




FOR 2021 EXAM

SSLC

SOCIAL SCIENCE

(NEW VERSION)

THREE IN ONE

-  MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS
-  FILL IN THE BLANKS
-  ONE MARK QUESTIONS

Based on the reduced syllabus &
As Per New Pattern by the KSEEB

HISTORY

prasanth kumar royal's

HISTORY

Chapter - 1: ADVENT OF EUROPEANS TO INDIA

I. Four alternatives are given for each of the following questions / incomplete statements. Only one of them is correct or most appropriate. Choose the correct alternative and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet.

1. The "Gate of European trade" was

- a) Italy
- b) France
- c) Constantinople**
- d) Calicut

2. Vasco-da-Gama reached India in

- a) 1498**
- b) 1489
- c) 1495
- d) 1484

3. "Blue Water Policy" was introduced by

- a) Robert Clive
- b) Francisco De Almeida**
- c) Dupleix
- d) Vasco da Gama

4. French established their first factory in

- a) Mahe
- b) Machilipatnam
- c) Surat**
- d) Chandranagara

5. _____ accorded the Dewani rights over Bengal to British

- a) Shah Alam II**

- b) Ali Khan
- c) Shah Alam I
- d) Mir Jafar

6. Dual government was introduced by

- a) Dupleix
- b) Lord Wellesley
- c) **Robert Clive**
- d) Lord Dalhousie

7. Who laid the foundation of Portuguese power in India?

- a) Vasco da Gama
- b) Bartholomew Diaz
- c) **Alfonso de Albuquerque**
- d) Almedia

- a) Dutch
- b) **Portugal**
- c) France
- d) Britain

9. In 1453 Constantinople captured by _____

- a) The French
- b) **The Turks**
- c) The Dutch
- d) The British

10. The first fort constructed by the British in India was _____

- a) Fort St. William
- b) **Fort St. George**
- c) Agra fort

d) Fort St. David

11. Who among the following Europeans were the last to come to India as traders?

a) The British

b) The French

c) The Danish

d) The Portuguese

12. Tranqueber on the TamilNadu coast was a trade centre of the _____

a) The Portuguese

b) The British

c) The French

d) The Danish

13. "Blue water policy" implemented by

a) Sir Thomas Roe

b) Alfonso Albuquerque

c) Queen Elizabeth

d) Francisco de Almeida

14. The people from Holland or Netherlands are

a) Dutch

b) French

c) English

d) Portuguese

15. Vasco da Gama a Portuguese sailor came from

a) Kappadu

b) Lisbon

c) Kerala

d) Calicut

16. Who had monopoly over trade in Asian countries in the middle ages?

- a) Italian merchants
- b) Arab merchants**
- c) Indian merchants
- d) Portuguese merchants

- a) Compass
- b) Astrolabes
- c) Anchor**
- d) Gunpowder

18. What was built in Egypt to connect the Red Sea and Mediterranean Sea

- a) Panama Canal
- b) Suez Canal**
- c) Both of these
- d) None of these

- a) Cape of Good Hope**
- b) Suez Canal
- c) Panama Canal
- d) None of these

20. Who established United East India Company in 1602?

- a) Portuguese
- b) Italians
- c) Romans
- d) Dutch**

I. Complete the following blanks with suitable answers:

1. In 1453, the Ottoman Turks occupied _____ city. (**Constantinople**)

3. The capital of French in India was _____ (Puducheri or Pondicherry)
4. The Dewani rights over Bengal were handed over to British by _____ (Sha Aalam-II)
5. The dual government policy was implemented by _____ in Bengal. (Robert Clive)
6. Bartholomew Diaz, a Portuguese sailor was patronized by _____ Prince Henry the navigator

II. Answer the following questions in one sentence each.

- 1) Mention the Indian spices which had great demand in Europe.
✚ Pepper, Cardamom, Ginger and many other spices
- 2) Which city is known as Gate of European Trade?
✚ Constantinople is known as Gate of European Trade.
- 3) Who had gained monopoly over the trade in Asian countries?
✚ Arab merchants had gained monopoly over the trade in Asian countries
- 4) Who had gained monopoly over trade in Europe?
✚ Italian traders had gained monopoly over trade in Europe.
- 5) Through which city Asian and Europe trade was taking place?
✚ Asian and Europe trade was taking place through the city of Constantinople.
- 6) When did the Ottoman Turks capture the city of Constantinople?
✚ In 1453 the Ottoman Turks captured the city of Constantinople.
- 7) Who captured the city of Constantinople?
✚ The Ottoman Turks captured the city of Constantinople.
- 8) The merchants felt that the trade was not profitable. Why?
✚
- 9) How Spain and Portugal were attempting to break the monopoly of Italian traders?
✚



12) Who was Vasco da Gama?

✚ Vasco da Gama was the Portuguese sailor.

13) How did Vasco da Gama come to India?

✚ Vasco da Gama left Lisbon and reached Kappadu near Calicut on the west coast of India in 1498.



15) Who were the first to re-establish trade between India and Europe?

✚ Portuguese were the first to re-establish trade between India and Europe.

16) Mention European Trade Companies who arrived India for trade?

✚ Portuguese, many Dutch, French and English



18) Who arrived in India as the Viceroy of Portuguese after Vasco da Gama?

✚ After Vasco da Gama, Francisco de Almeida arrived in India as the Viceroy of Portuguese.

19) Who implemented “Blue Water Policy”?

✚ Francisco de Almeida implemented “Blue Water Policy”.

20) Why did Francisco de Almeida implement “Blue Water Policy”?

✚ He implemented “Blue Water Policy” in order to establish the supremacy over the Sea instead of supremacy over lands.

21) Who came after Francisco de Almeida?

✚ Alfonso de Albuquerque came after Almeida.

22) Who is considered as the real founder of Portuguese Empire in India?

✚ Alfonso de Albuquerque is considered as the real founder of Portuguese Empire in India.

23) Who waged a battle against the Sultan of Bijapur in CE 1510 and won Goa?

✚ Alfonso de Albuquerque waged a battle against the Sultan of Bijapur in CE1510 and won Goa.

- 24) Which was the administrative centre of Portuguese administration in India?
- ✚ Goa was the administrative centre of Portuguese administration in India.
- ✚
- 26) When was Dutch East India Company started?
- ✚ Dutch East India Company was started in 1602.
- 27) Why was Dutch East India Company started?
- ✚ Dutch East India Company was started with the aim of doing business with eastern countries and entered countries like India, Java, Sumatra, Indonesia and spices rich islands.
- 28) How did the Dutch break the monopoly of Portuguese in India?
- ✚ They established warehouses in Surat, Broach, Kambe, Kochin, Nagapatanim, Masulipatanam and Chinsor and other places in India. With this they broke the monopoly of Portuguese in India.
- 29) Why did the Dutch limit themselves to Spice rich Islands?
- ✚ They were unable to face competition from English and French.
- 30) Who issued a royal charter authorizing East India Company to trade with Eastern Countries for fifteen years?
- ✚ Queen Elizabeth issued a royal charter authorizing East India Company to trade with Eastern Countries for fifteen years.
- 31) Who issued a royal permission to English to establish their first warehouse of factory at Surat?
- ✚ The Mughal Emperor Jahangir issued a royal permission to English to establish their first warehouse of factory at Surat.
- 32) Who was Sir Thomas Roe?
- ✚ Sir Thomas Roe was the royal ambassador from the court of James I.
- 33) Name the royal ambassador from the court of James I who visited the court of Jahangir?
- ✚ The royal ambassador from the court of James I who visited the court of Jahangir was Sir Thomas Roe.
- 34) How did the English establish a strong fort named St. George Fort?

- ✚ English took Madaras from the King of Chandragiri and established a strong fort named St. George Fort.
- 35) Who gave Bombay as an annual rent of ten pounds a year to East India Company?
- ✚ Charles II, the Prince of England, gave Bombay as an annual rent of ten pounds a year to East India Company.
- 36) Name the Presidencies of the British.
- ✚ Bombay, Madras and Calcutta
- 37) When was French East India Company started?
- ✚ French East India Company was started in 1664.
- 38) Which is the first factory of the French?
- ✚ Surat
- 39) Name the factories of French.
- ✚ Machilipatnam, Chandranagara, Mahe, Karaikallu, Cossimbazar, Balasur.
- 40) Who was Dupleix?
- ✚ Dupleix was the French Governor General
- 41) Why did the Portuguese and Dutch withdraw from India by 18th century?
- ✚ The Portuguese and Dutch withdrawn from India because they were unable to withstand the competition from French and English by 18th century
- 42) When was the Battle of Buxar fought?
- ✚ The Battle of Buxar was fought in 1764.
- 43) Who brought in “Dual-government” concept?
- ✚ Robert Clive brought in “Dual-government” concept.

Chapter - 2: THE EXTENSION OF THE BRITISH RULE

I. Four alternatives are given for each of the following questions / incomplete statements. Only one of them is correct or most appropriate. Choose the correct alternative and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet.

1. Through these wars, the English had made other Europeans countries not to challenge them in India.

- a) **Carnatic wars**
- b) Anglo Maratha war
- c) Anglo Mysore war
- d) Plassey and Buxar war

2. The first Anglo Maratha war ended by this treaty.

- a) Mangalore treaty
- b) Srirangapattana
- c) **Salbai treaty**
- d) Bassein treaty

3. Peshwa Bajirao II accepted the doctrine of subsidiary alliance after signing the following treaty.

- a) Mangalore treaty
- b) Srirangapattana
- c) Salbai treaty
- d) **Bassein treaty**

4. The person who revolt against the British in Multan was.

- a) **Moolraj**
- b) Chattar singh Attariwala
- c) Gulab Singh
- d) Ranjith Singh

5. The last Peshwa of Maratha was.

- a) **Bajirao II**

- b) Madavrao
- c) Balaji Bajirao
- d) Balaji vishwanath

6. The opponents to the British in the North West region of India were.

- a) The Maratha
- b) The Sikhs**
- c) The Mughals
- d) Hyder Ali

7. This is the treaty of Anglo Sikh war.

- a) Continuous Friendship Pact
- b) Lahore agreement**
- c) Salbai treaty
- d) Bassein treaty

8. The Sikhs were organised in the early 19th century by.

- a) Duleep Singh
- b) Sangram simha
- c) Gulab Singh
- d) Ranjith Singh**

9. The humiliating 'Lahore agreement' ended.

- a) First Anglo-Maratha war
- b) Third Anglo-Maratha war
- c) Second Anglo-Maratha war
- d) First Anglo-Sikh war**

10. The British signed the continuous friendship pact with the.

- a) Duleep Singh
- b) Baji Rao II
- c) Gulab Singh
- d) Ranjith Singh**

11. The British residency in pune was attacked and burnt it down by.

- a) Raghobha
- b) Baji Rao II**
- c) Nizam of Hyderabad
- d) Ranjith Singh

12. The Son of Peshwa Narayan Rao was.

- a) Nana Padnavis
- b) Madhav Rao I
- c) Madhav Rao II**
- d) Ragunatha Rao

13. To bring Madhav Rao II as Maratha peshwa a serious effort was made by.

- a) Raghobha
- b) The British
- c) The Maratha federation**
- d) Yeshwanth Rao Holkar

14. The death of Maratha strong man was a major setback to Marathas. He was

- a) Narayana Rao
- b) Madhav Rao I**
- c) Madhav Rao II
- d) Ragunatha Rao

15. Cora and Allahabad were given to Marathas by.

- a) Shah Alam II**
- b) Mir Jaffar
- c) Jahangir
- d) Shuja-Ud-Dowla

16. The treaty of Bassein was accepted by among the following.

- a) British and Madhava Rao II
- b) French and Madhava Rao II
- c) French and Baji Rao II
- d) British and Baji Rao II**

- a) The death of Aurangzeb
- b) The death of Ranjith Singh**
- c) The clashes between Sikh communities
- d) Lahore agreement

18. The descendent of Shivaji of Maratha Empire in 1818 was.

- a) Raghobha
- b) Narayan Rao
- c) Madhava Rao I
- d) Pratapa Simha**

19. The two places by name Koregaon and Ashti witnessed for..

- a) First Anglo-Maratha war
- b) Third Anglo-Maratha war**
- c) Second Anglo-Maratha war
- d) First Anglo-Sikh war

20. Who was declared as New Peshwa of Maratha after the end of First Anglo Maratha war?

- a) Narayana Rao
- b) Madhav Rao I
- c) Madhav Rao II**
- d) Ragonatha Rao

II. Answer the following questions in one sentence each.

1. Which agreement ended the First Anglo Maratha War?

✚ At the end of First Anglo-Maratha war, Salabai agreement was entered between Marathas and British.

2. Who gave Kora and Alahabad to Marathas?

✚ Sha Aalam II gave Kora and Alahabad to Marathas

3. Which incident was a major setback to Marathas?

✚ The death of Maratha strong man Madhav Rao Peshwa was a major setback to Marathas.

4. Who murdered Narayanrao?

✚ Narayanrao was murdered by his uncle Raghobha (Ragunatha Rao).

5. By which agreement First Anglo-Maratha War ended?

✚ First Anglo-Maratha War ended by the treaty of “Salbai Agreement”.

6. Who was named as Peshwa after the First Anglo-Maratha War?

✚ Madhav Rao II was named as the Peshwa after First Anglo-Maratha War.

7. What was the main reason for Second Anglo-Maratha War?

✚ The differences among the Maratha Chieftains was the reason for this war.

8. By which agreement second Anglo-Maratha War ended?

✚ The second Anglo-Maratha War ended by the treaty Treaty of Bassein.

9. Between whom Lahore Agreement was signed?

✚ Lahore Agreement was signed between the British and Sikhs.

10. Who merged the state of Punjab with the British Empire?

✚ Lord Dalhousie merged the state of Punjab with the British Empire.

Chapter – 3: THE IMPACT OF BRITISH RULE IN INDIA

I. Four alternatives are given for each of the following questions / incomplete statements. Only one of them is correct or most appropriate. Choose the correct alternative and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet.

1. Who started the Civil Service System in India....?

- a) Lord Dalhousie
- b) Mackaley
- c) Lord Cornwallis**
- d) Lord Wellesley

2. To control the corruption of East India company employees..... Act was implemented

- a) RTI Act
- b) Lokayukta
- c) Regulating Act**
- d) Pitt's India Act

3. To provide education to civil service lord Cornwallis established..... College in kolkatta

- a) Fort William**
- b) Fort Sabastian
- c) Fort Thomas
- d) Fort Samson

4. Every Indian is a corrupt... who said this....

- a) Charles wood
- b) Mackaley
- c) Cornwallis**
- d) Robert Clive

5. In India Judicial system was introduced by..... British officer

- a) Cornwallis
- b) Warren Hastings**
- c) Warren Buffett

d) William Jones

6. In India who gave more importance to modern education....

a) William Bentinck

b) Mackaley

c) Warren Hestings

d) Charles Grant

7. In 1792established Sanskrit college at Banaras

a) Pile

b) Charles wood

c) Jonathan Dunkon

d) Charles Grant

8. Lord Dalhousie established Universities at.....

a) Kolkatta , Bombay , Madras

b) Bombay , Bangalore, Madras

c) Hyderabad , Delhi , Meerut

d) Punjab , Bombay , Bihar

9. Which Britishman's report laid foundation to Modern education System in India....

a) Mackaley s report

b) Charles wood report

c) Simon's report

d) Thomson's report

10. One nation concept developed among Indians... Because of

a) British Administration

b) Kingship Administration

c) French Administration

d) Portuguese Administration

11. Administration of Civil service System in India has been Introduced By

- a) Lord Dalhousie
- b) Lord Cornwallis**
- c) Lord Rippon
- d) Lord Canning

12. Fort William Collage has been established in Kolkata.. Because

- a) Benefit to Military
- b) Benefit of Collecting land tax
- c) Benefit of Civil service aspirants**
- d) Technological Development

13. Who introduced the police system first in India?

- a) Lord Canning
- b) Lord Bentinck
- c) Lord Litton
- d) Lord Cornwallis**

14. Who created the post of Superintendent of Police?

- a) Lord Macaulay
- b) Lord Mount Batten
- c) Lord Irwin
- d) Lord Cornwallis**

15. Name the British officer who supported the modern education in India

- a) Lord Cornwallis
- b) Lord Curzon
- c) Lord Warren Hastings**
- d) Lord Mount Batten

16. Creation of a new class of Indians who are Indian by body but British in intelligence, opinion and taste". Who said this statement?

- a) Lord Cornwallis
- b) Lord Irwin

- c) Lord Dalhousie
- d) Lord Macaulay**

17. Diwani Rights of Bengal was handed over to British By

- a) Shah Alam 2**
- b) Bahadur Shah
- c) Akbar
- d) Shahajahan

18. Faujdari Adalat istype of court

- a) Criminal**
- b) Civil
- c) Administration
- d) Law and order

19. The British government accepted the recommendations 1857 and the military system was redesigned according to

- a) Police Commission law
- b) Peel recommendations**
- c) Superintendent Commission
- d) Indian revenue Commission

20. "Creation of new class of Indians who are Indians by body but British in intelligence opinion and taste" this statement associated with

- a) Wood's dispatch
- b) Macaulay report**
- c) Regulation act
- d) Dual Govt

21. He pointed Lord Macaulay as the member of Executive committee and chairperson of education committee of British

- a) Lord William Bentinck**
- b) Lord Wellesley
- c) Lord Cornwallis
- d) Warren Hastings

22. He implemented two types of courts in India

- a) Warren Hastings**
- b) Lord Cornwallis
- c) Lord Wellesley
- d) Lord William Bentinck

23. Cornwallis divided district administration Centre under Kotwal and every village under

- a) Peon b) Deshmukh c) Deshpandey **d) Choukidar**

24. British education Brought fresh thinking in young minds by these writers

- a) Mk Gandhi b) Sarojini Naidu and Annie Besant
c) Rabindranath Tagore **d) Rousseau and Montesque**

25. He Facilitated modern education in India and started the Calcutta Madrasa

- a) Warren Hastings** b) Lord Cornwallis
c) Lord Wellesley d) Dalhousie

26. During British administration Criminal courts were under

- a) Kotwal b) Superintendent of police c) Judge **d) Qajis**

27. Department of British magistrates started in

- a) 1781** b) 1782 c) 1783 d) 1784

28. He took administration in 1772 as first governor of British Government

- a) Warren Hastings** b) Lord Canning
c) Dalhousie d) Lord Cornwallis

29. It allowed suitable education qualification for the post in police system

- a) Peel Commission b) Police law act
c) Police commission law 1902 d) Police act 1903

30. Diwani Adalat is a

- a) Criminal court **b) Civil court** c) Consumer court d) Civil service

II. Answer the following questions in one sentence each:

1. Who introduced the administration of civil services?

-  Lord Cornwallis introduced the administration of civil services.

2. What is the aim of regulating act?

✚ The aim of regulating act is to enforce control.

3. Who opened Fort William College in Calcutta?

✚ Lord Cornwallis opened Fort William College in Calcutta

4. Why did Lord Cornwallis open Fort William College in Calcutta?

✚ Lord Cornwallis opened Fort William College in Calcutta for the benefit of people aspiring to join Civil Services.

5. Who argued “All the natives of Hindustan are completely corrupt”?

✚ Lord Cornwallis argued “All the natives of Hindustan are completely corrupt”

6. What is Diwani Right?

✚ Diwani Right is the authority to collect land taxes to the British.

7. What is “A Dewani Aadalat” and “A Fouzadarsi Aadalat”?

✚ “A Dewani Aadalat” is a civil court and “A Fouzadarsi Aadalat” is a criminal court.

8. Who implemented the efficient Police System in India for the first time?

✚ Lord Cornwallis implemented the efficient Police System in India for the first time.

9. What is the main duty of Kotwal?

✚ Kotwal was made accountable for thefts, crimes and other law violations at village level.

10. Who facilitated the expansion of the modern education in India?

✚ Warren Hastings facilitated the expansion of the modern education in India.

11. Who started Calcutta Madarasa?

✚ Warren Hastings started Calcutta Madarasa.

12. Who started Sanskrit College in Banaras?

✚ Jonathan Duncan, a British individual started Sanskrit College in Banaras.

13. Who pressed for the universalization of British education in India?

✚ Charles Grant who pressed for the universalization of British education in India.

Chapter - 4: OPPOSITION TO BRITISH RULE IN KARNATAKA

I. Four alternatives are given for each of the following questions / incomplete statements. Only one of them is correct or most appropriate. Choose the correct alternative and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet.

1. Hyder Ali died in this battle

- a) **Battle of Porto Nova**
- b) Battle of Plassey
- c) Battle of Madurai
- d) Battle of Madrass

2. Tippu Sultan sought French help during this war

- a) First Anglo Mysore
- b) Second Anglo Mysore
- c) Third Anglo Mysore
- d) **Fourth Anglo Mysore**

3. Dondiya Wagh birth place

- a) **Chennagiri**
- b) Shimoga
- c) Harihara
- d) Savanur

4. He made attempt to capture Kittur

- a) Wellesley
- b) Thake Ray
- c) **Karnel Deak**
- d) Meadeas Tailor

5. A political agent appointed to Surapura

- a) **Meadeas Tailor**
- b) Warren Hastings
- c) Kernel Deak

d) Cornwallis

a) Meadeas Tailor

b) Cambell

c) Kernel Deak

d) Thackeray

7. He was the Zamindar and organized farmers to fight against Nizam in Koppal

a) Venkatappa

b) Puttabasappa

c) Sangolli Rayanna

d) Veerappa

8. Bedas of Halagali rebelled against British due to

a) British banned usage of weapons

b) Land tax policy

c) Ban of hunting

d) Due to exploitation

9. Political instability created in Amarasulya due to

a) King of Haleri dynasty was dethroned

b) Death of Swami Aparampura

c) Due to formers Revolt

d) Land tax policy

10. Adopt son of Chennamma of Kittur

a) Shivalinga rudra Sarja

b) Shivalingappa

c) Basavalingappa

d) Sangolli Rayanna

11. Tippu Sultan died in

- a) 1788
- b) 1799**
- c) 1780
- d) 1794

12. "18 century in Indian history is considered as the century of political problems" because

- a) The death of Aurangzeb**
- b) The death of Tippu Sultan
- c) Emergence of Tippu Sultan
- d) Emergence of Aurangzeb

13. British attacked by Mahe which was under Haider Ali is the reason for

- a) First Anglo Mysore war
- b) Second Anglo Mysore**
- c) Third Anglo Mysore
- d) Fourth Anglo Mysore

14. British entered into an agreement tri party Alliance in First Anglo Mysore with

- a) Sikh and Maratha
- b) Maratha and Mysore Wodeyar
- c) Nizam and French
- d) Maratha and Nizam**

15. He conducted survey of Surapura

- a) Meadeas Tailor**
- b) Kernel Deak
- c) Thackeray
- d) Campbell

16. First Anglo Mysore ended with

- a) Madrass agreement**

- b) Pune agreement
- c) Basin agreement
- d) Bombay agreement

17. Second Anglo Mysore ended with

- a) Salbai
- b) Goa
- c) **Mangalore**
- d) Haripur

18. Third Anglo Mysore ended with

- a) **Srirangapatnam Treaty**
- b) Mysore
- c) Madrass agreement
- d) Bombay agreement

19. He took leadership of rebellion of Amarasulya presenting himself as Swami Apa Rampura

- a) **Puttabasappa**
- b) Laxmappa
- c) Bangarasa
- d) Appayya gouda

20. Dondiya Wagh died in

- a) Mysore
- b) Harihara
- c) **Konagall**
- d) Savanur

21. Which Mysore Wodeyar death created the various political problems in Mysore state?

- a) **Chikkadevaraj Wodeyar**
- b) NanjaRajaiah
- c) Krishnaraya
- d) Raja Wodeyar

22. Name the boy adopted by Kittur Chenamma?

- a) **Shivalingappa**
- b) Sangolli Rayanna
- c) Malla Sarja
- d) Rudrappa

23. Name the Rani Chenamma's patriot soldier who fight against British?

- a) Shivalingappa
- b) Mallasarja
- c) **Sangoli Rayanna**
- d) Ramappa

24. Amara Sulya rebellion was basically which type of rebellion?

- a) **Farmers Rebellion**
- b) Soldiers Revolt
- c) Workers Rebellion
- d) Tribal Rebellion

25. Name the person popularly known as Kalyana swami, Swami Aparampara in Kodagu who fight against British

- a) Dondiya Wagh
- b) Appaiah Gowda
- c) Ramappa
- d) **Puttabasappa**

26. Whom will British appointed has their political agent in Surapura?

- a) **Medos Taylor**
- b) Robert
- c) Kittel
- d) Robert

27. Name the king of Surapura who usually presented as the leader of 1857 revolution in Karnataka by the historians?

- a) Rudra Nayaka
- b) Venkatappa Nayaka**
- c) Guddemane Appaiah
- d) Dondiya

28. Name the Zamindar who rebelled against British in Koppal

- a) Rudrappa
- b) Ramappa
- c) Surappa
- d) Veerappa**

29. Identify the Century of Political problems

- a) 16th Century
- b) 17th Century
- c) 18th Century**
- d) 19th Century

30. 18th Century is known as Century of political problems in India... Because

- a) Death of Akbar
- b) Death of Aurangzeb**

31. The Governor General of British in Third Anglo Mysore war was

- a) Lord Wellesley
- b) Lord William Bentley
- c) Lord Cornwallis**
- d) Lord Dalhousie

II. Complete the following blanks with suitable answers:

1. The First Anglo-Mysore war took place between _____ and _____ CE.
(Hyder Ali and The British in 1767)

2. The Second Anglo-Mysore war ended with _____ treaty. **(Mangalore)**
3. Kittur Chennamma adopted a boy named _____ **(Shivalingappa)**
4. Rayanna of Kittur state belonged to _____ village. **(Sangoli)**
5. Surapura is in the present district of _____ **(Yadgir)**
6. The Bedas of _____ village of Belgaum district rebelled against the British. **(Halagali)**
7. The Amara Sulya rebellion was basically a _____ rebellion **(Farmers rebellion)**

1. By which treaty the First Anglo-Mysore War came to an end?

✚ The First Anglo-Mysore War came to an end by the Madras Treaty

2. Which treaty ended the Second Anglo-Mysore War?

✚ The “Treaty of Mangalore” ended the Second Anglo-Mysore War

3. What is the main reason for the Second Anglo-Mysore War?

✚ The political situation in Travancore and Thanjavore was the reason behind the Second Anglo-Mysore war.

4. What is the main reason for the Third Anglo-Mysore War?

✚ The politics of Travancore was the main reason for the Third Anglo-Mysore War

5. Why Dondiya is called Wagh?

✚ He was called as the Wagh, the tiger, due to his bravery.

