



Department of School Education,
Bangalore Urban Zilla Panchayat,

**District Institute of Education and Training (DIET)
Bangalore Urban District.**

SSLC Social Science Question Bank



SPOORTHIIYA KANAJA



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ENGLISH MEDIUM

ಸಲಹೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶನ

ಶ್ರೀ. ಶಿವಪ್ಪ.

ಪ್ರಾಂಶುಪಾಲರು ಹಾಗೂ ಪದನಿಮಿತ್ತ

ಉಪನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು (ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ)

ಡಯಟ್ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ.

ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ. ಶ್ರೀದೇವಿ. ಡಿ. ಎ.

ಹಿರಿಯ ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸಕರು

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ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ. ಜಯಮ್ಮ. ಆರ್.

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ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ರಚನಾ ತಂಡ

ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಕವಿತಾ. ಎಮ್. ಎನ್.ಸಹ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರು.

ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಪ್ರೌಢ ಶಾಲೆ, ಹೊಂಬೇಗೌಡನಗರ,ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ವಲಯ , ೦೩

ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಲಲಿತಾಂಬ ಟಿ. ಕೆ. .ಸಹ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರು.

ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಪ್ರೌಢ ಶಾಲೆ,ಜಯನಗರ ೯ನೇ ಬ್ಲಾಕ್..ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ವಲಯ , ೦೩

ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಉಷಾರಾಣಿ. ಎಮ್. .ಸಹ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರು.

ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಪ್ರೌಢ ಶಾಲೆ, ಭುವನೇಶ್ವರಿ ನಗರ, ಕೆ. ಎಸ್. ಮಠ. ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ವಲಯ , ೦೧

ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಬಿ. ಎ. ಶ್ರೀಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ .ಸಹ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರು.

ಕೆ. ಪಿ. ಎಸ್. ಬಸವನಗುಡಿ , ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ವಲಯ , ೦೧

ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಮಂಜುಳ .ಸಹ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರು.

ಕೆ. ಪಿ. ಎಸ್. ಬಸವನಗುಡಿ , ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ವಲಯ , ೦೧

HISTORY

CHAPTER_1

THE ADVENT OF EUROPEANS TO INDIA

I. Fill in the blanks

1. In 1453 the city of Constantinople was captured by _____
2. The dual government policy was implemented by ___ in Bengal.
3. The sea route between India and Europe was discovered by ____.
4. The merchants who monopolized trade among European nations are _____
5. The capital of French in India was _____
6. The famous governor general of French was _____
7. Vasco Da Gama, Portuguese sailor reached ___ of India through sea route.
8. Dutch belongs to ___ country
9. Gateway of European trade was _____
10. The administration centre of Portugues in India was _____.

II. Answer the following in a sentence each.

1. Who was the real founder of Portuguese Empire in India?
2. Who was the prince of England who gave Bombay on a rent to East India Company?
3. Who gave permission to British to establish their trading centres in India?
4. Where did British established their first war house in India?
5. Who were the first to re -establish trade between India and Europe?
6. Who was the Portuguese viceroy came to India after Vasco da Gama?
7. Who introduced 'Blue water 'policy?
8. When did Dutch East India Company establish?
9. Who issued a royal charter authorizing the East India Company to trade with eastern countries for 15 years?
10. Where did British establish their residency centers in India?
11. Who introduced the "Dual Government" in Bengal?
12. Why Blue water policy was introduced by Portuguese?

III. Answer the following in 3 to 4 / 5 to 6 sentences each.

1. The battle of Buxar helped British to get various facilities- justify.

2. State the causes factors that resulted in the discovery of a new sea route to India.
3. How did trade take place between India and Europe during the middle ages?
4. List out the European countries who came to India for trade.
5. Explain the dual government system.
6. List out the reason / causes for the battle of Buxar.
7. Mention the effects / results of the battle of Buxar.
8. Constantinople was considered as the gateway of European trade- justify.
9. Name the spices of India which were in great demand at Europe.
10. How did British Suppress French and gained Monopoly in India?
11. State the reasons and results of Plassey War.
12. What were the factors for the decline of the Dutch Power in India?
13. Scientific inventions helped to discover new sea route to India. How? OR
"Scientific developments led to sea voyages". How?
14. Second Carnatic war brought laurels to the English. Justify the statement.
15. State the causes and effects of third Carnatic war.
16. Battle of Plassey was the first step to British to gain political control over India. Substantiate this statement.
17. Explain the struggle of British and French to gain their control over South India.
18. "The fall of Constantinople resulted in important developments in History". Justify.
19. The Carnatic wars declined the power of French in South India. How?
20. Explain how Raja Marthanda Varma checked the Dutch.

CHAPTER 2

THE EXTENSION OF THE BRITISH RULE

I. Fill in the blanks.

1. The last Peshwa of Marathas was_____
2. At the end of First Anglo Maratha war ____was entered between the Marathas and the British. OR
The first Anglo Maratha war was ended with the treaty of _____.
3. The Second Anglo Maratha war was ended with the treaty of____
4. The treaty of friendship signed between British and Sikh in_____

5. British installed _____ as the ruler of Satara.
6. The maintenance of army became easy for British in India due to _____ policy.
7. The Peshwa Baji Rao II entered subsidiary alliance because _____
8. The first princely state to accept subsidiary alliance is _____

II Answer in a sentence each.

1. Who became the Peshwa of Marathas after the 1st Anglo Maratha war?
2. What was the main reason for 2nd Anglo Maratha war?
3. Name the humiliating treaty that made the sick to accept their defeat.
4. Who introduced subsidiary alliance?
5. Who introduced the policy of doctrine of Lapse?
6. Name the treaty signed between British and Sikh.
7. What was the effect of Shah Alam II giving Kora and Allahabad to Marathas?
8. Hyderabad Province had to keep a British contingent in its province after 1798. Why?
9. Why did Wellesley introduce Subsidiary Alliance?
10. Why did Wellesley resigned for his post and returned to England?
11. State the main cause for the 3rd Anglo Maratha war.
12. What is meant by subsidiary alliance?

