

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ



ಸರ್ಕಾರ

ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ

ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಕಛೇರಿ, ಉತ್ತರ ವಲಯ-1,
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಉತ್ತರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ

ಯಶೋಕಿರಣ ಭಾಗ-2, 2019-20

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ಮತ್ತು ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಸಚಿವರು ಹಾಗೂ
ಚಾಮರಾಜನಗರ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಉಸ್ತುವಾರಿ ಸಚಿವರು



ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ : ಪ್ರಾ.ಪ್ರೌ.ಸ.ಕಾ.ಸ/ 2019-20

ಸಂದೇಶ

ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಉತ್ತರ ವಲಯದ-1 ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಕಚೇರಿ ಆಶ್ರಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗ್ಗೆ ಅನೇಕ ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಎಸ್‌ಎಸ್‌ಎಲ್‌ಸಿ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುವಂತೆ ಮಾದರಿ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ ಪುಸ್ತಕ ಯೋಜಿಸಿರಾ-
ಭಾಗ 2 ಹೊರತರುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಸಂತಸದ ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಈ ಬಾರಿಯೂ ಅಂದರೆ 2019-20ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲೂ ಎಸ್‌ಎಸ್‌ಎಲ್‌ಸಿ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗೆ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳನ್ನು ಯಾವುದೇ ಭಯ, ಆತಂಕವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಎದುರಿಸಲು ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುವಂತೆ ಹಿರಿಯ ಅನುಭವಿ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರಿಂದ ಮಾದರಿ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊರ ತರುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಅದರಲ್ಲೂ ಅತಿ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರಬಹುದಾದಂತಹ ಮಾದರಿ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಸದರಿ ಬಿಇಒ ಕಚೇರಿ ನಿಜಕ್ಕೂ ಉತ್ತಮ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಪ್ರತಿ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಶ್ನಾಕೋಶ ಮತ್ತು ಎರಡು ಮಾದರಿ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರಂತರ ಮತ್ತು ವ್ಯಾಪಕ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ, ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳ ವಿನ್ಯಾಸ, ಘಟಕವಾರು ಅಂಕಗಳ ಹಂಚಿಕೆ ಆಧರಿಸಿ ತಯಾರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಶಾಲಾ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಚಲಿತದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ಪಠ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಯ ಶಾಲಾ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಚಲಿತವಿರುವ ಪಠ್ಯಕ್ರಮಕ್ಕೆ ಬದಲಿಸಿ ದೇಶದ ಎಲ್ಲ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಒಂದೇ ರೀತಿಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುವು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡಲಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಬುದ್ಧಿವಂತ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಯಾವುದೇ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಮಬಲರಾಗಿ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧಿಸುವ ಉತ್ತಮ ಅವಕಾಶ ಈಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ನುರಿತ ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕರ ಮಾದರಿ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಪುಸ್ತಕ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊರತರುವ ಮೂಲಕ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ತುಂಬಾ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ.

ಯಾವುದೇ ಪಠ್ಯಕ್ರಮದ ಕುರಿತಾಗಲಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಆತಂಕವಿರುವುದು ಸಹಜವೇ ಹೌದು. ಅದರಲ್ಲೂ ಹೊಸ ಪಠ್ಯಕ್ರಮವು ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರಾಗಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲವೇ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಾಗಲಿ ತನ್ನದೇ ಆದ ಸವಾಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಂದೊಡ್ಡುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬುದು ಸುಳ್ಳಲ್ಲ. ಇದನ್ನು ಗಮನದಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಈ ಬಿಇಒ ಕಚೇರಿ ಆಶ್ರಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂತಹ ಒಂದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ನಿಜಕ್ಕೂ ನನಗೂ ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು, ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರು ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಖುಷಿಯ ಸಂಗತಿಯೇ ಹೌದು. ಅದರಲ್ಲೂ ಈ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ವಲಯದ ಎಲ್ಲ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉಚಿತವಾಗಿ ವಿತರಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಇನ್ನೂ ಖುಷಿಯ ಸಂಗತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದು ಸ್ತುತ್ಯಾರ್ಹವಾದ ಹಾಗೂ ಎಲ್ಲ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರು ಮತ್ತು ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ವರ್ಗಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾದರಿಯಾದ ಕಾರ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಲು ಸಂತಸ ಹಾಗೂ ಹೆಮ್ಮೆ ಎನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಈ ಕೈಪಿಡಿ ಹೊರ ತರುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಈ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ಸ್ತುತ್ಯಾರ್ಹ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ನಾನು ಈ ಬಿಇಒ ಕಚೇರಿಯನ್ನು ಅಭಿನಂದಿಸಲೇ ಬೇಕು. ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಗಳನ್ನೂ ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಕೆಲಸ ಇನ್ನೂ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದೇ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗಂತೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಈ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾದರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಅಭಿಮಾನದಿಂದ ಹೇಳಬಲ್ಲೆ. ಈ ಪುಸ್ತಕಿಯ ಉಪಯೋಗವನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ನಮ್ಮ ಎಸ್‌ಎಸ್‌ಎಲ್‌ಸಿ ಮತ್ತು ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯ ವರ್ಗ ಸದುಪಯೋಗಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆಂಬ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸ ನನ್ನದು. ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಇದರ ಉಪಯೋಗ ಪಡೆಯಲಿ. ಆ ಮೂಲಕ ಎಲ್ಲ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಇಂತಹ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂದಾದ ಬೆಂ.ಉ. ಬಿಇಒ ಕಚೇರಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ, ಶಿಕ್ಷಕ ವೃಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಶುಭ ಹಾರೈಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

(ಎಸ್. ಸುರೇಶ್‌ಕುಮಾರ್)



ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪ್ರೌಢ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಮಂಡಳಿ KARNATAKA SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMI

ವಿ. ಸುಮಂಗಲ,
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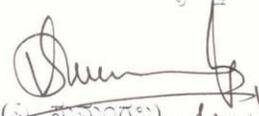
ದಿನಾ



ಸಂ ದೇ ಶ

ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಉತ್ತರ ವಲಯ-1 ರ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಕಚೇರಿ ವತಿಯಿಂದ, ಪ್ರತಿ ವರ್ಷವೂ ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್.ಎಲ್.ಸಿ. ಫಲಿತಾಂಶವನ್ನು ಉತ್ತಮಪಡಿಸಲು ಹಲವಾರು ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರಿಗೆ ಉಪಯುಕ್ತವಾಗುವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇದೇ ರೀತಿ ಈ ವರ್ಷವೂ ಕೂಡ ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್.ಎಲ್.ಸಿ. ಫಲಿತಾಂಶ ಉತ್ತಮಪಡಿಸಲು ವಿಷಯವಾರು ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರಿಗೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಗಾರಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಿ, ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಕೋಶ ಮತ್ತು 02 ಮಾದರಿ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸುರಿತ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರಿಂದ ತಯಾರಿಸಿ ಇದನ್ನು "ಯಶೋಕಿರಣ ಭಾಗ-2" ಎಂದು ಇ-ಪುಸ್ತಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊರತರುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಶ್ಲಾಘನೀಯ ವಿಚಾರ.

ಸದರಿ, ಇ-ಪುಸ್ತಕವನ್ನು ಉತ್ತರ ವಲಯ-1 ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ, ಅನುದಾನಿತ ಮತ್ತು ಅನುದಾನರಹಿತ ಪ್ರೌಢಶಾಲೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉಚಿತವಾಗಿ ನೀಡುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಹೆಮ್ಮೆಯ ವಿಷಯ. "ಯಶೋಕಿರಣ ಭಾಗ-2" ಎಂಬ ಇ-ಪುಸ್ತಕವನ್ನು ಸಿದ್ಧಪಡಿಸಲು ಶ್ರಮಿಸಿದ ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಅಭಿನಂದನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸುತ್ತಾ, ಇದನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರು ಮತ್ತು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿ ಬಳಸಿಕೊಂಡು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಉತ್ತಮ ಶ್ರೇಣಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತೇರ್ಗಡೆ ಹೊಂದಲಿ ಎಂದು ಹಾರೈಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.


ವಿ. ಸುಮಂಗಲ,
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ಸಿ.ಬಿ. ಜಯರಂಗ, ಎಂ.ಎ., ಎಂ.ಇ.ಡಿ., ಕೆ.ಇ.ಎಸ್.,
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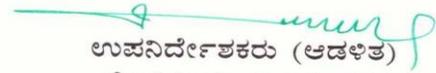


ಸಂದೇಶ

2019-20ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್.ಎಲ್.ಸಿ ಫಲಿತಾಂಶ ಉತ್ತಮಪಡಿಸುವ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀ.ವಿ ರಮೇಶ್, ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಉತ್ತರ ವಲಯ-1 ರಿಂದ ಯಶೋಕಿರಣ ಭಾಗ-2 ಎಂಬ ಇ-ಸಂಚಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊರತರುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಉತ್ತಮ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ. 2018-19ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಸಹ ಯಶೋಕಿರಣದ ಮೊದಲ ಆವೃತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಿದ್ದು, ಆ ಮೂಲಕ ಫಲಿತಾಂಶ ಹೆಚ್ಚಳಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿದ್ದನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಮರಿಸಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ. ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ಉತ್ತರ ವಲಯ-1 ಇವರ ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶನದಲ್ಲಿ ವಲಯದ ಪ್ರತಿಭಾವಂತ ಮತ್ತು ನುರಿತ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರ ತಂಡವು ಪ್ರತಿ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರಂತರ ಸಮಗ್ರ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯ ತತ್ವಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಿ ಪ್ರತಿ ವಿಷಯಕ್ಕೂ ಪ್ರಶ್ನಾಕೋಶ ತಯಾರಿಸಿದ ಎರಡು ಮಾದರಿ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುವ ಯಶೋಕಿರಣ ಭಾಗ-2ರ ಈ ಸಂಚಿಕೆಯು ಹೊತ್ತಿಗೆಯ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿರದೇ ಸಾಫ್ಟ್ ಪ್ರತಿಯು ಪೆನ್‌ಡ್ರೈವ್‌ನ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕ ಚಿಂತನೆಯ ಪ್ರತಿರೂಪವಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಮೂಲಕ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನದ ಬಳಕೆಯನ್ನು ಉತ್ತಮವಾಗಿ ಬಳಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಯಶೋಕಿರಣ ಭಾಗ-2 ಈ ಸಂಚಿಕೆಯು ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್.ಎಲ್.ಸಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಮುಂಬರುವ ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್.ಎಲ್.ಸಿ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ತಮ ಸಾಧನೆ ತೋರಲು ದಾರಿದೀಪವಾಗಲೆಂದು ಹಾಗೂ ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶಿ ಕೈಪಿಡಿಯಾಗಲಿ ಎಂದು ಹಾರೈಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಯಶೋಕಿರಣ ಭಾಗ-2 ಸಂಚಿಕೆಯು ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನಾಧಾರಿತವಾಗಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರುಗಳಿಗೆ ತಲುಪುವಂತೆ ಶ್ರಮಿಸಿದ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರ ತಂಡವನ್ನು ಅಭಿನಂದಿಸುತ್ತಾ, ಈ ಸಂಚಿಕೆಯು ಉತ್ತಮವಾಗಿ ಮೂಡಿಬರಲೆಂದು ಆಶಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶುಭ ಹಾರೈಕೆಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ,


ಉಪನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು (ಆಡಳಿತ)
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಉತ್ತರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ.

ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್



ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ

ಬಿ. ರಮೇಶ್ ಕೆ.ಇ.ಎಸ್.

ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಉತ್ತರ ವಲಯ - 1
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಉತ್ತರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ



23421719
18999496
@gmail.com

Ref :

ಯಶೋಕಿರಣ ಬಳಸುವ ಮುನ್ನ

ಶಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೀಡುವ ಔಪಚಾರಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕ್ರಮ 1 ರಿಂದ 10ನೇ ತರಗತಿಯವರೆಗೆ ಔಪಚಾರಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮುಗಿಸಿದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು 10ನೇ ವರ್ಷದ ಅಂತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್.ಎಲ್.ಸಿ. ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಬರೆಯುವುದು ಅವರ ಉಜ್ವಲ ಭವಿಷ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ರೂಪಿಸಿದ ದಾರಿದೀಪ ಎನ್ನಬಹುದು. ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೂ ದೊರೆಯಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಮಹದಾಸೆಯಿಂದ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಘನಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹತ್ತು ಹಲವಾರು ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹದಾಯಕ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಹಾಗೂ ನಿರಂತರ ಮತ್ತು ವ್ಯಾಪಕ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಿಸುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಪ್ರತಿ ವರ್ಷ ಸುಮಾರು 15000 ಕ್ಕೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮಕ್ಕಳು ನಮ್ಮ ಉತ್ತರ ವಲಯ-1 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್.ಎಲ್.ಸಿ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಬರೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇವರಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಅಂಕಗಳಿಸಿ ಉತ್ತಮ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪಡೆಯಲು ಪೂರಕವಾದ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ರೂಪಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಅವರ ಮಹದಾಸೆಯ ಕನಸುಗಳನ್ನು ನನಸು ಮಾಡುವ ಗುರುತರವಾದ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಉತ್ತಮ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ವಾತಾವರಣ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸುವುದು ನಮ್ಮೆಲ್ಲರ ಆದ್ಯ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಈ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪ್ರೌಢಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮಂಡಳಿ ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹತ್ತರ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದೆ. ನಿರಂತರ ಹಾಗೂ ವ್ಯಾಪಕ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಶಾಲಾ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರಿಗೆ, ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಪರಿಚಯಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ರಾಜ್ಯ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಪೂರ್ವ ಸಿದ್ಧತಾ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಪ್ರಸಕ್ತ ಸಾಲಿನಿಂದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನಾಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಸ್ವರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ 15-30 ನಿಮಿಷಗಳ ಅವಧಿಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಈ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಉತ್ತರ ವಲಯ -1 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಣಿತ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರನ್ನು ಆಯ್ದು, ಸಭೆ ನಡೆಸಿ, ಅವರಿಗೆ ಅಗತ್ಯ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡಿ, ಪ್ರತಿ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲೂ ಪ್ರಶ್ನಾಕೋಶ ಹಾಗೂ ಎರಡು ಮಾದರಿ ಪ್ರಶ್ನಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡ ಇ-ಪುಸ್ತಕ ಯಶೋಕಿರಣ ಭಾಗ-2 ವನ್ನು ಹೊರತರಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಪರಿಸರ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆಯ ಕಾಳಜಿಯಿಂದ ಈ ಬಾರಿ ಕಾಗದರಹಿತ ಇ-ಪುಸ್ತಕವನ್ನು ಪೆನ್‌ಡ್ರೈವ್ ಮೂಲಕ ನೀಡಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದು, ಇವುಗಳ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುವುದು ಅತಿ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿರುವುದರ ಸದುದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಪ್ರೌಢಶಾಲಾ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರಿಗೆ ಹಾಗೂ 10 ನೇ ತರಗತಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಅತಿ ಅಗತ್ಯವೆಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ ಯಶೋಕಿರಣ ಭಾಗ -2 ನ್ನು ಹೊರತರಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಈ ಉತ್ತಮ ಕಾರ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ವಲಯದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಿಗೂ ಉಚಿತವಾಗಿ ಇ-ಪುಸ್ತಕ ನೀಡಲು ನಮ್ಮ ಕೈಜೋಡಿಸಿದ NTTF ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗೆ ನಾನು ಆಭಾರಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಯಶೋಕಿರಣ ಭಾಗ -2 ಇ-ಪುಸ್ತಕ ಹೊರತರವಲ್ಲಿ ನನಗೆ ಸಹಕರಿಸಿದ ಉತ್ತರ ವಲಯ-1 ರ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಪ್ರೌಢಶಾಲೆಯ ಮುಖ್ಯಶಿಕ್ಷಕರು ಹಾಗೂ ಸಹಶಿಕ್ಷಕರುಗಳಿಗೂ ನಾನು ಆಭಾರಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

B. Ramesh
ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು

ಬಿ. & ಟಿ. ರಸ್ತೆ, ರಾಜಾಜಿನಗರ 2ನೇ ಬ್ಲಾಕ್, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಉತ್ತರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು - 560010 Email : krishnaraman@gnail.com

ಸಂಪಾದಕ ಮಂಡಳಿ

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು: ಶ್ರೀ ಎ. ರಮೇಶ್,ಕೆ.ಇ.ಎಸ್.

ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು,
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ಉತ್ತರವಲಯ-1, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು-10

ಇಲಾಖಾ ಸಹಭಾಗಿತ್ವದೊಂದಿಗೆ

ಶ್ರೀಯುತ ಎನ್. ರೆಫುರಾಜ್
ಮ್ಯಾನೇಜಿಂಗ್ ಡೈರೆಕ್ಟರ್
NTTF ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.

ಸದಸ್ಯರು: ಶ್ರೀ ನರಸಿಂಹಮೂರ್ತಿ ಹೆಚ್.ಸಿ.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು: ಪ್ರೌಢಶಾಲಾ ಸಹ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರ ಸಂಘ,
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಉತ್ತರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ

ಶ್ರೀ ಸೂಡಿ ಸುರೇಶ್,
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ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಉತ್ತರ ವಲಯ-1
ಹಾಗೂ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು ಹೆಚ್.ಎಸ್.ಬಿ. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ

ಶ್ರೀ.ಹೆಚ್. ಗಿರಿಗೌಡ,
ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು,
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಉತ್ತರ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಶಾಲಾ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರ ಸಂಘ

ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಮಂಜಪ್ಪ
ಮುಖ್ಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರು,
ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಪ್ರೌಢಶಾಲೆ, ಕಡಬಗೆರೆ

ರಂಗಸ್ವಾಮಿ,
ಮುಖ್ಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರು,
ಗೊರಗುಂಟೆಪಾಳ್ಯ



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I. DIPLOMA PROGRAMS - 2020 (January Batch)

COURSE	JOB OPPORTUNITIES IN	OFFERED AT
Diploma in Tool Engineering & Digital Manufacturing (CP01)	Tooling Engineering, Tool Designing, Product Designing, Product Engineering, Process Engineering	Bengaluru (Peenya & Electronic City), Dharwad, Coimbatore, Gannavaram, Jamshedpur, Malappuram, Murbad, Tellicherry, Vellore
Diploma in Electronics and Embedded System (CP04)	Automation Engineering, R&D Engineering, Software Engineering, Hardware / PCB / VLSI Layout Design	Bengaluru (Electronic City), Gopalpur, Jamshedpur, Malappuram
Diploma in Computer Engineering & IT Infrastructure (CP08)	Cloud / Infrastructure & Network Engineering, Application Engineering, Embedded Systems	Bengaluru (Electronic City), Jamshedpur, Tellicherry
Diploma in Mechatronics Engineering & Smart Factory (CP15)	Service & Maintenance Engineering, Research & Development, Manufacturing & Assembly Engineering, Automation	Bengaluru (Electronic City), Belagavi, Dharwad, Murbad, Coimbatore, Kumbakonam, Gannavaram, Jamshedpur, Gopalpur, Malappuram, Tellicherry, Tuticorin, Vellore
Diploma in Manufacturing Technology (CP21)	Manufacturing & Assembly Engineering	Gopalpur
Diploma in Electrical & Electronics (CP23)	Service & Maintenance Engineering, Design & Development Engineering, Renewable Energy	Jamshedpur (Burma Mines)
Diploma in Information Technology & Data Science (CP09)	Software Development, Test Engineering, Data Analyst, Application Support & Development, Testing & Networking, Full Stack Development	Bengaluru (Electronic City)

Eligibility Criteria

CP01, CP04, CP08, CP15, CP21, CP23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ Pass in class 10/class 12/+2/SSLC/PUC/Vocational Course with minimum 35% marks in Mathematics & Science Maximum age: 24 Years ▲ ITI Passed Candidates can apply for lateral entry for 2nd year Diploma, for CP01, CP04, CP15 & CP21.
CP09	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ Pass in class 12/+2/HSC/PUC/Vocational Course with minimum 35% marks in Mathematics/ Commerce/ Accountancy/ Computer Science individually Maximum age: 24 Years

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CONCURRENT COURSES	DURATION	OFFERED AT	ELIGIBILITY	OFFERED BY
B.Voc. in Tool Engineering + Diploma in Tool Engineering & Digital Manufacturing	3 Years (Concurrent with NTTF Diploma)	- Bengaluru (Peenya & Electronic City) - Vellore institute of technology	Pass in PUC/Class12/+2. Candidates joining NTTF Diploma in Tool Engineering & Digital Manufacturing and Mechatronics Engineering & Smart Factory and Information Technology & Data Science are eligible	Dayananda Sagar University / Vellore Institute of Technology
B.Voc. in Mechatronics + Diploma in Mechatronics Engineering & Smart Factory		- Bengaluru (Electronic City) - Vellore Institute of technology		Dayananda Sagar University / Vellore Institute of Technology
B.VOC in Information Technology + Diploma in Information Technology & Data Science		- Bengaluru (Electronic City)		Dayananda Sagar University

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History

Chapter -1 ADVENT OF EUROPEAN TO INDIA

I One marks questions

- 1) Mention the Indian spices which had great demand in Europe?
- 2) Which city is known as gate of European trade?
- 3) Who had gained monopoly over trade in Europe?
- 4) When did the automan Turks captured the city of Constantinople?
- 5) Mention the invention which helped to find out new sea route of India?
- 6) How did Vasco-da-gama came to India?
- 7) Who were the first to reestablished trade between India and Europe?
- 8) Who were the first arrived at India at India for the trade and were also the last to India on the sea route?
- 9) Who arrived in India for the Vaisarai after Vasco – da – gama?
- 10) Who implemented blue water policy?
- 11) What is meant by blue water policy?
- 12) Who came after Francisco-de-almedia?
- 13) Who is considered as the real founder of Portuguese empire in India?
- 14) Which was the administrative centre of Portuguese in India?
- 15) Who issued a Royal Charter authorizing east India company to trade with eastern country's for fifteen years?
- 16) In which place East India's First Factory opened?
- 17) Who was the ambassador came to the court of Jahangeer?
- 18) Name the presidencies of British?
- 19) Name the Factory's of French?
- 20) Which is the first factory of the French?
- 21) Who was the first French governor general?

