural resources and the environment for the benefit of future generations also, is sustainable development.

8.What is Underdevelopment?

Ans: The word underdevelopment denotes a backward and stagnant situation where levels of living of people are low due to lower level of per capita income and lower productivity levels, apart from high population growth.

9.What is National Income?

Ans: The Income of all the people residing in a country.

10.What is Per Capita income? How it calculates?

Ans: The average income of each individual in the country. It is calculated as national income divided by total population, in a given year.

11.What is Life expectancy?

Ans: The age till which the people of a country can expect to survive is called life expectancy.

12.What is HDI?

Ans: The average of life expectancy, educational achievement and standard of living is the HDI.

13.What is Sex ratio?

Ans: The number of females for every 1000 males.

14.What is women SHG?

Ans: A SHG is a group of women (usually 20) who come together to share their meagre resources, obtain external support undertake business jointly and earn income.

15.What is Empowerment?

Ans: Empowerment is a process that infuses people with power i.e. access to resources; expands individual capacity and power of decision-making autonomy.

16. A Pakistani economist inspired by the writings noble laurate Amartya Sen – **Mahabub Ul Haq.**

17.Expand form of HDI - **Human Development Index.**

18.In 2014 -**HDI** was calculated at **0.586** and ranked at **135** out of **187** countries.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

1MQ

1.What is Rural Development?

Ans: Rural Development refers to a process of economic and social upliftment of rural areas. **OR**

Overall development of rural areas to improve the quality of life of rural people.

2.What is the prime reason of rural backwardness?

Ans: Stagnation and slow growth of agriculture.

3.What is Decentralization?

Ans: Providing administrative power and the responsibility of developing the village to people themselves is called decentralization.

4.Expand form of MGNREGS.

Ans: Mahatma Gandhi national Rural Employment Guarantee scheme.

5.Housing programmes:

- 1.Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana
- 2.Ambedkar-Valmiki housing programme.

6. Panchayat Raj Institution – 73rd Constitutional Amendment- 1993

Three-tier system	Zilla Panchayath	- District Level
	Taluk Panchayath	- Taluk Level
	Grama Panchayath	- Village Level

7. “Development of its villages is the true development of India” said by

- **Mahatma Gandhi**

8. Important body of a gram panchayath - **Grama Sabha**

9.The predominant function of PRIs is – **to engage in local planning**

10.The **Public Distribution System** in villages is **strengthened and poor people are provided with the essential food grains.**