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Sl.No.	Chapters Name	Question and Marks Distributions
1.	The Advent of Europeans to India	HISTORY 11 Questions 25 Marks
2.	The Extension of the British Rule	
3.	The impact of the British Rule in India	
4.	Opposition to British Rule in Karnataka and Wodiyars of Mysore	
5.	Social and Religious Reform Movements.	
6.	The First War of Indian Independence 1857.	
7.	The Freedom Struggle.	
8.	India after Independence.	
9.	World wars and India's Role.	
10.	Public Administration - An introduction	
11.	Challenges of India and their Remedies	POLITICAL-SCIENCE 5 Questions 11Marks
12.	Foreign Policy of India and Global Challenges	
13.	World Organizations.	
14.	Social Stratification.	
15.	Work and Economic Life	SOCIOLOGY 5 Questions 8 Marks
16.	Collective Behavior and Protests.	
17.	Social Challenges.	
18.	India-Geographical Position and Physical Features.	
19.	India-Seasons.	
20.	India-Soils.	

Sl.No.	Chapters Name	Question and Marks Distributions
21.	India-Forest Resources.	
22.	India-Water Resources.	
23.	India-Land Use and Agriculture.	
24.	India-Mineral and Power Resources.	
25.	India-Transport and Communication.	
26.	India-Major Industries.	
27.	India-Natural Disasters.	
28.	Economy and Government	
29.	Rural Development.	
30.	Public Finance and Budget.	
31.	Bank Transactions	
32.	Entrepreneurship	
33.	Consumer Education and Protection	
	Total=33 Lessons	38 Questions 80 Marks

Sl.No.	Chapters Name	Question and Marks Distributions
	HISTORY	
1.	The Advent of Europeans to India	
2.	The Extension of the British Rule	
3.	The impact of the British Rule in India	
4.	Opposition to British Rule in Karnataka and Wodiyars of Mysore	
5.	Social and Religious Reform Movements.	
6.	The First War of Indian Independence 1857.	
7.	The Freedom Struggle.	
8.	India after Independence.	
9.	World wars and India's Role.	
	POLITICAL - SCIENCE	
10.	Public Administration - An Introduction	
11.	Challenges of India and their Remedies	
12.	Foreign Policy of India and Global Challenges	
13.	World Organizations.	
	SOCIOLOGY	
14.	Social Stratification.	
15.	Work and Economic Life	
16.	Collective Behavior and Protests.	
17.	Social Challenges.	
	GEOGRAPHY	
18.	India - Geographical Position and Physical Features.	
19.	India - Seasons.	
20.	India - Soils.	

Sl.No.	Chapters Name	Question and Marks Distributions
21.	India-Forest Resources.	
22.	India-Water Resources.	
23.	India-Land Use and Agriculture.	
24.	India-Mineral and Power Resources.	
25.	India-Transport and Communication.	
26.	India-Major Industries.	
27.	India-Natural Disasters.	
	ECONOMICS	
28.	Economy and Government	ECONOMICS
29.	Rural Development.	1 MCQ, 1 VSA 1 SA's 3 Marks
30.	Public Finance and Budget.	1 Question (Choice)
	BUSINESS STUDIES	
31.	Bank Transactions	BUSINESS STUDIES
32.	Entrepreneurship	1 MCQ, 1 VSA, 1 SA's 3 Marks Question-1 (Choice)
33.	Consumer Education and Protection	

Markswise Weightage

Question Type	No. of Questions	Marks
MCQ	8x1	08
1 Marks	8x1	08
2 Marks	8x2	16
3 Marks	9x3	27
4 Marks	4x4	16
5 Marks	1x5	05
Total	38	80

Dimension - 2		Item -Wise Weightage						
Sl.No	Theme	MCQ	1Marks (VSA)	2Marks (SA)	3Marks (LA)	4 Marks (VLA)	5Marks (Map)	Total
1	HISTORY	1(2)	1(2)	2(2)	3(3)	4(2)	-	25 (11)
2	POLITI-SCIEN.	1(1)	1(1)	2(1)	3(1)	4(1)	-	11 (5)
3	SOCIOLOGY	1(2)	1(1)	2(1)	3(1)	-	-	08 (5)
4	GEOGRAPHY	1(1)	1(2)	2(2)	3(2)	4(1)	5(1)	22 (9)
5	ECONOMICS	1(1)	1(1)	2(1)	3(1)	-	-	07 (4)
6	BUSINESS STUDIES	1(1)	1(1)	2(1)	3(1)	-	-	07 (4)
	Total	8(8)	8(8)	16(8)	27(9)	16(4)	5(1)	80(38)

