

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ



ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಡಳಿತ ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ

ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ

DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
DAVANAGERE

“ASHAYA”

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ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಡಳಿತ ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ

ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ

ಉಪನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರ ಕಚೇರಿ,
ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ
ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ

“ಆಶಯ - 2021-22”

ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್.ಎಲ್.ಸಿ. ಸಮಾಜವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಕಲಿಕಾ ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶಿ

ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ
2

ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶನ

ಡಾ|| ವಿಶಾಲ್ ಆರ್. ಭಾ.ಆ.ಸೇ.

ಮಾನ್ಯ ಆಯುಕ್ತರು
ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು

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ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಾಹಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು
ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ

ಶ್ರೀ ಮಹಂತೇಶ್ ಬಿಳಗಿ ಭಾ.ಆ.ಸೇ.

ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು
ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೃಷ್ಣಾಜಿ ಎಸ್. ಕರಿಚಣ್ಣನವರ್ ಕೆ.ಇ.ಎಸ್.

ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು (ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ)
ಆಯುಕ್ತರ ಕಚೇರಿ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು

ಶ್ರೀ ಪ್ರಸನ್ನ ಕುಮಾರ್ ಎಂ.ಎಸ್. ಕೆ.ಇ.ಎಸ್.

ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು (ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ)
ಆಯುಕ್ತರ ಕಚೇರಿ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು

ಉಪನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರ ಕಚೇರಿ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ

ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆ

ಶ್ರೀ ಮಂಜುನಾಥ್ ಹೆಚ್. ಕೆ.ಇ.ಎಸ್.

ಪದನಿಮಿತ್ತ ಸಹ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಾಂಶುಪಾಲರು
ಸಿಟಿಇ ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗ

ಶ್ರೀ ಲಿಂಗರಾಜು ಹೆಚ್. ಕೆ. ಕೆ.ಇ.ಎಸ್.

ಪ್ರಾಂಶುಪಾಲರು ಮತ್ತು ಪದನಿಮಿತ್ತ
ಉಪನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು (ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ)
ಡಯಟ್ ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ.ಆರ್. ತಿಪ್ಪೇಶಪ್ಪ ಕೆ.ಇ.ಎಸ್.

ಉಪನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು (ಆಡಳಿತ)
ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ
ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ

ಸಲಹೆ

ಶ್ರೀ ನಾಗರಾಜ್ ಸಿ. ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ಉಪನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರ ಕಚೇರಿ ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ
ಶ್ರೀ ರವಿ ಎಲ್. ಉಪಯೋಜನ ಸಮನ್ವಯಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್.ಕೆ. ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ
ಶ್ರೀ ಮಂಜುನಾಥಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಎಂ. ಉಪಯೋಜನ ಸಮನ್ವಯಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್.ಕೆ. ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ
ಶ್ರೀ ಮಂಜುನಾಥ ಕೆ. ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ಚನ್ನಗಿರಿ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು
ಶ್ರೀ ಅಂಬಣ್ಣ ಟಿ. ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು., ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ ಉತ್ತರ ವಲಯ
ಶ್ರೀ ನಿರಂಜನ ಮೂರ್ತಿ ಎಂ. ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು., ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ವಲಯ
ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪ ಬಿ.ಸಿ. ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು., ಹರಿಹರ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು
ಶ್ರೀ ರಾಜೀವ್ ಜಿ.ಇ. ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು., ಹೊನ್ನಾಳಿ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು
ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಉಮಾದೇವಿ ಬಿ. ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಜಗಳೂರು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು

ಸಮನ್ವಯ

ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಶಶಿಕಲಾ ಎಂ. ವಿಷಯ ಪರಿವೀಕ್ಷಕರು, ಉಪನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರ ಕಚೇರಿ, ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ

ಸಹಕಾರ

ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪ್ರೌಢಶಾಲಾ ಮುಖ್ಯೋಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರ ಸಂಘ, ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ
ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪ್ರೌಢಶಾಲಾ ಸಹಶಿಕ್ಷಕರ ಸಂಘ, ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ

ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ತಂಡದ ಪರಿಚಯ

ಸಮಾಜವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಎಸ್.ಟಿ.ಎಫ್.ತಂಡ ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ

ಕ್ರ. ಸಂ.	ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರ ಹೆಸರು	ಶಾಲೆಯ ಹೆಸರು
1	ಶ್ರೀ ರಾಮಚಂದ್ರ ಕೆ.ಎಸ್.	ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಪ್ರೌಢಶಾಲೆ ಟಿ.ಗೋಪಗೊಂಡನಹಳ್ಳಿ ನ್ಯಾಮತಿ ತಾ.
2	ಶ್ರೀ ಪ್ರಸನ್ನ ಎಸ್.ಇ.	ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಪದವಿ ಪೂರ್ವ ಕಾಲೇಜು (ಪ್ರೌಢಶಾಲಾ ವಿಭಾಗ) ಹೊನ್ನಾಳಿ
3	ಶ್ರೀ ರಮೇಶ್ ಎಂ.	ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಪ್ರೌಢಶಾಲೆ ಗುಡ್ಡದ ಕುಮಾರನಹಳ್ಳಿ ಚನ್ನಗಿರಿ ತಾ.
4	ಶ್ರೀ ಬಸವಲಿಂಗಪ್ಪ ಹುಗ್ಗಿ	ಶ್ರೀ ಮಹಾರುದ್ರಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಪ್ರೌಢಶಾಲೆ ನಲ್ಲುದುರೆ-ಗೋಮಾಳ, ಚನ್ನಗಿರಿ ತಾ.
5	ಶ್ರೀ ಸುರೇಶ್ ನಾಯಕ ಟಿ.ಎಂ.	ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಪ್ರೌಢಶಾಲೆ ಮೆಳ್ಳೆಕಟ್ಟೆ ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ ಉತ್ತರ ತಾ.
6.	ಶ್ರೀ ಮಲ್ಲಿಕಾರ್ಜುನ ಬಿ.ಸಿ.	ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಪ್ರೌಢಶಾಲೆ ಆವರಗೊಳ್ಳೆ ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ ಉತ್ತರ
7	ಶ್ರೀ ಶೇಕ್ ಅಹಮದ್	ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್ ಶಾಲೆ ಕುಕ್ಕುವಾಡ ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ ದಕ್ಷಿಣ
8	ಶ್ರೀ ನಾಗರಾಜ್ ವಿ.ಎಸ್.	ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಪ್ರೌಢಶಾಲೆ ಗುತ್ತೂರು ಹರಿಹರ ತಾ.
9	ಶ್ರೀ ಗೋವಿಂದನಾಯ್ಕ ಆರ್.	ಶ್ರೀ ಮೈಲಾರ ಲಿಂಗೇಶ್ವರ ಪ್ರೌಢಶಾಲೆ ದೇವರಬೆಳಕೆರೆ ಹರಿಹರ ತಾ.
10	ಶ್ರೀ ಪ್ರದೀಪ್ ಎಸ್.ಎನ್.	ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಪ್ರೌಢಶಾಲೆ ಗೌರೀಪುರ ಜಗಳೂರು ತಾ.
11	ಶ್ರೀ ವಿಶ್ವನಾಥ್	ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಪ್ರೌಢಶಾಲೆ ದಿದ್ದಿಗಿ ಜಗಳೂರು ತಾ.
12	ಶ್ರೀ ಶ್ರೀಕಾಂತ್ ಕೆ.	ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಪ್ರೌಢಶಾಲೆ ಹೆಚ್. ಬಸವಾಪುರ ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ವಲಯ
13	ಶ್ರೀ ಅಸಾದುಲ್ಲ ಬೇಗ್	ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಉರ್ದು ಪ್ರೌಢಶಾಲೆ ಹೊಸೂರು ಚನ್ನಗಿರಿ ತಾ.
14	ಶ್ರೀ ಪುರುಷೋತ್ತಮ್ ರಾಜ್	ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಬಾಲಕರ ಪದವಿ ಪೂರ್ವ ಕಾಲೇಜು (ಪ್ರೌಢಶಾಲಾ ವಿಭಾಗ) ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ

HISTORY

UNIT-1

ADVENT OF EUROPEANS TO INDIA

Multiple choice questions.

- The traders of this country had gained monopoly over trade in Europe.**
A) England B) France C) Holland D) Italy
- The Europeans who re-established the trade relationship with India were**
A) The British B) The French
C) The Portuguese D) The Dutch
- The First Viceroy of the Portuguese who came to India was**
A) Alfanso Albuquerque B) Robert Clive
C) Dupleix D) Francisco de Almeida
- The Capital city of the French in India was**
A) Pondicherry B) Goa C) Surat D) Calcutta
- 'Blue water policy' was introduced by**
A) Alfanso de Albuquerque B) Robert Clive
C) Dupleix D) Francisco de Almeida
- The Portuguese politically declined with the arrival of ---- and ----in India.**
A) The French and the English
B) The Dutch and the English
C) The Arabs and the English
D) The Dutch and the French
- Dutch are from-----**
A) England B) France C) Holland D) Italy
- The Mughal Emperor Jahangir issued a royal permission to English to establish their first warehouse of factory at**
A) Pondicherry B) Goa C) Surat D) Calcutta
- In CE 1639, English took -----from the King of Chandragiri and established a strong fort named St. George Fort.**
A) Pondicherry B) Goa C) Surat D) Madras
- By the later part of 18th century, the English made ----- as their capital city.**
A) Delhi B) Mumbai C) Calcutta D) Madras
- In 1453, the trade through the route of Constantinople was not profitable to the merchants. Why?**
- Who discovered the sea route between India and Europe?**
- Who were the first Europeans to re-establish trade between India and Europe?**
- Who were the first to arrive in India for trade and were the last to leave India by the sea route?**
- Who was the first Viceroy of Portugues?**
- Who implemented "Blue Water Policy"?**
- Who is considered as the real founder of Portuguese Empire in India?**
- What was the administrative centre of Portuguese in India?**
- The power of Portuguese declined in India. Why?**
- Dutch limited themselves to spice rich Islands. Why?**
- Where did East India Company set up its first warehouse in India?**
- Who issued permission to East India Company to establish their warehouse at Surat?**
- Who arrived at the court of jahangir as the royal ambassador from the court of James I?**
- Who was Sir Thomas Roe?**
- What was the name of the fort built by British at Calcutta?**
- What was the name of the fort built by British at Madras?**
- Which was the first warehouse of English in India?**
- Which was the first warehouse of French in India?**
- Which was the capital city of English in India?**
- Which was the capital city of French in India?**
- Who led British army at Buxar Battle?**
- Between whom Battle of Buxar fought?**
- What is Dewani Rights?**
- Who gave Dewani Rights to Btitish over Bengal?**
- Who implemented "Dual-government system" in Bangal?**

Answer the following questions in one sentence.

- What was the capital of Eastern Roman (Byzantim) Empire?
- Who had gained monopoly over the trade in Asian countries?
- Who had gained monopoly over the trade in Europe?
- Constantinople was considered as "the gateway of European trade" Why?
- Who captured the city of Constantinople in 1453?

Answer the following questions in 2 to 4 sentences.

- How did trade take place between India and Europe during middle ages?
- Spain and Portugal were attempting to break the monopoly of Italian merchants. Why?
- What are the scientific discoveries that helped the courageous sailors to find new sea-routes?
- Discuss the reasons that resulted in the discovery of new sea route to India?

5. Make a list of the Europeans who arrived at India to do business.
6. State the reasons for the battle of Plassey?
7. What were the results of Battle of Plassey?
8. State the reasons for the battle of Buxar?
9. What were the results of Battle of Buxar?

UNIT-2

THE EXTENSION OF THE BRITISH RULE

Multiple choice questions

1. **The first Anglo-Maratha war was fought during this time.**
A) 1775-1782 B) 1798-1805 C) 1803-1805 D) 1817-1818
2. **The first Anglo-Maratha war was ended with the treaty of**
A) Sulbai B) Bassein C) Madras D) Lahore
3. **Subsidiary alliance was introduced by**
A) Warren Hastings B) Lord Wellesley
C) Lord Dalhousie D) William Bentinck
4. **The second Anglo-Maratha war was fought during this time.**
A) 1775-1782 B) 1798-1805
C) 1803-1805 D) 1817-1818
5. **Subsidiary Alliance was introduced in**
A) 1797 B) 1798 C) 1809 D) 1848
6. **The first native state which signed the Subsidiary alliance was**
A) Hyderabad B) Gwalior C) Mysore D) Punjab
7. **The Peshwa entered the Subsidiary Alliance system by accepting the following Treaty.**
A) Salbai B) Bassein C) Madras D) Lahore
8. **The last Peshwa of Marathas was**
A) Raghoba B) Nana Padnavis
C) Madhava Rao II D) Bajirao II
9. **The Sikhs signed a humiliating Lahore Agreement in**
A) 1797 B) 1798 C) 1846 D) 1848
10. **Doctrine of Lapse was introduced in**
A) 1797 B) 1798 C) 1846 D) 1848
11. **Doctrine of Lapse policy was implemented by**
A) Warren Hastings B) Lord Wellesley
C) Lord Dalhousie D) William Bentinck

Answer the following questions in a sentence each.

