

DDPI OFFICE KOLAR DIST KOLAR

2021-22

Social Science

Glance me once

One marks questions

1. What is 'Blue water policy'?

- In order to establish the supremacy over the sea instead of supremacy over lands.

2. Who discovered the sea route between India and Europe?

- Portuguese sailor Vasco da Gama.

3. Who gave Diwani rights over Bengal to British?

- Sha-Aalam-II.

4. Who implemented 'Dual government' in Bengal?

- Robert Clive.

5. Which was the agreement signed between Marathas and British at the end of

I Anglo Maratha war?

- Salbai Agreement

6. Name the treaty signed between British and Marthas at the end of II Anglo Maratha

War.

- Bassein treaty

7. What is policy of assertion ?

- Involving Indians in the process of legislation and implementation is called as policy of assertion

8. Who was the Chairman of Indian Constitutional Drafting Committee ?

- Dr, B.R.Ambedkar

9. Where was Gandhiji on the day of independence?

- Gandhiji was in Naukali

10. How many princely states were there in India by the time of independence?

- There were 562 princely states.

11. Which states did not agree to join the federal structure of our country ?

- Kashmir, Junagarh and Hyderabad

12. Who was the first Prime Minister of Independent India?

- Jawaharlal Nehru

13. Who was the last Governor General of India?

- Lord Mountbatten.

14. When did Indian Indian Constitution adopted?

- On 26th of January 1950.

15. Where was Karnataka Government sanctioned land for the Tibetan refugees?

- At Bylukuppe

16. Who was the first President of India?

- Dr. Rajendra Prasad

17. When did words 'Secular and Socialist' add to the Constitution

- Under 42nd amendment in 1976.

18. What type of democracy did India adopt?

- India adopted parliamentary type of democracy.

19. What were the three options kept for the rulers of princely states at time of Independence?

- 1. Joining India 2, Joining Pakistan 3. Remaining Independent

20. Who is known as the 'Iron man of India'?

- Sardar Vallabhabai Patel.

21. Who went on hunger strike demanding for Vishalandhra?

- Potti Sriramulu.

22. Who was the president of 'Reorganization of State Commission'?

- Fazal Ali.

23. What is foreign policy?

- The policy adopted by a nation while dealing with other nation

24.. What do you mean by sovereign country.?

- The country which is not under any other country's control either for internal or external issues

25. Who signed the panchasheel principles?

- Jawahar Lal Nehru and Chou En Lai

26. What is Apartheid?

- Racial discrimination practiced in South Africa

27. Who is called as African Gandhi?

- Nelson Mandela

28. What is disarmament?

- The process of elimination of specific arms step by step

29. Which article of the Indian constitution advocates for foreign policy?

- 51

30. When did UNO adopted human rights?

- 1948 December 10

31. Why was 1948 December is the important day in the history of UNO?

- The Universal Declaration of Human Rights is considered.

32. What is the importance of Article 21 A?

- Free and compulsory education to all children between 6 to 14 years is fundamental right of the children.

33. Who wrote the book 'Republic'?

- Plato

34. According to Karl Marx What is 'Division of Labour'?

- Creates less skilled workers.

35. What is 'Specialization'?

- Having deeper knowledge and in the depth skill in one particular field

36. What is 'Division of Labour'?

- Division of labour means work done through accordance to their skill.

37. Define discrimination in labour?

- If differential payment given for two people who put the same amount of time and effort.

38. Name the book which has study about the Circular Migration

- Foot Losers.

39. What is social movement?

- Social Movement is a social process that is related to social mobility changes and transitions.

40. What is Mob?

- Mob is a collection of people which gathers temporarily around a common interest.

41. What is Environmental Movement?

- Environmental Movements are the scientific movements aimed at preserving the biological system.

42. Who lost her life along with Alcohol prohibition movement?

- Kusuma Soraba

43. Who started a periodical named 'Mooka Nayaka'?

- Dr. B. R. Ambedkar

44. Who took the leadership of Narmada Bachao movement?

- Medha patkar

45. What do you mean by Doons

- The flat bottom structured valleys of Siwalik ranges. Ex: Dehradun.

46. Which is the highest mountain peak of India

- Mount Godwin Austin or K2

47. What is another name of the greater Himalayas?

- Himadri.

48. Which is the highest peak of South India?

- Anamudi.

49. Where does the Eastern Ghats meet the Western Ghats?

- Nilgiri Hills.

50. Which type of soil is deposited in the Northern great plain?

- Alluvial soil.

51. How were the Northern great plains formed?

- Northern great plain formed by depositional work of Himalayan Rivers.

52. Which type of climate is found in India?

- Tropical monsoon Climate

53. Highest temperature recorded in North India during the summer season. Why?

- Long day and distance away from the sea.

54. Which is the hottest place of India?

- Ganganagar

55. What is Andis?

- Due to the local temperature and wind ,rainfall occur in some places during summer is called Andis in Uttar Pradesh

56.What is KalaBaisaki?

- Due to the local temperature and wind ,rainfall occur in some places during summer is called as KalaBaisaki in west Bengal

57.What is Mango Showers?

- Due to the local temperature and wind ,rainfall occur in some places during summer is called as Mangoshowers in Kerala

58.What is coffee blossoms?

- Due to the local temperature and wind ,rainfall occur in some places during summer is called as coffee blossom in Karnataka

59.Which season brings highest rainfall to Tamil Nadu?

- The North East monsoon season or Retreating monsoon season.

60.The south west monsoon starts to retreat in early October. Why?

- In early October due to decrease of temperature, low pressure area is gradually replaced by high pressure over the land mass. A low pressure area is developed over the Bay of Bengal.

61.Which is the lowest rainfall place in India?

- 'Roily' in Jaisalmar of Rajasthan.

62.Which is the highest rainfall place in India?

- Meghalaya's 'Mawsynram'

63.Which place has recorded the lowest temperature in India?

- Dras near Kargil

64.What are the two branches of South west Monsoon?

- Bay Of Bengal and Arabian sea

65.Why black soil called as black cotton soil?

- It is best suitable for cotton cultivation

66.What is Deccan basalt trap?

- The area of black soil is called as Deccan basalt trap

67. What is alluvial soil?

- The soils that are composed of alluvium are called alluvial soil.

68. What are the other names of black soil?

- Regur soil and black cotton soils

69. Why was Black soil retentive the moisture?

- Because it has high clay content

70. Laterite soil is not suitable for agriculture why?

- They are leached soil and not fertile

71. What is soil erosion?

- Soil erosion refers to the removal of top soil by natural agents.

72. Black soil is suitable for dry farming. Why?

- It has high moisture retention capacity

73. What is soil conservation?

- Protection of soil from erosion and preservation of fertility of the soil

74. What do you mean by conservation of forest?

- Protecting the forest from disease, human being, animals.

75. Which forests are called monsoon forest?

- Tropical Deciduous forest.

76. Which forests are most commonly found in the river delta of eastern coast?

- Mangrove Forests.

77. Which types of forest are shed their leaves during spring and early summer?

- Monsoon Forest / Tropical Deciduous forests.

78. What is the Speciality of Mangrove Forests?

- The tree trunks of mangrove forests are supported by a number of stilt-like roots which are submerged under water.

79. What is Biosphere Reserve?

- A special category of protected area of land or coastal environment.

80. What is a Wildlife sanctuary?

- A place meant for providing protection to wild animals.

81.What is meant by National Parks?

- An extensive area which is specially protected to preserve its natural beauty, wild life and forests for public recreation and scientific interests

82.What Is Irrigation?

- The artificial supply of water for the purpose of agriculture.

83.What Is inundation Canals?

- Water drawn directly from the river without building dam.

84.What are perennial canals?

- The canals directly constructed to reservoirs to draw water for agriculture.
- Upper Krishna Project

85.. Name an international project and a joint venture of India and Nepal?

- Kosi project

86.What is meant by Net Area Sown?

- Land that can be used to cultivate crops.

87. What is fallow land?

- The land which is not used for cultivation.

88.What do you meant by Khariff crops?

- The crop grown during the rainy season.

89.What do you meant by Rabi crops?

- The crop grown during North-East monsoon season.

90.What do you meant by Zaid farming?

- Crops are grown in between the Khariff and the Rabi crops.

91.Which is the largest Paddy-producing state in India?

- West Bengal

92.Which state known as 'granary of wheat' in India?

- Punjab state

93.What do you meant by Floriculture?

- Productions of flowers for marketing.

94.What is Horticulture?

