

Public education department, Jagalur taluk Davangere district

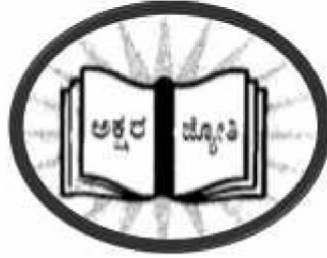
Aksharajyothi Education Trust®

RURAL PUBLIC SCHOOL, IDDIGE

Jagalur taluk, Davangere district.

SOCIAL SCIENCE

LESSON WISE QUESTIONS APPEARED IN BOARD EXAM



Prepared by
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Chapter wise analysis of previous Question Papers (2017-
2022)



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History

Chapter – 1

Advent of Europeans to India

1. “Scientific developments led to sea voyages.” Justify this statement.
(April 2017)
2. What are the effects of the battle of Plassey?
(June 2017)
3. Which were the factors that helped Europeans to discover new sea route to India? **OR**
What were the results of battle of Buxar?
(April 2018)
4. What was the cause and results of carnatic war-III?
(Model – 1 2019)
5. “The fall of Constantinople led to the discovery of new sea route to India”
How?
(Model – 2 2019)
6. The battle of Buxar had helped the British to get many benefits.
Substantiate.
(April – 2019)
7. The merchants who monopolised trade among European nations are.
(A) Italian merchants (B) Arab merchants
(C) French merchants (D) Indian merchants.
8. How did the British establish their political power to protect their
Interest in India?
(June – 2019)
9. Constantinople was considered as ‘The Gate of European Trade’ because
it was
(A) the centre for International Trade routes
(B) the only sea route
(C) the capital of Roman Empire
(D) only source of resources of Europeans
10. The Dutch limited themselves to rich spices islands. Why?
(Model – 1 2020)
11. In 1453 the City of Constantinople was captured by
(A) The Arabs (B). The Ottoman Turks (C) the
Italians (D). the Portuguese.
12. Who implemented ‘dual government’ in Bengal?
(June – 2020)
13. What factors made the Europeans to discover a new sea route to India?
(September – 2020)
14. Explain dual Government introduced by Robert Clive.

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(Model – 1 2021)

15. Explain the results of battle of Buxar.

(Model – 2 2021)

16. The Blue water policy was implemented by

- (A) Francisco de Almida (B) Alfonso de Albuquerque
(C) Robert Clive (D) Vasco da Gama

(Model – 3 2021)

17. Constantinople was considered as 'The Gate of European Trade' because it Was.

- (A) the centre for International Trade routes
(B) the only sea route
(C) the capital of Roman Empire
(D) the only source of resources of Europeans

(July 2021)

18. Fall of Constantinople led to the discovery of new sea route to India. Justify.

(Model – 1 2022)

19. The major trading centre of the French in India was

- A. Surat. B. Pondicherry C. Kochin. D. Mumbai.

(Preparatory – 2022)

20. The sea route between India and Europe was discovered by (A) Columbus
(B) Vasco-da-Gama (C) Almeida (D) Albuquerque.

21. What were the results of the battle of Buxar?

(April – 2022)

22. Mention the results of the Battle of Buxar.

(June– 2022)

Chapter – 2

The extension of British rule in India

1. The British Governor General who introduced Subsidiary Alliance is

- (A) Warren Hastings. (B) Lord Wellesley
(C) Lord Dalhousie (D) Lord Cornwallis

(June 2018)

2. The Peshwa Bhaji Rao II entered subsidiary alliance. Because

- A. The army of Holkar defeated the army of Bhaji Rao II
B. There was difference among the Maratha chieftains

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C. Lord Wellesley defeated the army of Peshwa
D. The Peshwa Bhaji Rao II lost the war to the British

3. The expansion of British rule was easier in South India during the rule of Lord Wellesley. Why?

(Model - 1 2019)

4. Chatter Singh Attarwala and Moolaraj revolted against British because
a) The British attempted to rule Punjab directly
b) The British appointed Duleep Singh to rule Punjab
c) The British sent Dulip Singh on pension
d) The British violated the continuous friendship pact.

5. Why did Lord Wellesley resign from his post and return to England?

(Model - 2 2019)

6. How did Subsidiary Alliance control Indian provinces?

(April - 2019)

7. How did the British expand their empire during Wellesley's period?

OR

What were the effects of Anglo-Sikh wars?

(June - 2019)

8. Those who signed Subsidiary Alliance were the puppet in the hands of the East India Company. Substantiate.

(Model - 1 2020)

9. The Lahore agreement led to:

- A. Freedom to Punjab
- B. The British resident became the de facto ruler of Punjab.
- C. Ranjit Singh was killed
- D. Kashmir came under the control of British.

(Model - 2

2020) 10. How could the British place Indian states under their control through

Subsidiary Alliance?

(June - 2020)

11. The war that ended with the Treaty of Salbai was

- A. Second Anglo-Maratha War
- B. Second Anglo-Sikh War
- C. First Anglo-Maratha War
- D. First Anglo-Mysore War

12. Hyderabad Province had to keep a British contingent in its province after 1798. Why?

(September - 2020)

13. What were the results of the Third Anglo-Maratha War?

(Model - 2 2021)

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14. 'Salbai Agreement' was signed to end the
 A. First Anglo Mysore War B. First Anglo Maratha War
 C. First Anglo Sikh War D. First Carnatic War
(Model – 3 2021)
15. 'Salbai Agreement' was signed to end the
 A. First Anglo Mysore War B. First Anglo Maratha War
 B. First Anglo Sikh War D. First Carnatic War
(July 2021)
16. The one who implemented the subsidiary Alliance system was
 A) Dalhousie B) Wellesley
 C) Cornwallis. D) William Bentinck
17. What was the effect of Shah Alam II giving Kora and Allahabad to Marathas?
(Model – 1 2022)
18. Who implemented the policy of Subsidiary Alliance?
(Preparatory – 2022)
19. What were the conditions of Subsidiary Alliance?
(April – 2022)
20. The who became the Peshwa after the First Anglo-Maratha War was
 (A) Narayana Rao (B) Madhav Rao II
 (C) Nana Phadnavis (D) Raghunath Rao

Chapter – 3

The Impact of British rule in India

1. Mention the reforms brought about by the British in the field of education. **(Mar 2016)**
2. Mention the reforms brought about by the British in the field of education. **(Mar 2017)**
3. "The British rule had major impacts on the field of Indian education." Justify. **(June 2017)**
4. Explain how the land revenue system of the British affected the Indian farmers.
5. The Minto-Morley Reforms of 1909 laid the foundation for the partition of India, because it
 A. Abolished the Dual Government
 B. Established a Board of Control
 C. Nominated Indians to the working committee
 D. Formed a separate electoral constituency based on religion. **(Mar 2018)**
6. Which policy of the British sowed the seed of communalism in India?

(Mar 2018)

7. The act reduced the gap between Indians and English A. The Minto Marley Act – 1909.

B. The Montague Chelmsford Act – 1919

C. The Indian Council Act – 1861.

D. Indian Government Act – 1935

(June 2018)

8. What is Policy of Assertion?

9. Explain the impact of British education system on the Indians.

(Model – 1 2019)

10. What is the difference between Diwani Adalat and Fouzadoari Adalat?

11. Explain the development of modern education system in India during British rule.

(Model – 2 2019)

12. The reason to create ‘Separate Electorate College’ in 1909 was to

A. provide separate representation for Muslims

B. create separate constituency for Europeans

C. provide separate representation for Sikhs

D. reserve some seats for Christians

13. The British education system created a new generation of Indians with progressive attitudes. Justify.

(April – 2019)

14. How did the land revenue system affect the Indian farmers?

(June – 2019)

15. What were the impacts of British land tax system in India.

(Model – 1 2020)

16. Explain briefly Ryothwari system.

(Model – 2 2020)

17. “The new thinking and perception emerged because the British education created a new generation of Indians.” How?

(June– 2020)

18. British Revenue system affected Indian Agriculture. Substantiate.

(September – 2020)

19. Why was Fort William college opened in Calcutta?

20. Explain the impact of British education on India

(Model –1 2021)

21. What were the effects of British Education in India?

(Model – 2 2021)

22. ‘A Fouzadaari Aadalat’ is

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- A. Civil Court. B. Revenue Court
C. Criminal Court. D. Consumer Court

(Model – 3 2021)

23. Universities in Madras, Calcutta and Bombay were established by

- A. Macaulay. B. Dalhousie
C. William Bentinck D. Cornwallis

(Model – 4 2021)

24. The civil courts established during the British period were known as

- (A) Diwani Adalat. (B) Fouzdari Adalats
(C) LokAdalats (D) ShariyatAdalats

(July 2021)

25. Explain the impact of the British Education in India.

(Model – 1 2022)

26. How did the British education impact on India?

(Preparatory – 2022)

27. What were the impacts of British Education in India?

(April – 2022)

28. How did the British Education impact on Indians?

(June– 2022)

Chapter – 4

The opposition of British rule in Karnataka

1. What are the terms of the ‘Treaty of Srirangapatna’?

(Mar 2016)

2. Which are the areas of Hyderabad Karnataka““?

(June – 2016)

3. Which are the areas of Hyderabad Karnataka?

(Mar 2017)

4. What are the terms of the ‘Treaty of Srirangapatna’?

(June 2017) 5. Why do we remember Mysore Wodeyars?

(Mar 2018)

6. What are the terms of the ‘Treaty of Srirangapatna’ ?

(June 2018)

7. Which was the treaty signed to stop second Anglo-Mysore war?

(Model – 1 2019)

8. Explain the rebellion of Surapura against British.

(Model – 2 2019)

11. The First Anglo-Mysore war ended with the

- (A) Treaty of Mysore. (B) Treaty of Madras

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(C) Treaty of Mangalore. (D) Treaty of Srirangapattana

12. The 18th Century in Indian History was “the Century of Political Problems”. Justify

(April – 2019)

13. Why did the Bedas of Halagali fight against the British?

14. Explain the revolt against British at Kittur.

(June – 2019)

15. What were the conditions that made Dondiya Wagh to fight against the British?

(Model – 1 2020)

16. How did Hyder Ali come to power?

(Model – 2 2020)

17. Explain the Rebellion of Bedas of Halagali.

(June– 2020)

18. Third and Fourth Anglo-Mysore wars reduced the strength of Tippu Sultan of Mysore. Justify.

(September – 2020)

18. What were the contributions of Putta Basappa of Kodagu in Indian Freedom struggle?

(Model – 1 2021)

19. What were the effects of third Anglo-Mysore war?

(Model – 2 2021)

20. The Governor General during the Fourth Anglo-Mysore War was

A. Wellesley. B. Dalhousie C. Cornwallis. D. Rippon

(Model – 3 2021)

22. The defeat of Hyder Ali at Porto Nova made

A. the British officers worried B. Eyre Coote Surrender

C. the French to fight D. the British to gain confidence

(Model – 4 2021)

23. The British gained confidence during Second Anglo-Mysore War due to

A. Haider Ali’s defeat at Porto Nova

B. defeat of Peshwa in First Anglo-Maratha War

C. Marathas signed Subsidiary Alliance

D. Cornwallis captured Srirangapatna

(July 2021)

24. What were the results of third Anglo-Mysore war?

(Model – 1 2022)

25. How did the Bedas of Halagali revolt against the British?

(Preparatory – 2022)

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26. How did Dondiya Wagh fight against the British?

