



GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

**ZILLA PANCHAYAT
BENGALURU URBAN DISTRICT
OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
BENGALURU NORTH DISTRICT
K.G ROAD BENGALURU**



UTTARA UTTUNGA EDITION-2

**SOCIAL SCIENCE
SSLC PARIKSHA MARGADARSHI**

ನೇತೃತ್ವ:
ಶ್ರೀ.ನಾರಾಯಣ
ಉಪನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು(ಆಡಳಿತ)
ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಉತ್ತರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ

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ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಉತ್ತರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ

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ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಉತ್ತರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ

ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ:
ಶ್ರೀ.ಅಜ್ಜಯ್ಯ ಜಿ.
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ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಉತ್ತರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ

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ಎಸ್. ಎಸ್.ಎಲ್.ಸಿ. ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಜೂನ್/ಜುಲೈ 2021 - ದಿನಾಂಕದಂತೆ ಉಳಿಯುವ ಅಮೂಲ್ಯವಾದ ದಿನಗಳು.

ದಿನಾಂಕ								01-03-21	02-03-21
ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗೆ ಉಳಿಯುವ ಅಮೂಲ್ಯವಾದ ದಿನಗಳು.								112	111
ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳೇ ಶಾಲೆಗೆ ತಪ್ಪದೆ ಬನ್ನಿರಿ ಶ್ರದ್ಧೆಯಿಂದ ಕಲಿಯಿರಿ ಯಶಸ್ಸು ಗಳಿಸಿರಿ.									
03-03-21	04-03-21	05-03-21	06-03-21	07-03-21	08-03-21	09-03-21	10-03-21	11-03-21	12-03-21
110	109	108	107	106	105	104	103	102	101
13-03-21	14-03-21	15-03-21	16-03-21	17-03-21	18-03-21	19-03-21	20-03-21	21-03-21	22-03-21
100	99	98	97	96	95	94	93	92	91
23-03-21	24-03-21	25-03-21	26-03-21	27-03-21	28-03-21	29-03-21	30-03-21	31-03-21	01-04-21
90	89	88	87	86	85	84	83	82	81
02-04-21	03-04-21	04-04-21	05-04-21	06-04-21	07-04-21	08-04-21	09-04-21	10-04-21	11-04-21
80	79	78	77	76	75	74	73	72	71
12-04-21	13-04-21	14-04-21	15-04-21	16-04-21	17-04-21	18-04-21	19-04-21	20-04-21	21-04-21
70	69	68	67	66	65	64	63	62	61
ಮೊಬೈಲ್ ಬಳಕೆ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಪಠ್ಯ ಪುಸ್ತಕದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಅಭ್ಯಾಸ ಮಾಡಿರಿ.								ಎರಡನೆ ರೂಪಣಾತ್ಮಕ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ	
22-04-21	23-04-21	24-04-21	25-04-21	26-04-21	27-04-21	28-04-21	29-04-21	30-04-21	01-05-21
60	59	58	57	56	55	54	53	52	51
ಎರಡನೆ ರೂಪಣಾತ್ಮಕ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ			ಪ್ರತಿ ದಿನ ವೇಳಾಪಟ್ಟಿಯಂತೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವಿಷಯ ಪುನರಾವರ್ತಿಸಿರಿ.						
02-05-21	03-05-21	04-05-21	05-05-21	06-05-21	07-05-21	08-05-21	09-05-21	10-05-21	11-05-21
50	49	48	47	46	45	44	43	42	41
ಗಣಿತದಂತಹ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆದು ಬರೆದು ಅಭ್ಯಾಸ ಮಾಡಿರಿ. ಓದುವುದಕ್ಕಿಂತ- ಓದಿ ಬರೆಯುವುದು ಉತ್ತಮ ಕೃಷಿ ವಿಷಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸಮಯ ನೀಡಿರಿ.								ಪೂರ್ವ ಸಿದ್ಧತಾ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ	
12-05-21	13-05-21	14-05-21	15-05-21	16-05-21	17-05-21	18-05-21	19-05-21	20-05-21	21-05-21
40	39	38	37	36	35	34	33	32	31
ಪೂರ್ವ ಸಿದ್ಧತಾ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ವೇಳಾಪಟ್ಟಿ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಮಟ್ಟ(ವೇಳಾಪಟ್ಟಿ ಪ್ರಕಟವಾಗಬೇಕಿದೆ)						ಮಾದರಿ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿರಿ.			
22-05-21	23-05-21	24-05-21	25-05-21	26-05-21	27-05-21	28-05-21	29-05-21	30-05-21	31-05-21
30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21
01-06-21	02-06-21	03-06-21	04-06-21	05-06-21	06-06-21	07-06-21	08-06-21	09-06-21	10-06-21
20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11
11-06-21	12-06-21	13-06-21	14-06-21	15-06-21	16-06-21	17-06-21	18-06-21	19-06-21	20-06-21
10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	ಶುಭವಾಗಲಿ
21-06-21	22-06-21	23-06-21	24-06-21	25-06-21	26-06-21	27-06-21	28-06-21	29-06-21	30-06-21
ಪ್ರಥಮ ಬಾಡೆ			ಗಣಿತ				ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ		ತೃತೀಯ ಬಾಡೆ ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್.ಕ್ಲಾಸ್.
01-07-21	02-07-21	03-07-21	04-07-21	05-07-21	ರಜಾ ದಿನಗಳನ್ನು ವ್ಯರ್ಥಮಾಡಬೇಡಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಅಧ್ಯಯನದಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರೊಂದಿಗೆ ನಿರಂತರ ಸಂಪರ್ಕದಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತಾ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಪಠ್ಯ ವಿಷಯದ ಅನುಮಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಭಯವಿಲ್ಲದೇ ಪರಿಹರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಿ.				
	ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ಬಾಡೆ			ಸಮಾಜ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ					
ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯೆಂದರೆ ಭಯ ಪಡಬೇಡಿ: ಇಂದಿನಿಂದಲೇ ಅಭ್ಯಾಸದಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಿ , ಖಂಡಿತ ಯಶಸ್ಸು ನಿಮ್ಮದಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.									

BUSINESS STUDIES

TWO AND THREE MARKS QUESTIONS

1. List out the characteristics of bank transactions.

Dealing with Money
Individual/Firm/Company
Acceptance of Deposits
Lending Loans
Payment and Withdrawal
Agency and Utility Services
Profit and Service Orientation
Ever Increasing Functions
Connecting Link
Banking Business
Name Identity

2. What are the functions of a bank?

Accepting deposits from public and others.
Lending money to public (Loans) and other institutions.
Transferring money from one place to another (Remittances)
Collecting money on cheques, drafts and bills.
Discounting of bills.
Hiring safe deposit lockers.
Conducting foreign exchange transactions.
Keeping valuables in safe custody.
Issuing letters of credit and guarantee.
Conducting government transactions (State & Central).

3. Explain the relationship between the banker and its customers.

1. General relationship:

Primary Relationship (Debtor and creditor relationship).
Subsidiary Relationship (Trustee and beneficiary relationship).
Agent and Principal Relationship

2. Special relationship:

Obligation to honour cheques.
Obligation to maintain secrecy of accounts.

4. "The number of saving bank account holders is increasing" - Give reasons.

This type of account is generally opened in banks by salaried persons or by the persons who have a fixed regular income.
This facility is also given to the students, senior citizens, pensioners etc.

Savings accounts are opened to encourage people to save money and pool their savings. There is no restriction on the number and amount of deposits.

The money can be withdrawn either by cheque or through a withdrawal slip available in the respective bank.

5. What are the advantages of opening a bank account?

Bank account facilitates safe custody of money
Bank account helps in making payments
Bank account helps in collection of money.
Bank account holders get advances and loans.
Bank account helps in smooth financial transactions.
Bank account holders can get safe deposit locker facility.

6. What are the services offered by Banks?

Debit Card and Credit Cards
Personal Loans
Home and Vehicle Loans
Mutual Funds
Safe Deposit Lockers
Trust Services
Signature Guarantees
E – Banking

7. What are the financial services given by Post Office?

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

8. Mention the types of Banks.

Central Bank or Reserve Bank of India
Commercial Banks
Industrial Development Banks
Land Development Banks
Indigenous Banks (Money lenders or Sahukars)
Co-operative Banks

9. Mention the types of accounts opened in a Bank.

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

10. Explain the Savings Bank Account.

This type of account is generally opened in banks by salaried persons or by the persons who have a fixed regular income.

This facility is also given to the students, senior citizens, pensioners etc., Savings accounts are opened to encourage people to save money and pool their savings.

There is no restriction on the number and amount of deposits.

The money can be withdrawn either by cheque or through a withdrawal slip available in the respective bank.

11. Explain the Current Account.

Current account is opened by businessmen who have a large number of regular transactions with the Bank.

It includes deposits, withdrawals and contra transactions.

In current account, amount can be deposited or withdrawn any number of times in a day.

Generally banks do not give any interest on these deposits but collect service charges or bank charges on such account

12. Mention 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

Initial Deposit

13. What are the problems faced by consumer?

Charging excess to the commodities

False weight and measures

Selling of adulterated commodities

Creation of artificial scarcity of commodities by illegal hoarding

14. What are the causes for consumer exploitation?

During the past the Producers were supplying goods directly to the consumers. e.g. - milk, fruits, vegetables etc., without any hindrance of middlemen.

When agricultural occupations developed, it changed the marketing methods.

The direct transaction between the producer and consumer has almost stopped.

The Price Fixation of the goods and services was done mainly by the middle men.

It led to many hindrances.

Consumers had to face various difficulties and problems.

They incurred many losses.

15. Mention the four important aims of the Consumer Protection Council.

The Act accords importance for safety and quality.

Avoiding production and sale of dangerous goods.

Prevention of Trade Malpractices in the market.

Supervision on Quality, Weights, Measures and Price.

16. What are the major functions of the Consumer Protection Council?

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

It extends to the whole of India.

It applies to all goods and services.

It promotes the rights to consumers

17. What is teleshopping?

The consumers instead of going to traders can place order for the goods which are advertised over Television and other media. 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.

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

On that day, the president John F. Kennedy gave the American consumer four basic rights: the right to safety, the right to choose, the right to information, and the right to be heard.

19. March 15 of every year is celebrated as the World Consumers' Day. Why?

On March 15, 1962 that day, the president John F. Kennedy gave the American consumer four basic rights: the right to safety, the right to choose, the right to information, and the right to be heard.

ECONOMICS

TWO AND THREE MARKS QUESTIONS

1. Define development and explain the process of development.

The progress in a particular field or a segment of people is called development.

The term 'process' here refers to the operation of the forces that bring about changes in supply of factors of production and, in the structure of demand for the products.

Changes in factor supply take place due to discovery of additional resources, education and skill development, capital accumulation, population growth, adoption of better techniques of production, etc.

Demand for products changes due to change in size and composition of population; level and distribution of income; tastes etc.

These changes contribute to an increase in national income.

2. What is underdevelopment? What are its causes?

Underdevelopment means 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 and high population growth.

Causes for underdevelopment:

Low production

Low income

Lack of basic necessities

Illiteracy

Superstition

Lack of health and hygiene

Lack of civic amenities

3. What is HDI? How is it calculated?

Human Development Index is the average of the expected life expectancy, educational attainment and per capita income of a country's people.

Health is measured in terms of life expectancy; education is measured in terms of literacy attainments; and purchasing power through per capita income.

Life expectancy is measured in terms of availability of nutritious food, excellent health and hygiene facilities, clean environment etc.

The educational achievement of a country is measured on the basis of the average period of schooling completed by individuals above 25

years, and the expected period of school education that the children of 5 years might receive in their lifetime.

4. Examine the causes for low HDI of India.

Poverty

Unemployment

Low per capita income

Lack of basic amenities

Economic inequality

Backwardness in agriculture

5. How to achieve gender equality?

Enforcement of laws

Enforcement of Equal Pay

Providing proper education

Making reservations in various fields

Conducting Empowerment Programmes

6. "Women self help groups are supportive to women empowerment" justify.

They help to share meager resources

They help to obtain external support

They help to undertake business jointly

They help to earn more income

They help to get training in managing accounts, handling bank transactions

They help to get skills to take up remunerative income generating activities.

They have been instrumental in helping women to earn, save and spend at their willingness.

They help to increase the dignity and autonomy of women.

7. The comparison of economic development between countries with different levels of population will not be correct. Why?

Economic progress in a country will be slower, if the population expands along with the increase in national income.

Therefore, comparison of economic development between countries with different levels of population will not be correct.

8. What is per capita income? How it is calculated?

Per capita income is the average income of each individual in the country.

Per capita income is calculated as national income divided by total population, in a given year.

9. Per capita is not a real indicator of economic development. Why?

It does not consider the distribution of income among people

It does not consider the availability of basic amenities like food, shelter, education, health or other similar social factors.

10. India has very high rates of maternal, infant and child death rates. Why?

In many households women eat last after the head and children have had food.

This makes her malnourished and susceptible to many illnesses.

With low nutrition but compelled to doing heavy work, makes her to fall sick often, which is usually ignored by the men folk.

The health of pregnant women is very crucial because it affects the baby's health also.

11. Sex ratio in India is declining. Why?

An evil practice of detecting the gender of the fetus and destroying it if found to be a female one, is growing. Therefore, Sex ratio in India is declining.

12. What measures will help in bringing women to the mainstream of development?

Many laws have been enacted to curb violence against women at home and at work places to guarantee equal wages

Providing reservation of seats in elected bodies

13. How is the economic situation in the rural areas of India?

Even after 70 years of independence, the rural areas are scenes of deprivation and backwardness

Nearly one-third of rural population lives in abject poverty.

The development programmes and plans have failed to improve the socio-economic conditions of rural areas.

Poverty has increased among the rural people who depend mainly on agriculture.

Though 60% of the people work in the primary sector, the contribution from this sector to the national income is very less

Due to this, the gap between urban and rural areas is widening.

14. Explain briefly the significance of rural development.

It contributes not only to rural but also to the overall development of the country.

It creates greater demand for industrial products and services.

It generates additional employment opportunities.

With increased literacy and skill levels higher productivity could be achieved.

Better health results in higher work participation by the people and increased output.

Agro-processing, small scale and cottage industries will develop leading to gradual transformation of the villages.

With this, migration to cities will be reduced.

All these contribute towards reduction of poverty.

15. Explain Gandhiji's concept of 'Grama Swarajya' in the light of decentralization.

Providing administrative power and the responsibility of developing the village to people themselves.

It is a process through which power sharing occurs and people participate in decision making.

It is also a process that aims at planning and development from below.

This process was called as 'Grama Swarajya' by Mahatma Gandhi.

Decentralization reduces various kinds of exploitation

It upholds human independence and dignity.

It nurtures humane values like compassion and co-operation.

16. What is the role of Panchayat Raj institutions in rural development?

They provide irrigation facilities to agriculture

They encourage cottage industries

They help in alleviating poverty and unemployment

They help in enriching rural culture

They help in providing government facilities to the eligible.

They provide social welfare services

17. What are the essential activities for rural development?

Development of human resources

Land reforms

Development of the productive resources of each locality

Infrastructure development

Specific programmes of alleviation of poverty

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

A three-tier structure of district, taluk and village Panchayats with the Gram Sabha as foundation.

Direct and periodic elections.

Reservation of seats for scheduled castes (SCs) and scheduled tribes (STs), backward classes and women;

Provision of major financial and administrative responsibilities, budget and audit requirements.

Provision for executive/support staff

A strict procedure for dissolution/ suppression of Panchayats and mandatory elections within six months of dissolution.

19. Explain the role of women in rural development.

A significant number of women are working in farming, cattle-rearing, fisheries, silkworm rearing, horticulture, floriculture and poultry. Women form the majority among agricultural workers too.

Educated women are successfully handling a variety of jobs in various fields in the economy.

Women are rendering exceptional service in government offices, commercial establishments, educational institutions, hospitals, old age homes etc.

In addition, educated women are playing a prominent role in population control.

Women are establishing themselves in the political field too.

Starting from the gram panchayat to the position of a President, they are handling various responsibilities as political leaders at various levels of the government.

As there is reservation for women in panchayat raj institutions, an ordinary village woman has the opportunity to handle political power and work towards rural development.

20. Explain the role of 'Women Self-Help Groups' in rural development.

'Women Self-Help Groups' have been created in all villages in the rural sector.

These have been playing a significant role in organizing poor rural women and making them financially independent.

Members of these groups can avail of loans easily and engage in productive activities.

These associations have been successful in mobilizing savings and in repayment of loans.

Through the self-help groups, alert women are able to get rid of social evils like child marriage, dowry, caste system, superstitions, exploitation of women and children.

They are able to contribute towards building a clean and progressive society.

HISTORY

TWO AND THREE MARKS QUESTIONS

1. How did trade take place between India and Europe during middle ages?

There were trade and commerce relationship between India and Europe since ancient times.

There was great demand for Indian spices like Pepper, Cardamom, Ginger and many other spices in Europe.

The trade relationship continued between India, Europe and other Asian countries even during middle ages

2. Discuss the reasons that resulted in the discovery of new sea route to India.

In 1453, the Ottoman Turks captured the city of Constantinople.

As a result, all the trade routes connecting the city of Constantinople came under the control of Turks.

The Turks started levying too many taxes on the goods passing through these routes.

Spain and Portugal started encouraging courageous sailors to find a sea route to India.

The invention of Compass, Astrolabes, and Gunpowder

3. What were the results of Battle of Buxar?

Sha Aalam-II accorded the Dewani rights over Bengal to the British.

Sha Aalam-II gave away all the rights over Bengal to the British for an annual fee of rupees 26 lakhs.

The Nawab of Awadh had to give away a fine of rupees 50 lakh for waging a war against the company.

With the death of Mir Jaffar, the company paid pension to his son and took over the entire administration of Bengal.

4. What were the results of capturing the city of Constantinople?

All the trade routes connecting the city of Constantinople came under the control of Turks. The Turks started levying too many taxes on the goods passing through these routes. As a result, trade became unprofitable. Spain and Portugal attempted to break the monopoly of Italian traders

5. What were the reasons for the battle of Buxar?

In the beginning Mir Qasim remained loyal to the company. He paid two lakh pounds to the company and gave away a few places to it. Shortly afterwards, he declared himself an independent King. After verifying the misuse of Dastaks, he declared all business was duty free in Bengal. Indians competed against the British in all spheres of business. As a result, the British trade suffered considerably. This was enough for the British to oppose the Nawab. They brought in Mir Jaffar again and dethroned Mir Qasim. As Mir Qasim knew the cunningness of the British, he went for an organized war against them.

6. Who introduced Dual-government? What was it?

Robert Clive introduced 'Dual-government'. As per this, the British had the right to collect land taxes, whereas the Nawab had power over administrative issues like justice and others

6. Explain the reasons for First Anglo-Maratha War.

The death of Maratha strong man Madhav Rao Peshwa was a major setback to Marathas. Though, his brother Narayana came to power, he was murdered by his uncle Raghoba (Ragunatha Rao). This resulted in the infighting for the Peshwa post. The Maratha federation brought Madhav Rao II of Narayana Rao to the post of Peshwa. Upset with this development, Raghoba approached the British for support.

7. Explain the reasons for Third Anglo-Maratha War.

The Maratha families tried their best to protect their independence and honour. Even the Peshwa attempted to free himself from the clutches of the Company. The Peshwa attacked the British Residency in Poona and burnt it down. Appa Saheb of Nagpur and Malhar Rao Holkar rebelled against the British and were suppressed ruthlessly. Finally, Peshwa Baji Rao II fought against the British at Koregaon and Ashti and later surrendered to the British. The British abolished the Peshwa post and granted a pension to Baji Rao II.

8. Explain the effects of First Anglo-Maratha War.

Marathas had to lose Ahmadabad to the British. The Maratha federation entered 'Salbai Agreement' Madhav Rao II was named as the Peshwa

9. Explain the reasons for the second Anglo-Maratha War.

The differences among the Maratha Chieftains. There was enmity between Yeshwanth Rao of Holkar family and Daulath Rao of Sindhia family. Both wanted to establish control over the Peshwa Balaji Rao II. The army of Holkar defeated the armies of Scindia and the Peshwa. The Peshwa appealed to the British for help. The Peshwa entered the Subsidiary Alliance system by accepting the Treaty of Bassein. Other Maratha families like Holkar, Gwalior and Bhonsle formed an alliance opposing this treaty

10. Why did Lord Wellesley resign from his post?

His battle thirstiness increased the financial burden on the Company. On being criticised for this policy, Lord Wellesley resigned from his post and returned to England.

11. Explain the effects of third Anglo-Maratha War.

Peshwa Baji Rao II surrendered to the British.

The British abolished the Peshwa post and granted a pension to Baji Rao II. They installed Pratapa Simha, the descendant of Shivaji as the ruler of Satara, a miniscule state. Named him as the traditional leader of Marathas and suppressed the Maratha resistance.

12. How did Punjab become the dependent state of East India Company?

A political anarchy broke out in Punjab after the death of King Ranjith Singh. The British attempted to invade Punjab violating the Treaty of friendship; they had with the erstwhile King. A war broke out between the British and Punjab. Sensing the danger from an outside force; Hindus, Sikhs and Muslims got together to defeat the British. Finally, they had to accept defeat due to few traitor leaders. They signed a humiliating Lahore Agreement. With the British Resident became the de facto ruler of Punjab.

13. Illustrate the judicial system formulated through East India Company.

Warren Hastings established two types of courts in each district. 'A Dewani Aadalat' as a civil court and 'A Fouzadaari Aadalat' as a criminal court. In these civil courts Hindus were dispensed justice as per the Hindu scriptures and the Muslims as per the Shariat. Slowly, the British legal procedures were introduced in the criminal courts. Civil courts came under the administration of European officers. Though the criminal courts were under the control of 'Qajis', they were functioning under the supervision of European officers.

14. What are the measures undertaken at the time of British in Police system?

Lord Cornwallis implemented the efficient Police System in India for the first time. He created the new post of Superintendent of Police (SP). He divided a district into many 'Stations' and put every station under a 'Kotwal'. Similarly he put every village under the care of 'Chowkidhar'. 'Kotwal' was made accountable for thefts, crimes and other law violations at village level.

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

Hence, the entire police system was brought under the control of the British Officers.

The system of appointing British Magistrates started in 1781.

The Police Officers were under the power of the Magistrates.

The Police system underwent continuous changes. In 1861, the Indian Police Act was implemented.

This law is the base of good law and order administration.

But, Indians were not appointed for the post of officers.

In 1902, the Police Commission allowed the appointment of suitable qualified for the post of the police officers.

15. Make a list of the effects of British Education in India.

Indians could develop modernity, secularism, democratic attitudes and rationality along with Nationalistic ideals.

Impetus was received for the local literature and languages.

This facilitated unity in thinking process among the educated class.

Periodicals started emerging.

New social and religious reformation movements emerged.

The thoughts of thinkers like J.S. Mill, Rousseau and Montesquieu brought fresh thinking in the mind of educated youth of India.

The freedom struggles that were taking place across the globe influenced the Indians also.

Indians could understand and appreciate their rich tradition.

16. What are the measures undertaken at the time of British in civil services?

Lord Cornwallis introduced the administration of civil services.

1773 the government of England implemented Regulating Act in India.

Lord Cornwallis opened Fort William College in Calcutta.

But, this initiation did not find support from the directors of the East India Company.

As a result, all the appointments till 1853 were done by the directors.

For the appointments for Civil Services were done through Competitive Examinations.

This did not benefit Indians much.

17. Explain the military System during the British period.

The Military was the base of administration during the British Rule.

The British appointed the Indians for the military and took the entire India under their control with the help of the military.

They protected their supremacy by addressing the challenges posed by outside as well as inside forces with the help of the military.

The officers were again the British.

The Indians could reach the rank of Subedar, the highest post available to them.

Most of the Indians were Coolie Soldiers.

Based on Peel Commission recommendations, the Military System was redesigned.

18. What are the reforms undertaken at the time of British in Education system?

Warren Hastings facilitated the expansion of the modern education in India.

He started 'Calcutta Madrasa'.

Jonathan Duncan, a British citizen started Sanskrit College in Banaras

Charles Grant who pressed for the universalization of British education in India.

The expansion of the British Education India received special support after the appointment of Lord William Bentinck

Bentinck appointed Macaulay as the member of Governor General's Executive Committee.

Macaulay was also appointed as the Chairperson of the Committee on Education.

The Governor General Lord Dalhousie established Universities in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras

After this, the Education started becoming universalized in India.

19. How did Hyder Ali come to power?

He joined Mysore Army as an ordinary soldier, but was known for his shrewd political moves.

He was closely observing the political developments of Mysore.

He came into prominence during the siege of Devanahalli and military action against Nizam of Arcot.

He won the hearts of soldiers.

He became famous as Nawab Hyder Ali in a short time.

He was known for his innovations in arms' usage.

With his swift actions, he weakened the power of Delawar and sidelined the King Krishnaraja Wodeyar-II and established control over the administration.

20. What are the effects of Second Anglo-Mysore war?

Tippu Sultan was waging war in Malabar region when Hyder Ali died.

The British tried to take advantage of Hyder Ali's death by invading Mangalore and Bidanor.

They also tried to instigate the rulers of Calicut and Malabar regions against Tippu Sultan.

Tippu Sultan thought of all these developments and decided to protect Mangalore and the coastal regions.

He defeated the British.

The 'Treaty of Mangalore' ended the Second Anglo-Mysore War

21. What were the conditions of Srirangapatna treaty?

Tippu was forced to part with half of his kingdom

He was forced pay three crore rupees as war damage fee and had to pledge two of his children as a guarantee against the payment.

He was also forced to release the Prisoners of War.

The British withdrew the combined army from Srirangapatna.

22. The Fourth Anglo Mysore strengthened the position of British in Mysore. Discuss.

Tippu died while fighting against the British

With the death of Tippu Sultan, the British were happy as if the whole India came under their rule.

Most of the territories under Tippu's rule was shared among the British, Marathas and Hyderabad Nizam.

A small territory was handed over to the royal representative of Mysore Wodeyars

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

Dondiya was born in a Maratha family of Chennagiri.

He was called as the Wagh, the tiger, due to his bravery.

He started his career as a cavalry soldier in Hyder Ali's army and grew to the position of military general.

He built his own private army and fought along with Tippu Sultan.

Due to differences with Tippu, he was imprisoned.

The British released him from the prison after the Fourth Anglo-Mysore War.

He built a small army and started his operations. He organized the army with the unhappy soldiers of Tippu's army and the feudatory rulers who had lost power.

Lord Wellesley decided to end the adventures of Dondiya Wagh.

The British requested the help of local rulers.

Dondiya had recaptured Shikaripura fort and he was scattered by the British army again.

The British tried to defeat the army of Dondiya which used to move in the area between Tungabhadra and Malaprabha.

They attacked him from all the directions.

He was followed by them when he left Raichur.

When he was caught in between Maratha Army and Nizam's army, the British attacked him near Yelaparavi and killed him at Konagal.

With the death of their leader, the followers of Dondiya scattered.

24. Explain the method adopted by Rayanna to fight against the British.

Rayanna was a brave soldier.

He fought for the independence of Kittur and felt it was his duty to liberate his motherland.

He fought with Rani Chennamma and was imprisoned along with her.

He was later released by the British.

He organised secret meetings at sensitive places.

He aimed at looting the treasury and taluk offices of the British.

He became furious with the villagers who were assisting the British army.

The British thought that Rayanna was being instigated by Rani Chennamma. Hence, they shifted Chennamma to Kusugal prison from Bylahongala.

The British devised a cunning strategy to capture Rayanna.

They encouraged Desais who were opposing Rani Chennamma.

An Amaldhar named Krishnaraya joined hand with them.

Thus Rayanna was cunningly captured and brought down to Dharwad.

Many of his soldiers surrendered after his arrest. He was declared as an offender and was hanged.

25. Explain the contribution of Puttabasappa of Kodagu in Freedom struggle.

The people of lower Kodagu continued the rebellion after the capture of Kalyanaswami.

Sullia, Bellare and Puttur, the major places of Canara region, were part of Amara Sullia.

It is interesting to note that a farmer named Puttabasappa, as Kalyanaswami.

This Puttabasappa later presented himself as Swami Aparampura.

Puttabasappa organized the rebels and calmed down the people.

He declared that tax on tobacco and salt will be withdrawn, if the rebel government assumes power.

The rich farmers, land owners and local chieftains were assured of this move.

The capture of the government office in Bellare was the first move in this rebellion.

Puttabasappa killed an Amaldhar who was known for his brutality further increased the popularity of Puttabasappa.

The rebels marched towards Mangalore to capture it.

The British were engaged in fortifying their fort in Mangalore.

The rebels marched towards Mangalore through Panemangalore and Bantwal.

The British sought the army of Thalacheri, Kannur and Bombay to quell this uprising.

On hearing this development, Puttabasappa and his associates fled towards Sulya.

The British captured them with the help of people in Kodagu.

Puttabasappa, Lakshmappa, Bangarasa, Kedambadi Ramayaih Gowda and Guddemane Appaiah were hanged till death.

26. Discuss the Surapura rebellion in brief.

The British government was observing the various developments of Surapura.

This made the British suspicious of King's intentions.

The British appointed an officer named Campbell to report on the various activities of the King.

The officer submitted a report to the resident of Hyderabad that the King is involved in maladministration.

Venkatappa Nayaka is usually presented as the leader of 1857 revolt in Karnataka by the historians.

The British army captured Surapura in 1858.

The war continued, there is confusion regarding Venkatappa Nayakas end.

27. In Indian History 18th century is considered as “The century of political problems”. Why?

The death of the Moghul emperor Aurangzeb

His death weakened the Moghul Empire.

As a result the Moghul lost political control over South India.

A lot of political struggles took place in Carnatic region.

The death of Chikkadevaraja Wodeyar

His death created the various political challenges in Mysuru state.

His death created the problems of succession and administration.

All these developments clouded the politics of Mysuru.

28. What were the reasons for the first Anglo-Mysore war?

The prominence gained by Hyder Ali in the South was not tolerated by the British, Marathas and the Nizam of Hyderabad.

Hence, the British started devising cunning plans to defeat Hyder Ali.

Hyder Ali made attempts to have Marathas and Nizam of Hyderabad on his sides with little success.

The British entered into an agreement with Maratha and the Nizam of Hyderabad against Hyder Ali.

Hyder Ali with manipulative ideas was successful in breaking the alliance.

He also created enmity and distrust among Marathas, Nizam of Hyderabad and the British.

Meanwhile, political disturbances emerged in Arcot.

Hyder Ali and Nizam of Hyderabad attacked Arcot.

But the King of Arcot had an alliance with the British

29. What were the reasons for the second Anglo-Mysore war?

The Madras Treaty had put the political developments in South India on a temporary hold.

The British attempted to break the ‘Madras Treaty’.

When Madhav Rao attacked Srirangapatna with Maratha army, Hyder Ali expected the British

support him as per the Madras Treaty.

But, the British rejected the request of Hyder Ali and went against the Madras Treaty.

Mahe, the French colony was under the hold of Hyder Ali.

The British attacked Mahe and captured it.

30. What were the reasons for the third Anglo-Mysore war?

The politics of Travancore was the main reason for this war.

The king of Travancore built a fort in Kochi with the help of the British and captured

Aayakota and Kanganoor forts from the Dutch.

All these were the clear breach of Mangalore Treaty.

31. What were the reasons for the fourth Anglo-Mysore war?

Tippu Sultan took the defeat in the Third Anglo-Mysore war personally.

He claimed his right over the Malabar regions under the British occupation.

But, the British refused this argument.

Tippu’s attempt to form an alliance of local rulers and his closeness with the French angered Lord Wellesley further.

Tippu sent an ambassador to France to seek the alliance of French.

This enraged the British.

They thought that an alliance between France and Tippu Sultan would threaten the existence of British in India.

Another treaty containing inhuman and impractical conditions was forced upon Tippu Sultan. Tippu rejected this.

His refusal started the Fourth Anglo Mysore War.

32. Explain the method adopted by Kittur Chennamma to fight against the British.

After the death of Shivalingarudra Sarja, Chennamma adopted a boy named Shivalingappa and started ruling Kittur as a queen regent.

Then, Thackeray was the Collector and political agent of the British in Dharwad.

He sent a report to the Governor of Bombay and attempted to take over Kittur Kingdom under the Doctrine of Lapse policy.

He attempted to take over the treasury and fort under his control.

Chennamma considered war as inevitable.

She prepared for the war.

Meanwhile the British also prepared themselves for the war.

In the battle, Thackeray was shot dead.

Many British were taken as the prisoners of war.

The British attacked Kittur again under the leadership of Colonel Deacon.

The army fought the battle bravely.

Chennamma attempted to flee from the battle field.

But she was captured by the British army.

Chennamma and others were imprisoned at Bailahongala fort.

Queen Chennamma passed away in the prison

33. Explain the role of Veerappa of Koppal in freedom movement.

Koppal rebellion is an important rebellion in the various armed rebellions against the British.

The Koppal and the surrounding regions were under the rule of Nizam of Hyderabad.

There were exploitations.

This enraged a few Zamindars who rebelled against the Nizam.

Veerappa is an important person among the rebels.

Veerappa, who was a Zamindar, rebelled against the British and occupied the fort of Koppal and other forts in the vicinity.

Many farmers and Zamindars supported after realizing his motives.

The British contacted the Nizam and employed their army to defeat Veerappa.

Veerappa who had lesser soldiers died fighting the army of the British.

34. Explain the Rebellion of Bedas of Halagali.

In 1857, the British banned the usage of weapons.

The Bedas who always kept guns as part of customs and they were good hunters.

They rebelled against the British when they were asked to surrender their firearms.

The Bedas of Manturu, Bodani, Alagundi and neighbouring villages joined Halagali Bedas.

The British army entered Halagali village to suppress the rebellion.

They suppressed the Bedas in an inhuman way.

All the rebels were hanged to death.

35. What are the preaching of Brahmo Samaj?

Advocated Monotheism.

Opposed meaningless rituals.

Every person should live with dignity and no law or ritual should violate this provision.

Brahmo Samaj intended to assure equality to woman by opposing Polygamy. It advocated for a share in property to honour dignity of life to widow. It also opposed Child Marriage.

Bramho Samaj declared that, one can take good things from anywhere. It also declared that Upanishads and Vedas also advocated these principles.

36. Discuss the declaration of Dayananda Saraswathi's 'Back to Vedas'.

Dayananda Saraswathi realised that the remedies to the various maladies of India are present in Vedas.

Hence, he declared 'Back to Vedas'.