Sl.No.	Chapters Name	Questions and Marks Distributions
1.	The Advent of Europeans to India	HISTORY 2 MCQ
2.	The Extension of the British Rule	
3.	The Freedom Struggle	
4.	India after Independence	2 VSA
5.	The Advent of Europeans to India	
6.	India after Independence	2 SA's
7.	The impact of the British Rule in India	
8.	Social and Religious Reform Movements	3 Q's LA (1 Q Choice)
9.	The First War of Indian Independence 1857	
10.	World wars and India's Role	
11.	The Freedom Struggle	1 Q Direct (1 Q Choice)
12.	Opposition to British Rule in Karnataka and Wodiyars of Mysore	
1.	World Organizations	POLITICAL-SCIENCE → 1 MCQ
2.	World Challenges and India's Role	→ 1 VSA
3.	World Challenges and India's Role	1 SA (1 Choice) Or 1 LA
4.	India's Relationship with other countries	
5.	Challenges of India and their Remedies	1 VLA
6.	World Organizations	
1.	Social Stratification	SOCIOLOGY → 1 MCQ
2.	Social Challenges	→ 1 MCQ
3.	Collective Behavior and Protests	→ 1 VSA, Or SA 1
4.	Social Stratification	→ 1 SA
5.	Work and Economic Life	→ 1 LA
6.	Social Challenges	→ Or 1 LA

Sl.No.	Chapters Name	Questions and Marks Distributions
1.	India-Seasons	→ GEOGRAPHY → 1 MCQ
2.	India-Mineral and Power Resources	→ 1 VSA, MAP-1
3.	India-Transport and Communication	→ 1 VSA
4.	India-Geographical Position and Physical Features	→ 1 SA, MAP-2
5.	India-Soils	----- 1 LA
6.	India-Forest Resources	----- Or 1 LA
7.	India-Water Resources	----- MAP 1
8.	India-Land Use and Agriculture	→ 1 VLA
9.	India-Major Industries	→ 1 LA
10.	India-Natural Disasters	→ Or 1 VLA
		ECONOMICS
1.	Economy and Government	→ 1 MCQ
2.	Public Finance and Budget	→ 1 VSA
3.	Public Finance and Budget	→ 1 SA
4.	Economy and Government	} 1 LA (Choice)
5.	Rural Development	
		BUSINESS STUDIES
1.	Consumer Education and Protection	→ 1 MCQ
2.	Bank Transactions	→ 1 VSA
3.	Consumer Education and Protection	→ 1 SA
4.	Bank Transactions	} 1 LA (Choice)
5.	Entrepreneurship	
Total=33 Lessons		38 Questions -80 Marks

Probably askble MCQ (Multiple Choice Questions) lessons and Questions

HISTORY

THE ADVENT OF EUROPEANS TO INDIA

1. The 'Dual-government system' introduced by in Bengal

- a) Thomas Munro
- b) Hector Munro
- c) Robert Clive
- d) Cornel Smith

Ans : c) Robert Clive

2. The first to re-established trade between India and Europe was

- a) Portuguese
- b) Dutch
- c) English
- d) French

Ans : a) Portuguese

3. The 'Blue Water policy' introduced by,

- a) Bartolomio Dias
- b) Alfonso de Albuquerque
- c) Vasco da Gama
- d) Francisco de Almeida