III. Answer the following in 3 to 4 / 5 to 6 sentences each.

1. Explain the reasons for 1st Anglo Maratha war.
2. Explain the reasons for 2nd Anglo Maratha war.
3. Explain the 3rd Anglo Maratha war.
4. Mention the effects/ results of Anglo- Sikh war.
5. Explain the conditions of subsidiary alliance. OR What were the terms to be followed by the states accepting subsidiary alliance?
6. How did the doctrine of lapse support the expansion of British Empire in India?
7. How did the British expand their empire during Wellesley's period?
8. "Those who signed subsidiary alliance were the puppet in the hands of the British East India Company". Substantiate. OR How did subsidiary alliance control Indian provinces?
9. Name the states annexed by British under the policy of Doctrine of Lapse.
10. How did the British establish their supremacy over Punjab province?

CHAPTER 3
THE IMPACT OF THE BRITISH RULE IN INDIA

I. Fill in the blanks.

1. Diwani Adalat, the civil court was introduced by_____
2. The post of superintendent of police was created by_____
3. The British officer who supported modern education in India is_____
4. English education in India is introduced by_____
5. _____ Criticized that the tax payment by the East India company to the British government as 'criminal tax'
6. The administration of civil services was introduced by_____
7. Cornwallis opened Fort William college in _____
8. New Universities at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras were established by _____
9. The Reserve Bank of India was established in _____ during British period.
10. The Peel Commission in 1857 recommended reformation in _____ system.
11. The land tax system introduced by Alexander Reed is _____.

II. Answer the following in a sentence each.

1. Who argued that "all the natives of Hindustan are completely corrupt"?
2. What is "Fouzadaari Adalat"?
3. Mention the duty of Kotwal.
4. What was the significance of the police commission of 1902?
5. Who established /started the Sanskrit college in Banaras?
6. Who pressed for the extension of British education in India?
7. The Minto-Morley Reforms of 1909 laid the foundation for the partition of India. How?
8. Why did the British create "Separate Electorate College" in 1909?
9. The Government of India Act of 1935 became an important document in independent India. Why?
10. Why was Fort William College opened in Calcutta?
11. What is the difference between Diwani Adalat and Fouzadari Adalat?
12. Who became the first Viceroy of India in 1858?

III. Answer the following in 5 to 6 sentences each.

1. Explain the impact of the British land tax system.

OR

British revenue system affected Indian agriculture. Substantiate.

2. Explain the judicial system formulated through East India Company.

3. List out the impact/ effects of British education.

OR

The new thinking and cultural perception that emerged due to the British education system created a new generation- illustrate.

4. List out the main aspects of Ryotwari system.

5. Explain the civil service system of British.

6. How did British maintain the internal law and order situation?

OR

Explain the police system introduced by the British.

7. What were the restrictions imposed in Regulating Act?

8. How does the Indian government act of 1935 become the base of Indian constitution?

9. "The British used Indian Council Act of 1909 to divide and rule India". Justify.

10. How is Ryotwari System different from Zamindari System?

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

12. What are the important features of 1919 Act?

CHAPTER 4

OPPOSITIONS TO BRITISH RULE IN KARNATAKA AND WODIYARS OF MYSORE

I. Fill in the blanks.

1. The second Anglo Mysore war ended with _____ treaty.

2. The Bedas of _____ village of Belgaum district rebelled against the British.

3. The Amara Sulya rebellion was basically a _____ rebellion.

4. Kittur chennamma adopted a boy named _____

5. The third Anglo Mysore war ended with _____ treaty.

6. The credit of constructing Bangalore – Mysore Railway line goes to _____.

7. The First Anglo Mysore war ended with the Treaty of _____.

8. Raja wodiyar made _____ as his capital.

II. Answer the following in a sentence each.

1. Who offered the crown "Rajamudi" to lord Cheluvarya Swamy?

2. Who called Krishnaraja Wodiyar IV as Rajarshi?

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

4. Why did the British shift Rani chennamma from Bylahongala to Kusugal prison?

5. Under whose leadership British attacked against Kittur ?

6. Which is the first city got electrified in India?

7. What was the measure taken by Krishnaraja Wodiya IV to develop Primary education?

8. Which is the State Anthem of Mysore? Who composed it?

III. Answer the following in 5 to 6 sentence each.

1. The fourth Anglo Mysore war strengthened the position of the British in Mysore -discuss.

2. Mention the conditions of Srirangapatna Treaty. OR The third Anglo – Mysore war reduced the strength of Tippu Sultan of Mysore. Justify.

3. Explain in brief the rebellion of Koppal.

4. Why did Lord Wellesley declare war against Tippu in 1799?

Or

What are the reasons /causes for 4th Anglo Mysore war?

5. Explain the rebellion of Kitturu under Rani Chennamma.

6. Discuss the Surapura rebellion in brief.

7. How did Hyder Ali come to power? OR Explain how Hyder Ali rising to power.

8. The treaty of Madras was inevitable for British. Why?

9. What are the effects of 2nd Anglo Mysore war?

IV. Answer the following in 8 to 10 sentences each.

1. Explain the method of resisting the British power of by Dandiya wagh.

2. Explain the method adopted by Rayana to fight the British.

3. Why do we remember Mysore Wodiyars?

4. Explain the contributions of Putta basappa of Kodagu in the freedom struggle.

5. What are the achievements of Chikka Deva Raja Wodiyar?

6. Mysore become a model state during the reign of Krishna Raja wadiyar IV. Substantiate. OR “ Krishnaraja Wodiya IV’s contribution is more for the development of Mysore province”. Justify.
7. Explain the role of K Sheshadri Iyer as the Diwan of Mysore.
8. How did the Bedas of Halagali revolt against the British?

CHAPTER 5

SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS REFORM MOVEMENTS

I.Fill in the blanks.

