



Government of Karnataka

Department Of School Education and Literacy

District Institute of Education and Training, Haveri

Learning outcome Based Assessment Question Bank [LBA]

Revised Edition 2026-27

Class: 10th Standard

Subject: SOCIAL SCIENCE

**Department of State Educational Research and Training,
Banashankari 3rd stage, Bengaluru-5600085**

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Preface [ಮುನ್ನುಡಿ]

ಕಲಿಕೆಯ ಪಯಣಕ್ಕೆ ದಾರಿದೀಪ - ಕಲಿಕಾಫಲ ಆಧಾರಿತ ಮೌಲ್ಯಾಂಕನ ಪ್ರಶ್ನಿಕೋರಿ (LBA)

ಪ್ರೀತಿಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರೇ,

ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವೆಂಬುದು ಕೇವಲ ಪಠ್ಯಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳ ಅಕ್ಷರಜ್ಞಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಸೀಮಿತವಾಗಿರದೆ, ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಚಿಂತನೆ, ಗ್ರಹಿಕೆ, ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಣಾ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯ ಹಾಗೂ ಜೀವನ ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸುವ ಸೃಜನಾತ್ಮಕ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಕಲಿಕೆಯ ಪಯಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೌಲ್ಯಾಂಕನ ಮತ್ತು ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನವು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಯ ಕಲಿಕೆಯ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸುವ ದಾರಿದೀಪವಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಅವರ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವನ್ನು ಅನಾವರಣಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಪ್ರೇರಕ ಶಕ್ತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಮಹತ್ವದ ಆಶಯವನ್ನು ಮನಗಂಡು, 2025-26ನೇ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾರಾಧಾರಿತ ಮೌಲ್ಯಾಂಕನ ಪ್ರಶ್ನಿಕೋರಿಯನ್ನು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಕಲಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ದೃಢೀಕರಿಸುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ರೂಪಿಸಲಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರಿಗೂ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೂ ಸಮಾನವಾಗಿ ಉಪಯುಕ್ತವಾಗುವಂತೆ ಸಿದ್ಧಗೊಂಡ ಈ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಕ್ಕೆ ದೊರೆತ ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮ ಸ್ಪಂದನೆ ನಮ್ಮೆಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಸಂತೋಷ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರೇರಣೆಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಿದೆ.

2026-27ನೇ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಉಪಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಮತ್ತಷ್ಟು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ಸ್ನೇಹಿಯಾಗಿ, ಸರಳವಾಗಿ, ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಮಾಜ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ವಿಷಯದ ಕಲಿಕಾ ಫಲಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ಉನ್ನತೀಕರಿಸಿ, ಪರಿಷ್ಕರಿಸಿ "ಕಲಿಕಾಫಲ ಆಧಾರಿತ ಮೌಲ್ಯಾಂಕನ ಪ್ರಶ್ನಿಕೋರಿ" ಯನ್ನು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಕೈಗೆ ಅರ್ಪಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಈ ಪ್ರಶ್ನಿಕೋರಿಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಅಧ್ಯಾಯಕ್ಕೂ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಕಲಿಕಾ ಫಲಗಳ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ವಿನ್ಯಾಸಗೊಳಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಷಯದ ಆಳವಾದ ಗ್ರಹಿಕೆ, ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಣಾತ್ಮಕ ಚಿಂತನೆ, ಅನ್ವಯಿಕ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಪರಿಹಾರ ಕೌಶಲಗಳು ವೃದ್ಧಿಯಾಗುತ್ತವೆ. ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರು ಕಲಿಕಾ ಫಲಗಳನ್ನು ಅರ್ಥೈಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿ ತರಗತಿ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮೌಲ್ಯಾಂಕನ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಲು ಸಹಕಾರಿಯಾಗುತ್ತವೆ.

ಈ ಪ್ರಶ್ನಿಕೋರಿಯನ್ನು ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರು ತರಗತಿ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಮೌಲ್ಯಾಂಕನ ಮತ್ತು ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಂತ-ಹಂತವಾಗಿ ನಿರಂತರವಾಗಿ (CCE) ಬಳಸಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಮೂಲಕ ಸಮಾಜ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ವಿಷಯದ ಕುರಿತು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆಸಕ್ತಿ, ಆತ್ಮವಿಶ್ವಾಸ ಮತ್ತು ಕಲಿಕೆಯ ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟವನ್ನು ಇನ್ನಷ್ಟು ವೃದ್ಧಿಸಲಿ ಎಂಬುದು ನಮ್ಮ ಹಾರೈಕೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಮಹತ್ವದ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶನ ಮತ್ತು ಸಹಕಾರ ನೀಡಿದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು, ಪರಿಶೀಲಕರು, ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶಕರಿಗೆ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಕೃತಜ್ಞತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಪ್ರೀತಿಯ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳೇ,

ಜ್ಞಾನವೇ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಅತ್ಯಮೂಲ್ಯ ಸಂಪತ್ತು. ನಿರಂತರ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ, ಆತ್ಮವಿಶ್ವಾಸ, ಶಿಸ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಶ್ರಮವೇ ಯಶಸ್ಸಿನ ಭದ್ರ ಅಡಿಪಾಯಗಳು. ಈ ಕಲಿಕಾಫಲ ಆಧಾರಿತ ಮೌಲ್ಯಾಂಕನ ಪ್ರಶ್ನಿಕೋರಿ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಕಲಿಕೆಯ ಪಯಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಆತ್ಮವಿಶ್ವಾಸದ ಗೆಲೆಯನಾಗಿ, ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಕಲಿಕಾ ಫಲವನ್ನು ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಿ ತಲುಪಲು ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶಿಯಾಗಲಿ ಎಂಬುದು ನಮ್ಮ ಆಶಯ. ನಿಮ್ಮ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಪಯಣವು ಸದಾ ಯಶಸ್ಸಿನಿಂದ ಕಂಗೊಳಿಸಲಿ. ನಿಮ್ಮೆಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಹೃತ್ತೂರ್ವಕ ಶುಭಾಶಯಗಳು. **ಉತ್ತಮ ಕಲಿಕೆ, ಉಜ್ವಲ ಭವಿಷ್ಯ** ನಿಮ್ಮದಾಗಲಿ.

ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು,
ಡಿ.ಎಸ್.ಇ.ಆರ್.ಟಿ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು

Guidelines for Teachers

1. The questions on each chapter are designed based on specific learning outcomes. Teachers should clearly understand the learning outcomes.
2. The questions are designed to develop students' critical thinking and application skills, rather than just memorization, and teachers should use them according to the needs of their classroom.
3. All parts of Social Science i.e. History, Political Science, Geography, Sociology, Economics and Business Studies should be given equal priority based on learning outcomes.
4. More practice should be given to map recognition, diagram and time-based questions of Geography and History.
5. This question bank should be used continuously in the classroom process, including annual examinations, LBA based assessment, formative assessment, summative assessment, CCE activities etc.
6. Categorise and provide Easy, Average and Difficult level questions according to the different learning abilities of the students in the class.
7. Make provision for group discussion and peer assessment by selecting questions from the question bank to enhance the thinking ability of the students.
8. Identify the learning outcomes that the students are lagging behind in achieving after the exams and conduct appropriate planned, structural remedial teaching.
9. Select high order thinking [HOT's] questions from the question bank while giving daily homework and assigned tasks.
10. Model the correct method of writing main points for difficult questions in the class using key answers.
11. Use the question bank, smart class, and supplementary digital resources to achieve the learning outcomes applicable to the skill.

SSLC SOCIAL SCIENCE LEARNING OUTCOMES

CGs	Competencies	Learning Outcomes	Lesson Names
CG-1 Understands and analyses the important phases in Indian history and draws insights to understand	C1.1 Explains historical events and processes using different types of sources, with specific examples from Indian history		
	C-1.2 Explains and analyses the chronology of human life on the Indian subcontinent, from prehistory to its civilisational beginnings and beyond, and its relations with other civilisations over time such as those in Mesopotamia, Greece, Central Asia, China, Southeast Asia, Arabia, and Eastern Africa.		
	1.3 Traces aspects of continuity and change in different phases of history across the Indian subcontinent (including cultural trends, social and religious trends and reforms, and economic and political transformations)	1. Understands the social and religious problems, the rational measures taken by reformers, and the importance of their contributions.	5. SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS REFORM MOVEMENTS
	1.4 Explains the growth of new indigenous ideas across India including in Mathematics, Philosophy, Science and Technology, Medicine, Architecture, Agriculture, Literature and Art, and Social Science (such as zero and the Indian number system, ahimsa, the six systems of Indian philosophy, Ayurveda, yoga, the 22 shrutis of Indian music, horticulture, use of herbs and spices, etymology, meters, and grammar) and how they affected the course of Indian and world history		
CG-2 Analyses the important phases in world history and draws insights to understand the present-day world	2.1 Explains historical events and processes with different types of sources, with specific examples from world history		
	2.2 Explains and analyses the chronology of human life from its beginnings to nomadism to settled life and other phases of human civilisation		
	2.3 Traces aspects of continuity and change in different phases of world history (including cultural trends, social and religious reforms, and economic and political transformations)		

	2.4 Explains the growth of new ideas and practices across the world (including humanism, mercantilism, industrialisation, scientific developments and explorations, imperialism, colonialism, the rise of new nation-states across the world, and various technologies including the most current) and how they affected the course of world history	2. Understands and explain the arrival of Europeans, their efforts of interest (including the British), the wars fought, and their plans.	1. THE ADVENT OF EUROPEANS TO INDIA 2. THE EXTENSION OF THE BRITISH RULE 4. OPPOSITION TO BRITISH RULE IN KARNATAKA WODEYARS OF MYSORE
		Explains the impact of British administration on the social, educational, economic, political, and administrative areas of India.	3. THE IMPACT OF THE BRITISH RULE IN INDIA
	2.5 Recognises the various practices that arose, such as those in C-2.4, and came to be condemned later on (such as racism, slavery, colonial invasions, conquests, and plunder, genocides, exclusion of women from democratic and other institutions), all of which have also impacted the course of world history and have left unhealed wounds		
CG -3 Understands the idea of a nation and the emergence of the modern Indian Nation	3.1 Analyses the meaning of nation and how the concept evolved over time across the world and in the specific context of India, including its roots in the rich civilisational history of the Indian sub-continent	Explains the challenges faced by India after independence and the efforts made to overcome them.	19. INDIA AFTER INDEPENDENCE
		Understand India's challenges, remedial measures, government rules and schemes, and critically evaluate one's own role in their implementation.	7. CHALLENGES OF INDIA AND REMEDIES. 6. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION INTRODUCTION
	3.2 Identifies and analyses important phases of the Indian national freedom struggle against British colonial rule, with special reference to the movement led by Mahatma Gandhi and other important figures as well as those that led to independence, and	Explains the impact of British administration on the social, educational, economic, political, and administrative areas of India.	3. THE IMPACT OF THE BRITISH RULE IN INDIA

	understands the specific Indian concepts, values and methods (such as Swaraj, Swadeshi, passive resistance, fight for dharma, self-sacrifice, ahimsa) that played a part in achieving Independence	Identifies and appreciate the efforts, the various stages, and sacrifices of India's freedom struggle.	17.THE FIRST WAR OF INDIAN INDEPENDENCE (1857) 18.THE FREEDOM STRUGGLE
CG-4 Develops an understanding of the inter-relationship between human beings and their physical environment and how that influences the livelihoods, culture, and the biodiversity of the region	4.1 Locates physiographic regions of India and the climatic zones of the world on a globe/map	Describes India's location, Indian geographical features, natural resources, climate, transport, and the resources of national development.	10. INDIA- GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION AND PHYSICAL FEATURES 11.INDIA- SEASONS 12. INDIA- SOILS 13.INDIA FOREST RESOURCES 14.INDIA -WATER RESOURCES 26.INDIA - MINERAL AND POWER RESOURCES 27.INDIA - TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION 25.INDIA- LAND USE AND AGRICULTURE 28.INDIA- MAJOR INDUSTRIES
	4.2 Explains important geographical concepts, characteristics of key landforms, their origin, and other physical factors of a region		
	4.3 Draws inter-linkages between various components of the physical environment, such as climate and relief, climate and	Understands the causes and effects of natural disasters in India and suggest precautionary measures.	29. INDIA- NATURAL DISASTERS
	Develops an understanding vegetation, vegetation, and wildlife of the inter-relationship		

	C-4.4 Analyses and evaluates the inter-relationship between the between human beings and natural environment and human beings and their cultures across regions and, in the case of India, the special environmental ethos - that resulted in practices of nature conservation and how that influences the		
	C-4.5 Critically evaluates the impact of human interventions on the Tercera environment, including climate change, pollution, shortages of TENTS CWE SOD natural resources (particularly water), and loss of biodiversity; identifies practices that have led to these environmental crises and the measures that must be taken to reverse them		
	C-4.6 Develops sensitivity towards the judicious use of natural resources (by individuals, societies, and nations) and suggests measures for their conservation		
CG-5 Understands the Indian Constitution and explores the essence of Indian democracy and the characteristics of a democratic government	C-5.1 Understands that the Indian Constitution draws from the great cultural heritage and common aspirations of the Indian nation, and recalls India's early experiments with democracy (assemblies in Mahajanapadas, kingdoms and empires at several levels of the society, guilds, sanghas and ganas, village councils and committees, Uttaramerur inscriptions)		
	C-5.2 Appreciates fundamental Constitutional values and identifies -Understands the Indian their significance for the prosperity of the Indian nation Constitution and explores	Understand India's challenges, remedial measures, government rules and schemes, and critically evaluate one's own role in their implementation.	7. CHALLENGES OF INDIA AND REMEDIES. 6.PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION – AN INTRODUCTION
		Identifies her/his role in the development of India's economy, Expresses the role of governments in development at various levels.	16. ECONOMY AND GOVERNMENT 30.RURAL DEVELOPMENT

	5.3. Explains that fundamental rights are the most basic human the essence of Indian rights, and they flourish when people also perform their fundamental duties.		
	5.4 Analyses the basic features of a democracy and democratic and government - and its history in India and across the world - and compares this form of government with other forms of government		
	C-5.5. Analyses the critical role of non-state and non-market participants in the functioning of a democratic government and society, such as the media, civil society, socio-religious institutions, and community institutions	Understands consumer protection laws and the protection of consumer rights. Lists various consumer forums.	33.CONSUMER EDUCATION AND PROTECTION
6. Understands and analyses social, cultural, and political life in India over time – as well as the underlying historical Indian ethos and philosophy of unity in diversity - and recognises challenges faced in these areas in the past and present and the efforts (being) made to address them	6.1 Understands how the Indian ethos and the cultural integration across India did not attempt uniformity, but respected and promoted a rich diversity in Indian society, and how this harmonisation and unity in diversity, with a historical respect for all cultures, women have counted among India's great strengths by promoting peaceful coexistence	Understand India's challenges, remedial measures, government rules and schemes, and critically evaluate one's own role in their implementation.	7. CHALLENGES OF INDIA AND REMEDIES. 6.PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION – AN INTRODUCTION
	6.2 Understands that, despite C-6.1, forms of inequality, injustice, and discrimination have occurred in different sections of society at different times (due to internal as well as outside forces such as colonisation), leading to political, social, and cultural efforts, struggles, movements, and mechanisms at various levels towards equity, inclusion, justice, and harmony, with varying outcomes and degrees of success		
	6.3 Analyses aspects of differential treatment or discrimination that may exist in Indian society, based on, e.g, socio-cultural background, region, language spoken, and what individuals and societies can do to eradicate such differential treatment	Expresses his/her own solutions and reform measures to overcome societal problems.	8.SOCIAL STRATIFICATION 9. WORK AND ECONOMIC LIFE 23. COLLECTIVE BEHAVIOUR AND PROTESTS 24. SOCIAL CHALLENGES

	6.4 Understands that a progressive society and nation such as India is one that recognises not only its civilisational strengths but also its socio-economic, cultural, and political challenges and continuously makes efforts to address those challenges to become ever more prosperous, inclusive, just, and harmonious	Critically analyses global issues, India's foreign policy in establishing global peace, and the efforts of global organizations for the welfare with the background of Indian foreign policy.	20. WORLD WARS AND INDIA'S ROLE 21. INDIAN FOREIGN POLICY AND GLOBAL CHALLENGES 22. WORLD ORGANISATIONS
7 Develops an understanding of the economy of a nation, with specific reference to India	7.1 Defines key features of the economy such as production, distribution, demand, supply, trade, and commerce, and factors that influence these aspects (including technology)	Explains the forms of money, financial institutions, and the role of finance in development; Also participate themselves (e.g., opening a bank account, etc.).	31. PUBLIC FINANCE AND BUDGET 16. BANK TRANSACTIONS
	7.2 Evaluates the importance of the three sectors of production (primary, secondary, and tertiary) in any country's economy, especially India	Understands self-employment opportunities and explain the role of entrepreneurship in the country's development.	32. ENTREPRENEURSHIP
	7.3 Distinguishes between 'unorganised' and 'organised' sectors of the economy and their role in production for the local market in small, medium, and large-scale production centres (industries), and recognises the special importance of the so-called 'unorganised' sector in Indian economy and its connections with the self-organising features of Indian society		
	7.4 Traces the beginning and importance of large-scale trade and commerce (including e-commerce) between one country and another - the key items of trade in the beginning, and the changes from time to time		
8. Evaluates the economic development of a country in terms of its impact on the lives of its people and nature	8.1 Gathers, comprehends, and analyses data related to income, capital, poverty, and employment in one's locality, region and at the national level		
	8.2 Understands and analyses the concepts and practice of the range of economic systems - from free market to entirely state-controlled markets		

	8.3 Understands these features in the context of ancient India, with its thriving trade, both internal and external, and its well-established trade practices and networks, business conventions, and diverse industries, all of which made India one of the world's leading economies up to the colonial period		
	8.4 Describes India's recent path towards again becoming one of the three largest economies of the world, and how individuals can contribute to this economic progress		
	8.5 Appreciates the connections between economic development and the environment, and the broader indicators of societal well-being beyond GDP growth and income		
9. Understands and appreciates the contribution of India through history and present times, to the overall field of Social Science, and the disciplines that constitute it	9.1 Knows and explains the significant contributions of India to all matters (concepts, explanations, methods) studied within the curriculum, in an integrated manner		

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Chapter 1

THE ADVENT OF EUROPEANS TO INDIA

LO No	Learning Outcomes	Question Number
2	Understands and explains the arrival of Europeans, their efforts of interest (including the British), the wars fought, and their plans.	All Questions

Distribution of Questions based on difficulty level

Difficulty Level	Easy	Average	Difficult	Total
No. of Questions	6	10	8	24

I. Four choices are given for each question or incomplete statement. Choose one appropriate answer from them and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet.

- The 'Gateway of European' trade was (Average)
a) Rome b) Constantinople c) Paris d) Venice
- The sailor who discovered a new sea route to India (June-2022) (Easy)
a) Vasco da Gama b) Dupleix c) Almeida d) Albuquerque
- The Portuguese Viceroy who implemented the 'Blue Water Policy' (Difficult)
A) Vasco da Gama B) Francisco de Almeida
C) Alfonso de Albuquerque D) Dupleix
- The First Carnatic War ended with the treaty of (Difficult)
A) Pondicherry B) Aix-la-Chapelle C) Paris D) Wandiwash
- The Mughal emperor who gave permission to the British to trade freely in Bengal (Average)
A) Jahangir B) Shah Alam II C) Bahadur Shah D) Farooq Siyar

II. Answer the following questions in a sentence each.

- Who introduced the Dual Government in Bengal? (June-2020) (Easy)
- What is meant by Blue Water Policy? (Average)
- Who captured Constantinople in 1453? (June-2020) (Easy)
- Who was the real founder of the Portuguese Empire in India? (Difficult)
- Which treaty ended the Third Carnatic War? (Average)
- Which was the capital of the French empire in India? (Easy)
- Where did Vasco da Gama land in India? (Easy)
- Which was the princely state ruled by Marthanda Varma? (Average)
- On Which province of India did the Dutch attack in 1741? (Difficult)

III. Answer the following questions in two to four sentences/points each.

- Explain the factors that led to the discovery of a new sea route to India. (September-2020) (Average)
- Explain the system of 'Dual Government. /The system of Dual government was not profitable to Nawab of Bengal. Justify (Difficult)
- What were the consequences of the Second Carnatic War? / Explain the Second Carnatic War. (Difficult)
- What were the results of the 3rd Carnatic War? (March- 2020) (Average)
- State the causes for the Battle of Buxar. (April-2025) (Average)
- How did trade take place between India and Europe during the Middle Ages? (Difficult)
- List out the Europeans who came to India. (Easy)

IV. Answer the following questions in Six / Eight sentences or points each. (3/4 MARKS)

- The battle of Buxar helped the British to gain control over Bengal. Justify. /State the consequences of the Battle of Buxar. (September-2022, April-2023, April-2023) (Average)
- What were the causes and consequences of the Battle of Plassey? (June-2023, June-2023) (Average)
- How did Martanda Varma control the Dutch? / Explain the Marthanda Varma's struggle against the Dutch.

(Difficult)

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Chapter 2

THE EXTENSION OF THE BRITISH RULE

LO No	Learning Outcomes	Question Number
2	Understands and explain the arrival of Europeans, their efforts of interest (including the British), the wars fought, and their plans.	All Questions

Distribution of Questions based on difficulty level

Difficulty Level	Easy	Average	Difficult	Total
No. of Questions	6	9	6	21

I. Four choices are given for each question or incomplete statement. Choose one appropriate answer from them and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet.

1. The First Anglo-Maratha War ended with the treaty of (September-2020) (Average)
A) Bassein B) Salbai C) Lahore D) Poona
2. The system of Subsidiary Alliance was introduced by (September-2022) (Easy)
A) Dalhousie B) Wellesley
C) William Bentinck D) Cornwallis
3. The first princely state which accepted the system of Subsidiary Alliance (April-2023) (Easy)
A) Hyderabad B) Mysore C) Maratha D) Punjab
4. After the 3rd Anglo-Maratha War, the traditional leader installed by the British in Satara (Difficult)
A) Sambhaji B) Shivaji C) Shahaji D) Pratap Simha
5. The Governor General who implemented the Doctrine of Lapse (Easy)
A) Dalhousie B) Wellesley
C) William Bentinck D) Cornwallis
6. The Governor General who annexed Punjab to the British Empire (April-2024) (Average)
(A) Dalhousie (B) Wellesley (C) Canning (D) Cornwallis

II. Answer the following questions in a sentence each.

7. Who successfully organized the Sikhs? (Easy)
8. What is meant by System of subsidiary Alliance? (Average)
9. Why did Wellesley resign to his post and returned to Britain? (June-2022) (Difficult)
10. What was the reason for political anarchy in Punjab in 1839? (Difficult)
11. Who became the Peshwa after the First Anglo-Maratha War? (Average)
12. The maintenance of army became easy for the British through the policy of Subsidiary Alliance. How? (Difficult)
13. How did the British suppress the Maratha resistance after the Third Anglo-Maratha War? (Difficult)

III. Answer the following questions in two to four sentences/points each. (2/3 marks questions)

14. Which were the policies adopted by the British to expand their empire in India? (Easy)
15. What were the causes for the First Anglo-Maratha War? (Average)
16. What were the causes for the Third Anglo-Maratha War? (Average)
17. What were the consequences of the Third Anglo-Maratha War? / The Third Anglo Maratha war led to the
downfall of Marathas. Justify. (Difficult)
18. Doctrine of Lapse helped the British in the expansion of their power in India. Justify. /The British used
Doctrine of Lapse policy as a weapon to expand their empire in India Justify. (Average)

IV. Answer the following questions in Six/Eight sentences or points each. (3/4 marks questions)

21. What were the conditions of Subsidiary Alliance? (June-2020, June-2022, June-2023, June-2024, April-2025, June-2025)/ The Subsidiary Alliance weakened the native rulers. How? / Explain the policy of Subsidiary of Alliance. (Average)

Chapter 3

LO No	Learning Outcomes	Question Number
3	Explains the impact of British administration on the social, educational, economic, political, and administrative areas of India.	All Questions
6	Explains the impact of British administration on the social, educational, economic, political, and administrative areas of India.	

Difficulty Level	Easy	Average	Difficult	Total
No. of Questions	5	13	11	29

1. The law which made provision for the establishment of Supreme Court in Calcutta (Average)
A) Regulating Act of 1773 B) Charter Act of 1833
C) Government of India Act of 1935 D) Indian Council Act of 1909
2. The post of Superintendent of Police was created by (Easy)
A) Warren Hastings B) Cornwallis C) Wellesley D) Dalhousie
3. The British Governor who established new universities in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras (2021)
(Difficult)
A) William Bentinck B) Warren Hastings C) Dalhousie D) Thomas Munroe
4. The act which provided separate electoral colleges for Muslims (April 2019) (Difficult)
A) Indian council act of 1909 B) Govt of India Act of 1919
C) Government of India Act of 1935 D) Indian council Act of 1892
5. The Government of India Act, 1935 is an important document of independent India because (2025)
(Average)
A) It introduced Diarchy at provinces B) It established a Board of Control

6. The permanent zamindari system was introduced by (June 2024) (Easy)

7. The report that became base for English education in India was the report made by (Difficult)

II. Answer the following questions in a sentence each.

9. Who implemented Mahalwari System? (Average)

11. What is the Policy of Assertion? (March 2019) (Difficult)

12. What is Diwani Adalat? (Average)

13. Who became the first viceroy of India in 1858? (Average)
14. What was the major objective of Charter Acts? (Difficult)
15. Which was the highest post available to Indians in the British army? (Average)
16. Who said that “Indian farmers were born in debt, lived in debt and died in debt”? (Difficult)
17. Which Act made provision for the establishment of Reserve Bank of India? (Easy)
18. Who established ‘Diwani Adalat’ the civil court? (Average)
19. Name the member of British Parliament who criticised the tax received by the British from East India Company as ‘Criminal Tax’? (Difficult)
20. In which year was Regulating Act implemented? (Easy)

IV. Answer the following questions in 3 to 4 sentences/points each.

21. How did the British use the Indian Council Act of 1909 to divide and rule Indians? (Difficult)
22. The military was the base of administration during the British rule. Justify. (Difficult)
23. Which were the main aspects/feature of the Regulating Act? (April 2021) (Average)

V. Answer the following questions in Six/ eight sentences / points each. (3/4 marks questions)

24. What were the features of the Ryotwari system? Explain about Ryotwari system. (Average)
25. British education system played an important role to bring change in Indian education system Justify. /What were the effects of British education System in India? (Average)
26. The land tax system implemented by the British exploited Indian farmers Justify/ What were the effects of British land tax system? (Average)
27. What were the provisions made by the Montague-Chelmsford Act of 1919? / Explain the Montague-Chelmsford Act of 1919. (Difficult)
28. The Government of India Act of 1935 became the base for the Constitution of India. Justify (2025) (Difficult)
29. What were the changes made in judicial system during the British rule? /Explain the judicial system formed during the British administration. (Average)

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Chapter 4

OPPOSITION TO BRITISH RULE IN KARNATAKA AND WODEYARS OF MYSORE

LO No	Learning Outcomes	Question Number
2	Understands and explain the arrival of Europeans, their efforts of interest (including the British), the wars fought, and their plans.	All Questions

Distribution of Questions based on difficulty level

Difficulty Level	Easy	Average	Difficult	Total
No. of Questions	11	14	11	36

I. Four choices are given for each question or incomplete statement. Choose one appropriate answer from them and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet.

1. The state anthem of Mysore, Kayo Sri Gowri was composed by (Average)
 - A) Sanchi Honnamma
 - B) Shyama Shastri
 - C) Basappa shastri
 - D) Thirumalarya
2. The Treaty that ended First Anglo-Mysore War (April 2019) (Easy)
 - A) Treaty of Mangalore
 - B) Treaty of Srirangapattana
 - C) Salbai Agreement
 - D) Treaty of Madras
3. Surapura is located in the district of (Average)
 - A) Kalaburagi
 - B) Bellary
 - C) Raichur
 - D) Yadagir
4. The place where Sangolli Rayanna was hanged to death (Easy)

A) Kittur B) Nandagadh C) Belagavi D) Sampagavi

5. The result of the Battle of Porto Nova (Difficult)

A) Hyder Ali was defeated by the British B) Tipu Sultan was defeated by the British
C) Kittur was defeated by the British D) Dondiya Wagh was martyred

6. The King of Mysuru who constructed Bangalore-Mysore railway line (June 2023) (Difficult)

A) Jayachamaraja Wodeyar B) Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV
C) Chamarajendra Wodeyar X D) Raja Wodeyar

7. The King of Mysuru who was being called Rajshri by Mahatma Gandhi (June 2020) (Average)

A) Jayachamaraja Wodeyar B) Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV
C) Chamarajendra Wodeyar X D) Raja Wodeyar

8. The Navratri festival (Dasara) of Mysore was started in Srirangapattana by (Easy)

A) Jayachamaraja Wodeyar B) Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV
C) Chamarajendra Wodeyar X D) Raja Wodeyar

9. The state anthem of Mysore state was (Easy)

A) Kayo Sri Gowri B) Udayavagali Namma Cheluva Kannada Nadu
C) Palisemmanu Chamundeshwari D) Jai Bharatha Jananiya Thanujathe

10. The Queen of Hadinadu a Paleyapattu gave her daughter in marriage to Yaduraya because (Difficult)

A) Maranayaka ordered the Queen to do so
B) Yaduraya was handsome and the princess fell in love with him
C) Chamaraja pleaded the Queen to give her daughter in marriage to Yaduraya
D) Yaduraya killed Maranayaka and helped the Queen

II. Answer the following questions in a sentence each.

11. What is 18th century referred to as in the History of India? (Difficult)

12. What was the reason for shifting Queen Chennamma from Bylahongala to Kusugal prison? (Difficult)

13. Which treaty ended the second Anglo-Mysore War? (Easy)

14. What was the reason for the rebellion of Bedas of Halagali against the British? (Mar 2019) (Average)

15. Who offered the crown Rajamudi to Melukote Cheluva Narayana Swamy? (Easy)

16. Which Mysore king supported Swami Vivekananda to attend the parliament of World Religion at Chicago?

(Average)

17. Between whom was the First Anglo-Mysore War fought? (Easy)

18. Which was the capital of Raja Wodeyar? (Average)

19. Name the child adopted by Kittur Rani Chennamma. (Easy)

20. Which was the native place of Rayanna the brave fighter to Kitturu? (Easy)

21. What kind of rebellion was basically the Amar Sulya rebellion? (Difficult)

22. Why did K. Sheshadri Iyer start Mysore Civil Services examinations? (Difficult)

III. Answer the following questions in Two/Four/Six sentences/points each. (2/3 marks)

23. What were the achievements of Raja Wodeyar? (Average)

24. K. Sheshadri Iyer played a significant role in the development of Mysore. Substantiate. (March-2024) (Difficult)

25. What were the conditions of the Treaty of Srirangapatna? /The Treaty of Srirangapatna was humiliating for Tipu. Justify. (Mar 2020/June 2015/June 2018) (Easy)

26. What were the effects of Second Anglo-Mysore war? (Average)

27. 'The Fourth Anglo Mysore war strengthened the position of British in Mysore' Justify. / What were the effects of Fourth Anglo Mysore war? (Average)

IV. Answer the following questions in six/eight sentences/points each. (3/4 Marks Questions)

28. Explain the Rebellion of Venkatappa Nayaka of Surapura. / Explain briefly the Rebellion of Surapura? (Average)

29. Explain the achievements of Krishna Raja Wodeyar IV. / The rule of Krishna Raj Wodeyar IV made Mysore as 'Model state' Justify. (April 2023/Jul 2023/P2-2024/ A 2025) (Easy)
30. Why is 18th century in India called as the century of political problems? (Difficult)
31. Explain the role of Sangolli Rayanna in the freedom struggle of Kittur. (March 2019) (Average)
32. Why is Amara Sulya Rebellion called a peasant/farmer's revolt? / Explain the revolt of Amarasulya. (Difficult)
33. Explain the achievements of Chikkadevaraja Wodeyar. (Average)
34. How did Hyder Ali come to power? (Average)
35. Explain the method of resistance of Dondiya Wagh against the British power. (Average)
36. "The protest of Halagali Bedas against the British rule was an important armed rebellion." How? (Difficult)

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Chapter 5

SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS REFORM MOVEMENTS

LO No	Learning Outcomes	Question Number
1	Understands the social and religious problems, the rational measures taken by reformers, and the importance of their contributions.	All Questions

Distribution of Questions based on difficulty level

Difficulty Level	Easy	Average	Difficult	Total
No. of Questions	6	20	8	34

I. Four choices are given for each question or incomplete statement. Choose one appropriate answer from them and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet.

