

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ



ಸರ್ಕಾರ

ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ

ದ.ಕ.ಜಿ.ಪಂ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಕಛೇರಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ  
ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಪುತ್ತೂರು, ಪ್ರೌಢ ಶಾಲಾ ಮುಖ್ಯಶಿಕ್ಷಕರ ಸಂಘ,  
ಪ್ರೌಢ ಶಾಲಾ ಸಹ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರ ಸಂಘ ಪುತ್ತೂರು.

ಇವರ ಸಹಯೋಗದೊಂದಿಗೆ

ಪ್ರೌಢ ಶಾಲಾ ಸಮಾಜ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ವಿಷಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರ ವೇದಿಕೆ  
ಮಿತ್ರರು ರಚಿಸಿದ

# ‘ಯಶೋವೀಪ್ಸಿ’

(ಉತ್ತೀರ್ಣತೆಗೊಂದು ರಹದಾರಿ .....)

ಹತ್ತನೇ ತರಗತಿ ಸಮಾಜ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೋತ್ತರ ಕೋರಿ-2020-21



ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ

## ವಿಷಯಾನುಕ್ರಮಣಿಕೆ

ಕ್ರ.ಸಂ	ವಿಷಯ	ಪುಟ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ
01	ಮಾನ್ಯ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಆಶಯ ನುಡಿಗಳು	03
02	ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರ ಆಶಯ	04
03	ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೂಚನೆಗಳು	05
04	ಅಧ್ಯಾಯವಾರು ಪ್ರಶೋತ್ತರಗಳು	06 ರಿಂದ 33

## ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ತಂಡ

ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶನ: ಲೋಕೇಶ ಸಿ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಪುತ್ತೂರು. ದ.ಕ

ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು: ಶ್ರೀ ಸುಬ್ರಹ್ಮಣ್ಯ ಭಟ್ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರು ಸ.ಪ.ಪೂ.ಕಾಲೇಜು (ಪ್ರೌ.ಶಾ.ವಿ) ಉಪ್ಪಿನಂಗಡಿ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಹನ್ಮಂತ ಮೋಗೇರ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರು ಸ.ಪ.ಪೂ.ಕಾಲೇಜು (ಪ್ರೌ.ಶಾ.ವಿ) ಕಾಣಿಯೂರು.

ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಮುದ್ರಣ ಮತ್ತು

ಪರಿಷ್ಕರಣೆ:

ಶ್ರೀ ತೋಮಸ್ ಎಂ.ಐ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರು ಸಂತ ಜಾರ್ಜ್ ಪ್ರೌಢಶಾಲೆ ನೆಲ್ಯಾಡಿ.

ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ನಳಿನಿ ಎ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕಿ ಶಿವರಾಮ ಕಾರಂತ ಸರಕಾರಿ ಪ್ರೌಢ ಶಾಲೆ ಪುತ್ತೂರು ನಗರ.

ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಚಂದ್ರಾವತಿ ಕೆ ಸ.ಪ.ಪೂ.ಕಾಲೇಜು (ಪ್ರೌ.ಶಾ.ವಿ) ಬಿಳಿಯೂರು ಕಟ್ಟೆ.

ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ವಿಮಲ ಸ.ಪ.ಪೂ.ಕಾಲೇಜು (ಪ್ರೌ.ಶಾ.ವಿ) ಕೊಂಬೆಟ್ಟು.

ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಸವಿತ ದಿ ಸರಕಾರಿ ಪ್ರೌಢ ಶಾಲೆ ಪಾಪಮಜಲು

ಶ್ರೀ ಆನಂದ ಅಪ್ಪೆ ಸ.ಪ.ಪೂ.ಕಾಲೇಜು (ಪ್ರೌ.ಶಾ.ವಿ) ಕಡಬ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಉಮಾಶಂಕರ ಡಿ ಸರಕಾರಿ ಪ್ರೌಢ ಶಾಲೆ ಸರ್ವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ರಮ್ಯ ಎ ಜೆ ಸರ್ವೋದಯ ಪ್ರೌಢಶಾಲೆ ಪೆರಿಯಡ್ಕ.

ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಡೊರಿನ್ ವಿಲ್ಮ ಲೋಬೋ ಸಂತ ವಿಕ್ಟರ್ ಬಾಲಿಕ ಪ್ರೌಢಶಾಲೆ ಪುತ್ತೂರು.

ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಶಶಿಕಲಾ ಇಂದ್ರಪ್ರಸ್ಥ ವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ ಉಪ್ಪಿನಂಗಡಿ

ಶ್ರೀ ವಸಂತ ರಾಮಕುಂಜೇಶ್ವರ ಅಂಗ್ಲ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ ಪ್ರೌಢ ಶಾಲೆ ರಾಮಕುಂಜ.

ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಹೇಮಲತಾ ಎಸ್. ಬೆಥನಿ ಅಂಗ್ಲ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ ಪ್ರೌಢಶಾಲೆ ಪಾಂಗಲಾಯಿ ಪುತ್ತೂರು

✚ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ರಚನೆ: ಪ್ರೌಢ ಶಾಲಾ ಸಮಾಜ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ವಿಷಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರು ಪುತ್ತೂರು.

## ಆಶಯದ ನುಡಿ



### ನನ್ನ ಪ್ರೀತಿಯ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ಮಿತ್ರರೇ,

ಪ್ರಕೃತ ವರ್ಷ ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್.ಎಲ್.ಸಿ ಪಠ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಅಭಿನಂದನೆಗಳು. ಕಲಿಕಾ ಹಾದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸವಾಲುಗಳು ನೂರಾರು ನಿರಂತರ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಮಾತ್ರ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಕಲಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಬಲಿಷ್ಠಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಸಮಾಜ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ವಿಷಯವು ನಮ್ಮ ಸಮಾಜದ ದೈನಂದಿನ ಅನುಭವಗಳ ಮತ್ತೂ ಹೀವನಾಭಾವವನ್ನು ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕರಿಸಿದೆ. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿಂದಲೇ ಅದು 'ಸವಿ . ಅರ್ಯೋ ಕಷ್ಟ ಎನ್ನದೆ ಪ್ರೀತಿಯಿಂದ ಕಲಿಯುತ್ತಾ ನಿಷ್ಠೆ, ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮೈಗೂಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಾಗ ಯಶಸ್ಸು ಕಟ್ಟಿಟ್ಟ ಬುತ್ತಿ. 'ಜಲಬಿಂದು ನಿಪಾತೇನ ಕ್ರಮೇಣ ಪೂರ್ವತೇ ಛೇದಃ - ಹನಿ ಹನಿ ನೀರಿನಿಂದ ಕೊಡವೊಂದು ತುಂಬುವಂತೆ ಕ್ಷಣ ಕ್ಷಣದ ಕಲಿಕೆಯಿಂದ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಜ್ಞಾನದ ಕೊಡ ತುಂಬಲಿ. ಪುತ್ರಾರು ತಾಲೂಕಿನ ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಸಾಧನೆಯಾಗಿ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಕೈಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಈ ಪಾಸಿಂಗ್ ಪ್ಯಾಕೇಜ್ ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸುತ್ತಾ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಗುಣವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಇವುಗಳ ಕ್ರಮವರಿತ ಅಧ್ಯಯನವು ಉತ್ತರೀಕತೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ನಿಮಗೆ ಉತ್ತಮ ಅಂಕಗಳನ್ನು ತಂದುಕೊಡಲಿದೆ. ಪ್ರಿಯತಮನ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯ ನಾಸ್ತಿ ಅಲ್ಲವೇ?