- The intensive cultivation of fruit, vegetables, flower, medicinal and aromatic plants is Called Horticulture

95. Which port is called the 'Gateway of India'?

- Mumbai

96. Coastal erosion is more in the west coast than east coast. Why?

- High tides during rainy seasons.
- High waves bash the coast and leads to erosion.

97. The eastern coast is more prone to cyclone why?

- In India most of the tropical cyclones develop in the bay of Bengal .Hence the eastern coast is more prone to cyclones

98. Who is called 'User'?

- The term User to those who use the goods and services.

99. When do we celebrate World Consumer's Day?

- 1962 March 15th

100. Who is Consumer?

- Consumer is a person who buys goods and services.

101. Who is called as king of economy? or Who is called as the king of enterprises?

- Consumer

102. What do you mean by Development?

- The progress in a particular field or a segment of people.

103. What is economic development?

- Economic progress of a Country is termed as Economic development.

104. What is national income?

- The total production of goods and services of a country during one year.

105. What is underdevelopment?

- It means backwardness and stagnant situation.

106. What is women empowerment?

- It is a process of where the women can take independent decisions in all the fields

like economically, politically, socially is called women empowerment.

107. What is per capita income?

- The average income of the individual of a country during the year.

108. What is human development indicators?

- It measures the development of all the countries of the world based on every basic core factors compared with developed countries

109. The true development of India is the development of villages' Who gave this statement?

- Mahatma Gandhiji

110. Mention the constitutional Amendment act which established a uniform system of Panchayat Raj Institution throughout the country?

- The Government of India enacted the 73rd Constitutional amendment Act in 1993

111. What is rural development?

- It refers to a process of economic and social upliftment of rural areas

112. What is decentralisation?

- Providing administrative power and the responsibility of developing the villages to people themselves

113. What is a Bank?

- Money exchange table.

114. Which department issues the National savings certificate?

- Post office.

115. In which account does number of transactions can be made?

- Current account

116. What was the incident that inspired DrPratap Reddy to establish Apollo Hospital in India?

- .A person unable to go for Texas of America for open heart surgery

117. VargheeseKurien is known as 'Father of White Revolution'. Why?

- .VargheeseKurien was the leading personality in productive of amul milk and milk products

118. Who is called as the queen of Indian television sector?

- Ekta Kapoor

119. Which was the first Indian company to be listed in NASDAQ?

- .Infosys

120. Entrepreneur is called as a 'Spark Plug' of an economy, why?

- .Entrepreneur activate, stimulate all dynamic activities for the economic progress of a nation. He occupies the central position in a market

121. Who is the founder of Reliance company?

- 7. Dhirubhai Ambani

122. What is Teleshopping?

- The consumer can buy their goods and services from the traders through online by sitting at home

123. To which agency should we complain in the case of compensation exceeding 20 lakhs?

- The state commission

124. Which was the first country that started consumer movement?

- United States of America

2 marks questions

1. What were the reasons that resulted in the discovery of new sea route to India?

- Fall of Constantinople
- Close of trade route between India and Europe
- Great demand for Indian Spices
- Portuguese were encouraging the sailors to find a new sea route to India.
- The invention of Compass, Astrolabe and Gun powder

2. What is Dual government? Or Explain dual Government introduced by Robert Clive.

- The British had the right to collect land taxes

- The Nawab had power over administrative issue like justice and others.

3.Explain the results/ outcomes of battle of Buxar?

- Sha-Aalam II accorded dewani right over Bengal to the British.
- Sha-Aalam II gave away all the rights over Bengal to the British for an annual fee of rupees 26 lakhs.
- The Nawab of Awadh had to give away fine of rupees 50 lakh for waging a war against the company.
- With the death of Mir-Jaffar the company paid pension to his son and took over the entire administration of Bengal.

4.What were the causes for battle of plassey?

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

5.What were the results of battle of plassey?

- Brought out immorality, lack of unity among the Indians, and the greed of Indian Businessman.
- Mir Jaffer became the Nawab of Bengal
- The company gained exclusive rights to do business in Bengal
- Mir Jaffer had to pay rupees seventeen crore and seventy lakh to as a relief to Siraj-udDulah's attack on the fort William

6.What were the outcomes of Third Carnatic war

- Count de Lally of French attempted to besiege Wandiwash
- Sir Eyre Coote of the English army defeated the French
- Bussi imprisoned
- Lally escaped and hides in Pondicherry
- Eyre Coote attacked Pondicherry and Lally had to surrender unconditionally.

7. Explain the reasons for first Anglo Maratha war?

- The Marathas instilled ShaAalam-II back on the throne of Moghal Empire in Delhi.

- Shahu II was under the care of the British after the defeat in the Battle of Buxar.
- The Emperor gave Kora and Alahabad to Marathas which he had earlier given them to the British.

8. What were the results of the third Anglo-Maratha war?

- Peshwa Baji Rao II surrendered to the British.
- The British abolished the Peshwa post.
- The British granted a pension to Baji Rao II.
- They installed Pratapsimha, the descendant of Shivaji as the ruler of Satara.
- 6. What were the effects of the first Anglo-Maratha war?
- Treaty of Salbai signed between Marathas and Britishers.
- Madhav Rao II was named as Peshwa.

9. What were the conditions under Subsidiary Alliance?

- The Indian king had to keep the British army in his kingdom.
- Bear the expenses of the army and wages of the soldiers.
- The king has to have a British Resident in his Court.
- The king could not appoint any other European without the permission of the British.

10. Which were the states that came under the control of Doctrine of Lapse?

- Satara
- Nagpur
- Sambalpur
- Udaipur
- Jhansi
- Jaipur

11. What were the problems faced by India after independence?

- Refugees problems
- Integration of princely states into the federal structure of India
- Rebuilding of damaged economic system of the country

- Creating of its own Constitution

12. How did our nation face refugee problem?

- Most of the refugees from Pakistan were taken care by 1051
- Indian government provided shelter to the refugees from Bangladesh in Tripura, Meghalaya and Assam
- Government of Karnataka sanctioned 3000 acres of land to Tibetan refugees at Bylukuppe

13. How did Hyderabad merge with Indian Union?

- Farmers of the state revolted against the Nizam and Zamindars
- The people were angry with cruel army called 'Razakars'
- The Government of India sent its army, defeated the Nizam
- Hyderabad integrated into India in 1948

14. How did Pondicherry liberate from the French? Explain.

- Even after independence the French had continued their hold over Pondicherry
- Many political parties and others wanted them to become part of India
- Collected the opinion of the people Pondicherry integrated in 1954
- Pondicherry became Union Territory of India in 1963

15. How was Goa liberated from Portuguese?

- A sustained movement was organised against the Portuguese
- Portuguese brought more army from Africa and Europe
- Sathyagrahis from all over India entered Goa and urged the Portuguese to leave Goa
- The Indian military entered Goa and took over its administration

16. Explain the process of State Reorganization based on language.

- The demand for the language based formation of states became more severe
- After the death of Potti Sriramulu Andhra Pradesh was formed in 1953
- "Reorganization of States" was formed under the chairmanship of Fazal Ali
- The commission submitted a report suggesting the government to reorganise the state on the basis of language.

17. What are the directions given by the General assembly for the adoption of human rights to its member nations?

- UNO in its Conference on Human rights violation in 1966, asked for the commitment
- On the part of member countries for the compulsory implementation of human rights

- It is formed international Human Rights commission

18.Explain the struggle lead by India for the implementation of Human Rights?

- India has been advocating Universal Declaration of Human Rights from the beginning
- It is adopted Human Rights in constitution
- India has been advocating for better human rights implementations in all the meetings of UNO
- It is formed National Human Rights commission

19.What are the Historical events strengthen the universal human rights?

- The American war of independence in 1776
- The French Revolution in 1789
- The Russian Revolution in 1917
- The freedom struggle of India and other countries

20.What are the features of social stratification?

- Social in Nature
- Universal
- Ancient
- Exists in different ways

21.What are the major forms of social stratification?

- Primitive Society
- Slavery
- Estate system
- Varna system
- Caste system

22.What are the problems of Untouchability?

- The lowest position in the social strata

- They were kept out of the Education
- Denial of property Rights
- Denial of political participation rights

23. Explain the nature of Mob?

- Collection of people without any prior plan
- People express their dissatisfaction
- It reflects social shortcomings of that particular society
- express their dissatisfaction with many government policies

24. Explain the nature of Mob Violence?

- The behaviour of mob turns violent
- There would be no unity in mob violence
- Destroying public property
- They create a serious law and order situation

25. How to control mob violence?

- Through the effective use of police, military, and other agencies of the government.