- The social reform organization based on the principle of service to mankind is service to God, (Average)
 - Satya Shodhak Samaj
 - Prarthana Samaj
 - Arya Samaj
 - Ramakrishna Mission
- The newspaper started by Ram Mohan Roy in Bengali (Easy)
 - Samvada Kaumudi
 - Mooka Nayaka
 - Young India
 - Common Wheel
- 'Purification Ritual' was the main activity of (Average)
 - Prarthana Samaj
 - Brahmo Samaj
 - Satyashodak Samaj
 - Arya Samaj
- Theosophical Society was founded by (Average)
 - Ram Mohan Roy
 - Dayananda Saraswati
 - Annie Besant
 - Colonel H.S. Olcott and Madam Blavatsky
- The newspaper 'New India' was started by (Average)
 - Rajaram Mohan Roy
 - Mahatma Gandhi
 - Annie Besant
 - Dayananda Saraswati
- The Call 'Back to the Vedas' was given by (Easy)
 - Dayananda Saraswati
 - Atmaram Pandurang
 - Swami Vivekananda
 - Rajaram Mohan Roy
- The organisation which advocated free and compulsory education in order to bring reforms in the social system (Average)
 - Prarthana Samaj
 - Brahmo Samaj
 - Satyashodak Samaj
 - Arya Samaj

II. Answer the following questions in a sentence/point each.

8. How is the 19th century in Indian history called? (Average)
9. Who started the Self-respect Movement? (Easy)
10. Who was the founder of the Prarthana Samaj? (Easy)
11. Who advocated freedom as the first need of every human being? (Average)
12. Who was the teacher of Swami Vivekananda? (Easy)
13. Who started the Young Bengal Movement? (Average)
14. What was the purpose of establishing the Ramakrishna Mission? (September-2020) (Difficult)
15. Who said, "There is one caste, one religion and one God for the human race"? (Difficult)
16. Who wrote the book Slavery? (Average)
17. Name the social reformer who popularized the Prarthana Samaj. (Average)
18. Who started the Anglo Oriental College? (Average)
19. Through which institution Henri Vivian Derozio created sensation by free thinking debate? (Average)
20. How did William Bentinck support Raja Rammohan Roy's fight against the practice of Sati? (Difficult)
21. Who wrote the book Satyarthha Prakasha? (June-2024) (Easy)

III. Answer the following questions in six/eight sentences/points each. (3/4 marks questions)

22. The 19th century is called 'the century of Indian Renaissance'. Why? / What are the reasons to call the 19th century as the period of Indian Renaissance? (State Prelims 2026) (Difficult)
23. Mention the reforms advocated by Raja Rammohan Roy./ Raja Rammohan Roy is called the 'father of Indian Renaissance.' Explain. (June-2025) (Average)
24. What were the reforms brought by Satya Shodak Samaj? (Average)
25. What were the teachings of Brahmo Samaj? (Average)
26. State the reforms of Dayananda Saraswati / State the objectives of Arya Samaj. / The role of Dayanand Saraswati in reforming Indian society is ever remembered. Justify. (June-2020, June-2022, March 2026) (Average)
27. State the reforms /objectives of Prarthana Samaj. (April-2023, June-2023) (Average)
28. What were the contributions of Swami Vivekananda? (Average)
29. What were the reforms brought by Annie Besant? / Explain the role of Annie Besant in Indian social reformation and freedom movement (September-2020, April-2024, August-2024) (Average)
30. State the reforms of Sri Narayana Guru Dharma Paripalana Yogam. (Difficult)
31. State the highlights of Periyar movement. / What are the contributions of E.V Ramaswami Naicker? (Difficult)
32. Analyse the objectives of the Aligarh Movement. (Difficult)
33. Explain the vision of Ramakrishna Mission. (Average)
34. Which were the principles advocated by Derozio? (Difficult)

Chapter 17

THE FIRST WAR OF INDIAN INDEPENDENCE (1857)

LO No	Learning Outcomes	Question Number
7	Identifies and appreciate the efforts, the various stages, and sacrifices of India's freedom struggle.	All Questions

Distribution of Questions based on difficulty level

Difficulty Level	Easy	Average	Difficult	Total
No. of Questions	1	9	4	14

I. Four choices are given for each question or incomplete statement. Choose one appropriate answer from them and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet.

- The leader who rose in revolt against the British in Kanpur (Average)
A. Mangal Pandey B. Dondiya Wagh C. Nana Saheb D. Bahadur Shah II
- One of the reasons for the failure of the first Indian war of independence was (Average)
A. It was spread across the country B. It was a well-organized rebellion
C. It did not have a strong leader D. Many Indian kings were disloyal to the British
- The reason why the sepoys lost the confidence of the common people during the first war of independence was (Difficult)
A. Lack of support from the native kings B. Lack of appropriate guidance
C. Self-interest and struggle for individual rights D. Looting and robberies by the Soldiers

II. Answer each of the following questions in a sentence each.

- What did Indian historians call the 1857 struggle? (Easy)
- Who killed the British officer at Barackpur in 1857? (Average)
- What was the name of the declaration issued by the Queen of Britain in India in 1858? (Difficult)

III. Answer the following questions in two to four sentences/points each. (2/3 marks questions)

- What were the political causes for the revolt of 1857? (April-2023) (Average)
- What were the economic causes for the revolt of 1857? (September-2020, April-2023) (Average)
- What were the administrative causes for the revolt of 1857? (September-2020) (Average)
- What were the military causes for the revolt of 1857? (Average)

IV. Answer each of the following questions in six/ eight sentences/points each. (3/4 marks questions)

- What were the reasons for the failure of the revolt of 1857? / The First war of Independence of 1857 failed due to various reasons substantiate. (2020, 2022, 2024, June-2024, August-2024, (Average)
- What were the consequences of the revolt of 1857? (April-2023) (Average)
- Explain the economic and military aspects which caused the revolt of 1857? (Difficult)
- Explain the political and administrative aspects which caused the revolt of 1857? (Difficult)

Chapter 18

THE FREEDOM STRUGGLE

LO No	Learning Outcomes	Question Number
7	Identifies and appreciate the efforts the various stages and sacrifices of India's freedom struggle.	All Questions

Distribution of Questions based on difficulty level

Difficulty Level	Easy	Average	Difficult	Total
No. of Questions	9	21	10	40

I. Four choices are given for each question or incomplete statement. Choose one appropriate answer from them and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet.

- The Founder of Indian National Congress was (Easy)
A) Mahatma Gandhiji B) A.O. Hume
C) Bal Gangadhar Tilak D) Gopalakrishna Gokhale
- The newspaper 'Maratha' was started by (Mar-2019 Sep.2021) (Easy)
A) Jawaharlal Nehru B) Ras Bihari Bose
C) Bal Gangadhar Tilak D) Gopalakrishna Gokhale
- Swarajya Party was established in the year (Difficult)
A) 1924 B) 1923 C) 1929 D) 1906
- The Haripura session of Indian National Congress was presided by (Average)

- A) Jawaharlal Nehru B) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar C) Lal Lajpat Rai D) Subhash Chandra Bose
5. The Drain theory was propagated by (June 2022) (Easy)
 A) Dada Bhai Naoroji B) Aurobindo Ghosh
 C) Lal Lajpat Roy D) Subhash Chandra Bose
6. The first Prime Minister of India was (Easy)
 A) Jawaharlal Nehru B) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
 C) Lal Lajpat Roy D) Subhash Chandra Bose
7. The prominent moderate leader among the following (Sep-2021) (Difficult)
 A) Bipin Chandra Pal B) Lala Lajpat Roy
 C) Gopalakrishna Gokhale D) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
8. Reason for the partition of Bengal in 1905 was (Mar-2015) (Difficult)
 A) To unite Hindus and Muslims
 B) To promote trade in Bengal
 C) To develop the Bengal region
 D) To suppress the struggle against the British
9. The Quit India Movement gave leadership to non-Congress leaders. The prominent among them is (Difficult)
 A) Kasturba Gandhi B) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar C) Jayaprakash Narayan D) Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad
10. Gandhiji started the Champaran Movement to (Jun-2021) (Average)
 A) Support the indigo farmers B) Support the cotton farmers
 C) Support the Wine palm planters D) Support the tea estate workers
11. The movement led by the Ali brothers was (A-2022) (Easy)
 A) Bardoli Movement B) Khilafath Movement
 C) Civil Disobedience Movement D) Quit India Movement

II. Answer the following questions a sentence / word each.

12. Who implemented the Domestic paper control Act? (Average)
13. When was the Indian National Congress founded? (Easy)
14. Who composed 'Geetha Rahasya'? (Easy)
15. Which were the secret organizations existed during the freedom movement in India? (Average)
16. Who led the Khilafath Movement in India? (Average)
17. Who was the President of the Lahore Session of Congress? (Average)
18. In which year did the Quit India Movement take place? (Average)
19. Who was the founder of the Forward Block Party? (Average)
20. Who Published the newspapers Janata and Mookanayaka? (Average)
21. Who led the Non-Aligned Movement? (Average)
22. Who was the last Viceroy of India? (Difficult)
23. Which commission marked the border between India and Pakistan? (Difficult)
24. Who demanded for a separate nation for Muslims? (Average)
25. Who declared that "Swaraj is my birth right and I shall get it."? (Easy)
26. Who organised Mahad tank and Kalaram temple movement? (Average)
27. Who was the head of the Jhansi regiment of Indian National Army? (Difficult)

III. Answer the following questions in six/eight sentences or points each. (3/4 marks questions)

28. Explain the role of the Moderates in the freedom struggle of India. (April-2017, 2021 Sep 2020 Mar - 2022) Or Who are the Moderates? Explain their method of struggle. (Average)
29. Explain the Drain theory of wealth./How did Naoroji's Drain theory of wealth awaken Indians. (Average)
30. Explain the role of Bal Gangadhar Tilak in the freedom struggle of India./ Explain the role of extremists. (2017) (Average)

31. Explain the method of struggle of the Revolutionaries. (Mar-2024) (Average)
32. Explain the role of Non-cooperation movement in the freedom struggle of India. (2020, 2021, 2022) (Average)
33. Explain the civil disobedience movement. (Average)
34. Explain the Quit India movement. (Average)
35. Explain the protests of farmers and workers during the freedom struggle of India. (Difficult)
36. Explain the tribal rebellions held during the freedom struggle of India. (Jun-2022) / The tribal revolt of Santals is recognized as the prominent revolt in the freedom struggle of India. Why? (2026) (Difficult)
37. Give an account of the achievements of Subhash Chandra Bose in the freedom struggle of India. / The role of Subhash Chandra Bose is the mile stone in the freedom struggle of India. Justify. (Easy)
38. Explain the struggle of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar against untouchability. / Dr. B.R. Ambedkar played an important role in reforming Indian society. Explain. (2016, 2020, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2026) (Average)
39. What were the achievements of Jawaharlal Nehru as first prime minister of India? (March- 2015, 2016, 2018, 2021) (Average)
40. Explain the Khilafat Movement held in India. (Difficult)

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Chapter 19

INDIA AFTER INDEPENDENCE

LO No	Learning Outcomes	Question Number
4	Explains the challenges faced by India after independence and the efforts made to overcome them.	All Questions

Distribution of Questions based on difficulty level

Difficulty Level	Easy	Average	Difficult	Total
No. of Questions	6	11	5	22

I. Four choices are given for each question or incomplete statement. Choose one appropriate answer from them and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet.

1. The report that led to the emergence of two independent nations, India and Pakistan (Difficult)
A) Macaulay Report B) Mount batten Report C) Peel report D) Charles Wood report
2. The two elements added to our Constitution under the 42nd Amendment (Ma- 2019) (Average)
A) Socialist & Republican B) Socialist & Sovereign C) Socialist & Democratic D) Secular & Socialist
3. The Iron Man of India/first Home Minister of India (March- 2021) (Easy)
A) Mahatma Gandhi B) Lal Bahadur Shastri C) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel D) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
4. Mysore State was renamed as Karnataka in (Easy)
A) 1963 B) 1983 C) 1953 D) 1973

II. Answer the following questions in a sentence each.

5. Who was the first President of India? (Easy)
6. When was the constitution of India came in to force? (Easy)
7. When was Goa became a state? (Average)
8. Who was the chairman of the State Reorganization Commission? (Average)
9. Which was the first state formed based on the languages? (Average)
10. In which year was Pondicherry renamed as Puducherry? (Difficult)
11. In which year was Pondicherry declared a union territory? (Difficult)

III. Answer the following questions in four/Six sentences/points each. (2 and 3 marks)

12. What were the problems faced by India after independence? (June -2021) (Easy)
13. How was Pondicherry liberated from the French? (Average)
14. How was the Hyderabad State merged in to Indian union? (April-2022) (Average)

15. Explain the role of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in the unification of the princely states. (Easy)
16. How was the Junagadh State merged into Indian Union? (Average)
17. How was Goa merged with India? (April -2019,2021,2022,) (Average)
18. How did India deal with the problem of refugees after independence? (Difficult)
19. Why was the state re-organisation commission formed by the government of India in 1953? (Difficult)
20. Explain briefly the unification movement of Karnataka. (State Pre 2026) (Average)
21. Name the chairman and members of the State Reorganisation Commission. (Model 2026) (Average)
22. The unification of Jammu and Kashmir with India is unique compared to that of other provinces. How? (Mar 2023) (Average)

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Chapter 20

WORLD WARS AND INDIA'S ROLE

LO No	Learning Outcomes	Question Number
15	Critically analyses global issues, India's foreign policy in establishing global peace, and the efforts of global organizations for the welfare with the background of Indian foreign policy.	All Questions

Distribution of Questions based on difficulty level

Difficulty Level	Easy	Average	Difficult	Total
No. of Questions	5	21	7	33

I. Four choices are given for each question or incomplete statement. Choose one appropriate answer from them and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet.

- The policy of not joining any power block of the world is called (Average)
 - Blue water policy
 - Non-alignment policy
 - Apartheid policy
 - Policy of Dyarchy
- The correct group of countries that belonged to Tripple Alliance (Difficult)
 - Britain, France, Russia
 - Italy, France, Russia
 - Germany, Austria, Hungary-Italy
 - Germany, Australia, Hungary, France
- The cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki are (Average)
 - In the United States of America
 - In Germany
 - In Japan
 - In Poland
- The treaty that ended the First World War (Average)
 - Treaty of Versailles
 - Treaty of Geneva
 - Treaty of Paris
 - Treaty of Tashkent
- The correct group of two countries that engaged in the Cold War (June 2019) (Average)
 - United States of America & China
 - United States of America & Japan
 - China & Soviet Russia
 - United States of America & Soviet Russia
- The one among the following is different from the rest (April 2024) (Average)
 - Axis
 - Allies
 - Alliance
 - Brow Shirts
- The second World War ended in the year (Easy)
 - 1939
 - 1945
 - 1943
 - 1941
- The correct pair of Nations which formed 'Tripple Entente' (Difficult)
 - Britain-France- Russia
 - Italy- France- Russia
 - Germany, Australia- Hungary, Italy
 - Germany, Austria- Hungary, France
- The country which defeated German troops in the Stalingrad war in 1942 (Difficult)
 - Russia
 - Japan
 - Britain
 - France
- The country where socialist Revolution took place in 1917 (Easy)
 - Russia
 - Japan
 - Britain
 - France

II. Answer the following questions in a sentence each.

- Why did Adolf Hitler form the Brown Shirts? (Average)
- Why did Hitler appoint a special minister named Goebbels? (Average)
- Name the fascist dictator of Italy. (Average)
- Where is Teen Murthy Bhavan located? (April -2024) (Easy)
- Why was the League of Nations established? (Average)
- What is meant by Holocaust? (Average)
- What was the immediate cause for the First World War? (April -2024) (Average)
- What was the humiliating treaty signed by Germany after the first world war? (Average)
- When was the Russian Revolution took place? (Average)
- Who was the founder of the Nazi Party? (Easy)
- In which year was the first World War ended? (Average)
- In which year was the Second World War started? (Average)
- Why did Russia sign no war pact with Germany? (Difficult)
- Name the political party established by Mussolini. (Easy)
- Second world war paved the way for the beginning of Cold War. How? (Difficult)

III. Answer the following questions in four/six sentences or points each. (2/3 marks)

- What are the features of fascism? (April 2017,2019) (Average)

27. State the effects of the Great economic Depression of 1930. (Difficult)

28. State the summary of Nazism. (June 2019) (Average)

29. What is the significance of Teen Murthi Bhavan? (Average)

IV. Answer the following questions in six/eight sentences or points each. (3/4 marks)

30. State the causes and effects of the World War I. (Average)

31. State the causes and effects of the World War II. (April -2 2024) (Average)

32. Explain the role of India in the World War I. (Average)

33. How did Britain use India's resources during World War II? (Difficult)

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Chapter 6

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION – AN INTRODUCTION

LO No	Learning Outcomes	Question Number
5	Understand India's challenges, remedial measures, government rules and schemes, and critically evaluate one's own role in their implementation.	All Questions

Distribution of Questions based on difficulty level

Difficulty Level	Easy	Average	Difficult	Total
No. of Questions	9	14	10	33

I. Four choices are given for each question or incomplete statement. Choose one appropriate answer from them and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet.

1. Father of Public Administration among the following is (March-2025) (Easy)

A) Woodrow Wilson B) Piffner C) Luther Guillick D) F. M. Marx

2. The term public administration was used for the first time (Average)

A) Woodrow Wilson B) F. M. Marx
C) Alexander Hamilton D) Luther Guillick

3. The article of our Constitution which makes provision for State Public Service Commission / Union Public Service Commission (Difficult)

A) Article 356 B) Article 326 C) Article 315 D) Article 314

4. The concept of **POSDCoRB** was given by (Average)

A) L. D. White B) Luther Guillick C) Herbert A Simon D) O Glenn Stahl

5. The scholar who defined "recruitment as the cornerstone of administrative structure" (Difficult)

A) Luther Guillick B) O Glenn Stahl C) Alexander Hamilton D) F.M. Marx

II. Answer the following questions in a sentence each.

6. What is Public Administration? (Easy)

7. What is Public Administration according to Woodrow Wilson? (April-2025) (Difficult)

8. What is Public Administration according to Piffner? (Difficult)

9. What is Public Administration according to Luther Guillick? (Difficult)

10. What is Public Administration according to F.M. Marx? (Difficult)

11. Who advocated the narrow view of public administration? (Difficult)

12. Who appoints /removes the chairperson/members of UPSC? (Easy)

13. On what grounds that the chairperson/members of UPSC can be removed from their post? (Easy)

14. Where is the head Quarters of the UPSC located? (Easy)

15. Who appoints / removes the chairperson and members of KPSC? (Easy)

16. What is Recruitment? (Easy)

17. Where is the head Quarters of the KPSC located? (Easy)

18. Which article of our constitution mentions about the functions of UPSC? (Average)

19. As per which article of our constitution the President can declare state emergency? (Difficult)

20. Who is the administrative head of the Home Ministry? (Average)

21. Who advocated the comprehensive view of public administration? (Average)

III. Answer the following questions in two to four sentences/points each.

22. "Public Administration functions from the birth to the death of a person". Justify (Average)

23. How is direct recruitment different from indirect recruitment? (M-4-25) (Average)
24. Explain the functions of the Union Public Service Commission. (M-4-25) (Average)
25. Explain the functions of State Public Service Commission. (Average)
26. Which are the three stages of civil Service examinations? (Easy)
27. List the armed forces of the Union Home Ministry that provide public security. (March-2025) (Average)
28. What are the types of recruitment? (Easy)
29. Explain the structure of UPSC. (Average)
- IV. Answer the following questions in Six/Eight sentences/points each. (3/4 Marks Questions)**
30. Explain the importance of Public Administration. (Average)
31. Explain the scope of Public administration According to the **POSDCoRB** concept of Luther Gullick. (Average)
32. The role of the state government in maintaining law and order is very important. Explain. (M-3-25) (Difficult)
33. Public Administration strengthens social security. Justify this statement. (Difficult)

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Chapter 7 CHALLENGES OF INDIA AND THEIR REMEDIES

LO No	Learning Outcomes	Question Number
5	Understand India's challenges remedial measures government rules and schemes and critically evaluate one's own role in their implementation.	All Questions

Distribution of Questions based on difficulty level

Difficulty Level	Easy	Average	Difficult	Total
No. of Questions	5	20	8	33

I. Four choices are given for each question or incomplete statement. Choose one appropriate answer from them and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet.

1. The year in which the Right to Information Act was implemented (Easy)
a) 2010 b) 2008 c) 2018 d) 2005
2. The first woman judge of the Supreme Court of India (Average)
A) Prabhadevi Sing Patil B) Fatima Beevi C) V. S. Ramadevi D) Sarojini Naidu
3. The literacy rate of India as per 2011 census (Difficult)
A) 66.4% B) 74.04% C) 76.04% D) 25.97%
4. The article 21A of our constitution pertains to (Easy)
A) Right to Religious Freedom B) Right against Exploitation
C) Right to constitutional Remedies D) Right to Education
5. Dr. D.M. Nanjundappa Committee was formed in order to (Average)
A) Stop Communalism B) Control Regionalism
C) Eradicate Illiteracy D) Curb corruption

II. Answer the following questions in a sentence each.

6. What is sub-regionalism? (Easy) (2025 Paper-1) (Difficult)
7. What is smuggling? (Average)
8. Who are the gender minorities? (Average)
9. Which are the institutions established to prevent corruption in India? (Average)
10. What is regionalism? (Average)
11. What is communalism? (Average)
12. What is corruption? (Average)
13. What is poverty? (Easy)
14. What is profiteering? (Average)
15. What is meant by demographic dividend? (Difficult)

III. Answer the following questions in four/six sentences or points each. (2/3 marks questions)

16. "Smuggling is harmful to National interest". How? (Average)
17. Regionalism is harmful to the unity and integrity of the Nation. How? (Difficult)

IV. Answer in six sentences or points / eight sentences or points each. (3/4 marks questions)

18. List out the measures implemented to eradicate poverty. (Average)
19. "Many ill effects arise due to Profiteering" – Justify. (Average)
20. What are the factors involved in the network of corruption? (Average)
21. State the ill effects caused by corruption. (Average)
22. Analyse the measures taken to control corruption (March 2020) (Difficult)
23. Explain the measures to eliminate economic inequality. (Average)
24. What are the problems caused by population explosion? (Difficult)
25. State the measures to control profiteering. (Average)
26. What are your suggestions to control communalism? / What are the measures to be taken to control communalism? (Average)
27. What are your suggestions to control smuggling? / What are the measures to be taken to check smuggling? (Average)
28. Recently the status of women in India is improving. Explain. / What are the measures taken to improve the status of women. / What are the measures taken to eradicate gender discrimination. (2019, 2024) (Difficult)
29. What are the measures taken to eliminate illiteracy? (March 2025) / The Governments are trying consistently to increase the literacy rate in India. Justify (April 2026) (Easy)
30. What are the ways to solve the problems arising from population explosion? (Easy)
31. What are the initiatives taken to eliminate discrimination against gender minorities? / What are the measures taken to empower the gender minorities in India? (March- April 2025) (Average)
32. Communalism disrupts very unity and integrity of our nation. Discuss. (Difficult)
33. What are the causes for Corruption? (Average)

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Chapter 21**INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY AND GLOBAL CHALLENGES**

LO No	Learning Outcomes	Question Number
15	Critically analyses global issues, India's foreign policy in establishing global peace, and the efforts of global organizations for the welfare with the background of Indian foreign policy.	All Questions

Distribution of Questions based on difficulty level

Difficulty Level	Easy	Average	Difficult	Total
No. of Questions	6	14	6	26

I. Four choices are given for each question or incomplete statement. Choose one appropriate answer from them and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet.

1. The "Father of India's Foreign Policy" / Architect of Indian foreign policy (Easy)
A) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar B) Jawaharlal Nehru C) M.S. Swaminathan. D) Sir M. Visvesvaraiiah
2. The United Nations declared the Universal Declaration of Human Rights on (April 2016/April 2018/March 2020/2019/2021/2024) (Easy)
A) 10 December 1950 B) 15 March 1948 C) 10 December 1948 D) 10 December 1945
3. The term "Third World" was used for the first time by (Difficult)
A) Franklin D. Roosevelt B) Winston Churchill C) Joseph Stalin D) Alfred Sauvy
4. India's policy of remaining neutral by not joining any power blocks led by America and Russia is (2022) (Average)
A) Waging war policy B) Disarmament policy C) Non-alignment policy D) Apartheid policy
5. The country which adopted the policy of non-alignment as its foreign policy (June 2022) (Average)
A) America B) Russia C) China D) India
6. World Human Rights Day is observed on (June 2020/June 2023) (Easy)

- A) December 10 B) March 15 C) June 6 D) July 11
7. The main objective of the French Revolution of 1789 (September 2020) (Average)
 A) Establishment of the United Nations B) Protection of human rights
 C) Prevention of foreign aggression D) Establishment of the League of Nations
8. India promotes disarmament. Because (March 2020) (Difficult)
 A) India has nuclear weapons B) India has the largest military
 C) India is a peace-loving country D) India is a developing country
9. In 1954, the Nation signed Panchasheela Principles with India was (September 2021) (Average)
 A) China B) Indonesia C) Pakistan D) Sri Lanka

II. Answer the following questions in a sentence each.

10. Define foreign policy. (Easy)
 11. What is disarmament? (April 2019/W1-2024/W2-2024) (Average)
 12. What are human rights? (Average)
 13. What is terrorism? (Average)

III. Answer the following questions in two to four sentences/points each. (2/3 marks questions)

14. List the common factors that determine India's foreign policy. (Average)
 15. Write the stages of development of India's foreign policy. (Average)
 16. Mention the struggles that have taken place for the protection of human rights globally. (June 2019) (Easy)
 17. Which are the global agreements signed towards achieving disarmament? (Difficult)
 18. What are the major problems faced after the Second World War? (June 2022) (Average)
 19. What are the main characteristics of economically backward countries under colonial rule? (2023) (Difficult)
 20. Explain the consequences of terrorism. /“Terrorism is a worry to global security.” How? (April 2015/2017/June 2017/June 2018, April 2026) (Average)
 21. Explain the measures taken by India to remove economic inequality among Nations. (Average)

IV. Answer the following questions in six Or 8 sentences/points each. (3/4 Marks Questions)

22. What are the fundamental principles of India's foreign policy? (Easy)
 23. Mention the steps taken by India to protect human rights. (Jun2016/A2018/A2022) (Average)
 24. Explain the consequences of the arms race in the context of “Arms race is the beginning of the destruction of the world”? (Mar2020) (Difficult)
 25. What are the steps India has taken to address the challenge of terrorism? (A2023/P3-2024) (Average)
 26. Explain Indian foreign policy during Jawaharlal Nehru’s Idealism Phase. (Difficult)

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Chapter 22.
WORLD ORGANISATIONS

LO No	Learning Outcomes	Question Number
15	Critically analyses global issues, India’s foreign policy in establishing global peace, and the efforts of global organizations for the welfare with the background of Indian foreign policy.	All Questions

Distribution of Questions based on difficulty level

Difficulty Level	Easy	Average	Difficult	Total
No. of Questions	10	21	11	42

I. Four choices are given for each question or incomplete statement. Choose one appropriate answer from them and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet.

- 1.The United Nations was established in the year (June 2017) (Easy)

- A) 1950 B) 1945 C) 1919 D) 1948
2. The term United Nations was coined by (June 2016) (Average)
A) Franklin D. Roosevelt B) Winston Churchill C) Joseph Stalin D) Alfred Savage
 3. The headquarters of the United Nations is located in (A2017/June 2018/September 2021) (Easy)
A) The Hague B) Geneva C) Washington D) New York
 4. The organ of UN which is called as the Cabinet of UN (Average)
A) General Assembly B) Secretariat C) Security Council D) Trusteeship Council
 5. The headquarters of the International Court of Justice is located in (2015) (Easy)
A) The Hague B) Geneva C) Washington D) New York
 6. World Health Organization was founded in the year (Difficult)
A) 1945 B) 1948 C) 1950 D) 1965
 7. The U N agency that won the Nobel Peace Prize for its work in 1965 (Difficult)
A) UNESCO B) WHO C) WTO D) UNICEF
 8. The headquarters of "SAARC" is located in (Easy)
A) Delhi B) Geneva C) Kathmandu D) New York
 9. The League of Nations, which was started to maintain world peace, failed due to (A2017) (Difficult)
A) Establishment of the United Nations B) Starting of World War II
C) End of World War I D) Starting of Cold War
 10. This organ of the United Nations known as World Parliament (June 2016) (Easy)
A) Secretariat B) Security Council C) General Assembly D) Trusteeship Council
 11. The number of representatives from each member state present in the General Assembly (September 2021)
(Easy)
A) 2 B) 3 C) 4 D) 5
 12. The headquarters of the World Health Organization is located in (2024) (Average)
A) New York B) Paris C) Rome D) Geneva
 13. The agency of UN which is called as 'The third economic pillar of world trade and commerce' is (Average)
A) UNESCO B) WHO C) WTO D) UNICEF
 14. The term of judges of International Court of Justice is (Easy)
A) 5 Year B) 6 Year C) 9 Year D) 4 Year

II Answer the following questions in a sentence each.