### ಶಿಕ್ಷಕ ಮಿತ್ರರೇ,

ವಿದ್ಯಾಗಮ, ಕಲಿಕಾ ಸಂಗಮಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಹಲವಾರು ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಸವಾಲುಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿದ ತಾವು ಈ ಕಲಿಕಾ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವನ್ನು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಉತ್ತರೀಕತೆಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರವಲ್ಲದೆ ಉತ್ತಮ ಅಂಕಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಸಿದ್ಧತೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗಿ ವಿನಂತಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈ ಕಲಿಕಾ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಪುತ್ರಾರು ತಾಲೂಕಿನ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸರಕಾರಿ, ಅನುದಾನಿತ ಹಾಗೂ ಅನುದಾನರಹಿತ ಪ್ರೌಢ ಶಾಲೆಗಳ ಸಮಾಜ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ವಿಷಯ ಬೋಧಕರ ಅರ್ಹತೆ ದುಡಿಮೆ ಅಭಿನಂದನೀಯ. ಈ ಕಲಿಕಾ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಅಂದವಾಗಿ ಬೇರೊಬ್ಬ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಟ್ಟ, ಪರಿಷ್ಕರಿಸಿದ ಹಾಗೂ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತಮ, ತರಬೇತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶನ ನೀಡಿದ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರಿಗೂ ಅಭಿನಂದನೆಗಳು. ನಿಮ್ಮೆಲ್ಲರ ನಿರಂತರ ಪ್ರಮಾಣಿಕ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನದಿಂದ ಮುಂದಿನ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಾಜ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮ ಫಲಿತಾಂಶವು ಬರಲೆಂದು ಅಶಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಒಲವಿನಿಂದ

ಶ್ರೀ ಲೋಕೇಶ್ ಸಿ

ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಪುತ್ತೂರು

### ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರ ಆಶಯ.....

ಪ್ರಿಯ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳೇ ಯಶೋದೀಪ್ತಿ ಸಮಾಜ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಪ್ರಶೋತ್ತರ ಕೋಶ ನಿಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೀರ್ಣತೆಯೆಡೆಗೆ ನಾಗಿಸುವ ದಾರಿದೀಪ ವಾಗಲಿ ಎಂಬ ಮಹತ್ವಾಕಾಂಕ್ಷೆಯಿಂದ ನಾವು ಸಿದ್ಧಪಡಿಸಿದ್ದು, ಇದು ನಿಮಗೆ ಸವಿಬಂಧು ವಾಗಿ ಸಹಕರಿಸಿ, ಫಲಿತಾಂಶದ ಉನ್ನತಿಗೆ ಸನ್ನಿಹಿತ ನಾಗಿಸಿಲ್ಲಲಿ. ನಿಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಕ್ಕೆ ಅಕಾಡೀಪಾ ವಾಗಲಿ. ಈ ಪ್ರಶೋತ್ತರ ಕೋಶ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸವಿ ಜ್ಞಾನಾಧಾರೆ ಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಿ ಸವಿ ಯಶಸ್ಸನ್ನು ಕರುಣಿಸಲಿ. ನಿಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಕ್ಕೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಈ ಸಹಕಾರ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಉತ್ತೀರ್ಣತೆಯನ್ನು ವೃದ್ಧೀಕರಿಸಿ ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಫಲಿತಾಂಶವು ಸವಿಸಮೃದ್ಧಿಯಾಗಿರಲಿ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಸಮಾಜ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರ ಬಳಗದ ಅಶಯವಾಗಿದೆ.....



ಸಮಾಜ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ವಿಷಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರ ವೇದಿಕೆ ಪುತ್ರರು....

## Instructions to Students

- This Question Bank is prepared on the basis of the Blue Print released by KSEE Board.
- Priority is given to questions carrying 2, 3 and 4 marks.
- Importance is given to probable lessons for long answer questions
- Students should try to learn answers for one or two questions daily on priority basis.
- Special attention is given to multiple questions with a single answer
- 5 map questions are given and students should practice locating places drawing outline of India at least 10 times.
- Those given questions carrying one mark each are of utmost Importance.
- Question answers are drawn lesson wise and priority shall be given to learning as in the given order'
- Remember ' Success is hidden behind hard work '

## Lesson-5

### Social and Religious Reform Movements

#### 1. Explain the social reforms of Brahmo Samaj (Raja Ram Mohan Roy)

- Opposed caste system
- Supported monotheism
- Opposed meaningless rituals
- Stressed importance of individual dignity
- Opposed polygamy
- Equality to woman
- Supported widow remarriage
- Opposed child marriage
- Importance to English education

#### 2. Explain the aims / Objectives of Arya Samaj

- All Hindus should believe in one formless God
- Opposed caste system
- Encouragement to inter caste marriage
- Opposed polygamy
- Opposed child marriage
- Equal status to men and women
- Importance to Vedas

#### 3. Write the reforms of Prarthana Samaj/ Sathya Shodhaka Samaj

- Opposed caste system
- Equality to woman
- Opposed child marriage
- Established schools and colleges for woman education
- Supported widow remarriage

- Upliftment of all sections of society

#### 4. What were the views of Ramakrishna Mission? / Swami Vivekananda was a source of inspiration to youngsters. How?

- Advocated idol worship
- Opposed caste system
- Creation of a society free from exploitation
- Responded to poor
- Spread the cultural richness of India
- He gave the youngsters the slogan " arise, awake, stop not till the goal is reached "
- He wanted people to stop following western ideals blindly
- He reminded the religions of their duty to give light

#### 5. Explain the social reforms of Annie Besant.

- Theosophical Society
- Comparative study of various religions, philosophies and science
- Importance to universal brotherhood
- Reformation of Hindu religion
- Advocating the greatness of Indian culture
- Translated Bhagawad Geeta to English
- Importance to Education
- Initiated Home Rule Movement
- Started 2 periodicals ' New India' and 'Common Wealth'

6. What were the social reformation activities of Sir. Syed Ahmed Khan or Explain Aligarh movement.

- Sir Syed Ahmed Khan started Aligarh movement.
- He set a new wave of social and religious reformation
- He fought against traditions superstitions throughout his life.
- He called for an open mind for any social and intellectual development
- He did not support Purdah system
- He called for Muslim women education
- He denounced polygamy
- He founded Mohammedan Anglo Oriental college in Aligarh.

7. Discuss the social reformation advocated by Sree Narayana Dharma Paripalana Yogam.

- Sree Narayana Guru started Sree Narayana Guru Dharma Paripalana Yogam
- Strengthening the backward and exploited communities
- He declared ' One caste, One religion and one God for human beings'
- Propagating education
- Built temples for the backward communities
- Started Vaikom Satyagraha movement
- He led the satyagraha for the entry of untouchables into Guruvayur temple
- He is a renowned social reformer even today

8. Make a list of the main aspects of Periyar Movement or Explain the social reforms of E. V. Rama Swami Naicker

- Periyar started a new movement based on Dravidian identity.
- He rejected the racial supremacy of Aryans and Brahmins
- He opposed Sanskrit language and literature
- He said that Tamil is the Dravidian language
- He opposed caste and gender-based discrimination
- He founded Justice Party
- He started an association called Dravida Kazhagam
- He started an English Magazine called ' Revolt'

**History: Unit -6**

### **The First War of Indian Independence**

1. List out the reasons that led to the failure of 1857 mutiny. Or Why was the revolt of 1857 not successful?

The reasons for the failure of 1857 mutiny were:

- It did not cover every part of India
- The mutiny lacked direction
- Lack of leadership
- Lack of discipline
- Lack of organizing skills
- Disunity among Indian soldiers
- Freedom fighters lacked a definite aim



## 2. What were the effects of 1857 mutiny?

- The agreements made by the company with local kings were accepted
- Non pursuance of regional expansion
- Providing a stable government for Indians
- Equality before law
- Practicing religious tolerance
- The British realised the importance of Indians' co-operation in the governance

## 3. How did the British policy- Doctrine of Lapse cause the first war of Indian independence? Or What were the political reasons for the First War of Indian independence?