37. Discuss the reformation advocated by Sathyashodak Samaj.

This Samaj was founded by Mahatma Jyothibha Phule.

In order to build a philosophical base for the movement, he wrote books like 'Gulamagiri' and 'Shetkarayacha Aasud' (Cultivator's Whip cord).

He opened schools for Shudras and girls.

Phule who belonged to Mali caste allowed people from all castes including untouchables to draw water from his well.

Savithribai Phule joined hands with him in his endeavour.

38. Discuss the aims of Aligarh Movement.

By the end of nineteenth century, a new wave of social and religious reformation was set in Muslim society.

Anti-British sentiment became strong in Muslim community after the incident of CE 1857.

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan started Aligarh Movement

Sir Ahmad Khan said one has to interpret one's religion according to the changing times. Otherwise, religion becomes sluggish.

He fought against traditions, superstitions, ignorance and irrationalities throughout his life.

He said without an open mind, any social and intellectual development is impossible.

He did not support the Purdah system for Muslim women.

He called for educating Muslim girls.

He did not accept Polygamy.

39. Explain the views of Ramakrishna Mission.

Ramakrishna Mission was founded to carry the message and thoughts of Sri Ramakrishna, the spiritual guru of Swami Vivekananda.

Sri Ramakrishna Paramahansa was a worshipper of Kali and also a priest at Calcutta Kali mandir

One has to attain Moksha through Dyana and Bhakti said Ramakrishna and his life itself was an example of this model.

He had believed that all religions advocate the same.

He also believed that there many ways of attaining moksha and the God.

He said idol worship is inevitable

40. Explain how Swami Vivekananda was a source of inspiration for youngsters?

In order to spread the teachings of Ramakrishna Paramahansa, Swami Vivekananda founded Ramakrishna mission.

He worked to establish a casteless society as he could see that the society was deeply involved with caste based discrimination.

He also noticed exploitation, poverty, illiteracy and divisions among the Indians.

Vivekananda believed that People should be educated first, and then they themselves seek reformation.

He wanted legal institutions to implement appropriate rules to support reformation

He also wanted people to stop following the western ideals blindly.

He believed it is the duty of the religion to provide light.

Without this, religion is itself is of no use, declared Vivekananda

The one who responds to the poor is Mahatma, and the one who doesn't is Duratma.

He opposed caste system, untouchability and the idea of supremacy based on caste system.

41. What were the reformation activities of Annie Besant?

She had more knowledge in Vedanta Philosophy.

She advocated that Indian culture is far more superior to the western culture which is based on materialism.

This movement was reformation movement of Hinduism.

She also did a comparative study of Hinduism and Buddhism.

Translating Bagvath Geetha to English is one of the major achievements of her. She was called as 'Shwetha Saraswathi'.

She wanted education for all.

She opened schools.

She started Central Hindu Benaras College in 1898.

She started two periodicals 'New India' and 'Common Wealth' to initiate discussion on current problems and social issues.

She started Home Rule League in 1916 and initiated Home Rule Movement in Madras region.

42. Explain the contributions of Sri Narayana Dharma Paripalana Yogam.

The caste differences were too much in Kerala and there were many prohibitions in place.

In order to address this issue, Sri Narayana Guru started Dharma Paripalana Yogam movement.

One Caste, One Religion and One God for human beings was the basic idea of Sri Narayana Guru.

Education is the only path to achieve this he declared.

He built temples for the backward communities as they were denied entry into temples.

Narayana Guru and his companions started 'Viakom Movement', a temple entry movement.

43. Make list of main aspects of Periyar Movement.

Non-Brahmin movement took a new shape under the Justice Party.

'Self-Respect Movement' led by E.V.Ramaswami Naicker became a new force.

Ramaswamy, who came out of Congress, started Self Respect League in 1926.

He was called Periyar (Senior Person) out of love by people.

He rejected the racial supremacy in the name Arya and Brahmin.

He said Tamil is language of Dravidians.

He opposed Sanskrit language and literature.

He also rejected Rama as the Vedic leader and accepted Ravana as the Dravidian leader.

He championed equality and criticized caste and gender based discrimination.

He participated in temple entry movement held at Vaikom of Kerala.

He started an association called “Dravida Kalagam”.

44. The nineteenth century is considered as the reformation and new awakening time in the history of India. Why?

With the implementation of English education, a new class of educated Indians was created.

Many European concepts like democracy, nationalism, equality started finding roots in India.

Many Indians who received English education started analyzing their own society. The British too expressed their interest in reforming the society.

45. Write a brief note on ‘Shuddi Movement’.

‘Shuddi Movement’ was one of the important programmes of

Arya Samaj. It aimed at reconversion of people who had converted to Islam and Christianity from Hinduism back to Hinduism.

46. Explain the contributions of Raj Ram Mohan Roy.

He started ‘Athmiya Sabha’ in Calcutta along with some friends.

The Sabha aimed at eradicating socio-religious maladies from the society of Bengal.

He started ‘Brahmo Samaj’ in 1828.

He wanted to purge Hinduism by removing Caste System and Superstitions.

He and his followers wanted to rebuild a new Hindu Society based on the philosophical foundations of Upanishads.

Due to his efforts, then Governor General William Bentinck brought in law prohibiting Sati System in 1829.

Raja Ram Mohan Roy tried to develop rationality among the common people through Journalism.

He published a journal named ‘Samvada Kaumudi’ in Bengali language

47. Explain the contributions of Henry Louis Vivian Derozio.

Derozio served as a professor at Hindu College of Calcutta

Many of his students who were attracted to his teaching became his committed followers.

Derozio was influenced by the various movements of Europe

He tried to instill the same spirit of free enquiry in the minds of his students and colleagues.

He also worked towards creating text books to inculcate new education system.

He started ‘Academic Association, a free thinking debate association which created new thinking across Bengal.

Derozio had to resign from his teaching post due to the pressure from his colleagues and his opponents.

48. Explain the Young Bengal Movement

This movement was started by Henry Louis Vivian Derozio.

The young Bengal movement held discussions and debates on issues like nature, humanism, God and other various topics.

Derozio worked towards spreading the message that only rational thinking would liberate people from the clutches of superstitions and social discrimination.

He was an advocate of Women Rights and opposed caste based discrimination. Many of his students who had come from traditional families were deeply influenced by Derozio’s thoughts and joined their hands in spreading the movement across Bengal.

The influence of this Movement was limited to Calcutta and a few areas of Bengal.

49. Write a note on the life of Dayananda Saraswathi

He was born in 1824 in Kathiawar of Gujarat.

His name was ‘Moolashankar’.

His father was ‘Amba Shankar Tiwari’ and mother ‘Amruthabai’.

Since he was not interested in English education, he received Sanskrit education. He left his house by the age of 21 years, and roamed across the country for about fifteen years.

He outlined his ideas in a book titled 'Sathyaratha Prakasha'.

He realised that the remedies to the various maladies of India are present in Vedas. Hence, he declared 'Back to Vedas'.

He was more of a renaissance person than a reformation person.

He opened the head office of Arya Samaj in Lahore

He declared that only Vedas are authentic.

50. What are the aims of Arya Samaj?

All Hindus should believe in one formless God
No one is a Shudra or Brahmin by birth and caste based system was rejected.

Encouragement to inter caste marriages.

Rejection of polygamy and child marriage.

Men and women are equal.

One should study Vedas and other ancient sacred texts and preach them.

51. Explain the contributions of Prarthana Samaj.

Prarthana Samaj was founded by Dr Athma Ram Panduranga at Bombay

Its main aim was to find solutions to various problems faced by women and lower caste groups.

This association argued that the reinterpretation of Hinduism is needed in the light of modern western thinking.

It advocated that reformation should not be a wish, but should be implemented in reality.

Many programmes like education for women, rehabilitation of poor people were undertaken by the Prarthana Samaj.

52. Make list of main aspects of Theosophical Society

This society was founded by Madam Blavatsky and Colonel H.S. Olcott.

They established the head office of Theosophical Society at Madras

The main aim of the society was to do a comparative study of various religions, philosophies and science.

Another goal was to discover the indomitable spirit hidden in the human.

It declared that Universal Brotherhood is important.

The society took its basic principles from Hindu sacred scriptures like Veda, Upanishads, Sankya

yoga and Vedanta Philosophy and spread these basic principles.

The society attempted to find solutions to present problems by studying the ancient Indian thoughts, philosophies and theoretical ideals.

Hence, the society basically tried for the reformation of Hindu religion. Interestingly, foreigners took more interest in this process.

53. What were the results of 'Doctrine of Lapse'? Discuss.

Due to the Doctrine of Lapse implemented by the British, many Indians Kings had to lose their kingdoms.

As a result of this policy, Satara, Jaitpur, Jhansi, Udaipur and many other states became part of the British Empire.

54. How did the economic policies result in the mutiny of 1857? Explain.

Due to the development of industrialization in England, the Indian handicrafts and industries diminished.

England apart from being an industrialized country became a workshop of industries.

The artisans of India became unemployed.

The weavers became the first victims as wool and cloth making industries suffered a lot.

The Indian handicrafts became financially pathetic.

The British levied high customs on Indian goods entering the market of England.

Due Zamindari system, the farmers were exploited by Zamindars. Land tax collection rights awarded to Talukadars were withdrawn

By forming Inam Commissions, Inam lands were also withdrawn.

As result, the farmers had to undergo lot of economic hardships and felt insulted. Hence, the farmers also protested all these.

55. What were the issues that outraged the religious feelings of the Soldiers?

The situation of Indian soldiers in the British army was very pathetic.

They did not have the status, salary and promotion prospectus that of the British soldiers.

The pressure put on Indian soldiers for overseas work triggered resentment among them due to their religious beliefs.

56. What were the immediate causes of First War of Indian Independence?

The Indian soldiers who were present in large numbers in the British army believed that they can drive away the British if all of them become united.

In this situation, the British started providing 'Royal Enfield' guns, a type of new and improved guns.

A rumour spread that the bullets of these guns were smeared in the fat of pig and cow.

The cow was sacred for Hindus and the pig was prohibited for Muslims. This became the immediate cause for the mutiny.

57. List out the reasons that led to the failure the mutiny.

It did not cover every part of India.

It was mainly concentrated on the issues of the rights of Kings and Queens rather than liberation of the country.

As it was not a planned mutiny, there were many unexpected results.

The unity among the British and the disunity among the Indian soldiers resulted in its failure.

The Mutiny lacked direction and leadership.

The soldiers also lacked discipline and organizing skills.

The Indian soldiers lacked military strategies, planning capabilities and soldiering skills.

The freedom fighters lacked a definite aim.

Many of the Indian kings extended their loyalties to the British and did not support the freedom fighters.

The plundering and other crimes committed by the sepoys made them to lose the faith of common people.

58. What were the main aspects in the declaration of the British Queen?

The agreements entered by the company with the local Kings were accepted.

Non pursuance of regional expansion.

Providing a stable government for Indians

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Non pursuance of regional expansion.

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59. What were the Political Reasons of 1857 revolt?

Due to the Doctrine of Lapse implemented by the British, many Indians Kings had to lose their

kingdoms. As a result of this policy, Satara, Jaitpur, Jhansi, Udaipur and many other states became part of the British Empire.

Dalhousie abolished the kingships of Thanjavore and Carnatic Nawabs.

The British dethroned Mughal kings and many other kings.

As a result, many soldiers depended on these kings became unemployed.

60. What were the Administrative Reasons of 1857 revolt?

The British brought in many civil and criminal laws into effect.

But in the implementation, there were lot of partiality.

Laws applied to Indians in a different manner.

English became the language of the court.

The English judges gave judgments in favour of the English.

People did not like the new laws.

61. What were the military reasons of 1857 revolt?

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The pressure put on Indian soldiers for overseas work triggered resentment among them due to their religious beliefs.

62. Explain the Spread of 1857 revolt.

Meerut was a major British military base.

The Indian soldiers stationed at Meerut refused to use the bullets of the new guns.

Many soldiers were arrested.

This led to mutiny in Meerut.

A group of soldiers reached Delhi from Meerut.

They entered the Red fort and declared the Mughal King Bhaddur Shah II as the emperor of India.

Due to various reasons, the protesting soldiers reached Delhi.

This spread like a wild fire to Delhi, Kanpur and Jhansi

63. Describe the 1857 Rebellion in Kanpur and Jhansi.

Nana Saheb of Kanpur rose in revolt.

Tantya Tope was his assistant.

In Jhansi, Rani Lakshmi Bai provided leadership to the revolt.

Tantya Tope came to the support of Rani Lakshmi Bai after the fall of Kanpur to the British.

Rani Lakshmi Bai who was angered by the Doctrine of Lapse declared war on the British.

She captured Gwalior.

She died a heroic death while battling the British in another battle.

64. Explain the results of the First War of Indian independence.

The governance of East India Company came to an end, and the governance of British government started.

The administration of India was handed over to Secretary of Indian Affairs of the British Parliament.

The Queen of Britain passed a declaration in 1858.

The agreements entered by the company with the local Kings were accepted.

Non pursuance of regional expansion.

Providing a stable government for Indians

Equality before the law

Non-interference of the government in religious issues of Indians and practicing religious tolerance.

65.1857 revolt outlined the importance of seeking alternative channels to pursue future struggles against the British. How?

The British realized that unless and until they command the love and affection of Indians, ruling India would be a difficult proposition.

The inability to listen to the voice of Indians was considered as the main reason for the violence.

Hence, they decided to involve the Indians in the process of legislation and implemented 'Policy of Association'.

The first war of Indian Independence is a like guide post of future struggles.

POLITICAL SCIENCE TWO AND THREE MARKS QUESTIONS

1. How is communalism fatal to national unity? Explain

It creates social differences, mutual suspicion and fear situation in the society.

Political competition, social groupism and economic hatefulness are expressed in Communalism.

Communalism has the capacity to endanger the integrity and unity of India.

It not only disturbs the peace of the society, it also destroys the public and private property.

It leads to mutual accusations, and physical assaults and other undesirable effects.

Communalism puts self interest ahead of national interest.

This affects the unity of the nation

2. How does regionalism affect national development? Discuss.

Regionalism means a strong feeling of people in favour of the local area in which they live.

A vast country like India naturally faces the problem of regional identities.

To a certain reasonable limit, regionalism is considered tolerable.

But, very often extreme regionalism harms national unity and interests.

Locally centered emotional attachment must be conducive to overall national growth.

Linguistic fanaticism too leads to regionalism against Indian nationalism.

Glorification of regionalism hampers the unity of the nation.

3. What are your suggestions to improve the status of women?

The government has started Women and Child Development department.

Many programmes have been implemented to curb child marriage system, dowry prohibition act, and compulsory education

The government of Karnataka has implemented 'Stree Shakti' programme

Various cooperative formations like Stree Shakthi self help groups, associations of self help groups have been formed.

Women's commissions have been established at national and state level to address the various issues of women.

Women reservation has already been provided at local bodies.

Women reservation is also provided in government recruitments.

4. What are the measures needed for the eradication of unemployment?

Steps have been taken to improve the skill level of the job seekers so that they can have better access to employment, providing loans and subsidy to enable people to engage in self employment.

In reality, handicrafts and products created out of self employment are unable to compete with goods created by globalised economy and this has further complicated the issue of unemployment.

Hence, the solution is to inculcate world class skill to our people so that they compete with global production.

5. What are the measures undertaken for the removal of regional imbalances?

In order to remove regional imbalances, the article 371 has been amended from A to J.

Through these amendments backward regions have been given special status.

In spite of all these measures, the regional inequalities problem has grown to such an extent that many are demanding independent state status for themselves.

In Karnataka, in order to address the regional imbalances, a committee headed by D.M. Nanjundappa has given special report on various measures needed to solve the regional imbalance in 2002.

Some of the most backward regions of Karnataka have been accorded special status by adding Article 371(J).

6. What is unemployment? What are the reasons for unemployment?

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

The reasons for unemployment:

Huge population

Improved technology

Shortage of natural resources,

Over dependency of agriculture

Ruined cottage industries

Lack of skill based education unemployment

7. What is corruption? What are the various forms of corruption?

Corruption means offering bribe and following any other illegal means to achieve some illegal benefits

The various forms of corruption:

Bribery

Nepotism

Caste favouritism

Intentional slowdown of the work

8. What are the factors involved in a network of corruption?

Tax evasion

Illegal hoarding

Smuggling

Economic offences

Cheating

Violation of international exchange

Employment cheating

9. How can we root out corruption?

Strong public ethics and morality

Personal commitment.

Political will

Public support

Ethical political leadership,

Good officers

Politically aware and educated public

Lokapal and Lokayuktha

Education institutions

By installing cc TV cameras in government offices

Increasing efficiency of government

Awarding harsh punishment for corrupt officials

Increasing the number of courts and judges

10. What measures are suggested to eradicate communalism?

Uniform civil code

Equality among all the citizens

Supporting secular values in the society

Transcending narrow thoughts in favour of national interests

Attempts should be made to foster the faiths of all people

Develop healthy national thoughts.

The citizens should commit themselves for a secular society

11. What are the aims of India's foreign policy?

National Security
Enriching national economy
Spreading the cultural richness of our country in other countries.
By increasing the number friendly countries and check the power of enemy countries
Achieving World Peace and co existence.

12. Why does India oppose imperialism?

The Foreign Policy of India opposes imperialism.
Imperialism is an attempt by a sovereign country to take over another sovereign country with the intention of ruling it for its personal gains.
It was natural for India which gained its independence from an imperial country to oppose such moves of other countries.

13. What are the Panchasheela principles?

Respecting each other's Sovereignty and regional interests.
Non invasion of each other.
Non interference in each other's internal issues.
Mutual cooperation and respect.
Peaceful co-existence.

14. Why does India advocate disarmament as the need of the World? Discuss.

Many of the countries are worried that this massive scale of arms could lead to Third World War.
Countries with massive arms may attack another country intentionally or by mistake or by accident triggering massive devastation.
The presence of nuclear arms makes the issue more complicated.
India, doing peace love country, advocates for the reduction of arms qualitatively as well as quantitatively.
Since the time of Nehru, India has supported disarmament process.
Though it is impossible and impractical to attain total disarmament, as every country needs arms for its protection; an attempt can be made reduce the number of arms

15. The foreign policy of India is also called as Foreign policy of Nehru. Why?

Jawaharlal Nehru managed the foreign policies of India as an External Affairs Minister apart

from being the Prime Minister as well. Hence, many a times, the foreign policy of India is also called as Foreign policy of Nehru.

16. Mention the factors which influenced and shaped India's Foreign Policy.

National interests
Geographical interests
Political situation
Economic interest
Military issues
Public opinion
International situation

17. What are the basic aspects of India's Foreign Policy?

Panchasheela principles
Non Aligned Movement
Anti Imperialism
Anti Apartheid policy
Disarmament

18. India played very important role in disarmament. Justify.

The Constitution of India's article 51 advocates for a foreign policy that aims at establishing international peace and cooperation. The ministry of External Affairs of the Central government plays a decisive role in formulating our Foreign Policy. It always considers our national interest and public opinion. Indian foreign policy aims at strengthening UNO. India strives to have strong foreign relationship with the countries of world through SAARAC and Common Wealth of Nations as well. Moreover, India has been one of the members of UNO.

19. Why do countries need to have good relationship with other countries?

A family can never prosper without interacting with another family.
Similarly a country can never progress without interacting with another country.
In this globalised and modernized environment, it is inevitable for country to have relationship with another country.
It is not a necessity now, it is a need.

20. What are the reasons for tensions between India and Pakistan?

There issues like terrorism, Jammu and Kashmir issue and water sharing disputes are there between both the countries.

Both the countries have fought three wars. Attacks on Indian Parliament House in 2001, Mumbai attack in 2007 and Patankot attack in 2016 have continued affecting the quality of the bilateral relationships.

India and Pakistan have clashed over the years about Jammu and Kashmir issue

21. The relationship between India and China is recently spoiled. What are the reasons for this?

A war broke between India and China due the escalation of Tibetan crisis.

After the war, border disputes arouse and these disputes still remain unresolved.

The insistence of China that Arunachalpradesh belongs to it is one of the main bone of contentions between the two countries.

22. India and USA are two democratic countries. Explain the mutual cooperation that exists between both the countries.

India and USA are democratic countries and are also big countries.

In the present international scenario, both India and USA have a major role to play.

The relationship between both the countries have found a few major shifts ever since 1947.

During the bipolar world of cold war era, India had maintained equal distance between Russia and USA with Non Alignment Policy.

USA has supported a lot to India's Five year plans.

USA has extended its support during Indo-China war of 1965.

Many a times, the foreign policy of USA has been anti-Indian and pro-Pakistan.

Interestingly, both India and USA have shared interest in controlling terrorism.

India enjoys better relationship with USA in the fields of foreign trade, science and technology, space science, education and other areas of mutual interest.

Both the countries share mutual responsibility strengthening UNO and maintenance of global peace.

India keeps observing the policy shift in the two Parties of USA; Democratic and Republican parties; and adjusts its policies in accordance to it.

23. Explain the relationship between India and Russia.

India has cordial relationship with Russia. It had similar relationship with United Socialist Soviet Russia also.

Even though, India followed Non Aligned policy, it had good relationship with Russia in the field of economics, politics and other areas.

USSR had opposed China's invasion of India in 1962.

During the Goa liberation in 1962, USSR had supported India at UNO.

USSR had supported the Tashkent Agreement between India and Pakistan in 1966.

In 1971, India and USSR signed an agreement of 20 years for peace and cooperation.

USSR had supported for the establishment of Bilai and Bhokoro steel plants.

Russia has extended its support to India's quest for permanent Seat in the UN Security Council.

24. In spite of the border disputes and wars, the bilateral relationship between India and China has remained and continued healthy. How?

Both the countries have the highest population and both are identified as the leading economies of the world.

India has established good trade relationship between China after 1980s and this has further cemented its relationship.

With continued efforts of India and China after 2015, BRICS group of Nations has been established.

This has further strengthened the relationship between India and China.

25. Explain the relationship between India and China.

The relations between China and India go back to Mesopotamia and Sindhu river civilization times.

Buddhism originated in India has found wide acceptance in China.

The relationship between China and India goes back to ancient times.

Many of Indian rulers had cordial trade relationship with Chinese rulers.

The Silk trade between China and India is discussed in Kautilya's Arthashastra. After the emergence of India and China as two sovereign republics, their mutual relationships were guided by Panchasheela principles.

A war broke between India and China in 1962 due the escalation of Tibetan crisis. After the

war, border disputes arose and these disputes still remain unresolved. The insistence of China that Arunachal Pradesh belongs to it is one of the main bone of contentions between the two countries.

26. Explain the relationship between India and Pakistan.

Pakistan is not only a neighboring country, but was an integral part of India during pre-independent period.

But, after the India Independence Act of 1947; both countries became sovereign countries.

Soon after independence, foreign relationship between both the countries started. There issues like terrorism, Jammu and Kashmir issue and water sharing disputes are there between both the countries.

So far three wars have been fought between the two countries.

In order to improve the bilateral ties between both the countries many agreements like Tashkent Agreement, Shimla Agreement, Lahore Bus Yatra and Agra Conference have been entered.

But agreements like this have yielded little.

This is because in spite of these bilateral talks, incidents such as attacks on Indian Parliament House in 2001, Mumbai attack in 2008 and Patankot attack in 2016 have continued to affect bilateral relations.

27. Explain the similarities between India and Pakistan.

Both share common cultural and economic ties and the mutual exchanges in both the fields have continued.

The mutual trade relationships have continued ever since independence. Similarly both have responded to each other's needs during emergency and natural calamities.

28. Explain the struggle lead by India for the implementation of Human Rights.

India has been advocating Universal Declaration of Human Rights from the beginning.

In the Constitution of India, from Article 12 to 35 of part III, fundamental rights are discussed.

India has been advocating for better human rights implementation in all the meetings of UNO.

In order to monitor the Human Rights implementation process, India formed Human Rights Commission at national and state level

29. What were the events that provided more strength to human rights?

The American War of Independence in 1776

The French Revolution in 1789

The Russian Revolution in 1917

The Freedom Struggles of India and other countries in the early part of twentieth century

30. Name the commissions in India for the protection of human rights.

National Commission for Human Rights

National Commission for Scheduled Castes

National Commission for Scheduled Tribes

National Women's Commission

National Backward Classes Commission

At state level, similar State Commissions can be found.

SOCIOLOGY

TWO AND THREE MARKS QUESTIONS

1. What are the reasons for Social Inequality?

Unequal social opportunities.

Unequal access to materials, resources, income, opportunities, recognitions and status.

For example, by neglecting the social service security; the life of the poor is made difficult.

Assimilation of wealth in the hands of very few.

The neglect of the food and social security, of caste, income and sex based discrimination makes one to understand the inequality present in the society

2. How does gender discrimination take place?

In reality, our social perspectives are interdependent.

It means one person's thoughts are influenced by other's thoughts.

Such influences on an individual are may be due to the thoughts of the family members or from the neighbours.

Hence, the motivational issues supporting education of a boy or a girl has more in the social sphere of human life.

There is more gender based inequality in access to school education, food and health facilities.

3. What are the features of Social Stratification?

Social Stratification is social in nature
Social Stratification is Universal
Social Stratification is ancient
Social Stratification exists in different ways

4. How is Untouchability a social evil? Discuss.

The Untouchables occupy the lowest position in the strata of a caste based society.
According to Manu Smrithi, anyone who touches the untouchables (Chandala) had to undergo purification many times.
Untouchables were kept out of the education for many centuries.
They were not supposed to listen to Veda recitation nor recite them also.
They were barred from learning Sanskrit.
They were not supposed to learn about religious texts.
Traditionally, the untouchables were not allowed to own any property and were only expected to serve their masters.
Citing the denial of such rights in the Dharmashastras, the untouchables were denied property rights.
In the traditional political system, untouchables were not allowed to participate.

5. What are the constitutional steps taken eradicate inequality through education?

Under Article 39, it is said that providing social justice and people welfare of the people is the duty of the state government.
After the 86th Amendment to the Constitution, Article 21A says free and compulsory education to all children between 6 and 14 years is fundamental right of the children.
Article 45 says all children under 14 years should be provided with free and compulsory education.
The Article 19 says that Right to Speak and Right to express one's own opinion is the fundamental right.
Article 29 provides for the Protection of Cultural rights of the minorities whereas Article 30 provides for the establishment of Minority educational institutions.
Article 46 clearly expresses that it is the duty of the government to support the education interest of Scheduled Caste and Tribes.

6. Social Stratification exists in different ways. How?

The Social Stratification exists in different names in different areas.
For example in ancient Rome differences were there between Plebeians and Patricians.
Similarly, in India there were four groups of people; Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vyshya and Shudras based on Varna theory.

7. What are the major forms of Social Stratification?

Primitive Society
Slavery
Estate System
Varna System
Caste System

8. What are the problems of Untouchability?

The lowest position in the social strata
They were kept out of the education
Denial of Property Rights
Denial of Political participation rights

9. What are the legal Measures to eradicate untouchability?

The Article 17 of the Indian Constitution prohibits Untouchability.
The government of India has implemented 'Untouchability Offences Act' in 1955.
'Protection of Civil Rights Act' was implemented in 1976 with necessary changes to the Act of 1955.
According to this act, practicing untouchability is a crime.
Universal right to vote and participate in elections has also been provided. Reservation has been given in the field of education and employment for Scheduled Castes and Tribes scheduled along with backward classes.
The SC and ST Act of 1989 has given some specific responsibilities for the governments in the eradication of Untouchability

10. What are the examples of organized labour? Explain.

The sector which is enrolled as per the law of the government, and provided fixed wages, facilities within the framework of law is called Organized Sector.
This sector is guided by Minimum Wages Act, Factories Act, Employees Provident Fund Act and many other Acts in support of labourers.

In organized sector, institutions like School, Hospital, industries, government related services, commercial banks, life insurance companies, military and others come. This sector has to take the permission of the government before it begins its function. It is also mandatory for them to pay taxes. It is the responsibility of the institution to provide special facilities and provide employment security for the workers. It is mandatory for them to provide pay on specified dates along with overtime pay whenever the workers have worked more than the stipulated time.

11. Explain the challenges faced on Social Security issue by the unorganized sectors.

Unorganized sector workers face social insecurity. Social Security means having minimum needs to lead a life like housing, health, water, food, drinking water, equal opportunity to work and others. Providing these facilities universally and publically is called as 'Social Security'. But, this is not available for people working in unorganized sector.

12. What are the differences between organized and unorganized workers?

Organised Sector Labourers	Unorganised Sector Labourers
Legal provisions	No legal provisions
Specific work	No specific work
Employment security	No employment security
Fixed wages and allowances	No fixed wages and allowances
Fixed time duration	No fixed time duration
Mandatory to pay taxes	No tax provisions

13. The division of labour leads to specialization. How?

A different division of labour can be seen in a post industrialized society than industrialized society. In the present digital world, the division of labour is done through computers.

For example in the information technological society, the division is based on various skills in using the computers. As we consult different doctors for different ailments, the computer technicians are consulted for various aspects of information technology related issues.

14. List out the challenges faced by unorganized Sector workers.

Migration
Social Security
Legal Framework
Child Labour
Physical and Mental Exploitation

15. Explain the challenges faced on migration issue by the unorganized sectors.

Migration is one of the main features of unorganized sector. Labourers of unorganized sector migrate from one place to another place in search of work. The people who migrate like this have no social security

16. What are the models of Mob behavior?

Mob
Mob Violence
Spreading of fake news
Public opinion
Revolution
Social movements.

17. What is Women's movement? Give examples

A movement that opposed the patriarchal values exploiting women and the creation of inequality on the basis of gender is called as Women's movement
Example: Alcohol Prohibition Movement

18. Explain the nature of mob

Mob is a collection of people which gathers temporarily around a common interest. A mob is a collection of people who have assembled at particular point without any prior plan and gathered to express some decision. A group of people who have collected in front of a theatre to watch
A group of people who have gathered around to know more about an accident are examples of 'Mobs'.

Many times, unrestrained the behavior of people gathered in a mob reflects social shortcomings of that particular society. Often people express their dissatisfaction with many social institutions.

19. Explain the Environmental movements, their meaning and nature.

Meaning:

Environmental movements are the scientific movements aimed at preserving the biological system.

Nature:

They are the result of many years of exploitations of nature and tribal people.

For example, Jarkhand Mukthi Morcha

Many movements started emerging after various developmental activities funded by the World Bank resulted in the displacement of tribal people.

All the movements opposing raising global temperature, exploitation of water resources are grouped under environmental movements.

20. Give examples for Mob Violence.

Communal violence

Racial violence

Caste violence

Political violence

21. Mention the various environmental movements

Chipko Movement

Appiko Movement of Karnataka Narmada Bachavo Andolan

Coastal Karnataka Environment Movement

Silent Valley Movement

Movement opposing Kaiga Nuclear Power Plant

22. Explain the Chipko Movement.

The government had issued license to cut down 2500 trees belonging to Adjani village of Tehri-Gharwal district.

The women who learnt about this, decided to hug the trees in order to protect them so that environment remains protected.

This movement of hugging is called as 'Chipko Movement'

Though a woman was instrumental behind this movement, its effects were long lasting.

Due to this movement, the permission given to cut the trees was withdrawn.

23. Explain the Appiko Movement of Karnataka.

The Appiko movement was started by the villagers of Salyani.

The local people opposed the move of the contractor to cut trees in Kalase forest.

They stood hugging the trees.

The people launched this movement to protect trees from smuggling. They also aimed at increasing awareness among the people about the importance of growing forest.

24. Explain the Narmada Bachavo Andolan.

The huge dam built across the river Narmada in Gujarat under Sardar Sarovar project displaced local tribal people.

As scientific studies found that the dam would affect the ecological balance of the area, the people agitated against the dam under the leadership of Medha Patkar.

This movement has been going on for a long period.

25. Explain the Silent Valley Movement.

A dam was proposed to build in the Silent valley of Palghat of Kerala. The building of dam threatened the ecological balance of the Silent Valley.

People from Kerala Sahitya Parishad and wild life enthusiasts opposed this project.

Finally, the movement was successful in stalling the dam and protecting the Silent Valley's ecological balance.

26. Explain the Coastal Karnataka Environment Movement.

People of Mangalore opposed the Mangalore Refineries and Petro Chemical plant which discharged harmful chemicals into the sea threatening the local environment.

This movement also opposed the establishment of Nandikooru thermal power plant near Udupi and special economic zone of Mangaluru.

27. Explain the Movement opposing Kaiga Nuclear Power Plant.

The move to oppose the establishment of Kaiga Nuclear Plant was undertaken by the people of coastal Karnataka in Uttara kannada District under the leadership of Shivarama Karantha. It was argued that with the establishment of nuclear plant at Kaiga, vast deforestation takes place and also the threat of pollution from

nuclear radiation would spoil numerous species in the ecosystem. Hence, the movement opposed the establishment of the Kaiga Nuclear Reactor.

28. Explain the features Alcohol Prohibition Movement

Among various movements designed by the women pressing for alcohol Prohibition is an important one.

This movement is different as a lot of women have shown a lot of unity in this struggle.

Total Alcohol Prohibition was a part of freedom struggle.

Gandhiji proposed the total prohibition concept during the freedom struggle.

This also became part of Chipko movement.

It also became part of environmental movements that took place in coastal Karnataka and in Malenaadu.

Kusuma Soraba and others along with her have lost their lives.

Apart from this, women have protested against sale of liquor in Hassan, Kolar, Mandya and Chamrajanagar district.

29. What were the social reformations introduced by D. Devaraj Urs?

He strived to bring in various legal measures to free the downtrodden from the shackles of Caste System.

Measures were taken to free farmers from the clutches of tenancy system and bonded labour.

Apart from releasing the farmer from debt, the minister Mr Basavalingappa tried to eradicate the practice of carrying night soil on the head.

30. Explain the farmer's movement of Karnataka.

In 1980 the farmers of Naragund revolt against the government's attempts to use force against the farmers.

The farmers' revolt of Naragund was not only a protest of high handedness of the police; it was also a total pro farmer movement.

After the Naragund revolt, the farmers' movement leader Prof. M.D.Nanjundaswamy, a socialist, founded Karnataka State Ryot Sangha. This organization came into existence with the president ship of Rudrappa, a Gandhian from Shivamogga.

Prof. M.D. Nanjunadaswamy was named as the Convener and N.D. Sundaresh was named as the Secretary of the organization.

Very recently, the farmers protested against the Mahadayi and Cauvery river water sharing judgments of the courts.