6. Where is Kittur?

✚ Kittur lies between the Dharwad and Belagum

7. Who is Shivalingarudra Sarja?

✚ Shivalingarudra Sarja is the son of Mallasarja and Chennamma

8. Who is the adopted son of Kittur rani Chennamma?

✚ The adopted son of Kittur rani Chennamma is Shivalingappa

9. Where was Chennamma imprisoned?

+ Chennamma was imprisoned at Bylahongala fort

10. Who remained an ideal person till today?

+ Chennamma remained an ideal person till today

11. Who raised a rebellion against the British in Surapura?

+ Venkatappa Nayaka, it raised a rebellion against the British in Surapura.

12. Who was known for his innovations in arms usage?

+ Hyder Ali was known for his innovations in arms usage.

13. How did Hyder Ali die?

+ Hyder Ali died due to illness during the war.

14. Whose ballads have kept the life and bravery alive till today?

+ Many ballads have kept the life and bravery of Rayanna alive till today

15. Why did Bedas of Hulagali rebel against the British?

+

16. Who rebelled against the British in Koppal?

+ Veerappa rebelled against the British in Koppal

Chapter - 5: SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS REFORMATION MOVEMENTS

I. Four alternatives are given for each of the following questions / incomplete statements. Only one of them is correct or most appropriate. Choose the correct alternative and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet.

1. Where did Dayananda Saraswathi started the Head office of Arya Samaja?
 - a) Lahore
 - b) Kolkata
 - c) Mumbai
 - d) Madras
2. How did Governor-General William Bentinck support Raja Ram Mohan Roy's fight against Sati system?
 - a) He provides Financial Support
 - b) He brought a law prohibiting Sati system**
 - c) He encouraged the Sati system
 - d) He himself practice the Sati system
3. Who published the journal Samvada Kaumudi?
 - a) Annie Besent
 - b) Jyothibha Phule
 - c) Dayananda Saraswathi
 - d) Raja Ram Mohan Roy**
4. Name the governor general who brought in law prohibiting Sati System
 - a) Lord Morley
 - b) Lord Macaulay
 - c) Lord William Bentinck**
 - d) Lord Cornwallis
5. The Activitie of Reconversion of people who had converted to Islam and Christianity from Hindu Religion by Dayananda Saraswathi is known as

- a) Arya Samaja
- b) Shuddhi Movement**
- c) Vaikom Movement
- d) Periyar Movement

6. Who started the newspaper 'New India'?

- a) Jyothibha Phule
- b) Dayananda Saraswathi
- c) Vivekananda
- d) Annie Besent**

7. Who wrote the book "Gulamagiri"?

- a) Jyothibha Phule**
- b) Annie Besent
- c) Dayananda Saraswathi
- d) Periyar

8. Who wrote the book "Satyarthha Prakasha?"

- a) Annie Besent
- b) Swami Dayananda Saraswathi**
- c) Swamy Vivekananda
- d) Periyar

9. The Aim of Aligarh Movement was

- a) Reformation of Muslims**
- b) Reformation of Shudras
- c) Reformation of Jains
- d) Reformation of Backward people

10. Ramakrishna Mission was established by

- a) Periyar
- b) Sri Narayana Guru
- c) Swami Vivekananda**

d) Annie Besent

11. Vaikom Movement is a

- a) Garden Entry movement
- b) Temple Entry movement**
- c) Classic movement
- d) Forest entry movement

12. Who established the Vaikom Movement?

- a) Swami Vivekananda
- b) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- c) Sri Narayan Guru**
- d) Jyothibha Phule

13. The main Aim of establishing Ramakrishna Mission was

- a) Spreading technology
- b) Spreading the teachings of Ramakrishna Paramahansa**
- c) Spreading the thoughts of Dayananda Saraswathi
- d) Spreading the preachings of Periyar

14. M. G. Ranade was active in this Social reformation institute

- a) Arya Samaja
- b) Brahmo Samaj
- c) Aligarh Movement
- d) Prarthana Samaj**

15. "Back to Vedas "call has been given by

- a) Swami Dayananda Saraswathi**
- b) Periyar
- c) Narayana Guru
- d) Vivekananda

16. The Main aim of Periyar Movement in TamilNadu was

- a) Providing Racial discrimination
- b) Providing reservations in Government job to Non-Brahmin classes people**
- c) Providing social hindrance
- d) Religious tolerance

17. Self-respect Movement was established by

- a) E. V. Ramaswamy Naicar**
- b) Narayana Guru
- c) Vivekananda
- d) Dayananda Saraswathi

18. The World religious Congress in 1893 was held at

- a) Chicago**
- b) London
- c) France
- d) New Delhi

19. Annie Besent was active in

- a) Theosophical Society**
- b) Aligarh Movement
- c) Periyar Movement
- d) Vaikom Movement

20. The Headquarters of Theosophical society is established at

- a) Adyar**
- b) Mumbai
- c) Lahore
- d) Kolkata

21. "White Men's Burden" means

- a) The responsibility make people as educated
- b) The Burden laid on French
- c) The responsibility of Social equality

d) The Responsibility of British to make Indians as Civilized People

22. Young Bengal Movement was founded by

- a) **Henry Louis Vivian Derozio**
- b) Lord Cornwallis
- c) Annie Besent
- d) Louis Philippe

23. Raja Ram Mohan Roy was Harbinger of modern India-who said it

- a) **Rabindranath Tagore**
- b) Mk Gandhi
- c) Raja ram Mohan Roy
- d) Ambedkar

24. He started "free thinking Debate association"

- a) Jyothibha Phule
- b) MK Gandhi
- c) **Derozio**
- d) Periyar

25. His old name was Moola Shankar

- a) **Dayanand Saraswati**
- b) Jyotiba Phule
- c) Periyar
- d) Rajaram mohan roy

26. Shuddi Movement associated with

- a) Brahma Samaj
- b) **Arya samaj**
- c) Prarthana samaj
- d) Sathya shodak Samaj

27. Mohammedan Anglo Oriental College at Aligarh now it was named as

- a) Delhi University
- b) Madrass University
- c) Nalanda University
- d) Aligarh University**

28. He stressed on education, Yoga, meditation and prayer

- a) Raja ram Mohan Roy
- b) Dayananda Saraswati
- c) Vivekananda**
- d) Periyar

29. She became first woman president of INC in 1917

- a) Sarojini Naidu
- b) Annie Besant**
- c) HS Alcott
- d) Vijyalaxmi pandit

30. "one caste one religion one God" is associated with

- a) Narayan Dharma Paripalan Yogam**
- b) Arya samaj
- c) Satya shodak Samaj
- d) Periyar

31. He rejected Racial Supremacy and said Tamil is language of Dravidians

- a) Annie Besant
- b) EV Ramaswamy Naykar**
- c) EV Ramaswamy Ayyar
- d) Sri Narayan Dutt

32. Ramakrishna mission started because

- a) To carry the message and thoughts of Sri Ramakrishna**
- b) To spread spiritual knowledge
- c) To educate people

d) To carry message and thoughts of Vivekananda

33. Muslim community stayed away from the English education so this movement started

- a) Brahma Samaj
- b) Arya samaj
- c) Aligarh Movement**
- d) Theosophical society

34. Sathyartha Prakash written by

- a) Dayanand Saraswati**
- b) Rajaram mohan roy
- c) EV Ramaswamy
- d) Jyotiba Phule

35. "The British attempted to protect their economic and political interests under guise this theory

- a) Drain theory
- b) White man burden theory**
- c) Black man burden theory
- d) Reformation theory

II. Fill in the blanks with suitable answers:

1. The nineteenth century is called as _____ period (reformation)
2. Raja Ram Mohan Roy started _____ periodical (Samvada Komudhi)
3. The founder of Prarthana Samaj is _____ (Dr Athma Ram Panduranga)
4. The Young Bengal Movement was started by _____ (Henry Louis Vivian Derozio)
5. The Guru of Swami Vivekananda was _____ (Sri Ramakrishna Paramahansa)
6. The Anglo-Oriental College was established at _____ (Aligarh)

II. Answer the following questions in one sentence each:

1. What is "White Man's burden"?

✚ British believed that it is their duty to civilize Indian as a civilized class of people. This is known as “White Man’s burden”

2. Who started Athmiya Sabha?

✚ Raja Ram Mohan Roy started „Athmiya Sabha.

3. Who started „Brahmo Samaj”?

✚ Raja Ram Mohan Roy started Brahmo Samaj.

4. When was Brahmo Samaj started?

✚ Brahmo Samaj was started in 1828.

5. Name the journal published by Raja Ram Mohan Roy.

✚ The journal published by Raja Ram Mohan Roy is Samvada Komudhi

6. Who prohibited Sati System?

✚ Governor General William Bentinck prohibited Sati System.

7. When was Sati system prohibited?

✚ Sati system was prohibited in 1829

8. “Raj Ram Mohan Roy as the harbinger of modern India, progenitor of Indian Social Reformation movement, and „the prophet of Indian Nationalism”. Who said this?

✚ “Raj Ram Mohan Roy as the harbinger of modern India, progenitor of Indian Social Reformation movement, and „the prophet of Indian Nationalism” - Rabindranath Tagore said this.

9. Who started Young Bengal Movement?

✚ Young Bengal Movement was started by Henry Louis Vivian Derozio

10. Who started Arya Samaj?

✚ Dayananda Saraswathi started Arya Samaj.

11. What is the other name of Dayananda Saraswathi?

+ Moolashankar is the other name of Dayananda Saraswathi

12. Who were the parents of Dayananda Saraswathi?

+ His father was Amba Shankar Tiwari and mother Amruthabai

13. Name the book of Dayananda Saraswathi.

+ Sathyagraha Prakasha

14. Why Dayananda Saraswati declared “Back to Vedas”?

+ He realised that the remedies to the various maladies of India are present in Vedas. Hence, he declared “Back to Vedas”.

15. What was one of the important programmes of Arya Samaj?

+ “Shuddi Movement” was one of the important programmes of Arya Samaj

16. What is the aim of “Shuddi Movement”?

+ It aimed at reconversion of people who had converted to Islam and Christianity from Hinduism back to Hinduism.

17. Which radical leader of Indian Freedom Movement was influenced by the principles of Arya Samaj?

+ Lajapat Rai, a radical leader of Indian Freedom Movement was influenced by the principles of Arya Samaj

18. Who was the founder of Prarthana Samaj?

+ Prarthana Samaj was founded by Dr. Athma Ram Panduranga

19. Who started Sathya Shodhak Samaj?

+ Sathya Shodhak Samaj was founded by Mahatma Jyothibha Phule

20. Which are the books of Jyothibha Phule?

+ “Gulamagiri” and “Shetkarayacha Aasud”

21. Who started Aligarh Reformation Movement?

+ Sir Syed Ahmad Khan started Aligarh Reformation Movement

22. Who founded Ramakrishna Mission?

+ Swami Vivekananda founded Ramakrishna Mission at Belur

23. Why Swami Vivekananda start Ramakrishna Mission?

+ In order to spread the teachings of Ramakrishna Paramahansa, Swami Vivekananda founded Ramakrishna Mission.

24. When and where was World Religious Congress held?

+ World Religious Congress was held at Chicago city in 1893.

25. Who founded Theosophical Society?

+ Theosophical Society was founded by Madam Blavatsky and Colonel H.S. Olcott

26. Where is the Head office of Theosophical Society?

+ The Head office of Theosophical Society is at Adyar.

27. Who was called as “Shwetha Saraswathi”?

+ Annie Besant was called as “Shwetha Saraswathi”.

28. Name the periodicals of Annie Besant.

+ New India and Common Wealth

29. What is the aim of Sri Narayana Dharma ParipalanaYogam?

+ This movement aimed at strengthening the backward and exploited communities.

30. Who started Sri Narayana Dharma ParipalanaYogam?

+ Narayana Guru, Dr. Pallpu and Kumaran Assan

31. Who started „Viakom Movement”?

+ Narayana Guru and his companions started “Viakom Movement”

32. What is Viakom Movement?

+ Viakom Movement is a temple entry movement

33. Who started “Self-Respect Movement”?

+ E.V.Ramaswami Naicker started “Self-Respect Movement”

34. Who started Dravida Kalagam?

+ E.V.Ramaswami Naicker

35. Who is known as Periyar?

+ E.V.Ramaswami Naicker

36. Where was Congress of Religion held?

+ Congress of Religion was held at Paris

37. Why Annie Besant was called as “Shwetha Saraswathi”?

+ Translating Bagvath Geetha to English is one of the major achievements of her. So she was called as “Shwetha Saraswathi”.

38. Who started Home Rule League in 1916?

+ Annie Besant started Home Rule League in 1916

39. Who became the first women president of Indian National Congress?

+ Annie Besant became the first women president of Indian National Congress.

Chapter – 6: THE FIRST WAR OF INDIAN INDEPENDENCE (1857)

I. Four alternatives are given for each of the following questions / incomplete statements. Only one of them is correct or most appropriate. Choose the correct alternative and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet.

- The first war of India's independence held in the year
a) 1858 **b) 1857** c) 1899 d) 1757
- Inaam Commission introduced because
a) To give lands as gift **b) To take back gifted lands**
c) To cancel all honor d) To increase taxation
- Due to implementation of this policy Indian kings had to lose territories Satara, Jaipur, Udaipur
a) Subsidiary alliance b) Dual government
c) Doctrine of lapse d) Arms act
- Who was declared as the emperor of India during 1857 revolt?
a) Bahadur Sha II b) Mir Qasim
c) Mir Jaffar d) Aurangzeb
- English historians termed 1857 revolt as
a) Sepoy mutiny b) Sepoy uprising
c) Indians first revolt d) Rebellion
- Queen of England Proclamation held in the year
a) 1857 **b) 1858** c) 1859 d) 1800
- Assistant of Nana Saheb
a) Nawab of Awadh b) Mangal Pandey
c) Lakshmibai **d) Tantya Tope**
- British brought many Civil and criminal laws which were lot of partial. It is
a) Political cause b) Economic cause
c) Administration cause d) Military cause
- The court language of British
a) Sanskrit **b) English** c) Local language d) Persian
- Mangal Pandey was arrested and hang. Because

- a) He shot dead a British officer b) He rebelled against Local kings
c) He killed a soldier d) He introduced new guns

II. Fill in the blanks with suitable answers:

1. The Mutiny of 1857 was called as _____ by the British historians. (The Sepoy Mutiny)
2. The policy implemented by Dalhousie is _____ (the Doctrine of Lapse)
3. During the mutiny of 1857, _____ killed a British officer. (Mangal Pandey)
4. Jhansi Rani took over _____ from the British during her war against them. (Gwalior)

II. Answer the following questions in one sentence each:

1. What did The Indian Historians term 1857 revolt?

✚ The Indian Historians termed 1857 revolt as „First Indian Freedom Struggle

2. What did the English historian’s term 1857 revolt?

✚ The English historians termed it as The Sepoy Mutiny.

3. What is a type of new and improved guns started by the British?

✚ A type of new and improved guns is known as “Royal Enfield” guns.

4. Where did the 1857 revolt start?

✚ 1857 revolt started from Barackpur

5. Who was declared as the emperor of India during 1857 revolt?

✚ The Mughal King Bahadur Shah II was declared as the emperor of India during 1857 revolt.

6. Who led 1857 revolt in Kanpur?

✚ Nana Saheb led 1857 revolt in Kanpur

7. Who was Tatya Tope?

✚ Tatya Tope was the assistant of Nana Saheb

8. Why did Rani Lakshmi Bai declare war on the British?

✚ Rani Lakshmi Bai who was angered by the Doctrine of Lapse declared war on the British.

9. Who has a special place in the annals of Indian freedom struggle?

✚ Rani Lakshmi Bai has a special place in the annals of Indian freedom struggle.

10. What came to an end after 1857 revolt?

✚ The governance of East India Company came to an end after 1857 revolt.

11. To whom the administration of India was handed over after 1857 revolt?

✚ The administration of India was handed over to Secretary of Indian Affairs of the British Parliament

12. Who passed a declaration in CE 1858?

✚ The Queen of Britain passed a declaration in CE 1858.

Chapter – 7: FREEDOM MOVEMENT

I. Four alternatives are given for each of the following questions / incomplete statements. Only one of them is correct or most appropriate. Choose the correct alternative and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet.

1. Lord Lytton Vernacular Press Act passed to

c) **Curb independence of Press** d) Publish any article

2. Indian National Congress founded by

a) **AO Hume** b) WC Banerjee
c) Lord Cornwallis d) Lord Wellesley

3. The first president of INC

a) **WC Banerjee** b) AO Hume
c) Subhash Chandra Bose d) MK Gandhi

4. Drain theory introduced by

a) Bipin Chandra pal b) **Dadabhai Navroji**
c) MK Gandhi d) Subhash Chandra Bose

5. Identify the Radical leader

a) MG Ranade b) Surendra Sharma
c) WC Banerjee d) **Aurobindo Ghosh**

6. The group of congressmen who criticized soft stance of moderates is called

a) Congress leaders b) Moderates
c) **Radicals** d) Revolutionary

7. The Bengal division in

a) **1905** b) 1906

c) 1904

d) 1907

8. Bengal division held by

a) Lord Cornwallis

b) Lord Wellesley

c) Lord Dalhousie

d) Lord Curzon

9. Bengal division withdrew in

a) 1911

b) 1912

c) 1922

d) 1931

10. "Swaraj is my birthright I will have it" said by

a) Subhash Chandra Bose

b) Balagangadhar Tilak

c) MK Gandhi

d) Lala Lajpat Rai

11. Gita Rahasya is written by

a) Balagangadhar Tilak

b) Dayananda Saraswati

c) Jyothibha Phule

d) Vivekananda

12. They believed in violent method used guns and bombs to achieve goal

a) Radicals

b) Moderates

c) Terrorist

d) Revolutionaries

13. Revolutionaries started secret organization Lotus and Dagger in

a) India

b) USA

c) Germany

d) England

14. Radical who later became revolutionaries?

a) Bhagat Singh

b) Kudiram Bose

c) Aurobindo Ghosh

d) Madam Cama

15. They used to table their demands within constitutional framework

a) Moderates

b) Radicals

c) Revolutionary

d) Socialist

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable answers:

1. The Indian National Congress was found in the year _____ (1885)
2. The Drain Theory was forwarded by _____ (Dadabhai Naoroji)
3. Swarajya is my birth right was declared by _____ (Balagangadhar Tilak)
4. Balagangadhar Tilak published _____ newspaper in Marathi. (Kesari)
5. A secret organization by name “Abhinava Bharathi” belonged _____ (Revolutionaries)

II. Answer the following questions in one sentence each:

1. Mention the associations which were started after The First War of Indian Independence.
✚ “The Hindu Mela”, “All Indian Association”, “Poona Public Sabha” and “The Indian Association”
2. Who implemented Vernacular Press Act?
✚ Lord Litton implemented Vernacular Press Act
3. Who was the first president of The Indian National Congress?
✚ W.C. Banerjee was the first president of The Indian National Congress.
4. Who started was the first president of The Indian National Congress?
✚ A.O.Hume
5. What is the Age of Moderates?
✚ Traditionally, the first twenty years of the Indian National Congress is called as the Age of Moderates
6. Mention the leaders of moderates.
✚ W.C Banerjee, M.G.Ranade, Surendranath Banerjee, Dadabhai Navroji, Gopala Krishna Gokale
7. What is “Drain Theory”?

- ✚ Moderates explained the drain of resources of India into England through scientific statistics and called it “Drain Theory”

8. What is the Age of Liberal Nationalism?

- ✚ The period of Moderates is called as the Age of Liberal Nationalism.

9. Who were known as “Political Beggars”?

- ✚ Moderates were known as “Political Beggars”.

10. Mention the leaders of Radicals

- ✚ Aurobindo Gosh, Bipin Chandra Pal, Lal Lajapath Roy and Balgangadhar Tilak

11. Who divided Bengal?

- ✚ Viceroy Lord Curzon divided Bengal.

12. Why did Lord Curzon divide Bengal?

- ✚ The Anti-British sentiment was dominant in Bengal and it was the centre of Anti-British protests. In order to suppress these developments, Viceroy Lord Curzon thought of dividing Bengal

13. When was Bengal divided?

- ✚ Bengal was divided in 1905

14. Who declared “Swaraj is My Birth Right. I would definitely get it back”.

- ✚ Tilak declared “Swaraj is My Birth Right. I would definitely get it back”.

15. When was Muslim league started?

- ✚ Muslim league was started in 1906

16. Mention the newspapers of Tilak.

- ✚ Tilak published “Kesari” in Marathi and “Maratha” in English languages.

17. Who wrote Geetharahasya?

- ✚ Tilak wrote a book “Geetharahasya”

18. Mention a secret organization founded in England?

+ A secret organization named „Lotus and Dragger“ was founded in England.

19. Mention an important Revolutionaries leaders.

+ Aurobindo Gosh, V.D. Saavarkar, Ashwini kumar Datta, Rajanarayana Bose, Rajaguru, Ras Bihari Gosh, Madam Cama, Kudiram Bose, Ramprasad Bismil, Bagath Singh, Chandrashekar Azad, Jatin Das and others.

Prasanth Kumar Royals

Chapter – 8: ERA OF GANDHI AND NATIONAL MOVEMENT

I. Four alternatives are given for each of the following questions / incomplete statements. Only one of them is correct or most appropriate. Choose the correct alternative and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet.

1. Kheda and Champaran Satyagraha started by
 - a) **Gandhi ji**
 - b) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - c) Radicals
 - d) Extremists
2. In India Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali started
 - a) Non-cooperation movement
 - b) Kheda Satyagraha
 - c) **Khilafat movement**
 - d) Direct action day
3. It Aim at educating people, opposing brutal incidence of British and Rowlatt Act withdrawal
 - a) **Non-cooperation movement**
 - b) Quit India movement
 - c) Khilafat movement
 - d) Dandi march
4. It was founded in 1923 by Motilal Nehru and CR Das
 - a) Socialist party
 - b) Janatha party
 - c) Muslim league
 - d) **Swaraj party**
5. Rabindranath Tagore returned knighthood during this time
 - a) Quit India movement
 - b) Dandi march
 - c) **Non-cooperation movement**
 - d) Champaran Satyagraha
6. It held in London in 1930 and Representation was given to untouchable community
 - a) **First round table conference**
 - b) Second round table conference
 - c) Third round table conference
 - d) Fourth round table conference
7. Gandhi gave a call to the fellow Indians "Do or die" during this movement
 - a) Non-cooperation movement
 - b) **Quit India movement**

- c) Civil disobedience movement d) Salt March
8. It was a temple entry Movement started by Ambedkar
- a) Mahad **b) Kalaram**
- c) Vaikom d) Self-respect Movement
9. Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhash Chandra Bose founded this party in 1934
- a) Communist party b) Republic party
- c) Socialist party** d) Forward bloc
10. He developed infrastructure and heavy industries through five year plans.
- a) Sardar Vallabhabai Patel **b) Jawaharlal Nehru**
- c) Indira Gandhi d) Lal Bahadur Shastri
11. Direct action day on August 16 1946 observed by
- a) Hindu Mahasabha **b) Muslim league**
- c) INC d) Moderates
12. British government sent him as viceroy to India to complete the process of handing over of the power to India in 1947
- a) Lord Cornwallis b) Lord Wellesley
- c) Mountbatten** d) Lord Canning
13. This commission mark the boundaries between two Nations India and Pakistan
- a) Mountbatten Commission **b) Radcliffe Commission**
- c) Durand Commission d) Simon commission
14. He became the President of Lahore session and declared Poorna Swaraj
- a) Jawaharlal Nehru** b) Motilal Nehru
- c) MK Gandhi d) Subhash Chandra Bose

15. Due to implementation of these during British administration was the reason for Tribal revolts

- a) **Land tax and forest policies**
- b) Communalism
- c) Inequality
- d) Political and administrative reasons

16. Quit India movement started in the year

- a) 1945
- b) 1942**
- c) 1941
- d) 1943

17. Gandhiji withdrew the Non-cooperation movement on February 12, 1922 due to this incident

- a) Jalianwala Bhag massacre
- b) Direct action day
- c) Vimukti Diwas
- d) Chauri Chaura incident**

18. He was the political Guru of Gandhiji

- a) Gopalkrishna Ghokale**
- b) Rabindranath Tagore
- c) Lala Lajpat Rai
- d) Surendranath Banerjee

19. Young India and Harijan periodicals started by

- a) BR Ambedkar
- b) Annie Besant
- c) MK Gandhi**
- d) Jawaharlal Nehru

20. MK Gandhi started Natal Indian Congress in

I. Fill in the blanks with appropriate answers:

1. Gandhiji was born in _____ (Porbandar)
2. Jalianwala Bhag massacre took place while protesting against _____ act. (Rowlatt Act)
3. The movement led by Ali brothers was _____ (Khilafath Movement)
4. A separate nation for Muslims was put forward by _____ (Muhammad Ali Jinnah)
5. The President of Indian National Congress session of 1929 was _____ (Jawaharlal Nehru)

6. Mahad and Kalaram movement was formed by _____ (Dr. B.R.Ambedkar)
7. The leadership of Indian National Army's Jhansi regiment was held by _____ (Captain Lakshmi)
8. Gandhiji held Salt Sathyagraha in _____ (1930)
9. Quit India movement took place in _____ (1942)
10. First Round Table Conference was held in _____ (1930)
11. Swaraj Party was founded in the year _____ (1923)
12. The president of Haripur session of Indian National Congress was _____ (Subhas Chandra Bose)
13. _____ is known as the Iron Man of India. (Sardar Vallabhabai Patel)

II. Answer the following questions in one sentence each:

1. Mention the period of Gandhian Era

✚ The period between 1920 and 1947 is the Gandhian Era

2. When and where was Gandhiji was born?

✚ Gandhiji was born on 2nd October, 1869 in Porbandar

3. Mention the parents of Gandhiji.

✚ Karmchand Gandhi and Putalibai

5. "You sent us unformed Gandhi and we sent back the Complete of Gandhi". Who said this?

✚

6. Who is the political Guru of Gandhiji?

✚ The political Guru of Gandhiji is Gokhale

7. Who started "Sabarmathi Ashrama"?

+ Gandhiji started “Sabarmathi Ashrama”

8. Why did Gandhi launch “Champaran Movement”?

+ Gandhi launched “Champaran Movement” in support of Indigo growers and made the British government accept the demands of the farmers.

9. What are the main strategies of Gandhiji in his struggles?

+ “Passive Resistance”, “Non-Violence”, and “Sathyagraha”

10. Mention the periodicals of Gandhiji.

+ “Young India” and “Harijan”.

11. Which is one of the major methods of protests of Gandhiji?

+ Sathyagraha is one of the major methods of protests of Gandhiji.