1. Which policies of the British helped to expand their empire in India?
2. What was the reason for implementation of Subsidiary Alliance by Wellesley?
3. What is meant by Subsidiary Alliance?
4. What was the reason for the 2nd Anglo-Maratha war?
5. Which were the princely states annexed with the British empire according to the Doctrine of Lapse?

Answer the following questions.

1. What were the reasons for the first Anglo-Maratha war?
2. What were the policies followed by Lord Wellesley to expand the British Empire in India?
3. What were the conditions under Subsidiary Alliance?
4. What were the effects of Subsidiary Alliance?
5. Describe about the second Anglo-Maratha war.
6. Explain the 3rd Anglo-Maratha war.
7. How did Punjab come under the control of the British?
8. How did the Doctrine of Lapse support the expansion of British Empire in India?

UNIT- 3

THE IMPACT OF BRITISH RULE IN INDIA

Multiple choice questions

1. **The civil service system was introduced by**
A) Warren Hastings B) Lord Cornwallis
C) Lord Dalhousie D) William Bentinck
2. **"All the natives of Hindustan are completely corrupt" argued by**
A) Warren Hastings B) Lord Cornwallis
C) Lord Dalhousie D) William Bentinck
3. **A 'Dewani Aadalat' as a civil court was established by**
A) Warren Hastings B) Lord Cornwallis
C) Lord Dalhousie D) William Bentinck
4. **The Post of 'Superintendent of Police' was created by**
A) Warren Hastings B) Lord Cornwallis
C) Lord Dalhousie D) William Bentinck
5. **Permanent Zamindar system implemented in Bengal and Bihar regions during**
A) 1792 B) 1793 C) 1794 D) 1795
6. **Permanent Zamindar system was introduced by**
A) Warren Hastings B) Lord Cornwallis
C) Lord Dalhousie D) Thomas Munro
7. **Mahal means**
A) Village B) City C) Taluk D) District
8. **Mahalwari system was introduced in ----- and ----- regions.**
A) Bengal and Bihar B) Punjab and Delhi
C) Madras and Mysore D) Mumbai and Calcutta
9. **In Ryotwari system, the land tax had ----- year tenure.**
A) 10 B) 20 C) 30 D) 40
10. **The British officer who encouraged the spread of modern education was**
A) Warren Hastings B) Lord Cornwallis
C) Lord Dalhousie D) William Bentinck
11. **In 1781 C.E, 'Calcutta Madarasa' was started by**
A) Warren Hastings B) Lord Cornwallis
C) Charles Grant D) William Bentinck

12. The universalization of British education in India was pressed by

- A) Warren Hastings B) Lord Cornwallis
C) Charles Grant D) William Bentinck

13. According to this act the Governor General of Bengal became the Governor General of India.

- A) Regulating Act of 1773 B) Pitts India Act of 1784
C) Charter Act of 1813 D) Charter Act of 1833

14. The Act which barred any discrimination based on religion, birth and skin colour was

- A) Regulating Act of 1773 B) Pitts India Act of 1784
C) Charter Act of 1813 D) Charter Act of 1833

15. The first viceroy of the British India was

- A) Warren Hastings B) Lord Cornwallis
C) Lord Dalhousie D) Lord Canning

16. The following act was also called as 'Minto Marley reformation'.

- A) Indian Council Act of 1861
B) Indian Council Act of 1909
C) Indian Council Act of 1919
D) Indian Government Act of 1935

17. Separate Electorate College for Muslims was created under this act.

- A) Indian Council Act of 1861
B) Indian Council Act of 1909
C) Indian Council Act of 1919
D) Indian Government Act of 1935

18. According to this act, the federal court was established.

- A) Indian Council Act of 1861
B) Indian Council Act of 1909
C) Indian Council Act of 1919
D) Indian Government Act of 1935

Answer the following questions in a sentence each.

1. Who was introduced Mahalwari system?
2. Which revenue system was implemented by Alexander Reed?
3. Who was started Sanskrit College at Banaras in 1792?
4. What was the main aim of Macaulay education policy?
5. How the Pitt's India act of 1784 curtailed the political rights of Indians conclusively?
6. Indian Council act of 1861 was an important for the Indians. Why?
7. Which were the legislative bodies created at the center as per the 1919 Act?
8. Indian Government Act of 1935 is considered as the foundation for the present Indian Constitution. Why?

Answer the following questions.

1. Analyse the judicial system of the British implemented in India through the East India Company.
2. What are the reforms brought by the British in the Police department?
❖ Lord Cornwallis implemented the
3. Permanent Zamindar system made the Indian farmers born in debt, lived in debt and died in debt. How? Criticise.
4. What are the main features of Ryotwari System?
5. What are the impacts of the British land tax system?
6. What are the important features of Regulating Act?
7. List out the important features of Charter Act of 1833.
8. What are the main features of Indian Government Act of 1935?

UNIT-4

OPPOSITION TO BRITISH RULE IN KARNATAKA

Multiple choice questions

1. **In Indian History, ----century has been remarked as the century of political problems.**
A) 16th B) 17th C) 18th D) 19th
2. **The first Anglo-Mysore war was fought during this time.**
A) 1767 to 1769 B) 1780 to 1784
C) 1790 to 1792 D) 1802 to 1804
3. **The First Anglo-Mysore war was ended with the treaty of**
A) Mangalore B) Srirangapatna
C) Madras D) Salbai
4. **The second Anglo-Mysore war was ended with the treaty of**
A) Mangalore B) Srirangapatna
C) Madras D) Salbai
5. **The third Anglo-Mysore war was ended with the treaty of**
A) Mangalore B) Srirangapatna
C) Madras D) Salbai
6. **Kitturu Chennamma adopted a boy named-----**
A) Malla Sarja B) Shivalingarudra Sarja
C) Shivalingappa D) Sangolli Rayanna
7. **The native place of Sangolli Rayanna is**
A) Sangolli B) Bylahongala
C) Nandagada D) Kittur
8. **The factor which helped Thackeray to take over Kittur under his control was**
A) Subsidiary Alliance B) Doctrine of Lapse
C) Misadministration of Kittur D) Rebellion of Kittur

9. **The British officer who captured Kittur through war was**
 A) Thackeray B) Colonel Deak
 C) Meadows Taylor D) Camp Bell
10. **The sources which have kept the life and bravery of Rayanna alive till today are**
 A) Monuments B) inscriptions
 C) Legends D) Ballads
11. **Amarasulya rebellion basically a**
 A) Labourer Rebellion B) Farmer Rebellion
 C) Soldier rebellion D) Kings rebellion
12. **A rebellion organised by these leaders in Kodagu.**
 A) Swami Aparampara, Kalyana Swam, Putta Basappa
 B) Venkatappa Nayaka, Rayanna, Veerappa
 C) Kitturu Chennamma, Veerappa, Putta Basappa
 D) Swami Aparampara, Tippu Sultan, Hyder Ali
13. **Surapur is in ----- District.**
 A) Yadagiri B) Raichur C) Chitradurga D) Vijayanagar
14. **In 1842, the British appointed ----- as political agent in Surapura.**
 A) Thackeray B) Colonel Deak
 C) Meadows Taylor D) Camp Bell
10. What were the conditions of Srirangapatna treaty?
 11. What were the reasons for the 4th Anglo Mysore war?
 12. The Fourth Anglo Mysore war strengthened the position of British in Mysore. Criticize.
 13. Describe the rebellion of Dondiya Wagh against the British.
 14. 'War was inevitable for Kittur Chennamma with the British'. Why?
 15. Describe the role of Sangolli Rayanna in the fight against the British.
 16. Describe the role of Putta Basappa in the rebellion in Kodagu provinces.
 17. How did the British gained control over Surapura province?
 18. What were the reformations undertaken by Medes Taylor in Surapura Province?
 19. Explain the Surapura rebellion briefly.
 20. How did Veerappa of Koppal fought against the British? / Explain the rebellion of Koppal briefly.
 21. Explain the rebellion of Bedas of Hulagali against the British.

Answer the following questions in a sentence each.

1. What was the reason for the first Anglo-Mysore war?
2. What was the reason for the second Anglo-Mysore war?
3. What was the effect of battle of Port Novae?
4. When did 4th Anglo-Mysore war fought?
5. The British handed over Kittur to Shivalingarudra Sarja. Why?
6. Who was the collector of Dharwad died in the war with Kittur?
7. What was the duty of Sangolli Rayanna?
8. What was the reason for the shift Chenamma to Kusugal prison from Bylahongala.

Answer the following questions.

1. "18th century was the century of political problems in Indian history." Justify the statement.
2. The death of Chikkadevaraja wodeyar affected the political developments of Mysore state. How?
3. How did Hyder Ali come to power in Mysore?
4. Explain the first Anglo-Mysore war.
5. Madras treaty was inevitable for the British. Justify the statement.
6. Explain the second Anglo-Mysore war.
7. What were the results of the second Anglo-Mysore war?
8. Which incidents created enmity among the British on Tippu?
9. Srirangapatna treaty was inevitable for Tippu. Justify.

UNIT – 5
SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS REFORMATION
MOVEMENT

Multiple choice questions

1. **'Atmiya Sabha' was started in Calcutta by**
 A) Dayananda Saraswathi
 B) Dr. Athma Ram Panduranga
 C) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
 D) Mahatma Jyothibha Phule
2. **Raja Ram Mohan Roy started a journal in Bengali language named**
 A) Samvada Komudhi B) New India
 C) Satyarthha Prakasha D) Justice
3. **"Raj Ram Mohan Roy as the harbinger of modern India, progenitor of Indian Social Reformation movement, and 'the prophet of Indian Nationalism". Stated by**
 A) Ambedkar B) Rabindranatha Tagore
 C) Annie Besant D) Mahatma Gandhiji
4. **During 19th century ----- was the Centre of the new thinking.**
 A) Madras B) Calcutta
 C) Mumbai D) Delhi
5. **Young Bengal Movement was started by**
 A) Henry Vivian Derozio B) Annie Besant
 C) Colonel.H.S. Alcot D) Medam Blavatsky

6. **'Cow Protection Associations' were started to protect cows by**
 - A) Dayananda Saraswathi
 - B) Dr. Athmaram Panduranga
 - C) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
 - D) Mahatma Jyothiba Phule
7. **One of them in the following influenced by the principles of Arya Samaj was**
 - A) Lala Lajapat Roy
 - B) Mahadev Govinda Ranade
 - C) Babasaheb Ambedkar
 - D) Mahatma Gandhiji
8. **The founder of the Prarthana Samaj was**
 - A) Dayananda Saraswathi
 - B) Dr. Athmaram Panduranga
 - C) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
 - D) Mahatma Jyothiba Phule
9. **Mahadeva Govinda Ranade, R.G. Bhandarkar and N.G. Chandavarkar were the main leaders of This society.**
 - A) Satya Shodhak Samaj
 - B) Prarthana Samaj
 - C) Arya Samaj
 - D) Brahma samaj
10. **The famous book of Mahatma Jyothiba Phule is**
 - A) Samvada Komudi
 - B) New India
 - C) Gulamgiri
 - D) Satyarth Prakasha
11. **The person who influenced by the principles of Mahatma Jyothiba Phule was**
 - A) Lala Lajapat Roy
 - B) Mahadeva Govinda Ranade
 - C) Baba Saheb Ambedkar
 - D) Mahatma Gandhiji
12. **One has to interpret one's religion according to the changing times. Otherwise, religion becomes sluggish. Stated by**
 - A) Dayananda Saraswathi
 - B) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
 - C) Swami Vivekananda
 - D) Mahatma Jyothiba Phule
13. **Anglo- Oriental college was established in**
 - A) Aligarh
 - B) Calcutta
 - C) Mumbai
 - D) Banaras
14. **Annie Besant arrived in India as a member of the Theosophical society in**
 - A) 1897
 - B) 1893
 - C) 1898
 - D) 1900
15. **In 1898, Central Hindu College was started in Banaras by**
 - A) Dayananda Saraswathi
 - B) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
 - C) Annie Besant
 - D) Mahatma Jyothiba Phule
16. **Periyar Movement basically a ----- movement.**
 - A) Non Brahmin
 - B) Non Untouchables
 - C) Non - Dalit
 - D) Non-Religion
17. **Justice Party was started in**
 - A) 1870
 - B) 1916
 - C) 1925
 - D) 1939
18. **Self-Respect Movement was started under the leadership of**
 - A) Dayananda Saraswathi
 - B) Sri Narayana Guru
 - C) Swami Vivekananda
 - D) E.V Ramaswami Naicker

Answer the following questions in a sentence each.