(April - 2022)

27. How did Sangoli Rayanna fight against the British?

(June- 2022)

Chapter - 4

Social and Religious Reform Movements

1. In Group-A list of social reformers and in Group-B their works are given. Identify the group that matches.

Group-A

- (a) Rammohan Roy.
- (b) DayanandSaraswati.
- (c) Jyotiba Phule.
- (d) Annie Besant.

a b c d

- (A) i iii ii iv
- (B) ii iv i iii (C) iii ii i vi
- (D) iv I iii ii.

Group-B

- (i) Ghulamgiri
- (ii) SamvadaKaumudi
- (iii) New India
- (iv) Satyarth Prakasha.

2. Why did swami Vivekananda establish Rama Krishna mission?

(Mar 2016)

3. What are the contributions made by Annie Besant to Indian Society?

OR

4. What are the contributions made by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan to Muslim Society?

(June - 2016)

5. What are the contributions of Raja Ram mohan Roy to the Indian Socio-Religious reforms?

OR

6. What are the reforms propagated by Sathya Shodhak Samaj ?

(June 2017)

7. How did Sir Syed Ahmed Khan educate the Muslim community?

(Mar 2018)

8. "The 19th Century in Indian history is referred to as the period of 'Indian Renaissance'. Why?

(June 2018)

9. Explain how Brahma Samaj strive hard in contributing to Indian social reformation?

(Model – 1 2019)

10. What was the outcome of white man's burden theory?

(Model – 2 2019)

11. The one who started the newspaper 'New India' is A. Raja Rammohan Roy B. Mahatma Gandhi C. Annie Besant. D. Dayananda Saraswati 12. Why was Shuddhi Movement started?

(April – 2019)

13. Swami Vivekananda was a source of inspiration to youths. How?

(June – 2019)

14. Why is Narayana Guru considered as important social reformer?

(Model – 1 2020)

15. Anni Besant is an unforgettable lady in the history of India. Justify.

(Model – 2 2020)

16. How did Governor-General William Bentinck support Raja Rammohan Roy's fight against Sati system?

17. Explain the aims of Arya Samaja.

(June– 2020)

18. Why was Ramakrishna Mission (Muth) founded ?

19. The contribution of Annie Besant to Indian Culture and Politics is unforgettable. Justify.

(September – 2020)

20. Derozio had to resign from his teaching post because of:

A. The pressure from his colleagues and opponents

B. His ill health

C. His interest in studies on vedas

D. The pressure from the Government to return back to England

21. What were the aims of Arya Samaj?

(Model – 1 2021)

22. The founder of Ramakrishna Mission is:

A. Swami Vivekananda Annie Besant B. JyothibhaPhule

C. Raj Ram Mohan Roy.

D. Periyar

23. Who gave a call "Back to the Vedas"?

24. What are the contributions of Annie Besant to India?

(Model – 2 2021)

25. The social reformer who declared 'Back to Vedas' was

A. Raja Rammohan Roy. B. Swami Vivekananda

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C. Narayana Guru.

D. Dayananda Saraswati

(Model – 3 2021)

26. Dr Annie Besant was called 'Shwetha Saraswati' because

- A. She translated Ramayana into English
- B. She wrote a book on goddess Saraswati
- C. She translated Bhagavad Gita to English
- D. She got converted to Hinduism

(Model – 4 2021)

27. Dayananda Saraswati realized that the remedies to the maladies of India are present in Veda so he

- A. declared 'Back to Vedas'
- B. wrote Sathyartha Prakasha
- C. started Cow Protection Movement
- D. started Shuddhi Movement

(July 2021)

28. What are the Preaching's of Brahma Samaj?

(Model – 1 2022)

29. What were the aims of Arya Samaj? Or

What were the contributions of Narayana Dharma Paripalana Yogam

(Preparatory – 2022)

30. What are the aims of Arya Samaj?

(April – 2022)

31. What are the aims of Arya Samaj?

(June– 2022)

Chapter – 5

The First War of Indian Independence

1. the political and economic causes for the revolt of 1857.

(Mar 2017)

2. "The First War of Indian Independence – 1857 did not bring expected results." Give reasons.

(June 2017)

3. Explain how the administrative system and economic policy of the British became the causes for the First War of Indian Independence.

(Mar 2018)

4. Explain the reasons for the failure of the revolt of 1857.

(June 2018) 5.

How did the political factor lead to the first war of Indian independence?

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(Model – 1 2019)

6. How did Barackpur become the outbreak of 1857 revolt?

7. Explain the military causes for the first war Indian independence.

(Model – 2 2019)

8. The condition of Indian soldiers in the British army was very pathetic. Justify.

(April – 2019)

9. How did the political factors provoke the revolt of 1857?

(June – 2019)

10. What were the causes to the 1857 Mutiny?

(Model – 1 2020)

11. The first war of Indian Independence brought revolutionary changes in British administration and Indian freedom struggle. Substantiate.

(Model – 2 2020)

12. Explain the causes for the failure of the First War of Indian Independence of 1857.

(June– 2020)

13. Explain Political and Administrative reasons for 1857 revolt.

(September – 2020)

14. Explain the economic causes for the first war of Indian independence.

(Model – 1 2021)

15. List out the economic factors responsible to 1857 revolt.

(Model – 2 2021)

16. Rani Lakshmi Bai of Jhansi revolted against British due to

- A. Subsidiary Alliance. B. War and Negotiation policy
- C. Divide and Rule policy D. Doctrine of Lapse Policy

(Model – 3 2021)

17. One of the causes for the failure of the first war of Indian independence

- A. the Britishers did not have modern weapons
- B. Rani Chennamma was arrested
- C. All the Indian kings revolted against the British
- D. There was no good leader to lead

(Model – 4 2021)

18. One of the causes for the failure of First War of Indian Independence among the following, is

- A. it spread all over the country(B) it was a well organized revolt

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- (C) it had no eminent leader
- (D) many Indian kings were disloyal to British

(July 2021)

19. Explain the factors responsible for the failure of 1857 Revolt.

(Model - 1 2022)

20. What were the causes to the 1857 Mutiny?

(Preparatory - 2022)

21. What were the causes to the 1857 Mutiny?

(April - 2022)

22. 'The revolt of 1857 failed due to various reasons.' Explain.

(June- 2022)

Chapter - 6 **The Freedom Struggle**

1. Give an account of the contributions of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar.

(Mar 2017)

2. Explain Jawaharlal Nehru's contributions to the development of Independent India.

(June 2017)

3. Explain the role of Subhash Chandra Bose in the freedom struggle of India.

(Mar 2018)

4. Explain Jawaharlal Nehru's contributions to the development of Independent India

(June 2018)

5. The purpose of dividing Bengal in 1905 according to Indians was

- A. to divide Hindus and Muslims
- B. to support the Anti-British protests
- C. to develop western part of Bengal
- D. to provide basic amenities to the people

6. The Drain Theory was forwarded by A. Mahatma Gandhiji. B. Jyothiba Phule.

C. Dr. B. R Ambedkar. D. Dadabai Navaroji

7. Explain the major developments that took place during the NonCooperation movement.

(Model - 1 2019)

8. What were the impacts of non-co-operation movement?

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(Model – 2 2019)

9. The protests organized by the farmers are important in National Freedom Struggle. Explain.

(April – 2019)

10. What is the cause for Bengal division?

11. Who is the founder of Drain theory?

12. Explain the main programmes of Gandhiji in his non-cooperation movement.

(June – 2019)

13. Revolutionaries played an important role in the freedom struggle movement. Justify.

14. Explain the ideas that seeded partition in the Muslim League. Substantiate.

(Model – 1 2020)

15. The role of revolutionaries was very important in the freedom struggle Movement. How. Explain.

16. The Rowlatt Act of the British intensified Freedom Struggle movement. Justify.

(Model – 2 2020)

17. How did radicals further intensify the Indian Freedom Struggle?

18. Illustrate the concern for social equality of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar.

19. Quit India Movement provided leadership to non-Congress leaders.

Identify the Non-Congress leader from the following :

(A) Kasturba Gandhi (B) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar

(C) Jayaprakash Narayan (D) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.

(June – 2020)

20. In 1938, The President of Haripur Congress Session was

(A) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (B) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar

(C) Bal Gangadhar Tilak (D) Subhash Chandra Bose.

21. Illustrate the concern for social equality of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar.

OR

How did radicals further intensify the Indian Freedom Struggle?

(September – 2020)

22. Explain the role of moderates in the freedom movement of India.

23. What were the achievements of Jawahar Lal Nehru as the prime minister of India.

Or

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What were the major developments that took place during Non Co-operation movement?

(Model – 1 2021)

24. Explain the achievements of Subhash Chandra Bose in freedom struggle.

25. How did Radicals fight against the British?

Or

How was Non Co-operation movement organised.

(Model – 2 2021)

26. Ras Bihari Gosh and Madam Cama are the leaders of

- A. Revolutionaries B. Moderates
C. Radicals. D. Extremists

27. The founder of Indian National Congress is

- A. Mahatma Gandhiji B. A.O. Hume
C. Balagangadhar Tilak D. Gopala Krishna Gokhale

28. 'Forward Block' was founded by

- A. Jawaharlal Nehru B. Subhash Chandra Bose
C. Dr. B R Ambedkar D. Bal Gangadhar Tilak

29. Lala Lajapath Roy was killed during

- A. Jallianwala Bagh Massacre
B. the protest against Simon Commission
C. Non Cooperation Movement
D. the Salt Sathyagraha

30. 'Mahad tank and Kalaram temple movements' were organised to protest against the

- A. practice of untouchability. B. visit of Prince of Wells
C. proposal of Crips mission. D. arrest of Gandhi at Dandi

(Model – 3 2021)

31. The first President of Indian National Congress was A. Surendranath Banerjee B. W.C. Banerjee

- C. Dadabhai naoroji. D. Gopal Krishna Gokhale

32. "Forward block" was founded by

- A. Jawaharlal Nehru B. Motilal Nehru
C. Mahatma Gandhiji D. Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose

33. Dadabhai Naoroji, MG Ranade and Gopal Krishna Gokhale belong to

- A. Moderates. B. Radicals
C. Revolutionaries. D. ICS officers

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34. The Bedas of Halagali revolted against the British because
A. the British introduced arms act
B. the British introduced Doctrine of lapse
C. the British introduced vernacular press act
D. the British captured Putta Basappa
35. The Satyagraha by Mahatma Gandhi in support of Indigo growers was
A. Kheda Satyagraha B. Bardoli Satyagraha
C. Champaran Satyagraha D. Salt Satyagraha

(Model – 4 2021)

36. The First President of the Indian National Congress was
(A) W. C. Bannerjee (B) Surendranath Banerjee
(C) Dadabhai Naoroji (D) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
37. The one who belongs to moderates among the following is
(A) Aurobindo Ghosh. (B) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
(C) Bal Gangadhar Tilak (D) LalaLajpat Rai
38. Gandhiji launched Champaran movement to support
(A) Indigo growers (B) Cotton growers
(C) Tadi growers (D) Tea Estate workers
39. Rabindranath Tagore returned his title 'Knighthood' back to British Government because to
A. support the Jallianwala Bagh massacre
B. support Gandhiji in Champaran Satyagraha
C. express his non-co-operation against British
D. boycott of foreign goods

(July 2021)

40. Why was the Vernacular Press Act passed?
41. How did Subhash Chandra Bose fight against the British during Freedom movement?
42. Explain the role of moderates in freedom struggle

(Model – 1 2022)

43. Write the achievements of Subhash Chandra Bose in the freedom Struggle Movement.

Explain the various tribal revolts in the freedom struggle movement.