Ans : d) Francisco de Almeida

4. The administration center of the Portuguese in India was,

- a) Broach
- b) Goa
- c) Surat
- d) Bombay

Ans : b) Goa

5. The beginning capital city of Kerala kingdom was,

- a) Padmanabhapura
- b) Vadakunkur
- c) Travancore
- d) Purakkad

Ans : a) Padmanabhapura

6. The Mughal emperor Jahangir issued a royal permission to English established their first warehouse at

- a) Mahe
- b) Karaikal
- c) Surat
- d) Calcutta

Ans : c) Surat

7. Sir Thomas Roe arrived at the court of Jahangir as the royal ambassador from the court of

- a) Charles II
- b) James I
- c) Leonardo I
- d) Duplex

Ans : b) James I

The capital city of the French in India was,

- a) Machalipatinam b) Calcutta
- c) Chandranagore d) Pondicherry

Ans : d) Pondicherry

9. The first Carnatic war ended by the treaty of,

- a) Aix-la-Chapelle b) Versailles
- c) Berlin d) Paris

Ans : a) Aix-la-Chapelle

10. The capital city of Carnatic was,

- a) Cochin b) Tanjore
- c) Arcot d) Calcutta

Ans : c) Arcot

11. The second Carnatic war ended by the treaty of,

- a) Calcutta b) Paris
- c) Surat d) Pondicherry

Ans : d) Pondicherry

12. The third Carnatic war ended by the treaty of ,

- a) Bassein b) Salbai
- c) Paris d) Madras

Ans : c) Paris

13. The 'Diwani Rights' over Bengal were handed over to the British by,

- a) Shah Alam II b) FarukSiar
- c) Aurangazeb d) SirajudDaula

Ans : a) Shah Alam II

14. The 'Dastaks' implemented by,

- a) FarukSiar b) Akbar Khan
- c) Shah Alam II d) Mir Jaffar

Ans : a) FarukSiar

15. The 'Gateway of European Trade' was

- a) Italy b) Saudi Arabia
- c) Constantinople d) Rome

Ans : c) Constantinople

16. The city of Constantinople captured by on 1453 was

- a) the Ottoman Turks b) the British
- c) the Portuguese d) the French

Ans : a) the Ottoman Turks

17. The sea route between India and Europe was discovered by

- a) Bartolomeo Dias b) Robert Clive
- c) Vasco da Gama d) Albuquerque

Ans : c) Vasco da Gama

18. In 1741 Dutch declared war on

- a) Travancore b) Bengal
- c) Calcutta d) Madras

Ans : a) Travancore

19. The war broke between Siraj-ud-daula and Robert Clive in 1757 was

- a) the battle of Kittur b) the battle of Buxar
- c) the battle of Talikote d) the battle of Plessey

Ans : d) the battle of Plessey

20. Arab merchants had gained monopoly over the trade in

- a) European countries b) American countries
- c) Muslim countries d) Asian countries

Ans : d) Asian countries

21. Italian traders had gained monopoly over the trade in

- a) European countries b) American countries
- c) Muslim countries d) Asian countries

Ans : a) European countries

22. The first to arrive in India for trade and were also the last to leave India by the sea route was

- a) Portuguese b) Dutch
- c) English d) French

Ans : a) Portuguese

23. The capital city of English in India was

- a) Bengal b) Calcutta
- c) Chandranagore d) Pondicherry

Ans : b) Calcutta

24. A recognized centre of spice trade during the period of Marthanda Varma was

- a) Hyderabad b) Calcutta
- c) Cochin d) Madras

Ans : c) Cochin

25. The richest province of Wynad during the period of Marthanda Varma was

- a) Madras b) Mysore
- c) Hyderabad d) Tranvancore

Ans : d) Tranvancore

THE EXTENSION OF THE BRITISH RULE

1. The first state to enter into the agreement of Subsidiary Alliance system in India was,

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| a) Hyderabad | b) Mysore |
| c) Awdh | d) Gwalior |

Ans : a) Hyderabad

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2. The first Anglo-Maratha war ended by,

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| a) Treaty of Srirangapatnam | b) Treaty of Madras |
| c) Treaty of Salbai | d) Treaty of Lahore |

Ans : c) Treaty of Salbai

3. The Subsidiary Alliance introduced by,

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| a) Robert Clive | b) Charls Metcalf |
| c) Lord Wellesley | d) Duplex |

Ans : c) Lord Wellesley

4. The second Anglo-Maratha war ended by the treaty of,

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| a) Mangalore | b) Madras |
| c) Bassein | d) Tanjore |

Ans : c) Bassein

5. The Peshwa post abolished by,

- | | |
|---------------|-----------|
| a) Portuguese | b) Dutch |
| c) English | d) French |

Ans : c) English

6. The Anglo-Sikh war ended by the agreement of ,

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| a) Multan | b) Lahore |
| c) Amritsar | d) Panjab |