- Many Indian kings lost their kingdoms to the British by the Doctrine of lapse
- As a result, Satara, Jhansi, Jaipur, Udaipur became a part of British empire
- Dalhousie abolished the kingships of Tanjavore and Carnatic Nawabs
- The British dethroned Mughal and many other kings
- As a result, many soldiers who depended on these kings became unemployed

## 4. What were the economic reasons for the first war of Indian Independence?

- Due to the development of industrialization in England, the Indian industries and handicrafts diminished
- Apart from being an industrialized country, England became a work-shop of industries

- The Indian artisans became unemployed
- The weavers became the first victim as wool and textile industries suffered a lot
- The Indian handicrafts became financially pathetic

## 5. What were the administrative and military reasons for the first war of Indian Independence?

- There were a lot of partiality in civil and criminal laws brought by the British
- The British judges gave judgements in favour of the English
- The situation of Indian soldiers in the British army was very pathetic
- They were denied of good ranks, salary and promotion
- The pressure put on Indian soldiers for overseas work hurt their religious beliefs

## History: Lesson -6

### Indian Freedom Movement

#### 1. What was the role of moderates in the Freedom movement?

- Moderates tried to create political awareness among the people
- They organised public meetings and discussed various burning issues
- They submitted memorandum to the government to develop Indian industries and education
- They started many programmes for poverty alleviation

#### 2. Explain the role of Balagangadhar Tilak in the freedom movement



- Balagangadhar Tilak declared "Swaraj is my birth right and I shall have it"
- His main aim was attaining complete freedom
- He tried to unite people through religious festivals like Ganesh, Shiva and Durga festivals
- He published newspapers like 'Maratha' in English and 'Kesari' in Marathi
- He encouraged common people to fight against the British

### 3. Explain the role of revolutionaries in Indian Independence movement.

- Their main objective was attaining complete freedom
- They started secret organizations across the country
- They started collecting weapons and money for strengthening Indian Army
- They used violent methods to drive away British from India

### 4. Explain the role of Indian National Congress in the Indian freedom movement

- The Indian National Congress aimed at achieving national unity
- The Indian National Congress held its convention at Bombay
- It published newspapers in vernacular languages
- It discussed national issues
- It opposed British 'Divide and Rule' policy

### 5. Explain Jallianwala Bagh massacre

- The British implemented Rowlatt Act in 1919

- This act aimed to control the Nationalists
- Gandhiji started agitation opposing this act
- Gandhiji called for one day hartal and people assembled peacefully at Jallianwala Bagh on April 13, 1919 on Baisakhi festival
- The military General Dyer fired at the peaceful assembly
- 380 people were killed and thousands were injured

### Lesson-7

#### Gandhian Era and National Movement

### 6. List out the programmes and developments of Non-co-operation movement

#### Programmes:

- Boycotting schools, colleges and courts
- Boycotting regional legislative bodies
- Returning all the honours and medals
- Nominated members resigning their membership
- Boycotting all government functions
- Boycotting foreign goods

#### Developments:

- Many senior lawyers left their legal practice
- Students boycotted schools and colleges
- Established many national institutions
- Tagore returned his 'Knighthood'
- Boycotted and burnt all foreign clothes

- Opposed the visit of Prince of Wales in 1921

#### 7. Explain Civil Disobedience/ Salt satyagraha / Dandi March

- Working Committee of INC met at Sabarmati ashram and passed a resolution under the leadership of Gandhiji
- Gandhiji sent a letter to Viceroy to accept their demands
- British rejected the demands
- Gandhiji declared a march up to Dandi
- They covered 375 Kms on foot and reached Dandi
- Gandhi broke the salt law
- Thousands of people participated
- It aroused national sentiments

#### 8. Explain Quit India Movement or Role of Jayaprakash Narayan in Indian National Freedom Struggle

- British government sent Cripps' Mission and proposed some suggestions
- Congress opposed the suggestions
- INC called for Quit India under the leadership of Jayaprakash Narayan
- INC declared British, you quit India
- Socialists formed The Freedom Struggle Front
- They made efforts outside India's border

#### 9. Explain the farmers' and workers' revolt in Indian National Freedom Struggle

- Farmers' and workers' movement is very important in freedom struggle

- This revolt influenced Congress and Marxist ideologies
- Farmers rebelled against British Planters and Zamindars
- Opposed indigo cropping in Champaran District
- Protested against land tax
- Jute and Cotton Mill workers protested against British Officers
- Cotton Mill workers created national awareness
- Labour Unions were started in Madras and other parts
- Congress supported the workers

#### 10. Explain Chauri Chaura incident

- The incident happened on February 22, 1922
- Earlier, the Police had beaten Congress workers who protested in front of an arrack shop.
- So about 3000 farmers assembled in front of Police Station to protest against the police atrocity
- The police started firing at the protesters
- So, the enraged people torched the police station
- 22 policemen were charred to death
- Gandhiji withdrew non-co-operation movement
- British arrested Gandhiji

#### 11. Write the role of Subhashchandra Bose in independence movement

- He founded Forward Bloc
- He was in house arrest
- He sought help from Hitler and Mussolini
- He said ' Give me blood, I will get you freedom'

- He founded the Indian National Army
- He called for 'Delhi Chalo'
- He became popular as Netaji.
- He organised Indians residing outside
- Announced 'Jai Hind'

**12. What are the contributions of Jawaharlal Nehru after he became the Prime Minister?**

- He unified all the Princely States of India
- Architect of Industrialization
- He re-organised the Indian States on linguistic basis
- He introduced Five Year Plans
- Framed India's Foreign Policy of Non-align movement
- Framed Panchasheela principles
- Made India an Atomic power

**13. Explain the Tribal revolt**

- Revolted against Tax and forest policies
- Santala, Kola, Munda, Halagali bedas were important tribes

### **Important Questions**

**1) What were the result of battle of Buxar?**

- Shah Allam II accorded the Diwani rights over the Bengal to the British.
- Shah Allam II gave away all the rights over Bengal to the British for an annual fee of rupees 26 lakhs.

- They revolted against Zamindars and money lenders
- Broke out in hilly areas of Bengal and Odisha
- Spread to Bhagathpur and Rajmahal areas
- Zamindars fled from these areas
- It inspired many other revolts

**14. What are the political and social contributions of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar in Freedom movement?**

- He led the social freedom movement
- He fought against caste system
- Lead Mahad tank and Kalaram temple movement
- Started newspaper Bahishkrit Bharat
- Was the chairman of Drafting Committee
- Was the first Law Minister
- Started Swatantra Karmika Party
- Started Prabuddha Bharata, Janata, Mookanayaka newspapers
- Was awarded Bharat Ratna
- The Nawab of Awadh had to give away to a fine of rupees 50 lakhs for waging a war against the company.
- With the death of Mir Jafar, the company paid pension to his son and took over the entire administration of Bengal.

2) 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.
- Periodicals started emerging.
- New social and religious reformation movements emerged.
- The Thoughts of thinkers brought fresh thinking in the mind of educated youth of India
- The freedom struggles that taken place.
- Indians could understand and appreciate their rich tradition.

## Sociology

### Social Stratification

1.What are the legal measures to eradicate Untouchability?

- Article 17 of our constitution prohibits Untouchability.
- Untouchability Crime Act 1955
- Civil Rights Protection Act 1976
- Universal rights to vote
- Declares education reservation.
- The Act of 1989 has given specific responsibilities for the government.

2. How is Untouchability is a social evil discuss. /What are the problems of Untouchability?

- The lowest position in the social strata
- It is based on inequality in socio economic life.
- They were kept out of education.
- Denial of political rights
- Denial of property rights
- It effected to human rights.

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.What are the major forms of social stratification?