1. In Indian history 19th century is referred to as the period of_____
2. _____has been called The Father of Indian Renaissance.
3. Raja Ram Mohan Roy started a Bengali newspaper known as_____
4. The call “Back to Vedas” was given by _____
5. The one who started the newspaper “New India” is _____
6. _____was the founder of Prarthana Samaja.
7. The famous book of Jyotiba Phule was_____
- 8._____ Proclaimed that India should be for Indians.
9. Dayananda Saraswati realized that the remedies to the maladies of India are present in Vedas, so he declared _____.
10. Swami Vivekananda’s Guru was _____.
11. _____ propogated that freedom was the basic necessity of every individual.
12. It was ----- who started the Young Bengali Movement
13. The self-respect movement was started by -----

II. Answer the following in a sentence each.

1. Name the book written by Dayananda Saraswati.
2. Who abolished sati system in 1829?
3. Who was the founder of Arya samaj?
4. What is Purification Ritual?
5. Who founded Ramakrishna mission?
6. Name the newspaper started by Annie Besant.
7. Name the movement started by Narayana Guru.
8. How did Governor General William Bentick support Raja Rammohan Roy’s fight against Sati system?

9. Why did Sir Syed Ahmed Khan start Aligarh Movement?

10. Who founded the Dravida Kazhagam ?

III. Answer the following in 5 to 6 sentences each.

1. Mention the preachings of Brahma samaja. OR What are the contributions of Raja Rammohanroy to the Indian socioreligious reforms?

2. Explain the reforms propagated by Satya Shodaka Samaja.

3. Mention the contributions of Aligarh movement.

4. Swami Vivekananda was a great inspiration to the youth -Explain.

5. Which are the reforms brought by Annie Besant? OR “The contributions of Annie Besant to Indian culture and politics is unforgettable”. Justify.

6. Mention the objectives of Arya samaj. OR Explain the socio – religious reform movement by Dayananda Saraswathi.

7. List out the contributions of Narayana Guru Dharma Paripalana Yogam organization .

8. “The 19th century in Indian History is referred to as the period of “Indian Renaissance”. Why? OR The 19th century is considered as the reformation and new awakening time in the history of India. Why?

9. Name the prominent organizations that brought social and religious reform movements in 19th century.

10. What are the contributions made by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan to Muslim society?

11. Jyothiba Phule’s social reforms are most popular. Why?

12. Write the type of struggle of the young Bengali movement.

13. List the highlights of the Periyar movement.

CHAPTER 6

THE FIRST WAR OF INDIAN INDEPENDENCE (1857)

I. Fill in the blanks.

1. British historians refer to the 1857 revolt as_____

2. 1857 mutiny first started at_____

3. _____killed the British major during the 1857 revolt.

4. The leader who revolted against the British in Kanpur _____

II. Answer the following in a sentence each.

1. Why did Indian soldiers oppose the use of Royal Enfield rifles?

2. What was the immediate cause for the revolt of 1857?
3. Why was Mangal Pandey hanged?
4. “ In 1857 revolt, the sepoys lost the faith of common people”, why?
5. Who was declared as the Emperor of India by the sepoys during 1857 revolt?

III. Answer the following in 5 to 6 sentences each.

1. What are the political and military causes for 1857 revolt?
2. What are the administrative reasons /causes for 1857 revolt?
3. Mention the reasons for the failure of 1857 revolt. OR

“The first war of Indian Independence did not bring expected results”. Give reasons. OR The first war of Indian Independence failed due to many reasons. Justify the statement.

4. What were the features of declaration of the British queen in 1858?
5. Mention the effects /results of 1857 revolt. OR

“The first war of Indian Independence brought prominent changes”. Explain.

6. “The condition of Indian soldiers in the British army was very pathetic”. Justify.
7. How did Barackpur become the outbreak of 1857 revolt? Explain.
8. Explain how the economic policy of the British became the cause for the First war of Indian Independence.

CHAPTER 7

THE FREEDOM STRUGGLE

I. Fill in the blanks.

1. ____brought in Domestic papers control act to exercise control over the Indian publications.
2. ____was the founder of Indian National Congress.
3. Drain theory was propagated by____
4. The book written by Bal Gangadhar Tilak is _____
5. Viceroy _____ proposed the plan to divide Bengal.
6. ‘Swaraj is my birthright’ was declared by _____
7. Jallianwala Bagh Massacre was a protest against _____ act.
8. The person who started’ Mahad’ and ‘Kalaram’ temple moment was_____.

9. Gandhiji started Salt Satyagraha at_____.
10. President of Indian National Congress Haripura session was_____.
11. The purpose of dividing Bengal in 1905 according to Indians was _____.
12. Gandhiji launched Champaran movement to support _____
13. The movement led by Ali Brothers was _____
14. Iron man of India was _____
15. Swaraj Party was established in the year _____.

II. Answer the following in a sentence each.

1. Why did the radicals call moderates as 'political beggars'?
2. Why was Dr. Haralu awarded the title Kaiser – E – Hind?
3. Which were the organizations in India before the establishment of the Indian National Congress?
4. What is Drain Theory?
5. Why Congress boycotted the Simon Commission?
6. The aim of "Purna Swaraj" was declared by Jawaharlal Nehru in which Congress session?

III. Answer the following in 8 to 10 sentences each.

1. Explain the role of Bal Gangadhar Tilak in the freedom struggle.
2. Explain the role of Moderates in freedom struggle. OR
What were the demands put forward by the moderates to the British Government?
3. What were the reasons for withdrawing of partition of Bengal?
4. Explain the contributions of Extremists /Radicals to freedom struggle. OR
Extremists played a major role in the Indian freedom struggle. Justify.
5. Explain the contributions of Revolutionaries in freedom struggle. OR
The role of revolutionaries in Freedom struggle is very important. Why?
6. Explain Non co-operation movement. OR
What were the major developments that took place during Non Co-operation movement?
7. Explain Quit India movement.
8. Explain the role of Subhash Chandra Bose in freedom struggle. OR
How did Subhash Chandra Bose fight against the British during freedom movement?
9. Explain the role of Tribal Movement in freedom struggle.
10. Explain the achievements of Dr B.R Ambedkar. OR
"Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was a great social reformer". Justify.

11. Explain the contributions of Nehru as a prime minister. OR

“Nehru was the pioneer of developmental programmes in independent India.” Explain.

12. Explain the Farmers and Labours’ revolt in freedom struggle. OR

The protests organized by the farmers are important in National freedom struggle. Explain.

13. How were Extremists different from moderates?

14. Rowlatt Act of the British intensified the freedom struggle in India. Substantiate.

15. Explain the Jallianwalla Bagh Massacre.

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

17. Explain the situations that seeded the ideas of partitioning India in Muslim league.

OR

“Partition of India was inevitable at the time of Independence”. Justify.