1. Define the theory of White Man's burden'.
2. What was the main aim of Athmiya Sabha'?
3. Who started the 'Brahma Samaj'?
4. Who prohibited the Sati System?
5. Derozio had to be outraged by traditionalist. Why?
6. Which was the debate association created by the Derozio?
7. What was the first name of Dayananda Saraswathi?
8. What was the main aim of Shuddhi Movement? / Why was Dayananda Saraswathi started Shuddhi Movement?
9. What was Prarthana Samaj advocate?
10. Why was Mahatma Jyothiba Phule founded Satya Shodhak Samaj?
11. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan founded Mohammadan Anglo-Oriental college. Why?
12. The Movement created by Sir Ahmed Khan called as 'Aligarh Movement'. Why?
13. Name the spiritual Guru of Swami Vivekananda.
14. Why did Swami Vivekananda establish Ramakrishna Mission?
15. Who were the founders of Theosophical Society?
16. What is the reason for Annie Besant called as 'Shwetha Saraswathi'?
17. Name the periodicals started by Annie Besant.
18. Who was the first woman president of Indian National Congress?
19. What was the main aim of Shri Narayana Guru paripalana Yogam?

Answer the following questions

1. What are the important aspects of Brahma Samaj?
2. How do you say that The Brahma Samaj tried for the upliftment of women?
3. What are the reformation brought by Henri Vivian Derozio?
4. Analyse the declaration "Back to Vedas" of Dayananda Saraswathi. / Why was Dayananda Saraswathi called as renaissance person?
5. What are the reformations brought by the Arya Samaj?
6. What are the reformations brought by Prarthana Samaj?
7. Explain the contributions of Phules in the reformation of Indian society?
8. Analyse the aims of the Aligarh Movement/ List out the reformations brought by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.

9. Write a short note about Ramakrishna Paramahansa.
10. Explain the thoughts of Swami Vivekananda.
11. What are the aims of Theosophical Society?
12. The reforms of Theosophical society in India are called the revival of Hinduism. Justify the statement.
13. What were the contributions of Annie Besant to Indian Society?
14. Mention the contributions of Narayana Guru Paripalana Yogam.
15. List out the main aspects of Periyar Movement.

UNIT – 6

THE FIRST WAR OF INDIAN INDEPENDENCE

Multiple choice questions

1. **Doctrine of Lapse policy was introduced by**
 A) Lord Wellesley B) Lord Dalhousie
 C) William Bentinck D) Warren Hastings
2. **1857 revolt started here for the first time.**
 A) Barackpur B) Merut
 C) Delhi D) Lucknow
3. **The Indian soldier who killed a British officer during the revolt was**
 A) Taty Tope B) Nana Saheb
 C) Mangala Pondey D) Bahaddur Shah II
4. **The Native king who declared as the emperor of India during 1857.**
 A) Taty Tope B) Nana Saheb
 C) Lakshmi Bai D) Bahaddur Shah II
5. **The revolt at Kanpur was led by**
 A) Taty Tope B) Nana Saheb
 C) Lakshmi bai D) Bahaddur Shah II
6. **He was coming to the support of Rani Lakshmi Bai after the fall of Kanpur.**
 A) Taty Tope B) Nana Saheb
 C) Lakshmi bai D) Bahaddur Shah II
7. **Lakshmi Bai captured----- from the British during the revolt.**
 A) Merut B) Kanpur C) Gwalior D) Lucknow

Answer the following questions in a sentence each.

1. When was the first war of Indian independence fought?
2. Which places became the part of the British Empire according to Doctrine of Lapse policy?
3. Whose kingships abolished by Lord Dalhousie?
4. Who were the famous kings dethroned by the British?
5. What was the impact of the Industrial revolution of England on Indian industries?
6. Who was assisted by Taty Tope?

Answer the following questions.

1. Explain the political causes of 1857 revolt.
2. How did economic changes lead to the 1857 revolt? Explain.
3. State the administrative causes of 1857 revolt.
4. Mention the military reasons of 1857 revolt.
5. What was the reason for Mangal Pondey killed the British officer? OR What was the immediate cause of 1857 revolt?
6. 1857 revolt failed to expel the British From India. Why?
7. What were the aspects of the declaration of the Queen of Britain of 1858? OR How did the British tried to appease Indians through the queen declaration of queen?
8. What were the results of the 1857 revolt?

UNIT – 7 FREEDOM MOVEMENT

Multiple choice questions

1. **To curb the independence of the independent press, vernacular press act was implemented by**
 A) Lord Litton B) Lord Curzon
 C) Lord Rippon D) Lord Dalhousie
2. **Indian National Congress was founded in**
 A) 1875 B) 1885 C) 1895 D) 1905
3. **The founder of Indian National Congress was**
 A) Mahatma Gandhiji B) Bala Gangadhara Tilak
 C) A.O.Hume D) Gopala Krishna Gokhale
4. **'Drain Theory 'was explained by**
 A) Dadabai Navoroji B) M.G Ranade
 C) Gopalakrishna Gokhale D) Surendranath Banerji
5. **Those who are known as 'Political beggars'.**
 A) Moderates B) Radicals
 C) Revolutionaries D) Gandhiji
6. **The Division of Bengal plan was prepared by**
 A) Lord Litton B) Lord Curzon
 C) Lord Rippon D) Lord Dalhousie
7. **"Swaraj is My Birth Right" declared by**
 A) Arabindo Ghosh B) Bala Gangadhara Tilak
 C) Bipin Chandra Pal D) Lala Lajapat Roy
8. **Bala Gangadhara Tilak published ----- in Marathi language.**
 A) Maratha B) Abhinava Bharat
 C) Kesari D) Gadar
9. **Who among these has organized a secret organization called 'Abhinav Bharat'.**
 A) Moderates B) Radicals
 C) Revolutionaries D) Gandhiji
10. **Which of the following radical leader continued freedom struggle become a revolutionary leader?**
 A) Arabino Ghosh B) Bala Gangadhara Tilak
 C) Bipin Chandra Pal D) Lala Lajapat Roy

Answer the following questions in a sentence each.

1. The Indians began to express anti-British outrage. Why?
2. What is the reason for the British government implemented vernacular press act?
3. Newspapers opposed the stance of the Who was the first president of Indian National Congress?
4. What was the primary aim of Indian National Congress initially?
5. How did Bal Gangadhar Tilak used religious celebrations like Ganesh Utsav and Shivaji Festival in freedom movement?
6. How was the British Government suppress the revolutionaries?

Answer the following questions.

1. Explain the Drain Theory.
2. What was the role of Moderates in freedom movement?
3. What was the role of Bal Gangadhar Tilak in freedom movement.
4. What were the contributions of Radicals to the Indian freedom struggle.
5. Explain the contributions of revolutionaries to the Indian freedom struggle.

UNIT – 8

ERA OF GANDHI AND NATIONAL MOVEMENT

Multiple choice questions.

1. **The movement started by Ali brothers was**
A) Khilapat Movement
B) Non- cooperative movement
C) Civil disobedience movement
D) Quit India Movement
2. **The demand of separate nation for Muslims was submitted by**
A) Muhammad Ali Jinnah B) Moulana Abdul Kalam
C) Khan Abdul Guffer Khan D) Ali Brothers
3. **The president of Lahore Congress session held in 1929 was**
A) Jawaharlal Nehru B) Ambedkar
C) Lal Lajapat Roy D) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
4. **Mahad Tank and kalaram temple Movements were organized by**
A) Mahatma Gandhiji B) Ambedkar
C) Subhas Chandra Bose D) Nehru
5. **The commander of Jhansi regiment, a women's wing of INA was**
A) Captain Lakshmi Sehagal B) Annie Besant
C) Kamala Nehru D) Sarojini Naidu
6. **Gandhiji broke the Salt law at**
A) Sabaramathi B) Ankola

C) Dandi D) Manglore

7. **Quit India Movement was held in**
A) 1920 B) 1930 C) 1942 D) 1945
8. **The Chairman of the Haripura session of Indian National Congress was**
A) Mahatma Gandhiji B) Ambedkar
C) Subhas Chandra Bose D) Nehru

Answer the following questions.

1. Describe the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.
2. Explain the Non-Cooperative Movement.
3. Describe the Civil disobedience movement led by Gandhiji.
4. Describe the Quit India Movement.
5. Describe the role of Mahatma Gandhiji.
6. Describe the achievements of Subhas Chandra Bose in Freedom Movement.
7. Explain the major achievements of Nehru as the first Prime Minister of India.
8. Describe the agitation of farmers and
9. Describe the various tribal revolts in the Indian freedom struggle.
10. Describe the struggle of Ambedkar to eradicate untouchability.

UNIT – 9 - POST INDEPENDENT INDIA

Multiple choice questions.

1. **The last Governor of British India was**
A) Lord Mount Batten B) Lord Curzon
C) Lord Rippon D) Lord Dalhousie
2. **The following amendment added the words 'socialism' and 'secular' to the Constitution**
A) 32nd Amendment B) 42nd Amendment
C) 45th Amendment D) 46th Amendment
3. **The leader who merged the princely states successfully was**
A)Jawaharlal Nehru B) Sardar Vallabhabai Patel
C) Mahatma Gandhiji D) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
4. **Indian government merged this state through military operation.**
A) Jammu-Kashmir B) Junagadh
C) Hyderabad D) Mysore
5. **The merger of the following state was unique than the other states.**
A) Jammu-Kashmir B) Junagadh
C) Hyderabad D) Mysore
6. **Pondicherry was a colony of**
A) The English B) The Dutch
C) The French D)The Portuguese
7. **Goa was liberated in the year**
A) 1949 B) 1954 C) 1961 D) 1965

8. The first state which formed on the basis of language was

- A) Andhra Pradesh B) Tamilnadu
C) Karnataka D) Maharashtra

Answer the following questions in a sentence each.

1. Which was the technique followed by the British to create communalism among the Indians?
2. Who was the first Prime Minister of India?
3. Who was the first President of India?
4. Who was the first Home Minister of India?
5. Who was known as 'Iron man of India'?
6. Sardar Patel was known as 'iron man of India'. Why?
7. Why were the citizens of Junagadh revolt against the Nawab?
8. Why was Nizam of Hyderabad refused to join Indian territory?
9. What was the cruel army of the Nizam called?
10. Who was the King of Kashmir when India gets freedom?
11. Why was Hari Singh, the king of Kashmir didn't join Indian territory?
12. Which is the European country that has ruled over a region of India for a long time?
13. Who was died after hunger strike demanding for Andhra Pradesh?
14. How many states and union territories formed according to the State Reorganization Act?

Answer the following questions

1. How did the nation face refugee problem?
2. How did Sardar Patel merge the princely states into Indian territory successfully?
3. How was Junagadh merged with Indian federation?
4. How was Hyderabad merged with Indian federation?
5. Explain how Jammu-Kashmir merged with Indian territory.
6. How was Pondicherry liberated from the French? Explain.
7. How was Goa liberated from Portuguese?
8. The formation of linguistic states was inevitable after independence. Why?
9. Explain the process of State Reorganization based on language.
10. Write a short note about the unification of Karnataka.

POLITICAL SCIENCE

UNIT – 1

THE PROBLEMS OF INDIA AND THEIR SOLUTIONS

Multiple Choice questions

1. Which of the following problem widely spread to all strata of society.
A) Corruption B) Unemployment
C) Poverty D) Communalism

2. The recent implementation of CC cameras in government offices is a remedy for the following problem.

- A) Corruption B) Unemployment
C) Poverty D) Communalism

3. The Article 371 of the Constitution has played a major role in eliminating the following problem.

- A) Gender discrimination B) Caste discrimination
C) Regional imbalance D) Terrorism

4. The neighboring countries which supporting terrorism in India are

- A) Pakistan and China B) Pakistan and Russia
C) Pakistan and Nepal D) America and Russia

Answer the following questions in a sentence each.

