

**Ghalib High School,
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10TH ENGLISH MEDIUM SUB: SOCIAL SCIENCE

**EXERCISE QUESTIONS WITH ANSWERS
BOARD PAPERS**

MARCH 2015 TO MARCH 2024

**CHAPTER WISE QUESTIONS WITH SOLUTIONS
2024-25**

**PERSEVERANCE IS THE KEY TO
SUCCESS**

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HISTORY:1**THE ADVENT OF EUROPEANS TO INDIA**

I. Complete the following blanks with suitable answers:

1. In 1453, the Ottoman Turks occupied (Constantinople)
2. The sea route between India and Europe was discovered by (Vasco da Gama)
3. In 1741 Dutch declared war on (Travancore)
4. The capital of the French in India was (Pondichery)
5. The war broke out between Siraj-ud-daula and Robert Clive in 1757 was (Plassey)
6. The Diwani rights over Bengal were handed over to the British by(Sha Aalam-II)
7. The Dual government policy was implemented by in Bengal. (Robert Clive)

II. Discuss in groups and answer the following questions:

8-How did trade take place between India and Europe during Middle Ages?

Answer: Trade and commerce relationship between India and Europe since ancient times. There was great demand for Indian spices like Pepper, Cardamom, Ginger and many other spices in Europe

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

9- Discuss the causes that resulted in the discovery of a new sea route to India.

Answer: Fall of Constantinople.

Closer of trade route between India & Europe.

Demand for Indian spices.

Scientific inventions

10-List the Europeans who came to India for trade.

Answer: The Portuguese.

The Dutch.

The English.

The French.

11-Explain how Marthanda Varma checked the Dutch?

Answer: In 1741 the Dutch declared war on Travancore with Kottarakara province in the forefront.

Some of the local provinces also joined the Dutch.

But Marthanda Varma's army strongly sent it back.

The Dutch came back to kochin but with the help of Simhalese forces the Dutch attacked Marthanda Varma.

Four days serious battle took place from 10th August 1741 at Kolachchal. Finally, Travancore army had an upperhand in the battle and 24 important officers of the Dutch were taken as prisoners. The Dutch suffered huge losses

12-Explain the Second Carnatic War.

Answer: Fought between French & English.

Internal rivalry among Indian rulers is cause of the war.

French killed Arcot ruler & made Chanda Sahib as its ruler.

Robert Clive attacked Arcot killed Chand Saheb.

British made Mohammed Ali as the Nawab of Arcot.

War ended with Treaty of Pondicherry

13- State the causes and results of the battle of Plassey.

Answer:

causes	results
<p>1.Misuse of Dastaks. It was a license to make trade . This was lead to loss of treasury</p> <p>2.Mending of fort without permission. English repaired Calcutta Fort and placed cannons</p> <p>3.Black room tragedy. Nawab of Bengal imprisoned 146 Englishman in small room of Fort William of which 123 died due to suffocation this enraged Robert Clive to arrive Bengal.</p>	<p>1.The war brought out immorality lack of Unity among Indians. This was the greed of business</p> <p>2. Mir Jafar became the new Nawab of Bengal</p> <p>3.The company gained exclusive rights on Bengal</p> <p>4. Mir Jafar had to pay 17 crore 70 lakh as a relief to Sairaj uddoul attack</p> <p>5. Mir Jafar became a victim of the company and treasury went bankrupt</p>

14- What were the results of the Battle of Buxar?

Answer: Mir Qasim defeated by British

Sha Alam-II handed over the Diwani rights to British

With the death of Mir Jafar the company took over the entire administration of Bengal.

Dual government was introduced by Robert Clive in Bengal.

March:2015

1-Explain Dual Government of Robert Clive.

Answer: i) Due to Diwani rights English were collecting land revenue.

ii) Other administrative functions were collection by Nawab

2-What made Europeans discover new sea route to India?

Answer: i) The new Scientific Instrument like the Compass, gun powder, naval equipment, map etc.

ii) The stories, the eagerness of missionaries' programmes.

iii) Trade routes were closed.

June 2015

1-What made Europeans discover New Sea route to India?

Answer: New Scientific Instruments, the stories were being told, eagerness of missionaries for procelytization. Closer of Land & Sea routes.

2-What are the results of the battle of Plassey?

Answer: Mirzafar who helped the British was nominated as the Nawab of Bengal. British got the zamindari right over the 24 paraganas. English became powerful. Siraj-ud-Daula has defeated.

March 2016

1- "Scientific developments led to sea voyages." Justify this statement.

Answer: i) Compass

ii) Gun powder

iii) Naval equipment

iv) Maps. Use of these scientific instruments made sea voyages easy.

June 2016

1- "Scientific developments led to sea voyages." Justify this statement.

Answer: i) Compass, gunpowder ii) Naval equipment, maps.

March 2017

1-Explain the system of Dual Government.

Answer: i) Robert Clive introduced it

ii) It was introduced in Bengal

iii) British got the Diwani (land revenue collecting) rights

iv) Administrative functions were carried out by Nawab.

June 2017

1-What are the effects of the battle of Plassey?

Answer: i) Siraj-ud-Daula the Nawab of Bengal was defeated.

ii) Mir Jafar became the Nawab of Bengal.

iii)The British got the Zamindari right over the 24 Parganas and became all powerful.

March 2018

1-Which were the factors that helped Europeans to discover new sea route to India?

Answer: — Capture of Constantinople by Turks

— Closure of land route

— Trade monopoly of Italy to be checked

— Encouragement of European countries to sea voyages

— Scientific development

— Stories about the wealth of Eastern nations

— Eagerness of missionaries.

2- What were the results of Battle of Buxar ?

Answer: — Defeat of confederate army of Shuja-ud-Daula, Shah Alam and Mir Qasim by the British.

- British acquired Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.
- Shah Alam granted Diwani Rights to the British.
- Robert Clive introduced Dual Government in Bengal.

March 2019

1- The battle of Buxar had helped the British to get many benefits. Substantiate.

Answer: — Secured 'Diwani rights'

- Got all the rights over Bengal
- Got 50 Lakh from Nawab as war expenditure
- Took over the entire administration of Bengal
- Secured right of revenue collection through Dual Government.

June 2019

1-The merchants who monopolised trade among European nations are

- (A) Italian merchants
- (B) Arab merchants
- (C) French merchants
- (D) Indian merchants.

Answer: (A) — Italian merchants

2-How did the British establish their political power to protect their interest in India ?

Answer: Dual government.

March 2020

1-In 1453 the City of Constantinople was captured by

- (A) the Arabs (B) the Ottoman Turks
- (C) the Italians (D) the Portuguese.

Answer: (B) — Ottoman Turks

2- Who implemented 'dual government' in Bengal?

Answer: Robert Clive.

September 2020

1-What factors made the Europeans to discover a new sea route to India?

Answer: — Ottoman Turks captured constantinople

- Spain and Portugal were attempting to break the monopoly of Italian traders
- Kings started encouraging enterprising sailors to find a new sea route to India
- New Scientific inventions.

March 2022

1-The sea route between India and Europe was discovered by

(A) Columbus (B) Vasco-da-Gama
(C) Almeida (D) Albuquerque.

Answer: (B) Vasco-da-Gama.

March 2022

1-What were the results of the battle of Buxar ?

Answer: — Diwani Rights over Bengal to the British

- Shah Alam II gave away, rights over Bengal for annual 26 lakhs
- The Nawab of Awadh paid a fine of Rs. 50 lakhs
- Company paid pension to Mir Jaffar's son.

June 2022

1-Mention the results of the Battle of Buxar.

Answer: — Diwani Rights

- 26 lakhs rupees and all the rights over Bengal
- 50 lakhs rupees — war indemnity
- Entire administration over Bengal to Company
- Mir Jaffer's son was pensioned off.

March 2023

1-State the results of the battle of Buxar.

Answer: — Diwani rights over Bengal was given

- Shah Alam-II granted for an annual fee of Rupees 26 Lakhs
- War indemnity of 50 Lakhs to be paid by Shuja-ud-daula
- Pension to Mir Jaffar's son
- Entire administration over Bengal to British.

June 2023

1-Mention the causes and results of the battle of Plassey?

Answer: Reasons:

Misuse of Dastaks

Mending of fort without permission

Black room tragedy

Outcomes:

Brought out the immorality

Lack of unity

Greed of businessmen

Mir Jaffar became the Nawab

Exclusive rights of trade

War indemnity

Rupees seventeen crores and fifty lakhs indemnity

March 2024

1- What were the effects of the battle of Buxar on East India Company?

Answer: — Diwani rights over Bengal to the East India Company

- Shah Alam II gave away all the rights over Bengal to the British for 26 lakhs
- Shuja-ud-Daula had to pay war indemnity of Rupees 50 lakhs to company
- Company took over the administration of Bengal
- British become the real holders of Bengal, Bihar and Odisha
- Dual Government
- British protect their business interest
- Political control

HISTORY:2

THE EXTENSION OF THE BRITISH RULE

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable answers:

1. At the end of First Anglo-Maratha war, agreement was signed between the Marathas and the British. (Salbai)
2. The Subsidiary Alliance system was implemented by (Lord Wellesley)
3. The Governor General who integrated Punjab in to the British empire was (Lord Dalhousie)
4. The Doctrine of Lapse policy was implemented by (Lord Dalhousie)

II. Discuss in group and then answer the following:

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

Answer: Narayanrao he was murdered by his uncle Raghobha (Ragunatha Rao).

This resulted in the infighting for the Peshwa post.

The Maratha federation brought MadhavRao II son of Narayana Rao to the post of Peshwa.

Upset with this development, Raghobha approached the British for support

6- What were the conditions under Subsidiary Alliance? Explain.

Answer: Indian King had to keep the British Army in his kingdom.

King had to pay maintenance charges.

King had to keep a British Resident in his Court.

King could not appoint any other European without the permission of the British.

To enter any agreement or pact with any Indian rulers, the king must take permission of the Governor General.

Company's protection to the king from internal & or external attack

7. Explain the Third Anglo-Maratha War.

Answer: Reasons:

- 1) The Maratha families tried their best to protect their independence and honour.
- 2) Even the Peshwa attempted to free himself from the clutches of the Company.
- 3) The Peshwa attacked the British Residency in Poona and burnt it down.

Effects:

- 1) The British abolished the Peshwa post and granted a pension to BajiRao II.
- 2) They installed Pratapa simha, the descendant of Shivaji as the ruler of Satara,
- 3) a miniscule state, and named him as the traditional leader of Marathas
- 4) suppressed the Maratha resistance.

8. How did the Doctrine of Lapse support the expansion of British Empire in India?

Answer: Doctrine of lapse was an expansionist policy.

Dalhousie declared adopted children of Indian Kings had no right to throne.

Dalhousie successfully annexed many kingdoms.

Dalhousie annexed Satara, Nagpur, Sambalpur, Udaipur, Jhansi, Jaipur

9. Which were the states that came under the Doctrine of Lapse policy?

Answer: Satara, Nagpur, Sambalpur, Udaipur, Jhansi, Jaipur.

March:2015

The Governor General who introduced Subsidiary Alliance is

Lord Curzon (B) Lord Dalhousie (C) Lord Wellesley (D) Lord Cornwallis.

Answer: C — Lord Wellesley

June 2018

1-The British Governor General who introduced Subsidiary Alliance is

(A) Warren Hastings (B) Lord Wellesley

(C) Lord Dalhousie (D) Lord Cornwallis.

Answer: B — Lord Wellesley

March 2019

1- How did Subsidiary Alliance control Indian provinces ?

Answer: — Keep the British army in his kingdom

— Bear the expenses of the army and wages of soldiers

— Having a British Resident in his court

— Permission to appoint Europeans

— Permission to sign agreement or pact.

June 2019

1-The Governor General who introduced Doctrine of Lapse is

(A) Lord Wellesley

(B) Lord Cornwallis

(C) Lord Dalhousie

(D) Lord William Bentinck.

Answer: (C) — Lord Dalhousie

2-How did the British expand their empire during Wellesley's period?

Answer: Maratha, Mysore states have become weak

Subsidiary Alliance

Waging war against new states

Direct administration of the state

Some states were controlled by the British.

3-What were the effects of Anglo-Sikh wars?

Answer: Lahore Agreement

British Resident became the De facto ruler of Punjab

Merged the State of Punjab with the British empire.

March 2020

1- How could the British place Indian states under their control through Subsidiary Alliance?

Answer: — Keep the British army

— Bear the expenses / wages of army

— appoint a British Resident

— Not to appoint any other Europeans

— Permission from the Governor General for any agreement/pact.

September 2020

1-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.

Answer: (C) — First Anglo-Maratha War

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

Answer: Nizam of Hyderabad had signed subsidiary Alliance.

March 2022

1-Why did Wellesley resign to his post and return to England?

Answer: Wellesley's battle-thirstiness increased the financial burden on the Company.

2-What were the conditions of Subsidiary Alliance ?

Answer: — British army in Indian Kingdom

— Expenses and wages of army belonged to the concerned state

— Appointment of Resident

— Could not appoint other Europeans

— Any agreement / pact needed Governor General's permission

— Internal / external protection by the Company.

June 2022

1-The one who became the Peshwa after the First Anglo-Maratha War was

- (A) Narayana Rao
- (B) Madhav Rao II
- (C) Nana Phadnavis
- (D) Raghunath Rao.

Answer: (B) Madhav Rao II

2-Who implemented the Subsidiary Alliance?

Answer: Wellesley

March 2023

1-The first princely state to accept subsidiary alliance is

- (A) Nawab of Awadh (B) Nawab of Junagadh
- (C) Nizam of Hyderabad (D) Sindhia of Gwalior

Answer: (C) Nizam of Hyderabad

2-Why did Wellesley introduce Subsidiary Alliance ?

Answer: To bring the Indian kings under control.

June 2023

1-1 The Treaty that ended II Anglo-Maratha War is

- (A) Salbai Agreement
- (B) Lahore Agreement
- (C) Bassein Agreement
- (D) Madras Agreement

Answer: (C) Bassein Agreement.

2-What were the results of third Anglo- Maratha war?

Answer: Abolished the Peshwa post

Granted pension to Peshwa

Pratapa-Simha-Satara state

Surrendered Baji Rao II

Suppressed Maratha

Surrendered Peshwa of Maratha

3-What were the terms to be followed by the states accepting Subsidiary Alliance?

Answer: Keep the British army

Bear the expenses of the army

The wages of soldier

Appointed a British Resident

Could not appoint European without the permission

Agreement pact the permission of Governor General

internal, external aggression.

March 2024

1- Punjab was merged into the British empire by

- (A) Dalhousie
- (B) Wellesley
- (C) Robert Clive
- (D) Cornwallis

Answer: (A) Dalhousie

2-Why did Wellesley resign from his post and return to England?

Answer: — Battle thirstiness increased the financial burden on the company
— On being criticised

HISTORY:3

THE IMPACT OF THE BRITISH RULE IN INDIA

Fill in the following blanks with suitable answers:

1. Diwani Adalat in civil court was introduced by(Lord Warren Hastings)
2. The post of Superintendent of Police was created by(Lord Cornwallis)
3. The Permanent Zamindari system was introduced in Bengal and Bihar provinces in (1793)
4. The Land tax system introduced by Alexander Reed is(Ryotwari system)
5. The report given by became the base of modern education system. (Warren Hastings)
6. The Regulating Act was implemented in the year.....(1773)

II. Discuss and answer the following questions:

7-Illustrate the judicial system formulated through East India Company.

Answer: A) Diwani Adalat :- It is a Civil Court which Hindus were dispensed justice as per the Hindu scriptures and Muslims as per shariyat these courts came under the administration of European offices.

B) Fouzadarsi Aadalat :- It is a criminal court under the control of Qajis they were functioning under the supervision of European offices later British legal procedures were introduced in the criminal courts.

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

Answer: Every district divided into many stations.

Every station under control of Kotwal.

Every village are under the care of Chowkidhar.

The police commission law was also introduced.

9. British land tax system made the Indian farmers to “born in debt, lived in debt and died in debt”. How?

Answer: In this system farmers lost their ownership of lands.

Zamindar collected excess taxes from farmers.

Farmers have to work under Zamindars.

Farmers are exploited and had to live a life of insecurity because we say the Indian farmers were born in Debt, lived in Debt and died Debt

10. What were the main aspects of Ryotwari system?

Answer: First implemented in Bara mahal region by Alexander Reed

- 2. Later implemented in Madras and Mysore region by Thomas Monroe**
- 3. Under this system, both the farmer and the company were directly linked.**
- 4. The tiller of the land was recognized as the owner of the land.**
- 5. The owner had to pay fifty percent of produce as land tax to the company**
- 6. The land tax had thirty years tenure.**
- 7. The tax could be reviewed after this tenure.**

11. What were the effects of British Land taxes?

Answer: A new class of Zamindars who exploited the farmers was created.

- 2. The farmers are exploited by the Zamindars, became landless slowly.**
- 3. Land became a commodity.**
- 4. Loans could be raised by mortgaging the lands.**
- 5. The Agriculture sector became commercialized**
- 6. Had to grow raw materials needed by industries back in England.**
- 7. The money lenders became strong**

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

Answer: Indians could develop modernity, secularism, democratic attitudes

- 2. Rationality along with Nationalistic ideals.**
- 3. Impetus was received for the local literature and languages.**
- 4. This facilitated unity in thinking process among the educated class.**
- 5. Periodicals started emerging.**
- 6. New social and religious reformation movements emerged.**
- 7. The thoughts of thinkers brought fresh thinking in the mind of educated youth of India.**
- 8. The freedom struggles that were taking place in Indians also**

13. What were the restrictions imposed in Regulating Act?

Answer: The Bengal Presidency gain control over the other presidencies.

The governor general was authorised to direct exercise control and supervise other presidencies.

Supreme Court of judicature was established in Calcutta.

Lord Warren Hastings become the first governor general of Bengal

14. What are the important features of the Indian government act of 1858?

Answer: The license of East India Company was cancelled

India was brought under the direct administration of the Queen.

The Governor General was designated as 'Viceroy'.

A new post called 'Secretary of State for India' was created.
 A Council of India was created in order to assist the secretary

15. How does the India Government Act of 1935 become the base of Indian Constitution?

Answer: most of provisions in the Indian Constitution are based on this act.
 This act alone the formation of the fully responsible government by Indians.
 A federal system of Indian principalities British Governed regions and Dominion States was formed.
 The federal court was established

16. What are the important features of 1919 Act?

Answer: Act formulated Bi-Cameral legislative body.
 Diarchy was introduced at regional governments.
 High commissioner was appointed for India.
 Promised to improve local self-government.
 Provincial budget was separated from central budget.
 'Separate Electoral College' was extended for Muslims, Sikhs etc

March:2015

How is Ryotwari System different from Zamindari System?

Answer:

Zamindari System	Ryotwari System
1.Introduced in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa	1.Introduced in Madras, Mumbai, Sindh, Bihar, Assam
2.The landlords had to collect a fixed amount from the farmer	2.The farmers acquired right to ownership
3.Farmers suffered due to exploitation and landlord leads luxurious life	3.Pay tax based on the area of land
	4.Farmers fail to pay tax, they lost the rights to the land.

June 2015

1-The Government of India Act of 1935 became an important document in independent India. Why?

Answer: It become the basis for the Constitution of India that was framed for Independent India.

2-How did the Education play a role in bringing new awareness among Indians?

Answer: ↔ Western education as a result aware about Western thinking developed
 ↔ Systematic education
 ↔ Universities
 ↔ Developed education inspired the freedom struggle
 ↔ Western thoughts leads awareness of Nationalism
 ↔ Leadership qualities gained movement
 ↔ English language unite the people

↔ Literature progress in regional languages.

March 2016

1-The Government of India Act of 1935 is considered as an important document, because it

- (A) introduced bicameral governments in provinces
- (B) appointed Board of control
- (C) formed separate electoral constituencies based on religion
- (D) led to the creation of a federal structure in the country.

Answer: D — led to the creation of a federal structure in the country.

2-Mention the reforms brought about by the British in the field of Education.

Answer: i) Introduction of systematic education.

- ii) Foundation laid for English education by William Bentinck.
- iii) Teaching of western literature, humanities and science.
- iv) Calcutta, Bombay, Madras — Universities
- v) Priority was given for Primary education
- vi) Establishment of Public Education Department.
- vii) Lord Curzon worked for the progress of education.

March 2017

1-One of the main features of the Regulating Act is (A) it led to the creation of a federal structure (B) formation of religion based electoral constituencies (C) establishment of Supreme Court (D) bicameral Government system was introduced in provinces.

Answer: C — establishment of Supreme Court.

June 2017

1-The Minto-Morley Reforms of 1909 led to the partition of India. How?

Answer: Introducing a separate electoral constituency based on religion.

2- “The British rule had major impacts on the field of Indian education.” Justify.

Answer: i) Introduced systematic education

- ii) William Bentinck laid the foundation for English education
- iii) Teaching of western literature and modern sciences
- iv) Universities in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay
- v) Priority to primary education
- vi) Department of Public Instruction
- vii) Literature progressed in provincial languages
- viii) Reforms in educational field by Lord Curzon.

March 2018

1-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.

Answer: D — formed a separate electoral constituency based on religion.

2-Explain how the land revenue system of the British affected the Indian farmers.

Answer: — British introduced Zamindari system, Ryotwari system and Mahalwari system
 — In Zamindari system the right to the land ownership was taken away from the farmers
 — Land tax was fixed based on the area of land
 — Zamindars collected more tax and exploited farmers
 — In Ryotwari system farmers lost the rights to the land, when they failed to pay the tax
 — Government had the authority to dispose of the land
 — All land disputes were to be settled in courts
 — In Mahalwari system Mahaldars collected more tax and exploited farmers
 — The objective of all these systems was exploitation of farmers and amassing wealth.

June 2018

1- Development in Education and Journalism led to the freedom struggle in India. Explain.

Answer: Education :

- i) Western thoughts — National awareness
- ii) Leadership qualities
- iii) English language enabled the unity
- iv) Provincial literature flourished

Journalism :

- i) Origin of journalism synonymous with freedom struggle
- ii) Created awareness
- iii) Questioned the functioning of the Government
- iv) Reflected the thinking of the people
- v) Collective voice of the people
- vi) Nationalistic attitude — Soma Prakash, Amrita Bazar Patrika, The Bengali.

March 2019

1- 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

Answer: (A) — provide separate representation for Muslims

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

Answer: — Nationalistic ideals were developed.
 — Local literature and languages were developed
 — Periodicals started emerging

- New social and religious reformation movements emerged
- Fresh thinking in the minds of educated Indians
- Influenced the Freedom struggle
- Helped to understand rich tradition.

June 2019

How did the land revenue system affect the Indian farmers?

Answer: • A new class of zamindars who exploited the farmers was created

Landless farmers and critical condition

Land became commodity, loans could be raised by mortgaging the lands

many zamindars also had to mortgage their lands in order to pay the land taxes

Agriculture became commercialised to grow raw materials needed by industry.

March 2020

1- "The new thinking and perception emerged because the British Education created a new generation of Indians." How?

Answer: — Developed modernity, secularism, democratic attitude, rationality, Nationalistic ideals

- Impetus to local literature / languages
- Periodicals
- Social / religious reformation movements
- Fresh thinking
- Influence of freedom struggles across the world
- Appreciation for their rich tradition.

September 2020

1-British Revenue system affected Indian Agriculture. Substantiate.

Answer: — A new class of Zamindars was created

- The farmers became landless slowly
- Land became a commodity
- Many Zamindars had to mortgage their lands
- Agriculture sector became commercialized
- Money lenders became strong
- Farmers and Agricultural labourers did not get regular works
- Farmers were born in debt, lived in debt and died in debt
- Tax was paid more than they produce in farms
- Had to pay tax even during droughts and floods.

March 2022

1-What were the impacts of British Education in India ?

Answer: — Nationalistic ideals

- Impetus to local literature / languages
- Periodicals
- Social / religious reformation

- Fresh thinking
- Influence of the freedom struggles across the globe
- Appreciation to the rich cultural traditions.

June 2022

How did the British Education impact on Indians ?

Answer: — Development of modernity, secularism, democratic attitudes, rationality, nationalistic ideas

- Local literature — languages
- Periodicals
- Social and religious reformation movements
- Fresh thinking
- Influence of freedom struggles
- Understanding rich tradition.

March 2023

1-“The British used Indian Council Act of 1909 to divide and rule India.” Justify.

Answer: — The total number of central legislative members was increased

- The number of council members was also increased in the provinces
- The members for the legislature were allowed through election
- Separate representation for Muslims
- Separate Electorate College was created.

June 2023

1-British education brought effects on Indians. Justify

Answer: Modernity in Indians

Thought of secularism

Democratic attitudes

Scientifically thinking systems

Nationalistic ideals

Impetus to local literature

Impetus to Indian Languages

Facilitated the unity

Created the educational classes

Scrutinized the working of government

New social reform movement

Religious movement

Critical opinions of various issues

Patriotism and nationalism development

March 2024

1- Explain the impact of British Education in India.

Answer: — Developed Modernity, Secularism, Democratic attitudes, Rationality, Nationalistic ideals

- Support to local literature and languages
- Unity in thinking
- Periodicals started
- Critical opinions
- Social and religious reformation movements emerged
- J. S. Mill, Rousseau, Montesquieu brought fresh thinking
- Global freedom struggle influenced Indians
- Indians could understand their rich tradition
- Created new generation.

HISTORY:4

OPPOSITION TO BRITISH RULE IN KARNATAKA AND WODIYARS OF MYSORE

Fill in the blanks with suitable answers

1. The First Anglo-Mysore war took place between and (Hyder Ali and British)
2. The Second Anglo-Mysore war ended withtreaty. (Mangalore treaty)
3. Raja wodiya made as his capital. (Srirangapatana)
4. Kittur Rani Chennamma adopted a boy named (Shiva Lingappa)
5. Rayanna of Kittur state belonged tovillage. (Sangoli)
6. Surapura is in the present district of (Yadgir)
7. The Bedas ofvillage of Bagalkote district rebelled against the British.(Hulagali)
8. The Amara Sullia rebellion was basically a rebellion. (Farmer's)

II. Discuss in groups and answer later

9. What are the achievements of Chikkadevaraja wodiya?

Answer: He was an efficient soldier and administrator.

He captured Magadi, Madhugiri, Koratagere and other places.

He had the titles like Karnataka Kavichakravarthi, Aprathima veera, Thenkanaraja and Navakoti Narayana.

He started the council of ministers (Athara Kacheri) to help in administration.

The postal system came into being during his time.

A dam was constructed across river Cauvery and Chikka Devaraja and Dodda Devaraja Canal were also constructed for irrigation.

10. How did Hyder Ali come to power?

Answer: Hyder joined Mysore Army as a soldier.

Closely observed the developments of Mysore.

Came into prominence during the siege of Devanahalli.

Hyder made military action against Nizam of Arcot.

Hyder won the hearts of soldiers.

**Weakened the power of Dalawayees.
He declared himself as Sultan of Mysore.
Side-lined the King Krishnaraja Wodeyar**

11. What were the effects of Second Anglo-Mysore war?

**Answer: Hyder Ali was defeated & died.
It increased the confidence of the British.
British occupied Mangalore and Bidanoor.
The 'Treaty of Mangalore' signed.**

12. What were the conditions of Srirangapatnam treaty?

**Answer: The British were successful in inserting unfavourable conditions in order to weaken Tippu Sultan.
Tippu was forced to part with half of his kingdom, was forced to pay three crore rupees as war damage fee
and had to pledge two of his sons as a guarantee against the payment.**

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

**Answer: British were able to destroy Tippu. Tippu died while fighting.
Tippu's kingdom was portioned among the British, Marathas & Nizam.
A small territory was handed over to the Mysore Wodeyars.
Wellesley imposed subsidiary alliance over Mysore kingdom**

14. What were the achievements of Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV?

**Answer: He was very much interested in spreading education among his people.
He abolished fees in all primary schools to develop primary education.
He helped girl's education.
He started the university of Mysore and also started scholarship to the students continuing education in foreign countries.
New railway lines were laid. Many small- and large-scale industries were started.
Legislative council was formed which was a great step in the Legislative measures
Mahatma Gandhiji called him as Rajashri**

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

**Answer: 1) Dondiya was born in a Maratha family of Chennagiri.
2) He was called as the Wagh, the tiger, due to his bravery.
3) He started his career as a cavalry soldier in Hyder Ali's army
4) He grew to the position of military general.
5) He built his own private army and fought along with Tippu Sultan.
6) The British released him from the prison after the Fourth Anglo-Mysore War.
7) He built a small army and started his operations.
8) He organized the army with the unhappy soldiers of Tippu's army and the feudatory rulers who had lost power.
He captured Bidanoor and Shivamogga forts**

16. Explain the method adopted by Rayanna to fight the British.

Answer: 1) Rayanna was a brave soldier.

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

3) He fought with Rani Chenamma and was imprisoned along with her

4) He developed a sense of nationalism and went on organizing an army.

5) He went on organizing secret meetings at sensitive geographical locations.

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

7) He had an army of five hundred men.

8) The British devised a cunning strategy to capture Rayanna

9) Rayanna was cunningly captured and brought down to Dharwad

10) He was declared as an offender and was hanged till death

17. Explain the contributions of Puttabasappa of Kodagu in the freedom struggle.

Answer: Puttabasappa was also known as Kalyana Swamy and Swamy Aparampura.

Putta Basappa organised the Rebels

He declared that tax on tobacco and salt will be withdrawn.

He captured the government office in Bellary.

He killed an Amaldhar and also looted the treasury and prison of Bantwal.

18. Discuss the Surapura rebellion in brief

Answer: Venkatappa Nayaka was a leader of Surpur rebellion.

British interfered in the affairs of Surapura.

In 1857, the representatives of Nana Sahib were present in Surapura.

British suspected & appointed Campbell to report about Venkatappa Nayaka.

Campbell submitted a report to the resident of Hyderabad.

The British army captured Surapura in 1858.

June 2015

1-The English were forced to sign the Madras Peace Treaty. Why?

Answer: British having allied with Marathas and Nizam of Hyderabad attacked Hyder Ali of Mysore.

But Hyder Ali became successful in wooing the support of Marathas and the Nizam of Hyderabad. By this English were forced to sign 'The Madras Peace Treaty'.

June 2016

1-What are the terms of the 'Treaty of Srirangapatnam' ?

Answer: i) Tipu had to forfeit half of his kingdom.

ii) Rs. 330 lakhs of war compensation

iii) Two of his sons were taken hostage.

June 2017

1- What are the terms of the 'Treaty of Srirangapatna' ?

- Answer: i) Tipu had to forfeit half of his kingdom to the British.
 ii) He had to pay 330 lakh ruples as war compensation.
 iii) Two of his sons were taken hostage by the English.

March 2018

1- Why do we remember Mysore Wodeyars ?

Answer: — Yaduraya — Krishnaraya — founders

- Raja Wodeyar — Captured Srirangapattana and made capital of Mysore
- Kanteerava Narsaraja and Chikka Devaraja Wodeyars
- expanded and all-round development
- Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV
- Ramarajya and most progressive among native states.

June 2018

1- The Madras Peace Treaty was inevitable for British. Why?

- Answer: i) Alliance of the British, the Nizam of Hyderabad and Marathas.
 ii) Attack on Hyder Ali
 iii) Hyder Ali succeeded in wooing the support of the Marathas, Nizam.
 iv) Hyder Ali having confronted the British as far as Madras.

March 2019

1- 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

Answer: (A) — provide separate representation for Muslims.

June 2019

1-Why did the British develop hatredness against Tipu ?

Answer: He tried to break the monopoly of British over trade.

2-Why did the Bedas of Halagali fight against the British?

Answer: For banning weapons (against Arms Act)

3-Explain the revolt against British at Kittur.

Answer: • Kittur kingdom under the Doctrine of Lapse policy.

Took over the administration of Kittur

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

Chennamma considered war as inevitable

Thackeray died

Chennamma's army fought the battle bravely

Chennamma and others imprisoned

March 2020

Explain the Rebellion of Bedas of Hulagali.

Answer: — British banned the usage of weapons in 1857

- Bedas kept guns — part of custom
- Rebelled when were asked to surrender the firearms
- Bedas of Manturu, Bodani, Alagundi joined
- British army entered Hulagali
- Bedas were suppressed
- Rebels were hanged till death.

September 2020

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

Answer: — Cornwallis destroyed Bengaluru Fort

- The alliance of British destroyed the fort of Srirangapattan during night
- Tippu Sultan signed treaty of Srirangapattan which had unfavourable conditions
- He was forced to part with half of his kingdom
- He was forced to pay 3 crore rupees as war damage fee
- He had to pledge two of his sons as a guarantee against the payment
- He was forced to release war prisoners
- He opposed Subsidiary Alliance
- The united army of British attacked Srirangapatna and destroyed fort once again
- British killed Tippu Sultan in 1799.

March 2022

How did Dondiya Wagh fight against the British ?

Answer: — Built army

- Captured Bidanoor / Shivamogga forts
- Unsuccessful attempt to capture Chitradurga
- Wellesley tried to check the rebellion
- British attack on Shivamogga, Honali, Harihara
- Capture of Shikaripura-Dondia's plight to Gutti
- Attack on Gutti by Nizam – Dondiya's plight to Maratha region
- Continued his war in spite of defeat to Marathas
- Encouraged by Paleyagars
- French extended support
- British army followed Dondiya
- Capture of Shirahatti / followers of Dondiya were killed
- British attacked from all directions
- Was caught between Maratha and Nizam army
- British attacked him near Yelaparavi and killed Dondiya at Konagal
- Capture arms and ammunitions by British.

June 2022

1-Which treaty ended the II Anglo-Mysore War?

Answer: The Treaty of Mangalore

2-How did Sangoli Rayanna fight against the British ?

Answer: — Fought for the independence of Kittur

- Fought against the British with Chennamma
- Organization of army
- Secret Meetings
- Looting treasury and Taluk offices
- Nandagada, Khanapura, Sampagavi
- Cunning strategy of the British — Capture of Rayanna — hanged to death.

March 2023

1-Krishnaraja Wodiyar IV was much interested in spreading education among his people. Justify.

Answer: — Interested in spreading education

- Abolished fees in primary schools
- Helped girls' education
- Established Mysore University
- Scholarships to abroad education
- I.I.S.C. in Bangalore was established.

June 2023

1-"Krishnaraja Wodiyar IV's contribution is more for the development of Mysore province." Justify

Answer: Dewans advisory council led for development

Reforms of the Gold Mines (KGF)

Established the colleges

Constructed Manikanive

Reserve the railways

Established the hospitals

Hydro-electric project at Shivanasamudra

Electricity was supplied to Kolar Gold mines

Supplied electricity to Bangalore

Abolished fees of primary education

Helped girl's education

Started the university of Mysore

Started scholarships to education in foreign

Established the IISc

Took the help of Tata

special attention to irrigation

Started the small, large scale industries

Iron and steel factory

Cement factory at Bhadravati

Paper mill at Bhadravati

Sugar factory at Mandya
 Sandal oil factory at Mysore
 Sandal soap factory at Bangalore
 Formed Legislative Council
 Encouraged musicians
 Mysore became a 'Model State'
 Mahatma Gandhi called him as Rajashri

March 2024

1- "Dewan K. Sheshadri Iyer played an important role in the development of Mysore."
 Justify.

Answer: — Knew the problems of the state
 — Improved the financial position of the state
 — Started railway lines
 — Started Civil Service Examinations
 — Importance to irrigation
 — Established Maharani's Girls High School
 — Special attention for girls and rural education.

HISTORY:5

SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS REFORM MOVEMENTS

Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

1. The 19th Century is called the period of _____. (reformation)
2. Raja Ram Mohan Roy started the newspaper _____. (Samvada Komudhi)
3. The founder of Prarthana Samaj was _____. (Dr Athma Ram Panduranga)
4. _____ propogated that freedom was the basic necessity of every individual.
(Jyotiba Phule)
5. Swami Vivekananda's guru was _____. (Sri Ramakrishna Paramahamsa)
6. Young Bengali movement was started by _____. (Young Bengal Movement)

II Discuss the following in groups and write the answers:

7. What were the preachings of the Brahmo Samaj?

Answer: Advocating monotheism.
 Opposed the meaningless rituals.
 Condemned the child marriage.
 It encourages women education

8. Analyse the call of Dayananda Saraswati to return to the Vedas.

Answer: He realised that the remedies to the various maladies of India are present in Vedas.

2) Hence, he declared „Back to Vedas

3) He declared that only Vedas are authentic

9. Explain the reforms propagated by Satyashodhak Samaj.

Answer: Sathya Shodhak Samaj was established to provide equal rights

2) To non-Brahimin class and women.

3) This Samaj was founded by Mahatma Jyothibha Phule.

4) They established hostel for girls

5) They established society based on equality.

6) They opened schools for Shudras and girls.

10. Analyse the objectives of the Aligarh Movement.

Answer: To advocate English education among Muslims.

To advocate social and religious reformation.

To fight against traditions, superstitions, ignorance etc.

To Oppose Purdah system. To discourage Polygamy.

To encourage education to Muslim girls

11. Explain the vision of Ramakrishna Mission.

Answer: It was founded to carry the message and thoughts of Sri Ramakrishna

2) One has to attain Moksha through Dyana and Bhakti.

3) It had believed that all religions advocate the same.

4) It also believed that there many ways of attaining moksha and the God.

5) It said idol worship is inevitable.

6) Ramakrishna Mission has provided a unique contribution to India"s spiritual growth,

7) Nationalistic awareness and cultural development

12. Which are the reforms brought about by Annie Besant?

Answer: Annie Besant advocated that Indian culture is far more superior to the western culture.

She tried to reform Hinduism.

She translated Bagvath Geetha to English.

She aimed at providing education to all. Annie Besant opened schools.