26. What are the aims of Appico Movement?

- To protect trees from smuggling
- Increasing the awareness among the people about the importance of growing forest.

27. What are the conditions of farmer's movement?

- Scientific price fixation
- The government should stop seizure of the farmers for their debts
- Villages which lack infrastructure should develop immediately
- Villages should get their share out of their resources extracted
- Levy system should be stopped

28. What are the social reformations brought by D. Devaraja urs?

- Tenancy system
- Releasing the farmer from debt
- He strived to bring in various legal measures to free the downtrodden from the shackles of caste system.

29. what are the main physiography division of India?

- The greater Himalayas
- The northern great plain
- The peninsular plateau
- The coastal plains

30. Write briefly about siwalik range.

- Lowest range of himalayyas.
- known as outer Himalayas
- Extended from Jammu and Kashmir to Arunachal Pradesh.
- They have Doons.

31. Distinguish between the Western Ghats and the Eastern Ghats

Western Ghats	Eastern Ghats
Not closer to sea.	Closer to sea.
Not higher & continuous.	Higher & continuous.
Separated by the rivers	Not separated by the rivers

32. What are the economic importance of peninsula?

- It has rich deposits of minerals
- It is the birth place of many south Indian rivers
- Ideal for the cultivation of Cotton.
- It has thick forests and bio-diversity.
- It is suitable for generation of Hydro-electricity
- It has thick forests and bio-diversity.
- It is suitable for generation of Hydro-electricity

33. Write the difference between western coast and eastern coastal line.

Western Coast	Eastern Coast
Near to Arabian sea Lies between Arabian sea and western Ghats. It has the name of Konkan Coast, Karnataka Coast and Malabar coast	Near to Bay of Bengal Lies between Bay of Bengal and eastern Ghats. It has the name of Coromandel Coast and Utakalcoast.

34. What was the economic importance of Northern Mountains?

- they acts as a natural frontiers
- Have thick forests
- Attract tourists.
- They are the store house of minerals.
- They protect India from cold winds.
- Birth places many rivers.
- Home of medicinal plants.
- Home of wild animals
- Stop monsoon winds & cause rain

35. What was the economic importance of Northern Great Plains?

- They are suitable for irrigation
- It has vast fertile alluvial soil
- It supports to network of roads and railways and waterways
- They are useful for urbanization and trad

36. What was the economic importance of coastal plains?

- They provide natural harbours
- They are the gate way of foreign trade

- They are useful for fishing
- They also useful for production of sal37

37..What was the economic importance of Western Ghats?

- They covered with dense forest
- They are the birth place of many South Indian rivers
- They have the hill stations
- They are famous for Bio-sphere reserve

38.Which are the divisions of Eastern and western coastal plains?

- Eastern coastal plains : Northern circar coast and coromandel coast
- Western coastal plains : Konkan coast, Canara coast and Malabar coast

39.Which are the factors that influence the climate of India?

OR

Why does the climate of India vary from one region to another?

- Latitude
- Height from the sea level
- Distance from the sea
- Direction of winds
- Mountain ranges
- Ocean current.

40.Which are the important seasons of Indian climate?

- Summer season
- South-west monsoon season
- Retreating monsoon season
- Winter season

41.Explain the process of the south-west monsoons.

- Because of high temperature low pressure area developed in central India
- On other hand there is high pressure over Indian Ocean
- Hence moisture laden winds blow from south-west towards India
- They bring rainfall to different parts of India

42.Explain the weather condition in summer season

- Sun ray's fall vertically over the northern hemisphere
- Hence India recorded highest temperature
- The weather is hot, dry and sultry
- Convectional rain occurs locally in some parts of country

43. Mention the areas with low rainfall in India

- Western Kutch
- Thar desert and adjoining areas like western Punjab, Haryana and Gujarat
- North of Zaskar range
- The rain shadow area of Western Ghats
- Roily in Rajasthan

44.Mention the highest rainfall areas in India.

- Western Ghats
- Western Coast
- North-eastern India.
- Mawsynram
- Himachal Pradesh, Northern Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and west Bengal

45.What are the characteristics of South West Monsoons?

- Moisture laden winds.
- Blow from June to September.
- Bring rain to greater parts of India.
- Divided into Arabian & Bay of Bengal branch.
- Cause 75% of rain in India.

46.Explain the Brahmaputra river system?

- It rises near lake ManasaSarovar
- It flows towards east
- It enter India through a narrow gorge in Arunachal Pradesh
- It joins Ganga

47.What is irrigation? Mention its main types in India?

- The supply of water to agriculture from canals wells and tanks artificially or manually.
- Types of Irrigation
- Well irrigation
- Canal irrigation
- Tank irrigation

48. Why is irrigation important in India?

- India is an agriculture country
- Indian agriculture depends Monsoon rain
- Monsoon is uncertain, seasonal and unevenly distributed
- The certain crops requires regular supply of water
- To provide water for afforestation

49. Write a note on Almatti River Valley project

- Project is a part of Upper Krishna project
- Dam is constructed on river Krishna
- It provides irrigation, Drinking water and generation of electricity
- It constructed near Almatti village

50. Explain importance and distribution of Well irrigation.

- Irrigation is possible even in areas of low rainfall
- It is cheap and easy to dig.
- Do not require superior technology.
- It is easy even for small farmers to dig wells.
- Distribution :- well irrigation is largely practiced in Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, TamilNadu, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka

51. Name the river system of South India

- East flowing rivers : Godavari, Cauvery, Krishna and Mahanadi
- West flowing rivers : Narmada, Tapi, Nethravathi and Sharaavathi

52. Name the Sorrow Rivers of India.

* Sorrow Rivers	States
* Kosi.	Sorrow River of Bihar
* Damodar	Sorrow River of Bengal.
* Mahanadi	Sorrow River of Odisha.

53. Differentiate between inundation canals and perennial canals.

Inundation canals	Perennial canals
Water is drawn directly from the river. Flow only during rainy season.	Water is drawn directly from the dams. Water is supplied throughout the year.

54. What are the names given to Pre – Monsoon Rain in different states of India.

- Mango Showers Kerala
- Coffee Blossoms Karnataka
- Kalabaisaki. West Bengal
- Andhis. Uttar Pradesh

55. What are the Human Development indicators?

- Life expectancy
- Literacy attainment
- Per capita Income

56. What are the major objectives of the Consumer Protection Act?

- Safety and quality of goods
- Avoiding protection and sale of dangerous goods
- Prevention of Trade Mal practices in the Market.
- Supervision on Quality, weights, measures and price

- Creating awareness to the consumers

57. What are Consumer basic Rights given by John F. Kennedy?

- The Right to safety
- The Right to choose
- The Right to information
- The Right to be heard

58. What are the problems faced by consumer?

- Cheating by the seller
- Over charging
- Exploitation by the agent
- Adulteration
- False weights and measures

59. What are the Rights guaranteed to consumers by the consumer protection Act?

- The Right to information.
- Right to choice
- Right to consumer Education
- Right to stop exploitation
- Right to be heard.

60. What are the function of the National commission according to the consumer protection act?

- It is headed by a Judge of Supreme Court to be appointed by the central Government as President.
- There shall be four other members of eminence, integrity and standing
Of them one shall be a woman.
- It shall dispose of any complaints where the claim shall exceed Rs. one crore.

61. What is the main objective of the consumer protection act of 1986?

- The act accords importance for safety and quality
- Avoid production and sale of dangerous goods
- Prevention of trade malpractice

- Supervision on quality, weight etc
- Providing compensation to consumers
- Creates awareness to the consumers

62. Mention the rights of the consumers.

- Right to information
- Right to choice
- Right to be heard
- Right to consumer education
- Right to stop exploitation
- Right to seek redressal against the unfair trade practice

3 marks questions

1. What were the effects or impacts of British education in India?

- Indians could develop modernity
- Indians could develop secularity
- Indians could develop democratic attitude and rationality along with Nationalistic ideals
- Impetus was received for the local literature and Languages
- Periodicals started emerging
- New social and religious reformation movement emerged
- The freedom struggle that were taking place across the globe influence the Indians also.
- Indians could understand and appreciate their rich tradition.