12. What is Satyagraha?

+ The word “Sathyagraha” means “the assertion of the truth”.

13. Which is the basic trait of Gandhi’s struggle?

+ Ahimsa is the basic trait of Gandhi’s struggle

14. When was Rowlatt Act implemented?

+ Rowlatt Act was implemented in 1919

15. Who were called as “Caliph”?

+ The Sultans of Turkey were called as “Caliph”.

16. Who started the Khilafath movement?

+ Muhammada Ali and Shaukath Ali started the Khilafath movement.

17. Who returned his “Knighthood”?

+ Rabindranath Tagore returned his “Knighthood”

18. Who started Swaraj Party?

✚ Swaraj party was found in 1923 by Motilal Nehru and C.R.Das.

19. When was Dandi March started?

✚ Dandi March was started in 1930.

20. When was the First Round Table Conference started?

✚ The First Round Table Conference was started in 1930.

21. What is “Communal Award”?

✚ Separate electoral constituencies for the untouchables is called “Communal Award”.

22. Between whom the Poona Pact was signed?

✚ Poona Pact was signed between Gandhiji and Ambedkar.

Chapter – 9: POST INDEPENDENT INDIA

I. Four alternatives are given for each of the following questions / incomplete statements. Only one of them is correct or most appropriate. Choose the correct alternative and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet.

1. Reorganization of states Commission president.

- a) Nanjundappa
- b) H N Kunzru
- c) K M Panikkar
- d) Fazal Ali**

2. How many princely states were in India?

- a) 560
- b) 561
- c) 562**
- d) 563

- a) Communal violence**
- b) Corruption
- c) inequality
- d) Terrorism

4. Hari Singh is associated with...

- a) Jammu and Kashmir**
- b) Junagadh
- c) Goa
- d) Hyderabad

5. This state remained as a union Territory till 1987, became a state later on.

- a) Goa**
- b) Pondicherry

- c) Mahe
- d) Kashmir

6. The Fazal Ali Commission was established in the year.

- a) 1935 C.E
- b) 1950 C.E
- c) 1947 C.E
- d) 1953 C.E**

7. The Phrases secular and socialist were added to constitution according to this amendment.

- a) 45th
- b) 47th
- c) 93rd
- d) 42nd**

8. The Government abolished the payment of Privy Purse in the year.

- a) 1947 C.E
- b) 1996 C.E
- c) 1969 C.E**
- d) 1973 C.E

9. Junagadh was merged with India in.

- a) 1947 C.E
- b) 1948 C.E
- c) 1950 C.E
- d) 1949 C.E**

10. Pondicherry was declared a union territory in.

- a) 1949 C.E
- b) 1963 C.E**
- c) 1987 C.E
- d) 1948 C.E

11. Andhra Pradesh was created in the year.

- a) **1953 C.E**
- b) 1954 C.E
- c) 1957 C.E
- d) 1973 C.E

12. The first state formed based on Language was.

- a) Karnataka
- b) Goa
- c) **Andhra Pradesh**
- d) Junagadh

13. The Mysore State was inaugurated in.

- a) Nov 1st 1953
- b) **Nov 1st 1956**
- c) Nov 1st 1957
- d) Nov 1st 1973

14. Govt of Karnataka sanctioned 3000 acre land for Tibetan refugees in this place

- a) Mysore
- b) **Bylakuppe**
- c) Mundagoda
- d) Bidar

15. He went on 54 days hunger strike for the creation of Vishal Andhra.

- a) ShriRamulu
- b) **Potti Sriramulu**
- c) Sundaresh
- d) Chandrashekhar

16. Portuguese had control over this place even after 1947.

- a) Junagadh

b) Goa

c) Pondicherry

d) Mumbai

17. How many refugees came to India during partition of India and Pakistan?

a) 7 million

b) 5 million

c) 6 million

d) 4 million

II. Fill in the blanks with appropriate answers;

1. The British government's last Governor General was _____ (Lord Mountbatten)

2. India's first Home minister was _____ (Vallabhabai Patel)

3. India's first President was _____ (Dr. Babu Rajendraprasad)

4. Pondicherry became a union territory in the year _____ (1963)

5. State Reorganization law was implemented in _____ year (1953)

II. Answer the following questions:

1. How many princely states were there in India?

✚ There were 562 princely states in India

2. Mention the princely states who refused to join India?

✚ Kashmir and Junaghad and Hyderabad

3. Who was the chairman Constitutional Drafting committee?

✚ Dr. B.R.Ambedkar was the chairman Constitutional Drafting committee

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

✚ Nehru was the first Prime Minister of Independent India

5. Where is the Tibetan refugees centre in Karnataka?

✚ The Tibetan refugees centre in Karnataka is at Bylukuppe

6. Who was the first Governor General of Independent India?

✚ Lord Mountbatten was the first Governor General of Independent India

7. Who became the first President of India?

✚ Dr. Babu Rajendraprasad became the first President of India.

8. Through which amendment to the Constitution, words “Secular and Socialist” were added?

✚ Through 42nd amendment to the Constitution, words “Secular and Socialist” were added

9. What is “Instrument of Accession”?

✚ Government of India through its “Instrument of Accession” offered an opportunity for the princely states to join federal structure of India.

10. Who is known as “Iron Man of India”?

✚ Vallabhabai Patel is known as “Iron Man of India”

11. Why Vallabhabai Patel is known as “Iron Man of India”?

✚ Vallabhabai Patel was successful in integrating the princely states to Indian federation. So he is known as “Iron Man of India”

12. When did Junagadh join Indian federation?

✚ Junagadh joined Indian federation in 1949

13. Why did Nizam refuse to join the Independent India?

✚ He wanted to remain independent and refused to join the Independent India.

14. Who are “Razacks”?

✚ The people angry with cruel army called “Razacks” which had the patronage of Nizam

15. What is “Pakistan Occupied Kashmir” (POK)?

✚ The North East part of Kashmir that was occupied by Pakistan continues to be with it and it is called “Pakistan Occupied Kashmir” (POK).

16. Mention the places which the French had control over them even after independence?

+ Pondicherry, Karikal, Mahe and Chandranagar

17. When did Pondicherry become Union Territory of India?

+ Pondicherry became Union Territory of India in 1963

18. Who died after 54 days of hunger strike demanding for Vishal Andhra?

+ Potti Sriramulu died after 54 days of hunger strike demanding for Vishal Andhra

19. When was “Reorganization of State Commission” was formed?

+ In 1953, “Reorganization of State Commission” was formed.

20. Mention the members of Reorganization of State Commission”.

+ Fazal Ali became the president, K.M.Pannikker and H.N. Kunjru became its members.

21. According to Reorganization of State Commission how many states and union territories were formed?

+ According to Reorganization of State Commission 14 states and 6 union territories were formed.

22. When did Vishala Mysore state come into existence?

+ Vishala Mysore state came into existence in 1956

23. When Mysore state was named as “Karnataka”?

+ In 1973, Mysore state was named as “Karnataka”

24. How many states and union territories are there in India?

+ There are 29 states and 7 union territories in India.

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Chapter – 1: The problems of India and their solutions

I. Four alternatives are given for each of the following questions / incomplete statements. Only one of them is correct or most appropriate. Choose the correct alternative and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet.

1. The program implemented by Government of Karnataka for the development of rural women is.

- a) Lok Ayukta
- b) Stree Shakti**
- c) Sakshara Bharat
- d) Family planning program

2. According to census of 2011, the annual poverty growth is.

- a) 7.20%**
- b) 8.00%
- c) 9.20%
- d) 6.20%

3. According to 2011 Census the poverty rate of India is.

- a) 31.9
- b) 21.9**
- c) 11.9
- d) 22.0

4. This problem widely spread to all strata of society.

- a) Corruption**
- b) Poverty
- c) Communalism
- d) Unemployment

5. In Karnataka _____ reservation has been implemented for women in local government.

- a) 33%
- b) 25%
- c) 50%**
- d) 35%

6. Article 371 of our constitution is related to.
- a) Gender discrimination
 - b) Regional imbalances**
 - c) Communalism
 - d) Caste discrimination
7. CC Camera in every office can reduce this problem.
- a) Corruption**
 - b) Poverty
 - c) Communalism
 - d) Unemployment
8. The people who develop a deep passion for the place they live in is.
- a) Corruption
 - b) Regionalism**
 - c) Communalism
 - d) Terrorism
9. This problem leads to organised Crimes in society.
- a) Political Corruption**
 - b) Regionalism
 - c) Communalism
 - d) Terrorism
10. D.M. Nanjundappa committee is formed in Karnataka for overcome on this issue.
- a) Political Corruption
 - b) Regional imbalance**
 - c) Communalism
 - d) Terrorism
11. Offering bribe and following illegal means to achieve some illegal benefits is called.
- a) Corruption**
 - b) Regionalism
 - c) Communalism
 - d) Terrorism

12. The article of the Indian Constitution which play a prominent role in the eradication of regional imbalance in Karnataka is.

- a) 371 a
- b) 371 g
- c) **371 j**
- d) 21 a

13. Segregation in the name of religion and creating hatred and cultivating opposite self-interests is called.

- a) Corruption
- b) Regionalism
- c) **Communalism**
- d) Terrorism

14. Loyalty of a person towards his own state or region is called as

- a) Terrorism
- b) **Regionalism**
- c) Communalism
- d) Corporate strategy

15. Intolerance of people towards other religion is called as

- a) **Communication**
- b) Regionalism
- c) Corporate Strategy
- d) Terrorism

16. The committee appointed to address the regional imbalances in Karnataka is

- a) Malenadu committee
- b) Ranga rajan committe
- c) Dr Pratap ready committee
- d) **Dr. D. M. Nanjundappa Committee**

17. How many seats in local elections are reserved to women by the Govt. of India

- a) 1/4
- b) 1/2
- c) 1/5

d) 1/3

18. To curb corruption in Karnataka the government set up these institute

a) **Lokayukta**

b) Lokpal

c) Central investigation bureau

d) Corruption enmity bureau

19. Miss use of public authority for personal gains is known as

a) Terrorism

b) **Corruption**

c) Regionalism

d) Communalism

20. One of the reason for Unemployment is

a) **Over population**

b) Terrorism

c) Communalism

d) Corporate strategy

21. A situation where a person does not find work in accordance to his capacity or qualification is called as

a) Regionalism

b) Nationalism

c) Communalism

d) **Unemployment**

I. Fill in the blanks with appropriate answers:

1. The people who develop a deep passion for the place they live is called as _____.
(Regionalism)

2. The formation of language based regions took place in _____ (1953)

3. In Karnataka, _____ institution is in existence to curb corruption. (Lokpal and Lokayuktha)

4. As per the census of 2011, the population of India is _____ (121 crores)

II. Answer the following questions in one sentence each:

1. What is Unemployment?

✚ Unemployment is a situation where a person does not find work in accordance to his capacity or qualification.

2. What are the two reasons for Unemployment?

✚ The population and improved technology are the two reasons for unemployment.

3. What is the annual poverty growth according to census of 2011?

✚ According to census of 2011, the annual poverty growth is 7.20%.

4. What is the social evil in the public life of India?

✚ Corruption is social evil in the public life of India.

5. What is Corruption?

✚ Corruption means offering bribe and following any other illegal means to achieve some illegal benefits.

6. Which Institutions can bring down corruption drastically?

✚ Institutions like Lokapal and Lokayuktha can bring down corruption drastically.

7. In Karnataka, how much reservation has been given to women in local body elections?

✚ In Karnataka, 50% reservation has been given to women in local body elections.

8. Why the article 371 has been amended from A to J?

✚ Through these amendments backward regions have been given special status.

9. What is the aim of a committee headed by D.M. Nanjundappa?

✚ The aim of a committee headed by D.M. Nanjundappa is to solve the problem of the regional imbalances.

10. What is the importance of Article 371(J)?

✚ The most backward regions of Karnataka have been accorded special status by article 371(J)

11. What is Communalism?

- ✚ Segregation in the name of religion and creating hatred and cultivating opposite self-interests can be called as Communalism

12. Who are the memorable women freedom fighters?

- ✚ Jhansi Rani Lakshmibai, Kitturu Rani Chenamma, Annie Besant, Kasturba Gandhi, Savithribai Phule, Sarojini Naidu are some of the memorable women freedom fighters.

13. Why the government of Karnataka has implemented Stree Shakti programme?

- ✚ The government of Karnataka has implemented “Stree Shakti” programme through which self-help groups of women are formed and fostered as the means of social progress.

14. Who was the Prime Minister who ruled for a long time in India?

- ✚ Indira Gandhi was the Prime Minister who ruled for a long time in India

15. Who was the first women President of India?

- ✚ Prathibha Patil was the first women President of India

Chapter – 2: Indian Foreign Policy

I. Four alternatives are given for each of the following questions / incomplete statements. Only one of them is correct or most appropriate. Choose the correct alternative and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet.

1. The article deals with foreign policy of India

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| a) 51 | b) 55 |
| c) 52 | d) 17 |

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| a) Sept 7, 1950 | b) Sept 7, 1951 |
| c) Sept 7, 1946 | d) Sept 7, 1947 |

3. Panchasheel principles accepted by India and china in

- | | |
|----------------|---------|
| a) 1954 | b) 1950 |
| c) 1956 | d) 1960 |

4. "Eye for an eye" policy followed byin India's foreign policy

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| a) Jawaharlal Nehru and Vajpayee | b) Jawaharlal Nehru and Indira Gandhi |
| c) Vajpayee and Shastri | d) Indira Gandhi and Shastri |

5. An intention of ruling another country for personal gain is called

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| a) Communism | b) Colonialism |
| c) Imperialism | d) Communalism |

6. Discrimination of race on the basis of skin colour is called

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------|
| a) Apartheid policy | b) Communalism |
| c) Social stratification | d) Racism |

7. African National Congress founded by

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------|
| a) Jawaharlal Nehru | b) MK Gandhi |
|---------------------|--------------|

- c) **Nelson Mandela** d) Dr BR Ambedkar

8. The process of elimination of specific arms step by step is called

- a) **Disarmament** b) Armament
c) Arm race d) Race

9. India opposes Apartheid policy because

- a) It is against World b) It leads to War
c) It leads to communalism d) **Apartheid is an affront to human rights, world peace**

10. India is opposite of Imperialism. Because

- a) **It gained its independence from an Imperial country**
b) Indian people suffered a lot
c) British exploited Indians d) It's against human rights

11. The Panchasheel treaty has been signed between_____

- a) India and Nepal
b) Indian and Pakistan
c) **India and China**
d) India and Sri Lanka

12. Apartheid is_____

- a) An international association
b) Energy diplomacy
c) **A policy of racial discrimination**
d) None of these

13. The agreement signed by India and China in 1954 related to_____

- a) Trade and commerce
b) Restoration of normal relations
c) Cultural exchange programs
d) **The five principles of Co-existence**

14. Which is not related to our foreign policy

- a) World co operation
- b) World peace
- c) Racial equality
- d) Colonialism**

15. Which of the following country is not a founder of NAM?

- a) Yugoslavia
- b) Indonesia
- c) Egypt
- d) Pakistan**

16. Non - Alliance means

- a) Being neutral
- b) Freedom to decide on issues independently**
- c) Demilitarisation
- d) None of the above

17. _____ is the instrument for implementing foreign policy of a state.

- a) Harmony
- b) Diplomacy**
- c) Belief
- d) Co operator

18. Our tradition and national ethos is to practice _____

- a) Fighting
- b) Nuclear weapons
- c) Disarmament**
- d) Armed forces

19. Foreign aid is a commonly used tool of foreign policy.

- a) True**
- b) False

20. Panchasheel does not include one of the following five principles of foreign policy:

- a) Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty.
- b) Non-aggression against each other.
- c) Non-interference in each other's external affairs.**

- d) Equality and mutual benefit.
- e) Peaceful co-existence.

II. Fill in the blanks with appropriate answers:

1. The Indian Foreign policy was specially formed by _____ (Jawaharlal Nehru)
2. The policy of keeping safe distance from both the power blocks of the world is known as _____ movement. (Non Aligned Movement)
3. During pre-independent period India was under _____ imperial occupation. (British)

II. Answer the following questions in one sentence each:

1. What is a sovereign country?

✚ A sovereign country is that country which is not under any other country's control either for internal or external issues.

2. When was Panchasheela principles signed?

✚ The Panchasheela principles was signed in 1954

3. Between whom the Panchasheela principles signed?

✚ The Panchasheela principles was signed between Jawaharlal Nehru and Chou Enlai

4. The world was divided two power blocks after the end of Second World War. What were they?

✚ The democratic countries were under the hegemony of USA and the Communist countries were led by USSR

5. What is Imperialism?

✚ Imperialism is an attempt by a sovereign country to take over another sovereign country with the intention of ruling it for its personal gains

6. No corner of world shall have Imperialism. Who declared this?

✚ India declared this.

7. Who was the president of African National Congress?

✚ The president of African National Congress was Nelson Mandela

8. What is disarmament?

✚ The process of elimination of specific arms step by step is called Disarmament

9. What does the Constitution of India's article 51 advocates?

✚ The Constitution of India's article 51 advocates for a foreign policy that aims at establishing international peace and cooperation

10. What is Foreign Policy?

✚ A policy to regulate one country's interaction with other countries

11. How does Foreign Policy aid a country to development?

✚ Foreign Policy helps in National Security, Enriching national economy and help to check the power of enemy countries.

Chapter – 3: India's Relationship with Other Countries

I. Four alternatives are given for each of the following questions / incomplete statements. Only one of them is correct or most appropriate. Choose the correct alternative and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet.

1. Indo China war held in the year
 - a) **1962**
 - b) 1999
 - c) 1963
 - d) 1965
2. The country support for Goa Liberation
 - a) USA
 - b) England
 - c) **Russia**
 - d) China
3. Both these countries have a major role in BRICS
 - a) **India and China**
 - b) China and Japan
 - c) Pakistan and China
 - d) England and Brazil
4. This country support India to have permanent seat in UNO
 - a) China
 - b) England
 - c) **Russia**
 - d) USA
5. The problem related to India and China
 - a) Indus river water
 - b) **Arunachal Pradesh issue**
 - c) Pathankot attack
 - d) Parliament attack
6. The article related to have good relationship with foreign nations

- a) 56
- b) 51**
- c) 89
- d) 17

7. These two countries sign for 20 years peace agreement

- a) India and Pakistan
- b) India and Russia**
- c) India and England
- d) India and Srilanka

8. Bokaro and Bhilai Steel plant established with the support of this country

- a) USA
- b) England
- c) China
- d) Russia**

9. It was integral part of India before 1947

- a) China
- b) Pakistan**
- c) USA
- d) Srilanka

10. During Bipolar world India maintain good relationship with these two countries

- a) USA and Russia**
- b) England and Australia
- c) USA and Pakistan
- d) Pakistan and Bangladesh

11. The agreement at Tashkent between India and Pakistan was in the year.

- a) 1962
- b) 1963
- c) 1965
- d) 1966**

12. Indo-China relationship is based on principles.

- a) Communist and Hindu

- b) Political and Economic
- c) Panchasheel and Hindi-Chini Bhai-Bhai**
- d) Democracy and Equality

13. This is not in the BRICS group of organisation.

- a) Brazil
- b) Russia
- c) USA**
- d) China

14. Arunachal Pradesh is the issue matter of these two nations.

- a) Pakistan
- b) Srilanka
- c) USA
- d) China**

15. The main reason for Sino-Indian war (India China war) is.

- a) Tibetan crisis**
- b) India Pakistan rivalry
- c) Arunachal Pradesh
- d) River water disputes.

16. This country not supported India for permanent Seat in the UN Security Council.

- a) USA
- b) Russia
- c) China**
- d) Brazil

17. India and USSR agreement.

- a) 1971**
- b) 1974
- c) 1969
- d) 1970

18. International peace and cooperation is discussed in the _____ of our Constitution

- a) 51 article**
- b) 41 article

- c) 52 article
- d) 61 article

19. The steel plants of Bhilai and Bokaro are assisted by.

- a) USA
- b) Russia**
- c) China
- d) Brazil

20. China's invasion of India in 1962, _____ had supported India at UNO.

- a) USA
- b) Russia**
- c) China
- d) Brazil

21. The "Kargil War" between India & Pakistan took place in the year.

- a) 1999**
- b) 1998
- c) 2000
- d) 2001

22. The "Tashkent Agreement" was mediated by.

- a) USA
- b) Russia**
- c) China
- d) Brazil

II. Fill in the blanks with appropriate answers:

1. The relationship with _____ was strengthened with Panchasheela principle. (India and China)
2. International peace and cooperation is discussed in the _____ article of our Constitution. (51)
3. In 1962 _____ invaded our country. (China)

II. Answer the following questions in one sentence each:

1. By which countries effort BRICS group of countries has been established?

✚ By efforts of India and China, BRICS group of countries has been established.

2. In 1971, which countries signed an agreement of 20 years for peace and cooperation?

✚ In 1971, India and USSR signed an agreement of 20 years for peace and cooperation.

3. Who had supported for the establishment of Bilai and Bhokora steel plants?

✚ USSR had supported for the establishment of Bilai and Bhokora steel plants.

4. Which country has extended its support to India's quest for permanent Seat in the UN Security Council?

✚ Russia has extended its support to India's quest for permanent Seat in the UN Security Council.

Chapter – 4: Global Problems and India's Role

I. Four alternatives are given for each of the following questions / incomplete statements. Only one of them is correct or most appropriate. Choose the correct alternative and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet.

1. 1948 is an important year in the history of UNO, because on that day.

- a) **Human Rights were declared**
- b) UNO was established
- c) Disarmament was achieved
- d) Racial discrimination was ended

a) Fundamental Duties

b) Fundamental Rights

c) Human Rights

d) Directive principles of State

3. Discrimination on the basis of Colour and nationality is belongs to this.

- a) Apartheid**
- b) Regionalism
- c) communalism
- d) terrorism

4. Human Rights Day celebrated every year on.

- a) December 10**
- b) November 10
- c) August 10

d) December 11

5. The principle which is followed by India in the time of Cold War is known as.

a) Non Allied Policy

b) Panchasheela policy

c) Colonialism policy

d) Apartheid policy

a) Martin Luther

b) Hudson

c) Mark Luther

d) Nelson Mandela

7. The policy which is an affront to human rights and world peace is.

a) Communalism

b) Imperialism

c) Colonialism policy

d) Apartheid policy

8. American war of independence is an example to fight for.

a) Fundamental Duties

b) Opposing apartheid policy

c) Against Arms race

d) Human rights

9. The agency which adopted Universal Declaration of Human rights was.

a) World trade centre

b) **UN General Assembly**

c) Security Council

d) International Court of Justice

II. Fill in the blanks with appropriate answers:

1. Human Rights day is celebrated on _____ (December 10, 1948)

2. India has been arguing in favour of Human Rights since _____
(Independence)

4. Human Rights involve _____ (equality also)

II. Answer the following questions:

1. When was the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted?

✚ December 10, 1948.

2. In which Article of The Indian fundamental rights are discussed?

✚ In the Constitution of India from Article 12 to 35 fundamental rights are discussed

Chapter – 5: International Institutions

I. Four alternatives are given for each of the following questions / incomplete statements. Only one of them is correct or most appropriate. Choose the correct alternative and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet.

1. UNO was established in the year

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| a) Oct 24 1945 | b) Sept 24 1945 |
| c) Oct 23 1945 | d) Oct 24 1946 |

2. It act like a global parliament to discuss world issues

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|
| a) General assembly | b) Security council |
| c) Secretariat | d) WTO |

3. Which of the following country is not permanent member of UN

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| c) England | d) China |
|------------|----------|

4. It aim at improve the science education culture of the world, and preserving the world heritage

- | | |
|------------------|-----------|
| a) UNESCO | b) UNICEF |
| c) WHO | d) FAO |

5. It received Nobel award in the year 1965

- | | |
|------------------|-----------|
| a) UNICEF | b) UNESCO |
| c) WHO | d) UNO |

6. It was founded on January 1st 1995 according to the General agreement on trade and tariff.

- | | |
|--------|---------------|
| a) WHO | b) FAO |
| c) IMF | d) WTO |

7. It was founded in 1946 for the benefit of the children and women

- a) FAO
- b) **UNICEF**
- c) UNESCO
- d) WHO

8. The UN secretary-general head office is at

- a) **Newyork**
- b) Paris
- c) Geneva
- d) Rome

9. Veto power can be exercise by

- a) **Security council permanent members**
- b) UN non-permanent members
- c) UN General Assembly members
- d) None

10. On June 26th 1945 , 51 nation sign at the conference of UNO in

- a) England
- b) Newyork
- c) **San Francisco**
- d) Rome

11. The word "United Nations" was proposed by

- a) **Roosevelt**
- b) Woodrow Wilson
- c) Stalin
- d) Lenin

12. Human rights declaration held in the year

- a) 1944
- b) **1948**
- c) 1945
- d) 1949

13. It select the judge of International court of justice and nominates secretary general for UN

- a) General assembly
- b) **Security council**
- c) Secretariat
- d) Trusteeship council

14. Total UN member countries

- a) 194
- b) **195**

c) 193

d) 190

15. It Fight against poverty, malnutrition and hunger

a) **FAO**

b) WHO

c) UNESCO

d) UNICEF

16. International court located in

a) Geneva

b) Hague

c) Switzerland

d) Paris

17. FAO head office is at

a) Rome

b) Paris

c) Newyork

d) Hague

18. WHO head office is at

a) Nairobi

b) Rome

c) Paris

d) Geneva

19. IBRD head office is at

a) Washington

b) Paris

c) Newyork

d) India

20. Third important pillar of the World Trade

a) IBRD

b) IMF

c) IDBI

d) WTO

II. Fill in the blanks with suitable answers:

1. The UNO was founded in the year _____ (1945)

2. The head office of the UNO is in _____ city. (New York)

3. The subsidiary of the UNO which appears like a cabinet committee is _____ (Security Council)

4. The term of the office of international judges is _____ years. (Five)
5. The International Court of Justice is in _____ (Hague)
6. The present Secretary General of the UNO is _____ (Antonio Guterres)
7. The World Health Organisation was founded in the year _____ (1948)
8. The SAARC was founded in the year _____ (1985)

III. Answer the following questions in one sentence each:

1. Who started UNO?

✚ Winston Churchill , Joseph Stalin and Franklin D Roosevelt

2. In which conference UNO was started?

✚ In which San Francisco conference UNO was started

3. When was United Nations Organization founded?

✚ On October 24, 1945 United Nations Organization was founded

4. Which organization of UNO is considered as global parliament?

✚ General Assembly

5. Which organization is considered cabinet of UNO?

✚ UNO Security Council

6. Mention the permanent members of Security Council?

✚ France, USA, UK, France, Russia and China

7. Who select the Judge of International Court of Justice?

✚ UNO Security Council selects the Judge of International Court of Justice.