31. What were the demands of farmer's movement of Karnataka?

Due to unscientific price fixation, the farmers are in distress and hence, the government should stop seizure of the properties of the farmers for their debts;

Villages which lack infrastructure should be developed immediately; villages should get their share out of their resources extracted; levy system should be stopped;

32. What is labour movement?

Labour Movement is a movement demanding better working conditions and pay for the workers along with the demand for the implementation of labour related legal provisions

33. Explain the History of Prohibition of untouchability movement.

The history of untouchability opposition movement in the 19th century.

Jyothibha Phule organized a movement including untouchables and backward classes.

The various movements were started in states like Karnataka, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh

Periyar Ramaswamy started self respect movement in Tamil Nadu.

With respect idea of Dr.B.R Ambedkar on gender discrimination, untouchability, the movement became more powerful.

In the round table conference of 1930s, Ambedkar called for the untouchables to become the rulers of India.

Ambedkar continued his fight for the rights of Dalits.

Ambedkar continued to assert the rights of untouchables and women throughout his life.

He started a periodical named 'Mooka Nayaka' and was instrumental in organising of various movements against the practice of Untouchability.

Gandhiji considered liberation from untouchability along with the national freedom. He was a social reformer.

GEOGRAPHY

TWO AND THREE MARKS QUESTIONS

1. Which factors influence the climate of India?

Location
Water bodies
Relief features
Monsoon winds

2. Which are the important seasons of India?

The Winter Season
The Summer Season
The Rainy Season
The Retreating Monsoon Season

3. Explain the process of the south-west monsoons.

There are two branches of the South - West Monsoons: the Arabian Sea branch and the Bay of Bengal branch.

The Arabian Sea branch strikes the Western Ghats and causes heavy rainfall to the western side of the Western Ghats.

The rain fall decreases towards the eastern slopes of Western Ghats, as it lies in the 'rain - shadow area'.

The Bay of Bengal branch causes heavy rainfall, when it strikes against the hills of Meghalaya and Assam.

The rainfall decreases towards the North West.

4. Explain the weather condition in the summer season.

During this season the Sun's rays fall vertically over the Northern Hemisphere.

Hence the temperature is high in India. It is hot, dry and sultry.

The highest recorded temperature is 49.4°C at Ganganagar in Rajasthan.

Convectional rain occurs locally in some parts of the country.

It is known as 'Andhis' in Uttar Pradesh, 'Kalabaisakhis' in the West Bengal.

'Mango showers' in Kerala as it help the mango crop.

Coffee blossom in Karnataka as it is beneficial to the coffee crop.

India receives only 10% of its annual rainfall during summer.

5. Mention the areas with low rainfall in India.

It includes Western Kutch

The Thar desert of Rajasthan and its adjoining areas like western Punjab, Haryana and Gujarat, north of Zaskar range
the rain shadow area of the Western Ghats.

6. Which are the major types of soils in India?

Alluvial soil
Black soil
Red soil
Laterite soil
Desert soil
Mountain soil

7. Explain the distribution of Black soil in India.

Black soils are largely found in the Deccan basalt trap region including Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Parts of Telangana, Northern part of Karnataka, parts of Gujarat and Tamil Nadu.

They occupy about 5.46 lakh sq.kms in India.

8. What are the characteristics of Red soils?

They are formed from the weathering of granite, gneiss and other crystalline rocks.

The colour of these soils is generally red or reddish brown.

They are sandier and less clayey. So, they do not retain moisture.

Red soils are ideal for the cultivation of ragi, millets, groundnuts, tobacco and potato.

A variety of crops can be grown in these soils if there are irrigation facilities.

9. What is soil erosion and soil conservation?

Soil erosion refers to the removal of top soil by natural agents.

Protection of soil from erosion and preservation of fertility of the soil is called 'soil conservation'.

10. Mention the main causes of soil erosion.

Deforestation
Overgrazing
Shifting cultivation
Faulty methods of cultivation
Use of top soil for making bricks, tiles etc.

11. What are the major effects of soil erosion?

Loss of soil fertility and fall in agricultural productivity.

It leads to silting and floods, change of the course of rivers, and reduction of capacity of the reservoirs.

Ground water level is lowered and there is decrease in soil moisture.

Vegetation covers dries up and drought increase. Economy as a whole suffers a great set back.

12. There are a wide variety of soils in India. Why?

Soil formation of India is mainly related to the parent rock, relief, climate and natural vegetation. So there is a wide variety of soils in India.

13. What is alluvial soil? How they are formed?

The soils that are composed of alluvium are called alluvial soil.

They are formed from the sediments deposited by the rivers as in the Indo-Gangetic plain and by the sea waves in coastal plain.

14. Explain the characteristics of black soil.

This soil is also known as 'Regur' and black cotton soil as they are best suited for cotton cultivation.

They are derived from the basalt rock.

So they are dark grey to black in colour, with high clay content.

They are highly retentive of moisture and extremely compact.

15. What are the characteristics of Laterite Soils?

These soils are formed in tropical areas under the conditions of high temperature and rainfall.

They are leached soils, not fertile and are of limited use for agriculture. Crops like cashew, rubber, tea, coffee and paddy can be grown in this soil.

16. What are the characteristics of Desert Soils?

These soils are formed under desert and semi desert, conditions.

They are fairly friable, have a high content of soluble salt.

They are sandy and low in moisture and humus.

These are not suitable for the cultivation of crops.

Some crops can be grown where irrigation facilities are available.

17. What are the characteristics of Mountain Soils?

These soils are mainly found on the slopes of mountains and hills covered by forests.

They are mostly formed due to the decomposition of organic matter. Hence they are rich in humus and are fertile.

They are useful for plantation crops. Eg. Tea, coffee and fruits.

18. What are the measures adopted for conserving soil?

Afforestation and reforestation.

Controlled over grazing.

Contour farming.

Construction of check dams.

Contour bunding.

Gully control and bench terracing.

19. Name the area where desert vegetation is found in India?

These are found in areas with annual rainfall of 10-50 cms

The Thar Desert

Parts of Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan

Deccan plateau

20. Mention the measures for the conservation of forests?

Control of deforestation

Restriction on grazing

Control of forest fires

Prevention of encroachment on forests

Control of forest insects and diseases

Controlling illegal cutting of trees

Scientific cutting of trees

Legislation to check deforestation.

Encourage afforestation.

Creating of awareness among the people about the importance of forests.

21. Name the National Parks of Karnataka.

Bandipur

Bannerughatta

NagaraHole

22. Mention the main objectives of Biosphere reserves.

Conservation
Research
Education
Local involvement

23. Explain the importance of forests.

Directly, they provide a large variety of woods which are used as fuel, timber and industrial raw materials.

Forests provide fodder for livestock and employment opportunities for the people.

Indirectly forests preserve the physical features, check soil erosion, control floods and regulate the flow of rivers.

Forest prevents desertification, help to improve soil fertility, make the climate equable and help to maintain ecological balance.

They provide shelter to wildlife.

24. What are the factors that determine the types of forests in India?

Climate
Soil
Relief

25. Mention the types of forests found in India.

The Tropical evergreen forests.

The tropical deciduous forests.

Scrub forests and grass land.

Desert vegetation.

Mountain forests.

Mangrove forests.

26. Explain the characteristics of the Tropical Evergreen Forests.

These forests are found in areas of heavy annual rainfall exceeding 250 cm.

These forests are dense and the trees grow to a great height.

The trees and plants do not shed their leaves during the year at the same time.

Hence they are evergreen.

The important trees are Teak, Rosewood, Ebony, Mahogany, Gurjan and Champa.

27. Explain the characteristics of the tropical deciduous forests.

These forests are found in areas with an annual rainfall of 100- 200 cm. The trees in these forests shed their leaves during spring and early summer.

Hence they are also known as 'Monsoon Forests'.

The important trees are Teak, Sal, Sandalwood, Kusuma, Kanju, Myrobalan, Siris, Mango, Neem, Tamrind etc.

28. Explain the characteristics of the Desert Vegetation:

These are found in areas with annual rainfall of 10-50 cms, i.e., the Thar desert.

On account of scanty, rainfall vegetation consists of scattered trees and thorny bushes.

Jhand, Khair, Kolko, Babul, Cacti and Khejra trees are found here.

29. Explain the characteristics of the Mountain Forests.

The trees and plants which grow on the slopes of the mountain are called 'mountain forests'.

In India, they occur in the Himalayas and to a small extent in the Nilgiri hills.

The plants and trees are varying with increasing altitude.

The important trees are Oak, Chestnut, Ash, Beech, Pine, Cedar, Spruce, Fir, Deodar and Walnut.

30. Explain the characteristics of the Mangrove Forests.

These forests are found in wet marshy areas, in river deltas and along the sea coast washed by tides.

They are mainly found in the deltas of rivers on the eastern coast and in pockets on the western coast of India.

The important trees are Rhizophora, Canes, Screw pine, Palms, Sundari etc.

The tree trunks are supported by a number of stilt-like roots which are submerged under water.

31. What are the main causes for the destruction for forests?

The expansion of agricultural land

Construction of roads and railway

Irrigation projects

Industrialization

Urbanization

Over grazing

Forest fires etc.

32. Explain the distribution of Forests in India.

The total forest area of India was about 7.74 lakh km².

Forests in India are not evenly distributed.

Nearly 60% of the forest area of the country is in the Himalayas

And peninsular hills and 20% are in the northern plains.

Among the states Madhya Pradesh has the largest area under forests

Goa has the least in India.

33. Mention the Wild Life Sanctuaries of India.

Annamalai and Madumalai (Tamil Nadu)

Dandeli, Bhadra, Talakaveri, B.R. Hills (Karnataka)

Periyar (Kerala)

Nagarjunasagar (Telangana)

Bharatpur and Ranathambor (Rajasthan)

Manas (Assam)

Jaldapara (W.Bengal)

34. Mention the National Parks of India.

Kaziranga (Assam)

Sundarban (West Bengal)

Gir (Gujarat)

Bandipur, Bannerughatta and Nagarahole (Karnataka)

Sariska (Rajasthan)

35. Mention the Biosphere Reserves of India.

Nilgiri

Nandadevi

Nokrek

Manas

Kanchenjunga

Pachmari

Agasthyamalai

Dibru –Saikhowa

36. Define Transport and Communication.

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

Conveyance of messages from one person to another or from one place to another is called 'communication'.

37. Explain Golden Quadrilateral and Super Highways.

The Golden quadrilateral is a project with 4 to 6 lane roads.

It was started in 1999.

This highway network connects major cities as well as cultural and industrial centers of the country.

The Super Highways are divided into two divisions:

a) The North- south corridor which runs from Srinagar to Kanyakumari

b) The East-West corridor which runs from Silchar in Assam to Porbandar in Gujarat.

38. Explain briefly the importance of Transport in India.

Helps in the development of the primary sector, the secondary sector and the tertiary sector.

Helps to develop resources

Agriculture

Promotes industrial progress

Widen the market

Increases internal and external trade

Provides employment

Raises the income

Standard of living of the people

Encourages tourism

Helps defense

39. Write a note on Airways in India.

Air India is India's national flag carrier after merging with Indian Airlines in 2011 and plays a major role in connecting India with the rest of the world.

Recently air transport was in the public sector.

But now there are private air transport companies holding permits for non-scheduled services. i.e Jet Airways, Sahara Air lines, Paramount Air ways etc

There are 141 airports in India of which 28 designated International Airports, 88 domestic airports and 25 civil enclaves at defense airfields.

The Airport Authority of India manages these airports.

40. Explain the importance of transport in India.

Transport plays very important roles in the development of all factors of human activities namely the primary sector, the secondary sector and the tertiary sector.

Helps to develop resources, agriculture

Promotes industrial progress

Widen the market

Increases internal and external trade

Provides employment

Raises the income and standard of living of the people
Encourages tourism
Helps defense.

41. Name the important modes of transport in India.

Land transport	Water transport	Airways
i) Roads	i) Inland waterway	i) National
ii) Railways	ii) Ocean transport	ii) International
iii) Pipe lines		

42. Mention the types of Roads on the basis of physical structure

- i) Metalled roads which are constructed with cement concrete or asphalt
- ii) Unmetalled roads which are common in rural areas.

43. Mention the types of Roads on the basis of construction and maintenance.

- i) Golden Quadrilateral and Super Highways
- ii) National Highways.
- iii) State Highways
- iv) District Roads
- v) Village Roads

44. Explain the importance of Railway Transport in India.

Railways are the important mode of land transport.
They are very useful to carry heavy goods and large number of passengers over a long distance.
They play a vital role in the development of agriculture, industry and economy of India.
They help to expand trade and tourism.

45. Write a note on Pipelines.

They are a new mode of land transport.
Pipelines are laid under the earth's surface.
They are mostly used to transport crude oil from oil field to refineries, natural gas and mineral slurry.

46. Write a note on the Ports of India

They are meeting points between land and sea routes where ships are docked for loading and unloading.
There are many ports in India.

They are grouped under Major, Intermediate and Minor ports.

Major ports with facilities for large ships, have a sheltered harbour and modern facilities for handling cargo.

There are 14 major ports in India, of which six are along the west coast and seven along the east coast.

Another one is located in Andaman and Nicobar islands.

47. Mention the ports on the west coast.

Kandla
Mumbai
Jawaharlal Nehru Port
Mormugoa
New Mangaluru
Kochi

48. Mention the Ports on the east coast.

Tuticorin
Chennai
Ennore
Visakhapatnam
Paradip
Haldia
Kolkata
Port Blair

49. Explain the importance of Air Transport in India.

Air transport is the quickest means of transport.
It is a very efficient to carry passengers and mail.
On the times of emergencies like war, floods, earthquakes, air transport is very useful.
India is a vast country and has all the favorable factors for the development of air transport.

50. Name the important International Airports of India.

Indira Gandhi International Airport Delhi
Chhatrapati Shivaji International Airport Mumbai
Netaji Subash Chandra Bose International Airport Kolkata
Anna International Airport Chennai
Kempegowda International Airport Bengaluru
Rajiv Gandhi International Airport Hyderabad
Lokpriya Gopinath Bordoloi International Airport Guwahati
Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel International Airport Ahmedabad

Veer Savarkar International Airport Portblair
Dr.Babasaheb Ambedkar International Airport
Nagpur

51. What is communication? Explain its importance.

Conveyance of messages from one person to another or from one place to another is called 'communication'.

Importance:

It helps in quick transmission and dissemination of ideas, information and messages from person to person and place to place.

Communication helps in creating awareness among the people about government policies and programmes of development.

It enables us to know about natural hazards and disasters, weather forecasting etc. It helps in the progress of trade, industry, agriculture etc. • It provides entertainment, day to day information of the world. Helps to maintain unity and integrity of the country.

52. Explain the importance of Radio and Television.

These play a very important role in mass communication.

Even in remote places of India people can listen to radio messages and watch TV.

They are very useful because our farmers get up-to-date information about agricultural problems, farm commodity prices, weather forecast, modern methods of cultivation etc.

They provide a variety of programmes such as educational and informative news, entertainment etc.

53. Explain the importance of The Geographical Information System (GIS)

Global Positioning System (GPS) and Remote sensing technology.

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

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.

The Remote sensing Technology collects information regarding the Earth's surface. It gathers information about the distance between two objects without touching the objects. Aerial

and satellite photos are taken through remote sensing.

54. What is meant by manufacturing industries? Mention their factors of location.

The conversion of raw materials into usable products is known as 'manufacturing industries'.

Supply of raw materials

Supply of power

Transport and communication facilities

Market facilities

Capital

Labour and water supply

Ideal climate

Government policies

55. List out the major Industrial Regions in India?

The Hooghly - Kolkata region

The Mumbai - Pune region

The Ahmedabad - Vadodara region

The Madurai - Coimbatore region

The Delhi - Meerut region

Visakhapatnam _ Guntur region

Kollam - Thiruvananthapuram region

56. Give an account of Aluminum industry in India?

The aluminum industry is the second important metal based industry in India.

It was started in 1942 at Jayakaynagar in West Bengal.

Now there are nine major aluminum plants in the country.

They are at Jayakaynagar in West Bengal

Alupuram in Kerala

Mettur in Tamil Nadu

Belagavi in Karnataka

Hirakud and Damanjodi in Odisha

India has the eleventh place in the world for the production of aluminum products.

India import aluminum to meet its local demands

57. Write the importance of Knowledge - based industry in India?

The development of knowledge based industry has become a powerful tool of socio - economic change.

India has the potential to become a leading knowledge based industry with its young population and growing information technology.

So, at present it is very rapidly developing industry in the country

58. Explain the importance of industries in India.

The development of industries reduces the reliance on primary products, imported goods
Helps to increase the national and percapita income
Helps to earn foreign exchange
Creates job opportunities
They raise GDP and the living standard of the people
They help to reduce the pressure on agriculture

59. What are the factors of location of Iron and Steel industry?

Supply of basic raw material of iron ore.
Coking coal as a main source of power and hydel power.
Railway transport and port facilities.
Plenty of water supply.
Cheap labour.
Capital and local market.

60. Mention the Iron and Steel plants of private sector.

The Tata Iron and Steel co
Jindal Vijayanagar Steel Ltd
Ispat Iron and Steel Ltd
Tata Steel plant

61. Mention the Iron and Steel plants of Public sector.

Indian Iron and Steel Co.
Vishweshwaraiah Iron and Steel Ltd.
Bhilai Steel Plant
Rourkela Steel Plant
Durgapur Steel Plant
Bokaro Steel Plant
The Salem Steel Plant
The Visakhapatnam Steel Plant
Daitari Steel Plant
Tata Steel Ltd

62. What are the factors of location of Cotton Textile Industry?

The supply of raw cotton
Power
Vast market
Capital
Skilled labour
Humid climate

63. What are the main factors for the location of sugar industry?

Supply of sugarcane
Cheap and efficient transport facilities
Government encouragement
Market
Capital

64. What are the factors of location of Paper Industry?

Plenty of water
A vast market
Supply of cheap labour
Transport facilities
Power and some chemicals

65. Give example for natural disasters

Cyclones
Floods
Landslides
Coastal erosion
Earthquakes etc

66. What are floods? Mention the natural causes of floods?

Flood refer to the inundation of land by river water
The natural causes of floods:
Heavy rainfall
Melting of snow
Tropical cyclones
Cloud burst
Blockage of the free flow of river water
Siltin river beds

67. What is a cyclone? Mention their major effects.

The wind blows spirally inwards towards the centre of low pressure is known as cyclones
Effects:
Loss of life and property
Damage to buildings, transports and communication system
Disrupt power supply
Destroy crops, vegetation, animals etc

68. Explain the causes and effects of landslides.

Natural forces: Under cutting of the slope as in sea wave erosion of a sea cliff, earthquakes and heavy rainfall.

Human forces: Deforestation, construction of roads, railway lines, dams and reservoirs, hydel power projects, mining, quarrying etc

Effects:

Blocking of roads

Railway lines

Burying of human settlements and vegetation

Loss of life and property

69. Write about causes and distribution of coastal erosion in India

i) The South West Monsoon winds:

It causes intensive coastal erosion along the west coast of India.

Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu

ii) Tropical cyclone:

They are destructive and mostly occur during the North East Monsoon season over the Bay of Bengal.

The coastal areas of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Odisha.

iii) Tsunamis:

They are large waves generated by earthquakes. Andaman - Nicobar Islands and east coast of India have been affected by Tsunamis.

70. Mention the precautionary measures to be taken to reduce the effects of earthquakes.

Avoid the human settlements in the earthquake prone zones.

Follow earthquake resistant designs for the construction of buildings.

Use building materials of high quality and avoid high rise buildings.

Restrict diggings of deep wells for groundwater.

Restrict urban growth in the hilly areas with high seismic vulnerability.

Avoid the construction of large dams and reservoirs.

Stop deforestation and heavy quarrying activities.

71. What are the causes for Cyclones?

1) High temperature; 2) calm air and; 3) highly saturated air.

These conditions result in the development of low pressure centre. Relative high pressure prevails around the low pressure.

So the winds blow spirally inwards the centre of low pressure causing cyclones.

Such conditions are found in tropical zone especially over the seas.

72. What are the preventive measures cyclones?

Cyclones are natural phenomenon. We cannot prevent them.

But people can pay heed to the warnings.

They should keep in touch with radio, television and other communicative lines.

Temporary shelters should be provided during cyclones.

Cyclone proof structures can be constructed.

Mangrove forests and other deep rooted trees can be grown along the coastline to check the impact of cyclonic winds and the soil erosion.

73. What are floods? What are the causes for floods?

Floods Flood refers to the inundation of land by river water.

Causes:

The natural factors:

Heavy rainfall

Melting of snow

Tropical cyclones

Cloud burst

Blockage of the free flow of river water and silting river beds etc.

The man made causes:

Deforestation

Faulty irrigation

Agricultural practices

Breaching of barrages

Rapid urbanization

74. What are the effects of floods?

Loss of life and property

Damage to crops, vegetation etc.

Breakdown of communication and power system.

Dislocation of transport system.

Soil erosion

Disruption of essential services etc.

75. What are Flood control measures?

Afforestation in the catchment area which helps in the reduction of runoff.

Construction of dams across the rivers and storing of water in reservoirs.

It reduces the volume of water and helps to provide water for irrigation etc.

Construction of embankments for protection against inundation of the inhabited areas and agricultural land.

Flood forecasting and early warnings.

This is essential for taking timely action to prevent loss of human life, livestock and property.

76. What are the preventive measures of landslides?

Slope reduction

Prevention of rock falls along highways and other slope

Avoiding of mining and quarrying activities near the steep slopes and human settlement and buildings

There should be massive reforestation etc

Steps to reduce the occurrence of landslides

77. What are the effects of Coastal erosion?

Coastal areas including trees and building can be washed away.

The roads, railway lines, bridges etc., along the coast can be damaged.

Coastal areas can remain flooded over a long period of time requiring resettlement of people.

78. What are the Preventive Measures of Coastal erosion?

Constructing retention walls, groins and breakwaters to protect the coastal areas from wave erosion.

Restrict sand mining in coastal areas.

Planting of trees along the coast to stabilize the coastal dunes.

79. What is Earthquake? What are the causes for it?

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

Causes:

Earthquake occur due to several causes such as plate movements, volcanic eruption

Faulting and folding

Landslides

Collapse of underground cave roofs

Hydrostatic pressure of manmade water bodies like reservoirs etc.

80. What are the effects of Earthquake?

Cracking of ground surface

Damage and destruction of buildings, rails, roads, power lines, telecom lines, bridges, dams, factories

Loss of human and animal lives and property

Fires

Landslides

Disturbance in ground water level

Blockage and diversion of river course

Destruction of forests due to fires

**HISTORY, POLITICAL
SCIENCE AND GEOGRAPHY
FOUR MARKS QUESTIONS**

1. Discuss the role of Balagangadhar Tilak in the Indian Independence Movement.

Tilak declared "Swaraj is My Birth Right, and I shall have it".

Attaining complete freedom was his aim.

He tried to organize the common people of India.

He attempted to organize people by employing religious celebrations too.

He used Ganesh, Shivaji and Durga celebrations to organize people

He published 'Kesari' and 'Maratha'

He encouraged common people to protest against the British.

The radical writings of Tilak galvanized the common people.

The British arrested Tilak due to these developments.

He wrote a book 'Geetharahasya'.

2. What were the reasons for the withdrawal of the decision of partitioning Bengal?

The Radicals took the issue to the door steps of common people.

They called for boycotting of foreign goods and the institutions that encourage it.

The British government withdrew the Bengal partition order in 1911.

The Radicals took the issue to the door steps of common people.

They called for boycotting of foreign goods and the institutions that encourage it.

The British government withdrew the Bengal partition order in 1911.

3. What is called as the Age of Moderates? What were the demands of Moderates placed in front of the British?

Traditionally, the first twenty years of the Indian National Congress is called as the Age of Moderates.

The major leaders of Moderates:

W.C Banerjee

M.G.Ranade

Surendranatha Banerjee
Dadabai Navroji
Gopala Krishna Gokale
Demands:

Cutting down of military expenditure
Development of Indian industries
Providing good education
Programmes for poverty alleviation.

4. Who are called as Radicals? Write the main members of Radical group.

The group congressmen who criticized the soft stance of Moderates are called as Radicals.

The main members of Radical group:

Aurobindo Ghosh
Bipin Chandra Pal
Lal Lajpath Rai
Balagandhar Tilak

5. What were the reasons for the Partition of Bengal?

The Anti-British sentiment was dominant in Bengal and it was the centre of Anti-British protests.

In reality, Bengal had more concentration of Muslim and Hindu people. The census report had indicated that the East Part of Bengal had more number of Muslims and the West part of Bengal had more number of Hindus.

The British thought of suppressing the spirit of national freedom struggle with the partition of Bengal.

In order to suppress these developments, Viceroy Lord Curzon thought of dividing Bengal in the name of administration.

6. Describe the struggle against the partition of Bengal.

The partition of Bengal in 1905 was opposed by Indian National Congress.

Still, the Bengali language could unite the Hindu and Muslim communities. Rakshabandhan, cultural festival, was held to bring in unity among Hindus and Muslims.

The partition of Bengal resulted in the wide spread protests across the country.

The Radicals took the issue to the door steps of common people.

They called for boycotting of foreign goods and the institutions that encourage it. Indians were encouraged to use local goods.

7. Explain the role of revolutionaries in the independence movement.

Revolutionaries dreamed of attaining complete freedom.

They believed that they can drive away the British by employing violent methods.

They established secret associations across the country and started collecting weapons and money for an armed struggle against the British. They provided training also.

The secret organizations like 'Lotus and Dagger', 'Gadhar party', 'Abhinava Bharatha' and 'Anusheelan Samiti' were formed.

They used Bombs and Guns to achieve their goal.

The government tried to suppress them by arresting them and hanging them unto death on the charges of sedition.

8. List out the programmes of Non-Cooperation Movement.

Boycotting schools, colleges and courts

Boycotting elections to regional legislative bodies held according to 1919 Act.

Returning all the honours and medals given by the British.

Nominated members to the local bodies resigning from their membership.

Boycotting all the government functions

Boycotting all foreign goods

9. Explain Chauri Chaura incident.

On February 5, 1922 a big group of around 3000 farmers assembled in front of the police station.

They had assembled there to protest against the police officer who had beaten Congress workers when they were protesting in front of an arrack shop.

The police started shooting from inside the station.

Enraged by this act, people torched the police station.

As a result all the twenty two policemen were charred to death

10. Explain the achievements of Subash Chandra Bose in independence movement.

Though he had secured 4th rank in the Indian Civil Services exam, he refused posting and became part of the national freedom struggle.

He became popular as 'Netaji'.

He engaged himself in organizing the Indians residing outside India as a counter to Gandhiji's soft protests.

He toured many cities like Vienna, Berlin, Rome, Istanbul and other cities rallied the Indians settled in these places in favour of freedom struggle

Subash Chandra Bose and Jawaharlal Nehru founded the Congress Socialist Party within the Indian National Congress.

Subash Chandra Bose became the president of Haripura convention of Indian National Congress with the support of Gandhiji.

He quit congress and founded 'Forward Bloc'.

Subash Chandra Bose opposed the British war preparation and also the participation of British India in the war.

As result, the British Government arrested Subash Chandra Bose and put him under house arrest.

Subash Chandra Bose escaped from the House arrest and reached Germany.

Bose organized the prisoners of war from India.

He broadcasted his speeches over 'Azad Hind Radio' to Indians.

Rash Bihari Bose had founded 'India Independence League' in Tokyo of Japan.

He was calling its military wing as 'Indian National Army'.

Bose called for 'Delhi Chalo' on this occasion.

They started their armed struggle on the Burma border.

When there was a fierce battle between INA and the British army, Subash Chandra Bose died in airplane crash.

11. Explain the various tribal revolts in the history of Independence struggle.

The tax and forest policies implemented during the British administration were the reasons for tribal revolts.

Among them, revolts of Santala, Kola and Munda are important.

Halagali Beda's revolt of Karnataka is another notable revolt.

The revolt of Santala tribe is considered as an important revolt in India.

The people of this tribe are present in the hilly areas of Bengal and Odisha states.

With implementation of permanent Zamindari system, these people became landless.

The land developed by them was taken over by the Zamindars.

The Zamindars, Money lenders and the Company government became the exploiters of the Santhala tribe.

Their peace loving nature and civilized manners were exploited by the government.

Though, the revolt of Santhalas came to an end, it became an inspiration for many revolts in future.

Kola and Munda revolted against the Zamindars.

12. Explain the major achievements of Nehru as the first Prime Minister of India

As the Prime Minister of India, he can be seen as the architect of Industrialization and modern India.

Nehru became instrumental in the Integration of India which was achieved Vallabhabai Patel

He also laid foundation for the diverse culture of India by implementing 'language based reorganization of states' policy.

He had firmly believed that 'only complete industrialization can bring development'.

He sought to develop India through 'Five Year Plans'.

He sought to develop infrastructure and heavy industries through these five year plans.

With the aim of mastering atomic energy, he laid the foundation for that under the leadership of H.J. Baba.

On the external affairs front, India wanted to stay away from both the powerful blocs of cold war period and advocated Non Aligned Movement.

He was instrumental in staying away from power politics by adhering to Panchasheela principles.

13. Explain the early life of Gandhiji.

Mohandas Karmchand Gandhi who is popularly called Bapu was born on 2nd October, 1869 in Porbandar

Karmchand Gandhi was his father. He was the Deewan of Rajkot state. Putalibai was his mother. She influenced Gandhi on moral values.

After completing his basic education at Porabandar, Gandhiji went to England for law education and completed his Bar at Law and returned to India.

Later he went to Natal of South Africa to represent Dada Abdulla and Company

Though Gandhi intended to be at Natal only three months, he ended up living in South Africa for twenty long years.

He opposed the Apartheid policy that discriminated between dark skinned and fair skinned people.

He invented a new tool of protest called 'Sathyagraha' and formulated its dos and don'ts

14. Explain Gandhiji's the Initial Protests in India.

Gandhiji as per the instructions of his political 'Guru' Gokhale toured entire India in a third class railway compartment to understand real India of his time.

He gave an institutional shape to his struggles by establishing 'Sabarmathi Ashrama' at Ahmadabad

He understood the problems of farmers, Dalits, Tribal people, workers, labourers, and other sections of Indian society.

Gandhi launched 'Champaran Movement' in support of Indigo growers and made the British government accept the demands of the farmers.

He started a movement in support of the Mill workers of Ahmedabad, and made the British government accept his demands.

In the same year, another protest held in Kheda village of Gujarat to oppose land taxes also became successful.

Gandhi started using Truth, Non-Violence, and Sathyagraha ideals in all these movements.

And he also started interacting with common people; making the freedom movement more people based movement.

15. Explain Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.

The British government decided to suppress the agitations against Rowlatt Act.

Gandhiji had called for one day hartal on April 6, 1919.

Dr. Fakruddin and Dr. Sathyapal and various other leaders were arrested in Punjab.

To protest these arrests, the people had assembled in Jallianwala Bagh on April 13, 1919 on the day of Baisaki festival.

The military general of Amritsar, General Dyer fired at the peacefully assembled the people and killed around 380 protestors.

Thousands were injured.

This incident saddened people like Gandhiji and others.

Military Rule was implemented in Punjab after this incident. Rabindranath Tagore returned his knighthood award back opposing this mindless violence.

This became the reason for the launch of Non-cooperation movement by Gandhi.

16. Explain Khilafath Movement.

The Sultans of Turkey were also the religious leaders of Turkey, and were called as Caliph.

During the World War I, the British harassed the 'Caliph' and this was widely protested by Muslims of the world.

In India, Muhammad Ali and Shaukath Ali, two brothers, started the Khilafath movement in support of Turkey.

Gandhi had believed that the British would only withdraw if the Hindu and Muslims fight united. Hence, he extended his support to this movement.

He wanted an active participation on the part of Muslims in the Congress.

This was a movement where in both Hindus and Muslims participated in nationwide protests.

17. What were the Major Developments that took place during Non-Cooperation Movement?

Many senior lawyers like Deshabandhu Chitranjandas, Motilal Nehru, Rajendraprasad left their legal practice.

Students boycotted schools and colleges.

Congress boycotted the elections for regional bodies which were held under the 1919 Act by not naming any candidates for the elections.

Many National institutions like Kashi Vidyapeetha, Gujarat Vidyapeetha, Bihar Vidyapeetha and Zamia Miliya Islamia Rastriya Vidyalaya were established.

Rabindranath Tagore returned his 'Knighthood' Common people and women donated liberally to the Congress. Shops selling foreign goods were boycotted and foreign clothes were burnt.

The visit of 'Prince of Wales' in 1921 was opposed.

18. What were the impacts of Non-Cooperation movement?

Though many of its main aims remained unachieved, it created some deep impacts.

The freedom movement became people's movement.

The Congress led movement took some revolutionary turns.

The Hindu-Muslim unity was temporarily achieved.

The National Freedom Movement went beyond the boundaries of cities and entered villages also.

The attempts to remove untouchability and entry of women into public spaces were the notable achievements of this movement.

19. What were the reasons for the beginning of Civil Disobedience Movement?

The British Government appointed Simon Commission in 1927.

The Commission witnessed wide protests with slogans 'Simon Go Back'.

Lala Lajapath Roy died when the protestors were lathicharged in Lahore.

The British Government asked Indians to draft a Constitution that can be acceptable to all political parties and communities of India.

This challenge was accepted by a Committee headed by Motilal Nehru and it tabled a report.

Even Gandhi appreciated by a Committee headed by Motilal Nehru and it tabled a report.

Later, the Labour Prime Minister of England Ramsay MacDonald held talks with the Viceroy and announced that the process of granting Dominion status to India would be considered at the earliest.

In Lahore Congress Convention under the Chairmanship of Jawaharlal Nehru adopted a resolution demanding total independence "Poorna Swaraj".

January 26th, 1930 was declared as the Indian Independence date.

This convention authorized Gandhiji to hold "Civil Disobedience Protest Marches.

20. Explain the Civil Disobedience Movement.

The working committee of the congress met at Sabarmathi Ashram and passed resolution to hold Civil Disobedience under the leadership of Gandhiji.

Gandhi wrote a letter to the Viceroy putting forward eleven points.

In case the government does not accept these demands, the people would stop paying tax and also start Civil disobedience movement all over India.

As the Viceroy rejected the demands, Gandhiji declared that he would walk with followers up to Dandi on the coast of Gujarat.

Gandhi covered 375 kms on foot and reached Dandi.

He broke the law by holding a fistful salt without paying the tax which the British had levied on salt.

21. Explain Quit India Movement.

The Stratford Cripps Commission which was sent by the British Government proposed some suggestions in front of Indians.

These proposals were opposed by the Congress and called for 'Quit India' movement.