(Preparatory – 2022)

44. The movement led by Ali brothers was
(A) Non-Co-operation (B) Khilafat
(C) Civil Disobedience (D) Quit India.

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(April – 2022)

45. The Drain Theory was explained by

- (A) Dadabhai Naoroji (B) Mahatma Gandhi
(C) A. O. Hume (D) Bal Gangadhar Tilak.

46. Explain the various tribal revolts in Indian independence struggle.

OR

Explain the role of Radicals in Indian National Movement.

47. Explain the role of Subhash Chandra Bose in Indian National struggle.

(June– 2022)

Chapter – 7 India after Independence

1. How was Goa liberated from the Portuguese? Or
How did India deal with the problem of refugees?

(Mar 2017)

2. In Group-A list of leaders and in Group-B their designations are given.
Identify the group that matches.

Group-A

Group-B

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| (a) Jawaharlal Nehru. | (i) First President |
| (b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad. | (ii) First Home Minister |
| (c) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel | (iii) Chairman of State Re-organizing
Commission |
| (d) Justice Fazal Ali | (iv) First Prime Minister |

a b c d

- (A) i ii iv iii
(B) iv i ii iii
(C) i ii iii iv
(D) ii iii iv i.

(June 2017)

3. “Formation of Andhra Pradesh based on language was essential to Indian Government.” Why?

(Mar 2018)

4. How was Junagadh merged with Indian Union? OR

How was Goa liberated from the Portuguese?

(June 2018)

5. Name the problems faced by India soon after Independence? Or

Name the princely states that were forced to join the Indian Union?

(Model – 1 2019)

6. Explain how Patel could merge Hyderabad to Indian union?

(Model – 2 2019)

7. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel is called ‘Iron Man of India’. Why?

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8. What were the problems faced Post independent India?
(April – 2019)
9. It was inevitable for the formation of the linguistic states after Indian Independence. Elucidate.
(June – 2019)
10. Why did most of the refugees from Bangla attempt to settle in West Bengal?
11. 15th Aug 1947, when India was celebrating it's independence Gandhi was at
A. Naukali. B. Delhi. C. Amrithsar. D. Lahore.
(Model – 1 2020)
12. Why did Indian leaders like Nehru to think forming secular nation?
(Model – 2 2020)
12. How was Goa liberated from Portuguese in 1961?
(June– 2020)
13. Refugees have become a huge problem since the partition of India. Substantiate.
(September – 2020)
14. Iron Man of India is :
A. Jawahar Lal Nehru B. Mahatma Gandhiji
C. Sardar Vallabhabhai Patel D. Subhash Chandra Bose (Model – 1 2021)
15. Why did the citizens of Junagadh revolt against their Nawab?
(Model – 2 2021)
16. The word added to preamble through 42nd amendment of the Constitution is
A. Republic and Democracy B. Socialist and Secular
C. Sovereignty and Democracy D. Regional and Secular
(Model – 3 2021)
17. The first woman president of India was A. Indira Gandhi B. Sarojini Naidu
C. PratibhaPatil D. SuchetaKriplani
(Model – 4 2021)
18. The 'Iron Man of India' is
(A) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. (B) Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose
(C) Bal Gangadhar Tilak (D) Babasaheb Ambedkar
19. The Constitution of India was adopted on
(A) 26th October, 1950 (B) 26th August, 1950

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(C) 15th August, 1950

(D) 26th January, 1950

(July 2021)

20. How was Junagarh merged in Indian Union?

(Model – 1 2022)

21. How was Goa liberated from Portuguese?

(Preparatory – 2022)

22. What are the problems faced by India after Independence?

(April – 2022)

23. How was Goa liberated from the Portuguese in 1961?

(June– 2022)

Chapter – 8

World Wars and India's role 1.

Nazi ideology destroyed Germany." Justify.

(Mar 2017)

2. How did Nazi ideology destroy Germany?

(June 2017)

3. The result of the end of cold war

a) USA emerged as the only super power of the world

b) The women got encouraged to work in public sphere

c) USA helped the establishment of UNO

d) USA dropped nuclear bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki**(Model – 1 2019)**

4. Output of Agriculture Sector dropped in America after First World War. Why?

(April – 2019)

5. How was Hitler responsible for the decline of Germany?

(June – 2019)

6. The Cold war brought chaos. Justify.

(Model – 1 2020)

7. The First World War came to an end with the treaty of A. Versailles. B. Paris. C. Tashkent. D. Geneva.

(Model – 2 2020)

8. "The Second World War was the most devastating war." How?

(June– 2020)

9. How did China develop during 20th Century?

(September – 2020)

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Political Science

Chapter – 10

Challenges of India and their remedies

1. The programme implemented by Government of Karnataka for the development of rural women is

- (A) LokAyukta (B) Stree Shakti
(C) Sakshara Bharat. (D) Family planning programme 2.

Communalism is harmful to Nation's progress. How?

(Mar 2017)

3. Why did Government of Karnataka form Dr. D. M. Nanjundappa Committee?

4. What are the measures taken by the Government to improve the Status of women?

(June 2017)

5. Which are the steps taken by the Indian Government to eradicate illiteracy?

(Mar 2018)

6. The programme launched by the Government of India in 2001 to provide free education for children between 6 to 14 years is

- (A) National Literacy Mission. (B) Sakshara Bharat
(C) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan. (D) National Adult Education.

7. Which aspects cause normal development of regionalism in India?

(June 2018)

8. The government has started Women and Child development department. Because

- (A) In order to improve labour welfare.
(B) In order to improve Child welfare
(C) In order to improve women's education and status.
(D) All of above

9. What are the precautionary measures to check communalism?

(Model – 1 2019)

10. Explain the effects of Terrorism.

(Model – 2 2019)

11. Unemployment has become a huge problem in India. Why?

(April – 2019)

12. What are the measures taken by the government to eradicate poverty?

(June – 2019)

13. What measures can be taken to eradicate corruption?

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- (Model – 1 2020)**
14. Terrorism is an inhuman act in the present day. Justify.
- (Model – 2 2020)**
15. What are your suggestions to eradicate communalism being an internal problem of India?
- (June– 2020)**
16. In recent days, situations are supporting women to achieve betterment. How?
- (September – 2020)**
17. Which are the measures taken to solve unemployment in India?
- (Model – 1 2021)**
18. Communalism is fatal to national unity. How?
- (Model – 2 2021)**
19. Lokapal and Lokayuktha are set up to check
- A. Regional Imbalance
B. Corruption
C. Communalism. D. practice of untouchability
- (Model – 3 2021)**
20. The first woman president of India was
- A. Indira Gandhi. B. Sarojini Naidu
C. Pratibha Patil D. Sucheta Kriplani
- (Model – 4 2021)**
21. The objective of establishing Lokayukta institution is to check
- (A) Communalism (B) Terrorism
C. Regionalism. (D) Corruption
- (July 2021)**
22. What are the measures taken to improve the status of women in India?
- (Model – 1 2022)**
23. List out the steps are taken to improve the status of women in India
- (Preparatory – 2022)**
24. Which measures are taken to improve the status of women in India?
- (April – 2022)**
25. What are the measures taken by the government to improve the status of women ?
- (June– 2022)**

Chapter – 11

India's relationship with other countries 1.

Explain India's relationship with Russia.

(Mar 2017)

2. What are the reasons for our strained relationship with China in recent days ?

(June 2017)

3. "The relationship between India and China nowadays is strained." Substantiate.

(Mar 2018)

4. "The relationship between India and China has failed to bring expected results." Justify.

5. Pakistan has failed to maintain cordial relationship with India. Why?

(June 2018) 6. Explain the relationship between India and Russia.

(Model – 1 2019)

7. What are the reasons for tension between India and Pakistan?

(Model – 2 2019)

8. In spite of the border dispute between India and China, how have they strengthened their relationship?

(April – 2019)

9. What is the cause for continuous fight between India and Pakistan?

(June – 2019)

10. It is inevitable to India to have good relationship with other countries. why?

11. Why has to India adjust its foreign policy in accordance with U.S.A?

(Model – 1 2020)

12. Illustrate the relationship between India and U.S.A

(Model – 2 2020)

13. Describe the relationship between India and China from Sindhu River Civilization till recent times.

(June– 2020)

14. India and Russia have cordial relationship. Explain.

(September – 2020)

15. Explain the relationship between India and America.

(Model – 1 2021)

16. Explain the relationship between India and Russia.

(Model – 2 2021)

17. The Constitution of India's article 51 advocates

- A. free and compulsory education
- B. uniform panchayath institutions
- C. social justice and welfare of people

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D. establishing international peace and cooperation

(Model – 3 2021)

18. The Iron and Steel Industries established by India with the help of Russia are

- (A) Bokaro and Bhilai Iron and Steel Industries
- (B) Salem and Vijayanagar Iron and Steel Industries
- (C) Bhadravathi and Bokaro Iron and Steel Industries
- (D) Rourkela and Durgapur Iron and Steel Industries

(July 2021)

19. Explain the relationship between India and Russia.

(Model – 1 2022)

20. Explain the relationship between India and Russia.

(Preparatory – 2022)

21. Explain the relationship of India and Russia.

(April – 2022)

22. Explain India's relationship with Russia.

(June– 2022)

Chapter – 12

World challenges and India's role

1. December 10th of 1948 is an important day in the history of UNO, because on that day

- (A) Human Rights were declared
- (B) UNO was established
- (C) Disarmament was achieved
- (D) Racial discrimination was ended.

(Mar 2017)

2. The terrorist attack on Hotel Taj in Mumbai on 26/11 has strained the relations between

- (A) India — Nepal.
- (B) India — Myanmar
- (C) India — Pakistan
- (D) India — Sri Lanka.

(June 2017)

3. We observe 10th December as 'Human Rights Day' because

- (A) Abraham Lincoln abolished slavery on 10th December, 1865

- (B) Nelson Mandela was released from prison on 10th December, 1993
(C) U.N.O. declared Universal Human Rights on 10th December, 1948
(D) India declared Fundamental Rights to its citizens.

4. What is meant by Colonialism?

5. India is playing a very important role in upholding the Human Rights.

Substantiate.

(Mar 2018)

6. How is India a very influential country in the world?

(June 2018)

7. Which are the problems faced by third world countries?

(Model – 1 2019)

8. Why does India advocate the reduction of arms qualitatively and quantitatively?

(Model – 2 2019)

9. U.N.O adopted the Human Rights Declaration in the year

- (A) 1945. (B) 1950. (C) 1947. (D) 1948

(April – 2019)

10. India being peace loving country is advocating a limited disarmament. Why ?

(June – 2019)

11. Why is 10th December observed as Human Rights day?

(Model – 1 2020)

12. No questions has been arisen

(Model – 2 2020)

13. No questions has been arisen

(June– 2020)

14. The main objective of the French Revolution of 1789 was the

- (A) establishment of U.N.O
(B) protection of Human Rights
(C) prevention of Foreign Invasion
(D) establishment of League of Nations.