2. Illustrate the Judicial system formulated through East India Company?

- Warren Hastings established two types of courts
- 'A Dewani Aadalat' as a civil court and 'A Fouzadari Aadalat' as a criminal court in each district
- Civil court dispensed justice as per the Hindu scriptures

- A Foujadari Aadalat dispensed justice as per shariyat for Muslims
- The British legal procedures were introduced in criminal court
- Civil courts came under the administration of European officers
- Criminal courts were under control of 'Quaji' as they were functioning under the supervision of European officials.
- Criminal courts were under control of 'Quajis' they were functioning under the supervision of European officers.

3.Explain the police system introduced by British?

- Lord Corn Wallis implemented the efficient police system in India
- He created the new post of SP
- The police were in charge of maintaining the internal law and order
- He divided a district into many 'stations' and put every station under a 'Kotwal'
- Kotwal was made accountable for thefts, crimes and other law violations at village level.
- The entire police system was brought by the control of British officer.
- Magistrates were appointed
- The police officers were under the power of the Magistrates.

4.In Indian history 18th century is considered as "the century of political problems", why?

- Death of AurangaZeb
- Weakened Moghal empire
- Moghals lost control over south India
- Political struggle took place in carnatic regions
- Death of Chikkadevaraja wodeyar
- Problems of succession at Mysore
- Anglo Mysore war took place.

5.What are the agreements of Treaty of srirangapatna? Or What were the effects of Treaty of srirangapatna?

- Third Anglo Mysore war ended
- To weaken Tippu certain conditions were inserted by British
- Tippu was forced to part with half of his kingdom

- Tippu should pay 3 crore rupees as war damage.
- He should pledge two of his childrens
- He was forced to release the prisoner of war
- The British army was withdrawn

6.Explain the method of resisting the British power by Dondiya wagh?

- The rebellion led by Wagh is an important one.
- He built a small army and started his operation
- He organized unhappy soldiers and feudatory rulers
- He captured Shivmoga and Bidanur fort
- He captured Shikaripur fort
- French supported him.

7.Explain the method adopted by Sangoli Rayanna to fight against the British?

- Rayanna duty was to liberate kittur
- He supported Rani Chennamma
- He organized secret meetings
- He aimed looting treasuries
- He had an army of 500 mens
- British planned a cunningly to capture him
- Krishnaraya joined hand with British
- Rayanna was captured and hanged to death

8.Explain the contribution of puttabasappa of Kodagu in freedom struggle?

- He himself as Aparampara
- He started his rebel in hilly regions
- He organized the rebels
- He captured Bellare offices of British
- He looted the treasury of Bantwal
- He killed Amaldar

9.Explain about the rebellion of Haligali Bedas.

- British banned the usage of weapons
- They rebelled against British
- British asked them to surrender their arms
- The bedas of Manturu and Boodani joined them

- British suppressed them in inhuman ways.
- All the rebels hanged to death

10. How did Rani Chennamma fought against British?

- She fought against doctrine of lapse policy
- She adopted Shivalingappa and ruled Kittur
- Thackeray attempted to take over Kittur
- She considered war as inevitable
- She prepared for war
- Thackeray was shot dead
- Many British army were imprisoned
- Finally she was captured and hanged

11. How did Hyder Ali came into prominence?

- He was known for his shrewd political moves
- He won the hearts of soldiers
- He was known for his innovation arm usage
- He weakened Dalvoys
- He sidelined king Krishnaraja Wodeyar
- He established control over Mysuru administration

12. Explain the role played by veerappa of Koppal in freedom struggle?

- Veerappa proved himself as good warrior
- Koppal were exploited by Nizams
- Zamindars rebelled against Nizams
- Veerappa occupied fort of koppal from british
- Farmers and Zamindars supported Veerappa
- British contact Nizams to defeat Veerappa
- Veerappa died fighting against british

13. What are the reformations of Meadows Taylor at Surapur?

- Taylor was a reformist
- He developed surapura princely states
- He appointed Peddanayaka as aDewan
- He conducted land survey
- He increased the revenue of state

- He educated Venkatappa Nayaka.

14.19th Century is considered as the reformation and new awakening time in the history of India. why?

- Introduction of English education
- A new class of educated Indians arosed
- Democracy , nationalism started finding roots in India
- Indians started analyzing their own society
- Indians understood their tradition in new prospective
- Attempts to stop social evil through law

15.List out the contributions of Arya samaj ? or Answer the following in 5 or 6 sentence each:-

- Advocated monotheism
- Criticism of casteism
- equality to women
- Opposed child marriage
- Advocated principles of Vedas
- Importance to English education

16.what are the objectives of Aligarh Movement?

- Mohamadan literary society started`
- Youths participated in discussions
- Realized the value of English education
- Thrive for unity of Hindus and Muslims
- Against ignorance ,superstitions
- Opposed to purdah system
- Education to Muslim girls
- Opposed to polygamy
- Preached for religious tolerance

17.Explain the views of Ramakrishna Mission?

- Idol worship is inevitable
- Preached Indian philosophies to Indians and westerners
- Opposed casteism
- Reform society from poverty and illiteracy
- People should be educated first

- For social reformation education is important
- Westerners understood the richness of Indian culture.

18.What are the reformation activities of Annie Besant?

- Theosophical society started to grow more
- She had the knowledge of Vedanta philosophy
- Started reformation movement of Hinduism
- Translated BhagavatGita to English
- She wanted education to all
- She started schools in India
- Home rule league started
- First women president of INC

19.Sri Narayan Guru is one of the social reformer of south India .Justify

- Strengthened backward and exploited communities
- He started Dharma paripalana Yogam movement
- One caste, one religion and one God for human beings
- Education is the right path to achieve
- He built temples for backward communities
- He started Vaikam satyagraha movement
- Fought for the entry of untouchables to Guruvayur temple
- Participated in self respect movement

20.Make a list of main aspects of Periyar movement?

- Self respect movement was started
- Dravida racial identity movement started
- Rejected racial supremacy of Aryans and Brahmins
- He opposed Sanskrit language and literature
- Criticized caste and gender based discrimination
- He championed equality
- He participated in Vaikam sathyagraha
- He became the president of Justice party

21.Explain the reformation advocated by Mahatma Jyothibha Phule or SatyaShodaka Samaj?

- Many movements started to address social problems
- Equal rights to non Brahmin classes

- Equality to women
- School for shudras and girls
- Hostel for girls
- Aim was to establish society based on equality
- Allowed untouchables to draw water from his well.

22.What were the effects of doctrine of lapse or What are the political causes for the 1857 revolt?

- Lord Dalhousie introduced doctrine of lapse policy
- Many Indian kings lost their kingdom
- Satara,Jhansi,jaipur etc became part of British
- Kingship abolished in Tanjavore and carnatic
- British de thrownd mughals and nawab
- Soldiers became unemployed

23.How did the Economic policy result in the mutiny of 1857 revolt? Explain

- Development of industrialization
- Indian handicraft and industries diminished
- Artisans became unemployed
- British levied heavy tax on Indian goods
- Zamindar exploited farmers
- Talukdars tax collections right was withdrawn
- Through Inam commission land was withdrawn
- Farmers were insulted

24.What were the administration cause of 1857 revolt?

- Civil and criminal law came into effect
- Lot of partiality
- Law applied to Indian in different manner
- English became language of court
- Judgement in favor of English
- People did not like the new laws

25.what were the immediate causes for First war of Indian independence?

- Pressure on soldiers to use royal enfield
- Bullets were smeared in fat of pigs and cows

- Cow was sacred for Hindus
- Pigs was prohibited by Muslims
- Soldiers refused to use guns
- Mangal pandey opposed and shot dead a British officer
- Mangal pandey hanged to death

26.What were the military causes of 1857 revolt?

- The situation of Indian soldiers were pathetic
- Inequality in status
- Inequality in salary
- Inequality in promotion
- Pressure on soldier for overseas work
- It was disliked due to their religious beliefs

27.What were the effects of mutiny of 1857?

- Governance of east India company ended
- Governance of British government started
- India administration handed over to secretary of Indian affairs
- They realized that ruling India is difficult without Indian support
- The revolt is like a guide post of future struggles
- Seeking alternative channels for future struggles

28.What were the main aspect in the declaration of British Queen?

- Agreement with local kings accepted
- Non-persuance of regional expansion
- Stable government for Indians
- Equality before law
- Non interfere in religious issues of Indians
- Practice of religious tolerance

29.What were the issues the outrage the religious feelings of the soldiers?

- Pressure on soldiers for overseas work
- It was against their religious belief
- Pressure to use royal enfield
- Bullets were smeared with fats of pigs and cows
- Cow was sacred for Hindus
- Pig was prohibited by Muslims

30. what are the aims of Indian foreign policy ?