The Quit India movement declared 'British, You Quit India'.

Gandhi gave call to the fellow Indians to 'Do or Die'.

As result leaders like Gandhiji, Nehru, Rajendra Prasad, Abdul Kalam Azad, Sardar Vallabhabai Patel, Acharya Kripalini and Kastur Ba were arrested and imprisoned.

Since, most of the congress leaders were jailed; non-congress organizations took the lead in this movement.

22. Describe the farmers protest in India's freedom struggle.

During the British administrations, many farmers rebelled against the British planters and Zamindars.

They opposed the indigo cropping in Champaran district.

They protested against land tax.

Gandhi convinced the British officers through his Satyagraha to withdraw tax.

The Indian National Congress tried to organize the farmers as a part of National Freedom Struggle.

Gandhiji's influence was visible in activities in Champaran, Khedha and other places where the farmers organised themselves and protested. Farmers of Tebhaga, Malabar and other places revolted against the British and Zamindars under the influence of the Congress.

Many of the protests were organised under the banner of Kisan Sabha which was influenced by leftist ideologies.

These protests were often in favour of the congress and many times stood opposed to congress.

In Telangana, farmers protested against the Zamindars and Nizam's Razacks.

The farmers of Bengal rose against the Zamindars. In Maharashtra, farmers protested against low wages for them.

23. Describe the workers revolt in India's freedom struggle.

Workers struggle started in Calcutta in 1827.

The workers of Jute and cotton mills along with railways started organizing themselves.

Railway workers held protests in Railway stations and raised slogans against the British officers.

The Printers Union in Calcutta and cotton mill workers of Bombay created national awareness.

A labour union was founded in Madras.

Later many workers associations started.

The congress supported such initiatives from the workers unions.

The contribution of workers and their unions are unique.

24. Explain the contributions of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar had believed strongly that 'Political freedom without social freedom is meaningless'.

Unless the last man in the fold hierarchical social system of Indian society gets social and economic freedom, political freedom is of no value was his argument.

He introduced the concept of India not only as a political entity but a whole system.

He studied the Caste system and devised strategies to destroy it.

He organized 'Mahad tank and Kalaram temple movements'.

He participated in all the three round table conferences

He never joined the Indian National Congress and founded 'Bahishkrut Hithakarini Sabha' and later 'Swatantra Karmika Party'. He published periodicals like 'Prabudha Bharatha', 'Janatha', 'Mookanayaka' and 'Bahishkruth Bharatha'.

He always stayed away from the communist and sociological ideologies and strived to get justice for farm labourers.

He was elected as the chairman of the 'Drafting Committee'.

He advocated equality in the constitution and provided legal guarantees against untouchability in the constitution.

The Constitution of India considered the practice of untouchability as a crime.

He became the first Law Minister of Independent India.

Though he was inspired by the modernity, rationality and western thoughts, he had love for the native roots.

Fed-up with the caste system, he left Hinduism and became a Buddhist.

25. Explain the contributions of Muhammad Ali Jinnah.

Muhammad Ali Jinnah joined Indian National Congress in 1906

He worked as the private secretary to Dadabai Navroji.

His popularity grew more after he argued in favour of Tilak in the litigations against him.

He joined Home Rule League.

In many of the conferences, he argued in favour of Hindu-Muslim unity.

He resigned from his membership of Imperial legislative council opposing the implementation of Rowlatt Act.

He declared himself as Nationalist Muslim in Round Table Conferences.

He changed his strategies when Muslim League and Congress failed to form a coalition government in 1937.

When the freedom declaration was nearer, he increased his pressure for the creation of independent Pakistan.

He was successful in creating Pakistan during the declaration of Independence.

26. Describe the Partition of India.

All along the National Freedom Struggle, the Indian National Congress had the vision of free independent united India.

But, Muhammad Ali Jinnah kept putting pressure for an independent Pakistan.

In the Lahore session of Muslim League, Jinnah declared that Hindus and Muslims cannot make one nation.

The Labour Party came to power in England after the end of Second World War.

It tried to find solutions for the political problems of India.

It sent a Cabinet Mission to have discussion on giving self-rule rights to India.

This Mission had discussion with Muslim League and Indian National Congress.

But, their differences over the formation of Coalition Interim Government between Indian National Congress and the Muslim League. The Muslim League called for 'Direct Action Day'

As a result, communal clashes took place in various parts of the country.

Muslim League did not participate in the Constituent Assembly.

The British were also interested in creating division between Hindus and Muslims.

The British Government sent Lord Mountbatten as Viceroy to India telling that it wanted to hasten the process of handing over of the power. Mountbatten held discussions with Gandhiji, Jinnah and other leaders to prepare a plan for the partition of India.

In July of 1947, the bill of India Independence took the shape of an Act.

On August 15th, 1947 two new nations India and Pakistan were born.

27. Make a list of functions of the International Labour Organization.

Welfare of the workers

Health facilities provided

Life quality

Maternity benefits

Minimum wages

Housing schemes

Many other worker related issues

28. List out the aims of the UNO

Safeguarding international peace and security.

Fostering cooperation among nations.

Improving the faith in human rights

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

29. Explain the formation of the General Assembly of the UNO.

It is an affiliated body consisting of representatives from all the member states.

Every country sends five representatives to this body.

But, every country has only one vote.

The General body elects one of its members as the President for a year.

Similarly, people are elected for posts of 17 Vice Presidents, and seven Chairpersons for the seven permanent committees.

The general Assembly meetings begin around September and continue till mid December every year.

For all the important matters of approval a 2/3 majority is mandatory.

General budget is approved in the general assembly

30. What are the functions of the Economic and Social Committee of the UNO?

Conducting studies on economic, social, cultural, education, health and other international issues and sharing the reports.

Issues like refugee problems, women status, housing and many other issues come within the purview of this council.

This council recommends on issues of human rights and basic freedoms.

Organizing conferences on human resources, culture, education and other issues.

Coordinating the functions of specialized bodies like International Labour Organisation (ILO), Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), World Health Organization (WHO) and other institutions.

31. The 'UNO has a major role in establishing peace in the world'. Substantiate this statement.

The UNO has worked towards resolving the crisis of Suez canal,

Iran, Indonesia, Kashmir, Palestine, Korea, Hungaria, Congo, Cyprus, Arab Israel, Namibia, Afghanistan and other crisis.

It has continued to work on disarmament and nuclear disarmament areas.

Now, the cold war has ended leading more space of the functioning of UNO in future.

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

It tries to resolve international economic problems.

It helps the development of global commerce, economic stability and the balance of payment.

Its efficiency and transparency has been often appreciated.

This can be called as the central bank of many central banks of different nations.

It plays the role of a facilitator between developed countries and under-developed countries.

33. Write a note on the formation of United Nations Organization (UNO)

At the global level Winston Churchill of UK, Joseph Stalin of USSR and Franklin D Roosevelt of USA attempted to establish an international organisation to ensure peace.

The word United Nations was proposed by Roosevelt of USA

On June 26, 1945, 51 nations signed the conference of UNO in San Francisco.

Later on October 24, 1945 United Nations Organization was officially founded.

The head quarter of UNO is in New York City.

At present 193 countries have become members of UNO.

The membership is open to all peace loving countries.

34. Explain the formation of the Security Council of the UNO.

This institution is like the cabinet of UNO

It has fifteen member nations, among them France, USA, UK, France, Russia and China are the five permanent members.

The remaining ten members are elected by the General Assembly for a period of two years.

These ten members represent the various geographical areas of the Earth.

Every member has one vote to exercise.

But the approval of all the permanent members is a must for any decision to become operational.

35. What are the functions of the Security Council of the UNO?

The Security Council strives to solve global problems peacefully.

If there is a need; it deploys UN peace keeping force to maintain peace and order.

It also selects the Judge council of International Court of Justice.

It suggests the nomination of Secretary General for UN.

36. Explain the formation of the International Court of Justice

All the members of the UNO are bound by its ruling.

This court has fifteen Judges and each has a term of nine years and they are eligible for another term.

This court is based in Hague of Netherlands.

The judges elect one President and one vice-president among themselves for a period of three years.

The decisions are taken on the basis of majority.

37. Write a note on Secretariat of the UNO.

The Secretary General and the staff of the UNO form the part of UN Secretariat.

The General Secretary is the head of the executive body of UNO.

The General Secretary is elected by the General Assembly for a period of five years as per the suggestion of Security Council.

The Central Office is based in New York.

Its branch offices are present in Geneva, Vienna and Nairobi.

The day to day administration of the UNO and institutional functions are run by the Secretariat.

38. Explain the economic and financial achievements of the UNO.

In the UNO charter, it is declared that the UNO should strive to 'uplift the socio-economic status of the people of the world'.

This work need to be achieved through the supervision of 'Economic and Social Committee'.

'General Agreement on Tariff and Trade' is a general agreement on trade and tariff which is a notable agreement.

Another important programme is that of 'The United Development Programme'.

International organizations like World Bank, International Monetary Fund are working well with the able support of UNO.

39. Explain the Social Achievements of the UNO.

World Health Organization, UNESCO, UNICEF, is few organizations that are interested in the social well being of the world.

The universal declaration of Human Rights in 1948 is considered as an important international achievement of UNO.

The UNO has played decisive role in the removal of Apartheid, colonialism and imperialism.

40. What are the Various Organizations under UNO?

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
World Health Organization (WHO)
United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)
International Monetary Fund (IMF)
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)
International Labour Organization (ILO)
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)
World Trade Organization (WTO)

41. Why was the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) founded? What are its aims?

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) was founded to fight against poverty, malnutrition and hunger all over the world.

The aims of this organisation are:

Development of agriculture
Providing nutritious food
Creation of Hunger free communities
Reforming the life of rural people.

42. Write a note on United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF).

It was founded in the year 1946 for the benefit of the children.

Later it became a permanent body in the year 1953.

The institution has 30 members.

The main aim of the organization is to create conducive environment for the development of children and women.

It provides aid to all the needy countries.

It received Nobel award in the year 1965.

It sells greeting cards to generate funds to fund its various functions. This institution is known for its humane outlook

43. Distinguish between the Kharif and Rabi crop season.

The Kharif Crop Season	The Rabi Crop Season
crops grown during the rainy season	Crops grown during the North-East Monsoon

The sowing takes place in June-July	The sowing takes place in October-November
The crops are harvested in September- October	The crops are harvested February-March
Rice, jowar, ragi, cotton, groundnuts, tobacco etc.,	Wheat, barley, gram, linseed etc.

44. Explain the role of Horticulture in India.

It provides an incentive for making agriculture.

It helps in efficient land-use.

It helps in optimum utilization of natural resources.

It generates skilled employment for the rural masses.

It enhances exports.

It provides nutritional security.

45. Mention the classification of land use pattern in India.

Net sown area

Forest area

Land not available for cultivation

Fallow land

Cultivable waste

Permanent pasture and other grazing land

Land under miscellaneous uses

46. What is the meaning of agriculture? Explain the importance of agriculture in India.

Meaning: Tilling of the soil for raising food crops and raw materials needed by human beings is called Agriculture.

Importance of agriculture:

Agriculture is one of the most important and ancient occupation of human beings.

India is a country known for agriculture.

Nearly 65 percent of the people depend on agriculture.

The economic progress of the country depends on the progress of agriculture.

Agriculture in India is the main source of livelihood.

It is the main source of food for the people and fodder for domestic animals.

It is a source of national income and revenue.

Agriculture supports tertiary sectors like trade, transport, banking, insurance etc.

It also has influence on the political and social situation of the country.

It supports many industries. I.e. cotton and jute textiles, sugar industry etc.

47. Mention the types of agriculture found in India.

Subsistence Farming
Intensive Farming
Commercial Farming
Mixed Farming
Plantation Farming
Dry Farming
Humid Farming
Irrigation Farming

48. What is the cropping pattern? The cropping pattern of any region in India changes from time to time. Why?

The cropping pattern of a region refers to the proportion of an area under different crops at a given time.

The cropping pattern of any region in India changes from time to time. It is due to several factors such as relief features, soil, climate, size of farms, water supply, income of farmers, technology etc.

49. What are the conditions required for Rice cultivations?

It is primarily tropical crop,
It requires high temperature of 18° to 25° c and heavy rainfall of 100-200cm per year.
Alluvial and clayey loam soils are best suited for its cultivation.
Rice needs standing water and it needs level land.
Irrigation is necessary wherever rainfall is less.

50. What are the conditions required for Wheat cultivations?

It is a crop of temperate regions.
It requires moderate temperature of 10° to 15° c and annual rainfall of 50 to 70 cm.
Heavy loams and black soils are best suited for wheat cultivation.

51. What are the conditions required for Cotton cultivations?

Cotton is a tropical and sub-tropical crop.
It requires 21° to 24° c temperature and rainfall of 50-100cm in a year. Black cotton soil is the best suited for its growth.

It is grown as a Kharif crop.

52. What are the conditions required for Tea cultivations?

Tea is also a plantation crop.
It is a tropical and sub-tropical crop.
It requires a temperature of 21° - 30° c and heavy rainfall of 150-250cm in a year.
It grows best in deep and fertile soil, rich in humus.
It requires hill slopes with an altitude of 1200 to 2400mts above sea level.

53. What is the importance of Floriculture?

It is the cultivation of flowers for commercial purpose.
It plays a significant role in Indian agriculture.
It has the potential of generating income and providing employment opportunities for farmers, especially women and adds to the export of the country.
India's agro-climatic conditions are very suitable for the cultivation of a variety of flowers.
India is known for growing traditional flowers such as jasmine, marigold, rose, Crossandra and aster.

ONE MARK QUESTIONS FROM ALL SIX DIVISIONS

1. Who introduced the administration of civil services?

Lord Cornwallis introduced the administration of civil services.

2. Who opened Fort William College in Calcutta?

Lord Cornwallis opened Fort William College in Calcutta

3. Why did Lord Cornwallis open Fort William College in Calcutta?

Lord Cornwallis opened Fort William College in Calcutta for the benefit of people aspiring to join Civil Services.

4. Who argued "All the natives of Hindustan are completely corrupt"?

Lord Cornwallis argued "All the natives of Hindustan are completely corrupt"

5. What is Diwani Right?

Diwani Right is the authority to collect land taxes to the British.

6. What is 'A Dewani Aadalat' and 'A Fouzadaari Aadalat'?

A Dewani Aadalat' is a civil court and 'A Fouzadaari Aadalat' is a criminal court.

7. Who implemented the efficient Police System in India for the first time?

Lord Cornwallis implemented the efficient Police System in India for the first time.

8. What is the main duty of Kotwal?

Kotwal was made accountable for thefts, crimes and other law violations at village level.

9. Who facilitated the expansion of the modern education in India?

Warren Hastings facilitated the expansion of the modern education in India.

10. Who started Calcutta Madarasa?

Warren Hastings started Calcutta Madarasa.

11. Who started Sanskrit College in Banaras?

Jonathan Duncan, a British individual started Sanskrit College in Banaras.

12. Who pressed for the universalization of British education in India?

Charles Grant who pressed for the universalization of British education in India.

13. Who was Macaulay?

Macaulay was the member of Governor General's Executive Committee.

14. Who was appointed as the Chairperson of the Committee on Education?

Macaulay was appointed as the Chairperson of the Committee on Education.

15. Who established Universities in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras?

The Governor General Lord Dalhousie established Universities in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

16. Who criticized the corruption in the East India Company?

Edmond Burk criticized the corruption in the East India Company.

17. Which policy aimed at the "creation of a new class of Indians who are Indian by body but British in intelligence, opinion and taste?"

Macaulay policy aimed at the "creation of a new class of Indians who are Indian by body but British in intelligence, opinion and taste."

18. By which treaty the First Anglo-Mysore War came to an end?

The First Anglo-Mysore War came to an end by the Madras Treaty

19. Which treaty ended the Second Anglo-Mysore War?

The 'Treaty of Mangalore' ended the Second Anglo-Mysore War

20. What is the main reason for the Second Anglo-Mysore War?

The political situation in Travancore and Thanjavore was the reason behind the Second Anglo-Mysore war.

21. What is the main reason for the Third Anglo-Mysore War?

The politics of Travancore was the main reason for the Third Anglo-Mysore War

22. Why Dondiya is called Wagh?

He was called as the Wagh, the tiger, due to his bravery.

23. Where is Kittur?

Kittur lies between the Dharwad and Belgaum

24. Who is Shivalingarudra Sarja?

Shivalingarudra Sarja is the son of Mallasarja and Chennamma

25. Who is the adopted son of Kittur Rani Chennamma?

The adopted son of Kittur Rani Chennamma is Shivalingappa

26. Where was Chennamma imprisoned?

Chennamma was imprisoned at Bylahongala fort

27. Who remained an ideal person till today?

Chennamma remained an ideal person till today

28. Who raised a rebellion against the British in Surapura?

Venkatappa Nayaka, it raised a rebellion against the British in Surapura.

29. Who was known for his innovations in arms usage?

Hyder Ali was known for his innovations in arms usage.

30. How did Hyder Ali die?

Hyder Ali died due to illness during the war.

31. Whose ballads have kept the life and bravery alive till today?

Many ballads have kept the life and bravery of Rayanna alive till today

32. Why did Bedas of Halagali rebel against the British?

They rebelled against the British when they were asked to surrender their fire arms

33. Who rebelled against the British in Koppal?

Veerappa rebelled against the British in Koppal

34. What is "White Man's burden"?

British believed that it is their duty to civilize Indian as a civilized class of people. This is known as "White Man's burden"

35. Who started Athmiya Sabha?

Raja Ram Mohan Roy started 'Athmiya Sabha.

36. Who started 'Brahmo Samaj'?

Raja Ram Mohan Roy started Brahmo Samaj.

37. When was Brahmo Samaj started?

Brahmo Samaj was started in 1828.

38. Name the journal published by Raja Ram Mohan Roy.

The journal published by Raja Ram Mohan Roy is Samvada Komudhi

39. Who prohibited Sati System?

Governor General William Bentinck prohibited Sati System.

40. When was Sati system prohibited?

Sati system was prohibited in 1829

41. "Raj Ram Mohan Roy as the harbinger of modern India, progenitor of Indian Social Reformation movement, and 'the prophet of Indian Nationalism". Who said this?

"Raj Ram Mohan Roy as the harbinger of modern India, progenitor of Indian Social Reformation movement, and 'the prophet of Indian Nationalism" - Rabindranath Tagore said this.

42. Who started Young Bengal Movement?

Young Bengal Movement was started by Henry Louis Vivian Derozio

43. Who started Arya Samaj?

Dayananda Saraswathi started Arya Samaj.

44. What is the other name of Dayananda Saraswathi?

Moolashankar is the other name of Dayananda Saraswathi

46. Name the book of Dayananda Saraswathi.

Sathyaratha Prakasha

47. Why Dayananda Saraswathi declared "Back to Vedas"?

He realised that the remedies to the various maladies of India are present in Vedas. Hence, he declared "Back to Vedas".

48. What was one of the important programmes of Arya Samaj?

'Shuddi Movement' was one of the important programmes of Arya Samaj

49. What is the aim of 'Shuddi Movement'?

It aimed at reconversion of people who had converted to Islam and Christianity from Hinduism back to Hinduism.

50. Which radical leader of Indian Freedom Movement was influenced by the principles of Arya Samaj?

Lajapat Rai, a radical leader of Indian Freedom Movement was influenced by the principles of Arya Samaj

51. Who was the founder of Prarthana Samaj?

Prarthana Samaj was founded by Dr Athma Ram Panduranga

52. Who started Sathya Shodhak Samaj?

Sathya Shodhak Samaj was founded by Mahatma Jyothibha Phule

53. Which are the books of Jyothibha Phule?
'Gulamagiri' and 'Shetkarayacha Aasud'

54. Who started Aligarh Reformation Movement?
Sir Syed Ahmad Khan started Aligarh Reformation Movement

55. Who founded Ramakrishna Mission?
Swami Vivekananda founded Ramakrishna Mission at Belur

56. Why Swami Vivekananda start Ramakrishna Mission?
In order to spread the teachings of Ramakrishna Paramahansa, Swami Vivekananda founded Ramakrishna Mission.

57. When and where was World Religious Congress held?
World Religious Congress was held at Chicago city in 1893.

58. Who founded Theosophical Society?
Theosophical Society was founded by Madam Blavatsky and Colonel H.S. Olcott

59. Where is the Head office of Theosophical Society?
The Head office of Theosophical Society is at Adyar.

60. Who was called as 'Shwetha Saraswathi'?
Annie Besant was called as 'Shwetha Saraswathi'

61. Name the periodicals of Annie Besant.
New India and Common Wealth

62. What is the aim of Sri Narayana Dharma Paripalana Yogam?
This movement aimed at strengthening the backward and exploited communities.

63. Who started Sri Narayana Dharma Paripalana Yogam?
Narayana Guru, Dr. Palpu and Kumaran Assam

64. Who started 'Vikom Movement'?

Narayana Guru and his companions started 'Vikom Movement'

65. What is Viakom Movement?
Viakom Movement is a temple entry movement

66. Who started 'Self-Respect Movement'?
E.V.Ramaswami Naicker started 'Self-Respect Movement'

67. Who started Dravida Kalagam?
E.V.Ramaswami Naicker

68. Who is known as Periyar?
E.V.Ramaswami Naicker.

69. Why Annie Besant was called as 'Shwetha Saraswathi'?
Translating Bagvath Geetha to English is one of the major achievements of her. So she was called as 'Shwetha Saraswathi'.

70. Who started Home Rule League in 1916?
Annie Besant started Home Rule League in 1916

71. Who became the first women president of Indian National Congress?
Annie Besant became the first women president of Indian National Congress.

72. How many princely states were there in India?
There were 562 princely states in India

73. Mention the princely states that refused to join India?
Kashmir and Junagadh and Hyderabad

74. Who was the chairman Constitutional Drafting committee?
Dr.B.R. Ambedkar was the chairman Constitutional Drafting committee

75. Who was the first Prime Minister of Independent India?
Nehru was the first Prime Minister of Independent India

76. Where is the Tibetan refugees centre in Karnataka?
The Tibetan refugees centre in Karnataka is at Bylukuppe

77. Who was the first Governor General of Independent India?

Lord Mountbatten was the first Governor General of Independent India

78. Who became the first President of India?

Dr. Babu Rajendra Prasad became the first President of India.

79. Through which amendment to the Constitution, words 'Secular and Socialist' were added?

Through 42nd amendment to the Constitution, words 'Secular and Socialist' were added

80. What is Instrument of Accession?

Government of India through its 'Instrument of Accession' offered an opportunity for the princely states to join federal structure of India.

81. Who is known as 'Iron Man of India'?

Vallabha bai Patel is known as 'Iron Man of India

82. Why Vallabha bai Patel is known as 'Iron Man of India'?

Vallabha bai Patel was successful in integrating the princely states to Indian federation. So he is known as 'Iron Man of India

83. When did Junagadh join Indian federation?

Junagadh joined Indian federation in 1949

84. Why did Nizam refuse to join the Independent India?

He wanted to remain independent and refused to join the Independent India.

85. Who are 'Razacks'?

The people angry with cruel army called 'Razacks' which had the patronage of Nizam

86. What is 'Pakistan Occupied Kashmir'?

The North East part of Kashmir that was occupied by Pakistan continues to be with it and it is called 'Pakistan Occupied Kashmir'

87. Mention the places which the French had control over them even after independence?

Pondicherry, Karikal, Mahe and Chandranagara

88. When did Pondicherry become Union Territory of India?

Pondicherry became Union Territory of India in 1963

89. Who died after 54 days of hunger strike demanding for Vishalandhra?

Potti Sriramulu died after 54 days of hunger strike demanding for Vishalandhra

89. When was 'Reorganization of State Commission' was formed?

In 1953, 'Reorganization of State Commission' was formed.

90. Mention the members of Reorganization of State Commission'.

Fazal Ali became the president, K.M.Panikker and H.N. Kunjru became its members.

91. According to 'Reorganization of State Commission how many states and union territories were formed?

According to Reorganization of State Commission 14 states and 6 union territories were formed.

92. When did Vishala Mysore state come into existence?

Vishala Mysore state came into existence in 1956

93. When Mysore state was named as 'Karnataka'?

In 1973, Mysore state was named as 'Karnataka

94. How many states and union territories are there in India?

Now in India there are 29 states and 7 union territories

95. What is unemployment?

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

96. What are the two reasons for unemployment?

The population and improved technology are the two reasons for unemployment.

97. What is the annual poverty growth according to census of 2011?

According to census of 2011, the annual poverty growth is 7.20%.

98. What is the social evil in the public life of India?

Corruption is social evil in the public life of India.

99. What is Corruption?

Corruption means offering bribe and following any other illegal means to achieve some illegal benefits.

100. Which Institutions can bring down corruption drastically?

Institutions like Lokapal and Lokayuktha can bring down corruption drastically.

101. In Karnataka, how much reservation has been given to women in local body elections?

In Karnataka, 50% reservation has been given to women in local body elections.

102. Why the article 371 has been amended from A to J?

Through these amendments backward regions have been given special status.

103. What is the aim of a committee headed by D.M. Nanjundappa?

The aim of a committee headed by D.M. Nanjundappa is to solve the problem of the regional imbalances.

104. What is the importance of Article 371(J)?

The most backward regions of Karnataka have been accorded special status by article 371(J)

105. What is Communalism?

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

106. Who are the memorable women freedom fighters?

Jhansi Rani Lakshmi bai, Kittur Rani Chennamma, Aniebesant, Kasturba Gandhi, Savithribai Phule, Sarojini Naidu are some of the memorable women freedom fighters.

107. Why the government of Karnataka has implemented Stree Shakti programme?

The government of Karnataka has implemented 'Stree Shakti' programme through which self help groups of women are formed and fostered as the means of social progress.

108. Who was the Prime Minister who ruled for a long time in India?

Indira Gandhi was the Prime Minister who ruled for a long time in India

109. Who were the first women President of India?

Prathibha Patil was the first women President of India

110. What is a sovereign country?

A sovereign country is that country which is not under any other country's control either for internal or external issues.

111. When was Panchasheela principles signed?

The Panchasheela principles was signed in 1954

112. Between whom the Panchasheela principles signed?

The Panchasheela principles was signed between Jawaharlal Nehru and Chou Enlai

112. The world was divided two power blocks after the end of Second World War. What were they?

The democratic countries were under the hegemony of USA and the Communist countries were led by USSR

113. What is Imperialism?

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

114. No corner of world shall have Imperialism. Who declared this?

India declared this.

115. Who was the president of African National Congress?

The president of African National Congress was Nelson Mandela

116. What is disarmament?

The process of elimination of specific arms step by step is called Disarmament

117. What does the Constitution of India's article 51 advocates?

The Constitution of India's article 51 advocates for a foreign policy that aims at establishing international peace and cooperation

118. What is Foreign Policy?

A study of how different countries interact with other countries and the type of relationships they strive to maintain is called foreign policy.

119. Who wrote in his book 'The Republic' on the Division of Labour?

Plato wrote in his book 'The Republic' on the Division of Labour

119. "Human society is formed on natural inequalities. This natural Inequality is based on division of labour". Who said this?

Plato said this.

120. "Division of Labour creates less skilled workers". Who said this?

Karl Marx said this

121. What is labour?

Labour means earning in cash or kind by providing one's manual or intellectual labour

122. What is inequality in labour?

Any labour that goes against dictum 'equal labour equal pay' can be termed as inequality in labour

123. What is Organized Sector?

The sector which is enrolled as per the law of the government, and provided fixed wages, facilities within the framework of law is called Organized Sector

124. What is Unorganized Sector?

The unorganized sector of work is that sector where legal provisions do not completely govern

125. In which book a study of Circular Migration is done?

In the book 'Foot Losers', a study of Circular Migration is done.

126. What is Division of Labour?

A society's need is fulfilled by different divisions of people. For example, the food is produced by farmers, cloth by weavers, and dresses are produced by tailors.

127. Define discrimination in labour?

If differential payment is given for two people who put the same amount of time and efforts, then it is called as discrimination.

128. Who believed that 'God is Truth'?

Mahatma Gandhi believed that 'God is Truth'

129. Who stated that "Truth is God"?

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar stated that "Truth is God"

130. What is Mob?

A mob is a collection of people who have assembled at particular point without any prior plan and gathered to express some decision.

131. What is Mob Violence?

When the behavior of mob turns violent, then it is called as Mob Violence.

132. When was Jarkhand Mukthi was formed?

Jarkhand Mukthi Morcha was formed in the year 1930

133. Who was the leader of Narmada Bachavo Andolan?

Medha Patkar

134. Who was the leader of Movement opposing Kaiga Nuclear Power Plant?

Shivarama Karantha

135. Name the periodical of Dr.B.R Ambedkar?

'Mookanayaka'

136. Who started self importance movement in TamilNadu?

Periyar Ramaswamy started self importance movement in TamilNadu.

137. What is an inhuman practice of stratified society?

Untouchability is an inhuman practice of stratified society

138. Which is the first labour union established in London?

'The International Working Men's Association' is the first labour union established in London

139. What is labour movement?

Labour Movement is a movement demanding better working conditions and pay for the

workers along with the demand for the implementation of labour related legal provisions.

140. Who strived to bring in various legal measures to free the downtrodden from the shackles of Caste System?

D. Devaraj Urs

141. Who founded Karnataka State Ryot Sangha?

M.D.Nanjundaswamy founded Karnataka State Ryot Sangha

142. Name any two social problems of India.

Child marriage

Child labour

143. Who are the child labourers?

The children those who are aged below 14 years and work in order to earn money are known as child labour

144. What is female feticide?

Female Feticide is an attempt to stop the natural growth of a female fetus in the womb of a mother or aborting the fetus forcibly.

145. What is child marriage?

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

146. What is gender discrimination?

The discrimination which happened on the basis of gender is gender discrimination

147. What is child trafficking?

Any human being below 18 years is recruited, transported, transferred, shifted, sheltered, sent and owned with the intention of exploitation is called as Child Trafficking.

148. When did 'Child Adolescent Labour Prohibition and Regulation Act come into force? 1986

149. When did Protection Children from Sexual Offences Act come into existence? 2012

150. What is Female Feticide (feticide)?

Female Feticide is an attempt to stop the natural growth of a female fetus in the womb of a mother or aborting the fetus forcibly

151. What is Hunger?

Hunger is a state where the necessary calorie of food is not available for the individual

152. What is 'Invisible Hunger'?

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

153. What is Child Marriage?

The marriage that takes place between a boy of below 21 years and a girl who is below 18 years is child Marriage.

154. When did Child Marriage Prohibition Act come into force?

2006

155. Which type of climate India has?

India has 'Tropical Monsoon' type of climate

156. Why India has 'Tropical Monsoon' type of climate?

This is because a greater part of India lies in the tropical zone and its climate is greater influenced by the monsoon winds.

157. What are the main factors which influence on the climate of India?

Location

Water bodies

Relief features

Monsoon winds

158. Mention the Climatic Seasons of India.

The Winter Season

The Summer Season

The Rainy Season

The Retreating Monsoon Season

159. During the Winter Season India gets oblique rays of the Sun. Why?

During this season the rays of the Sun fall vertically over the Southern Hemisphere, India gets oblique rays of the Sun.

160. Which has recorded the lowest temperature in India?

The Dras near Kargil has recorded the lowest temperature

161. During the Summer Season the temperature is high in India. Why?

During this season the Sun's rays fall vertically over the Northern Hemisphere. Hence the temperature is high in India.

162. Which is the highest recorded temperature in India?

The highest recorded temperature is 49.40C at Ganganagar

163. What is the name of Convectional rain in Uttar Pradesh?

Andhis

164. What is the name of Convectional rain in West Bengal?

Kalabaisakhis

165. What are Mango showers?

Convectional rain in Kerala helps the mango crop. It is known as 'Mango showers'

166. What are coffee blossoms?

Convectional rain in Karnataka is beneficial to the coffee crop. It is known as coffee blossom

167. Which is the name of The Rainy Season?

The South West Monsoon

168. During the Rainy Season the moisture laden winds blow from the south-west towards India. Why?

Since the temperature rises by the end of summer season, a low pressure area is developed over central India. On the other hand there is high pressure over the Indian Ocean.

169. Mention the two branches of the South - West Monsoons.

The Arabian Sea branch and the Bay of Bengal branch.

170. How South - West Monsoons bring heavy rain fall?

The Arabian Sea branch strikes the Western Ghats and causes heavy rainfall to the western side of the Western Ghats.

171. The south west monsoon starts to retreat in early October. Why?

In early October due to decrease of temperature low pressure area is gradually replaced by high pressure over the land mass. A low pressure area is developed over the Bay of Bengal.

172. Why the Retreating Monsoon season is also known as 'North-East Monsoon Season'?

In early October due to decrease of temperature low pressure area the south west monsoon starts to retreating and it blowing from north - East. Hence this season is also known as 'North-East Monsoon Season'.

173. Which is the driest place in India?

Ruylly in Jaisalmar of Rajasthan is receives least amount of rainfall (8.3 cm) and is the driest place in India.

174. Which place gets the heaviest rainfall?

Mawsynram gets the heaviest rainfall

175. Give examples for the surface water resources.

The surface water resources are rainfall, rivers, lakes, tanks and springs.

176. What are the uses of water?

The rivers are useful for irrigation, generation of hydel power, inland water ways, fishing etc.

177. What are the important rivers of North India?

The important rivers of North India are the Indus, the Ganges and the Brahmaputra.

178. Where does the River Indus or Sindhu rise?

The River Indus or Sindhu rises near Mt. Kailash

179. Mention the tributaries of the River Indus.

Jhelum, Chenab, Beas, Ravi and Sutluj.

180. Which is the largest river of India?

The Ganga river is the largest river of India.

181. Where does the Ganga river rise?

The Ganga rises in the Gangotri glacier.

182. Mention the tributaries of the River Ganga.

The tributaries of the River Ganga tributaries are Yamuna, Ghaghara, Gandak, Ramaganga, Gomati, Sarada, Son and kosi.

183. Where does the Brahmaputra rise?

The Brahmaputra rises near Lake Manasa sarovar

184. Mention the important rivers of south India.

The important rivers of south India are Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, Kaveri, Narmada, and Tapi.

185. Where does the Mahanadi River rise?

The Mahanadi rises in 'Sihawa' range

186. Which is the largest river in South India?

The Godavari is the largest river in South India

187. Where does the Godavari River rise?

The Godavari River rises in 'Triambaka'

188. Where does the River Krishna rise?

River Krishna rises near Mahabaleswara

189. Mention the tributaries River Krishna.

Its main tributaries are Bhima, Tungabhadra, Koyna, Ghataprabha and Malaprabha.