1. What is Corruption?
2. What is Regionalism?
3. Why was Dr. D.M Nanjundappa committee constituted?
4. How do you say that the article 371 of the Constitution is very important in avoid regional imbalance in Karnataka?
5. What is communalism?
6. What is the purpose of Stree Shakti program?
7. What is Corporate Strategy?

Answer the following questions

1. What are the reasons for the unemployment increases in India?
2. What are the measures undertaken to eradicate unemployment?
3. List out the factors which find space in corruption.
4. What are your suggestions to control corruption?
5. What are the measures undertaken in Karnataka to avoid regional imbalance?
6. What are the remedial measures to prevent communalism?
7. What are your suggestions to improve the status of women?
8. What are the effects of terrorism?
9. What are the measures undertaken to curb terrorism in India?
10. Describe about the Corporate Strategy briefly.

UNIT – 2 - FOREIGN POLICY OF INDIA

Multiple Choice questions

1. The Architect of Indian foreign policy is
A) Jawaharlal Nehru B) Ambedkar
C) Babu Rajendra Prasad D) Sardar Vallabhabai Patel
2. Panchasheela Treaty was signed between.
A) India- Pakistan B) India- Srilanka
C) India- China D) India – America
3. The person who known as 'The Father of Africa' was
A) Abraham Lincon B) Nelson Mandela
C) John.F.Kenedy D) Martin Luther

4. India opposes colonialism strongly because

- A) India follows Colonialism
- B) India gained its independence by opposing colonialism.
- C) India follows Non Aligned policy
- D) India has no any country as colony.

5. India supported Nelson Mandela because

- A) India called Nelson Mandela as "The Gandhi of Africa"
- B) Indian foreign policy opposes Apartheid
- C) India is a member state of UNO
- D) India follows Non Aligned policy

Answer the following questions in a sentence each.

1. What is meant by Foreign Policy?
2. The foreign policy of India is also called as Foreign policy of Nehru. Why?
3. Who were the Prime Ministers signed Panchasheela treaty?
4. What is meant by Non-Aligned Policy?
5. What is Imperialism?
6. What is Apartheid policy?
7. Apartheid is an affront to human rights and world peace. How?
8. What type of disarmament India advocates?
9. Expand "SAARC".

Answer the following questions.

1. Foreign Policy is necessary for every nation. Why?
2. What are the factors helped India to become a strong nation in the world?
3. What are the objectives of Indian foreign Policy?
4. What are the factors influenced Indian Foreign Policy?
5. What are the basic aspects of Indian Foreign Policy?
6. Mention the Panchasheela Principles.
7. Write a short note about Non- Aligned Policy.
8. Why is India championing the cause of disarmament as very important for the present day world?

UNIT – 3

INDIA'S RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHER COUNTRIES

Multiple choice questions.

1. **India has cordial relationship through Panchasheela treaty with.**
A) Pakistan B) China C) America D) Russia
2. **In 1962, India was attacked by**
A) Pakistan B) China C) America D) Russia
3. **China claims that the following state of India is its own.**
A) Sikkim B) Manipur C) Nagaland D) Arunachal Pradesh
4. **With continued efforts of the following countries BRICS group of countries has been established.**
A) India and Pakistan B) India and Russia
C) India and America D) India and China

5. Pathankot attack in 2016 have continued affecting the quality of the bilateral relationships between these countries

- A) India and Pakistan B) India and Russia
- C) India and America D) India and China

6. The most important similarity between India and America is

- A) Economic development B) Democratic system
- C) Military power D) Huge population

7. India followed Non- Aligned Policy during this time.

- A) During Freedom fight B) During Second World War
- C) During bio-polar world D) During Indo- China war

8. With the help of America during Indo-China war in 1962.

- A) India became strong
- B) Led to the defeat of China
- C) Military forces were trained
- D) India get financial support

9. The country which supported for the establishment of Bhilai and Bhokora steel plant was

- A) America B) Russia C) Srilanka D) China

10. Russia had supported the ----- Agreement between India and Pakistan in 1966.

- A) Tashkent B) Amritsar C) Shimla D) Lahore

Answer the following questions in a sentence each.

1. Why Article 51 of the Constitution is important in outlining of Indian foreign policy?
2. What was the problem which led to the deteriorated of India and China relationship?
3. What were the incidents which led to the failure of bilateral talks between India and Pakistan?
4. Which are the countries signed an agreement of 20 years for peace and cooperation in 1971?
5. In which matter India and America have same interest?
6. India keeps observing the policy of the President of America. Why?

Answer the following questions.

1. Why is a good relationship necessary with other countries?
2. "The relationship between India and China has historical background. Justify..
3. What are the reasons for the frequent conflicts in the border between India and China?
4. How do India and China trying to improve relationship between many barriers?
5. Describe the relationship between India and China.
6. List out the factors that cause the disruption of relations between India and Pakistan.
7. Describe the relationship between India and Pakistan.
8. Describe the relationship between India and Russia.

9. Describe the relationship between India and America.

UNIT – 4

GLOBAL PROBLEMS AND INDIA'S ROLE

Multiple choice questions.

- Human Rights Day celebrated on**
A) December 8 B) December 10
C) June 5 D) November 10
- India has been advocating ----- rights continuously.**
A) Universal B) Restricted
C) Fundamental D) Natural
- “The World which has arms not only waste the money, it also wastes the sweat of labourers, intelligence of scientists and waste the dreams of the children” said by**
A) John.F. Kennedy B) Abraham Lincoln
C) Nelson Mandela D) Hoover
- India and other countries need to find a way out of ‘Definitive Destruction’ staring at the humanity. Here ‘definitive Destruction’ means**
A) Economic Inequality B) Arms Race
C) Colonialism D) Terrorism
- India, as a progressive nation, is striving to promote --- among all the countries of the world.**
A) Social justice and Self reliance
B) Religious justice and Secularism
C) Economic justice and Equality
D) Social justice and dependence

Answer the following questions in a sentence each.

- What are the factors led to the denied of human rights?.
- December 10, 1948 was an important day in the world history. Why?
- What is Disarmament?
- What is the historical gift led to economic inequality?
- Define ‘Third World’.
- India helped the poor nations to protect their self-respect. How?

Answer the following questions.

- What were the major problems emerged that after World War II?
- What were the noteworthy events that motivated for the agitation for Human Rights?
- Describe the role of UNO in the protection of human rights.
- Explain the struggle lead by India for the implementation of Human Rights.

- Arms race leads to total destruction of the world. In this background, what are the effects of Arms race?
- Mention the important bilateral agreements to stop the arms race.
- How did India strive against the ‘Definitive Destruction?’
- Foreign aid is necessary for the development of backward countries. Why?
- What are the factors affected on backward countries?
- What are the measures taken up by India to eradicate economic inequality?

SOCIOLOGY

UNIT – 1 SOCIAL STRATIFICATION

Multiple choice questions.

- The Social inequality is the result of already present----- in the society.**
A) Unequal social opportunities
B) Social stratification
C) Equal social opportunities
D) Gender inequality
- The Social Justice aspect of education can be seen in the-----and -----of the Constitution of India.**
A) Preamble and Fundamental rights
B) Preamble and Fundamental duties.
C) Fundamental duties and Rights
D) Preamble and Directive Principles
- The article of our Constitution which says all children under 14 years should be provided with free and compulsory education is**
A) Article 29 B) Article 39
C) Article 45 D) Article 46
- The article of our Constitution which protect the cultural rights of the minorities is**
A) Article 29 B) Article 39
C) Article 45 D) Article 46
- The article of our Constitution which says Right to speak and Right to express is the fundamental Right of every citizen is**
A) Article 19 B) Article 29
C) Article 39 D) Article 46
- The article which provide opportunity for the establishment of minority institutions is**
A) Article 29 B) Article 30
C) Article 45 D) Article 46

7. The following article of our Constitution clearly express that it is the duty of the government to support the education interest of Scheduled Caste and Tribes.

- A) Article 29 B) Article 30
C) Article 45 D) Article 46

8. The Supreme Court of India in its judgment in the case of Unni Krishnana Vs Andhra Pradesh clearly said that

- A) Untouchability is a Criminal offence
B Education is the Fundamental Right
C) Gender discrimination is a criminal offence
D) Protect of the cultural rights of the Minorities

9. "Untouchability is a heinous expression of caste system. This is a leprosy attached to Hindu skin" stated by

- A) Ambedkar B) Vivekananda
C) Gandhiji D) B.Kuppuswamy

10. The article of our Constitution which prohibited untouchability is

- A) Article 14 B) Article 16
C) Article 17 D) article 29

11. 'Untouchability Crime Act came into force in the year

- A) 1955 B) 1976 C) 1989 D) 2001

12. In 1976, Untouchability Crime Act changed as

- A) Scheduled Tribe Act
B) Civil Rights protection Act
C) Untouchability prohibition Act
D) Citizen's equal Rights Act

Answer the following questions in a sentence each.

1. What does social inequality indicate?
2. How is Social Inequality continued in the society?
3. How can we understand the inequality present in the society?
4. Which Article of the Constitution says that free and compulsory education is the fundamental right of the children?
5. How is India trying to eradicate educational inequality after independent?
6. What is Social Stratification?
7. "Social Stratification is ancient". Justify the statement.
8. Why Ambedkar is called as "The Chief Architect of the Indian Constitution"?

Answer the following questions.

1. What are the reasons for Social Inequality?
2. How does gender discrimination happen?
3. What are the features of Social Stratification?
4. How do you say that Social Stratification is universal?
5. Name the major forms of Social Stratification.

6. 'Untouchability is a social evil'. Explain. / What are the problems created by untouchability? / "Untouchability is the most inhumane system". Review the statement.
7. What are the constitution and legal measures undertaken to eradicate untouchability?

UNIT – 2 LABOUR

Multiple choice questions.

1. Human society is formed on natural inequalities. This natural inequality is based on division of labour". Stated by
A) Plato B) Karlmarx C) Ambedkar D) Gandhiji
2. Division of Labour has helped people to gain skill in a field and earn
A) Economic benefits B) Education
C) Social Justice D) Political Rights
3. In Indian society, if a person moves upwards with his status and role, his
A) Power and income decreases
B) Income rises & power decreases
C) Power and income rises
D) Income decreases & power rises
4. An artist who engages himself in painting for his own satisfaction. It is
A) Labour with pay B) Division of Labour
C) Labour without pay D) Special skill
5. Which of the following is the labour without pay?
A) Nursing course B) Works in industries
C) Trading in road side D) Repairs of vehicles

Answer the following questions in a sentence each.

1. What do you mean by division of labor?
2. What do you mean by 'Specialization'?
3. What is Labour?
4. Define discrimination in labour.
5. What are the reasons for discrimination in labour in India?
6. What is Labor without payment?
7. What is Labor with payment?
8. What is Wages?
9. How can be divided labour sector into organized and unorganized sectors?
10. What is organized sector?
11. Who are unorganized workers?
12. What is Social Security?

Answer the following questions.

1. Describe the views of Karl Marx about Division of Labour.
2. Explain about discrimination in labour.
3. What is labour without payment? Explain with examples.

4. What is labour with payment? Explain with examples.
5. What are the main features of organized labourers?
6. What are rules that should be followed to start the business in the organized sector?
7. List out the problems unorganized labourers.
8. What are the challenges faced by unorganized labourers?
9. What are the differences between organized and unorganized labourers?

UNIT – 3 SOCIAL MOVEMENTS

Multiple choice questions.

1. Jharkhand Mukti Morcha related to following movement
 - A) Environmental Movement
 - B) Women's Movement
 - C) Farmer's Movement
 - D) Labour's Movement
2. The Appiko movement was started in 1983 by the villagers of Salyani of -----in Karnataka.
 - A) Dakshina Kannada B) Uttara Kannada
 - C) Udupi D) Shivamogga
3. **Which of the following movement organized in the leadership of Medha Patkar was**
 - A)Narmada bachavo Andolana
 - B)Silent Valley Movement
 - C)Chipko Movemet
 - D)Movent opposing Kaiga nucler power plant
4. **Under the leadership of Shivaram Karanth this movement took place.**
 - A)Narmada bachavo Andolana
 - B)Silent Valley Movement
 - C)Chipko Movement
 - D)Movement opposing Kaiga nuclear power plant
5. **Kusma Soraba recognized with following Movement.**
 - A) Environment Movement
 - B) Women's Movement
 - C) Alcohol Prohibition Movement
 - D) Labour Movement
6. **Karnataka State Ryot Sangha established under the leadership of**
 - A) Kusma Soraba B) M.D. Nanjunda swami
 - C) N.D. Sundaresh D) H.S. Rudrappa
7. Usually, 'Labour Movement' represents the
 - A) Common People B) Owner
 - C) Ordinary workers D) Farmers
8. **In1925, 'Self Respect Movement' was started by**
 - A) Ambedkar B) Jyothiba Phule
 - C) Gandhiji D)Periyar Ramaswamy

9. **A periodical named 'Mooka Nayaka' was started by**
 - A) Ambedkar B) Jyothiba Phule
 - C) Gandhiji D)Periyar Ramaswamy

Answer the following questions in a sentence each.