- National security
- Enriching national security
- Spreading the cultural richness of country
- Increasing the number of friendly countries
- Achieving world peace and coexistence

31. what are the basic aspects of Indian foreign policy?

- Panchasheela principles
- Non alignment movement
- Anti Imperialism
- Anti-Apartheid policy
- Disarmament

32. What are the panchasheela principles?

- Nonintervention of each other
- Mutual cooperation and respect
- Peaceful co-existence
- Non-interference in each others internal issues
- Respecting each others sovereignty and regional interest

33. Why does India advocate disarmament as the need of the world?

- Reduces the arms race
- Maintain peace in the world
- To reduce fear of nuclear war
- India is a peace loving country

34. What are the reasons for tension between India and Pakistan

- Kashmir issues
- Border dispute
- River water disputes
- Problems of minorities
- Pak military agreement with china

35. Explain the mutual cooperation that exists between India and Russia

- Russia helped India in the field of economic, politics etc.

- Russia supported India in Goa liberation.
- Russia supported India at UNO.
- Russia aided in establishment of Bhilai and Bokaro steel plants
- Russia supported India to improve its industries and technology
- Russia mediated Tashkent agreement between India and Pakistan
- In 1971, India and USSR signed an agreement of 20 years

36..Explain the mutual cooperation that exists between India and USA.

- India and USA are democratic countries
- USA has supported a lot to India's five year plan.
- USA aided India during Indo-China war.
- USA shared interest in controlling terrorism
- USA and India share mutual responsibility strengthening UNO
- USA supported India in the fields of foreign trade, science and technology

37.Explain the mutual relationship between India and China from ancient times

- Both India and China are the big countries.
- Buddhism originated in India and spread in China.
- Both have cordial relationship.
- Silk trade
- Sovereign republic
- Panchasheela principles.

38.What are the challenges faced by unorganized sector workers

- Migration
- Social insecurity
- Legal frame work
- Child Labour
- Physical and mental exploitation

39.What are the differences between organized and unorganized workers?

Organized workers	Unorganized workers

Enrolled as per the law of government	Legal provisions do not completely govern
Provided fixed wages, facilities with in The frame work Fixed time of work	They do not have fixed wages and facilities No fixed time of work

40. Which are the major types of soils found in India?

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

41. What is soil erosion and soil conservation?

Transportation of surface soil by various natural forces (winds, waves) is called soil erosion.

Prevention of soil from erosion and protecting of fertility of the soil is known as soil Conservation

42. Mention the main causes of soil erosion?

- Deforestation
- Over grazing
- shifting cultivation
- Manufacturing of bricks,
- Manufacturing of tiles and pots
- Faulty methods of cultivation.

43. What are the effects of soil erosion?

- Accumulation of silt in the river beds and causing floods
- It changes the river course
- The storage capacity of reservoirs get reduced
- The loss of fertility the agriculture production get reduced
- Ground water level is lowered.
- Vegetation covers dries up and drought increase.

44. List out the methods of soil conservation

- Contour farming
- Encouragement of afforestation
- Control of livestock grazing
- Contour bonding
- Gully control.
- Bench terracing
- Construction of check dams etc.

45. What are the measures for conservation of forest?

- Planting saplings
- Sowing seeds
- Control of plants from grazing
- Protecting trees from diseases
- Preventing illegal cutting of trees
- Creating awareness among people..

46. Name the National Parks of Karnataka.

- Bandipur national park
- Nagara Hole national park
- Banerghatta national park

47. Mention the main objectives of Biosphere reserves.

- Conservation
- Research
- Education

- Local involvement in natural environment.

48. How many types of natural vegetation found in India? Which are they?

- Six types natural vegetation found in India. Namely
- Tropical Evergreen forest
- Tropical Deciduous forest
- Scrub forests and Grasslands
- Mangrove forest
- Desert vegetation
- Mountain forest

49. Explain the characteristics of Tropical deciduous forest of India

- Found in monsoon type of climate
- Found in areas with annual rainfall about 100-200 cms.
- They occupied a wide area.
- Sal, Sandalwood trees found in these forest
- trees shed their leaves during Spring and early summer.

50. Explain the features of the Tropical Evergreen Forests.

- Found in areas of annual rainfall exceeding 250cm.
- Forests are dense and the trees grow to a great high
- The trees and plants do not shed their leaves.
- They are always green.
- Trees like Teak, Rosewood, Ebony, Mahogany, &Champa are found

51. Where did Mangrove Forests found?

- Found in wet marshy areas, in river deltas and along the sea coast washed by tides.
- Mainly found in the deltas of rivers on the eastern coast.

52. What are the causes for the destruction for forests?

- Animal grazing
- Forest fire
- Mining

- Irrigation projects
- Expansion of Agriculture
- Construction of roads and railways
- Urbanization.

53.Name the Biosphere reserves of India

- Nilgiri Biosphere reserve
- Nandadevi Biosphere reserve
- Nokrek Biosphere reserve
- Manas Biosphere reserve
- Great Nicobar Biosphere reserve
- Gulf of Mannar Biosphere reserve
- Kanchenjunga Biosphere reserve
- Pachmari Biosphere reserves.

54.Name Wild life Sanctuaries of India

- Annamalai Wild life Sanctuary
- Dandeli Wild life Sanctuary
- Bhadra Wild life Sanctuary
- Talakaveri Wild life Sanctuary
- B.R. hills Wild life Sanctuary
- Periyar Wild life Sanctuary
- NagarjunaSagar Wild life Sanctuary
- Bharatpur Wild life Sanctuary

55.Distinguish between Khariff and Rabi crop season

Khariff season	Rabi season
The crop grown in rainy season	The crop grown in winter season
Sowing take place in June-july	Sowing take place in oct-nov
Crop harvest in September	Crops harvest in feb-march
Paddy,ragi,cotton are main crops	Wheat,barley,gram are main crops

56. Mention the Classification of land use.

- Net area sown
- Forest Area
- Land not available For cultivation
- Fallow Land
- Cultivable wasteland
- Permanent Pastures and other Grazing land

57. Explain the role of Horticulture in India.

OR

How horticulture helps in economic development of India? Explain.

- Optimum utilization of natural resources
- Generating skilled employment for the rural masses.
- It enhances exports
- It helps food security.
- It useful to earn foreign exchange
- Optimum utilization of agricultural land
- It makes agriculture more profitable.

58. How has agriculture helped in the development of secondary and tertiary sectors?

- It supports development of trade,
- It promotes transport,
- It helps to banking
- It is useful to progress of insurance
- It supports industries like cotton, jute, sugar industries
- It provides market for both sectors
- It provides food grains to workers of both sector.

59. Geographical conditions required for the cultivation of various crops.

Crop Temperature Rainfall Soil Leading State

- Paddy 18 to 25 d c 100 - 200cm Alluvial & clayey West Bengal

- Wheat 10 to 15 d c 50 – 70 cm Loamy & black Uttar Pradesh
- Sugarcane 21 to 26 d c 100 – 150cm Alluvial & Loamy Uttar Pradesh
- Cotton 21 to 24 d c 50 – 100cm Black cotton soil Gujarat
- Tea 21 to 30 d c 150 – 250cm Mountain soil Assam
- Tobacco 21 to 23 d c 50 to 100cm Sandy loamy soil Andhra Pradesh

60. Mention the Rivers & Multi-purpose river valley Projects of India.

- Sutlej Bhakra-Nangal Project
- Mahanadi Hirakud Project
- Krishna The Nagarjuna Sagar Project
- Damodar Damodar Valley Project
- Tungabhadra Tungabhadra Project
- Kosi The Kosi Project
- Rihand The Rihand Valley Project

61. Define Transport and Communication.

Transport means movement of goods service and passengers from one place to another place.

Communication means Sending of messages from one person to another or from one place to another Place.

62. Explain Golden Quadrilateral and super highways

Golden Quadrilateral Highway:

- It is a project with four to six lane roads
- It was started in 1999
- They network connect major cities as well as cultural centres.
- They connect major industrial centres of the country

The Super highways:

- North-South Corridor: Srinagar to Kanya Kumari
- East-West corridor : Silchar in Assam to Porbandar in Gujarat
- These Roads connect many important cities and industrial centres

63. Give an account of Railways in India

- Useful to carry heavy goods over a long distance
- More number of passengers over a long distance
- They promote agriculture, Industry etc.