- 22) Who bought in dual government concept?
- 23) When was the battle of Bauxar fought?
- 24) Which canal was built to establish connectivity between Egypt and Red Sea?
- 25) In which year did the Battle on Bijapur sultans was waged by Portuguese?
- 26) Which is the origins of Dutch?
- 27) Which were the ware house of Dutch established in India?
- 28) Which was the capital of British in India?
- 29) Which was the capital of French in India?
- 30) Why was the “Treaty of Pondicherry” was the left over choice for French?
- 31) What is Dastakath a license?
- 32) Why did British remove Mir Jaffer from the Nawabship?
- 33) Duplex was an ambitions man to establish French rule in India, substantiate.
- 34) When was the French East Indian company was started in India?
- 35) What were the outcame of Battle of Buxar?

II .Two – Three marks questions

- 1) How did the trade between India and Europe during middle ages?
- 2) Discuss the reasons that resulted in the discovery of new sea route to india?
- 3) Explain the reasons for first Carnatic war?
- 4) Explain the second Carnatic war?
- 5) Explain the reasons for Third Carnatic war?
- 6) Explain the effect of Third Carnatic war?
- 7) Explain the reasons and effects of fro the Battle of Plassy?
- 8) Explain Block Room tragedy?
- 9) What are the effects of Battle of Bauxar?
- 10) Explain the concept of dual Government?

Chapter -2 THE EXTENSION OF BRITISH RULE IN INDIA

I One marks questions

- 1) Who introduced subsidiary alliance?
- 2) What is subsidiary alliance?
- 3) When was subsidiary alliance implemented?
- 4) What was the main reason for second Anglo Maratha war?
- 5) Mention the states which entered subsidiary alliance?
- 6) Who adopted Doctrine of lapse policy?
- 7) Which were the state that came under the Doctrine of Lapse Policy?
- 8) Who were the Non-Wodeyar rulers to rule Mysore?
- 9) What were the important reasons for the First Anglo – Maratha war?
- 10) What made the British government to seek resignation from Lord Wellesley?
- 11) What is Doctrine of Lapse policy?

II. Two – Three marks questions

- 1) Explain the reasons for First Anglo Maratha war?
- 2) Explain the conditions of Subsidiary alliance?
- 3) Explain the reasons for Third Anglo Maratha war?
- 4) Explain the effects of Third Anglo Maratha war?
- 5) How did the Doctrine of Lapse policy support to expansion of British empire in India?

Chapter -3 The Impact of British rule in India

I. Multiple choice questions.

- 1) 'All natives of Hindustan are completely corrupt' This statement was argued by
 - a) Warren Hastings
 - b) Lord Cornwallis
 - c) Lord Dalhousie
 - d) William Bentinck
- 2) In India all the appointments were done by
 - a) Indian Native rulers
 - b) The Queen of England
 - c) The Governor General of India
 - d) The Directors of company
- 3) The main aim of systematic police system created by the British was
 - a) To work as an assistant with the army
 - b) To maintain Internal law and order
 - c) To control the native rulers
 - d) To control the officials of the company
- 4) The reforms brought by the British according to the recommendations of Peel committee was
 - a) The Military System was redesigned
 - b) The implementation of English education
 - c) The establishment of new police system
 - d) Provide an opportunity to various land tax systems.
- 5) The report on education submitted in 1835 by
 - a) Bentinck
 - b) Macaulay
 - c) Dalhousie
 - d) Canning
- 6) As a result of English education, the thoughts of J.S. Mill, Rousseau and Montesquieu brought
 - a) fresh thinking among the Indians
 - b) revolutionary thinking among the Indians
 - c) diversion in the thinking process
 - d) growth of an extreme nationalism
- 7) The act which declared that the areas under the possession of the East India Company are the integral part of the British Empire was
 - a) Regulating Act of 1773
 - b) Pitts India Act of 1784
 - c) Indian Government Act of 1854
 - d) Indian Council Act of 1861
- 8) Identify the correct sequence of Charter Acts Implemented in India .
 - a) 1773, 1813, 1833, and 1853
 - b) 1793, 1833, 1853 and 1873
 - c) 1793, 1813, 1833 and 1853
 - d) 1773, 1793, 1833 and 1853
- 9) The following act was also called as 'Minto Marley reformation'.
 - a) Indian Council Act of 1861
 - b) Indian Council Act of 1909
 - c) Indian Council Act of 1919
 - d) Indian Government Act of 1935
10. In India, the British used the Indian council act of 1909 to achieve which of the following aims

- a) To control the corruption in the company b) To divide and rule the Indians
c) To grant autonomy to provinces d) To provide education to the Indians
11. The reason to create “Separate electorate College” in 1909 was to
a) provide separate representation for Muslims b) create separate constituency for Europeans
c) provide representation for Sikhs d) reserve some seats for Christians.
12. The following act was also called as “Montague Chelmsford reformation”.
a) Indian Council Act of 1861 b) Indian Council Act of 1909
c) Indian Council Act of 1919 d) Indian Government Act of 1935

II. Answer the following questions in one sentence.

- 1) How did the British control Indian native rulers
- 2) Who introduced civil service system in India?
- 3) What was the difference between Diwani Adalat and Fouzadaari Adalat?
- 4) The Police Law implementation in 1861 by the British was important., Why?
- 5) What was the aim of Macaulay policy?
- 6) In the permanent Zamindar system the Zamindars could also lose the land ownership. Why?
- 7) Who introduced Mahalwari system ?
- 8) Though the Ryotwari System avoided the intervention of middle men, exploited farmers How?
- 9) What was the main purpose of the implementation of Regulating act of 1773?
- 10) What was the main aim of Pitt’s India Act of 1784?
- 11) How the Pitt’s India act of 1784 curtailed the political rights of Indians conclusively?
- 12) What was the main aim of Charter Acts?
- 13) What is the Policy of Assertion?
- 14) Indian Council act of 1861 was an important for the Indians , Why?
- 15) Who is the Viceroy of India in 1858?
- 16) Indian Council Act of 1892 further extended the participation of Indians in the legislative bodies,
Why
- 17) How do you say the Indian Council act of 1909 divided the Indians on the basis of religion?
- 18) Indian Council act of 1935 is considered as the foundation for the present Indian Constitution, Why?

Chapter -4 Opposition to British rule in Karnataka

I. MCQ QUESTIONS

- 1) Surapura is in the present district of
 - A) Bijapura
 - B) Bidar
 - C) Vijayapura
 - D) Yadgiri
- 2) The Amarasulya rebellion was basically a
 - A) Farmers rebellion
 - B) Armed rebellion
 - C) Workers rebellion
 - D) Tribal rebellion
- 3) Hydrali was defeated in a battle held in _____ by the british
 - A) Kanchipuram
 - B) Srirangapatana
 - C) Portinovae
 - D) Manglore
- 4) Who was the Governer General in the time of 4th anglo – mysore war?
 - A) Lord Wellesly
 - B) Lord Dalhousie
 - C) Lord William Bentricks
 - D) Sir Eyre Coot

II. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN A SENTENCE EACH :-

- 1) 18th century is considered as “ The century of political problems “ why?
- 2) Who is known for his innovations in arms usage ?
- 3) What is main reason for the 3rd Anglo-Mysore war?
- 4) Who presented himself “Swami aparampura”?
- 5) Why did the british appoint an officer Campbell ?
- 6) Who was Medes Tylor ?
- 7) Why did bedas of hulagali rebel against the British?

III. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN 3-4 SENTENCES

- 1) How did Hyderali come to power ?
- 2) What are reasons of 1st Anglo-Mysore war?
- 3) What are the results of 4th Anglo-Mysore war?

- 5) Raja Ram Mohan Roy as "Progenitor of Indian social reformation movement" Who said this?
- 6) Who started young Bengali movement?
- 7) Who declared back to Vedas?
- 8) What is the aim of Shuddi Movement?
- 9) What is the other name of Dayanada Saraswathi?
- 10) Which radical leader of Indian freedom movement was influenced by the principal of Arya Samaja?
- 11) Which are the books of Jyotibhaphule?
- 12) Why Swami Vivekananda start Ramakrishna Mission?
- 13) Who is the founder of Theosophical Society?
- 14) Who was called as "Shwetha Saraswathi"?
- 15) What is the aim of Sri Narayana Dharma Paripalana Yogam?
- 16) What is Vaikom movement?
- 17) Who is known as Periyar?
- 18) Who started "Dravidakalingam"?
- 19) Derozo had to resign from his job. Why?

III. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN THREE TO FOUR SENTENCES EACH:

- 1) Why Annie Besent was called as "Shwetha Saraswathi"?
- 2) What was the purpose of call given by Dayananda Saraswathi back to Vedas?
- 3) Describe the works of young Bengali movement?
- 4) Write any four important aspects of Arya Samaja.
- 5) Swami Vivekananda was a source of inspiration for youngsters, Why?
- 6) "The reforms of Theosophical Society in India are called reveal of Hinduism" Justify the statement.
- 7) Who were the prominent leaders in Prarthana Samaja?

IV. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN 5-6 SENTENCE EACH:

- 1) What are the aims of Prarthana Samaja?
- 2) What are the aims of Arya Samaja?
- 3) What are the main aspects of Periyar movement?
- 4) Make a list of reformation activities of Annie Besant.
- 5) What are the preachings of Brahma Samaja?
- 6) Discuss the reformation advocated by Sathya Shodakh Samaj.
- 7) Discuss the aims of Aligarh movement.

Chapter -6 THE 1ST WAR OF INDIAN INDEPENDENCE

I. MCQ QUESTIONS

- 1) Dal Housie abolished the kingships of -----
A) Jaipur , Jhansi B) Udaipur , Satara
C) Tanjavore , Carnatic D) Mogul kings , Kanpura
- 2) Jhansi rani took over the place from British during her war against them
A) Gwalior B) Kanpur
C) Satara D) Jaipur

II. ONE MARK QUESTIONS :

- 1) What did the Indian historians term 1857 revolt ?
- 2) Where did the 1857 revolt start ?
- 3) Who led 1857 revolt in Kanpur ?
- 4) Who was Tatyatope ?
- 5) Who has a special place in the annals of Indian freedom struggle ?

- 6) What came to an end after 1857 revolt ?
- 7) To whom the administration of India handed over after 1857 revolt ?
- 8) Who passed a declaration in CE 1857 ?

