

I. Four choices are given for each of the following questions / incomplete statements. Choose the correct answer and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet. $8 \times 1 = 8$

1. The newspaper Kesari was published by

- (A) Gandhiji (B) Dadabhai Naoroji
(C) Bal Gangadhar Tilak✓ (D) Gopal Krishna Gokhale

2. The Doctrine of Lapse policy was implemented by

- (A) Cornwallis, (B) Dalhousie✓
(C) Wellesley (D) Warren Hastings

3. The port that is called the Gateway of India' is

- (A) Kolkata, (B) Goa, (C) New Mangalore, (D) Mumbai✓

4. The purpose of Article 24 of our constitution is

- (A) Prohibition of untouchability, (B) Prohibition of dowry
(C) Prohibition of child labour✓ (D) Prohibition of child marriage

5. Truly, the whole mankind is one' is declared by

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

6. The Chairman of UPSC is appointed by

- (A) the President✓, (B) the Vice-President
(C) the Prime Minister (D) the Governor

7. The example of Direct Tax among the following is

- (A) Import-Export Tax, (B) Goods and Service Tax
(C) Foreign Travel Tax (D) Wealth Tax✓

8. The significance of 15th March is

- (A) the World Consumer Rights Day✓ (B) the World Human Rights Day
(C) the World Environment Day (D) the World Population Day

II. Answer the following questions in a sentence each : $8 \times 1 = 8$

9. Why did Francisco de Almeida implement "Blue Water policy"?

- ★ To establish the supremacy over the sea instead land

10. What was the main reason for rebellion of Bedas of Halagali?

- ★ The British banned the usage of weapons.
★ The British Asked to surrender their firearms.

11. Who is the father of Public Administration?

- ★ Woodrow Wilson

12. What is Entrepreneurship?

- ★ Entrepreneurship is a process of a action of an entrepreneur who undertakes to establish his enterprise.

13. Sir M. Vishveswariah is called the father of Economic Planning in India. Why?

- ★ Modern planning was first conceived in India by Bharat Ratna Sir M.Visveswariah.
★ In 1934, he published a book titled 'Planned Economy for India'
★ in which he stressed the need for planning to achieve economic development in India.

14. Which area receives the highest recorded rainfall in India?

- ★ Mawsynram region of Meghalaya

15. Prohibition of Prenatal Gender Determination Test Act is in force. Why?

★ In order to stop sex determination tests of fetuses through modern technology,

16. Why is aluminium called the wonder metal of the 20th century?

★ Aluminium is used in various types.

III. Answer the following questions in two to four sentences / points each : $8 \times 2 = 16$

17. India has always advocated Universal Human Rights. How?

- Advocated universal human rights. ● Oppose oppression.
- Advocating protection of Human rights in United Nations General Assembly.
- Fundamental rights are guaranteed in Indian constitution.
- India oppose genocide ● Against all forms of exploitation
- India tries to protect Human rights through United Nations and other global organizations.
- Established National Human rights Commission
- State Human Rights Commissions in this regard.

OR The smuggling is dangerous to national interests. How?

- Dangerous to national interests
- Undesirable financial activities.
- The nations industries suffer,
- Market suffer,
- Fluctuations in prices of domestic goods,
- Anti-national activity, ■ There will be tax evasion,

18. Briefly explain about Chipko movement.

- The government gave permission to chop down certain trees in Tehri Garhwal district of Uttarkhand.
- The people there realized that there will be loss of trees,
- Realized their environment will be destroyed.
- So they hugged the trees and halted their destruction.
- In 1973 under the leadership of Shri Sunderlal Bahuguna and Shri Chandiprasad Bhatt.
- As a result, the permission given to chop down the trees was withdrawn.

OR Explain the causes of child marriage.

1. Gender discrimination
2. Lack of education
3. Lack of proper implementation of law,
4. Dowry system.
5. Lack of community participation,
6. Lack of child development programmes.
7. Traditions & custom, 9. Superstitions,
10. Child Trafficking, 11. Child labour.