She started Central Hindu Benaras College.

She published New India & Common Wealth to discuss on current problems and social issues.

She initiated Home Rule Movement in 1916.

13. Explain the contributions of Sri Narayana Guru Dharma Paripalana Yogam.

Answer: This movement aimed at strengthening the backward and exploited

• communities.

• Narayana Guru and his companions Dr. Pallpu and Kumaran Assan led the movement.

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

• Education is the only path to achieve this he declared.

- He built temples for the backward communities as they were denied entry into temples. Narayana Guru and his companions started „Viakom Movement“,
- a temple entry movement

14. List out the highlights of Periyar movement.

Answer: • Ramaswamy who came out of Congress, started Self Respect League

- He was called Periyar (Senior Person) out of love by people
- He rejected the racial supremacy in the name Arya and Brahmin
- He said Tamil is language of Dravidians.
- He opposed Sanskrit language and literature
- He also rejected Rama as the Vedic leader and accepted Ravana as the Dravidian leader.
- He championed equality and criticized caste and gender-based discrimination.

15. Which were the principles advocated by Derozio?

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

- Derozio worked towards spreading the message that only rational thinking would liberate people from the clutches of superstitions and social discrimination.
- He was an advocate of Women Rights and opposed caste-based discrimination.
- Many of his students who had come from traditional families were deeply influenced by Derozio's thoughts and joined their hands in spreading the movement across Bengal.
- The influence of this Movement was limited to Calcutta and a few areas of Bengal.

16. What are the contributions of Swami Vivekananda to the Society?

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

- 2) Vivekananda believed that People should be educated first,
- 3) He wanted legal institutions to implement appropriate rules to support reformation.
- 4) He also wanted people to stop following the western ideals blindly.
- 5) He believed it is the duty of the religion to provide light.
- 6) Without this, religion is itself is of no use, declared Vivekananda.
- 7) He opposed caste system, untouchability and the idea of supremacy based on caste.

March:2015

Jyotiba Phule's social reforms are most popular. Why?

Answer: i) He belived that freedom was basic necessity

- ii) Prohibition of liquor
- iii) Opposed gender inequality
- iv) Denial of human rights
- v) Social Justice
- vi) Woman education.

June 2015

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

Group-A	Group-B	Answer
Raja Rammohan Roy Dayanand Saraswati Swami Vivekananda Mahatma Jyotiba Phule	Ramakrishna Mission Satya Shodhak Samaj Brahmo Samaj Arya Samaj.	(a) — (iii), (b) — (iv), (c) — (i), (d) — (ii)

2-Dayanand Saraswati called the people to “Return to the Vedas”. Why?

Answer: Vedas were the source of Truth and Knowledge.

March 2016

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

Group-A	Group-B	Answer
(a) Rammohan Roy (b) Dayanand Saraswati (c) Jyotiba Phule (d) Annie Besant	(i) Ghulamgiri (ii) Samvada Kaumudi (iii) New India (iv) Satyarth Prakasha	(a) — (ii), (b) — (iv), (c) — (i), (d) — (iii)

2-Why did Swami Vivekananda establish Ramakrishna Mission?

Answer: In order to propogate the ideals of Ramakrishna Paramahamsa.

June 2016

1-What are the contributions made by Annie Besant to Indian Society?

- Answer: i) pride in Indian culture
ii) equality, brotherhood, harmony
iii) freedom struggle — Home Rule
iv) New India newspaper, presided Congress session
v) encouraged Indian philosophy.

2-What are the contributions made by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan to Muslim Society ?

- Answer: To uplift Muslim society he —
started Anglo-Oriental College
ii) political, social, religious awareness
iii) united the community
iv) supported female education
v) opposed polygamy, supported widow remarriage.

March 2017

1-Swami Vivekananda was a great inspiration to the youth. How ?

Answer: He emphasized on i) the importance of loving life ii) the individual, his presence and ability iii) the importance of social service iv) the greatness of India at the Chicago

Conference of World Religions v) Indian culture and its importance vi) the importance of the ability of the youth.

June 2017

What are the contributions of Raja Ram mohan Roy to the Indian SocioReligious reforms?

- Answer: i) Established Brahmo Samaj
 ii) Father of Indian Renaissance
 iii) Advocated Modern Science and English education.
 iv) Opposed women exploitation
 v) Fought against Sati.
 vi) Opposed child marriage
 vii) 'Samvada Kaumudi' – newspaper
 viii) Opposed idol worship
 ix) Condemned polytheism
 x) Encouraged monotheism
 xi) Condemned - yajnas, rituals, priestly class.

2-What are the reforms propagated by Sathya Shodhak Samaj ?

- Answer: i) Advocated individual liberty
 ii) Urged for prohibition of liquor
 iii) Opposed gender inequality
 iv) Condemned denial of human rights
 v) Opposed untouchability
 vi) Fought for social justice
 vii) Condemned slavery
 viii) Advocated free and compulsory education
 ix) Struggled on behalf of farmers
 x) Started school for girls.

March 2018

1-Principles of Swarajya and Swadharma advocated by Dayanand Saraswati inspired people to

- (A) establish classless society
 (B) fight against Sati and child marriage
 (C) take part in the freedom movement
 (D) bring educational reforms.

Answer: C — take part in the freedom movement.

2-How did Sir Syed Ahmed Khan educate the Muslim Community?

- Answer: — By establishing Anglo-Oriental College
 — By supporting female literacy
 — Rational thinking.

June 2018

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

Answer: i) Indians came into contact with Western Civilization.

ii) Rationalist attitude

iii) Inspiration to question blind beliefs

iv) Awareness of duality contradictions and own interest

v) Ideas of democracy

vi) Ideas of Nationalism

vii) Ideas of Freedom and Equality

viii) Rise of Social reform organizations.

March 2019

1- The one who started the newspaper 'New India' is

(A) Raja Rammohan Roy

(B) Mahatma Gandhi

(C) Annie Besant

(D) Dayanand Saraswati

Answer: (C) — Annie Besant

2- Why was Shuddhi Movement started?

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

June 2019

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

Answer: • The people should be educated first and then they themselves seek informati

The legal institutions to implement appropriate rules

Provide light to blind people

Opposed Caste system and untouchability

His speeches were mirror to his nationalist ideas.

March 2020

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

Answer: Brought in a law prohibiting Sati System in 1829

2-Explain the aims of Arya Samaj.

Answer: — All Hindus should believe one formless God

— Rejected caste system

— Encouraged intercaste marriages

— Equality of men-women

— Should study vedas and ancient texts.

September 2020

1-Why was Ramakrishna Mission (Muth) founded ?

Answer: To carry the messages and thoughts of Ramakrisna Paramahamsa.

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

Answer: — Annie Besant had knowledge of Vedanta philosophy

- She advocated the Indian culture is more superior
- She started reformation movement of Hinduism
- She did a comparative study of Hinduism and Buddhism
- She translated Bagavath Geetha to English
- She was called Shwetha Saraswati
- She started Central Hindu College to provide education for all
- She started New India and Commonwealth periodicals
- She started Home Rule League Movement
- She was active in the Freedom struggle
- She became first Women President of Indian National Congress.

March 2022

1-What are the aims of Arya Samaj?

Answer: — Belief in one God

- Rejected Caste system
- Encouragement to inter-caste marriages
- Rejected polygamy / child marriage
- Men-women equality
- Study / preaching of Vedas.

June 2022

1- What are the aims of Arya Samaj ?

Answer: — Belief in one God

- Rejected Caste system
- Encouragement to inter-caste marriages
- Rejected polygamy and child marriage
- Men-women equality
- Study of Vedas and ancient sacred texts.

2-What were the aims of Prarthana Samaj ?

Answer: — Service to mankind is service to God

- Priority to spread education
- The Deccan Education Society
- Encouraged widow remarriage
- Female literacy
- Intercaste marriage
- Interdining
- Discouraged child marriage
- Against casteism
- Against idolatry and Purdha system
- Orphanages, National schools.

June 2023

1-The credit of constructing Bangalore-Mysore Railway line goes to

- (A) Jayachamaraja Wodiyar
- (B) Krishnaraja Wodiyar V
- (C) Chamarajendra Wodiyar X-
- (D) Raja Wodiyar

Answer: (C) Chamarajendra Wodiyar X

2-Explain the reforms propagated by Prarthana Samaj

Answer: Priority to spread education

Developed the education field

Encouraged widow marriage

Encouraged female literacy

Intercaste marriage

Eating together Interdining

Opposed child marriage

Opposed caste system

Opposed idol worship

Opposed purdah system

Established the orphanages

National schools

Established shelters, home for widow women.

March 2024

1- "Annie Besant gave a new vitality to activities of Theosophical Society." Justify.

Answer: — Started activities of Theosophical Society

- Aroused pride in Indian Culture
- Attempted to establish equality
- Universal brotherhood
- Harmony in society
- Support to freedom struggle
- New India Newspaper
- Home rule Movement
- President of Congress Session
- Common wheel newspaper

HISTORY:6**THE FIRST WAR OF INDIAN INDEPENDENCE (1857)**

Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

1. British historians refer to the 1857 revolt as _____ (The Sepoy Mutiny)

2. During the 1857 revolt, at Barakpura, British officer was killed by _____. (Mangal Pandey)
3. Jhansi Rani fought against British and took _____ under her control (Gwalior)
4. The declaration passed by the British Queen in 1858 is called _____. (India's 'Magna Carta').

II Discuss the following in groups and answer them:

1- The political factors inspired the revolt of 1857. How?

Answer: • Due to the Doctrine of Lapse implemented by the British, many Indian Kings had to lose their kingdoms.

- As a result of this policy, Satara, Jaipur, Jhansi, Udaipur and many other states became part of the British Empire.
- Dalhousie abolished the kingships of Tanjavore and Carnatic Nawabs.
- The British dethroned Mughal kings and many other kings.
- As a result, many soldiers who depended on these kings became unemployed.

6. The economic changes of the time were responsible for the 1857 revolt. How?

Answer: Indian handicrafts and industries diminished.

The Indian artisans became unemployed.

British levied heavy tax on Indian goods.

The farmers were exploited by Zamindars.

Inam lands were withdrawn by Inam commission.

England became a workshop of Industries.

7. What were the factors that disturbed the religious sentiments of the soldiers during the 1857 revolt?

Answer: 1. The British started providing "Royal Enfield" guns, a type of new and improved guns.

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

3. The cow was sacred for Hindus and the pig was prohibited for Muslims.

8. What were the immediate causes for the First War of Independence?

Answer: The British started providing "Royal Enfield" guns, a type of new and improved guns.

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

3. The cow was sacred for Hindus

4. The pig was prohibited for Muslims.

5. This became the immediate cause for the mutiny.

9. Make a list of the reasons for the failure of the revolt.

Answer: The reasons for the failure of 1857 mutiny are.

The revolt did not spread to the whole country.

There was no proper direction or proper leadership for revolt.

Many provincial kings an account of their loyalty to British they did not support the struggle.

There was lack of strategy, expertise among soldiers.

Lack of discipline, arms among Indian soldiers.

The struggle was intended to Protect the interests of a few rather than getting freedom for the country.

Unity among British forces.

10. What were the features of the declaration of the British Queen in 1858?

Answer: Non pursuance of regional expansion.

Providing a stable government for Indians. Equality before the law.

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

Non-interference of the government in religious issues of Indians.

March:2015

What were the causes for the failure of 1857 revolt?

Answer: i) Did not spread to the whole country

ii) There was no proper direction

iii) There was no proper leadership

iv) Provincial kings did not support the struggle

v) The people lost confidence in the soldiers

vi) No discipline.

June 2015

How did the political and military factors instigate the First War of Indian Independence?

Answer: ↔ Many kingdoms lost their rights

↔ Promulgation of Doctrine of Lapse

↔ Princely titles were cancelled

↔ Kings lost kingship, soldiers became unemployed

↔ Status, salary and opportunities, promotion not given to Indian soldiers

↔ The religious sentiments of the Indian soldiers were disturbed

↔ Forced to cross the oceans to serve foreign land.

March 2016

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

Answer:

Political causes	Economic causes
i) Policy of Doctrine of Lapse	i) Industrial revolution
ii) Satara, Jhansi, Udaipur, Jaipur came under British control	ii) Unemployment of craftsmen
iii) Cancellation of princely titles	iii) Heavy tax on sale of Indian goods.
iv) Removal of kings from the power	iv) Exploitation of farmers by Zamindars.
v) Unemployment of Soldiers.	v) Inam lands were taken back.

June 2016

1-“The First War of Indian Independence (1857 A.D.) brought prominent changes.” Explain.

Answer: i) End of the administration of the East India Company — transferred to the Queen.

- ii) Responsibility to the Secretary of State.
- iii) Queen’s declaration in 1858 — acceptance of the agreements of the company
 - end of expansionist policy
 - stable government
 - equality under law
 - religious tolerance
 - seeking support of Indians
 - new route to the Indian freedom movement
 - alternative routes.

March 2017

1-“Various economic changes were responsible for the revolt of 1857.” Justify.

Answer: i) Industrial revolution in England — native industries perished

- ii) Indian craftsmen became unemployed
- iii) Cottage industries suffered a death blow
- iv) Imposition of heavy taxes on Indian goods
- v) Zamindars exploited the farmers
- vi) Right to collect tax given to taluks was withdrawn
- vii) Inam lands were taken back
- viii) Financial misery and humiliation felt by the farmers.

June 2017

1- “The First War of Indian Independence – 1857 did not bring expected results.” Give reasons.

- Answer: i) Did not spread to the whole country
- ii) Intended to protect the interests of few
 - iii) Erupted due to certain unexpected reasons
 - iv) Unity among the British and lack of it among the Indians
 - v) No proper direction
 - vi) No proper organization
 - vii) Lack of strategy, expertise, leadership and discipline
 - viii) Loyalty of the provincial kings to the British
 - ix) Arson and looting by the soldiers.

March 2018

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

Answer:

Administrative System :	Economic Policy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — New Civil and Criminal laws applicable only to Indians — New rules were not understood by the common people — English became the court language — British Judges favoured the British. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Industrial Revolution — destruction of cottage industries — Indian craftsmen become unemployed — Imposition of heavy tax on Indian goods — Zamindars exploited farmers — Right to collect tax given to taluks was withdrawn — Inam lands were taken back — Financial misery and humiliation felt by the farmers.

June 2018

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

- Answer: i) Did not spread to the whole country
 ii) Struggle for the protection of self interests of few
 iii) Was not a planned struggle
 iv) Erupted due to certain unexpected reasons
 v) Unity among the British soldiers
 vi) Lack of unity among Indian soldiers
 vii) Lack of proper guidance
 viii) Lack of proper organisation
 ix) Lack of proper leadership
 x) Lack of strategy, expertise among soldiers and discipline
 xi) Soldiers did not have a specific goal
 xii) Native rulers' loyalty to the British
 xiii) Soldiers lost the confidence of the people due to their arson and looting.

March 2019

1- Why did Indian soldiers oppose the use of Royal Enfield rifles / guns?

Answer: The bullets were used for the guns smeared with the fat of pig and cow.

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

Answer: — Indian soldiers did not have the status, salary and promotion
 — They were pressurised for overseas work.

June 2019

1-How did the political factors provoke the revolt of 1857 ?

Answer: Native rulers lost their kingdoms due to Doctrine of Lapse
 Nawabs titles removed
 Emperor lost its power and dethroned
 Soldiers become unemployed.

March 2020

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

Answer: — Restricted to a small part of India

- Concentrated on the rights of kings / queens
- not planned
- Disunity among soldiers
- Lacked direction and leadership
- Lacked discipline and organizing skills
- Lacked military strategies, planning capabilities, soldiering skills
- No definite aim
- Indian kings loyal to the British
- Plundering and other crimes by the sepoys.

September 2020

Explain Political and Administrative reasons for 1857 revolt.

Answer:

Potilical Reasons :	Administrative Reasons :
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Doctrine of Lapse was implemented — many Indian kings had to lose their kingdoms — Satara, Jhansi, Jaipur came under British — British abolished the kingships of Nawabs — They dethroned Mughal emperor and many other kings — Many soldier became unemployed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — New Civil and Criminal Laws were introduced — There were lot of partiality — English became court language — Judgement was given in favour of the English — People did not like the new laws.

March 2022

1- What are the reasons for the failure of the First War of Indian Independence ?

Answer: — Did not cover whole India

- Issues of the rights of Kings and Queens
- Not planned
- Disunity among soldiers
- Lacked direction / leadership
- Lacked discipline / organisational skills
- Lacked military strategies / planning
- Lacked definite aim
- Indian Kings loyal to the British
- Plundering and other crimes by soldiers.

June 2022

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

Answer: — Not covered every part of India

- Concentrated on the rights of Kings and Queens
- Not planned
- Disunity among Indian soldiers
- Lacked direction and organizing skills
- Lacked military strategies, soldiering skills
- Lacked discipline and leadership
- No definite aim
- Indian kings did not give support
- Plundering, other crimes by the Sepoys.

March 2023

1-What were the effects of the First War of Indian Independence?

Answer: — The arrangements made by the Company with the kings were accepted

- Ambitious expansion plans had to be given up
- A stable government had to be provided to Indians
- Not to interfere in religious matters
- Peaceful rule was not possible without support, trust, and confidence
- New route to freedom movement.

2-Explain the political and economic causes for the first war of Indian Independence.

Answer:

Political Causes :	Economic Causes :
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Doctrine of Lapse — Many kingdoms lost their existence — Satara, Jaipur, Jhansi, Udaipur came under British control — Cancelled the title of Nawab of Tanjore and Carnatic — Nawab of Oudh and other kings were striped — Lakhs of soldiers became unemployed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Due to the industrial revolution Indian handicrafts and cottage industries suffered heavily — Indian Craftsmen became unemployed — Textile and wool industries became weak — People lost their jobs — British imposed heavy tax on Indian goods — Zamindari system exploited the farmers — 'Inam lands' were taken back — Farmers faced many financial problems

June 2023

1-Mention the causes for the failure of the first war of Indian Independence.

Answer: Did not spread to whole country

Self interests

Not planned

Lack of modern weapons

The unity among the British forces.

Lack of unity in the Indian soldiers

Unexpected moves
 Lack of direction / leadership
 Lack of war strategies
 Lack of trained soldiers
 Lack of discipline
 Lack of aims
 Native rulers' loyalty for British
 Sepoys involved in looting and riots
 Lost the faith of people.

March 2024

1-“The Indian military was the base of British administration during the British rule.”

Justify.

Answer: — Appointed majority of Indians for the military
 — With the help of the military took India under their control
 — They protected their supremacy with the help of the military.

2- “The first war of Indian Independence failed.” Why ?

Answer: — Did not spread to the whole country
 — Intended to protect the interests of a few
 — Not an organised struggle
 — It erupted due to certain unexpected reasons
 — Unity among the British forces
 — Lack of Unity among the Indian Soldiers
 — No proper direction
 — Lack of strategy
 — Lack of effective leadership
 — Lack of discipline
 — Many kings loyalty to British
 — Many kings did not support the struggle
 — People lost confidence due to arson and looting.

HISTORY:7

THE FREEDOM STRUGGLE

Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

1. The Indian National Congress was established in the year _____. (1885)
2. The person who talked about the ‘Drain theory’ was _____. (Dadabhai Nooroji)
3. ‘Swarajya is my birth right’ was declared by _____. (Balagangadhar Tilak)
4. The Ali brothers started the _____ movement. (Khilafut movement)
5. Separate nation for Muslims was proposed by _____. (M.A. Jinna)

6. The Lahore Session of the Indian National Congress that took place in 1929 was presided by _____. (Jawaharlal Nehru)
7. Mahad tank and Kalaram temple movement was organised by _____. (Dr.B.R. Ambedkar)
8. The Jhansi regiment of Indian National Army was leaded by _____.(captain Lakshmi.)
9. The place where Gandhiji carried out the Salt Satyagraha was _____. (Dandi)
10. Quit India movement was carried out in the year _____.(1942)

II Fill in the blanks with given alternatives:

11. Founder of the Indian National Congress was _____ b) A.O.Humoe
a) Mahathma Gandiji b) A.O.Humoe c) Balagangadhara Tilak d) Gopalkrishna Gokhale
12. Publisher of 'Maratha' Paper was _____. (c Balagangadhara Tilak)
a) Jawaharlal Nehru b) Ras Bihari Boss c) Balagangadhara Tilak d) V.D.Saverkar
13. Swaraj Party was established in the year _____.(a 1924)
a) 1924 b) 1923 c) 1929 d) 1906
14. President of Indian National Congress Haripura session was _____(d)
Subhashchandra Bose)
a) Sardar valbha Bhai Patel b) Dr. B.R.Ambedkar c) Lal Lajapath Roy d) Subhashchandra Bose
15. Iron man of India was _____. (d) Sardar Valbahi Patel
a) Bhagath Sing b) Chandrashekar Azad c) Abul Kalam Azad d) Sardar Valbahi Patel

III Discuss the following in groups and answer them:

16-Which were the organizations in India before the establishment of the Indian National Congress?

Answer: The Hindu Mela.

All Indian Association.

Poona Public Sabha.

The Indian Association

17- What were the demands put forward by moderates to the British?

Answer: Development of Indian industries.

Cutting down of military expenditure.

Providing good education.

Programmes for poverty alleviation

18- Analyse the drain theory.

Answer: Explained by Dadabai Navroji.

Explained the drain of resources of India into England.

By increasing the import and reducing the export, the British facilitated the draining out of precious Indian resources into India.

19- Name the revolutionaries in freedom movement.

Answer: Aurobindo Gosh.

V.D. Saavarkar. Rajaguru.

Ras Bihari Gosh.

Kudiram Bose.

Ramprasad Bismil.

Bagath Singh.

Chandrashekar Azad.

20- Explain the role of Balagangadhar Tilak in the freedom struggle.

Answer: Tilak was a radicle leader.

Opposed British policies.

Opposed the partition of Bengal.

Tilak called for boycotting of foreign goods.

Tilak encouraged Indians to use local goods.

Tilak declared "Swaraj is My Birth Right.

Tilak organised common people through Ganesh, Shivaji & Durga celebration.

Tilak published 'Kesari' & 'Maratha' newspapers.

Tilak triggered national movement through 'Geetharahasya' book.

21- What were the reasons for withdrawing of partition of Bengal?

Answer: Explosive Protest from Indians.

Swadeshi movement.

Ban of European goods from Indians

22- Describe Chowri-Chowra incident.

Answer: Held on February 5, 1922.

Held at Chouri Chaura of Uttar Pradesh.

3000 farmers assembled in front of the police station.

The police started shooting. Angered people attacked the police station.

Set fire to the station.

Twenty-two policemen died.

23- Describe the Salt Satyagraha.

Answer: Started by Gandhiji.

Gandhiji began this on 12th March 1930.

March began from Sabarmati ashram to Dandi.

Gandhi wrote a letter to the Viceroy demanding eleven points.

Gandhiji demanded to remove tax on salt Irwin refused this demand.

Gandhi covered 375 kms on foot and reached Dandi.

Broke the law by holding a fistful salt without paying the tax.

Gandhiji popularised Charka.

Thousands of people participated in the Salt Satyagraha.

Many leaders were arrested.

24- What were the reasons for the failure of the Quit India movement?

Answer: On the 8th august 1942 congress started the movement.

Gandhiji gave a call to Indians „Do or Die“.

In this contest Gandhiji, Nehru and all leaders were imprisoned.

There is a lack of leadership to movement.

By utilising transport and telecommunication British suppressed the movement.

Muslim league did not participate in struggle.

There is a lack of proper directions to movement.

25- Name the revolutionaries who took part in the Indian freedom struggle.

Answer: V.D.Savarkar, Aurobindo Ghosh, Shyamji Krishna Verma, Madam Cama, Khudiram Bose, Ramaprasad Bismil, Bhagat Singh and Chandrashekar Azad.

26- What was the result of the second Round Table Conference?

Answer: Ambedkar pressed for a separate electrol constituency for untouchables.

2. This was opposed by Gandhi.

3. The resulted in the ideological difference between them.

4. The 2nd round table conference ended without any conclusion.

5. British Government announced to provide separate electrol constituency for the untouchable

6. Implements ‘communal award’ in 1932.

7. Mhathamma Gandhi opposed this

8. Started ‘Fasting Unto death’

27- Give an account of the achievements of Subhash Chandra Bose in the independence struggle.

Answer: He was a revolutionary fighter.

People call him as Nethaji.

He engaged himself in organizing the Indians.

He toured cities like Vienna, Berlin, Rome, Istanbul to organise Indian.

He tried to get the help of Hitler.

Founded the Congress Socialist Party.

Became the president of Haripur convention. Founded ‘Forward Block’.

Founded ‘INA in Tokyo. He called for ‘Delhi Chalo’.

He said, “Give me your blood; I’ll get you Indian Independence”.

Attacked India from Burma border.

A fierce battle between INA and the British army fought.

Later Subhash died in plane crash.

28- Describe the tribal revolts in the Indian freedom struggle.

Answer: Tribals revolted were Santala, Kola Munda, Halagali Beda's.

The tax and forests policies of British were the reasons for tribal revolts.

Due to permanent Zamindari system, tribal people became landless.

The Zamindars, Money lenders became the exploiters of the Santhala tribe

Tribal were forced to pay the tax.

Santhals were upset by tax policies.

Santalas decided to loot the Zamindars and the money lenders.

Centres of revolt were Bhathpur, Barahath and Rajmahal.

The tribal people killed their enemies.

Kola and Munda revolted against the Zamindars.

March:2015

Explain the role of Subhash Chandra Bose in Indian National Movement.

Answer: . i) He rejected the prestigious post in the British Service, and took an active part in the freedom struggle.

ii) He was popularly called Netaji

iii) To organise Indians settled abroad and equip them for fighting freedom struggle against the British

iv) He travelled to Vienna, Berlin, Rome, Istambul and other countries and inspired the Indians & support their motherland.

v) Established Samajwadi Party

vi) Established Forward Bloc

vii) Joined hands with the enemies of the British and thereby defeat the British

viii) Established an army with the help of Indian war criminals in Germany

ix) Give me blood I will give you freedom

x) INA with ladies' wing and call 'Delhi Chalo'.

June 2015

Explain the contributions of Nehru after becoming Prime Minister.

Answer: ↔ Architect of Industrialization

↔ Foundation of Indian Democracy

↔ Intense Industrialization

↔ Pioneer who envisaged the development

↔ He started Five-Year Plans

↔ He Advocated Non-alignment policy

↔ He implements the formula of peace and harmony

↔ Softer approach, socialist and communist ideas

↔ Fully supports complete democracy in India

March 2016

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

Answer: i) Advocated social and economic freedom

ii) Fought against caste system

- iii) Mahad and Kalaram temple movements
- iv) Established 'Bahishkruta Hitakarini Sabha'
- v) Established 'Swatantra Karmika Party'
- vi) Published — Prabuddha Bharata Janata Mukanayaka Bahishkruta Bharata Papers
- vii) Worked towards the progress of agricultural labours
- viii) Chairman of constitution drafting committee
- ix) Served as Law Minister
- x) 'Bharat Ratna' awarded for his lifetime achievement.

June 2016

1- "Nehru was the pioneer of developmental programmes in independent India." Explain.

Answer: i) First Prime Minister of India

- ii) Architect of industrialization and modern India
- iii) Merging of princely states
- iv) Formation of linguistic states
- v) Foundation for democracy
- vi) Mixed economic system
- vii) Introduction of Five-Year Plans
- viii) Intense industrialization
- ix) Panchsheel principles — peace and co-existence
- x) Non-aligned Foreign policy.

March 2017

1-Explain the role of Moderates in the freedom struggle of India.

Answer: i) Moderate Age — the first 20 years of the beginning of INC

- ii) M. G. Ranade, Surendranath Banerjee, Dadabhai Naoroji, Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- iii) Trust in British administration and their impartiality
- iv) Efforts were made to solve the problems within the constitutional framework
- v) Taught people about political situations
- vi) Conducted meetings and discussed problems and placed before the government
- vii) Forced the government to take up studies about development of industries
- viii) Explained the 'drain theory'
- ix) Critically analysed the ill-effects of the British rule in India
- x) Age of Generous Nationalism
- xi) Forced the Govt. to take up studies about reduction of military expenses
- xii) Forced the Govt. to take up studies about improvement of educational standards.

June 2017

1-Explain the role of Bal Gangadhar Tilak in the Indian freedom movement.

Answer: i) Prominent Extremist leader

- ii) Fought against the partition of Bengal
- iii) Swadeshi movement
- iv) "Swaraj is my birth right; and I will get it any cost."
- v) Preparing the common people for freedom struggle

- vi) Nationalism through religious functions
- vii) 'Kesari' and 'Maratha' newspapers
- viii) Revolutionary articles
- ix) Imprisonment and enquiries.

March 2018

1-Which policy of the British sowed the seed of communalism in India ?

Answer: Divide and Rule policy.

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

Answer: — Netaji was the most prominent among revolutionary fighters

- travelled to Vienna, Berlin etc. and organised Indians
- established the Congress Socialist Party
- President of the Haripur Session
- opposed the soft attitude of Gandhiji towards war policy
- President of Tripura Session
- established 'Forward Bloc Party'
- opposed the war preparations of the British and participation of India in World war
- gained the support of Hitler
- tried to organise an army of Indian War Criminals in Germany
- leadership of I.N.A. — Captain Lakshmi — Commandant of Jhansi Regiment
- 'Delhi Chalo', 'Give me blood, I will give you freedom'
- planned a military strategy through Rangoon
- Fierce fighting on the Burma border
- died in a plane accident.

June 2018

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

Answer: i) Architect of modern India

ii) First Prime Minister of India

iii) With Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel achieved integration of provinces

iv) Formation of Linguistic states

v) Laid Foundation for Indian Democracy

vi) Mixed Economic System

vii) Architect of industrialization

viii) Five-Year Plans

ix) Non-Alignment Policy

x) Architect of Indian Foreign Policy

xi) Advocated Panchsheel principles

xii) Implemented the formula of peace and harmony.

March 2019

1- Answer the following questions related to the given picture :

a) Name the person in the given picture.

b) Name the book written by him.



Answer: a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

b) Geetha Rahasya.

2- The protests organised by the farmers are important in National Freedom Struggle. Explain.

Answer: — Influenced by the Congress and Marxist ideologies

- Farmers rebelled against the British planters and Zamindars
- Opposed the Indigo cropping in Champaranya
- Protested against land tax
- Gandhiji influenced activities of Champaranya and Kheda
- Farmers of Tebhaga, Malabar opposed the British
- Non-co-operation Movement, Tax refusal and Quit India movements were supported
- Protests organised by Kisan Sabha
- Farmers of Telangana protested against Zamindars and Razacks
- The farmers of Bengal rose against the zamindars
- The farmers of Maharashtra protested against low wages.

June 2019

1-What is the cause for Bengal division?

Answer: Suppressing the spirit of national freedom struggle.

2-Who is the founder of Drain theory?

Answer: Dadabhai Naoroji

3- Explain the main programmes of Gandhiji in his non-co-operation movement.

Answer: Boycotting Schools, Colleges and Courts

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

Returning all the honours and medals given by the British

Nominated member to the local bodies resigning from their membership

Boycotting all the government functions

Encouraging production of Khadi and Handlooms

Opened National Schools

Achieving unity

Eradicating untouchability

Uplifting the women empowerment.

March 2020

1- 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.

Answer: (C) — Jayaprakash Narayan

2- The Prime Minister of India who signed the Panchsheel Principles with China's Premier Chou En-Lai was

- (A) Jawaharlal Nehru (B) Lal Bahadur Shastri
(C) Indira Gandhi (D) Atal Bihari Vajpayee.

Answer: (A) — Jawaharlal Nehru.

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

Answer: — Political freedom without social freedom is meaningless

- Strategies to destroy caste system
- Mahad and Kalaram Movements
- Suggested means to unshackle the bondage of downtrodden in the Round Table conferences
- Separate electorate constituencies for untouchables
- Bahishkruta Hitakarini Sabha
- Swatantra Karmika Party
- Published Prabudha Bharatha, Janatha, Mookanayaka and Bahishkruth Bharatha.
- Justice for farm labourers
- Legal guarantee against untouchability in the constitution.

4-How did radicals further intensify the Indian Freedom Struggle?

Answer: — Spread Swadeshi movement throughout the country

- Tilak declared 'Swaraj is my Birth Right, I would definitely get in back'.
- Aim was complete freedom
- Organised common people
- Employed religious celebrations to organise people
- Ganesha, Shivaji, Durga celebrations
- Tilak published Kesari, Maratha
- Influenced common people to protest
- Radical writings
- Tilak published Geetharahasya
- Lal, Bal, Pal, Aurabindo Ghosh — Prominent radicals
- Criticised and opposed the British
- Opposed partition of Bengal
- Took issues to the door steps.

September 2020

1-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.

Answer: (D) — Subhash Chandra Bose

2- Explain the main programmes of Non-Co-operation Movement.

Answer: — Boycotting schools, colleges and courts

- Boycotting elections
- Returning all the honours and medals
- Resigning to local bodies membership
- Boycotting all the Government functions
- Boycotting all foreign goods
- Encouraging Handlooms and Khadi
- Opening National Schools
- Achieving unity among Hindus and Muslims
- Eradicating untouchability
- Women empowerment
- Encouraging production of Khadi.

3-Explain the age of Liberal Nationalism during Freedom movement.

Answer: — Faith in rule of British and Judiciary

- Prayers and request with in legal frame work
- Political awareness among the people
- Public meetings discussions on various issues
- Submission of memorandums
- Development of industries
- Cutting down of military expenditure
- Providing better education
- Implementation of poverty alleviation programmes
- Study the ill effects of the British rule in India
- Explained drain of resources into England through Scientific statistics
- Dadabhai Navroji explained 'Drain Theory'
- W. C. Banerjee, M.G. Ranade, Surendranath Banerjee, Dadabhai Navroji, Gopala Krishna Gokhale were important leaders.

March 2022

1-The movement led by Ali brothers was

- (A) Non-Co-operation (B) Khilafat
(C) Civil Disobedience (D) Quit India.

Answer: (B) Khilafat

2- A periodical started by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar was

- (A) Kesari (B) Mooka Nayaka

(C) Maratha (D) Bombay Samachar.

Answer: (B) Mooka Nayaka

March 2022

Explain the role of Radicals in the Indian Independence Movement.

Answer: — Called the moderates as political beggars

- Opposed the stance of British
- Opposed partition of Bengal
- Rakshabandhan
- Swadeshi Movement
- Gave a call to boycott foreign goods and supporting institutions
- Encouraged to use local goods
- Tilak declared 'Swaraj is my Birth Right, and I shall have it'.
- Complete freedom was the aim
- Organised people
- Shivaji, Ganesh, Durga celebrations
- Tilak published 'Kesari', 'Maratha'
- Tilak was arrested for galvanized, writings
- 'Geetarahasya' fuelled the freedom struggle

2- What is the role of Subhash Chandra Bose in the freedom struggle ?

Answer: — Decisive step

- Refused posting and participated in Freedom Struggle
- Popular as 'Netaji'
- Engaged in organising Indians from outside India
- Toured many countries / Requested to support freedom struggle
- Congress Socialist Party
- Haripur Convention
- Difference of opinion — Clash between Gandhi-Bose — Derailed his fight within INC
- Quit Congress
- Forward Bloc
- Opposed British for war preparation
- Arrest by British
- Reached Germany
- Hitler agreed to extend help
- Organised Indian war prisoners in Germany
- Speeches over Azad Hind Radio
- Joined with Rasbihari Bose
- Called for Delhi Chalo
- Give me your blood, I'll get you freedom
- Planned to attack India through Rangoon
- INA started armed struggle on Burma Border
- Fierce battle between British / INA — Bose died in airplane crash.

June 2022

1-The Drain Theory was explained by

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

Answer: (A) Dadabhai Naoroji

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

Answer: — Netaji

- Toured to foreign countries
- Congress Social Party
- Haripur convention
- Forward Bloc
- Opposed the British War preparation and participation of Indians
- Help of Germany — Organisation of war prisoners
- Broadcasted Speeches 'Azad Hind Radio'
- Rasbihari Bose — Indian Independence League
- Leadership of Indian National Army
- Delhi Chalo "Give me your blood, I'll get you freedom"
- Attacking India through Rangoon
- Armed struggle on the Burma border
- Died in airplane crash.

3-Explain the various tribal revolts in Indian independence struggle.

Answer: — The tax and forest policies of the British

- Santala, Kola and Munda revolts
- Santala tribals-hilly regions of Bengal and Odisha
- Permanent Zamindari System – landless
- Exploitation by the Zamindars, money lenders and Company
- Secret meetings
- Severe revolt in Barahat, Bhagatpur and Rajmahal areas
- Killing of enemies
- Fled of Zamindars and money lenders
- Became an inspiration for many revolts.

4-Explain the role of Radicals in Indian National Movement.

Answer: — Opposed partition of Bengal

- Swadeshi movement
- Complete freedom
- Organized people through religious celebrations
- Ganesha, Shivaji, Durga Celebrations
- Tilak, 'Swaraj is my birth right and I shall have it'
- Kesari-Maratha-Radical writings
- Arrest of Tilak 'Geetarahasya'
- Lal, Bal, Pal, Aurobindo Ghosh — Prominent radicals.

March 2023

1-What were the demands put forward by the moderates to the British Government.?

Answer: — Development of industries in India

- Reduction of military expenses
- Improvement in educational standards
- Studies about poverty
- Try to give political education
- Appeals before the government
- Discussion about the problems.

2-Explain the Jallianwala Bagh massacre.

Answer: — Widespread protests against Rowlatt Act

- Protests turned violent
- Imposed military rule
- Banned all demonstrations
- Protesters had decided to assemble at Jallianwala Bagh
- They were not aware of this ban
- 20,000 protesters had assembled
- Peaceful demonstration
- General Dyer without any warning attacked the protesters with firearms
- 379 persons died
- Thousands were seriously injured
- This incident is called Jallianwala Bagh Tragedy.