8. Why Trusteeship Council has become inactive now?

✚ This has become inactive now as there is no trustee left.

9. Where is the headquarters of International Court of Justice?

✚ The headquarters of International Court of Justice is at Hague

10. Who is the head of the executive body of UNO?

✚ The General Secretary is the head of the executive body of UNO.

11. Who elects the General Secretary of UNO?

✚ The General Secretary is elected by the General Assembly as per the suggestion of Security Council

12. Where is the headquarters of Secretariat?

✚ The headquarters of Secretariat is at New York

13. Mention the branch offices of Secretariat?

✚ Geneva, Vienna and Nairobi

14. Who will run the day to day administration of the UNO and institutional functions?

✚ The day to day administration of the UNO and institutional functions are run by the Secretariat

15. What is the full form of GATT?

✚ "General Agreement on Tariff and Trade"

16. Where is the Headquarters of Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)?

✚ Rome

17. Where is the Headquarters of World Health Organization (WHO)?

✚ Geneva

18. Where is the Headquarters of United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)?

✚ Paris

19. Which organization is founded for the benefit of the children?

✚ United Nations International Emergency Fund (UNICEF)

✚ United Nations International Emergency Fund(UNICEF)

21. Where is the Headquarters of International Monetary Fund (IMF)?

✚ New York

22. What is the other name of International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)?

✚ World Bank

23. Where is the Headquarters of International Labour Organization (ILO)?

✚ Geneva

24. Which organization is considered as the third important pillar of the world trade along with IMF and World Bank?

✚ WTO is considered as the third important pillar of the world trade along with IMF and World Bank.

SOCIOLOGY

Chapter – 1: Social Stratification

I. Four alternatives are given for each of the following questions / incomplete statements. Only one of them is correct or most appropriate. Choose the correct alternative and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet.

1. Article tells that providing Social Justice People welfare is the duty of government

- a) **39** b) 38 c) 40 d) 42

2. British government classified untouchables and tribal people as SC and ST in

- a) 1989 b) 1919 c) **1935** d) 1962

3. Untouchability is a heinous expression of the caste system. Who said this?

- a) Ambedkar b) Jawaharlal Nehru c) **MK Gandhi** d) Manu

4. Which one is not the form of social stratification?

- a) Primitive b) Estate c) Varna d) **Labour**

5. Article of Indian constitution prohibits untouchability

- a) 28 b) **17** c) 12 d) 24

6. Civil rights Protection Act implemented in

- a) **1955** b) 1976 c) 1986 d) 1977

7. Article describes free and compulsory education for 6 to 14 age group

- a) 21 b) **21A** c) 22A d) 21B

8. Method of dividing people into different strata assigning different roles and status in society is

- a) Sociology b) Social status c) **Social stratification** d) Social forms

9. Varna system based on

- a) Work theory b) Social stratification c) **Karma theory** d) Social recognition

10. One who touched untouchables had to go under purification. Who said it?

- a) **Manu** b) Ambedkar c) Kuppuswamy d) Plato

II. Fill in the blanks with appropriate answers:

1. Minority Communities are allowed to establish education institutions under article _____ of the constitution. (30)

2. The Practice of untouchability is prohibited by _____ article. (17)

3. The Untouchability Crimes act implemented in the year _____ (1955)

II. Answer the following questions in one sentence each:

1. According to which Article providing social justice and people welfare is the duty of the state government?

+ According to Article 39 providing social justice and people welfare is the duty of the state government.

2. What does Article 21A say?

+ Article 21A says free and compulsory education to all children between 6 and 14 years is fundamental right of the children.

3. What does Article 45 say?

✚ Article 45 says all children under 14 years should be provided with free and compulsory education.

4. What does Article 19 say?

✚ The Article 19 says that Right to Speak and Right to express one's own opinion is the fundamental right.

5. What does Article 29 provide for?

✚ Article 29 provides for the Protection of Cultural rights of the minorities

6. What does Article 30 provide for?

✚ Article 30 provides for the establishment of Minority educational institutions.

7. What does Article 46 say?

✚ Article 46 says that it is the duty of the government to support the education interest of Scheduled Caste and Tribes.

8. What is Social Stratification?

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

9. What are the Major forms of Social Stratification?

✚ Primitive Society

✚ Slavery

✚ Estate System

✚ Varna System

Caste System

 Dr B.R.Ambedkar said this.

11. “Untouchability is a heinous expression of caste system. This is a leprosy attached to Hindu skin”. Who said this?

 Gandhiji said this.

12. “The Untouchables were expected to carry the night soil, dead animals and other filthy jobs”. Who said this?

 B. Kuppuswamy said this.


13. What is the importance of The Article 17 of the Indian Constitution?

 The Article 17 of the Indian Constitution prohibits Untouchability.

14. When did the government of India implement “Untouchability Crime Act”?

 The government of India implemented “Untouchability Crime Act” in 1955.

15. How Untouchability Crime Act was amended?

 The Untouchability Crime Act was amended as Civil Rights Protection Act.

Chapter – 2: Labour

I. Four alternatives are given for each of the following questions / incomplete statements. Only one of them is correct or most appropriate. Choose the correct alternative and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet.

1. "Human society is formed on natural inequalities" It is mentioned in the book

- a) **Republic**
- b) Politics
- c) Gulamagiri
- d) Mookanayaka

2. The book Republic is written by

- a) Aristotle
- b) **Plato**
- c) Dayanand Saraswati
- d) Annie Besant

3. Specialization in work leads to

- a) Strata
- b) Classification
- c) Mastery
- d) **Division of labour**

4. Earning in cash or kind by providing one's manual and intellectual is called

- a) **Labour**
- b) Equality
- c) Money
- d) Work

5. School, hospitals, Industries, banks are the example

- a) **Organised workers**
- b) Unorganised workers

- c) Rich workers
- d) Poor workers

6. Vehicle repairs, vendors, pushcart vendors are the example for

- a) Poor workers
- b) Rich people
- c) Organised workers
- d) Unorganised workers**

7. Sector which is enrolled as per law of the Government and provided fixed wage facility within framework of laws

- a) Organised sector**
- b) Unorganised sector
- c) Industrial sector
- d) Agriculture sector

8. There is no security no basic facilities for them

- a) Rich people
- b) Unorganised workers**
- c) Organised workers
- d) Child labourers

9. Due to the following Class system has emerged

- a) Division of labour**
- b) Corruption
- c) Communalism
- d) Child trafficking

10. He classify labours as economic labour and social labour

- a) Plato
- b) Aristotle
- c) Karl Marx**
- d) Lenin

II. Fill in the with appropriate answers:

1. Division of Labour leads to _____ (“Specialization”)
2. Land less labourer are called as _____ (Labourers Unorganized)
3. Labourers of medical institutions are called as _____ labourers. (Organized)
1. Who wrote in his book “The Republic” on the Division of Labour?
✚ Plato wrote in his book “The Republic” on the Division of Labour
2. “Human society is formed on natural inequalities. This natural inequality is based on division of labour”. Who said this?
✚ Plato said this.
3. “Division of Labour creates less skilled workers”. Who said this?
✚ Karl Marx said this
4. What is labour?
✚ Labour means earning in cash or kind by providing one’s manual or intellectual labour
5. What is inequality in labour?
✚ Any labour that goes against dictum “equal labour equal pay” can be termed as inequality in labour
6. What is Discrimination?
✚ If differential payment is given for two people who put the same amount of time and efforts, then it is called as Discrimination
7. What is Organized Sector?
✚ The sector which is enrolled as per the law of the government, and provided fixed wages, facilities within the framework of law is called Organized Sector
8. What is Unorganized Sector?

- ✚ The unorganized sector of work is that sector where legal provisions do not completely govern

9. In which book a study of Circular Migration is done?

- ✚ In the book “Foot Losers”, a study of Circular Migration is done.

10. What is Division of Labour?

- ✚ A society's need is fulfilled by different divisions of people. For example, the food is produced by farmers, cloth by weavers, and dresses are produced by tailors.

Prasanth Kumar Royal's

Chapter – 3: Social Movements

I. Four alternatives are given for each of the following questions / incomplete statements. Only one of them is correct or most appropriate. Choose the correct alternative and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet.

1. A collection of people gathered in place and indulges in a temporary thinking demands and emotional expression is called

- a) **Mob**
- b) Mob violence
- c) Movement
- d) Reformations

2. Jharkhand Mukti morcha formed in

- a) 1988
- b) 1999
- c) **1973**
- d) 1974

3. Kalase forest is associated with

- a) Chipko Movement
- b) **Appiko Movement**
- c) Kaiga Movement
- d) Mangalore

4. Who opposed Kaiga Nuclear Power Plant?

- a) **Shivaram Karant**
- b) Medha Patkar
- c) Kusuma
- d) None

5. Karnataka Raita sangha founded by

- a) **MD Nanjundaswamy**

- b) Nanjundappa
- c) Sundaresh
- d) Kuppuswamy

6. Untouchable should be become Rulers of the country. Who said this?

- a) MK Gandhi
- b) Subhash Chandra Bose
- c) **Ambedkar**
- d) Jyotiba Phule

7. Kusuma Soraba associated with

- a) **Alcoholism**
- b) Environmental movement
- c) Freedom movement
- d) Silent valley movement

8. Narmada bachao andolan started by

- a) Sundarlal Bahuguna
- b) **Medha Patkar**
- c) Shriram Karant
- d) Kusuma Soraba

9. Scientific moments aimed at preserving biological system are called

- a) Freedom movement
- b) Social reformation
- c) **Environmental movement**
- d) None

10. Main reason for women exploitation

- a) **Patriarchal value**
- b) Inequality
- c) Empowerment
- d) Illiteracy

II. Fill in the blanks with suitable answers:

1. Environmental movements mean _____ (the scientific movements aimed at preserving the biological system)
2. Narmada Bachavo movement is led by _____ (Medha Patkar)
3. Dr. Shivaram Karanth opposed the establishment of _____ nuclear power plant. (Kaiga)
4. Women movement means _____ (a movement that opposed the patriarchal values exploiting women and the creation of inequality on the basis of gender)

II. Answer the following questions in one sentence each:

1. Who believed that “God is Truth”?

✚ Mahatma Gandhi believed that “God is Truth”

2. Who stated that “Truth is God”?

✚ Dr. B.R. Ambedkar stated that “Truth is God”

3. What is Mob?

✚

4. What is Mob Violence?

✚ When the behaviour of mob turns violent, then it is called as Mob Violence.

5. When was Jharkhand Mukthi was formed?

✚ Jharkhand Mukthi Morcha was formed in the year 1930

6. Who was the leader of Narmada Bachavo Andolana?

✚ Medha Patkar

7. Who was the leader of Movement opposing Kaiga Nuclear Power Plant?

✚ Shivaram Karantha

8. Name the periodical of Dr.B.R Ambedkar?

+ “MookaNayaka”

9. Who started self-importance movement in TamilNadu?

+ Periyar Ramaswamy started self-importance movement in TamilNadu.

10. What is an inhuman practice of stratified society?

+ Untouchability is an inhuman practice of stratified society

11. Which is the first labour union established in London?

+ “The International Working Men’s Association” is the first labour union established in London

12. What is labour movement?

+ Labour Movement is a movement demanding better working conditions and pay for the workers along with the demand for the implementation of labour related legal provisions.

13. Who strived to bring in various legal measures to free the downtrodden from the shackles of Caste System?

+ D. Devaraja Urs

14. Who founded Karnataka State Ryot Sangha?

+ M.D.Nanjundaswamy founded Karnataka State Ryot Sangha

15. What is Women’s movement? Give examples.

+ It is a movement that opposed the patriarchal values exploiting women and the creation of inequality on the basis of gender

+ Examples: Alcohol Prohibition Movement

Chapter – 4: Social Problems

1. Four alternatives are given for each of the following questions / incomplete statements. Only one of them is correct or most appropriate. Choose the correct alternative and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet.

1. Dowry deaths have been brought under the purview of.

- a) **Indian Criminal Procedure code**
- b) Indian legal Procedure code
- c) Indian regulation Procedure code
- d) Indian supervision Procedure code.

2. Children below the following age is called as 'child labour'.

- a) 8 years age
- b) 10 years age
- c) 12 years age
- d) **14 years age**

3. Children working in fields, factories are example for following problem.

- a) Illiteracy
- b) Beggary
- c) Poverty
- d) **Child labour**

4. Constitutional measure to eradicate dowry system is.

- a) Modern mass media
- b) People assonance
- c) **Prohibition of dowry act 1961**
- d) Role of voluntary organizational

5. Children below 14 years are being employed are called as.

- a) Workers
- b) **Child labour**

- c) Craftmen
- d) students

6. Child labourers are being brought to school under this programme

- a) Ba marali shalege
- b) Ba Bale shalege
- c) chinnara Angala
- d) From drudgery to school**

7. Right to Education Act came into existence in the year.

- a) 2006
- b) 2007
- c) 2008
- d) 2009**

8. Following article declares that employing of children below 14 years for work is a offence.

- a) 24**
- b) 26
- c) 28
- d) 30

9. Article 24 of our constitution has a great significance, because it prohibits.

- a) Employing children for work**
- b) Untouchability
- c) Dowry
- d) Corruption

10. According to the Global Hunger Index, India's rank is.

- a) 10
- b) 25
- c) 50
- d) 100**

11. This year Child Marriage Prohibition Act came into force in India.

- a) **2006**
- b) 1986
- c) 2016
- d) 2018

12. Invisible hunger refers to.

- a) Nutrition
- b) **Malnutrition**
- c) hunger in rich people
- d) balanced diet

II. Fill in the blanks with appropriate answers:

1. The child labour is prohibited as per _____ article of the constitution. (24)
2. Child marriage prevention act was implemented in the year _____ (2006)
3. A national policy was implemented in the year _____ for the welfare of child labour. (2016)
4. The law prohibiting female feticide was implemented in the year _____ (1994)
5. The law protecting children from sexual crimes was implemented in the year _____ (2012)

II. Answer the following questions in one sentence each:

1. What is child labour?

- ✚ If children below the age of 14 years are working for the financial consideration, then it is called as “Child Labour”.

2. When did “Child Adolescent Labour Prohibition and Regulation Act” come into force?

- ✚ 1986

3. When did Protection Children from Sexual Offences Act come into existence?

- ✚ 2012

4. What is Female Feticide (foeticide)?

✚ Female Feticide is an attempt to stop the natural growth of a female fetus in the womb of a mother or aborting the fetus forcibly

5. What is Hunger?

✚ Hunger is a state where the necessary calorie of food is not available for the individual

6. What is “Invisible Hunger”?

✚ An individual needs requisite quantity of proteins, carbohydrates, fat, vitamins and salts. If these requirements are not fulfilled, it is called as “Invisible Hunger”

7. What is Child Marriage?

✚ The marriage that takes place between a boy of below 21 years and a girl who is below 18 years is child Marriage.

8. When did Child Marriage Prohibition Act come into force?

✚ 2006

GEOGRAPHY

Chapter – 1: Indian Physiography

1. Four alternatives are given for each of the following questions / incomplete statements. Only one of them is correct or most appropriate. Choose the correct alternative and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet.

1. The highest peak in the world.

- a) Mount Godwin Austin
- b) Mount Everest**
- c) Annaimudi
- d) Aravali hills

2. The highest peak in India is.

- a) Mount Godwin Austin**
- b) Mount Everest
- c) Annaimudi
- d) Aravali hills

3. The northern great plain formed by.

- a) Alluvial**
- b) Black
- c) Desert
- d) laterite

4. The largest physical division of India is.

- a) Northern mountains
- b) Northern plain
- c) Peninsular plateau**
- d) Coastal plain

5. The Western Ghat and Eastern Ghats joins in.

- a) Vindhya
- b) Amarkantak

- c) Aravali
- d) Neelagiri**

6. This ranges are also called as Sahyadri.

- a) Eastern Ghats
- b) Western Ghats**
- c) vindya
- d) Satpura hills.

- a) Mahanadi
- b) Narmada**
- c) Krishna
- d) Cauvery

8. This part of India is covered with deposition of rivers.

- a) Northern mountains
- b) Northern plain**
- c) Peninsular plateau
- d) Coastal plain

9. The lesser Himalaya are also known as.

- a) Northern mountains
 - b) Greater Himalaya
 - c) Lessor Himalaya
 - d) Siwalik Hills**
-
- a) Mount Godwin Austin**
 - b) Mount Everest
 - c) Annaimudi**
 - d) Aravali hills

11. This is recently formed landmass in India

- a) Northern mountains
- b) Greater Himalaya
- c) Lessor Himalaya
- d) Siwalik Hills**

12. The oldest landmass in India is.

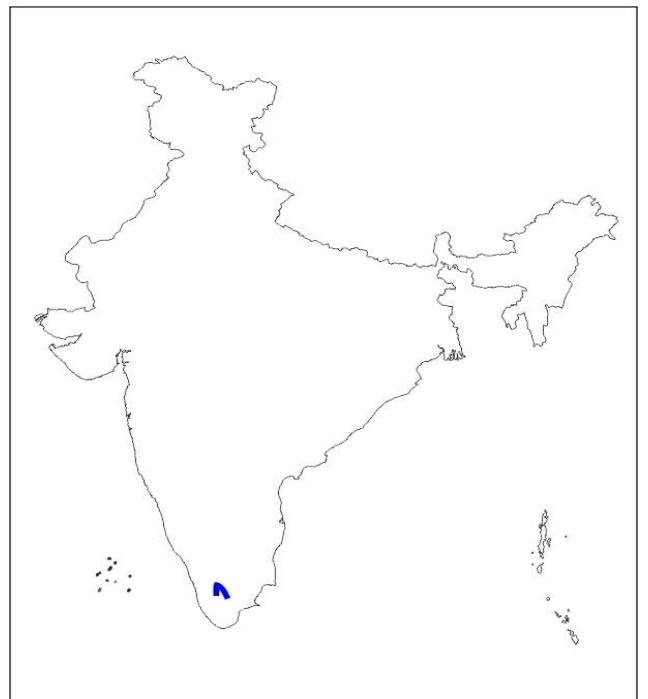
- a) Northern mountains
- b) Northern plain
- c) Peninsular plateau**
- d) Coastal plain

13. There are islands _____ in India

- a) 240
- b) 247**
- c) 243
- d) 300

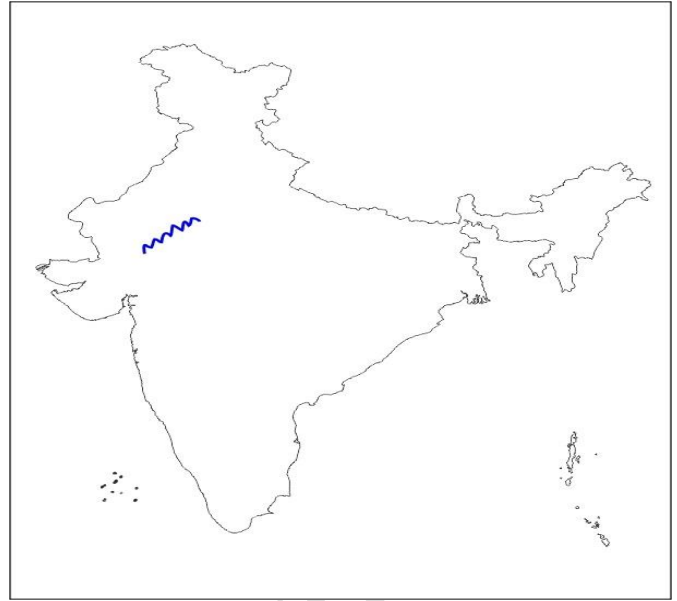
14. The Place marked in this Indian map is.

- a) Annaimudi**
- b) Chennai
- c) Madurai
- d) Bangalore



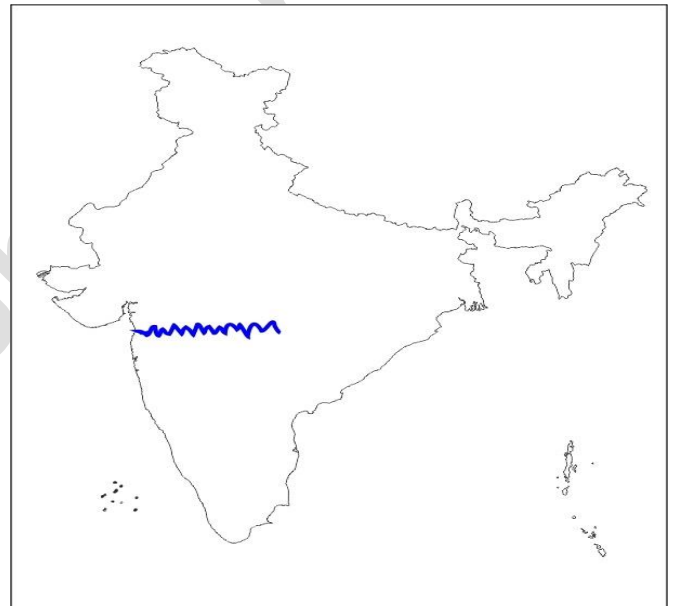
15. The ranges marked in this Indian map is.

- a) Vindhya Ranges
- b) Aravali Ranges**
- c) Satpura Ranges
- d) Western Ghats



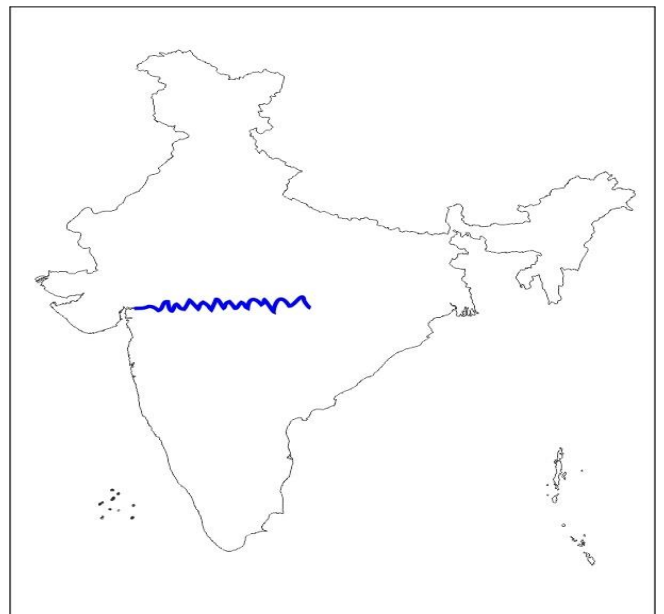
16. The place marked in this Indian map is.

- a) Western ghats
- b) Himalaya
- c) Aravali ranges
- d) Satpura Ranges**



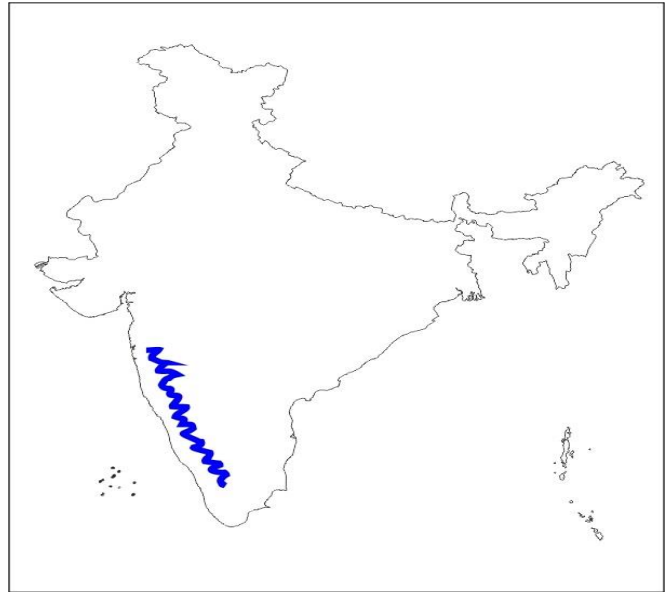
17. The ranges marked in this Indian map is.

- a) Vindhya Ranges**
- b) Aravali Ranges
- c) Satpura Ranges
- d) Western Ghats



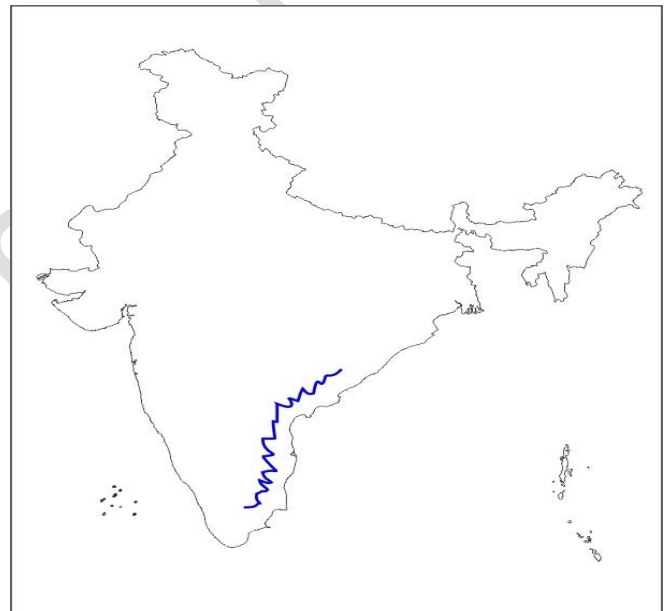
18. The ranges marked in this Indian map is.

- a) Vindhya Ranges
- b) Eastern Ghats
- c) Satpura Ranges
- d) Western Ghats**



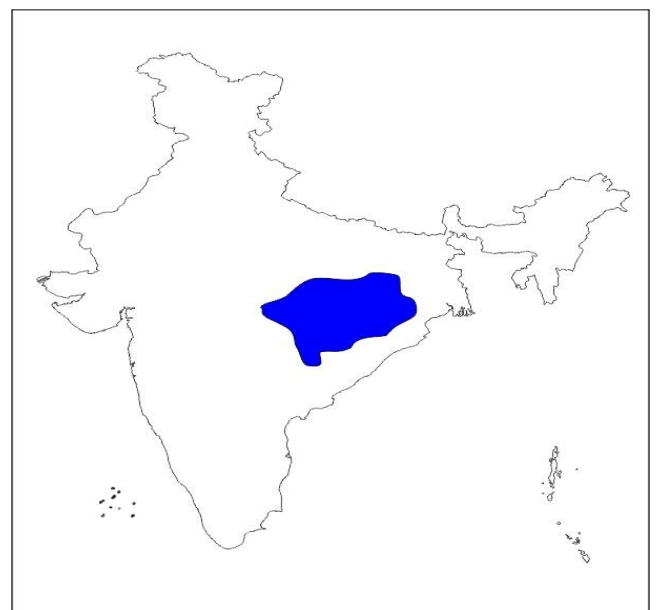
19. The ranges marked in this Indian map is.