(September – 2020)

15. What are the guidelines provided by UN General Assembly on human rights?

(Model – 1 2021)

16. No questions has been arisen

(Model – 2 2021)

17. The Human Rights Declaration was adopted on

- A. December 10, 1948
B. December 15, 1949
C. March 10, 1950
D. March 15, 1952

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(Model – 3 2021)

18. Human rights day is observed every year on

- A. 14th November B. 15th March
C. 14th February D. 10th December

(Model – 4 2021)

19. What were the major problems that emerged after World War II?

(July 2021)

20. Human Rights Day is celebrated on

- A) 10th December B) 15th March.
C) 6th June D) 11th July

(Model – 1 2022)

21. The fundamental rights are discussed in the Indian constitution from the article

- A) 12 to 35 B) 19 to 21 C) 23 to 28 D) 51 to 151

(Preparatory – 2022)

22. When do we celebrate the Human Rights Day every year?

(April – 2022)

23. What were the major problems that emerged after World War II?

(June– 2022)

Chapter – 13

World Organizations

1. IMF plays an important role in solving the economic problems of the world. Justify this statement.

(Mar 2017)

2. 24th October, 1945 is a significant day because

- (A) United Nations Organization (UNO) was established
(B) Commonwealth of Nations was started
(C) European Union was formed
(D) 'SAARC' Regional Organization was formed.

3. The functions of the 'Trusteeship Council' of UNO has decreased. Why?

(June 2017)

4. How is Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) working to solve the world problems ? **(Mar 2018)**

5. The headquarters of UNO is located at

- (A) New York (B) Paris (C) Rome (D) Geneva

6. How is UNICEF striving hard for the development of children?

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(June 2018)

7. WTO is the third pillar of the world trade the first two pillars are

- a) ILO and IMF c) FAO and WHA
- b) UNSECO and UNISEF d) IMF and IBRD

(Model – 2 2019)

8. The correct statement related to U.N.O. Security Council is

- (A) it has 15 permanent members (B) it is like a cabinet of U.N.O.
- (C) it has its headquarters in Paris
- (D) that India has got permanent membership recently

9. Explain the aims of United Nations Organization.

(April – 2019)

10. Headquarters of Food and Agricultural Organization is at (A) Rome

- (B) New Delhi (C) New York (D) Geneva.

11. What are the achievements of UNO?

(June – 2019)

12. Explain the structure and functions of UN Security Council.

(Model – 1 2020)

13. The U.N.O as the world organization came into existence in

- A. 24th October 1945 B. 24th October 1946
- C. 25th October 1946 D. 25th October 1945

(Model – 2 2020)

14. Explain the functions of the UN Security Council.

(June– 2020)

15. Why is Security Council considered as the Cabinet of UNO?

(September – 2020)

16. What are the guidelines provided by UN General Assembly on human rights?

(Model – 1 2021)

17. No questions has been arisen

(Model – 2 2021)

18. The cabinet of UNO is

- A. General Assembly B. Trusteeship Council
- C. Security Council D. Secretariat

(Model – 3 2021)

19. The word 'United Nations' was first proposed by A. Franklin D Roosevelt

- B. Winston Churchill
- C. Joseph Stalin D. John F Kennedy

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(Model – 4 2021)

20. The World's Parliament is

(A) General Assembly

(C) Secretariat

(B) Security Council

(D) Social and Economic Council

(July 2021)

21. Syllabus reduced

(Model – 1 2022)

22. Syllabus reduced

(Preparatory – 2022)

23. Syllabus reduced

(April – 2022)

24. Syllabus reduced

(June– 2022)

Sociology

Chapter – 14 Social Stratification

1. the constitutional and legal measures undertaken to eradicate untouchability.

(Mar 2017) 2. How is the government trying to solve untouchability?

(June 2017)

3. “In recent days the practice of untouchability in India has started declining.” Give reasons.

(Mar 2018)

4. “In recent days the practice of untouchability is fading in India.” Justify.

(June 2018) 5. Explain the measures taken by our government to bring educational equality.

(Model – 1 2019)

6. What is social stratification?

(Model – 2 2019)

7. Explain the legal provisions brought to eradicate untouchability in India.

(April – 2019)

8. Mention the constitutional measures to eradicate untouchability.

(June – 2019)

9. Untouchables were kept out from others. Why?

(Model – 1 2020)

10. Why were the untouchables denied from property and political rights?

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(Model – 2 2020)

11. How does social stratification exist in different forms?

(June– 2020)

12. In recent days, the problem of untouchability is declining. Justify.

(September – 2020)

13. List out the measures taken to eradicate untouchability in India.

(Model – 1 2021)

14. Why is Ambedkar known as 'The chief of Indian architecture'?

(Model – 2 2021)

15. 'The Chief Architect of the Indian Constitution' is

- A. Dr. B R Ambedkar
B. Dr. Babu Rajendra Prasad
C. Jawaharlal Nehru
D. Mahatma Gandhi

(Model – 3 2021)

16. The chief architect of Indian constitution

- A. Jawaharlal Nehru. B. Babasaheb Ambedkar
C. Babu Rajendra Prasad D. B N Rao

(Model – 4 2021)

17. Untouchability Crime Act was implemented in 1976 with necessary changes as

- (A) Consumer Rights Protection Act
(B) Untouchability Right Protection Act
(C) Criminal Rights Protection Act
(D) Civil Rights Protection Act

(July 2021)

18. Explain legal measures undertaken to eradicate untouchability.

(Model – 1 2022)

19. Explain legal measures undertaken to eradicate untouchability.

(Preparatory – 2022)

20. Write the legal measures to eradicate untouchability in India.

(April – 2022)

21. What are the measures taken by independent India to eradicate untouchability?

(June– 2022)

Chapter – 15

Labour and Economic life

1. Why was the Equal Wages Act passed?

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Rural Public School, Diddige, Jagalur (T) Davangere (D) 9739840683

2. Mention the measures for removal of unemployment.
(Mar 2017)
3. What are the remedial measures to solve the problem of unemployment?
4. The act introduced by the government in 1976 to put an end to the labour discrimination is
(A) Employment Guarantee Act (B) Untouchability Prohibition Act (C) Child Labour Prevention Act (D) Equal Wages Act.
(June 2017)
5. Explain the remedial measures for unemployment.
(Mar 2018)
6. When was Equal Wages Act enacted?
7. Unemployment is a serious social problem. Explain.
(June 2018)
8. Explain the labour inequalities in India?
(Model – 1 2019)
9. What are the problems and challenges faced by unorganized sector workers?
10. Give two examples for labour with pay and labour without pay each.
(Model – 2 2019)
11. Who wrote the book, 'The Republic'?
12. Explain the characteristics of Organized Labour Sector.
(April – 2019)
13. What are the social and economic challenges faced by unorganized sector workers ?
14. One of the features of unorganised sector is(A) labour.
(B) Migration
(C) wages (D) without pay labour.
(June – 2019)
15. The child labour is fostered by
A. Unorganized sector labour B. Organized sector labour
(C) Paid labour D. Unpaid labour
(Model – 1 2020)
16. How are the labours from organized sector different from unorganized sector?
(Model – 2 2020)
17. Differentiate between the labourers from organized sector and unorganized sector
(June– 2020)
18. Division of Labour is more useful. How?

(September – 2020)

17. What are the advantages of Division of Labour?

(Model – 1 2021)

19. Write a note on the advantages of division of labour.

(Model – 2 2021)

20. The book 'The Republic' was written by

A. Aristotle B. Plato C. Karl Marx D. August Comte

(Model – 3 2021)

21. Migration is the main characteristic of

A. Organized sector labourers B. Bonded labourer sector
C. Agricultural labourer sector D. Unorganized sector labourers

(Model – 4 2021)

22. The main feature of unorganised sector labour is

(A) migration (B) job security (C) leave facility (D) fixed wages **(July 2021)**

23. What are included in social security?

24. Differentiate Division of Economic Labour and Social Labour.

(Model – 1 2022)

25. Write any four differences between organized sector and unorganized sector.

(Preparatory – 2022)

26. Best example for labour without pay among the following is (A)

Nurse(B) Teacher (C) Housewife (D) Police.

(April – 2022)

27. List out the challenges faced by unorganized sector workers.

(June– 2022)

Chapter – 16 Collective behavior and protests

1. What is self-help group?

(Mar 2017)

2. Explain the nature of a riot.

(June 2017)

3. Explain the importance of Women's Self Help Groups.

4. Who were the leaders of Chipko Movement?

(Mar 2018)

5. Explain the role of women self groups in women empowerment.

(June 2018)

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Rural Public School, Diddige, Jagalur (T) Davangere (D) 9739840683

6. People of coastal Karnataka agitated under the leadership of Shivaram Karantha as they

- A. Had fear that nuclear plant destroys dense forests
- B. Wanted the government to stop cutting down the trees in Kalase forest
- C. Thought that ecological balance will be destroyed
- D. Thought that the environment pollution

7. Why were untouchables movements organized?

(Model – 1 2019)

8. Kusuma Soraba lost her life in

- a) Chipko movement c) Alcohol prohibition movement
- b) Sainit valley movement d) Untouchability prevention movement

9. What is a mob?

(Model – 2 2019)

10. Why is Mob violence an anti-social activity?

(April – 2019)

11. What is mob?

(June – 2019)

12. Why have women shown a lot of unity in the alcohol prohibition movement?

(Model – 1 2020)

13. Why is the pro labour philosophy evolving?

(Model – 2 2020)

14. No question

(June– 2020)

15. Narmada BachaoAndolan was led by

- (A) MedhaPatekar (B) Dr. Shivaram Karanth (C) Kusuma Soraba
- (D) SundarlalBahuguna.

(September – 2020)

16. Narmada Bachavo Movement was led by :

- (A) Medha Patkar B. Arjun Aradhya
- C. TehriGarhwali D. Villagers of Salyani

Write a note on Narmada Bachavo Andholan.

(Model – 1 2021)

17. The leader of the movement opposing Kaiga Nuclear Power Plant was :

- (A) Nanjundaswamy B. Medha Patkar
- C. SundarlalBahuguna D. Shivarama Karantha

What are the ill effects of Mob violence?

(Model – 2 2021)

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18. Karnataka State Ryota Sangha was founded by
A. Rudrappa B. Basavalingappa
C. M.D.Nanjundaswamy D. N.D. Sundaresh
(Model – 3 2021)
19. Chipko movement was conducted to protest and protect
(A) the trees from getting cut
(B) the silent valley's sensitive ecological balance
(C) the displacement of tribal people
(D) the deforestation of tropical evergreen forests in Western Ghats
(Model – 4 2021)
20. Narmada BachaoAndolana was led by
(A) Medha Patkar (B) SundarlalBahuguna
(C) Kerala Shastra Parishad (D) D. M. Nanjundaswamy
(July 2021)
21. The moment opposing Kaiga Nuclear Power plant was led by
A) Dr. Shivaram karanth B) SunderlalBahuguna
C) Kusuma Sorabha D) Prof. M.D NanjundaSwamy
Why was Narmada Bachavo andolana started?
(Model – 1 2022)
22. Chipko movement is a successful movement. How?
23. Movement opposing Kaigain Karnataka was led by
A. Nanjundaswamy B. Medha Patkar
C. SundarlalBahuguna D. Shivarama Karantha **(Preparatory – 2022)**
24. What is mob?
25. Name any four Environmental Movements.
(April – 2022)
26. An important women movement is
(A) Alcohol prohibition movement
(B) Untouchability prevention movement
(C) Labour movement
(D) Farmer's movement.
27. What was the important effect of Chipko Movement?
28. List out the important Environmental movements.**(June– 2022)**

Chapter – 17 Social Challenges

1. Article 24 of our constitution has a great significance, because it prohibits
(A) Employing children for work (B) Untouchability

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(C) Dowry

(D) Corruption.