Ans : b) Lahore

7. The Doctrine of Lapse policy was introduced by / implemented by

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| a) William Bentinck | b) Lord Rippin |
| c) James I | d) Dalhousie |

Ans : d) Dalhousie

8. The Governor General who integrated/merged Punjab in to the British empire was

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| a) Lord William Bentinck | b) Lord Dalhousie |
| c) Lord Rippin | d) Lord Litton |

Ans : b) Lord Dalhousie

9. Who installed Pratapa Simha, the descendant of Shivaji as the ruler of Satara?

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| a) the Peshwa federation | b) the Maratha federation |
| c) the British | d) Appa Shaeb |

Ans : c) the British

10. The anarchy broke out in the Punjab after death of

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| a) Kunwar Singh | b) Ranjit Singh |
| c) Chattar Singh | d) Harbajan Singh |

Ans : b) Ranjit Singh

* * *

POLITICAL - SCIENCE

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION - AN INTRODUCTION

1. The father of Public Administration is

- a) Abraham Lincoln b) Woodrow Wilson
- c) Donald Trump d) George W. Bush

Ans : b) Woodrow Wilson

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2. The word Public Administration was first used by

- a) Piffner b) Luther Gullick
- c) FM Marx d) Alexander Hamilton

Ans : d) Alexander Hamilton

3. The word Public Administration was first used in

- a) 1812 b) 1813
- c) 1814 d) 1815

Ans : a) 1812

4. Who has shown the scope of public administration in the word POSDCORB ?

- a) Luther Gullick b) Herbert
- c) A Simon d) Woodrow Wilson

Ans : a) Luther Gullick

5. Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) is a constitutional body established according to the article ----- of the Constitution.

- a) 314 b) 315
- c) 316 d) 317

Ans: b) 315

6. The Chairman of UPSC appointed by

- a) the Prime Minister b) the Governor
- c) the Chief judge of Supreme court d) the President

Ans: d) the President

7. The UPSC headquarter is at in

- a) Calcutta b) Mumbai
- c) New Delhi d) Shilong

Ans: c) New Delhi

8. The term of the Chairman of the UPSC office is

- a) 5 years or 64 years age
- b) 4 years or 62 years age
- c) 6 years and 65 years age
- d) None of the above

Ans: c) 6 years and 65 years age

9. Recruitment as the cornerstone of administrative structure' defined by

- a) Luther Gullick
- b) Woodrow Wilson
- c) O Glenn Stahl
- d) Alec Stuart

Ans: c) OGlen Stahl

10. Karnataka Public Service Commission (KPSC) is a constitutional body established according to the article ----- of the Constitution.

- a) 314
- b) 315
- c) 316
- d) 317

Ans: b) 315

11. The Chairman of KPSC appointed by

- a) the Prime Minister
- b) the Governor
- c) the Chief judge of Supreme court
- d) the President

Ans: b) the Governor

12. The KPSC headquarter is at in

- a) Hubballi
- b) Belagavi
- c) Mysuru
- d) Bengaluru

Ans: d) Bengaluru

13. The term of the Chairman of the KPSC office is

- b) 5 years or 64 years age
- b) 4 years or 62 years age
- c) 6 years and 62 years age
- d) None of the above