15. What was the reason for the establishment of Trusteeship Council? (Difficult)
16. Which was the last territory to become independent that was under the administration of the Trusteeship Council? (Average)
17. Where is the headquarters of the Food and Agriculture Organization located? (June 2019) (Average)
18. Which organization was established after World War II for the welfare of children? (June 2018) (Difficult)
19. Which organization is called as the Central Bank of the Central Banks of various nations? (Average)
20. How many member Nations are there in the Commonwealth of Nations? (Average)
21. When was the organization "SAARC" established? (Average)
22. Where is the headquarters of the European Union located? (Difficult)
23. When was the African Union established? (Difficult)
24. Why has the Trusteeship Council lost its relevance today? (June 2017) (Difficult)
25. How is UNICEF working for the welfare of the children? (June 2018) (Average)
26. Why is the Security Council of UN called Cabinet of UN? (Difficult)

III. Answer the following questions in two to four sentences/points each.

27. Name the major world leaders who played a major role in the establishment of the United Nations? (Easy)
28. Who are the permanent members of the United Nations Security Council? (June 2015/W3- 2024) (Easy)
29. The role of the World Health Organization is significant in protecting world health. How? (Average)
30. What are the objectives of the Food and Agriculture Organization? (September 2020/A2018) (Average)
31. The role of International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) in the development of World economy is significant. Justify. (Difficult)
32. Which are the affiliate institutions of the European Union? (Average)

33. Explain the role of the IMF in solving the international economic problems. (April 2016/April 2023) (Average)
34. Explain the formation of International Labour Organization? (Average)
- IV. Answer the following questions in Six/eight sentences/points each. (3/4 Marks Questions)**
35. Which are the organs of the United Nations? (Easy)
36. What are the aims and objectives of the United Nations? (April 2019) (Average)
37. What are the functions of the Economic and Social Council? (Difficult)
38. What are the functions of UNESCO? (Jun 2023/P1-2025) (Average)
39. What are the objectives of Common Wealth of Nations? (Average)
40. Explain the composition and functions of the General Assembly. (Average)
41. Explain the composition and functions of the Security Council. (A 2019/P1-2024/Jul 2020/Sep 2020) (Average)
42. List out the achievements of UN. / The role of Un is significant in maintaining world peace and solving world problems. Justify. (Jul 2019/P1-2025) (Average)

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Chapter 8 SOCIAL STRATIFICATION

LO No	Learning Outcomes	Question Number
14	Expresses his/her own solutions and reform measures to overcome societal problems.	All Questions

Distribution of Questions based on difficulty level

Difficulty Level	Easy	Average	Difficult	Total
No. of Questions	3	10	3	16

I. Four choices are given for each question or incomplete statement. Choose one appropriate answer from them and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet.

- The article of our Constitution which prohibits the practice of untouchability (June 2015, September 2021) (Easy)
A) Article 24 B) Article 42 C) Article 17 D) Article 30
- Who said that 'Truly, the whole mankind is one' (A 2015, A 2017, A 2023) (Easy)
A) Pampa B) Janna C) Ranna D) Dr. B R Ambedkar
- 'Untouchability is a stigma on the Hindu society' is said by (2016, June 2023) (Easy)
A) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar B) Jyotibha Phule C) Mahatma Gandhiji D) Swami Vivekananda
- Untouchability Crime Act was changed as Civil Rights Protection Act in the year (Average)
A) 1989 B) 1976 C) 1955 D) 1950
- The year in which the Untouchability Crime Act came into force (Average)
A) 1976 B) 1955 C) 1989 D) 1996
- The significance of Article 17 of the Constitution of India (April 2023, P 2024) (Average)
A) Prohibition of child labour B) Elimination of illiteracy
C) Prohibition of untouchability D) Prohibition of dowry
- Social Stratification in India can be seen in (Average)
A) Apartheid B) Slavery C) Caste system D) Plebians and Patricians

II. Answer the following questions in a sentence each.

- What is social stratification? (March 1, March 2, June 2016, P 2024) (Average)
- What is prejudice? (April 2023, March 2024) (Average)
- Which legislation has given special responsibilities for the eradication of untouchability to the state governments? (Average)

III.. Answer the following questions in six sentences each. (3/4 marks questions)

- How has social stratification emerged? (Average)
- Social stratification differs from time to time and from country to country. Explain. (April 2023) (Difficult)

13. What are the constitutional and legislative measures taken to eradicate untouchability? How is India trying to eradicate untouchability? How are the rights of Untouchables protected in India? Recently in India untouchability is decreasing Justify. (April 2015, April 2016 April 2017 June 2017 2018 April 2018 June 2018 April 2019 June 2019 Mar-1 2021 Sep-2020 April 2022 June 2022 Model 2023 2024 P-3 2024) (Average)
14. Untouchability is a social evil. Explain. (Difficult)
15. What are your suggestions to eradicate untouchability? (Average)
16. Prejudice created by discrimination leads to negative feelings.' Justify. (Difficult)

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Chapter 9

WORK AND ECONOMIC LIFE

LO No	Learning Outcomes	Question Number
14	Expresses his/her own solutions and reform measures to overcome societal problems.	All Questions

Distribution of Questions based on difficulty level

Difficulty Level	Easy	Average	Difficult	Total
No. of Questions	5	13	3	21

I. Four choices are given for each question or incomplete statement. Choose one appropriate answer from them and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet.

- An example for organized workers (Easy)
A) Vegetable sellers B) Daily wage labour C) Domestic workers D) Teachers
- An example for Unorganized sector workers (April 2020) (Average)
A) Doctors B) Agricultural workers C) Insurance company workers D) Soldiers
- Best example for unpaid labour (Model 2023) (Easy)
A) Teacher B) Bonded labour C) Driver D) Mother's love
- The best example for Unpaid work is (Easy)
A) Street venders B) Drawing for self-satisfaction C) Industrial Labour D) Teachers working in schools

II. Answer the following questions in a sentence each:

- What is labour? (Easy)
- What is division of labour? (April 2024) (Average)
- Why was the Equal wages Act-1976 enacted? (Difficult)
- What is specialization? (Average)
- What is paid labour? (Average)
- What is unpaid labour? (Average)
- What is unemployment? (Mar 1 2021) (Average)
- When was the Equal wages Act enacted? (Difficult)

III. Answer the following questions in Six/Eight sentences or points each. (3/4 Marks Questions)

- Differentiate between paid and unpaid labour. (April 2024) (Average)
- What are the causes for unemployment? (Average)
- How is unemployment a serious social problem? / How has unemployment a bad impact on society? / What are the effects of unemployment? (June 2018) (Average)
- What are the measures taken by the governments to eliminate unemployment? / How can be the problem of unemployment solved in a country with huge population? (2016, 2017, 2018, 2021 2023, 2024) (Average)
- Explain the differences between organized and unorganized workers. / How are organized sectors workers different from unorganized sector workers? (April 2015, June 2015, June 2020, March-2 2020, 2022) (Easy)
- What are the challenges faced by unorganized workers? (June 2016 2019 Apr 2022 June 2022 (Average)
- Explain the characteristics of organized sector workers. (April 2023) (Average)
- Explain the nature of discrimination in employment. (March 2019) (Average)
- Division of labour has turned into an indivisible part of labour in modern times. Justify. / What is the significance of division of labour in modern days? (State Pre-2026) (Difficult)



Chapter 23

COLLECTIVE BEHAVIOUR AND PROTESTS

LO No	Learning Outcomes	Question Number
14	Expresses his/her own solutions and reform measures to overcome societal problems.	All Questions

Distribution of Questions based on difficulty level

Difficulty Level	Easy	Average	Difficult	Total
No. of Questions	7	18	4	29

I. Four choices are given for each question or incomplete statement. Choose one appropriate answer from them and write the complete answer with along with its letter of alphabet.

- Silent Valley Movement was launched in (June-2023) (Average)
A) Tamil Nadu B) Karnataka C) Kerala D) Maharashtra
- This Environmental movement held in Salyani village of Uttara Kannada district of Karnataka (Easy)
A) Chipko Movement B) Appiko Movement
C) Silent Valley Movement D) Kaiga Anti-Nuclear Plant Movement
- Narmada Bachao Movement was led by (September-20, June-24) (Average)
A) Medha Patkar B) Dr. Shivaram Karant C) Sunder Lal Bahuguna D) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
- Environmental Movement led by Dr. Shivaram Karanth (Easy)
A) Silent Valley Movement B) Agitation against Kaiga C) Chipko Movement D) Appiko Movement
- The founder of Karnataka State Farmers' Association (Average)
A) Prof. M. D. Nanjundaswamy B) Dr. Shivaram Karanth C) D. Devaraj Arus D) Baba Amte
- The practice of bounded labour in Karnataka was abolished by (Average)
A) Prof. M. D. Nanjundaswamy B) D. Devaraj Arus C) Dr Shivaram Karanth D) Baba Amte
- The Environmental Movement led by Sundarlal Bahuguna is (Easy)
A) Chipko Movement B) Appiko Movement C) Silent Valley Movement D) movement against MRPL
- Chipko Movement was held in (Average)
A) Kerala B) Karnataka C) Gujarat D) Uttarakhand

II. Answer each of the following questions in a sentence.

- What is collective behaviour? (Average)
- What is a mob? (June-22) (Easy)
- What is a riot? (Easy)
- What is labour movement? (Average)
- Why was movement against MRPL Launched? (Difficult)
- Gangadhar met with an accident while going to office. People gathered around him. What is this collective behaviour called? (Average)
- Why did Devraj Arus abolish the practice of bounded labour? (Difficult)
- Why was the agitation against Kaiga started? (Difficult)
- In which state was Narmada Bachavo Andolan launched? (Easy)
- Why was the Silent Valley Movement launched? (Average)
- Who started Self-respect movement? (Average)

III. Answer each of the following questions in two to four sentences/points.

- What are the causes for riots? (Average)
- How can riots be controlled? (April-2024) (Average)
- Explain the Chipko movement. (Average)
- Give an account of the Appiko movement in Karnataka. (Average)
- Among environmental movements, Narmada Bachavo Andolana is unique. How? (Average)
- Explain the Silent Valley movement. (Average)
- Explain the agitation against Kaiga nuclear power generation center. (Average)

IV. Answer each of the following questions in six sentences.

- Explain the nature of a mob. (Average)

28. State the nature/characteristics of a riot. / Uncontrolled riots can lead to destruction. How? (April-2023) (Difficult)

29. Name the major environmental movements held in India. (September-2022) (Easy)

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Chapter 24. SOCIAL CHALLENGES

LO No	Learning Outcomes	Question Number
14	Expresses his/her own solutions and reform measures to overcome societal problems.	All Questions

Distribution of Questions based on difficulty level

Difficulty Level	Easy	Average	Difficult	Total
No. of Questions	4	21	2	27

I. Four choices are given for each question or incomplete statement. Choose one appropriate answer from them and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet.

1) The Child helpline number (September-20, April-24) (Easy)

A) 1081 B) 1098 C) 1033 D) 1086

2) As per Article 24 of our Constitution (Average)

A) Child marriage is a punishable offence B) Untouchability is a punishable offence
C) Dowry is a punishable offence D) Practice of Child labour is a punishable offence

3) The Dowry Prohibition Act was enacted by the Government of India in (Average)

A) 1960 B) 1984 C) 1961 D) 1985

4) The Pre-natal Gender Determination Test Act was enacted in (Average)

A) 1994 B) 1985 C) 2006 D) 2019

5) The Act that made provision for the right to free and compulsory education for children between 6 to 14 years (Easy)

A) Right to Education Act-2009 B) National policy for child labour-1987
C) Protection of children from sexual harassment -2012 D) Child labour eradication and rehabilitation Act -2006

6. The year in which the Child Labour Prohibition and Control Act was implemented (April-23) (Average)

A) 1988 B) 1994 C) 1986 D) 2006

7. The program implemented to enrol child labourers in schools through Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan in Karnataka

(June-23) (Average)

(A) Sakshara Bharat (B) From Drudgery to school (C) Kali-nail (D) Nali-kali

II. Answer the following question in a sentence each.

8. What is child labour? (Easy)

9. What is child marriage? (Easy)

10. What is female foeticide? (June-20, June-21, June-23, April-25) (Average)

11. What is female infanticide? (Average)

12. Why was the Prohibition of Pre-natal Gender Discrimination Act-1994 implemented? (Average)

13. When was the Child Marriage Prohibition Act implemented? (Average)

14. Which law was enacted to prevent sexual abuse of children? (Average)

15. When did the POCSO Act come into force? (Average)

16. In which year was National policy for the welfare of child labourers implemented? (Average)

III. Answer the following questions in two to four sentences / points each. (2/3 Marks)

17. What are the causes for child labour? (Average)

18. What are the consequences of the child labour? / It is essential to control child labour, Why? (April-25) (Average)

19. What are the causes for female foeticide? (Average)

20. What are the ill effects of female foeticide? (Average)

IV. Answer of the following questions in Six/Eight sentences or points each. (3/4 Marks)

21. What are the measures taken by government to eliminate child labour? (Difficult)

22. What are the causes for child marriage? (Average)

23. What are the ill effects of child marriage? (June-24) (Average)

24. How can we prevent child marriage? (April-25) (Difficult)

25. What are the measures to control child marriage? (Average)

26. What are the ill effects of dowry? / 'Dowry system leads to gender inequality in society.' Justify. (2026) (Average)

27. What are the solutions to the problem of dowry? How can be the problem of Dowry solved? (Average)

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Chapter 10

INDIA – GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION AND PHYSICAL FEATURES

LO No	Learning Outcomes	Question Number
8	Describes India's location, Indian geographical features, natural resources, climate, transport, and the resources of national development.	All Questions

Distribution of Questions based on difficulty level

Difficulty Level	Easy	Average	Difficult	Total
No. of Questions	9	16	5	30

I. Four choices are given for each question or incomplete statement. Choose one appropriate answer from them and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet.

1. The Eastern Coastal Plain is (SLP 2020) (Average)

- A) Straight B) Wide C) Stee D) Narrow

2. Ladakh Plateau is found (SLP 2023) (Difficult)

- A) In the Central Himalaya B) In the Greater Himalaya
C) In the Siwalik range D) In the Peninsular Plateau

3. Highest mountain peak of India (June-2019) (Easy)

- A) Mount Godwin Austin / K2 B) Mount Everest C) Anaimudi D) Guru Shikhara

4. The largest geographical division of India is (Average)

- A) Northern greater Plain B) Himalayan mountains
C) Coastal Plain and Islands D) Peninsular Plateau

5. Mount Everest lies between (Average)

- A) India and Pakistan B) India and China
C) Nepal and Tibet D) Nepal and Bhutan

III. Answer the following questions in a sentence each.

6. Where do the Eastern and Western Ghats meet? (Mar/April 2022) (Easy)

7. Why is the North Indian Plain called the "Deposition plain"? (MQP 2022) (Difficult)

8. What are Dunes? (Easy)

9. Which is the oldest physiographic division of India? (Average)

10. Why are the Greater Himalayas called Himadri? (Easy)

11. Which is the highest mountain peak in South India? (Easy)

12. Which is the extreme southern tip of India? (Easy)

13. On which longitude is the Indian Standard Time based? (Average)

14. By what name are the Western Ghats called in Maharashtra and Karnataka? (Difficult)

15. From which river does the name India derived? (Average)

16. What is the total area of India? (Average)

17. Which latitude passes through the middle of India? (Average)

18. What is the total length of the coastline of the mainland of India? (Easy)

19. Which is the highest mountain peak in the world? (Easy)

20. In which part of the Asian continent is India situated? (Average)

21. In which hemisphere of the earth is India located? (Average)

III. Answer the following questions in two-three sentences each. (2/3/4 marks questions)

22. Name the hill stations of Himachal/Middle Himalayas. (Difficult)
 23. Which are the major Physical divisions of India? (Difficult)
 24. How does the peninsular plateau play an important role in the economic development of the country? (Easy)
 25. What are the difference between Eastern and Western Ghats? (Average)
 26. How are the Himalayas useful for Indians? OR The Himalayan mountains have influenced the life of Indians to a greater extent "Justify this statement"? (SLP 2020 June 2023) (Average)
 27. Explain the extent of the peninsular plateau? (Difficult)
 28. Write about the Shivalik range. (Average)

IV. 29. Mark the following in the map of India provided to you. (Average)

- A) Indira Col. (SLP 2020, June 2025) B) Nilgiri hills (MQP-1. 21-22) C) Bay of Bengal
 D) 82° 30' East longitude (June 22 Mar/Apl 23. Mar/Apl 2025 June 2025)
 E) Tropic of Cancer / 23° 30' North latitudes (April 2022, June 2024, Aug 2024)
 F) Indira Point G) Palk Strait

30. Mark the following in the map of India provided to you. (Average)

- A) Vindhyan Mountain Ranges (SLP 2020) B) Aravalli hills
 C) Konkan Coast (Mar/ April 2024) D) Coromandel Coast (SLP 2025)
 E) K2 Mountain / Mt. Godwin Austin F) Malabar coast (model 2, 21-22) G) Utkal coast

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Chapter 11
INDIA – SEASONS

LO No	Learning Outcomes	Question Number
8	Describes India's location, Indian geographical features, natural resources, climate, transport, and the resources of national development.	All Questions

Distribution of Questions based on difficulty level

Difficulty Level	Easy	Average	Difficult	Total
No. of Questions	3	17	8	28

I. Four choices are given for each question or incomplete statement. Choose one appropriate answer from them and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet.

1. The eastern parts of western ghats get less rainfall than the western parts because (Difficult)
 A) It is in the windward side B) They are in rain shadow regions
 C) They get heavy snow fall D) There is desert
2. During the Retreating Monsoon season cyclones occur in the Bay of Bengal due to (Difficult)
 A) Difference in temperature and pressure between land and sea
 B) Vertical rays of sun cause increase in temperature in the northern hemisphere
 C) These areas lie high from the sea level D) North Indian areas are far away from the sea
3. The rain fall that occurs due to the local temperature and conventional currents during April and May in West Bengal is called (Average)
 A) Andhis B) Kala Baisakhi C) Coffee Blossoms D) Mango Showers
4. The rain fall which occurs due to the local temperature and conventional currents during April and May in Uttar Pradesh is called
 A) Andhis B) Kala Baisakhi C) Coffee Blossoms D) Mango Showers
5. The rain fall which occurs due to the local temperature and conventional currents during April and May in Kerala is called (Average)
 A) Andhis B) Kala Baisakhi C) Coffee Blossoms D) Mango Showers
6. The rain fall which occurs due to the local temperature and conventional currents during April and May in Karnataka is called (Average)
 A) Andhis B) Kala Baisakhi C) Coffee Blossoms D) Mango Showers
7. The period of Retreating Monsoons season in India (Average)

- A) March - May B) June- September C) October- November D) December- February
8. The average annual rainfall that India receives is (Difficult)
- A) 75 cms B) 118 cms C) 250 cms D) 50 cms

II. Answer the following questions in a sentence each.

9. What is the reason for the high temperature in North India during summer? (Average)
10. What is the reason for the conventional rainfall that occurs in the month of April and May? (April-2023) (Difficult)
11. Mention the cooler regions in India during Summer season. (Average)
12. Which are the two branches of the Southwest monsoons? (June-2015) (Average)
13. Which state does not receive rain during the Southwest monsoon season? (Average)
14. Which is the season of lowest rainfall in India? (Average)
15. Why does western sides of western ghats receive heavy rain fall? (Difficult)
16. Which place of India has recorded highest temperature? (Easy)
17. Which place in India receives the highest rainfall? (Easy)
18. Which region receives the lowest rainfall in India? (June-2023) (Easy)
19. What is the reason for cyclones that occur in Arabian sea and Bay of Bengal during the retreating monsoon season? (Difficult)
20. 'The temperature is lower in South India than in North India during Summer season' why? (Difficult)
21. Which type of climate India experiences? /What type of climate India has? (Average)
22. Which rainfall occurs due to the local temperature and convectional current? (Average)
- III. Answer the following questions in three to four sentences / Points each.**
23. Which are the main climatic seasons of India? (April-2022) (Average)
24. Which factors mainly influence the climate of India? (June-2018) (Average)
25. What are the reasons for the South West monsoons to recede in October? (Difficult)
26. Which are the regions that receive heavy rainfall in India? (Average)
27. "Indian agriculture is a gambling with the monsoons" Justify. (April-2015, 2017, 2018, June-2017) (Average)
- IV 28. Mark the following in the map of India provided to you. (Average)**
- A) Thar desert B) Ruyli C) Ganga Nagar D) Mawsynram

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Chapter 12
INDIA – SOILS

LO No	Learning Outcomes	Question Number
8	Describes India's location, Indian geographical features, natural resources, climate, transport, and the resources of national development.	All Questions

Distribution of Questions based on difficulty level

Difficulty Level	Easy	Average	Difficult	Total
No. of Questions	7	15	6	28

I. Four choices are given for each question or incomplete statement. Choose one appropriate answer from them and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet.

1. The Soil extensively spread most in the Peninsular plateau (April -2024) (Average)
- (a) Black soil (b) Red soil (c) Alluvial soil (d) Desert soil
2. The most extensively spread soil in India (Average)
- (a) Mountain soil (b) Black soil (c) Alluvial soil (d) Red soil
3. The soil which is also called as Regur Soil(A-2018) (Easy)
- (a) Black soil (b) Desert soil (c) Laterite soil (d) Alluvial soil
4. The most suitable soil for dry farming (Easy)
- (a) Red soil (b) Black soil (c) Alluvial soil (d) Desert soil
5. The Soil most suitable for growing millet, tobacco, oilseeds (Easy)

- (a) Red soil (b) Mountain soil (c) Black soil (d) Alluvial soil
6. Deficiency of Nitrogen and minerals is found in (Difficult)
(a) Black soil (b) Laterite soil (c) Red soil (d) Mountain soil
7. The soil largely found in Rajasthan (A-2018) (Easy)
(a) Desert soil (b) Alluvial soil (c) Black soil (d) Mountain soil
8. Decayed organic matter is abundantly found in (Average)
(a) Mountain soil (b) Red soil (c) black soil (d) Laterite soil
9. The Soil found in areas with more than 200 cm of rainfall (Average)
(a) Red soil (b) Black soil (c) Desert soil (d) Laterite soil
10. The soil found in the Deccan Trap region (June-2016) (Average)
(a) Black soil (b) Laterite soil (c) Red soil (d) Desert soil

II. Answer the following questions in a sentence each.

11. Why is black soil called 'Black cotton soil'? (A-2019) (Easy)
12. Why does black soil retain moisture for a long time? (July-2021) (Average)
13. Why is laterite soil mostly found in the Western Ghats of India? (Difficult)
14. What is meant by soil erosion? (Easy)
15. What is soil conservation? (Easy)
16. How is laterite soil formed? (Sep-2020) (Average)
17. Recently, the storage capacity of our reservoirs is decreasing. Why? (Jun-2016) (Average)
18. Which types of soils are found in the Himalayan mountains? (Difficult)

III. Answer the following questions in two to four/six sentences each. (2/3 marks questions)

19. What are the causes for soil erosion? (2015, 2018, 2022, 2020, Mar-2024) (Average)
20. Which are the characteristics of mountain soil? (Average)
21. Write briefly about Red soil. / Explain the features of Red soil. (Average)
22. Why is laterite soil Red in colour? (Average)

IV. Answer the following questions in six / Eight sentences or points each. (3/4 marks questions)

23. Conservation of soil is very essential. Why? / Soil erosion creates many problems. How? / What are the effects of soil erosion (2017, 2017, 2020) (Average)
24. How is Black soil different from Laterite soil? /What are the differences between Black soil and Laterite soil? (Difficult)
25. Which are the major soils found in India? (Average)
26. How is desert soil different from alluvial soil? / What are the differences between Desert soil and Alluvial soil? (Difficult)
27. How is Black soil different from Red soil? What are the differences between Black soil and Red Soil? (Difficult)
28. How can we prevent soil erosion? (April-2015, April-2016, Mar-2021, Jun-2023, P1-2025) (Average)

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Chapter 13
INDIA FOREST RESOURCES

LO No	Learning Outcomes	Question Number
8	Describes India's location, Indian geographical features, natural resources, climate, transport, and the resources of national development.	All Questions

Distribution of Questions based on difficulty level

Difficulty Level	Easy	Average	Difficult	Total
No. of Questions	7	14	9	30

I. Four choices are given for each question or incomplete statement. Choose one appropriate answer from them and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet.

1. Sundarbans are found in (A-2019, A-2022) (Average)
(A) River delta of Narmada (B) River delta of Ganga (C) River delta of Indus (D) River delta of Godavari
2. The most widespread forest in India (Average)
(A) Deciduous monsoon forests (B) Evergreen forests (C) Mangrove forests (D) Tropical grassland forests
3. The type of forests found in Himalayas (Average)
(A) Mangrove forests (B) Desert forests (C) Deciduous monsoon forests (D) Alpine forests
4. The forests with the plants which have deep roots and thrones are (Average)
(A) Desert forests (B) Mangrove forests (C) Evergreen forests (D) Alpine forests
5. The state which has the highest forest area in India (April -2019) (Easy)
(A) Haryana (B) Karnataka (C) Maharashtra (D) Madhya Pradesh
6. The state which has the lowest area under forest in India (Easy)
(A) Rajasthan (B) Haryana (C) Bihar (D) Kerala
7. Types of forests found in estuaries and lowlands (Average)
(A) Desert forests (B) Alpine forests (C) Tropical grassland forests (D) Mangrove forests
8. India's first biosphere reserve (Difficult)
(A) Sundarbans (B) Manas (C) Nilgiri (D) Nanda Devi

II. Answer the following questions in a sentence each.

9. Why are the mangrove forests of the Gangetic delta called Sundarbans? (A-2023) (Easy)
10. What is natural vegetation or forest? (Easy)
11. Deciduous forests are called 'Deciduous monsoon forests' in India. Why? (2020, 2022) (Average)
12. Which forest has Babool, Seesum, Sabhai grass? (Easy)
13. What is conservation of forest? (Easy)
14. Why are wildlife sanctuaries created in India? (Difficult)
15. Which is the first National Park established in India? (Average)
16. Why are biosphere reserves created in India? (Difficult)
17. According to the National Forest Policy, how much of forest area is required for a healthy environment? (Average)
18. In which state is Jim Corbett National Park located? (Average)
19. What is the total area of forests in India? (Average)

III. Answer the following questions in two to four sentences each.

20. Which are the plants found in the alpine forests of the Himalayas? (April-2018) (Difficult)
21. Explain the distribution of mangrove forests in India. (Mar-2-2021) (Difficult)
22. State the characteristics of deciduous monsoon forests in India. (A-2017) (Average)

IV. Answer the following questions in six /Eight sentences / points each. (3/4 questions)

23. How are Evergreen forests different from Deciduous forests? (A-2016)/What are the differences between Evergreen forests and Deciduous forests? (Difficult)
24. In recent years, forest areas have been decreasing. Why? / What are the causes for deforestation? Conservation of forests is most important, Why? (Sep-2020) (Average)
25. Which are the types of forests found in India? (Jun-2016) (Easy)
26. Mention the difference between tropical grassland forests and desert forests. (A-2015, P1-2024) (Difficult)
27. Name the important wildlife sanctuaries of India. (Difficult)
28. Which are the important National parks of India? (Difficult)
29. Forests are a very useful resources for us and the environment. Justify. / What is the importance of forests? (Average)
30. How can we protect forests? / What are the methods of conservation of forests? (Jun-2015, Jun-2017, Mar-2019, Mar-2020, Jun-2023, Mar2-2024, Mar3-2024) (Average)

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Chapter 14

INDIA- WATER RESOURCES

LO No	Learning Outcomes	Question Number
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8	Describes India's location, Indian geographical features, natural resources, climate, transport, and the resources of national development.	All Questions
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Distribution of Questions based on difficulty level

Difficulty Level	Easy	Average	Difficult	Total
No. of Questions	9	13	6	28

I. Four choices are given for each question or incomplete statement. Choose one appropriate answer and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet.

- 1) The country that has largest irrigated area in the world (Average)
A) Russia B) China C) India D) United states of America
- 2) The state which has largest tank irrigation in India (Average)
A) Tamil Nadu B) Karnataka C) Bihar D) Andhra Pradesh
- 3) First multipurpose river valley project of independent India (Average)
A) Bhakra Nangal B) Damodar C) Kosi D) Hirakud
- 4) The dam built across river Mahanadi is (Average)
A) Hirakud B) Bhakra Nangal C) Tehri D) Nagarjuna Sagar
- 5) The river which was known as the "Sorrow of Bihar" (Easy)
A) River Sutlej B) River Kosi C) River Krishna D) River Mahanadi
- 6) Nagarjuna Sagar Dam has been built across the river (Average)
A) Damodar B) Krishna C) Kosi D) Tungabhadra
- 7) The major multipurpose river valley project in Odisha (June-2021) (Average)
A) Hirakud B) Bhakra Nangal C) Kosi D) Nagarjuna Sagar
- 8) Multipurpose river valley project built across Sutlej River (Jun-2023) (Average)
A) Bhakra Nangal B) Hirakud C) Kosi D) Nagarjuna Sagar
- 9) National Power Grid has been established with an intention to (Difficult)
A) Provide electricity to poor people B) Supply electricity to industries
C) Supply power from surplus states to deficit states D) Import electricity

II. Answer the following questions in a sentence each.

10. What is irrigation? (Easy)
11. Which is the highest dam in India? (Easy)
12. Which is the joint multi-purpose river valley project of India and Nepal? (Easy)
13. What is rain water harvesting? (Mar-2024) (Easy)
14. How can be under groundwater recharged? (Difficult)
15. Why was River Damodar called the sorrow of Bengal? (Average)
16. What is National Power Grid? (Difficult)
17. Which river was known as 'Sorrow of West Bengal'? (Easy)
18. Which is the major multi-Purpose river valley project of Karnataka. (Easy)
19. In which district of Karnataka is the Pampasagara Reservoir located? (Average)

III. Answer the following questions in 2-4 sentences each.

20. Which are the types of irrigation? (Easy)
21. Why is Well irrigation the most important irrigation system? (Difficult)
22. What are the differences between perennial canals and flood canals? (Difficult)
23. Why is rainwater harvesting mandatory? (Average)
24. Name the hydroelectric power projects of Karnataka. (Average)

IV. Answer the following question in six sentences each. (3/4 marks questions)

25. What are the methods of rainwater harvesting? (Average)
26. Why is irrigation necessary in India? (March-2019) (Difficult)
27. What are the objectives of multi-purpose river valley projects? (Average)

28. Mark the following River valley projects in the map of India provided to you. (Average)

- a) Bhakra Nangal / Govinda Sagara (June-2021)
- b) Kosi River valley Project / Hanuman Nagar (A- 2016,2017)
- c) Narmada Project (A-2016, June-2020)
- d) Hirakud Project (W-2 2024, W-3 2024)
- e) Damodar Project (June-2015,2023)
- f) Upper Krishna Project Lal Bahadur Shastri reservoir /Basavasagara

g) Tungabhadra/ Pampasagara (Ma- 2021A 2022)

h) Nagarjunasagar Project (A 2015, 2018)

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Chapter 25

INDIA - LAND USE AND AGRICULTURE

LO No	Learning Outcomes	Question Number
8	Describes India's location, Indian geographical features, natural resources, climate, transport, and the resources of national development.	All Questions

Distribution of Questions based on difficulty level

Difficulty Level	Easy	Average	Difficult	Total
No. of Questions	9	16	5	30

I. Four choices are given for each question or incomplete statement. Choose one appropriate answer from them and write the complete answer with along with its letter of alphabet.