19. How was Hyderabad merged into Indian Union?

- ★ Hyderabad was under the Nizam's rule.
- ★ With the intention of remaining independent,
- ★ The Nizam refused to join the Union of India.
- ★ Armed struggle of the farmers of Telangana
- ★ Under the leadership of Communists
- ★ The Nizam's cruel army, the Razakar
- ★ Severe hatred against Razakar
- ★ The Indian government sent an army
- ★ Defeated the Nizam,
- ★ Hyderabad joined the Union of India in 1948.

20. Write about Dual Government system in Bengal.

- In 1765, Robert Clive brought in 'Dual-government'.
- Implementing in Bengal

- As per this, the British had the right to collect land taxes,
- Whereas the Nawab had power over administrative issues like justice & others.

21. Mention the effects of floods.

- Loss of shelter, • Loss of property.
- Loss of crops, • Affect telecommunication
- Affect electricity supply, • Trees are destroyed,
- Damage to transport facilities,
- Washing away the fertile soil,
- Leads to dangerous diseases,

22. Explain the features of Siwalik range.

- These hills are the most recent formations
- These are located in the southern part.
- They have lesser height.
- They are also called 'the Foothills' of the Himalayas.
- These hills have narrow strips of plains or valleys which are called "Dunes".
- For example. Dehradune, Kota, Patli, Chaukhamba, Udhampur and Kotli.
- These are about 600-1500 meters above the sea level.

23. The pre-harvest technology influenced the Green Revolution. How?

- ? Usage of high yielding variety seeds,
- ? Use of chemical fertilizers,
- ? Supply of water,
- ? Use of pesticides,
- ? Irrigation facilities,
- ? Use of irrigation facilities,
- ? Use of sprinklers & drippers,
- ? Use of improved technology,
- ? Protection from diseases,

24. What are the objectives of Consumer Protection Act?

- ? The Act accords importance for safety & quality.
- ? Avoiding production & sale of dangerous goods.
- ? Prevention of Trade Malpractices in the market.
- ? Supervision on Quality, Weights, Measures & Price.
- ? Compensating the Consumers,
- ? Creating awareness,
- ? Reasonable prices through healthy competition.
- ? Ensure quality goods & services.

IV. Answer the following questions in six sentences / points each : $9 \times 3 = 27$

25. The 19th century in Indian history is referred to as the period of Indian Renaissance'. Justify.

- Indians contact with Western civilization.
- English education.
- Growth of Rationalism.
- Questioning superstitions & the contradictions in their traditions,
- Growth of scientific outlook.
- Introduction of Western thoughts.
- Ideas of democracy, freedom & equality.
- Indians were enlightened by Western Education.
- Efforts of social reformers.
- Supported by British administrators

OR Subsidiary Alliance helped the British to control the Indian States. Justify.

- Indian states under their control through this policy,
- The maintenance of the army became easy.
- The Indian states were subjected to severe economic exploitation.

- Many kingdoms were annexed.
- Hyderabad was the first state to enter into this agreement.
- Later, Mysore, Awadh, Tanjavur, Maratha Kingdom, Berar, Arcot, Pune, Gwalior.
- Increase the extension of the British rule,
- Thus, Subsidiary Alliance control Indian provinces.

26. List out the types of land use.

1. Net sown area,
3. Use of land for purposes other than cultivation,
4. Fallow land
5. Grassland,
6. Uncultivated land.

OR List out the factors influencing the location of industries.

- Availability of raw materials,
- Energy resources,
- Market,
- Transport facility,
- Availability of labour,
- Port facility,
- land availability at low cost,
- Technology,
- Government policies. etc,
- Factors influencing the location of industries vary from one type of industry to another.