2. Why was the Rehabilitation Welfare Fund of Child Labourers launched?
(Mar 2017)

3. What does the Article 24 of our Constitution declare?

4. Why did the Government of India introduce the 'Prohibition of Pre-natal Gender Determination Test Act' ?

(June 2017)

5. "Sarva Shiksha Abhiyana" plays an important role in eradication of child labour. How?

(Mar 2018)

6. The Article of the Constitution of India that prohibits child labour is

(A) Article-21 (B) Article-17 (C) Article-52 (D) Article-24 7.

What is the effect of female feticide?

(June 2018)

8. No question

(Model – 1 2019)

9. Which are the index of Hunger?

(Model – 2 2019)

10. Invisible hunger refers to

(A) nutrition

(B) malnutrition

(C) hunger in rich people (D) balanced diet 11.

Devadasi system is an inhuman practice. Why?

(April – 2019)

12. How can hunger index be found?

(June – 2019)

13. The helpline provided to prevent The child marriage is

a. 1800 b. 1098 c. 1909 d. 1912

14. The matchstick factory refused to join a seventeen year old dropout. Why?

(Model – 1 2020)

15. The prohibition of child labour was brought into the force in the year

A. 1976 b. 1985 c. 1986 d. 1988

16. Why is child labour problem increasing day by day?

(Model – 2 2020)

17. What is female feticide?

18. Which way did D. Devraj Urs bring social reforms in Karnataka in 1970's?

(June– 2020)

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19. The telephone number of child helpline is
 (A) 1098 (B) 1090 (C) 1089 (D) 1097.
(September – 2020)
20. No questions
(Model – 1 2021)
21. No questions
(Model – 2 2021)
22. Child Marriage Prohibition Act was passed in the year
 A. 2006 B. 2007 C. 2008 D. 2009
(Model – 3 2021)
23. Invisible hunger refers to
 A. Malnutrition B. the people above poverty line
 C. Prosperity D. Child abuse
(Model – 4 2021)
24. Invisible hunger refers to
 A. hungriness (B) poverty (C) malnutrition (D) richness
(July 2021)
25. Syllabus reduction
(Model – 1 2022)
26. Syllabus reduction
(Preparatory – 2022)
27. Syllabus reduction
(April – 2022)
28. Syllabus reduction
(June– 2022)

Chapter - 18

India–Geographical Position and Physical features

1. Map work:- $82\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ East longitude
2. The peninsular plateau of India has a great economic significance.
 Justify. **(Mar 2017)**
3. Map work: - $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ North latitude, Utkal Coast
4. Which is the highest mountain peak in South India?
(June 2017)
5. Map work: - $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ North latitude
6. Differentiate between Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep Islands.
(Mar 2018)

Prepared by: - BASAVARAJ SJ

7. How are Western Coastal plains different from Eastern Coastal plains?

8. Map work: - $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ North latitude

(June 2018)

9. The Greater Himalayas are also known as 'Himadri'. Why?

10. Explain the importance of Northern plains.

11. Map work: - $82\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ East longitude

(Model - 1 2019)

12. The Shiwalik hills are also known as 'Outer Himalaya' because.

a) They are Located to the South of the main Himalayas.

b) They are Located to the North of the main Himalayas.

c) They are Located to the East of the main Himalayas.

d) They are Located to the West of the main Himalayas.

13. What are the importances of Northern plains?

14. Map work: - a) Indira col b) Indira point

15. Explain the importance of Northern great plain.

16. Observe the marking in the map writes its economic importance.



(Model - 2 2019)

17. In the South Indian map, a physical division is marked.

Name it and mention any two economic importance of it.



18. Map work:- a) Indira col

(April - 2019)

19. The highest peak in India is

(A) Himalaya

(B) Gouri Shankar

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(C) Mt. Everest

(D) Godwin Austen / Mt. K2

20. Map work:- Kanyakumari

(June – 2019)

21. Explain the importance of Northern Great Plains.

22. Map work: - The important latitude that divide India almost half

(Model – 1 2020)

23. Map work: - a) Tropic of Cancer b) Malabar coast

(Model – 2 2020)

24. Map work: - $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ North latitude

25. Distinguish between Eastern Ghats and Western Ghats.

(June– 2020)

26. Map work: - $82\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ East longitude

27. How are the Eastern Coastal plains different from Western Coastal plains of India?

(September – 2020)

28. No questions

(Model – 1 2021)

29. Map work:- Malabar Coast

(Model – 2 2021)

30. The highest peak in the Eastern Ghats is

A. Anamudi B. Arma Konda C. Guru Shikhar D. Nilgiris

(Model – 3 2021)

31. The lesser Himalayas are also called as

A. Himachal B. Himadri C. Shivaliks D. Mount Everest

(Model – 4 2021)

32. The Greater Himalayas are also called as

A. Himadri (B) Himachal (C) Siwaliks (D) Doons

33. The highest peak of the Eastern Ghat is

A. Annamalai (B) Amrapali (C) Arma Konda (D) Amarkantak

(July 2021)

34. Peninsular plateau plays an important role in the Economic development of the country. How?

(Model – 1 2022)

35. Mention any two hill stations of Himalaya

36. Map work: - Tropic of Cancer

(Preparatory – 2022)

37. Where does the Eastern Ghats and the Western Ghats meet?

38. Map work: - $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ North latitude

(April – 2022)

39. Which are the main physiographic divisions of India?

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40. Map work: - $82\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ East longitude

(June- 2022)

Chapter - 19 India – Seasons

1. In North India, temperature will be high during summer season. Why?
(Mar 2017)
2. “Indian agriculture is gambling with the monsoons.” Why?
(June 2017)
3. “Climatic condition of India has a great significance on its economy.”
Justify.
(Mar 2018)
4. Mention the factors that influence the climate of India.
(June 2018)
5. Differentiate between the two branches of south west monsoons**(Model – 1 2019)**
6. Which are the factors that influence the climate of India?
(Model – 2 2019)
7. Why does the climate of India vary from one region to another?
(April – 2019)
8. Indian climate varies from region to region and season to season. Substantiate.
(June – 2019)
9. The eastern slope of Western Ghats do not receive rain as much as western side, because they
 - a. lie in southern part
 - b. lie in rain shadow area
 - c. receive more snowfall
 - d. have a thick forest
10. Retreating monsoon season is also called as North-East monsoon season, why?
(Model – 1 2020)
11. No questions
(Model – 2 2020)
12. Dras near Kargil has recorded the lowest temperature, because it is
 - (A) In the area of vertical rays of the sun
 - (B) near to the sea
 - (C) in a very high altitude
 - (D) Influenced by South-West Monsoon.

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(June– 2020)

13. The correct pair among the following is
(A) Andhis — West Bengal
(B) Kalbaisakhi — Punjab (C) Mango shower — Tamil Nadu
(D) Coffee Blossom — Karnataka.

(September – 2020)

14. Which is the coldest month in India?
15. Which are the important seasons of India?

(Model – 1 2021)

16. The South West monsoon starts to retreat from India in October due to
A. High temperature and low pressure. B. High pressure and low temperature

C. Low pressure and low temperature.

D. High temperature and high pressure

17. The place which receives the highest rainfall in India is:
A. Chirapunji B. Agumbe C. Ganganagar D. Mawsynram

18. What is coffee blossom?

(Model – 2 2021)

19. Drass near Kargil is prominent for
A. Lowest recorded rainfall in India
B. Highest recorded temperature in India
C. Lowest recorded temperature in India
D. Highest recorded rainfall in India

(Model – 3 2021)

20. The convectional rain that occurs during summer in Karnataka is called
A. Kala Baisa kini B. Andes.
C. Coffee blossoms D. Kumari

(Model – 4 2021)

21. The coldest month in India is
(A) November (B) December (C) January (D) February

(July 2021)

22. The place that receives the least rainfall in India is
(A) Royli B) Mawsynram C) Agumbe D) Kuduremukh

(Model – 1 2022)

23. Why does monsoon wind retreat in early October?

(Preparatory – 2022)

24. Which are the important climatic seasons of India?

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(April – 2022)

25. What is the reason for high temperature in India during summer season?

(June– 2022)

Chapter - 20 India – Soils

1. How can we prevent soil erosion?

(Mar 2017)

2. What are the effects of soil erosion?

(June 2017)

3. The type of soil which is largely found in Rajasthan is

(A) Alluvial soil (B) Desert soil (C) Red soil (D) Laterite soil.

4. Which soil is also called 'Regur soil'?

(Mar 2018)

5. How can soil be protected from erosion?

(June 2018)

6. No questions

(Model – 1 2019)

7. No questions

(Model – 2 2019)

8. Black soil is suitable for dry farming as it

(A) is formed in heavy rainfall region

(B) has less moisture retention capacity

(C) has high moisture retention capacity

(D) is formed from weathering of crystalline rocks

9. Differentiate between Red soil and alluvial soil.

(April – 2019)

10. How is red soil formed?

(June – 2019)

11. Why should we take measures to check soil erosion?

(Model – 1 2020)

12. Why is Black soil dark grey to black in colour?

(Model – 2 2020)

13. What are the causes for soil erosion?

(June– 2020)

14. How is Laterite soil formed?

(September – 2020)

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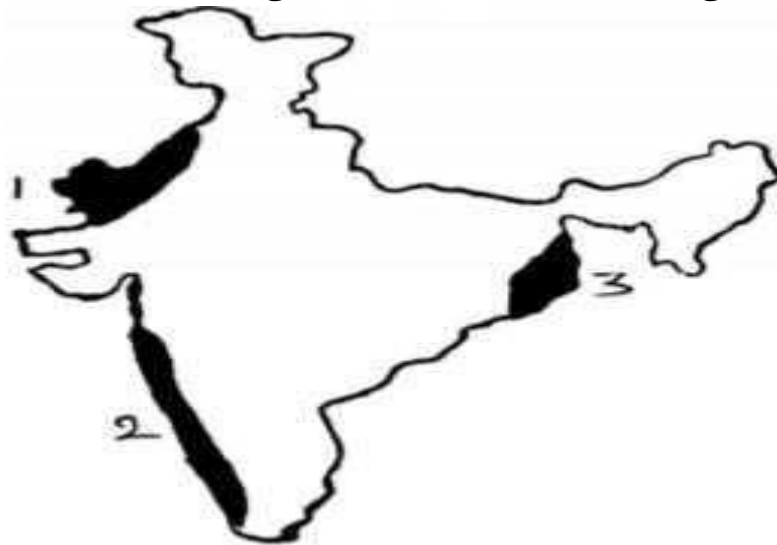
15. No questions
(Model – 1 2021)
16. How can soil be conserved?
(Model – 2 2021)
17. The black soil is derived from
A. Crystalline rocks B. Basalt rocks C. Granite D. Coal
(Model – 3 2021)
18. One of the measures to conserve soil among these
A. Overgrazing B. Shifting cultivation
C. Afforestation D. Use of top soil for making bricks and tiles
(Model – 4 2021)
19. The black soil is highly retentive because it is
A. extremely compact (B) black in colour
(C) found in heavy rainfall areas (D) pebbled rock particles (July 2021)
20. How is red soil formed?
(Model – 1 2022)
21. The erosion of soil leads to low yield of agriculture. Why?
(Preparatory – 2022)
22. What are the causes for soil erosion?
(April – 2022)
23. What are the causes for soil erosion?
(June– 2022)

Chapter - 21

India – Forests

1. Mention the differences between Evergreen forests and Desert forests.
(Mar 2017)
2. How can forest be conserved?
(June 2017)
3. Classify the following trees under Tropical grasslands and Alpine forests of Himalayas : Silver, Babool, Seesum, Laurel.
(Mar 2018)
4. Why are the Mangrove forests of Gangetic delta called Sunderbans ?
5. The exact matching of the marked types of forests in the map is
(A) 1 — Mangrove forests, 2 — Desert forests, 3 — Evergreen forests
(B) 1 — Evergreen forests, 2 — Mangrove forests, 3 — Desert forests

- (C) 1 — Mangrove forests, 2 — Alpine forest, 3 — Evergreen forests (D) 1 — Desert forests, 2 — Evergreen forests, 3 — Mangrove forests.