- The state that grows paddy in large quantity in India (Average)
A) Bihar B) Uttar Pradesh C) West Bengal D) Karnataka
- The state which is known as the granary of wheat (Easy)
A) Punjab B) Gujarat C) Tamil Nadu D) Madhya Pradesh
- This type of farming that has been banned in the modern days (Easy)
A) Intensive farming B) Commercial Farming C) Shifting cultivation D) Mixed Farming
- The type of farming in which crops are grown for trading purposes (Sep-2021) (Easy)
A) Subsistence farming B) Commercial farming C) Shifting farming D) Fixed farming

II. Answer the following questions in a sentence each.

- What is land use? (Easy)
- What is meant by Golden Revolution? (Average)
- Land which was earlier used for agriculture is now left uncultivated. Why? (Difficult)
- What is floriculture? (Average)
- Which is the major tobacco marketing centre of Karnataka? (Average)
- What is Rabi farming? (Easy)
- What is intensive farming? (Mar- 2019,2024) (Easy)
- What is subsistence farming? (Jun- 2016) (Easy)
- What is mixed farming? (Jun-2015) (Average)
- Why does the cultivation of Paddy require flat land? (Average)
- What is Zaid forming? (Average)

III. Answer the following questions in two to four sentences each. (2/3 marks questions)

- Which are the cropping seasons of India? (Average)
- How is the cultivation of Paddy different from the cultivation of Wheat? (Difficult)
- What are the climatic conditions required for the cultivation of cotton? (Average)
- How has horticulture and floriculture helped the development of Indian farmers? (Difficult)
- Which are the facilities available for the growth of horticulture in India? (Average)
- Explain Kharif season crop. (Average)
- Mention the geographical factors required for the cultivation of paddy. (Average)
- Mention the Natural and Social factors which influence the cropping pattern in India. (Average)
- Cotton is the most important fibre crop in India. Why? (Difficult)
- What are the factors essential for growing Tea? (Average)

IV. Answer the following questions in six /Eight sentences or Points each. (3/4 marks questions)

- Land use is influenced by many factors. Justify. (Difficult)
- Which are the types of land use in India? (Easy)
- Which are the major types of agriculture found in India? (Average)
- Explain the importance of agriculture. (Average)
- What are the factors that determine cropping pattern in India? (Average)



Chapter 26

INDIA – MINERAL AND POWER RESOURCES

LO No	Learning Outcomes	Question Number
8	Describes India's location, Indian geographical features, natural resources, climate, transport, and the resources of national development.	All Questions

Distribution of Questions based on difficulty level

Difficulty Level	Easy	Average	Difficult	Total
No. of Questions	9	10	6	25

I. Four choices are given for each question or incomplete statement. Choose one appropriate answer and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet.

- India's largest oil deposit (Easy)
A) Digboi B) Ankaleshwar C) Bombay High D) Nahar Katia
- The energy resource called as 'liquid gold' is (Easy)
A) Coal B) Mica C) Petroleum D) Nuclear power
- An example for conventional energy resource among these is (Average)
A) Petroleum B) Solar energy C) Geothermal energy D) Wind energy
- The metal known as 'Kage Bangara' in Kannada (Easy)
A) Mica B) Bauxite C) Gold D) Manganese
- The important solar plant established in Tumkur district of Karnataka state is at (Average)
A) Koratagere B) Madhugiri C) Pavagada D) Kunigal

II. Answer the following questions in a sentence each.

- Why is petroleum called liquid gold? (Average)
- Which atomic mineral is used as moderator in Nuclear Reactors? (Difficult)
- Why is the export of Mica reduced in recent days? (Difficult)
- Why is aluminium called the wonder metal of the 20th century? (Average)
- Which metal is used as a medium for international value determination? (Average)
- Which mine produces the highest amount of gold in India? (Difficult)
- Where was petroleum discovered for the first time in India? (Average)
- What is global warming? (Difficult)
- Why is coal called as black diamond? (Average)
- Where was the first solar power generation station set up in India? (Average)

III. Answer the following questions in two sentences each.

- Mention the uses of coal. (Easy)
- The use of non-conventional energy resources is essential. Justify. / It is necessary to reduce the use of conventional energy sources today. Justify? (April-2016) (Difficult)
- Mention the types of manganese ore. (Difficult)
- Manganese has multiple uses. Justify. (Average)
- What are the important mineral resources available in India? (Easy)
- Which are the important atomic minerals? (Easy)
- What are non-conventional energy resources? (Easy)

IV. Answer the following questions in six sentences each.

- What are the uses of Mica? (Average)
- Give your own suggestions to overcome the scarcity of Energy resources (April-2018) (Average)

V. 25. Mark the following places in the Indian map provided to you. (Average)

- A) Bombay High B) Surath C) Kaiga D) Narora E) Ranapratapa Sagara F) Tarapur G) Kalpakam



Chapter 27

INDIA TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

LO No	Learning Outcomes	Question Number
8	Describes India's location, Indian geographical features, natural resources, climate, transport, and the resources of national development.	All Questions

Distribution of Questions based on difficulty level

Difficulty Level	Easy	Average	Difficult	Total
No. of Questions	9	16	5	30

I. Four choices are given for each question or incomplete statement. Choose one appropriate answer from them and write the complete answer with along with its letter of alphabet.

- The sea port which is known as the 'Gateway of India' (July-2021) (Easy)
A) Kolkata B) New Mangalore C) Goa D) Mumbai
- The 'Tea Port of India' (June 2024) (Easy)
A) Mumbai B) New Mangalore C) Marmagoa D) Kolkata
- The longest national highway in India (Average)
A) National Highway 44 B) National Highway 37 C) National Highway 47 D) National Highway 54
- Natural port located in Andhra Pradesh (Easy)
A) Chennai B) Mumbai C) Marmagoa D) Vishakhapatnam
- The technology which is known as path finder (Easy)
A) GPS B) GIS C) RT D) RST
- The regional and independent GPS system of India is (Easy)
A) Map info B) Swadeshi C) Navic D) Arc info
- The country which has highest road in the world (Difficult)
A) China B) Russia C) France D) India

II. Answer the following questions in a sentence each.

- What is transport? (Average)
- In which place of India is world's highest road constructed? (Easy)
- In which year was NHAI established? (Difficult)
- What is remote sensing technology? (Difficult)
- Why did Government of India construct a new port at Navasheva? (Average)
- What is mass media? (Average)
- Which transport is very important for the development of villages and agriculture? (Average)
- What is meant by the Golden Quadrilateral Project? (Average)
- What is the name of International Airport in Bengaluru? (Easy)

III. Answer the following questions in two/four sentences each.

- Name the types of transport? (Easy)
- What are the main types of roads based on construction and maintenance in India? (Average)
- Explain the importance of railway transport. (Average)

IV. Answer the following questions in six / Eight sentences or Points each.

- Explain the benefits of Road transport? / Explain the importance of Road transport in the development of a country) (April-2018, June-2022) (Easy)
- What are the problems of road transport in India? (June-2018, 2018) (Average)
- List out the sea ports on the East coast of India. (Average)
- List out the sea ports on the West coast of India. (Average)
- Explain the importance of communication (April-2016) (Difficult)
- Explain the uses of GIS system. (Average)
- What are the uses of GPS technology? / GPS is multipurpose technology Justify. (Average)
- Explain the uses of Remote Sensing Technology. (Difficult)
- Mention the important types of communication. (Easy)

V. 29. Mark the major Sea ports in the map of India provided to you. (Average)

30. Mark the major Air ports in the map of India provided to you. (Average)



Chapter 28

INDIA - MAJOR INDUSTRIES

LO No	Learning Outcomes	Question Number
8	Describes India's location, Indian geographical features, natural resources, climate, transport, and the resources of national development.	All Questions

Distribution of Questions based on difficulty level

Difficulty Level	Easy	Average	Difficult	Total
No. of Questions	9	11	8	28

I. Four choices are given for each question or incomplete statement. Choose one appropriate answer and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet.

- The first steel industry in India was established in (Average)
A. Serampur B. Salem C. Bhadravathi D. Kulti
- The place which is called Manchester/Cottonopolis of India (September 2021) (Easy)
A. Davangere B. Mumbai C. Coimbatore D. Salem
- The Silicon Valley of India (June 2017, 2023) (Easy)
A. Bangalore B. Delhi C. Mysore D. Hyderabad
- The ISRO was established in the year (Average)
A.1961 B.1976 C.1969 D.1950
- The first country to land near the south pole of the moon (Easy)
A. America B. China C. Japan D. India

II. Answer the following questions in a sentence each.

- What is industrial Zone? (June 2015) (Average)
- Iron and steel industry is called basic industry. Why? (Average)
- What is textile industry? (Average)
- Why is Mumbai in Maharashtra called Manchester of India? (June 2018) (Easy)
- Where was India's first paper industry established? (Easy)
- Which is the rapidly growing industry in present days in India? (Average)
- What is knowledge-based industry? (Average)
- Why did knowledge-based industry get its name? (Difficult)
- Why did the Indian government establish software technology parks? (Difficult)
- Why is Bangalore called the Silicon Valley of India? (Average)
- Where is the head office of ISRO located? (Easy)
- Who was the first chairman of ISRO? (Average)

III. Answer the following questions in two to four sentences each.

- Mention the major achievements of ISRO. (Average)
- What are the raw materials used in the paper industry? (Difficult)

IV. Answer the following questions in six/eight sentences or points each. (3/4 marks Questions)

- Industries play a very important role in human economic activities. How? (March 2020) (Average)
- Biotechnology started a great revolution in the field of agriculture. Justify. (Difficult)

V. Answer the following questions in eight to ten sentences or points each. (3/4 marks Questions)

- Industries in India are located only in a few areas. Why? / Many factors influence the location of industries. Justify. (Easy)
- Name the major iron and steel industries in India. (June 2015, April 2016, June 2016, 2017, 2022, April) (Average)

24. Which are the major industrial Zones of India? (April 2017, 2024) (Average)
 25. What are the changes brought about by the use of Advanced technology in India? (Difficult)
 26. Analyse the growth and importance of Bio-Technology in India. (Difficult)
 27. Maximum number of sugar industries are located in the region of Ganga River plain. Justify. (Difficult)

VI. Mark the following places in the Indian map provided to you. (Average)

28. A. Bhadravati - June 2023, April 2018 B. Durgapur C. Surat D. Davangere E. Bokaro
 F. Burnpur G. Salem H. Kanpur I. Tata Iron and steel Industry J. Rourkela

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Chapter 29
INDIA- NATURAL DISASTERS

LO No	Learning Outcomes	Question Number
9	Understands the causes and effects of natural disasters in India and suggest precautionary measures.	All Questions

Distribution of Questions based on difficulty level

Difficulty Level	Easy	Average	Difficult	Total
No. of Questions	5	23	4	32

I. Four choices are given for each question or incomplete statement. Choose one appropriate answer from them and write the complete answer with along with its letter of alphabet.

- Recently, cyclones have occurred in the Arabian Sea also because (Difficult)
 A. Dams B. Change in the course of rivers C. Mining D. Global warming
- Precautionary measure for floods among the following is (September 2021) (Average)
 A. Use of good quality building materials B. Ban on high-rise buildings
 C. Restriction of excessive mining D. Afforestation
- Walls should be built on both sides of the river because, (Average)
 A. To prevent erosion B. To control floods C. To prevent earthquakes D. To prevent landslides
- Type of forests grown to control Coastal erosion (September 2021) (Average)
 A. Monsoon type forest B. Evergreen Forest C. Alpine Forest of Himalayas D. Mangrove Forest
- The state where coastal erosion is most common (April 2016) (Average)
 A. Tamil Nadu B. Andhra Pradesh C. Kerala D. Odisha
- Forests should be grown in watershed areas because (Difficult)
 A. To control floods B. To control cyclones C. To avoid landslides D. To avoid earthquakes

II. Answer the following questions in a sentence each.

- What is the main reason for the occurrence of cyclones? (Average)
- What are floods? (Average)
- Landslides are common in mining areas. Why? (April 2016) (Difficult)
- What is a landslide? (Average)
- What is coastal erosion? (Average)
- What is an earthquake? (Easy)
- What are natural disasters? (Easy)
- Coastal erosion is more common in the West coast. Why? (April 2017) (Average)
- Why should we grow mangrove forests along the coast? (April 2017, 2018) (Difficult)
- Which states of India are most affected by cyclones? (April 2018) (Easy)

III. Answer the following questions in two to four sentences each. (2/3 marks questions)

- List out the flood control measures. (Average)
- What are the effects of landslides? (Average)
- What are the effects of coastal erosion? (Average)
- What are the measures to manage coastal erosion? (June 2017) (Average)
- List the causes of earthquakes. (2024) (Average)

IV. Answer the following questions in Six / Eight Sentences or Points each. (3/4 marks questions)

22. What are the effects of cyclones. / 'Cyclones are most destructive'. Justify. (April 2022, 2024) (Average)
23. What are the measures that can be taken to combat cyclones? (April 2024) (Average)
24. What are the causes of floods? (June 2016, 2019) (Average)
25. What are the causes of landslides? (June 2015) (Average)
26. Mention the effects of earthquakes. / How are earthquakes destructive? (April 2024) (Average)
27. List out the precautionary measures for earthquakes. / How can be the effects of earthquake reduced? (April 2023) (Average)
28. Mention the effects of floods. (April, June 2022) (Average)
29. Explain that human activities that cause floods and landslides. (September 2020) (Difficult)
30. Which are natural disasters? (April 2015) (Easy)
31. What are the measures to be taken during natural disasters? (Average)

VI. 32. Mark the following places in the Indian map provided to you. (Average)

A. Koyna B. Latur E. Kanyakumari F. Shillong

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**Chapter 15
ECONOMY AND GOVERNMENT**

LO No	Learning Outcomes	Question Number
11	Identifies her/his role in the development of India's economy, Expresses the role of governments in development at various levels.	All Questions

Distribution of Questions based on difficulty level

Difficulty Level	Easy	Average	Difficult	Total
No. of Questions	5	13	6	24

I. Four choices are given for each question or incomplete statement. Choose one appropriate answer from them and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet.

1. The Father of Green Revolution in India (June-2016, R.P.-23, Exam 1, 2,3-24) (Easy)
- A) Dr. Norman Borlaug B) Verghese Kurien
C) Dr. M. S. Swaminathan D) Sir. M.Visveswaraiah
2. While the NITI Aayog is headed by the Prime Minister, its day-to-day administration is looked after by (Average)
- A) President B) Secretariate C) Deputy Prime Minister D) Vice-Chairman
3. In the Eleventh Five-Year Plan priority was given to (Average)
- A) Agriculture B) Inclusive growth C) Education D) Industry
4. The body which approves five-year plans in India (Average)
- A) National Development Council B) Planning Commission C) NITI Ayog D) Social welfare commission
5. The organization which prepares the five-year plans in India is (Average)
- A) National Development Council B) Finance Commission
C) NITI Aayog D) Planning Commission of India
6. NITI Aayog was started in (Average)
- A) 1947 B) 1950 C) 2005 D) 2015
7. The chairman of NITI Aayog is (Easy)
- A) President B) Secretariate C) Prime Minister D) Finance minister

II. Answer the following questions in a sentence each.

8. What is economic stability? (Difficult)
9. What is meant by social justice? (Average)

10. What is economic planning? (Difficult)
11. Why is Sir M Visvesvaraiiah called the 'Father of Indian Economic Planning'? (June18) (Average)
12. What is Green Revolution? (Easy)
13. What is 'Post-harvest Technology'? (June-17, 2017) (Average)
14. What is 'Second Green Revolution' or 'Perpetual Green Revolution'? (Average)

III. Write the answers to the following questions in four sentences/points each.

15. Write the objectives of the Five-Year Plans. (June-2018, 2023, Exam-3-2024, 2018) (Average)
16. What are the objectives of NITI Aayog? (Difficult)
17. Why was 'Perpetual Green Revolution' started? (Difficult)
18. Which measures were taken to solve the problems arose by increase of agricultural products due to the green revolution / Explain about Post- Harvest Technology. (Difficult)
19. How has the role of governments increased in welfare states? (Difficult)
20. What are the remedies for the problems faced by the agricultural sector? (Average)

IV. Answer the following questions in Six/Eight sentences or points each. (3/4 Marks Questions)

21. List the achievements of Five-Year Plans. (April 2024) / India achieved progress due to the implementation of five years plan. Justify. (Easy)
22. What are the factors that led to the Green Revolution? (April-2023, Exam-1-2024, Model-2023, 2024) (Easy)
23. How is Pre-harvest technology different from Post-harvest technology? (Average)
24. Five-Year Plans failed to achieve complete development. Explain. (Average)



Chapter 30
RURAL DEVELOPMENT

LO No	Learning Outcomes	Question Number
11	Identifies her/his role in the development of India's economy, Expresses the role of governments in development at various levels.	All Questions

Distribution of Questions based on difficulty level

Difficulty Level	Easy	Average	Difficult	Total
No. of Questions	7	9	4	20

I. Four choices are given for each question or incomplete statement. Choose one appropriate answer from them and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet.

1. The contribution of the primary sector to the national income is (Easy)
A. Increasing B. Decreasing C. Constant D. Nill
2. The real development of India is the development of villages is said by (April 2015, April 2017, April 2018, September 21, March 2021, July 2022) (Easy)
A. Mahatma Gandhiji B. Sir M. Visveswaraiiah C. Jawaharlal Nehru D. Dr. B R Ambedkar
3. The Panchayat Raj system has been implemented through this Constitutional amendment (September 2021, April 2019, Model 2019,2021, April 2019) (Easy)
A. 42nd amendment B. 46th amendment C. 73rd amendment D. 74th amendment
4. The system brought into practice as per the 73rd amendment (April 2022) (Easy)
A. Two tier system B. Three tier system C. Single tier system D. Four tier system
5. Panchayat Raj institutions function under the principles of (Average)
A. Socialist B. Democracy C. Autocratic D. Monarchy
6. This scheme is to develop the basic amenities of villages (Model 2024) (Difficult)
A. MGNREGA. B. Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana

- C. Suvarna Gramodaya Yojana. D. Jawahar Rozgar Yojana
7. The scheme to organize the rural poor women and make them economically self-reliant (Average)
A. Stree Shakti B. Sukanya Samriddhi C. Stree Samriddhi D. Stree Abyudaya
8. The idea of Gram Swarajya is given by (July 2021) (Easy)
A. Jawaharlal Nehru B. Bala Gangadhar Tilak C. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel D. Mahatma Gandhiji
9. The scheme launched to provide houses to houseless people (Easy)
A) Ashraya Yojana B) Sandhya Suraksha C) Sukanya Samriddhi D) Jawahar Rozgar

II. Answer the following questions in a sentence each.

10. Mention the meaning of rural development. (Model 3-2025) (Average)
11. What is Gram Swarajya? (July 2021) (Average)
12. What is decentralization of power? (Exam 2- 2024, Rapoo-2022, Model 2022) (Average)
13. Name a government scheme that provides employment. (Average)

III. Answer the following questions in two/four sentences/points each. (2 marks)

14. Name the three levels of Panchayat Raj institutions. (Easy)
15. Mention any four housing programmes launched by the government. (Easy)

IV. Answer the following questions in Six/Eight sentences/points each. (3/4 Marks)

16. Explain the economic conditions of rural India. (Average)
17. Explain the importance of rural development (April 2015 April 2016 April 2018, Exam-3 (20124, S.Pr-2016, 2017, 2018. Model 1- 2021) (Average)
18. Explain the role of panchayat raj institutions in rural development? /How is Panchayath Raj system helpful
in the rural development. (June 2017, 2018, 2023.Exam2- 2024, 2023,2024. Model 1,2-2020) (Average)
19. Explain the role of woman self-help groups in women empowerment. (June 2020 April 2023 Model-2021)
(Difficult)
20. Explain Gandhiji's concept of 'Grama Swarajya' in the light of decentralization. / Decentralization of power upholds the concept of 'Grama Swarajya' of Gandhiji. How? (Difficult)



Chapter 31
PUBLIC FINANCE AND BUDGET

LO No	Learning Outcomes	Question Number
16	Explains the forms of money, financial institutions, and the role of finance in development; Also participate themselves (e.g., opening a bank account, etc.).	All Questions

Distribution of Questions based on difficulty level

Difficulty Level	Easy	Average	Difficult	Total
No. of Questions	6	16	11	33

I. Four choices are given for each question or incomplete statement. Choose one appropriate answer from them and write the complete answer with along with its letter of alphabet.

1. The financial year in India ends on (June 2017, Exam2- 2024, Report 2018) (Average)
A) April 1 B) January 1 C) March 31 D) December 31
2. The central budget is presented in the Lok Sabha by the (April 2018, April 2016) (Easy)
A. Chief Minister B. Prime Minister C. State Finance Minister D. Union Finance Minister
3. Developing Countries usually present (June 2023) (Difficult)
A. Surplus Budget B. Balanced Budget C. Deficit Budget D. Zero Budget
4. An example for direct tax is (Model 1- 2025) (Average)
A. Import export tax B. Goods and services tax

C. Corporate Tax

D. Foreign Travel Tax

5. In India it is mandatory to get approval for the budget before (Model 4- 2025) (Average)

A. April 01

B. January 01

C. March 31

D. December 31

II. Answer the following questions in a sentence/point each.

6. What is Personal finance? (Average)

7. What is Public finance? (Average)

8. What is Budget? (June 2015, June 2018) (Average)

9. What is Deficit budget? (June 2023) (Difficult)

10. Why does a country like India present a deficit budget? (Difficult)

11. Give two examples for social services. (Average)

12. Give an example for non-plan expenditure. (Difficult)

13. What is the financial policy followed by government to manage its income, expenditure and debt called? (Average)

14. What is direct tax? (Easy)

15. What is meant by planned-expenditure? (Average)

16. What is internal debt? (Difficult)

17. What is progressive Taxation? (Difficult)

18. What is a tax? (Easy)

19. Express Fiscal deficit in the form of a formula. (Difficult)

20. What is meant by Surplus budget? (Difficult)

III. Answer the following questions in two/Four sentences/ points each. (2 marks)

21. What are the types of budgets? (Easy)

22. What are economic/financial services? (Average)

23. What is tax revenue? Give an example. (Average)

24. What is non-tax revenue? (Average)

25. Give two examples for indirect taxes. (Average)

26. Mention the major direct taxes. (Average)

27. Why does government follow progressive tax policy while imposing Tax? (Difficult)

28. Mention the four kinds of fiscal deficit. (Average)

IV. Answer the following questions in six/Eight sentences or points each. (3/4 marks)

29. What are the differences between Public finance and Personal finance? (June 2015, Exam 2-2024, 2017) (Difficult)

30. What are the sources of non-tax revenue of the central government? (2015, 2023, 2016, 2019, 2023, 2024) (Average)

31. Explain the differences between direct and indirect taxes. (Difficult)

32. Explain the importance of Public finance. (June 2017 June 2023, Exam 1-2024, Exam 3-2024,2016) (Average)

33. List out the planned expenditures of the central government. (Difficult)

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Chapter 16
BANKING TRANSACTIONS

LO No	Learning Outcomes	Question Number
16	Explains the forms of money, financial institutions, and the role of finance in development; Also participate themselves (e.g., opening a bank account, etc.).	All Questions

Distribution of Questions based on difficulty level

Difficulty Level	Easy	Average	Difficult	Total
No. of Questions	6	14	3	23

I. Four choices are given for each question or incomplete statement. Choose one appropriate answer from them and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet.

- The word 'bank' is derived from the Italian word (Average)
A) Banker B) Banque C) Banco D) Bench
- The bank which is called as the central bank of India is (Average)
A) Reserve Bank of India B) Syndicate Bank C) State Bank of India D) Commercial Bank
- The bank account usually opened by Senior citizens and pensioners (Easy)
A) Savings account B) Current account C) Recurring deposit account D) Fixed deposit account
- An account that can be opened for future needs such as children's marriage, purchase of valuables, land, car, etc. (June-2024) (Easy)
A) Fixed deposit account B) Recurring deposit account C) Current account D) Savings account
- The department that issues National Savings Certificates (June-2023) (Average)
A) Postal Department B) Agriculture Department C) Financial Department D) Education Department
- The bank account that allows depositing and withdrawing money as many times as necessary in a day (June-2022) (Easy)
A) Current account B) Savings account C) Recurring deposit account D) Fixed deposit account
- The bank account that does not pay interest on deposits and charges a service fees for its services (2023) (Average)
A) Current account B) Fixed deposit account C) Recurring deposit account D) Savings account
- Generally, the type of bank account opened by students is (Easy)
A) Recurring deposit account B) Fixed deposit account C) Current account D) Savings account
- The word 'Bank' has been derived from the French word (Average)
A) Banker B) Banque C) Banco D) Bench
- The deposits for a fixed term can be deposited in (Average)
A) Recurring deposit account B) Term deposit account C) Current account D) Saving account

II. Answer the following questions in a sentence each.

- Which bank controls the activities of all banks in India? (Average)
- What is the service that people get from banks to protect their jewellery and valuables? (June-2023) (Average)
- Write the expanded form of the ATM (Average)
- Why is RBI called 'Bank of banks'? (Difficult)
- How do banks link depositor and borrower? (Difficult)
- What is a Bank? (Average)
- Give an example for Nationalised bank. (Average)

III. Answer the following questions in six /eight sentences/points each. (3/4 marks questions)

- What are the characteristics of banks? (Easy)
- Mention the types of banks. (Average)
- What are the functions of bank? / services of banks? / advantages of opening a bank account? (June-2022, September-2022, April-2023, June-2024, August-2024, April-2025, June-2025) (Average)
- What are the financial services provided by post offices? (June-2020, April-2024) (Average)
- Explain the steps of opening a bank account. / How can we open a bank account? (2020, 2022, 2023) (Difficult)
- What are the differences between savings account and current account? / How is Savings account different from current account? (Average)

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Chapter 32 ENTREPRENEURSHIP

LO No	Learning Outcomes	Question Number
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17	Understands self-employment opportunities and explain the role of entrepreneurship in the country's development	All Questions
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Distribution of Questions based on difficulty level

Difficulty Level	Easy	Average	Difficult	Total
No. of Questions	2	8	5	15

I. Answer the following questions in a sentence each.

1. From which French word the word entrepreneur has originated? (Easy)
2. Who is an entrepreneur? (Average)
3. What is meant by Entrepreneurship? (Average)
4. In which year were the District Industrial Centres established? (Difficult)
5. What is the objective of establishing District Industrial Centres? (June-2024) (Average)
6. From which language is the word Entreprende derived? (Average)
7. How do Entrepreneurs help to remove regional disparities? (Difficult)

II. Answer the following questions in Six/Eight sentences or points each. (3/4 Marks Questions)

8. What are the characteristics of Entrepreneurship/Entrepreneur? / List out the characteristics of a successful Entrepreneur. (September-2022) (Easy)
9. State the functions of an Entrepreneur (June-2020, June-2023, June-2024, August-2024, April-2025) (Average)
10. "Entrepreneurship is a creative activity". Justify this statement. (Difficult)
11. What is the role of an entrepreneur in economic development? /How does entrepreneurs paly an important role in the economic development of India? Explain the importance of Entrepreneurship. (September-2020) (Difficult)
12. What are the Self-employment opportunities for entrepreneurship? (Average)
13. List out the financial institutions helpful for self-employment. (Average)
14. Name the promotional organisations of entrepreneurs. (Difficult)
15. What are the services offered by the District Industrial Centers? (Average)

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**Chapter 33
CONSUMER EDUCATION AND PROTECTION**

LO No	Learning Outcomes	Question Number
12	Understands consumer protection laws and the protection of consumer rights. Lists various consumer forums.	All Questions

Distribution of Questions based on difficulty level

Difficulty Level	Easy	Average	Difficult	Total
No. of Questions	5	11	5	21

I. Four choices are given for each question or incomplete statement. Choose one appropriate answer from them and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet.

1. World Consumer Day is celebrated every year on (April-2024, June-2024) (Easy)
 - a) 15th September
 - b) 15th January
 - c) 15th December
 - d) 15th March
2. Complaints where the compensation amount is less than one crore should be filed in (2024, 2025) (Average)
 - a) State Consumer disputes Redressal Commission
 - b) National Consumer disputes Redressal Commission

- c) Taluk Consumer disputes Redressal Commission d) District Consumer disputes Redressal Commission
3. The king of the market is (Average)
- a) Consumer b) Producer c) Supplier d) Distributor
4. 'AWARE' movement was first started at (Average)
- a) Chennai b) Kolkata c) Mumbai d) Bengaluru

II. Answer the following questions in a sentence each.

5. What is teleshopping? (April-2024) (Average)
6. What is the need of consumer protection? (Difficult)
7. Who appoints the Chairman of the District Consumer Commission? (Average)
8. In which year did the Consumer Protection Act come into force? (September-2022) (Average)
9. Who is called a consumer? (Easy)
10. What is the main aim of the Consumer Movement? (Difficult)
11. What is the Right of every Consumer? (Easy)
12. What do you call a person who gives goods or services for money? (Average)

III. Write an answer to the following questions in four sentences

13. What are the reasons for exploitation of consumers? (Average)
14. Why is World Consumer Rights Day celebrated every year on 15th March? (June-2024, June- 2020) (Average)
15. Name the four basic rights given by John F. Kennedy to consumers of America? (Difficult)
16. What are the problems faced by consumer? (Average)
17. Mention three stages of Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission. (Difficult)
18. Write about the structure of District Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission? (Average)

IV. Answer the following questions in six sentence each. (2/3 marks questions)

19. What are the main objectives of the Consumer Protection Act? (August-2024, June-2022, June-2023) (Average)
20. What are the rights given by Consumers Protection Act to the consumers? / How is consumers protection act protecting the rights of consumers? (Average)
21. Mention the methods to be followed to file a case in a consumer commission/court? (Average)

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Answers

Chapter 1

THE ADVENT OF EUROPEANS TO INDIA

I.

1. b) Constantinople
2. a) Vasco da Gama
3. b) Francisco de Almeida
4. b) Aix-la-Chapelle
5. d) Faruk Siar

II.

6. Robert Clive
7. The policy to Establish the supremacy over the sea instead of supremacy over land is called the Blue Water Policy.
8. Ottoman Turks
9. Alfonso de Albuquerque
10. Treaty of Paris
11. Pondicherry
12. Kappad
13. Wynad
14. Travancore

III.

15.
 - Turks captured the Constantinople
 - All trade routes came under control of Turks
 - Started levying too many taxes on trade
 - Trade became unprofitable
 - European rulers encouraged adventurous sailors
 - Compass, Astrolabes, and Gunpowder helped them for voyages
16.
 - Robert Clive implemented 'Dual government' in Bengal
 - British had the right to collect land taxes
 - Nawab had the power over administrative issues like justice and others
17.
 - War ended with treaty of Pondicherry
 - The French recalled Dupleix
 - French suffered a political setback
 - This war brought laurels to the English.
18.
 - Eyre Coote defeated the French and captured Bussy
 - The French lost their settlements in India
 - According to the Treaty of Paris, Pondicherry was returned to the French
 - The French lost their importance in South India
19.
 - Mir Qasim declared the trade duty free in Bengal
 - As a result, The British trade suffered considerably
 - They brought in Mir Jaffar again and dethroned Mir Qasim
 - Mir Qasim organized a war against British
20.
 - The Arab merchants carried Asian merchandise into Constantinople.
 - Italian merchants would buy these goods and then sell them in European countries.
21.
 - Portuguese
 - English
 - Dutch

- French

IV.

22.

- Allied force was defeated
- Shah Alam-II accorded the Diwani rights over Bengal to the British
- He gave all the rights over Bengal to the British for annual fee of 26 lakhs
- Nawab of Awadh had to pay 50 lakhs as war compensation
- Company paid pension to Mir Jaffar's son
- Company took the entire administration of Bengal

23.