18. Explain the Quit India movement and what were the reasons for the failure of this movement.

19. Write a note on Simon Commission.

20. Who established Swaraj Party and why?

CHAPTER 8

INDIA AFTER INDEPENDENCE

I. Fill in the blanks.

1. The first President of India was _____

2. The first Home Minister of India was _____

3. The last Governor General of British East India company was _____

4. State Reorganization Act came into force in _____.

5. Pondicherry joined India as a Union Territory in _____.

6. The Iron man of India is _____.

7. The Chairman of our Constitutional Drafting Committee is _____

8. Goa was merged into Indian Union in _____

9. The first linguistic state to be established in Independent India is _____

10. “Vishal Mysuru” state came into existence in _____

11. Fazal Ali Commission is established to form _____

12. Vishal Mysuru State was renamed as Karnataka in _____

13. Goa became a state in _____

14. The Indian Constitution was adopted on _____

15. The phrases "Secular" and "Socialist" were added to our Constitution through _____ amendment.

II. Answer the following in a sentence each.

1. What was the intention of the payment of privy purse to the native province?
2. Name the French colonies of India.
3. At present how many states and union territories are there in India?
4. Who was the chairman of State Reorganization Committee?
5. Which was the first state to be formed based on language?
6. Why was Nizam of Hyderabad refused to join the union of India?
7. Why do we call Vallabhabhai Patel as the Iron man of India?
8. Which European Nation ruled for a longer duration over a part of India?
9. Why did the citizens of Junagadh revolt against their Nawab?

III. Answer the following in 3 to 4 sentences each.

1. What were the problems faced by India after independence? OR

Partition of the country in 1947 created new problems. How?

2. How did the country deal with the problem of refugees? OR

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

3. Describe the manner in which Pondicherry was liberated from the French.

4. How did Hyderabad merge into Indian union?

5. Name the provinces which opposed intensely to join with Indian union.

6. How did Goa liberated from the Portuguese?

7. How did Junagadh merge with Indian union?

8. Describe the process of linguistic organisation of States.

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

10. Why was formation of linguistic states inevitable after independence? OR

"Formation of Andhra Pradesh based on language was essential to Indian Government". Why?

CHAPTER 9

WORLD WARS AND INDIA'S ROLE

I. Fill in the blanks

1. World war I ended with the treaty of_____.
2. The immediate cause for the first world war was _____
3. To spread racial hatredness, Hitler appointed a special minister called_____
4. Hitler organized an outfit called_____
5. In 1945 America threw a nuclear bomb on___ and ___of Japan.
6. _____was the founder of National Fascist Party
7. ___was the organization started after World War II.
8. Japan attacked the American Naval Centre at _____.
9. The dictator of Italy was _____
10. The two countries who led the Cold war are _____ and _____.

II. Answer the following in a sentence each.

1. Name the countries of Triple Entente Pact.
2. Name the countries of Triple alliance pact.
3. What was the immediate cause for World War 1?
4. What is Holocaust?
5. How did World War II start?
6. Name the axis group countries.
7. Name the Allies group countries.
8. Who led the Mysore lancers regiment?
9. What is the importance of Teen Murti Bhavan?
10. How did Hitler suppress the socialists and communists?
11. Teen Murti Chowk is renamed as Teen Murti Haifa Chowk. Why?
12. What was the immediate cause of World war II?

III. Answer the following in 5 to 6 sentences each:

1. Nazi ideology destroyed Germany. Justify this statement. OR
How was the Hitler responsible for the decline of Germany?
2. Explain the features of Fascism.

3. Mention the causes/ reasons for World war II.
4. World war II caused social and political changes in the entire world -justify this statement.
5. Name the commandants of Mysore Lancers.
6. How did Britain utilize the resources of India during World War II?
7. How did Hitler became a dictator?
8. What were the results of World war II? OR
 "The second world war was the most devastating war". How?
9. What are the causes and effects of World War I?
10. What was the role of India during the World War I?

POLITICAL SCIENCE

6. Public Administration – An Introduction

I can fill in the blanks/ can also be modified for multiple choice questions.

- 1) The term public administration was first used by -----
- 2) Father of Public Administration is -----
- 3) The Chairman and members of the Union Public Service Commission are appointed by -----
4. Article ----- of the Constitution deals with the establishment of the Centre and the Public Service Commission.
- 5) The term of office of the members of the Union Public Service Commission-----

II Answer in one sentence (1 mark question)

- 1) What is governance ?
- 2) What is public administration ?
- 3) What is public administration according to Woodrow Wilson ?
- 4) What is the modern state called ?

III. Answer the following questions 2-3 sentences

- 1) State the types of recruitment.
- 2) State the functions of the Central Reserve Police Force.
- 3) State the functions of the Central Industrial Security Force.
- 4) Explain the role of central government in maintaining law and order.

IV Answer the following questions 5-6 sentences

- 1) Public administration is the need of the hour. Discuss.

or

Explain the importance of public administration.

or

Public administration operates extensively from birth to death of an individual. Justify.

- 2) Explain Luther Gulik's concept of POSDCoRB which states the scope of public administration.
- 3) State the composition and functions of the Union Public Service Commission.
- 4) State the composition and functions of the State Public Service Commission.
- 5) Explain the role of the State Government in maintaining law and order.
- 6) Write the structure of the state police administration.

CHAPTER 6

CHALLENGES OF INDIA AND THEIR REMEDIES

I. Fill in the blanks.

1. Developing deep attachment with the places of living in called_____
2. Linguistic states have been created in ____in India.
3. In Karnataka there is _____ to curb corruption.
4. Population of India has crossed ____crores as per 2011 census.
5. Getting more profits from consumers is called as_____
6. 'National literacy mission' has been established in_____.
7. The Government of Karnataka has implemented _____programmes for the development of rural women.
8. Article _____of the constitution made education as fundamental right.

II. Answer the following in a sentence each.

1. Define communalism?
2. Define regionalism?
3. Define corruption?
4. What is poverty?
5. Explain the meaning of profiteering?
6. What is smuggling?