190. Where does the River Kaveri rise?

River Kaveri rises at Talakaveri.

191. Mention the tributaries River Kaveri.

The Hemavathi, Simsha, Kapila, Arkavathi, Lakshmanathirtha, Suvarnavathi and Bhavani are the main tributaries of Kaveri

192. What are the important west flowing rivers of south India?

The Narmada and Tapi are the important west flowing rivers of south India.

193. Where does the River Narmada rise?

River Narmada rises in Amarakantak hills

194. Where does the River Tapi rise?

The Tapi rises near Multai

195. What is irrigation?

The artificial supply of water for the purpose of agriculture is called irrigation.

196. What are the types of Irrigations?

Well Irrigation

Canal Irrigation

Tank Irrigation

197. Which types of irrigations have been recently introduced?

Sprinkler and drip irrigation

198. What are the types of wells?

The types wells are open wells and tube wells

199. What are the two types of canals?

The two types of canals are inundation canals and perennial canals

200. What is Tank?

A tank is a natural or man-made hollow on the earth's surface into which rain-water is collected.

201. What are "Multipurpose river valley projects?"

The river valley projects which provide multiple benefits are called multipurpose river valley projects.

202. Which is the first multipurpose river valley project of the country?

Damodar Valley Project is the first multipurpose river valley project of the country.

203. Which River was called 'Sorrow of Bengal'?

River Damodar was called 'Sorrow of Bengal'

204. Why River Damodar was called 'Sorrow of Bengal'?

River Damodar was called 'Sorrow of Bengal', because it was causing devastating floods during the rainy seasons and damaged crops and human settlements

205. Mention the states which started Bhakra-Nangal Project?

Bhakra-Nangal Project is a joint venture of the states of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan.

206. Name the reservoir created by the Bhakra-Nangal dam.

The reservoir created by the Bhakra-Nangal dam is called "Gobind Sagar".

207. Which is the most important multipurpose project of Odisha?

The most important multipurpose project of Odisha is Hirakud Project

208. Which is the longest dam in India?

Hirakud is the longest dam in India

209. Which states started Tungabhadra Project?

Tungabhadra Project is a joint venture of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh

210. Name the reservoir created by the Tungabhadra dam?

The reservoir created by this Tungabhadra dam is called "Pampa Sagara".

211. Name an international project and a joint venture of India and Nepal?

The Kosi Project

212. Mention the divisions of Water resources.

Water resource can be divided into surface water and ground water Resources.

213. Which is the most important multipurpose river valley project of Uttar Pradesh?

The Rihand Valley Project is the most important multipurpose river valley project of Uttar Pradesh

214. Name the reservoir created by the The Rihand Valley Project.

The reservoir created by this The Rihand Valley Project is called "Gobind Ballabh Pant Sagar.

215. Across which river The Nagarjuna Sagar Project started?

Across Krishna River the Nagarjuna Sagar Project started.

216. Mention the East flowing rivers of India.

Mahanadi
Godavari
Krishna
Kaveri

217. What is Marble Gorge?

River Narmada rises in Amarakantak hills and flows westward) through a narrow gorge called 'Marble Gorge'.

218. What is transport?

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

219. Mention the types of roads on the basis of physical structure.

Metaled roads which are constructed with cement concrete or asphalt

Unmetalled roads which are common in rural areas

220. Mention the types of roads On the basis of construction and maintenance.

Golden Quadrilateral and Super Highways.

National Highways.

District Roads.

State Highways.

Village Roads

221. What are Golden Quadrilateral and Super Highways?

The Golden quadrilateral is a project with 4 to 6 lane roads

222. Mention the Super Highways.

The North- south corridor which runs from Srinagar to Kanyakumari

The East-West corridor which runs from Silchar in Assam to Porbandar in Gujarat

223. Who maintains Golden Quadrilateral and Super Highways?

National Highways Authority of India

224. Who maintains National Highways?

The Central Public Works Department

225. Who is in charge of District Roads?

Zilla panchayat is in charge of these roads

226. What is Border Roads?

Roads in border areas, which are especially used for defense purpose, are called 'Border Roads

227. Who maintains Border Roads?

Border Roads Development Authority.

228. During the British Why the railways were constructed In India?

The railways were constructed during the British period for convenient transport of raw materials and the movement of army from one place to another.

229. Between which cities the first railway line was laid?

The first railway line was laid between Bombay and Thane

230. Which is the largest public sector undertaking in India?

Railways form the largest public sector undertaking in India

231. Which is a new mode of land transport?

Pipelines are a new mode of land transport

232. Mention two types of Waterways

Inland waterways

Ocean waterways

233. Which is the biggest, most spacious and well sheltered port?

Mumbai port

233. Which port is called the Gateway of India?

Mumbai port is called the Gateway of India

234. What is the new name of Nhava Sheva port?

The new name of Nhava Sheva port is Jawaharlal Nehru Port

235. Which port has been built for the release of pressure on the Mumbai port?

Jawaharlal Nehru Port has been built for the release of pressure on the Mumbai port

236. Which port is known as “The Gateway of Karnataka”?

New Mangaluru is known as “The Gateway of Karnataka.

237. Which port is known as “the Queen of the Arabian Sea”?

Kochi port is known as “the Queen of the Arabian Sea”.

239. Which port has been developed to reduce the pressure of traffic on Chennai port?

Ennore port

240. Which port is the deepest land locked and protected port?

Visakhapatnam port is the deepest land locked and protected port

241. Which is the second biggest port in India and largest terminal port in Southeast Asia?

Kolkata

242. Who manages these airports in India?

The Airport Authority of India manages these airports.

243. Where is Indira Gandhi International Airport?

Delhi

244. Where is Chatrapathi Shivaji International Airport?

Mumbai

245. Where is Netaji Subash Chandra Bose International Airport?

Kolkata

246. Where is Anna International Airport?

Chennai

247. Where is Kempegowda International Airport?

Bengaluru

248. What is communication?

Conveyance of messages from one person to another or from one place to another is called 'communication

249. Mention modes of communication.

Personal

Mass communication

250. When was All India Radio (AIR) coined?

1936

251. When did All India Radio come to be known as ‘Akashvani’?

1957

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

“Bombay Samachar”

253. What is GIS?

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

254. What is GPS?

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

255. What is The Remote sensing Technology?

It gathers information about the distance between two objects without touching the objects

256. What are the Modes of Transport?

Land transport, Water transport and Airways

257. What is the aim of Grama Sadak Yojana?

To convert mud roads into Metaled roads

258. Now Inland Waterways play a limited role. Why?

Now Inland Waterways play a limited role due to the development of roads and railways.

259. What is development?

The process of enhancing society's capacity to satisfy its needs on a larger scale is referred to as development.

260. What is economic development?

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.

261. What did Prof. Meier and Baldwin say about economic development?

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".

262. What is process?

The term 'process' refers to the operation of the forces that bring about changes in supply of factors of production and, in the structure of demand for the products.

263. What is National income?

National income is the total value of all goods and services produced in a country during one year.

264. What is Underdevelopment?

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.

265. What are developing countries?

All countries with 'middle' and low income are referred to as developing countries.

266. What does the United Nations say about an underdeveloped country?

According to the United Nations, an underdeveloped country is one whose real per capita income is lower than that of the USA, Canada, Australia and Western Europe.

267. What is per capita income?

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

268. How is percapita income calculated?

Percapita income is calculated as national income divided by total population, in a given year.

269. What is Human Development Index?

The average of three indicators such as life expectancy of the people, educational achievements and per capita income is called Human Development Index.

270. What is Sex ratio?

Sex ratio means the number of females for every 1000 males

271. What was the sex ratio in 2011?

The sex ratio in 2011 was 945

272. Why sex ratio is declining in the country?

An evil practice of detecting the gender of the fetus and destroying it if found to be a female one, is growing. So sex ratio is declining in the country.

273. Why self help groups are being formed?

In order to promote participation of women in economic activities and thereby achieve economic empowerment, self help groups are being formed.

274. The dignity and autonomy of women has increased. Why?

Self help groups have been instrumental in helping women to earn save and spend at their willingness. So the dignity and autonomy of women has increased.

275. What are women Empowerment?

Women Empowerment may be described as the expansion in women's ability to make strategic life choices in a context where this ability was previously denied to them.

276. "Development of its villages is the true development of India". Who said this?

Mahatma Gandhiji said that development of its villages is the true development of India

277. The rural industries further disintegrated .why?

The rural industries further disintegrated due to the competition from modern industries.

278. The rural people continued to migrate to cities. Why?

The rural people continued to migrate to cities because agriculture is non-remunerative and employment not being regular.

279. What is the Meaning of Rural Development?

Rural development means a process of economic and social upliftment of rural areas.

280. What is Decentralization?

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

281. What was called as 'Grama Swarajya' by Mahatma Gandhi?

Decentralization is also a process that aims at planning and development from below. This process of Decentralization was called as 'Grama Swarajya' by Mahatma Gandhi.

282. Why the Panchayat Raj system has been rejuvenated in India?

The Panchayat Raj system has been rejuvenated in India in order to promote decentralization.

283. When was The Panchayat Raj system established?

The Panchayat Raj system was established in 1993.

284. By which Constitutional Amendment the Panchayat Raj system was established?

By the 73rd Constitutional Amendment the Panchayat Raj system was established.

285. How many Zilla Panchayats, Taluk Panchayats, and Gram Panchayats are there in Karnataka?

In Karnataka there are 30 Zilla Panchayats, 176 Taluk Panchayats, and 6,022 Gram Panchayats.

286. Mention three important Housing programmes.

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana

Ambedkar-Valmiki Housing Programme

Ashraya Yojana

287. Why Women Self-Help Groups' have been created in all villages?

Women Self-Help Groups have been created in all villages to organize poor rural women and making them financially independent.

288. Name the three levels of panchayat raj institutions.

District, taluk and village Panchayats

289. Who is called a consumer?

Consumer is a person who buys goods or hires or avails services for a consideration called Price or Wages

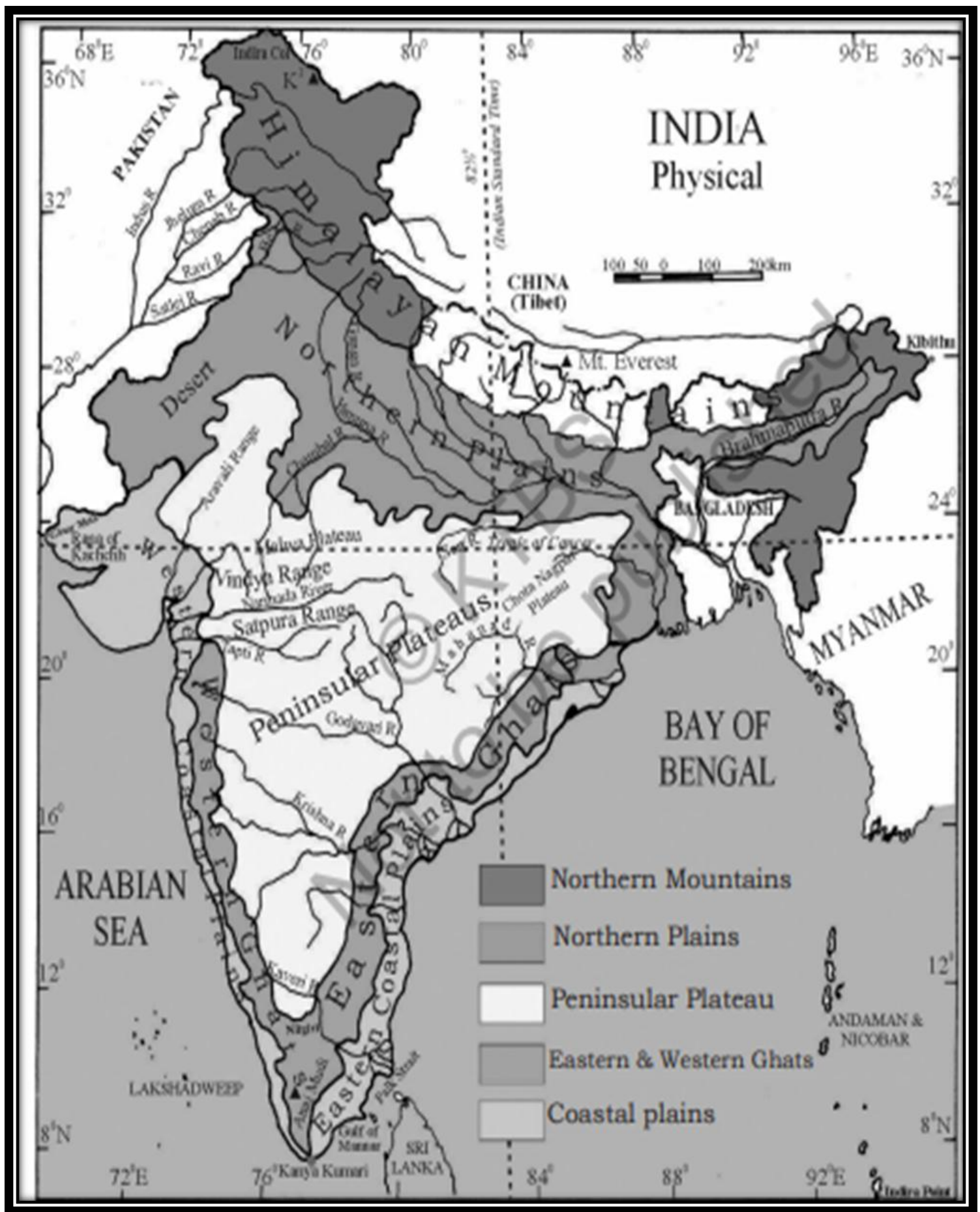
290. When did Consumer Protection Act come into force in India?
1986

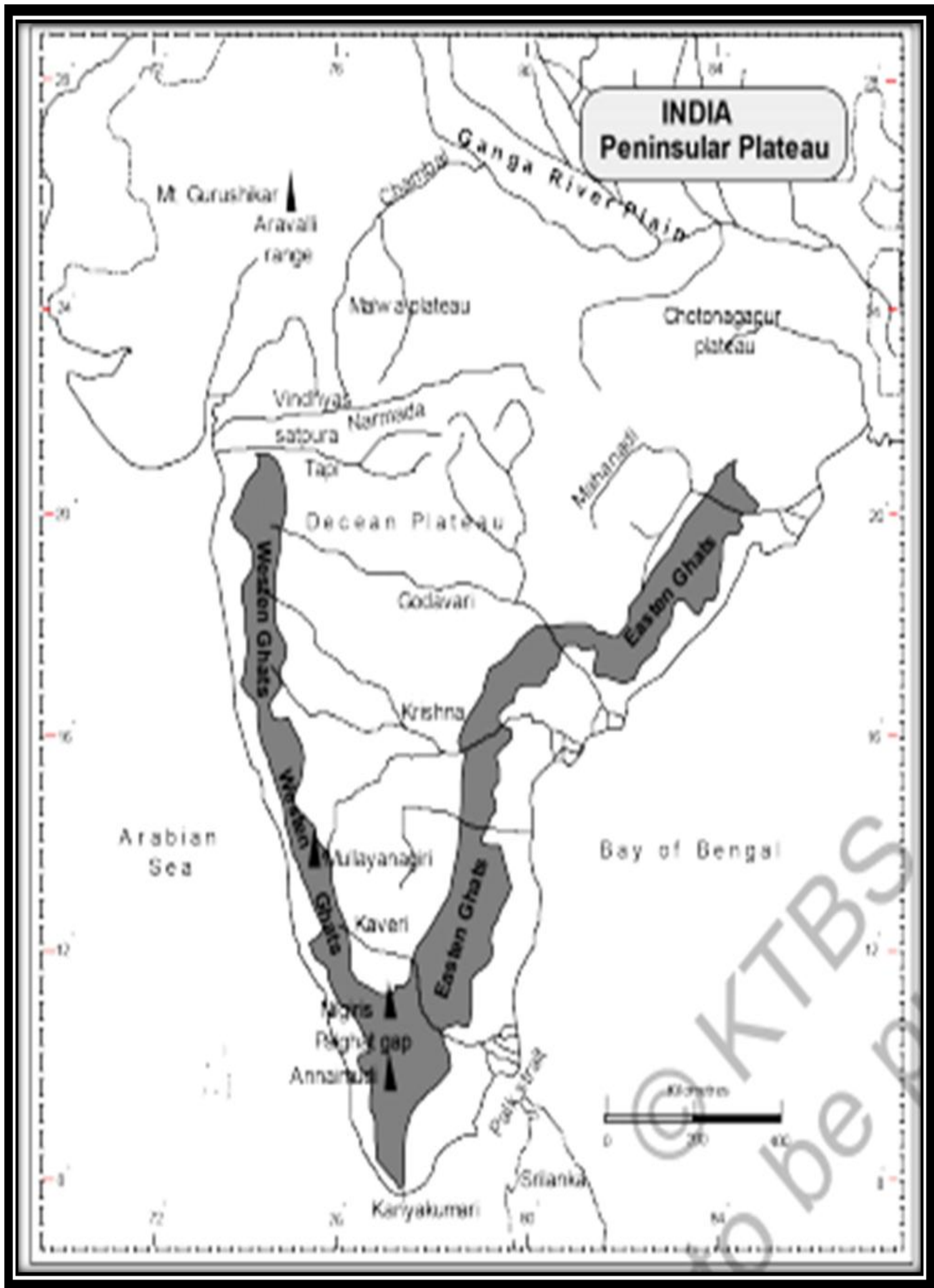
291. Who appoints the President of the District Consumer Forum?

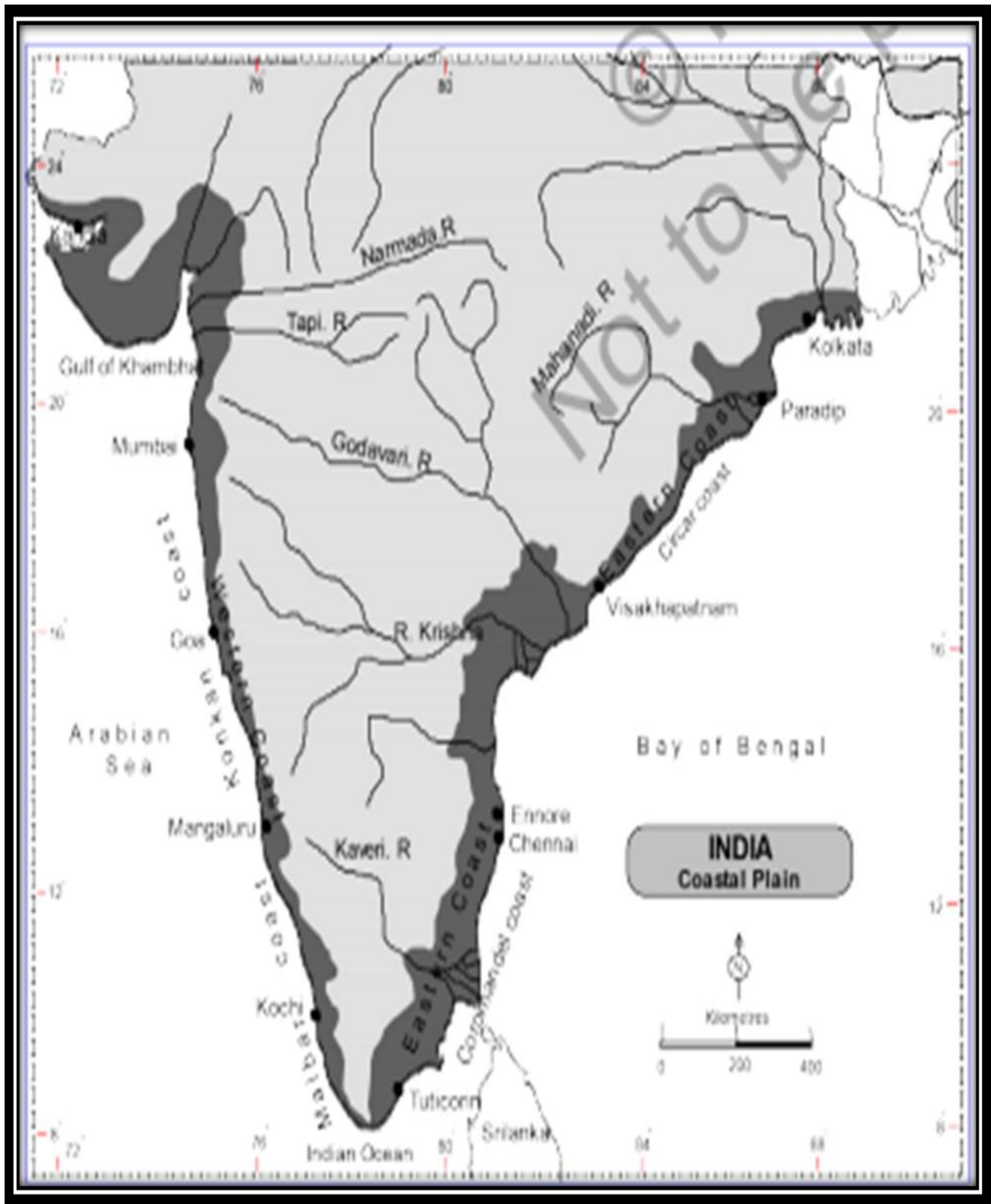
State government

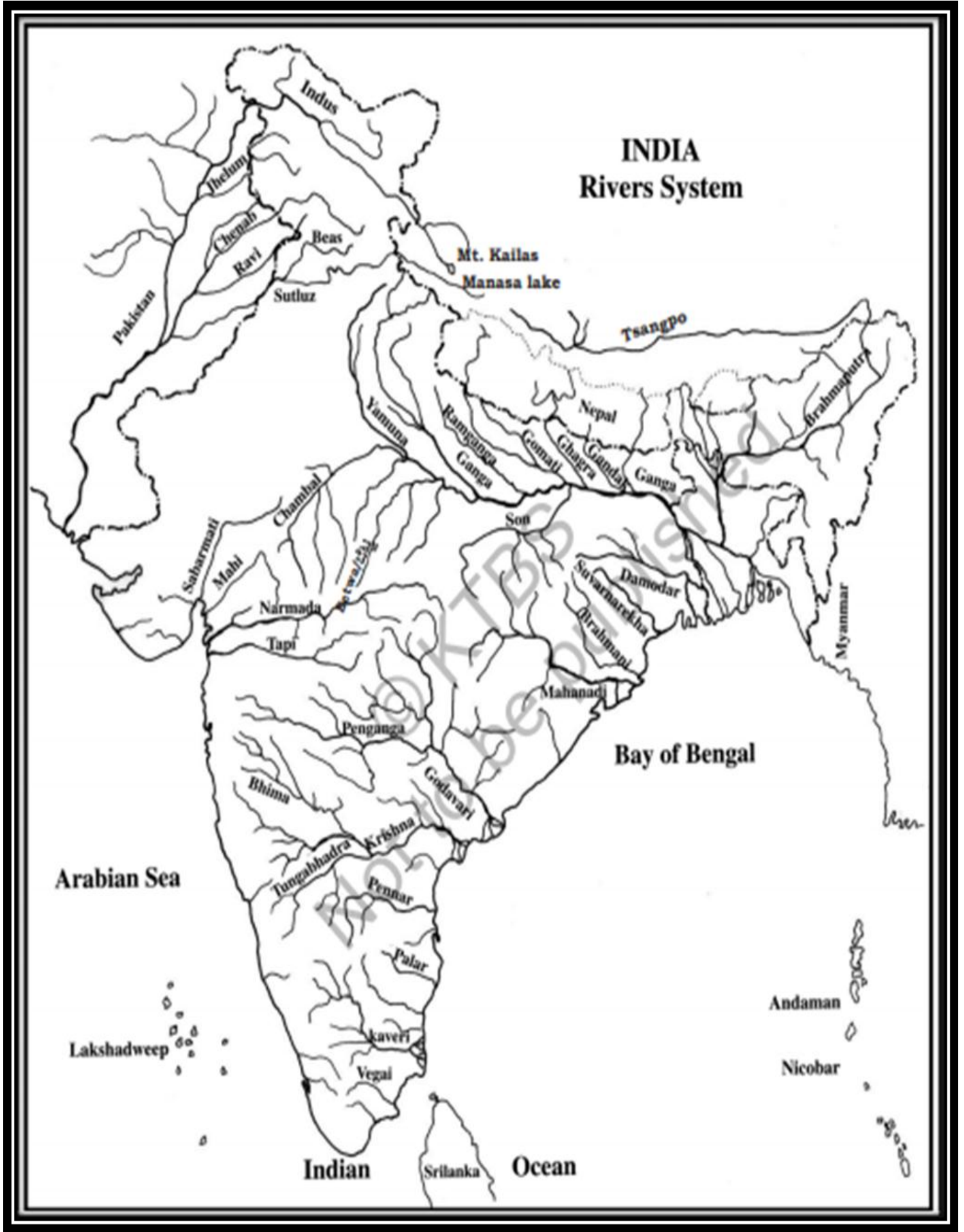
292. When is the World Consumers' Day celebrated?

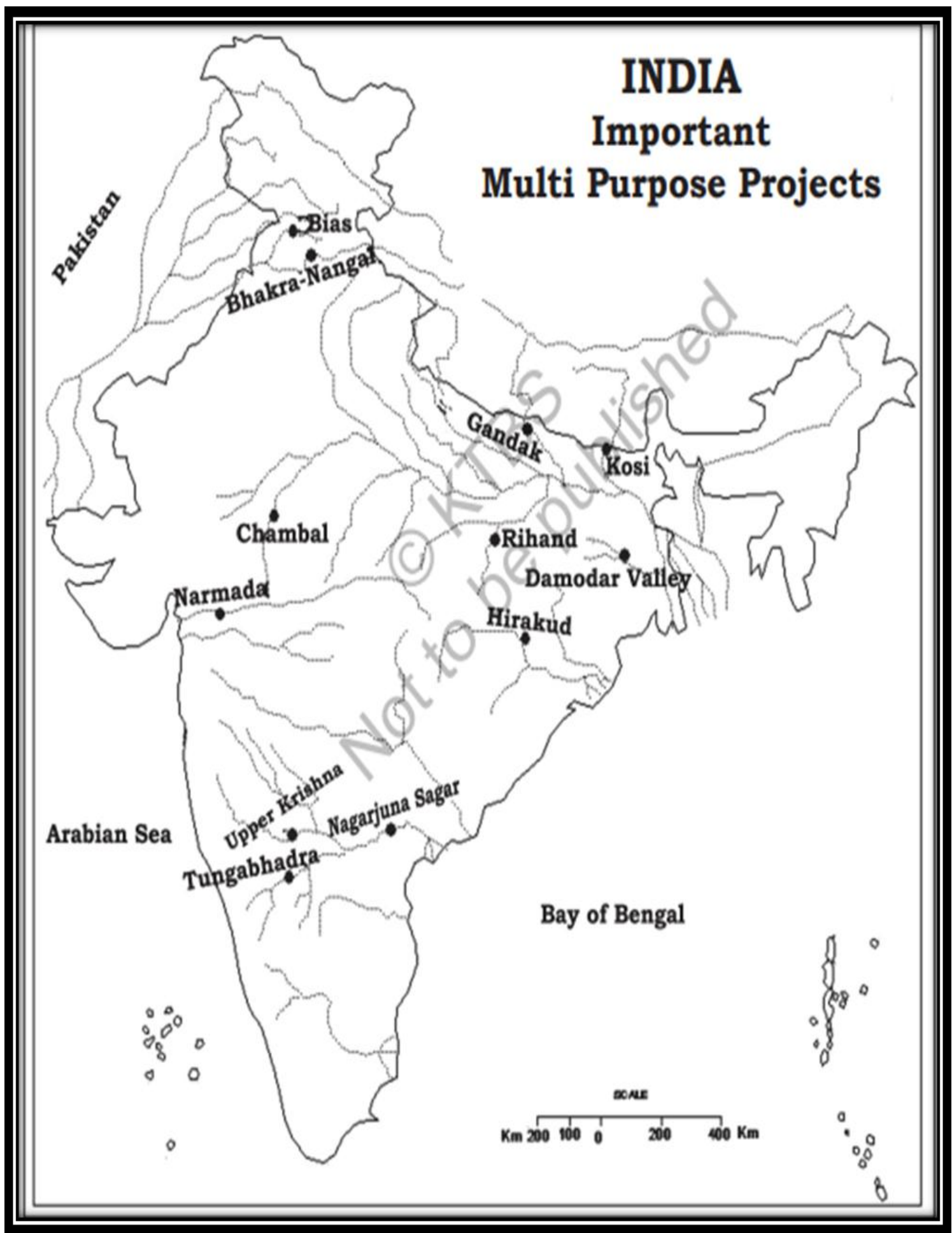
March 15 every year is celebrated as the World Consumers' Day.

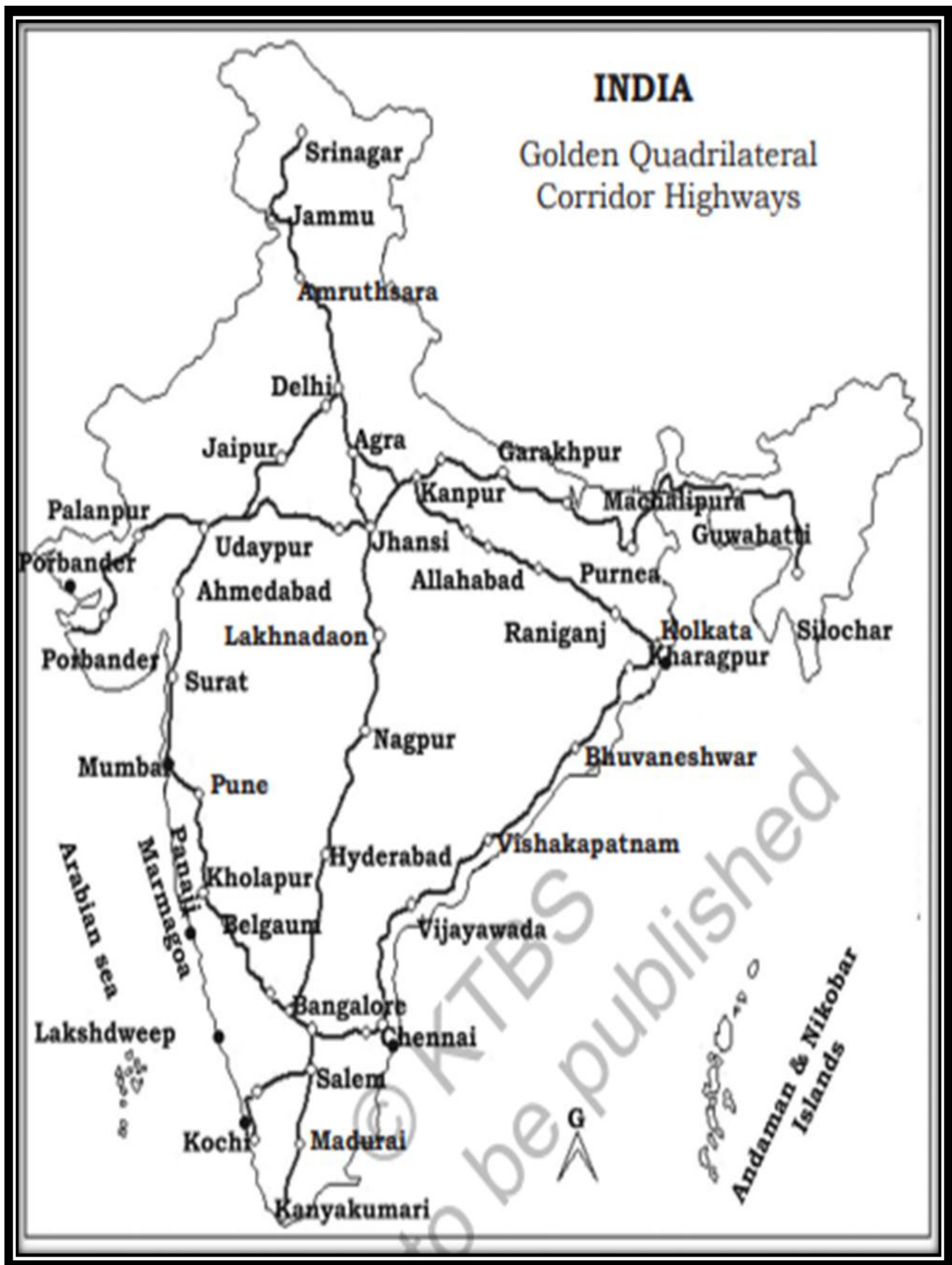














SOCIAL SCIENCE MODEL PAPER-1

I. Four choices are given for each incomplete statements / questions. Choose the correct answer and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet.

8 x 1 = 8

1. The rebellion against British at Bidanur and Shikaripura in 1800 is :

- A. Hyder Ali
- B. Dondiya Wagh
- C. Chennamma
- D. Sangolli Rayanna

2. Derozio had to resign from his teaching post because of :

- A. The pressure from his colleagues and opponents
- B. His ill health
- C. His interest in studies on vedas
- D. The pressure from the Government to return back to England

3. Panchasheela principles were signed between :

- A. Jawaharlal Nehru and Meiji
- B. Motilal Nehru and Chou Enlai
- C. Jawaharlal Nehru and Chou Enlai
- D. Motilal Nehru and Chacha Nehru

4. Migration is one of the main features of :

- A. Organised sector labourers
- B. Unorganised sector labourers
- C. Child labourers
- D. Female labourers

5. Narmada Bachavo Movement was led by :

- A. Medha Patkar
- B. Arjun Aradhya
- C. Tehri Gharwals
- D. Villagers of Salyani

6. Nagarjun Sagar project is built across the river :

- A. Rihand river
- B. Kaveri river
- C. Sutlej river
- D. Krishna river

7. 'Ashraya Yojana' was implemented with the intention of :

- A. Providing employment
- B. Providing houses
- C. Providing agricultural lands
- D. Providing education

8. The consumer protection act was passed in the year :

- A. 1976
- B. 1986
- C. 1963

D. 1960

II. Answer the following questions in a sentence each. 8 x 1 = 8

9. Why was Fort William college opened in Calcutta?
10. Who is known as Iron Man of India?
11. What is unemployment?
12. What is female foeticide?
13. Why should we plant trees along the coast?
14. Which is the coldest month in India?
15. Why is 15th of march celebrated as world consumers day?
16. What is National Income?

III. Answer the following questions in 2 to 4 sentences each. 8 x 2 = 16

17. Explain dual Government introduced by Robert Clive.
18. What were the reformations advocated by Sathyashodhaka Samaj?
19. What are the reasons for tensions between India and Pakistan?