- Helps in economic development.
- Helps to expand trade and tourism
- Develops foreign trade

64. Write a note on Airways in India

- Quickest means of transport
- Very efficient to carry passengers and mail
- Very useful during floods, earthquakes.
- Most important during war.

65. Mention the different types of Communications in India

- Postal service
- Telecommunication
- Radio and television
- News papers
- Computer network
- Internet and E-mail

66. What are the uses of remote sensing technology (RST)?

- Collects information regarding the Earth's surface.
- It gathers information about the distance between two objects without touching the objects.
- Aerial and satellite photos are taken through remote sensing.

67. Mention the types of roads on basis of construction and maintenance.

- Golden Quadrilateral and Super Highways (National Highway Authority of India)
- National Highways (Central Public Works Department)
- State Highways (State Public Works Department)
- District roads (Zilla Panchayat)
- Village roads (Grama Panchayat)

68. List out the major industrial regions of India.

- Hooghly-Kolkata region
- Mumbai-Pune region

- Ahmedabad-Vadodara region
- The Madurai-Coimbatore region
- The Delhi-Meerut region
- Vishakhapatnam-Guntur region
- Kollam-Thiruvananthapuram region

69. Give an account of Aluminium industry in India

- Metal based industry in India
- Started in 1942 at Jayakaynagar in West Bengal.
- Used in manufacturing of aero planes, automobiles, household things etc.
- Used as packing materials.
- Used for paint industry.
- It is a good substitute for steel and copper.
- Needs raw material, electricity and wide market
- located in west Bengal, Kerala and Karnataka

70. Describe the distribution of Cotton textile industry in India?

- widely distributed over 76 town and cities
- Concentrated mainly in Cotton growing areas
- Located in Maharashtra, Gujarat, TamilNadu and Karnataka.
- Largely concentrated in Mumbai.
- Mumbai is known as 'Manchester of India' and 'Cotton polis of India'.

71. Write the importance of knowledge-based industry in India

- A powerful tool of socio-economic change
- Providing jobs.
- Develops the foreign trade.
- Earning large amount of foreign exchange
- It uses the intellectual capabilities of human resources.
- Provides information to us.

72. Sugar industries are located on the Ganga river region. Why?

- Availability of Sugarcane

- Labour at low cost.
- Good transport facility
- Good market facility
- Technology.
- Government policies
- Availability of energy resource

73.Explain how industries help in economics development of a country?

- It reduce the reliance on primary product
- It reduces imported goods
- It increases national income
- It increases per capita income
- Earns foreign exchange
- Creates job opportunities
- Increases G.D.P

74.Most of the cotton industries in India are located Gujarat &Maharashtra. Why?

- Availability of raw cotton.
- Availability of energy resource
- Availability of Labour
- Good transport facility
- Good market facility
- Technology and government policies
- Land Availability at low cost
- Port facility

75.What are natural disasters? Give examples

The natural hazards which create widespread destruction

Examples: - Cyclones, Floods, Landslides, Coastal erosion and Earthquakes.

76.What are the effects of floods?

- Cause loss of life and property
- Damage to crops & vegetation

- Breakdown of communication.
- Damage power system.
- Dislocation of transport system.
- Soil erosion
- Disrupts essential services.

77.How do we control the flood?

- Afforestation in the catchment area
- Construction of dams across the rivers
- Construction of bunds.
- Establishing centres to issue floods warnings
- Afforestation.

78.List out the causes of Cyclones.

- High temperature.
- Calm air
- Highly saturated air.

79.What are the major effects of cyclones?

- Causes loss of life and property
- Cause damage to buildings.
- Cause damage to transportation.
- Cause damage to communication system.
- Disrupt power supply.
- Destroy crops, vegetation, animals etc.

80.Make a list of causes responsible for land slide.

- Natural forces Human forces
- Earthquakes.
- Heavy rainfall.
- Coastal erosion.
- Deforestation.
- Construction of roads.

- Construction of dams
- Mining.
- Quarrying etc.

81.What are effects of land slide?

- Blocking of roads.
- Blocking of Railways.
- Burying of human settlements.
- Burying of vegetation.
- Loss of life.
- Loss of property.

82.What are the preventive measures to land slide?

- Slope reduction.
- Prevention of rock falls along highways.
- Avoiding of mining.
- Avoiding quarrying activities.
- Massive reforestation.

83.What are the causes for coastal erosion?

- Monsoon winds.
- Tropical cyclones.
- Tsunamis.
- Use E-Papers, Save Trees
- Above line hide when print out

84.What are the effects of Coastal erosion?

- Wash away the trees.
- Wash away the buildings.
- Cause damage to roads, railways etc.
- Cause landslides.

85.How can we prevent Coastal erosion?

- Constructing Sea Walls.

- Restrict sand mining in coastal areas.
- Planting Mangrove trees along the coast.
- Stocking of large rocky boulders along the coast.

86.What are the causes for earthquakes?

- Plate movements
- volcanic eruption
- Faulting and folding
- Landslides
- Collapse of underground cave roofs
- Hydrostatic pressure.

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

- Restricting construction of multi-storied buildings
- Restricting construction of large Dams
- Restricting underground mining
- Restricting urban growth
- Stop deforestation
- Stop quarrying activities.
- Build earthquake resistant houses.

88.What are the reasons for under developed countries?

- Low national income
- Low per capita income
- Unemployment
- Over population
- Low literacy rate
- Low standard of living
- Lack of medical facility

89.Women self help groups are supportive to women empowerment .Justify

- Helps to under take business
- Helps to earn income
- Helps women to lead a life of dignity

- Helps women to save their income
- Helps to organise women
- Helps women to fight violence
- They make to take independent decisions
- It helps to achieve economic empowerment

90. what are the importance of rural development?

- Agriculture and non agricultural development
- Increase farm income
- Creates demand for industrial products
- Employment opportunities
- Expansion of tertiary sectors
- Increase literacy
- Reduce of poverty

91.Explain Gandhiji’s concept of “grama swarajya” in the light of decentralisation?

provide administrative responsibility for the people themselves

- Power sharing occurs
- People participate in decision making
- Reduce exploitation
- Upholds human independence and dignity
- Nurture human values like compassion and co-operation

92.Explain the role of panchayat rai institution in rural development in India.

- Provide basic facilities like roads,drains ,drinking water etc
- Encourage primary and middle education
- Encourage technical training
- Expansion of health and hygiene
- Provide employment opportunities
- Provide housing facilities
- Provide food grains
- Encourage women self help groups

93.What are the procedures to open a Bank account?

- Decide the type of account .
- Approach the bank and meet the officer.
- Fill up the Bank account form.
- Give reference for opening your Bank account.

- Submit the Bank account form duly filled.
- Officers will scrutiny the form.
- Initial deposit.

94. What are the advantages of opening a Bank account /functions/importance/needs/services/Characteristics of Banks?

- Safe custody of money
- Accept deposits
- Helps in making payments
- Helps in collecting of money
- Advance loans
- Helps in smooth financial transactions
- Issue debit and credit card
- Safe deposit lockers facility
- Promote savings
- Connecting link
- Banking business
- Name identity.

95. Mention the kinds of accounts can be opened in a Bank?

- Savings Bank account
- Current account
- Recurring deposit account
- Term or fixed deposit account.

96. What are the services offered by Postal Banks of India?

- Issue of National savings certificate
- Kissan vikas patra
- Monthly Recurring deposits
- Postal life insurance
- Pension payment
- Money transfer

97. Explain the relationship between Bankers and customers?

1. General relationship

a) Primary relationship

b)Subsidiary relationship

c)Agent and Principal relationship

2. Special relationship

a)Obligation nto honour cheques

b)Obligation to maintain secrecy of account.

98.Mention the different type of Banks?

- Central bank or Reserve bank of India
- Commercial Banks
- Industrial developments Banks
- Land developments bank
- Indigenous banks
- Co-operative banks

99.Explain the role played by women self help groups in rural sectors.

- It organise poor rural women
- Make them financially independent
- They avail loans easily
- Engage in productive sectors
- Encourage savings
- Repayment of loans
- Ged rid from evil practices like dowry,child marriage etc
- Ged rid of exploitation
- It helps in building of progressive society

100.Mention the characteristics of entrepreneur?

- Creativity
- Dynamism
- Risk taking
- Commitment
- Innovation
- Leadership
- Decision making
- Self confidence

101.What are the opportunities for self employment entrepreneurship?