III. Answer the following in 2-3 sentences each.

1. Name the committees appointed by Karnataka state to remove regional imbalance.

OR

How do you say that Karnataka is striving to overcome the problem regional imbalance

2. Mention the reasons for illiteracy.
3. Analyse the effects of corruption.
4. Name the factors that come under corruption practices.
5. Mention the causes /reasons for population explosion.
6. Mention the effects of population explosion.

OR

How do you say that population explosion is dangerous to country's development ?

7. Mention the remedies for population explosion.

OR

Give your own suggestion to overcome the population explosion

8. Profiteering corrupts society – justify this statement
9. Suggest remedies to control profiteering
10. suggest remedies to check smuggling

IV. Answer the following in 5-6 sentences each.

1. Name the problems /challenges faced by India after independence
2. Communalism is harmful to national progress – how ?
3. How to combat Communalism ?
4. Regionalism is against national development – discuss ?
5. Mention the measures taken by the Government to balance Regionalism ?
6. How to eradicate corruption ?

V. Answer the following in 8 - 10 sentences each.

1. Mention the steps taken by the Government to eradicate illiteracy ?

OR

Prepare a plan to eradicate illiteracy in democratic country like India ?

1. Analyse the programmes implemented by State and Central Government to eradicate poverty ?
2. Mention the suggestions to improve the status of women
3. Remedial measures to overcome the problem of Economic Inequality ?
4. Population is deemed as human resources – explain.

CHAPTER 21

INDIAN FOREIGN POLICY AND WORLD CHALLENGES

I. Fill in the blanks.

- 1) The father of India's foreign policy-----
- 2) The Panchsheel Agreement between India and China was signed in -----.
- 3) Last year, India took the Kashmir issue to the United Nations-----
4. Human rights Day is celebrated on_____.
5. The declaration of human rights on_____ by UNO
6. India is consistently championing ___ human rights.
7. Human rights include _____equality.

II answer the following in a sentence each.

1. What is foreign policy ?
2. Define disarmament?
3. Define terrorism?
4. Disarmament is the need of present day world how?

III answer the following in 2 or 3 sentences each.

1. What were the main problems faced after World War II ? OR
2. The world has come under the clutches of various problems of the world war II mention them.
3. Name some of the instances which upheld the struggle for human rights.
4. Explain India's role in favour of human rights.
5. Name the treaties to check the nuclear arms race in the world.
6. Arms race will lead to world destructions. Explain the effects of arms competition in this background.
7. Explain the features of economically backward Nations?
8. Why is it necessary to provide foreign aid /help to the backward Nations?
9. What are the reasons for terrorism?
10. What are the effects of terrorism? OR
How terrorism effect the progress of the nation?
11. How do you curb terrorism in India?
12. India championed the cause of National pride of the economically weak countries. Justify

IV. Answer in 5 or 6 sentences each.

- 1) List the determinants of foreign policy.
- 2) Briefly explain the evolution of India's foreign policy.
- 3) What are the principles of India's foreign policy ? Explain.

CHAPTER 22

WORLD ORGANISATIONS

I. Fill in the blanks.

1. UNO came into existence in the year _____
2. The headquarter of UNO is at _____
3. _____ is the cabinet of UNO
4. The judges of international court of justice are elected for a term of _____ years
5. The headquarter of international court of justice is in _____
6. _____ is the present secretary general of UNO
7. WHO was established in _____
8. SAARC came into existence in _____
9. SAARC headquarter is at _____
10. In _____ UNICEF won the Nobel Prize
11. The headquarter of WHO is at _____
12. World Bank is also known as _____
13. _____ organ is playing the role of world parliament

II. Answer the following in a sentence each.

1. Who are responsible for the formations of UNO?
2. Which president of USA coined the term United Nations?
3. Where is the headquarters of IMF?
4. What was the main aim of ILO?
5. When did World Trade organizations establish?
6. Expand the SAARC.
7. What is the main aim of UNICEF?

8. Why do we buy UNICEF greeting cards?

Or

How do you say that UNICEF is a humanitarian organization?

III. Answer in 2 or 3 sentences each.

1. Name the permanent member nations of security council.
2. Explain the aims of FAO.
3. Name the member nations of SAARC?
4. Explain the main objectives of SAARC?
5. Mention the stumbling blocks on the path of the progress of SAARC.
6. Name the most important organs of European Union institutions.
7. Name the issues in the agenda of WHO.
8. Mention the achievements of WHO.
9. List out the functions of UNESCO.

IV. Answer in 5 or 6 sentences each.

1. List out the objectives of UNO.
2. Mention the organs of UNO.
3. List out the functions of Economic and Social council?
4. List out the objectives of Commonwealth of Nations.
5. Mention the important functions of ILO.
6. Explain the role of IMF in solving the economic problems of the world.

V. Answer the following in 8 or 10 sentences each.

1. Explain the formations and Functions of General Assembly.
2. Explain the formation and functions of Security Council.
3. UNO is playing effective role in maintaining world peace- justify .

Or

List out the achievements of UNO .

4. List out the various organization and communities under UNO.
5. Explain the European Union

CHAPTER 8
SOCIAL STRATIFICATION

I. Fill in the blanks.

1. Truly the whole mankind is one is declared by _____
2. Untouchability is a stigma on Hindu religion this was told by _____

II. answer the following

1. Define social stratification?
2. Explain prejuidices and how it develops social conflict ?
3. Mention the constitutional and legal measures undertaken to eradicate untouchability.
4. What are the suggestions to stop the social evil of untouchability ?

CHAPTER 9
WORK AND ECONOMIC LIFE

I. Fill in the blanks.

1. Divisions of labour leads to _____
2. Workers who have special training and expertise are called _____
3. Workers without special training are called _____

II. Answer the following in a sentence

1. Define 'division of labour'?
2. What is labour?
3. What is unpaid work?
4. What is unpaired work?
5. Define specialization?
6. Define unemployment?

III. Answer the following in 3 to 4 sentences each.

1. Differentiate organized and unorganized workers.
2. Mention the problems of unorganized workers.
3. Explain the nature of discrimination in labour.