OR

- What are the guidelines provided by UN General Assembly on human rights?
20. Write a note on Narmada Bachavo Andholan.

OR

Write a note on the advantages of division of labour.

21. Which are the important seasons of India?
22. Why are forests declining in India?
23. What are the causes for underdevelopment?
24. Which are the consumer rights granted by John F Kennedy?

IV. Answer the following questions in 3 to 6 sentences each. 9 x 3 = 27

25. What were the effects of British Education in India?

OR

What were the contributions of Putta Basappa of Kodagu in Indian freedom struggle?

26. What were the aims of Arya Samaj?
27. Explain the economic causes for the first war of Indian independence.
28. Which are the measures taken to solve unemployment in India?
29. List out the measures taken to eradicate untouchability in India.
30. Explain the importance of transport in India
31. Which factors influence localisation of Industries?

OR

Which are the preventive measures to be taken to face cyclones?

32. Explain human development Indicators.

OR

Explain the importance of rural development.

33. Mention the major objectives of consumer protection act.

OR

Mention the characteristics of banks.

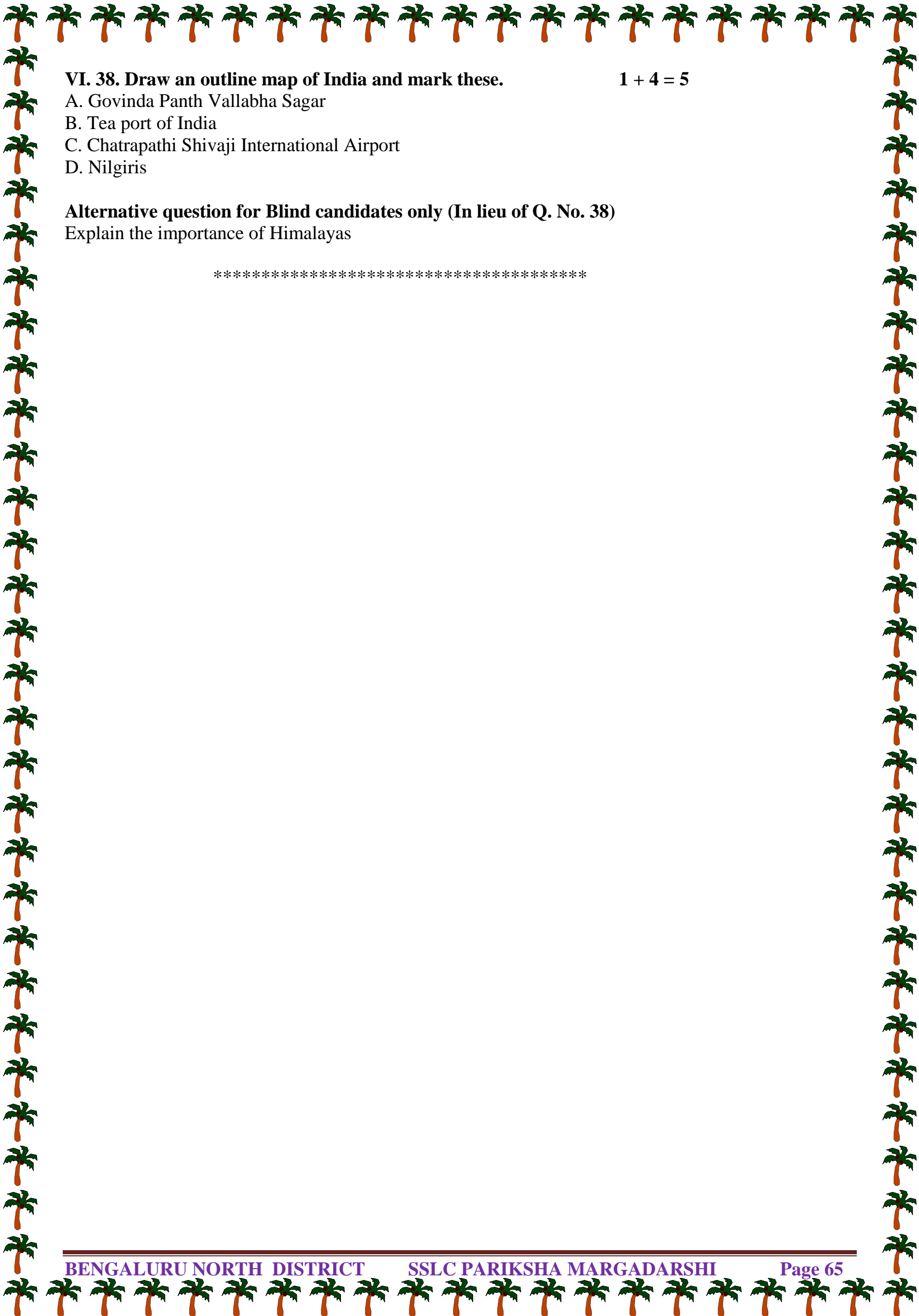
V. Answer the following in 8 to 10 points each. 4 x 4 = 16

34. Explain the role of moderates in the freedom movement of India.
35. What were the achievements of Jawahar Lal Nehru as the prime minister of India.

OR

What were the major developments that took place during Non Co-operation movement?

36. Explain the structure and functions of the General Assembly of UNO.
37. List out the different land use patterns of India.



VI. 38. Draw an outline map of India and mark these.

1 + 4 = 5

- A. Govinda Panth Vallabha Sagar
- B. Tea port of India
- C. Chatrapathi Shivaji International Airport
- D. Nilgiris

Alternative question for Blind candidates only (In lieu of Q. No. 38)

Explain the importance of Himalayas

SOCIAL SCIENCE MODEL PAPER-2

I. Four choices are given for each of the following questions / incomplete statements . Only one of them is correct or most appropriate. Choose the correct answer and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet.

8 x 1 = 8

1. The founder of Ramakrishna Mission is :

- A. Swami Vivekananda
- B. Annie Besant
- C. Jyothibha Phule
- D. Raj Ram Mohan Roy

2. Iron Man of India is :

- A. Jawahar Lal Nehru
- B. Mahatma Gandhiji
- C. Sardar Vallabhabhai Patel
- D. Subhash Chandra Bose

3. The main objective of the establishment of Lokpal Institution is :

- A. removing regional imbalance.
- B. fighting against corruption.
- C. eradicating communalism.
- D. bringing gender equality.

4. The leader of the movement opposing Kaiga Nuclear Power Plant was :

- A. M.D. Nanjundaswamy
- B. Medha Patkar
- C. Sundarlal Bahuguna
- D. Shivaram Karantha

5. The Child Labour Prohibition and Regulation Act was brought into force in the year :

- A. 1966
- B. 1976
- C. 1986
- D. 1996

6. The place which receives the highest rainfall in India is :

- A. Chirapunji
- B. Agumbe
- C. Ganganagar
- D. Mawsynram

7. The main objective of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1993 is :

- A. Implementing uniform system of Panchayat Raj Institutions.
- B. Adding the word Secularism
- C. Reducing the age of voter from 21 to 18 years
- D. Eradicating untouchability.

8. Every year the consumer day is observed on

- A. August
- B. March
- C. November

D. January

II. Answer the following questions in a sentence each. 8 x 1 = 8

9. Why did the citizens of Junagadh revolt against their Nawab?
10. Who gave a call "Back to the Vedas"?
11. When did the UNO adopt human rights?
12. What is female foeticide?
13. What is Coffee Blossom?
14. Nowadays Inland waterways play a limited role. Why?
15. Name any two housing programmes implemented to provide shelter to homeless.
16. Why is Consumer Protection Act of 1986 passed?

III. Answer the following questions in four sentence each.

8 x 2 = 16

17. Explain the results of battle of Buxar.
18. What were the results of the third Anglo-Martha war?
19. Communalism is fatal to national unity. How?

OR

How are the Panchasheela principles helpful to improve the relationship between India and China?

20. What are the advantages of Division of Labour?

OR

What are the ill effects of Mob violence?

21. How can soil be conserved?
22. Differentiate the Mountain forests and Mangrove forests.
23. Decentralization of power is essential in Democratic system. Why?
24. Which are the services provided by Indian post offices?

IV. Answer the following questions in six sentences each.

9 x 3 = 27

25. Explain the impact of British education on India.
26. What were the effects of third Anglo-Mysore war?

OR

What are the contributions of Annie Besant to India?

27. List out the economic factors responsible to 1857 revolt.
28. Explain the relationship between India and Russia.
29. Explain the legal measures undertaken to eradicate untouchability.
30. Explain the importance of communication in the development of the country.

OR

Industries are localised in a few places only. Why?

31. How can the effects of the earthquakes be reduced?
32. Mention the functions of self help groups.

OR

Mention the main features of Panchayat Raj Institutions.

33. What are the advantages of opening a bank account?

OR

What are the causes for consumer exploitation?

V. Answer the following question in about eight sentences each.

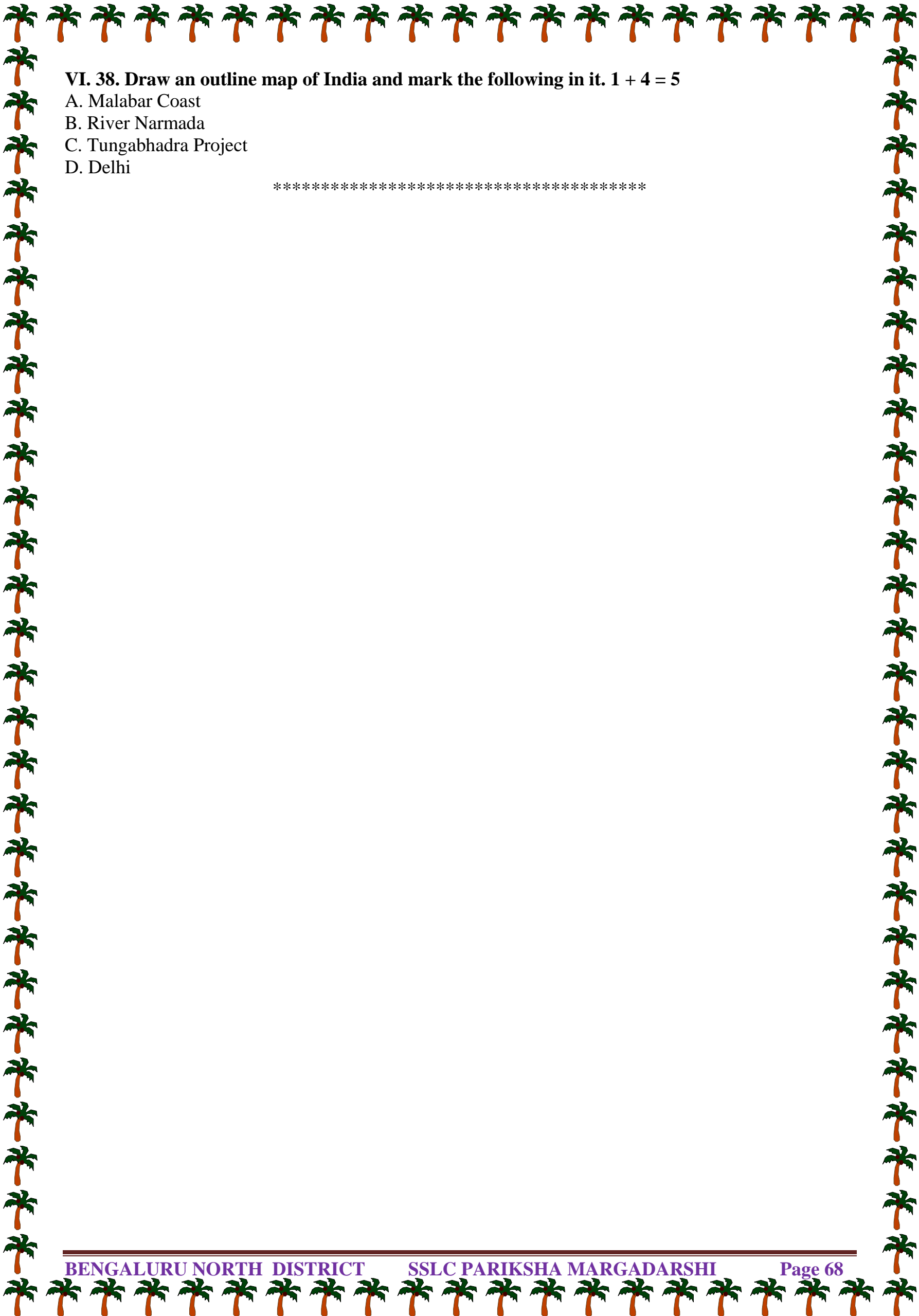
4 x 4 = 16

34. Explain the achievements of Subhash Chandra Bose in freedom struggle.
35. How did Radicals fight against the British?

OR

How was Non Co-operation movement organised.

36. Explain the achievements of UNO.
37. Name the different types of agriculture practiced in India.



VI. 38. Draw an outline map of India and mark the following in it. 1 + 4 = 5

- A. Malabar Coast
- B. River Narmada
- C. Tungabhadra Project
- D. Delhi

SOCIAL SCIENCE MODEL PAPER -3

I. Four choices are given for each incomplete statements / questions. Choose the correct answer and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet. **8 x 1 = 8**

1. He made Nandgad and Kanpur as his base and fought against the British

- A. Sangolli Rayanna
- B. Hyder Ali
- C. Dondiya wagh
- D. Putta Basappa

2. Satyarth Prakash was written by

- A. Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- B. Swami Vivekananda
- C. Dayanand Saraswathi
- D. Atma Ram Panduranga

3. India's foreign policy opposes imperialism because

- A. India suffered a lot under foreign rule
- B. It a leader of third world Nations
- C. Had trade contact with European countries
- D. India has entered into Panchasheela principles.

4. They pay tax levied by the government mandatorily.

- A. Landless Women workers
- B. Organised labour
- C. Child labour
- D. Unorganised labour

5. Karnataka state farmers association was established under the Presidency of

- A. N D Sundaresh
- B. M D Nanjunda Swamy
- C. H S Rudrappa
- D. Devaraj Urs

6. The reservoir constructed for this project is known as Gobind Sagar

- A. The Bhakra Nangal project
- B. The Tungabhadra project
- C. The Rihand valley project
- D. The Kosi project

7. The main reason for rural poverty is

- A. Illiteracy
- B. Unemployment
- C. Lack of market
- D. The stagnancy of agriculture

8. AWARE was founded in the year.

- A. 1986
- B. 1963
- C. 1965
- D. 1976.

II. Answer the following questions in one word or a sentence each: 1x8=8

9. Who started Sanskrit college in Banaras in the year 1792?
10. Why did Nizam refuse to join the independent India?
11. What is corruption?
12. What is child marriage?
13. The peninsular zone is called "Zone of minimum intensity". Why?
14. Name the place which has recorded the lowest temperature in India.
15. Why consumer protection is important?
16. What is per capita income?

III. Answer the following in two or three sentences each: 2x8=16

17. Explain the reasons for the battle of Buxar.
18. What are the aims of theosophical society?
19. The relationship between India and China is recently spoiled. What are the reasons for this?

OR

Which are the commissions created by India to commit to the protection of human rights?

20. Explain the Appiko movement of Karnataka.

OR

Explain the services provided for organised labourers.

21. Mention the factors influence the Indian climate.
22. Mention the steps taken to conserve forest.
23. How to attain gender equality?
24. Why do we celebrate 15th March as world consumer's Day?

IV. Answer the following questions in five to six sentence: 3x9=27

25. Explain the police system during the British period.

Or

Explain the method adopted by Rayanna to fight the British.

26. What were the important preachings of Brahmo Samaj?
27. Mention the reasons for the failure of 1857 revolt.
28. What are the steps taken by the government to improve the status of women?
29. What are the measures undertaken by the government to attain educational equality?
30. Mention the types of roadways on the base of their maintenance and construction.

OR

Explain briefly the importance of Road Transport in India.

31. What precautions can be taken to face earthquake?

OR

Explain the importance of industrialization.

32. Explain the role of Panchayat Raj in village development.

OR

How do Women Self Help Groups Support Women Empowerment?

33. Mention the objectives of consumer's rights.

OR

List out the functions of bank.

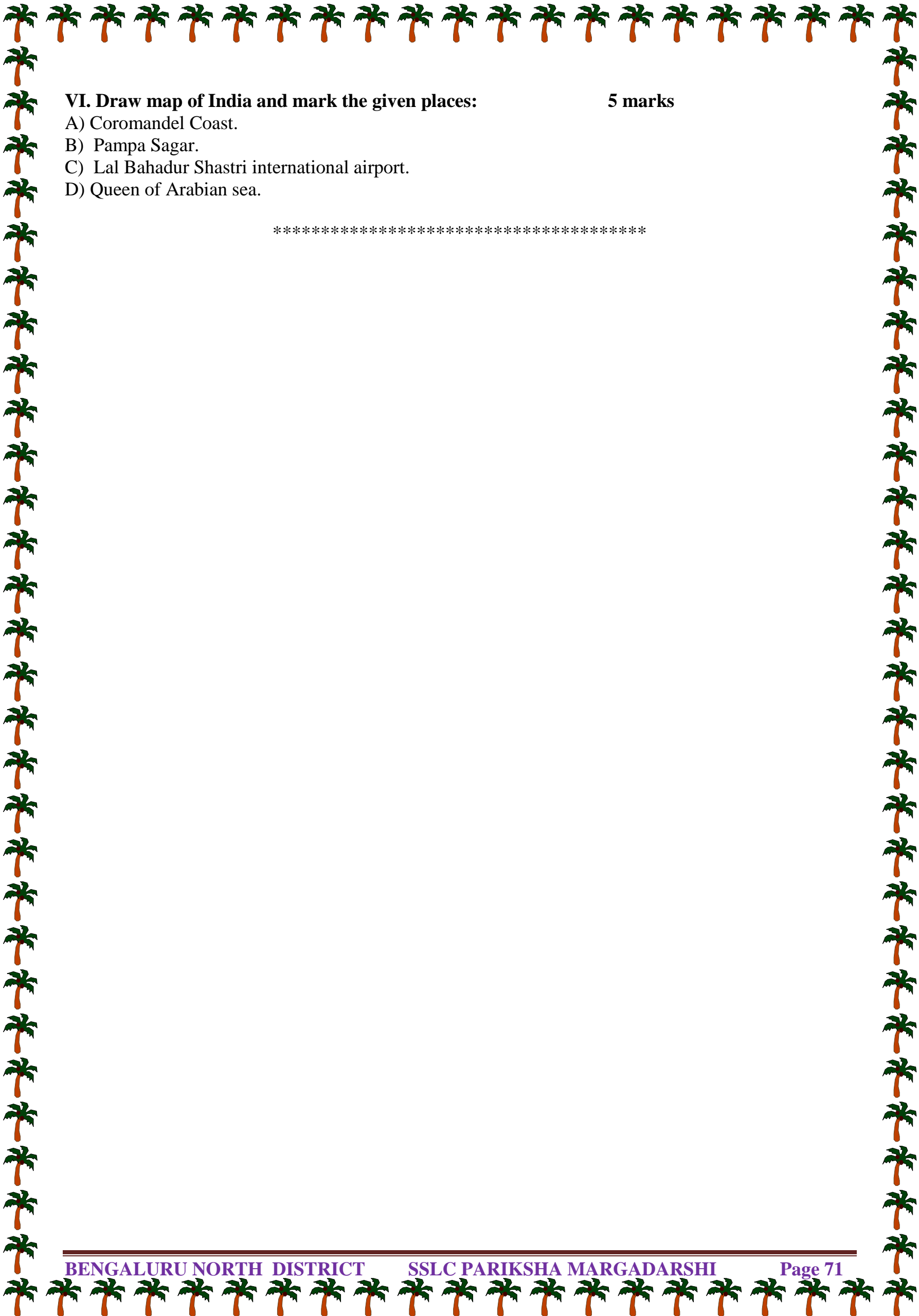
V. Answer the following in 8 to 10 sentences each: 4x4=16

34. Explain the various tribal revolts in the history of independence struggle.
35. Explain the role of radicals in the freedom movement.

OR

Explain the role of Mahatma Gandhiji in independence movement.

36. Explain the economic and social achievement of UNO.
37. Explain the importance of agriculture.



VI. Draw map of India and mark the given places:

5 marks

- A) Coromandel Coast.
- B) Pampa Sagar.
- C) Lal Bahadur Shastri international airport.
- D) Queen of Arabian sea.

SOCIAL SCIENCE MODEL PAPER -4

I. Four choices are given for each incomplete statements / questions. Choose the correct answer and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet. 8 x 1 = 8

1. The journal “Samvada Komudhi” was published by:
A. Raja Ram Mohan Roy
B. Jyothibha Phule
C. Swami Vivekananda
D. Annie Besant
2. The president of Haripura session of the Indian National Congress was:
A. Sardar Vallabha bai Patel
B. Jawaharlal Nehru
C. Lala Lajpath Rai
D. Subash Chandra Bose
3. The Article 371 J was passed to remove
A. Gender inequality
B. Regional inequality
C. Communalism
D. Corruption
4. Chipko movement was led by:
A. Medha Patkar
B. M.D. Najunda Swami
C. Shivarama Karantha
D. Sundarlal Bahuguna
5. Who ushered various social reformations during 1970 in Karnataka?
A. Kuppuswamy
B. D. Devaraj Urs
C. Basavalingappa
D. S.Nijalingappa
6. The lowest rain fall season of India is:
A. The Summer Season
B. The North East monsoon Season
C. The winter Season
D. The South West Monsoon
7. The ‘true development of India is the development of its villages’ this was said by:
A. Sardar Vallabha Bai Patel
B. Dr, B.R Ambedkar
C. Mahatma Gandhiji
D. Subash Chandra Bose
8. Consumers incurred many losses earlier as
A. The Price fixation of the goods and services was done mainly by the farmers
B. The price was decided in auction
C. The Price Fixation of the goods and services was done mainly by the middle men
D. The price of commodities was fixed by the government

II. Answer the following questions in a sentence each.

8 x 1 = 8

9. Reorganization of linguistic states was an essential task during the post independent period. Why?
10. Who started 'Cow Protection Association'?
11. When is Human rights Day celebrated?
12. What is female foeticide?
13. Name of convectional rain fall of West Bengal?
14. The significance of the air transport is increasing. Why?
15. Name the three levels of Panchayat raj Institutions.
16. When did consumer protection Act come in to force in India?

III. Answer the following questions in two to four sentences each.

8 x 2 = 16

17. Which factors supported for the discovery of new sea route to India.
18. Explain the reasons for first Anglo-Maratha war.
19. What are your suggestions to improve the status of women?

OR

What are the aims of Indian foreign policy?

20. What are the challenges faced by unorganized sectors workers?

OR

Explain the nature of mob.

21. Which are the major types of soils found in India?
22. Mention any four measures for the conservation of forest.
23. How do the "Women self help groups" improve the economic situation in rural areas of India?
24. What are the functions of Bank?

IV. Answer the following questions in six to eight sentences each.

9 x 3 = 27

25. Explain the judicial System implemented by the British east India Company.
26. Explain the contributions of Sangoli Rayanna to the freedom movement of Kittur.

OR

What are the teachings of Brahmo Samaja?

27. List out the reasons for the failure of the mutiny.
28. Explain the relationship between India and Russia.
29. 'Untouchability is a social evil' How?
30. Explain briefly the importance of road transport in India.

OR

Mention any six industrial zones of India.

31. Mention the precautionary measures to reduce the effects of natural disaster.
32. "Women self help groups" are Supportive to women empowerment" Justify.

OR

What is the role of Panchayat Raj institutions in the rural development.

33. Write the procedures to open a Bank account.

OR

What are the methods to follow to file a complaint in the consumer court?

V. Answer the following in eight to ten point each.

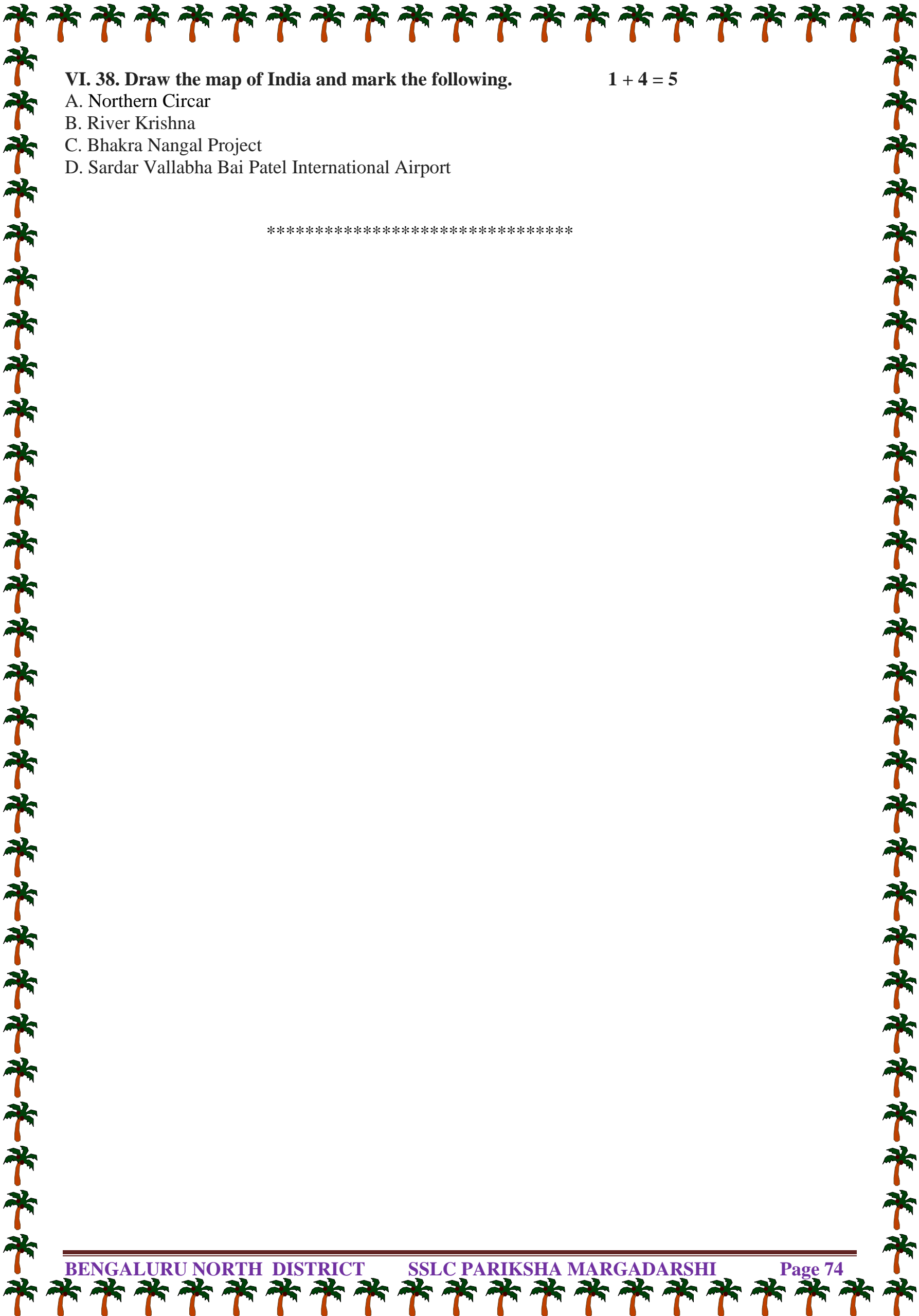
4 x 4 = 16

34. Explain the role of Balagangadhar Tilak in the freedom movement of India.
35. How did revolutionaries organize the war against British rule in India?

OR

Explain the role of farmers and tribal revolts in the history of freedom movement.

36. Explain the formation and functions of the general assembly of the UNO.
37. Explain the importance of agriculture in India.



VI. 38. Draw the map of India and mark the following.

1 + 4 = 5

- A. Northern Circar
- B. River Krishna
- C. Bhakra Nangal Project
- D. Sardar Vallabha Bai Patel International Airport

KEY ANSWERS OF MODEL PAPER – 1

I. Four choices are given for each incomplete statements / questions. Choose the correct answer and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet. 8 x 1 = 8

1. The rebellion against British at Bidanur and Shikaripura in 1800 is :

- A. Hyder Ali
 - B. Dondiya Wagh
 - C. Chennamma
 - D. Sangolli Rayanna
- Ans: B. Dondiya Wagh

2. Derozio had to resign from his teaching post because of :

- A. The pressure from his colleagues and opponents
 - B. His ill health
 - C. His interest in studies on vedas
 - D. The pressure from the Government to return back to England
- Ans: A. The pressure from his colleagues and opponents

3. Panchasheela principles were signed between :

- A. Jawaharlal Nehru and Meiji
 - B. Motilal Nehru and Chou Enlai
 - C. Jawaharlal Nehru and Chou Enlai
 - D. Motilal Nehru and Chacha Nehru
- Ans: C. Jawaharlal Nehru and Chou Enlai

4. Migration is one of the main features of :

- A. Organised sector labourers
 - B. Unorganised sector labourers
 - C. Child labourers
 - D. Female labourers
- Ans: B. Unorganised sector labourers

5. Narmada Bachavo Movement was led by :

- A. Medha Patkar
 - B. Arjun Aradhya
 - C. Tehri Gharwals
 - D. Villagers of Salyani
- Ans: A. Medha Patkar

6. Nagarjun Sagar project is built across the river :

- A. Rihand river
 - B. Kaveri river
 - C. Sutlej river
 - D. Krishna river
- Ans: D. Krishna river

7. 'Ashraya Yojana' was implemented with the intention of :

- A. Providing employment
 - B. Providing houses
 - C. Providing agricultural lands
 - D. Providing education
- Ans: B. Providing houses

8. The consumer protection act was passed in the year :

- A. 1976
- B. 1986
- C. 1963
- D. 1960

Ans: B. 1986

II. Answer the following questions in a sentence each.

8 x 1 = 8

9. Why was Fort William college opened in Calcutta?

Ans: Fort William college was opened in Calcutta for the benefit of people aspiring to join Civil Services.

10. Who is known as Iron Man of India?

Ans: Sardar Vallabhabai Patel

11. What is unemployment?

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

12. What is female foeticide?

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

13. Why should we plant trees along the coast?

Ans: to check the impact of cyclonic winds and the soil erosion

14. Which is the coldest month in India?

Ans: January

15. Why is 15th of march celebrated as world consumers day?

Ans: On March 15, 1962 that day, the president John F. Kennedy gave the American consumer four basic rights: the right to safety, the right to choose, the right to information, and the right to be heard. For this reason, March 15 of every year is celebrated as the World Consumers' Day.

16. What is National Income?

Ans: National income is the total value of all goods and services produced in a country during one year.

III. Answer the following questions in 2 to 4 sentences each. 8 x 2 = 16

17. Explain dual Government introduced by Robert Clive.

Ans: Robert Clive introduced 'Dual-government'.

As per this, the British had the right to collect land taxes, whereas the Nawab had power over administrative issues like justice and others

18. What were the reformations advocated by Sathyashodhaka Samaj?

Ans: This Samaj was founded by Mahatma Jyothibha Phule.

In order to build a philosophical base for the movement, he wrote books like 'Gulamagiri' and 'Shetkarayacha Aasud' (Cultivator's Whip cord).

He opened schools for Shudras and girls.

Phule who belonged to Mali caste allowed people from all castes including untouchables to draw water from his well.

Savithribai Phule joined hands with him in his endeavour.

19. What are the reasons for tensions between India and Pakistan?

Ans: There are issues like terrorism, Jammu and Kashmir issue and water sharing disputes between both the countries.

Both the countries have fought three wars.

Attacks on Indian Parliament House in 2001, Mumbai attack in 2007 and Pathankot attack in 2016 have continued affecting the quality of the bilateral relationships.

India and Pakistan have clashed over the years about Jammu and Kashmir issue

OR

What are the guidelines provided by UN General Assembly on human rights?

Ans: The General Assembly has mandated the member countries to adopt and protect Human Rights in every country.

In order to facilitate better implementation of Human Rights, the UNO has provided 'guidelines' along with the Human Rights Declaration.

The guidelines included 30 columns.

For example, every individual has a right to live with freedom, dignity and equality once he is born as an individual.

It also calls for the eradication of slavery and gender based exploitation of women.

It asked for the commitment on the part of member countries for the compulsory implementation of Human Rights.

In order to monitor the Human Rights implementation process, it formed International Human Rights Commission.

20. Write a note on Narmada Bachavo Andholan.

Ans: The huge dam built across the river Narmada in Gujarat under Sardar Sarovar project displaced local tribal people.

As scientific studies found that the dam would affect the ecological balance of the area, the people agitated against the dam under the leadership of Medha Patkar.

This movement has been going on for a long period.

OR

Write a note on the advantages of division of labour.

Ans: A different division of labour can be seen in a post industrialized society than industrialized society.

In the present digital world, the division of labour is done through computers.

For example in the information technological society, the division is based on various skills in using the computers.

As we consult different doctors for different ailments, the computer technicians are consulted for various aspects of information technology related issues.

21. Which are the important seasons of India?

Ans: The Winter Season

The Summer Season

The Rainy Season

The Retreating Monsoon Season

22. Why are forests declining in India?

Ans: The expansion of agricultural land

Construction of roads and railway

Irrigation projects

Industrialization

Urbanization

Over grazing

Forest fires etc.

23. What are the causes for underdevelopment?

Ans: Low production

Low income

Lack of basic necessities

Illiteracy

Superstition

Lack of health and hygiene

Lack of civic amenities

24. Which are the consumer rights granted by John F Kennedy?

Ans: the right to safety, the right to choose, the right to information, and the right to be heard

IV. Answer the following questions in 3 to 6 sentences each. 9 x 3 = 27

25. What were the effects of British Education in India?

Ans: Indians could develop modernity, secularism, democratic attitudes and rationality along with Nationalistic ideals.

Impetus was received for the local literature and languages.

This facilitated unity in thinking process among the educated class.

Periodicals started emerging.

New social and religious reformation movements emerged.

The thoughts of thinkers like J.S. Mill, Rousseau and Montesquieu brought fresh thinking in the mind of educated youth of India.

The freedom struggles that were taking place across the globe influenced the Indians also.

Indians could understand and appreciate their rich tradition.

OR

What were the contributions of Putta Basappa of Kodagu in Indian freedom struggle?

Ans: The people of lower Kodagu continued the rebellion after the capture of Kalyanaswamy.

Sullia, Bellare and Puttur, the major places of Canara region, were part of Amara Sullia.

It is interesting to note that a farmer named Puttabasappa, as Kalyanaswami.