- Advertising agencies

- Photo copying centres
- Creche and beauty centres
- Cyber centres
- Installation of cable network
- Marketing consultancy
- Industrial consultancy
- Equipment, rental and leasing

102.Explain the functions of the entrepreneur?

- organize the factors of production
- Takes decision about technology ,marketetc
- Creates employment opportunity
- Introduce new method
- He handles budget
- Bear risks and uncertainty
- He gives direction to the business firm
- He coordinates things effectively

103.Name the promotional organizations of entrepreneur?

- District Industrial centres
- National small Industries corporation
- Small scale industries board
- Industrial estates
- Small industrial development corporation limited
- Khadi and village industries corporation
- Technical consultancy organization
- Small industries service institution

104.Which are the financial institutions that helps the entrepreneurs

- IDBI
- Exim bank
- NABARD
- IFCI
- Commercial bank
- LIC
- UTI
- ICICI

4 marks questions

1. List out the reasons that led to the failure of the mutiny?

- It did not cover every part of India
- It was not planned mutiny
- Disunity among Indian soldiers
- Lack of leadership and direction
- Lack of disciplined and organized skilled soldiers
- Lack of definite aim
- Many Indians were loyal to British
- Sepoys lost faith of common people
- Lack of military strategy

2. Who were Moderates and how did they fight against the British?

- The national leaders who had faith in constitutional method were called Moderates
- Organised public meetings
- Submitted memorandums to the government
- Demanded to cut down military expenditure
- Tried to bring political awareness among the people
- Urged to improve industries and agriculture
- Demanded to provide good education
- Urged to plan programme for poverty alleviation

3. “Balagangadhar Tilak played an important role in the freedom struggle of India” How?

- He opposed Partition of Bengal
- Declared “ Swaraj is my Birth, and I shall have it “
- Used Ganesha, Shivaji and Durga celebration to organize people against the British
- Organised common people to protest against the British
- Published ‘Kesari ‘ in Marathi and ‘Maratha’ in English languages to reach his thoughts to the people
- Wrote a book ‘Geetharahasya’ which fuelled the freedom fervor
- His writings galvanized the common people
- British arrested Tilak due to his activities.

4. How did the Revolutionaries fight against the British? Name the important revolutionaries

- Revolutionaries dreamed of attaining complete freedom.
- Believed in violent methods
- Established secret associations across the country
- Started collecting weapons and money for an armed struggle
- They provided training also
- 99Organization named 'Lotus and Dagger' 'Gadhar Party' were formed in abroad
- Used Bombs and Guns to achieve their goals
- Aurobindo Ghosh, V.D.Savarkar, Ashwini Kumar Dutta. Madam Cama. Chandra Shekhar Azad Ramprasad Bismil etc.
- The Government arrested and hanged them unto death.

5. What were the reasons for the withdrawal of the decision of partitioning Bengal?

- The anti- British sentiment was dominant in Bengal
- In order to suppress this Lord Curzon partitioned Bengal in 1905
- National Congress opposed this
- Partition of Bengal resulted in wide spread protest across the country
- The Radicals took the issue to the doorsteps of common people
- People boycotted foreign goods
- Indians were encouraged to use local goods
- The British Government withdrew the partition of Bengal in 1911.

6. List out the programmes of Non-Cooperation Movement.

- Boycotting schools, colleges and courts
- Boycotting elections to regional legislative bodies
- Returning all the honours medals given by the British
- Nominated members of local bodies resigned their membership
- Boycotting all the government functions
- Boycotting all foreign goods
- Encouraging the activities of Handlooms
- Eradicating untouchability
- Upliftment of women by employing them

7.Explain the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre (Tragedy).

- The British implemented Rowlatt Act in 1919
- This Act snatched away the right to assemble for a meeting
- Right of expression from the people
- Gandhiji formed an association called 'Sathyagraha Sabha' to oppose this
- Gandhiji called for one day hartal on April 6, 1919
- Various leaders were arrested in Punjab
- To protest these arrests the people had assembled in Jallianwala Bagh

- The military general of Amritsar, General Dyer fired at the assemble
- Around 380 protestors were killed, thousands were injured
- This incident saddened people like Gandhiji and others
- Military rule was implanted in Punjab after this incident

8.Explain Chauri Chaura Incident.

- The police of Chauri Chaura Police Station beaten Congress workers
- To protest this a big group of around 3000 farmers assembled in front of the police station
- The police started shooting from inside the station
- People who enraged by this torched the police station
- Twenty two policemen were charred to death
- Gandhiji moved by this violent act and withdrew thke Non-Cooperation Movement
- The British arrested Gandhiji for this and imprisoned himk for six years
- He was released two years later on the grounds of ill health

9.Explain the various tribal revolts in the history of independence struggle.

- The tax and forest policies of the British were the reason for tribal revolts
- Revolts of Santala, Kola and Munda are important
- Halagali Beda's revolt of Karnataka is another notable revolt.
- Santala are present in the hilly areas of Bengal and Odisha states
- Due to the implementation of Permanent Zamindari system they became landless
- Their lands were taken over by the Zamindars
- The government exploited them
- Santalas met secretly and decided to loot the Zamindars
- The British suppressed the revolt of Santalas
- This inspired the other tribal people to protest against the British

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

- He became popular as Netaji
- Along with Nehru he formed Socialist Party
- Started a Party called 'Forward Block '
- He was kept in house arrest
- Escaped from the house arrest and reached Germany
- Negotiated with Hitler and Mussolini to get support to fight against the British
- He organised the prisoners of war from India and formed INA
- Called for 'Delhi Chalo'
- He said "Give me blood, I'll get you Freedom "
- Planned to attack India through Rangoon

- Unfortunately died in an air crash in 1945
- 1. Discuss about the role of Gandhiji in freedom struggle?

11. Explain the role of Gandhiji in freedom struggle.

- ❖ Gandhiji was a great freedom fighter
- ❖ He adopted Non-violence and Satyagraha
- ❖ Gandhiji was a champion of Hindu-Muslim unity
- ❖ Gandhiji supported Khilafat movement
- ❖ He started Non-Cooperation Movement in 1920
- ❖ Gandhiji started Salt Satyagraha in 1930
- ❖ He entered Poona pact in 1932 with B.R. Ambedkar
- ❖ Gandhiji also began Quit India movement in 1942
- ❖ Gandhiji supported farmers' movement in Kheda and Champaran
- ❖ Gandhiji supported Workers protests at Bombay and Calcutta
- ❖ Gandhiji supported tribal revolt
- ❖ Gandhiji began newspapers Harijan and Young India

12. Explain about the Salt Satyagraha/Dandi march/ civil Disobedience movement?

- ❖ Gandhiji began Dandi March on 12th March 1930.
- ❖ March began from Sabarmati ashram to Dandi
- ❖ Gandhi wrote a letter to the Viceroy demanding eleven points
- ❖ Gandhiji demanded to remove tax on salt
- ❖ Irwin refused the demand of Gandhi.
- ❖ Gandhi covered 375 kms on foot and reached Dandi
- ❖ Broke the law by holding a fistful of salt without paying the tax.
- ❖ Gandhiji popularised Charka.
- ❖ Thousands of people participated in the Salt Satyagraha.
- ❖ Many leaders were arrested

13. Explain about the Quit India movement of India?

- Started by Gandhiji in 1942.
- Cripps Commission proposed some suggestions in front of Indians
- These proposals were opposed by the Congress.
- Gandhiji gave call to 'Do or Die'
- Many leaders were arrested
- Jayaprakash Narayan provided leadership and he founded 'the Freedom Struggle Front'.
- Common people supported this movement.

14. Dr B.R Ambedkar believed that ‘Political freedom without social freedom is meaningless’ justify

- ❖ Ambedkar was a great Dalit leader
- ❖ He fought for the rights of the untouchables.
- ❖ Started Mahad tank movement
- ❖ Began Kalaram temple movement
- ❖ Demand for separate electorate constituencies for untouchables
- ❖ Founded ‘BahishkrutHithakariniSabha’
- ❖ Founded Swanthantra Karmika Party’
- ❖ Published periodicals like ‘Janatha’, Mookanayaka’ etc.
- ❖ Served as the chairman of drafting Committee’.
- ❖ He advocated equality for Untouchables
- ❖ Became the first Law Minister of Independent India.

15.Explain about the farmers and workers revolt in the History of Independence struggle

- Farmers revolt began at Champaranya,Khedha,Tebhaga,Malabar etc.
- British planters forced the farmers to grow Indigo
- Farmers refused to grow Indigo
- Farmers were oppressed
- Farmers rose in revolt refusing to even land tax also
- Gandhiji supported farmers revolt
- the farmers of Mlabar,Telangana ,Bengal And Maharastra revolted against the British and Zamindars.