27. How are bank accounts helpful for the people? Explain.

- ❑ Bank account facilitates a safe custody of money,
- ◆ Bank account helps in making payments,
- ◆ Bank account helps in collection of money,
- ◆ Bank account holders get advances & loans,
- ◆ Bank account helps in smooth financial transactions,
- ◆ Bank account holders get safe deposit locker facilities,
- ❑ Banks advance money to agriculture, industries, traders & all other sections of the society,

OR How are entrepreneurs helpful for the economic development? Explain.

1. Entrepreneurs promote capital formation by mobilizing the idle savings of the citizens. They employ resources for setting up their enterprises.
2. Entrepreneurs provide large scale employment to artisans, technically qualified persons and professionals.
3. Entrepreneurs help the country to increase the Gross Domestic product (GDP) & per capital income.
4. Entrepreneurs encourage effective mobilization of skill, bring in new products & services & develop market for the growth of the economy
5. Entrepreneurs enable the people to avail better quality goods at lower prices which results in the improvement of their standard of living.
6. Entrepreneurs promote development of Industries.
7. Reducing concentration of income & wealth.
8. Entrepreneurs promote country's export trade.
9. Entrepreneurs work in an environment of changing technology & try to maximise profits by innovations.
10. They help to remove regional disparities by industrialising rural & backward areas.
11. Development of agriculture & service sector,
10. Nurturing economic growth & development,

28. What is the role of Panchayat Raj institutions in the rural development?

- ✦ Panchayat Raj institutions play a major role in enabling the rural people to participate in rural development.

- ◆ It is help to provide the basic facilities,
- ◆ Encouraging the education
- ◆ It is develop human resources,
- ◆ Encourage the small scale, rural & cottage industries.
- ◆ Village head should maintain the peace and order.
- ◆ More employment opportunities,
- ◆ Nurturing the rural productive activities of agriculture, cattle-rearing, poultry, fishery, social forestry etc.
- ◆ Extending irrigation facility,
- ◆ Development of agriculture.
- ◆ Establishment of food processing units can be encouraged.
- ◆ For generation of employment & alleviation of poverty can be implemented effectively,
- ◆ MGNREGP (Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Project'), & SGSY ('Swarnajayanti Grama Swarojgar Yojana')
- ◆ Various housing programmes like 'Indira Awas Yojana', 'Ambedkar-Valmiki Housing Programme', 'Ashraya Yojana', 'Basava Yojana' etc.
- ◆ Through 'Suvarna Gramodaya Yojana', basic facilities can be enhanced.
- ◆ The public distribution system provided food grains
- ◆ Social welfare programmes for old people, the disabled, widows, mentally retarded people etc.
- ◆ To help all the self-help groups of women can be brought together,
- ◆ Social & cultural activities can be encouraged,
- ◆ Thus, panchayat raj institutions play a significant role in the over-all development of rural areas,

OR What are the aspects of non-tax revenue of the Central Government?

1. The net profit earned by the Reserve Bank of India.
2. The net profit generated by the Indian Railways.
3. The revenue generated by the Departments of Post & Telecommunications.
4. The revenue generated by the Public Sector Industries.
5. The revenue generated by the Coins & Mints.
6. Various types of fees & penalties etc.

29. The UNO has achieved in establishing world peace and solving problems. Substantiate.

- 1) Establishing world peace.
- 2) Resolved Korean conflicts.
- 3) Resolved Suez Canal crisis.
- 4) Resolved Vietnam problem.
- 5) Working for the solution of Kashmir.
- 6) Working for Palestine-Israel dispute.
- 7) Efforts towards the goal of disarmament.
- 8) Declaration of Universal Human Rights
- 9) Efforts to end apartheid.
- 10) Efforts to end Imperialism & colonialism.
- 11) Striving to prevent ill effects of global warming.
- 12) Trying to eradicate communicable & non-communicable diseases,
- 13) Solving economic crisis.
- 14) Trying to solve financial & international trade related problems through World bank, IMF, WTO.