June 2023

1-"Dr B. R. Ambedkar was a great social reformer." Justify.

Answer: Strongly believed the political independence was meaningless without social independence

Lowest of the low classes did not get social economic freedom

Remained a mirage

Emotioned about Indian politics

Studied caste system

Planned to eradicate the caste system

"Mahad' Kalam temple movement

Attended the Round Table Conferences

Gave the valuable suggestions

Differences of opinion surfaced between Gandhiji

Took leadership of untouchables and upliftment of Harijans

Demanded a separate electoral constituency for untouchables

Diwan of Baroda province

Worked for the Mumbial Legislative Codrent

Viceroy of Executive Council

Did not join Congress party

Organised Bahishkruta Hitakarani Sabha
 Swatantra Karmika Party established
 Published Prabuddha Mookanayaka newspaper Bharathy Janatha,
 Posthumously awarded the 'Bharat Ratna'
 Constitution Drafting Committee Chairman
 Father of Indian Constitution.

March 2024

1- How were the revolutionary methods different in the freedom struggle of India?

Answer: — Dreamt of a totally free India

- Believed that British could be thrown out of India by violent means
- Established Secret Organisations
- Collected money and arms
- 'Anusheelana Samithi' and Abhinava Bharatha
- Used bombs and firearms
- Training the people.

2- Explain Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.

Answer: — Protests against Rowlatt Act at Amritsar

- Dyer imposed military rule
- Banned all demonstrations
- Protestors were not aware of this ban
- 20,000 protestors assembled against Rowlatt Act
- Without any warning attacked the protestors
- 379 people died
- Thousands injured
- Government appointed Hunter Commission for enquiry.

HISTORY:8

INDIA AFTER INDEPENDENCE

Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

1. The last Governor General of the British India was _____. (Lord Mount batten)
2. The first Home Minister of India was _____. (Sardar vallabhai patel)
3. The first President of India was _____. (Dr Babu Rajendra Prasad)
4. Pondicherry joined India as a Union Territory in _____. (1963)
5. The linguistic organization of India took place in _____. (1953)

II Discuss the following in groups and answer them:

6- What were the problems faced by India after Independence?

Answer: Refugee's crises.

Communal violence.

Formation of government.

Integration of princely states

7- How did the country deal with the problem of refugees?

Answer: The country started the refugee's camp in West Bengal, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Kerala states and provides the shelter, employment, land, education and health care to refugees.

8- Describe the manner in which Pondicherry was liberated from the French.

Answer: Congress started an agitation.

The communist and other organization also urged for the liberation of Pondicherry.

Finally, France government leaves the Pondicherry.

9- How was Goa liberated from the Portuguese?

Answer: In 1955 satyagrahis started liberation movement of Goa.

In 1961 Indian army entered and took Goa under its control.

10- Why was the state re-organisation commission formed by the government of India in 1953?

Answer: In 1953 the government formed Justice Fazal Ali Commission in which Fazal Ali was the Chairman, K.M.Panickker and H.N.Kunjru were the members.

In 1953 Andhra Pradesh became the first state to be formed based on language. As per the report of the Commission, the State Reorganisation Act came into force in 1956.

March:2015

Why was formation of linguistic states inevitable after independence?

Answer: i) The language used for administration was different from the language of the common man.

ii) Potty Sriramulu

iii) fast unto death

iv) demanding became much more severe.

2-How did Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel succeed in unification of provinces of India?

Answer: i) 1947 Integration Act

ii) A privy purse based on the province's income

iii) Special facilities and status.

June 2015

1-How was Hyderabad merged into Indian Union?

Answer: Nizam refused to join the Union of India. There was severe hatred against Razakar the cruel Army. The Indian Government sent an Army and defeated the Nizam.

March 2016

1-How was Goa liberated from the Portuguese?

Answer: i) Endless struggle

- ii) Suppressive measures by Portuguese
- iii) Liberation movement from Satyagrahis
- iv) Intervention of Indian Army, India took control over Goa (1961).

2-How did India deal with the problem of refugees?

Answer: i) Shelter

- ii) Employment
- iii) Land
- iv) Education
- v) Health care
- vi) Social environment efforts were made to provide these facilities to refugees.

June 2016

1-Match the following persons given in List-A with their suitable facts given in List-B and choose the correct answers from the combinations given below:

List-A	List-B	Answer
Fazal Ali	(i) integration of provinces	(a) — (iii),
(b) Sheikh Abdullah	(ii) first President	(b) — (iv),
(c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad	(iii) State Reorganisation Commission	(c) — (ii),
(d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel	(iv) National Conference Party	(d) — (i)

2-Which European Nation ruled for a longer duration over a part of India?

Answer: Portugal (Goa)

March 2017

1-Who was the first President of independent India?

Answer: Dr. Babu Rajendra Prasad

2-Why is Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel called as the 'Iron man of India'?

Answer: He brought about a successful integration of provinces.

June 2017

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

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

2-Which European Nation ruled one of the parts of India for a very long period ?

Answer: Portugal

March 2018

1- "Formation of Andhra Pradesh based on language was essential to Indian Government."

Why?

Answer: — Potty Sriramulu took to fast unto death — Satyagraha

- to provide effective administration
- demand for linguistic states
- marking of linguistic boundaries.

June 2018

1- How was Junagadh merged with Indian Union?

Answer: i) Nawab's will to join Pakistan

ii) People's struggle-flee of Nawab

iii) Request made by Diwan to the Government of India

iv) Intervention of Indian Army

v) Public opinion. 2

2- How was Goa liberated from the Portuguese?

Answer: i) Endless struggle

ii) Suppression of agitation — (arrival of additional troops from Africa and Europe)

iii) Liberation movement of Goa by the Satyagrahis

iv) Intervention of army — Goa captured.

March 2019

1- Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel is called 'Iron Man of India'. Why?

Answer: Successful in the integration of princely states in Indian Union / Federation.

2- How did Government solve the Tibetan refugees problem ?

Answer: Government sanctioned 3000 acres of land to Tibetan refugees at Bylukuppe.

June 2019

1-It was inevitable for the formation of the linguistic states after Indian Independence. Elucidate.

Answer: There was demand for languages-based states

Administration was not in local languages — demand became more and more severe.

March 2020

1- How was Goa liberated from Portuguese in 1961?

Answer: — Sustained protest

— Arrival of Portuguese army from Africa and Europe

— Satyagrahis declared exit of Portuguese in 1955

— Take over of Goa by Indian military in 1961.

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

Answer: — Legal measures to free the downtrodden

- Free the farmers from tenancy system
- Abolition of bonded labour
- Releasing the farmers from debt
- Eradicate the practice of carrying night soil on head.

September 2020

1-Refugees have become a huge problem since the partition of India. Substantiate.

Answer: — 6 million refugees came to India in 1947

- Lakhs of refugees came to India between 1947 and 1971
- 10 lakh refugees came to India as a result of Bangla Vimochana Movement in 1971
- Tibetians had arrived to India as refugees during Nehru's time
- 1 lakh 20 thousand Tibetan refugees are in India
- Major famines destroyed Indian Financial Security still India showed humanitarian concern.

March 2022

1-Who was the first President of India?

Answer: Dr. Babu Rajendra Prasad.

2-What were the problems faced by India at the time of Independence ?

Answer: — Communal violence

- Integration of princely states
- Instability of commerce, industry, trade
- Creating constitution / new government
- Neighbouring enemies
- Gender / Caste discrimination
- Refugees

June 2022

1-How was Goa liberated from the Portuguese in 1961 ?

Answer: — Sustained movement

- Order to vacate Goa
- Struggle of Satyagrahis
- Took over Goa by Indian military in 1961

March 2023

1-Goa was merged into Indian Union in

- (A) 1951 (B) 1961
(C) 1953 (D) 1963

Answer: (B) 1961

2-Dr. D. M. Nanjundappa Committee was established with the objective to

- (A) check communalism (B) check regionalism
(C) check illiteracy (D) check corruption

Answer: (B) check regionalism.

3-The integration of Kashmir with Indian Union is unique compared to other provinces. How ?

Answer: — King Hari Singh wanted to be independent

- Fearing a merger with India
- Pakistan incited the tribals
- Decided that merging with India that had a democratic republican constitution was better than merging with which had a religious constitution
- King Hari Singh requested for help from Indian Government
- Pakistani attempt failed
- Jammu and Kashmir merged with India with certain conditions
- One part of Kashmir remained with Pakistan (POK)
- India complained to UNO
- UNO ordered a ceasefire
- Kashmir occupied by Pakistan is called Pak occupied Kashmir
- For these reasons the integration of Jammu and Kashmir is unique.

June 2023

How was Goa liberated from Portuguese?

Answer: Endless struggle

Suppressing the movement

Liberation movement

Satyagraha struggle

Indian army intervened

1961- Captured Goa

Goa a Union territory.

March 2024

1-How was Junagadh merged into Indian Union?

Answer: — King wanted to merge into Pakistan

- People opposed
- King fled from the kingdom
- Dewan's request to the Indian Government
- The army was sent
- Establish peace
- Junagadh was merged into Indian Union.

HISTORY:9

WORLD WARS AND INDIA'S ROLE

Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

1. World War I ended in the year_____ . (1919)

2. Versailles Pact was signed in the year _____. (1919)
3. Fascist dictator was _____. (Mussolini)
4. The leader of the Nazi Party in Germany was _____. (Hitler)
5. World War II started in the year _____. (1939)
6. Japan attacked the American Naval Centre at _____.
7. As the head of Mysore Lancers _____ was sent to the war field.

II Discuss the following in groups and answer them:

8- Explain the immediate cause for World War I.

Answer: Austrian Prince Archduke visited Serbia.

Archduke was murdered.

Austria declared war on Serbia.

9- 'Nazi ideology destroyed Germany'. Justify this statement.

Answer: Hitler nurtured ultra-Nationalism.

The Nazism advocated that Germans are the superior race of the world.

Declared Jews, Communists, Socialists are the non-Aryans.

Hitler declared non-Aryans are unfit to live.

Appointed 'Gobbles' to spread the theory of Nazism.

Used his 'Brown Shirts' to spread the theory of Nazism.

Created violence & confusion.

10- What were the causes for World War II?

Answer: Treaty of Versailles.

Failure of League of Nations.

Fall of Poland.

Rise of dictatorship in Germany & Italy.

Formation of rival alliances

11- Name the Commandants of Mysore Lancers.

Answer: A.T. Tyagaraj, A. Lingaraja Urs, Subbaraja Urs, B.P. Krishne Urs, Mir Turab Ali, Sardar Bahadur, B. Chamaraja Urs and regimentdar B. Chamaraja Urs and Col. J. Desiraja Urs.

12- What were the result of the World War II?

Answer: The war ended in 1945 and resulted in many political changes all over the world.

Many countries which were under the hold of England became independent.

13- Where is Tin murti chowk?

Answer: New Delhi

14- How did Britain utilise the resources of India during the second world war?

Answer: England utilised the agrarian products and industrial goods for the war.

The ordinance factories upgraded their technology and expanded the volume of output of war -related industrial goods.

Thus, quantitative and Qualitative development of weapons somewhat raised the readiness of the Indian troops during the latter part of the II world war.

March:2015

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

Answer:

A	B	Answer
Hitler	National Fascist Party	2
Mussolini	Nazi Party	1

2-What is meant by Cold War?

Answer: After IInd World War there existed constant fear, hatred, jealousy and anxiety in political, economic, military and other affairs between the two Global powers.

June 2015

1-What were the effects of the Second World War?

Answer: Maximum deaths and injuries, social & political changes in the entire world.

↔ The United Nations Organization replaced the League of Nations.

↔ U.S.A. & Russia became the most aggressive rival countries.

↔ U.S.A., Russia, China, Britain and France became permanent members of U.N.O.

March 2016

1-Nazi ideology destroyed Germany. Justify.

- Answer: i) Greatness of Aryan race
 ii) Only Germans are eligible to rule the world
 iii) Jews are responsible for Germans' problems
 iv) Appointment of ministers called 'Goebels'.
 v) Organisation of outfit called 'Brown shirts'.
 vi) Mass massacres (Holocaust)
 vii) Concentration camps
 viii) Hitler's ambition — cause for II World War.

March 2017

1-In Group-A list of leaders and in Group-B the role they played are given. Identify the group that matches.

A	B	Answer
Hitler	Dictator of Italy	2
Mussolini	Dictator of Germany	1

2-The League of Nations was established to maintain peace. But it failed as

- (A) the United Nations Organisation was established
- (B) the Second World War broke out in 1939
- (C) the First World War ended

(D) the Cold War was started between USA and USSR.

Answer: B — the Second World War broke out in 1939.

March 2017

1-Explain the features of fascism.

Answer: i) Intense nationalistic attitude ii) Destruction of enemies iii) Glorification of violence iv) Racial supremacy v) Imperialist expansion vi) Support to massacres.

June 2017

How did Nazi ideology destroy Germany?

Answer: i) Greatness of Aryan race and hatredness towards Jews.
 ii) Advocated intense nationalism to assume dictatorship.
 iii) Organized an outfit called 'Brown Shirts' to create fear.
 iv) Mass massacres of millions of Jews and other people.
 v) 'Concentration camps' and gas chambers.
 vi) Declared war on Allied nations
 vii) Defeated in the World War II.

June 2018

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

Answer:

A	B	Answer
Hitler	National Fascist Party	2
Mussolini	Nazi Party	1

2- How did German industrialists help Hitler to become the dictator?

Answer: i) Helped to suppress Communists and Socialists
 ii) Ban of Political parties
 iii) Ban of Labour Unions.

3- Which mistake of Japan has made the people of Hiroshima and Nagasaki to face the adverse effects even today?

Answer: As a revenge of Japan’s attack on Pearl Harbour America dropped atom bomb on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

March 2019

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

Answer: USA experienced stagnation in economic development due to the Great Economic Depression.

2-What are the features of Fascism?

Answer: — Ultra-nationalism
 — Ideas of destroying the other national forces
 — Patronising violence

- Racial superiority
- Expansion of national boundaries
- Support of human executions.

June 2019

1-The correct group of countries who led Cold War is

- (A) USA — China
- (B) China — Soviet Russia
- (C) USA — Japan
- (D) USA — Soviet Russia.

Answer: (D) — USA — Soviet Russia

2-How was Hitler responsible for the decline of Germany?

Answer: Hitler followed Nazism

Germans are superior and they are only fit to rule the world

Jews are the reason for all the problems of Germans

Implemented nationalism

Appointed a minister Gobble

Formed Brown Shirts

Mass killing, mass firing

Holocaust.

March 2020

1- “The Second World War was the most devastating war.” How?

Answer: — More than 30 countries participated

- Great economic depression
- Great hardships in Europe and USA
- Life standard of people dropped
- Industrial / agricultural growth stagnated
- Unemployment
- Millions of people died
- Use of atom power
- Destruction of many towns.

March 2022

1-The policy of keeping safe distance from both the Power Blocs of the world is known as

- (A) Non-Alignment (B) Anti-Apartheid
- (C) Anti-Imperialism (D) Disarmament.

Answer: (A) Non-Alignment

June 2022

1-The country that adopted Non-Aligned Policy in its Foreign policy is

- (A) America (B) Russia
- (C) China (D) India.

Answer: (D) India

March 2023

1-What was the immediate cause for the First World War?

Answer: The assassination of the Austrian Prince, Archduke Franz Ferdinand.

June 2023

1- Who was the founder of the 'National Fascist Party' in Italy?

Answer: Mussolini

2- What is the importance of Teen Murti Bhavan?

Answer: War memorial of 3 lancers Mysore, Hyderabad, Jodhpur

March 2024

1- Teen Murti Bhavan is in

(A) Jodhpur

(B) Mysore

(C) Hyderabad

(D) New Delhi

Answer: (D) New Delhi

2-What was the immediate cause for the first World War ?

Answer: Assassination of the Austrian Prince Arch Duke Franz Ferdinand

POLITICAL SCIENCE:1

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION - AN INTRODUCTION

I. Fill in the blanks in the following incomplete sentences

1) The father of public administration is _____ . (Woodrow Wilson)

2) The word Public administration was first used by _____ . (Alexander Hamilton)

3) The members of UPSC are appointed by _____ . (The President)

4) _____ Article of Indian constitution mentions about state Public service commission. (315)

II. Discuss in groups and answer the following questions:

5) Public administration is very essential at present. Discuss.

Answer: The life cycle of human beings depends on Public Administration. It is the heart of a state. There is no state without Public Administration.

- **The holistic development of human society and the survival of civic society depend on effective Public Administration.**

- **It takes care of providing basic facilities, education, employment opportunities, protects the state and ensures economic equality.**

6) Public administration functions from birth to death of a person. Justify the statement.
Answer: It maintains civil order and peace by protecting the life and property of citizens. It takes care of providing basic facilities, education, employment opportunities, protects the state and ensures economic equality. It provides numerous services like this.

7) Explain about the types of recruitment.

Answer: According to Staff Administration experts, there are two types of recruitment:

A. Direct Recruitment (External Recruitment)- Recruiting eligible candidates through competitive examinations.

B. Internal Recruitment (Recruitment by promotion)- Selecting the eligible in-service personnel to higher positions.

8) What is the role of state in maintaining law and order?

Answer: The rule of law is essential for the protection of all.

Law and order are mentioned in the 7th schedule of the constitution (state list).

So, maintaining law and order is one of the main duties of the state.

The Central Government has the constitutional power to direct the states in maintaining the law and order.

POLITICAL SCIENCE:2 CHALLENGES OF INDIA AND THEIR REMEDIES

I- Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

1 Developing deep attachment with the place of living is called _____. (Communalism)

2 The Right to information act was implemented in the year _____. (2005)

3 According to 2011 census the literacy rate was _____. (74%)

4 _____ was the first woman judge of Supreme Court of India. (Fathima Beevi)

II Discuss in groups and answer.

5- What are the measures that can be undertaken to control communalism?

Answer: Strengthening the secular principles in all fields.

Developing a secular nationalism that inspire interfaith equality.

Treating all citizens equally.

Implementing confirm civil code, Adopting Secular principles in Education.

Enforcing orderly legal system, Developing a strong nationalism spirit.

Creating awareness among people about communal harmony.

6- Mention the steps taken to eradicate illiteracy.

Answer: 'Sarva Siksha Abhiyan' has been launched in 2001 to provide free education for children of 6-14 years.

It provides education to girls, physically challenged and Priority for women awareness.

In 1988 'National Literacy Mission' has also been established by Government of India to make illiterates literates.

'Sakshara Bharath' programme has been launched to eradicate illiteracy.

Recently through Article 21A of our Constitution education is made as fundamental right.

Right to Education-2009 has been guaranteed.

Compulsory free education has been implemented for the children between 6 and 14 years.

7- What are the measures undertaken by the government of India to eliminate Gender discrimination?

Answer: The ministry of women and child welfare have been started at the centre and States to improve education and development of women.

Women violence protection domestic Act 2005 was enacted. "Prohibition of sexual harassment of women in working place" Act 2013 has implemented.

Helpline number 1091 facility for women provided.

8- Which are the methods to be undertaken to solve problems due to the rise of population explosion?

Answer: Literacy, technical education, agriculture development, industrial progress, increasing exports creation of additional employment opportunities in urban and rural areas are the methods or ways to solve the problems caused by over population.

9- Who are Gender Minorities? What initiatives have been taken to eliminate discrimination of Gender Minorities?

Answer: Physically and mentally, individuals who had feel and act opposite to their genital behaviour are called gender minorities.

In 2014, the Supreme Court gave a landmark judgment regarding the gender minority. The Government of India has enacted the Protection of Rights of Transgender Minority Protection Act-2019.

Government of India under the Ministry of Empowerment and Justice has implemented a sub-project 'Integrated Rehabilitation for the Welfare of Gender Minority Persons'.

10- Make a list of programmes implemented to eradicate poverty.

Answer: BPL cards are issued to the poor families.

Five-year plans in India are directed to eradicate poverty and increase percapita income.

Jawahar Rozgar yojana, Rural Employment Guarantee Programe, Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojanas are some of the schemes undertaken to reduce poverty.

Ours is a country with vast natural as well as human resources.

Proper utilization of these resources on productive lines could reduce poverty in our country.

Increase in production and proper distribution of wealth can be achieved by economic reforms.

11- Profiteering results in various negative consequences. Justify the statement.

Answer: profiteering increases economic crimes in society.

It leads to creation of more black money, encourages unethical business transactions and leads to rise in prices.

That further leads to increase in inflation and increases poverty.

Most of the income of people goes into the hands of few wealthy merchant class.

12- What is meant by smuggling? What are your suggestions to control it?

Answer: smuggling means to take things into or out of a country secretly in a way that is not allowed by the laws.

Suggestions: Proper awareness among the citizens has to be created that smuggling is an anti-national and economically a crime.

Social boycott of smuggled goods has an effect to check and control smuggling.

March:2015

1-National Literacy Mission was established in the year

(A) 1987 (B) 1988 (C) 1989 (D) 1990.

Answer:1988

June 2015

1-What is communalism?

Answer: It refers to the split of the National community on the basis of religion.

2- What are the steps our Government has taken to eradicate illiteracy?

Answer: Sarva Siksha Abhiyana has been launched

↔ National Literacy Mission has also been established

↔ Sakshara Bharath Programme has been launched

↔ Article 21 of our Constitution, Right to Education, 2009. Compulsory and free education between 6 and 14 years.

3-What are the measures to control growth of population?

Answer: Family planning

↔ Infant mortality

↔ Field plans

↔ Women Welfare projects

↔ Publicity and Advertisement.

March 2016

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

(A)Lok Ayukta (B) Stree Shakti (C) Sakshara Bharat (D) Family planning programme

Answer: B — Stree Shakti

2-“Communalism is harmful to Natio”'s progress. How?

Answer: i) Splits the society on the basis of religion.

- ii) Creates threat
- iii) Affects National integrity
- iv) Leads to social unrest
- v) Ruins life and property.

June 2016

1-Which is the programme implemented by the Government of Karnataka for the development of rural women ?

Answer: "Streeshakti Programme"

2-Write any four measures taken by the government to improve literacy rate.

- Answer: i) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan — 2001
- ii) Education to girls and physically challenged
 - iii) National Literacy Mission — 1988
 - iv) Sakshar Bharath Programme
 - v) Article 21A Right to Education
 - vi) RTE-2009.

3-"Rapid growth of population is harmful for our Nation's progress." How ?

- Answer: i) Unemployment problem
- ii) Shortage of food, lack of nutrition
 - iii) Pressure on civic and social amenities
 - iv) Low per capita income
 - v) Slow rate of economic development
 - vi) Political unrest
 - vii) Social problems.

March 2017

1-Why was Dr. D. M. Nanjundappa Committee formed?

Answer: To remove regional imbalance.

June 2017

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

Answer: To achieve regional balance

2-What are the measures taken by the Government to improve the status of women ?

- Answer: i) Established Department for Women and Children Development.
- ii) Stress for female education
 - iii) Prohibition of Child Marriage Act
 - iv) Dowry Prohibition Act.
 - v) Implemented 'Stree Shakti' programme.
 - vi) Loans for self-employment
 - vii) Mahila Mandalas, Yuvathi Mandalas, Stree Shakti groups are organized.
 - viii) Self-help groups and Women Co-operative Societies are started.

ix) Women Commissions at State and National levels.

x) Reservations in legislatures at local bodies.

March 2018

1- Which are the steps taken by the Indian Government to eradicate illiteracy?

Answer: — Sarva Shiksha Abhiyana

- National Literacy Mission
- ‘Sakshara Bharath’ programme
- Right to Education
- Free and Compulsory Primary Education
- Girl child education.

June 2018

1-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.

Answer: C — Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

3- “Population explosion is the cause for many problems.” Justify.

Answer: i) Unemployment

ii) Shortage of food

iii) Lack of nutrition

iv) Lack of civic amenities

v) Low per-capita income

vi) Decrease in National income

vii) Slow rate of Economic development

viii) Political unrest

ix) Social problems (begging, prostitution)

x) Formation of slum areas in cities

xi) Increase in crimes

xii) Illiteracy

xiii) Poverty.

June 2019

1-What are the measures taken by the government to eradicate poverty?

Answer: To generate employment for people

Education to development and jobs

Providing loans and subsidy

Self-employment

Handicraft and products created out of self-employment

encouraged

Subsidy.

March 2020

1- “Balika Sanghas” for the empowerment of girls have to be found and maintained by

- (A) Child Right Protection Units
- (B) Children Gram Sabha
- (C) Child Protection Committee
- (D) Anganwadis.

Answer: (D) — Anganawadis

2- What are your suggestions to eradicate communalism being an internal problem of India?

Answer: — Uniform civil code

- Equality among citizens
- Secular values
- National interest
- Foster the faiths of all people
- Check communalism
- Support the integrity, equality and fraternity
- Respect to cultural diversity
- Commitment for secular society.

September 2020

1-In recent days, situations are supporting women to achieve betterment. How ?

Answer: — Women and Child Development Department

- Improved status, better health, education
- Curbs child marriage
- Dowry Prohibition Act
- Compulsory education
- Stree Shakti, Women self-help groups
- Establishment of Women’s Commission
- Attempts are made to provide reservation in Legislature bodies
- Reservation in Local bodies
- Reservation in Government recruitment.

March 2022

1- Which measures are taken to improve the status of women in India?

Answer: — Women and Child Development department

- Women Education
- Child Marriage Prohibition Act
- Dowry Prohibition Act
- Compulsory Education
- Stree Shakti
- Associations
- Self help groups
- Women’s Commissions

- Political / local bodies / Government recruitment reservations
- Loans / Subsidies for self employment.

June 2022

1-What are the measures taken by the government to improve the status of women ?

Answer: — Women and Child Development department

- Women Education
- Child Marriage Prohibition Act
- Dowry Prohibition Act
- 'Stree Shakti' programme
- Loans and Subsidy for self employment
- Women Self Help groups
- Women's Commission
- Reservation in Government jobs
- Reservations at legislature bodies and local bodies.

March 2023

1-What is Communalism?

- Split of the community on the basis of religion.
- Creates religious division resulting in mutual distrust and threat.

2-What measures are taken by the Government of India to remove illiteracy ?

Answer: — 'Sarva Siksha Abhiyan' was launched in 2001

- Priority was given for education to physically challenged
- Women's education and awareness
- In 1988 National Literacy Mission was started
- Sakshara Bharath
- Education is made fundamental right
- Right to Education, 2009
- Compulsory free education for 6-14 years.

June 2023

1-What are the measures taken to increase literacy by the government in India?

Answer: Sarva Siksha Abhiyan in 2001

Provides education to girls

Educate physically

Priority for women awareness

In 1988 National Literacy Mission

Sakshara Bharath Programme

Article 21A declared education as fundamental right

Right to Education, 2009

Compulsory free education for the age between 6-14 years' children

Programmes launched for illiterates to literates

RTE-2009.

March 2024

1-How is the government trying to increase literacy in India?

Answer: — Sarva Siksha Abhiyan

- National Literacy Mission
- Sakshara Bharat
- Fundamental Rights
- Right to Education.

2-“Status of women in India is improving nowadays.” Justify.

Answer: — Started Women and Children Development Department

- Women’s education
- Prohibition of Child Marriage
- Dowry Prohibition Act
- Stree Shakti programme
- Loan and subsidy
- Mahila Mandals
- Yuvati Mandals
- Stree Shakti organisations
- Self help groups
- Women Co-operative Societies
- Women Commission
- Reservation for Women.

POLITICAL SCIENCE:3**INDIA’S FOREIGN POLICY AND GLOBAL CHALLENGES**

I- Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

- 1 The architect of Indian foreign policy is _____ . (Jawaharlal Nehru)**
- 2 The world Human Rights Day is celebrated on _____ . (10TH December)**
- 3 India as a peace-loving country advocate _____ . (disarmament)**

II- Discuss in group and answer the following questions.

4- What is foreign policy?

Answer: A policy to regulate one country’s interaction with other countries.

5- Which are basic principles of India’s foreign policy?

- Answer: 1. Opposition to colonialism**
- 2. Opposition to imperialism**
 - 3. Opposition to Racial discrimination**
 - 4. Policy of Non-Alignment**

5. Priority for the progress of African and Asian Countries

6. Support for disarmament

7. Support to United Nations (UNO) and world peace

6- Which are the challenges faced by world after the second world war?

Answer: Denial of human rights.

Armament race.

Economic inequality.

Racism and.

Terrorism

7- Mention the measures taken by India to protect human rights.

Answer: India has always championed the cause of universal human rights.

It provided for fundamental rights Constitution itself and thereby played a vital role in throwing light on this issue.

In UN general assembly India always upheld the cause of basic rights of human beings.

National commission for Human Rights has been established.

National Women's commission was established.

National backward commission was formed

8- Arms race is a way for global destruction, in this backdrop mention the result of arms race.

Answer: Arms race appears to be a dangerous.

Threats of war appear.

Nuclear fear.

Insecurity.

Fear of third world war.

Creates instability.

9- What are the features of economically backward nations? Describe the reasons for their backwardness.

Answer: Features: Poverty and unemployment rates are high.

In adequate utilization of natural resources.

Poor quality of education.

Ill health and malnutrition are high.

Lack of technology, lack of proper infrastructure is found in these countries.

Reasons: Backward in science.

Lack of technology.

Agricultural backwardness.

Lack of transportation Lack of education facility.

Ill-health.

Shortage of food.

Low per capita.

National income.

10- Mention the measures under taken by India to remove economic inequality among nations.

Answer: Creation of employment.

Expansion of industries.

Expansion of service sector.

Equal distribution of income and wealth.

Employment guarantee programmes.

Population control.

11. Describe the effects of terrorism.

Answer: It create fear

Such acts are based on religious, political or ideological goal causing heavy damage to men and materials.

It creates heavy psychological impact.

It causes negative impact on civilized society and governments.

Terrorism is a political tactic which creates fear complexities and glorifies the ideology of the Terrorist Organizations.

12. What measures undertaken by India to tackle challenge of terrorism?

Answer: Our Central Government as well as state Governments are continuously venturing to control terrorism and thereby protect men and property.

Anti-terrorist forces are set up specially trained to combat terrorism.

Many a time our Defence Forces are pressed into action to throw-out terrorism.

India has even assisted the neighbour countries like Srilanka to restrain terrorist activities.

As a peace-loving nation India is against terrorism.

March:2015

1-Mention any four effects of terrorism.

Answer: i) it may be aimed at civilians, armed personnel and a linguistic, religious, racial or ethnic group of a state.

ii) cause social disturbance.

2-Which are the Panchsheel principles adopted by India to improve the International Relationship?

Answer: i) Mutual respect for national integrity and sovereignty

ii) Non-aggression

iii) Non-interference in internal affairs

iv) Mutual assistance and equality v) Peaceful co-existence.

June 2015

1-Indo-China relationship is based on principles.

(A) Communist and Hindu

(B) Political and Economic

(C) Panchsheel and Hindi Chini Bhai Bhai

(D) Democracy and Equality

Answer: C — Panchsheel and Hindi Chini Bhai Bhai

4- What are the effects of terrorism?

Answer: ↔ Terrorism might have fuelled by religions

↔ Mass destruction

↔ Targetted maximum fear

↔ Heavy damage to men and materials

↔ Negative impact on civilized society & government.

5- What are the principles of Panchsheel ?

Answer: Mutual respect

↔ Non-aggression

↔ Non-interference

↔ Mutual assistance

↔ Peaceful co-existence.

March 2016

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.

Answer: A — Human Rights were declared

2-How does racial discrimination adversely affect world peace and peaceful co-existence?

Answer: It is inhuman and against human rights

3-Who fought against the racial discrimination in Africa?

Answer: Nelson Mandela.

4-Mention the factors that influenced the formation of our foreign policy.

Answer: i) National interest

ii) Geographical aspects

iii) Political situation

iv) Economic system

v) Defence capability

vi) Public opinion

vii) International circumstances.

June 2016

1- India followed Non-Aligned foreign policy. It means India

(A) joined the American bloc (B) maintained equal distance from both blocs

(C) joined the Russian bloc (D) followed a policy of expansionism.

Answer: B — maintained equal distance from both blocs

2-“India has been striving hard towards upholding the human rights.” Justify this statement.

Answer: i) Fundamental Rights in the Constitution

ii) Defended human rights in the UNO

iii) Condemned slave trade, human trafficking, child labour and exploitation

iv) Championing the cause of universal human rights.

3-Which are the fundamental factors of Indian foreign policy ?

Answer: i) Panchsheel Principles

— mutual respect for national integrity and sovereignty

— non-aggression

— non-interference in internal affairs

— mutual assistance and equality

— peaceful co-existence.

ii) Non-Alignment

iii) Against Colonialism

iv) Against racial discrimination

v) Disarmament.

March 2017

1-Explain the effects of terrorism.

Answer: i) Heavy damage to men and material

ii) Creates heavy psychological impact

iii) Negative impact on civilized society and government

iv) Creates fear

v) Causes mass destruction.

2-Why is India championing the cause of Disarmament as very essential for the present-day world?

Answer: i) Eliminating arms and ammunitions gradually

ii) Heavy competition in manufacturing marketing and stocking arms

iii) Fear of third world war

iv) Fear of use of nuclear weapons

v) India is peace loving country

vi) Upholds the policy of world peace and mutual co-existence.

3-Indian foreign policy has been hailed as “Nehru’s Foreign Policy”. Why?

Answer: i) Discharged the duties of Foreign Affairs Ministry successfully.

ii) Adopted Non-Aligned Policy.

June 2017

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

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

Answer: (C) India — Pakistan

2-What are the effects of terrorism?

Answer: i) Damages men and materials

ii) Psychological impact

iii) Negative impact on social culture and Government

iv) Creates terrific situation in society.

v) Spreads religious fundamentalism and racial discrimination.

vi) Uses destructive weapons and poisonous gases.

vii) Negative impact on economy.

3-Which are the factors influencing India's foreign policy?

Answer: : i) National interest

ii) Geographical aspects

iii) Political situation

iv) Economic system

v) Defence capability

vi) Public opinion

vii) International circumstances.

March 2018

1-India successfully supported Nelson Mandela because

(A) India called Nelson Mandela as African Gandhi

(B) Indian foreign policy is against Apartheid policy

(C) India is a leading member of the U.N.O.

(D) India follows N.A.M.

Answer: B — Indian foreign policy is against Apartheid policy

2-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.

Answer: C — U.N.O. declared Universal Human Rights on 10th December, 1948

3-What is meant by Colonialism?

Answer: The occupying of one nation by another and using the former for the selfish purpose of the latter.

4-"India is playing a very important role in upholding the Human Rights." Substantiate.

Answer: — India always championed the cause of Universal Human Rights

— It provided Fundamental Rights in the constitution

- It provided Right to life, Right to liberty, to security, to equality, freedom of religion, cultural and educational rights
- Even in General Assembly, it always upheld the human rights
- India is against genocide and all sorts of exploitation and oppression
- Through the UNO it always urged the protection of human rights.

June 2018

1-“Terrorism is an illegal and anti-social act.” Justify.

Answer: i) Heavy damage to men and material

ii) Psychological impact

iii) Negative impact on society and government

iv) Creates fear

v) Series of blasts

vi) Religious fundamentalism

vii) Separatist ideas

viii) Racialism

ix) Usage of explosives or poisonous gases

x) Suicide attacks

xi) Hijacking

xii) Gun battle

xiii) Keeping the targeted persons or innocents as hostages.

March 2019

1- U.N.O. adopted the Human Rights Declaration in the year

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

Answer: (D) — 1948

March 2019

1- What is Disarmament?

Answer: — The process of elimination of specific arms step by step.

— The direct process available to bring down the number of arms or elimination of certain arms.

June 2019

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

Answer: -Impractical and impossible to attain total disarmament

-Every country needs arms for its protection.

2 Which factors inspired the movements for human rights ?

Answer: 1776 — The American War of Independence

1789 — The French Revolution

Freedom Struggle of India.

March 2020

1- When is Human Rights Day celebrated?

Answer: 10th December

2- The Prime Minister of India who signed the Panchsheel Principles with China's Premier Chou En-Lai was

- (A) Jawaharlal Nehru**
- (B) Lal Bahadur Shastri**
- (C) Indira Gandhi**
- (D) Atal Bihari Vajpayee.**

Answer: (A) — Jawaharlal Nehru

3- What are the aims of India's Foreign Policy ?

Answer: National Security

- Enriching economy**
- Spreading the cultural richness**
- Increasing friendly countries and check enemies**
- World peace and co-existence.**

September 2020

1- Many issues have influenced our changing foreign policy. How ?

Answer: — National interests

- Military issues**
- Public opinion**
- International situation**
- Political situations**
- Geographical interests**
- Economic interest.**

March 2021

1-The Panchsheel principles were signed between

- (A) India and Nepal**
- (B) India and Bhutan**
- (C) India and China**
- (D) India and Sri Lanka**

Answer: (C) India and China

2-The Foreign Policy of India is also called as

- (A) Foreign Policy of Ambedkar**
- (B) Foreign Policy of Sardar Patel**
- (C) Foreign Policy of Nehru**
- (D) Foreign Policy of Mahatma Gandhi**

Answer: (C) Foreign Policy of Nehru

March 2022

1-When do we celebrate the Human Rights Day every year?

Answer: December 10.

2-Explain the struggle of India for the implementation of Human Rights.

Answer: — Fundamental rights in the Constitution of India

- Advocated human rights implementation in U.N.O.
- National Commission for Human Rights
- For Scheduled Castes
- For Scheduled Tribes
- National Women's Commission
- Backward Classes / Minority Commissions
- Similar State Commissions.

3- Which are the Panchsheel Principles ?