III.ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN 3-4 SENTENCES

- 1) What was the results of doctrine of lapse ?
- 2) What are the administrative reasons for 1857 revolt?
- 3) Explain the military reason for 1857 revolt?
- 4) What were the immediate causes of 1st war of Indian independence ?
- 5) What were the issues that outraged the religious feelings of the soldiers ?
- 6) Mention any 4 reasons for the failure of 1857 unity?
- 7)What were the main aspects in the declaration of the britishqueen ?
- 8)Explain the role of rani Lakshmi bai in 1857 mutiny

IV.ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN 5-6 SENTENCES :

- 1) How did to the economic policies result in the mutiny of 1857 ?
- 2) List out the reasons that led to the failure of 1857 revolt.
- 3) Explain the spread of the 1857 revolt .
- 4) Explain the results of 1857 revolt ?

Chapter -7 Freedom movement

I. 1MARK QUESTIONS

- 1) Where was the first convention of Indian National Congress held at?
- 2) Who was the first president of Indian National Congress?
- 3) Name the viceroy who enacted Vernacular Press Act.
- 4) Why the British inacted the Vernacular Press Act?
- 5) Why the Radicals called the Moderates as Political Beggars?
- 6) Name the Viceroy who partitioned Bengal?
- 7) What do you mean by The Age of Liberal Nationalism?
- 8) Which strategy was used by the British to divide Hindu and Muslims?
- 9) Which theory was explained by Dadabai Navroji?
- 10) By what name was the period of Moderates termed as.
- 11) Which was the populist Slogan of Balgangadhar Tilak?
- 12) When was the Muslim league formed?
- 13) Which newspaper was published by Balgangadhar Tilak?
- 14) Who wrote Geeta Rahasya?
- 15) Which were the secret organization founded in England?

II. 2 MARK QUESTIONS

- 1) Which were the organization established before the establishment of Indian National Congress?
- 2) Name the Moderate leaders.
- 3) Name the Radical leaders.
- 4) Explain the 'Drain Theory'.
- 5) What reasons were there behind the Partition of Bengal?
- 6) Name the prominent Revolutionary leaders.

7) What were the demands of Moderates?

III. 4Mark Questions

- 1) What was the role of the Moderates in The Freedom Struggle?
- 2) What was the role of Radicals in the Freedom struggle.
- 3) Explain the role of Balgangadhar Tilak in the Freedom Movement.
- 4) What was the role of Revolutionaries in the Freedom movement?

@@@@@@@@@@@@

Chapter -8 ERA OF GANDHI AND FREEDOM MOVEMENT

I. 1MARK QUESTIONS

- 1) Who launched the Champaran movement ?
- 2) Who published the Young India newspaper?
- 3) Who organized the Mahad and Kalaram Temple Movement?
- 4) What does the word 'Sathyagraha'?
- 5) Where was the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre took place?

II 4Mark Questions

- 1) What were the main programmes of non-Cooperation Movement?
- 2) What were the internal tools of Gandhiji's struggle?
- 3) Explain the Non-Cooperation Movement.
- 4) Write a note on Quit India Movement.

- 5) Explain the role of Gandhiji in Freedom Movement.
- 6) Explain the achievements of Subhash Chandra Bose the the independence movement.
- 7) Explain the major achievements of Nehru as the first Prime Minister of India.
- 8) Explain the protest of farmers and Workers during the freedom movement.
- 9) Explain the rolereole of Dr. B R Ambedkar in bringing about social equality.

Chapter -9 POST INDEPENDENT INDIA

I. One Mark Questions:

- 1) How do you say that 42nd Amendment in the constitution is very important?
- 2) Why was Sardar Vallabhai Patel called “Iron Man of India”?
- 3) Why did Nizam of Hyderabad refuse to join the Indian Union?
- 4) How did the government solve the Tibetan Refugee problem?
- 5) Who was the chairman of the constitution drafting committee?
- 6) Who became the first governor general of India after independence?
- 7) When did the Vishal Mysore State came into existence?
- 8) Who was the first President of India?
- 9) What did the constitution declare India?
- 10) Why did the people of Junagad revolt against their Nawab?

II. Two Marks Questions:

- 1) Which are the regions the French had continued their hold after independence?
- 2) How was Potti Sriramulu responsible for the formation of Andhra Pradesh State?
- 3) Which were the problems that India faced at the time of independence?
- 4) How did Sardar Vallabhai Patel succeed in the integration of Princely States?
- 5) How was Hyderabad joined the Indian Union?

- 6) How did Junagad join the Indian federation?
- 7) Jawaharlal Nehru firmly decided to establish the Secular State. Why?
- 8) Write a short note on language based State recognition?
- 9) The Divide and Rule Policy of British was main reason for communal violence in India. How?
- 10) How did the nation face refugee problem?
- 11) The accession of Jammu and Kashmir is different from all the other accessions. How?
- 12) How was Goa liberated from Portuguese?

Chapter -10 THE POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS IN 20th CENTURY

I. One Marks Question:

- 1) Which was the immediate cause for First World War?
- 2) With which treaty the First World War ended?
- 3) Why was the rule of Tsars called a Nationalistic Jain?
- 4) What is February 1917 Revolution?
- 5) Why did Hitler appoint the special minister called Gobbels?
- 6) What is Holocaust?
- 7) Why did USA enter the Second World War?
- 8) Which were the two factors that created the severe competition among the European countries?
- 9) Which was the main reason for the establishment of League of Nations?
- 10) A lot of resistance was started against the Tsars in Russia during 1905, why?
- 11) Who was the leader of Communist Part in China?
- 12) Why was the output dropped in USA after the First World War?

II. Two Marks Questions:

- 1) What are the results of First World War?
- 2) Explain the role of Lenin in the 1917 Russian Revolution?
- 3) How did Joseph Stalin make USSR as equal to USA?

Or

How did Joseph Stalin build USSR as a formidable opponent to USA?

- 4) What are the effects of Chinese Revolution?
- 5) Describe briefly the Cold War?
- 6) Which were the rival groups emerged during the Second World War?
- 7) Why does India advocate disarmament as the need of the present world?
- 8) How did Nazism destroy Germany? Justify the statement.

III. Three Marks Questions:

- 1) The Great Economic Depression brought in many changes in the politics of U.S.A. How?
- 2) What are the features of Fascism?
- 3) Which were the Groups of Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente rival alliance?

IV Four Marks Questions:

- 1) By the beginning of 20th Century the political system of USSR has changed the administrative system. Justify?
- 2) Explain the causes and the results of the Second World War?
- 3) How did Hitler suppress his opponents (enemies) in Germany?

Political science

Chapter -1 Problems of India and Solutions.

I. Multiple Choice Questions.

- 1) Lokpal and Lokayukta are created to solve the problems of -----
a) Communalism b) Discrimination
c) Corruption d) Unemployment
- 2) Karnataka has given special provision for the backward areas by this article of the constitution.
a) 371 (J) b) 21(A)
c) 30th d) 46th
- 3) Government of Karnataka designed this programme for the development of rural women
a) Mahila Mandal b) Cooperative society
c) Women Commission d) Stree Shakti
- 4) According to 2011 census the poverty level of India is

- a) 21.9%
- b) 22.5%
- c) 25%
- d) 30%

5) Main objective of Corporate Strategy is

- a) Awareness
- b) Development of a civilized Society
- c) Gain Profit
- d) Removal of Poverty

II. Answer the following questions in one sentence.

- 1) Define Unemployment.
- 2) What is the main cause of Unemployment?
- 3) What is Corruption?
- 4) Which are the types of Discrimination that are hurdles in the Indian society?
- 5) What is the objective of establishing DR.DM Nanjundappa Committee in Karnataka?
- 6) Define Communalism.
- 7) What are the problems faced by women that have come in the way of development of India?
- 8) What is Terrorism?
- 9) Define Corporate Strategy.
- 10) What are the steps to prevent Corruption?
- 11) How can you eradicate caste discrimination?

III. Answer the following questions in two sentences.

- 1) What are the problems related to Corruption?
- 2) What are the factors motivating Corruption?
- 3) How can you control Communalism?
- 4) List out the factors motivating Terrorism.
- 5) Explain Corporate Strategy.

IV. Answer the following questions in six sentences

- 1) Unemployment is a big problem to India, Why?
- 2) Explain the problems related to Corruption?

- 3) Explain the factors motivating Corruption?
- 4) Communalism is endangered to the unity of the nation How?
- 5) Which are the common places that become the Target of Terrorists?
- 6) Name the types of terrorist attacks.
- 7) 'Terrorism is illegal and anti-social Act' - Justify

V. Answer the following questions in eight sentences

- 1) What are the steps taken by the Government to eradicate Un-employment ?
- 2) How to control Corruption?
- 3) Write the steps to Achieve 'Women Empowerment.'

Chapter -2 Foreign Policy of India

I. Multiple Choice Questions

- 1) India signed the Panchasheela Principle in the view of world peace with the following country
 - a) Russia b) China
 - c) America d) Pakistan
2. When the world was undergoing Cold War India followed the following principle,
 - a) Non-Alignment b) Foreign Policy
 - c) Apartheid d) Imperialism
3. The man who opposed Apartheid and came to be known as African Gandhi is
 - a) Mahatma Gandhi b) Nehru
 - c) Nelson Mandela d) Abraham Lincoln
4. The article of Constitution of India that is related to International peace and cooperation
 - a) Article 24 b) Article 73
 - c) Article 17 d) Article 51
5. India strongly opposes Imperialism because
 - a) India follows Imperialism b) India gained freedom by opposing imperialism

- c) India follows Non-Alignment d) No colonies of India exists

II. Answer the following questions in one sentence.

- 1) Why is India's Foreign Policy called Neharu's foreign policy?
- 2) What is Non-Alignment ?
- 3) India is a Sovereign country How?
- 4) India was successful in gaining what type of help by the USA and Russia?
- 5) Where did India declared its opposition to Imperialism?
- 6) Define Apartheid.
- 7) What do you mean by Dis-armament?
- 8) Which type of disarmament does India follows?
- 9) Why it is difficult to practice complete dis-armament

III. Answer the following questions in two sentences

- 1) Why Foreign Policy is necessary for every nation?
- 2) Apartheid is an affront to human rights and world peace How?

IV. Answer the following questions in six sentences

- 1) India is considered as one of the powerful countries of the world , How?
- 2) Indian foreign policy is influenced by many factors –Justify ‘
- 3) Write the objectives of Indian Foreign Policy.

V. Answer the following questions in eight sentences

- 1) Disarmament is very essential for the present day World, Why?

Chapter -3 India's relationship with other countries

I. Multiple choice questions

- 1) Which of the following countries opposed China's attack on India
 - a) Russia
 - b) America
 - c) Sri Lanka
 - d) Japan
- 2) This country supported India's Five year plans
 - a) Pakistan
 - b) America
 - c) Russia
 - d) Nepal
- 3) China invaded on India in the year ---
 - a) 1961
 - b) 1963
 - c) 1964
 - d) 1962

II. Answer the following questions in one sentence

- 1) India and China's relationship could be related to which period of civilization?
- 2) What is the name of group of countries that emerged as a result of India and China's co-efforts?
- 3) India and China are trying to improve their relations based on which principle?
- 4) What is the main cause that causes disruption between India and Pakistan?
- 5) Which country helped India to establish Iron and Steel factory at Bhilai and Bokaro?
- 6) India's claim for permanent membership in the UN Security council is supported which country?
- 7) In the current world affairs the relation between India and America is of great importance Why?