Causes of the Battle of Plassey

- Misuse of Dastakas
- Mending of the fort without permission
- Black Room Tragedy

Consequences of the Battle of Plassey

- Siraj Ud Daula was defeated
- The war brought out the immorality
- Lack of unity among the Indians
- The greed of Indian businessmen
- Mir Jaffar became the Nawab of Bengal
- Company gained exclusive rights over Bengal
- Mir Jaffar paid 17 Crore 70 Lakh to British

24.

- Marthanda Varma was the ruler of Wynad
- He Protected his kingdom from Dutch
- Shifted capital to Thiruvananthapuram
- Stood against the foreigners who were greedy of pepper
- Dutch declare war on Travancore
- Marthanda Varma's Army strongly sent it back
- The Dutch suffered huge losses
- He Captured Nedumangada and Kottarakara trading centres.
- He made Travancore as richest province
- Dutch forces surrendered its power to Travancore



Chapter 2

THE EXTENSION OF THE BRITISH RULE

I.

1. B) Salbai
2. B) Wellesley
3. A) Hyderabad
4. D) Pratap Simha
5. A) Dalhousie
6. A) Dalhousie

II.

7. Ranjit Singh
8. The Subsidiary Alliance was a military treaty between the East India Company and the Indian states.
9. Wellesley's battle-thirstiness increased the financial burden on Company this led to his resignation.
10. Death of Ranjit Singh.
11. Madhav Rao II
12. The state concerned should bear the expenses of the army and the wages of soldiers.
13. They installed Pratap Simha the descendant of Shivaji as the ruler of Satara.

III.

14.

- Waging war against new states
- Subsidiary Alliance

- Doctrine of lapse
15.
 - Marathas installed Shah Alam-II on Mughal Empire throne
 - Shah Alam gave Koara and Allahabad to Marathas
 - This led to the enmity between British and Marathas
 - Peshwa Madhava Rao died.
 - His brother Narayan Rao was murdered by his uncle Raghobha.
 - Infighting started for the post of Peshwa
 16.
 - Maratha families tried to protect their independence and honour.
 - Peshwa attempted to free himself from the clutches of the Company.
 - The Peshwa attacked the British Residency in Poona.
 - Appa Saheb of Nagpur and Malhar Rao Holkar rebelled against the British.
 17.
 - British suppressed Marathas.
 - They abolished the Peshwa post.
 - Granted a pension to Baji Rao II.
 - Installed Prathapa simha, descendant of Shivaji as the ruler of Satara.
 - Suppressed the Maratha resistance.
 18.
 - Dalhousie adopted Doctrine of Lapse policy.
 - If any Indian king died childless, his adopted son had no right to succession.
 - Such a state was included in the British Empire.
 - Satara, Jaipur, Sambalpur, Udaipur, Jhansi, Nagpur came under the control of the British.
 19.
 - Chattar Singh Attariwala in Lahore
 - Moolraj in Multan

IV.

20. Jhansi, Sambhalpur, Jaipur, Udaipur, Nagpur, Satara etc

21.
 - Wellesley controlled Indian kings by Subsidiary Alliance policy.
 - The Indian King had to keep the British Army in his kingdom.
 - The state had to bear expenses of the army and wages.
 - They had to give certain revenue land.
 - The King had to have a British Resident in his Court.
 - King could not appoint any other European without the permission of the British.
 - To enter any treaty the permission of the Governor General was mandatory.
 - In return Company would offer protection to the state.

Chapter 3

THE IMPACT OF THE BRITISH RULE IN INDIA

I.

1. Regulating Act of 1773
2. Cornwallis
3. Dalhousie
4. 1909 Indian Council Act
5. It created a federal system.
6. Cornwallis
7. Macaulay

II.

8. William Bentinck
9. R.M. Bird and James Thompson
10. Taluk
11. To understand the aspirations of Indians, representation was given to Indians.

12. Civil courts of British period.
13. Canning
14. To extend the licence of the East India company
15. Subedar
16. Charles Metcalf
17. Indian Govt Act of 1935.
18. Warren Hastings
19. Edmond Burk
20. 1773

III.

21.
 - The number of central legislature members increased from 16 to 60.
 - The number of council members also increased in the provinces.
 - Members for the legislature was allowed through election for first time.
 - Separate Electorate College' for Muslims was created.
22.
 - The British appointed the Indians for the military.
 - They took India under their control with the help of the military.
 - They protected their supremacy with the help of the military.
 - Military was the base of British administration.
23.
 - The Bengal province gained control over Madras and Bombay presidencies.
 - The Governor General of Bengal became the Governor General of all the three presidencies.
 - The Governor General was authorized to direct, exercise control and to supervise over the other two presidencies
 - The Bombay and Madras presidencies could not declare war on anyone or entre into peace agreements without prior approval of the Governor General of Bengal Presidency
 - Only during the acute emergencies, they were entitled to act independently
 - According to this Act, Supreme Court was established in Calcutta.
 - In this central court, one Chief Justice and three ordinary judges were officiating.

V.

24. Implemented by Alexander Reid and Thomas Munroe
 - Promulgated in Madras and Mysore provinces
 - There was a direct link between the government and the farmers
 - Farmers became owners
 - 50 percent share of revenue was fixed
 - Farmers were trapped in debt.
25. Indians could develop modernity Secularism, Democracy, Scientific thinking and Nationalistic ideas developed.
 - Local literature & languages developed.
 - Periodicals started emerging.
 - scrutinized the policies of government.
 - New social and religious reformation movements started.
 - Thoughts thinkers brought fresh thinking.
 - The freedom struggles of globe influenced the Indians.
 - Indians could understand their rich tradition.
26. New class of Zamindars was created.
 - The farmers became landless.
 - Land became a commodity.
 - Loans raised by mortgaging the lands.
 - Zamindars mortgaged their lands.
 - Agriculture sector commercialized.
 - Farmers had to grow raw materials needed by industries in England.
 - The money lenders became strong.
27. A bicameral legislature was formed at the Centre
 - A dual system of government was introduced in the provinces

- A High Commissioner was appointed to India
 - Development of local bodies was encouraged
 - The budget of the provinces was separated from the central budget
 - The system of separate electoral constituencies was extended to Sikhs, Anglo-Indians and Europeans.
28. This act acted as the base for the formation of Indian Constitution.
- A federal system of Indian states was formed.
 - Reserve Bank of India were established.
 - Dyarchy was established at the centre.
 - Dyarchy was abolished at the provincial level.
 - The Federal Court was established.
29. Warren Hastings created two types of courts
- Civil courts called Diwani Adalat
 - Criminal courts called Nijamat Adalat
 - Hindus were given justice according to Hindu scriptures
 - Muslims were given justice according to the Shariyat laws
 - European district magistrates were given justice in civil courts
 - Criminal courts were given justice by Qajis.

Chapter 4

I.

II.

III.

- 24) • Sheshadri Iyer had experience of worked in different positions.

- Responsible for many new railway lines.
- He started the Mysore civil services exams.
- 'Anti-Child Marriage Prevention Act' was implemented.
- Shimsha Hydro - Electric Power Project started
- Importance was given to irrigation.
- Established 'Maharani Girls High School'.
- He patronised many scholars.

25)

- Tippu signed the Treaty of Srirangapatna with the British
- Tippu gave away half of his kingdom to the British
- Three crore rupees were given as war compensation
- He kept his two children as hostages
- Release of soldiers who were captured
- British army withdrew from Srirangapatna

26)

- Hyder Ali died due to illness.
- The British invaded Mangalore and Bidanoor.
- They tried to instigate the rulers of Calicut and Malabar.
- Tippu decided to protect Mangalore and the coastal regions.
- He defeated the British.
- The 'Treaty of Mangalore' ended the Second Anglo-Mysore War.
- .

27)

- Tippu died while fighting in battle field.
- British were happy as if the whole India came under their rule.
- Tippu's territories were shared among the British, Marathas and Hyderabad Nizam.
- A small territory was handed over to representative of Mysore Wadeyars.
- It became Mysore Princely State.

IV

28.

- Venkatappa came to the throne after the death of his father Krishna Nayaka.
- He is presented as the leader of 1857 revolt in Karnataka.
- It came to the notice of government that the representatives of Nana Saheb were present in Surapura.
- This made the British suspicious of King's intentions.
- The British appointed an officer named Campbell to report on the various activities of the King.
- Report said King is involved in maladministration.
- The British army captured Surapura.
- Venkatappa Nayaka captured and sent to prison.
- There is confusion regarding Venkatappa Nayaka's end.

29.

- He abolished fees in all primary schools.
- He helped girls' education.
- He started the university of Mysore.
- Indian Institute of Science was established at Bangalore.
- Attention was given to the development of Irrigation.
- A barrage was constructed across Cauvery.
- New railway lines were started.
- Many small- & large-scale industries were started.
- Iron and Steel Factory, Cement Factory, Paper mills at Bhadravati were started.
- Legislative council was formed.
- Mysore became a 'Model State' due to his administration.
- Mahatma Gandhiji called him 'Rajashri'.

30.

- The death of Aurangzeb, the Mughal emperor in 1707 was the main reason.
- His death weakened the Mughal empire.

- Mughal lost political control over South India.
- A lot of political struggles took place in Carnatic region.
- British tightened their political grip over India.
- India underwent many political transitions.
- The native rulers opposed British in many ways.
- Various political challenges in Mysuru state.
- Led to Battle of Plassey & Buxar, Anglo - Mysore & Maratha Wars.

31.

- Sangolli Rayanna considered it his primary duty to fight for Kittur
- He fought against the British along with Chennamma
- He organized the soldiers
- He held secret meetings
- He looted the British offices and treasuries
- He followed the strategy of Guerilla method of war against the British
- The British encouraged the Desai's to capture Rayanna
- Rayanna was arrested by the British
- He was hanged at Nandagadh

32.

- Amarasulya Rebellion was a peasant rebellion
- Aparampara, Kalyanaswamy, and Putta Basappa organized a rebellion against the British
- Puttabasappa announced that taxes on tobacco and salt will be withdrawn
- This gained the support of farmers and landlords
- He took over government offices at Bellare
- He looted the jail and treasury of Bantwal
- He killed the Sulya Amaldhar
- The British captured Puttabasappa and imprisoned him.

33.

- He was an efficient soldier and administrator
- He checked invasion of Shivaji
- He captured Madhugiri, Koratagere and Magadi
- He purchased Bengaluru from Mughal military
- He had the titles like Karnataka Kavichakravarthi, Aprathima Veera, Tenkana Raja and Navakoti Narayana
- He started the council of ministers
- He introduced Postal system
- He constructed Dam across the river Cauvery
- Patronised Tirumalarya and Sanchi Honnamma

34.

- The death of Chikkadevaraj Wodeyar created various political challenges in Mysuru.
- His death created the problems of succession and administration.
- All these developments clouded the politics of Mysuru.
- Hyder Ali became popular in using arms and experiments.
- He undertook the forces by active military operations.
- He suppressed Dalvoys.
- He imprisoned Krishna Raja Wodeyar II and took over the power.

35.

- Dondiya was called as the Wagh for his bravery
- Born in Chennagiri
- He was a cavalry soldier in Hyder Ali's army.
- Due to differences with Tippu, he was imprisoned.
- The British released him after the 4th Anglo Mysore War.
- He organized the army with the unhappy soldiers of Tippu
- Rebelled against British
- Attacked on Shivamogga Harihara and Bidanuru
- Many unhappy palyegars encouraged Dondiya Wagh.
- French extended their support to him.

- The British army followed him in Harihara and Chitradurga
- Recaptured Shikaripura
- Wellesley decided to end Dondiya.
- They attacked him near Yelaparavi and killed him at Konagal.

36.

- Halagali is a small village of Mudhol taluk.
- The British banned the usage of weapons.
- Bedas who always kept guns as customs.
- They rebelled against the British.
- When they were asked to surrender their firearms.
- Bedas of Manturu, Boodani, neighbouring villages joined Halagali Bedas.
- The British army entered Halagali to suppress the rebellion.
- They suppressed the Bedas in an inhuman way.
- All the rebels were hanged to death.



Chapter 5

SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS REFORM MOVEMENTS

I.

1. B) Prarthana Samaj
2. A) Samavada Kaumudi
3. D) Arya samaj
4. D) Colonel H.S. Olcott and Madam Blavatsky
5. C) Annie Besant
6. C) Dayananda Saraswathi
7. C) Sathya shodhaka Samaj

II.

8. Period of Indian Renaissance
9. E. V Ramaswami Naicker
10. Atmaram Panduranga
11. Jyotiba Phule
12. Ramakrishna Paramahansa
13. Henry Vivian Derozio
14. To propagate the ideals of his guru Ramakrishna Paramahansa.
15. Narayana Guru
16. Jyotiba Phule
17. M. G. Ranade
18. Syed Ahmed Khan
19. The Academic association
20. Brought sathi prohibition act
21. Dayananda Saraswathi

III.

22.
 - During this period, Indians got contact with Western civilization
 - English education was made available
 - Introduction to the concepts of democracy and nationalism
 - Rationalism developed
 - Interest in social analysis and reform
 - Influenced by Western scholars
 - British supported reform movement
 - Rajaram Mohan Roy, Dayanand Saraswati, Jyotiba Phule etc. started movements

23.

- Founder of Brahma Samaj
- Known as the 'father of Indian Renaissance'
- He was proficient in Sanskrit, Arabic, English, French, Greek, Latin
- Studied Hindu, Muslim, Christian, Buddhist religions

- Questioned idol worship
- Said that modern science & English education were necessary
- Opposed the exploitation of women
- Fought against Sati system, child marriages
- Supported the Sati Prohibition Act
- Started the newspaper 'Samvada Kaumudi'

24.

- It demanded for prohibition of liquor
- It opposed the inequality of men and women, denial of human rights, and exploitation.
- It opposed the practices of untouchability
- It led a movement for social justice
- It opened schools for the education of female students
- It condemned slavery
- It advocated free and compulsory education
- It led pro-peasant struggles

25.

- It tried to reform Hindu customs
- Opposed idol worship and polytheism
- Encouraged monotheism
- Condemned sacrificial offerings
- Opposed priesthood
- Helped to create national consciousness among Indians

26.

- Founded the Arya Samaj
- Said that the Vedas are the source of truth and knowledge
- Declared 'Return to the Vedas'
- Condemned idol worship and caste system
- Encouraged widow remarriage
- Called for the use of swadeshi goods
- Wrote the book 'Satyarth Prakasha'
- Started the 'Shuddhi Movement'
- Declared that "India is should be for Indians"

27.

- "Service to humanity is service to the God" was its foundation
- Gave high priority to the spread of education
- Established the Deccan Educational Institute and made efforts for the advancement of education
- Encouraged widow marriage and female education
- Encouraged inter-caste marriage
- Encouraged eating together by people of all castes
- Opposed child marriage and caste system
- Opposed idol worship
- Said that all religions are the symbol of truth
- Established orphanages, national schools, and widows' homes

28.

- He propagated the ideals of Ramakrishna Paramahansa
- Revolutionary monk
- Urged to stop blind following of westerns
- For this he established 'Ramakrishna Mission'
- He preached the importance of loving life
- He gave importance to social service
- His thoughts influenced leaders like Gandhiji
- He spoke at the Chicago World Religions Conference
- Derived to educate people
- Inspiration to youth
- He advocated tolerance of all religions
- He introduced Indian culture to the world

29.
 - Annie Besant was an Irish lady
 - She started Theosophical Society's activities in India
 - She aroused pride in Indians, through lectures
 - Preached equality and universal brotherhood
 - Fully supported the freedom movement
 - Started newspaper called, 'New India'
 - Started the Home Rule Movement 1916
 - President of Congress session in 1917
 - Contributed to Indian philosophy
 - Supported to Indian freedom movement
30.
 - Sri Narayana Guru started Dharma Paripalana Yogam movement
 - One Caste, One Religion and One God for human beings were the basic idea of this
 - Build a society where man can live with dignity
 - It aimed at strengthening backward and exploited communities
 - Education is the only path to achieve equality
 - He built alternate temples for the backward communities
 - Started 'Vaikom Satyagraha Movement'
 - Demanded entry for lower caste people in the Shiva temple at Vaikom
 - The Satyagraha for entry of untouchables into Guruvayoor temple
 - Social resistance movement was started.
31.
 - Started the Non-Brahmin Movement
 - Started the 'Atma Gaurava (Self Respect) Movement'
 - Self Respect League-1926
 - He rejected the ideas of racial superiority of Aryans and Brahmins
 - He opposed caste and gender discrimination
 - He called Tamil a Dravidian language
 - He opposed Sanskrit language and literature
 - Periyar became the president of the Justice Party in 1939
 - He founded the "Dravidian Kalagam" organization
 - He founded the newspaper 'Justice'/ Revolt
 - His mission was to form a society of tolerance for all religions
32. Promoting harmony of Eastern and Western ideas
 - Transformation of Muslims in their political, social, educational, and religious philosophical beliefs
 - Sir Syed Ahmed Khan started Anglo-Oriental College with an intention to provide modern education to the Muslims
 - Providing religious education along with modern education
 - Creating a modern society through western education
 - Supported female literacy and condemned polygamy and ideas against widow marriage.
33. Spread the message of Equality of All Religion.
 - Importance of prayer, yoga practice.
 - High importance on social service.
 - Propagate the ideas of Ramakrishna Paramahansa.
 - Branches every where in the world
 - Belief in idol worship.
 - Fusion of ancient, modern & western philosophy.
34. He started Young Bengal Movement.
 - He installed the spirit of free enquiry in the minds of his students and colleagues.
 - He worked towards creating text books to inculcate new education system.
 - This angered many traditionalists.
 - He started 'Academic Association [1828].
 - He advocated of Women Rights

- ✦ ✦ ✦ ✦ ✦ ✦ ✦ ✦ ✦ ✦

THE FIRST WAR OF INDIAN INDEPENDENCE (1857)

- Administration of the East India Company was ended.

- Administrative responsibility handed over to Secretary of Indian Affairs.
- Queen of England made a declaration called India's 'Magna Carta'.
- The agreements made by the East India Company with the kings were accepted.
- Ambitious expansion plans were given up
- A stable government had to be provided to Indians.
- There would be equality before law.
- The government will not to interfere in religious matters of the country.

13.

Economic Causes:

- Industrial revolution in England
- Indian handicrafts and cottage industries suffered heavily.
- Indian craftsmen became unemployed.
- Weavers lost their jobs
- Cottage industries suffered a death blow.
- British imposed a heavy tax on Indian goods.
- Zamindars exploited the farmers.
- Gifted lands were taken back.
- Farmers experienced financial problems

Military Causes:

- The condition of the Indian soldiers in the British army was pathetic.
- The status, salary and opportunities are not given to Indian soldiers.
- Religious sentiments disturbed to cross the oceans to serve on a foreign land.
- A rumour spread that the cartridges greased with the fat of cow and pigs.

14.

Political Causes:

- The princely states of Satara, Jaipur, Jhansi, Udaipur were captured by the British.
- The kingship of Thanjavur and the Nawabs of the Carnatic was abolished.
- The Mughal emperor and the Nawabs of Oudh were dethroned.
- Millions of soldiers who depended on them became unemployed

Administrative Causes:

- British brought new civil & criminal laws.
- These were applicable only to Indians.
- English became the language of courts.
- Most of the time the British judges favoured the British.
- The aspirations of new rules were not understood by the common people

XXXXXXXXXXXX

Chapter 18. THE FREEDOM STRUGGLE

I.

1. B) A.O. Hume
2. C) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
3. B) 1923
4. D) Subhash Chandra Bose
5. A) Dada Bhai Naoroji
6. A) Jawaharlal Nehru
7. C) Gopalakrishna Gokhale
8. D) To suppress the struggle against the British
9. C) Jaya Prakash Narayan
10. A) To support the Indigo planters
11. B) Khilafath Movement

II.

12. Lytton
13. 1885
14. Bal Gangadhar Tilak

15. Anusheelana Samiti and Abhinava Bharata.

16. Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali

17. 1942

18. Subhash Chandra Bose

19. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar

20. Jawaharlal Nehru

21. Mountbatten

22. Radcliff Commission

23. Muhammad Ali Jinnah

24. Bal Gangadhar Tilak

25. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar

26. Captain Lakshmi Sehagal

III.

27.

- The first 20 years of the Congress are called the 'Moderate Age'.
- M.G. Ranade, Surendranatha Bannerjee, Dadabhai Naoroji and Gopalkrishna Gokhale were prominent.
- The moderates trusted the British administration and their impartiality.
- They place their requests and appeal before the government.
- The moderates taught people about political situations.
- They conducted meetings, discussed problems & placed it to government.
- The requests related to development of industries,
- Reduction of military expenses.
- Improvement in educational standards.
- They forced to take up studies about poverty in the country.

29.

- Naoroji explained in detail how India's wealth was flowing to England through his theory
- Increasing India's import and reducing exports, causing adverse arrears of payments
- Excessive salaries given to British officials
- Pensions given to retired British officials
- Excessive administrative costs
- He explained with statistics that India's wealth was flowing to England.

30.

- Called moderates as political beggars
- Lala Lajpat Rai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Bipin Chandrapal.
- Organization through festivals like Ganesh, Shivaji, Durga etc.
- Tilak declared 'Swaraj is my birthright; I will get it'.
- Started Swadeshi movement.
- Tilak started newspapers 'Kesari' in Marathi and 'Maratha' in English.
- Opposed the partition of Bengal.
- Started worship of Shivaji, Ganesha, Durga
- Tilak was arrested by the British government due to his revolutionary writings.
- His goal was complete Swaraj.
- He wrote the book 'Geetha Rahasya' in jail

31.

- The revolutionaries dreamt of a totally free India.
- Savarkar, Bhagat Singh and Azad were prominent.
- They believed, British could be thrown out of India only by violent means.
- They started secret branches and engaged in collection of money,
- arms and training of people.
- 'Anusheelana Samithi' & 'Abhinava Bharata' were of this kind.
- They used bombs and firearms to achieve their objectives.
- The government tried their best to suppress them.
- The revolutionaries were arrested for murder attempts.
- They were given life imprisonment. Many were hanged to death.

32.

- Gandhiji gave call for a non-co-operation movement
- Students supported by abstaining from schools and colleges
- Lawyers remained away from courts
- Indian dignitaries returned all the awards given by the British
- Supporting this movement, Motilal Nehru and C.R. Das sacrificed their law careers
- There was a strong opposition to the visit of the British Prince
- After seeing the intensity, fear surfaced in the mind of the British
- Chowri-Chowra incident made Gandhiji unhappy
- Gandhiji withdrew his non-co-operation movement

33.

- Demand for complete freedom (Purna Swarajya)
- Gandhiji took the leadership of this movement
- He submitted a Charter of 11 demands to Viceroy Irwin
- Irwin did not consider Gandhiji's demands
- Gandhiji travelled from Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi on foot with his followers
- To produce salt in the seashore
- In this manner, he started the Civil Disobedience Movement
- This event in history is popular as 'Dandi March'
- Thousands of people were arrested
- This movement ended with Gandhi Irwin pact

34.

- Congress did not accept the suggestions of Cripp's commission
- Congress called for the Quit India Movement in 1942
- The slogan of this movement was 'Britishers, quit India'
- Gandhiji gave the call of 'Do or Die'
- Gandhiji and many leaders were arrested by the British government
- Rise of new leaders
- Non congress organizations came into light
- Jayaprakash Narayan took over the leadership of the movement
- He engaged in revolutionary activities
- Socialists implemented their plans through "The freedom struggle front"
- Muslim League did not participate in the movement

35.

- They opposed the cultivation of indigo in Champaran district
- They held a hartal against land revenue
- Farmers in Telangana protested against the landlords and the Nizam's Razakar
- Farmers in Bengal revolted against the exploitation of landlords
- In Maharashtra, farmers staged a movement against low wages
- Labor revolts: jute mill workers, textile mill workers, and railway workers began to organize for their demands
- Railway workers raised slogans against the British for higher wages
- A labour union was established in Madras

36.

- The Tax and Forest Act provoked the tribal revolt
- Santala and Munda movement are prominent
- Halagali Hunters rebellion in Karnataka is noteworthy
- The Santala tribal revolt can be termed India's first tribal movement.
- These tribals lived in Bengal and Orissa hillocks
- Company misused decency and peace-loving attitude of Santalas
- Due to permanent landlord system, lands went to the landlords
- Santalas held secret meetings and decided to loot the landlords and prominent citizens
- Its intense in Barahat area and Bhagatpur and Rajamahar
- The rioters killed landlords and money-lenders
- Many rioters were arrested
- The revolt Santalas was ended

37.

- Subhas Chandra Bose was a revolutionary fighter
- He was popularly called Netaji
- He rejected the prestigious post in British service
- President of Haripur and Tripura congress
- Established Congress socialist party
- He established Forward Block party
- he was arrested by the British
- He escaped from house-arrest and left for Germany
- He gained the support of the German dictator
- He took the leadership of the INA
- Gave the call “Delhi Chalo!”
- He said “Give me blood, I will give you freedom!”
- Subhash died in a plane accident

38.

- Dr. B R Ambedkar propogated social independence
- He fought to eradicate caste system
- Started ‘Mahad’ & ‘Kalaram’ temple movements
- He attended the three Round Table Conferences
- Demanded for a separate electoral constituency for untouchables
- He established ‘Bahishkruta Hitakarini Sabha’
- ‘Independent Labour Party’ and ‘Republican Party of India’
- Papers ‘Prabuddha Bharata’, ‘Janata’, ‘Mukanayaka’ and ‘Bahishkruta Bharata’
- He was the Chairman of the Constitution Draft Committee
- After independence, Dr.B.R. Ambedkar became first Law Minister
- He was awarded the ‘Bharat Ratna’

39.

- He was the first Prime Minister of independent India
- He was the architect of industrialization and modern India
- With the help of Sardar Patel merge princely states to union of India
- Formed states on the basis of language
- A mixed economic system introduced in India
- He believed that growth was possible through intense industrialization
- He adopted five-year plans in India
- He advocated non-alignment policy
- Formed separate foreign policy for India on Panchasheela principles
- He died in 1964

40.

- The Sultan of Turkey was the religious chief of Muslims
- He was called Khalif
- The atrocity against Khalif during the first world war was opposed by Muslims across the world.
- Ali brothers started the Khilafat movement in India in order to support the Turks
- Gandhiji believed if Hindus and Muslims fought together against the British
- The British would leave the country
- He felt that participation of Muslims in the Congress was vital
- Gandhiji declared his support to the Khilafat movement
- This turned out to be a joint Hindu-Muslim nation-wide movement against the British
- Many national leaders and the Congress took active part in the Khilafat movement

✖ ✖ ✖ ✖ ✖ ✖ ✖ ✖ ✖ ✖

Chapter 19

INDIA AFTER INDEPENDENCE

I.

1. b) Mount batten Report
2. d) Secular- Socialist

3. c) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
4. d) 1973
5. Dr. Babu Rajendra Prasad
6. 1950 January 26
7. 1987
8. Justice Fazal Ali
9. Andhra Pradesh
10. In 2006
11. In 1962

II

12. Formation of the constitution
 - Refugees' problem
 - Framing constitution
 - Integration princely states
 - Communal riots
 - Government formation
 - Reorganization of the Indian states
 - Food production
 - Agricultural and industrial development
 - Communalism
 - Regionalism
 - Illiterate
 - Poverty
 - Smuggling
 - Profiteering
 - Corruption Etc
13.
 - After independence Pondicherry, Karaikal, Mahe, Chandranagar continued under French colonial rule
 - The French further increased their control over these possessions
 - Struggle by Congress and other communist organizations
 - Inclusion of these areas in India in 1954
 - Pondicherry became a Union Territory in 1962.
14.
 - It was under the Nizam of Hyderabad
 - Determination to remain independent
 - Armed struggle of Telangana farmers under communist leadership
 - Widespread resistance against the Nizam and Razakar
 - The Indian government sent troops and defeated the Nizam and merged with India in 1948.
15.
 - There were 562 princely states at the time of India's independence
 - Implementation of the Union Act of 1947 by the Government of India
 - Patel implemented war, negotiation and persuasion strategies
 - Strong resistance from the three princely states of Junagadh, Hyderabad and Kashmir
 - The unification of princely states was successful under the leadership of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel,
 - He was the first Home Minister of India
16.
 - The Nawab of Junagadh wanted to join his princely state to Pakistan
 - Strong opposition from the people of Junagadh
 - Unable to face the protest, the Nawab fled the kingdom
 - At the request of the Diwan, the Indian government sent troops and in 1949,
 - Junagadh was included in the Indian Union
17.
 - There was a continuous movement for Goa, which was a Portuguese colony, to join India
 - The Portuguese were ordered to vacate Goa
 - They tried to suppress the movement by bringing in more troops from Africa and Europe

- In 1955, Satyagrahis came from different parts of the country fought for the liberation of Goa
- In 1961, the Indian army entered and captured Goa
18.
 - Providing shelter facilities for refugees
 - Providing employment opportunities for refugees
 - Providing land to people
 - Education, health care for refugees
 - Providing social environment for refugees
19.
 - Movement started for linguistic formation of states
 - Potty Sriramulu went on a fast-unto- death satyagraha for 58days and died in 1952
 - After his death demand became much more severe
 - In 1953, the government formed Justice Fazal Ali Commission
 - Fazal Ali was the Chairman
20.
 - Kannada-speaking areas had been scattered under different provinces
 - Demanding to brought all the areas together
 - A movement began under the leadership of ‘All Karnataka State Formation Parishat’
 - Finally, on November 1st, 1956, the ‘Mysore State’ was came onto force
 - It was renamed as ‘Karnataka in 1973’ on Nov 1st
21.
 - Justice Fazal Ali was the Chairman
 - K.M. Panickker and H.N. Kunjru were the members of Commission
22.
 - King Harisingh of Kashmir wanted to be independent
 - Pakistan incited the tribals of the Kashmir valley
 - National Conference of Sheikh Abdullah fought for the freedom of Kashmir
 - They decided that merging with India a democratic constitution
 - better than merging with Pakistan which had a religious constitution
 - King Harisingh requested for help from the Indian government
 - Jammu and Kashmir merged with India with certain conditions
 - One part of Kashmir remained with Pakistan It is POK
 - Indian government complained to UNO
 - The UNO ordered a ceasefire

Chapter 20

WORLD WARS AND INDIA'S ROLE

- 1.B) Non-Alignment
2. C) Germany, Austria, Hungary-Italy.
3. C) Japan
4. A) Treaty of Versailles
5. D) United States America and Soviet Russia
- 6 D) Brown Shirts
7. B)1945
8. A) Britain-France- Russia
9. A) Russia
- 10.A) Russia

11. To create unrest and fear in the minds of people.
12. Hitler appointed a minister called Goebbels to spread racial hatred.
13. Mussolini
14. New Delhi

15. To prevent wars in the future.
16. The mass massacres of Hitler are called the Holocaust.
17. The assassination Austrian prince Archduke Franz Ferdinand by a Serbian citizen.
18. Treaty of Versailles
19. 1917
20. Hitler.
21. 1918
22. 1939
23. Britain, USA and other countries were wishing that Hitler would attack on Russia. Aware of this, Russia signed (Molotov Ribbentrop Pact).
24. Fascist Party
25. After the Second World War, the Soviet Union and the United States of America became the most aggressive, rival countries.

III.