4. What are the causes/ reasons and effects/the results of unemployment?

5. Suggest remedies for the removal of unemployment.

CHAPTER 23

COLLECTIVE BEHAVIOUR AND PROTESTS

I. Fill in the blanks.

1. Leaders of Chipko movement are ____.
2. Chipko movement took place in ____ state
3. Appiko movement took place in ____
4. The leader of Narmada agitations is ____
5. Silent valley movement took place at ____
6. Expansion of MRPL ____
7. ____ Carried out Kaiga agitation.

II. Answer the following in a sentence each.

1. Define collective behaviour?
2. What is mob?
3. What is Riot?
4. List out the Environmental movements?
5. Define self help group?

III answer the following.

1. Explain the influence of mob.
2. Explain the influence of Riot.
3. Describe the meaning and nature of environmental pollution.
4. Explain the importance of women self help groups

OR

Women empowerment is possible through self – help groups - justify

CHAPTER 24
SOCIAL CHALLENGES

I. Fill in the blanks.

1. The National Child Labour project has been launched in ____
2. Article ____ of our constitution declares that employing children below 14 years for work is a cognizable offence.
3. Child labours in Karnataka are being brought to school under ____ programme
4. ____ Act guarantees compulsory free education to children of 6 years to 14 years.
5. The child marriage prohibition Act came into force in ____
6. The prohibition of Dowry Act first came into effect in ____
7. Prohibition of Pre natal Gender Discriminations Test Act was enacted in ____

II. Answer the following in a sentence each.

1. What is child labour?
2. What is child marriage?
3. What is dowry?
4. Define female foeticide ?
5. Define female infanticide?

III. Answer the following questions.

1. Mention the reasons and effects of child labour. OR
Child labour is a serious lacuna in the social system how ?
2. Mention the remedial measures to remove child labour .
3. Mention the ill effects of dowry system.

OR

There is violence inflicted upon women due to dowry system justify.

4. Suggest remedies for the eradicate of dowry system.
5. Mention the ill effects of child marriage system. OR
The holistic development of children is stunted by child marriage how -justify
6. Suggest remedial measures to eradicate child marriage.
7. Explain the role of child marriage prevention officers to prevent child marriages

GEOGRAPHY

CHAPTER 1

INDIA GEOGRAPHICAL POSITIONS AND PHYSICAL FEATURES

I. Fill in the blanks.

1. The name of India is diverse from the river ____
2. ____ is the highest peak of South India.
3. The total area of India is ____ square kilometer
4. In the central part of India ____ North latitude passes
5. Greater Himalaya is also called as ____
6. India has coastal line of ____ kilometers
7. The northern maidan plain is made up of ____ solid
8. In Karnataka Western Ghats are called as ____
9. The Southernmost point of India is ____
10. The northern most tip of India is ____
11. The highest mountain peak of India ____
12. The highest peak of Abu mountain is ____
13. The physiographic divisions the most ancient and part of Gondwana land mass was ____
14. ____ hill are the most recent formations and located in the southern part.
15. ____ Are the food hills of Himalayas
16. ____ strait divides India from Sri Lanka
17. Indian standard time is based on ____ east longitude
18. There are ____ states ____ union territories are there in India
19. Indira point is In ____ Island

II. Answer the following 2 or 3 sentences each.

1. How do you say that India is a subcontinent?
2. List out the physical features of India?
3. Peninsular plateau has great economic significance came's? Justify.
4. The northern plains are called deposited plains. Why?
5. Name the hills stations of Himachal.
6. Write about the Shivalik range.

7. What is dures give an example?
8. What is coastal plain naming them?
9. Mention the significance of mountain passes of Himalayas.
10. What are lagoons gives examples?
11. Explain the islands of India?
12. Name the neighboring countries of India.
13. Name the famous valleys of Himachal.

III. Answer the following in 5 or 6 sentences each.

1. Explain the significance of the Himalayas.
2. Differentiate Eastern Ghats and Western Ghats.
3. Differentiate East coast and West coast.
4. Explain the extension of peninsular plateau.

CHAPTER 11

INDIA SEASONS

I. Fill in the blanks.

1. Highest temperature region in the country is_____
2. The season of maximum rainfall is ____
3. The area receiving the very less rainfall in the country is_____
4. The area receiving the highest rainfall in the country is_____
5. India has_____ type of climate.
6. In India Southwest monsoon comprise the ____season
7. Lowest temperature region in the country is_____

II. Answer the following in 2 or 3 sentences.

1. What are the factors influenced on the climate of India?
2. Name the Indian climate seasons.
3. List out the names of rainfall that across during summer season.
4. Indian agriculture gamlding with monsoon winds .Discuss.
5. Which season is generally called the rainy season?

6. What is the reason for rainfall during summer season?
7. South West monsoon creates India into two branches. Name them .

III. Answer the following in 5 or 6 sentences each.

1. Explain the climate conditions during summer seasons.
2. Explain the climate conditions during winter seasons.

CHAPTER 12

INDIA SOILS

I. Fill in the blanks.

1. The soil deposited by rivers is called_____
2. Black soil area is called _____
3. In Rajasthan_____ soil are also mainly found mountains
4. _____types of soil found in Himalayas
5. For growing vovar____ soil is suitable
6. For growing ragi and oil seeds _____soil is suitable
7. Black soil is also known as_____
- 8._____ soil contains plenty of decayed organic matters.

II. Answer the following in a sentence

1. What is soil?
2. What is soil erosion?
3. What is soil conservation?
4. Why do we call black soil as Black cotton soil?
5. How do you say that black soil is capable of retaining water?

III. Answer the following 2 or 4 sentences each.

1. India consists of various types of soil. Justify.
2. Mention the reasons for soil erosion.
3. Name the agents of soil erosion.
4. Mention the effects of soil erosion.

Or

Soil erosion leads to various problems justify.

IV. Answer the following in 5 or 6 sentences each.

1. List out the various types of soil in India.
2. Differentiate red soil and black soil.
3. Differentiate desert soil and mountain soil.
4. List out the methods of soil conservations .

Or

How to prevent soil erosion?