III. Answer the following questions in two sentences.

- 1) It is inevitable for every country to maintain a good relation with other countries , Why?
- 2) What are the obstacles to the relation between India and China?
- 3) In spite of the border issues between India and China how have they strengthened their relationship?
- 4) Name some of the similarities found between India and Pakistan

IV. Answer the following questions in six sentences

- 1) How do you say that India and Russia have cordial relationship?
- 2) Describe the relation between India and America.
- 3) What factors cause disruption between India and Pakistan?

Chapter -4 Global Problems and India's role

I. Multiple choice questions

1) U.N.O. adopted the Human Rights Declaration in the year

- a) 1945 b) 1950
c) 1947 d) 1948

2) Human Rights Day is celebrated every year on

- a) December 8 b) December 10
c) June 5 d) November 10

3) India has been advocating the following rights continuously

- a) Universal Human Rights b) Restricted Human Rights
c) Fundamental Human Rights d) Natural Human Rights

4) In the Constitution of India , Under the following articles of Part III, Fundamental Rights have been discussed.

- a) 12-35 b) 14-36
c) 14-35 d) 12-30

5) India and other countries need to find a way out of" Definitive Destruction "staring at the humanity. Here Definitive Destruction means

- A Economic Inequality b) Arms Race
c) Colonialism d) Terrorism

6) India , as a progressive nation, striving to promote -----among all the countries of the world .

- a) Social justice and self –reliance b) Religious justice
c) Economic justice and Equality d) Social justice and dependence.

II. Answer the following questions in a sentence each

1) What are the factors led to the denial of human rights ?

- 2) December 10, 1948 is considered as an important day in the world history, why?
- 3) What is Disarmament?
- 4) What factors led to the economic inequalities around the world?
- 5) Define “Third World Countries”
- 6) India helped poor nations to protect their self-respect, How?

III. Answer the following questions

- 1) What were the major problems that emerged after World War II?
2. What were the events that were influential on the agitation for Human rights?
3. Describe the role of UNO in the protection of human rights ?
4. Name the important commissions formed by India to protect Human Rights
5. Arms race leads to total destruction of the world. In this background, what are the effects of Arms Race?
- 6). List out the important bilateral agreements to stop the Arms race.
- 7) Foreign aid is necessary for the development of backward countries, Why?
- 8) Which are the problems faced by Third World countries
- 9) What are the factors affecting the Third World countries?

Chapter -5 International Institutions

I. Multiple choice questions

- 1) League of nations was declined because,
 - a) World War II started in 1939
 - b) UNO established
 - c) Cold war started
 - d) member nations came out from the league
- 2) The word “United Nations” was proposed by
 - a) Churchill
 - b) Stalin
 - c) Roosevelt
 - d) Nehru
- 3) United Nations Organization was established on

4. General Assembly is called as Global Parliament. How?
5. The Security Council of the UNO played a major role in the International Court of Justice , How?
6. Why Trusteeship committee's workforce is decreasing?
7. Where is International Court of Justice located?
8. Why was Food and Agriculture organization established?
9. UNESCO supports to spread the importance of education and knowledge throughout the World , How?
10. What is the main aim of UNICEF?
11. Why should we purchase UNICEF greeting- cards ?
12. Which organization of UNO got Noble Prize?
13. What is the main aim of SAARC?
14. Which factor is hampering to the progress of SAARC?

III. Answer the following questions

- 1) What are the main objectives of UNO ?
- 2) Name the affiliated bodies of UNO.
- 3) Explain the formation and functions of General Assembly?
- 4) What are the functions of Economic and Social committee?
- 5) Explain the Economic and Financial achievements of UNO.
- 6) What are the main aims of Food and Agricultural organization of UNO?
- 7) What are the issues present in the agenda of WHO ?
- 8) How do you say that the 'World Bank' played a major role in solving the economic problems of the World?
- 9) List out the functions of Inter-National Labour Organization.
- 10) Describe the functions of UNESCO.
- 11) "IMF played a prominent role in solving the economic problems of the World" – Justify the statement.
- 12) What are the main aims of Common Wealth of Nations?

Sociology

Chapter -1 Social Stratification

1. Answer the following in one sentence each:

- 1) What is social discrimination?
- 2) Which amendment of the constitution declared free and compulsory education as a fundamental right?
- 3) What is gender discrimination?
- 4) What is Social Stratification?
- 5) Which amendment of constitution has abolished Untouchability?
- 6) Who is the architect of Indian constitution?
- 7) On what basis the right to property was denied to untouchables?
- 8) Which article of Indian Constitution has given Special opportunity for Minorities to establish Educational Institutions?

2. Answer the following in two or three sentences each:

- 1) What are the features of Social Stratification?
- 2) What are the constitutional steps taken to abolish Untouchability?
- 3) List out the reasons for Social discrimination.
- 4) How does education give social justice and equality.
- 5) What are the effects of gender inequality?
- 6) What are the effects of Untouchability?
- 7) How is untouchability a social evil?

Chapter - 2 Labour

1. Answer the following in one sentence each:

- 1) What is division of labour?
- 2) Who is the author of the book 'The Republic'?
3. What is special expertise of division of labour?
- 4) What is Labour?
- 5) What is without pay labour?
- 6) What is with pay labour?
- 7) What is organised labour Sector?
- 8) What is unorganised labour Sector?

2. Answer the following in two or three sentences each:

- 1) What are the differences between workers of organised and unorganised sectors?
- 2) What are the challenges faced by unorganised sector workers?
- 3) What are the differences between with pay and without labourers?
- 4) Explain labour discrimination.

Chapter-3-Social Movements

1. Answer the following in one sentence each:

- 1) What is Environmental Movement?
- 2) What is Social Movement?
- 3) What is Mob?
- 4) What is Mob Violence?
- 5) Where did Chipko Movement took place?

- 6) When did Chipko Movement took place in Karnataka?
- 7) Who lead the Narmada BachaoAndolan?
- 8) Where did Silent valley Movement organised?
- 9) Who started Self Importance Movement?

2. Answer the following in two or three sentences each:

- 1) Explain the nature of Mob.
- 2) Explain the nature of Mob-Violence?
- 3) How has Chipko movement created awareness about environment among people?
- 4) Write a note on Karnataka's Chipko Movement.
- 5) Write a note on Narmada BachaoAndolan.
- 6) What were the reasons to oppose the Kaiga nuclear plant?
- 7) What are the measures taken to abolish Untouchability in India?

Chapter-4 Social Problems

1. Answer the following in one sentence each:

- 1) When did the child labour abolition act come into force?
- 2) What is Child Labour?
- 3) What is female foeticide?
- 4) What is Invisible hunger?
- 5) What is child marriage?
- 6) What is child trafficking?

2. Answer the following in two or three sentences each:

- 1) What are the measures taken to eradicate the problem of child labour?
- 2) Which are the factors responsible for child labour?
- 3) What are the ill effects of child labour?
- 4) Which are the types of Gender Discrimination?
- 5) What are the reasons of child marriage responsible for child labour?
- 6) What are the ill effects of child marriage?
- 7) What are the measures taken to prevent child marriage?
- 8) What are the causes and ill effects of child trafficking?
- 9) What are the measures taken to prevent child trafficking?
- 10) Explain the ill effects of 'Hunger'.

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Geography

Chapter-1 Indian Position and Extension

I. Multiple choice :

- 1) The length of land frontier of India is
 - a) 15200 km
 - b) 6100 km
 - c) 15700 km
 - d) 6300 km
- 2) The country which lies the south east of India is
 - a) China
 - b) Nepal
 - c) Srilanka
 - d) Bhutan
- 3) The total states and union territories of of India are
 - a) 29 & 9
 - b) 28 & 8
 - c) 29 & 9
 - d) 28 & 9
- 4) The smallest state of India is
 - a) Rajasthan
 - b) Kerala
 - c) Uttar Pradesh
 - d) Goa

II. One mark questions.

1. Name the southern most point of India ?
2. Which is the northern most point of India ?
3. Which latitude passes through the middle of India ?
4. Which longitude is called as the central meridian of India ?
5. What is the total area of India ?
6. Indira point is located in which latitude ?
7. What is the position of India in the world on the base of size ?

8. Which is the natural border between India and China ?
9. In which island can we see Indira point.
- 10 Where does India is situate in Asia ?
11. In which direction can we see Bangladesh ?
12. What is the length of Indian water frontier ?
13. Geographically India is located in which hemisphere ?
14. Which is the largest state of India ?
15. Which is the national capital Territory of India ?
16. Name the new state formed recently in India ?
17. Where is Indira col ?
18. What is the width of India from east to west ?
19. What is the length of India from north to south ?

III. Two marks questions.

1. Give the latitudinal and longitudinal extent of India.
2. Explain geographical extension of India ?
3. Which are the natural frontiers of India ?
4. Write a short notes on frontiers of India.
5. List out the neighbouring countries of India.
6. Name the water bodies which separates India and Srilanka ?
7. Name the countries which lies to North East of India.
8. Name the countries which lies to North of India.
9. Name the islands of India.

Chapter-2 Indian Physiography

I. Multiple choice :

1. The highest peak of Aravali hills

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| a) Guru Shikhar | b) Makulu |
| c) Dhawalagiri | d) Nandadevi |

2. The highest peak of south India is

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| a) Anamudi | b) Guru Shikhar |
| c) Armakonda | d) Niligiri |

3. The Northern great plain is covered by this soil

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| a) Red soil | b) Alluvial soil |
| c) Black soil | d) Desert soil\ |

4. The number of islands which consist Bay of Bengal.

- | | |
|-------|--------|
| a) 43 | b) 204 |
| c) 53 | d) 304 |

II. One mark questions :

1. The Himalayas comprise to which group ?
2. Which is the highest peak of the world ?
3. Which parallel range of Himalayas is also called as Himadri ?
4. Which is the highest peak of India ?
5. What is the another name of toot hills of Himalayas ?
6. What is the another name of innermost range of Himalayas ?
7. Which physiographic division of India is in triangular shape ?
8. Name the Glaciers of Himadri ?
9. Which mountain range is found between the Narmada and the Tapirivers ?

10. Which of the largest physical division of India ?
11. Which is the other name of western ghats ?
12. Which is the highest peak of eastern ghats ?
13. Where does the western and eastern ghats are going to join ?
14. Which are the islands found in bay of Bengal ?
15. Where can we found Lakshadweep islands ?
16. What is the total number of islands of India ?
17. The peninsular plateau is useful for agriculture. Why ?
18. How does the Lakshadweep islands are formed ?
19. Which river systems formed the Northern great plain ?
20. Which are the parts of Eastern coastal plain ?
21. Gives example of lagoons ?

III. Two marks questions :

1. What are doons ?
2. Which physiographic division of India is formed by depositional work of river system ?
3. The greater Himalayas is also called as 'Himadri'. Why ?
4. Name the major physiographic division of India ?
5. Explain the formation Northern mountains.
6. Which are the parallel ranges of Himalayas.
7. Name the important peaks of Himalayas ?
8. Which are the passes found in Himadri ?
9. List the hill stations of Himalaya ?
10. Which are the ranges of inner Himalaya ?
11. Name the beautiful valleys of Himachala ?