- a) Vindhya Ranges
- b) Eastern Ghats**
- c) Satpura Ranges
- d) Western Ghats



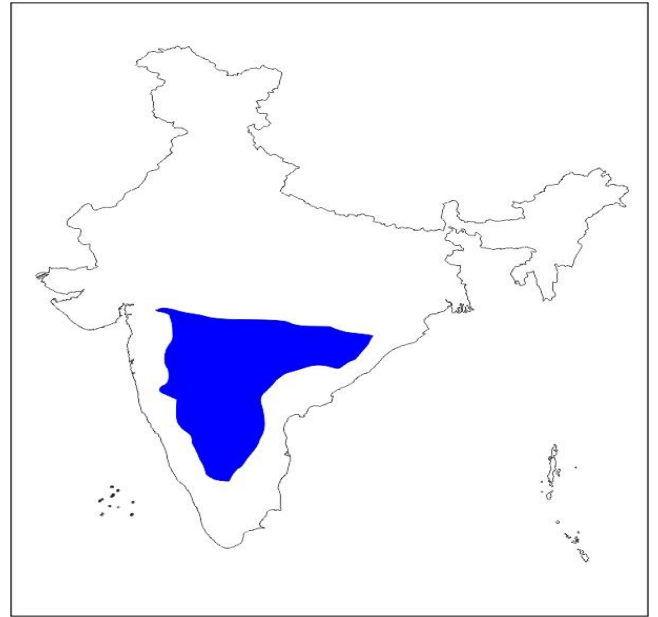
20. Tick the right place marked in Indian Map.

- a) Chotanagpur plateau**
- b) Malva plateau
- c) Deccan plateau
- d) middle plateau



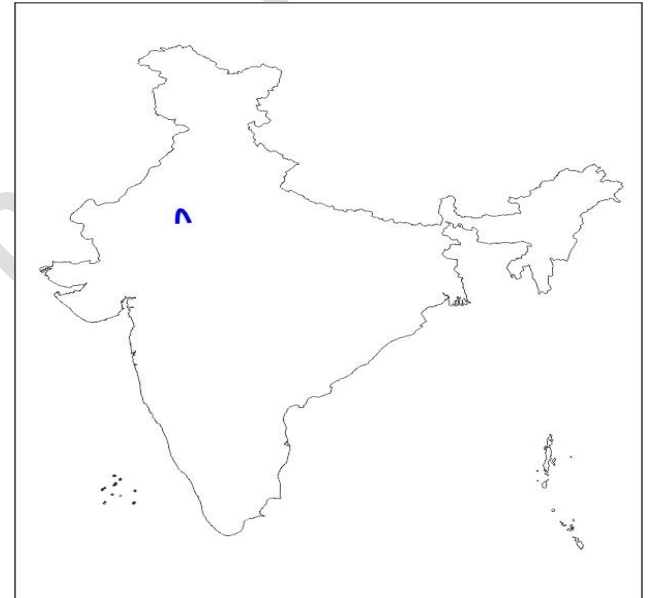
21. Tick the right place marked in Indian Map.

- a) Chotanagpur plateau
- b) Malva plateau
- c) **Deccan plateau**
- d) middle plateau



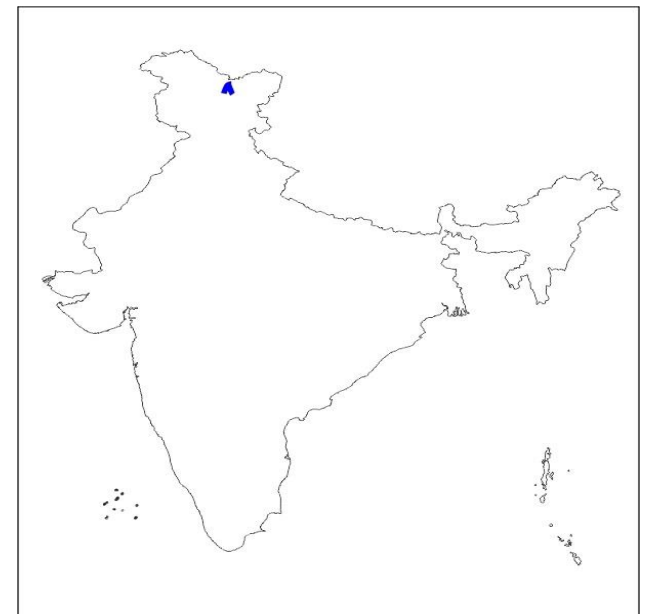
22. The right place marked in Indian Map is.

- a) Dhavalagiri
- b) Mount Everest
- c) **Gurushikara**
- d) K2



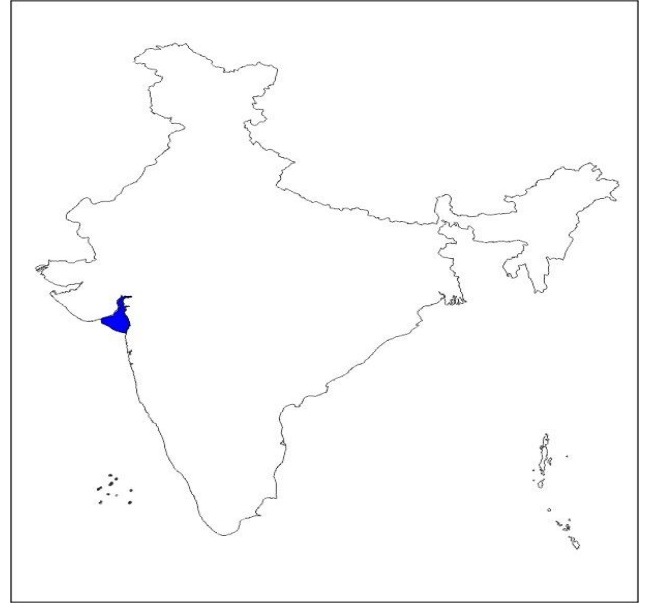
23. The right place marked in Indian Map is.

- a) Dhavalagiri
- b) Mount Everest
- c) Gurushikara
- d) **K2**



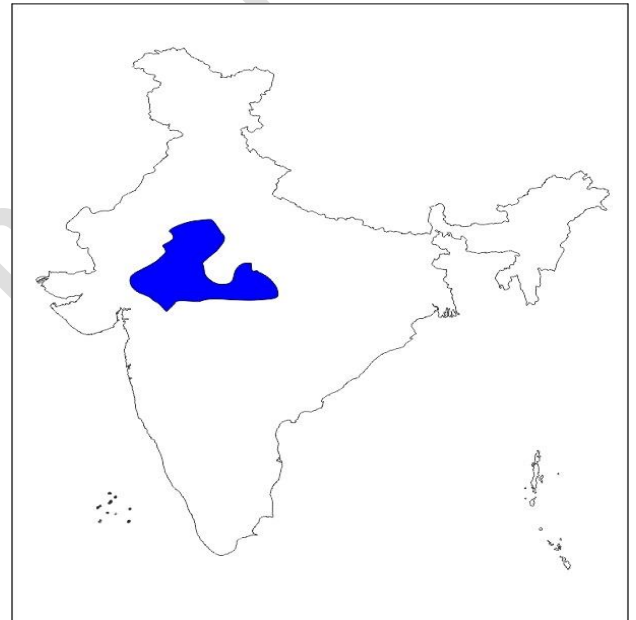
24. The right place marked in Indian Map is.

- a) Gulf of Mannar
- b) Gulf of Kuch
- c) Palk Strait
- d) Gulf of Khambhat**



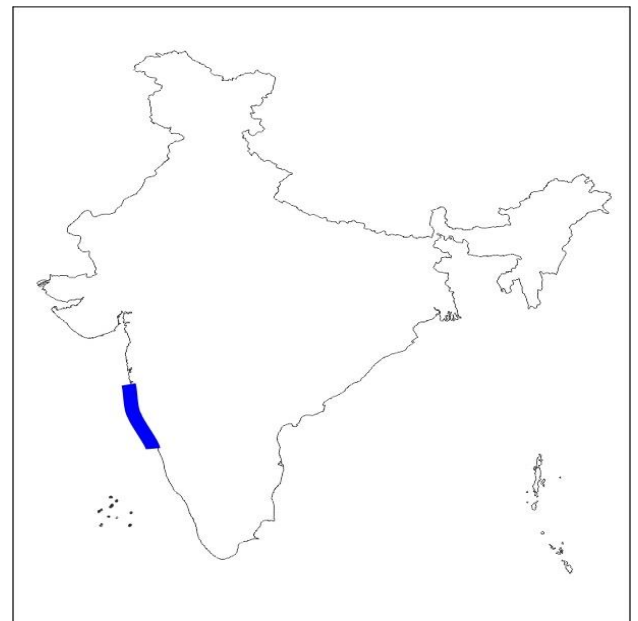
25. Tick the right place marked in Indian Map.

- a) Chotanagpur plateau
- b) Malva plateau**
- c) Deccan plateau
- d) middle plateau



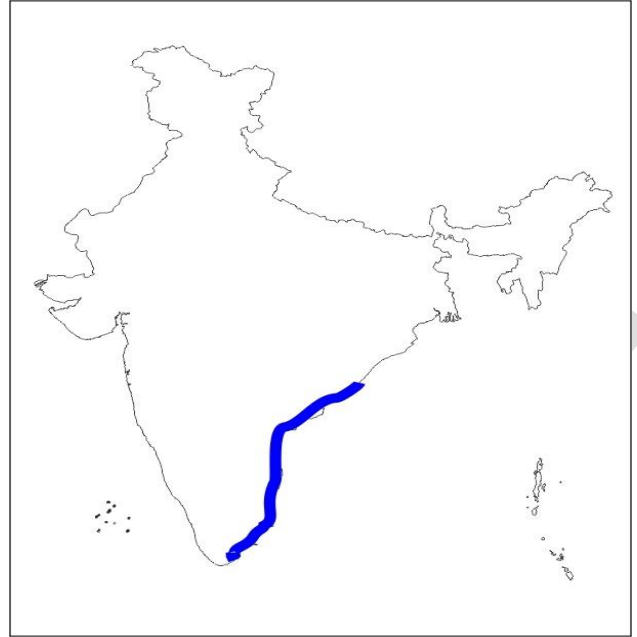
26. Tick the right place marked in Indian Map.

- a) Konkan Coast**
- b) Malbar Coast
- c) Canara Coast
- d) Coromandel Coast



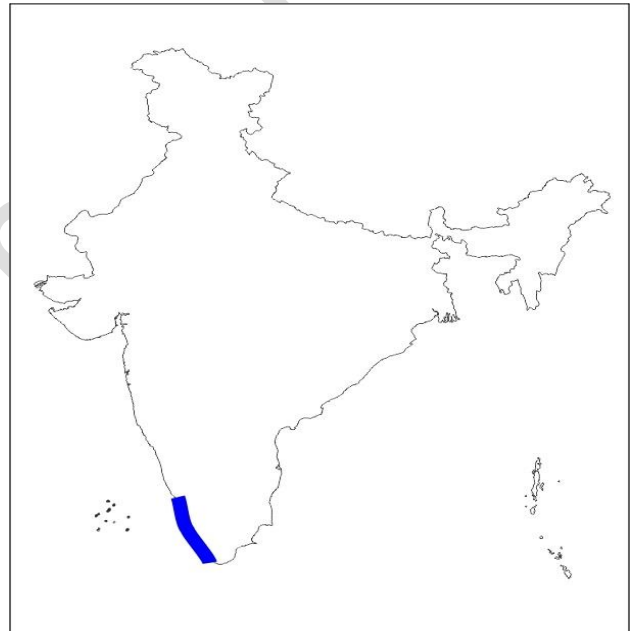
27. Tick the right place marked in Indian Map.

- a) Konkan Coast
- b) Malbar Coast
- c) Circar Coast
- d) Coromandel Coast**



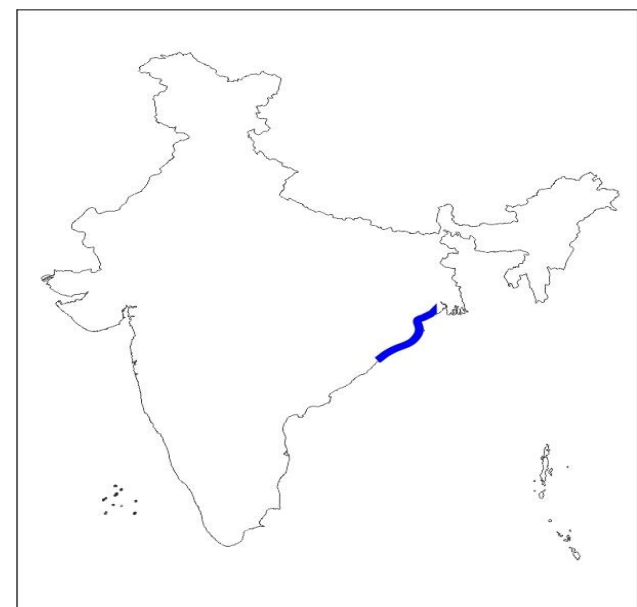
28. Tick the right place marked in Indian Map.

- a) Konkan Coast
- b) Malbar Coast**
- c) Circar Coast
- d) Coromandel Coast



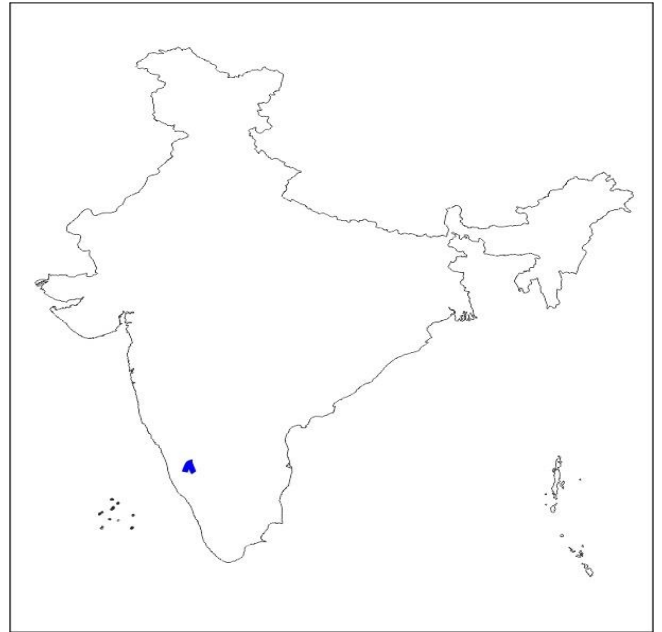
29. Tick the right place marked in Indian Map.

- a) Konkan Coast
- b) Malbar Coast
- c) Northern Circar/ Utkal Coast**
- d) Coromandel Coast



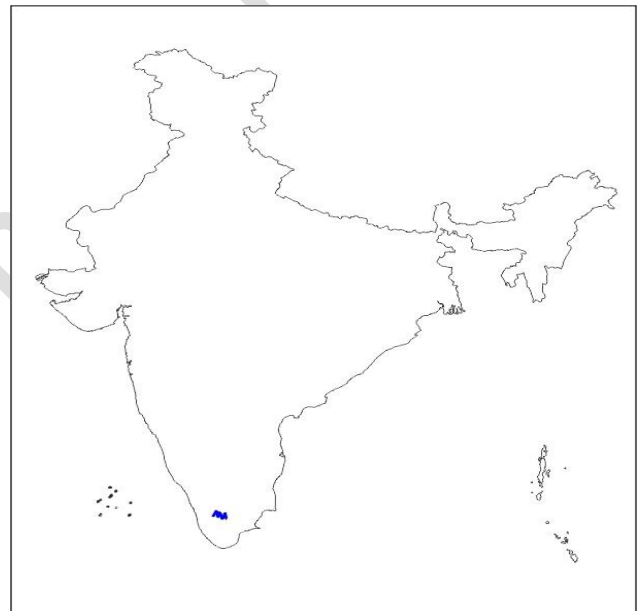
30. The right place marked in Indian Map is.

- a) **Mullayyanagiri**
- b) Murmakonda
- c) Neelagiri
- d) Annaimudi



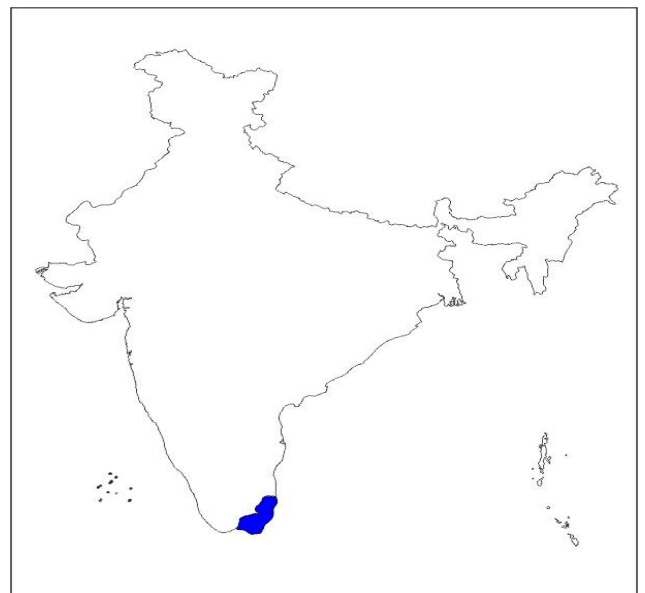
31. The right place marked in Indian Map is.

- a) Mullayyanagiri
- b) Murmakonda
- c) **Neelagiri**
- d) Annaimudi



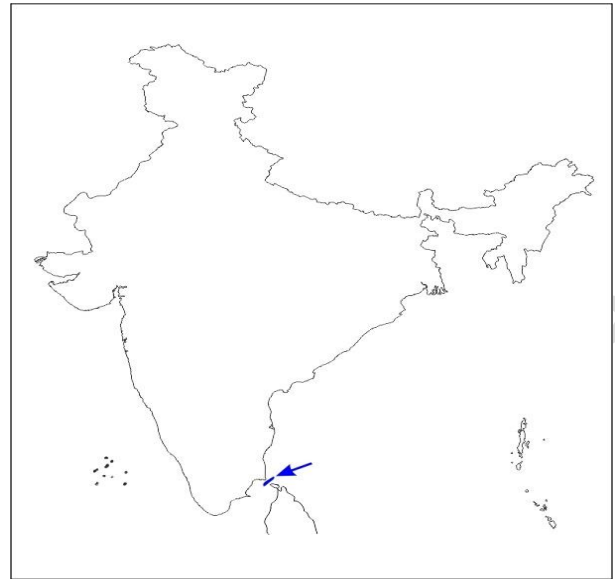
32. The right place marked in Indian Map is.

- a) **Gulf of Mannar**
- b) Gulf of Kuch
- c) Palk Strait
- d) Gulf of Khambhat



33. The right place marked in Indian Map is.

- a) Gulf of Mannar
- b) Gulf of Kuch
- c) **Palk Strait**
- d) Gulf of Khambhat



II. Fill in the blanks with suitable answers.

1. The Greater Himalayas are also known as _____ (Himadri)
2. The lesser Himalaya are also known as _____ (Himachal)
4. The Eastern Ghats meet the Western Ghats in the hills _____ (Nilgiri)
5. The Northern Great plain is made up of soil _____ (alluvial soil)

II. Answer the following questions in one sentence each:

1. Mention the Physiographic Divisions of India.

- ✚ The Northern Mountains
- ✚ The Northern Great plains
- ✚ The Peninsular Plateau
- ✚ The Coastal Plains and Islands

2. Write the extent of The Northern Mountains

- ✚ In India they extend from the Indus gorge in the west to the Brahmaputra gorge in the east

3. Mention the three parallel ranges the Himalayas.

- + Greater Himalayas
- + Lesser Himalayas
- + Siwalik hills

4. Which are the inner most, continuous and highest ranges of Himalayas?

- + The Greater Himalayas are the inner most, continuous and highest ranges.

5. Which is the highest peak in the world?

- + Mt. Everest (8848mts) is the highest peak in the world.

6. Mention the peaks of The Greater Himalayas.

- + Mt. Everest
- + Kanchanjunga
- + Makulu
- + Dhaulagiri
- + Manaslu
- + Nandadevi

7. Why is the Greater Himalayas are called „Himadri“?



8. Mention the glaciers of The Greater Himalayas

- + Gangotri
- + Yamunotri

9. Mention the Peaks of the Greater Himalayas

- + Burzil
- + Lozi-la
- + Shipkila

10. What are Trans-Himalayas?

- + The mountains lying to the north west of the Himadri are called Trans- Himalayas

11. Which is the highest peak in India?

✚ K2 or Mt. Godwin Austin is the highest peak in India.

12. What is the other name of The Lesser Himalayas?

✚ Himachal

13. Mention the parallel ranges in the lesser Himalayas.

✚ Pirpanjal

✚ the Dhaula Dhar

✚ the Naga Tiba

✚ The Mussorie

✚ The Mahabharat

✚ The Darjeeling

14. Mention the valleys of the lesser Himalayas.

✚ Kashmir valley

✚ Kangra valley

✚ Kulu valley

15. Mention hill stations of the lesser Himalayas.

✚ Shimla

✚ Ranikhet

✚ Mussorie

✚ Nainital

✚ Darjeeling

✚

17. What is the other name of the Siwalik Hills?

✚ The other name of the Siwalik Hills Outer Himalayas.

18. What are Doons? Give example.

- ✚ The Siwalik Hills have flat-bottom, structured valleys, which are known as Doons. Eg. Dehradun.

19. Which is the largest physical divisions of India?

- ✚ The Peninsular Plateau is the largest physical divisions of India.

20. Which is the oldest fold mountain?

- ✚ The Aravali range is the oldest fold mountain

21. Which is the highest peak on the Abu hills of the Aravali range?

- ✚ Guru Shikhar is the highest peak on the Abu hills of the Aravali range

23. What is the other name of The Western Ghats?

- ✚ Sahyadris



25. Which is the highest peak in the Eastern Ghats?

- ✚ The highest peak in the Eastern Ghats is Armakonda.

26. Where does The Eastern Ghats join the Western Ghats?

- ✚ The Eastern Ghats joins the Western Ghats at Niligiri hills

27. How are The Lakshadweep islands formed?

- ✚ The Lakshadweep islands are formed by corals

28. Mention the two parts of The Eastern Coastal Plain.

- ✚ Northern Circar
- ✚ Coromandal coast

29. Mention three parts of The Western Coastal Plain.

- ✚ The Konkan coast
- ✚ The Karnataka coast
- ✚ The Malabar coast

Chapter – 2: Indian Climate

I. Four alternatives are given for each of the following questions / incomplete statements. Only one of them is correct or most appropriate. Choose the correct alternative and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet.

1. India's climatic type

- a) **Tropical Monsoon** b) Temperate monsoon
c) Equatorial climate d) Tropical climate

2. Only 2% rainfall take place during this season

- a) **Winter** b) Summer
c) Rainy d) Retreating Monsoon

3. Temperature is high in India during summer because

- a) Sun rays fall oblique over north hemisphere
b) **Sun rays slant over north hemisphere**
c) Sun rays fall vertically over the north hemisphere

4. Summer season rainfall in West Bengal

- a) **Kalabaisakhis** b) Andhis
c) Coffee blossom d) Mango shower

5. Summer rainfall in Karnataka

- a) Kalabaisakhis b) **Coffee blossom**
c) Mango shower d) Andhis

6. Andhis summer rainfall takes place in

- a) Karnataka b) **Uttar Pradesh**
c) Madhya Pradesh d) Goa

7. Coast of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha get rain due to
- a) Summer rainfall b) High temperature
c) **Tropical cyclone** d) Low pressure
8. Royli which gets lowest rainfall in India is in _____ District
- a) **Jaisalmer** b) Ajmer c) Jaipur d) Anilwad
9. The highest rainfall in India takes place in
- a) Agumbe **b) Mawsynram** c) Sikkim d) Manipur
10. The factors that influence on climate of India
- a) Latitude **b) Monsoon wind** c) Fog d) Pressure
11. The highest temperature records in India
- a) Ahmadabad b) Ajmer c) Raichur **d) Ganganagar**
12. The coldest month
- a) February **b) January** c) December d) March
13. It is a season of unsettled weather condition
- a) Summer b) Winter **c) Retreating Monsoon** d) Monsoon season
14. Western Kutch, Thar Desert, Rajasthan, Punjab receive
- a) **Low rainfall** b) Medium rainfall c) High rainfall d) Very high rainfall
15. Convectional rainfall takes place in some parts of India during
- a) Winter **b) Summer** c) Rainy season d) Retreating Monsoon

II. Fill in the blanks with suitable answers.

1. India has type of climate _____ (Tropical Monsoon)
2. In India is receives the highest rainfall _____ (Mawsynram)
3. In India has recorded the lowest temperature _____ (Dras)

4. The coldest month of India is _____ (January)

II. Answer the following questions in one sentence each:

1. Which type of climate India has?

✚ India has “Tropical Monsoon” type of climate

2. Why India has “Tropical Monsoon” type of climate?

✚ This is because a greater part of India lies in the tropical zone and its climate is greater influenced by the monsoon winds.

3. What are the main factors which influence on the climate of India?

✚ location

✚ water bodies

✚ relief features

✚ monsoon winds

4. Mention the Climatic Seasons of India.

✚ The Winter Season

✚ The Summer Season

✚ The Rainy Season

✚ The Retreating Monsoon Season

5. During the Winter Season India gets oblique rays of the Sun. Why?

✚

6. Which has recorded the lowest temperature in India?

✚ The Dras near Kargil has recorded the lowest temperature (-40°C)

7. During the Summer Season the temperature is high in India. Why?

✚ During this season the Sun's rays fall vertically over the Northern Hemisphere. Hence the temperature is high in India.

8. Which is the highest recorded temperature in India?

+ The highest recorded temperature is 49.40C at Ganganagar

9. What is the name of Convectional rain in Uttar Pradesh?

+ Andhis

10. What is the name of Convectional rain in West Bengal?

+ Kalabaisakhis

11. What are Mango showers?

+ Convectional rain in Kerala help the mango crop. It is known as “Mango showers”

12. What are coffee blossoms?

+ Convectional rain in Karnataka is beneficial to the coffee crop. It is known as coffee blossom

13. Which is the another name of The Rainy Season?

+

+ Since the temperature rises by the end of summer season, a low pressure area is developed over central India. On the other hand there is high pressure over the Indian Ocean.

+ The Arabian Sea branch and the Bay of Bengal branch.