30. What are the differences between organized and unorganized sector workers?

Organized workers :

- Work in organized sectors,
- Guided by rules & regulations,
- Get fixed wages, ● Pay taxes,
- Get medical facility, ● Pension facilities,

- They have specific hours of work,
- Specific educational qualification,
- Day to day work are recorded in Written form,

Unorganized workers :

- Work in unorganized sectors,
- Not guided by rules & regulations,
- Not get fixed wages, ● Not pay taxes,
- Not get medical facility, ● No pension facilities,
- They have not specific hours of works,
- There are no special qualifications,
- Day to day work is not recorded in Written form.

31. Explain the important features of the Government of India Act of 1919.

1. This act is also called 'Montague-chelmsford Reforms Act'.
2. Argued in favour of providing more representations to Indians in the matter of administration
3. He was in favour of allowing people's participation in the formation of government gradually.
4. Act formulated Bi-Cameral legislative body. Lower House and Upper House were formed.
5. Dyarchy was allowed at provincial governments.
6. A high commissioner was appointed for India.
7. Promised to improve local self-government.
8. Provincial budget was separated from central budget.
9. 'Separate Electoral College' was extended for Muslims, Sikhs, Anglo-Indians & Europeans.

32. What were the results of the Second World War?

- Witnessed the maximum deaths & injuries,
- Social & political changes in the entire world.
- United Nations Organisation replaced the League of Nations.
- USA, Russia, China, Britain & France became the permanent members of UNO.
- Russia & USA became the most aggressive, rival countries.
- Cold war began,
- Britain, France lost many colonial establishments.
- Many colonial establishments became independent.
- USA used nuclear weapon on Japan.
- Nuclear Arm race started.

33. Soil erosion leads to many problems. How?

- 1) Soil erosion leads to accumulation of silt in the river beds, thereby Causing floods.
- 2) With accumulation of silt in river course changing direction of rivers course.
- 3) Due to accumulation of silt, the storage capacity of the reservoirs and lakes get reduced.
- 4) Due to soil erosion, the volume of water percolating down gets reduced.
- 5) Natural springs dry up. (Vegetation dry up)
- 6) Loss of fertility of the soil,
- 7) Agricultural productivity is reduced,
- 8) Groundwater reduced,
- 9) Drought increase,
- 10) Harm of Vegetation.

V. Answer the following questions in about eight sentences / points each : $4 \times 4 = 16$

34. Explain the role of Subhash Chandra Bose in the Indian Freedom Struggle.

- The efforts of Subhash Chandra Bose are unparalleled or milestone.
- Revolutionary fighter,
- 4th rank in the Indian Civil Services examination,
- He rejected the prestigious post in the British Service,
- Took an active part in the freedom struggle.
- He was popularly called Netaji.