This Puttabasappa later presented himself as Swami Aparampura.

Puttabasappa organized the rebels and calmed down the people.

He declared that tax on tobacco and salt will be withdrawn, if the rebel government assumes power.

The rich farmers, land owners and local chieftains were assured of this move.

The capture of the government office in Bellare was the first move in this rebellion.

Puttabasappa killed an Amaldhar who was known for his brutality further increased the popularity of Puttabasappa.

The rebels marched towards Mangalore to capture it.

The British were engaged in fortifying their fort in Mangalore.

The rebels marched towards Mangalore through Panemangalore and Bantwal.

The British sought the army of Thalacheri, Kannur and Bombay to quell this uprising.

On hearing this development, Puttabasappa and his associates fled towards Sulya.

The British captured them with the help of people in Kodagu.

Puttabasappa, Lakshmappa, Bangarasa, Kedambadi Ramayaih Gowda and Guddemane Appaih were hanged till death.

26. What were the aims of Arya Samaj?

Ans: All Hindus should believe in one formless God

No one is a Shudra or Brahmin by birth and caste based system was rejected.

Encouragement to inter caste marriages.

Rejection of polygamy and child marriage.

Men and women are equal.

One should study Vedas and other ancient sacred texts and preach them.

27. Explain the economic causes for the first war of Indian independence.

Ans: Due to the development of industrialization in England, the Indian handicrafts and industries diminished.

England apart from being an industrialized country became a workshop of industries.

The artisans of India became unemployed.

The weavers became the first victims as wool and cloth making industries suffered a lot.

The Indian handicrafts became financially pathetic.

The British levied high customs on Indian goods entering the market of England.

Due Zamindari system, the farmers were exploited by Zamindars. Land tax collection rights awarded to Talukadars were withdrawn

By forming Inam Commissions, Inam lands were also withdrawn.

As result, the farmers had to undergo lot of economic hardships and felt insulted. Hence, the farmers also protested all these.

28. Which are the measures taken to solve unemployment in India?

Ans: Steps have been taken to improve the skill level of the job seekers so that they can have better access to employment, providing loans and subsidy to enable people to engage in self employment.

In reality, handicrafts and products created out of self employment are unable to compete with goods created by globalised economy and this has further complicated the issue of unemployment.

Hence, the solution is to inculcate world class skill to our people so that they compete with global production.

Apart from this, every citizen of the country should be encouraged to indulge in one or the other employment by providing job oriented course to all, is another strategy to think on.

29. List out the measures taken to eradicate untouchability in India.

Ans: The Article 17 of the Indian Constitution prohibits Untouchability.

The government of India has implemented 'Untouchability Offences Act' in 1955. ' Protection of Civil Rights Act' was implemented in 1976 with necessary changes to the Act of 1955.

According to this act, practicing untouchability is a crime.

Universal right to vote and participate in elections has also been provided. Reservation has been given in the field of education and employment for Scheduled Castes and Tribes scheduled along with backward classes.

The SC and ST Act of 1989 has given some specific responsibilities for the governments in the eradication of Untouchability

30. Explain the importance of transport in India

Ans: Helps in the development of the primary sector, the secondary sector and the tertiary sector

Helps to develop resources

Agriculture

Promotes industrial progress

Widen the market

Increases internal and external trade

Provides employment

Raises the income

Standard of living of the people

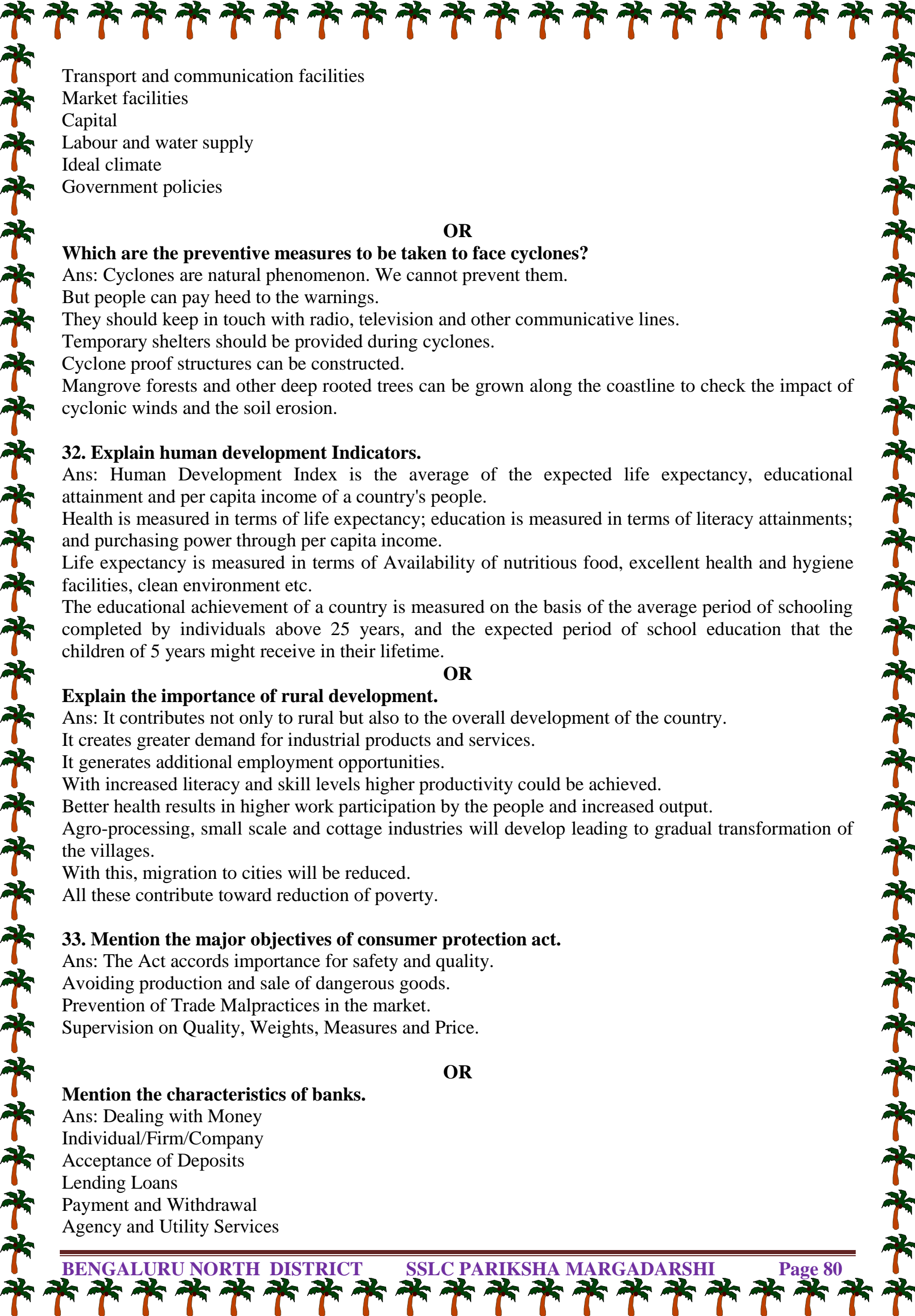
Encourages tourism

helps in defence

31. Which factors influence localisation of Industries?

Ans: Supply of raw materials

Supply of power



Transport and communication facilities
Market facilities
Capital
Labour and water supply
Ideal climate
Government policies

OR

Which are the preventive measures to be taken to face cyclones?

Ans: Cyclones are natural phenomenon. We cannot prevent them.

But people can pay heed to the warnings.

They should keep in touch with radio, television and other communicative lines.

Temporary shelters should be provided during cyclones.

Cyclone proof structures can be constructed.

Mangrove forests and other deep rooted trees can be grown along the coastline to check the impact of cyclonic winds and the soil erosion.

32. Explain human development Indicators.

Ans: Human Development Index is the average of the expected life expectancy, educational attainment and per capita income of a country's people.

Health is measured in terms of life expectancy; education is measured in terms of literacy attainments; and purchasing power through per capita income.

Life expectancy is measured in terms of Availability of nutritious food, excellent health and hygiene facilities, clean environment etc.

The educational achievement of a country is measured on the basis of the average period of schooling completed by individuals above 25 years, and the expected period of school education that the children of 5 years might receive in their lifetime.

OR

Explain the importance of rural development.

Ans: It contributes not only to rural but also to the overall development of the country.

It creates greater demand for industrial products and services.

It generates additional employment opportunities.

With increased literacy and skill levels higher productivity could be achieved.

Better health results in higher work participation by the people and increased output.

Agro-processing, small scale and cottage industries will develop leading to gradual transformation of the villages.

With this, migration to cities will be reduced.

All these contribute toward reduction of poverty.

33. Mention the major objectives of consumer protection act.

Ans: The Act accords importance for safety and quality.

Avoiding production and sale of dangerous goods.

Prevention of Trade Malpractices in the market.

Supervision on Quality, Weights, Measures and Price.

OR

Mention the characteristics of banks.

Ans: Dealing with Money

Individual/Firm/Company

Acceptance of Deposits

Lending Loans

Payment and Withdrawal

Agency and Utility Services

Profit and Service Orientation
Ever Increasing Functions
Connecting Link
Banking Business
Name Identity

V. Answer the following in 8 to 10 points each. 4 x 4 = 16

34. Explain the role of moderates in the freedom movement of India.

Ans: Traditionally, the first twenty years of the Indian National Congress is called as the Age of Moderates.

The major leaders of Moderates:

W.C Banerjee

M.G.Ranade

Surendranatha Banerjee

Dadabai Navroji

Gopala Krishna Gokale

Demands: cutting down of military expenditure

development of Indian industries

providing good education

programmes for poverty alleviation

35. What were the achievements of Jawahar Lal Nehru as the prime minister of India.

Ans: As the Prime Minister of India, he can be seen as the architect of Industrialization and modern India.

Nehru became instrumental in the Integration of India which was achieved Vallabhabai Patel

He also laid foundation for the diverse culture of India by implementing 'language based reorganization of states' policy.

He had firmly believed that 'only complete industrialization can bring development'.

He sought to develop India through 'Five Year Plans'.

He sought to develop infrastructure and heavy industries through these five year plans.

With the aim of mastering atomic energy, he laid the foundation for that under the leadership of H.J. Baba.

On the external affairs front, India wanted to stay away from both the powerful blocs of cold war period and advocated Non Aligned Movement.

He was instrumental in staying away from power politics by adhering to Panchasheela principles.

OR

What were the major developments that took place during Non Co-operation movement?

Ans: Many senior lawyers like Deshabandhu Chitranjandas, Motilal Nehru, Rajendraprasad left their legal practice.

Students boycotted schools and colleges.

Congress boycotted the elections for regional bodies which were held under the 1919 Act by not naming any candidates for the elections.

Many National institutions like Kashi Vidyapeetha, Gujarath Vidyapeetha, Bihar Vidyapeetha and Zamiya Miliya Islamia Rastriya Vidyalaya were established.

Rabindranath Tagore returned his 'Knighthood'

Common people and women donated liberally to the Congress. Shops selling foreign goods were boycotted and foreign clothes were burnt.

The visit of 'Prince of Wales' in 1921 was opposed.

36. Explain the structure and functions of the General Assembly of UNO.

Ans: It is an affiliated body consisting of representatives from all the member states.

Every country sends five representatives to this body.

But, every country has only one vote.

The General body elects one of its members as the President for a year.

Similarly, people are elected for posts of 17 Vice Presidents, and seven Chairpersons for the seven permanent committees.

The general Assembly meetings begin around September and continue till mid December every year.

For all the important matters of approval a 2/3 majority is mandatory.

General budget is approved in the general assembly

37. List out the different land use patterns of India.

Ans: Net sown area

Forest area

Land not available for cultivation

Fallow land

Cultivable waste

Permanent pasture and other grazing land

Land under miscellaneous uses

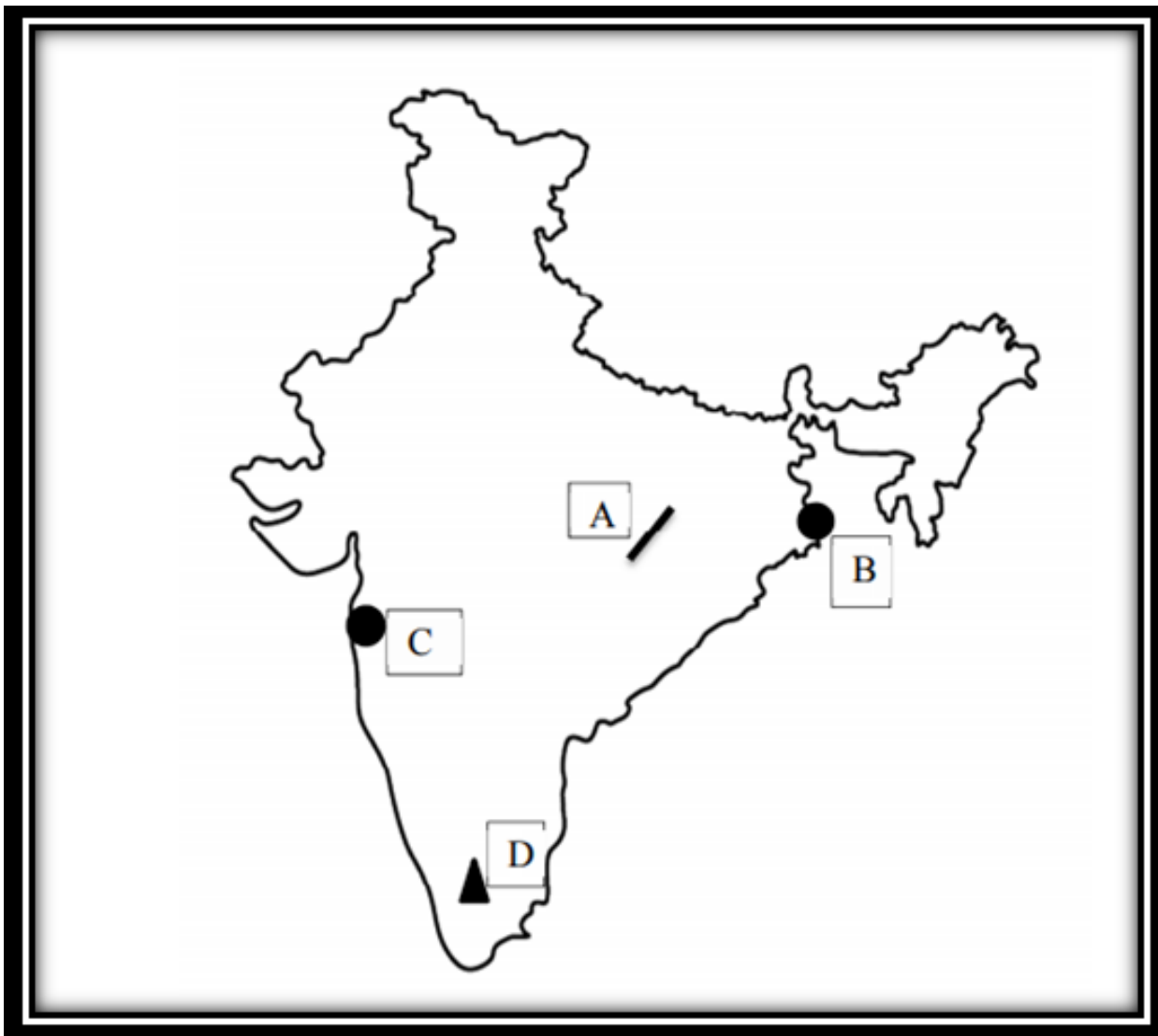
VI. 38. Draw an outline map of India and mark these. 1 + 4 = 5

A. Govinda Panth Vallabha Sagar

B. Tea port of India

C. Chatrapathi Shivaji International Airport

D. Nilgiris



Alternative question for Blind candidates only (In lieu of Q. No. 38)

Explain the importance of Himalayas

The Himalayas act as natural frontiers and prevent foreign invasion, they prevent the cold winds from central Asia.

They obstruct the rain bearing winds and this causes heavy rainfall.

Their slopes have thick forests and are ideal for plantation crops. eg. Tea in Assam.

They are a store house of minerals and the birthplace of many rivers and water falls which are used to generate hydro-electric power.

KEY ANSWERS OF MODEL PAPER-2

I. Four choices are given for each of the following questions / incomplete statements . Only one of them is correct or most appropriate. Choose the correct answer and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet.
8 x 1 = 8

1. The founder of Ramakrishna Mission is :

- A. Swami Vivekananda
- B. Annie Besant
- C. Jyothibha Phule
- D. Raj Ram Mohan Roy

Ans: A. Swami Vivekananda

2. Iron Man of India is :

- A. Jawahar Lal Nehru
- B. Mahatma Gandhiji
- C. Sardar Vallabhabhai Patel
- D. Subhash Chandra Bose

Ans: C. Sardar Vallabhabhai Patel

3. The main objective of the establishment of Lokpal Institution is :

- A. removing regional imbalance.
- B. fighting against corruption.
- C. eradicating communalism.
- D. bringing gender equality.

Ans: B. fighting against corruption.

4. The leader of the movement opposing Kaiga Nuclear Power Plant was :

- A. M.D. Nanjundaswamy
- B. Medha Patkar
- C. Sundarlal Bahuguna
- D. Shivaram Karantha

Ans: D. Shivaram Karantha

5. The Child Labour Prohibition and Regulation Act was brought into force in the year :

- A. 1966
- B. 1976
- C. 1986
- D. 1996

Ans: C. 1986

6. The place which receives the highest rainfall in India is :

- A. Chirapunji
- B. Agumbe
- C. Ganganagar
- D. Mawsynram

Ans: D. Mawsynram

7. The main objective of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1993 is :

- A. Implementing uniform system of Panchayat Raj Institutions.
- B. Adding the word Secularism
- C. Reducing the age of voter from 21 to 18 years
- D. Eradicating untouchability.

Ans: A. Implementing uniform system of Panchayat Raj Institutions.

8. Every year the consumer day is observed on

- A. August
- B. March
- C. November
- D. January

Ans: B. March

II. Answer the following questions in a sentence each.

8 x 1 = 8

9. Why did the citizens of Junagadh revolt against their Nawab?

The Nawab of this princely state had signed the agreement to join the state of Pakistan. His citizens revolted against him and flooded the streets.

10. Who gave a call “Back to the Vedas”?

Dayananda Saraswati

11. When did the UNO adopt human rights?

December 10, 1948

12. What is female foeticide?

Female Feticide is an attempt to stop the natural growth of a female fetus in the womb of a mother or aborting the fetus forcibly.

13. What is Coffee Blossom?

Convectional rain in Karnataka is beneficial to the coffee crop. It is known as coffee blossom

14. Nowadays Inland waterways play a limited role. Why?

Now Inland Waterways play a limited role due to the development of roads and railways

15. Name any two housing programmes implemented to provide shelter to homeless.

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana
Ambedkar-Valmiki Housing Programme
Ashraya Yojana

16. Why is Consumer Protection Act of 1986 passed?

To ensure quality goods and services at reasonable prices through healthy competition and to protect the consumer from exploitation.

III. Answer the following questions in four sentences each.

8 x 2 = 16

17. Explain the results of battle of Buxar.

Sha Alam-II accorded the Dewani rights over Bengal to the British.

Sha Alam-II gave away all the rights over Bengal to the British for an annual fee of rupees 26 lakhs.

The Nawab of Awadh had to give away a fine of rupees 50 lakh for waging a war against the company.

With the death of Mir Jaffar, the company paid pension to his son and took over the entire administration of Bengal.

18. What were the results of the third Anglo-Maratha war?

Peshwa Baji Rao II surrendered to the British.

The British abolished the Peshwa post and granted a pension to Baji Rao II.

They installed Pratap Simha, the descendant of Shivaji as the ruler of Satara, a miniscule state. Named him as the traditional leader of Marathas and suppressed the Maratha resistance.

19. Communalism is fatal to national unity. How?

It creates social differences, mutual suspicion and fear situation in the society.

Political competition, social groupism and economic hatefulness is expressed in Communalism.

Communalism has the capacity to endanger the integrity and unity of India.

It not only disturbs the peace of the society, it also destroys the public and private property.

It leads to mutual accusations, and physical assaults and other undesirable effects.

Communalism puts self interest ahead of national interest.

They attempt to preach their religion and also tend to be suspicious of other religion.

This affects the unity of the nation

OR

How are the Panchasheela principles helpful to improve the relationship between India and China?

Respecting each other's Sovereignty and regional interests.

Non invasion of each other.

Non interference in each other's internal issues.

Mutual cooperation and respect.

Peaceful co-existence.

20. What are the advantages of Division of Labour?

A different division of labour can be seen in a post industrialized society than industrialized society.

In the present digital world, the division of labour is done through computers.

For example in the information technological society, the division is based on various skills in using the computers.

As we consult different doctors for different ailments, the computer technicians are consulted for various aspects of information technology related issues.

OR

What are the ill effects of Mob violence?

When the behavior of mob turns violent, then it is called as Mob Violence. There would be no unity in mob violence. Here anti social elements lead the mob towards violence destroying public property. They create confusion in the beginning. Out of confusion, violence grows out. Many a times, mob violence result in major deaths. There would be no definitive reasons for the behavior of mob in violent mood. They create a serious law and order situation. Communal violence, racial violence, caste violence, political violence are some of the examples. This violence has now become active in rural areas also. Many issues caste, land and religion have become the motivating factors. Mob violence leads to the dominance of anti social elements. Mob violence does not last for longer duration. They come to an end at one point of time. Mob Violence is controllable through effective use of police, military and other agencies of the government.

21. How can soil be conserved?

Afforestation and reforestation.

Controlled over grazing.

Contour farming.

Construction of check dams.

Contour bunding.

Gully control and bench terracing.

22. Differentiate the Mountain forests and Mangrove forests.

The Mountain forests	Mangrove forests
The trees and plants which grow on the slopes of the mountain are called 'mountain forests'.	These forests are found in wet marshy areas, in river deltas and along the sea coast washed by tides.
In India, they occur in the Himalayas and to a small extent in the Niligiri hills.	They are mainly found in the deltas of rivers on the eastern coast and in pockets on the western coast of India.
The plants and trees are vary with increasing altitude.	The tree trunks are supported by a number of stilt-like roots which are submerged under water.
The important trees are Oak, Chestnut, Ash, Beech, Pine, Cedar, Spruce, Fir, Deodar and Walnut.	The important trees are Rhizophora, Canes, Screw pine, Palms, Sundari etc.

23. Decentralization of power is essential in Democratic system. Why?

Providing administrative power and the responsibility of developing the village to people themselves. It is a process through which power sharing occurs and people participate in decision making. It is also a process that aims at planning and development from below. This process was called as 'Grama Swarajya' by Mahatma Gandhi. Decentralization reduces various kinds of exploitation. It upholds human independence and dignity. It nurtures humane values like compassion and co-operation.

24. Which are the services provided by Indian post offices?

Post Office Savings Bank
Issue of National Savings Certificate
KissanVikasPatra
Monthly Recurring deposits
Postal Life Insurance
Pension payment
Money transfer etc.

IV. Answer the following questions in six sentences each. 9 x 3 = 27

25. Explain the impact of British education on India.

Indians could develop modernity, secularism, democratic attitudes and rationality along with Nationalistic ideals. Impetus was received for the local literature and languages. This facilitated unity in thinking process among the educated class. Periodicals started emerging. New social and religious reformation movements emerged. The thoughts of thinkers like J.S. Mill, Rousseau and Montesquieu brought fresh thinking in the mind of educated youth of India. The freedom struggles that were taking place across the globe influenced the Indians also. Indians could understand and appreciate their rich tradition.

26. What were the effects of third Anglo-Mysore war?

With the 'Treaty of Srirangapatna' third Anglo-Mysore War came to an end. The British were successful in inserting unfavourable conditions in order to weaken Tippu Sultan. Tippu was forced to part with half of his kingdom, was forced pay three crore rupees as war damage fee and had to pledge two of his children as a guarantee against the payment. He was also forced to release the prisoners of war. The British withdrew the combined army from Srirangapatanam.

OR

What are the contributions of Annie Besant to India?

She had more knowledge in Vedanta Philosophy.

She advocated that Indian culture is far more superior to the western culture which is based on materialism.

This movement was reformation movement of Hinduism.

She also did a comparative study of Hinduism and Buddhism.

Translating Bagvath Geetha to English is one of the major achievements of her. She was called as 'Shwetha Saraswathi'.

She wanted education for all.

She opened schools.

She started Central Hindu Benaras College in 1898.

She started two periodicals 'New India' and 'Common Wealth' to initiate discussion on current problems and social issues.

She started Home Rule League in 1916 and initiated Home Rule Movement in Madras region.

27. List out the economic factors responsible to 1857 revolt.

Due to the development of industrialization in England, the Indian handicrafts and industries diminished.

England apart from being an industrialized country became a workshop of industries.

The artisans of India became unemployed.

The weavers became the first victims as wool and cloth making industries suffered a lot.

The Indian handicrafts became financially pathetic.

The British levied high customs on Indian goods entering the market of England.

Due Zamindari system, the farmers were exploited by Zamindars. Land tax collection rights awarded to Talukadars were withdrawn

By forming Inam Commissions, Inam lands were also withdrawn.

As result, the farmers had to undergo lot of economic hardships and felt insulted. Hence, the farmers also protested all these.

28. Explain the relationship between India and Russia.

India has cordial relationship with Russia. It had similar relationship with United Socialist Soviet Russia also.

Even though, India followed Non Aligned policy, it had good relationship with Russia in the field of economics, politics and other areas.

USSR had opposed China's invasion of India in 1962.

During the Goa liberation in 1962, USSR had supported India at UNO.

USSR had supported the Tashkent Agreement between India and Pakistan in 1966.

In 1971, India and USSR signed an agreement of 20 years for peace and cooperation.

USSR had supported for the establishment of Bilai and Bhokora steel plants.

India has taken major support from Russia to improve its industries and technology.

Russia has extended its support to India's quest for permanent Seat in the UN Security Council.

29. Explain the legal measures undertaken to eradicate untouchability.

The Article 17 of the Indian Constitution prohibits Untouchability.

The government of India has implemented 'Untouchability Offences Act' in 1955. 'Protection of Civil Rights Act' was implemented in 1976 with necessary changes to the Act of 1955.

According to this act, practicing untouchability is a crime.

Universal right to vote and participate in elections has also been provided. Reservation has been given in the field of education and employment for Scheduled Castes and Tribes scheduled along with backward classes.

The SC and ST Act of 1989 has given some specific responsibilities for the governments in the eradication of Untouchability

30. Explain the importance of communication in the development of the country.

Conveyance of messages from one person to another or from one place to another is called 'communication'.

Importance :

It helps in quick transmission and dissemination of ideas, information and messages from person to person and place to place.

Communication helps in creating awareness among the people about government policies and programmes of development.

It enables us to know about natural hazards and disasters, weather forecasting etc. It helps in the progress of trade, industry, agriculture etc. • It provides entertainment, day to day information of the world. Helps to maintain unity and integrity of the country.

OR

Industries are localised in a few places only. Why?

Supply of raw materials

Supply of power

Transport and communication facilities

Market facilities

Capital

Labour and water supply

Ideal climate

Government policies

31. How can the effects of the earthquakes be reduced?

Avoid the human settlements in the earthquake prone zones.

Follow earthquake resistant designs for the construction of buildings.

Use building materials of high quality and avoid high rise buildings.

Restrict diggings of deep wells for groundwater.

Restrict urban growth in the hilly areas with high seismic vulnerability.

Avoid the construction of large dams and reservoirs.

Stop deforestation and heavy quarrying activities.

32. Mention the functions of self help groups.

In order to promote participation of women in economic activities and thereby achieve economic empowerment, self help groups are being formed.

They help to share meagre resources

They help to obtain external support

They help to undertake business jointly

They help to earn more income

They help to get training in managing accounts, handling bank transactions

They help to get skills to take up remunerative income generating activities.

They have been instrumental in helping women to earn, save and spend at their willingness.

They help to increase the dignity and autonomy of women.

OR

Mention the main features of Panchayat Raj Institutions.

a three-tier structure of district, taluk and village panchayats with the Gram Sabha as foundation

direct and periodic elections

reservation of seats for scheduled castes (SCs) and scheduled tribes (STs), backward classes and women;

provision of major financial and administrative responsibilities, budget and audit requirements

provision for executive/support staff

a strict procedure for dissolution/ suppression of panchayats and mandatory elections within six months of dissolution.

33. What are the advantages of opening a bank account?

Bank account facilitates safe custody of money
Bank account helps in making payments
Bank account helps in collection of money.
Bank account holders get advances and loans.
Bank account helps in smooth financial transactions.
Bank account holders can get safe deposit locker facility.

OR

What are the causes for consumer exploitation?

During the past the Producers were supplying goods directly to the consumers. e.g - milk, fruits, vegetables etc., without any hindrance of middlemen.
When agricultural occupations developed, it changed the marketing methods..
The direct transaction between the producer and consumer has almost stopped.
The Price Fixation of the goods and services was done mainly by the middle men.
It led to many hindrances.
Consumers had to face various difficulties and problems.
They incurred many losses.

V. Answer the following question in about eight sentences each. 4 x 4 = 16

34. Explain the achievements of Subhash Chandra Bose in freedom struggle.

Though he had secured 4th rank in the Indian Civil Services exam, he refused posting and became part of the national freedom struggle.
He became popular as 'Netaji'.
He engaged himself in organizing the Indians residing outside India as a counter to Gandhiji's soft protests.
He toured many cities like Vienna, Berlin, Rome, Istanbul and other cities rallied the Indians settled in these places in favour of freedom struggle
Subhas Chandra Bose and Jawaharlal Nehru founded the Congress Socialist Party within the Indian National Congress.
Subhas Chandra Bose became the president of Haripur convention of Indian National Congress with the support of Gandhiji.
He quit congress and founded 'Forward Bloc'.
Subhas Chandra Bose opposed the British war preparation and also the participation of British India in the war.
As result, the British Government arrested Subhas Chandra Bose and put him under house arrest.
Subhas Chandra Bose escaped from the House arrest and reached Germany.
Bose organized the prisoners of war from India.
He broadcasted his speeches over 'Azad Hind Radio' to Indians.
Rash Behari Bose had founded 'India Independence League' in Tokoyo of Japan.
He was calling its military wing as 'Indian National Army'.
Bose called for 'Dehli Chalo' on this occasion.
They started their armed struggle on the Burma border.
When there was a fierce battle between INA and the British army, Subhash Chandra Bose died in airplane crash.

35. How did Radicals fight against the British?

The soft stance of the Moderates towards the British made unhappy group within the Congress to call them as "Political Beggars".
The group congressmen who criticized the soft stance of Moderates are called as Radicals.

Aurobindo Ghosh, Bipin Chandra Pal, Lal Lajapath Rai and Balagandhar Tilak are the main members of this Radical group.

They opposed the stance of the British who considered nominating the Indian members to Indian Legislative Assemblies as an important favour.

Tilak declared "Swaraj is My Birth Right, and I shall have it". Attaining complete freedom was the aim of radicals.

They tried to organize the common people of India.

They attempted to organize people by employing religious celebrations too.

They used Ganesha, Shivaji and Durga celebrations to organize people against the British.

Muslim League was born in 1906 to protect the Muslim identity.

Tilak published 'Kesari' in Marathi and 'Maratha' in English languages.

He encouraged common people to protest against the British.

The radical writings of Tilak galvanized the common people.

The British arrested Tilak due to these developments.

Tilak wrote a book 'Geetharahasya' in the prison which further fuelled the freedom fervor.

OR

How was Non Co-operation movement organised.

The Congress passed a resolution to hold Non-Cooperation movement in its special national convention held in Calcutta on September 4th, 1920.

It aimed at educating the people about the British for their brutal killing, and also preventing Jallianwala Bagh like incidents in future apart from opposing the British rule.

Apart from withdrawing Rowlatt Act, they wanted reforms in the political system which would lead to complete Swarajya.

The main programmes of Non-Cooperation movement: 1. Boycotting schools, colleges and courts

2. Boycotting elections to regional legislative bodies held according to 1919 Act.

3. Returning all the honours and medals given by the British.

4. Nominated members to the local bodies resigning from their membership.

5. Boycotting all the government functions

6. Boycotting all foreign goods Apart from these, the Non Cooperation movement aimed at encouraging the activities of Handlooms and the production of Khadi. It also wanted to open National Schools, achieving unity among Muslims and Hindus, eradicating untouchability and uplifting the women by empowering them.

36. Explain the achievements of UNO.

Peace keeping achievements:

The UNO has worked towards resolving the crisis of Suez canal,

Iran, Indonesia, Kashmir, Palestine, Korea, Hungaria, Congo, Cyprus, ArabIsrael, Namibia, Afghanistan and other crisis.

It has continued to work on disarmament and nuclear disarmament areas.

Now, the cold war has ended leading more space of the functioning of UNO in future.

The economic and financial achievements of the UNO:

In the UNO charter, it is declared that the UNO should strive to 'uplift the socio-economic status of the people of the world'.

This work need to be achieved through the supervision of 'Economic and Social Committee'.

'General Agreement on Tariff and Trade' is a general agreement on trade and tariff which is a notable agreement.

Another important programme is that of 'The United Development Programme'.

International organizations like World Bank, International Monetary Fund are working well with the able support of UNO.

The Social Achievements of the UNO:

World Health Organization, UNESCO, UNICEF, are few organizations that are interested in the social well being of the world.

The universal declaration of Human Rights in 1948 is considered as an important international achievement of UNO.