5. Differentiate alluvial soil and black soil.

CHAPTER 13

FOREST RESOURCES

I. Fill in the blanks

1. The forest found in Assam and Meghalaya are ___ types of forests
2. Himlayas have___ kind of forests
3. The Ganga river delta is also called___
4. Bannerghatta National park is in ___state
5. In Sundarban forest___ trees are growing
6. ___ state in India as highest forest area
7. ___ state in India as least forest area
8. ___ is India's first national park
9. Kazi Nagar National park is at___

II. Answer the following in a sentence

1. What is natural vegetation?
2. Why do we call monsoon for it as deciduous forest?
3. What is evergreen forest?
4. Where do we see mangrove forests?
5. What do you mean by forest conservation?
6. Why did wildlife sanctuaries set up?

7. What is a biosphere reserve?

III. Answer the following 2 or 4 sentences each.

1. Which are the factors that influence that natural vegetation of India?
2. Name the national parks of Karnataka.
3. Name any four biosphere reserves.

IV. Answer the following questions in 5 or 6 sentences.

1. List out the natural vegetation of India.
2. Mention the reasons for forest destructions.

Or

A Forest protection is the need of the world. Justify?.

3. List out the forest conservation method.
4. Name the wildlife sanctuaries of India.
5. Name the national parks of India.
6. Differentiate evergreen forest and deciduous fores.
7. Explain the features of mangrove forests.
8. How the desert forest is different from mountain forest

CHAPTER 14

INDIA WATER RESOURCES

I. Fill in the blanks.

1. Damodar river was called sorrow of ____
2. The sorrow of Bihar is ___ river
3. Biggest irrigation project of Karnataka is ____
4. Hydroelectric project is constructed at ___ on the river Kaveri
5. Hirakud project is built across ___ river
6. The important irrigation system of India is ____
7. ___ is the highest river valley project of India
8. ___ is the highest dam of Asia
9. ___ is the first hydroelectric project of independent India.

II Answer the following in a sentence

1. What is irrigation?
2. What is tank?
3. What is multipurpose river valley project?
4. What is National Power grid?
5. What is rainwater harvesting?

III. Answer the following two or four sentences each.

1. Irrigation is essential in India . Why?
2. Mention the significance of water resources.
3. Mention the types of irrigation.
4. Well irrigation is very significant in India. Why?
5. Differentiate open Wells and tube Wells.
6. Differentiate between flood canals and perennial canals.
7. Name the important hydroelectric project of India.
8. Why did National Power grid is establish?
9. Rainwater harvesting is compulsory today. Why?
10. Name the two types of rainwater harvesting.
11. Explain the bhakra Nangal project.

IV. Answer the following 5 or 6 sentences each.

1. List out the objectives of multipurpose river valley projects.
2. Mention the important multipurpose river valley projects of India.
3. Draw and outline map of India and locate the important multipurpose river valley projects of India.

CHAPTER 25

INDIA LAND USE AND AGRICULTURE

I. Fill in the blanks.

- 1 The state is the largest producer of paddy in India is ___
2. India ranks ___ in productions of cotton
3. The second food crop of India is _____
4. ___ state is the highest producer of wheat in India

5. The main fibre crops of India are _____
6. Utilizing the land for a variety of purposes is known as _____

II. Answer the following in sentences.

1. What is agriculture?
2. What is meant by land use?
3. What is jade crop?
4. What is mixed farming?
5. What is cropping pattern?
6. How do you utilize follow land for cultivation?
7. Name the beverage crops.
8. What is floriculture?
9. What is a Horticultural crop?

III. Answer the following 3 to 4 sentences each.

1. Differentiate sedentary forming and shifting cultivation.
2. Differentiate kharif or early monsoon crop and Rabi or post monsoon crop.
3. Mention the geographical conditions for the cultivations of sugarcane.
4. What is a beverage crop give example?
5. Write the significance of horticulture in India.
6. Write the significance of floriculture in India.
7. Write the significance of agriculture or farming.
8. Mention the 3 crop seasons of India.
9. Mention the main food crops of India.
10. Differentiate mixed farming and commercial farming.

IV. Answer the following in 5 or 6 sentences each.

1. Mention the types of land use in India.
2. Mention the types of farming in India.
3. What are the factors that influence the cropping pattern?

CHAPTER 26

INDIA MINERAL AND POWER RESOURCES

I. Fill in the blanks

1. Mica is also called as ___ in Kannada
2. Bauxite is produced from ___ metal
3. In India ___ is the biggest oil deposit
4. India ranks ___ in the world as far as iron ore deposits are concerned
5. In India petroleum was first discovered at _____

II. Answer the following in sentences

1. What is a mineral?
2. Why do we call aluminum/ Bauxite as wonder metal?
3. Why do we call gold as the valuable metal in international money market?
4. Now a days the export of mica has been decreasing. Why?
5. Why do we call petroleum as liquid gold?
6. Where did India's first solar electricity production centre is being proposed to be set up?
7. What is solar energy ?
8. What are the important mineral resources available in India?
9. What is global warming?

III. Answer in two or four sentences each.

1. What is a non conventional energy resource? Explain their importance?
2. Mention the important power resources of India.
3. Explain the importance of manganese.
4. Give suggestions of your own to eradicate the power scarcity.
5. Mention the important atomic minerals found in India.
6. Today it is necessary to use non conventional energy resources .why?
7. Mention the types of iron ore produced in India.
8. Mention the use of atomic minerals.
9. Mention the types of manganese ore.
10. Name two countries to which India is exporting aluminum.
11. Mention the uses /importance of coal.

12. How coal is formed?

CHAPTER 27

INDIA TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

I. Fill in the blanks.

1. ___ port is called gateway of India
2. The name of the international airport of Bangalore is ___
3. ___ is necessary for the development of villages and agriculture
4. The Indian government established ___ to construct and maintain national highways
5. ___ is a newly developed port to overcome the problems of congestion at Kolkata port
6. Name the National Highway between Mumbai and Bangalore is _____

II. Answer the following in 5 to 6 sentences.

1. Mention the significance /importance of road transport.
2. Mention the types of road transport.
3. Explain the golden quadrilateral and corridor project.
4. List out the ports of East coast and West coast.
5. List out the main international airports of India.
6. Explain the significance of communication.
7. Mention the significance of transport.
8. What is GIS and mention its uses?
9. Write about remote sensing technology.
10. Write about the uses of GPS.