12. Explain the formation Northern Great plain ?
13. Explain the economic importance of Northern Great plain.
14. State the importance of Northern Great plains.
15. Write briefly about the Sivalik hills.

Chapter-3 Indian Climate

I. Multiple choice questions :

1. Conventional rainfall coffee blossom is found in this state.
 - a) Karnataka
 - b) Kerala
 - c) Uttar Pradesh
 - d) Tamil Nadu
2. Tropical cyclones frequently occur in
 - a) Indian Ocean
 - b) Arabian Sea
 - c) Bay of Bengal
 - d) Red sea
3. India gets very less rainfall during this season.
 - a) Summer
 - b) Rainy
 - c) Winter
 - d) Retreating monsoon
4. The rainfall decreases towards the eastern slopes of western Ghats, because
 - a) Lies in south
 - b) Lies in Rain shadow area
 - c) Snow fall occurs
 - d) Covers by deep forest

II. One mark questions

1. What is the other name of retreating monsoon season ?
2. What is the name of conventional rainfall in Uttar Pradesh ?

3. What do you mean by coffee blossom ?
4. What is Mango shower ?
5. What is the name of conventional rain fall in West Bengal ?
6. Which place has recorded the highest temperature ?
7. Which place has recorded the lowest temperature ?
8. The temperature is low during winter. Why /
9. During summer temperature is high. Give reason.
10. South West monsoon start retreat from October why ?
11. Which season is generally called as Rainy season ?
12. Which are the rainfall zones of India ?
13. In which season conventional rainfall is going to occur ?
14. Name the place least rainfall ?
15. In winter south India feels warm. Give reason.
16. Which place gets heaviest rainfall in India ?
17. Which types of climate India having ?
18. India has Tropical monsoon season type of climate. Why ?
19. Retreating monsoon is also called as North-East monsoon. Give reason.
20. Why does conventional rainfall occur in summer ?
21. Which season gets very least rainfall in India ?
22. Which is the coldest month ?

III. Two marks questions :

1. Name the branches of south west monsoon.
2. Differentiate between two branches of monsoon.
3. What is rain shadow area ? Give examples.
4. Climate is going to vary from place to place. Why ?

5. Name the areas with low rainfall
6. Name the areas with high rainfall.
7. Explain the weather conditions of summer season.
8. Explain the process of the south west monsoon.
9. Explain the areas with medium rainfall in India.
10. Name the seasons of India.
11. Which factors influence the climate of India.
12. Explain the weather conditions of India in winter season.

Chapter -4 INDIA SOILS

I. Mark Questions:-

1. There is wide variety of soils in India "Give reason.
2. Which soil is formed by Basalt rock?
3. How does red soil formed?
4. Name the soil which is formed in tropical areas under the conditions of high temperature and rainfall.
5. Why the Black soil are highly relative of moisture and extremely compact?
6. Mention the another name for Black soil.
7. Why the red soil do not retain moisture?
8. Explain the distribution of laterite soil in India.
9. What is soil erosion?
10. What is conservation of soil?
11. Mountain soil is suitable for growing of which crop?
12. Which soil is formed by the sediments deposited by the rivers?

II. 2 Marks Questions:-

1. Which are the major types of soils in India?
2. Mention the main causes of soil erosion.
3. What are the characteristics of red soil?

III. 3 Marks Questions:-

1. What are the differences b/w Black soil & red soil?
2. Write the differences b/w desert soil & mountain soil.
3. What are the major effects of soil erosion?
4. What are the measure adopted for soil conservation?
5. What are the characterstics of alluvial soil?

Chapter-5 INDIA FOREST RESOURCES

I. Marks Questions:-

1. What is meant by forests?
2. Which state has the largest area under forests in India?
3. Which state has the least area under forests in India?
4. Name the trees which are growing in tropical decisions forsests
5. Write the another name for tropical decisions forests
6. What is the special feature of mangrove forests
7. What is the meant by conservation of forests?
8. What is meant by wild life sanctuaries?
9. Name the forests found in the deltas of rivers on the eastern coast.
10. What are the trees growing in Mangrone forests?
11. Name the national parks of Karnataka.

II. 2 Marks Questions:-

1. Mention the main objectives of Biosphere reserves.

III. 3 Marks Questions:-

1. Mention the measures for the conservation of forests.
2. Write the differences b/w tropical evergreen forests & tropical decisions forests.

Lesson-6 INDIA WATER RESOUREES

I. Mark Questions:-

1. Which rives is the longest river of India ?
2. Name two rives of north India.
3. Name any two rivers of sours of India
4. Which river in south of India is the longest river in south India.
5. Which is the birth place of river Damodar.

6. Name the two west flowing rivers of India.
7. Which is the birth place of river India?
8. Which is the first multi purpose river valley project India?

II 2 marks question :-

1. What is irrigation? Mention its main types in India
2. Why irrigation important in India?
3. Why do we call Damodar river as sorrow of Bengal?
4. Explain two differences b/w inundation canals and perimial canals.

III 3 marks question:-

1. What are two main objective of multipurpose river valley projects.
2. Mention the multipurpose river valley projects of India?

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Chapter-7 INDIAN LAND RESOURCES

I. Multiple choice questions

1. Which state is the largest producer of wheat in India
 - a) West Bengal
 - b) Andhra Pradesh
 - c) Uttara Pradesh
 - d) Tamilnadu
2. Dry farming is mainly practiced in peninsular India because
 - a) Humid fecility
 - b) Sufficient rainfall
 - c) Highest rainfall
 - d) Lessa of Capital
3. Agriculture involving the cultivation of crops and live stock rearing is called
 - a) Commercial farming
 - b) Mixed farming
 - c) Dry farming
 - d) Subsistance farming
4. Kharif crop : ground nuts : : Rabi crops : _____
 - a) Cuc umber
 - b) Rice

c) Tobacco

d) Wheat

5. A method of farming land is cultivated intensively throughout the year

a) Shifting farming

b) Humid farming

c) Intensive farming

d) Subsistence farming

II. One mark questions

1. Which are the factors determined for land use.

2. What are the uses of non-agricultural land ?

3. Which crops grown during the rainy season ?

4. Why what is a important crop in Idnia ?

5. What is land use ?

6. What are the fibrecrops ?

7. Which state is the largest producer of rice in India ?

8. What you mean by beverage crops ?

III. Two marks questions :

1. In shifting Farming people burnt the land and shiftes to another land why ?

2. What are the difference between Kharif crops and Rabi crops.

3. India's rainy seasons and crops seasons are both comes under same seasons. Justify.

4. Which are the fictions that India has emerged as an important producer of horticultural crops ?

5. In India irrigation farming is expensive but essential why ?

6. Floriculture plays a significant role in Indian agriculture how ?

7. What is intensive farming ?

8. What is agriculture ?

IV. Three marks questions :

1. Explain the role of horticulture in India.
2. The economic progress of the country depends on the progress of agriculture. Discuss.
3. What are the conditions required for sugarcane cultivations ?
4. What are the conditions requires for wheat cultivations.
5. Which are the factors to form a Tea ?

Chapter-8 MINERAL AND POWER RESOURCES

I. Multiply Choice questions.

1. India has to import large quantity of petroleum because
 - a) India have a large area of petroleum
 - b) India is not a significant producer and petroleum
 - c) Uses of petroleum in India is heavy
 - d) India produce petroleum
2. One of the ferro-alloy metal is use for try batteries
 - a) Bauxite
 - b) Manganese
 - c) Mica
 - d) Iron
3. The first nuclear power plant was
 - a) Tarapur
 - b) Narora
 - c) Kaiga
 - d) KundanKulam

II. One word answers :

- 1) Which is the first Hydro electricity of Karnataka ?
- 2) India formulated the programme of nuclear power production. Why ?
- 3) Recently Mica export has declined in India why ?

III. Two marks questions :

1. Hydro-electricity is value than coal and oil. Why ?
2. How the non-metallic mineral mica uses ?
3. How we consider petroleum is a important fuel ?

OR

Petroleum is an important source of commercial energy. How ?

IV. Three marks questions.

1. Energy crisis is one of the problems of India these days. Justify this statement.
2. Which are the measures to solve the energy crisis.
3. There is urgent need to develop of alternative power resources in India why
4. Minerals are contribute to the prosperity of a country how ?

V. Mapplaces :

- | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. Bombay high | 2. Digbai | 3. Naharkathia |
| 4.alna | 5. Kuduremuka | 6. Makum |
| 7. Ankaleshwara | | |

Chapter-9 Indian Road and Transport

I. Multiply choice questions

1. This type of roads are especially used for defence purpose

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| a) National highways | b) State Highways |
| c) Border Roads | d) District roads |

2. Gateway of India : Mumbai : : The Gate of Karnataka : _____

- | | |
|-------------|------------------|
| a) Mormugoa | b) New Mangaluru |
| c) Mumbai | d) Chennai |

3“The queen of the Arabian Sea”.

- | | |
|-----------|------------------|
| a) Kandla | b) New Mangaluru |
| c) Mumbai | d) Kochi |

II. One Mark questions.

1. From which reason British's constructed Railway Transport.
2. Which is the oldest and still existing news paper in India.
3. Why we taken up “GramaSadak Yojana” ?
4. For the development of agriculture and village industries roads are essential. Why ?
5. Which is the new mode of transport add to land transport ?
6. Now a days why inland water ways play a limited role in India ?
7. Why we convert unmetalled roads to metalled roads ?
8. Dredging is required in the river Hugli why ?
9. Many times Hugli river suffers from the problem of silting why ?
10. India has all the favourable factors for the development of air transport. Why ?
11. How we divided roads on the basis of physical structure ?

III. Two mark questions

1. What are the differences between GPS or GIS ?
2. How the Railway Transport play a vital role in the development of economy in India ?
3. Air transport is very useful why ?
4. How the remote sensing technology works ?

IV. Three mark questions :

1. How the communication helps to overall development of India ?
2. Road transport play a vital role in the growth of our nation explain ?
3. Which are the types of roads according to construction and maintenance ?

V.Four mark questions :

1.List the west coast ports and east coast ports.

VI. Maps :

- (1) Kandla (2) Gateway of India (3) Gateway of New Mangalore
(4) Visakhapatnam (5) Oldest port (6) Riverive Port
(7) Indiragandhi (8) ShivajiAir port (9) Nethaji Subash Chandra Bosh Airport (10)
Kempegowda International Air port.

Chapter-10 Indian industries

IMultiple choice questions.

1 meaning of the word industry is.

- A. It is the process of converting raw materials into more useful goods.
B. extracting raw materials from the ground.
C. it is the process of selling raw materials
D the process of preserving raw material without spoil.

2. it is the basis of all Other industries.

- A. cotton textile industry. B. jute industry.
C.mining. D.Iron and steel industry.

3. Ancient Indians new the art of smelting iron ore and manufacturing the iron. To justify the statement the example is,

- A. The Mehrauli Iron Pillar in Delhi.
B. the Indians were using iron implements.
C. The Indians were constructed building by using iron.
D Indians were exporting iron to other countries.

4.The first iron and steel industry of India started in ,

- A. kulti in West Bengal. B. Jamshedpur in Jharkhand.