+ The Arabian Sea branch strikes the Western Ghats and causes heavy rainfall to the western side of the Western Ghats.

- 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.

18. Why the Retreating Monsoon season is also known as “North-East Monsoon Season”?



19. Which is the driest place in India?

- Ruyly in Jaisalmar of Rajasthan is receives least amount of rainfall (8.3 cm) and is the driest place in India.

20. Which place gets the heaviest rainfall?

- Mawsynram gets the heaviest rainfall

Chapter – 3: Indian Soils

1. Four alternatives are given for each of the following questions / incomplete statements. Only one of them is correct or most appropriate. Choose the correct alternative and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet.

1. It is formed from sediment deposited by rivers

- a) **Alluvial soil** b) Black soil c) Red soil d) Mountain soil

2. They are formed from weathering of granite rock

- a) Alluvial soil **b) Red soil** c) Black soil d) Mountain soil

3. It is highly retentive of moisture and composite

- a) Black soil** b) Desert soil c) Alluvial soil d) Mountain soil

4. Cashew, rubber, tea, coffee are preferred crops in this soil

- a) Laterite soil** b) Mountain soil c) Alluvial soil d) Black soil

5. This soil Found in North West part of India Rajasthan Haryana

- a) Alluvial soil b) Black soil **c) Desert soil** d) Laterite soil

6. It is found in Jammu Kashmir Himachal Pradesh

- a) Mountain soil** b) Alluvial soil c) Red soil d) Black soil

7. The removal of topsoil by natural agent's rivers, glaciers, winds and sea waves is called

- a) Soil conservation b) Desertification c) Sedimentation **d) Soil erosion**

8. This is not the cause for Soil erosion

- a) Over graze b) Deforestation c) Brick making **d) Urbanization**

9. Protection of soil from erosion and preservation of fertility of soil is called

- a) Flood control b) Desertification c) Soil erosion **d) Soil conservation**

10. This is not suitable method for soil conservation

- a) Contour farming b) Contour bunding c) Afforestation **d) Rain harvesting**

II. Fill in the blanks with suitable answers.

1. The soils that are formed from the sediments deposited by the rivers is called _____ soils. (Alluvial soil)
2. The Black soils are also known as _____ and _____ soils. (Regur soil and black cotton soil)
3. Under the conditions of high temperature and rainfall _____ soils are formed in tropical areas. (Laterite Soils)
4. Mountain soils are suitable for _____ crops. (Plantation)

II. Answer the following questions in one sentences each:

1. What is soil?
 - ✚ Soil is the thin surface layer of the earth comprising of closely intermixed mineral and organic substances.
2. Why there is a wide variety of soils in India?
 - ✚ Soil formation of India is mainly related to the parent rock, relief, climate and natural vegetation. So there is a wide variety of soils in India.
3. What is alluvial soil?
 - ✚ The soil that are composed of alluvium are called alluvial soil.
4. How are Alluvial soil formed?
 - ✚ Alluvial soil are formed from the sediments deposited by the rivers as in the Indo-Gangetic plain and by the sea waves in coastal plain.
5. What are the other names of Black soil?
 - ✚ The other names of Black soil are Regur soil and black cotton soil
6. Why black soil are black in colour?
 - ✚ Black soils are derived from the basalt rock. So they are dark grey to black in colour.
7. How Red soils are formed?



8. Red soils do not retain moisture. Why ?

✚ They are more sandy and less clayey. So they do not retain moisture.

9. How are Laterite Soils formed?

✚ Laterite Soils are formed in tropical areas under the conditions of high temperature and rainfall.

10. Laterite Soils are of limited use for agriculture. Why?

✚ They are leached soils, not fertile and are of limited use for agriculture.

11. Desert Soils are not suitable for the cultivation of many crops. Why?

✚ They are fairly friable, have a high content of soluble salt. They are sandy and low in moisture and humus. These are not suitable for the cultivation of many crops.

12. Mountain Soils are rich in humus and are fertile. Why?

✚ They are mostly formed due to the decomposition of organic matter. Hence they are rich in humus and are fertile.

13. What is the meaning of soil erosion?

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

14. What are the agents of soil erosion?

- ✚ The rivers
- ✚ glaciers
- ✚ winds
- ✚ sea waves

15. What is soil erosion and soil conservation?

✚ Soil erosion refers to the removal of top soil by natural agents and Protection of soil from erosion and Preservation of fertility of the soil is called “soil conservation”

Chapter – 4: Indian Forest Resources

I. Four alternatives are given for each of the following questions / incomplete statements. Only one of them is correct or most appropriate. Choose the correct alternative and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet.

- Rosewood and Mahogany trees found here
 - Desert forest
 - Evergreen forest**
 - Mountain forest
 - Deciduous forest
- The forest in which trees shed their leaves in early summer
 - Evergreen forest
 - Mountain forest
 - Deciduous forest**
 - Desert forest
- Chestnut, pine, Spruce trees found in
 - Mountain forest**
 - Deciduous forest
 - Evergreen forest
 - None
- These trees have stilt like roots or aerial roots
 - Teak
 - Mahogany
 - Rhizophora**
 - Neem
- The state has largest forest coverage in India
 - Goa
 - Sikkim
 - Gujarat
 - Madhya Pradesh**
- Which one is not the reason for the forest destruction?
 - Forest fire
 - Over graze
 - Industrialisation
 - Globalisation**
- Wildlife sanctuary in India
 - 523**
 - 532
 - 560
 - 533
- An extension area specially protected to preserve natural beauty wildlife forest for public recreation
 - Wildlife sanctuary
 - Biosphere reserves**

c) Reserve forest

d) **National park**

9. Special category protected area of land and coastal environment aims at conservation, research, education and local environment

a) **Biosphere reserves**

b) National park

c) Wildlife sanctuary

d) Social forestry

10. The first national park established in India

a) **Jim Corbett National park**

b) Kajiranga

c) Girr

d) Simplipal

11. How many Biosphere reserves in India

a) 17

b) **18**

c) 19

d) 11

12. The first Biosphere reserves in India

a) Nilgiri hill

b) **Ooty**

c) Bangalore

d) Bandipur

13. Total national park in India

a) **99**

b) 100

c) 98

d) 89

14. Which one is not associated with Advantages of forest?

a) Check soil erosion

b) Stop desertification

c) Improve soil fertility

d) **Increase Net sown area**

15. This is also called Monsoon forest

a) Evergreen forest

b) Mountain forest

c) Desert forest

d) **Deciduous forest**

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable answers.

1. The _____ forests do not shed their leaves all at the same time in the year.
(The Tropical Evergreen Forests)

2. Mansoon forests are also known as _____ (The Tropical Deciduous Forests)

3. The Himalayas have _____ type of forests. (The Tropical Deciduous Forests)

4. The _____ forests are mainly found in the deltas of rivers. (Mangrove Forests)
5. The Nagarjuna sagar wild life sanctuary is in _____ state. (Telangana)

II. Answer the following questions:

1. What is forest?

✚ A large area of land covered with trees and undergrowth is called forests.

2. Why the Tropical Evergreen Forests are evergreen?

✚ The trees and plants of the Tropical Evergreen Forests don't shed their leaves during the year at the same time. Hence they are evergreen.

3. The Tropical Deciduous Forests are also known as Monsoon Forests. Why?

✚ The trees in these forests shed their leaves during spring and early summer. Hence they are also known as Monsoon Forests.

4. What are "mountain forests"?

✚ The trees and plants which grow on the slopes of the mountain are called "mountain forests".

5. What are Mangrove Forests?

✚ These forests which found in wet marshy areas, in river deltas and along the sea coast washed by tides.

6. Which state has the largest area under forests?

✚ Madhya Pradesh has the largest area under forests

7. Which state has the least area under forests?

✚ Goa has the least area under forests.

8. What is Wild life sanctuary?

✚ Wild life sanctuary (WLS) refers to a place meant for providing protection to wild life

9. What is National park?

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

10. What is Biosphere Reserve?

- ✚ The Biosphere reserves are a special category of protected area of land or coastal environments

11. Name the area where desert vegetation is found in India?

- ✚ Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and Deccan plateau.

12. Name the National Parks of Karnataka.

- ✚ Bandipur
- ✚ Banerghatta
- ✚ Nagara Hole

Chapter – 5: Indian Water Resources

I. Four alternatives are given for each of the following questions / incomplete statements. Only one of them is correct or most appropriate. Choose the correct alternative and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet.

1. The birth place of River Ganga.

- a) **Gangotri**
- b) Mount Kailash
- c) Tibet
- d) Talakaveri

2. The longest tributary of Ganga River.

- a) Gandak
- b) Son
- c) **Yamuna**
- d) Gomti

3. The longest river in India.

- a) **Ganga**
- b) Sindhu
- c) Brahmaputra
- d) Godavari

4. Longest River among these.

- a) **Ganga**
- b) Sindhu
- c) Brahmaputra
- d) Godavari

- a) Ganga
- b) Sindhu

c) Brahmaputra

d) Godavari

6. _____ irrigation has become wide spread in India.

a) Well irrigation

b) Canal irrigation

c) Tank irrigation

d) Tube well

7. Tungabhadra project facilitate these states.

a) Karnataka- Telangana

b) Karnataka – Andhra

c) Andhra- Telangana

d) Karnataka- Kerala

8. Generally this is done by Government.

a) Well irrigation

b) Canal irrigation

c) Tank irrigation

d) Tube well

9. Recent years the area under tank irrigation has been decreased. Because.

a) Filled with silt

b) Costly maintenance

c) Tanks are non-perennial

d) workers problem

10. The construction of Damodar river project has resulted in.

a) Damodar as no more 'Sorrow of Bengal'

b) Increasing landslides

c) Causing heavy earthquakes

d) Submerging many major industrial areas

11. Hirakud project is built across _____ river.

- a) **Mahanadi**
- b) Godavari
- c) Ganga
- d) Damodar

12. The Kosi project is a joint venture of.

- a) **India- Nepal**
- b) India- Pakistan
- c) India- Bangladesh
- d) India- China

13. This is the longest dam in India.

- a) **Hirakud**
- b) Bhakra Nangal
- c) Tungabhadra
- d) Kosi

14. Nagarjuna Sagar Project is constructed across the River.

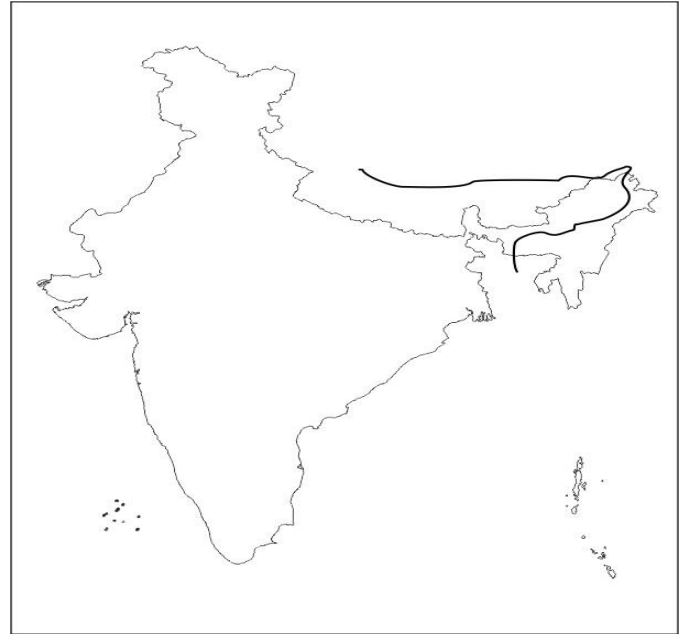
- a) **Krishna**
- b) Cauvery
- c) Pennar
- d) Narmada

15. Tungabhadra' Project is a joint Venture of.

- a) **Karnataka Andra Pradesh**
- b) Karnataka Tamilnadu
- c) Karnataka Kerala
- d) Karnataka Maharashtra

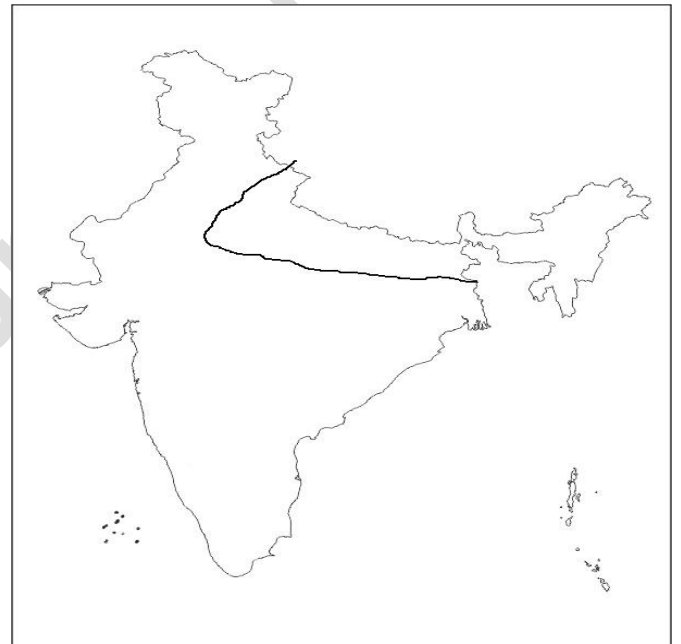
16. The River marked in this Indian map is.

- a) **Brahmaputra**
- b) Ganga
- c) Kosi
- d) Mahanadi



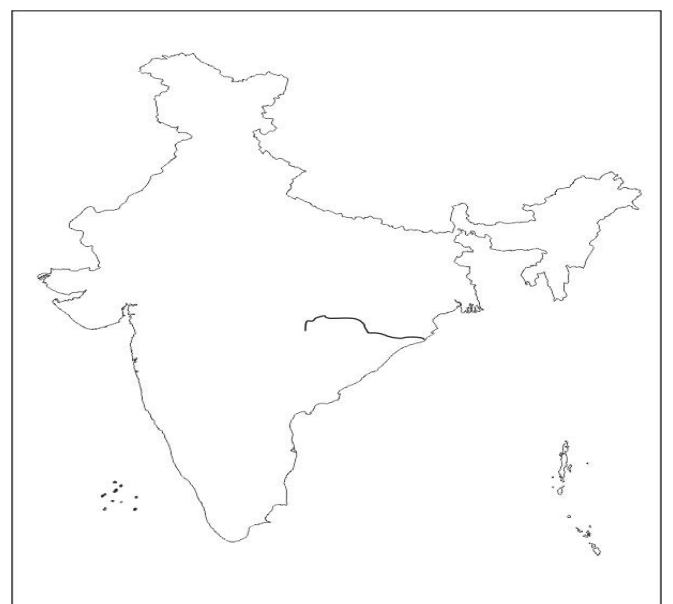
17. The River marked in this Indian map is.

- a) Brahmaputra
- b) **Ganga**
- c) Kosi
- d) Mahanadi



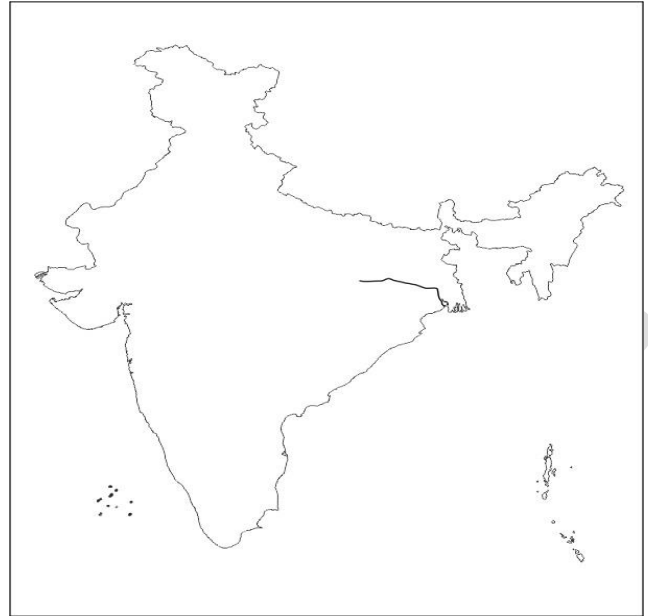
18. The River marked in this Indian map is.

- a) Brahmaputra
- b) Ganga
- c) Kosi
- d) **Mahanadi**



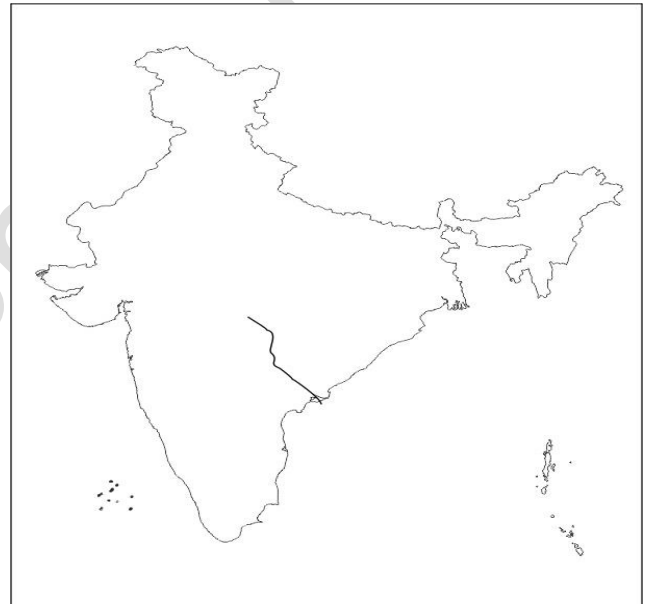
19. The River marked in this Indian map is.

- a) **Damodar**
- b) Brahmaputra
- c) Mahanadi
- d) Krishna



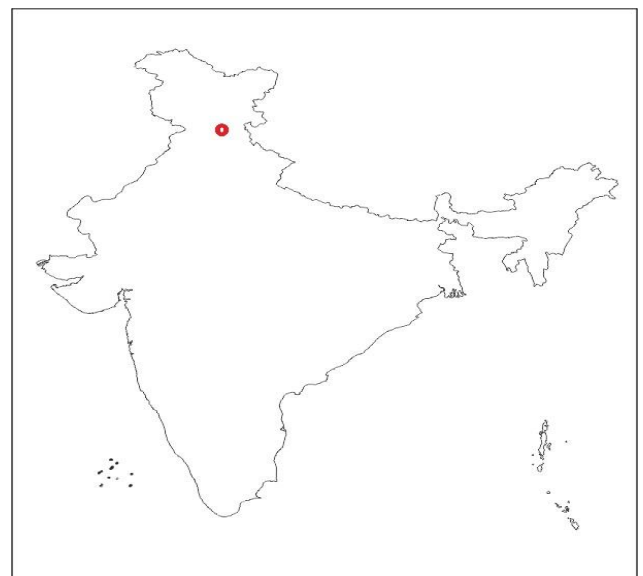
20. The River marked in this Indian map is.

- a) Damodar
- b) **Godavari**
- c) Mahanadi
- d) Krishna



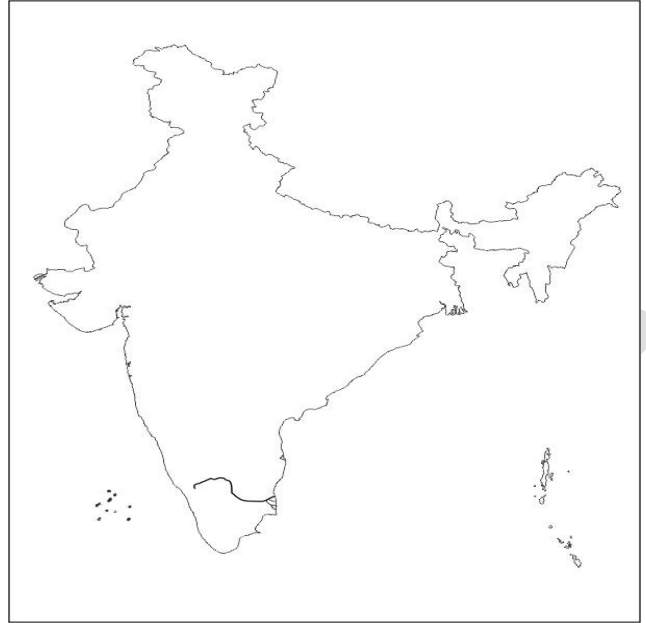
21. The place marked in this Indian map.

- a) **Govindasagara**
- b) Godavari
- c) Pampasagara
- d) Nagarjunasagara



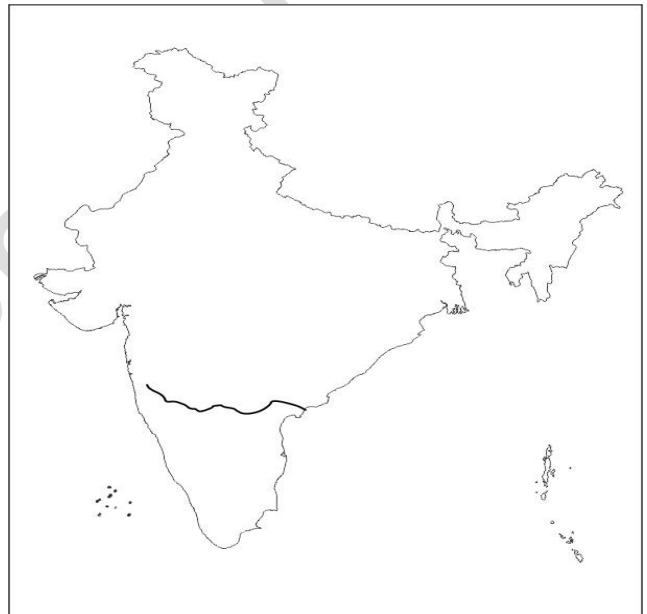
22. The River marked in this Indian map is.

- a) **Cauvery**
- b) Krishna
- c) Narmada
- d) Godavari



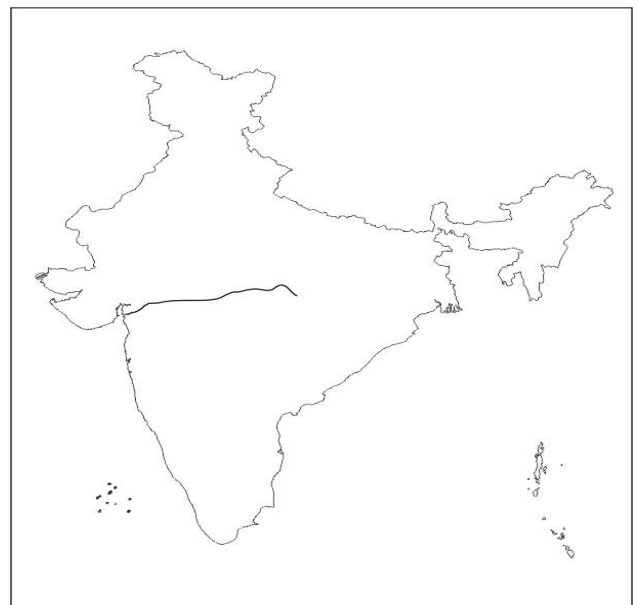
23. The River marked in this Indian map is.

- a) Cauvery
- b) **Krishna**
- c) Narmada
- d) Godavari



24. The River marked in this Indian map is.

- a) Cauvery
- b) Krishna
- c) **Narmada**
- d) Godavari



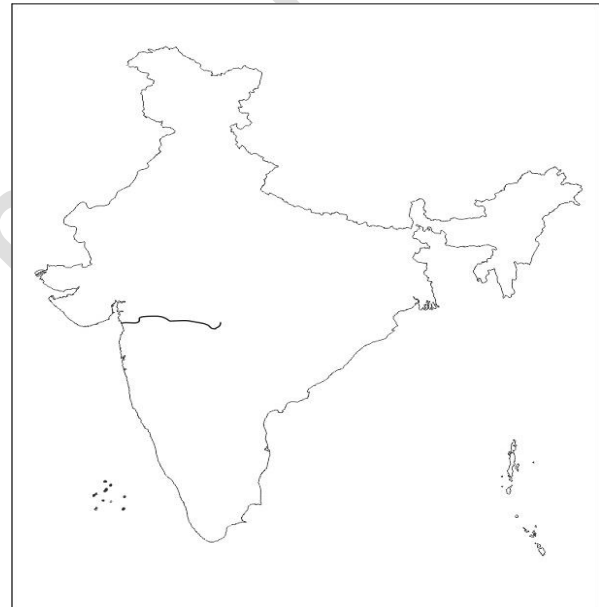
25. The place marked in this Indian map.

- a) Govindasagara
- b) Godavari
- c) Pampasagara**
- d) Nagarjunasagara



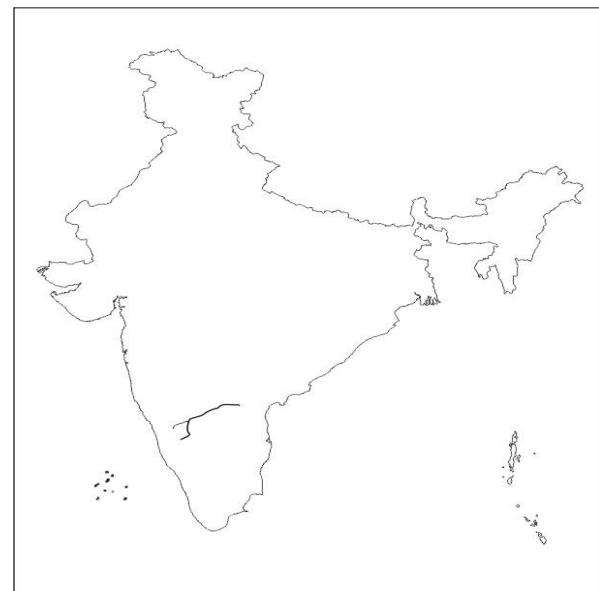
26. The River marked in this Indian map is.

- a) Cauvery
- b) Tapati/ Tapi**
- c) Tungabhadra
- d) Godavari



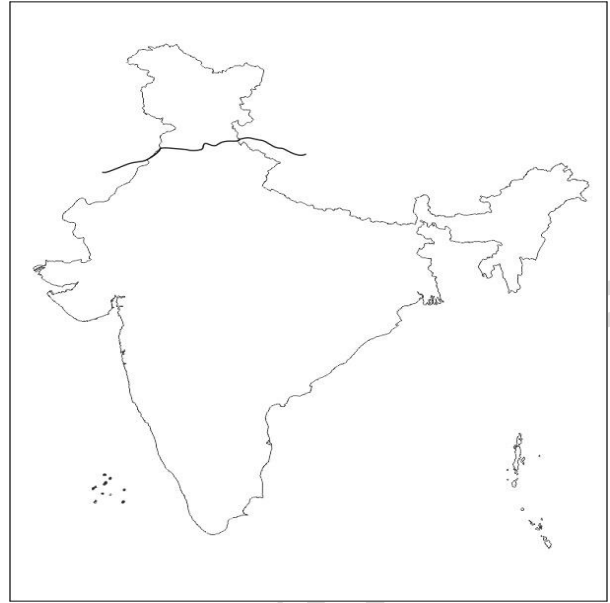
27. The River marked in this Indian map is.