(June 2018)

6. Mention any four importances of forests.

(Model – 1 2019)

8. Which are the measures taken to conserve forest in India?

(Model – 2 2019)

9. Which are the forests found in river deltas of eastern coast of India?

10. Which state of India has the largest area under forests?

(April – 2019)

10. Which one of the following forests refers to the stilt like roots?

- (A) Evergreen forests (B) Monsoon forests (C) Mangrove forests (D) Mountain forests.

11. Which forest grows Sandal wood ?

12. What is the reason for the forests to be evergreen?

(June – 2019)

12. No questions

(Model – 1 2020)

13. How can forests be conserved?

(Model – 2 2020)

14. The Tropical Deciduous Forests are also called Monsoon Forests. Why?

(June– 2020)

15. The areas under forest are declining in recent years. Why?

(September – 2020)

16. Why are forests declining in India?

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17. Differentiate the Mountain forests and Mangrove forests.
(Model – 1 2021)
18. Stilt like roots are found in
A. Equatorial forest B. Tropical deciduous forest
C. Mountain forest D. Mangrove forest
(Model – 2 2021)
19. The type of forest found in the river deltas
A. Mountain forest B. Tropical evergreen forest
C. Tropical deciduous forest D. Mangrove forest
(Model – 3 2021)
20. The tree trunk supported by a number of stilt like roots is found in the
A. Mountain forest (B) Mangrove forest
(C) Tropical evergreen forest (D) Desert vegetation
(July 2021)
21. List out the cases for destruction of Forest.
(Model – 1 2022)
22. The national park of Uttar Khand is
a. Carbett b. Sariskac. C. Gir d. Dudwa
(Preparatory – 2022)
23. The Nagarjuna Sagar wildlife sanctuary is located in the state(A)
Karnataka (B) Kerala C) Uttar Pradesh (D) Telangana
24. Which type of forests are found in the river deltas?
(April – 2022)
25. Annamalai Wild Life Sanctuary is in the state of
(A) Karnataka (B) Kerala (C) Tamil Nadu (D) Telangana.
26. Why are the Tropical Deciduous Forests known as ‘Monsoon Forests’?
(June– 2022)

Chapter - 22

India – Water resources

1. The exact matching of the marked River Valley projects is
(A) 1 — Nagarjuna Sagar, 2 — BhakraNangal, 3 — Kosi

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- (B) 1 — BhakraNangal, 2 — Kosi, 3 — Nagarjuna Sagar (C) 1 — Kosi, 2 — Nagarjuna Sagar, 3 — BhakraNangal (D) 1 — Nagarjuna Sagar, 2 — Kosi, 3 — BhakraNangal.



2. Map work: - River Narmada

(Mar 2017)

3. The exact matching of the marked places in the map is

- (A) 1 — Kosi, 2 — Narmada, 3 — Hirakud
(B) 1 — Nagarjuna Sagar, 2 — Narmada, 3 — Kosi (C) 1 — Narmada, 2 — Kosi, 3 — Nagarjuna Sagar (D) 1 — Kosi, 2 — Nagarjuna Sagar, 3 — Narmada.



4. Map work:-Tungabhadra Project.

(June 2017)

5. Map work:-Nagarjuna Sagar Project

(Mar 2018)

6. Map work:-Nagarjuna Sagar Project

(June 2018)

7. Map work:- River Krishna

(Model – 1 2019)

8. Classify these rivers into Himalayan rivers and Perenular river.

- a) Mahanadi b) Satlej c) Kosi d) Gandate

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(Model – 2 2019)

9. Map work:- River Kaveri

(April – 2019)

10. Water resources are very important for the developing countries. How?

11. The construction of Damodar river project has resulted in

- (A) Damodar as no more ‘Sorrow of Bengal’
- (B) Increasing landslides
- (C) Causing heavy earthquakes
- (D) Submerging many major industrial areas

(June – 2019)

12. Map work:- Highest gravity dam of India

(Model – 1 2020)

13. Map work:- Bhakra Nangal project

(Model – 2 2020)

14. Map work:- Govinda Sagar

(June– 2020)

15. Map work:- a. BhakraNangal project b. River Narmada **(September – 2020)**

16. Nagarjun Sagar project is built across the river:

- A. Rihand river B. Kaveri river C. Sutlej river D. Krishna river

17. Govinda Panth Vallabha Sagar

(Model – 1 2021)

18. Map work:- a. River Narmada b. Tungabhadra Project

(Model – 2 2021)

19. The west flowing rivers of peninsular plateaus of India are

- A. Mahanadi and Krishna B. Tunga and Bhadra
- C. Narmada and Tapi D. Kaveri and palar

(Model – 3 2021)

20. The important multipurpose river valley project of OdishaA. Hirakud
B. Nagarjun Saga C. Govind Sagar D. Rihand

(Model – 4 2021)

21. The longest river in South India is

- (A) Kaveri (B) Krishna (C) Godavari (D) Tungabhadra

(July 2021)

22. Map work: - a. BhakraNangal project b. River Narmada

(Model – 1 2022)

23. Map work: - a. BhakraNangal project b. River Godavari

(Preparatory – 2022)

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24. Map work: - a. BhakraNangal project b. RiverKaveri
(April – 2022)
25. Map work: - a. BhakraNangal project b. River Narmada
(June– 2022)

Chapter - 23 India – Land use and Agriculture

1. How can be fallow land utilized for agriculture?
(Mar 2017)
2. Farmers sow seeds in the month of June or July and get yields in October.
 Why?
(Mar 2017)
3. The term ‘Golden Revolution’ denotes the progress achieved in the field of
 (A) Gold Mining (B) Horticulture
 (C) Dairy Farming (D) Fisheries
4. Shifting cultivation has decreased in India. Why?
(June 2017)
5. Differentiate between Kharif and Rabi seasons
(Mar 2018)
6. “Indian agriculture is nurturing the occupations of secondary and tertiary sectors.” Justify.
(June 2018)
7. Which are the types of irrigation?
(June 2018)
8. Define intensive farming?
(Model – 1 2019)
9. Irrigation is very essential in India, Why?
(Model – 1 2019)
10. Irrigation farming is very less practiced in western coastal regions of India because
 a) They mainly depend on fishing b) These areas receive sufficient
 c) These areas are covered by Laterite soil
 d) These areas are covered by forests rainfall11. Which state has highest Well irrigation in India?
12. What is humid farming?
(Model – 2 2019)
13. How has agriculture helped in the development of Secondary andTertiary Sectors?
(April – 2019)
14. No questions
(June – 2019)

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15. No questions
(Model – 1 2020)
16. Explain the meaning and classification of land pattern system of India.
(Model – 2 2020)
17. What is the importance of agriculture in our country's economic progress?
(June– 2020)
18. What are the requirements essential to cultivate wheat and sugarcane?
(September – 2020)
19. List out the different land use patterns of India.
(Model – 1 2021)
20. Name the different types of agriculture practiced in India.
(Model – 2 2021)
21. Shifting farming and sedentary farming are the two types of
A. Commercial farming B. Intensive farming
C. Irrigation farming D. Subsistence farming (Model – 3 2021)
22. The second largest producer of sugarcane in the world is
A. India B. Brazil C. China D. Cuba
(Model – 4 2021)
23. Shifting cultivation in India is declining nowadays because
(A) Of the governmental policies and tribal settlements
(B) People have now started coming out with commercial farming
(C) There is no demand for the products of shifting cultivation
(D) People are abandoning agriculture
(July 2021)
24. List out the different kinds of farming practiced in India
(Model – 1 2022)
25. Name the agriculture types practiced in India.
(Preparatory – 2022)
26. List out the types of agriculture followed in India.
(April – 2022)
27. List out the various types of agriculture practised in India.
(June– 2022)

Chapter - 24 India – Mineral and Power resources

1. Today, it is essential to reduce the use of conventional sources of energy. Why?

(Mar 2017)
2. Why is petroleum called 'Liquid Gold'?

(June 2017)
3. Why is 'National Power Grid' established?
4. What are the remedial measures to overcome the scarcity of power?

(Mar 2018)
5. What are the steps to be taken to overcome the deficit in the energy resources?

(June 2018)
6. No questions

(Model – 1 2019)
7. No questions

(Model – 2 2019)
8. Energy crisis is a major problem of India in recent days. Why?
9. Why do the construction companies provide more demand for aluminum?

(April – 2019)
10. Why is manganese called a Ferro-alloy?

(June – 2019)
11. No questions

(Model – 1 2020)
12. No questions

(Model – 2 2020)
13. No questions

(June– 2020)
14. No questions

(September – 2020)
15. Syllabus reduction due to Covid

(Model – 1 2021)
16. Syllabus reduction due to Covid

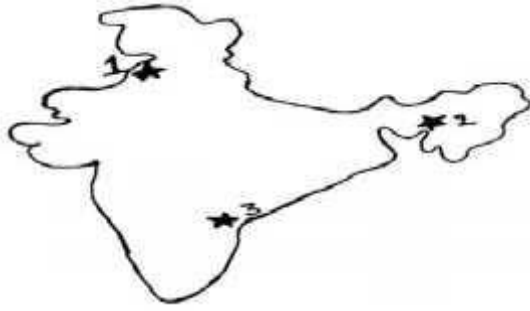
(Model – 2 2021)
17. Syllabus reduction due to Covid

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18. Syllabus reduction due to Covid **(Model – 3 2021)**
19. Syllabus reduction due to Covid **(Model – 4 2021)**
20. Syllabus reduction due to Covid **(July 2021)**
21. Syllabus reduction due to Covid **(Model – 1 2022)**
22. Syllabus reduction due to Covid **(Preparatory – 2022)**
23. Syllabus reduction due to Covid **(April – 2022)**
23. Syllabus reduction due to Covid **(June– 2022)**

Chapter – 25 India – Transport and Communication

1. Which are the major ports of India?
2. Mention the importance of communication. **(Mar 2017)**
3. How is Remote sensing technology helpful in tackling natural disasters?
4. What are the problems faced by Road Transport in India? **(June 2017)**
5. How is remote sensing technology helpful during natural calamities?
6. What are the problems of Road Transport in India? **(Mar 2018)**
7. The number of satellites successfully launched by India to have its own local GPS is
(A) 3 (B) 5 (C) 6 (D) 7
8. Where was the usage of GIS started first time in the world?
9. What are the problems of Road Transport?
10. The exact matching of the marked places in the map is
(A) 1 — Amritsar, 2 — Guwahati, 3 — Hyderabad
(B) 1 — Guwahati, 2 — Hyderabad, 3 — Amritsar
(C) 1 — Hyderabad, 2 — Amritsar, 3 — Guwahati (D) 1 — Allahabad, 2 — Hyderabad, 3 — Amritsar.