Answer: — Respect to sovereignty / regional interests

- Non-invasion of each other
- Non-interference in internal issues
- Mutual co-operation / respect
- Peaceful coexistence.

June 2022

1-What were the major problems that emerged after World War II?'

Answer: — Denial of Human Rights

- Arms race
- Economic inequality
- Apartheid policy
- Terrorism.

2- Which factors have influenced on the Foreign policy of India?

Answer: — National interests

- Geographical interests
- Political situation
- Economic interests
- Military issues
- Public opinion
- International situation.

March 2023

1-What measures are taken to check terrorism in India?

Answer: — India's policy is totally against terrorism

- Central and State governments are venturing to control
- Protect men and property
- Anti-terrorist forces are set up
- Defence Forces are pressed in to throw out terrorism

- Peace loving nation
- Against terrorism in world level.

June 2023

1- When is Human Rights Day observed?

Answer: 10th December

2- What are the main features of colonial ruled economically backward nations?

Answer: Lack of food

Lack of capital

Lack of technology

Lack of technology

Lack of medical facility

Lack of higher educational amenities

Low per capita income

unemployment

Malnutrition.

POLITICAL SCIENCE:4 WORLD ORGANIZATIONS

I- Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

- 1- UN has been established in _____. (1945)
- 2- The Headquarters of UN is situated in the city of _____. (Newyork)
- 3- The organ of the UN resembling the Cabinet is _____. (Security Council)
- 4- Tenure of Judges of International Court of Justice is _____ years. (Nine)
- 5- The head office of FAO is at _____. (Rome).
- 6- International Court of Justice is at _____. (Hague)
- 7- The present Secretary General of UNO is _____. (Antonio Guterres)
- 8- World Health Organisation has been started in the year _____. (1948)
- 9- SAARC has been established in the year _____. (1985)

II- Discuss in group and answer in Two or Three sentences.

10- Who are responsible for the formation of UN.

Answer: The persons responsible for formation of UN are.

Winston Churchill of England.

Joseph Stalin of Russia.

Franklin D Roosevelt of America

11- Which are the main organs of UN?

Answer: General assembly.

Security council.

Economic and social council
Trusteeship council.
International court of Justice.
Secretariat

12- Who are the permanent members of Security Council?

Answer: USA, England, France, Russia, China.

13- What are the objectives of WHO?

Answer: Population explosion control.

Environment protection.

Eradication of hunger and malnutrition.

14- Prepare the list of activities of International Labour Organization?

Answer: Social security of labours.

Health security of labours.

Maternity benefits to women labour.

15- Expand the word SAARC.

Answer: South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation.

III- Discuss in group and answer in 6 to 10 sentences.

16- List out the objectives of UN.

Answer: To maintain international peace and security.

To develop friendly relations among nations.

To establish faith in fundamental human rights.

17- Explain the formation of General Assembly.

Answer: It is a general body consisting of all members of UNO.

Each country can send 5 members.

In its first session they elect a president and 17 vice presidents.

18- What are the activities of Economics and social Council?

Answer: Solutions to housing problem.

Eradication of refugee's problem.

Observance of human rights

19- Explain the role of UN in maintaining world peace.

Answer: Peace keeping operations.

Solutions to disputes like Suez Canal, Iran, Kashmir, Korea, Palestine.

Achieving disarmament.

20- What are the functions of UNESCO.

**Answer: Promotion of science.
Protecting world heritage.
Promotion of education and culture.
Development of technical education**

21- Explain the role of IMF in solving the economic problems of the World.

**Answer: It also aims to bring sound balance of payments situations.
It also grants long term loans.**

22- List out the objectives of Commonwealth of Nations.

**Answer: Upholding of democracy.
Assisting to eradicate poverty.
Promotion of sports, science, culture.
Liable to world organization.**

23- Explain the European Union.

**Answer: It is union of 21 European countries.
It is established in 1992 according to Maastricht treaty.
It implements a common single market, a single currency.**

March:2015

1-The headquarters of W.T.O. is at (A) Geneva (B) Paris (C) Rome (D) New Delhi.

Answer: A — Geneva

2-Where is International Court of Justice?

Answer: The Hague

3-“UN Security Council plays an important role in International Court of Justice.” How ?

Answer: It elects the Judges.

June 2015

1-The permanent members of the Security Council are -----

- (A) U.S.A., India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and China**
- (B) U.S.A., Russia, Britain, France and China**
- (C) U.S.A., Russia, Nepal, Pakistan and Bangladesh**
- (D) U.S.A., Switzerland, China, Nepal and India.**

Answer: B — U.S.A., Russia, Britain, France and China.

2-Why should we purchase UNICEF cards?

Answer: Utilized for the welfare of the children.

March 2016

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

- Answer:** i) Solves economic problems
 ii) Promotes World Trade
 iii) Promotes economic stability
 iv) Promotes sound balance payment
 v) Central Bank of central banks
 vi) Strives to harmonize relations between advanced and poor nations.

June 2016

1- Which organ of the U.N.O. has been called the World Parliament?
 Secretariat (B) Security Council (C) General Assembly (D) Trusteeship Council.

Answer: C — General Assembly

2-Who coined the term 'United Nations' for the first time?

Answer: Franklin D' Roosevelt

March 2017

1-The headquarters of UNO is located at
 (A) Paris (B) Geneva (C) Washington (D) New York.

Answer: D — New York

June 2017

1-24th 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.

Answer: (A) United Nations Organization (UNO) was established.

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

Answer: The number of Trust territories and administrating nations have decreased.

June 2017

1-What are the remedial measures to solve the problem of unemployment?

- Answer:** i) Population control
 ii) Encouragement to Cottage Industries
 iii) Agricultural development
 iv) Industrial development
 v) Educational reforms
 vi) Five-Year Plans
 vii) Encouragement to vocational programmes
 viii) Rural development programmes
 ix) Employment guarantee programmes.

March 2018

1- How is Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) working to solve the world problems?

Answer: — improvement of agriculture

- providing nutritious food
- liberation of world population from hunger
- improvement of living conditions of rural people.

June 2018

1- The headquarters of UNO is located at

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

Answer: A — New York

2- How is UNICEF striving hard for the development of children?

Answer: i) Utilizes money collected by selling the greeting cards for the welfare of children. Provides favourable condition for the development of women and children.

March 2019

1- 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**

Answer: (B) — it is like cabinet of U.N.O.

2-Explain the aims of United Nations Organization.

Answer: — Safeguarding peace and security

- Fostering co-operation
- Improving faith in the human rights
- Exploring co-operation to solve problems
- Providing recognition to agreements and conditions
- Striving to build mutual trust and co-operation.

June 2019

1-Headquarters of Food and Agricultural Organisation is at

- (A) Rome (B) New Delhi**
- (C) New York (D) Geneva.**

Answer: (A) — Rome

2-What are the achievements of UNO?

Answer: Peace keeping functions

Economic and financial achievements

Social achievements

Solved many political conflicts

Resolving crisis of Suez Canal

Crises of Iran, Indonesia, Palestine and Kashmir, Korea, Hungarian issues.

To work for disarmament

Strive to uplift the socio-economic status of people

GAIT, UNESCO, WHO, UNICEF to work and declaration of human rights.

March 2020

1-Explain the functions of the UN Security Council.

Answer: — Solve global problems peacefully

- Deploys U.N. peace keeping force
- Selects the judge of International Court of Justice
- Suggests the nomination of Secretary General.

September 2020

1-What is the main objective of Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) ?

Answer: To fight against poverty Malnutrition and hunger all over the world.

2-Why is Security Council considered as the Cabinet of UNO?

Answer: — Strives to solve global problems peacefully

- Deploys UN peace keeping force
- Selects the Judges of International Court of Justice
- Maintains peace and order
- Suggests the nomination of Secretary General for UNO.

March 2023

1-Explain the role of IMF in solving the economic problems of the world.

Answer: — Try to solving international economic problems

- Promote world trade
- Helpful to economic stability
- Sound balance of payment
- Central Bank of central banks
- Strives to harmonize the economic relations of advanced and poor nations.

June 2023

1-3. The country supporting Indian claim for permanent seat in U.N. Security Council, is

(A) USA (B) Britain (C) Russia (D) France

Answer: (C) Russia

2- What are the functions of the UNESCO?

Answer: Promotion of sciences education and culture

Technical education

Information technology

Creative mind

Cultural studies

Environmental Science

Assists state and non-state institutions.

March:2024

1- The declaration of Human Rights made by UNO was in the year

- (A) 1947
- (B) 1945
- (C) 2007
- (D) 1948

Answer: (D) 1948

2-Which organ is known as the cabinet of the UNO?

Answer: The Security Council

3-How is the Security Council of UNO formed?

Answer: — 15 members

- 5 permanent members
- 10 non-permanent members
- Elected for a term of two years by the General Assembly
- Represent various geographical regions
- Each member country has one vote
- Permanent members support is essential for every important decision.

SOCIOLOGY:1**SOCIAL STRATIFICATION**

Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

1- 'Truly the whole mankind is one' is declared by _____. (Pampa)

2- 'Untouchability is a stigma on Hindu religion'. This was told by _____ (Mahatma Gandhi)

3- Section _____ of the Constitution declares that practice of untouchability is a punishable offence. (17)

II Discuss the following in groups and write the answers:

4- What is meant by social stratification?

Answer: The method of dividing people into different strata and then assigning different roles and status in the society is called as Social Stratification.

5- How has social stratification been created?

Answer: social stratification was created by the society on the basis of income, education, caste, colour, gender, occupation, intelligence etc.

6- What is meant by prejudice?

Answer: Prejudice is the opinion a person forms about another person or community even before he gets to know them.

7- What are the constitutional and legal measures undertaken to eradicate untouchability? Explain.

Answer: 1) The Article 17 of the Indian Constitution prohibits Untouchability.

2) The government of India has implemented Crime Act" in 1955.

3) Civil Rights Protection Act was implemented in 1976

4) According to this act, practicing untouchability is a crime.

5) Universal rights to vote and participate in election has also been provided.

6) Reservation has been given in the field of education and employment for Scheduled Castes and Tribes scheduled along with backward classes.

7) The Act of 1989 has given some specific responsibilities for the governments in the eradication of Untouchability.

8) Equality to all

8- What are the suggestions to stop the social evil of untouchability?

Answer: Creating awareness among people against the social evil of untouchably

Providing education to the people of depressed classes

Spreading the teachings of social reformers and thinkers in the society.

March:2015

1-Who expressed "Truly the whole mankind is one" (Manav Kul Tanondevalam)

(A) Janna (B) Pampa (C) Ranna (D) Ponna.

Answer: (B) Pampa

2-What are the legal measures undertaken to check untouchability?

Answer: i) Untouchability Crime Act was implemented in 1955.

ii) Citizen Rights Protection Act in 1976

iii) Right to equality

iv) Provided reservation in educational, political, economic and employment opportunities

v) The regulation of 1989 confers special responsibilities to the State Govt.

vi) To provide equal opportunities to all its citizens.

June 2015

1-Section of the Constitution declares that practice of untouchability is a punishable offence.

(A)11 (B) 17 (C) 13 (D) 15.

Answer: B — 17

2-What are the constitutional and legal measures undertaken to eradicate untouchability? Explain.

Answer: ↔ Section 17

↔ Untouchability Crime Act

↔ Citizen Rights Protection Act, 1976

↔ Universal Suffrage and Right

↔ Reservation

↔ The Regulation of 1989

↔ State and Central Govt. Reforms.

March 2016

Explain the constitutional and legal measures undertaken to eradicate untouchability.

Answer: i) Prohibition of practice of untouchability (Art. 17)

ii) Untouchability Crime Act, 1955

iii) Citizens' Rights Protection Act, 1976

iv) Universal Suffrage, Right to equality

v) Reservation in educational, political, economic and employment opportunities.

vi) The regulation of 1989 — State Govt.

vii) All citizens are equal.

June 2016

1-What is meant by Social Stratification?

Answer: The practice of classifying people as upper class and lower class on the basis of income, education, caste, colour, gender, occupation, intelligence etc.

2-What are the constitutional and legal measures undertaken to eradicate untouchability?

Answer: i) Prohibition of the practice of untouchability — Article 17 ii) Untouchability Crime Act, 1955 iii) Citizens' Rights Protection Act, 1976 iv) Universal Suffrage, Right to Equality v) Reservation in educational, political, economic and employment, opportunities vi) Eradication of Untouchability Act, 1989, responsibilities to State Governments.

March 2017

1-'Truly, the whole mankind is one' was declared by the Kannada poet

(A)Ranna (B) Pampa (C) Janna (D) Ponna.

Answer: B — Pampa

2-Explain the constitutional and legal measures undertaken to eradicate untouchability.

Answer: i) Prohibition of practice of untouchability (Art 17)

ii) Untouchability Crime Act, 1955

iii) Citizens' Rights Protection Act, 1976

iv) Universal Suffrage, Right to equality

v) Reservation in educational, political, economic and employment opportunities

vi) Eradication of untouchability — special responsibilities to State Govts. — Regulation of 1989

vii) Equal opportunities to all citizens.

June 2017

1-How is the government trying to solve untouchability?

Answer: i) Prohibition of practice of untouchability-Article 17.

ii) Untouchability Crime Act 1955

- iii) Citizens' Rights Protection Act 1976
- iv) Universal Suffrage, Right to equality
- v) Reservation in educational, political, economic and employment opportunities
- vi) Special Responsibilities to State Governments 1989
- vii) Equal civil opportunities.

June 2018

1- "In recent days the practice of untouchability is fading in India." Justify.

Answer: i) Literacy

- ii) Constitutional facilities for people of all class and caste
- iii) Special facilities for backward castes and classes
- iv) Social awareness
- v) Transport and communication
- vi) Prohibition of the practice of untouchability — 17 Art.
- vii) Untouchability Crime Act — 1955
- viii) Citizens' Rights Protection Act — 1976
- ix) Right to equality
- x) Role of Mass-media
- xi) Urbanization
- xii) Inter-caste marriages.

2-Unemployment is a serious social problem. Explain.

Answer: Leads to

- i) Poverty
- ii) Ill health
- iii) Corruption
- iv) Family disintegration
- v) Cheating
- vi) Deception
- vii) Robbery
- viii) Prostitution.

March 2019

1-Explain the legal provisions brought to eradicate untouchability in India.

Answer: — The Article 17 of Constitution

- Untouchability Crime Act, 1955
- Civil Rights Protection Act, 1976
- Universal rights to vote and participate in election
- Reservation in education and employment
- Special responsibility for State Government-1989
- Articles 15, 16, 17, 38, 39
- Articles 16(4), 320(4), 330, 332, 334
- Articles 29 and 25.

June 2019

1-Mention the constitutional measures to eradicate untouchability.

Answer: • The Article 17 of the Constitution of India prohibits untouchability.

1955 — Implemented Untouchability Crime Act

1976 — Civil Right Protection Act was implemented

Practising untouchability is a crime

Universal rights to vote and participation in election

Reservation has been given in the fields — education and employment

1989 — has given some specific responsibilities for State Government All are equal Special interest in providing equality to all.

March 2020

1-How does social stratification exist in different forms?

Answer: — Primitive society

— Slavery

— Estate system

— Varna system

— Caste system.

September 2020

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

Answer: — Article 17 prohibits untouchability

— Untouchability Offences Act is implemented

— Protection of Civil Rights Act

— Universal right to vote and participate in election

— Reservation in the field of Education and employment

— Specific responsibilities for state Government

— Article 15, 16, 17, 38 and 46

— Reservation in politics

— Article 25 Right to enter public temple.

March 2022

1- Write the legal measures to eradicate untouchability in India.

Answer: — Prohibition of Untouchability — Article 17

— Untouchability Offence Act-1955

— Protection of Civil Rights Act – 1976

— Right to vote

— Equality – (Articles 15, 16, 17, 38, 46)

— Reservation in Education / Employment (29, 16(4), 320 (4))

— Eradication of untouchability — State responsibility – 1989

— Reservation in politics – (Article 320, 332, 334)

— Entry into Public temples – (Article 25)

June 2022

1-The best example for labour without pay is

- (A) Road side business (B) Painting for self satisfaction
(C) Working in industries (D) Working in schools as teachers.

Answer: (B) Painting for self satisfaction.

2-What are the measures taken by independent India to eradicate untouchability ?

Answer: — Article 17 of the Constitution of India

- Untouchability Offences Act-1955
- Protection of Civil Rights Protection Act – 1976
- Practising untouchability is a crime
- Right to equality and universal right to vote
- Reservation in Education / Employment
- Act of 1989 – Specific responsibilities to State Governments.

March 2023

1-“Truely the whole mankind is one” was declared by

- (A) Pampa (B) Ranna
(C) Janna (D) Ponna

Answer: (A) Pampa.

March 2023

1-What is meant by Prejudice?

Answer: Opinion about another person or community even before he gets to know them.

2-“Social stratification is not commonly observed in all countries.” Explain.

Answer: — Income

- Education
- Caste
- Colour
- Sex
- Job
- Intellectual
- Low – high
- Opportunities
- Rich – poor
- Blacks – Whites
- Slaves – owners.

June 2023

1- What has Mahatma Gandhi considered untouchability as?

Answer: A stigma on the Hindu society, A black spot of Hindu society.

2- How is social stratification different from country to country?

Answer: Caste system

The white and black in colour
 As rich and poor
 Employment (Occupation)
 Intelligence
 Religion
 Colour
 Education

March 2024

1-What is meant by social stratification?

Answer: Practice of classifying people as upper class and lower class on the basis of income, education, caste, colour, gender, occupation intelligence etc.

SOCIOLOGY:2

WORK AND ECONOMIC LIFE

I- Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

1. Division of labour leads to _____. (Specialization)
2. Workers without special training are called _____. (Unorganized workers)
3. Workers who have special training and expertise are called _____ (organized workers)

II Answer the following in one sentence each:

4- What is 'Division of labour'?

Answer: The work being done by people depending on their interests, abilities, age, experience, skill and gender is called Division of labour.

5- What is 'paid work'?

Answer: Work that provides wages, salary or any other material benefit is called 'paid work'.

6- What is the meaning of 'Unemployment'?

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

7- What are the reasons for unemployment?

Answer: The population and improved technology

8- What are the effects of unemployment?

Answer: Poverty, ill health crimes, corruption, family disintegration, cheating deception, robbery, prostitution etc.

III Discuss the following in groups and answer them:

9- Explain the nature of discrimination in labour.

Answer: In most countries of the world including India, men are offered better jobs.

Similarly, higher responsibilities and remuneration

Women get lesser responsibilities and remuneration.

Nowadays, women are taking up employment in huge numbers. However, there is discrimination in the remuneration given to them. Though they do exactly the same kind of work as men, the fact that they are being paid less is nothing but exploitation.

10- What are the measures for removal of unemployment?

Answer: Encouraging handicrafts.

Providing loans and subsidies.

Improvement of skill in workers.

Encouraging vocational education.

11- What are the differences between organized and unorganized workers?

Organized workers	unorganized workers
Work in organised sectors. They have fixed wages. They have fixed time for work. They have medical facilities	Work in unorganised sectors They do not have fixed wages. They have no fixed time for work. They do not have medical facility.

March:2015

1-What are the differences between organised and unorganised workers?

Answer:

Organised	Unorganised
Working in specific fields — legal rules & regulations ii) Enjoy facilities of specializations, training, talent, educational qualifications iii) Get fixed wages, leave, pension & medical allowances iv) Insurance, Govt. employment.	No specific rules & regulations daily wages very vast domestic servants, construction workers, labours, repairers etc.

June 2015

What are the differences between organised and unorganised workers?

Answer:

organised	unorganised workers
Specific field Workers Enjoy facilities They get fixed wages Medical facility Specific hours to work	Non-Govt. field Daily wage without pay No any such facilities Harassed

Identified by companies

Servants

March 2016

1-Why was the Equal Wages Act passed?

Answer: To avoid discrimination in remuneration.

2-Mention the measures for removal of unemployment.

Answer: i) Population control

ii) Encouragement to cottage industries

iii) Agricultural Development

iv) Industrial development

v) Educational reforms

vi) Five-Year Plans

vii) Encouragement to vocational education

viii) Rural development programmes

ix) Employment guarantee programme.

June 2016

1-What are the problems of unorganized workers?

Answer: i) No rules or regulations ii) Low wages iii) No medical facilities iv) No job security
v) No fixed wages and allowances vi) Exploitation by entrepreneurs.

March 2017

1-Explain the measures undertaken by the Government to eradicate the problem of unemployment.

Answer: i) Population controlling methods

ii) Encouragement to cottage industries

iii) Agricultural development

iv) Industrial developments

v) Educational reforms

vi) Five-Year Plans

vii) Encouragement to vocational education

viii) Rural development programmes

ix) Employment-guarantee programmes etc.

June 2017

1-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.

Answer: (D) Equal Wages Act

March 2018

1- "In recent days the practice of untouchability in India has started declining." Give reasons?

Answer: — increase in literacy
 — constitutional and legal measures
 — public awareness
 — urbanization.

2-Explain the remedial measures for unemployment.

Answer: — Population controlling methods
 — Encouragement to cottage industries
 — Agricultural development
 — Educational reforms
 — Five-Year Plans
 — Encouragement to vocational education
 — Rural development programmes
 — Employment-guarantee programmes etc.

June 2018

1- When was Equal Wages Act enacted?

Answer: 1976

2-Unemployment is a serious social problem. Explain.

Answer: Leads to

- i) Poverty
- ii) Ill health
- iii) Corruption
- iv) Family disintegration
- v) Cheating
- vi) Deception
- vii) Robbery
- viii) Prostitution.

March 2019

1-Unemployment has become a huge problem in India. Why?

Answer: — Huge population
 — Improved technology
 — Shortage of natural resources
 — Over dependency of agriculture
 — Ruined Cottage industries
 — Lack of skill-based education.

2-Explain the characteristics of Organised Labour Sector.

Answer: — Enrolled as per the law
 — Fixed wages facilities

- Employment security
- The relationship is legally guided
- Extra payment for overtime work
- Mandatory to pay taxes
- Pay special facilities
- Guided by legal modalities.

June 2019

1-One of the features of unorganised sector is

- (A) labour (B) migration (C) wages (D) without pay labour.

Answer: (B) — migration

June 2019

1-What are the social and economic challenges faced by unorganised sector workers?

Answer: • Migration

Social insecurity

Does not apply to legal provisions

Physical and mental exploitation

Children and women are exploited sexually.

March 2020

1-Differentiate between the labourers from organised sector and unorganised sector.

Answer:

Organised Sector Labourers	Unorganised Sector Labourers
— Legal provisions	— Paid leave
— Specific work	— No specific work
— Employment security	— No employment security
— Fixed wages and allowances	— No fixed wages and allowances
— Fixed time duration	— No fixed time duration
— Mandatory to pay taxes	— No tax provisions
— Medical facilities	— No medical facilities
— Paid leave	— No paid leave

September 2020

1-Division of Labour is more useful. How?

Answer: — Helps to gain skill, deep knowledge and training

- Class system is emerged
- Emergence of business and Industrialization
- Helps to invest more and earn more profit
- Leads to specialization
- Helps to get more profit.

March 2022

1-Best example for labour without pay among the following is

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

Answer: (C) Housewife.

2-List out the challenges faced by unorganised sector workers.

Answer: — Migration

- Social security / minimum basic needs
- Legal Framework
- Child Labour
- Physical / Mental exploitation.

June 2022

1-List out the challenges faced by unorganized sector workers.

Answer: — Migration

- Social Security
- Legal Framework
- Child labour
- Physical and Mental Exploitation.

March 2023

1-List out the problems faced by the unorganised sector workers.

- Not bound by any rules or regulations
- Less wages
- No job security
- No fixed wages and allowances.
- No Pension
- Harassed by entrepreneurs
- No vacation allowances.

June 2023

1-How can we solve the problem of unemployment in India which has very high population?

Answer: Population control

Encourage cottage industries

Agricultural development

Industrial development

Educational reforms

Five-Year plans

Encourage vocational education

Rural development programme

Employment guarantee programme

Information technology

Service sectors growth.

March 2024

1-How is paid work different from unpaid work?

Answer:

Paid work	Unpaid work
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Work provides wages, salary or material benefits — Ploughing in fields, working in factories, teaching in schools etc. for material benefit. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Activity without material benefit — Work for mental satisfaction — Painting picture for own satisfaction.

March 2024

1- Why is the problem of unemployment experienced in India?

Answer: — Overpopulation

- Mechanization
- Too much of division of labour
- Social inequality
- Insufficient capital
- Illiteracy
- Lack of Vocational education.

SOCIOLOGY:3

COLLECTIVE BEHAVIOUR AND PROTESTS

I- Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

1. Chipko movement took place in _____ State. (Uttar Pradesh)
2. The leader of the Narmada agitation is _____. (Medha Patkar)
3. Dr. Shivaram Karanth was agitate the _____ Nuclear power station. (Kaiga)

II Answer the following in one sentence each:

4- What is 'Collective behaviour'?

Answer: When man is a member of a group, he behaves in a manner totally different from the way he behaves when he is alone. This kind of behavior is called 'collective behaviour'.

5- Who is the leader of 'Chipko' movement?

Answer: Sunderlal Bahuguna and Shri Chandiprasad Bhatt.

6- What is self-help group?

Answer: Self-help group is derived from self-awareness, self-motivation, and mutual trust to fulfil the economic and social necessities by their own efforts and co-operation.

7- What is labour movement?

Answer: The movements carried out through Labour organisations to uphold the dignity of labourers and to protect the interests of labourers are called labour movements.

III Answer the following in two or three sentences after discussing them in groups:

8- What does collective behaviour include?

Answer: mobs, rumours, propaganda, public opinion, revolution, social movements etc

9- What is a 'mob'? Give examples.

Answer: Assembly of people around a common interest without any expectation or planning is called a mob

For ex: a group of people assembled near a theatre to buy tickets, an assembly of people around an accident scene. etc

10- Describe the nature of a mob.

Answer: Mob is a temporary assembly of people.

In this, people assemble at a specific place.

Members of a mob are influenced very easily by mutual feelings, opinions and acts.

There is a possibility of display of suppressed feelings.

Sometimes such displays assume violent form

11- Describe the meaning and nature of environmental pollution.

Answer: The soil, air, water and biosphere around us getting polluted with toxins and chemicals is called environmental pollution

Nature: Developed nations are destroying the environment for the purpose of their luxurious life.

The unbridled growth of cities, proliferation of industries, technological progress, expansion of transport system etc. are destroying the forests and polluting the environment.

12- Explain the importance of women's self-help groups.

Answer: Women's Self-Help Groups empower the women socially and economically.

These self-help groups, by increasing educational awareness, have helped women to lead an independent life.

These groups are modern forms of government's commercial organization.

These groups enable women to get suitable representation in development projects.

March:2015

How can we bring awareness in the public regarding the ill effects of environmental pollution?

Answer: i) carrying agitations

ii) effective programmes for environmental protection and implementation.

June 2015

1-Define Women Empowerment.

Answer: Encouraging women to take social, economic and political decisions like men.

2-What are the main purposes of Appiko Movement?

Answer: ↔ Stop smuggling of trees

↔ Develop awareness for growing trees

↔ Develop awareness about importance of trees.

March 2016

1-What is self-help group?

Answer: i) Self-awareness, self-motivation and mutual trust

ii) Social and economic necessities

iii) 10 - 20 members

iv) Local groups.

2-Write the importance of women's self-help groups in women empowerment.

Answer: i) Small Savings — Financial empowerment

ii) Social organisation

iii) Educational awareness

iv) Fighting against atrocities

v) Democratic rights, self-respect

vi) Equal opportunities

vii) Collective responsibility, avoiding confrontations.

March 2017

1-When do Mob changes into Riot?

Answer: i) When acts of mob are uncontrolled

ii) When they take violent nature iii) When they take destructive nature.

2-Why was Chipko Movement launched?

Answer: i) To prevent the destruction of forests ii) To prevent the destruction of environment.

June 2017

1-Explain the nature of a riot.

Answer: i) No minimum level of unity and aim.

ii) Destruction of property and creates chaos.

iii) Challenges law and order.

iv) Communal clashes, racial conflicts and group clashes.

v) Occurs more frequently in towns and cities.

vi) Limits only for short time.

vii) Uncivilized and criminal intent of people.

March 2018

1-Who were the leaders of Chipko Movement?

Answer: Sunderlal Bahuguna and Shri Chandiprasad Bhatt.

2-Explain the importance of Women's Self Help Groups

Answer: — Women's Self Help Groups are based on self awareness, self motivation, mutual trust and co-operation.

- provide equal right, opportunity, responsibility and power to women
- socially, economically women empowerment
- modern forms of government's commercial organizations
- educational awareness
- independent life
- help to face atrocities
- women's participation in developmental programmes
- help to avoid confrontations by collective responsibility
- importance to women's democratic rights, power and self-respect
- Financial assistance.

June 2018

1-Explain the role of women self-help groups in women empowerment.

Answer: i) Modern form of Government Commercial Organisation

ii) Micro-finance in major way

iii) Opportunity for Social and Economic development

iv) Educational awareness

v) Helpful for independent life

vi) Helpful to face the atrocities

vii) Enable to get human rights

viii) Democratic rights, power and self-respect

ix) Opportunities in all fields

x) Representation in developmental projects

xi) Ability to avoid confrontations

xii) Benefit from the schemes of Government.

March 2019

1- Why is Mob violence an anti-social activity?

Answer: — Destroys public property

- Creates confusion
- Spreads rumours
- Results in major deaths
- Creates a serious law and order situation
- Communal violence, racial violence, caste violence etc. are created.

June 2019

1-Where did Silent Valley movement take place?

Answer: Palghat of Kerala.

2-What is mob?

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

September 2020

1-Narmada Bachao Andolan was led by
(A) Medha Patekar (B) Dr. Shivaram Karanth
(C) Kusuma Soraba (D) Sundarlal Bahuguna.

Answer: (A) — Medha Patkar.

2-Why was a protest organised against Kaiga Nuclear Power Plant?

Answer: Nuclear radiation would lead to deforestation, environmental pollution and spoil numerous species in the ecosystem.

July 2021

1-Establishment of Kaiga Nuclear Power Plant was opposed under the leadership of
(A) Sundarlal Bahuguna (B) Dr. Shivaram Karanth
(C) Medha Patkar (D) B. V. Karanth

Answer: (B) Dr. Shivaram Karanth.

March 2022

1-What is mob?

Answer: People temporarily gathered around a common interest without any prior plan.

2-Name any four Environmental Movements.

Answer: — Jarkhand Mukti Morcha

- Chipko
- Appiko
- Narmada Bachao
- Silent Valley
- Opposing MRPL
- Opposing Nandikuru thermal power plant
- Opposing Special Economic Zone
- Opposing Kaiga Nuclear Power Plant.

June 2022

1-What was the important effect of Chipko Movement?

Answer: The permission given to cut the trees was withdrawn.

2-List out the important Environmental movements.

Answer: — Chipko movement

- Appiko movement
- Narmada Bachao Andolan
- Silent Valley movement
- Coastal Karnataka Environment movement

— Movement opposing Kaiga Nuclear Power Plant.

March 2023

1- Explain the nature of Riots.

Answer: — Destroying everything in their way

- Creation of chaos
- Lead to large scale loss
- Do not have any particular aim
- Serious challenges for law and order
- Provoking circumstances
- Uncontrolled behaviour
- Uncivilized behaviour
- Riotous mindset.

June 2023

1- Why was silent valley movement organised?

Answer: Environment destruction

Animal species

Wild animals' threat of Bio

Wild-life protection diversity

Submerging of agriculture lands

Destruction of forests

March 2024

1- How can be riots controlled?

Answer: — Presence of mind of the officials

- Police
- Security force
- Law.

SOCIOLOGY:4

SOCIAL CHALLENGES

I- Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

1. Article _____ of the Constitution prohibits employing children for work. (24)
2. The 'Prohibition of Child Labour Act' came into practice is in the year _____. (1986)
3. The National Policy was framed in _____. (2016)
4. The Prohibition of Dowry Act first came into effect in _____. (1961)
5. Protection of Children from sexual offenses (POCSO) act came into force in _____. (2012)

II Answer the following in one sentence each:

6- Mention any two social challenges plaguing India.

Answer: Child marriage.

Child labour.

7- What is child labourer?

Answer: The children below the age of 14 years are working for the financial consideration, and then it is called Child Labour.

8- What is the meaning of female foeticide?

Answer: Killing the female foetus in the womb itself is called female foeticide.

9- What is female infanticide?

Answer: 'The inhuman practice of killing the female baby after it is born is female infanticide.

10- What is Child Marriage?

Answer: The marriage take place between a boy of below 21 years and a girl who is below 18 years is known as child marriage.

III Discuss the following in groups and answer the following:

11- Mention the causes for the problem of child labour.

Answer: Poverty.

Greed of the industrialists.

Failure to implement compulsory and universal education.

Lack of social environment. Agricultural crisis & drought.

Migration

12- What are the consequences of child labour?

Answer: Affects the physical and psychological growth of children.

2. child labour suffer from various ill health.

3. They become illiterates.

4. They miss their basic rights.

5. This crisis leads to child marriage

6. Human trafficking among children.

13- Explain the measures for eradicating the problem of child labour.

Answer: Child labour act -1986.

Harsh punishment to greedy industrialists.

Free & compulsory education to children.

Fine to the employer.

14- What are the evil effects of dowry system?

Answer: Dowry diminishes women's self-respect, dignity and stature. It leads to domestic conflicts.

It also creates animosity between men and women.
Due to this evil, immorality and violence increase.
Family relationships suffer.

15- What are the solutions for the problem of dowry?

Answer: The Central government enacted a 'Prohibition of Dowry Act' in 1961. Under this Act, marrying under the condition of being provided dowry is prohibited. Those who violate this law are fined Rs.5000/- penalty or sent to jail for 6 months. Sometimes both the penalties are imposed.

16- What are the effects of Child Marriage?

Answer: The holistic development of child stunted.
Maternal mortalities are increased.
Girl become widow at a young age.
The children socialization also stunted.

March:2015

1-What is dowry?

Answer: A custom associated with the Indian system of marriage, Bridegroom collecting gifts by demanding.

2-Who is a child labour?

Answer: Those who are aged below 14 years working to earn money.

June 2015

1-What is mandatory if an industrialist violates Child Labour Prohibition Act?

Answer: Rs. 20,000 per Child Labour Welfare Fund.

2-Why is finding gender of foetus illegal?

Answer: To control female foeticide or imbalanced gender ratio.

March 2016

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

Answer: A — Employing children for work

2-Why was the "Rehabilitation Welfare Fund of Child Labourers" launched?

Answer: To free children from exploitation and to rehabilitate.

June 2016

1- Article 24 of the Constitution of India is important because, it

(A) abolishes untouchability

(B) grants free and compulsory education to children up to 14 years of age

(C) prohibits the practice of dowry

(D) declares that employing children below 14 years for work is a cognizable offence.

Answer: D — declares that employing children below 14 years for work is a cognizable offence.

2-Who are child labourers?

Answer: Who are aged below 14 years and work in order to earn money.

March 2017

1-Dowry is a social evil. Explain.

Answer: Women are

- i) being abused
- ii) subjected to violence
- iii) murdered
- iv) tortured (mentally and physically)
- v) exploited vi) financial constraints for bride's family
- vii) mental constraints for bride's family
- viii) child marriage
- ix) female foeticide
- x) female infanticide.

June 2017

1-What does the Article 24 of our Constitution declare?

Answer: Employing children below 14 years for work is a cognizable offence.

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

Answer: To check female foeticide in order to stop sex determination tests of foetuses through modern technology.

March 2018

1- 'Prohibition of Dowry Act' was passed in the year

- (A) 1961 (B) 1987 (C) 1988 (D) 1989.

Answer: A — 1961

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

Answer: Bringing child labourers to school and giving free education under the programme "From drudgery to school".

June 2018

1- The Article of the Constitution of India that prohibits child labour is

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

Answer: D — Article-24.

2- What is the effect of female foeticide?

**Answer: i) Imbalance in Gender ratio
ii) Gender discrimination
Degradation in the status of women.**

March 2019

1- Devadasi system is an inhuman practice. Why ?

**Answer: — Women exploitation, Gender inequality
— Sexual slavery and child marriages.**

March 2020

1- Article 21 of our Constitution says.

(A) It is the duty of the government to support the educational interest of Scheduled Castes and Tribes

(B) It provides for the establishment of Minority educational institutions

(C) It provides that social justice and people's welfare is the duty of the State Government

(D) It provides education as the Fundamental Right of every child.

Answer: (D) — It provides education as the Fundamental Right of every child.

March 2020

1- What is female foeticide?

Answer: An attempt to stop the natural growth of a female foetus or aborting forcibly.

September 2020

1-The telephone number of child helpline is

(A) 1098 (B) 1090 (C) 1089 (D) 1097.

Answer: (A) — 1098.

2-Child trafficking affects the holistic development of children. How?

Answer: — Exposed to physical and sexual exploitation

— Infected with sexually transmitted diseases

— Undergo unwanted pregnancy

— Abortions

— Drug addictions and murders

— Forced pregnancies.

March 2022

Point out the various dimensions of gender discrimination prevailing in present day India.

Answer: — Sex ratio

— Literacy

— Work place

— Lower wages

— Not free to spend their income

— Not many are seen in better / highly paid positions

— Malnourishment

- Illness
- Heavy work load
- Illness / death among mother / infant
- Female foeticide
- Politically neglected.

June 2022

1-An important women movement is

- (A) Alcohol prohibition movement
- (B) Untouchability prevention movement
- (C) Labour movement
- (D) Farmer's movement.

Answer: (A) Alcohol prohibition movement.