- a) Cauvery
- b) Tapati
- c) Tungabhadra**
- d) Godavari



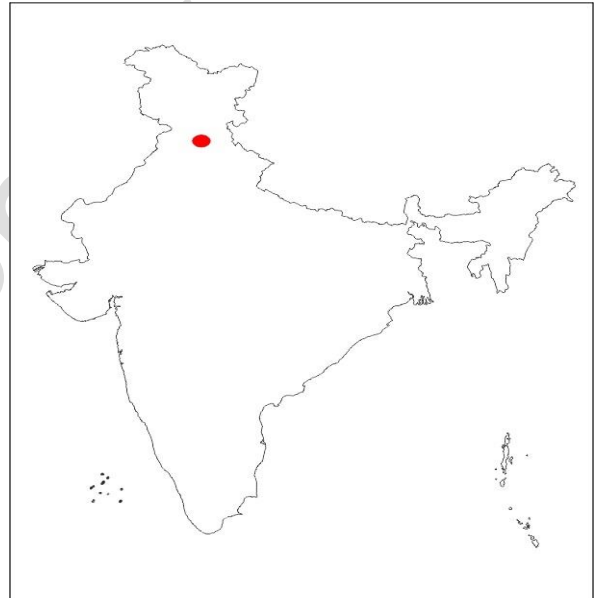
28. The River marked in this Indian map is.

- a) Sutlej
- b) Sindhu
- c) Ganga
- d) Yamuna



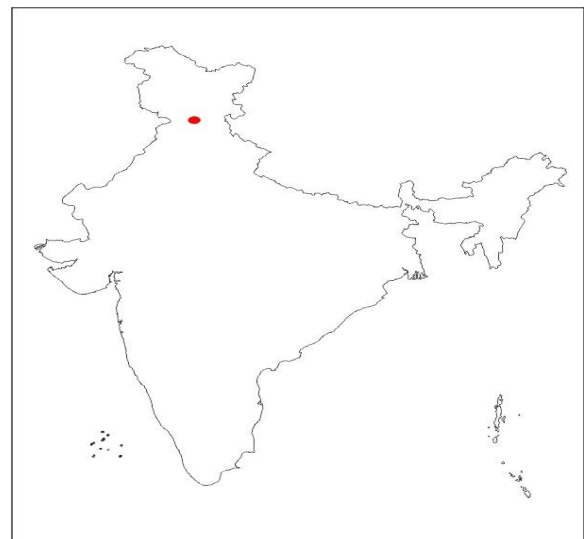
29. The 'Multi River Valley Project' marked in this Indian map is.

- a) Bhakra Nangal
- b) Kosi
- c) Hirakud
- d) Narmada



30. The 'Multi River Valley Project' marked in this Indian map is.

- a) Bias
- b) Chambal
- c) Kosi
- d) Hirakud



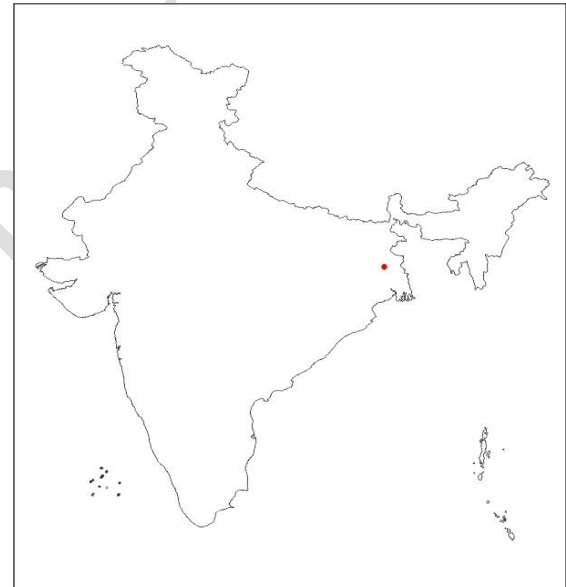
31. The 'Multi River Valley Project' marked in this Indian map is.

- a) Bias
- b) Chambal**
- c) Kosi
- d) Hirakud



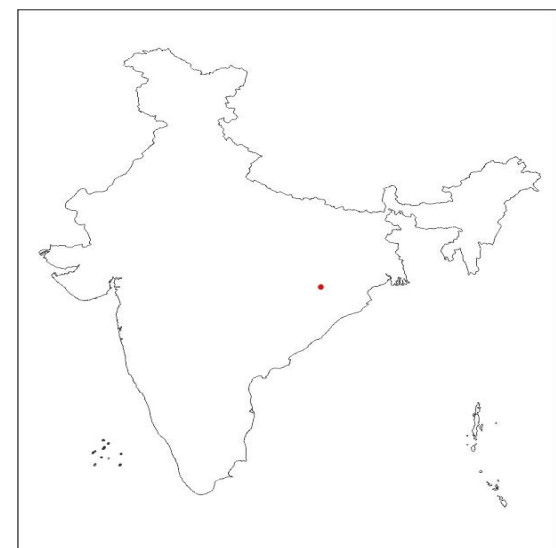
32. The 'Multi River Valley Project' marked in this Indian map is.

- a) Damodar valley**
- b) Chambal
- c) Kosi
- d) Hirakud



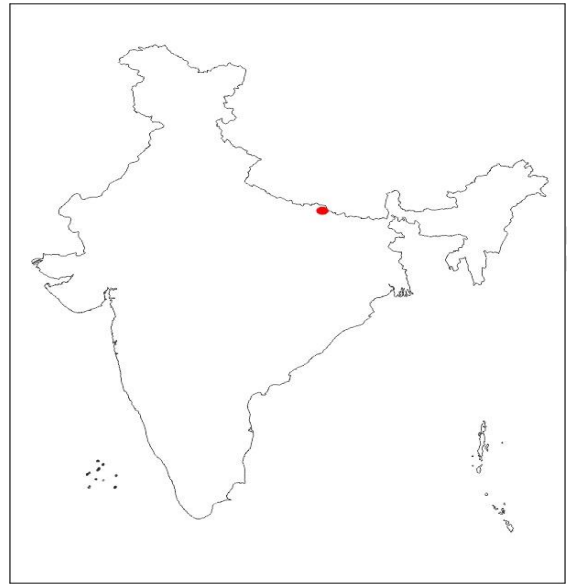
33. The 'Multi River Valley Project' marked in this Indian map is.

- a) Damodar valley
- b) Chambal**
- c) Kosi
- d) Hirakud**



34. The 'Multi River Valley Project' marked in this Indian map is.

- a) Damodar valley
- b) Chambal
- c) **Gandak**
- d) Hirakud



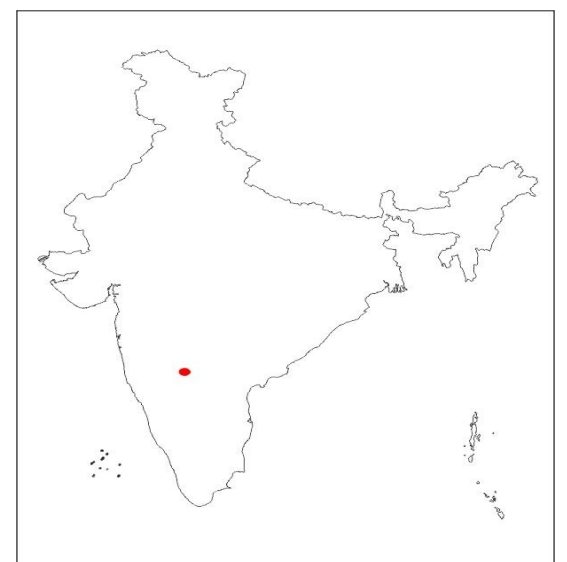
35. The 'Multi River Valley Project' marked in this Indian map is.

- a) Damodar valley
- b) Chambal
- c) **Kosi**
- d) Hirakud



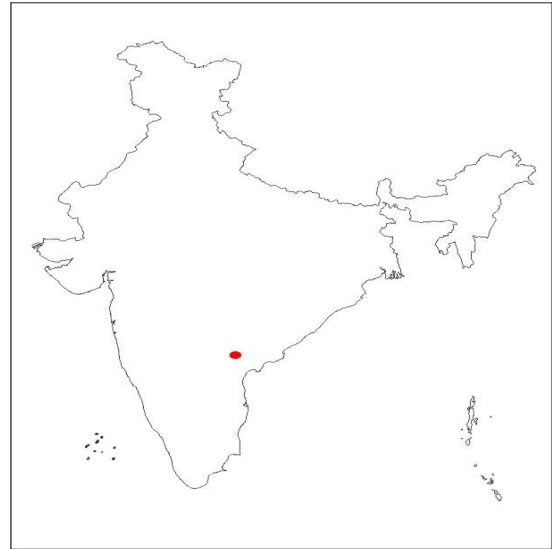
36. The 'Multi River Valley Project' marked in this Indian map is.

- a) Damodar valley
- b) Nagarjuna
- c) **Krishna Meldande (UKP)**
- d) Hirakud



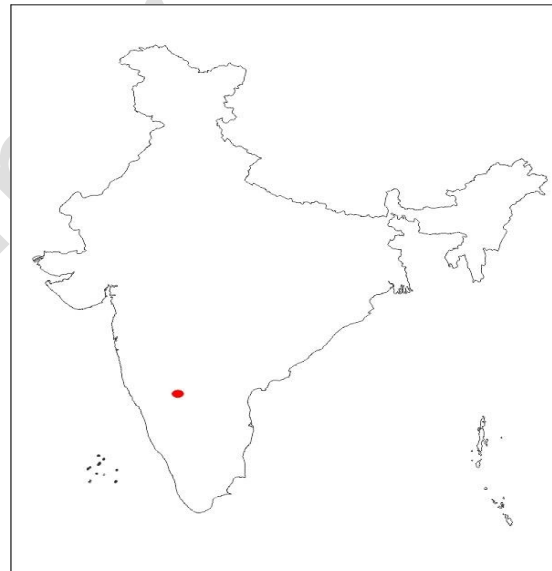
37. The 'Multi River Valley Project' marked in this Indian map is.

- a) Damodar valley
- b) Nagarjuna**
- c) Krishna Meldande (UKP)
- d) Tungabadra



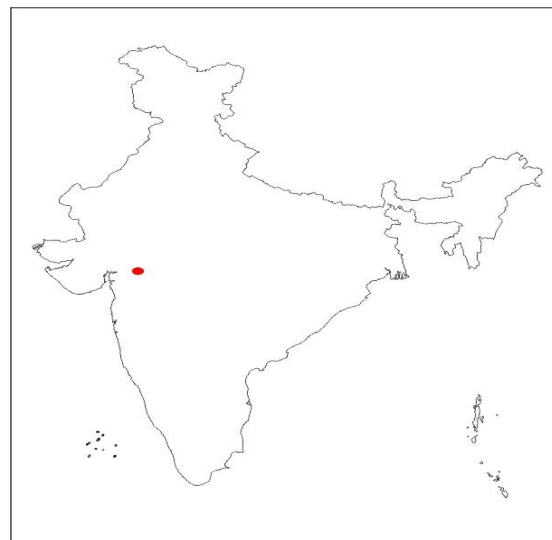
38. The 'Multi River Valley Project' marked in this Indian map is.

- a) Damodar valley
- b) Nagarjuna
- c) Krishna Meldande (UKP)
- d) Tungabadra**



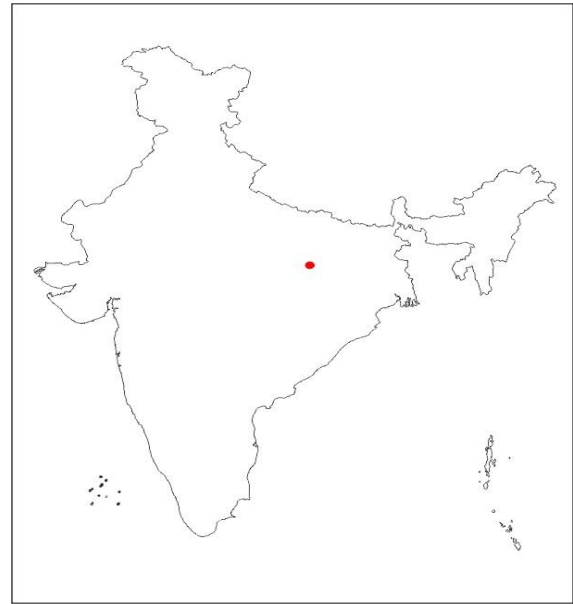
39. The 'Multi River Valley Project' marked in this Indian map is.

- a) Bhakra Nangal
- b) Narmada**
- c) Tungabadra
- d) Krishna



40. The 'Multi River Valley Project' marked in this Indian map is.

- a) Damodar valley
- b) Chambal
- c) Gandak
- d) Rihand**



41. Sorrow of Orissa: Mahanadi:: Sorrow of Bihar : _____

- a) Kosi**
- b) Damodar
- c) Sutlej
- d) Ganga

42. Bhakra Nangal dam is constructed across the River _____

- a) Sindhu
- b) Damodar
- c) Sutlej**
- d) Ganga

II. Fill in the blanks with suitable answers.

1. River Indus rises near _____ (Mt. Kailash)
3. Hirakud project is built across river _____ (Mahanadi)
4. The longest tributary of the Ganga is _____ (Yamuna)
5. The Kosi project is a joint venture of and _____ (India and Nepal)

II. Answer the following questions in one sentence each:

1. Mention the divisions of Water resources.

✚ Water resource can be divided into surface water and ground water Resources.

2. Give examples for the surface water resources.

✚ The surface water resources are rainfall, rivers, lakes, tanks and springs.

3. What are the uses of water?

✚ The rivers are useful for irrigation, generation of hydel power, inland water ways, fishing etc.

4. What are the important rivers of North India?

✚ The important rivers of North India are the Indus, the Ganges and the Brahmaputra.

5. Where does the River Indus or Sindhu rise?

✚ The River Indus or Sindhu rises near Mt. Kailash

6. Mention the tributaries of the River Indus.

✚ Jhelum, Chenab, Beas, Ravi and Sutlej.

7. Which is the largest river of India?

✚ The Ganga River is the largest river of India.

8. Where does the Ganga River rise?

✚ The Ganga rises in the Gangothri glacier.

9. Mention the tributaries of the River Ganga.

- ✚ The tributaries of the River Ganga are Yamuna, Ghaghara, Gandak, Ramaganga, Gomati, Sarada, Son and kosi.

10. Where does the Brahmaputra rise?

- ✚ The Brahmaputra rises near lake Manasa sarovar



12. Where does the Mahanadi River rise?

- ✚ The Mahanadi rises in “Sihawa” range



14. Where does the Godavari River rise?

- ✚ The Godavari river rises in “Triambaka”

15. Where does the River Krishna rise?

- ✚ River Krishna rises near Mahabaleswara

16. Mention the tributaries River Krishna.

- ✚ Its main tributaries are Bhima, Tungabhadra, Koyna, Ghataprabha and Malaprabha.

17. Where does the River Kaveri rise?

- ✚ River Kaveri rises at Talakaveri.

18. Mention the tributaries River Kaveri.

- ✚ The Hemavathi, Simsha, Kapila, Arkavathi, Lakshmanathirtha, Suvarnavathi and Bhavani are the main tributaries of Kaveri



20. Where does the River Narmada rise?

✚ River Narmada rises in Amarakantak hills

21. Where does the River Tapi rise?

✚ The Tapi rises near Multai

22. What is irrigation?

✚ The artificial supply of water for the purpose of agriculture is called irrigation.

23. What are the types of Irrigations?

✚ Well Irrigation

✚ Canal Irrigation

✚ Tank Irrigation

24. Which types of irrigations have been recently introduced?

✚ sprinkler and drip irrigation

25. What are the type's wells?

✚ The types wells are open wells and tube wells

26. What are the two types of canals?

✚ The two types of canals are inundation canals and perennial canals

27. What is Tank?

✚ A tank is a natural or man-made hollow on the earth's surface into which rain-water is collected.

28. What are Multipurpose river valley projects?

✚ The river valley projects which provide multiple benefits are called multipurpose river valley projects.

29. Which is the first multipurpose river valley project of the country?

+ Damodar Valley Project is the first multipurpose river valley project of the country.

30. Which River was called “Sorrow of Bengal”?

+ River Damodar was called “Sorrow of Bengal”

31. Why River Damodar was called “Sorrow of Bengal”?

+ River Damodar was called “Sorrow of Bengal”, because it was causing devastating floods during the rainy seasons and damaged crops and human settlements

32. Mention the states which started Bhakra-Nangal Project?

+ Bhakra-Nangal Project is a joint venture of the states of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan.

33. Name the reservoir created by the Bhakra-Nangal dam.

+ The reservoir created by the Bhakra-Nangal dam is called “Gobind Sagar”.

34. Which is the most important multipurpose project of Odisha?

+ The most important multipurpose project of Odisha is Hirakud Project

35. Which is the longest dam in India?

+ Hirakud is the longest dam in India

36. Which states started Tungabhadra Project?

+ Tungabhadra Project is a joint venture of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh

37. Name the reservoir created by the Tungabhadra dam?

+ The reservoir created by this Tungabhadra dam is called “Pampa Sagara”.

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

+ The Kosi Project

39. Which is the most important multipurpose river valley project of Uttar Pradesh?

+ The Rihand Valley Project is the most important multipurpose river valley project of Uttar Pradesh

40. Name the reservoir created by the Rihand Valley Project.

- ✚ The reservoir created by this The Rihand Valley Project is called “Gobind Ballabh Pant Sagar.

41. Across which river The Nagarjuna Sagar Project started?

- ✚ Across Krishna River the Nagarjuna Sagar Project started.

42. Mention the East flowing rivers of India.

- ✚ Mahanadi
- ✚ Godavari
- ✚ Krishna
- ✚ Kaveri

43. What is Marble Gorge?

- ✚ River Narmada rises in Amarakantak hills and flows westward through a narrow gorge called “Marble Gorge”.

Chapter – 6: Indian Land Resources

1. Four alternatives are given for each of the following questions / incomplete statements. Only one of them is correct or most appropriate. Choose the correct alternative and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet.

- Utilisation of land for different purpose is called
 - Agriculture
 - Land utilisation**
 - Urbanisation
 - Horticulture
- Tilling of the soil for rising food crops raw materials needed by human beings is called
 - Horticulture
 - Floriculture
 - Agriculture**
 - Apiculture
- The production of crops is consumed by the farmers and family is called
 - Subsistence farming**
 - Ancient farming
 - Shifting agriculture
 - sedentary culture
- Patch of forest is cleared and burnt and cultivated till fertility of soil is reduced is called
 - Shifting agriculture**
 - Sedentary
 - Irrigation
 - Commercial agriculture
- Large amount of capital and Labour are applied for unit land
 - Agriculture
 - Dry farming
 - Humid agriculture
 - intensive Agriculture**
- Cultivation of crops in areas of sufficient rainfall is called
 - Humid farming**
 - Dry farming
 - Irrigation
 - Commercial agriculture
- Proportion of an area under different crops at a given time is called
 - Crop trending
 - Crop season
 - Crop shifting
 - Cropping pattern**
- It is a beverage crop producing stimulating drink
 - Sugarcane
 - Watermelon
 - Apple
 - Tea**
- The intensive cultivation of fruit vegetable flower and aromatic plants is called
 - Gardening
 - Floriculture
 - Horticulture**
 - Apiculture
- Crop season during winter or during retreating monsoon rainfall

- a) Zaid b) Kharif c) **Rabi** d) Summer

11. Crop season during the rainy season or onset of monsoon rainfall.

- a) Summer b) **Kharif** c) Zaid d) Rabi

12. Method of farming carried very scanty rainfall

- a) **Dry farming** b) Wet farming c) Irrigation d) Horticulture

13. Agriculture type which Involving cultivation of crops and livestock rearing

- a) Commercial agriculture b) Subsistence farming
c) **Mixed farming** d) Intensive farming

14. Shifting agriculture in Assam is called as

- a) **Jhuming** b) Podu c) Ponam d) Mandalam

15. The factor which does not influence on the land utilisation

- a) Relief features b) Climate c) Soil d) **Political factors**

II. Fill in the blanks with suitable answers.

1. The land which is not used for cultivation is called_____ (Fallow Land)


2. A system of farming involving both crops and livestock is known as _____farming.
(Mixed Farming)

3. The crops grown in between the Kharif and Rabi season are called _____crops.
(Zaid Crop Season)

4. The largest rice producing state in India is_____ (West Bengal)

II. Answer the following questions in one sentence each:

1. What is land use?

-  The distribution of land for different uses such as forestry, cultivation, pastures etc is called "Land use".

2. Mention the factors which affect the land use?

- ✚ relief features
- ✚ climate
- ✚ soil
- ✚ population density,
- ✚ Socio-economic and technical factors.

3. What is Fallow Land?

- ✚ Fallow Land refers to the land which is not used for cultivation

4. What is agriculture?

- ✚ Tilling of the soil for raising food crops and raw materials needed by human beings is called Agriculture

5. What is Subsistence Farming?

- ✚ A type of farming in which the production of crops is consumed almost by the farmer and his family, leaving only a small portion for sale.

6. What are the types of Subsistence Farming?

- ✚ Shifting subsistence farming
- ✚ Sedentary subsistence farming

7. What is Shifting Farming?

- ✚ It is a type of agriculture in which a patch of forest is cleared and burnt to be cultivated for a few years until the fertility of the soil is reduced.

8. What is Sedentary Farming?

- ✚ It is cultivation of land at a fixed location instead of shifting from one place to another

9. What is Intensive Farming?

- ✚ A method of farming in which a large amount of capital and labour are applied per unit of land is called “Intensive farming”

10. What is “commercial farming”?

- ✚ A system of farming in which crops are grown for the market is called “commercial farming.”

11. What is Mixed Farming?

- ✚ Agriculture involving the cultivation of crops and livestock rearing is called “mixed farming”

12. What is Plantation Farming?

- ✚ It refers to the cultivation of single crop on large estates for the market.

13. What is dry farming?

- ✚ A method of farming carried on in areas which receives scanty rainfall and where irrigation is either absent or limited is called “dry farming”.

14. What is Humid Farming?



15. What is Irrigation Farming?

- ✚ A method of farming under which crops are grown with the help of irrigation is called “Irrigation farming”

16. What is crop season?

- ✚ The proportion of area under different crops at a particular period of time is called Crop season

17. Mention the cropping seasons of India?

- ✚ The Kharif, the Rabi and Zaid Crop Season

18. What is The Kharif Crop Season?

- ✚ The crops grown during the rainy season are called Kharif crops.

19. What is The Rabi Crop Season?



20. What is Zaid Crop Season?

✚ The crops are grown in between the Kharif and the Rabi crops are known as zaid crops.

21. Give examples for The Kharif Crop Season.

✚ Rice, jowar, ragi, cotton, groundnuts, tobacco etc. are the main Kharif crops

22. Give examples for The Rabi Crop Season.

✚ Wheat, barley, gram, linseed

23. Give examples for Zaid Crop Season.

✚ water melon, cucumber, oilseeds, some pulses, vegetables

24. What are food crops? Give examples.

✚ The crops which are grown to provide food for people are called „food crops“, for example: Rice, wheat, jowar pulses etc.

25. What are Commercial crops? Give examples.

✚ A crop that is grown for sale is called “Commercial crop”. i.e. Sugarcane, cotton, tobacco, oil seeds etc.

26. Which is the most important food crop of India?

✚ Rice is the most important food crop of India

27. Which is the largest producer of rice in the country?

✚ West Bengal is the largest producer of rice in the country

28. Which is the largest producer of wheat in the world?

✚ The largest producer of wheat in the world is China.

29. Which is the largest producer of sugarcane in the world?

✚ The largest producer of sugarcane in the world is Brazil.

30. What is Fibre Crop?

✚ The crops which provide raw materials for textiles industry are called “fibre crops”.

31. Which are the most important fibre crops of India?

✚ Cotton and jute are the most important fibre crops of India

32. What are the beverage crops?

✚ The crops which are used to produce stimulating drinks are called beverage crops.

33. Which are the most important beverage crops of India?

✚ Coffee and tea are the most important beverage crops of India.

34. Which is the largest producer of tea in the world?

✚ China is the largest producer of tea in the world.

35. What is Horticulture?

✚ The intensive cultivation of fruit, vegetables, flower, medicinal and aromatic plants is called Horticulture.

36. What is Floriculture?

✚ The cultivation of flowers for commercial purpose is called Floriculture.

Chapter – 7: Indian Transport and Communication

I. Four alternatives are given for each of the following questions / incomplete statements. Only one of them is correct or most appropriate. Choose the correct alternative and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet.

- Prime minister Gram Sadak Yojana is implemented for this reason
 - To convert Mud road into metal road**
 - For business purpose
 - To connect with cities
 - To provide housing development
- Golden Quadrilateral super highways constructed in the year
 - 1990
 - 2000
 - 1999**
 - 1998
- Roads for Defence purpose found along Indian borders maintained by
 - NHAI
 - AHAI
 - BRDA**
 - BRDO
 - Bombay and Thane**
 - Pune and Thane
 - Goa and Mangalore
 - Bombay and Satara
- Waterways play a limited role nowadays because
 - Due to science and technology
 - Due to development of modernity
 - Due to development of road and rail**
 - Due to technical factors
- The Queen of Arabian Sea
 - Kandla
 - Mumbai
 - Mangalore
 - Kochi**
- The port which built on the confluence of river Hugly
 - Haldia**
 - Paradip
 - Goa
 - Pondicherry
- Doordarshan established in
 - 1959**
 - 1930
 - 1932
 - 1960
- The technology that indicate the location and moving object point of latitude and longitude.