- C. Bhadravathi in Karnataka. D. Toranagallu in Karnataka.
5. the Iron and Steel industry under private sector,
- A. Tata Iron and Steel Company. B. Visvesvaraya Iron and Steel Limited.
C. Indian Iron and Steel Company. D. Hindustan Steel Plant.
6. Among largest steel producing countries in the world level India ranks at,
- A. 9th largest producer B. 10th largest producer.
C. 8th largest producer. D. 7th largest producer.
7. example for non ferrous metal,
- A. plastic B. copper.
C. aluminium. D. bronze.
8. the first industry started in 1942 in Jayakayanagar in West Bengal.
- A. sugar industry B. aluminium industry.
C. iron and steel industry. D. cement industry.
9. the main raw material for aluminium industry,
- A. Bauxite. B. iron ore.
C. manganese. D. copper ore.
10. the Indian city which is famous as the Manchester of India,
- A. Kolkata. B. Kulti.
C. Chennai. D. Mumbai
11. where the first cotton textile industry established in India,
- A. Mumbai. B. Chennai.
C. Ahmedaba. D. Hyderabad
12. the Indian silicone valley,
- A. Delhi. B. Bangalor.
C. Kolkata. D. Hyderaba.

II. one mark questions.

1. The Mumbai city is called as cottonopolis of India give reason.
2. Why the paper industry industry is called as the forest- based industry?.
3. Which are the main components of knowledge based industries .?.
4. The Bengaluru city is called as the Silicon Valley of India . give reason.
5. Which are the factors influencing on the location of ofaluminiumindustry ?
6. Which are the raw materials used in paper industry as alternative raw materials.?
7. What do you mean by knowledge based industries .?.

III. 2 mark questions.

- 1) Which are the factors influencing on the location of ofaluminiumindustry ? Which are the raw materials used in paper industry as alternative raw materials.?
- 2) What do you mean by knowledge based industries .?.
- 3) Industries plays the predominant role in the economic development of the country. How ?.
- 4) List out the iron and steel industries under the private sector.
- 5) List out the the software industrial centres of Karnataka.

IV. 3 mark questions.

- 1) Aluminium has wide range of use .how?
- 2) Industries in India are concentrated only in city areas why ?
- 3) Which are the factors influencing on the location of iron and steel industries ?
- 4) Which are the iron and steel industries comes under public sector. ?
- 5) Even today the Mumbai City is famous for cotton textile industry .why ?
- 6) At present knowledge based industries are rapidly developing in India . why?
- 7) Write the importance of knowledge based industries.
- 8) which are the the factors influencing on the location of of cotton textile industry ?
- 9) mention the factors influencing on the location of paper industry.

V. Questions on map.

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------|
| 1 Manchester of India | 2 TISCO | 3 VISL |
| 4 Jindal Vijayanagar Steel Limited | 5 Jayakayanagar | 6 Balley. |

Chapter-11 Indian natural disasters

I. Multiple choice questions

- Tropical cyclones occur in India during these months,
A. October - November B. June - September
C. December - January. D. anytime in the year
- few cyclones occur during these months
A. January - February B. June– September
C. May -June D. October November
- The earthquake zone considered as ‘zone of minimum intensity’,
A. the Himalayan zone B. the Indo gangetic zone
C. the Peninsular zone D. the Sindhu Ganga zone
- it is also one among flood causing natural factors,
A. break of dams. B. unscientific irrigation metho.
C. deforestation. D. cloudburst
- large waves generated due to the earthquake in the deep sea bed
A. coastal erosion B. flood
C. Tsunami D. destruction by water

II. one mark questions

- what do you mean by natural disasters ?
- which are the types of natural disasters ?
- Which are the internal forces of the earth responsible for natural disasters ?

- 4) Which are the natural disasters associated with atmospheric condition ?
- 5) What is mean by cyclones ?
- 6) Which are the Indian states greatly affected by cyclones.?
- 7) What is flood ?
- 8) Rivers are losing water storage capacity why ?
- 9) Define the word landslide.
- 10) What do you mean by coastal erosion ?
- 11) What is earthquake ?

III. 2 mark questions.

- 1) Which are the most ideal conditions responsible for the origin and development of tropical cyclones ?
- 2) "Tropical cyclones are more destructive". justify the statement.
- 3) Mention the distribution of tropical cyclones in India.
- 4) Give the reasons for floods in India.
- 5) List of the effects of flood.
- 6) Which are the results caused by landslides ?
- 7) Give your preventive measures of landslide ?
- 8) What are the results caused by coastal erosion ?
- 9) Mention the preventive measures can be taken to control cost coastal erosion?

IV.3 mark questions

- 1) Which are the preventive measures can be taken to avoid hazards of the thecyclones ?
- 2) Mention the measures can be taken to control the flood.
- 3) Which are the natural and manmade factors responsible for coastal erosion ?
- 4) What are the reasons for earthquake ?
- 5) What are the effects of natural disaster the earthquake ?

V.4 mark questions

II. one mark questions

- 1) What is mean by population ?
- 2) 'During the period between 1901–1921 the population growth was slow in India' give reasons.
- 3) ' From 1951 to 1991 the growth rate of population was very high in India'. Why?
- 4) What is the meaning of density of population ?
- 5) How the climate influenced on the distribution of population of a region ?
- 6) Some parts of India represents high density of population. give reasons.

III. 2 mark questions.

- 1) How the physical features affects on the distribution of population ?
- 2) List out the zones of population based on density of population.

IV. 3 mark questions.

- 1) Which are the causes for the high growth of population in India ?
- 2) " Rapid growth of population has posed several problems in India". Justify the statement.
- 3) Mention the measures to control the growth of population.
- 4) Which are the factors affecting on the distribution of population ?

V. questions on map

- 1) areas of high density of population in India
- 2) areas of low density of population in India.

Economics

Chapter- 1 DEVELOPMENT

I. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1 " Economic development is a process where by an economy' s real national income increases over a long Of time " this statement was given by

- A) prof . Colin Clark
B) prof. Meier and Baldwin
C) Amarthyasen
D) Adam smith
- 2 .After 1990 which country increases their economic development
- A) Pakistan
B) India
C) Maldives
D) Nepal
- 3 .Human Development Index of India in 2014 is
- A) 0.589
B) 0.585
C) 0.586
D) 0.584
- 4 .Among 187 nations India ranks in H D I is
- A) 136
B) 132
C) 137
D) 135
- 5 . India 's gender ratio according to 2011 census is
- A . 944
B) 945
C . 946
D) 948
- 6 . According to 2011 census India ' s litrecy rate is
- A . 82.4
B) 82.14
C .82 . 10
D)82 . 15
- 7 .The total value of all goods and services produced in a country during one year
- A .State income
B. National income
C . state and nation income
D. per capita income

II. One mark questions

- 1) Define the word Development ?
- 2) What indicates the word ' process ' ?
- 3) What is meant by National income ?
- 3) What is real national income ?
- 4) Which country had achieved a drastic progress in national income after 1990 ?

5. "Development villages is the true development of India" this statement is given by

- A .SubhasChandrabose B . Nehru
C .Mahatma Gandhiji D . Vishveshwaraiah

6. Implementing the programmes to develop rural areas is vested with

- A .Taluk panchayat B . Zilla panchayat
C .Gramasabhe D . City corporations

7. The main reason for poverty in rural areas is

- A .Reduction of industries B . Reduction of trade
C .Reduction of Agriculture D . Reduction Of export

II. One mark Questions

1) " The real development of india is development of villages " who give this statement .

2) Define rural development ?

3) What is Decentralisation ?

4) Write the percentage of the people who lived in rural areas according to 2011 census ?

5) What is the main reason for underdevelopment of rural areas ?

6) When was Uniform system of Panchayat raj institutions came in to force ?

7) What is the main reason for introduce of Mahathma Gandhi National rural employment programme

8) What is the main reason for poverty in rural areas ?

9) What is importance of providing reservation In Panchayat raj institutions to womens ?

10) What is importance of 73 rd amendment of our indian Constitution

11) Panchyat raj institutions operate under which principles ?

12) What is the base for Panchayat raj institutions ?

II. Two marks questions

1. How is the economic situation in the rural areas ?

2. Dollar is the currency of America, then Japan currency is

A. Yen B. Pound

C. Rubel D. Yuvan

3. The Reserve Bank Of India was nationalised on

A. 1935 B. 1950

C. 1940 D. 1952

4. Bankers bank is

A. Canara Bank B. World Bank

C. SBI D. Reserve Bank of India

5. The number of banks Nationalised by Government of India in 1980 was

A. 14 B. 16

C. 26 D. 38

II. ONE MARK QUESTIONS

1. What is money ?

2. What is Barter system ?

3. What is the form money used by ancient Greece people ?

4. Who was the monopoly to issue the notes in India /

5. Give an example for bank money ?

6. What is E-money ?

7. What is Banking ?

8. Who has to power to control the credit given by the banks ?

9. What is Margin rate ?

10. When was introduced the Indian Banking control act ?

III. TWO MARKS QUESTIONS

1. Write the importance money ?
2. Which are the different forms money in various countries ?
3. Give an examples for bank money ?
4. What are the important functions of money ?
5. Give an examples for plastic money ?
6. Write the importance banks ?
7. Which are the four methods of money supply in India ?
8. Which are Qualitative credit control measures by R B I ?
9. Which are the Quantitative credit control measures by R B I ?
10. What are the steps taken by R B I to control credit ?

IV. THREE MARKS QUESTIONS

1. Which are the different stages of Evolution of money ?
2. Explain the secondary functions of Money ?
3. Explain briefly about the Nationalisation of Banks ?
4. Write the importance of Banks ?
5. Which are the important functions of R B I ?
6. Explain briefly about qualitative credit control measures of R B I ?
7. How R B I control the rate of credit through controlling bank rate ?
8. What are the measures taken by R B I for developing banking hobby to people ?

Chapter- 4PUBLIC FINANCE AND BUDGET

I. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Which among these is a Direct tax _____

4) Describe the goals of Public Expenditure ?

V. Answer the following in Seven or Eight sentences:

- 1) What are the major objectives of Public Expenditure ?
- 2) Differentiate between Direct and Indirect Taxes ?

Business studies

Chapter-1 BANK TRANSACTIONS

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable answers.

- 1. The word bank has been derived from the word _____
- 2. The Banker's bank is _____.
- 3. An example of Nationalised Bank is _____.
- 4. The National savings certificates are issued by _____.
- 5. The type of account where any number of transactions can be made a day with bank is _____.
- 6. The deposits for a fixed term can be deposited in _____.

II. Multiple choice Questions.

- 1) The Monetary policy which should be followed by all banks is formulated by _____.
 - a. Canara Bank
 - b. Karnataka Bank
 - c. Reserve Bank
 - d. Vijaya Bank
- 2) Businessmen usually open these accounts in banks _____.
 - a. Saving Bank Account
 - b. Current Account
 - c. Recurring deposit Account
 - d. Fixed deposit account
- 3) Salaried persons usually type of accounts in Banks _____.
 - a. Recurring deposit Account
 - b. Savings bank Account
 - c. Current deposit Account
 - d. Fixed deposit Account

III. Answer the following questions :

- 1) List the different kinds of accounts that can be opened in a bank ?
- 2) List the different types of banks ?
- 3) What are the services offered by banks ?
- 4) List the characteristics of bank transactions.