1. What is Social Movement?
2. What is collective behaviour?
3. What are the examples of collective behaviour?
4. What is mob violence?
5. When do mob turned into mob violence?
6. How mob violence can be controlled?
7. What are Environmental Movements?
8. What is the main aim of Chipko Movement?
9. What is the reason for the opposing kaiga power plant?
10. What is Labour Movement?
11. Industrial revolution increased the migration of workers towards industrial sector. How?
12. Which is the first labour union started in London in 1864?
13. The Labour act of India implemented in 1923 is important in the protection of labour interests. How?
14. What is the main aim of Untouchability Prevention Movement?

Answer the following questions.

1. What is a mob? Give example.
2. Describe the nature of mob?
3. Mention the nature mob violence.
4. Name the important Environmental Movements of India.
5. Write a short note about Chipko Movement.
6. What are the main aims of Appiko Movement?
7. Write a short note about Narmada Andolana.
8. Explain about the coastal Karnataka Environment Movement.
9. Explain briefly about the Alcohol Prohibition Movement held in Karnataka.
10. What are the reasons for the Alcohol Prohibition Movement? /What are the bad effects of Alcoholism?
11. State the revolutionary reforms implemented by Devaraja Urs in Karnataka.
12. Explain briefly about Untouchability Prevention Movement.

GEOGRAPHY

UNIT – 1 INDIAN POSITION AND EXTENTION

Multiple choice questions.

1. India is located in the ----- part of Asia.
A) North B) East C) West D) South
2. The important latitude which passes through the middle part of India is
A) The Equator B) Tropic of cancer
C) Tropic of Capricorn D) Arctic circle
3. India is the ----- in the world.
A) Second largest country B) Third largest country
C) Fifth largest country D) Seventh largest country
4. The country located in the North west side of India is
A) Pakistan B) China C) Sri Lanka D) Bhutan
5. India has the states and Union territories respectively.
A) 14 and 7 B) 28 and 7
C) 29 and 7 D) 30 and 7
6. The newly formed state in India is
A) Andhra Pradesh B) Telangana
C) Goa D) Uttar Pradesh

Answer the following questions in a sentence each.

1. What is the total area of India?
2. Which part of hemisphere India located?
3. Which is the southernmost point of India?
4. Which island Indira point located?
5. Which is the northern tip of India?
6. Which longitude is based for the Indian Standard Time?
7. How long the land border that India has?
8. How long coastline India has?
9. Name the neighbouring countries of India in the North west side.

Answer the following questions.

1. Describe about the latitudinal and longitudinal extent of India.
2. Write a short note about frontiers of India.
3. Name the neighbouring countries of India.

UNIT – 2 INDIAN PHYSIOGRAPHY

Multiple choice questions.

1. India can be divided into ----- major divisions.
A) 2 B) 3 C) 4 D) 5
2. The greater Himalayas also called as
A) Himadri B) Foot hills C) Himachal D) Aravalli
3. The highest peak in the world is
A) Mount Everest B) Mount Godwin Austin
C) Kanchana Ganga D) Dhavala Giri
4. The highest peak in India is
A) Mount Everes B) Mount Godwin Austin

- C) Kanchana Ganga D) Dhavala Giri
5. Inner Himalayas also called as
A) Himadri B) Foot hills C) Himachal C) Aravali
6. There are many passes, such as Burzil, Lozi-la, Shipkila found in the
A) Greater Himalaya B) Inner Himalaya
C) Siwalik Hills D) Aravalli Hills
7. Gangotri and Yamunotri glaciers are found in the
A) Greater Himalaya B) Inner Himalaya
C) Siwalik Hills D) Aravalli Hills
8. Mt. Godwin Austin located in
A) Greater Himalaya B) Inner Himalaya
C) Siwalik Hills D) Karakoram Range
9. Kashmir valley, Kangra valley, Kulu valley are found in
A) Greater Himalaya B) Inner Himalaya
C) Siwalik Hills D) Karakoram Range
10. The Northern great plain formed by this soil.
A) Alluvial B) Black C) Red D) Laterite
11. The northern great plain formed by the depositional work of these rivers.
A) Sutlej, Ganga and Brahmaputra
B) Narmada, Ganga and Kaveri
C) Krishna, Kaveri and Mahanadi
D) Narmada, Brahmaputra and Mahanadi
12. The largest physical division of India is
A) Northern mountains B) Northern plain
C) Peninsular plateau D) Coastal plain
13. The highest peak in the Aravalli range is
A) Guru Shikar B) Annaimudi
C) Armakonda D) Nandadevi
14. The mountain range found between River Narmada and Tapi is
A) Vindhya range B) Satpura range
C) Siwalik range D) Aravalli range
15. The mountain Ghats also called as "Sahyadri" are
A) Eastern Ghats B) Western Ghats
C) Siwalik hills D) Aravalli hills
16. The highest peak in south India is
A) Guru Shikar B) Annaimudi C) Armakonda D) Nandadevi
17. Borghat, Talghat and Palghat are found in
A) Eastern Ghats B) Western Ghats
C) Siwalik hills D) Aravalli hills
18. The highest peak in the Eastern Ghats is
A) Guru Shikar B) Annaimudi
C) Armakonda D) Nandadevi
19. The Western Ghats called as ----- in Maharashtra and Karnataka.
A) Neelagiri B) Annamalai C) Sahyadri D) Aravalli
20. The Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats joins in the
A) Rajmahal hills B) Amarakant
C) Neelagiri hills D) Aravalli hills

21. The coast which lies to the South of the Gujarat plain, extends from Daman to Goa is

- A) Konkan coast B) Karnataka coast
C) Malabar coast D) Northern Cirkar coast.

22. The coast which extends from Goa to Mangalore is

- A) Konkan coast B) Karnataka coast
C) Malabar coast D) Northern Cirkar coast.

23. The coast which lies to the north of river Krishna is

- A) Konkan coast B) Karnataka coast
C) Malabar coast D) Northern Cirkar coast.

24. The coast which lies to the south part of river Krishna is

- A) Coramandel coast B) Karnataka coast
C) Malabar coast D) Northern Cirkar coast.

Answer the following questions in a sentence each.

1. Why is the Greater Himalayas called as 'Himadri'?
2. Name the peaks found in the Greater Himalayas.
3. What are called as the Outer Himalayas?
4. Name the famous hill stations of lesser Himalayas.
5. State how the Northern Great Plains are formed?
6. How is the peninsular plateau formed?
7. Name the three parts of western coastal plain.
8. Name the two parts of eastern coastal plain.

Answer the following questions.

1. Mention the four physical divisions of India.
2. Name the three major ranges of the Himalayas.
3. Write a short note about the Greater Himalayas.
4. Write a short note about the lesser Himalayas.
5. Write a short note about the Siwalik Hills.
6. What are Doons? Give examples.
7. Mention the importance of Northern Mountains.
8. Describe the importance of the northern plains.
9. The northern plain is helpful for agriculture. How?
10. The peninsular plateau has more economic importance. Why?
11. What are the differences between Eastern Ghats and Western Ghats?
12. What are the differences between western coastal plain and Eastern coastal plain.
13. Explain the importance of Coastal plains.
14. Write a short note about the group of Islands of India.

UNIT – 3 INDIAN CLIMATE

Multiple choice questions.

1. During winter season the temperature decreases in India. Because

- A)The Sun's rays fall vertically over the Northern Hemisphere
B)The Sun's rays fall vertically over the Southern Hemisphere
C)The Sun's rays fall vertically over the Equator
D)The Sun's rays fall vertically over the Tropic of Capricorn

2. During winter season in India,

- A)The temperature and humidity are low and the sky is clear.
B)The temperature is low and humidity is high and the sky is not clear.
C)The temperature is high and humidity is low and the sky is clear.
D)The temperature and humidity are high and the sky is not clear.

3. The coldest month in India is

- A) December B) January C) February D) March

4. The lowest temperature has recorded in the following place in India.

- A) Ruyli B) Ganganagar C) Mawsynram D) Dras

5. During this season dew and fogs are common in India.

- A) Winter B) Summer
C) Rainy season D) Retreating Monsoon season

6. During Summer season the temperature is high in India. Because

- A)The Sun's rays fall vertically over the Northern Hemisphere
B)The Sun's rays fall vertically over the Southern Hemisphere
C)The Sun's rays fall vertically over the Equator
D)The Sun's rays fall vertically over the Tropic of Capricorn

7. During summer the weather condition of India is

- A) It is hot, dry and sultry
B) It is low hot, dry and cold
C) It is hot, humid and sultry
D) It is low hot, dry and sultry

8. The highest temperature recorded in this place

- A) Ruyli B) Ganganagar
C) Mawsynram D) Chirapunji

9. Convectional rain occurs locally in some parts of the country during this season.

- A) Winter B) Summer
C) Rainy season D) Retreating Monsoon season

10. Convectional rain occurs locally in some parts of the country. This rain called in West Bengal as

- A) Kalabaisakhis B) Mango Showers
C) Coffee blossom D) Andhis

11. Convectional rain occurs locally in some parts of the country. This rain called in Uttar Pradesh as

- A) Kalabaisakhis B) Mango Showers
C) Coffee blossom D) Andhis

12. The south west monsoon starts to retreat in October due to

- A) Low temperature and high pressure
 - B) Low temperature and low pressure
 - C) High temperature and high pressure
 - D) High temperature and low pressure
13. In which of the following season India get low rainfall.
- A) Summer B) South West Monsoon season
 - C) Retreating Monsoon season D) winter
14. Generally, Cyclones occurs in Bay of Bengal during this season.
- A) Summer B) South West Monsoon season
 - C) Retreating Monsoon season D) winter
15. The place in India which gets heavy rainfall is
- A) Royli B) Ganganagar C) Mawsynram D) Dras

Answer the following questions in a sentence each.

1. Which type of climate India has?
2. What is Mango Showers?
3. Convectional rain occurs during April and May in Karnataka. It is known as 'Coffee blossom'. Why?
4. What are the two branches of South West Monsoon in India?
5. North East States of India get heavy rainfall. How?
6. Which are the states get rainfall during retreating monsoon season?

Answer the following questions.

1. Which factors influence the climate of India?
2. Name the important climatic seasons of India?
3. Explain the features of winter season in India.
4. Describe the process of south west monsoon winds?
5. What is the reason for the Eastern part of western Ghats called as rain shadow area?
6. The retreating monsoon season is also known as 'North-East Monsoon Season'. Why?
7. Name the areas with low rainfall in India.
8. Name the areas with heavy rainfall in India.

UNIT – 4 INDIAN SOILS

Multiple choice questions.

1. **The soil that formed from the sediments deposited by the rivers is called as**
A) Alluvial Soil B) Black Soil
C) Red Soil D) Mountain Soil
2. **The black soil also called as**
A) Laterite soil B) Rigor soil
C) Laterite soil D) Mountain soil
3. **The soil which derived from the basalt rocks is**
A) Alluvial Soil B) Black Soil C) Red Soil D) Laterite Soil

4. The soil which formed from the weathering of granite, Gneiss and other crystalline rocks is

- A) Alluvial Soil B) Black Soil
 - C) Red Soil D) Laterite Soil
5. This soil is suitable for Coffee, Tea and other plantation crops.
- A) Alluvial Soil B) Black Soil
 - C) Red Soil D) Laterite Soil
6. Generally Laterite soil found in the following area
- A) The area with moderate rainfall
 - B) The area with low rainfall
 - C) The area with heavy rainfall
 - D) The area with very less rainfall
7. This soil is mostly formed due to the decomposition of organic matter.
- A) Alluvial Soil B) Black Soi
 - C) Desert Soil D) Mountain Soil

Answer the following questions in a sentence each.