March 2023

1-The Child Labour Prohibition and Control Act was enacted in the year

- (A) 1988
- (B) 1994
- (C) 1986
- (D) 2006

Answer: (C) 1986

June 2023

1-The programme through S.S.A. to bring back the child labourers to school in Karnataka is

- (A) Come back to school
- (B) Drudgery to school
- (C) Kali Nali
- (D) Nali Kali

Answer: (B) Drudgery to school.

2- What is female foeticide

Answer: The foetus is killed in the womb itself.

March 2024

1- Children helpline number is

- (A) 1089
- (B) 1098
- (C) 101
- (D) 108

Answer: (B) 1098

2-Why was Child Labour Prohibition and Control Act (1986) enacted ?

Answer: To prohibit appointment of child labourers

GEOGRAPHY:1

INDIA - GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION AND PHYSICAL FEATURES

Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

1. The name 'India' is derived from the river _____ . (Indus)
2. The total area of India is _____ sq. kms. (32,87,263)
3. In the central part of India _____ North latitude passes. ($23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$)
- 4- The coast line of India with major land mass is _____ kms. (6,100)
- 5- The Indian physiography has been divided into _____ major parts. (4)
- 6- Greater Himalaya is also called _____. (Himadri)
- 7- The highest mountain peak in the world is _____ (Mount Everest)
- 8- The North Indian plain is made up of _____ soil. (Alluvial soil)
- 9- The Western Ghats in Karnataka are also called _____ (Sahyadri)

II Answer the following after discussing them in groups:

10- In which part of the Asian continent is India situated?

Answer: South-East

11- In which hemisphere of the earth is India located?

Answer: Northern hemisphere

12- Which is the southern tip of main land of India?

Answer: Kanyakumari

13- In which island is Indira Point located?

Answer: Nicobar

14- What is the other name for the foothills of the Himalayas?

Answer: Siwalik

15- Which is the recently-formed landmass in India?

Answer: Siwalik range

16- What are the advantages of Himalayas?

Answer: They act as natural frontiers

Have thick forests Attract tourists.

They are the store house of minerals.

They protect India from cold winds.

Birth places many rivers.

Home of medicinal plants.

Home of wild animals.

Stop monsoon winds & cause rain

17- Explain the extend of peninsular Plateau?

Answer: The total area is around 16 lakhs sq.km.

It stretches from the Aravalli mountains in the north to Kanyakumari in the south.

It extends approximately 1400 kms.

from the Western Ghats in the west to the Rajmahal hills of Jharkhand in the east.

18- Write about the Shivalik range.

Answer: Lowest ranges of Himalayas.

Known as outer Himalayas.

Extended from Jammu and Kashmir to Arunachal Pradesh.

They have Doons

19- 'The Northern plains are called deposited plains. Why?

Answer: They are very suitable for irrigation and agriculture

2. As it has perennial rivers and vast fertile alluvial soil.

3. Its level land supports a network of roads, railways and means of communication.

4. They are useful for industrialization, urbanization and trade.

5. A number of pilgrim centres are located here

20- Mention the differences between western and eastern Ghats

Western Ghats	Eastern Ghats
-The Western Ghats are a continuous range running parallel to the west coast of India	-The Eastern Ghats run almost parallel to the east coast of India
-They are higher than the Eastern Ghats	-They are lower than the Western Ghats
-They are continuous	-They are not continuous
-They extend from the Tapi valley to Kanyakumari	-They extend from the Mahanadi Valley in the north

March:2015

Which are the physical features of India?

Answer: i) northern mountains

ii) northern great plains

iii) peninsular plateau

iv) coastal plains and islands

June 2015

The peninsular plateau has great economic significance. Why?

Answer: ↔ It has rich deposit of minerals

↔ Rivers have formed waterfalls

↔ Production of hydro-electricity

↔ Agriculture

↔ Tourist.

March 2016

1-The peninsular plateau of India has a great economic significance. Justify.

Answer: i) It has rich deposits of minerals

ii) Rivers are helpful for the production of hydro-electricity Black soil, commercial farming.

June 2016

1-What are the economic importances of the peninsular plateaus ?

Answer: i) Rich deposits of minerals ii) Waterfalls-suited for hydroelectricity iii) Suitable for cotton iv) Hill stations

March 2017

1-The northern plains are called deposited plains. Why ?

Answer: It is formed by the deposition of alluvial soil brought down by the rivers.

June 2017

1-Which is the highest mountain peak in South India?

Answer: Anaimudi peak.

March 2018

1- Differentiate between Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep Islands.

Answer:

Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Lakshadweep Islands
i) They are in Bay of Bengal ii) Formed by hard volcanic rocks iii) 204 Islands	i) They are in Arabian sea ii) Formed by corals iii) 43 Islands

June 2018

1-How are Western Coastal plains different from Eastern Coastal plains?

Answer:

Western Coastal Plains	Eastern Coastal Plains
i) Spread from Kutch to Kanyakumari ii) Located between Western Ghats and Arabian Sea iii) Malabar coast, Canara (Karnataka) coast, Konkan and Gujarat coasts iv) Mumbai, Marmagoa, Cochin, Kandla, Karwar and Mangalore ports v) Narrow plains vi) Back water canals are found vii) Estuaries	i) Spread from Gangetic delta to Kanyakumari ii) Located between Eastern Ghats and Bay of Bengal iii) Utkal coasts and Coromandel coast iv) Tuticorin, Chennai, Vishakhapatnam, Paradeep, Kolkata and Haldia Ports v) Wide and flat plains vi) Salt water lakes (lagoons) are found vii) Deltas.

March 2019

1- In the South Indian map, a physical division is marked. Name it and mention any two economic importance of it.



Answer: a) The coastal plains.

b) — Natural harbour

→ Navigation

— Development of foreign trade

→ Tourism

— Fishing

— Production of salt

— Ship building

— Agriculture.

June 2019

1-The highest peak in India is

(A) Himalaya (B) Gouri Shankar (C) Mt. Everest (D) Godwin Austen / Mt. K2 .

Answer: (D) — Godwin Austen / Mt. K2 .

March 2020

1-Distinguish between Eastern Ghats and Western Ghats.

Answer:

Eastern Ghats	Western Ghats
— Mahanadi Valley to the Nilgiri hills	— Tapi Valley to Kanyakumari
— Not continuous	— continuous
— Not very high	— high
— Separated by river valleys	— not separated
	— more rainfall

September 2020

1-How are the Eastern Coastal plains different from Western Coastal plains of India ?

Answer:

Eastern Coastal Plains	Western Coastal Plains
— River Suvarnarekha to Kanyakumari	— Rann of Kutch to Kanyakumari
— Between Eastern Ghats and Bay of Bengal	— between Western Ghats and Arabian Sea
— Broader	— narrow
— Northern Circar and Coromandal Coast	— Konkan, Karnataka and Malabar coast
— Deltas are present	— Deltas are absent.

March 2022

1-Where does the Eastern Ghats and the Western Ghats meet?

Answer: Nilgiri Hills.

June 2022

1- Which are the main physiographic divisions of India?

Answer: — The Northern Mountains

- The Northern Great Plain
- The Peninsular Plateau
- The Coastal Plains and Islands.

June 2023

1-How are Himalayas useful for Indians?

Answer: Provide protection

Obstructing the cold winds

Birth place of rivers

Facilitate hydro-electric power

Home of plants and animals

Treasure house of minerals

Tourism

Religious centres, Ex. Badari Kedar

Checks S. W. Mansoon get rainfall

Hill stations.

March 2024

1- The type of soil that occupies the largest area in peninsular plateau

- (A) Black soil
- (B) Red soil
- (C) Alluvial soil
- (D) Desert soil

Answer: (B) Red soil

2- The highest peak in South India is

- (A) Armaconda
- (B) Anaimudi
- (C) Mahendragiri
- (D) Gourishankar

Ans: (B) Anaimudi

GEOGRAPHY:2
INDIA – SEASONS

I- Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

1. Highest temperature region in the country is _____. (Rajasthan's ganganagar)
2. Due to local temperature winds _____ rainfall occurs. (in some places during April and May)
3. The area receiving very less rainfall in the country is _____. ('Roily' in Jaisalmar of Rajasthan.)

4. The area receiving the highest rainfall in the country is _____. (Meghalaya's 'Mawsynram')

II- Answer the following questions in brief.

5- Which type of climate is experienced by India?

Answer: Tropical monsoon Climate

6- Why convectional rainfall occurs during retreating monsoon seasons?

Answer: The sun rays fall Vertically on the Southern hemisphere. As a result, there is a drop in the temperature in the Northern hemisphere. Hence this area becomes an area of high pressure and the South-West monsoon winds start receding.

7- What are the factors influenced on climate of India?

Answer: Latitude, height from the sea level,
Distance from the sea,
Direction of winds,
Mountain ranges,
Ocean currents.

8- 'Indian agriculture gambling with the monsoon winds.' Discuss.

Answer: The South-West monsoons control the agriculture of India which is the main occupation of Indians.

Failure of rainfall leads to drought.

When rainfall is heavy there are floods, they also cause destruction to life and property.

III. Match the following.

i. Kalabaisaki..... West Bengal

ii. Andies..... Uttar Pradesh

iii. Coffee blossom..... karnataka

iv. Mango showers..... Kerala

March:2015

1-"Indian agriculture is said to be gambling with the monsoon winds." Why?

Answer: i) Agriculture is main occupation of Indians

ii) Monsoons control the agriculture they are uncertain and unevenly distributed

iii) Failure of rainfall leads to drought

iv) when monsoons are heavy there are floods, they also cause to destruction of life and property.

June 2015

1-South-west monsoon wind reaching India is divided into two branches. They are -----

(A) Arabian Sea branch and Bay of Bengal branch

- (B) Andaman branch and Nicobar branch
- (C) Eastern Ghat branch and Western Ghat branch
- (D) North Indian branch and South Indian branch.

Answer: A — Arabian Sea branch and Bay of Bengal branch

March 2016

1- In North India, temperature will be high during summer season. Why?

- Answer: i) The sunrays are perpendicular in the Northern hemisphere
 ii) Days are quite long
 iii) Away from the sea.

June 2016

1- In which season does Tamil Nadu not receive rainfall even though rest of India receives ?

Answer: South-West Monsoon season / rainy season.

March 2017

1- "Indian agriculture is gambling with the monsoon winds." Justify.

- Answer: i) Agriculture is the main occupation
 ii) Agriculture depends upon monsoons
 iii) Failure of rainfall leads to drought
 iv) Heavy rainfall causes floods, destruction of life and property.

June 2017

1- "Indian agriculture is gambling with the monsoons." Why?

- Answer: i) Agriculture is the main occupation of Indians.
 ii) Depends on monsoon winds.
 iii) Uncertain and unequally distributed rainfall.
 iv) Failure of monsoon leads to drought.
 v) Heavy rainfall - destruction of life and property.

March 2018

1- "Climatic condition of India has a great significance on its economy." Justify.

- Answer: — agriculture — main occupation — controlled by South-West monsoons.
 — less rainfall leads to drought and heavy rainfall leads to floods
 — cause destruction of life and property.
 — seasonal, uncertain and unequal distribution.

March 2019

1- Why does the climate of India vary from one region to another?

- Answer: — Location
 — Water bodies
 — Relief features
 — Monsoon winds
 — Ocean currents

- Latitude
- Away from sea.

June 2019

1- Indian climate varies from region to region and season to season. Substantiate.

Answer: Location

Water bodies

Relief features

Monsoon winds

March 2020

1- 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.

Answer: (C) — in a very high altitude.

September 2020

1-The correct pair among the following is

- (A) Andhis — West Bengal (B) Kalbaisakhi — Punjab
(C) Mango shower — Tamil Nadu (D) Coffee Blossom — Karnataka.

Answer: (D) — Coffee Blossom — Karnataka.

March 2022

1-Which are the important climatic seasons of India?

Answer: — Winter

- Summer
- Rainy
- Retreating Monsoon.

June 2022

1-What is the reason for high temperature in India during summer season?

Answer: The sun's rays fall vertically over Northern Hemisphere.

March 2023

1-What is Kala Baisakhi?

Answer: The rain that occurs in West Bengal due to local temperature and winds during April and May.

June 2023

1- Which is the least recorded rainfall area in India?

Answer: Ruvli of Rajasthan.

March 2024

1-“Indian agriculture is gamble with the monsoons.” How?

Answer: — The South-West monsoon control the agriculture of the Nation

- Failure of rainfall leads to drought
- Heavy rainfall leads to floods
- Destruction to life and property
- Monsoons are uncertain and unevenly distributed.

GEOGRAPHY:3 INDIA – SOILS

Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

1. The soil deposited by rivers is called _____. (Alluvial soil)
2. Black soil area is called _____. (Regur and Black cotton)
3. In Rajasthan _____ soil is also mainly found. (Desert Soil)
4. The widely spread soil in India is _____. (Alluvial Soil)
5. For growing ragi and oil seeds, _____ soil is suitable.

II Answer the following questions in brief:

6- What are the types of soils found in India?

Answer: 1. Alluvial soil

2. Black soil
3. Red soil
4. Laterite soil
5. Desert soil and
6. Mountainous soil.

7- What is meant by soil conservation? List out its methods.

Answer: Prevention of soil from erosion and protecting of fertility of the soil is known as soil Conservation.

Methods:

- Contour bunding.
- Gully control and bench terracing.
- Contour farming.
- Encouragement of afforestation.
- Control of livestock grazing
- Construction of check dams etc...

8. What is soil erosion? What are the reasons for it?

Answer: Transportation of surface soil by various natural forces (winds, waves) is called soil erosion

Reasons: 1. Deforestation 2. Over grazing 3. Unscientific methods of cultivation.

4. Over irrigation etc. Even manufacture of bricks, tiles and pots use the top layer of the

soil leaving behind depleted soil.

9. What are the effects of soil erosion?

Effects: Accumulation of silt in the river beds and causing floods

It changes the river course

The storage capacity of reservoirs gets reduced

The loss of fertility the agriculture production gets reduced

Ground water level is lowered.

Vegetation covers dries up and drought increase.

10- Which type of soil are found in the Himalayan mountains?

Answer: Mountain soil.

March:2015

How would you control soil erosion?

Answer: i) Counter-ploughing

ii) Construction of bunds around the agriculture land

iii) Prevention of deforestation

iv) Control of livestock grazing

v) Planned use of water

vi) Construction of check dams.

June 2015

1-What are the causes for soil erosion?

Answer: ↔ Deforestation

↔ Overgrazing

↔ Unscientific cultivation

↔ Overirrigation.

March 2016

1-How can we prevent soil erosion?

Answer: i) Contour ploughing

ii) Construction of bunds

iii) Development of terraced agricultural field

iv) Afforestation

v) Prevention of deforestation

vi) Control of livestock grazing

vii) Planned use of water

viii) Construction of check dams.

June 2016

1-Which type of soil is found in the Deccan Trap area?

Answer: Black soil

March 2017

1-Why is it essential to prevent soil erosion?

Answer: Soil erosion leads to accumulation of silt that leads to infertility

i) floods ii) change of course of river iii) reduction of storage capacity of the reservoirs, tanks iv) the volume of water percolating down gets reduced v) natural springs dry up vi) effects the production of agriculture.

June 2017

1-What are the effects of soil erosion?

Answer: i) Accumulation of silt in the river-beds causing floods.

ii) Change in the course of rivers

iii) Reduce the storage capacity of the reservoirs.

iv) Infertility of the soil.

v) The volume of water percolating down gets reduced.

vi) Natural springs dry up.

vii) Adverse effects on agricultural produce

March 2018

1- The type of soil which is largely found in Rajasthan is

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

Answer: B — Desert soil

2-Which soil is also called 'Regur Soil'?

Answer: Black soil

June 2018

1- List out the factors that cause soil erosion.

Answer: i) Deforestation

ii) Overgrazing

iii) Unscientific methods of cultivation

iv) Overirrigation

v) Floods

vi) Heavy rains.

March 2019

1- 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

Answer: (C) — has high moisture retention capacity

June 2019

1-How is red soil formed?

Answer: Granite, gneiss, and the crystalline rocks.

March 2020

1- What are the causes for soil erosion?

Answer: — Deforestation

- Overgrazing
- Shifting cultivation
- Faulty methods of cultivation
- Using top soils for bricks, tiles etc.
- Floods
- Landslides.

September 2020

1-How is Laterite soil formed?

Answer: Tropical areas under the conditions of high temperature and rainfall.

March 2022

1-What are the causes for soil erosion?

Answer: — Deforestation

- Overgrazing
- Shifting cultivation
- Faulty methods of cultivation
- Use of top soil
- Floods
- Over irrigation.

June 2022

1- What are the causes for soil erosion?

Answer: — Deforestation

- Overgrazing
- Shifting cultivation
- Faulty methods of cultivation
- Using for making bricks, tiles
- Rivers, glaciers, winds, sea waves
- Overirrigation.

June 2023

1-How are we preventing soil erosion in recent days?

Answer: Contour ploughing

Construction of bunds

Terraced agriculture

Prevention of deforestation

Encouragement of afforestation

Control of livestock grazing

Planned use of water
Construction of check dams
Scientific agriculture etc.

GEOGRAPHY:4 INDIA - FOREST RESOURCES

I- Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

1. The forests found in Assam and Meghalaya are _____ type of forests. (Evergreen forests).
2. The Himalayas have _____ kind of forests. (Alpine forests)
3. The Ganga river delta is also called _____. (Sundarbans)
4. Jim corbet National park is in _____ state. (Uttarakhand)
5. According to the National forest policy _____ % of forest area is required for an healthy environment. (33%)

II Answer the following after discussing them in groups:

6- What is natural vegetation?

Answer: The total plant life growing naturally in an area is called forest or natural vegetation.

7- What is the total forest area of India?

Answer: According to the India State of Forest Report 2021 (ISFR) India has 713789 sq.kms of forest area.

8. What are the types of forests of India?

Answer: 1. Evergreen forests 2. Deciduous monsoon forests 3. Tropical Grasslands 4. Mangrove forests 5. Desert vegetation and 6. Alpine forests of Himalayas.

9. Explain the characteristics and distribution of deciduous Monsoon forests in India.

Answer: This type of forests is more widely distributed in India.

They are seen in areas receiving 75 to 250 cms of rainfall.

It forms about 65.5% of the total area of forests.

Since India has mainly monsoon climate, this type of forest is distributed widely.

The trees shed their leaves during the dry winters.

10. What are the importance of forests?

Answer: 1) Pure air, food and fodder is provided.

2) It brings good rainfall.

3) It controls soil erosion.

4) It is the shelter house for animals and birds.

5) Medicinal plants are found in abundance.

6) It attracts tourists.

7) It provides employment opportunities.

8) It controls ecological balance.

11. List out the reasons for destruction of forests?

Answer: Indian forests areas are gradually decreasing, because of expansion of agriculture, animal-grazing, construction of roads and rail routes, irrigation projects, forest fires, mining forest fires etc., are the main causes for the destruction of forests.

12. What is conservation of forests?

Answer: Protection of forests from human beings, animals and natural disasters are called Conservation of forests.

13. List out your suggestions of conservation of forests in the country?

Answer: Protecting the forest trees against diseases; planting saplings; sowing seeds; guarding against illegal cutting of trees; avoiding grazing of domestic animals in forests; motivating people to plant saplings; creating awareness among people about trees and encouraging them to protect them; implementing the social forestry projects speedily and successfully.

March:2015

What are the features of desert forests?

Answer: i) Plants are deep rooted.
ii) Thorny shrubs.

June 2015

Mention the methods for conservation of forests.

Answer: ↔ Guarding against illegal cutting of trees
↔ Avoiding grazing
↔ Implementing social forestry
↔ Create awareness.

March 2016

1-Mention the differences between Evergreen forests and Desert forests.

Answer:

Evergreen forests	Desert forests
i)Regions receiving more than 250 cm of annual rainfall	i)Regions receiving less than 50 cm of annual rainfall.

ii) Trees are always green and tall
 iii) Found in Western Ghats, North-eastern states
 iv) Rose, Teak

ii) Short vegetation
 iii) Found in Thar deserts and its adjoining states
 iv) Date, Palm.

June 2016

1-Name any four types of natural vegetation found in India.

Answer: i) Evergreen forests ii) Deciduous monsoon forests iii) Tropical grasslands iv) Mangrove forests v) Desert forests vi) Alpine forests.

March 2017

1-Mention the characteristics of deciduous forests in India.

Answer: i) The trees shed their leaves during the dry winters ii) Found in areas receiving 75 cm to 250 cm of rainfall iii) They are spread in 65.5% of the total area of forests.

June 2017

1-How can forest be conserved?

Answer: i) Cutting down of dried-up trees.
 ii) Controlling diseases.
 iii) Planting saplings.
 iv) Guarding against illegal cutting of trees.
 v) Avoiding grazing of domestic animals.
 vi) Encouraging people to protect forests.
 vii) Social forestry projects.

March 2018

1- Classify the following trees under Tropical grasslands and Alpine forests of Himalayas: Silver, Babool, Seesum, Laurel.

Answer: — Tropical grassland: Seesum, Babool
 — Alpine forests of Himalayas: Silver, Laurel.

June 2018

1-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 of Himalayas, 3 — Evergreen forests
- (D) 1 — Desert forests, 2 — Evergreen forests, 3 — Mangrove forests.



Answer: D — 1 — Desert forests, 2 — Evergreen forests, 3 — Mangrove forests.

2- Why are the Mangrove forests of Gangetic delta called Sunderbans?

Answer: Plenty of Sundari trees.

March 2019

1- Which state of India has the largest area under forests?

Answer: Madhya Pradesh.

2-Which are the forests found in river deltas of eastern coast of India?

Answer: Mangrove forests

June 2019

1-Which one of the following forests refer to the stilt like roots ?

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

Answer: (C) — Mangrove forests

2-Which forest grows Sandal wood?

Answer: The tropical deciduous forests

3-What is the reason for the forests to be evergreen?

Answer: Annual rainfall exceeding 250 cm.

March 2020

1- The Tropical Deciduous Forests are also called “Monsoon Forests”. Why?

Answer: — shed their leaves during spring or early summer

September 2020

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

Answer: — The expansion of agricultural land

- Construction of roads and railways
- Irrigation projects
- Industrialization
- Urbanization
- Over grazing
- Forest fire
- Insects and diseases
- Illegal cutting of trees
- Unscientific cutting of trees.

March 2022

1-The Nagarjuna Sagar wildlife sanctuary is located in the state

(A) Karnataka (B) Kerala (C) Uttar Pradesh (D) Telangana.

Answer: (D) Telangana.

March 2022

1-Which type of forests are found in the river deltas?

Answer: Mangrove.

June 2022

1-Annamalai Wild Life Sanctuary is in the state of

(A) Karnataka (B) Kerala (C) Tamil Nadu (D) Telangana.

Answer: (C) Tamil Nadu

2-Why are the Tropical Deciduous Forests known as 'Monsoon Forests'?

Answer: Trees shed their leaves during spring and early summer.

March 2023

1-Why are mangrove forests of Gangetic Delta called Sundarbans?

Answer: The 'Sundari' trees are found in plenty in these forests.

2-Soil erosion leads to many problems. Justify.

Answer: — Accumulation of silt in the river beds, causing floods

- Changing direction of river's course
- Storage capacity of the reservoirs get reduced
- Volume of water percolating down gets reduced
- Natural springs dry up
- Productivity is reduced
- Fertility is reduced
- Harm to vegetation
- Drought.

June 2023

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

Answer: Cutting down dried-up abrasing trees cause forest fires

Protects against diseases

Planting saplings

Sowing seeds

Guarding illegal cutting of trees

Avoiding grazing

Motivating public to plant

Creating awareness about forest

Implementing the social forestry projects

National parks

Biosphere reserves

Control mines

Wildlife Sanctuaries.

March 2024

1- How are the evergreen forests different from desert forests ?

Answer:

Evergreen Forest	Desert forests
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — More than 250 cm rainfall per annum — Less than 900 m altitude — Found in Western Part of Western Ghats Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, Manipur, Nagaland, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep. — Always green throughout the year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Less than 50 cm rainfall per annum — Found in Rajasthan, Punjab, Hariyana, Gujarat — Plants are deep rooted — Consists thorny shrubs — Cactus variety (Xyrophytes)

GEOGRAPHY:5

INDIA - WATER RESOURCES

I Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

1. The Sorrow of West of Bengal is _____ . (Damodar River)
2. The Sorrow of Bihar is _____ river. (Kosi)
3. Biggest irrigation project of Karnataka is _____. (Tungabhadra project)
4. Pampa Sagara Dam is in _____ district of Karnataka. (Vijayanagara district)
5. Hirakud project is built across _____ river. (Mahanadi)

II Answer the following questions in brief:

6. What is irrigation? What are the types of irrigation?

Answer: supply of water to agriculture from canals, wells and tanks artificially or manually

Types:

canals, wells and tanks

7. What is multi-purpose river valley project? What are its objectives?

Answer: The river valley projects which provide multiple benefits.

The objectives:

Providing water for irrigation

Providing water for domestic use

Providing water for industries

Providing water for fisheries

Providing water for navigation

To control floods

To prevent soil erosion

To provide water for afforestation.

8- Name the hydro-electric power projects of Karnataka.

Answer: Shivanasamudra,

Tungabhadra,

**Jog, Bhadra,
Alamatti, Kali (Supa Dam)**

9- 'Rain water harvesting is compulsory today'. Why?

Answer: Water is very precious. Although India has vast water resource, it is most unevenly distributed.

Rainfall is confined to the rainy season.

Even in areas of heavy rainfall, water shortage is seen during the summers. The only solution to the drought condition prevailing in India is 'Rain Water Harvesting'.

10- What is National Power Grid?

Answer: Supply power from surplus states to deficit states.

III. Match the following projects in 'A' with states 'B'

- i. Bhakra dam..... Govinda Sagar
- ii. Tungabhadra dam..... Pampa Sagar
- iii. Almatti dam..... Lal Bahadur Shastri Sagar
- iv. Narayanapura dam..... Basava sagara

March:2015

1-The exact matching of the marked River Valley projects is

- (A) 1 — Hirakud, 2 — Tungabhadra, 3 — Bhakra Nangal
- (B) 1 — Tungabhadra, 2 — Bhakra Nangal, 3 — Hirakud
- (C) 1 — Bhakra Nangal, 2 — Tungabhadra, 3 — Hirakud
- (D) 1 — Bhakra Nangal, 2 — Hirakud, 3 — Tungabhadra.

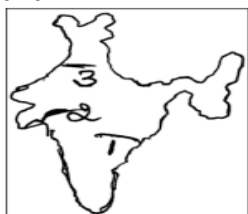


Answer: (D) 1 — Bhakra Nangal, 2 — Hirakud, 3 — Tungabhadra.

June 2015

1-The exact matching of the marked places is-----

- (A) 1 — Kosi, 2 — Chambal, 3 — Beas
- (B) 1 — Chambal, 2 — Hirakud, 3 — Damodar
- (C) 1 — Nagarjuna, 2 — Narmada, 3 — Bhakra Nangal
- (D) 1 — Chambal, 2 — Kosi, 3 — Narmada.



Answer: C — 1 — Nagarjuna, 2 — Narmada, 3 — Bhakra Nangal

March 2016

1-The exact matching of the marked River Valley projects is-----

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



Answer:(B)— 1 — Bhakra Nangal, 2 — Kosi, 3 — Nagarjuna Sagar

June 2016

1-Choose and write the correct combination of places marked in the following map from the options given below :

- (A) a — Kolkata, b — Surat, c — Vishakhapatnam
- (B) a — Surat, b — Kolkata, c — Vishakhapatnam
- (C) a — Vishakhapatnam, b — Surat, c — Kolkata
- (D) a — Kolkata, b — Vishakhapatnam, c — Surat.



Answer: B — a — Surat, b — Kolkata, c — Vishakhapatnam

2-Recently the water storage capacity of our reservoirs is reducing. Why ?

Answer: Accumulation of silt / soil erosion.

March 2017

1-The exact matching of the marked places in the map is

- A) 1 — Tungabhadra, 2 — Bhakra Nangal, 3 — Kosi
- (B) 1 — Hirakud, 2 — Kosi, 3 — Bhakra Nangal
- (C) 1 — Bhakra Nangal, 2 — Tungabhadra, 3 — Hirakud
- (D) 1 — Kosi, 2 — Hirakud, 3 — Tungabhadra.



Answer: C — 1 — Bhakra Nangal, 2 — Tungabhadra, 3 — Hirakud

2-Why was river Damodar called ‘Sorrow of Bengal’ ?

Answer: It was causing large scale of destruction to life and property in West Bengal.

June 2017

1-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.



Answer: (C) 1 — Narmada, 2 — Kosi, 3 — Nagarjuna Sagar

March 2018



Answer: A — 1 — Amritsar, 2 — Guwahati, 3 — Hyderabad

1-Why is ‘National Power Grid’ established?

Answer: To supply power from surplus states to deficit states.

March 2019

1- 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

Answer: (A) — Damodar as no more 'Sorrow of Bengal'

June 2019

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

Answer: For drinking

Cooking

Agriculture

Hydro-electricity

Washing

Cleanliness

Industry

Navigation

Fishing.

June 2023

1-Irrigation is very essential in India. Why?

Answer: — Availability of water varies from region to region

— Varies from time to time

— Rainfall in India is uncertain

— Unreliable

— Unequally distributed

— Agriculture depends on irrigation.

June 2023

1-The Multipurpose River Valley project built across the river Sutlej is

(A) Bhakra-Nangal Project (B) Hirakud Project

(C) Pampasagar (D) Nagarjunasagar Project

Answer: (A) Bhakra-Nangal Project

March 2024

1-Well irrigation is the most important type of irrigation. Why?

Answer: — Provides water to large areas of agricultural land

— More useful in low rainfall regions

— Construction and maintenance is easier, cheaper

— Underground source gets renewed.

GEOGRAPHY:6

INDIA - LAND USE AND AGRICULTURE

I- Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

1. Utilising the land for a variety of purposes is known as _____. (land use)
2. Growing Two-three crops on the same plot in a year is called _____. (Mixed Farming)
3. Farmers growing crops only to sustain themselves is called _____ farming. (Subsistence farming)
4. Progress in the horticultural field is known as _____. ('Golden Revolution'.)
5. The state is the largest producer of paddy in India is _____. (West Bengal)
6. The crops grown during summer is also known as _____ farming. (Zaid farming)

II Answer the following after discussing them in groups:

7- What are the factors that influence land use ?

Answer: 1. relief features

2. climate

3. soil

4. population density,

5. socio-economic and technical factors.

3. What is 'Agriculture'? What are the types of Agriculture?

Answer: Tilling of the soil for raising food crops and raw materials needed by human beings is called Agriculture

Types:

1. Intensive farming

2. Subsistence farming

a- Sedentary Farming

b- Shifting cultivation

3. Commercial farming

4. Mixed farming

5. Horticultural farming

6. Plantation Farming

7. Dry Farming

8. Humid Farming

9. Irrigation Farming

9- What is 'kharif crop'?

Answer: The crops grown during the south- west monsoon season are called kharif crops.

10- What is meant by 'rabi crop'?

Answer: The crop grown during north-west monsoon season are called Rabi crops.

11- What are the factors essential for growing cotton?

Answer: 1. Cotton is a tropical and sub-tropical crop.

2. It requires 21^o to 24^oc temperature and rainfall of 50-100cm in a year.

3. Black cotton soil is the best suited for its growth.

4. It is grown as a Kharif crop.

8. Prepare a list of the flowers grown around you.

Answer: Rose, Marigold, Jasmine, Champa, Lily, Orchids, etc.

March:2015

1-How do economic factors influence land use?

Answer: i) Land holding

ii) Technology

iii) Irrigation

iv) Facility

v) Human capability.

June 2015

1-What is mixed farming?

Answer: Growing crops, rearing animals at the same land is called mixed farming.

2-Wheat is the most important Rabi crop of the North-Western states. Why?

Answer: The cool temperature with light rain is most suitable.

March 2016

1-How can be fallow land utilized for agriculture?

Answer: By adopting technology.

2-Indian farmers sow seeds in the month of June or July and get yields in October. Why?

Answer: This is the period of South-West monsoons. Farmers depend on it for agriculture.

June 2016

1- Cultivating vegetables and pulses during April-May is the best example for Kharif crops (B) Rabi crops (C) Jade farming (D) Subsistence farming.

Answer: C — Jade farming

2-What is subsistence farming?

Answer: Growing crops for their own use.

March 2017

1- "Horticulture is witnessing immense progress in India." Explain.

Answer: India has all the facilities needed for horticulture like i) diverse landforms ii) climate iii) soil iv) irrigation facility v) labour vi) market vii) governmental encouragement.

June 2017

1-Shifting cultivation has decreased in India. Why?

Answer: To conserve forest

i) Increase in sedentary farming.

ii) Government has banned shifting cultivation.

March 2018

1- Differentiate between Kharif and Rabi seasons.

Answer:

Kharif season	Rabi season
i) South-West monsoon season ii) Seeds sown in June-July and crops harvested in September-October iii) Paddy — major crop	i) Winter season / post monsoon season ii) Seeds sown in October/November and crops harvested in February-March iii) Wheat — major crop.

June 2018

1- “Indian agriculture is nurturing the occupations of secondary and tertiary sectors.”

Justify.

Answer:

Secondary Sector:	Tertiary Sector :
i) Agro-based industries (Sugar, Cotton, Jute) ii) Chemical fertilizer industry (Provides market) iii) Pesticide and insecticide industry iv) Farming equipment manufacturing industries. (Employment opportunities in industries)	i) Transportation ii) Banking iii) Insurance iv) Education v) Trade. (Employment opportunities in Service sector) These develop with the help of agriculture.

March 2019

1- How has agriculture helped in the development of Secondary and Tertiary sectors ?

Answer: — Agriculture supports tertiary sectors like trade, transport, banking, insurance.

— It supports industries like cotton, jute, sugar industries.

— It provides market for chemical and implements manufacturing industries.

June 2019

1- How is floriculture helpful for the development of Indian farmers?

Answer: • Increasing farmers income

Employment opportunities

Providing employment of women

Export of goods.

March 2020

1-What is the importance of agriculture in our country’s economic progress?

Answer: — Ancient occupation

— 65% of people depend on agriculture

- Economic progress
- Source of livelihood
- Source of food and fodder
- National income and revenue
- Supports tertiary sector
- Influence on political and social situation
- Supports industries.

September 2020

1-What are the requirements essential to cultivate wheat and sugarcane ?

Answer:

Wheat	Sugarcane
— Temperate region	— Irrigation is essential
— 10° to 15°C temperature	— 21° to 26°C temperature
— 50 to 70 cm annual rainfall	— 100 to 150 cm annual rainfall
— Heavy loamy and black soils	— Alluvial and loamy soils
— Northern plains are best suitable	— South India is best suitable

March 2022

1- List out the types of agriculture followed in India.

Answer: — Subsistence :

- a) Shifting
- b) Sedentary
- Intensive
- Commercial
- Mixed
- Plantation
- Dry
- Humid
- Irrigation.

June 2022

1-List out the various types of agriculture practised in India.

Answer: — Subsistence farming :

- a) Shifting
- b) Sedentary
- Intensive farming
- Commercial farming
- Mixed farming
- Plantation farming
- Dry farming
- Humid farming
- Irrigation farming.

March 2023

1-“Agriculture plays a very important role in Indian Economy.” Justify.

Answer: — Agriculture is the main occupation of Indians

- Played important role to develop civilization
- It is the main occupation of Indians
- Involved in different forms
- Cultivating different crops
- Supplies the foodgrains
- Food to cattle
- Raw material for industries
- Agriculture nurtures many industries
- Chemical fertilizers, pesticides, insecticides, industries
- Agriculture supports many tertiary occupations like transport, trade, banking
- Helps environmental balance.

June 2023

1- What are the factors essential for growing tea?

Answer: Temperature of 21°C

Rainfall of 100-200 cms/annum

Fertile soil with rich organic

Sand-mixed black soil

Hill slope area

Altitude of 1200 to 2400 metres

Assam, West Bengal

GEOGRAPHY:7**INDIA - MINERAL AND POWER RESOURCES**

I- Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

1. The wonder metal of the 20th century is _____. (Bauxite ore)
2. The largest producer of gold in India is _____. (Hatti)
3. Mica is also called ‘ _____ ’ in Kannada. (Kage bangara)

II Answer the following after discussing them in groups:

4- What are the important mineral resources available in India?

Answer: Iron ore, manganese ore, bauxite ore, mica and gold.coal, petroleum and atomic minerals.

5. Which are the types of manganese ore?

Answer: Pyrolusite, Psilomelane, Magnatite, Branite and Holyandite.

6. What are the uses of Mica?

Answer: manufacture of telephones, telegraph, wireless service, glass, colour varnish, artificial rubber, dynamos and chemical industries. Mica is also called 'kage bangara' in Kannada.

7. Which are the important atomic minerals?

Answer: Uranium, Thorium, Beryllium, Lithium

8- What are non-conventional energy resources? Explain their importance.

Answer: Solar Energy Wind Energy Tidal Energy Geo-thermal power Bio-gas.

They are renewable, pollution free and eco-friendly.

They can be conveniently supplied to urban as well as rural areas.

They are capable of meeting the requirements of power in India, In recent years rate of energy consumption has increased.

Thus, there is urgent need to develop of alternative power resources in India

9. Give suggestions of your own to eradicate the power scarcity.

Answer: Using of non- conventional energy resources.

More importance to Hydro-electric power generation.

Use of alternate local energy resource.

Producing energy from solid waste.

Educating the people to minimise the use of energy resource.

March:2015

1-Bauxite is known as wonder metal because

(A) it consists of different colours (B) used in various types

(C) can extract more metal from less ore (D) it comprises various mixtures

Answer: B — used in various types

June2015

1-Why is petroleum called liquid gold?

Answer: This is very precious during both peace and war / Essential for all economic activities.