- a) GIS **b) GPS** c) Remote sensing technology d) AGIS

- a) Beach b) Sand bar **c) Port** d) Waterway

11. The importance of communication

- a) It encourages export and import b) Back bone of agriculture

12. The port Tuticorin is in

- a) Andrapradesh **b) TamilNadu** c) Karnataka d) Goa

13. Provides navigation facility by means of ships and boats

- a) Waterway** b) Roadways c) Airways d) Border roads

14. Subhash Chandra Bose airport is in

- a) Delhi b) Mumbai **c) Kolkata** d) Bangalore

15. It is the oldest and still exist newspaper which was established in 1822

- a) Mangalore Samachar **b) Bombay Samachar**
c) Bengal gezet d) None

II. Fill in the blanks with suitable answers.

1. For the development of villages and agriculture in India _____ means of transport is essential. (Road)

3. Mumbai port is called as _____ (Gateway of India)

4. Bengaluru International Airport is called _____ (Kempegowda International Airport)

5. The newspaper Bombay Samachar was started in _____ (1822)

II. Answer the following questions in one sentence each:

1. What is transport?

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

2. Mention the types of roads on the basis of physical structure.

✚ Metalled roads which are constructed with cement concrete or asphalt

✚ Unmetalled roads which are common in rural areas

3. Mention the types of roads On the basis of construction and maintenance.

✚ Golden Quadrilateral and Super Highways.

✚ National Highways.

✚ District Roads.

✚ State Highways.

✚ Village Roads

4. What is Golden Quadrilateral and Super Highways?

✚ The Golden quadrilateral is a project with 4 to 6 lane roads

5. Mention the Super Highways.

✚

✚ The East-West corridor which runs from Silchar in Assam to Porbandar in Gujarat

6. Who maintains Golden Quadrilateral and Super Highways?

✚ National Highways Authority of India

7. Who maintains National Highways?

✚ The Central Public Works Department

8. Who is in charge of District Roads?

✚ Zilla panchayat is in charge of these roads

9. What is Border Roads?

- ✚ Roads in border areas, which are especially used for defence purpose, are called “Border Roads”

10. Who maintains Border Roads?

- ✚ Border Roads Development Authority.

11. During the British Why the railways were constructed In India?

- ✚ The railways were constructed during the British period for convenient transport of raw materials and the movement of army from one place to another.



13. Which is the largest public sector undertaking in India?

- ✚ Railways form the largest public sector undertaking in India

14. Which are a new mode of land transport?



15. Mention two types of Waterways

- ✚ Inland waterways
- ✚ Ocean waterways

16. Which is the biggest, most spacious and well sheltered port?

- ✚ Mumbai port

17. Which port is called the Gateway of India?

- ✚ Mumbai port is called the Gateway of India

18. What is the new name of Nhava Sheva port?

- ✚ The new name of Nhava Sheva port is Jawaharlal Nehru Port

19. Which port has been built for the release of pressure on the Mumbai port?

- ✚ Jawaharlal Nehru Port has been built for the release of pressure on the Mumbai port

20. Which port is known as “The Gateway of Karnataka”?

✚ New Mangaluru is known as “The Gateway of Karnataka.

21. Which port is known as “the Queen of the Arabian Sea”?

✚ Kochi port is known as “the Queen of the Arabian Sea”.

22. Which port has an artificial harbour?

✚ Chennai port

23. Which port has been developed to reduce the pressure of traffic on Chennai port?

✚ Ennore port

24. Which port is the deepest land locked and protected port?

✚ Visakhapatnam port is the deepest land locked and protected port

✚ Kolkata

26. Who manages these airports in India?

✚ The Airport Authority of India manages these airports.

27. Where is Indira Gandhi International Airport?

✚ Delhi

28. Where is Chatrapathi Shivaji International Airport?

✚ Mumbai

29. Where is Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose International Airport?

✚ Kolkata

30. Where is Anna International Airport?

✚ Chennai

31. Where is Kempegowda International Airport?

✚ Bengaluru

32. What is communication?

✚ Conveyance of messages from one person to another or from one place to another is called 'communication'

33. Mention modes of communication.

✚ Personal

✚ Mass communication

34. When was All India Radio (AIR) coined?

✚ 1936

35. When did All India Radio come to be known as “Akashvani”?

✚ 1957

36. Which is the oldest and still existing newspaper of India?

✚ “Bombay Samachar”

37. What is GIS?

✚ GIS is a computer based system which can accumulate and internet data on the Earth's surface

38. What is GPS?

✚

39. What is The Remote sensing Technology?

✚

40. What are the Modes of Transport?

✚ Land transport ,Water transport and Airways

41. What is the aim of Grama Sadak Yojana?

✚ to convert mud roads into metalled roads

42. Now Inland Waterways play a limited role. Why?

✚ Now Inland Waterways play a limited role due to the development of roads and railways.

Prasanth Kumar Royal's

Chapter – 8: Indian Industries

1. Four alternatives are given for each of the following questions / incomplete statements. Only one of them is correct or most appropriate. Choose the correct alternative and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet.

1. First cotton industry started in 1854 at

- a) **Mumbai** b) Ahmadabad c) Kochi d) Varanasi

2. Manchester of India

- a) Ahmadabad b) Davanagere c) Mysore d) **Mumbai**

3. The conversion of raw materials into usable products is known as

- a) Forest based industry b) Agro industries
c) **Manufacturing industries** d) Mineral based industry

4. Modern iron and steel industry in India was started in 1874 at

- a) Serampore b) **Kulti West Bengal** c) Mumbai d) Karwar

5. Silicon valley of India

- a) **Bangalore** b) Mysore c) Dharwad d) Mumbai

6. It require intellectual capabilities rather than physical inputs

- a) Agro industries b) Forest based industry
c) Mineral based industry d) **Knowledge base industry**

7. Software Technology parks was established in

- a) 2021 b) **1995** c) 1998 d) 1994

8. Raw materials used in this industry are softwood like bamboo, cellulosic pulp, grass, straw of paddy.

- a) **Paper industry** b) Sugar industry c) Iron and steel industry d) Aluminium industry

9. This is not required for the localisation of industry

- a) Capital b) Labour c) Water d) **Fertile soil**

10. It is used in Aeroplanes, automobiles, railways, ships, and household appliances

- a) Iron b) **Aluminium** c) Gold d) Manganese

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable answers.

1. Jindal Vijayanagar Steel Ltd is located in _____ state. (Karnataka)
2. Bauxite is the main raw material for _____ industry. (Aluminium)
3. The Paper industry is a _____ based industry. (Forest)
4. The first modern paper mill was set up in 1932 at _____. (Serampur)

II. Answer the following questions in one sentence each:

1. What is manufacturing industries?

✚ The conversion of raw materials into usable products is known as “manufacturing industries”

2. Which is best example for the art of smelting iron ore?

✚ Iron Pillar in Delhi

3. Where is the modern iron and steel industry in India was started?

✚ The modern iron and steel industry in India was started at Kulti

4. Where is the first modern paper mill was set up?

✚ The first modern paper mill was set up at Serampur

5. What is Knowledge-based Industries?

✚ The term “Knowledge based industries” usually refer to those industries which are relatively intensive in their inputs of technology and human education.

6. Bengaluru is called “Silicon Valley of India”. Why?

✚ Bengaluru is the most important centre for Indian software industry and it is called “Silicon Valley of India”.

7. Mumbai is known as “Cottonopolis of India” and Manchester of India. Why?

✚ Mumbai is the most popular centre for cotton textile industry. It is known as “Cottonopolis of India” and Manchester of India.

III. Match the following.

A	B	
1. Bengaluru	a. VISL	(3)
2. Mumbai	b. Cottonopolis of India	(2)
3. Bhadravathi	c. Aluminium industry	(4)
4. Renukoot	d. Silicon Valley of India	(1)

Chapter – 9: Indian Natural Disasters

1. Four alternatives are given for each of the following questions / incomplete statements. Only one of them is correct or most appropriate. Choose the correct alternative and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet.

1. Wind blows spirally in words towards the centre of the low pressure it is associated with atmosphere

- a) **Cyclone** b) Tsunami c) Flood d) Land slides

- a) Storms b) Monsoons c) **Cyclonic winds** d) Currents

3. It refers to the inundation of land by river water

- a) **Flood** b) River c) Slide d) Rainfall

5. Large waves generated by earthquake are called

- a) Wind b) Earthquake c) **Tsunami** d) Ocean current

6. It is a violent vibration in the earth crust

- a) **Earthquake** b) Volcano c) Flood d) Slide

7. Minimum intensity zone of earthquake

- a) Indo Gangetic plain b) Himalaya c) **Peninsula zone** d) North West zone

8. Plate moments, volcanic eruption, faulting and folding leads to

- a) **Earthquake** b) Volcanoes c) Flood d) Cyclone

9. Heavy rainfall, melting of snow, tropical cyclones, and cloudburst results in

- a) Earth quake b) **Flood** c) Tsunami d) Erosion

10. High temperature, calm air, highly saturated air leads to

- a) Cyclone b) Tsunami c) Flood d) Coastal erosion

II. Fill in the blanks with suitable answers.

1. The most destructive atmospheric disaster is _____ (Earthquakes)

2. In India the eastern coast is more prone to _____ (Cyclones)

3. In peninsular India _____ occur occasionally. (Floods)

4. In India _____ occur very often in hilly states. (Landslides)

5. Coastal erosion is mostly caused by _____ action. (Sea waves)

II. Answer the following questions in one sentence each:

1. What are natural disasters?

✚ The natural hazards which create widespread destruction are known as natural disasters.

2. What is Flood?

✚ Flood refers to the inundation of land by river water

3. What are landslides?

✚ The sliding of land mass along steep slopes of hills or mountains is called landslides

4. What is an earthquake?

✚ An earthquake is a violent vibration in the Earth's crust

5. Which zone is called "The zone of moderate intensity"?

✚ The Indo - Gangetic Zone is called "The zone of moderate intensity"

6. Which zone is called “Zone of minimum intensity”?

✚ The peninsular zone is called “Zone of minimum intensity.”

7. The peninsular zone is called “Zone of minimum intensity”. Why?

✚ Only a few earthquakes have been occurred in this zone mostly in recent years. Therefore it is known as “Zone of minimum intensity”.

8. What was the main reason for the earthquake that occurs in India?

✚ In India most of the earthquakes that have occurred earlier were due to plate movement

ECONOMICS

Chapter – 1: Development

1. Four alternatives are given for each of the following questions / incomplete statements. Only one of them is correct or most appropriate. Choose the correct alternative and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet.

- The total value of all goods and services produced in a country during one year is called
 - Per capita income
 - National income**
 - Development
 - Economic development
- Preserving natural resources and environment for the benefit of future generation is called
 - Development
 - Economic development
 - Sustainable development**
 - National development
- Ensuring every person benefited by the process of development is called
 - Inclusive development**
 - Economic development
 - National income
 - Environmental development
- It is not Human development indicator
 - Life expectancy
 - Education achievements
 - Standard of life
 - Poverty**
- In 2014 India's HDI index
 - 0.586**
 - 0.567
 - 0.587
 - 0.598
- Women Literacy rate in 2011
 - 74.43
 - 65.46**
 - 66.45
 - 89.09
- Find the Backward country feature
 - More production
 - Industrialisation
 - Low per capita income**
 - High standard of living
- Real national income, what does the word Real denotes

- a) Production level b) Living style
c) Export and import d) **Purchasing power**

9. HDI indicators are defined by

- a) **Mehaboob ul haq** b) Amartya Sen
c) Baldwin d) Meir

10. Education is measured in terms of

- a) Life status b) Health condition
c) **Literacy attainment** d) schooling days

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable answers

1. Economic development is a _____. (Process)
3. In an underdeveloped country, basically the _____ is lower. (per capita income)
4. Human development indicates expansion of _____.(HDI)
5. The _____ is responsible for publishing global Human Development Reports.
(The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP))
6. India ranked _____ in HDI in 2014. (135)
7. India ranked _____ in GII in 2015. (130)
8. Sex ratio was _____ in India in 2011. (945)

II. Answer the following questions:

1. What is development?

-  The process of enhancing society's capacity to satisfy its needs on a larger scale is referred to as development.

2. What is economic development?

- ✚ Economic development refers to increase in a country's capacity to serve the economic interests of its citizens and overcoming economic problems such as poverty, unemployment, inequality, inflation, etc.

- ✚ According to Prof. Meier and Baldwin, "economic development is a process whereby an economy's real national income increases over a long period of time".

4. What is process?



5. What is National income?

- ✚ National income is the total value of all goods and services produced in a country during one year.

6. What is Underdevelopment?

- ✚ The word "underdevelopment" denotes a backward and stagnant situation where levels of living of people are low due to lower level of per capita income and lower productivity levels, apart from high population growth.

7. What is developing countries?

- ✚ All countries with "middle" and low income are referred to as developing countries.

- ✚ According to the United Nations, an underdeveloped country is one whose real per capita income is lower than that of the USA, Canada, Australia and Western Europe.

9. What is per capita income?

- ✚ It is the average income of each individual in the country, which is calculated as national income divided by total population, in a given year.

10. How is percapita income calculated?

- ✚ Percapita income is calculated as national income divided by total population, in a given year.

11. What is Human Development Index?

- ✚ The average of three indicators such as life expectancy of the people, educational achievements and per capita income is called Human Development Index.

12. What is Sex ratio?

- ✚ Sex ratio means the number of females for every 1000 males

13. What was the sex ratio in 2011?

- ✚ The sex ratio in 2011 was 945

14. Mention the literacy rate of men and women in 2011.

- ✚ Women-65.46% Men- 82.14%

15. Why sex ratio is declining in the country?

- ✚ An evil practice of detecting the gender of the foetus and destroying it if found to be a female one, is growing. So sex ratio is declining in the country.

16. Why self-help groups are being formed?

- ✚ In order to promote participation of women in economic activities and thereby achieve economic empowerment, self-help groups are being formed.

17. The dignity and autonomy of women has increased. Why?

- ✚ Self-help groups have been instrumental in helping women to earn, save and spend at their willingness. So the dignity and autonomy of women has increased.

18. What is women Empowerment?

- ✚ Women Empowerment may be described as the expansion in womens ability to make strategic life choices in a context where this ability was previously denied to them.

19. What is HDI?

- ✚ The average of three indicators such as life expectancy of the people, educational achievements and per capita income is called Human Development Index.

20. How is HDI calculated?

- ✚ HDI is calculated with the help of life expectancy, literacy attainments and per capita income.

Prasanth Kumar Royal's

Chapter – 2: Rural Development

I. Four alternatives are given for each of the following questions / incomplete statements. Only one of them is correct or most appropriate. Choose the correct alternative and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet.

1. Panchayat Raj came to existence in

- a) **1993** b) 1996 c) 1995 d) 1990

2. Gram Swaraj is the concept of

- a) **MK Gandhi** b) Jawaharlal Nehru
c) Subhash Chandra Bose d) BR Ambedkar

3. Village population In India according to 2011

- a) 80 b) **68.84** c) 87 d) 68

4. Identify the feature of Panchayat Raj

- a) **Three tier system** b) Qualification
c) Cooperative d) Swarajya

5. 1993 Amendment made to panchayat raj

- a) 82 b) 78 c) 76 d) **73**

6. Providing administrative power and responsibility of developing village to people is called

- a) Gram Swaraj b) **Decentralisation**
c) Centralisation d) Rural development

7. One of concept of Gram Swaraj of Gandhiji

- a) **Power share and participation** b) Cooperation
c) Health facilities d) Education

8. Women self-help group Contribute towards building a clean progressive society. Which point support this

- a) Eradicate corruption **b) Role in get rid of social evils like dowry and child marriage**
c) Provide good education d) Eradicate poverty

9. Women got reservation in local body election

- a) **50%** b) 33% c) 30% d) 10%

10. Identify the Housing facilities program

- a) **Ashraya Yojana** b) PMGY
c) MGNREGA d) Jawahar rojgar yojna

II. Fill in the blanks with suitable answers:

1. "The true development of India is the development of its villages". This was told by _____. (Mahatma Gandhiji)
2. After the 73rd Amendment to the Constitution, _____ levels of panchayat institutions have come into existence. (A three-tier)
3. Panchayat institutions operate under _____ principles. (Decentralization)
4. The _____ have been brought into existence in order to bring together poor rural women and make them financially independent. (Women Self-Help Groups)

II. Answer the following questions in one sentence each:

1. What is the Village population ratio as per 2011 census report?
✚ 68.84%
2. "Development of its villages is the true development of India". Who said this?
✚ Mahatma Gandhiji said that development of its villages is the true development of India
3. The rural industries further disintegrated .why?
✚ The rural industries further disintegrated due to the competition from modern industries.
4. The rural people continued to migrate to cities. Why?

- ✚ The rural people continued to migrate to cities because agriculture being non-remunerative and employment not being regular.

5. What is the Meaning of Rural Development?

- ✚ Rural development means a process of economic and social upliftment of rural areas.

6. What is the prime reason for rural backwardness?

- ✚ Stagnation and slow growth of agriculture is the prime reason for rural Backwardness.

7. What is Decentralization?

- ✚ Providing administrative power and the responsibility of developing the village to people themselves is called decentralization.

8. What was called as “Grama Swarajya” by Mahatma Gandhi?

- ✚ Decentralization is also a process that aims at planning and development from below. This process of Decentralization was called as “Grama Swarajya” by Mahatma Gandhi.

9. Why the Panchayat Raj system has been rejuvenated in India?

- ✚ The Panchayat Raj system has been rejuvenated in India in order to promote decentralization.

10. When was The Panchayat Raj system established?

- ✚ The Panchayat Raj system was established in 1993.

11. By which Constitutional Amendment the Panchayat Raj system was established?

- ✚ By the 73rd Constitutional Amendment the Panchayat Raj system was established.

12. How many Zilla Panchayats, Taluk Panchayats, and Gram Panchayats are there in Karnataka?

- ✚ In Karnataka there are 30 Zilla Panchayats, 176 Taluk Panchayats, and 6,022 Gram Panchayats.

13. Mention three important Housing programmes.

- ✚ Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana

- ✚ Ambedkar-Valmiki Housing Programme

- ✚ Ashraya Yojana

14. Why Women Self-Help Groups have been created in all villages?

- ✚ Women Self-Help Groups have been created in all villages to organize poor rural women and making them financially independent.

15. Name the three levels of panchayat raj institutions.

- ✚ district, taluk and village panchayats

Prasanth Kumar Royal's

BUSINESS STUDIES

Chapter – 1: Banking Transactions

1. Four alternatives are given for each of the following questions / incomplete statements. Only one of them is correct or most appropriate. Choose the correct alternative and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet.

1. The recent development in banking system is.

- a) Nationalization of Banks
- b) Privatization of Banks
- c) Globalization
- d) Banking services in Post offices**

2. Businessmen and Traders usually open this account in Bank.

- a) Saving Bank Account
- b) Current Bank Account**
- c) Recurring Deposit Account
- d) Fixed Deposit Account

3. Banks do not give any interest on this bank account.

- a) Saving Bank Account
- b) Current Bank Account
- c) Recurring Deposit Account
- d) Fixed Deposit Account

4. Overdraft facility is available for this bank account.

- a) Saving Bank Account
- b) Current Bank Account**
- c) Recurring Deposit Account
- d) Fixed Deposit Account

5. RBI belongs to this group.

- a) Central Bank**
- b) Commercial Banks

- c) Industrial Development Banks
- d) Co-operative Banks

6. These deposit accounts are generally opened for a purpose to be saved for a future date.

- a) Saving Bank Account
- b) Current Bank Account
- c) Recurring Deposit Account**
- d) Fixed Deposit Account

7. This type of account is opened for a fixed period by depositing a particular sum of money.

- a) Saving Bank Account
- b) Current Bank Account
- c) Recurring Deposit Account
- d) Fixed Deposit Account**

8. DCC bank of our city is a good example for this Bank.

- a) Central Bank
- b) Commercial Banks
- c) Industrial Development Banks
- d) Co-operative Banks**

9. Usually Banks offer more rate of interest to...

- a) Saving Bank Account
- b) Current Bank Account
- c) Recurring Deposit Account
- d) Fixed Deposit Account**

10. The account can be dealt any number of transaction in a day is.

- a) Saving Bank Account
- b) Current Bank Account**
- c) Recurring Deposit Account
- d) Fixed Deposit Account

11. A person has to regularly save money to purchase car. The type of account he has to open in the bank is.

- a) Saving Bank Account
- b) Current Bank Account
- c) Recurring Deposit Account**
- d) Fixed Deposit Account

12. Ramu wants to save money for his daughter's marriage in future. The type of Bank account you suggest him to open is.

- a) Saving Bank Account
- b) Current Bank Account
- c) Recurring Deposit Account**
- d) Fixed Deposit Account

13. The type of bank account in which the deposited amount cannot be withdrawn before the maturity of the term is.

- a) Saving Bank Account
- b) Current Bank Account
- c) Recurring Deposit Account
- d) Fixed Deposit Account**

14. The mother of all banks is...

- a) State Bank of India
- b) Reserve Bank of India**
- c) Co-operative Bank
- d) Land Development Bank

15. The National Saving Certificates are issued by...

- a) Central bank
- b) Post Office**
- c) Co-operative Bank
- d) Commercial Bank

16. The Expanded form of ATM is....

- a) **Automatic Teller Machine**
- b) Automatic Money Machine
- c) Automatics Technical Machine
- d) Automatic Price Machine

II. Fill in the blanks with suitable answers:

1. The word “Bank” has been derived from the French word _____ (“Banque”)
2. The Banker’s Bank is _____ (The Reserve Bank of India (RBI))
3. An example for Nationalised bank is _____. (SBI)
4. The National saving certificates are issued by _____ (Post Offices)
5. The type of account where any number of transactions can be made in a day with Bank is _____ (Savings Bank Account)
6. The deposits for a fixed term can be deposited in _____ account. (Term or Fixed Deposit Account)

II. Answer the following questions in one sentence each:

1. How the term bank is derived?

- ✚ The term bank is derived from Italian word “Banco” or from a French word “Banque”, both mean a “Bench” or money exchange table.

2. What is a Bank?

- ✚ A banking company may be defined as a company which transacts the business with finance

3. What is banking?

- ✚ The services of banks are called Banking

4. What is bank transaction?

✚ Any sort of activity involving in money or exchange of money in an account is viewed as bank transaction.

5. Which Bank is known as Mother of Banks or Bankers Bank or Central Bank of India?

✚ The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is known as Mother of Banks or Bankers Bank or Central Bank of India.

6. Why The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is known as Mother of Banks or Bankers Bank or Central Bank of India?

✚ All the banking transactions in India are controlled by The Reserve Bank of India (RBI). So it is known as Mother of Banks or Bankers Bank or Central Bank of India.

7. Which is the the recent development in banking industry?

✚ The recent development in banking industry is the inclusion of Post Offices into its fold.

8. Which type of account is generally opened in banks by salaried persons or by the persons who have a fixed regular income?

✚ Savings Bank Account

9. In which type of bank accounts there is no restriction on the number and amount of deposits?

✚ Savings Bank Account

10. Which type of bank account is opened by businessmen who have a large number of regular transactions with the Bank?

✚ Current Account

11. In which type of bank accounts generally banks do not give any interest on these deposits but collect service charges or bank charges on such account?

✚ Current Account

12. Which type of bank accounts are generally opened for a purpose to be saved for a future date?

✚ Recurring Deposit Account

13. Which type of bank accounts are used for the purposes of Wedding expenses of children to buy costly items like land, car etc.?

✚ Recurring Deposit Account

14. In which type of bank accounts the Deposit amount cannot be withdrawn before the expiry of the term?

✚ Term or Fixed Deposit Account

Chapter – 2: Consumer Education And Protection

1. Four alternatives are given for each of the following questions / incomplete statements. Only one of them is correct or most appropriate. Choose the correct alternative and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet.

1. Fees or stamp duty for the consumer complaint.

- a) 10/- Rs
- b) 100/- Rs
- c) 1000/- Rs
- d) No Fee**

2. This is right statement concerned with case a file in consumer court.

- a) No advocate or lawyer is required
- b) There is no prescribed proforma to file a case.
- c) The complaint may be typed one or hand written.
- d) All of the above**

3. The head of the National Commission for consumer is.

- a) High Court Judge
- b) Supreme Court Judge**
- c) The president of India
- d) Minister of Consumer Affairs.

4. The State Commission entertains the complaints of...

- a) less than Rs. 20 lakhs.
- b) Rs. 20 lakhs – 1 Crore.**
- c) More than 1 crore.
- d) None of the above.

5. This is one of the consumer protection act.

- a) Essential Commodities Act,
- b) Weights and Measures Act,

c) The Government of India Act 1986.

d) All of the above.

6. The chairmen of Central consumer Protection Council is.

a) High Court Judge

b) Supreme Court Judge

c) The president of India

d) Minister of Consumer Affairs.

7. This is not a consumer right.

a) The Right to Information

b) Right to Choice

c) Right to education

d) Right to be heard

8. The history of consumer movement began for the first time in.

a) India

b) China

c) America

d) England

9. Who is called as the king of market?

a) Consumer

b) Provider

c) Agent

d) Producer

10. Santosh was cheated by shopper to buy goods of 25 lakh rupees. Then where should he compliant?

a) District Forum

b) State Commission

c) National Commission

d) City forum

11. This is very essential to lodge a complaint in Consumer forum.

- a) Fee
- b) Signature of a higher authority
- c) Signature of a witness
- d) Bill of the purchased goods.**

12. It is not mandatory to lodge a complaint in consumer forum.

- a) Advocate or lawyer is required.**
- b) Bills
- c) Full address of a merchant
- d) Compliant must in his own handwriting.

13. Teleshopping means...

- a) Trading from home itself**
- b) Trading at international level
- c) Domestic trade
- d) Retail trading

14. A person has bought a car of worth Rs. 15 lakhs, now facing some problems in it, but the car company is not responding to him. To which agency can the person complain?

- a) District Consumer Forum**
- b) State Consumer Commission
- c) National Consumer Commission
- d) Inter-State Consumer Forum

II. Fill in the blanks with suitable answers:

1. The other name of the Consumer is _____ (the king of market)
2. Person giving goods or services for money is called _____ (Consumer)
3. The Consumer Day is observed on _____ every year. (March 15)
4. In the case of compensation exceeding Rs. one crore, the complaint has to be submitted to the _____ (The National Commission)

5. In the case of compensation exceeding 5.00 lakhs, the complaint has to be submitted to the _____ (District Forum)

II. Answer the following questions in one word or sentence each:

1. Who is called a consumer?

✚ Consumer is a person who buys goods or hires or avails services for a consideration called Price or Wages

2. What is the main aim of Consumer Movement?

✚ The Consumer Movements were started by a few people who suffered on account of continuous exploitation by the traders

3. What is the Right of every Consumer?

✚ The Right to Protect against the marketing of goods which are hazardous to life and property of the consumers.

4. When did Consumer Protection Act come into force in India?

✚ 1986

5. Who appoints the President of the District Consumer Forum?

✚ state government

6. When is the World Consumers Day celebrated?

✚ March 15 every year is celebrated as the World Consumers Day.

7. Who started a movement called AWARE (The Association of Women against Rising Expenses)?

✚ Some women of Mumbai started a movement called AWARE

Thanking You