- Primitive Society
- Slavery
- Estate System
- Varna System
- Caste System

5.Explain the article of our constitution that provide education and equality in India.

- Article 39 provides Social justice and people welfare.
- Article 21A says free and compulsory education between 6 to 14 years children.

- Article 45 provides free and compulsory education.
  - Article 19 says that Right to speak and express opinion.
  - Article 30 provides establishment Minority Educational Institutions.
  - Article 46 -Government supports the education of SC and ST.
- Labour**

1. Write the difference between organized and unorganized workers (labourers)

Organized Labourers	Unorganized labourers
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Working in specific fields.</li> <li>• Working with rules and regulations</li> <li>• Control of the government</li> <li>• They have training, talent, experience</li> <li>• Job security.</li> <li>• Fixed wages</li> <li>• Medical facility available</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Working in not specific fields</li> <li>• Not specific rules and regulations</li> <li>• Not under government control</li> <li>• Not qualified and education.</li> <li>• Denied job security</li> <li>• Only wages for their work</li> <li>• Not available</li> </ul>

2. What are the challenges faced by the unorganised sector workers?

- Challenges faced by unorganised sector workers are.
- Migrate from one place to another
- Lack of minimum needs
- No available legal framework
- Child labour

3. Explain the discrimination in labour.

- Difference in payment
- Compensation is not same to men and women.
- Discrimination between educated and uneducated.

- Unequal compensation for effort and energy.
- Inequality based on gender, class and income.

4. What is Division of Labour?

Division of labour means work being done by people depending on their interest test abilities age skills and gender.

### Social Problems

5. Explain reasons, effects and remedial measures to child labour, sexual harassment on children, female foeticide, hunger and malnutrition, gender discrimination, child marriage and human trafficking of children

Problems	Reasons	Effects	Remedial measures
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• child labour,</li> <li>• sexual harassment on children,</li> <li>• female foeticide,</li> <li>• hunger and malnutrition,</li> <li>• gender discrimination,</li> <li>• child marriage</li> <li>• human trafficking of children</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of social environment.</li> <li>• Failure to implement compulsory education.</li> <li>• Less wages and more work.</li> <li>• Migration of families.</li> <li>• Lack of awareness.</li> <li>• Gender discrimination.</li> <li>• Lack of nutrition's.</li> <li>• Poverty.</li> <li>• School dropouts.</li> <li>• Negligence in the families.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Physical and sexual exploitation.</li> <li>• Unwanted developments take place in the society.</li> <li>• Miss their basic rights.</li> <li>• Suffer from illness.</li> <li>• Inhuman practices.</li> <li>• Forced addictions.</li> <li>• Children suffer from anaemia.</li> <li>• Lack of education.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compulsory education.</li> <li>• Equality and co-operation.</li> <li>• Preventing migration.</li> <li>• Creating awareness.</li> <li>• Implementation of child rights.</li> <li>• Importance for girl's education.</li> <li>• Back to school programs.</li> <li>• Formation of child rights clubs.</li> <li>• Formation of child protection committees.</li> </ul>

### INDIAN FOREIGN POLICY

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

- National security

- Enriching national economy
- Spreading the cultural richness of our country in other countries
- increasing the friendly countries
- Check the power of enemy countries
- World peace and co-existence

**2. What are the Panchasheela principles.? Explain**

**Ans:** The panchasheela principles were signed in 1954 between India and China.

- Respecting each other's sovereignty and regional interests.
- Non invasion of each other.
- Noninterference in each other's internal issues.
- mutual co-operation and respect
- Peaceful co-existence

**3.What are the basic aspect of Indian's foreign policy?**

- Ans:
- .Panchasheela principle
- Non-Aligned movement
- Anti-imperialism
- Anti-Apartheid policy
- Disarmament

**4.Mention the factors which influenced and shaped Indian foreign policy?**

- National interest
- Geographical interest
- Political situation
- Economic systems
- Military issues
- Public opinion
- International environment

**5.Why does India advocate Disarmament as the need of the world? Discuss.**

**Ans:**

- India is a peaceful country
- Avoiding armament race
- fear of a possible Third world war

- Fear of atomic weapons
- Support to complete Disarmament
- Avoiding economic loss.

## **INDIA'S RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHER COUNTRIES**

**1.Explain the relationship between India and Russia?**

- Ans:
- Indian has cordial relationship with Russia
- Has good relationship in the field of economics, politics and other areas.
- Opposed China's invasion of India in 1962
- Had supported during the Goa liberation
- Supported the Tashkent Agreement between India and Pakistan in 1966
- Signed an agreement of 20 year's peace and co-operation
- Supported the establishment of Bhilai and Bokaro steel plants
- Received major support from Russia to improve industries and technology
- Supported to India's quest for permanent seat in the UN security council



## 2. Explain the relationship between India and USA?

- India and USA are two big democratic countries
- Good relationship
- India maintained non- alignment policy
- Support to India's five-year plans
- Share interest in controlling terrorism
- Extended its support during Indo – China war of 1962
- Share responsibility in maintaining global peace

## 3. Substantiate the relationship between India and China or

Substantiate the relationship between India and China right from the beginning of Indus valley civilization to modern days.

- China is a big country which borders India
- relationship goes back to early civilizations
- Buddhism found wide acceptance in China
- Many Indian rulers had business relationship with China
- Relationships were guided by panchasheela principles
- Bilateral relationships continue after war
- Have good trade relationship
- BRICS group of countries has been established

- War broke out in 1962 between India and China due to the escalation of Tibetan crisis
- Insistence of China that Arunachal Pradesh belongs to it is one of the serious problems.

## 4. Explain the relationship between India and Pakistan?

- Neighboring countries
- Many agreements were signed to improve the relationship
- Both share common cultural and economic ties
- Mutual trade relationship has continued ever since independence
- Border disputes, water disputes and terrorism
- Clashed over the years about Jammu and Kashmir

## Important Questions

1) what are the measures needed for the eradication of unemployment?

- Improve the skill level of job seekers.
- Providing loans and subsidies to enable people to engage in self-employment.
- Also encourage handicrafts products.
- Providing job-oriented course.
- Encourage everyone to the work.

**2. What are the suggestions to improve the status of women.**

- The government has started for women and child development department.
- To improve women education and status.
- many programs have been implemented to curb child marriage, dowry prohibition act, compulsory education etc.
- The Government of Karnataka has implemented 'stree Shakti' programme.
- Women's commission have been established at National and state level.
- Women reservations.

**3. How is communalism fatal to National unity? explain.**

**Ans:**

- It creates social differences.
- mutual suspicious and fear situation in the Society.
- Political competitions.
- Social groupism and hatred is expressed.
- It also destroys the public and private property.
- It leads to mutual accusations.

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

- India has been advocating Universal Declaration of human Rights from the beginning.
- India has advocated for better Human Rights implementation in all the meetings of UNO.
- In the Constitution articles 12-35 of part III discussed fundamental rights.
- UDHR considered major events in the world history.
- Humanists advocated that every human being should get their rights.
- Human Rights call for eradication of slavery and exploitation of woman.

**5. Name working aims of UNO.**

- To safeguard International peace and security.
- Fostering corporation among nations.
- Improve the faith in human rights.
- Explore solutions with economic, social, cultural and humanity-based problems with international corporation.
- Build Mutual trust and corporation among the countries.