1. What is soil?
2. How does alluvial soil formed in India?
3. What is the reason for the black soil known as black cotton soil?
4. The black soil has highly retentive of moisture. Why?
5. Laterite soil is not suitable for agriculture. Why?
6. What is Soil erosion?
7. What are the natural agents of soil erosion?
8. The water storage capacity of our reservoirs diminishing. Why?
9. What is soil conservation?

Answer the following questions.

1. What are the reasons of soil diversity in India?
2. Which are the major types of soils found in India?
3. Explain the distribution of alluvial soil in India.
4. Explain the features and distribution of Black soil in India.
5. What are the main features of red soil?
6. Explain the distribution of Laterite soil.
7. What are the main characteristics of Desert soil?
8. Write a short note about Mountain soil.
9. What are the main causes of soil erosion?
10. What are the major effects of soil erosion?
11. How can you prevent soil erosion?

UNIT – 5 INDIAN FOREST RESOURCES

Multiple choice questions.

1. **The forest also known as 'Monsoon Forests' are**
A) The tropical evergreen forests
B) The tropical deciduous forests
C) Mangrove forests
D) Mountain forests

2. **These forests are also called as ever green forests.**
 - A) The tropical evergreen forests
 - B) The tropical deciduous forests
 - C) Mangrove forests
 - D) Mountain forests
3. **These forests are found mostly in river deltas.**
 - A) The tropical evergreen forests
 - B) The tropical deciduous forests
 - C) Mangrove forests
 - D) Mountain forests
4. **A number of stilt-like roots are the major features of these forests.**
 - A) The tropical evergreen forests
 - B) The tropical deciduous forests
 - C) Mangrove forests
 - D) Mountain forests
5. **These forests are found in the slopes of the Himalayas.**
 - A) The tropical evergreen forests
 - B) The tropical deciduous forests
 - C) Mangrove forests
 - D) Mountain forests
6. **The state of India which has largest forest area is**
 - A) Karnataka
 - B) Madhya Pradesh
 - C) Haryana
 - D) Uttar Pradesh
7. **The state of India which has least forest area is**
 - A) Karnataka
 - B) Madhya Pradesh
 - C) Haryana
 - D) Uttar Pradesh

Answer the following questions in a sentence each.

1. What are mountain forests?
2. What is conservation of forests?
3. What are Wildlife Sanctuaries?
4. Name the important Wildlife Sanctuaries of Karnataka.
5. Define National Parks.
6. What are biosphere reserves?

Answer the following questions.

1. What are the importance of forests?
2. Name the different types of forests found in India.
3. What are the main features of Tropical evergreen forests?
4. What are the main features of tropical deciduous forests?
5. What are the main features of tropical grassland forests?
6. What are the characteristics of desert forests?
7. What are the main characteristics of Mountain forests?
8. What are the main characteristics of Mangrove forests?

9. List out the causes of destruction of forests in India.
10. What are the measures you suggest to protect forests?
11. Name the National Parks of Karnataka.

UNIT – 6 INDIAN WATER RESOURCES

Multiple choice questions.

1. **Identify the tributaries of River Indus among the following.**
 - A)Jhelum, Chenab, Beas, Ravi and Sutlej
 - B)Yamuna, Ghagra, Gandak, Rāmgangā Gomati,
 - C)Bhima. Tungabhadra, Ghataprabha, Koyna and Malaprabha
 - D)Hemavathi, Shimsha, Kabini, Arkavathi, Lakshmana Thirtha
2. **The birth place of the river Ganga is**
 - A) Gangothri
 - B) Mt.Kailash
 - C) Chemayungdung
 - D) Multai
3. **The longest river of India is**
 - A) Sindhu
 - B) Ganga
 - C) Brahmaputra
 - D) Godavari
4. **Identify the tributaries of the river Ganga among the following.**
 - A)Jhelum, Chenab, Beas, Ravi and Sutlej.
 - B)Yamuna, Ghagra, Gandak, Rāmgangā Gomati,
 - C)Bhima. Tungabhadra, Ghataprabha, Koyna and Malaprabha
 - D)Hemavathi, Shimsha, Kabini, Arkavathi, Lakshmana Thirtha
5. **The longest tributary among the tributaries of the river Ganga is**
 - A) Kosi
 - B) Yamuna
 - C) Gandak
 - D) Ramaganga
6. **The birth place of the river Brahmaputra is**
 - A) Gangothri
 - B) Mt.Kailash
 - C) Chemayungdung
 - D) Multai
7. **Identify the correct pair of east flowing rivers in South India.**
 - A) Ganga, Sharavathi, Krishna, Kaveri
 - B) Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, Kaveri
 - C) Kali, Godavari, Krishna, Netravathi
 - D) Mahanadi, Sindhu, Krishna, Brahmaputra
8. **The longest river of South India is**
 - A) Mahanadi
 - B) Krishna
 - C) Kaveri
 - D) Godavari
9. **Identify the tributaries of the river Krishna among the following.**
 - A)Jhelum, Chenab, Beas, Ravi and Sutlej.
 - B)Yamuna, Ghagra, Gandak, Rāmgangā Gomati,
 - C)Bhima. Tungabhadra, Ghataprabha, Koyna and Malaprabha

D) Hemavathi, Shimsha, Kabini, Arkavathi,
Lakshmana Thirtha

10. River Narmada rises in

- A) Siwaha B) Triyambaka
C) Amarakantak D) Multai

11. River Tapi rises near-----

- A) Siwaha B) Triyambaka
C) Amarakantak D) Multai

12. The first multi-purpose river valley project of independent India is

- A) Damodar river valley project
B) Bhakra-Nangal project
C) Nagarjuna Sagara project
D) Hirakud project

13. The Damodar project is a joint venture of these states

- A) Karnataka –Andhra Pradesh
B) Bihar – West Bengal
C) Punjab- Haryana- Rajasthan
D) Gujarat- Madhya Pradesh

14. Bhakra-Nangal project is constructed across the river

- A) Kosi B) Mahanadi C) Sutlej D) Narmada

15. Bhakra-Nangal project is a joint venture of the following states.

- A) Karnataka –Andhra Pradesh
B) Bihar – West Bengal
C) Punjab- Haryana- Rajasthan
D) Gujarat- Madhya Pradesh

16. One of the important muliti purpose river valley project of Odissa is

- A) Kosi project B) Bhakra-Nangal project
C) Nagarjuna Sagar project D) Hirakud Project

17. It is a joint venture of India and Nepal.

- A) Kosi project B) Bhakra-Nangal project
C) Nagarjuna Sagar project D) Hirakud project

18. Tungabhadra project is a joint venture of these states

- A) Karnataka –Andhra Pradesh
B) Bihar – West Bengal
C) Punjab- Haryana- Rajasthan
D) Gujarat- Madhya Pradesh

Answer the following questions in a sentence each.

1. Which are the west flowing rivers in South India?
2. What is irrigation?
3. How are Tanks formed?
4. What are multi -purpose river valley project?
5. River Damodar was called 'Sorrow of Bengal'. Why?

6. What is the reservoir created by the Bhakra-Nangal called?

7. Where is the Tungabhadra dam built?

8. What is the reservoir of Tungabhadra called?

Answer the following questions.

1. Write about the River Indus.
2. Write about the River Ganga.
3. Why is irrigation important in India?
4. Name the types of irrigation.
5. Write about the importance and distribution of the well irrigation.
6. Name the two types of Canals.
7. What are the main aims of the multi -purpose river valley projects?

UNIT – 7 INDIAN LAND RESOURCES

Multiple choice questions.

1. Agriculture involving the cultivation of crops and livestock rearing is called

- A) Subsistence Farming B) Dry Farming
C) Mixed Farming D) Humid Farming

2. The crops are grown in between the Kharif and the Rabi crops are known as

- A) Cropping Pattern B) Rabi crop season
C) Zaid crop season D) Kharif crop season

3. Identify the commercial crops among the following crops.

- A) Paddy, Maize, Wheat, Grams
B) Sugarcane, Cotton, Tobacco, Oil seeds
C) Cotton, Jute
D) Coffee and Tea

4. The major Kharif crop of India is

- A) Paddy B) Cotton C) Tobacco D) Wheat

5. India is the ----- largest producer of Rice in the world.

- A) First B) second C) Third D) Fourth

6. The largest producer of Rice in India is

- A) West Bengal B) Uttar Pradesh
C) Punjab D) Karnataka

7. The major Rabi crop of India is

- A) Paddy (Rice) B) Cotton
C) Tobacco D) Wheat

8. The largest wheat producing state in India is

- A) West Bengal B) Uttar Pradesh
C) Punjab D) Karnataka

Answer the following questions in a sentence each.

1. What is meant by 'Land use'?
2. How is the Cultivable Waste Land
3. What is 'Agriculture'?
4. What is Shifting Cultivation?
5. What is Sedentary Farming?
6. What is Intensive Farming?

7. What is Commercial Farming?
8. What is Irrigation Farming?
9. Irrigation farming is necessary for India. Why?
10. What is Crop season?
11. Which are the major crops grown in Zaid season?
12. Which are the main beverage crops of India?
13. What is Plantation Farming?
14. What is Floriculture?

Answer the following questions.

1. What are the factors that influence land
2. Describe the importance of Agriculture in India.
3. Name the different types agricultural methods found in India.
4. Describe about the Mixed Farming briefly.
5. What are the differences between Kharif crop season and Rabi crop season?
6. What are the factors influencing cropping pattern?
7. What are the geographical factors essential for growing Rice (Paddy)?
8. What are the geographical factors essential for growing Wheat?
9. What are the geographical factors essential for growing sugarcane?
10. What are the geographical factors essential for growing Tea?
11. Explain the importance of Horticulture in India.
12. Explain the importance of Floriculture in India.

UNIT-9

INDIAN TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

Multiple choice questions.

1. **The construction and maintenance of golden quadrilateral and super Highways under the control of**
 A) Central public works department
 B) State public works department
 C) National Highway authority of India
 D) Zillah Panchayat
2. **The construction and maintenance of national highways under the control of**
 A) Central public works department
 B) State public works department
 C) National Highway authority of India
 D) Zillah Panchayat
3. **These trunk roads connect the state capitals, ports, towns and cities of national importance.**
 A) National Highways B) State Highways
 C) District roads D) Village roads
4. **The construction and maintenance of State highways under the control of**
 A) Central public works department

- B) State public works department
- C) National Highway authority of India
- D) Zillah Panchayat

5. **These roads connect the district headquarters with state capital and with the national highways.**
 A) National Highways B) State Highways
 C) District roads D) Village roads
6. **These roads connect the Taluk headquarters with state highways, railways etc.**
 A) National Highways B) State Highways
 C) District roads D) Village roads
7. **The first railway line was laid in 1853 between**
 A) Kolkata and Raniganj B) Bombay and Thane
 C) Madras and Arkonam D) Bangalore and Mysore
8. **This port is located at the head of the Gulf of Kutch in Gujarat.**
 A) Kochi B) Kandla C) Chennai D) Ennore
9. **It is the biggest port and also called the Gateway of India.**
 A) Mumbai B) Calcutta
 C) Navasheva D) Vishakha patna
10. **This port is called “the Queen of the Arabian Sea”.**
 A) Kochi B) Kandla C) Chennai D) Ennore
11. **This is oldest and artificial port of India is**
 A) Kochi B) Kandla C) Chennai D) Ennore
12. **This port has been developed to reduce the pressure of traffic on Chennai port.**
 A) Kochi B) Kandla C) Chennai D) Ennore
13. **It is the second biggest port in India and located on the bank of river Hugli.**
 A) Calcutta B) Kandla C) Tutikorin D) Ennore
14. **This port receives larger ships which cannot enter the Kolkata port.**
 A) Kochi B) Kandla C) Haldia D) Ennore
15. **Saradar Vallabhabai Patel International Airport is in the following place.**
 A) Ahmedabad B) Guwahati
 C) Shillong D) Port Blaire
16. **Veer Savarkar International Airport is in the following place.**
 A) Shillong B) Ahmedabad
 C) Port Blaire D) Nagpur
17. **Dr.Babasaheb Ambedkar International Airport is in the following place.**
 A) Nagpur B) Amritsar C) Varanasi D) Ahmedabad
18. **Lal Bahadur Shastri International Airport is in the following place.**
 A) Port Blaire B) Varanasi C) Amritsar D) Guwahati
19. **TV broadcasting was started under the name of Dooradarshan at Delhi in**
 A) 1822 B) 1922 C) 1936 D) 1959
20. **The newspaper Bombay Samachar was started in**

- A) 1822 B) 1922 C) 1936 D) 1959

Answer the following questions in a sentence each.