March 2016

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

Answer: i) Greenhouse effect

ii) Global warming

iii) Environmental pollution

Resources get exhausted.

June 2016

1-What are the remedial measures to be taken to overcome the scarcity of power resources ?

Answer: i) Using non-conventional resources ii) Hydroelectricity iii) Alternative local energy resources iv) Minimising the use of energy resources v) Energy from solid waste.

March 2017

1-Export of Mica from India has reduced, because

- (A) its production has decreased (B) its production has increased
(C) substitute for mica is available (D) it is a non-ferrous mineral.

Answer: C — substitute for mica is available

June 2017

1-Why is petroleum called 'Liquid Gold'?

Answer: Very precious in both during peace and war.

March 2018

1-What are the remedial measures to overcome the scarcity of power?

Answer: — Use of non-conventional resources

- giving importance to hydro-electric power generation
- use of alternate local energy resources
- encouraging the use of non-conventional energy sources
- educating the people to minimise the use of energy sources
- producing energy from solid waste.

June 2018

1- What are the steps to be taken to overcome the deficit in the energy resources ?

Answer: i) Usage of non-conventional resources

ii) Importance to Hydroelectric Power Generation

iii) Usage of alternative local energy sources

iv) Encouraging the usage of non-conventional energy sources

v) Awareness about minimised usage of energy sources

vi) Producing energy from solid waste.

March 2019

1- Why do the construction companies provide more demand for aluminium?

Answer: — Good conductor of electricity

- low corrosion
- light weight
- multiple use
- strong and cheap.
- Used as a substitute for steel and copper in construction.

2- Energy crisis is a major problem of India in recent days. Why?

Answer: — Production of energy is less than the demand.

- Meager deposits and shortage of petroleum
- Poor quality of coal

- Erratic rainfall and shortage of water
- Loss of power in transmission
- Limited use of non-conventional energy sources.

June 2019

1-Why is manganese called a ferro-alloy?

Answer: Manufacture of steel

March 2023

1-The best example for the conventional energy source among the following is

(A) Wind energy (B) Tidal energy (C) Solar energy (D) Natural gas

Answer: (D) Natural gas.

March 2024

1-“It has become inevitable in India to take necessary remedies to prevent the deficit in the energy resources.” Why?

Answer: — Exhaustible resources

- Conserve conventional resources
- Pollution
- Importance to hydro-electric power generation
- Lack of conventional sources
- Use of alternate local energy resources
- Educate them to minimal use of energy resources
- Producing energy from solid waste.

GEOGRAPHY:8

INDIA - TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

I- Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

1. The name of the international airport of Bengaluru is _____. (Kempegowda international airport)
2. _____ is necessary for the development of villages and agriculture. (Road transport)
3. _____ port is called Gateway of India. (Mumbai port)
4. The tea port of India is _____. (Kolkata)

II- Answer the following questions in brief:

5. What are the importance of roads in India?

Answer: India is a country of villages and is predominantly an agricultural nation.

Roads are very important for the development of villages and agriculture.

Movement of agricultural produce by farmers to the markets is possible only by roadways.

Essential commodities required by the villagers are transported with the help of roads.

Road transport feeders rail ways. Roads Provide the movement of goods.

6. What are the four types of major Roads?

Answer: 1) National Highways, 2) State Highways, 3) District Roads and 4) Village Roads.

7. What is meant by Golden Quadrilateral Project?

Answer: The Golden Quadrilateral Highways links the major metropolitan cities of the country like Delhi - Mumbai - Chennai and Kolkata through 4/6 lanes of national highways.

8. Make a list of major ports in India.

Answer:

ports on the west coast	ports on the east coast
1-Kandla	1.Tuticorin
2. Mumbai	2.Chennai
3. Jawaharlal Neharu Port	3. Ennore
4. Mormugoa	4. Visakhapatnam
5. New Mangaluru	5. Paradip
6. Kochi	6. Haldia
	7. Kolkata
	8. Port Blair

9. List out the problems of road transport in India?

Answer: 1. Many village and district roads become unfit for transportation during the rainy season.

2. Road transport is also the cause of environmental pollution, increased density of vehicles and accidents.

3. Roads are subjected to severe wear and tear due to rain, floods and cyclones every year.

4. Construction and management of national and state highways are inadequate.

5. Scarcity of the basic needs along the roadside is seen all over the country.

10- What do you mean by Communication Media?

Answer: Communication Media refers to the means of delivering and receiving data or information.

11- What are the types of communication? Mention the importance of Communication.

Answer: Postal service.

Telecommunication.

Radio and television.

Newspapers.

Satellite.

Computer network.

Internet and email.

Importance: Helps in sending Messages from person to person and place to place quickly.

- Helps in creating awareness among the people.
- Helps to know about natural hazards and disasters,
- Helps in weather forecasting.
- It helps in the progress of trade, industry, agriculture etc.
- It provides entertainment.
- It provides day to day information of the world.
- Provides employment to many.
- They educate the people.
- Helps to strengthen the unity and integrity.

12. How is GPS different from GIS?

Answer:

GPS	GIS
The main objective of this system is to indicate the location of a stationary or moving object or person through pointing out the latitude, longitude and height above the sea level.	The system which can collect the information, accumulate and enable use when required, modify and show the data of the earth's surface is called Geographical Information System (GIS).

13- Write about Remote Sensing Technology.

Answer: In the modern technology Remote sensing is very important. It collect information regarding the earth surface. It gathers information about distance without physically touching the objects. This is called Remote sensing. Aerial and satellite photos are from the Remote sensing.

March:2015

1-What is remote sensing?

Answer: It gathers information about distance without physically touching the objects with the help of satellites.

2-How is GPS helpful?

Answer: Indicate the location of stationary or moving object or person through pointing out of latitude, longitude and height above the sea level.

3-What were the problems of Indian road transport?

- Answer:**
- i) Unfit for rainy season
 - ii) Environment pollution and accidents
 - iii) Severe wear and tear due to rain, flood and cyclones
 - iv) Construction and management are inadequate
 - v) Scarcity of the basic needs.

June 2015

1-Geographical Information System is widely used all over the world. Why?

Answer: ↔ Satellite, natural & cultural features
 ↔ Land structure, river etc.

- ↔ Overlapped one above the other and easily analysis can be made
- ↔ Computer-based system.

2-What are the problems of Road Transport?

- Answer: ↔ Rainy season
- ↔ Environment pollution
 - ↔ Severe wear and tear
 - ↔ Construction and management
 - ↔ Scarcity of basic needs.

March 2016

1-Mention the importance of communication.

- Answer: Helps
- i)to learn about various incidents of different places
 - ii) to create awareness about the policies of the government
 - iii) to speed the developmental process
 - iv) for the development of Trade and Commerce
 - v)to strengthen the unity and stability of the country.

2- Which are the major ports of India?

- Answer: i) Kandla
- ii) Mumbai
 - iii) Marmagoa
 - iv) New Mangalore port
 - v)Kochi
 - vi) Tuticorin
 - vii) Chennai
 - viii) Vishakhapatnam
 - ix) Paradwip
 - x) Kolkata
 - xi) Haldia.

June 2016

1-What are the uses of Geographical Information System (G.I.S.) ?

- Answer: i) GIS maps are more attractive and accurate ii) Easy analysing, construction of models iii) Advance information-weather phenomena iv) Easy to create maps, analyse and modify.

2-List out the major ports of east coast and west coast of India separately.

Answer:

East Coast	West Coast
Kolkata	Kandla
ii) Haldia	ii) Mumbai
iii) Paradwip	iii) Navasheva

iv) Vishakhapatnam
v) Chennai
vi) Tuticorin

iv) Marmagoa
v) Mangaluru
vi) Kochi.

March 2017

1-How does Remote sensing technology help in managing natural calamities?

Answer: Pictures taken with the help of remote sensing help in the study of natural calamities like i) typhoons ii) cyclones iii) storms iv) floods v) droughts.

2-Which are the major ports of India?

Answer: i) Kandla ii) Mumbai iii) Marmagoa iv) New Mangalore Port v) Kochi vi) Tuticorin vii) Chennai viii) Vishakhapatnam ix) Paradwip x) Kolkata xi) Haldia

June 2017

1-How is Remote sensing technology helpful in tackling natural disasters?

Answer: i) Reliable information through true, accurate pictures.
ii) Fast & low cost.
iii) Easily analysed by computers.
iv) Operates even during extreme climate and disturbances.
v) Helpful in studying natural calamities like typhoons, cyclonic storms, floods etc.
vi) Significant in analysing natural resources and land reliefs.

2-What are the problems faced by Road Transport in India?

Answer: i) Unfit for transportation during the rainy season
ii) Environmental pollution
iii) Traffic problems and accidents
iv) Affected by rain, floods and cyclones
v) Inadequate construction and maintenance
vi) Lack of basic needs along the roadside.

March 2018

1-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.

Answer: A — 1 — Amritsar, 2 — Guwahati, 3 — Hyderabad

2- How is remote sensing technology helpful during natural calamities?

Answer: Pictures taken with the help of remote sensing help in the study of natural calamities like

- typhoons
- cyclones
- storms
- floods
- droughts
- earthquakes
- landslides etc.

3-What are the problems of Road Transport in India?

Answer: — Roads are unfit for transportation during rainy season

- environmental pollution
- traffic jam and accidents
- damage due to rain, floods, cyclones
- inadequate construction and management
- lack of basic needs along the roadside.

June 2018

**1- The number of satellites successfully launched by India to have its own local GPS is
(A) 3 (B) 5 (C) 6 (D) 7.**

Answer: D — 7.

2- Where was the usage of GIS started first time in the world?

Answer: Canada

3-What are the problems of Road Transport?

Answer: i) Become unfit during rainy seasons

ii) Cause environmental pollution

iii) Heavy vehicle density and Accidents

iv) Severe wear and tear due to rain, flood, cyclone

v) National and State Highways — inadequate construction and management

vi) Lack of basic needs along the road side.

March 2019

1- Road Transport is better than Railway Transport. Substantiate.

Answer: — Can be constructed in forests and hilly regions

- Connect isolated places
- Connect remote places with cities and towns
- Provide door to door services
- Most useful for defence in border areas.

June 2019

1- How is Remote Sensing technology useful?

Answer: Collects information regarding the earth’s surface

It gathers information about the distance between two objects without touching

Aerial and satellite photos are taken through remote sensing.

March 2020

What is the importance of transport and communication?

Answer: — Develops resources

- Agricultural progress
- Industrial progress
- Widen the market
- Increase internal / external trade
- Provides employment
- Raises income / standard of living
- Encourages tourism
- Helps defence.

September 2020

1-Classify the following under personal communication of Mass Communication and then write them: Post (letter), Television, Fax, Radio

Answer:

Personal Communication	Mass Communication
— Post (Letter)	— Television
— Fax	— Radio

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

Answer: — Supply of iron ore

- Supply of cooking coal
- Supply of hydel power
- Rail transport
- Port facilities
- Plenty of water supply
- Cheap labour
- Capital and local market.

July 2021

1-The ‘Gateway of India’ is

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

Answer: (B) Mumbai

March 2022

1-What is the importance of transport? Explain.

Answer: — Develop resources

- Agricultural development
- Industrial Progress
- Widens market
- Increases trade
- Employment
- Raised income
- Standard of living
- Encourage tourism
- Helps defence.

June 2022

1-Explain the importance of transport in the development of a country.

Answer: — Develop resources

- Agricultural progress
- Industrial progress
- Widen the market
- Increase internal / external trade
- Provides employment
- Raises income / Standard of living
- Encourages tourism
- Helps defence.

March 2023

1-List out the major ports that are found in Eastern Coast of India.

Answer: — Tuticorin

- Chennai
- Vishakhapatnam
- Paradeep
- Kolkata
- Haldia.

June 2023

1- What are the importance of communication?

Answer: Learn the various incidents

Awareness of the policies of the Government

Creating awareness

Educating people about agriculture and industries

Development of skill knowledge

Trade, communication and business

Strengthen the unity, integration and stability.

March 2024

1- The role of transportation in economic development is significant. How ?

Answer: — Provides goods and services to the place of requirement

- Helps agricultural development
- Helps industries
- Helps mining
- Helps afforestation
- Helps fisheries
- Helps dairy farming
- Connecting markets
- Helps rapid economic development
- To transport defence forces.

GEOGRAPHY:9

INDIA - MAJOR INDUSTRIES

Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

1. Bengal iron company of west Bengal was located in _____. (1870 at Kulti)
2. Manufacturing of cloth from various kinds of fibres is called _____ industry. (Textile)
3. The first paper industry of India was located on bank of _____ river. (Hoogly)
4. ISRO was established in the year _____. (August 15th, 1969)

II Answer the following after discussing them in groups:

5. Make a list of industrial zones.

Answer: Certain areas of the country have more concentration of industries.

6. Which are the places of Iron and steel industry?

Answer: Tata Iron and Steel Plant- TISCO – at Jamshedpur of Jharkhand.

2. Indian Iron and Steel Company – IISCO – Berhampur, West Bengal
3. Visveswaraya Iron and Steel Company – VISCO – at Bhadravathi, Karnataka
4. Iron and Steel Company at Bhilai, Chattisgarh
5. Iron and Steel Company at Rourkela, Orissa
6. Iron and Steel Company at Durgapur, West Bengal
7. Iron and Steel Company at Bokaro, Jharkhand
8. Iron and Steel Company at Salem, Tamil Nadu
9. Iron and Steel Company at Vishakapatnam, Andhra Pradesh.

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

Answer: Availability of raw material

Availability of energy resource

Availability of Labours

Good transport facility

Good market facility

Technology and government policies

Land Availability at low cost

Port facility

8. What are the raw materials used in paper industry?

Answer: Soft wood.

Bamboo.

Cellulosic pulp.

Sabai grass.

Straw of paddy.

Bagasse.

Cotton lint Rags.

9. Explain the distribution of cotton textile industries in India.

Answer: widely distributed over 76 town and cities

Concentrated mainly in Cotton growing areas

Located in Maharashtra, Gujarat, TamilNadu and Karnataka.

Largely concentrated in Mumbai.

Mumbai is known as 'Manchester of India' and 'Cotton polis of India'

10. What are the effects of biotechnology on agriculture?

Answer: Due to development of bio-technology the great revolution was started in agriculture.

Through the procedure of grafting in plants and animals and by the use of new seeds, medicines fertilizers, organic fertilizers, developed hybrid seeds, soya beans, maize, cotton etc. have been developed.

Recently plant bio- technology, environment, bio- diversity and being used.

11. What are the changes resulting from the use of advanced technology?

Answer: Advanced technology is used in telephone,

internet communication, defence department,

weapons and nuclear bombs, satellite launching,

Lunar projects like chandrayana,

transparent in city administration in government offices (eg: Nemmadi, Aadhar etc.),

development of global economic system, educational, social and economic affairs and elections.

12. What are the main achievements of ISRO?

Answer: 1) The Indian National Satellite System (INSAT). was introduced by Indian space organization (ISRO) for enhancing better experience in search - rescue operation.

2) India was the first country to reach MARS for the first time through ISRO.

3) India was the first country to land on the South - pole through the satellite launched by ISRO.

III. Match the following:

- i. Mumbai..... Manchester of India
- ii. Bengaluru..... Silicon Valley
- iii. Bhadravathi..... Vishveshwarayya Iron and Steel Industry
- iv. Belagavi district..... Sugar industries.

March:2015

What are the factors influencing location of industries?

- Answer: i) Raw materials
 ii) Energy resources
 iii) Market
 iv) Transport facility
 V)Availability of labour
 Vi) Port facility
 vii) Technology, Govt. policies

June 2015

1-Define Industrial zones.

Answer: Certain areas of the country have more concentration of Industries they are industrial zones.

2-What are the factors influencing the location of an industry?

Answer: ↔ Availability of raw materials

- ↔ Energy resources
- ↔ Market
- ↔ Transport
- ↔ Availability of labour
- ↔ Port facility
- ↔ Government policy.

March 2016

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

Answer: i) Availability of raw materials ii) Energy resources iii) Market iv) Transport facility
 v) Availability of labour vi) Port facility vii) Land availability at low cost viii) Technology ix)
 Governmental policies.

June 2016

1-What are the factors influencing the location of industries?

Answer: i) Raw materials ii) Energy resources iii) Market iv) Transport facility v) Availability
 of labour vi) Port facility vii) Land availability at low cost viii) Technology ix) Government
 policies.

March 2017

1-Which are the major industrial zones of India?

Answer: i) Hooghly Region ii) Mumbai-Pune Region iii) Ahmadabad-Vadodara Region

iv) Damodar Valley Region v) Southern industrial region vi) National Capital region vii) Vishakhapatnam-Guntur region viii) Kollam-Thiruvananthapuram region.

June 2017

1-Which is the 'Silicon City of India'?

Answer: Bengaluru

2-What are the factors that influence the location of industries ?

Answer: i) Availability of raw materials

ii) Energy resources

iii) Market

iv) Transport facilities

v) Availability of labour

vi) Port facility

vii) Land availability at low cost

viii) Technology

ix) Governmental policies.

June 2018

1- Why is Bangalore called as the 'Silicon City of India'?

Answer: Bangalore is the centre of information technology.

2- Why was Mumbai called the 'Manchester of India'?

Answer: It had large number of Cotton Mills.

March 2019

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

Answer: — Reduces the reliance on primary product

— Reduces imported goods

— Increases national income

— Increases per capita income

— Earns foreign exchange

— Creates job opportunities

— Increases G.D.P.

— Improves living standard of the people

— Reduces pressure on agriculture

— Helps in development of Tertiary Sector.

June 2019

1-Which are the factors required for the location of iron and steel industry?

Answer: Supply of iron-ore

Coal and hydroelectricity

Railway and Port facilities

Water supply

**Cheap labour, Expert labour
Capital and local market.**

March 2020

1-Mention the factors that influence the localisation of industries.

Answer: — Raw materials

- Power
- Transport and communication
- Market facilities
- Capital
- Labour
- Water supply
- Ideal climate
- Government policies.

September 2020

**1- Majority of Iron and Steel Industries are located in Odisha and West Bengal regions
Why?**

Answer: — Supply of iron ore

- Supply of cooking coal
- Supply of hydel power
- Rail transport
- Port facilities
- Plenty of water supply
- Cheap labour
- Capital and local market.

March 2022

1-What are the factors that influence the localization of industries ?

Answer: — Raw materials

- Power
- Transport / Communication
- Market
- Capital
- Labour
- Water
- Climate
- Government policies.

June 2022

1-What are the factors that influence the localization of industries?

Answer: — Supply of raw materials

- Supply of power
- Transport and Communication facilities

- Market facilities
- Capital
- Labour and water supply
- Ideal climate
- Government policies.

June 2023

1- The Silicon City of India is

(A) Mumbai (B) Chennai (C) Delhi (D) Bangalore

Answer: (D) Bangalore

March 2024

1- In India localization of industries is influenced by many factors. How?

Answer: — Raw materials

- Energy resources
- Market
- Infrastructure
- Transport facility
- Availability of labour
- Port facility
- Land availability
- Technology
- Government policies
- Suitable climate
- Capital
- Water.

GEOGRAPHY:10 INDIA - NATURAL DISASTERS

Answer the following after discussing them in groups:

1.What are natural disasters?

Answer: Naturally-occurring destructive incidents resulting in loss of human life and property are called natural disasters.

Examples: - Cyclones, Floods, Landslides, Coastal erosion and Earthquakes

2.What are the effects of cyclones?

Answer: Causes loss of life and property

Cause damage to buildings.

Cause damage to transportation.

Cause damage to communication system.

Disrupt power supply. Destroy crops, vegetation, animals etc.

3. What are floods?

Answer: Floods refer to the inundation of land by river water.

4. What is Landslide?

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

5. What is Earthquake.

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

6. What are the causes of floods? Describe flood-prone areas in India.

Answer:

Natural Causes	Man-made Causes
Heavy rainfall	Deforestation.
Melting of snow	Faulty irrigation
Tropical cyclones	Agricultural practices.
Cloud burst	Breaching of barrages
Blockage of free flow river water	Rapid urbanization.
Accumulation of silt in rivers	

flood-prone areas: Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Uttarakhand, Chhattisgarh, West Bengal, Assam, Gujarat, Karnataka and some regions in the Himalayas are the major flood- prone areas.

7. What is Coastal Erosion? Mention its management.

Answer: The erosion of the land by sea waves in the coastal area is known as coastal erosion

Management of coastal erosion including.

Prohibiting sand mining.

Construction of retention walls across coast.

Stocking of large rocky boulders along the coast.

Growing of Mangrove trees along the coast.

8. Write about the effects of earthquake and precautions to be taken.

Answer: Effects:

It causes large scale deaths.

Crops get totally destroyed.

Transports links and electricity supply affected badly.

Spread of infectious diseases.

Precautions:

Restricting construction of multi-storied buildings.

Restricting construction of large Dams and reservoirs.

Restricting underground mining.

Restricting urban growth.

March:2015

1-Which are the natural disasters?

Answer: i) cyclones, landslides ii) floods, coastal erosion iii) droughts iv) earthquakes.

June2015

1-What are the causes for landslides?

Answer: ↔ Mountain areas and coasts

↔ Railways and canals constructed

↔ Collection of loose soil

↔ Mining areas

↔ Deforestation.

March 2016

1-Coastal erosion is more severe along the coast of the state

(A) Kerala (B) Tamil Nadu (C) Orissa (D) West Bengal.

Answer: A — Kerala

March 2016

1-What is the cause for landslide in mining area?

Answer: Due to deep excavation of earth to reach the ore deposits — Loosen the land.

June 2016

1-What are the causes for floods?

Answer: i) Uncertainty of monsoon, heavy rainfall ii) Accumulation of silt in the rivers iii)

Breach of dams or retention of walls iv) Change in the course of rivers v) Cyclonic rainfall

vi) Earthquakes in the sea.

March 2017

1-Coastal erosion is more severe along the West Coast of India. Why?

Answer: Because of high tides formed due to South West monsoons.

2-Why should mangrove forests be grown along the coast?

Answer: To prevent coastal erosion.

June 2017

1-How can coastal erosion be prevented?

Answer: i) Prohibiting sand mining in coastal areas.

ii) Construction of retention walls.

iii) Stocking of large rocky boulders.

Growing of mangrove forests.

March 2018

1-Why should we grow Mangrove forests along the coasts?

Answer: To prevent coastal erosion.

2-Which states of India are more affected by cyclones?

Answer: Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa

June 2018

1- What are the effects of Landslide?

Answer: i) Flowing of small rivers are checked

ii) Transportation is affected

iii) Villages (habitats) get submerged

iv) Forests get submerged

v) Loss of life

vi) Damage to property.

March 2019

Explain how both natural and human induced forces cause landslides.

Answer:

Natural forces:	Human forces:
— Erosion of a sea cliff	— Deforestation
— Earthquakes	— Construction of roads, railways and dams
— Heavy rainfall.	— Construction of reservoirs and hydel power projects
	— Mining and quarrying.

June 2019

1-Mention any six points for the cause of floods.

Answer: Caused by both natured and manmade factors

Heavy rainfall

Melting of snow

Tropical cyclones

Cloud burst

Sitting river beds

Deforestation

Faulty irrigation and agriculture practices

Urbanisation.

March 2020

1- List out the precautionary measures of earthquakes.

Answer: — Avoid human settlement

— Earthquake resistant buildings

— Use high quality building material

— Avoid high rise buildings

— Restrict over underground water mining

— Restrict urban growth

— Avoid large dams / reservoirs

— Stop deforestation / heavy quarrying.

September 2020

1-Human activities caused floods and landslides. Justify.

Answer:

Floods:	Landslides :
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Deforestation — Faulty irrigation — Faulty agricultural practice — Breaching of barrages — Rapid urbanization. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Deforestation — Construction of roads and railways — Construction of dams and hydel projects — Mixing and quarrying.

July 2021

1-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

Answer: (D) restriction on digging of deep wells for underground water

March 2022

1- List out the effects of cyclones.

Answer: — Loss of life

- Property loss
- Damage to buildings
- Damage to transport / Communication
- Disrupts power supply
- Destroys crops
- Destroys vegetation
- Destroys animal life.

June 2022

1-What are the effects of floods ?

Answer: — Loss of life

- Loss of property
- Damage to crops-vegetation
- Breakdown of Communication and Power system
- Dislocation of transport system
- Soil erosion
- Disruption of essential services.

March 2023

1-The Eastern Coast of India is more prone to cyclones. Why ?

Answer: — Cyclones originate in the Bay of Bengal

- Heating — different in land and water

- Humid
- Unstable air masses
- Cyclones originate in the Bay of Bengal and blow westwards
- Sometimes they change their direction to the NorthWest
- Hitting Odisha or West Bengal
- Occurrence in two periods
- More frequently in October and November.

March 2023

1-List out the preventive measures for earthquakes.

Answer: — Restricting construction of multi-storied buildings

- Using very light materials for construction
- Ensure stability
- Providing basic amenities
- Medical facility
- Food supply
- Provide drinking water
- Temporary shelter
- Basic facilities.

June 2023

1-What are the precautionary measures for cyclones?

Answer: Evacuation of people from dangerous low-lying areas

Ready-keeping boats, helicopters, other transports

Re-routing trains, buses

Ready keeping the army battalions

Keeping food

Keeping portable water, clothes

Ready by keeping medicines and medical facilities

Rehabilitation centres

Temporary shelters

Shifting to safe places.

March 2024

1- "Cyclones are hazardous." Justify.

Answer: — Very destructive

- Life of the people of cyclone hit areas get totally changed
- Cause large scale deaths
- Inland water bodies become salty
- Crops get totally destroyed
- Transport links get affected badly
- Electricity supply affected
- Daily life of the people affected
- Suffer from infectious diseases

— Leading huge casualties

ECONOMICS:1 ECONOMY AND GOVERNMENT

I- Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

1. In the 20th century, governments brought into practice _____ to enable economic development. (economic plans)
2. The organization which formulates the five-year plans in India is _____. (National Planning Commission)
3. In the 11th five-year plan, _____ was given priority. (Inclusive growth)
4. The Pioneer of the Green Revolution was _____. (Dr. M.S. Swaminathan)
5. The government encourages farmers to adopt _____ system of farming in order to make farming environment-friendly and stable. (organic)
6. NITI Aayog was established on _____ (1st Jan 2015)

Answer the following in one sentence each:

7. What the meaning of 'economic planning'.

Answer: 'The conscious and wise process through which the government, with certain specific objectives, utilizes the country's resources in a profitable manner in order to secure maximum satisfaction of its people is called economic planning'

8. Who is the 'Father of Indian Economic Planning'?

Answer: Sir Visveswaraya

9. Which is the organization that approves five-year plans?

Answer: National Development Board

10. What is 'Green Revolution'?

Answer: The quick progress that took place in the production of food grains in India in 1967-70 has been termed the green revolution

11. What is 'Post-Harvest Technology'?

Answer: The improved technology that is used to procure, process and market agricultural produce is called 'Post-Harvest Technology'.

12. Who is the Present Chairman of NITI Aayog?

Answer: Shri Amitabh Kant

III. Answer the following in 5-6 sentences.

13. How has the role of governments increased in welfare states?

Answer: With the rise of 'Welfare States' in the 20th century, the scope of governments'

involvement got extended. They came forward to provide many facilities like food, clothing, shelter, education, health, hygiene, transport, communication etc. to the citizens. As the Government began involving itself in the economic activities of the people. It began to gain more importance in the process of economic development.

14. What are the objectives of five-year plans?

Answer: 1. Increasing the production to the maximum extent possible.
2. Increasing the employment opportunities.
3. Reducing the economic disparities.
4. Ensuring economic stability.
5. Modernising the economy etc.

15. List out the achievements of five-year plans.

Answer: In the period between 2001-2010, per capita income has grown at an average rate of 5.6 per annum.

The production has increased five times during the plan period, and reached 257.4 million tonnes in 2011-12.

Immense progress has been recorded in the fields of science and technology.

Hence in order to include everyone in the process of growth. Inclusive growth has become the priority of 11th and 12th five-year plans.

16. What are the factors that led to the Green Revolution?

Answer: The Green Revolution was the consequence of using 'high yielding seeds'. In the beginning of 1960, Dr. Norman Borlaug a German agricultural scientist conducted many experiments in Mexico, the result of which was the discovery of high-yielding wheat grains. Mexico and Taiwan made use of this grain and achieved immense success in the production of wheat.

Agricultural production dropped drastically in India Dr. M.S. Swaminathan in the year 1965-66 due to severe drought. There was a grave scarcity of foodgrains. To resolve this problem, in 1966, the Indian government initiated the usage of high-yielding variety seeds of wheat in the states of Punjab, Haryana, Delhi, Rajasthan and Eastern parts of Uttar Pradesh.

As a result, production of wheat increased immensely.

17. What are the remedies for the problems faced by agricultural sector?

Answer: In order to solve the problems in agricultural sector efforts are made to promote organic and natural farming in Indian agriculture.

The nature friendly techniques of productions is the need of the hour.

Government is making its efforts to further increase the agricultural production through this technique.

18. What are the objectives of NITI Aayog?

Answer: 1) To evolve a shared vision of national development priorities, sectors and strategies with the active involvement of states.

2) To faster co-operative federalism through structured support initiatives and mechanisms with the states on a continuous basis, recognising that strong states make a strong nation.

March:2015

1-How is per capita income derived?

Answer: Income is arrived by dividing the national income by the total number of people in the country.

June 2015

1-How is per capita income derived?

Answer: Dividing National Income by the total number of people.

2-What are the objectives of Five-Year Plans?

Answer: ↔ Eradication of poverty

↔ Improving the standard of living

↔ Reducing the economic disparities.

March 2016

1-Father of Economic Planning in India is

(A) Dr. M.S. Swaminathan (B) Dr. Norman Borlaug

(C) Sir M. Vishveswaraiah (D) Rammohan Roy.

Answer: C — Sir M. Vishveswaraiah

2-Green Revolution indicates

(A) the increase in the production of foodgrains (B) the increase in the production of fish

(C) the increase in the production of milk (D) the increase in the production of meat.

Answer: A — the increase in the production of foodgrains

3-Per capita income cannot be a true measure of development. Why?

Answer: i) Does not reveal the distribution of income

ii) May not increase the standard of life

iii) Does not take into consideration education or health.

June 2016

1-The authority which approves the draft copy of the Five-Year plans in India is-----

(A) The National Planning Commission (B) Central Finance Department

(C) The National Development Council (D) Reserve Bank of India.

Answer: C — The National Development Council.

2-Who has been called 'the Pioneer of Green Revolution' in India ?

Answer: Dr. M. S. Swaminathan

3-"Per capita income cannot be a true measure of development." Why ?

Answer: i) Does not reveal the distribution of income ii) Does not indicate the standard of living iii) Does not take into consideration of education, health or other social factors.

March 2017

1- 'Father of Economic Planning' of India is

- (A) Sir M. Vishweswaraiah (B) Narayan Murthy
(C) Dr. Norman Borlaug (D) Dr. Pratap Reddy.

Answer: A — Sir M. Vishweswaraiah

2- Dr. M. S. Swaminathan is called 'The Pioneer of Green Revolution'. Why?

Answer: For implementing the improved technology in Indian agriculture.

3- It is not appropriate to measure the Nation's development through National Income. Why?

- Answer: i) Economic progress cannot take place with increasing population.
ii) Comparison of economic development between two countries having different level of population is not appropriate.

June 2017

1- The term 'Golden Revolution' denotes the progress achieved in the field of Gold Mining (B) Horticulture (C) Dairy Farming (D) Fisheries.

Answer: (B) Horticulture.

2- The book 'Planned Economy for India' was written by

- (A) Sir. M. Vishveshwarayya (B) Dr. M. S. Swaminathan
(C) Dr. Verghese Kurien (D) Dr. Norman Borlaug.

Answer: (A) Sir. M. Vishveshwarayya

3- What is meant by 'Post-Harvest Technology' ?

Answer: The improved technology that is used to procure, process and market agricultural produce.

4- Per capita income cannot be a true measure of development. Why?

- Answer: i) It does not reveal the distribution of income among people.
ii) If the income is not distributed equally among the people, there can be no improvement in the standard of living of people.
iii) It does not take into consideration the availability of education, health and other factors.

March 2018

1- How can 'Inclusive Growth' of a country be achieved?

- Answer: — by equal distribution of goods and services and income among all people
— increase in per capita income
— reduce of poverty, unemployment and inequality

— providing nutritious food, adequate clothing, shelter, quality education, health, hygiene to all the people.

2-How did India try to achieve economic development after independence ?

Answer: — Indian Government implemented a regulated economy

- tried to establish important and basic industries (iron and steel industry, electricity, heavy machinery industries)
- formulated rules and regulations for private industries
- imposed restrictions on economic activities
- made licensing mandatory for private business
- imposed ceiling on the amount of capital investment
- decided the prices of essential goods and services
- imposed higher tax on imports to protect indigenous manufacturers.

June 2018

1- Why is Sir M. Vishveshwaraiah called the ‘Father of Economic Planning in India’?

- Answer:** i) Modern planning was first conceived in India by Sir M. Vishveshwaraiah.
 ii) Stressed the need for planning to achieve economic development in India.

2- Only national income and per capita income can’t be the true measure of a country’s development. Why ?

Answer:

National income :	Per Capita Income:
i) The population increases along with the increase in National income — Economic progress can’t take place. ii) Comparison of Economic development between any two countries having different levels of population is not appropriate.	i) Increase does not reveal the distribution of income among people. ii) Doesn’t take into consideration education, health and other social factors.

2-Five-Year Plans have played an important role in economic progress of India. How ?

Answer: i) Increase in National income

- ii) Increase in per-capita income
- iii) Self sufficiency in the production of foodgrains
- iv) Expansion of industry and service sector
- v) Poverty alleviation programmes
- vi) Creation of employment opportunities
- vii) Progress in the field of Science and Technology
- viii) Usage of technology — Agriculture, industry and service sector
- ix) Export of services of Engineers
- x) Increase in Export of manufacturing and engineering products
- xi) Everyone in the process of growth
- xii) Improvement in life expectancy

- xiii) Increase in literacy rate
- xiv) Decrease in infant mortality, post-natal mortality
- xv) Decrease in birth and death rate
- xvi) Decrease in rate of population growth.

June 2019

1-The value of the total production of goods and services of a country during a year is

- (A) State income
- (B) National income
- (C) State and National income
- (D) Per capita income.

Answer: (B) — National income

September 2020

1-How is per capita Income of a country calculated?

Answer: Total national income is divided by total population in a given year.

July 2021

1-The total value of all goods and services produced in a country during one year is

- (A) Per capita income
- (B) Real national income
- (C) Standard of living
- (D) Purchasing power parity

Answer: (B) Real national income

2-When the National Income is divided by the total population it is

- (A) Underdevelopment
- (B) Development
- (C) Per capita income
- (D) Standard of living

Answer: (C) Per capita income.

March 2022

1-What is National Income?

Answer: Total value of all goods and services produced in a country in a year.

June 2022

1-The value of goods and services produced in a country in one year is called as

- (A) Per capita income
- (B) Development
- (C) National Income
- (D) Human Development Index.

Answer: (C) National Income.

June 2022

1- Mention the objectives of economic development.

Answer: — Increasing income

- Attaining equality
- Reducing poverty, unemployment and inequality
- Conserving resources and environment
- Enhancing overall welfare of all.

3-What are the causes for the changes in the supply of factors of production?

Answer: — Discovery of additional resources

- Education and skill development
- Capital accumulation
- Population growth
- Adoption of better techniques of production.

March 2023

1-NITI Aayog is headed by the Prime Minister but the day-today administration is looked after by

(A) President (B) Secretary (C) Deputy Prime Minister (D) Vice-Chairman

Answer: (D) Vice-Chairman

March 2023

1-Which factors led to the Green Revolution?

Answer: — Using 'high-yielding seeds'

- Dr. Norman Borlaug an Agricultural Scientist discovered high-yielding grains
- Achieved immense success in Mexico and Taiwan
- Regulated supply of water
- Protection from diseases
- High-yielding variety seeds
- Fertilizers and pesticides are used
- Irrigation facilities were expanded
- Used improved technology.

June 2023

1- What are the objectives of Five-year Plan?

Answer: Increasing the production

Increasing the employment

Reducing the economic disparities

Ensuring economic stability

Modernizing the economy.

March 2024

1- The father of Green Revolution in India

(A) Varghese Kurien

(B) Sir M. Visvesvaraya

(C) Dr. M. S. Swaminathan

(D) Norman Borlaug

Ans: (C) Dr. M. S. Swaminathan

2-What is Fiscal policy?

Answer: Government announces the policy related to its income, expenditure and debt.

3-Explain how the pre-harvest and post-harvest technologies brought Green Revolution ?

Answer:

Pre-harvest Technology :	Post-harvest Technology
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Improved technology used in agricultural production — High yielding grains — Chemical fertilizers — Pesticides — Irrigation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Improved technology used to procure process and market agricultural products — Agri-markets — Ware-houses — Cold storage — Processed manufacturing a variety of products

ECONOMICS:2
RURAL DEVELOPMENT

I- Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

1. The true development of India is the development of its villages'. This was told by _____. (Mahatma Gandhiji)
2. After the 73rd Amendment to the Constitution, _____ levels of panchayat institutions have come into existence. (a three-tier)
3. Panchayat institutions operate under _____ principles. ((Decentralization))
4. _____ have been brought into existence in order to bring together poor rural women and make them financially independent. ((Women Self-Help Groups))

II. Answer in one sentence each:

5. Explain the meaning of 'Rural Development'.

Answer: Rural development is improvement of the social and economic status of the rural by proper utilization of the locally available natural and human resources.

6.What is meant by 'Decentralisation of Power'?

Answer: Providing administrative power and responsibility in development of villages.

7.Name the three levels of panchayat raj institutions.