## GEOGRAPHY

### Lesson – 4 Indian - Soils

1. List out the measure conservation of soil.

- Afforestation and Reforestation
- Control over grazing
- Contour farming
- Construction of check dams
- Contour bunding
- Bench terracing

2. What are the effects of soil erosion?

- Loss of soil fertility
- Less productivity
- Silting and flood
- Change of the course of river
- Decrease in soil erosion

- Drought increase

3. What are the causes for soil erosion?

- Deforestation
- Over grazing
- Shifting cultivation
- Faulty methods of cultivation
- It is making bricks, tiles

4. What are the types of soil?

- Alluvial soil
- Black soil
- Red Soil
- Laterite soil
- Desert soil
- Mountain soil

5. What are the differences between black soil and red soil?

Black soil	Red soil
• It is derived from the basalt rock	• Formed from weathering of granite and other crystalline rocks
• Suitable for cotton cultivation	• Suitable for ragi, tobacco cultivation
• It is in black colour	• It is redish brown & red
• With high clay content	• More sandy and less clayer
• Highly retentive of moisture	• Do not retain moisture
• They occupy about 5.46 lac sq kilometer	• They occupy about 5.2 lakh km <sup>2</sup>

6. How is alluvial soil formed?

Formed from the sediments deposited by the rivers.

7. How is black soil highly retentive of moisture?

9. How can we conserve the soil?

Protection of soil from erosion and preservation of fertility of the soil.

Because they are derived from basalt rock, with high clay content.

8. What is soil erosion?

Removal of top layer of fertile soil by natural agents.

## Lesson – 5

### Indian Forest Resources

1. What are the measures for the conservation of forests in India?

- Control deforestation
- Control over grazing
- Control forest insects
- Control forest diseases
- Support afforestation
- Create awareness

2. What are the causes of forest destruction? OR

What are the reasons for declining of forest recent years?

- Expansion of agricultural land
- Industrialization
- Urbanization
- Over Grazing
- Forest fire
- Construction of roads
- Construction of railways lines

3. List out the importance of forest

- Natural resources
- Used as fuel
- Provides timber
- Provides raw materials
- Provides fodder
- Control floods
- Employment opportunity

4. List out the types of forest.

- Evergreen forest
- Deciduous forest
- Scrub and grassland
- Desert forest
- Mountain forest
- Mangrove forest

5. Name the national parks of India

- Sundarbans
- Gir
- Bannerghatta
- Kaziranga
- Bandipore

- Corbett
- Nagara Hole

6. What are the main objectives of Biosphere reserves?

- Conservation
- Research
- Education
- Local Government

7. The tropical evergreen forests are evergreen. Why?

- Plants do not shed their leaves
- Receives heavy rainfall

## LESSON – 10 INDIAN INDUSTRIES

1. What are the factors of location of Indian Industries?

OR

What are the factors influence the location of cotton industry, Aluminium Industry, cotton textile, paper and sugar Industry?

The important factors affecting Indian industries are

- Supply of raw materials
- Supply of power
- Transport and communication facility
- Market facilities
- Capital
- Labour and water supply
- Ideal Climate
- Government policies

2. List out the major Industrial regions in India.

There are 8 major Industrial regions. They are:

- The Hooghly Kolkata region
- The Mumbai – Pune region
- The Ahmedabad – Vadodara region
- Madurai – Coimbatore region
- The Delhi –Meerut Region
- Visakhapatnam – Guntur region
- The (Kollam) – Thiruvananthapuram region

3. Name the important industrial regions of India.

- The TATA Iron and steel industry
- Jindal Vijayanagar steel Ltd
- Ispat Iron and Steel Ltd
- Dubari steel plant at Gopalpur Public sector
- Indian Iron and steel co.
- Vishweshwaraiah Iron and steel Ltd
- Hindustan steel ltd
- Bokaro steel plant
- Salem steel plant

4. List out the importance of Indian Industries

Importance of Indian Industries

- It helps to increase the national income
- It helps to increase the per capita Income
- It helps to increase the GDP of the countries
- It helps to reduce the pressure on agriculture

5. Write the importance of knowledge-based industry India.

Importance of knowledge-based industries are

- It requires intellectual capabilities of the people
- Encouraging the software technology
- Providing employment opportunities
- It earns foreign exchange of the countries
- It powerful tool of socio-economic change
- Development of Industries

6. Describe the importance of Aluminium Industry in India.

- Aluminium is used manufacturing aeroplanes
- Household appliances
- Electrical cable

- Its foils are used as packing materials
- For paint industries
- Automobiles

7. Why did Mumbai is called as Cottonopolis of India and Manchester of India?

- Mumbai is the most popular centre for cotton textile industry. So, It is known as cottonopolis of India and Manchester of India.

8. Why did Bengaluru is called Silicon Valley of India?

- Because Bengaluru is the most important centre for Indian Software Industry.

### Important Questions

1. What are the importance of Agriculture?

Ans:

- Agriculture is one of the ancient occupations.
- Agriculture is the main source of livelihood in India.
- It is the main source of food for the people.
- It is a source of national income and revenue.
- Agriculture Supports tertiary sector like trade, transport etc.
- It supports many other industries. example: cotton and jute.

## 2. Mention the ports of India.

- Ports on the West Coast: Kandla, Mumbai, Jawaharlal Nehru port, Mormugoa, New Mangalore, Kochi.
- Ports of the East Coast: Tuticorin, Chennai, Ennore, Vishakhapatnam, Paradip, Haldia, Kolkata, Port Blair.

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

- Avoid the human settlements in the earthquake zones.
- Avoid high rise buildings.
- Use building materials of high quality.
- Restrict the over groundwater mining.
- Avoid construction of large dams.
- Stop deforestation.
- Avoid heavy quarrying activities.
- Restrict urban growth in hilly areas.

## Rural Development

### 1. What is the importance of Rural Development?

- Eradication of Poverty and Unemployment.
- Encouraging agriculture and other allied occupation.
- Prevention of rural migration
- Providing basic infrastructural facilities.
- Development of backward classes.
- Developing small and cottage industries.

- Involving rural people in economic development.

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

- One third of rural population live in in abject poverty.
- The development programs and plans have failed to improve the socio-economic conditions of rural masses.
- The rural industries are losing importance, due to the competition from the modern industries.
- In agriculture employment is not regular.
- Migration of people to the cities
- The gap between rural and urban area is widening.

### 3. What are the features of Panchayati Raj system in India?

- Three tier structure of District Taluk and Village Panchayat with Gram Sabha as foundation.
- Direct and Periodic Elections.
- Reservation of seats of SC/ ST, backward classes and women.
- Provision of major financial and Administrative responsibility, Budget and Audit requirements.
- Provision for executive support staff.

- A strict procedure for dissolution of Panchayat and mandatory election within 6 months of dissolution.

#### 4. Explain Gandhiji's concept of Grama Swaraj in the light of Decentralization.

- 'Grama Swarajya' is the dream of Gandhiji.
- Power sharing occurs and people participate in decision making.
- Overall development of village is its goal.
- Planning and development from lower level.
- Directive Principles of State Policy has introduced decentralization.
- This works as per the principles of democracy.

#### 5. What is the Role of Panchayati Raj Institution in Rural Development?

- Providing basic facilities.
- Providing employment opportunities
- Expansion of agriculture and irrigation
- Encouraging cottage and small-scale industries
- Eradication of poverty and unemployment
- Providing government facilities for the needy.

#### 6. What is the importance of Women Self Help Group?

- SHG's have been playing a significant role in organizing poor rural women.
- Making them financially independent
- Members of these groups can get loans easily and engage in productive activities.
- Can mobilize the savings and repay the loans.
- Alert women to get rid of social evils like child marriage, dowry system, caste system, superstitious believes, exploitation of women and children.
- Contributing towards building a clean and progressive society.

#### 7. What is the role of women in Rural Development?

- a significant number of women are working in fact farming cattle rearing fisheries silk rearing horticulture and poultry etc.
- Educated women are successfully handling variety of jobs.
- Women are rendering services in government offices, educational institutions and hospitals.



- Prominent role in population control.
- Participation of rural women in productive activities through Women Self Help Group
- Kisan Vikas Patra
- Postal Life Insurance
- Pension payment
- Money transfer

## Banking Transactions

### 1. Functions of Banks/Service offered by Banks/Advantages of opening a Bank account.

- Transferring money from one place to another.
- It provides personal loans.
- It provides Safe Deposit lockers.
- Bank account facilities safe custody of money.
- Trust services.
- Bank facilitates the customers to withdraw their deposits in the form of cheques or drafts.