26.
 - Intense nationalistic attitude
 - Destruction of enemies
 - Glorification of violence
 - Racial supremacy
 - Imperialist expansion
 - Support to massacres
27.
 - The life style of people deteriorated to a pitiable extent
 - Industrial and agricultural production came to a standstill
 - Unemployment reached a dangerous proportion
 - Defeat of World War I, humiliating treaties and enormous economic loss
 - they're developed intense nationalistic awareness in many countries
 - Germany and other European nations, industrialists donated huge amounts to propagate nationalism
 - Using this resource, movements of hatred and arrogance became active
 - People like Hitler in Germany and Mussolini in Italy, came to power
 - The standard of life decreased
28.
 - German Aryan race was the best in the world
 - Hitler adopted Nazi philosophy
 - Only Germans are eligible to rule the world
 - All other communities are eligible only to be ruled
 - Jews are responsible for all the problems of Germans
 - With them Jews, Communists, Catholics and Socialists are also responsible
 - These people are unfit to exist
 - Intense nationalism was put into practice in the cruellest manner
29.
 - Lancers from Mysore, Hyderabad and Jodhpur helped the British in capturing the city of Haifa
 - Thus, the British built Teen Murti Bhavan in their name, on the same route as Teen Murti Chowk in Delhi

IV.

30.
 - Causes**
 - a. Extreme militarization
 - b. Many alliance pacts
 - c. Extreme nationalism
 - d. Imperialist tendencies
 - e. Competition between European countries
 - f. Assassination Austrian prince

Effects

- a. Germany lost most of its territories
- b. Astro-Hungarian empires vanished

- c. The map of Europe changed
- d. The humiliating Treaty of Versailles
- e. The formation of the League of Nations
- f. The growth of extremist nationalism
- g. The rise of dictators like Hitler and Mussolini

31.

Causes

- Development of extreme nationalism in European countries
- Rise of dictators in Germany and Italy
- Humiliating Versailles treaty
- Formation of military alliances
- Race of armaments in Europe
- Germany's attack on Poland in 1939
- Imperialistic policies of Japan
- Change in political and social structure of the world

Results/Effects

- Maximum deaths & injuries
- Establishment of U.N.O
- The colonies of Asia Africa won their independence
- USA and Russia became rival powers
- Britain and France lost their colonies

32.

- The Maharaja of Mysore, Krishnaraja Wodiyar IV said that he would stand shoulder to shoulder in the defence of the empire
- He gave fifty lakh rupees to the war fund of India
- He told the Lancer Regiment to leave for Egypt
- He sent the Mysore army to the battlefield under the command of the army officer B. Chamaraja Urs
- He sent a regiment with officers, sepoys, horses, and donkeys
- Iron, mica, chromite, and wood were produced and sent to the battlefield
- He fought with the enemy in the Suez Canal region
- Chased the enemy in the Battle of Gaza
- Mysore soldiers destroyed the Turkish army

33.

- India participated in its own way in the World War II
- Indian army fought in west Asia, Malaya, Burma, Iraq, Iran, Syria, North and East Africa
- India was the dividing line between Germany in the West & Japan in East
- Indian resources and soldiers aided the allies in winning the war
- Indian Army to drive back Africa corps
- Indian Army in defeated the German Armed forces
- England utilised agrarian products & industrial goods for the war
- Indians got victory in Burman

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Chapter 6.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION – AN INTRODUCTION

I.

1. A) Woodrow Wilson
2. C) Alexander Hamilton
3. C) Article 315
4. B) Luther Gullick
5. B) O Glenn Stahl

II.

6. Public administration is the integrated functioning of Government which runs the day-to-day affairs of the state
7. Public administration is the detailed and systematic application of Law. Every particular application of a law is an act of administration

8. Administration consists of getting the work of government done by coordinating the efforts of the people so that they can work together to accomplish their set tasks
9. Public administration is concerned with the executive branch that carries out the functions of government
10. Public administration is the systematic co-ordination of persons, things and methods
11. Luther Gullick, Herbert A Simon and others
12. The president of India
13. On grounds of misconduct and incompetence
14. New Delhi
15. The Governor
16. Recruitment is the process of selecting suitable persons for suitable posts
17. Bengaluru
18. Article 320
19. Article 356
20. The Home secretary
21. Woodrow Wilson and L D White

III.

22.

- Maintains law and order
- Protection of life and property of the people
- Dispensation of justice
- Provide education
- Provide employment
- Supply of necessary goods
- Achieves economic equality

23. **Direct recruitment**

- It is called direct recruitment
- Selecting eligible candidates through competitive examinations
- Scientific and popular method
- Candidates must possess some special qualifications
- For example, recruitment of civil servants

Indirect recruitment

- It is called internal recruitment
- Recruitment of those already in the government service
- It is promotion method.
- Candidates must possess seniority with qualifications
- For example promotion of a teacher to Head Master post

24.

- Conducting competitive examinations for A and B posts of Union Govt
- Conducting personality tests
- Advising the government regarding promotions and transfers
- Recommending disciplinary action against officers who have shown misconduct
- Advising the government on any matter on the instructions of the president of India

25.

- Recruitment of Gazetted Officers through competitive exams
- Conducting personality Tests
- Conducting departmental exams
- Advising the government on disciplinary and promotion cases
- Coordinating the examination work of the UPSC

26.

- Preliminary exams
- Mains Exam
- Personality test (Interview)

27.

- Central Reserve Police Force
- Border Security Force
- Railway Protection Force

- Central Industrial Security Force
- 28.
1. Direct recruitment
 2. Indirect recruitment
- 29.
- UPSC established under Article 315
 - It consists of one chairman and 10 members
 - They're appointed by the President
 - Their term of office is 6 years or 65 years of age whichever is earlier
 - The President of India is having powers to remove them.
 - It functions independently without interference of legislature & executive
 - The commission will have a secretary
 - UPSC headquarter is at in New Delhi

IV.

- 30.
- Pillar of government
 - Protection of public interest
 - Implementation of laws and policies
 - Social responsibility
 - Strength and Social Security
 - Assistance to the legislature and the executive
 - Heart of Public administration
 - Required for welfare state

- 31.
- P- Planning
 - O- Organizing
 - S- Staffing
 - D- Directing
 - Co- Co-ordinating
 - R- Reporting
 - B- Budgeting

- 32.
- Maintaining law and order is one of the main duties of the state
 - State has a police administration
 - Police department is under Home Minister
 - This ministry is responsible to look after police administration
 - Home secretary is the administrative head of home department
 - Home department performs supervision and coordination

- 33.
- The welfare of poor and weak
 - Social support for poor, women, children
 - Economic support for disabled, senior citizens, orphans and destitutes etc
 - Pension schemes for widows, senior citizens, physically disabled people
 - Providing Yuva Nidhi to overcome unemployment problem
 - National Food Security Mission started for providing food security



Chapter 7 CHALLENGES OF INDIA AND THEIR REMEDIES

- I.
1. D) 2005
 2. B) Fatima Beevi
 3. B) 74.04%

4. D) Right to Education
5. B) Control Regionalism

II.

6. Regionalism in different regions within a state is called sub-regionalism
7. The act of secretly importing and sending goods from foreign countries without paying any import and export duties to the government are called smuggling.
8. Physically and mentally, individuals who had feel and act opposite to their genital behaviour are called - Gender minorities.
9. Lokpal and Lokayukta
10. Strong feeling of people in favour of the local area in which they live.
11. Communalism refers to the split of the whole national community on the basis of religion.
12. Corruption means an inducement to do wrong by bribery or other unlawful means.
13. Inability to get sufficient food, clothing, housing and other basic necessities of life.
14. Profiteering means the excess profit earning trend at the cost of general public or consumers
15. Having more working population in the total population is called demographic dividend.

III.

16.
 - Leads to unwanted economic activities
 - Harm to the country's industry and market
 - Harmful to national interest
 - Increase in economic crimes
 - Anti-National activities
17.
 - Extreme regionalism harms national unity and integrity of the nation
 - Inter-state border disputes
 - Inter-state river water sharing disputes
 - Develops narrow mindedness among the people

IV. 18.

- Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
 - National Rural Livelihood Mission
 - National Urban Livelihood Mission
 - National Food Security Act
 - Five-year plans
 - Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana
 - Proper distribution of Wealth
 - Jawahar Rozgar Yojana
19.
 - Increases economic crimes in society
 - Leads to creation of black money
 - Leads to unethical business transactions
 - Leads to rise in prices
 - Leads to increase in inflation
 - Increases poverty
 - Money concentrates in the hands of wealthy class
 20.
 - Tax -evasion
 - Hoarding
 - Smuggling
 - Misappropriation
 - Fraud
 - Cheating
 - Creating artificial scarcity
 - Violation of rules of foreign exchanges
 - Professional misconduct
 21.
 - Illegal act

- Antisocial
- Immoral act
- Staunch enemy of good administration
- Disrupts transparency and accountability in administration
- Political corruption leads to organized crimes
- Allows for bureaucratic loopholes
- Allows for fraud in public sectors
- Weakens the social, economic, and political system of the country

22.

- Lokpal and Lokayukta institutions
- Strengthening of Lokpal and Lokayukta
- Central Vigilance Commission
- Right to Information Act- 2005
- Very severe punishment
- CC cameras
- Sakala, Janaspandan, Janasevak
- Complaint boxes
- Prevention of corruption Act-1988
- E-offices for quick disposal of files

23.

- Proper economic reforms
- Planned financial management
- Progressive taxation system
- Development of cottage and small-scale industries
- Growth of largescale industries
- Labour oriented policies
- Elimination of unequal distribution of national income
- Social security measures
- Land reforms
- Pro-labour policies

24.

- Unemployment
- Illiteracy
- Poverty
- Health problems
- Lack of basic amenities
- Beggary
- Lack of housing facilities
- Lack of pure drinking water

25.

- Proper governmental regulations
- Price control
- Check price index
- Expansion of cooperative markets
- Proper taxation policy
- Prevent shortage of goods in the domestic market

26.

- Uniform Civil Code
- Strengthening secularism
- Emphasis on inter-religious harmony
- Secular principles in education
- Emphasis on national thinking
- Implementation of orderly legal system
- Awareness about communal harmony
- Stress on thoughts of Nationalism

27.

- Encouraging import substitutions
- Suitable modulation of domestic market prices
- Proper export-import policy
- Strict coastal vigilance service
- Severe punitive measures to economic crimes
- Inter-state trade agreements
- Social boycott of smuggled goods
- Creating proper awareness among citizens

28.

- Formation of the Department of Women and Child Welfare
- Reservation in education and employment
- Establishment of Women's Commissions
- Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act (2005)
- Nari Shakthi Vandana Abhiyan
- 'Sakhi' One stop centres
- Prohibition of Sexual Harassment Act
- 50% reservation for women in local bodies
- Women's helpline 1091
- 33% reservation for women in Lok Sabha and Legislative Assemblies

29.

- National Literacy Mission
- Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (2001)
- Free and Compulsory Education
- Right to Education Act (2009)
- Sakshara Bharat Program (2009)
- Samagra Shiksha Program (2018)
- Article 21 A of Constitution.
- Nava Bharat Saksharata Program

30.

- Literacy
- Technical education
- Industrial development
- Agricultural development
- Increase in exports
- Development of small and cottage industries
- Creation of additional employment opportunities

31.

- The family cannot separate trans-gender from the village
- Comprehensive Housing Scheme
- Formation of National Council for gender minorities
- Garima Griha
- National Portal for Transgenders
- SMILE Scheme
- Gender Minorities Protection Act-2019
- National policy
- Karnataka Govt. Gender minorities Policy 2017
- 1% reservation in Govt employment

32.

- One of the biggest evils of Indian society
- Creates religious division of the society
- Results in mutual distrust and threat
- Manifests itself in social groupism
- Economic antagonism and political rivalry
- Propagates hate philosophy among the religious groups
- Leads to social unrest and loss of life and property

- Mutual accusation and physical combat among the religious groups
 - Capable to disrupt the very unity and integrity of the nation
- 33.
- Casteism
 - Nepotism
 - Lack of good responsibility
 - Lack of strict law
 - Selfish nature of man
 - Calculation of avoiding risk
 - Lack of strict supervision
 - Ineffective anti-corruption agencies
 - Political interference



Chapter 21.

INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY AND GLOBAL CHALLENGES

I.

1. B) Jawaharlal Nehru
2. C) December 10, 1948
3. D) Alfred Sauvy
4. C) Non-alignment policy
5. D) India
6. A) December 10
7. B) Protection of human rights
8. C) India is a peace-loving country
9. A) China

II. Answer each of the following questions in one sentence.

10. The policy followed by a nation in dealing with other nation.
11. Disarmament is the Reduction or elimination of certain or all types of armaments (weapons) for the purpose of ending Armament race.
12. Human rights are Favourable human and social conditions for the development of Human personality.
13. Terrorism is a political strategy aimed at serving purpose of extremist's organisations intend to create atmosphere of fear.

III. Answer each of the following questions in two to four/Six sentences. (2/3 marks questions)

14. The general determinants of India's foreign policy are:
 - Unity and sovereignty of the nation
 - Interdependence
 - Protection and development of national interests
 - Stimulating factors
15. Stages of development of India's foreign policy:
 - Jawaharlal Nehru's idealistic stage (1947-1959)
 - Phase of Strategic Realism (1959-1991)
 - Economic Experimental Phase (since 1991)
16. Global Struggles for the Protection of Human Rights
 - 1776 American War of Independence
 - 1789 French Revolution
 - 1917 Russian Revolution
 - Freedom struggle of India and other countries
17. Global Agreements for the Achievement of Disarmament:
 - Strengthening Arms Control Treaty (SALT)
 - Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)
 - Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT)
 - Proliferation Ban Treaty (PBT)
 - Biological Weapons Convention (BWC)
18. Major Issues Faced After World War II:
 - Denial of human rights

- Arms race
- Economic Inequality
- Apartheid policy
- Terrorism

19. Important features of economically backward countries under colonial rule:

- Poverty and Unemployment
- Lack of utilization of natural resources
- Poor quality of Education
- Ill-health and malnutrition
- Lack of Technology
- Lack of basic infrastructure

20. **Effects**

- Loss of life and property
- Hindrance to economic development
- Threat to social and cultural aspects
- Mental disturbance
- Disrupts law and order
- Threat to global security

21.

- The policy of non-alignment
- Advocated economic assistance to the needy countries by rich countries without any conditions
- India championed the cause of national pride of the economically weak countries
- Economic assistance from India to poor countries
- Stood for the smooth flow of capital investment by rich nations

IV. Answer the following questions in six sentences each.

22. Basic principles of India's foreign policy

- Opposition to colonialism
- Opposition to imperialism
- Opposition to apartheid
- Non-alignment
- Support for disarmament
- Support for the United Nations and world peace
- Policy for the progress of Asia and African countries

23. Steps taken by India to protect human rights

- India has always advocated universal human rights.
- Advocating protection of Human rights in UN General Assembly.
- Fundamental rights are guaranteed.
- Opposes genocide and all forms of exploitation.
- Protect Human rights through UN and other organisations.
- Established National and State Human Rights Commissions.

24. Adverse effects of Arms race:

- Arms race create Fear, instability
- The possibility of war arises
- It hinders the establishment of world peace
- It creates unnecessary loss
- Creates economic instability
- According to Eisenhower. 'This world with weapons is not only a waste of money; Instead, it wastes the sweat of workers, the intelligence of scientists and the aspirations of children.

25. Steps taken by India to meet the challenge of terrorism

- Establishment of the National Investigation Agency (NIA)
- Formation of special task forces
- Strong opposition to terrorism globally
- Anti-Terrorism Squads (ATS) by state governments
- Intelligence Bureau (IB) and RAW
- Establishment and strengthening of intelligence units
- Financial intelligence unit

26.

- Nehru's idealism greatly influenced foreign policy of India
- Took Kashmir issue to the UNO for a peaceful settlement
- Panchasheela agreement with China
- Support for non-alignment
- Anti colonialism
- Anti-apartheid and anti-imperialism policy

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Chapter 22.

WORLD ORGANISATIONS

I.

1. B) 1945
2. A) Franklin D. Roosevelt
3. D) New York
4. C) Security Council
5. A) The Hague
6. B) 1948
7. D) UNICEF
8. C) Kathmandu
9. B) Starting of World War II
10. C) General Assembly
11. D) 5
12. D) Geneva
13. C) WTO
14. C) 9 Year

II.

15. To look after the colonial territories during their transition period.
16. Republic of Palau
17. Rome of Italy
18. UNICEF is an organization established after World War II for the welfare of children
19. The IMF is called the central bank of the central banks of the countries
20. The Commonwealth of Nations has 56 member countries
21. SAARC was established in 1985.
22. The headquarters of the European Union is in Brussels, Belgium
23. African Union was established in 1963.
24. because all the territories under this organ emerged as sovereign (independent) nations.
25. The money collected by selling the greeting cards by UNICEF is utilized for the welfare of the children
26. This is the most powerful organ solving international disputes and executive of the UNO

III.

27. The important world leaders who played a major role in the establishment of the World Organization:
 - Winston Churchill of England
 - Joseph Stalin of Russia
 - Franklin D. Roosevelt of America
28. The permanent members of the United Nations Security Council are:
 - United States of America, Russia, Britain, France and China
29. Achievements of the World Health Organization:
 - To protect and improve health of mankind.
 - Strives to eradicate epidemics like Cholera, plague, malaria, small pox, Covid-19
 - It fights against AIDS and Cancer.
 - Successful in eradicating small pox from the world.
 - Eradicate population explosion.
 - Environment protection, hunger and malnutrition
30. Objectives of the Food and Agriculture Organization:
 - Improvement of Agriculture
 - Provision for nutritious food

- Liberation of the world population from hunger.
- Improving the living condition of Rural people

31. Functions of the IBRD:

- Huge loan facilities to all the needy member states,
- Loan for industry, agriculture development.
- Promote World trade.
- Loan for transport & communication.
- Promote Balance of payment adjustments
- Economic rejuvenation of the world
- Helps to balance of payment adjustments
- International monetary Cooperation

32. The institutions of the European Union are:

- European Council
- European Commission
- European Parliament
- European Court of Justice
- European Central Bank

33. Role of IMF in solving world economic problems

- Encourage international Economic cooperation.
- Aims at solving international economic problems.
- Strives to promote world trade.
- Appreciated for its efficiency and transparency.
- Described as Central Bank of central banks of different countries.
- Strives to harmonize the economic relations of advanced & poor nations.

34.

- Aiming at the welfare of the working class
- Every member state sends two representatives
- One from labour class, another from the Management
- Its Headquarters is in Geneva

IV.

35. The member bodies of the United Nations are:

- General Assembly
- Security Council
- Economic and Social Council
- Trusteeship council
- International Court of Justice
- Secretariat

36. The objectives of the United Nations are:

- Maintain international peace and security
- Develop friendly relations among nations
- Establish faith in fundamental human rights
- Achieve international cooperation in solving international problems
- Establish justice and respect for international obligation
- Centre for harmonizing the actions of nations

37. Functions of the Economic and Social Council:

- Study and report about international economic, social, and cultural matters
- Issues like refugees, status of women, housing etc come under its purview
- Recommendations for human rights fundamental freedom
- International conference on human resources, culture, education etc
- Coordinates the work of specialized agencies. (I.L.O., F.A.O. & W.H.O.)

38. Functions of UNESCO:

- Promotion of science, education, & culture
- Development of technical education, information technology
- Cultural and environment studies
- Development of knowledge

- Assists state & non-state institutions
- 39.
- Upholding democracy
 - Protecting freedom
 - Eradicating poverty
 - Establishing world peace
 - Developing sports, science, and art
 - Enhancing relations
 - Strengthens the alliance between member countries
40. Structure and Functions of the General Assembly:
- Structure:**
- This organ consists all the members of the U.N
 - Each member country can send 5 members
 - They have single vote
 - It elects 17 vice Presidents and 7 Chairmen for the 7 standing Committees
 - The Assembly at its first session elects a President for a term of one year
- Functions:**
- Session from September to December
 - Special session if any urgent matters need to be discussed
 - Major decisions require the approval of 2/3 of the members present
 - The annual budget has to be approved by this general meeting
 - It plays a leading role in the discussion of all major events in the world
41. Structure and Functions of the Security Council
- Structure:**
- It is known as World Cabinet
 - Consists 5 permanent and 10 non-permanent members
 - U.S.A., Russia, Britain, France and China are permanent members
 - Non-permanent 10 members are elected for a term of two years
 - Each member country has one vote
 - Permanent members have VETO power
- Functions:**
- Permanent countries have VETO power
 - Solving international disputes through peaceful means
 - Direct the UN peace keeping force (IPKF) for international peace
 - Elects the judges of the International Court of Justice.
 - Recommends the name for the post of the Secretary General
42. Achievements of the United Nations:
- Resolved Korean conflicts, Swiss canal crisis and Vietnam problem
 - Working for the solution of Kashmir and Palestine-Israel dispute
 - Making efforts towards the goal of disarmament
 - Solve economic, financial and trade problems through IMF, W.T.O.
 - Trying to eradicate communicable and non-communicable diseases
 - Declaration of Universal Human Rights and implementation
 - Making efforts to end apartheid, imperialism and colonialism
 - Striving to prevent ill effects of global warming



Chapter 8

SOCIAL STRATIFICATION

- I.
1. C) Article 17
 2. A) Pampa
 3. C) Mahatma Gandhi
 4. B) 1976
 5. B) 1955

6. C) Prohibition of untouchability

7. C) Caste system

II.

8. Stratification is the classification of people as upper and lower classes on the basis of income, education, caste, colour, gender, occupation, intelligence etc.

9. Opinion a person forms about another person or community even before he gets to know them.

10. The Regulation of 1989

III.

11.

- Social stratification is created on the basis of
 1. Income
 2. Education
 3. Caste
 4. Colour
 5. Gender
 6. Employment
 7. Intelligence of people etc.

12

- Various kind of social stratification can be seen in different periods
- It is different in countries
- In India it is in the form of caste system
- In America it is in the form of Black and Whites
- In modern society it is in the form of haves and have nots

13.

- Section 17 prohibits the practice of untouchability
- 'Untouchability Offences Act' in 1955
- 'Citizens' Rights Protection Act'-1976
- Practice of untouchability is a punishable offence
- Right to equality have been guaranteed
- Reservation to backward castes and scheduled castes
- Special responsibilities to the state to eradicate of untouchability

14.

- Untouchables lowest rung in society
- It is an inhuman practice of our society
- Mahatma Gandhi called it a 'stigma' on the Hindu society
- People are deprived of social facilities and opportunities
- They were not allowed to take water from public wells or lakes
- Not allowed to enter temples
- Not allowed in public place
- Untouchables were exploited

15.

- Create awareness among people through mass media
- Enforcing strict laws
- Bring the untouchables into the mainstream of society
- Providing more facilities
- Develop secular ideas among children and people
- Provide equal opportunities
- Reservation for exploited common

16.

- Develops impatience
- Contempt
- Disrespect
- Hatred-feelings developed
- Social inequality increases
- Leads to social conflicts

Chapter 9

WORK AND ECONOMIC LIFE

I.

1. D) Teachers
2. B) Agricultural workers
3. D) Mother's love
4. B) Drawing for self-satisfaction

II.

5. Efforts made to get financial benefits material benefits.
6. Division of labour is work being done by people depending on their interests, tastes, abilities, age, expertise, skills and gender etc
7. To stop discrimination at wages and work.
8. It refers to Achieving sufficient expertise, training and skill in any particular field.
9. Work activity that provides wages, salary or any other material benefit.
10. Unpaid work is indulged in without any definite purpose, but which give mental satisfaction.
11. Inability to get work in spite of proper age, ability and interest and qualifications
12. In 1976

III.

13. **Paid** work

- Provides wages
- Salary or Material benefits
- E.g. lecturing in school, building construction, repairing vehicles

Unpaid work

- Work without financial gain or reward
- E.g. an artist paints for self-satisfaction.

14.

- Overpopulation
- Mechanization
- Too much of division of labour
- Social inequality
- Lack of capital
- Illiteracy

15. It leads to

- Poverty
- Ill-health
- Corruption
- Family disintegration
- Cheating
- Fraud
- Robbery
- Crimes
- Deception
- Prostitution etc

16.

- Population control measures
- Promotion of cottage industries
- Development of agriculture sector
- Development of industrial sector
- Educational reform schemes
- Five-year plans
- Promotion of vocational education
- Rural development schemes

- Employment guarantee scheme
- Advances in the field of information and technology

17.

Organized workers

- Have specific laws and regulations
- Work in a specific workplace
- Have fixed hours of work
- Have fixed wages and allowances
- Have medical facilities
- Have job security
- Have paid leaves and pensions
- Ex workers in banks, schools, armed forces etc

Unorganized workers

- Do not have laws and regulations
- Do not work in a specific workplace
- Do not have fixed hours of work
- Do not have fixed wages and allowances
- Do not have medical facilities
- Don't have paid leaves and pensions
- Do not have job security

18.

- There are no fixed rules and regulations
- Low wages are paid
- No free medical facilities
- There is no job security
- There is no fixed salary, vacation pay, pension and allowances
- There is a possibility of exploitation

19.

- There are specific laws and regulations
- They work in a fixed workplace
- There is a fixed time.
- There are fixed salary allowances
- There are medical facilities
- They have paid leaves and pensions
- They have special expertise

20.

- Inequality in the distribution of work and wages.
- The jobs of women and men are not the same.
- Men are given better jobs.
- Men are given more responsibility and salary.
- Women are given less responsibility and salary.
- There is an unequal distribution of work tasks on the basis of gender, age, abilities.
- There is also a difference in the payment of wages.

21.

- Division of labour leads to specialization.
- Specialization means achieving sufficient expertise, training and skill in any particular field.
- It has helped people to work in various fields and earn economic profit.
- Creates economic strata and class system
- It was created by industrialization.
- Specialization has become very important in industrial society.
- With specialization developing in every field, industries have grown in number.
- Trade and commerce have expanded.



Chapter 23

COLLECTIVE BEHAVIOUR AND PROTESTS

I.

- 1) C) Kerala
- 2) B) Appiko Movement
- 3) A) Medha Patkar
- 4) B) Agitation against Kaiga
5. A) Prof. M. D. Nanjundaswamy
6. B) D. Devaraj Arus
7. A) Chipko Movement
8. D) Uttarakhand

II.

9. The behaviour of man as a member of group.
10. Assembly of people around a common interest without any expectation or planning is called a mob.
11. Violent and destructive nature of mob behaviour is called riot
12. The movement held to uphold the dignity of labourers and to protect the interests of labourers
13. The chemicals fumes from the proposed oil refinery would destroy the environment/protect environment
14. Mob behaviour
15. To free the tenants from the clutches of land lords
16. Causes loss of forest cover, and the radiation from the center would pollute the environment, thus endangering the survival of various animal species of the area
17. Gujarat
18. The environment and many animal species came under threat when a dam was constructed in the silent Valley, to protect many forms of flora and fauna this movement was launched.
19. E.V. Ramaswamy Naykar (Periyar) started the self-respect movement.

III.

20.
 - Provoking circumstances.
 - Individuals' uncontrolled behaviour.
 - Uncivilized behaviour.
 - Criminal intent of people.
 - Riotous mindset.
21.
 - By the Presence of mind of the officials.
 - Police.
 - Security forces
 - Law
22.
 - Government gave permission to chop down trees in Tehri Garhwal district of Uttarkhand
 - People realized that will be loss of trees
 - They hugged the trees and halted there
 - Leaders are Shri Sunderlal Bahuguna and Shri Chandiprasad Bhatt
 - Permission to chop down the trees was withdrawn
 - Launched in 1973
23.
 - Farmers of Salyani village in Uttara Kannada district of Karnataka began the 'Appiko' movement.
 - When the contractors came to cut down trees in Kelase forest,
 - Farmers hugged the trees & protested.
 - Protest to stop smuggling of trees.
 - Develop awareness among the people.
 - Importance of trees and environment
24.
 - Agitation against the construction of a dam across the Narmada.
 - Leaders are Medha Patkar and Baba Amte.
 - There would be large scale destruction of forests.
 - Damage to environment and threat to animal species.

25. silent valley is in Kerala

- A dam was planned to construct in silent valley in Kerala
- Environment & species are under threat..
- Kerala Sahitya Parishad agitated.
- Wild life enthusiasts agitated
- Protected many forms of flora & fauna.

26.

- Dr. Shivaram Karanth started this.
- Against the Nuclear Power Generation Center.
- Proposed to be set up in Kaiga in Karnataka.
- Agitators felt that it would cause loss of forest cover.
- Radiation from the center would pollute the environment.
- Endangering the survival of various animal species of the area.

IV.

27.

- Mob is a temporary assembly of people.
- People assemble at a specific place.
- Influenced easily by mutual feelings.
- Display of suppressed feelings.
- Sometimes it assumes violent form.

28.

- It leads to destruction.
- Unity not seen in a riot.
- Destroying everything in their way.
- Creation of chaos is their intention.
- Lead to large scale loss of property & lives.
- Do not have any particular aim.
- Serious challenges for law and order.

29.

- Chipko movement
- Appiko movement
- Narmada Bachavo Andolana
- Silent Valley movement
- Movement against MRPL
- Agitation against Kaiga



Chapter 24

SOCIAL CHALLENGES

I.

- 1) B) 1098
- 2) D) Practice of Child labour is a punishable offence
- 3) C) 1961
- 4) A) 1994
- 5) A) Right to Education Act-2009
- 6) C) 1986
- 7) (B) From Drudgery to school

II.

8. Labour undertaken by minor children are called 'Child Labour
9. Marriage of a girl before the age of 18 and a boy before the age of 21 is called child marriage
10. Killing the foetus of girl in the womb.
11. The inhuman practice of killing a female baby after its birth is called female infanticide
12. To stop sex determination tests of fetuses through modern technology.
13. 2006
14. Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act 2012

15. 2012

16. 1987

III.

17.

- Poverty
- Divorce
- Illiteracy.
- Excessive control
- Domestic violence.
- Greed of industrialists.
- Kidnapping of children.

18. Child labour leads to

- Ill-health.
- Lack of nutritious food.
- Lack of proper medical facilities.
- Forced employment.
- Economic and social exploitation.
- Innocence is snatched
- Mental and physical torture

19.

- Poverty
- Illiteracy
- Burden of dowry.
- Ignorance.
- Anti-women ideas
- Desire for male child

20.

- Imbalanced gender ratio
- Degradation of women status
- Increasing women violences
- Gender discrimination

IV.

21.

- Child Labour Prohibition and Control Act [1986] is enacted
- Industrialists who violate Rs. 20,000/- has to pay
- Article 24 prohibits Child labour
- National Child Labour Project (NCLP) 1988 has enacted
- Child Labour Rehabilitation Welfare Fund established
- Child Labour Eradication and Rehabilitation Act' (2006) enacted
- Drudgery to school programme

22.

- Gender discrimination
- Lack of education
- Lack of proper implementation of law
- Lack of participation of public in the implementation of child rights
- Parents attitude

23.

- Holistic development of children is stunted
- Lose the power of questioning
- Increases the sexual assaults
- Violates rights of children
- Children fall into the trap of malnutrition
- Maternal mortality increases
- Chance of girl becoming a widow
- Victim of violence easily

24.

- Wherever a child marriage takes place one can complain.
- Can lodge a complaint through toll free number 1098.
- Need not disclose your name also.
- Can also inform the Head Master/VA.
- HM & PDO, are considered as Child Marriage Prevention Officers.
- Can lodge complaint at police station.
- Lodge complaint anywhere at any time.
-

25.