1. Define 'Transport'.
2. What is the main aim of Prime Minister's "Grama Sadak Yojana"?
3. What are Border roads?
4. What is Ocean Waterway?
5. What are ports?
6. What is meant by Communication?
7. Which is the oldest and still existing newspaper of India?
8. What is Geographical Information System?
9. What is Global Positioning System?
10. What is remote sensing technology?

Answer the following questions.

1. Explain the importance of Transport.
2. Name the types of transport.
3. What are the advantages of road transport?
4. Name the types of roads on the basis of construction and maintenance.
5. Describe about the Golden quadrilateral and super Highways.
6. Write a short note about the Pipelines.
7. List out the major ports of India.
8. Name the major international airports of India.
9. Explain the importance of Communication.
10. Name the various modes of communication.

UNIT-10 INDIAN INDUSTRIES

Multiple choice questions.

1. **The first modern iron and steel industry in India was started in 1874 at**
A) Jamshedpur B) Kulti
C) Burnpur D) Bhadravati
2. **Jindal Vijayanagar Steel Limited is in the following state.**
A) Jharkhand B) Karnataka
C) Maharashtra D) Odisha
3. **Bauxite is the important raw material of this industry.**
A) Iron and Steel industry B) Cotton textile Industry
C) Sugar Industry D) Aluminium industry
4. **This city is known as Manchester of India.**
A) Bangalore B) Kolkata C) Mumbai D) Surat
5. **One of the following is forest based industry in India.**
A) Iron and Steel Industry B) Cotton textile Industry
C) Paper Industry D) Aluminium Industry
6. **The first modern paper mill was set up in 1832 at**
A) Jamshedpur B) Berhampur
C) Burnapur D) Jayakaynagar

7. **Earlier paper industry of India was developed in the ----- river basin of West Bengal.**

- A) Ganga B) Yamuna C) Hugli D) Chambal

Answer the following questions in a sentence each.

1. What is meant by manufacturing industries?
2. What are industrial regions?
3. Where was the first iron and steel company started in India?
4. Mumbai is known as the Manchester of India. Why?
5. Which city is known as 'Cottonopolis of India'?
6. Bengaluru is called "Silicon Valley of India". Why?

Answer the following questions.

1. Explain the importance of Industries in the economic development of India?
2. What are the factors influence the location of industries?
3. List out the major Industrial Regions of India.
4. Explain the development of Iron and Steel company in India.
5. Name the Iron and steel companies of public sector in India.
6. Explain the distribution of Aluminium Industries in India.
7. Write about the knowledge based industries in India.

UNIT-11 INDIAN NATURAL DISASTERS

Multiple choice questions.

1. **In India most of the tropical cyclones develop in the**
A) Bay of Bengal B) Arabian Sea
C) Indian Ocean D) River Ganga
2. **The coasts of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu are largely affected by coastal erosion due to**
A) The South –West Monsoon
B) Tropical Cyclones
C) Tsunamis
D) Removal sand and construction break water.
3. **Which of the following activity that causes coastal erosion.**
A) The South –West Monsoon
B) Tropical Cyclones
C) Tsunamis
D) Removal sand and construction break water.
4. **In India most of the earthquakes that have occurred earlier were due to**
A) Hydrostatic Pressure
B) Collapse of underground cave roofs
C) Plate Movements
D) Faulting and folding

Answer the following questions in a sentence each.

1. What are natural disasters?
2. What are cyclones?
3. Which are the states largely affected by cyclones in India?
4. What are floods?
5. Define landslides.
6. What is Coastal erosion?
7. What is earthquake?
8. Which states affected by tropical cyclones which caused coastal erosion?
9. The Peninsular zone is considered as "Zone of minimum intensity". Why?

Answer the following questions.

1. List out the major natural disasters.
2. What are the precautions you suggest to prevent cyclones?
3. What are the man made causes for flood?
4. Explain the flood control measures.
5. List out the causes for landslides.
6. What are the measures to be taken to prevent coastal erosion?
7. What are the causes for earthquake?
8. Name earthquake zones in India.
 - ❖ The Himalayan zones
 - ❖ The Indo-Gangetic zone
 - ❖ The Peninsular zone
9. What are the effects of cyclones / floods / landslides / earthquake?
10. Mention the precautionary measures to be taken to reduce the effects of earthquakes.

ECONOMICS

UNIT-1 DEVELOPMENT

Multiple choice questions.

1. **The total value of goods and services produced in a country during one year is called.**
A) National Income B) Human development index
C) Per capita income D) Positive changes
2. **Economic development as "an improvement in economic welfare" defined by**
A) Pro. Colin clork B) Pro. Meier and Baldwin
C) Amartya Sen D) Mahabub UI Haq
3. **Human development is the expansion of**
A) Human employment B) Human Activities
C) Human capabilities D) Human Thoughts
4. **The Institution which has the responsibility of publish the world human development report is**
A) UNESCO B) UNICEF C) World Bank D) UNDP

Answer the following questions in a sentence each.

1. What do you mean by Development?

2. What is economic development?
3. Define Economic Development according to Pro. Meier and Baldwin.
4. Economic development is a long period process. How?
5. What is sustainable development?
6. How can we get Per capita Income?
 - ❖ Per capita income is calculated as national income divided by total population, in a given year.
7. Define Human Development according to Amartya Sen?
8. What do you mean by Life Expectancy?
9. How can measured education level of a country in the Human Development Index?
10. What is the major reason for declining sex ratio in India?
11. Why self help groups are formed?

Answer the following questions.

1. What are the three factors of economic definition of Pro. Meire and Baldwin?
2. Define economic development and explain the process of development.
3. List out the objectives of economic development?
4. What do you mean by under development? What are its reasons?
5. It is not appropriate to measure development though national income. Why?
6. Per capita income cannot be a real indicator of development. Why?
7. What is Human Development Indicator? How is it calculated?
8. What are the factors determine the life expectancy?
9. Examine the causes for low HDI of India.
10. How can be achieve gender equality?
11. Women self help groups are support women empowerment. Justify.

UNIT-2 RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Multiple choice questions

1. **"Development of its villages is the true development of India" This was told by**
A) Gandhiji B) Vishweswaraiah
C) Nehru D) Ambedkar
2. **The gram Sabha meeting conduct at least once in ----- months.**
A) 03 B) 06 C) 09 D) 12
3. **To organize rural poor women and make them financially independent ----- have been created.**
A) Gram Panchayat B) Women Self Help Groups
C) Post Offices D) Cottage Industry

Answer the following questions in a sentence each.

1. Explain the meaning of rural development.
2. What is the prime reason for rural backwardness and consequent poverty of rural people?
3. What is meant by decentralisation?
4. Name the three tier Panchayat raj institutions.
5. Name any two housing programmes.

Answer the following questions.

1. How is the economic situation in the rural areas of India?
2. What are the measures undertaken for rural development? (What are the measures you suggest to rural development)
3. Explain the significance of rural development briefly.
4. Explain Gandhiji's concept of 'grama swarajya' in the light of decentralization.
5. List out the key features of Panchayat Raj System.
6. What is the role of Panchayat Raj institutions in the rural development?
7. What is the role of women self help groups in the organisation and financial independence of women?

BUSINESS STUDIES

UNIT – 1 BANKING TRANSACTIONS

Multiple choice questions.

1. **The word Banco is the word of ----- language**
A) French B) Latin C) Greek D) Italian
2. **The bank which known as Bankers Bank is**
A) State bank of Mysore B) State bank of India
C) Reserve Bank of India D) Cooperative bank
3. **The recent development in banking industry is**
A) Privatization of Banks B) Nationalization of Banks
C) RBI control over all Banks D) The inclusion of Post offices
4. **KissanVikasPatra issued by**
A) Land Development Banks B) Cooperative banks
C) Reserve Bank D) Post Offices
5. **Generally salaried persons, Students, Senior Citizens, Pensioners opened this type Of account.**
A) Savings Bank Account B) Current Account
C) Recurring Deposit Account D) Fixed Deposit Account
6. **Generally, businessmen and Traders opened this type of account**
A) Savings Bank Account B) Recurring Deposit Account
C) Current Account D) Fixed Deposit Account
7. **The Account can be dealt any number of transaction in a day is**
A) Savings Bank Account B) Recurring Deposit Account
C) Current Account D) Fixed Deposit Account

8. Generally, banks do not give any interest on these accounts

- A) Savings Bank Account B) Recurring Deposit Account
C) Current Account D) Fixed Deposit Account

The banks collect service charges on these type of accounts

- A) Savings Bank Account B) Recurring Deposit Account
C) Current Account D) Fixed Deposit Account

9. Banks offer overdraft facility on this type of accounts.

- A) Savings Bank Account B) Recurring Deposit Account
C) Current Account D) Fixed Deposit Account

10. Deposits are made regularly on monthly basis in these type of accounts

- A) Savings Bank Account B) Recurring Deposit Account
C) Current Account D) Fixed Deposit Account

11. The account can be opened for the purposes of Wedding expenses, to buy costly items like land, car etc. is

- A) Savings Bank Account B) Recurring Deposit Account
C) Current Account D) Fixed Deposit Account

12. This type of account is opened for a fixed period by depositing a particular sum of money.

- A) Savings Bank Account B) Recurring Deposit Account
C) Current Account D) Fixed Deposit Account

13. Banks offer more rate of interest for the following account.

- A) Savings Bank Account B) Recurring Deposit Account
C) Current Account D) Fixed Deposit Account

Answer the following questions in a sentence each.

1. "Bank is a link between debtor and creditor" justify the statement.
2. What are banking transactions?
3. What is bank loan?
4. Why is the Reserve Bank of India called Bankers Bank?
5. What is the recent development in banking industry?
6. Savings Bank Account is suitable for students, senior citizen and pensioners. Why?
7. How can you say that the Recurring Deposit Account is suitable for future requirements?
8. Opening accounts in banks are necessary. Why?

Answer the following questions.

1. List out the characteristics of banks.
2. What are the functions of banks?
3. Describe the relationship between bankers and customer.
4. The Post offices providing various financial services. Justify.
5. Describe the procedures to open a bank account.
6. What are the advantages of opening bank account?

7. What are the differences between Savings bank account and Current account?
8. What are the services offered by banks?
9. Name the different types of banks.

UNIT – 2 ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Multiple choice questions.

1. **How is word entrepreneur derived?**
A) Latin B) English C) French D) Greek
2. **Choose the right answer from the following.**
1) Azim Premji A) Biocon
2) Dhirubai Ambani B) Wipro
3) Kiran Mazumdar Shah C) Reliance
A) 1-B 2-A 3-C B) 1-C 2-B 3-A
C) 1-B 2-C 3-A D) 1-A 2-C 3-B
3. **Dhirubai Ambani founded**
A) Biocon B) Reliance C) Jet Airways D) Infosys
4. **The first Indian company to be listed on NASDAQ is**
A) Biocon B) Reliance C) Jet Airways D) Wipro
5. **The largest independent Research and Development (R.D) provider is**
A) Biocon B) Reliance C) Jet Airways D) Wipro
6. **The entrepreneur who awarded the best entrepreneur of the year 2001 is**
A) Azim Premji B) Varghese Kurien
C) Kiran Mazumdar Shah D) Ekta Kapoor

Answer the following questions in a sentence each.

1. Which word is derived from the French word entrepreneur?
2. What do you mean by entrepreneur?
3. What is an entrepreneurship?
4. Entrepreneur is the wealth of nation. How?
5. How do entrepreneurs promote capital formation?
6. The Entrepreneur increases the employment opportunities in the country. How?
7. Entrepreneurs play a very important role in improving the standard of living the people. How?
8. How do you say that the role entrepreneurs are reminiscent in the remove of regional disparities?
9. It is essential to encourage self-employed institutions in present days. Why?
10. What is the reason for Varghese Kurien is called the father of White revolution?
11. Kiran Mazumdar Shah faced many problems when started Biocon Ltd. Why?

Answer the following questions.

1. "Entrepreneurship is a creative activity". How?
2. List out the Characteristics of entrepreneurship.
3. What are the functions of an entrepreneur?