Ans: c) 6 years and 62 years age

WORLD ORGANIZATIONS

- 1. The 'World Organizations' came into existence on,**
a) 24 October, 1945 b) 25 November, 1945
c) 26 January, 1945 d) 25 October, 1945
Ans : a) 24 October, 1945
- 2. The term 'United Nations' was coined by,**
a) Joseph Stalin b) Winston Churchill
c) Franklin D.Roosevelt d) Lenin
Ans : c) Franklin D. Roosevelt
- 3. At present member nations in the UNO is**
a) 192 b) 193
c) 194 d) 195
Ans : b) 193
- 4. The headquarters UNO located at,**
a) Washington b) California
c) New York d) Sydney
Ans : c) New York
- 5. The 'World Parliament' is known as,**
a) General Assembly b) Security Council
c) Secretariat d) International court of Justice
Ans: a) General Assembly
- 6. The 'Cabinet' of UNO is,**
a) General Assembly b) Security Council
c) Secretariat d) International court of Justice
Ans : b) Security Council
- 7. The Charter of the UNO is its basic document which contains**
a) 98 articles and 17 chapters b) 100 articles and 18 chapters
c) 109 articles and 19 chapters d) 111 articles and 19 chapters
Ans : d) 111 articles and 19 chapters
- 8. The permanent members countries of the Security Council are**
a) Russia, France, India, Australia and China
b) USA, Britain, France, Brazil and South Africa
c) USA, Japan, Russia, China and India
d) USA, Britain, Russia, France and China
Ans : d) USA, Britain, Russia, France and China
- 9. The headquarters of the International Court of Justice is,**
a) Hague b) Paris
c) London d) Dhaka
Ans : a) Hague
- 10. The International Court of Justice consists of**
a) 15 judges b) 16 judges
c) 20 judges d) 22 judges
Ans : a) 15 judges
- 11. The International Court of Justice 15 judges elected for a term of**
a) 5 years b) 9 years
c) 10 years d) 15 years
Ans : b) 9 years

- . The present the Secretary General of UNO is
- a) Trygve Lie
 - b) Kofi A. Annan
 - c) Ban k Moon
 - d) Antonio Guterres
- Ans : d) Antonio Guterres**

13. The term of the Chief Secretary General of the Secretariat of UNO is

- a) 3 years b) 5 years
 - c) 7 years d) 9 years
- Ans : b) 5 years**

14. The agency of UNO is successful in eradicating small fox from the world

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

15. The headquarters of WHO is

- a) Rome
 - b) Geneva
 - c) Netherland
 - d) Paris
- Ans : b) Geneva**

16. The headquarters of FAO is

- a) Rome
 - b) Geneva
 - c) Netherland
 - d) Paris
- Ans : b) Geneva**

17. The headquarters of ILO is

- a) Rome
 - b) Geneva
 - c) Netherland
 - d) Paris
- Ans : a) Rome**

18. The agency of UNO won the Nobel Prize in 1965

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

19. The headquarters of the UNESCO located at

- a) Rome
 - b) Geneva
 - c) Netherland
 - d) Paris
- Ans : d) Paris**

20. The 3rd economic pillar of the world trade and commerce is

- a) IMF
 - b) IBRD
 - c) WTO
 - d) SAARC
- Ans : c) WTO**

21. The head offices of IMF (International Monetary Fund) and IBRD (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development) located at

- a) Paris
 - b) Geneva
 - c) Washington
 - d) New York
- Ans: c) Washington**

22. This agency got Noble Peace Prize in 1969.

- a) ILO
 - b) FAO
 - c) UNESCO
 - d) IMF
- Ans: a) ILO**

23. The member of nations of the SAARC is

- a) 6
 - b) 7
 - c) 8
 - d) 9
- Ans: c) 8**

24. The headquarters of SAARC located at

- a) New Delhi
 - b) Colombo
 - c) Katmandu
 - d) Islamabad
- Ans: c) Katmandu**

SOCIOLOGY

SOCIAL STRATIFICATION

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

- a) Ponna
- b) Janna
- c) Ranna
- d) Pampa

Ans : d) Pampa

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2. The article of the Constitution of India prohibits the practice of untouchability is,

- a) 17
- b) 24
- c) 21 A
- d) 51

Ans : a) 17

3. 'Untouchability is an inhuman practice of our society. It a stigma on the Hindu society' declared by

- a) Dr.B.R.Ambedkar
- b) Vivekananda
- c) Gandhi
- d) Jyotiba Phule

Ans : c) Gandhi

4. The 'Citizens Rights Protection Act' came to force on

- a) 1976
- b) 1977
- c) 1978
- d) 1979

Ans : a) 1976

5. The 'Untouchability Crime Act' was implemented in

- a) 1955
- b) 1956
- c) 1957
- d) 1958

Ans : a) 1955

WORK AND ECONOMIC LIFE

1. The "Equal Wages Act' came to force on

- a) In 1976
- b) In 1978
- c) In 1982
- d) In 1986

Ans : a) In 1976

2. Division of labour leads to

- a) Supervision
 - b) Security
 - c) Specific rules
 - d) Specialization
- Ans :** d) Specialization