.Workers revolt:-

- Workers struggle started in Calcutta in 1827.
- The workers of Jute and cotton mills along with Railways started organizing themselves.
- Railway workers held protests in Railway stations and raised slogans against the British officers.
- The Printers Union in Calcutta and cotton mill workers of Bombay created national awareness.
- A labour union was founded in Madras.
- The Congress supported such initiatives from the workers union

16.Mention the achievements of Nehru as the first Prime Minister of India.

- Architect of Industrialization
- Architect of modern India.

- Architect of five year plan.
- Architect of Panchasheela Principles
- Architect of atomic energy
- Architect of Non Aligned Movement
- Architect of India's Foreign policy
- Achieved integrated of Princely states.

17. What measures have been taken by the government to improve the status of women?

- The government started women and child development department.
- To provide good education and health for women.
- To curb child marriage.
- To prohibit the dowry act.
- Stree shakthi programme has implemented.
- encourage the self help groups for women.
- Women commission has been established at national and state level.
- To provide reservations at state and national legislature bodies.

18. What are the measures to solve the problem of unemployment ?

- To improve the skill level of the jobs.
- To providing loans and subsidy
- To give importance to handicrafts.
- To provide job oriented course to all
- Improve the self employment programmes
- To solve the poverty problem
- Give importance to technical education.
- Industrialisation

19. What is communalism? how can be the communalism tackled?

- segregation in the name of religion and creating hatred and
- cultivating opposite self interest.
- Intolerance towards the people of other religion
- uniform civil code
- Equality among all the citizens
- Supporting secular values in the society
- Development healthy national thoughts
- Foster the faiths of all people
- Economic and social equality.

20. What are the Legal measures to Eradicate Untouchability?

- In the field of education and employment for SC and STThe Article 17 of the Indian constitution prohibits Untouchability
- The government of India has implemented 'Untouchability crime Act in 1955
- Civil rights protection act was implemented in1976 according to this act practicing
- Untouchability is a crime
- Universal rights to vote and participate in elections has also been provided
- Reservation has been given the act of1989 has given some specific responsibilities for the governments in the eradication of untouchability

21.What is forest conservation? Why do forest conservation is essential?

- Protect the forests from human, animal and natural disasters
- To maintain environmental balance
- Receiving of rain
- To protect the habitat of wild animals
- To prevent soil erosion
- To protect bio-diversity
- To get forest products
- To increase fertilization of soil
- To get clean air

22.What are the methods of follow to file a complain in consumer court?

- There is no prescribed proforma to file a case.
- The complaint may be typed one or hand written
- The complaint should include the name of the person(complainant),full address and Telephone Number.
- The person or organisation against whom the complaint is made should be,mentioned clearly with address.
- The particulars of the goods by which the loss has incurred and 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.

23.Name the National Parks of India

- Bandipur national park
- Nagara Hole national park
- Banerghatta national park

- Kaziranga National park
- Sundarban National park
- Gir National park
- Kanha National park
- Todoba National park

24. What are the effects of earthquakes?

- Cracking of ground surface.
- Damage to buildings.
- Destruction of rails & roads.
- Destruction of power lines.
- Damage to bridges & dams.
- Loss of human.
- Landslides.
- Diversion of rivers.
- Destruction of forests.
- Fire accidents.

25. What is the importance of communication?

- Helps in sending Messages from person to person and place to place quickly.
- Helps in creating awareness among the people.
- Helps to know about natural hazards and disasters,
- Helps in weather forecasting.
- It helps in the progress of trade, industry, agriculture etc.
- It provides entertainment.
- It provides day to day information of the world.
- Provides employment to many.
- They educate the people.
- Helps to strengthen the unity and integrity.

26. Which are the public sector Iron and steel industries?

- Indian iron and steel company – Berampur of West Bengal
- Vishweswaraiyah iron and steel company – Bhadravathi of Karnataka
- Hindustan Iron and steel Ltd – Bhilai of Chattisgarh
- Hindustan Iron and steel Ltd - Rourkela of Odisha
- Hindustan Iron and steel Ltd – Durgapur of West Bengal
- Bokaro steel plant – Bokaro of Jharkhand
- Salem steel plant – Salem of TamilNadu
- Vishakhapatnam steel plant– Vishakhapatnam of Andhra Pradesh

27.What are multi-purpose river valley projects? Mention their objectives?

- The river valley projects which provide multiple benefits.
- The objectives of multi-purpose river valley projects are
- Providing water for irrigation
- Providing water for domestic use
- Providing water for industries
- Providing water for fisheries
- Providing water for navigation
- To control flood

28.Mention the factors essential for the location industries.

- Availability of raw material
- Availability of energy resource
- Availability of Labours
- Good transport facility
- Good market facility
- Technology and government policies
- Land Availability at low cost
- Port facility

29..Types of agriculture with their meaning.

Subsistence farming-- Farmers Growing crops for their own use.

Intensive Farming-- Farming in which large amount of capital and labour are

applied.

Commercial Farming--- Farming in which crops are grown for the market.

Mixed Farming-- Cultivation of crops and livestock rearing.

Plantation Farming- Cultivation of single crop over a large area for the market.

Dry Farming-- Farming carried on in areas which receives scanty rainfall

Humid Farming--Cultivation of crops in areas which receives sufficient rainfall,

Irrigation farming --Farming under with the help of irrigation

30.Mention the ports on the west coast and east coast.

• Western Ports	Eastern Ports
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Kandla• Mumbai• Jawaharlal Nehru Port• MarmaGoa• New Mangalore• Cochin.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Tuticorin.• Chennai• Ennore• Visakhapatnam• Para deep• Haldia,• Kolkata• Port Blair

31.Explain briefly the importance of Road Transport in India.

- Feeders to railways.
- Easy to construct and maintain
- Roads help to develop villages.
- Promotes agricultural development.
- Roads provide the movement of goods.
- Promotes industrial development.
- Supply essential commodities required by the people.
- Helps to movement of agricultural produce to marks.
- Provide door to door service

Best transport for short distance

32. What are the Preventive Measures of Cyclones?

- Pay heed to the warnings.
- Temporary shelters should be provided.
- Cyclone proof structures can be constructed.
- Growing Mangrove forests along the coast.
- Giving warning to people through radios & television.
- Keeping the people constantly informed about the cyclone
- Re- routing the trains & buses.
- Evacuation of people from low laying areas.
- Keeping the transport ready.

33. What are the natural causes and Man-made factors for Natural disasters?

Natural Causes	Man-made factors
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Heavy rainfall• Melting of snow• Tropical cyclones• Cloud burst• Blockage of free flow river• Water• Accumulation of silt in rivers	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Deforestation.• Faulty irrigation• Agricultural practices.• Breaching of barrages• Rapid urbanization

34. What are the raw materials used in the paper production?

- Soft wood.
- Bamboo.
- Cellulosic pulp.
- Sabai grass.
- Straw of paddy.
- Bagasse.
- Cotton lint
- Rags.

35.Explain the importance of agriculture in India.

- Main occupation of the people.
- Main source of food for the people
- Provides fodder for animals.
- Promotes tertiary sector.
- Provides raw materials to industries
- Helps earning foreign exchange.
- Provide employment.
- Promotes the savings of the people.
- Provide market for the industrial goods

36.Mention the important international Airports in India?

- Indira Gandhi International airport – Delhi
- ChatrapathiShivaji International airport – Mumbai
- NetajiSubash Chandra Bose international airport – Kolkatta
- Anna International airport – Chennai
- Kempegowda International airport – Bengaluru
- Rajeev Gandhi International airport – Hyderabad
- Sri Guru Ramdasji International airport – Amristar
- LokpriyaGopinathBordoloi International airport – Guwahati
- BijuPatnaik International airport – Bhubaneswar
- SardarVallabhai Patel International airport – Ahmedabad
- Veer Savarkar International airport – Port blair
- Dr.BabasahebAmbedkar International airport – Nagpur
- Zaruki International airport – Shillong
- LalBahadurShastri International airport – Varanasi

37.Earthquakes are destructive natural disasters .How?

- Cracking of ground surface
- Destruction of buildingsrails,roads,power lines,telecom lines,bridges,dams,factories
- Loss of human and animalslives and property
- Fires,landslides
- Disturbance in ground water level
- Blockage and diversion of river course
- Destruction of forests due to fires