### 2. Characteristics of Banks.

- Dealing with money
- Acceptance of Deposits
- Lending of Deposits
- Connecting link
- Banking Business
- Name identity

### 3. Service provided by the Post office.

- Post office Savings Bank.
- Issue of national Saving Certificate.

### 4. Types of Banks

- Central Bank
- Commercial Bank
- Industrial Development Banks
- Land Development Banks
- Money Lenders
- Co-operative Banks

### 5. What are the Procedures to open a Bank Account?

- Decide the type of account to be opened.
- Approach the bank of your choice and meet its office.
- Fill up the Bank account form.
- Give reference for opening your Bank account.
- Submit the bank account form duly filled.
- The officer will verify all the particulars submitted.

### 5. Difference between Saving Bank Account and Current Account.

Savings Bank Account.	Current account
• It is opened by salaried persons	• It is opened by Businessmen.
• It helps to save money	• It doesn't help to save money.
• It does not collect service charges	• It collects service charges

## One-mark questions

Most important points likely for multiple choice:

The city conquered by Ottoman Turks was Constantinople

2. Dual government in Bengal was implemented by Robert Clive

3. The First Anglo Maratha war ended with Salbai treaty

4. The Civil Service System in India was implemented by Lord Cornwallis

5. The First Anglo Mysore war ended with Madras Treaty

6. The second Anglo Mysore war ended with Mangalore Treaty

7. The third Anglo Mysore war ended with Srirangapattana Treaty

8. AmaraSullia rebellion was basically a --- farmers' rebellion

9. The institution constituted to curb corruption in Karnataka is -- Lok Ayukta

10. The policy of neutrality without joining either of the power blocks is called Non - alignment policy

11. Nelson Mandela is renowned as African Gandhi

12. The article of the Indian Constitution pertaining to International Law and co-existence-- 51

13. The statement -- untouchability is a leprosy attached to Hindu skin was given by Mahatma Gandhiji

14. The Architect of the Indian Constitution -- Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

15. The practice of untouchability is prohibited by Article 17 of Indian Constitution

16. Plato's book on division of labour is -- Republic

17. The research book on unorganised labour is -- Foot loosers

18. The highest peak in India is K2 or Godwin Austin

19. The highest peak in South India is -- Anai mudi

20. The eastern ghats join the western ghats at -- Nilgiri hills

21. The place where the lowest temperature in India is recorded at Dras near Kargil

22. The convectional rain in Karnataka is called Coffee blossom

23. The area that receives lowest rain fall in India -- Ruyly of Rajasthan

24. The area that receives the highest rain fall in India is Mawsynram of Meghalaya

25. Decentralization prevents all kinds of -- exploitations

26. Gandhiji has termed decentralization of villages as 'Grama Swaraj'

27. The constitutional amendment that enabled the implementation of a uniform panchayathraj system in India is -- 73rd amendment.

28. Bankers' Bank---- Reserve Bank of India

29. The journal ' Maratha' was started by Balagangadhar Tilak

30. The 'Drain Theory' was advocated by Dadabhai Navaroji

31. The Iron Man of India is Sardar Vallabhabai Patel

32. The words ' Secular' and 'Socialist' were included in Indian Constitution by 42nd amendment

33. States Reorganisation Act came to force in 1956

34. Human Rights'Day is observed on December 10

35. The U NO was founded on 24. 10. 1945

36. The U N organ called the cabinet is Security Council

37. The UN Headquarters is at New York in USA

38. Narmada Bachao Andolan was led by Medha Patkar

39. The anti Kaiga Nuclear Power Plant agitation was led by Dr. Shivarama Karantha

40. Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act was implemented in 2012

41. Prevention of Child Marriage Act came to force in 2006

42. The port called Gateway of India is Mumbai

43. The quickest means of transport is Air Transport

44. The port called Gate Way of Karnataka is New Mangalore

45. The oldest and still existing newspaper of India is Bombay Samachar

46. World Consumers' day is observed on March 15 every year

47. The project to improve rural roads is Grama Sadak Yojna

48. India's largest public sector enterprise is Railway Transport

49. Go back to vedas was a slogan by Dayananda Saraswati

50. Rajaram Mohan Roy started the newspaper Samvada Koumadi

Answer in a sentence

1. Who was the Portuguese navigator to discover a new sea route to India?

Vasco-Da-Gama

2. What is 'Blue water policy'?

The Portuguese policy to gain supremacy on sea route instead of supremacy over lands

3. Why did the British establish Fort William College?

For the benefit of people aspiring to noin civil services.

4.who was the British Governor General to create the post of The Superintendent of Police?

Lord CornWallice

5.What is corruption?

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

6. What was main purpose of Nanjundappa Committee 'report submitted in 2002?

Irradicating regional imbalances

**7. What is communalism?**

Segregation in the name of religion and creating hatred and cultivating opposite self-interests is called communalism

**8. What is the main purpose of 'Sthree Shakti Programme' implemented by the Government of Karnataka?**

Women empowerment

**9. What is unemployment?**

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

**10. What is foreign policy?**

It is the policy of a state followed in its dealings with other states

**11. Name the countries that signed Pancha sheela principles.**

India and China

**12. What is apartheid?**

Apartheid is an attempt by a race or people of a particular skin colour to subjugate another race of people of different skin colour in the name of supremacy.

**13. What is disarmament?**

Disarmament is the process of elimination of specific arms step by step

**14. Complete disarmament is impossible. Why?**

Because every country needs arms for its protection.

**15. What is specialisation?**

Specialisation means having deeper knowledge and in-depth skill in one particular field.

**16. What is Labour?**

Labour means earning in cash or kind by providing one's manual or intellectual labour

**17. How are the northern great plains formed?**

It is formed by the depositional work of river Sutlej, Ganga and Brahmaputra

**18. Why is temperature low in India in winter season?**

Because sun rays fall vertically over the southern hemisphere

**19. What kind of climate is prevalent in India?**

Tropical Monsoon climate

**20. Why is temperature high in India during summer?**

Because during this season the sun rays fall vertically over the northern hemisphere

**21. Why is the eastern part of western ghats rain shadow area?**

The South West Monsoons causes heavy rainfall western side of Western ghats but decreases towards the eastern slopes

**22. Why is the eastern part of India more prone to cyclones during North East monsoons?**

In India most of the tropical cyclones develop in the Bay of Bengal.

**23. Why are the tropical evergreen forests called so?**

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

**24. What is meant by wild life sanctuaries?**

Wild life sanctuaries are places meant for providing protection to wildlife

**25. What is meant by Biosphere reserve?**

Biosphere reserve are a special category of protected area of land or coastal environments

**26. What is meant by forests?**

Forests are a large area of land covered with trees and undergrowth.

**27. What is irrigation?**

Ans: The artificial supply of water for the purpose of agriculture is called irrigation.

**28. Which river is called 'Sorrow of Bengal'?**

Ans: River Damodar

**29. Which is the reservoir created by Tungabhadra dam.**

Ans: Pampa Sagar

**30. Which is the longest tributary of river Ganga?**

Ans: River Yamuna

**31. Which is the highest gravity dam in India?**

Ans: Bhakra dam

**32. Which is the largest multipurpose river valley project of North Karnataka?**

Ans: Upper Krishna Project

33. Which is the longest river in South India?

Ans: Godavari

34. What is intensive farming?

Ans: A method of farming in which a large amount of capital and labour are applied per unit of land is called 'intensive farming'.

35. What is commercial farming?

Ans: A system of farming in which crops are grown for the market is called commercial farming.

36. What is mixed farming?

Ans: Agriculture involving the cultivation of crops and livestock rearing is called mixed farming.