11. Which factors favour ocean waterways in India?
(June 2018)
(Model – 1 2019)
12. Explain pipeline transport.
(Model – 2 2019)
13. Road Transport is better than Railway Transport. Substantiate.
(April – 2019)
14. How is Remote Sensing technology useful?
(June – 2019)
15. Transport plays a very important role in economic development. Justify
(Model – 1 2020)
16. Roads play vital role in economic growth of nation. Justify.
(Model – 2 2020)
17. What is the importance of transport and communication?
(June– 2020)
18. Classify the following under personal communication and MassCommunication and then write them:
Post (letter), Television, Fax, Radio
(September – 2020)
19. Explain the importance of transport in India.
(Model – 1 2021)
20. Nowadays Inland waterways play a limited role. Why?
21. Explain the importance of communication in the development of the country
(Model – 2 2021)
22. The gateway of India is
A. Delhi B. Chennai C. Kolkata D. Mumbai
23. State Highways are constructed and maintained by

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- A. Central public works department
- B. State public works department
- C. National Highway Authority of India
- D. Border Roads Development Authority

(Model – 3 2021)

24. Mumbai port is popularly known as

- A. The gateway of India
- B. Jawaharlal Nehru port
- C. Largest terminal port of India
- D. The deepest landlocked port of India

(Model – 4 2021)

24. The 'Gateway of India' is

- (A) Chennai
- (B) Mumbai
- (C) Delhi
- (D) Kolkata

(July 2021)

25. Explain the Importance of Transport

(Model – 1 2022)

26. Dredging system is essential to Kolkata port. Why?

27. What are the advantages of road transport?

(Preparatory – 2022)

28. What is the importance of transport? Explain.

(April – 2022)

29. Explain the importance of transport in the development of a country.

(June– 2022)

Chapter – 26 India – Major Industries

1. What are the factors influencing the location of an industry?

(Mar 2017)

2. Which is the 'Silicon City of India'?

3. What are the factors that influence the location of industries?

(June 2017)

4. No questions

(Mar 2018)

5. Why was Mumbai called the 'Manchester of India' ?

6. Why is Bangalore called as the 'Silicon City of India' ?

(June 2018)

7. The group which belongs to Agro based industries is

A. Iron industries, Aluminium Industries and Copper industries

B. Cotton textiles, Jute mills and sugar industries

C. Bio-technology, Advance Technology and Information technology

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D. Cinematography, Electrical Industries and plastic industries

8. Knowledge based industry is rapidly developing industry in our country, Why?

9. Why is Mumbai the most important cotton textile industrial centre even today

(Model – 1 2019)

10. Most of the iron and steel industries are localized in West Bengal Orissa region why?

(Model – 2 2019)

11. Explain how the industries help in economic development of a country.

(April – 2019)

12. Which are the factors required for the location of iron and steel industry?

(June – 2019)

13. Industries are essential for economic progress. Justify.

(Model – 1 2020)

14. Which are the factors that influence the location of Cotton and textile industries?

(Model – 2 2020)

15. Mention the factors that influence the localization of industries.

(June– 2020)

16. Majority of Iron and Steel Industries are located in Odisha and West Bengal regions. Why?

(September – 2020)

17. Which factors influence localization of Industries?

(Model – 1 2021)

18. Industries are localized in a few places only. Why?

(Model – 2 2021)

19. The iron and steel industries under private sector among these is

- A. Ispat steel plant B. Bokaro steel plant
C. Bhilai Steel plant D. The Salem steel plant

(Model – 3 2021)

20. The second important metal based industry in India is

- A. Aluminum industry B. Iron and steel industry
C. Bio-technology industry D. Textile industry

21. Paper industry is a

- A. Forest based industry B. Knowledge based industry
C. Agro based industry D. Mineral based industry

(Model – 4 2021)

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22. The 'Silicon Valley of India' is
A. Mangaluru (B) Mumbai (C) Kolkata (D) Bangalore
(July 2021)
23. "Industries are located in a few places only." Why?
(Model - 1 2022)
24. Which factors influence localization of Industries?
(Preparatory - 2022)
25. What are the factors that influence the localization of industries?
April - 2022)
26. What are the factors that influence the localization of industries?
(June- 2022)

Chapter - 27 India

- Natural disasters

1. Coastal erosion is more severe along the coast of the state
(A) Kerala (B) Tamil Nadu (C) Orissa (D) West Bengal.
2. What is the cause for landslide in mining area?
(Mar 2017)
3. How can coastal erosion be prevented?
(June 2017)
4. Which states of India are more affected by cyclones?
(Mar 2018)
5. What are the effects of Landslide?
(June 2018)
6. Human forces are the causes for landslides, How?
(Model - 1 2019)
7. What are causes for landslides?
8. Northern parts of India have more flood prone area when compared to South India why?
(Model - 2 2019)
9. Explain how both natural and human induced forces cause landslides.
(April - 2019)
10. Mention any six points for the cause of floods.
(June - 2019)
11. Explain the causes and effects of landslides

12. What are the causes of floods?
(Model – 1 2020)
13. List out the precautionary measures of earthquakes.
(Model – 2 2020)
14. Human activities caused floods and landslides. Justify.
(June– 2020)
15. Which are the preventive measures to be taken to face cyclones?
(September – 2020)
16. How can the effects of the earthquakes be reduced?
(Model – 1 2021)
17. One of the measures for preventing coastal erosion is
A. construction of dams across the rivers
B. restrict sand mining in coastal areas
C. avoid the construction of large dams and reservoirs
D. Construction of high rise buildings
(Model – 2 2021)
18. The large waves generated by earthquakes under the sea are called as
A. tides B. ocean currents C. floods D. tsunamis
(Model – 3 2021)
19. One of the preventive measures for the earthquake's effects among the following is
(A) Constructing retention wall
(B) Restrict sand mining in coastal areas
(C) Developing mangrove forests along the coast
(D) Restriction on digging of deep wells for underground water
(July 2021)
20. Explain the effects of landslide.
(Model – 1 2022)
21. What are the effects of Coastal erosion?
(Preparatory – 2022)
22. List out the effects of cyclones.
(April – 2022)
23. What are the effects of floods?
(June– 2022)

Economics Chapter - 28 Government and Economy

1. Father of Economic Planning in India is
(A) Dr. M.S. Swaminathan (B) Dr. Norman Borlaug (C) Sir M. Vishveswaraiah (D) Rammohan Roy.
2. Green Revolution indicates
(A) The increase in the production of food grains
(B) The increase in the production of fish (C) The increase in the production of milk
(D) The increase in the production of meat.
(Mar 2017)
3. The term 'Golden Revolution' denotes the progress achieved in the field of
(A) Gold Mining (B) Horticulture (C) Dairy Farming (D) Fisheries.
4. The book 'Planned Economy for India' was written by (A) Sir. M. Vishveswaraiah (B) Dr. M. S. Swaminathan (C) Dr. Varghese Kurien (D) Dr. Norman Borlaug.
5. What is meant by 'Post-Harvest Technology'?
(June 2017)
5. How can 'Inclusive Growth' of a country be achieved?
6. How did India try to achieve economic development after independence?
(Mar 2018)
7. Why is Sir M. Vishveswaraiah called the 'Father of Economic Planning in India'?
8. Five-Year Plans have played an important role in economic progress of India. How?
(June 2018)

Chapter - 29 Rural Development

1. Explain briefly the significance of rural development.
(Mar 2017)
2. Explain the role of Panchayat Raj institutions in rural development
(June 2017)
3. Who stated that the "True development of India is the development of its villages"?

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4. How does Rural Development help to the economic development of the country?
(Mar 2018)
5. Panchayat Raj institutions play major role in Rural Development. How?
(June 2018)
6. What are the significances of rural development?
(Model – 1 2019)
7. What is the importance of rural development?
(Model – 2 2019)
8. List out the key features of Panchayat Raj System of India?
(April – 2019)
9. How does Panchayat Raj help to improve the rural areas?
(June – 2019)
10. How does Panchayath Raj help in development of rural areas?
(Model – 1 2020)
11. How does Panchayath Raj help in development of human resources?
(Model – 2 2020)
12. What are the key features of Panchayat Raj system in India?
(June– 2020)
13. Mention the key features of Panchayath Raj system.
(September – 2020)
14. 'Ashraya was implemented with the intention of:
- A. Providing employment B. Providing houses C.
Providing agricultural lands D. Providing education 15.
- Explain the importance of rural development.
(Model – 1 2021)
16. The main objective of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1993 is :
- A. Implementing uniform system of Panchayat Raj Institutions.
B. Adding the word Secularism
C. Reducing the age of voter from 21 to 18 years
D. Eradicating untouchability.
17. Decentralization of power is essential in Democratic system. Why?
18. Mention the main features of Panchayat Raj Institutions.
(Model – 2 2021)
19. Ashraya Yojana was implemented to provide
- A. Employment for unemployed people
B. Shelter for the shelterless people

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C. Agricultural Land for landless people

D. Schools for illiterates

20. A uniform system of panchayath Raj institutions throughout the country was established by

A. 73rd constitutional amendment act in 1993

B. 63rd constitutional amendment act in 1963

C. 53rd constitutional amendment at in 1953

D. 43rd constitutional amendment act in 1973

(Model – 3 2021)

21. 'Gram Swaraj' was the concept of

A. Jawaharlal Nehru B. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

C. Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose D. Mahatma Gandhi ji

(Model – 4 2021)

22. Gram Swarajya was the concept of

A. Jawaharlal Nehru (B) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

(C) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (D) Mahatma Gandhi

(July 2021)

23. The true development of India is the development of its villages was stated by

A) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

B) Jawaharlal Nehru

C) Amarthya sen

D) Mahatma Gandhi

24. What is decentralization of power?

25. Mention the key features of Panchayat Raj system

(Model – 1 2022)

26. What is the role of Panchayath Raj in the development of rural areas?

27. Mention the advantage of Decentralization.

28. What are the key features of Panchayath Raj in India?

(Preparatory – 2022)

29. Explain the features of Panchayat Raj system adopted in India.

30. The Constitutional Amendment that brought into existence the three levels of Panchayat institutions is

(A) 24th

(B) 42nd

(C) 73rd

(D) 92nd.