- 5) What the functions of a bank ?
- 6) Explain the relationship between the banker & its customers ?
- 7) What are the advantages of Opening a bank account ?
- 8) What are the difference between saving account & recurring account ?
- 9) Explain the Procedures to open a bank account.
- 10) Mention the saving offered by the postal department
- 11) The numbers of savings bank account holders is increasing "Give reasons".

Chapter-2 ENTERPRENURSHIP

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable answers.

- 1) The word entrepreneur is derived from the French word _____
- 2) The process of action an entrepreneur undertakes to establish or enterprise is called _____
- 3) The person who developed Apollo Group of Hospitals was _____
- 4) The Chairperson of wipro is _____

II. Multiple choice Questions :-

- 1) He is known as the father of white Revolution _____
 - a) Azim Premji
 - b) Pratap Reddy
 - c) Dherubai Ambani
 - d) Verghese Kurien
- 2) She is known as the "Queen of Indian Television Sector" _____
 - a) Ekta Kapoor
 - b) Kiran Mujumdar
 - c) Azim Premji
 - d) Sudha Murthy
- 3) Narayana Murthy is the Founder of this institution _____
 - a) Infosys
 - b) Jet Airways
 - c) Reliance
 - d) Biocon
- 4) Balaji Telefilms started by _____
 - a) Naresh Goal
 - b) Ekta Kapoor
 - c) Narayan Murthy
 - d) Pratap Reddy
- 5) President of Biocon _____
 - a) Dhirobai Ambani
 - b) Kiran Mujumdar
 - c) Naresh Goal
 - d) Vergese Kurion

III. Answer the following Questions in one Sentences :

- 1) Who is anEntrepreneue?
- 2) What is entrepreneurship?
- 3) What are the functions of district Industrial Centres?

IV. Answer the following Question in Sentences :-

- 1) What are the characteristics of Entrepreneuship?
- 2) Explain the empoctemee of an entrepreneur?
- 3) Name four the financial institutions that provide financial support to entrepreneurs.
- 4) What are the functions of on entrepreneur.
- 5) What are the Promotional institutions of entrepreneur.

Chapter-3 GLOBALIZATION OF BUSINESS

Multiple –choice Questions

- 1) Products of different countries are available in the markets of India because of the process of-
 - a) Globalization
 - (b) Industrialization
 - (c) Privatization
 - (d) Urbanization
- 2) In order to cut down manufacturing costs many firms in developed countries are resorting to –
 - a)Monopoly
 - (b) Patenting
 - (c) outsourcing
 - (d) competition
- 3) The head quarters of the world Trade organization is at-
 - a)Paris
 - (b) London
 - (c) Newyork
 - (d) Geneva
- 4) The world Trade organization was established in-
 - a)1992
 - (b) 1995
 - (c) 1993
 - (d) 1994
- 5) Globalization created free trade zone by –

- (a) Using container Services (b) removing import and export duties
(c) Creating subsidies (d) Overcoming the political barriers

II .Answer the following questions in one word or sentence each.

1. What is globalization?
2. Globalization keeps the cost of commodities down. How?
3. When was the world Trade organization(WTO)

III Answer the following questions in three or four sentences each

- 1) What is globalization? Explain.
- 2) What is the impact of globalization on traditional food habits?
- 3) Environmental pollution is increasing due to globalization.
- 4) Write a note on World Trade Organization.
- 5) Explain the following abbreviations.
OPEC WIPO WTO
- 6) Make a list of characteristics of globalization?
- 7) Explain the negative aspects of globalization?

IV Answer the following questions in 5 -6 sentences each

- 1) What are the aims of world trade organization?
- 2) What are the advantages of globalization?
- 3) What are the disadvantages of globalization?
- 4) Globalization helps the worldwide economic movement substantiate
- 5) What are the factors that are included globalization
- 6) What are the objectives of world trade.

Chapter-4 CONSUMER EDUCATION AND PROTECTION

I. Multiple choice Questions:

- 1) The Consumer protection Act refers to user as -----
 - a.. Consumer,
 - b) Provider
 - c) Trader
 - d) Seller
- 2) World Consumer Rights Day is celebrated on -----
 - a)February 19,
 - b. March 15,
 - c. February 15,
 - d. March 12
- 3) Which of the following is not a feature of teleshopping -----
 - a) Consumers can place order for goods over the internet
 - b) Goods are advertized over television and other medias
 - c) Payment can be made after receiving the goods at the door
 - d) Consumer does not Leavy access to variety of goods at competitive prices.
- 4) Consumer complaints where the claim or compensation exceeds rupees one more is entertained by
 - a) State commission,
 - b. National Commission,
 - c. District commission
 - d. Consumer Protection Council.
- 5) The president of state commission is or has been a _____
 - a) High Court Judge,
 - b. Supreme Court Judge,
 - c. District Judge.
 - D. District Commissioner.

II. Answer the following questions in one word answer

- 1) Who is a consumer?
- 2) What is the meaning of commercial purpose?
- 3) What is Teleshopping?
- 4) Distinguish between Provider and User?
- 5) What is meant by consumer Protection?

- 6) Who appoints the President of the National Commission?
- 7) What is the Major function of the Consumer Protection council?

III. Answer the following question in 3-4 sentences each

- 1) Name some of the acts enacted in India for the Protection of Consumers?
- 2) What is the main aim of the Consumer Protection Act 1986?
- 3) Write a note on District Forum?
- 4) Mention three stages of consumer Courts?
- 5) Write a note National Commission.
- 6) Why is March 15 celebrated as world Consumer Day?

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

- 1) What are the rights of the Consumer Mentioned in the consumer Protection Act 1986?
- 2) Write a note state commission.
- 3) What is the method to be followed in filing a complaint in a Consumer Court?
- 4) What are the causes for the exploitation of the consumer?
- 5) Trace the History of the Consumer movement in India?
- 6) What are the objectives of Consumer Protection Act 1986?
- 7) Write a note on Consumer Protection Councils?

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S.S.L.C. Model question paper -1 2019-20

Time : 3 hours

Social Science

Marks : 80

I. Four alternatives are given for each statement, choose the correct alternative and write the complete answer along with its alphabetic number 1*8=8

1. The Lahore Agreement' give way to the following

- a) Punjab became independent b) British resident became the true ruler of Punjab
c) Ranjit Singh was killed d) Kashmir came under British Rule

2. The first world war ended with the following treaty

- a) Treaty of Versailles b) treaty of Paris c) Treaty of Geneva d) Treaty of Tashkent

3. India encourages Disarmament because,

- a) India possesses nuclear power b) India has the large military force
c) India is a peace loving nation d) India is a developing country

4. The movement that was organized under the leadership of Medha Patkar was

- a) Narmada bachavo Andolan b) Silent Valley Movement
c) Chipko Movement d) Movement opposing Kaiga Power plant

5. Child Adolescent Labour Prohibition and Regulation Act was implemented in the year

- a) 1988 b) 1986 c) 1976 d) 1985

6. The eastern part of Western Ghats gets less rain as compared to the west side because,

- a) They are situated towards south b) They are situated in the rain shadow area
c) They get more rainfall d) These have dense forests

7. The burden of indirect taxes imposed by the government is ultimately paid by the

- a) producer b) trader c) agent d) consumer

8. Globalization creates free trade zone by

- a) using container services b) creating subsidies

- c) Removing import and export duties d) Overcoming the political barriers

II. Answer the following questions in one sentence each

1*8=8

9. Why did Francisco de Almeida introduced 'Blue Water Policy' ?
10. How did Government solve 'Tibetan refugee' problem?
11. Define Corporate strategy?
12. How do you say that social stratification is ancient?
13. Intensive farming requires fertile soil and irrigation why?
14. Which Union Territory of India has the lowest density of Population?
15. What is sustainable development ?
16. Globalization decreases the cost of goods How?

III. Answer the following questions in two sentence each

2*8=16

17. State the reasons for the battle of Plassey.
18. The formation of linguistic states was inevitable after Independence, why?
19. In spite of the border disputes India and China, how have they strengthened their relationship

OR

Describe the role of UNO in the protection of Human Rights .

20. What are the reasons for inequality of Labour in India?

OR

21. What are the aims of Appiko Movement
22. What are the reasons for Low death rate in India ?
23. Per capita income is not appropriate to measure development of the country Why?
24. What are the problems faced by the consumers?

IV. Answer the following questions in six sentence each

9*3=27

25. How did Subsidiary Alliance control Indian Provinces?

OR

- a) Savings Bank Account b) Recurring Deposit account
c) Current Account d) Fixed Deposit Account

II. Answer the following questions in one sentence each

8*1=8

9. How did British control Indian Native rulers?
10. Define cold war.
11. Article 51 of our constitution plays a vital role in defining Indian foreign Policy, How?
12. What are the impacts of Industrial revolution in England on Indian Industries?
13. Mountain soil is suitable for growing coffee, tea and fruits why?
14. What do you mean by landslide?
15. The underdeveloped countries are now called as developing countries Why?
16. What is the main reason to call the 'Reserve bank India' as the 'Bankers Bank'?

III. . Answer the following questions in two sentence each

8*2=16

17. How do you say that the British prevailed in the second Anglo-Maratha War?
18. How did Sardar Patel merge Hyderabad into Indian Union?
19. Explain the struggle lead by India for the implementation of Human Rights

OR

India is supporting Disarmament for the present day World Why?

20. What are the reasons for social inequality?

OR

What are the reasons for the differences in Labour in India

21. How is sedimentary farming different from Shifting Cultivation?
22. List the importance of non-conventional power resources.
23. Women self- help groups play a vital role in Women Empowerment Justify.
24. Consumer is the King of the Market How do you say this?

IV. Answer the following questions in six sentences each.

9*3=27

25. How do you say that the Ryotwari system shoved the farmers into debt?

OR

How did the British seize Surapura Province?

26. Explain the role of Swamy Vivekananda in improving the society?

27. What were the aspects of the declaration by the Queen of England in 1858?

28. What are the measures undertaken by the Government to improve the status of women.

29. What are the major solutions for the problem of Child labour?

30. State the economic importance of Peninsular plateau.

OR

Well irrigation is important in a developing country like India Why?

31. Write about the different uses of Manganese ore.

32. What is Money? Mention the stages of evolution of money.

OR

What is deficit financing? Mention its types?

33. Name the entrepreneurship promotional institutions in India.

OR

List out the characteristics of Globalization.

V. Answer the following questions in eight-ten sentences each.

4*4=16

34. Explain the role of Bal Gangadhar Tilak in the freedom movement of India.

35. Describe the Jallianwalla Bagh Massacre

OR

How did Hitler become the Dictator of Germany?

36. Name the functions of Social and Economic Council of the U.N.O.

37. What do you mean by Conservation of forest? What steps do you suggest to conserve forests

VI. 38. Draw an outline map of India and locate the following

1+4=5

- a. The Central Capital of India
- b. River Krishna
- c. Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose International Airport
- d. Cormandal Coast

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