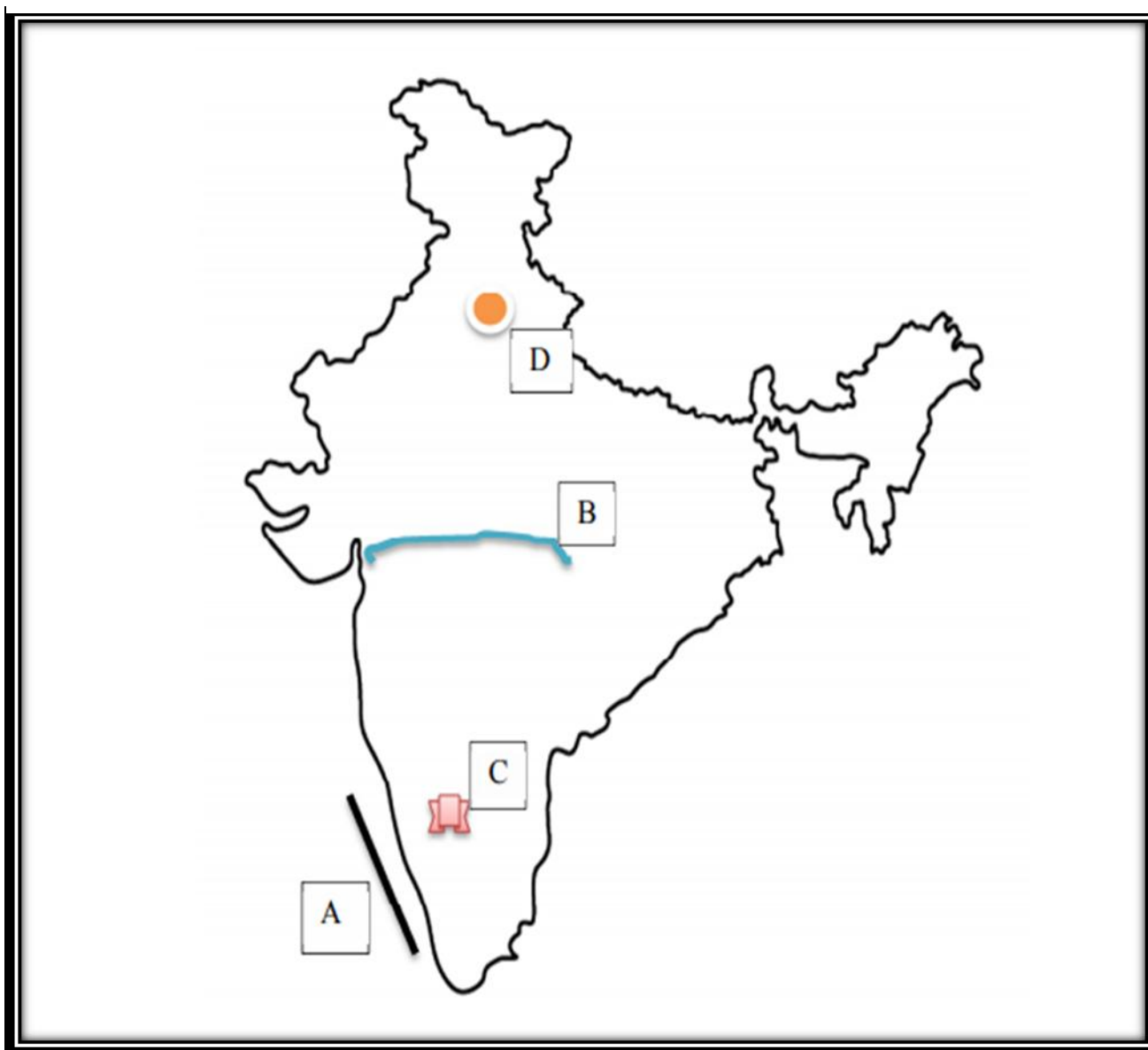
The UNO has played decisive role in the removal of Apartheid, colonialism and imperialism.

37. Name the different types of agriculture practiced in India.

1. Subsistence Farming
2. Intensive Farming
3. Commercial Farming
4. Mixed Farming
5. Plantation Farming
6. Dry Farming
7. Humid Farming
8. Irrigation Farming

VI. 38. Draw an outline map of India and mark the following in it. 1 + 4 = 5

- A. Malabar Coast
- B. River Narmada
- C. Tungabhadra Project
- D. Delhi



Alternative question for Blind candidates only (In lieu of Q. No. 38)

List out the objectives of multipurpose river valley projects.

i) to provide water for irrigation, ii) to control the floods, iii) to generate hydro-electricity, iv) to prevent soil erosion, v) to develop inland waterways and fishing, vi) to provide recreation facilities. vii) to provide water for domestic puposes and industries, viii) to reclaim land for agriculture, ix) afforestation etc.

KEY ANSWERS OF MODEL PAPER -3

I. Four choices are given for each incomplete statements / questions. Choose the correct answer and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet. **8 x 1 = 8**

1. He made Nandgaon and Kanpur as his base and fought against the British

- A. Sangolli Rayanna
- B. Hyder Ali
- C. Dondiya wagh
- D. Putta Basappa

Ans: A. Sangolli Rayanna

2. Satyarth Prakash was written by

- A. Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- B. Swami Vivekananda
- C. Dayanand Saraswati
- D. Atma Ram Panduranga

C. Ans: Dayanand Saraswati

3. India's foreign policy opposes imperialism because

- A. India suffered a lot under foreign rule
- B. It a leader of third world Nations
- C. Had trade contact with European countries
- D. India has entered into Panchasheel principles.

Ans: A. India suffered a lot under foreign rule

4. They pay tax levied by the government mandatorily.

- A. Landless Women workers
- B. Organised labour
- C. Child labour
- D. Unorganised labour

Ans: B. Organised labour

5. Karnataka state farmers association was established under the Presidency of

- A. N D Sundaresh
- B. M D Nanjunda Swamy
- C. H S Rudrappa
- D. Devaraj Urs

Ans: C. H S Rudrappa

6. The reservoir constructed for the dam is known as Gobind Sagar

- A. The Bhakra Nangal project
- B. The Tungabhadra project
- C. The Rihand valley project
- D. The Kosi project

Ans: A. The Bhakra Nangal project

7. The main reason for rural poverty is

- A. Illiteracy
- B. Unemployment
- C. Lack of market
- D. The stagnancy of agriculture

Ans: D. The stagnancy of agriculture

8. AWARE was founded in the year.

A.1986

B.1963

C.1965

D.1976.

Ans: C.1965

II. Answer the following questions in one word or a sentence each: 1x8=8

9. Who started Sanskrit college in Banaras in the year 1792?

Ans. Jonathan Duncan

10. Why did Nizam refuse to join the independent India?

Ans. Nizam of Hyderabad wanted to remain independent.

11. What is corruption?

Ans. Offering bribe and following any other illegal means to achieve some illegal benefits.

12. What is child marriage?

Ans. Marriage that takes place between a boy below 21 years and a girl under 18 years of age .

13. The peninsular zone is called “Zone of minimum intensity”. Why?

Ans. Only a few earthquakes have been occurred in this zone.

14. Name the place which has recorded the lowest temperature in India.

Ans. Dras

15. Why consumer protection is important?

Ans. To uphold the rights of every consumer.

16. What is per capita income?

Ans. It is the average income of each individual in a country.

III. Answer the following in two or three sentences each:

2x8=16

17. Explain the reasons for the battle of Buxar.

Ans.

Mir Qasim declared himself as an independent king.

After verifying the misuse of Dastakths, he declared that the business is duty free in Bengal.

As a result, the Indians completed against British in all spheres of business.

The British brought in Mir Jaffar again and dethroned Mir Qasim.

18. What are the aims of theosophical society?

Ans.

The main of the theosophical society was to do a comparative study of various religions, philosophies and Science.

Another goal was to discover the indomitable spirit hidden in the human.

It declared that universal brotherhood is important.

The society to its basic principles from Hindu sacred scriptures like Veda, Upanishad, Sankya yoga and Vedanta philosophy and spread these basic principles.

19. The relationship between India and China is recently spoiled. What are the reasons for this?

Ans.

A war broke between India and China due to the escalation of Tibetan crisis.

After the war, border disputes around and these disputes still remain unresolved.

The insistence of China that Arunachal Pradesh belongs to it is one of the main bone of contentions between the two countries.

OR

Which are the commissions created by India to commit to the protection of human rights?

Ans.

National Human Rights Commission

National Women's Commission

National Scheduled Castes Commission

National Scheduled Tribes Commission

National Commission for Backward Classes and Minorities

20. Explain the Appiko movement of Karnataka.

Ans.

The Appiko movement was started in 1983 by the villagers of Salyani.

The local people opposed the more of contractor to cut trees in Kalase forest.

They stood hugging the trees.

The people launched this moment to protect trees from smuggling.

They also aimed at increasing awareness among the people about the importance of growing forest.

OR

Explain the services provided for organised labourers.

Ans.

Employment security and assurance

Fixed wage benefits

Minimum wage privileges

Provident fund benefits

Multiple accrued benefits

Fixed salary and annual allowance

Overtime pay

Medical benefits etc.

21. Mention the factors influence the Indian climate.

Ans.

Relief features

Monsoon winds

Position

Water bodies

22. Mention the steps taken to conserve forest.

Ans.

Control of deforestation

Restriction on grazing

Control of forest fires

Prevention of encroachment on forest.

Control of forest insects and diseases.

Controlling illegal cutting of trees.

Scientific cutting of trees

Legislation to check deforestation

Encourage afforestation.

23. How to attain gender equality?

Ans.

Providing Socio-Economic and Political Equality of Women

Empowerment of Women

Prevention of Violence Against Women
Reservation in Electoral Institutions
Implementation of Equal Pay

24. Why do we celebrate 15th March as world consumer's Day?

Ans.

In the history of world consumers moment, March 15 1962 is an important day.

On that day the President John F .Kennedy give the American consumer four basic rights; the right to safety, the right to choose

The right to information and the right to be heard.

For this reason, March 15 of every year is celebrated as World consumers' day.

IV. Answer the following questions in five to six sentence:3x9=27

25. Explain the police system during the British period.

Ans.

Lord Cornwallis implemented the efficient police system in India for the first time.

He created the new post of Superintendent of Police

He divided district into many stations and put every station under a Kotwal.

Similarly the villages were under the care of Chowkidhar.

Kotwal was made accountable for thefts, crimes and other law violations at village level.

The system of appointing British magistrates started in 1781 and brought under the control of British.

In 1902, the police commission allows appointment of suitable qualified for the post of the police officers.

OR

Explain the method adopted by Rayanna to fight the British.

Ans.

Sangolli Rayanna fought for the independence of Kittur

He developed a sense of nationalism and went on organizing an army.

He organised secret meetings at sensitive places.

He aimed at looting the treasury and taluk offices of the British.

Rayanna's immediate intentions were to plunder taluk offices and treasuries, which were an important part of the British administrative apparatus.

First, Nandagada and Khanapur later became the site of his campaigns

Desai instigated him to become the queen of Kittur.

Rayanna was hanged to death.

26. What were the important preachings of Brahmo Samaj?

Ans.

Advocated monotheism.

Opposed meaningless rituals.

Every person should live with dignity and no law a ritual should violate this provision.

Brahma Samaj intended to ensure equality to women by opposing polygamy.

It advocated for sharing property to owner dignity of life to widow.

It also opposed child marriage.

Brahmo Samaj declared that one can take good things from anywhere.

He was open to receive good thoughts even from west.

He gave importance to English education.

27. Mention the reasons for the failure of 1857 revolt.

Ans.

Lack of leadership.

Lack of unity among Indians.

Lack of war strategy.

Lack of expertise.
Lack of discipline and direction.
Lack of soldiering skill, strategies.
Indian king's loyalty to the British.
People lost confidence in the soldiers due to their looting.
Not planned a mutiny.
Disunity among the Indian soldiers.

28. What are the steps taken by the government to improve the status of women?

Ans.
Providing Socio-Economic and Political Equality of Women.
Empowerment of Women.
Prevention of Violence against Women.
Reservation in Electoral Institutions.
Implementation of Equal Pay.
50 percent of reservation for women in local bodies.
Sthree Shakti
Women self help groups
Women Commission was established.

29. What are the measures undertaken by the government to attain educational equality?

Ans.
Article 45 of the Constitution provides for free and compulsory education for all children under the age of 14
Article 21 of the Constitution states that free and compulsory education for all children under the age of fourteen
Article 29 protects the cultural rights of minorities
Article 30 Article 46 of the Constitution states that it is the responsibility of governments to support and develop the educational interests of the backward people especially the Scheduled Castes.

30. Mention the types of roadways on the base of their maintenance and construction.

Ans.
On the basis of construction and maintenance roads are classified into five types:
They are -
i) Golden Quadrilateral and Super Highways.
ii) National Highways.
iv) District Roads.
iii) State Highways.
v) Village Roads.

OR

Explain briefly the importance of Road Transport in India.

Ans.
Feeders to railways.
Easy to construct and maintain
Roads help to develop villages.
Promotes agricultural development.
Roads provide the movement of goods.
Promotes industrial development.
Supply essential commodities required by the people.
Helps to movement of agricultural produce to markets.
Provide door to door service
Best transport for short distance

31. What precautions can be taken to face earthquake?

Ans.

Avoid the human settlements in the earthquake prone zone.

Follow earthquake resistant designs for the construction of buildings.

Use building materials of high quality and avoid high rise buildings.

Restrict the over groundwater mining.

Restrict urban growth in the hilly areas with high seismic vulnerability.

Avoid the construction of large dams and reservoirs.

Stop deforestation and heavy quarrying activities .

OR

Explain the importance of industrialization.

Ans.

Industries play an important role in economic development

Industrial development reduces dependence on imports of goods and imports

Increases in national income and per capita growth

Increases in foreign exchange earnings, employment opportunities, GDP and people's quality of life

32. Explain the role of Panchayat Raj in village development.

Ans.

Panchayat Raj institutions play key role in enabling the rural people to participate in rural development.

They are responsible for implementing various schemes related to poverty alleviation and livelihood security.

They provide the rural community with basic facilities of roads, drains, drinking water ,streetlights ,toilets ,school and hospital buildings, market yards etc.

True encouragement of primary and middle School Education, adult education, technical and vocational training, and expansion of health and hygiene facilities panchayat raj have also attempted to develop human resources.

The generation of employment and elevation of poverty can be implemented effectively through panchayat Raj institutions.

The public distribution system in village is strengthened.

Poor people are provided with essential food grains.

OR

How do Women Self Help Groups Support Women Empowerment?

Ans:

Helps to undertake business.

Helps to earn income.

Helps women to lead a life of dignity.

Helps women to save their income.

Helps to organise women.

Helps women to fight violence.

They make to take independent decisions.

It helps to achieve economic empowerment

33. Mention the objectives of consumer's rights.

Ans.

The Act accords importance for safety and quality.

Avoiding production and sale of dangerous goods.

Prevention of Trade Malpractices in the market.

Supervision on Quality, Weights, Measures and Price.

Compensating the Consumers in case of any problem arising as a result of trade.

Creating awareness to the consumers through Consumer Education.

OR

List out the functions of bank.

Ans.

Accepting deposits from public and others.

Lending money to public (loans) and other institutions.

Transferring money from one place to another (remittances).

Collecting money on cheques, drafts and bills.

Discounting of bills.

Hiring safe deposit lockers.

Conducting foreign exchange transactions.

Keeping valuables in safe custody.

Issuing letters of credit and guarantee.

Conducting Government transaction

V. Answer the following in 8 to 10 sentences each:

4x4=16

34. Explain the various tribal revolts in the history of independence struggle.

Ans. The tax and forest policies implemented during the British administration were the reasons for tribal revolts. Among them revolts of Santala, Cola and Munda are important.

Halagali Beda's revolt of Karnataka is another notable revolt.

The revolt of Santhal tribe is considered as an important revolt in India.

The people of this tribe are present in the hilly areas of Bengal, Odisha States.

With implementation of permanent zamindari system the people became landless.

The land developed by them was taken over by the Zamindars.

The zamindars moneylenders and company government became the exploiters of the Santhal tribe.

Their peace loving nature and civilized manners were exploited by the government.

The upset santalis secretly and decided to loot the zamindars and the money lenders.

The revolt was severe in Baathpur Barahath and Rajmahal areas.

As a result the tribal people killed their enemies.

Frightened moneylenders and zamindars fled from these areas.

Though the revolt of Santala came to an end, it became an inspiration for many revolts in future.

Similarly, Kola and Munda revolted against the British.

35. Explain the role of radicals in the freedom movement.

Ans.

The group congressmen who criticized soft stance of Moderates are called as Radicals.

Aurobindo Gosh, Bipin Chandra Pal, Lal Lajapath Roy and Balagandhar Tilak are the main members of this Radical group.

The division of Bengal resulted in the wide spread protests across the country.

The Radicals took the issue to the door steps of common people.

They called for boycotting of foreign goods and the institutions that encourage it.

Indians were encouraged to use local goods.

Tilak declared "Swaraj is My Birth Right. I would definitely get it back".

Attaining complete freedom was the aim of radicals. They tried to organize the common people of India.

They attempted to organize people by employing religious celebrations too.

They used Ganesha, Shivaji and Durga celebrations to organize people against the British. Muslim League was born in 1906 to protect the Muslim identity.

Tilak published 'Kesari' in Marathi and 'Maratha' in English languages.

He encouraged common people to protest against the British.

The radical writings of Tilak galvanized the common people.

The British arrested Tilak due to these developments.

Tilak wrote a book 'Geetharahasya' in the prison which further fuelled the freedom fervor.

OR

Explain the role of Mahatma Gandhiji in independence movement.

Ans.

With the entry of Mahatma Gandhi, the independence movement took on a new dimension.

He employed passive resistance, Non violence and Satyagraha as main strategies in his struggles.

In 1917 Gandhi launched Champaran movement in support of Indigo growers and made the British government accept the demands of the farmers.

He opposed the Rowlatt act of 1919. Gandhiji supported the Khilapath Movement.

Gandhiji gave a call for non - cooperation movement against the Jallianwala Bagh massacre incident.

Due to the Chauri Chaura incident Gandhiji withdrew Non- cooperation movement on 1922.

Dandi March took place under the leadership of Gandhiji in 1930.

He took over the leadership of the Quit India Movement in the year 1942.

Gandhi gave call to the fellow Indians to "Do or Die".

As a result of the freedom struggle India got its independence in 1947.

36. Explain the economic and social achievement of UNO.

Ans. In the UNO charter it is declared that the UNO should strive to, "uplift the socio economic status of the people of the world".

This work needs to be achieved through the supervision of economic and social committee". General agreement on tariffs and trade is a general agreement on Trade and tariff which is a notable agreement.

Another important program is that of the united development programme.

International organisations like World Bank international monetary fund are working well with the able support of UNO.

World health organisation, UNESCO, UNICEF, world refugee council a few organisations that are interested in the social well being of the world.

The universal declaration of human rights in 1948 is considered as an important international achievement of UNO.

The UNO has played the Cecil role in the removal of apartheid colonialism and imperialism.

37. Explain the importance of agriculture.

Ans.

India is a country known for agriculture.

Nearly 65% of the people depend on agriculture.

The economic progress of the country depends on the progress of agriculture.

Agriculture in India is the main source of livelihood.

It is the main source of food for the people and fodder for the domestic animals.

It is a source of national income and revenue.

Agriculture supports tertiary sectors like trade ,transport and banking ,insurance etc.

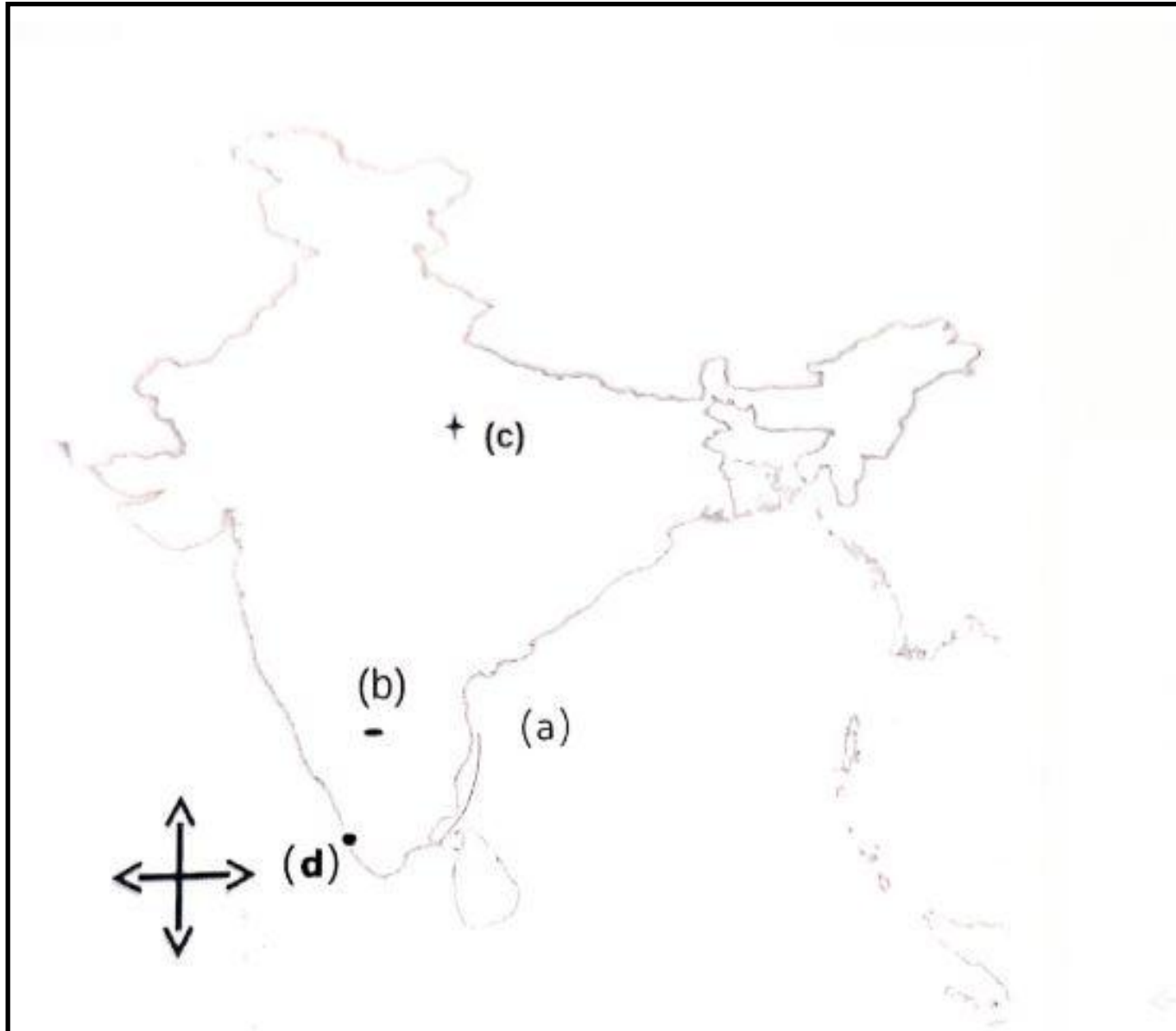
It also has influence on the political and social situation of the country.

It supports many industries that is cotton and jute textiles sugar industry.

VI. Draw map of India and mark the given places:

4+1=5

- A) Coromandel Coast.
- B) Pampa Sagar.
- C) Lal Bahadur Shastri international airport.
- D) Queen of Arabian sea.



KEY ANSWERS OF MODEL PAPER -4

I. Four choices are given for each incomplete statements / questions. Choose the correct answer and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet. 8 x 1 = 8

1. The journal “Samvada Komudhi” was published by:

- A. Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- B. Jyothibha Phule
- C. Swami Vivekananda
- D. Annie Besant

Ans: A. Raja Ram Mohan Roy

2. The president of Haripura session of the Indian National Congress was:

- A. Sardar Vallabha bai Patel
- B. Jawaharlal Nehru
- C. Lala Lajpath Rai
- D. Subash Chandra Bose

Ans: D. Subash Chandra Bose

3. The Article 371 J was passed to remove

- A. Gender inequality
- B. Regional inequality
- C. Communalism
- D. Corruption

Ans: B. Regional inequality

4. Chipko movement was led by:

- A. Medha Patkar
- B. M.D. Najunda Swami
- C. Shivarama Karantha
- D. Sundarlal Bahuguna

Ans: D. Sunderlal Bahuguna

5. Who ushered various social reformations during 1970 in Karnataka?

- A. Kuppuswamy
- B. D. Devaraj Urs
- C. Basavalingappa
- D. S. Nijalingappa

Ans: B. D. Devaraj Urs

6. The lowest rain fall season of India is:

- A. The Summer Season
- B. The North East monsoon Season
- C. The winter Season
- D. The South West Monsoon

Ans: C. The winter Season

7. The ‘true development of India is the development of its villages’ this was said by:

- A. Sardar Vallabha Bai Patel
- B. Dr, B.R Ambedkar
- C. Mahatma Gandhiji
- D. Subash Chandra Bose

Ans: C. Mahatma Gandhiji

8. Consumers incurred many losses earlier as

- A. The Price fixation of the goods and services was done mainly by the farmers
- B. The price was decided in auction
- C. The Price Fixation of the goods and services was done mainly by the middle men
- D. The price of commodities was fixed by the government

Ans: C. The Price Fixation of the goods and services was done mainly by the middle men

II. Answer the following questions in a sentence each.

8 x 1 = 8

9. Reorganization of linguistic states was an essential task during the post independent period. Why?

Ans: The article 371 has been amended from Ato J. & backward regions have been given special status.

10. Who started 'Cow Protection Association'?

Ans: Dayananda Saraswathi

11. When is Human rights Day celebrated?

Ans: 10th December

12. What is female foeticide?

Ans: Killing the female foetus in the womb it self

13. Name of convectional rain fall of West Bengal?

Ans: 'Kalabaisaki' in West Bengal

14. The significance of the air transport is increasing. Why?

Ans;

Quickest means of transport

Very efficient to carry passengers and mail

15. Name the three levels of Panchayat raj Institutions.

Ans:

Zilla Panchayat

Taluk Panchayat

Grama Panchayat

16. When did consumer protection Act come in to force in India?

Ans: In 1986

III. Answer the following questions in two to four sentences each.

8 x 2 = 16

17. Which factors supported for the discovery of new sea route to India.

Ans:

Scientific inventions.

The Mariners compass

Astrolabes

Maps

Gun powder

18. Explain the reasons for first Anglo-Maratha war.

Ans:

After the death of Peshwa Madhava Rao, his brother Narayan Rao came to power.

Narayan Rao was murdered by his uncle Raghobha

This resulted in the infighting for the Peshwa post.

The Maratha federation brought Madhava Rao II to the post of Peshwa.

Upset with this, Raghobha approached the British for support.
Thus, the First Anglo-Maratha war was fought.

19. What are your suggestions to improve the status of women?

Ans:

Stress on women's education.
Ban on child marriage.
Dowry prohibition act.
Compulsory education to girls.
'Stree Shakti' Programme.
Women self-help groups.
Establishing Women's commissions.
Women reservation.

OR

What are the aims of Indian foreign policy?

Ans:

National Security.
Enriching national economy.
Spreading the cultural richness of our country.
Increasing the number friendly countries.
'Achieving World Peace and coexistence.

20. What are the challenges faced by unorganized sectors workers?

Ans:

Migration.
Social insecurity.
Many legal provisions do not apply at all.
Child labour.
Physical Exploitation.
Mental Exploitation.

OR

Explain the nature of mob.

Ans:

Uncontrolled behaviour.
Temporary assembly of people.
Express their emotion.
People gather in a mob.
Destroy public property.

21. Which are the major types of soils found in India?

Ans:

Alluvial soil
Black soil
Red soil
Laterite soil
Desert soil
Mountain soil

22. Mention any four measures for the conservation of forest.

Ans:

Planting saplings
Sowing seeds
Control of plants from grazing

Protecting trees from diseases
Preventing illegal cutting of trees
Creating awareness among people

23. How do the “Women self help groups” improve the economic situation in rural areas of India?

Ans:

Women reservation.
Helps to undertake business.
Helps to earn income.
Helps women to lead a life of dignity.
Helps women to save their income.
Helps to organize women.
Helps women to fight violence.
They make to take independent decisions.
It helps to achieve economic empowerment

24. What are the functions of Bank?

Ans:

Accepting deposits from public.
Lending loans to public.
Transferring money from one place to another.
Discounting of bills.
Hiring safe deposit lockers.
Conducting foreign exchange transactions.

IV. Answer the following questions in six to eight sentences each.

9 x 3 = 27

25. Explain the judicial System implemented by the British east India company.

Ans;

Two types of courts were established.
‘Diwani Aadalat’ a civil court ‘ Fouzadaari Aadalat’ a criminal court.
Hindus were dispensed justice as per the Hindu scriptures.
Muslims were dispensed justice as per the Shariyat.
Slowly the British legal procedures were introduced.
Civil courts were supervised by European officers.
Criminal courts were supervised by ‘Qajis’,

26. Explain the contributions of Sangoli Rayanna to the freedom movement of Kittur.

Ans;

Rayanna was a brave soldier.
Rayanna developed a sense of nationalism.
Rayanna went on organizing an army.
Rayanna organized secret meetings.
Rayanna aimed at looting the treasury.
Rayanna looted the Taluk offices of the British.

OR

What are the teachings of Brahmo Samaja?

Ans;

Founded Brahma Samaj to reform Indian society.
Ram Mohan aimed at removing Caste system.
He fought against Superstitions.
He tried to develop rationality.
He advocated Monotheism.

He opposed meaningless rituals.
He opposed Polygamy.
He condemned Child Marriage.
He advocated for a share in property to widow woman.
Ram Mohan got Sati abolished.

27. List out the reasons for the failure of the mutiny.

Ans:

Lack of leadership.
Lack of unity among Indians
Lack of war strategy
Lack of expertise
Lack of discipline and direction.
Lack of soldiering skills, strategies.
Indian king's loyalty to the British
People lost confidence in the soldiers due to their looting.
Not a planned mutiny
Disunity among Indian soldiers

28. Explain the relationship between India and Russia.

Ans;

Russia helped India in the field of economics, politics etc.
Russia supported India during Indo-China war (1962).
Russia helped India in the field of economics, politics etc.
Russia supported India during Indo-China war. (1962).
Russia supported India in Goa liberation (1961)
Russia supported India at UNO.
Russia aided in establishment of Bhilai & Bokaro steel plants.
Russia supported India to improve its industries and technology.
Russia mediated Tashkent agreement between India & Pakistan. (1966)
In 1971, India and USSR signed an agreement of 20 years.

29. 'Untouchability is a social evil' How?

Ans;

It creates caste based society
It deprived educational rights.
It deprived property rights.
It deprived political rights.
It deprived religious participation rights.
Untouchables are getting ill-treated.

30. Explain briefly the importance of road transport in India.

Ans:

Feeders to railways.
Easy to construct and maintain
Roads help to develop villages. Promotes agricultural development.
Roads provide the movement of goods.
Promotes industrial development.
Supply essential commodities required by the people
Helps to movement of agricultural produce to markets.
Provide door to door service
Best transport for short distance

OR

Mention any six industrial zones of India.

Ans:

The Hooghly - Kolkata region.

The Mumbai - Pune region,

The Ahmedabad - Vadodara region

The Madurai - Coimbatore region,

The Delhi - Meerut region,

Visakhapatnam _ Guntur region and

The Kolkata - Thiruvananthapuram region.

31. Mention the precautionary measures to reduce the effects of natural disaster.

Ans:

Stop deforestation

Stop quarrying activities.

Massive reforestation.

Construction of dams across the rivers

Construction of bunds.

32. “Women self help groups” are Supportive to women empowerment” Justify.

Ans:

Organizing poor rural women.

Making rural women financially\independent

Helps to get loans easily.

Helps to establish women themselves in various fields.

Helps women to engage in productive activities.

Helps women in mobilizing savings.

Helps women to fight against exploitation.

Helps women to fight against social evils.

OR

What is the role of Panchayat Raj institutions in the rural development.

Ans:

Providing basic facilities like roads, drains, drinking water, school etc.

Encouraging primary and middle school education.

Expansion of health facilities.

Public distribution system in villages.

Development of rural & cottage industries.

MGNREGS Programme for employment.

Providing Housing schemes like Indira Awas Yojana.

Creating more employment opportunities.

Development of agriculture.

Improving the standard of living of people.

33. Write the procedures to open a Bank account.

Ans:

Decide the type of account.

Approach the bank & meet the officer.

Fill up the Bank account form.

Give reference for opening your Bank account.

Submit the Bank account form duly filled.

Officers will scrutiny the form. Initial Deposit

OR

What are the methods to follow to file a complaint in the consumer court?

Ans:

The complaint may be typed one or hand written.

The complaint should include the name of the person, Full address and Telephone Number.

The person or organization against whom the complaint is made should be, mentioned clearly with address.

The particulars of the goods by which the loss has incurred and the amount of loss should be specified clearly.

V. Answer the following in eight to ten point each.

4 x 4 = 16

34. Explain the role of Balagangadhar Tilak in the freedom movement of India.

Ans.

Tilak was a radical leader.

Opposed British policies.

Opposed the partition of Bengal.

Tilak called for boycotting of foreign goods.

Tilak encouraged Indians to use local goods.

Tilak declared "Swaraj is My Birth Right."

Tilak organised common people through

Ganesh, Shivaji & Durga celebration.

Tilak published 'Kesari' & 'Maratha' newspapers.

Tilak triggered national movement through 'Geetharahasya' book.

35. How did revolutionaries organize the war against British rule in India?

Ans:

Dreamed of attaining complete freedom.

Employed violent methods to drive away the British.

Established secret associations in India & abroad.

Founded 'Abhivanava Bharatha' and 'Anusheelana Samiti'

Started collecting weapons and money for an armed struggle

They provided training to youths.

Revolutionaries used Bombs and Guns.

Many of them were hanged by the British

OR

Explain the role of farmers and tribal revolts in the history of freedom movement.

Ans

The Farmers' revolt began at Champaranya, Khedha, Tebhaga, Malabar etc.

Revolt began at Champaranya, Khedha.

British planters forced the farmers to grow Indigo.

Farmers refused to grow indigo.

Farmers were oppressed.

Farmers rose in revolt refusing to even land tax also.

Gandhiji supported farmers' revolt.

In Malabar farmers revolted against the British and Zamindars under the influence of the Congress.

Tribal revolts were Santala, Kola Munda, Halagali Beda's etc.

The tax and forests policies of British were the reasons for tribal revolts.

Due to permanent Zamindari system, tribal people became landless.

The Zamindars, Money lenders became the exploiters of the Santala tribe

36. Explain the formation and functions of the general assembly of the UNO.

Ans:

Consisting of representatives from all the member states.

Every country sends five representatives to this body.

Every country has only one vote.

The General body elects one of its members as the President for a year.
Similarly, people are elected for posts of
17 Vice Presidents, and seven Chairpersons for the seven permanent Committees
To create creative thinking.
To preserve the world heritage.

37. Explain the importance of agriculture in India.

Ans:

Main occupation of the people.

Main source of food for the people

Provides fodder for animals.

Promotes tertiary sector.

Provides raw materials to industries

Helps earning foreign exchange.

Provide employment.

Promotes the savings of the people.

Provide market for the industrial goods.

VI.38. Draw the map of India and mark the following.

1 + 4 = 5

A. Northern Circar

B. River Krishna

C. Bhakra Nangal Project

D. Sardar Vallabha Bai Patel International Airport