- Organized the Indians in abroad.
- Travelled to Vienna, Berlin, Rome, Istanbul and other countries, organize Indians for support their motherland.
- Nehru & Subhash Chandra Bose established the Congress Socialist Party in 1934.
- He was the President at the Haripur Session of the Indian National Congress in 1938.
- A difference of opinion arose between Gandhiji & Subhash Chandra Bose
- Bose objected to Gandhiji not request international help
- President at the Tripuri Indian National Congress Session in 1939.
- The gap between Gandhiji and Subhash widened,
- Stay within the Congress and fight the British, suffered a setback.
- Disappointed with the Congress and Gandhiji's techniques
- Netaji left the Congress & established a separate party called Forward Block
- This party aimed to bring in progressive, fast changes.
- He opposed India's participation in World War II on the side of the British.
- As a result, he was arrested by the British.
- Escaped from house-arrest & left for Germany.
- He gained the support of the German dictator Hitler
- Establish an army with the help of Indian war criminals in Germany.
- Through Azad Hind Radio, he broadcast his speeches to the Indians.
- Ras Behari Bose gave up the leadership of the INA to Subhash Chandra Bose at Tokyo.
- He gave the call "Delhi Chalo!"
- Said, "Give me blood, I will give you freedom!"
- Ladies wing in the INA named Jhansi Regiment.
- Captain Lakshmi was the Commandant of this regiment.
- Planned a military strategy through Rangoon to capture Delhi
- They began an armed attack on the Burma border.
- Fierce fighting took place between the British and the INA.
- In the midst of this, Subhash died in a plane accident.
- **OR Explain the achievements of Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV.**
- Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV assumed power legally in 1902.
- Under his rule, the Diwans rendered selfless service.
- Interested in spreading education
- Abolished fees in primary schools.
- Helped girls' education.
- Established Mysore University
- Established Indian Institute of Science.
- Scholarships was given to education for foreign countries.
- Special attention for development of Irrigation.
- A barrage was constructed across Cauvery near Belagola.
- New railway lines were laid.
- Legislative council was formed
- Many small & large-scale industries were started.
- Iron & Steel Factory, Cement Factory, Paper mills at Bhadravathi, Sugar Factory at Mandya. Sandal oil factory at Mysore, Soap factory at Bangalore. Chemical & Fertilisers factory at Belagola and so on.
- Encouraged musicians, fine arts, Art & Architecture
- like Shyama sastry, M. Hiriyantha, Veena Seshanna, Sambayya, Bidaram Krishnappa, Muttaiah Bhagavathar, Vasudevacharya, T. Chowdaiah.
- Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV was a Simple, natured & efficient administrator.
- Mysore became a 'Model State' due to his administration.
- Mahatma Gandhiji called him 'Rajashri'.

35. How did the first war of Indian Independence influence Indians?

- Rule of East India Company ended.
- The Administration was taken over directly by the Queen of England.
- The administrative responsibility was handed over to the Secretary of Indian Affairs in the British Parliament.
- In 1858, the Queen of England made a declaration.
- The agreements made by the East India Company with the kings were accepted.
- Ambitious expansion plans had to be given up.
- A stable government had to be provided to Indians.
- There would be equality before law.
- Promised religious tolerance.
- Not to interfere in religious matters.
- The British realized that peaceful rule was not possible without support, trust & confidence of the Indians.
- This gives new route to Indian freedom movement.
- Indians understood the inevitability of finding alternative routes to obtain freedom from the British.
- Establishing many organisation,
- Administrative changes.
- People organised themselves to protect their interest,
- The Involvement of Indians in the process of law making began through the act of 1861.
- The new educated class emerged,
- Established the Indian National Congress.

36. Forests are important resources to both man and environment. Justify.

- 1) Pure air, food and fodder is provided.
- 2) It brings good rainfall.
- 3) It controls soil erosion.
- 4) It is the shelter house for animals and birds.
- 5) Medicinal plants are found in abundance.
- 6) It attracts tourists.
- 7) It provides employment opportunities.
- 8) It controls ecological balance.
- 9) Protects bio-diversity,
- 10) Provides forest products,
- 11) Increases fertility of soil.

37. What measures were taken to improve the status of women in India?

- ◆ The ministry of women & child welfare have been started,
- ◆ National & State women's commission have been established,
- ◆ Women development corporation has been set up at state level.
- ◆ Reservation for women,
- ◆ Sakhi one stop centre started,
- ◆ Women violence protection domestic Act 2005,
- ◆ "Prohibition of sexual harassment of women in working place" Act 2013
- ◆ In Karnataka 50% of seats reserved for women in local self governments.
- ◆ Women Helpline number 1091,
- ◆ Parliament has passed Nari Shakti Vandana Adiniyam act giving 33% of reservation to women in Lok sabha & State Legislative assemblies.
- ◆ Women education,
- ◆ Women empowerment

VI. 38. In the outline map of India provided to you mark any five among the following : $1 \times 5 = 5$

- a) Coromandel Coast,
- b) Bhakra Nangal project,
- c) Kandla Port
- d) Jamshedpur
- e) River Narmada
- f) Guwahati,
- g) Bhadravathi