- Prevent the school dropouts.
- Importance to girls' education.
- Children below 18 years be in school.
- Birth registration is compulsory.
- Girls should be empowered.
- Child marriage should be reported.

26.

- Diminishes women's self-respect & dignity.
- It leads to domestic conflicts.
- Creates animosity b/w men & women.
- Immorality and violence increase.
- Family relationships suffer.
- Brides get oppressed under financial constraints.
- Deception in the name of marriage.
- Increase in Child marriage.
- Female foeticide & female infanticide.
- The number of divorces rises.

27.

- Prohibition of Dowry Act' (1961) is enacted.
- Condition of being provided dowry is prohibited.
- Who violate this law are fined Rs.5000/- or sent to jail for 6 months.
- Dowry deaths brought under purview of "Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS) and Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita
- Inter-caste marriages.
- Modern mass media.
- Voluntary organizations.
- Women associations can eradicate.



Chapter 10

INDIA – GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION AND PHYSICAL FEATRES

I.

1. Wide
2. In the Greater Himalaya
3. Mount Godwin Austin / K2
4. Peninsular Plateau
5. Nepal and Tibet

II

6. Nilgiri Hills
7. The plain of North India is formed by the deposition of alluvial soils brought by the rivers of Himalayas.
8. Foothills' hills have narrow strips of plains or valleys which are called "Dunes".
9. Peninsular Plateau
10. They are completely covered with snow
11. Anaimudi
12. Indira Point

13. $82^{\circ}.30^l$ East longitude
14. Sahyadri Ranges
15. Indus river
16. 32,87,263 Sq. Km
17. Tropic of Cancer($23^{\circ}.30^l$ NL)
18. 6100km
19. Mount Everest.
20. South East part
21. Northern Hemisphere

III

22.
 - Shimla,
 - Mussoorie,
 - Nainital,
 - Ranikhet,
 - Chakrata
 - Darjeeling
23.
 - The Northern Mountains.
 - The Northern Great Plain.
 - The Peninsular Plateau.
 - The Coastal Plains & Islands.
24.
 - Largest physiographic divisions of India.
 - It has rich deposit of Minerals.
 - Rivers forms many waterfalls
 - Helpful Hydro-Electric power generation.

25.

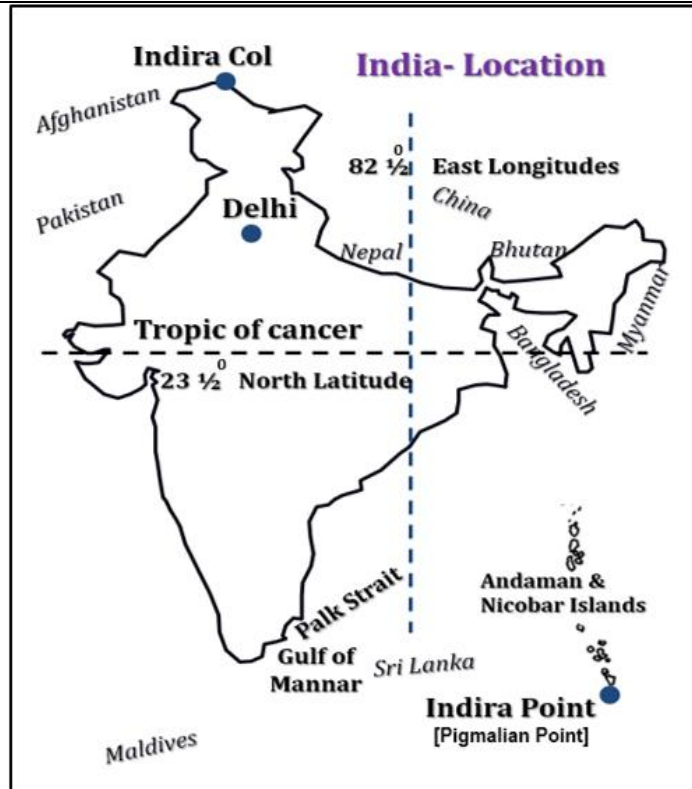
Western Ghats	Eastern Ghats
Western ghats are tall/height	Eastern Ghats are not height
They are continuous	They are separated by river valleys
Located to the West of Deccan plateau	Located to the East of Deccan plateau
They are straight	They are not straight

26.
 - Influenced the life of Indians.
 - Obstructing the cold winds from the North Asian regions.
 - They are the birth-place of many rivers.
 - Facilitate hydro-electric power generation
 - Home to many types of plants & animals
 - Treasure-house of minerals.
 - Significant for tourism & religious centre.
27.
 - The Peninsular Plateau stretches from the south of the Sutlej-Ganga plains to the Indian ocean in the south.
 - Its total area is 16 lakhs sq.km.
 - This peninsular Plateau is formed in triangular shape.
 - It is broad in the north and narrow towards the south.
28.
 - Siwalik hills are most recent formations.
 - These are located in the south of Himalayas.
 - They have lesser height.so, called 'the Foothills of the Himalayas.

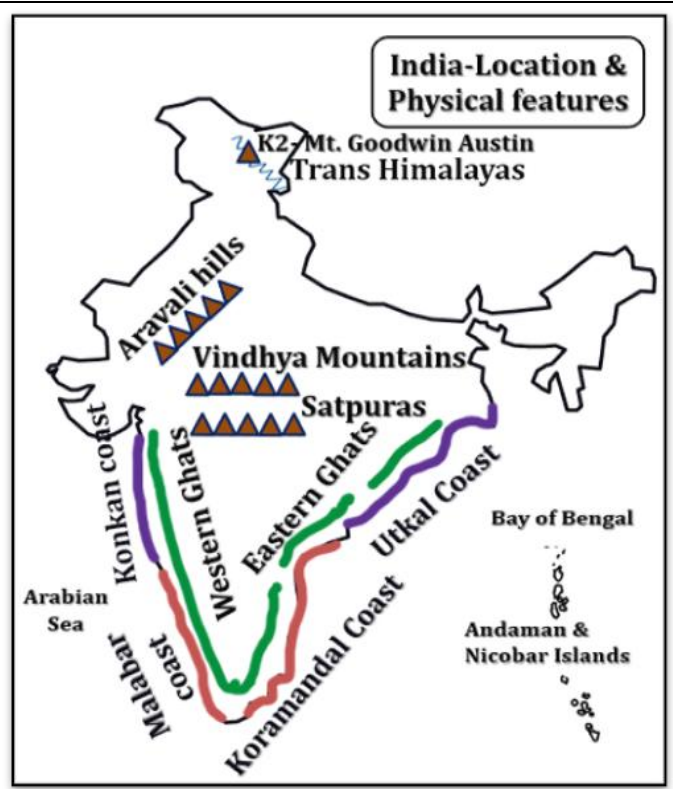
- These hills have narrow strips of plains or valleys which are called “Dunes”.

IV.

29.



30.



Chapter 11 INDIA SEASONS

I.

1. B) They are in rain shadow regions
2. A) Difference in temperature and pressure between land and sea
3. B) Kala Baisakhi
4. A) Andhis
5. D) Mango Showers
6. C) Coffee Blossoms
7. C) October- November
8. B) 118 cms

II.

9. The sun rays fall vertically on the northern hemisphere during summer and its away from the sea
10. Due to local temperature, Conventional current and winds
11. The North Indians Mountain regions and Peninsular plateau
12. Arabian Sea branch and Bay of Bengal branch
13. Tamil Nadu
14. Winter Season
15. Monsoon winds are obstructed by the western side of Western Ghats and receives heavy Rain
16. Ganganagar (Rajasthan)
17. Mawsynram (Meghalaya)
18. Ruyli (Rajasthan)
19. Due to the differences in temperature and pressure of land and sea
20. South India is surrounded by water bodies in three sides
21. India has tropical monsoon type of climate
22. Conventional Rainfall occur due to local temperature and conventional current

III.

23.

- Summer season (March - May)

- Southwest monsoon season (June - September)
- Retreating monsoon season (October - November)
- Winter season (December - February)

24.

- Latitude,
- Height from the sea level,
- Distance from the sea,
- Direction of the winds,
- Mountain ranges,
- Ocean currents etc

25.

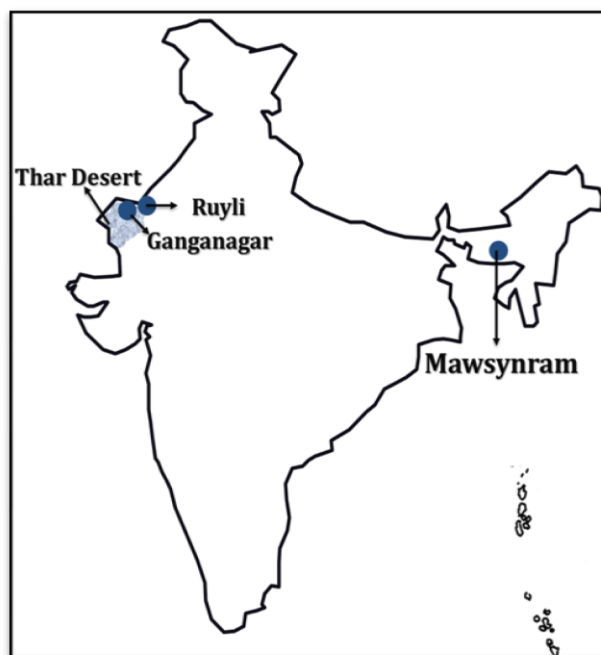
- Because of the Wide-spread South-West Monsoon rains,
- There is a decrease in the temperature.
- During this season, the sun rays fall Vertically on the Southern hemisphere.
- As a result, there is a drop in the temperature in the Northern hemisphere.
- Hence this area becomes an area of high pressure.
- The South-West monsoon winds start receding.

26. Western part of the Western Ghats, West Bengal, Assam and North eastern states, Andaman and Nico- bar.

27.

- Agriculture is the main occupation.
- Climatic has a great influence on the economy.
- The South-West monsoons control the agriculture of India.
- Failure of rainfall leads to drought.
- Heavy rainfall leads floods.
- They cause destruction to life and property.
- Hence it is said that Indian agriculture is a “Gamble with the monsoons”.

28. Map



XXXXXXXXXX

Chapter 12 INDIA: SOILS

I.

1. (b) Red soil
2. (c) Alluvial soil
3. (a) Black soil
4. (b) Black soil

5. (a) Red soil
6. (b) Laterite soil
7. (a) Desert soil
8. (a) Mountain soil
9. (d) Laterite soil
10. (a) Black soil

II.

11. Black soil is best suited for cotton cultivation So it is also called Black Cotton Soil.
12. It Contains more clay particles.
13. Because it receives rainfall more than 200 cm annually.
14. Transportation of surface soil by various natural forces is called soil erosion
15. Preventing soil erosion and protecting its fertility is called soil conservation
16. Laterite soil formed in the regions of heavy rain fall and high temperature
17. Due to accumulation of silt, the storage capacity of the reservoirs gets reduced.
18. Mountain Soil.

III.

19.
 - Deforestation,
 - over grazing,
 - Unscientific methods of cultivation,
 - over irrigation,
 - Running water,
 - Wind and sea waves.
20.
 - Contains a large amount of decomposed organic matter
 - Contains a lot of nitrogen and organic residues
 - Found in the Himalayas
 - Formed in mountainous areas
 - Coffee, tea, spices, fruits are the main crops
21.
 - Widely distributed in the peninsular plateau
 - Spread from Kanyakumari in the south to Jhansi in Madhya Pradesh
 - It extends from the Kutch region of Gujarat in the west to the Rajmahal hills in the east
 - Millet, tobacco, oilseeds, sugarcane, cotton, and rice are the main crops
22.
 - Because of rainfall, the minerals of the soil get washed off.
 - Its leaving behind ferric oxide and aluminium in the surface soil.
 - Hence this soil also looks red in colour.

IV.

23. Accumulation of silt in the river beds causes flood.
 - Changing direction of rivers course.
 - The storage capacity of the reservoirs and lakes get reduced.
 - The volume of water percolating down gets reduced.
 - Natural springs dry up.
 - Agriculture productivity is reduced.

24.

Black soil	Laterite Soil
Produced by the weathering of igneous rocks	Found in areas with more than 200 cm of rainfall
It is fertile	Fertility is very low
Has the ability to retain moisture	Lack of nitrogen and minerals
It is rich in iron, lime, and magnesium carbonates	Red in colour
Suitable for dry farming	Rich in iron oxides

Cotton, corn, wheat, onion, and chili are the major crops

Suitable for coffee, tea, and plantation crops

25.

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

26.

Desert soil	Alluvial soil
* Produced in areas with very low rainfall and high temperatures * Red and brown in colour * Found in the northwestern part of India * Lack of Water retention and dries up rapidly * Jowar, Sajje, dates are grown	* Formed by rivers * Rivers carry and deposited sediments from the mountains. * Widely distributed in India * Largely found in the northern plains * Wheat, rice, sugarcane, cotton and jute are the major crops

27.

Black Soil

- Black soil is also called 'Regur soil'.
- It is best suited for cotton cultivation.
- It is also called 'Black Cotton soil'.
- Formed from the weathering of igneous rock.
- It contains more of clay particles.
- It is fertile and capable of retaining water.
- This type of soil is seen in Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Western areas of Andhra Pradesh and North Karnataka.
- It is highly suitable for dry farming.
- Cotton, jowar, wheat, onion, chilly, tobacco, oil seeds, lemon and grapes are the major crops growing in this soil.

Red Soil.

- Largest area of peninsular Plateau covered with red soil.
- It can be seen from Kanyakumari in the South to Jhansi in the North.
- It spreads from Gujarat's Kutch area to Raj Mahal hills in the Jharkhand area.
- The major crops growing in this type of soil are ragi, tobacco and oil seeds.
- Having irrigation facility grow paddy, sugarcane, cotton etc.

28.

- Contour Ploughing
- Construction of bunds
- Terraced agricultural fields
- Preventing deforestation
- Encouraging the growth of forests
- Controlling livestock grazing
- Planned use of water
- Construction of check dams.



Chapter 13

INDIA FOREST RESOURCES

I.

1. (B) River delta of Ganga
2. (A) Deciduous monsoon forests
3. (D) Alpine forests
4. (A) Desert Forest
5. (D) Madhya Pradesh
6. (B) Haryana
7. (D) Mangrove forests
8. (C) Nilgiri

II.

9. Sundari trees are found plenty in the ganga basin
10. The total plant life growing naturally in an area is called forest or natural vegetation
11. The trees shed their leaves during the dry winter.
12. Tropical grasslands forests.
13. To protect forests from human, animal and natural disasters.
14. To protect various animals in their native habitat.
15. Jim Corbett of Uttarakhand
16. To protect the diversity of flora and fauna.
17. 33% of forest area.
18. Uttarkhand
19. 7,13,789 Sq. km

III.

20. Sal, Byra, Toon, Silver, Spruce, Laurel.
21.
 - Mangro forests are formed due to tides.
 - These are found along the deltas and coastal regions and estuaries of rivers, that are subjected to tides.
 - River delta of the Ganga, Mahanadi, Godavari and Krishna have this kind of forests.
 - The 'Sundari' trees are plenty in the Ganga basin and
 - hence these forests are called 'Sunderbans'.
22.
 - This type of forests is more widely distributed in India.
 - Receiving 75 to 250 cms of rainfall.
 - It forms about 65.5% of the total area of forests.
 - India has monsoon climate so; this type of forest is distributed widely.
 - The trees shed their leaves during the dry winters.
 - These are also called deciduous monsoon forests.

IV.

23.

Evergreen forests	Deciduous forests
* Rainfall of more than 250 cm. * Found in Western Ghats, Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, Manipur, Nagaland, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep. * Remains green throughout the year. * found in regions not more than 900 mts above sea level	* 75 to 250 cm. Rainfall area. * Widely distributed in India. * Leaves fall in certain dry seasons. * forms about 65.5% of the total area of forests.

24.

- Agricultural expansion.
- Animal Grazing.
- Road and railway construction.
- Irrigation projects.
- Forest fires.

- Mining.
- 25.
- Evergreen forests.
 - Deciduous monsoon forests.
 - Tropical grassland forests.
 - Mangrove forests.
 - Desert forests.
 - Alpine forests of Himalayas.

26.

Tropical grassland forests	Desert forests
* 60 to 75 cm. Rainfall area. * Tall grass and shrub species are found. * Found in the central part of the Deccan Plateau, in the Thar Desert in the Aravalli Hills. * Babool, Seesum, Sabhai grass are the main plants here.	* An area where rainfall is less than 50 cm. * Thorny Shrubs. * Plants have deep roots. * Thar Desert of Rajasthan these forest found in states of Punjab, Haryana, and Gujarat.

27.

- Tamil Nadu–Madumalai, Kanyakumari.
- West Bengal–Mahananda, Chapramari.
- Rajasthan–Bassi, Sawai Mansingh.
- Haryana–Kalesar, Nahar.
- Punjab–Bir Motibhag, Harike.
- Andhra Pradesh–Kolleru, Krishna.

28.

- Kaziranga National Park– Assam
- Sundarbans National Park–West Bengal
- Hazaribagh National Park–Jharkhand
- Gir National Park–Gujarat
- Kanha National Park–Madhya Pradesh
- Tadoba National Park–Maharashtra

29.

- Provides clean air, food and fodder
- Helps in bringing good rains.
- Controls soil erosion.
- Provides shelter for animals and birds.
- Provides medicinal plants.
- Attracts tourists.
- Provides employment opportunities.
- Maintains ecological balance.

30.

- Cutting down dried-up trees.
- Protecting trees against diseases.
- Planting saplings.
- Sowing seeds.
- Guarding against illegal cutting of trees.
- Avoiding grazing of domestic animals.
- Motivating people to plant saplings.
- Implementing social forestry projects.

✖ ✖ ✖ ✖ ✖ ✖ ✖ ✖ ✖ ✖

Chapter 14

INDIA WATER RESOURCES

I.

- 1) c) India
- 2) d) Andhra Pradesh
- 3) b) Damodar River
- 4) a) Hirakud
- 5) b) Kosi River
- 6) B) Krishna River
7. A) Hirakud
8. A) Bhakra Nangal
9. C) Supply power from surplus states to deficit states

II.

10. Supply of water to agriculture from canals, wells and tanks artificially.
11. Theri dam
12. Kosi Project
13. Collection of rain water is called Rain Water Harvesting.
14. Preventing the flow of water and allowing it to percolate to increase the ground water table. This is called recharging.
15. Because it causing large scale destruction to life and property in West Bengal.
16. Supply of the power from surplus states to deficit states, is called as National Power Grid.
17. Damodar
18. Upper Krishna
19. Hospet in Vijayanagara district.

III.

20.

- Well irrigation
- Tank irrigation
- Canal irrigation

21.

- Provides irrigation facility to more of the areas.
- More useful in areas with low rainfall
- Construction and maintenance of wells is easy
- Necessary in areas without irrigation facility.

22.

Perennial Canals	Flood canals
1. Dams are constructed across the rivers & water is stored in the reservoirs.	1. Water is drawn directly from the river through canals without help of dams.
2. Water is provided for agriculture through canals called Perennial canals.	2. When the river level is high the excess water passes through the canals.

23.

- Water is very precious.
- 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 is 'Rain Water Harvesting'.

24.

- Shivanasamudra,
- Tungabhadra,
- Jog,
- Bhadra,
- Alamatti,

- Kali,
- Supa, Kadra,
- Kodalalli Dam.

IV.

25.

- Collection of water at place of rainfall. Eg. roof tops of houses and buildings
- Collection of flowing rainwater. Eg. Building bunds and collecting water.

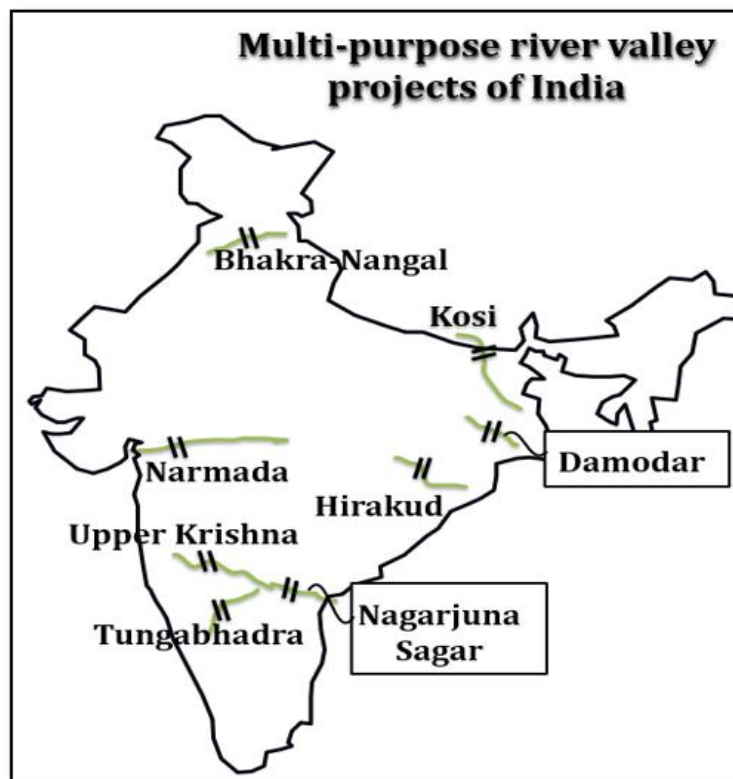
26.

- Availability of water varies from region to region and time to time.
- Rainfall in India is uncertain.
- Unequally distribution of rainfall.
- Irrigation is very essential in the regions of low rainfall.

27.

- To provide irrigation facilities.
- To generate hydroelectric power.
- To control the floods in rivers.
- To provide navigation facilities.
- To provide water for domestic use and industries.
- To control soil erosion.
- To develop fisheries.
- To increase forest wealth.

28.



Chapter 25 INDIA LAND USE AND AGRICULTURE

I.

1. C) West Bengal
2. A) Punjab
3. C) Shifting cultivation
4. B) Commercial farming

II.

5. The use of land for various purposes is called land use
6. The Progress of the horticultural field is called the Golden Revolution
7. Land which was earlier used for agriculture is now left uncultivated due to certain changes in the chemical composition of the soil which have rendered it unsuitable.
8. Floriculture refers to the productions of flowers for marketing
9. Nipani of Belagavi district
10. Farming in the winter season is called rabi farming
11. Growing two-three crops from the same field in a year is called intensive farming
12. Farmers growing crops for their own use is called subsistence farming
13. Mixed farming is rising of crops and cattle rearing, poultry, sheep, pig -rearing, beekeeping etc
14. Because it requires standing water till the crop is ready for harvesting.
15. The crops grown during summer season / The crops growing during the period between rabi and kharif season.

III.

16.
 - A) Kharif or early monsoon crop season
 - B) Rabi or post monsoon crop season
 - C) Zaid or summer crop season

17.

Paddy Cultivation	Wheat Cultivation
A temperature of 25° C is required for paddy cultivation	Wheat requires a temperature of 10°-15° C to grow
An average of 100-200 cm of rainfall is required annually to grow paddy	An average annual rainfall of 50-70 cm is required to grow wheat
Alluvial soil and clay soil are more suitable for growing paddy	Clay soil and black soil are best suited for growing wheat
West Bengal is the largest Paddy-producing state	Punjab is known as the granary of wheat
Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Odisha & Karnataka are major producers	Largely grown Punjab, Haryana, Bihar, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh

18.

- Cotton is the tropical and sub-tropical crops.
- This is grown as a kharif crop.
- It grows well in 20° to 25°C
- Rainfall of 75 to 150 cms.
- Black soil and loamy soil support the growth of cotton.
- Black cotton soil which can hold moisture

19.

- Horticulture & floriculture have progressed well in recent years.
- It involves cultivation of fruits, vegetables and flowers.
- Crops yield, harvest in a very short period
- Commercial than other agriculture techniques.
- Floriculture refers to productions of flowers for marketing.
- Made agriculture as profitable job.
- Govt. has given more importance.
- Helped to increase the income of farmers

20.

- India has all the facilities needed for horticulture.
- Diverse conditions.
- Land forms.
- Climate
- Irrigation facility,
- Soil
- Labour
- Market
- Government encouragement.

- 21.
- Crops grown during the south west monsoon season are called kharif crops.
 - Seeds are sown in the month of June or July.
 - Crops are harvested during September and October.
 - Maximum cropping area of the country is cultivated during this season.
 - Paddy, ragi, cotton, jowar, maize and oil seeds are grown in this season
- 22.
- Paddy (Rice) is the most important food crop of India.
 - India has the largest Paddy growing area in the world.
 - It is major kharif crop.
 - 25°C temperature and 100-200 cms of annual rainfall required.
 - Fertile alluvial soil and clayey soil is most suitable for the cultivation.
 - It requires standing water till the crop is ready for harvesting.
 - flat land is required to grow.
 - Irrigation is necessary.
 - West Bengal is the largest Paddy-producing state.
 - Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Odisha & Karnataka are major producers
- 23.
- Landforms
 - Type of Soil
 - Climate
 - Land holding
 - Food Habits
 - Technology
 - Irrigation facilities
 - Market
 - Social factors
- 24.
- Raw cotton is used as raw material in cotton mills.
 - A large quantity of cotton is exported, thereby earning foreign exchange.
- 25.
- Tea is the most popular drink not only in India but also the world.
 - India has the largest production of tea in the world.
 - Tea production has gained lot of importance because it provides employment opportunity.
 - Tea is a perennial crop growing in the evergreen tropical and sub-tropical regions.
 - Average temperature of 21° C and rainfall of 150-200 cms are essential.
 - It requires fertile soil with rich organic matter and hill slopes with sand-mixed black soil are required.
 - Tea grows well in high altitude -1200 to 2400 metres.
 - Important tea growing states are Assam, West-Bengal, Tamilnadu and Keral.
 - India is famous for Tea export.
- IV.**
- 26.
- Landforms
 - Type of Soil
 - Climate
 - Population
 - Land holding
 - Employment
 - Technology
 - Human capacity
 - Irrigation facilities
 - Market
- 27.
- Net sown area
 - Forest land
 - Land use for non-agricultural purposes

- Fallow land
- Grassland
- Other Uncultivated land

28.

- Intensive farming
- Subsistence farming
- Sedentary farming
- Shifting cultivation
- Commercial farming
- Mixed farming
- Plantation farming

29.

- Agriculture is the main occupation of Indians
- It can be seen in all parts of the country
- Farming supplies the food grains of the population
- It is a life-subsistence occupation
- Provides more employment opportunities
- Provide raw materials to Industries
- Agriculture nurtures many industries
- Supports tertiary occupations like transport, trade, banking

30.

- Natural factors
- Social factors
- Availability of Water
- Transport facilities
- Market
- Chemical fertilizers
- Farmers' attitude
- Economic factors



Chapter 26

INDIA MINERAL AND POWER RESOURCES

I.

1. C) Bombay High
2. C) Petroleum
3. A) Petroleum
4. A) Mica
5. C) Pavagada

II.

6. Because it is used in both war and peace time.
7. Beryllium
8. Because of the availability of substitute for mica,
9. It is used in various industries.
10. Gold
11. Hatti Gold Mine in Karnataka
12. Digboi in Assam
13. Due to the use of conventional energy, the phenomenon of green-house effect and consequent increase in temperature of the earth's atmosphere is being noticed is called 'global warming'
14. Because of multiple uses coal is called as black diamond
15. Naukh village in the Jaisalmer district of Rajasthan

III. Answer the following questions in two sentences each.

16.

- Used in the manufacture of Insect repellents
- Explosives
- Artificial fibres

- Artificial rubber
- Plastic,
- Chemical fertilizer etc

17.

- Increases green-house effect
- Increase in temperature of the earth's atmosphere
- To decrease Environmental pollution
- It is essential to reduce the use
- To maintain ecological balance

18.

- Pyrolusite
- Psilomelane
- Magnetite
- Braunite
- Hollandite

19.

- Manufacturing of steel
- Chemicals
- Electrical equipment
- Coloured glass

20.

- Iron ore
- Manganese ore,
- Bauxite ore
- Mica
- Gold ore.

21.

- Uranium
- Beryllium
- Thorium
- Lithium.

22.

- Solar energy,
- Wind energy,
- Tidal energy,
- Geo thermal energy,
- Bio-gas etc.

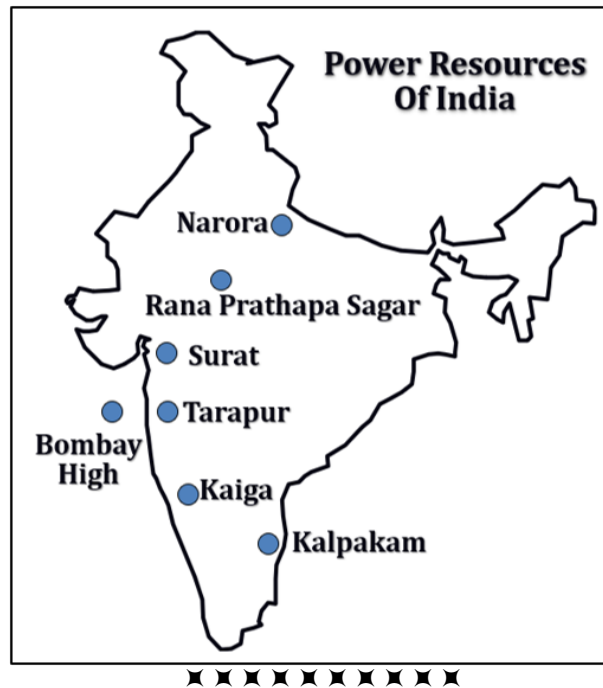
IV.

23.

- Telephone and telegraph manufacturing
- Glass manufacturing
- Colour varnish
- Electrical appliances
- Artificial rubber
- Dynamos
- Chemical Industries

24.

- Use of non-conventional resources.
- Importance to hydro-electric power generation.
- Use of alternate local energy resources.
- Encouraging the use of non-conventional energy resources.
- Educating the people to reduce use of energy resources.
- Producing energy from solid waste.



Chapter 27

INDIA TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

1. D) Mumbai
2. D) Kolkata
3. A) National Highway 44
4. D) Vishakhapatnam
5. A) GPS
6. C) Navic (navigation with Indian Constellation)
7. D) India

II.

8. Movement of goods, services, information and from one place to another.
9. Umling-la pass of Ladakh
10. 1988
11. Gathering information about distance without physically touching the objects
12. A port called Navasheva has been built to reduce the pressure on the Mumbai port
13. Mass media is the method of reaching a large number of people at the same time.
14. Road Transport
15. The golden Quadrilateral highways link the major metropolitan cities of the country like Delhi - Mumbai - Chennai and Kolkata through 4/6 lanes of national highways.
16. Kempegowda International Airport.

III.