Answer: Grama panchayat

Taluk panchayat

Zilla panchayat

8.Mention any two housing programmes.

Answer: Indira Avas Yojana, Ambedkar- Valmiki housing programmes

9.Which work of women is not considered labour?

Answer: Home service

III. Answer the following questions in five to six sentences each:

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

Answer: Poverty has increased

Dependency on agriculture

The people work in the primary sector

The gap between urban and rural areas is increasing gradually

Most of the people are illiterate → Lower per capita income

11. Explain briefly the significance of rural development.

Answer: The significance of rural development as follows

To eradicate poverty, unemployment and illiteracy

To facilitate education and health

To bring development in agriculture

To provide facilities like irrigation, transport and market yards

Development in cottage industries

Development of SC/ST and OBC people

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

Answer: To develop self-reliant, self-sufficient, and prosperity.

To stop all kinds of exploitation.

To uphold human dignity and independence.

To nurture human values.

Compassion and co-operation.

All round development of rural sector.

13. What is the role of panchayat raj institutions in rural development?

Answer: It can facilitate the drinking water, roads, drains, hospitals, schools to rural Areas.

They promote development of human resource by encouraging education, technical and vocational training, expansion of health and hygiene.

It provides employment by nurturing rural productive activities like fishery, bee keeping, poultry.

March:2015

1- "Development of villages is the true development of India" was said by Mahatma Gandhi (B) Vinoba Bhave (C) Dadabhai Naoroji (D) Jawaharlal Nehru.

Answer: A — Mahatma Gandhi.

2- Explain the importance of rural development.

Answer: Dividing National Income by the total number of people.

Answer: i) Development of housing, education, health, hygiene, transport.

ii) Improvement of knowledge, skills and capability.

iii) Agriculture can become a profitable and attractive occupation.

iv) Migration of rural people to cities can be avoided

Rural people should be provided essential facilities
 Small scale, cottage industries can be improved
 Villagers get more employment opportunities.

June 2015

1-Explain Gandhiji's concept of Gram Swarajya in the light of decentralization.

Answer: ↔ Administrative power and responsibility

↔ Self reliant, self sufficient, prosperous

↔ Stop exploitation, human independence

↔ Compassion and co-operation

↔ 73rd Constitutional Amendment.

March 2016

1-Explain briefly the significance of rural development.

Answer: i) Development of housing, education, health, hygiene, transport. ii) Improvement of knowledge, skills and capability iii) Making agriculture a profitable and attractive occupation iv) To avoid the migration of rural people to cities v) To improve small scale and cottage industries vi) Continued employment opportunities for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes vii) Providing essential facilities.

June 2016

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

Answer: i) Power and responsibility of administration to the people — decentralization. ii) Self-reliant, self-sufficient, prosperous villages iii) Decentralization — Grama Swarajya — Gandhiji iv) End of exploitation v) Upholds human independence and dignity vi) Nurtures human values vii) Uniform system of Panchayat Raj institutions — 73rd amendment viii) Three-tier system of Panchayats ix) Operating according to democratic principles.

March 2017

1-Who stated that 'The true development of India is the development of its villages' ?

Answer: Mahatma Gandhiji.

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

Answer: i) Administrative power to the villagers ii) Responsibility of developing the village to villagers iii) Self-reliant, self-sufficient and prosperous villages iv) Self-reliant, self-sufficient village life is 'Grama Swarajya' v) Decentralization ends all kinds of exploitation vi) Upholds human independence and dignity vii) Nurtures human values like compassion and co-operation.

June 2017

1-Explain the role of Panchayat Raj institutions in rural development.

Answer: i) Development of roads, drains, drinking water, street lights etc. in rural areas ii) Encouragement to Vocational education, Adult education and Technical education iii) Expansion of health and hygienic facilities.

- iv) Employment opportunities through nurturing agriculture, cattle-rearing, poultry, fishery, social forestry etc.
- v) Expansion of irrigation facilities
- vi) Improving rural and cottage industries
- vii) Effective implementation of MGNREGP, SGSY etc.
- viii) Implementation of housing programmes like Indira Avas, Ashraya Yojana etc.
- ix) Enhancement of basic facilities through Suvarna Gramodaya Yojana
- x) Improvement in public distribution system
- xi) Providing the benefits of Social Welfare Programmes to the needy people
- xii) Organization of women self-help groups
- xiii) Encouragement to rural arts and culture
- xiv) All-round development of villages on a democratic platform.

March 2018

1-Who stated that the “True development of India is the development of its villages”?

Answer: Mahatma Gandhiji

2-How does Rural Development help to the economic development of the country?

Answer: — Rural Development tackles poverty, unemployment, illiteracy, ill health etc.

- provides facilities like education, training, health, hygiene etc.
- enhances the knowledge, skills and capacity of work of people
- promotes agriculture and agriculture related activities
- avoids the migration of rural people to cities
- provides essential amenities like electricity, irrigation, transport and communication etc.
- establishes food processing centres and enhances the value of agricultural produce
- provides employment opportunities to SC, ST and OBC
- improves small scale and cottage industries
- provides all facilities that are available in urban areas
- provides equal benefits of development to rural people
- makes agriculture as a profitable and attractive occupation.

June 2018

Panchayat Raj institutions play major role in Rural Development. How?

Answer: i) Basic facilities to villages

- ii) Encouragement to education and vocational training
- iii) Expansion of health and hygiene facilities
- iv) Development of Rural productive activities (agriculture, poultry, fishery)
- v) Expansion of irrigation facilities
- vi) Development of cottage industries
- vii) Establishment of food processing units
- viii) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme
- ix) Swarnajayanti Grama Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY)
- x) Housing programmes — Indira Avas Yojana, Ambedkar Walmiki Housing Programme

- xi) Suvarna Gramodaya Yojana
- xii) Strengthening Public Distribution System
- xiii) Social Welfare programmes
- xiv) Organisation of Women self-help groups
- xv) Encouragement to Rural cultural activities.

March 2019

1- Why was the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act enacted in 1993 ?

Answer: — To bring uniform Panchayat Raj Institutions.

- To decentralise the administration.

June 2019

1- How can women empowerment be achieved ?

Answer: Many laws have been enacted to curb violence against women.

Equal wages

Reservation of seats in election bodies.

March 2020

1- “Self help groups have increased the dignity and autonomy of women.” How ?

Answer: — To share meagre resources

- Obtain external support
- Undertake joint business
- Manage accounts and bank transactions
- Take up income generating activities
- Earn, spend and save at their willingness
- Loans and subsidies
- Around development.

March 2020

1-What are the key features of Panchayat Raj system in India?

Answer: — Three tier structure of Panchayats

- Direct / periodic elections
- Reservation
- Provision of financial, administrative, budget, audit responsibilities
- Provision for executive / support staff
- Strict procedure for dissolution and formation of Panchayats.

September 2020

1-Mention the key features of Panchayati Raj system.

Answer: — A three-tier structure of Panchayat System

- Direct and periodic elections
- Reservation of seats
- Provision of financial and administrative responsibilities, budget and audit
- Provision for executive / support staff

— A strict procedure for dissolution of Panchayat

July 2021

1-Gram Swarajya was the concept of

- (A) Jawaharlal Nehru (B) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
(C) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (D) Mahatma Gandhi

Answer: (D) Mahatma Gandhi

March 2022

1-The Constitutional Amendment that brought into existence the three levels of Panchayat institutions is

- (A) 24th (B) 42nd (C) 73rd (D) 92nd.

Answer: (C) 73rd

March 2022

1-Mention the housing programmes.

Answer: — Pradhan Mantri Awas

- Ambedkar-Valmiki
- Ashraya

2-Explain the features of Panchayat Raj system adopted in India.

Answer: — Three-tier structure

- Direct / periodic elections
- Reservation
- Budget, audit, financial / administrative responsibilities
- Executive / Support staff
- Strict procedure for dissolution and elections.

June 2022

1-Who said that “The true development of India is the development of its villages” ?

Answer: Mahatma Gandhi

2-What are the key features of the Panchayat Raj System ?

Answer: — Three-tier structure of Panchayats

- Direct / periodic elections
- Reservation
- Provision for financial, administrative, budget, audit responsibilities
- Provision for Executive / Support staff
- Strict procedure for dissolution and formation of Panchayats.

March 2023

1-What is the main role of women self-help groups in rural area?

- Answer: — Organizing poor rural women
- Making them financially independent

- Avail of loans easily and engage in productive activities
- Mobilizing savings, repayment of loans
- Control exploitation of women and children
- Help to control child marriage, dowry, caste system
- Help to building a clean and progressive society.

June 2023

1-Mention the role of Panchayat Raj institutions in rural development.

Answer: Road development

Drains, drinking water

Streetlights, toilets

Schools, Hospitals

Market Yards-Basic Amenities

Primary, middle school education

Adult education, technical education

Vocational training programme

health, hygiene facilities

Agriculture, cattle-rearing

Poultry, fishery

Development of social forestry

Construction of ponds, lakes

De-silting of ponds

Maintenance of minor irrigation

Rural cottage industries can be improved.

March 2024

1-“The migration of rural people to cities can be avoided.” How?

Answer: — Providing education training health hygiene facilities

— Enhance their knowledge, skill and capability

— In addition to agriculture, cattle rearing, fishery, silk industry, poultry should be promoted

— Agriculture can become a profitable attractive occupation.

— PURA Project.

ECONOMICS:3

PUBLIC FINANCE AND BUDGET

I- Fill in the blanks:

1. The government manages the public finance through _____. (Fiscal policy)
2. In the budget, when the government’s revenue is more than its expenditure, it is called _____. (Surplus Budget)
3. The person who presents the Central Government Budget in the Lok Sabha is _____. (Finance Minister)

4. The revenue generated by the government through internal and external loans is _____.(Capital)

5. GST Stands for _____. (Goods & Service Tax)

II. Answer the following in one sentence each:

6.What is meant by Public Finance?

Answer: Income and expenditure of public authorities.

7.What do you mean by Budget?

Answer: The statement of estimated income and expenditure of a year.

8.Give the meaning of Deficit Budget.

Answer: The expenditure is more than the revenue

9.What are Direct Taxes?

Answer: The tax is paid by an individual on whom it is imposed. Ex: income tax , wealth tax and stamp duty

10.Express fiscal deficit in the form of a formula.

Answer: Fiscal deficit = (Revenue receipts +Non-debt capital Receipts) - Total expenditure.

III. Answer the following in five-six sentences each:

11.Explain the differences between personal finance and public finance.

Answer:

Personal finance	Public finance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personal or private finance relates income and expenditure of one person or one family. • In private finance, individuals calculate their income before hand and then spend it accordingly. • Personal financial transactions are kept confidential. • When an individual or a family saves money, it will supplement their prosperity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public finance relates to the income and expenditure of the government. • In public finance, the government calculates its expenditure first and then adjusts its income accordingly. • Public financial matters are discussed in the legislative houses. • When the government saves money, growth is stunted. Hence governments always try to show more to show more expenditure on developmental works.

12.Explain briefly the significance of public finance.

Answer: The government formulates methods to equitably distribute the country's wealth. It also calculates the labour and capital investment to maximise the production. It also ensures a balanced growth in all spheres of the economy. To eradicate the poverty and un employment.

To regulate the financial upheavals and commodity prices.

To bring financial stability.

13. List the plan expenditure of the Central Government.

Answer: Under the Central Planned Expenditure, the government spends money on three types of services and development. They are:

1. Financial services – Agriculture and agriculture-related activities, industry, communication, fuel, science and technology, rural development etc.
2. Social services – Education, health, hygiene, family welfare, drinking water supply, housing, social welfare etc.
3. General services – The expenditure incurred on maintenance of peace, law and order.

14. Explain the aspects of non-tax revenue of the Central government.

Answer: The source of non-tax revenue of central government includes.

The net profit earned by the Reserve bank of India.

The net profit generated by the Indian Railways.

The revenue generated by the department of Postal and Tele communications.

The revenue generated by the public sector industries.

The revenue generated by coins and mints.

Various types of fees and penalties.

15. What is fiscal deficit? Mention the four kinds of fiscal deficit.

Answer: In the budget, if the government's expenditure is more than its revenue receipts and non-debt capital receipts, it is called fiscal deficit.

The four kinds of fiscal deficit:

- a) Budget deficit.
- b) Revenue deficit.
- c) Primary deficit.
- d) Fiscal deficit.

March:2015

1-Explain the aspects of non-tax revenue of the Central Government.

Answer: i) The net profit earned by RBI

ii) The net profit generated by the Indian Railways

iii) The revenue generated by the Post & Telecommunications

iv) The revenue generated by the Public Sector Industries

v) The revenue generated by the coins and mints

vi) Various types of the fees and penalties etc.

June 2015

1-The statement of Estimated Income and Expenditure of the Government for a year is public finance (B) public expenditure (C) planned expenditure (D) budget.

Answer: D — budget

2-Explain the difference between personal finance and public finance.

Answer:

Personal	Public
One family Individuals Kept confidential Individuals save money	Government Government Public finance Government.

March 2016

1-Who presents the Central Government budget in the Lok Sabha?

Answer: Central Finance Minister.

2- Mention the aspects of non-tax revenue of the central government.

Answer: i) The net profit earned by RBI ii) The net profit generated by the Indian Railways iii) The revenue generated by the post and telecommunications iv) The revenue generated by the public sector industries v) The revenue generated by the coins & mints vi) Various types of the fees and penalties etc.

June 2016

1-What are Direct Taxes ?

Answer: Tax is paid by an individual on whom it is imposed.

2-Mention the aspects of Non-Tax Revenue of the Central Government.

Answer: i) Net profit earned by the RBI ii) Profit of Indian Railways iii) Profit of Post and Telecommunications iv) Revenue of public sector industries v) Revenue from the coins and mints vi) Fees and penalties etc.

March 2017

1-Mention the differences between Public finance and Private finance.

Answer:

Private Finance	Public Finance
Related to the income & expenditure of one person or family	Related to the income and expenditure of the government
Calculate their income before hand and spend it accordingly	Calculation of expenditure first and adjusts income accordingly
Kept confidential	Discussed in the legislative houses and published though the media
Savings facilitates prosperity	Savings leads to the underdevelopment.

June 2017

1-What is the duration of financial year in India?

Answer:1st of April to 31st March

2-Explain the importance of public finance.

- Answer:** i) Management of public finance through Fiscal policies
 ii) Progress of the nation
 iii) Equitable distribution of natural wealth
 iv) Maximum production
 v) Equal distribution of income
 vi) Welfare of the people
 vii) Balanced development through enhancing public expenditure
 viii) Eradication of poverty and unemployment poverty
 ix) Financial stability.

March 2018

1-Direct tax among the following is

- (A) Central Excise Duty (B) Personal Income Tax
 (C) Service Tax (D) Foreign Travel Tax.

Answer: B — Personal Income Tax

2-Who presents the Central Budget in Lok Sabha ?

Answer: Finance Minister

June 2018

1- Indirect Tax among the following is

- (A) Income Tax (B) Import-Export Tax (C) Wealth Tax (D) Corporate Tax.

Answer: B — Import-Export Tax

2- What is Budget?

Answer: The statement of estimated income and expenditure of a year prepared by the Government.

March 2019

1- An example for direct tax is

- (A) Value added tax
 (B) Central excise duty
 (C) Stamp duty
 (D) Service tax

Answer: (C) — Stamp duty

2-What are the goals / objectives of public expenditure?

Answer: — Promote faster economic development

- Promote industry, trade and commerce
- Promote agriculture and rural development
- Promote balanced regional growth
- Build socio-economic overheads
- Promote full-employment
- Maximize social welfare.

June 2019

1-Why did the Central Government introduce Goods and Service Tax?

Answer: Form of indirect taxes

2-How is government collecting its revenue other than the tax?

Answer: Profit earned by the Reserve Bank of India

Profit generated by the Indian Railway

Revenue generated by the public sector industries

Revenue generated by the coins and mints

Fees and penalties

Revenue generated by the Department of Postal and Telecommunication.

March 2020

1- The non-tax revenue collected by the government among the following is

(A) Goods and Services Tax (GST) (B) Various penalties

(C) Import-Export taxes (D) Stamp duty.

Answer: (B) — Various penalties

September 2020

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

Substantiate.

Answer: — Economic development

— Promote Industry, trade and commerce

— Agricultural and rural development

— Balanced regional growth

— Build socio-economic overheads

— Promote full-employment

— Maximize Social Welfare.

March 2023

1-What is deficit budget?

Answer: When the expenditure is more than the income.

2-Which are the main types of non-tax revenues collected by Central Government ?

Answer: — The net profit earned by the Reserve Bank of India

— The net profit generated by the Indian Railways

— The revenue generated by the Department of Post and Telecommunications

— The revenue generated by the Public Sector Industries

— The revenue generated by the Coins and Mints

— Various types of fees and penalties etc.

June 2023

1- The type of Budget placed mostly by developing countries is

(A) Constant Budget(B) Deficit Budget(c) Balanced Budget(D) Surplus Budget

Answer: (B) Deficit Budget

2- What is direct tax?

Answer: The tax paid by an individual directly

3-Explain briefly the significances of public finance.

Answer: Priority to agriculture

Priority to the small scale industry

Helpful in budgeting

Helpful in the growth of the country

Use of natural resources

Increasing the production to maximum level

Equal distribution of wealth

Controlling public expenditure

Balancing the three, sectors of economy

Controlling prices

Solving unemployment.

March 2024

1- Explain the importance of public finance.

Answer: — Managed keeping in mind the progress of the Nation

— Equally distribute natural wealth, labour, capital investment

— Tries to maximize the production

— Ensure the equal distribution of the income

— Tries people to live comfortably

— Nation's financial development

— Eradicate poverty unemployment

— Regulate financial upheavals

— Financial stability.

BUSINESS STUDIES:1 BANK TRANSACTIONS

Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

1. The word 'Bank' has been derived from the French word _____ . (Banque)

2. The Banker's Bank is _____ . (Reserve bank of India)

3. An example for Nationalised bank is _____ . (Canara bank)

4. The National saving certificates are issued by _____ . (Post offices)

5. The type of account where any number of transactions can be made with Bank is _____ . (Current account)

6. The deposits for a fixed term can be deposited in _____ account. (Term deposit account)

I- Answer the following questions after discussion with your friends.

7.What is a bank?

Answer: Bank is a institute which collects the deposits and lending the loan to consumers.

8.List out the characteristics relating to bank transactions.

Answer: 1) Dealing with Money

2)Individual/Firm/Company

3) Acceptance of Deposits

4) Lending Loans

5) Payment and Withdrawal

6) Agency and Utility Services

7) Profit and Service Orientation

8) Ever Increasing Functions

9) Connecting Link

10) Banking Business

11) Name Identity

9. What are the functions of a bank?

Answer: Accepting deposits from public.

Lending loans to public.

Transferring money from one place to another.

Discounting of bills.

Hiring safe deposit lockers.

Conducting foreign exchange transactions.

10.Explain the relation between the bank and its customers.

Answer: General relationship

Primary relationship

Subsidiary relationship

Agent and principal relationship.

Special relationship

Obligations to honour cheques

Obligations to maintain secrecy of accounts.

11. “The number of saving bank account holders is increasing” - Give reasons.

Answer: Opened by salaried persons or by the persons who have a fixed regular income.

It can be opened by the students, senior citizens, pensioners etc.

It helps to save money.

No restriction on the number and amount of deposits.

Money can be withdrawn either by cheque or through a withdrawal slip

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

Answer: Helps in making payments.

Helps in collection of money.

Helps holders get loans.

Helps in smooth financial transactions.
 Helps holders to get safe deposit locker facility.
 It facilitates safe custody of money.

March:2015

1- The mother of banks is

- State Bank of India (B) Reserve Bank of India
 (C) Co-operative Bank (D) Land Development Bank.

Answer: B — Reserve Bank of India

2-What are the differences between Savings Bank Account and Current Account?

Answer:

Savings A/c	Current A/c
Salaried persons, students & pensioners (who have a fixed income) No restrictions on the number and deposits Used withdrawal slip or cheque	Businessman, large number of transactions amount can be deposited or withdrawn any number of times in a day bank will not give any interest on these deposits and collects the service charges.

June 2015

1-The National Savings Certificates are issued by
 Central bank (B) Post Office (C) Co-operative Bank (D) Commercial Bank.

Answer: B — Post Office.

2-Explain the functions of a Bank.

Answer: ↔ Accepting deposits

↔ Lending money

↔ Transferring money

↔ Discounting bills

↔ Keeping valuables in safe custody

↔ Conducting Government transaction

↔ Collecting money, cheques, drafts

↔ Conducting Foreign Exchange.

March 2016

1-Which bank is called as “BankersBank”?

Answer: Reserve Bank of India (RBI)

2-Mention the advantages of opening a bank account.

Answer: i) Facilitates a safe custody of money ii) Helps in making payments

- iii) Helps in collection of money
- iv) A/c holders may get advances and loans
- v) Helps in smooth financial transactions
- vi) A/c holders may get safe deposit locker facilities.

June 2016

1- A person has to regularly save money to purchase car. The type of account he has to open in the bank is

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

Answer: C — Recurring Deposit Account

2-What are the functions of a bank?

Answer: i) Accepting deposits ii) Lending loans iii) Transferring of money iv) Collecting money by cheques, drafts and bills v) Discounting bills vi) Safe lockers vii) Conducting foreign exchange transactions viii) Issuing letters of credit and guarantee ix) Conducting government transactions.

March 2017

1-Ramu wants to save money for his daughter's marriage in future. The type of Bank account you suggest him to open is

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

Answer: B — Recurring Deposit Account

2-“Post offices are undertaking various financial transactions too.” Justify.

Answer: i) National Savings Certificates ii) Kisan Vikas Patra iii) Monthly Recurring deposits iv) Postal life insurance v) Postal savings certificates vi) Pension payment vii) Money transfer etc. are being undertaken by post offices.

June 2017

1-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.

Answer: (D) Term Deposit Account

2-What are the benefits we get by opening a bank account?

- Answer: i) Facilitates a safe custody of money
- ii) Helps in making payments
- iii) Helps in collection of money
- iv) Advances and loans
- v) Helps in smooth financial transactions
- vi) Safe deposit locker facilities.

March 2018

1-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.

Answer: B — Current Account

2-Why is Reserve Bank of India called 'Mother of Banks' ?

Answer: It controls all the banking transactions in India.

June 2018

1- Bankers' bank is

- (A) Vijaya Bank (B) Canara Bank (C) Reserve Bank of India (D) Corporation Bank.

Answer: C — Reserve Bank of India

2- What is the meaning of the French word 'Banque' ?

- Answer: i) Bench
ii) Money exchange table.

March 2019

What are the functions of Reserve Bank of India ?

Answer: — Monopoly of Note issue

- Banker of Government
- Bankers' Bank
- National Clearing House
- Controller of Credit
- Custodian of Foreign Exchange Reserves
- Promotion of Banking habits.

2-List out the advantages of opening a bank account.

Answer: — Facilitates safe custody of money

- Helps in making payments
- Helps in collection of money
- Helps to get advances and loans
- Helps in smooth financial transactions
- Helps to get safe deposit locker facility.

June 2019

1-What are the differences between Savings bank account and Current account?

Answer:

Savings Bank A/c	Current A/c
Opened in banks by salaried and fixed regular income persons	Opened by large number of regular transactions opened by businessman and entrepreneurs

Opened by senior citizens / Persons	Amount can be deposited or withdrawn any number of times in a day
Save money	Do not give any interest, collects the service charges
Interest	
Money can be withdrawn by cheques.	

March 2020

1-Mention the financial services provided by the post offices.

Answer: — Post Office Savings Bank

- Issue of National Savings Certificates
- Kissan Vikas Patra
- Monthly Recurring Deposits
- Postal Life Insurance
- Pension payment
- Money Transfer
- Postal Banking.

September: 2020

1-Name the different types of Bank Accounts.

Answer: — Savings Bank Account

- Current Account
- Recurring Deposit Account
- Term or Fixed Deposit Account.

July 2021

1-The Banker’s Bank is

- (A) NABARD
- (B) Apex Bank
- (C) Reserve Bank
- (D) IDBI

Answer: (C) Reserve Bank

March 2022

1-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.

Answer: (B) Current Account

2-What are the functions of banks?

Answer: — Accepting deposits

- Loans
- Money transfer
- Collecting cheques, drafts, bills
- Discounting of bills

- Safe deposit lockers
- Foreign Exchange
- Safe custody of valuables
- Letters of credit and guarantee
- Government transactions.

June 2022

1- Which are the types of Bank Account?

Answer: — Savings Bank Account

- Current Account
- Recurring Deposit Account
- Term / Fixed Deposit Account.

2-Mention the functions of bank.

Answer: — Accepting deposits

- Lending loans
- Transferring money
- Collecting money on cheques, drafts and bills
- Discounting of bills
- Hiring safe deposit lockers
- Conducting foreign exchange transactions
- Keeping valuable in safe custody
- Issuing letters of credit and guarantee
- Conducting Government transactions.

March 2023

1-Banks collect service charges from which type of bank accounts?

Answer: Current Account.

2-Banks provide a lot of services to its consumers. Explain.

Answer: — Credit cards

- Personal loans
- Home and Vehicle loans
- Mutual funds
- Business loans
- Safe Deposit lockers
- Debit cards
- Trust services
- Signature guarantees.

June 2023

1- The service received by the people from banks to safeguard their jewellerys and valuables, is

(A) Savings Bank Account service

(B) Safe deposit Locker service

(C) Term deposit service

(D) Current Account service

Answer: (B) Safe deposit Locker service

2- Which department issues the National Savings Certificates?

Answer: Post offices.

3-What are the steps followed to open a bank account ?

Answer: Decide the type of account

Approach the bank officer

Fill up the proposal form

Give reference-Adhaar, PAN other ID cards

Submit to the banks

The officer will verify the form

Initial deposit.

March 2024

1- How do the post offices help to save the money?

Answer: — National Saving Certificate

- Postal Saving bank
- Kissan Vikas Patra
- Monthly Recurring Deposits
- Postal Life Insurance
- Pension Payment
- Money transfer

2- How do the banks serve the customers?

Answer: — Credit Cards

- Personal loans
- Home / Vehicle loans
- Mutual funds
- Business loans
- Safe deposit lockers
- Debit Cards
- Trust Services
- Signature Guarantee

BUSINESS STUDIES:2 ENTREPRENEURSHIP

I- Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

1. The word entrepreneur has come from the French word _____ . (Entreprende)
2. The process of action an entrepreneur undertakes to establish an enterprise is called _____ . (Entrepreneurship)
3. District Industrial Centres were started in the year _____ (1978)

II. Discuss the following questions in group and then answer.

4. Who is an entrepreneur?

Answer: An innovator of new ideas in business

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

Answer: It is the ability to create and build something.

It is a knack of sensing the opportunity where others see chaos.

It is a mind to seek opportunities.

He derives benefits by setting up a venture.

It is an innovative activity.

6. What are the characteristics of Entrepreneurship?

Answer: Creativity.

Innovation.

Dynamism.

Leadership.

Team building.

Problem solving.

Risk taking.

Decision making.

Commitment.

Self Confidence.

7. Explain the importance of an entrepreneur.

Answer: Stimulates the economic progress.

Mobilize the savings of the public.

Create employment opportunities.

Promote countries export.

Introduces new methods.

Increases the National income.

Expand domestic market.

Introduce new products to markets.

8. What is the part played by the District centres in the development of Enterprises?

Answer: Promotion of new industrial estates.

Allotment of raw materials.

Financial assistance under self-employment schemes.

Technical support for project report.

March:2015

1-Which organisations should a person contact for advices to start his self-employment?

Answer: i) Advertising agencies, marketing consultancy

ii) Industrial consultancy, equipment rental and leasing

- iii) Photocopying centres
- iv) Industrial Research & development.

March 2016

1-Why were the District Industrial Centres established?

Answer: i) To establish industries in rural area.

ii) To provide integrated administrative support for promotion of small scale industries in rural areas.

June 2016

1-An Entrepreneur is a wealth of the country. How ?

Answer: He creates and builds something. / He increases production by inventing new methods.

March 2017

1-'Entrepreneurship is a creative activity.' Why?

Answer: i) Creating and building something with nothing ii) Knack of sensing of an opportunity iii) An act of turning an opportunity into an action iv) Derive benefits from opportunities.

June 2017

What is the main purpose of establishing 'District Industrial Centres' by the Government?

Answer: i) To establish industries in rural areas.

ii) To provide integrated administrative support for promotion of small scale industries in rural areas.

March 2018

1-What are the characteristics of an entrepreneur?

Answer: — Creativity

- Dynamism
- Team building
- Problem solving
- Risk taking
- Commitment
- Innovation
- Leadership
- Achievement motivation
- Goal orientation
- Decision making.

June 2018

1-List out the characteristics of entrepreneurs.

Answer: i) Creativity

ii) Dynamism

- iii) Team building
- iv) Problem solving
- v) Risk taking
- vi) Commitment
- vii) Innovation
- viii) Leadership
- ix) Achievement motivation
- x) Goal Orientation
- xi) Decision making.

March 2019

1-List out the functions of an entrepreneur.

Answer: — Prepares various plans for business

- Organises factors of production
- Takes decisions
- Co-ordinates things effectively
- Introduces new methods
- Handles budget of his concern
- Bears risks and uncertainty
- Gives directions.

March 2020

1-List out the main functions of an entrepreneur.

Answer: — Plans business activities

- Organises factors of production
- Takes decisions about product, technology, marketing, employment etc.
- Co-ordinates things
- Introduces new methods
- Handles budget
- Bears risk
- Gives directions to the business firms.

September 2020

1-How does an Entrepreneur help in economic development of a country?

Answer: — Promotes capital formation

- Provides large scale employment
- Increases GDP
- Increases per capita income
- Brings new products and services
- Enables to avail better quality goods at lower prices
- Promotes development of industries
- Reduces concentration of wealth
- Promotes export trade
- Changing technology.

March 2022

1-What are the entrepreneur's role in the economic development ?

Answer: — Capital formation

- Employment
- Increasing GDP / Per Capita Income
- Market development
- Improvement of Standard of living
- Development of industries
- Promotes exports
- Changing technology / innovations.

June 2022

1-Mention the characteristics of an entrepreneur.

Answer: — Creativity

- Innovation
- Leadership
- Self confidence
- Goal orientation
- Team building
- Achievement motivation
- Problem solving
- Dynamism
- Risk taking
- Decision making.

March 2023

1-Mention the characteristics of an entrepreneur.

Answer: — Creativity

- Dynamism
- Team building
- Problem solving
- Risk taking
- Commitment
- Innovation
- Leadership
- Achievement motivation
- Goal orientation
- Decision making.

June 2023

1- Entrepreneurship' is a creative activity. How ?

Answer: Ability to create and build something

- * Knack of sensing the opportunity
- * Contradiction

*** Attitude of seeking opportunity**

Take calculated risks

Derive setting up of benefits

Organised, and purposeful.

March 2024

1- Which characteristics should a person possess to become an entrepreneur?

Answer: — Creativity

- Dynamism
- Team building
- Problem solving
- Risk taking
- Commitment
- Innovation
- Leadership
- Achievement motivation
- Goal orientation
- Decision making.

BUSINESS STUDIES:3**CONSUMER EDUCATION AND PROTECTION**

Fill in the blanks with suitable answers:

1. The other name of the Consumer is (the king of market)
2. Person giving goods or services for money is called (Consumer)
3. The Consumer Day is observed onevery year. (March 15)
4. In the case of compensation exceeding 5.00 lakhs, the complaint has to be submitted to the (District Forum)

II. Answer the following questions in one word or sentence each:

5. Who is called a consumer?

Answer: A person who buys goods or hires or avails services for a consideration called price of Wages.

6. What is the main aim of Consumer Movement?

Answer: Protection of consumer rights is the main aim of consumer.

7. What is the Right of every Consumer?

Answer: The right of every consumer is getting quality goods and services.

8. When did Consumer Protection Act come into force in India?

Answer: In India consumer protection act came into force in 1986.

9. Who appoints the President of the District Consumer Forum?

Answer: State Government appoints the president of the district consumer forum.

III. Answer the following questions in two or three sentences each:

10. What are the problems faced by consumers?

Answer: The problems faced by consumers are.

Adulteration of goods.

Hike in price.

loss in weight

Low quality goods.

11. What are the causes for consumer exploitation?

Answer: Interference of middle men.

Trade malpractices in market,

Ambition of profiteering.

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

Answer: Safety and quality of goods.

Avoiding production and sale of dangerous goods.

Prevention of Trade Malpractices in the market.

Supervision on Quality, Weights, Measures and Price.

Creating awareness to the consumers

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

Answer: 1. The Consumer Movements were started by a few people who suffered on account of continuous exploitation by the traders

2. Such movements brought pressure on the government and alerted it to formulate new acts to safeguard the interests of the consumers.

3. In the last five decades, more than 30 Acts have been implemented.

4. E.g. Essential Commodities Act, Weights and Measures Act, Act against Adulteration of Food Articles etc., the Government of India Act 1986 is a significant step in this direction.

14. Mention three stages of Consumer Courts.

Answer: 1. District Forum.

2. State Commission.

3. National Commission

15. What are the methods to follow to file a complaint in consumer court?

Answer: A handwritten application should submit to the court.

It should be clear with address phone number.

The particular of the goods by which the losses incurred and the amount of loss should be specified clearly.

The bill/receipts should be enclosed.

There is no need of lawyers.
The consumer himself or herself can argue.

March 2019

1- 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

Answer: (A) — District Consumer Forum

2- When is the 'World Consumers' Day' celebrated ?

Answer: 15th March every year

June 2019

1-Teleshopping means

- (A) Trading from home itself
(B) Trading at international level
(C) Domestic trade
(D) Retail trading.

Answer: (A) — Trading from home itself

2-Why is it necessary to protect the consumers in the recent days ?

Answer: To protect the consumer from exploitation.

March 2020

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

Answer: U.S. President John F. Kennedy adopted a legislation comprising of four rights.

September 2020

1-Why is March 15th of every year observed as World Consumer Rights Day?

Answer: On that day, John F. Kennedy gave the American Consumer four basic rights.

July 2021

1-15th 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

Answer: (A) John F. Kennedy accepted the Consumer rights on this day

2-The Consumer Protection Act was passed in India in the year

- (A) 1966 (B) 1976
(C) 1986 (D) 1996

Answer: (C) 1986.

March 2022

1-What are the objectives of Consumer Protection Act?

Answer: — Safety / quality

- Avoiding production / Sale of dangerous goods
- Preventing malpractices in the market
- Quality, weights, measures, price, supervision
- Compensating the consumers
- Consumer Education.

June 2022

1-In India, the Consumer Protection Act came into force in the year

(A) 1962 (B) 1968

(C) 1976 (D) 1986.

Answer: (D) 1986

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

Answer: John F. Kenney — the right to safety, the right to information, the right to choose and the right to be heard.

March 2023

1-Rajesh purchased a TV worth Rs. Twenty-five Thousand. It broke down within two days. The TV company did not consider his complaint. He has to file a case in a

- (A) District Consumer Forum**
- (B) The State Consumer Commission**
- (C) The National Consumer Commission**
- (D) Taluk Consumer Forum**

Answer: (A) District Consumer Forum

2-What are the main objectives of Consumer Protection Act?

Answer: — Importance for safety and quality

- Avoiding production and sale of dangerous goods
- Prevention of trade malpractices
- Supervision on quality, weights
- Supervision on price
- Compensating the consumers in case of any problem arising as a result of trade
- Creating awareness to the consumers through Consumer Education.

June 2023

1-What are the objectives of Consumer Protection Act ?

Answer: Importance for safety, quality

Avoiding sale of dangerous goods

Prevention of trade malpractices

Supervision on quality

Supervision on weight, measures and price

Compensating the consumers -Awareness to the consumers -Give the consumers education.

March:2024

1- Every year 'World Consumers Day' is celebrated on

(A) March 15

(B) December 10

(C) July 11

(D) June 5

Ans: (A) March 15

2-"Teleshopping has become more popular nowadays." Why?

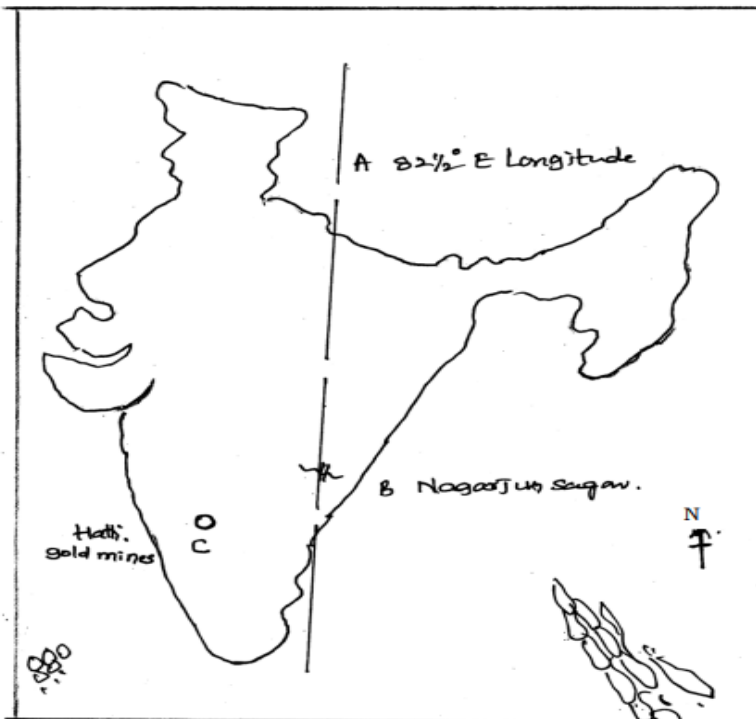
Answer: Information technology development — getting things delivered to the spot.