37. What is dry farming?

Ans: A method of farming carried on in areas which receives scanty rainfall and where irrigation is either absent or limited is called dry farming.

38. What is Humid Farming?

Ans: It refers to the cultivation of crops in areas which receives sufficient rainfall, crops are grown without the help of irrigation.

39. What is zaid crop season?

Ans: The crops are grown in between the kharif and the Rabi crops are known as zaid crops.

40. What is cropping pattern?

Ans: Cropping pattern refers to the proportion of an area under different crops at a given time.

41. Which is the major kharif crop of India?

Ans: Rice

42. Which are the most important fibre crops of India?

Ans: 1. Cotton, 2. Jute

43. Which are the most important beverage crops of India?

Ans: 1. Coffee, 2. Tea

44. Which state is the largest rice producing state in India?

Ans: West Bengal

45. What is National Income?

Ans: National income is the total value of all goods and services produced in a country during one year.

46. National income is not the real indicator of economic development. Why?

Ans: If Population expands along with the increase of national income.

47. What is Per Capita income?

Ans: Per Capita income is the average income of each individual in the country.

48. How is Per Capita income calculated?

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

49. Which are the human development indicators?

Ans: 1. Life expectancy, 2. Education, 3. Standard of living

50. What is human development index?

Ans: The average of life expectancy, education and standard of living is known as Human development index.

51. According to the census of 2011, what is the Sex Ratio of India?

Ans: 945

52. Who said that development of its villages is the true development of India?

Ans: Mahatma Gandhiji

53. What is rural development?

Ans: Rural development refers to a process of economic and social upliftment of rural areas.

54. What is decentralization?

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

55. Name any two housing programs.

Ans: 1. Pradhan Manthri Awaz Yojana, 2. Ashraya Yojana

56. What is a root word of bank?

Ans: Bank means 'Bench' or money exchange table.

57. Name the type of account which doesn't give any interest but collect service charges.

Ans: Current account.

58. Who was the first president of Indian National Congress?

Ans: W.C. Banerjee

59. Who was the chairman of the Constitution Drafting Committee.

Ans: Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

60. Name the president and the members of Reorganization of State Commission.

**Ans: President -Fazal Ali**

**Members – K.M. Pannikker and H.N. Kunjru**

**61. When was our state renamed as Karnataka?**

**Ans: November 1, 1973**

**62. How many states and union territories are there in India?**

**Ans: 28 states and 9 union territories**

**63. What are human rights?**

**Ans: The basic rights acquired by an individual from his birth.**

**64. When was UNO officially founded?**

**Ans: October 24, 1945**

**65. Which are the 5 permanent member countries of UN security council?**

**Ans: USA, UK, France, Russia, China**

**66. Why should we purchase the greeting cards of UNICEF?**

**Ans: To generate funds to fund its various functions.**

**67. What is mob?**

**Ans: Mob is the collection of people who have assembled at a particular point without any prior plan and gathered to express some decision.**

**68. What is mob violence?**

**Ans: When the behavior of mob turns violent, then it is called as mob violence.**

**69. Industrialization led to the migration of the workers towards industries, Why?**

**Ans: Due to industrialization there was a drop in the employment available in the agriculture sector, and more employment were there in the industrial sector.**

**70. What is a child labour?**

**Ans: Children below the age of 14 years working for financial consideration is called child labour.**

**71. What is Female Feticide?**

**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.**

**72. What is child marriage?**

**Ans: Marriage that takes place between a boy of below 21 years and a girl who is below 18 years is child marriage.**

**73. What is industrial region?**

**Ans: Industrial region refers to a region with the concentration of one or a variety of industries.**

**74. Mumbai is known as Cottonpolis of India, why?**

**Ans: Mumbai is the most popular centre for cotton textile industry.**

**75. What are natural disasters?**

**Ans: The natural hazards which create wide spread destruction are known as natural disasters.**

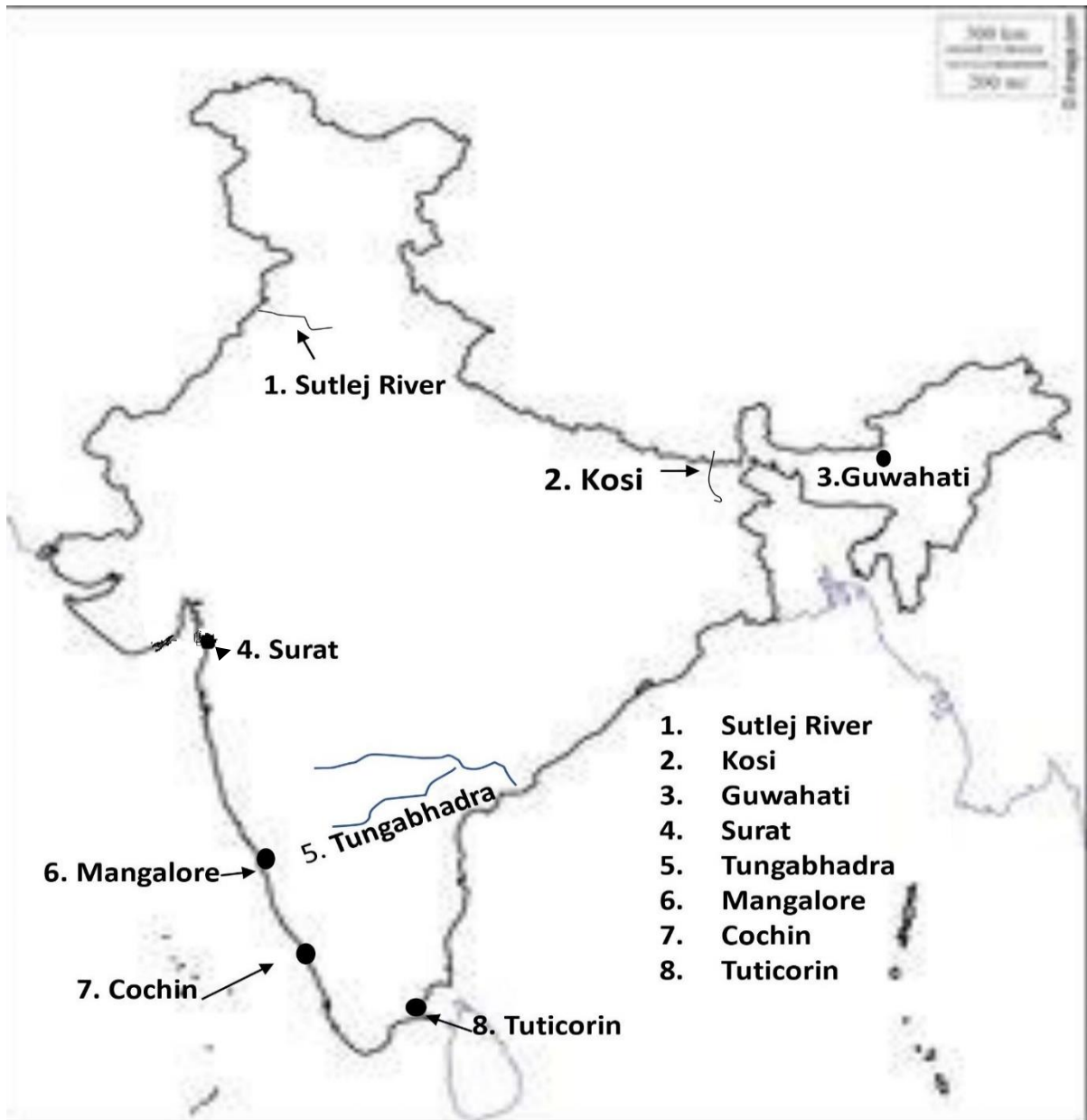
**76. When did consumer protection act come into force in India?**