4. Describe the role of an entrepreneur. / The role of an entrepreneur is very important in the economic development. Criticise the statement. / Describe the importance of an entrepreneur in the economic development.
5. What are the objectives of setting up entrepreneurship promotional organizations?
6. What are the institutions to be selected if anybody wants to set up a self – employed business?
7. Name the entrepreneurship promotional institutions in India.
8. List out the financial institutions of India which helped to start enterprise.
9. Describe the achievement of Varghese Kurien.
10. Write a short note about Azim Premji.
11. Write a short note about Infosys.
12. Write a short note about Kiran Mazumdar Shah.

UNIT – 4 CONSUMER EDUCATION AND PROTECTION

Multiple choice questions.

1. **The person who supplies goods or services is called**
A) Provider B) User C) Producer D) Distributor
2. **The history of consumer movement began for the first time in**
A) America B) Russia C) India D) China
3. **Who is regarded as the king of market.**
A) Provider B) Agent C) Producer D) Customer
4. **Every year 'World Consumer day' celebrated on**
A) January 15 B) February 15
C) March 15 D) April 15
5. **The Consumer Protection Act extends to the whole of India except**
A) Karnataka B) Andhra Pradesh
C) Jammu and Kashmir D) Delhi
6. **If compensation exceeding more than 20 lakhs, the compliant should lodge in**
A) District Forum B) Taluk Forum
C) State Commission D) National Commission

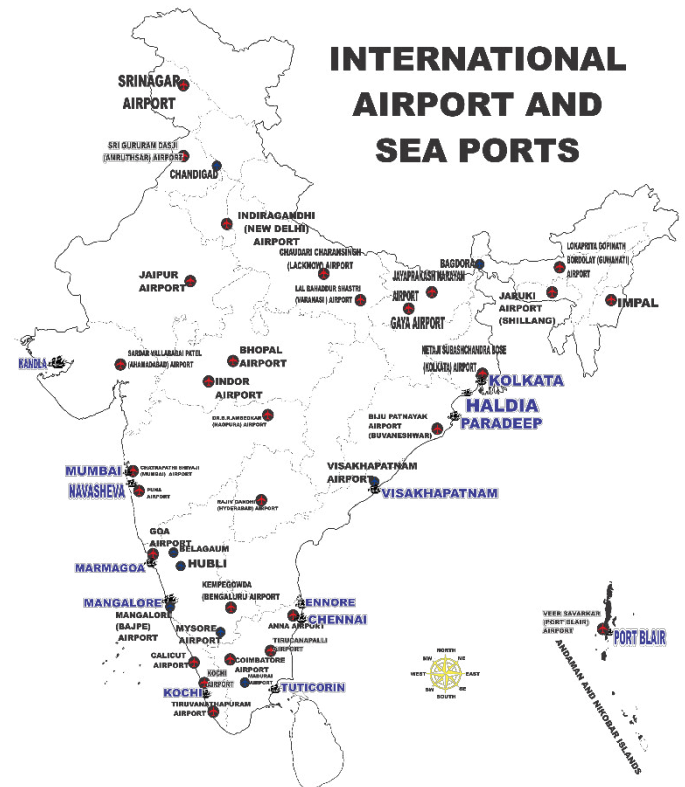
Answer the following questions in a sentence each.

1. Who is called a consumer?
2. Who is called a provider?
3. What was the main intension of consumer protection movement?
4. What is teleshopping?
5. What is the right of every consumer?
6. What is consumer protection?
7. There is a great need for consumer protection. Why?
8. Mention the meaning of consumer rights.

- When did the Consumer Protection Act come into force in India?
- Who appointed the president of District Consumer Forum?

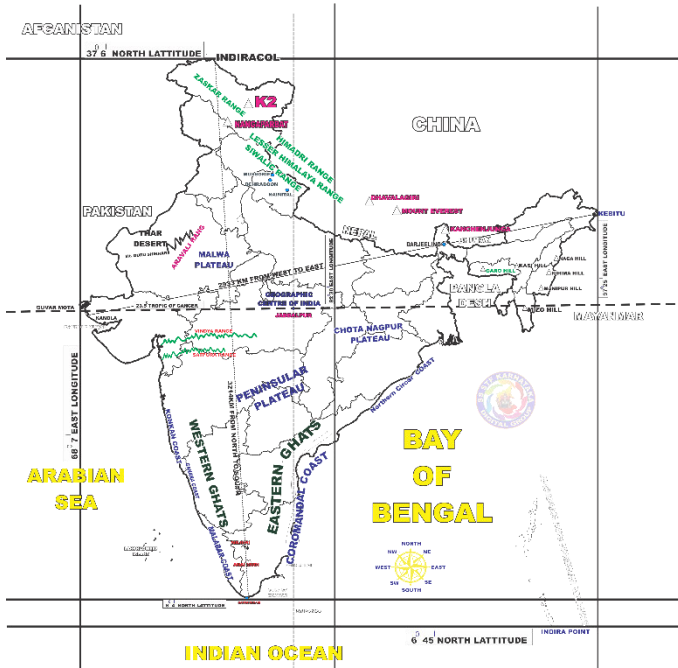
Answer the following questions.

- What are the problems faced by the consumers?
- What are the reasons for the exploitation of consumers?
- The World consumer day celebrated on March 15 every year? Why?
- Mention the four main objectives Consumer Protection Act.
- Which are the rights the Consumer Protection Acts promotes to consumers/ How does the Consumer Protection Act protect the interests of the consumer?
- Name the 3 types consumer disputes redressal agencies.
- Write a short note about District Consumer Forum.
- Write a short note on State Consumer Commission.
- Write a short note on National Consumer Commission.
- What are the information in the complaint filed by the Consumer Court?



MAP WRITING

**INDIA PHYSICAL MAP
INDIAN POSITION AND EXTENTION**



**INDIAN WATER
RESOURCES
Multi Purpose Projects**



Model Q.P-1 2021-22

SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE

STANDARD: 10TH

TIME: 3 HOURS

MARKS: 80

I. Four alternatives are given for each of the following questions/ incomplete statements. Only one of them is correct or most appropriate. Choose the correct alternative and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet. 8x1=8

1. The Mughal emperor who accorded Diwani rights over Bengal to the British was
A) Jahangir B) Faruk Siyyar C) Shah Alam II D) Mir Khasim
2. The first state which formed on the basis of language was
A) Andhra Pradesh B) Tamilnadu C) Karnataka D) Maharashtra
3. The recent implementation of CC cameras in government offices is a remedy for the following problem.
A) Corruption B) Unemployment C) Poverty D) Communalism
4. The Social inequality is the result of already present----- in the society.
A) Unequal social opportunities B) Social stratification
C) Equal social opportunities D) Gender inequality
5. An artist who engages himself in painting for his own satisfaction. It is
A) Labour with pay B) Division of Labour C) Labour without pay D) Special skill
6. Convectional rain occurs locally in some parts of the country during this season.
A) Winter B) Summer C) Rainy season D) Retreating Monsoon season
7. Economic development as “an improvement in economic welfare” defined by
A) Pro. Colin clork B) Pro. Meier and Baldwin C) Amartya Sen D) Mahabub Ul Haq
8. KissanVikasPatra issued by
A) Land Development Banks B) Cooperative banks C) Reserve Bank D) Post Offices

II. Answer the following questions in a sentence each. 8x1=8

9. How did Goa become the administrative centre of the Portuguese?
10. What were the conditions under Subsidiary Alliance?
11. What type of disarmament India advocates?
12. What is Labor without payment?
13. North East States of India get heavy rainfall. How?
14. The black soil has highly retentive of moisture. Why?
15. What do you mean by Life Expectancy?
16. What is teleshopping?

III. Answer the following questions in 3 to 4 sentence each. 8x2=16

17. What were the results of battle of Buxar?
18. What were the reasons for the first Anglo-Maratha war?

19. What are the objectives of Indian foreign Policy?

OR

What are the reasons for the frequent conflicts in the border between India and China?

20. How do you say that Social Stratification is universal?

OR

Explain about discrimination in labour.

21. What are Doons? Give examples.

22. What are the measures you suggest to protect forests?

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

24. Name the entrepreneurship promotional institutions in India.

IV. Answer the following questions in 5 to 6 sentences each.

9x3=27

25. List out the impacts of British education in India?

OR

‘War was inevitable for Kittur Chennamma with the British’. Why?

26. Explain the important aspects of Brahma Samaj?

27. 1857 revolt failed to expel the British from India. Why?

28. Describe the relationship between India and Russia.

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

30. List out the causes for landslides.

31. Explain the importance of Transport.

OR

What are the factors influence the location of industries?

32. How can we achieve gender equality?

OR

Analyse the significance of rural development.

33. Describe the procedures to open a bank account.

OR

What are the institutions to be selected if anybody wants to set up a self – employed business?

V. Answer the following questions in 7 to 8 sentences each.

4x4=16

34. What was the role of Bal Gangadhar Tilak in freedom movement.

OR

Explain the Non-Cooperative Movement.

35. Describe the role of Mahatma Gandhiji.

36. Write about the unemployment in India?

37. What are the differences between Kharif crop season and Rabi crop season?

VI. 38. Draw a neat outline map of India and mark the following.

1+4=5

A) $82\frac{1}{2}$ Degree East Longitude.

B) Narmada

C) Mumbai high

D) Hirakud project

Model Q.P-2 2021-22

**SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE
TIME: 3 HOURS**

**STANDARD: 10TH
MARKS: 80**

I. Four alternatives are given for each of the following questions/ incomplete statements. Only one of them is correct or most appropriate. Choose the correct alternative and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet. 8x1=8

1. The civil service system was introduced by
A) Warren Hastings B) Lord Cornwallis C) Lord Dalhousie D) William Bentinck
2. Indian government merged this state through military operation.
A) Jammu-Kashmir B) Junagadh C) Hyderabad D) Mysore
3. Which of the following problem widely spread to all strata of society.
A) Corruption B) Unemployment C) Poverty D) Communalism
4. Through the following amendment made education is the fundamental right.
A) 45 B) 46 C) 73 D) 86
5. Which of the following is the labour without pay?
A) Nursing course B) Works in industries C) Trading in road side D) Repairs of vehicles
6. Convectional rain occurs locally in some parts of the country. This rain called in West Bengal as
A) Kalabaisakhis B) Mango Showers C) Coffee blossom D) Andhis
7. The Institution which has the responsibility of publish the world human development report is
A) UNESCO B) UNICEF C) World Bank D) UNDP
8. The bank which known as Bankers Bank is
A) State bank of Mysore B) State bank of India
C) Reserve Bank of India D) Cooperative bank

II. Answer the following questions in a sentence each. 8x1=8

9. Who was the first President of India?
10. What was the reason for the 2nd Anglo-Maratha war?
11. Define 'Third World'.
12. What is Labour?
13. What is Mango Showers?
14. How does alluvial soil formed in India?
15. How can we get Per capita Income?
16. When did the Consumer Protection Act come into force in India?

III. Answer the following questions in 3 to 4 sentence each. 8x2=16

17. What were the factors helped the Europeans to discover new sea routes to India?
18. What were the conditions under Subsidiary Alliance?
19. Mention the Panchasheela Principles.

OR

List out the factors that cause the disruption of relations between India and Pakistan.

20. What are the reasons for Social Inequality?

OR

Mention the nature mob violence.

21. What are the differences between Eastern Ghats and Western Ghats?

22. What are the main characteristics of Mangrove forests?

23. What is the role of women self help groups in the organisation and financial independence of women?

24. "Entrepreneurship is a creative activity". How?

IV. Answer the following questions in 5 to 6 sentences each.

9x3=27

25. What are the reformations brought by the British in the Police department?

OR

Describe the role of Sangolli Rayanna in the fight against the British.

26. Explain the thoughts of Swami Vivekananda.

27. How did economic changes lead to the 1857 revolt? Explain.

28. Describe the relationship between India and China.

29. List out the problems unorganized labourers.

30. List out the major ports of India.

31. Explain the importance of Industries in the economic development of India?

OR

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

32. What do you mean by under development? What are its reasons?

OR

Explain Gandhiji's concept of 'grama swarajya' in the light of decentralization..

33. What are the functions of banks?

OR

List out the Characteristics of entrepreneurship.

V. Answer the following questions in 7 to 8 sentences each.

4x4=16

34. What was the role of Moderates in freedom movement?

OR

Describe the achievements of Subhas Chandra Bose in Freedom Movement.

35. Describe the agitation of farmers and workers in the Indian freedom struggle.

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

37. Describe the importance of Agriculture in India.

VI. 38. Draw a neat outline map of India and mark the following.

1+4=5

A) Indira Col

B) Bhakra-Nangal project

C) Mumbai

D) Bhadravati