MAP

March:2015

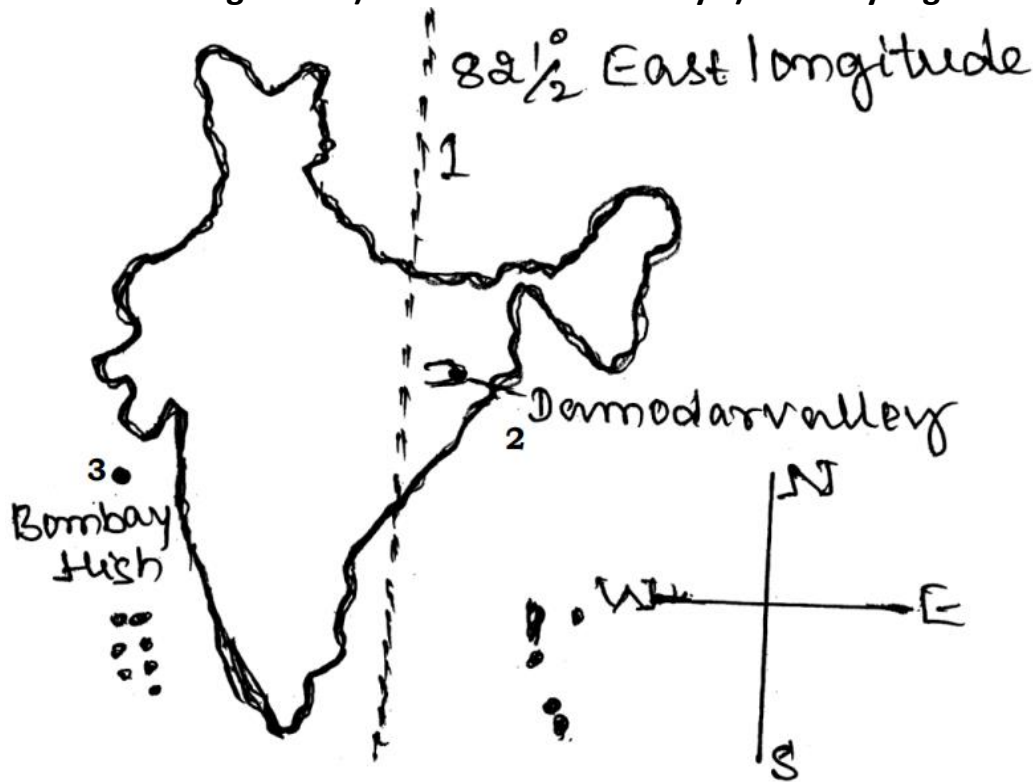
1- Draw an outline map of India and mark the following:

82 $\frac{1}{2}$ ° E longitude b) Nagarjunasagar project c) Hatti Gold Mines.



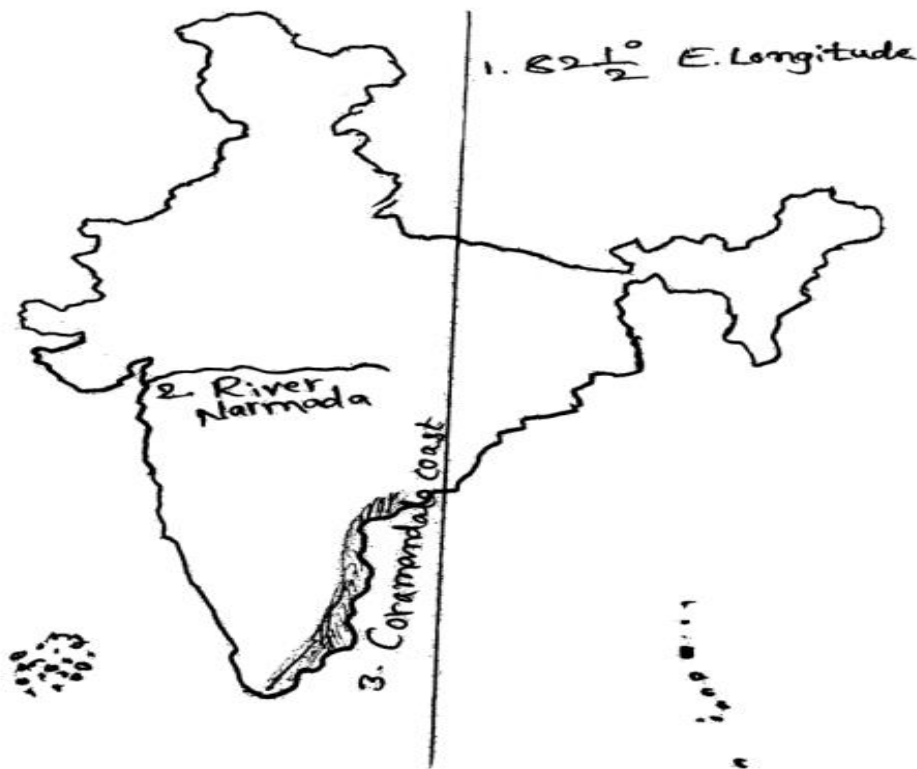
June 2105

1- Draw an outline map of India and mark the following:
 82 ½ ° East longitude b) Damodar River Valley c) Bombay High.



March 2016

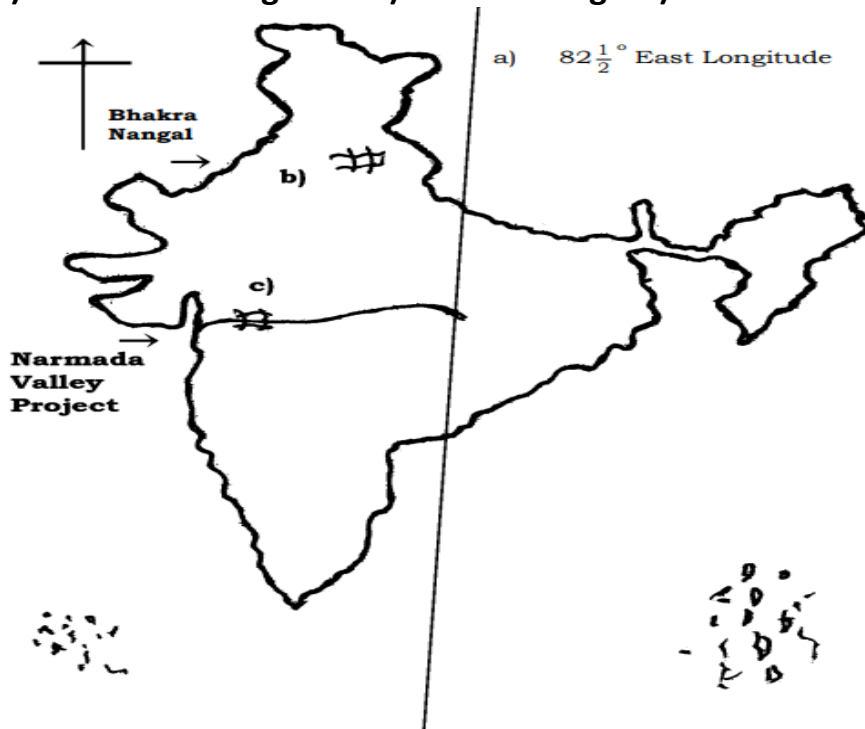
1- Draw an outline map of India and mark the following:
 a) 82 ½ ° East longitude b) River Narmada c) Coromandel Coast.



June 2016

Draw an outline map of India and mark the following:

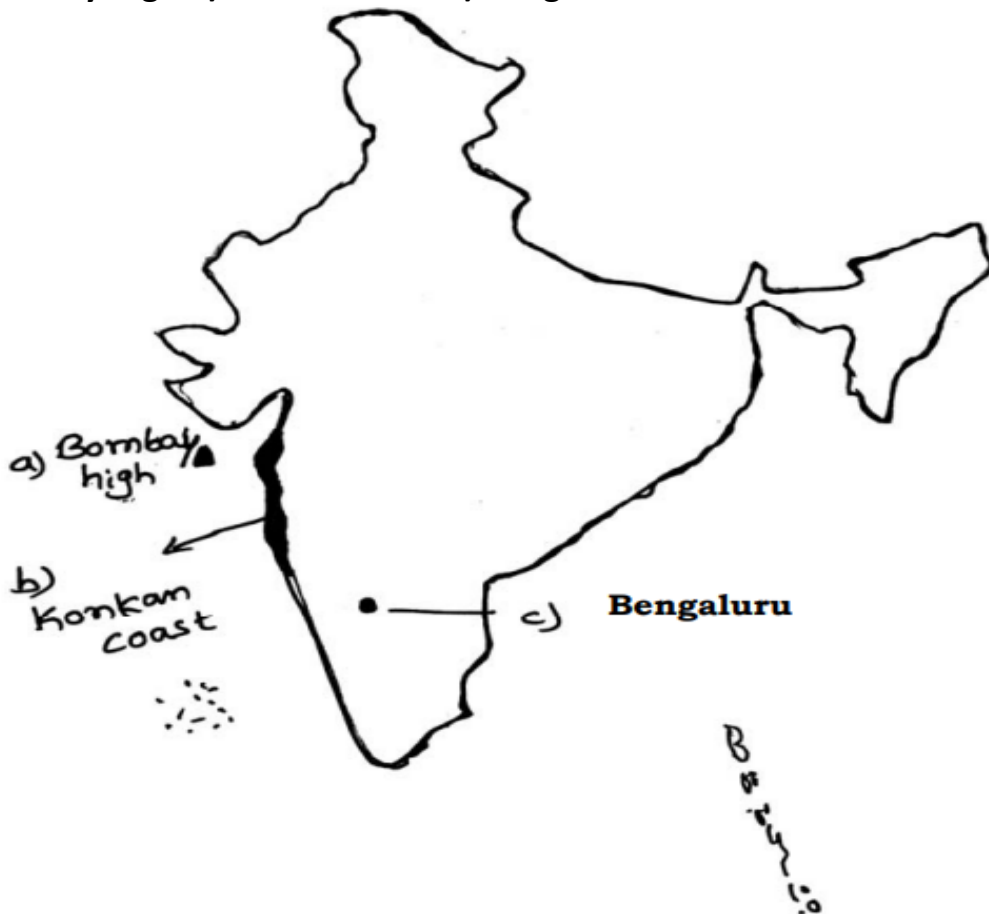
- a) $82\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ East Longitude b) Bhakra Nangal c) Narmada Valley Project.



March 2017

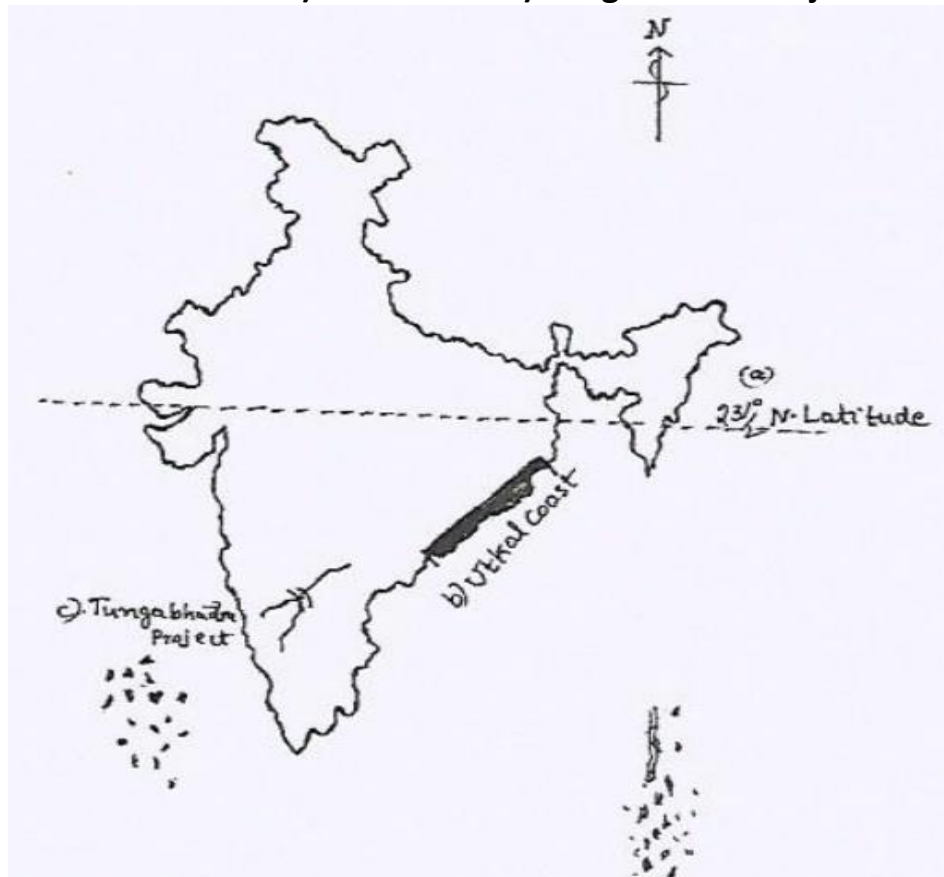
1-Draw an outline map of India and mark the following:

- Bombay High b) Konkan Coast c) Bengaluru.



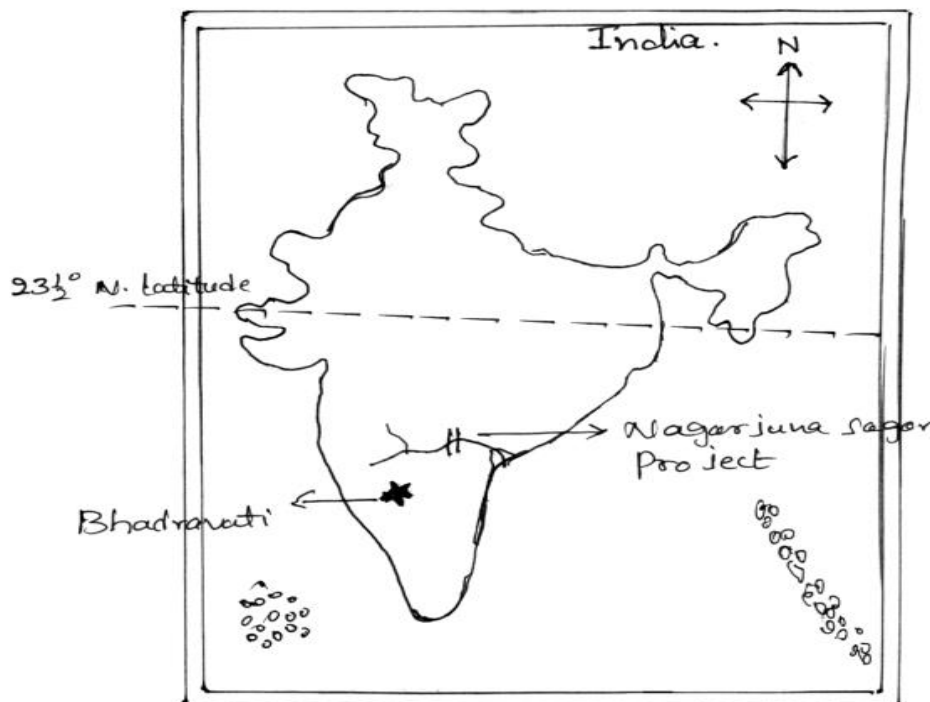
June 2017

1- Draw an outline map of India and mark the following:
 a) $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N. Latitude b) Utkal Coast c) Tungabhadra Project.



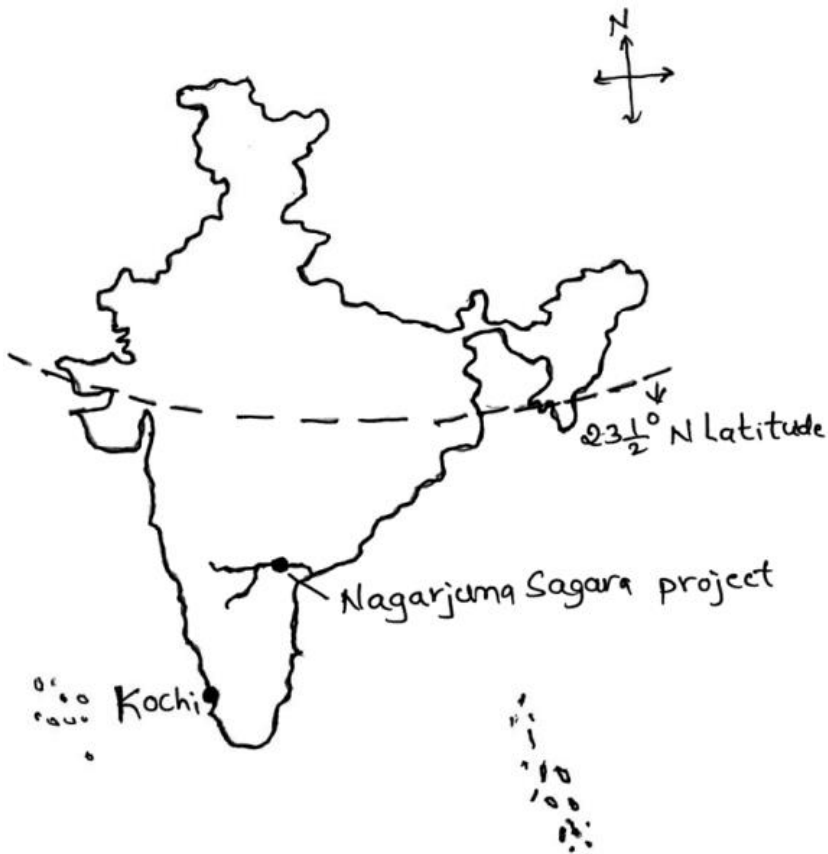
March 2018

Draw an outline map of India and mark the following :
 a) $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N Latitude b) Nagarjuna Sagar Project c) Bhadravati.



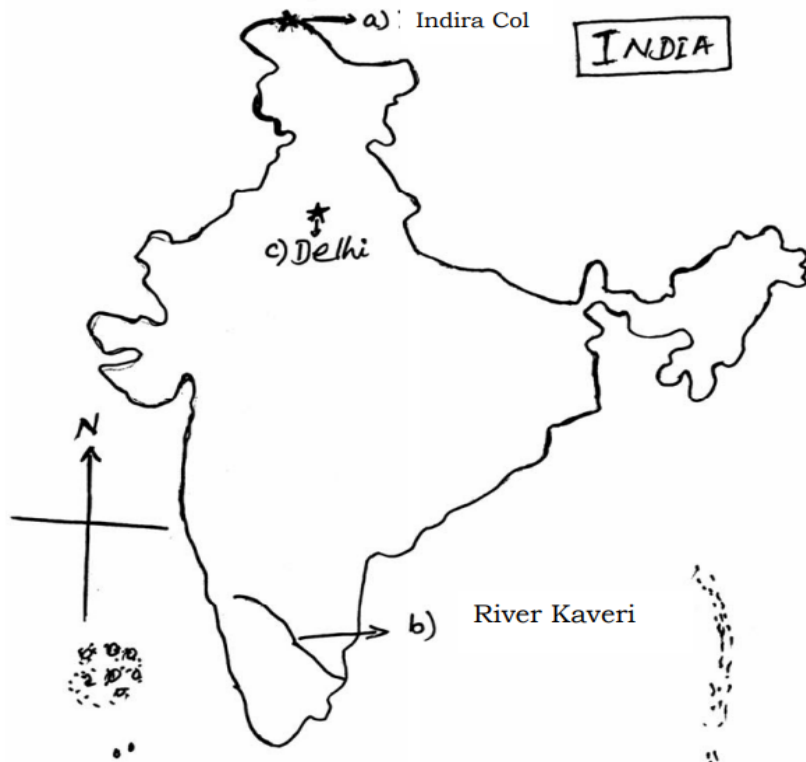
June 2018

Draw an outline map of India and mark the following:
 a) $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N Latitude b) Nagarjuna Sagar Project c) Kochi.



March 2019

Draw an outline map of India and mark the following :
 a) Indira Col b) River Kaveri c) Delhi.



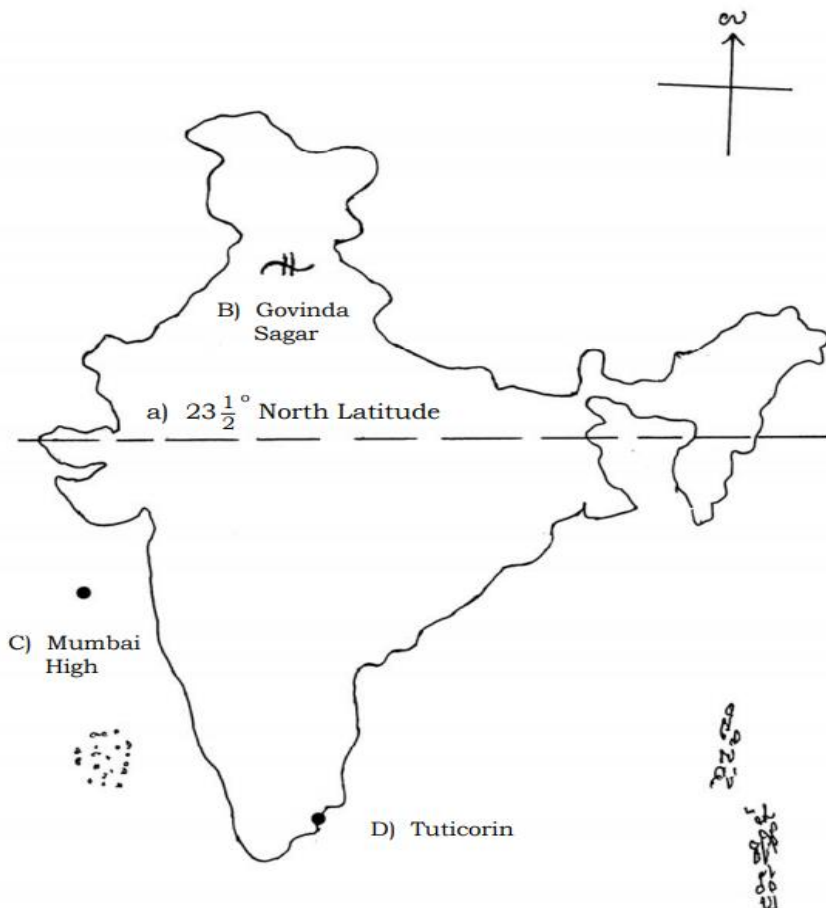
June 2019

1- Draw an outline map of India and mark the following:
Kandla b) Digboi c) Kanyakumari.



March 2020

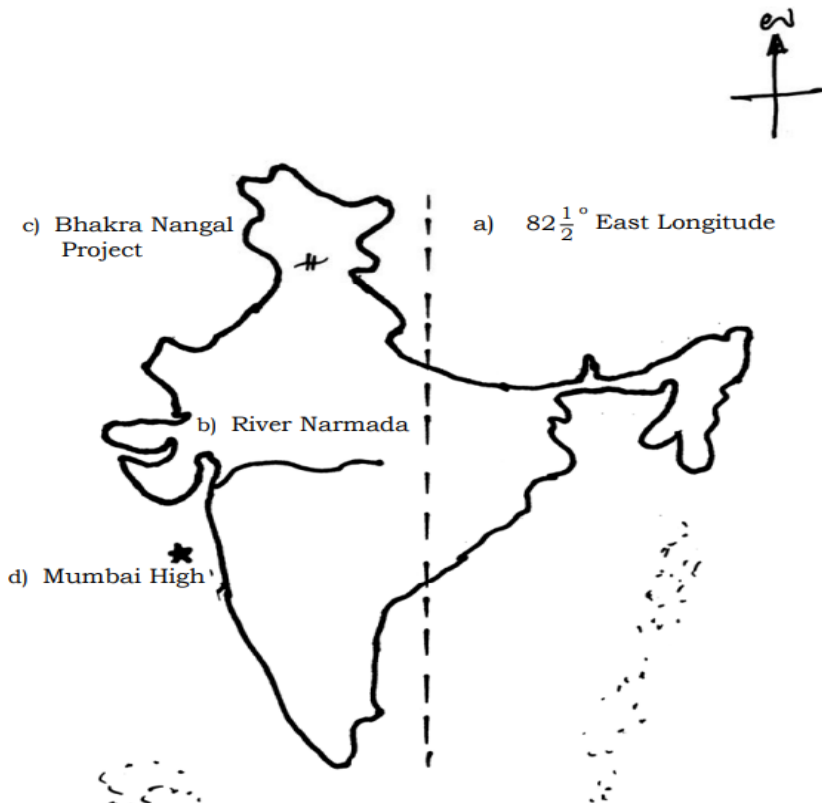
1-Draw an outline map of India and mark the following :
23 ½ ° North Latitude b) Govinda Sagar c) Mumbai High d) Tuticorin.



September 2020

Draw an outline map of India and mark the following :

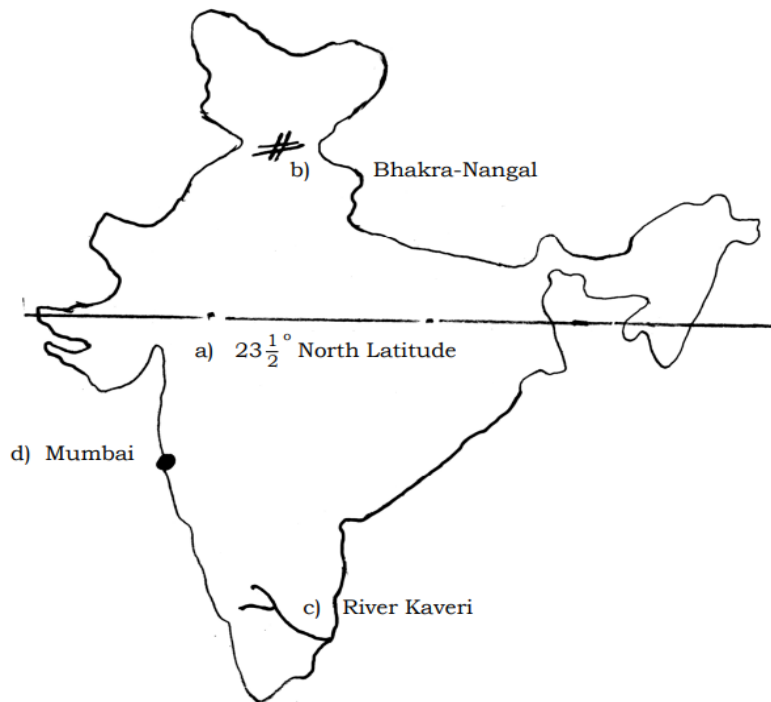
- 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ ° East Longitude b) River Narmada c) Bhakra Nangal Project d) Mumbai High.



March 2022

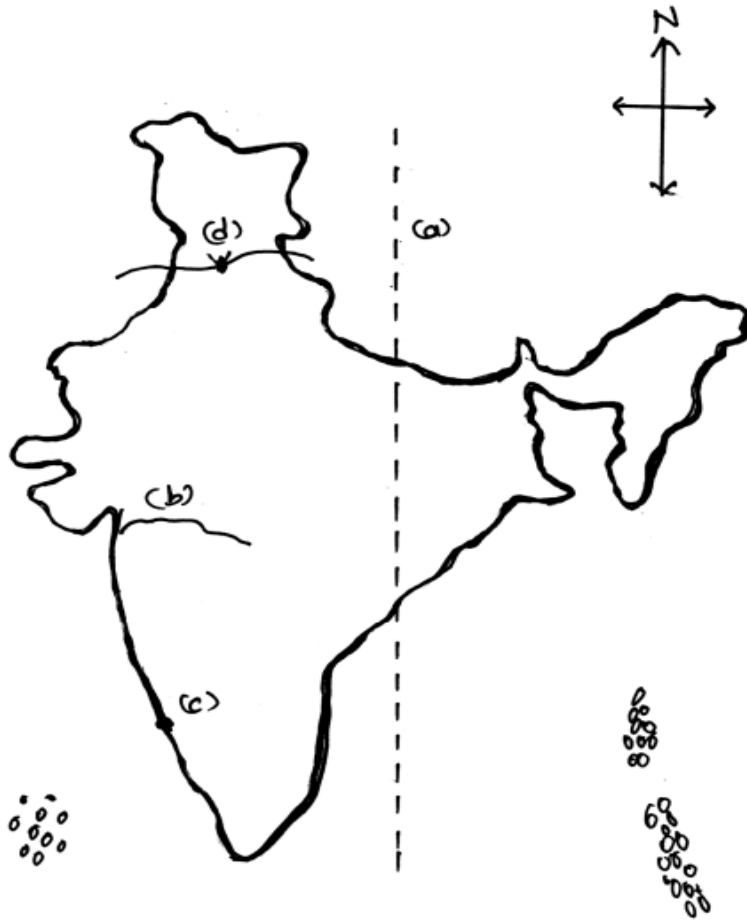
1- Draw an outline map of India and mark the following :

- a) 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ ° North Latitude North Latitude (b) Bhakra-Nangal (c) River Kaveri (d) Mumbai.



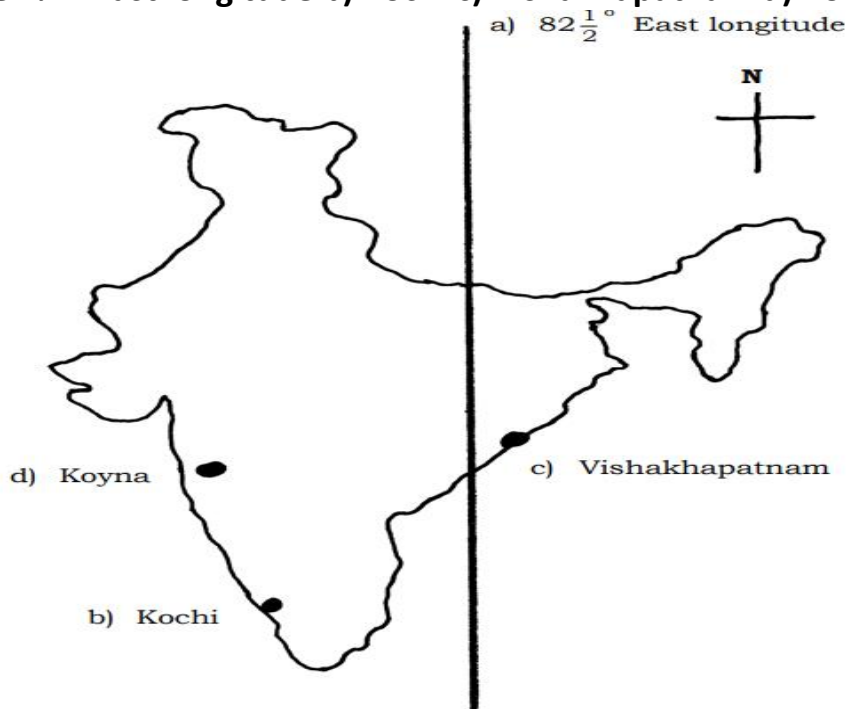
June 2022

1-Draw an outline map of India and mark the following :
 82 ½ °E. Longitude b) River Narmada c) New Mangaluru Port d) Bhakra-Nangal project.



March 2023

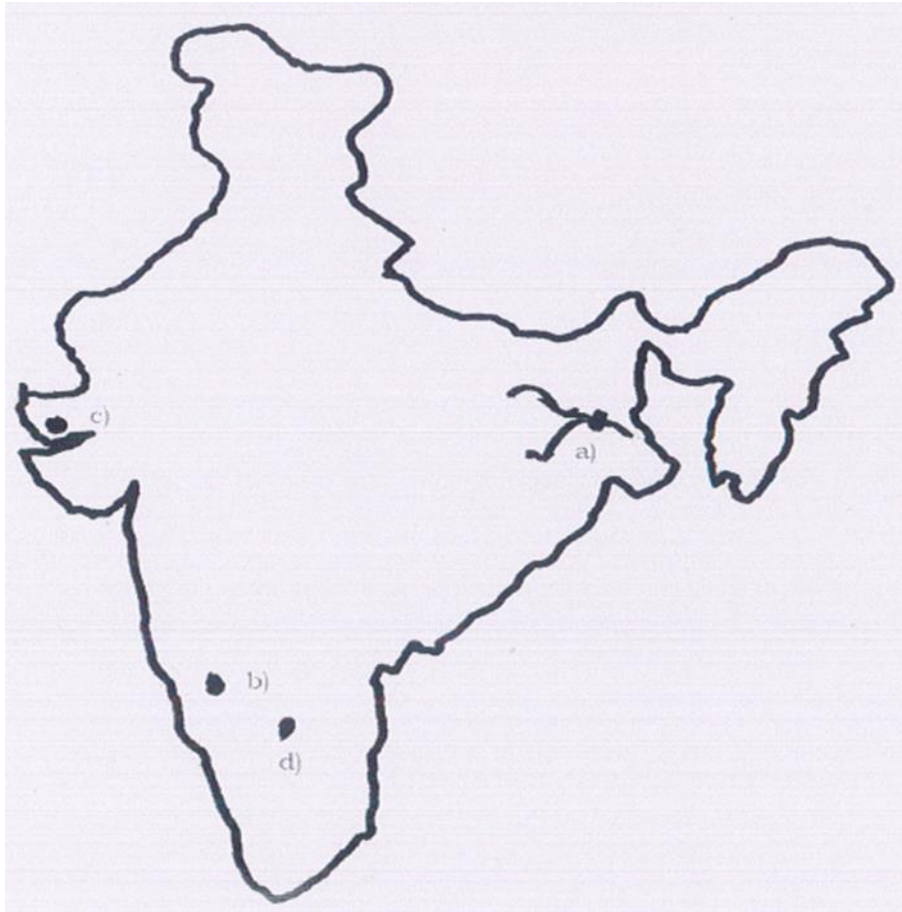
1-Draw an outline map of India and mark the following :
 82 ½ ° East longitude b) Kochi c) Vishakhapatnam d) Koyna.



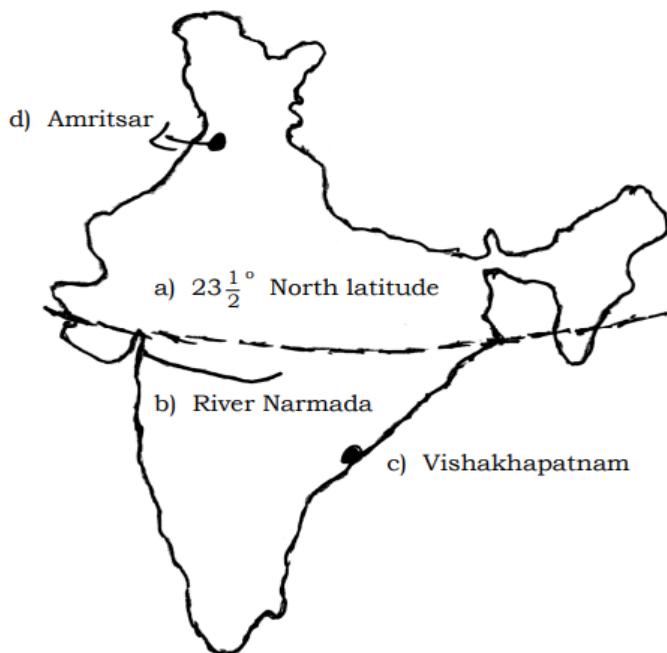
June 2023

1- VI. Draw an outline map of India and mark the following:

(a) Damodar Valley (b) Bhadravathi (c) Kandla (d) Bangalore.



March 2024



wars	Treaties
1 - Ended first Carnatic war	-Aix-la-chapelle
2 - Ended 2nd Carnatic war	-Pondicherry treaty
3 - Ended 3rd Carnatic war	-Paris treaty
4 - Ended 1st Anglo- Maratha war	-Salbai Treaty
5 - 1 st Anglo- Mysore war ended	-Madras Treaty
6 - Ended 2nd Anglo-Mysore war	-Manglore Treaty
7 - Ended 3rd Anglo-Mysore war	-Srirangapatna Treaty

wars	Reasons
1 st Anglo-Maratha war	Internal war for the post of Peshwa
2 nd Anglo-Maratha war	Conflic between the Maratha chieftains
3 rd Anglo-Maratha war	Maratha families tried to protect their indepence
1 st Anglo-Mysore War	Hyder Ali attacked on Arcot
2 nd Anglo-Mysore	The British captured Mahe
3 rd Anglo-Mysore	Political problems of Travancore
4 th Anglo-Mysore war	Tippu refused Subsidiary Alliance
1857 Revolt	A rumour spread that the bullets and guns were in the fat of Pig and Cow.
1 st World war	The murder of Arche Duke Francis Ferdinand princess of Austria
2 nd World war	Russia attacked on Poland

Articles

Article-17	Prohibits of Untouchability
Article 19	Right speak and right to express
Article 21	Living is a fundamental right
Article -24	Prohibition of Child labour
Article 51	International peace and co-existence
Amendment 73	Uniform system of Panchayat
Article 371	Eradication of regional imbalance
Article 371 J	Eradication of regional imbalance in Karnataka

Policies	Introduced	Year
Dual Government	Robert Clive	1765
Subsidiary Alliance	Lord Wellesley	1798
Doctrine of Lapse	Dalhousie	1848
Permanent Zamindar system	Lord Cornwallis	1793
Mahalwari System	R.M. Bird and James Thompson	
Ryotwari System	Alexander Reed	1792

Organisation	Head quarter
UNO	New yark
International court of justice	Heague in Netherland
Food and Agriculture Organization	Rome
WHO, ILO, WTO	Geneva
UNESCO	Paris
I.M.F. (International Monetary Fund)	Washington
I.B.R.D. (International Bank of Reconstruction and Development)	Washington
SAARC	Katmandu

Digital social science YouTube channel



**lesson wise explanation
Questions and answers
Quiz**

**BEST OF LUCK
THANK YOU**