**Ans: 1986**

**77. In the history of World Consumers movement March 15, 1962 is an important day, why?**

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

MAP-1

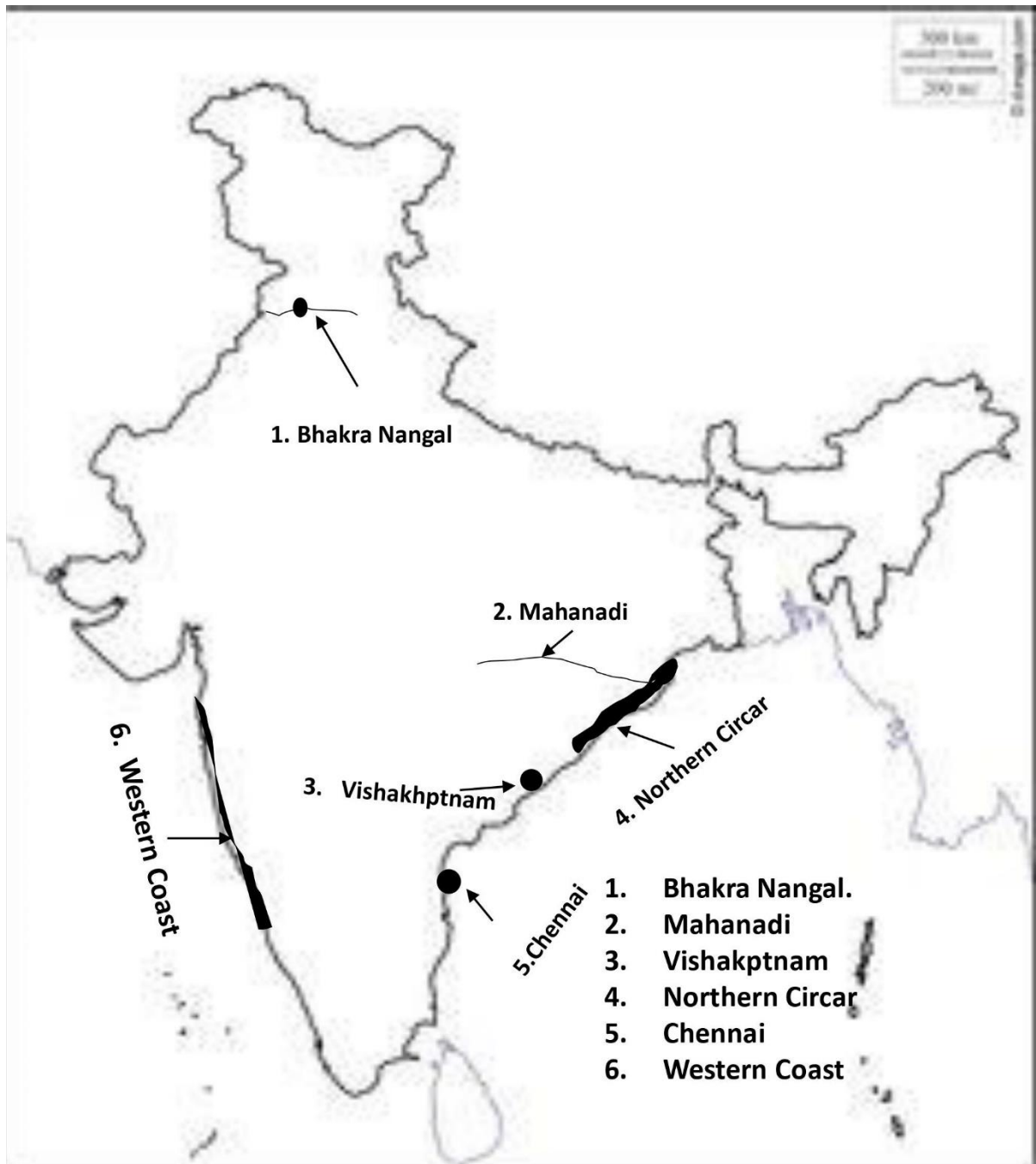




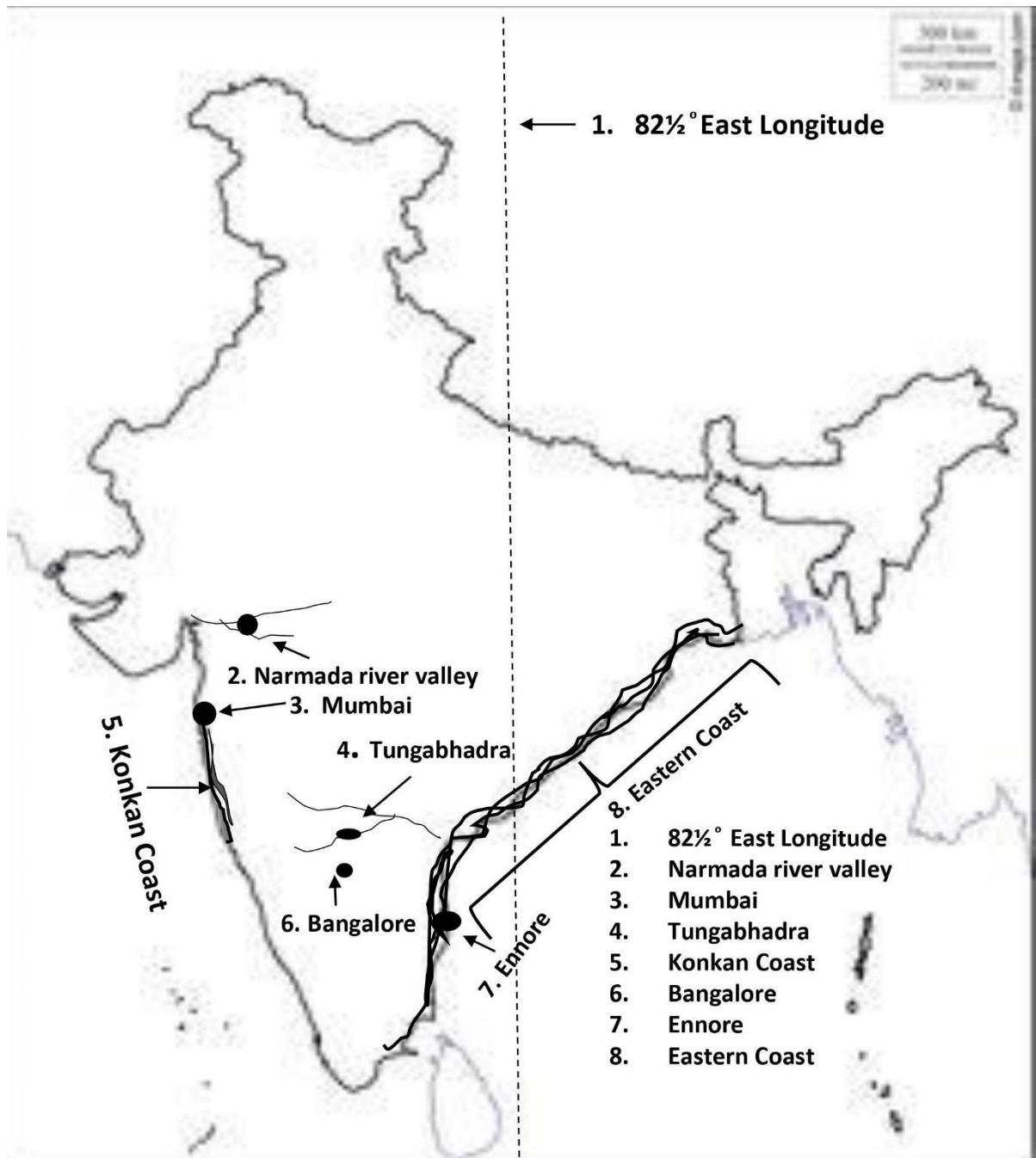
MAP-2



MAP-3



MAP-4



Map-5