31. Mention the housing programmes.

32. Explain the features of Panchayat Raj system adopted in India.

(April – 2022)

33. Who said that "The true development of India is the development of its villages" ?

34. What are the key features of the Panchayat Raj System?

(June– 2022)

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Chapter - 30 Public Finance and Budget

1. Mention the aspects of non-tax revenue of the central government.
(Mar 2017)
2. What is the duration of financial year in India?
3. Explain the importance of public finance.
(June 2017)
4. Direct tax among the following is
(A) Central Excise Duty (B) Personal Income Tax (C) Service Tax (D) Foreign Travel Tax.
5. Who presents the Central Budget in Lok Sabha?
(Mar 2018)
6. Indirect Tax among the following is
(A) Income Tax (B) Import-Export Tax (C) Wealth Tax (D) Corporate Tax.
7. What is Budget?
(June 2018)
8. No questions
(Model - 1 2019)
9. Which are the non tax revenues of the Government?
(Model - 2 2019)
10. An example for direct tax is
(A) Value added tax (B) Central excise duty
(C) Stamp duty (D) Service tax
11. What are the goals / objectives of public expenditure?
(April - 2019)
12. Why did the Central Government introduce Goods and Service Tax?
13. How is government collecting its revenue other than the tax?
(June - 2019)
14. The direct tax among these
a. VAT b. GST c. Professional tax d. Import and export tax
15. What is budget?
(Model - 1 2020)
16. Explain the goals of public expenditure.
(Model - 2 2020)
17. The non-tax revenue collected by government among the following is
(A) Goods and Services Tax (GST) (B) Various penalties

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(C) Import-Export taxes

(D) Stamp duty.

(June– 2020)

18. The goals of Public Expenditure lead to an all-round development of the country. Substantiate.

(September – 2020)

19. Syllabus reduction due to Covid

(Model – 1 2021)

20. Syllabus reduction due to Covid

(Model – 2 2021)

21. Syllabus reduction due to Covid

(Model – 3 2021)

22. Syllabus reduction due to Covid

(Model – 4 2021)

23. Syllabus reduction due to Covid

(July 2021)

24. Syllabus reduction due to Covid

(Model – 1 2022)

25. Syllabus reduction due to Covid

(Preparatory – 2022)

26. Syllabus reduction due to Covid

(April – 2022)

27. Syllabus reduction due to Covid **(June– 2022)**

Business Studies

Chapter - 31

Banking Transactions

1. Which bank is called as “Bankers Bank”?

2. Mention the advantages of opening a bank account.

(Mar 2017)

3. The type of bank account in which the deposited amount cannot be withdrawn before the maturity of the term is

(A) Savings Bank Account (B) Current Account (C) Recurring Deposit Account (D) Term Deposit Account.

4. What are the benefits we get by opening a bank account?

(June 2017)

5. Why is Reserve Bank of India called ‘Mother of Banks’?

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6. The Bank Account that is best suitable for businessmen is
(A) Savings Bank Account (B) Current Account
(C) Recurring Deposit Account (D) Term Deposit Account.
(Mar 2018)
7. Bankers' bank is
(A) Vijaya Bank (B) Canara Bank
(C) Reserve Bank of India (D) Corporation Bank.
8. Which are the types of Bank accounts?
(June 2018)
9. When was RBI established?
10. What are the services rendered by post offices?
(Model – 1 2019)
11. What is the recent development in banking industry?
12. What are the advantages of having a bank account?
13. When was Reserve Bank of India nationalized?
(Model – 2 2019)
14. List out the advantages of opening a bank account.
(April – 2019)
15. What are the differences between Savings bank account and Current account?
(June – 2019)
16. How is term deposit account differ than recurring deposit account
(Model – 1 2020)
17. The Government decision of declaring post office as a bank is highly appreciable. Justify.
(Model – 2 2020)
18. Mention the financial services provided by the post offices.
(June– 2020)
19. Name the different types of Bank Accounts.
(September – 2020)
20. Mention the characteristics of banks.
(Model – 1 2021)
21. Which are the services provided by Indian post offices?
22. What are the advantages of opening a bank account?
(Model – 2 2021)
23. The account holder can withdraw/ deposit, any number of times in a day in this type of account
A. Savings bank account B. Current account

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C. Recurring deposit account

D. Term deposit account

24. The National savings certificate are issued by

A. Post offices

B. State Bank of India

C. Reserve Bank of India

D. Land development banks

(Model – 3 2021)

25. The account holder can withdraw/ deposit, any number of times in a day in this type of account

A. Savings bank account

B. Current account

C. Recurring deposit account

D. Term deposit account

26. The National savings certificate are issued by

A. Post offices

B. State Bank of India

C. Reserve Bank of India

D. Land development banks

(Model – 4 2021)

27. The Banker's Bank is

(A) NABARD

(B) Apex Bank

(C) Reserve Bank

(D) IDBI

(July 2021)

28. What are the functions of Bank?

(Model – 1 2022)

29. Write the functions of a bank.

Who issues the national savings certificate?

(Preparatory – 2022)

30. The type of bank account where any number of transactions can be made in a day is

(A) Savings Bank Account (B) Current Account (C) Recurring Deposit Account (D) Term Deposit Account.

31. What are the functions of banks?

(April – 2022)

32. Mention the functions of bank.

33. Which are the types of Bank Account?

(June– 2022)

Chapter - 32 Entrepreneurship

1. The Chairman of Wipro Technologies is

(A) Ekta Kapoor (B) Dhirubhai Ambani (C) Naresh Goyal (D) Azim Premji.

2. Why were the District Industrial Centres established?

(Mar 2017)

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3. Mr. Pratap Reddy is associated with
(A) The Apollo Hospitals (B) The Reliance Company (C)
Wipro Technologies (D) Biocon Ltd.
4. What is the main purpose of establishing 'District Industrial Centres' by the Government ?
(June 2017)
5. What are the characteristics of an entrepreneur?
(Mar 2018)
6. List out the characteristics of entrepreneurs.
7. The achievement of Verghese Kurien that earned him the name 'The Father of White Revolution' is the
(A) Establishment of Apollo Hospitals
(B) Establishment of Jet Airways (C) Establishment of Reliance Company (D) Establishment of Amul Milk Dairy.
(June 2018)
8. What are the functions of Entrepreneur?
(Model – 1 2019)
9. What are the functions of Entrepreneur?
(Model – 2 2019)
10. List out the functions of an entrepreneur.
(April – 2019)
11. What were the achievements of Ekta Kapoor and Kiran Mazumdar Shah?
(June – 2019)
12. How is an entrepreneur different from entrepreneurship?
(Model – 1 2020)
13. Mention the characteristics of an entrepreneur.
(Model – 2 2020)
14. The entrepreneur popularly known as "Father of the White Revolution" is
(A) Dr. Pratap Reddy (B) Naresh Goyal (C) Verghese Kurien
(D) Kiran Mazumdar Shah.
15. List out the main functions of an entrepreneur.
(June– 2020)
16. How does an Entrepreneur help in economic development of a country?
17. The Father of the White Revolution is

(A) Dr. Pratap Reddy (B) Narayana Murthy (C) Varghese Kurien (D) Azim Premji.

(September – 2020)

18. Syllabus reduction due to Covid

(Model – 1 2021)

19. Syllabus reduction due to Covid

(Model – 2 2021)

20. Syllabus reduction due to Covid

(Model – 3 2021)

21. Syllabus reduction due to Covid

(Model – 4 2021)

22. Syllabus reduction due to Covid

(July 2021)

23. The founder of Wipro is

A) Azim Premji B) Narayan Murthy C) Dr. Pratap Reddy
D) Kiran Mazumdar Shaw

24. Who is the father of white revolution?

25. What are the functions of Entrepreneur?

(Model – 1 2022)

26. Mention any four financial institutions that help for self employment.

27. List out the characteristics of a successful entrepreneur.

(Preparatory – 2022)

28. Who is the founder of 'Wipro Technologies'?

29. What is the entrepreneur's role in the economic development?

(April – 2022)

30. Mention the characteristics of an entrepreneur.

(June– 2022)

Chapter - 33 Consumer education and protection

1. Why is March 15 celebrated as the world consumer day?

2. If a consumer wants to get reimbursement when denied inspite of guarantee period what does he do?

(Model – 1 2019)

3. Why is March 15 celebrated as the world consumer day?

4. Mention the stages of consumer courts.

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(Model – 2 2019)

5. A person has bought a car of worth Rs. 15 lakhs is now facing some problems in it, but the car company is not responding to him.

To which agency can the person complain? (A)

District Consumer Forum

(B) The State Consumer Commission

(C) The National Consumer Commission

(D) Inter-State Consumer Forum

6. When is the 'World Consumers' Day' celebrated?

(April – 2019)

7. Teleshopping means

(A) Trading from home itself

(B) Trading at international level (C) Domestic trade

(D) Retail trading.

(June – 2019)

8. To file the case in Consumer Court fees and stamp duty is

a. Twelve percent of the products or services

b. Ten percent of the products or services

c. No fees at all

d. Minimum stamp duty of hundred rupees

(Model – 1 2020)

9. The major function of the consumer protection council is

a. Producing goods and services at lower prices

b. Ensuring quality goods and services

c. Providing all the goods and services at lower prices

d. Distributing goods through public distribution system

10. What is teleshopping?

(Model – 2 2020)

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

(June– 2020)

12. Why is March 15th of every year observed as World Consumer Rights Day ?

(September – 2020)

13. The consumer protection act was passed in the year:

A. 1976

B. 1986

C. 1963

D. 1960

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14. Why is 15th of march celebrated as world consumers day?
15. Mention the major objectives of consumer protection act
(Model – 1 2021)
16. Every year the consumer day is observed on
A. August 10 B. March 15 C. November 01 D. January 26.
17. Why is Consumer Protection Act of 1986 passed?
18. What are the causes for consumer exploitation?
(Model – 2 2021)
19. World consumers day is celebrated on
A. 15th March every year B. 14th February every year
C. 14th November every year D. 15th August every year
20. The consumer protection act came into force in India in the year
A. 1962 B. 1972 C. 1986 D. 1996
(Model – 3 2021)
21. Consumer protection act was passed in India in the year
A. 1976 B. 1986 C. 1996 D. 2006
22. The US President who gave consumer rights in 1962 was
A. George Washington B. Abraham Lincoln
C. John F Kennedy D. Franklin d Roosevelt
(Model – 4 2021)
23. 15th March is observed every year as ‘World Consumers Day’ because
A. John F. Kennedy accepted the Consumer rights on this day
B. England declared the Consumer rights on this day
C. UN declared Consumer rights on 15th March
D. Consumer Education was started on this day
(July 2021)
24. What are the main objectives of consumer protection Act of 1986?
25. The Consumer Protection Act was passed in India in the year
(A) 1966 (B) 1976 (C) 1986 (D) 1996
(Model – 1 2022)
26. May 15th is famous as
a. World women’s day b. World literacy day
c. World consumer day d. World health day
(Preparatory – 2022)
27. What are the objectives of Consumer Protection Act ?
(April – 2022)
28. In India, the Consumer Protection Act came into force in the year
(A) 1962 (B) 1968 (C) 1976 (D) 1986.

29. Why is March 15, 1962 an important day in the history of WorldConsumers' movement?

(June- 2022)

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