CHAPTER 28

INDIA MAJOR INDUSTRIES

I. Fill in the blanks

1. The first steel industry of the country is established at _____
2. Mysore iron and steel industry established at _____

3. In India the first cotton textile industry was established at ____
4. The Manchester of India /cottonopolis of India is ____
5. The first paper industry in India is established at ____
6. The silicon city of India is ____
7. Software technology park established in ____.

II. Answer the following

1. List out the industrial regions of India.
2. Industries are concentrated mainly in the areas of advantages. Why?
3. Name the main iron and steel industries of India.
4. Mention the importance of the aluminum industry.
5. Information industry /biotechnology /advanced technology /Explain the importance.

CHAPTER 29

INDIA NATURAL DISASTERS

I. answer the following sentences

1. What are the natural disasters?
2. Name the natural disasters?
3. What is cyclone?
4. When did cyclone occur in India?
5. What is flood?
6. What is land slide?
7. What is coastal erosion?
8. What is earthquake?

II. Answer the following

1. Mention the effects of cyclone /flood/ coastal erosion/landslide/ earthquake.
2. Mention the prevention measures of the cyclone.
3. Mention the reasons/ causes for flood.
4. Mention the flood control measures.
5. Mention the preventive measures of coastal erosion.
6. Explain the precautionary measures of earthquake

CHAPTER 15
ECONOMY AND GOVERNMENT

I. Fill in the blanks.

1. In the 20th century Government brought into a practice____ to enable economic development
2. The organizations which formulates the five year plans in India is_____
3. The book of Sir M Visvesvaraya pertaining to economic planning is_____
4. The father of Indian planning is_____
5. In the 11th five year plan_____ was given priority.

II. Answer in a sentence

1. Who is the father of green revolution?
2. Who is the father of Indian green revolution?
3. What is welfare state?
4. What is planning?
5. What is green revolution?
6. What is pre harvest technology?
7. What is post harvest technology?
8. What is perpetual green revolution /the second green revolution?
9. When did NITI Aayog establish ?

III. Answer the following

1. What are the objectives of 5 year plans?
2. List out the achievements of 5 year plans.
3. What are the factors that led to the green revolution?
4. What are the remedies for the problems faced by agricultural sector?
5. What are the objective of NITI Aayog?
6. List out the four main heads of NITI activities.
7. How has the roll of government increased in welfare states

CHAPTER 30

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

I. Fill in the blanks.

1. The true development of India is the development of its villages this was told by ____
2. ____ amendment to the constitution three levels of Panchayat institutions have come into existence
3. Panchayat institutions operate under ____ principles

II. Answer in a sentence.

1. Explain the meaning of rural development.
2. What is meant by the Decentralization of power?
3. Name the three levels of Panchayat Raj institutions.
4. Mention the housing programmes of India.

III. Answer the following.

1. Explain briefly the significance of rural development?
2. How is the economic situation in the rural areas of India?
3. What is the role of Panchayat Raj institutions?
4. Explain Gandhiji's concept of Grama Swaraj in the light of the decentralization.
5. Explain the role of women in development.
6. How do you say that 'women self help groups' contribute towards building a clean and progressive society ?

CHAPTER 31

PUBLIC FINANCE AND BUDGET

I. Fill in the blanks

1. The government manages the public finance through ____
2. In the budget when the government's revenue is more than its expenditure it is called as ____
3. The person who presents The Central Government budget in the Loksabha is ____
4. The revenue generated by the government through internal and external loans ____

II. Answer in a sentence

1. What do you mean by budget?

2. What is revenue expenditure?
3. What is planned expenditure?
4. What is capital expenditure?
5. What is public revenue?
6. What is tax?
7. What is direct tax. Give example?
8. What is an indirect tax. Give example?
9. What is progressive taxation?
10. What is deficit financing?
11. What is a deficient budget?
12. What is surplus budget?
13. Express fiscal deficit in the form of a formula.

III. Answer the following

1. Explain briefly the significance of public finance.
2. Explain the differences between personal finance and public Finance.
3. Explain the aspects of non tax revenue of the central government.
4. Explain the plan expenditures of the Central Government.
5. Define fiscal deficit. Mention four kinds of fiscal deficit

BUSINESS STUDIES

CHAPTER 16

BANK TRANSACTIONS

I. Fill in the blanks.

1. The Word bank has been derived from the French word ____
2. The Banker's bank is ____
3. The national saving certificate are issued by ____
4. An example for nationalized bank is ____
5. ____ deposit opened for a purpose to be saved for a future date
6. The deposits for a fixed term can be deposit in ____ account

II. Answer the following

1. List out the characteristics relating to bank transactions.
2. What are the functions /services/ advantages of the bank?
3. Explain the relationship between the bank and its customers.
4. Differentiate savings bank account and current account.
5. Explain the services of the post office.
6. Mention the types of bank.
7. The number of saving bank account holders is increasing. Give reason
8. Suresh wanted to close his bank account at Canara bank-suggest procedure
9. List out the types of bank account.

CHAPTER 32

ENTREPRENEURSHIP

I. Fill in the blanks

1. The word entrepreneur has come from the French word ____
- 2 Expansions of EXIM Bank ____
3. Districts industrial centers were started in the year ____

II. Answer the following

1. Entrepreneurship is the creative activity .How?
2. What are the characteristics of entrepreneurship?
3. Explain the functions of entrepreneur.
4. Name the financial institutions to help self -employment.
5. Name the self -employment opportunities for entrepreneurship.
6. Name the promotional organizations for entrepreneurs.
7. What is the part played by the District centers in the development of entrepreneurs?
8. Explain the major role of an entrepreneurs in the economic development of a country

CHAPTER 33

CONSUMER EDUCATION AND PROTECTION

I. Fill in the blanks

1. Aware institution started at ___ in ___
2. The consumer can sit at home and buy goods from the traders is called as ___
3. The king of market is _____
4. World consumers' day came into existence in _____
5. We celebrate World consumers' day on _____

II. Answer the following

1. What are the causes for consumer exploitation?
2. What mention the aims of the consumer protection act?
3. What are the major functions of the consumer protection council?
4. What are the methods to follow to file a complaint in consumer court?
5. Why do we celebrate World consumers' day on March 15 ?
6. Mention the three stages of consumer courts and its functions