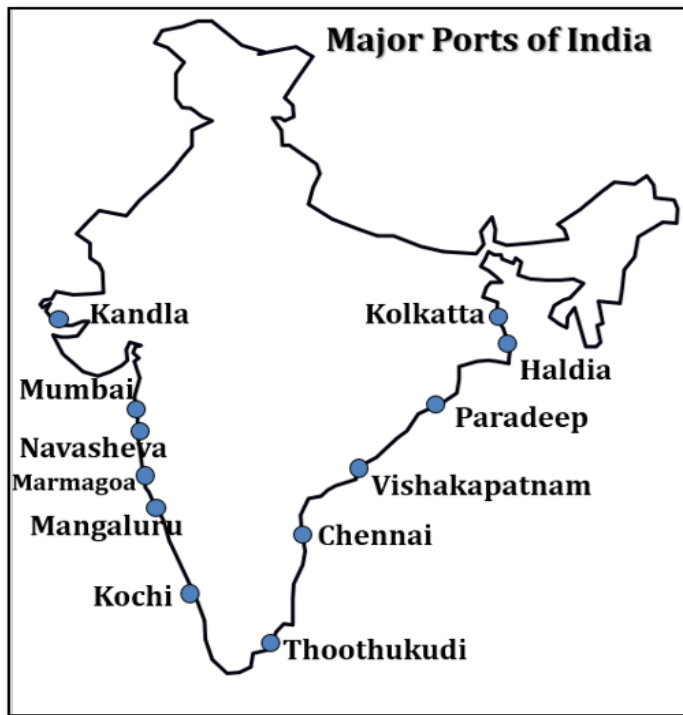
17. A) Road transport B) Rail transport C) Water transport D) Air transport
18. A) National highways B) State highways C) District roads D) Village roads

19.
 - Play role in the economic development of the country.
 - Useful to carry heavy goods and large number of passengers.
 - Useful to travel at a low cost.
 - Transport agricultural & horticultural products at a rapid speed

20.
 - India is a country of villages & agricultural nation.
 - Roads are important for development of villages & agriculture.
 - Movement of agricultural produce to the markets is possible.
 - Essential commodities required by the villagers are transported by roads.
 - Road transport feeders rail ways.
 - Roads Provide the movement of goods.

21. Unfit for transportation during the rainy season.
 - Cause of environmental pollution.
 - Increased density of vehicles and accidents.
 - Severe wear and tear due to rain, floods and cyclones.
 - Construction and management are in adequate.
 - Scarcity of the basic needs along the roadside
22.
 - Tuticorin,
 - Chennai,
 - Vishakhapatnam,
 - Paradeep,
 - Kolkata and
 - Haldia
23.
 - Kandla,
 - Mumbai,
 - Navasheva,
 - Marmagoa,
 - New Mangalore and
 - Kochi.
24. People can learn the various incidents of different places.
 - Aware of the policies of the government.
 - Educating people about agriculture and industry.
 - Speedy developmental is possible.
 - Fundamental requirement of trade and commerce.
 - It's utilized to strengthen the unity.
 - Helps in integration & stability in the country
25. GIS technology-based maps are more attractive.
 - It gives accurate information.
 - Various types of information can be easily analysed.
 - Models can be constructed.
 - Advance intimation regarding weather phenomena.
 - It is a computer-based analysis.
 - Maps can be created very fast,
 - without cartographer map can be modified.
26. Assessing the geographical position of natural calamities.
 - Suitable safety measures are taken.
 - Helpful for trekkers to know the exact location and routes.
 - Soldiers, pilots, fishermen and sailors use GPS to follow path and direction.
 - Transport authorities use this to manage the movement.
 - Lifeline for many services at their door in the cities.
 - GPS shows path to google maps.
27. True, accurate and reliable information pertaining to that period.
 - This is a fast & low-cost Information collection compared to geographical survey.
 - The information can easily analyse using computers.
 - Remote sensing images can be obtained from satellites.
 - Studies related to natural calamities can be taken.
 - Images are significant in analysing the natural resources.
28. Posts,
 - Newspaper and radio,
 - Television,
 - Satellites,
 - Computer network,
 - Internet,
 - e-mail,
 - Mobile telephones etc.

29.



30.



Chapter 28 INDIA MAJOR INDUSTRIES

I.

1. D) Kulti - West Bengal
2. B) Mumbai
3. A) Bangalore
4. C) 1969
5. D) India

II.

6. Certain areas of the country have more concentration of industries. These areas are called “Industrial Zones”.
7. Because this industry provides the raw materials to many other industries.
8. The production of cloth from different types of fibres is called textile industry.
9. Mumbai of Maharashtra has highest cotton mills so Mumbai called Manchester of India.
10. Serampur, West Bengal
11. The information technology industry.
12. The industry progressing very rapidly in India is information Technology. This is called ‘Knowledge-based industry’.
13. Because it is based on human Knowledge.
14. To encourage the growth of the software industry and its exports.
15. Because Bangalore is a major centre of information technology
16. Bangalore
17. Dr. Vikram Sarabhai

III.

18.
 - ISRO means Indian Space Research Organization.
 - The INSAT was introduced for enhancing better experience in search - rescue operation.
 - India was the first country to reach MARS for the first time.
 - India was the first country to land on the South - pole through the satellite launched by ISRO

19.

- Bamboo
- Wood pulp

- Grass

IV.

20.

- Industries are very important in the modern economic activities of man.
- Economic development of the country decides by its industrial development.
- Provide necessary goods and materials.
- Creates employment opportunities.
- Main features of modern civilization.
- Provide basic facilities.
- Reduces regional disparities.
- Improves the standard of living of the people.
- Convert a raw material into ready materials.
- Great contribution to national income.

21.

- Government started a separate corporation in 1986 for development of Biotechnology.
- Great revolution was started in agriculture.
- Procedure of grafting in plants and animals.
- Use of new seeds, medicines, organic fertilizers.
- Developed hybrid seeds soya beans, maize, cotton etc.
- Plant biotechnology & environment.
- Bio-diversity and medical biotechnology are being used.
- Many states in India have developed biotechnology.
- Among them, Kerala, Gujarat and Karnataka are prominent.

V. 22.

- Availability of raw materials,
- Energy resources,
- Availability of Water
- Market facility,
- Transport facility,
- Availability of labour,
- Land availability at low cost,
- Technology,
- Port facility,
- Government policies.

23.

- 1. Tata iron and steel plant-TISCO—at Jamshedpur of JKH.
- 2. Indian iron and steel Company – IISCO – Burnpur, W B
- 3. Visweswarayya iron and steel Company – VISCO – at Bhadravathi KA.
- 4. Bhilai steel plant - Bhilai, CTG
- 5. Rourkela steel plant - Rourkela, ODS
- 6. Durgapur steel plant - Durgapur, W B
- 7. Bokaro steel plant - Bokaro, JKH
- 8. Salem steel plant - Salem, T N
- 9. Vishakapatnam steel plant - Vishakapatnam, A P.

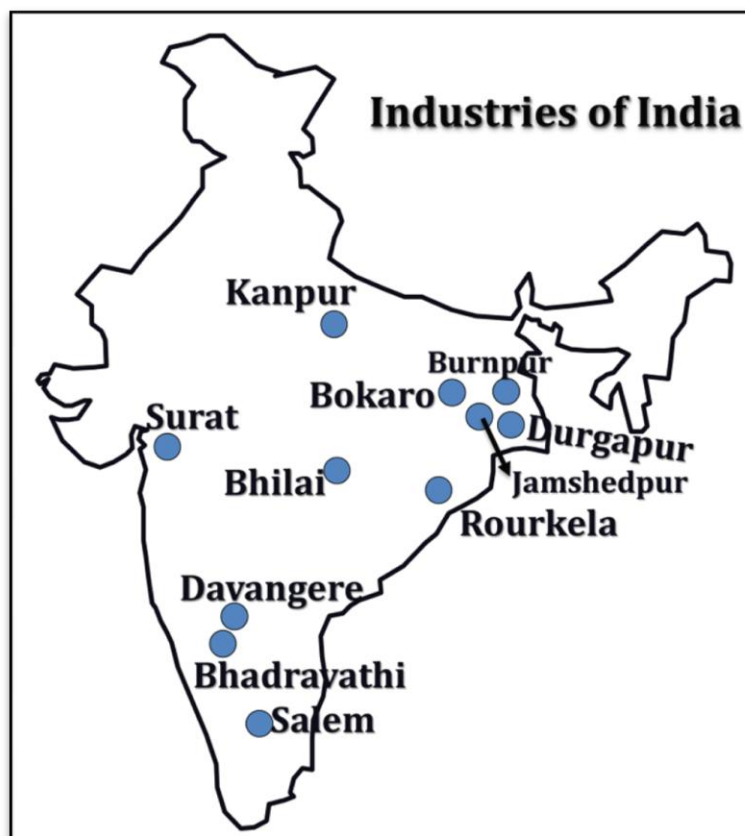
24.

- Hooghly Region
- Mumbai-Pune Region
- Ahmedabad-Vadodara Region
- Damodar Valley Region
- Southern Industrial Region
- National Capital Region
- Visakhapatnam-Guntur Region
- Kollam-Thiruvananthapuram Region

- 25.
- Development of human knowledge increased use of advanced technology.
 - It 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. [Nemmadi Kendra, Sakala, Janaspandan]
 - Development of global economic system
 - Educational, social and economic affairs and elections.
- 26.
- Government started a separate corporation in 1986 for development of Biotechnology.
 - Great revolution was started in agriculture.
 - Procedure of grafting in plants and animals.
 - Use of new seeds, medicines, organic fertilizers.
 - Developed hybrid seeds soya beans, maize, cotton etc.
 - Plant biotechnology & environment.
 - Bio-diversity and medical biotechnology are being used.
 - Many states in India have developed biotechnology.
 - Among them, Kerala, Gujarat and Karnataka are prominent.
- 27.
- Fertile land
 - Supply of sugar cane
 - Energy resources
 - Availability of water
 - Suitable climate
 - Availability of labour
 - Transport and Communication
 - Technology
 - Government policies

VI.

28.



Chapter 29

INDIA NATURAL DISASTERS

I.

1. D. Global warming
2. D. Afforestation
3. B. Flood control
4. D. Mangrove Forest
5. C. Kerala
6. A. Flood control

II.

7. Intense heating, giving rise to humid and unstable air masses that causes cyclones.
8. The volume of water increases in the river leading it to overflow
9. Excavation of earth to reach the ore deposits deep down can cause landslides.
10. A landslide is a mass of land that slides down a steep slope from the top of a mountain or hill.
11. The erosion of the coastal zone by the waves of the sea is called coastal erosion.
12. Vibration or movement of the upper layers of the earth due to the pressure created inside is called Earthquake.
13. Naturally occurring destructive incidents resulting in loss of human life and property are natural disasters.
14. Due to the high waves hitting the coastal area, due to monsoon winds.
15. To prevent Coastal erosion
16. Tamil Nadu, Odisha

III..

17.
 - Bunds constructed on either side of rivers.
 - Constructing dams across rivers.
 - Establishing centers to issue flood warnings.
 - Afforestation in the river basins.
 - Reduce accumulation of silt.
18.
 - Small rivers are checked by landslides.
 - Transportation is affected.
 - Streams and plants get submerged.
 - Loss of life and damage to property.
19.
 - Large amount of land mass submerges in to the sea
 - Houses and property will be submerged and damaged
20.
 - Prohibiting sand mining in coast.
 - Constructing retention walls.
 - Stocking of large rocky boulders.
 - Growing mangrove forests along the coast.
21.
 - Pressure increases in the interior of earth.
 - Change in the Magma.
 - Urbanisation.
 - Deforestation
 - Construction of Dams
 - Mining activities etc.

IV.

22.
 - Cyclones are very destructive.
 - The life of the people totally changed.
 - They cause large scale deaths.

- Inland water-bodies make salty.
- Crops get totally destroyed.
- Transport links, electricity supply and the daily life get affected badly.
- Suffer from infectious diseases.
- Leading to huge casualties.
- Washing away the fertile layers of soil.

23.

- Shifting of people from low-lying areas.
- Ready to keeping transport facilities.
- Re-routing trains and buses.
- Keeping people constantly informed.
- Army battalions ready.
- Food, potable water and clothes ready.
- Medicines and medical facilities ready.

24.

- Monsoon rainfall or heavy rainfall.
- Accumulation of silt in the rivers.
- Sudden release of large quantity of water.
- Rivers changing their course.
- Heavy rainfall during cyclones.
- Earthquakes in the sea.
- Man made cause deforestation.
- Improperly built dams.
- weak retention walls.
- Illegal encroachment of land.

25.

- Constantly flowing water & tides remove soil
- Railways, roads and canals constructed in the steep mountainous.
- Collection of loose soil on clay soil layer.
- common in the mining areas.
- Excavation of earth to reach the ore deposits.
- Deforestation and deep tilling.

26.

- Loss of life & destruction of property.
- Obstruction to transport,
- Spread of infectious diseases,
- Increased tidal activity,
- Tsunamis,
- Change in river's direction.

27.

- Restricting multi-storied building.
- Using light material for construction of houses.
- Constructing houses to ensure stability.
- Providing basic amenities to the quake-affected areas.
- Disconnecting power supply.

28.

- Damage to people's property
- Damage to land and crops
- Disruption of telecommunications and electricity
- Disruption of transport facilities
- Surface soil erosion
- Increase in diseases.

29.

- Deforestation,
- Improperly built dams and Bridges,

- Weak retention walls,
- Illegal encroachment of land,
- Construction of railways, roads and canals
- Excavation of earth.

30.

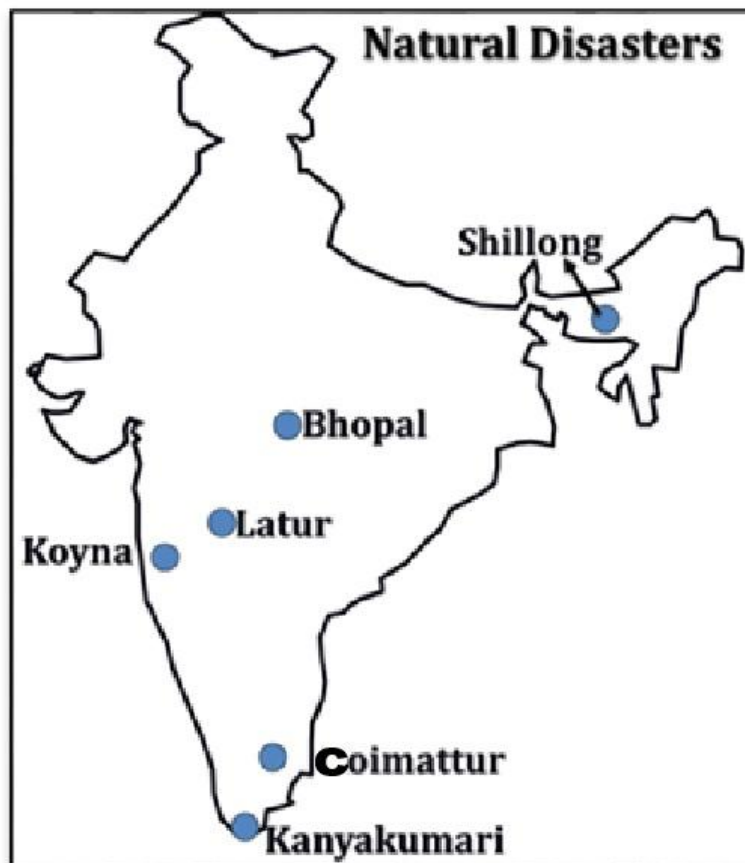
- Earthquakes
- Floods
- Famines
- Landslides
- Coastal erosion
- Avalanche
- Cloudbursts
- Heat waves

31

- Distribution of food.
- Drinking water.
- Distribution of medicine.
- Temporary shelter facilities.
- Necessary basic amenities.
- Essential services to be provided.

VI.

32.



Chapter 15 ECONOMY AND GOVERNMENT

I.

1. C) Dr. M. S. Swaminathan
2. D) Vice-Chairman
3. B) Inclusive growth
4. A) National Development Council

5. C) NITI Aayog
6. D) 2015
7. c) Prime Minister

II.

8. Economic stability is when an economy moves towards progress without extreme fluctuation.
9. The Income and wealth generated in the country should be distributed as equally as possible to everybody without any discrimination is called social justice.
10. The process of the government by utilizing the country's resources in a profitable manner in order to secure maximum satisfaction of its people is called Economic Planning.
11. Because He stressed the need for planning to achieve economic development in India.
12. The Drastic increase in food grain production during the period is called 'Green Revolution'.
13. The improved technology that is used to procure, process and market agricultural produce is Post Harvest Technology.
14. The nature friendly /eco-friendly techniques making its efforts to further increase the agricultural production is called the 'Second Green Revolution' or 'Evergreen Revolution'.

III.

15.
 - Increasing production to the maximum extent possible
 - Increasing employment opportunities
 - Reducing the economic disparities
 - Ensuring economic stability
 - Modernising the economy
 - Improving the standard of living
16.
 - National development priorities
 - Sectors and strategies with the active involvement of states
 - Faster co-operative federalism through structured support initiatives
 - Mechanisms with the states on a continuous basis
 - Recognising that strong states make a strong nation
17.
 - To solve the problems in agricultural sector efforts are made to promote
 - Organic and natural farming in Indian agriculture
 - Nature friendly techniques of productions
 - Government is making its efforts to increase the agricultural production through these techniques
 - Organic farming
 - Zero-investment farming etc
18.
 - Ensuring a fair price to the farmers.
 - Agri-markets were improved.
 - Surplus produce had to be processed.
 - Used for manufacturing a variety of products.
 - Construction of granaries and cold-storage warehouses to store the surplus produce.
 - The latest technology implemented for all these activities.
19.
 - Providing food, shelter, cloths, education health facilities to people
 - Interfere in the economic activities of people
 - Increase of importance of government in development process
20.
 - Promote organic and natural farming.
 - Nature friendly agricultural techniques.
 - Implementing eco-friendly and stable agricultural practices.
 - Organic farming.
 - Zero-investment farming.

IV.

21.

- Growth in national income.
- Self-sufficiency in food grains.
- Increase in employment Opportunities.
- Progress in science & technology.
- Expansion of industries& service sector
- Development in agriculture.
- Modern technology in all sectors.
- Services of our engineers exported
- Life expectancy has increased.
- Increase in literacy rate.

22.

- Pre-harvest technology
- Post-Harvest Technology
- Use of High-yielding grains.
- Regulated supply of water.
- Use of chemical fertilizers.
- Use of Pesticides and insecticides.
- Agri-markets were improved.
- Surplus produce had to be processed.
- Construct granaries and cold-storage.

23.

Pre-harvest technology: -

- High-yielding grains.
- Providing specific nutrients,
- Regulated supply of water.
- Protection from diseases.
- Use of chemical fertilizers.
- Pesticides and insecticides.
- Irrigation facilities were expanded.

Post-Harvest Technology: -

- Good price for the farmers products.
- Agri-markets were improved.
- Surplus product has to be processed.
- Construction of granaries and cold-storage.
- Construction of Warehouses to store the surplus produce
- Usage of latest technology.
- Market facilities

24.

- Failure to provide adequate jobs.
- Disparity between rich and poor is increasing.
- Equality and social justice are yet to be achieved.
- Lack of basic amenities.
- Poverty cannot be eradicated completely.



Chapter-30

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

I.

1. B. Decreasing
2. A. Gandhiji
3. C. 73rd Amendment
4. B. Three tier system
5. B. Democracy
6. C. Suvarna Gramodaya Yojana

7. A. Stree Shakti
8. D. Mahatma Gandhiji
9. A) Ashraya Yojana

II

10. Rural development is Improvement of social and economic status of the rural people by locally available natural and human resources.
11. Through decentralization, self-reliant, self-sufficient and prosperous villages can be developed. This process was called 'Grama swarajya' by Mahatma Gandhi.
12. Providing the administrative power, and the responsibility of developing the village to its own people is Decentralization of power.
13. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme and Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana.

III.

14.
 - A) Zilla Panchayat
 - B) Taluk Panchayat
 - C) Grama Panchayat
15.
 - A) Ashraya Yojana
 - B) Ambedkar-Valmiki Housing program.
 - C) Pradhan Matri Awas Yojana
 - D) Basava Vasathi Yojana

IV. 16.

- Poverty has increased in rural people.
- Depend primarily on agriculture.
- 1/3 live below subsistence level.
- Rural cottage industries are vanishing.
- Most of the people work in the primary sector.
- Gap between urban and rural areas is increasing gradually.

17.
 - Basic facilities should be provided.
 - Capability to work should be enhanced.
 - Agriculture should be a profitable and attractive occupation.
 - Migration of rural people to cities can be avoided.
 - Productivity should be augmented.
 - Enhancing agricultural products value.
 - Creating employment opportunities,
 - Small-scale industries can improve.
 - Urban facilities rural areas too.
 - Villagers should be able to participate in the process of development.

18.
 - Enabling rural people to participate in rural development.
 - Provide rural community to basic facilities.
 - Creates employment opportunities.
 - The expansion of irrigation
 - Rural and cottage industries can improve.
 - Expansion of health & hygiene facilities.
 - Encouraging the food processing
 - Training programmes can be organized.
 - Small-scale industries can improve.
 - Alleviating poverty & unemployment.

19.
 - WHG's have created in all villages.
 - Organizing poor rural women.
 - Making women financially independent
 - Engage in productive activities.
 - Mobilizing savings and in obtaining repayment of loans.

- Working to stop alcoholism& gambling.
- Social evils like child marriage, dowry & caste system were stopped.
- Contribute towards building a clean and progressive society.

20.

- Providing responsibility of developing the village to its own people.
- Self-reliant, self-sufficient and prosperous villages can be developed.
- This process was called 'Grama Swarajya' by Mahatma Gandhi.
- Decentralization puts a stop to all kinds of exploitation.
- Upholds the human independence and dignity.
- It nurtures humane values like compassion and co-operation.



Chapter 31 PUBLIC FINANCE AND BUDGET

I.

1. C. March 31
2. D. Union Finance Minister
3. C. Deficit budget
4. C. Corporate Tax
5. C. March 31

II.

6. The management of income, expenditure and debt of an individual or family is called personal finance
7. Income and expenditure of the government.
8. Statement of estimated income & expenditure of a year prepared by the government is called as Budget.
9. If the expenditure is more than the income it is called deficit budget
10. Try to achieve economic progress.
11. A. Education service B. Health service
12. Defence expenditure
13. Fiscal policy
14. Tax is paid by an individual on whom it is imposed is called Direct Tax.
15. The expenditure incurred by the government towards financial and social services, nation-building exercises and developmental works is called Planned Expenditure is called Planned Expenditure.
16. The loan obtained from citizens of the country, banks, financial institutions and industries is called internal debt.
17. This principle used by the government in the impose of taxes is called the principle of progressive Taxation.
18. Money paid by the citizens without any expectation in return is called as Tax.
19. Fiscal deficit = (Revenue receipts + Non-debt Capital Receipts) – Total Expenditure.
20. If the budget shows excess income as compared to expenditure, it is called surplus budget.

III.

21. There are three types of budgets. They are:

- A) Surplus Budget B) Deficit Budget C) Balanced Budget

22.

- Agriculture and agriculture-related activities,
- Industry,
- Communication,
- Fuel,
- Science and technology,
- Rural development etc

23. The central government imposes various types of taxes to collect revenue. This is called Tax revenue.
Eg.

Income tax, Import tax.

24. Apart from taxes, the government generates revenue from other sources. This is called non-tax revenue.

25.

- Import-Export taxes.
- Goods and Service tax.
- Foreign Travel tax.
- Central exercise tax.

26.

- Income tax.
- Corporate tax.
- Wealth tax.
- Stamp duty

27.

- The government imposes higher rates of taxes on high-income groups.
- Lower rates of taxes on low-income groups.
- The poor are exempted from income tax.
- A higher rate of taxes is imposed on luxury goods and services used by the rich.
- A lower rate of taxes on goods and services used by the common people.

28.

- Budget Deficit,
- Revenue Deficit,
- Fiscal Deficit and
- Primary Deficit.

IV.

29.

Private Finance

- Income and expenditure of one person or one family.
- Calculate income and then spend it accordingly.
- Transactions are kept confidential.
- Individual or a family saves money, it will supplement their prosperity

Public Finance

- Relates to the income and expenditure of the government.
- Calculates its expenditure first and then adjusts its income.
- Public financial matters are discussed in the legislative houses.
- If Government saves money, growth is stunted.

30. Non-tax revenue sources of the central government

- Net profit earned by the Reserve Bank of India.
- Profit generated by Indian Railways.
- Profit of Post and Telecommunications.
- Revenue of Public Sector Industries.
- Revenue by Coins and Mints.
- Various types of fees & penalties etc.

31.

Direct Taxes

- Tax is paid by an individual on whom it is imposed.
- Income tax.
- Corporate tax.
- Wealth tax.
- Stamp duty.

Indirect Taxes

- Burden of tax is transferable to others.
- Import-Export taxes.
- Goods and Service tax.
- Foreign Travel tax.
- Central exercise tax

32.

- Government manages public finance according to fiscal policy.

- Managed keeping in mind the progress of the nation.
- Formulates methods to equitably distribute the country's wealth.
- Tries to see all the people live comfortably.
- Nation's progress can be achieved.
- Policies enhance the public expenditure in priority areas.
- Balanced growth in all spheres of the economy.
- Eradicate poverty and unemployment.
- To establish financial stability.

33. The following expenses are made in the plan expenditure of the central government.

1. **Financial services** – Agriculture, industry, rural development etc.
2. **Social services** – Education, health, family welfare, housing, social welfare
3. **General services** – Expenditure on maintenance of peace, law & order



Chapter 16.

BANKING TRANSACTIONS

I.

1. C) Banco
2. A) Reserve Bank of India
3. A) Savings Account
4. B) Recurring Deposit Account
5. A) Postal Department
6. A) Current Account
7. A) Current Account
8. D) Savings account
9. B) Banque
10. B) Term deposit account

II.

11. Reserve Bank of India
12. Provide Safe deposit locker services
13. Automated Teller Machine
14. Because all the banking transactions in India are controlled by the reserve Bank of India.
15. Bank accepts deposits from the depositor and lends it to borrower who need it in the form of loans.
16. Banks collect surplus money of the customers and lend the same to those who are in need of money.
17. State Bank of India.

III. 18.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| • Dealing with Money | • Profit and Service Orientation |
| • Individual/Firm/Company | • Ever Increasing Functions |
| • Acceptance of Deposits | • Connecting Link |
| • Lending Loans | • Banking Business |
| • Payment and Withdrawal | • Name Identity |
| • Agency and Utility Services | |

19.

- Central Bank / Reserve Bank of India
- Commercial banks
- Industrial development banks
- Land development or agricultural banks
- Indigenous Banks (Money lenders/Sahukars)
- Cooperative banks

20.

- Accepting deposits from public.
- Lending loans to public.
- Transferring money from one place to another.
- Collecting on cheques, drafts and bills.

- 21.

- 22.

- ### 23. Savings account

- ## Current account

- ✦ ✦ ✦ ✦ ✦ ✦ ✦ ✦ ✦ ✦

I.

- II. 8.

- 103

9.

- Entrepreneur prepares various plans.
- He organizes factors of production.
- Takes decisions about product, technology, marketing etc.,
- He co-ordinates things effectively.
- He innovates new methods.
- He handles budget of his concern.
- He bears risk and uncertainty.
- He gives directions to the business.

10.

- It is the ability to create and building something
- It is a knack of sensing chaos, contradiction
- It takes calculated risks and drive benefits
- It is systematic process of activities
- It is purposeful and Organised search of change
- It is a philosophy.
- It exists in all fields.

11.

- Promote capital formation & savings.
- Provide large scale employment.
- Help to increase the GDP of the country.
- Bring in new products and services.
- Enable the people to avail better quality goods at lower prices.
- Promote development of Industries.
- Reduce concentration of income&wealth.
- Promote country's export trade.
- Try to maximize profits by innovations

12.

- Advertising Agencies
- Marketing Consultancy
- Industrial Consultancy
- Equipment Rental and Leasing
- Photo copying centers
- Industrial Research and Development
- Industrial Testing Labs.
- Internet Browsing/ Cyber Cafe
- Operation of Cable and T.V Network
- Beauty Parlors

13.

- Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI)
- National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development (NABARD)
- Export and Import Bank (EXIM BANK)
- Industrial Finance Corporation of India.
- Industrial Re-construction Bank of India.
- Commercial & other Banks
- State Finance corporations.
- Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC)
- Unit Trust of India (UTI).

14.

- District Industrial Centers (DIC's)
- Small Industries Development Corporation Ltd (SIDC)
- National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC)
- Small Scale Industries Board.
- Small Industries Service Institutions (SISI)
- Industrial Estates.
- Khadi& Village Industries Corporation

- Technical Consultancy Organisations.
- 15.
- Technical support for preparation of project report.
 - Information on machinery and equipment
 - Promotion of new Industrial Estates.
 - Approval of Project reports of special types.
 - Allotment of raw materials.
 - Financial assistance under self-employment schemes.
 - Assistance under equipment leasing scheme through NSIC.
 - Assistance in marketing linkage with central government.
 - Assistance in ancillary industry tie-up with government undertakings.
 - Marketing assistance through exhibitions/trade fairs/buyers-sellers meet.
 - Attending problems related to SSI registration/Bank loan/marketing production.
 - Financial assistance for modernisation of units.
 - Export assistance
-



Chapter 33.

CONSUMER EDUCATION AND PROTECTION

I.

1. D) March 15
2. A) District Consumer disputes Redressal Commission
3. A) Consumer
4. C) Mumbai (1965)

II.

5. The consumer can sit at home and directly buy the goods from the traders is called 'Teleshopping'
6. Protection to consumers against exploitation by the producers and traders.
7. State Government
8. 1986 (Now it's not in existence)
9. Those who use the goods and services are called consumer.
10. Protection to consumers against exploitation by the producers and traders.
11. Safeguard interests of consumers and protect their rights.
12. Provider/Producer.

III.

13.
 - Role played of middlemen.
 - Price fixation of goods by middlemen.
 - Gap between consumer and producer.
 - Tele shopping
 - No direct trade between consumer and producer
14.
 - In the history of World Consumers' Movement, March 15, 1962 is an important day.
 - In that day, the president John F. Kennedy gave the American consumers four basic rights:
 - Right to safety,
 - Right to choose,
 - Right to information,
 - Right to be heard
15.
 - Right to safety
 - Right to Choose
 - Right to Information
 - Right to be heard.
16.
 - Charging excess to the commodities
 - False weight and measures

- Selling of adulterated commodities
- Creation of artificial scarcity.
- Illegal hoarding.

17.
 - District Commission. (Value of goods less than Rs. One Crore)
 - State Commission. (More than One crore and less than Ten crores)
 - National Commission. (Complaints claim more than Ten crores)
18.
 - There shall be a forum in each district.
 - A qualified district judge nominated by the state government presides over the deliberations.
 - It entertains the complaints value of goods less than Rs. One Crore.
 - There shall be two members of whom one shall be a woman.

IV.

19.
 - Act accords importance for safety and quality.
 - Avoiding production and sale of dangerous goods.
 - Prevention of Trade Malpractices in the market.
 - Supervision on Quality, Weights, Measures and Price.
 - Compensating the Consumers in case of any problem arising.
 - Creating awareness through Consumer Education.
20.
 - Right to Protect against the marketing of hazardous to life and property.
 - Right to Information.
 - Right to Choice.
 - Right to be Heard.
 - Right to seek Redressal.
 - Right to Consumer Education.
 - Right to stop exploitation.
 - Right to healthy environment to enhance the quality of life.
21.
 - There is no prescribed proforma to file a case.
 - Complaint may be a typed one or hand written.
 - Complaint should include the name of the person (complainant), Full address and Telephone Number.
 - Person or organisation against whom the complaint is made should be mentioned clearly with address.
 - Particulars of the goods, the amount of loss should be specified clearly.
 - The bill or receipt should be enclosed.
 - There is no fees or stamp duty for the complaint.
 - No advocate or lawyer is required.
 - The consumer himself/ herself can argue.