3. Example of unorganized sector workers is

- a) Police officers
- b) Soldiers
- c) Labours
- d) None of these

Ans : c) Labours

COLLECTIVE BEHAVIOUR AND PROTESTS

1. The 'Appiko Movement' started on 1983 in Salyani village at Uttara Kannada by
a) the freedom fighters b) the farmers
c) the labours d) the workers
Ans: b) the farmers
2. The Chipko movement took place in the state of
a) West Bengal b) Kerala
c) Uttar Pradesh d) Karnataka
Ans: c) Uttar Pradesh
3. The Narmada Bachavo movement was launched against the construction of a dam across the Narmada river under the
a) Damodhar project b) Sardar Sarovar Project
c) Hirakud Project d) Upper Krishna Project
Ans: b) Sardar Sarovar Project
4. The leader of Chipko movement was
a) Medha Patkar b) Baba Amte
c) Sunderlal Bahuguna d) Dr. Shivaram Karanth
Ans: c) Sunderlal Bahuguna
5. The Narmada Bachavo Andolana was led by
a) Medha Patkar and Baba Amte b) Chandiprasad Bhatt
c) Sunderlal Bahuguna d) Dr. Shivaram Karanth
Ans: a) Medha Patkar and Baba Amte
6. The 'Silent Valley Movement' started at,
a) Tamilnadu b) Kerala
c) Maharashtra d) Karnataka
Ans : b) Kerala
7. The agitation against Kaiga was led by
a) Da. Ra. Bendre b) V. K. Gokak
c) Kuvempu d) Dr. Shivaram Karanth
Ans: d) Dr. Shivaram Karanth
8. Women's liberation movement which was held in
a) 1980 b) 1981
c) 1918 d) 1908
Ans: a) 1980
9. The founder of the 'Karnataka State Farmers Association' is
a) B. Basavalingappa b) D. Devaraj Arus
c) M.D. Nanjundaswamy d) Sundardas
Ans: c) M.D. Nanjundaswamy
10. The Self-respect movement started by in Tamil Nadu and Karnataka was
a) B. Basavalingappa b) Periyar Ramaswamy
c) B.R. Ambedkar d) Narayanaguru
Ans : b) Periyar Ramaswamy
11. The magazine 'Mookanayaka' started by
a) B. Basavalingappa b) Periyar Ramaswamy
c) B.R. Ambedkar d) Narayanaguru
Ans: c) B.R. Ambedkar

GEOGRAPHY

INDIA - SEASONS

1. The sun rays are fall perpendicular in the northern hemisphere during in,

- a) Summer season b) Winter season
- c) Monsoon season d) Retreating monsoon season

Ans: a) Summer season

2. Due to local temperature and winds, rainfall occurs in West Bengal,

- a) Andhis b) Kala Baisaki
- c) Coffe blossoms d) Mango Showers

Ans: b) Kala Baisaki

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3. Due to local temperature and winds, rainfall occurs in Kerala,

- a) Andhis b) Kala Baisaki
- c) Coffe blossoms d) Mango Showers

Ans: d) Mango Showers

4. Due to local temperature and winds, rainfall occurs in Uttar Pradesh,

- a) Andhis b) Kala Baisaki
- c) Coffe blossoms d) Mango Showers

Ans: a) Andhis

5. Due to local temperature and winds, rainfall occurs in Karnataka,

- a) Andhis b) Kala Baisaki
- c) Coffe blossoms d) Mango Showers

Ans: c) Coffee blossoms

6. The sun rays fall down vertically on the Southern hemisphere during of,

- a) Summer season b) Winter season
- c) Monsoon season d) Retreating monsoon season

Ans: d) Retreating monsoon season

7. The area receiving least annual rainfall in the country is

- a) Ganganagar b) Agumbe
- c) Ruyli d) Meghalaya

Ans: c) Ruyli

8. The highest rainfall received place in India is

- a) Ganganagar b) Agumbe
- c) Ruyli d) Mawsynrsm

Ans: d) Mawsynrsm

9. The highest temperature record and hottest place in the country is

- a) Ganganagar b) Agumbe
- c) Ruyli d) Mawsynrsm

Ans: a) Ganganagar

ECONOMICS

ECONOMY AND GOVERNMENT

9. 'The 'NITI Aayog' was started to in the replace of National Planning Commission on

- a) 1st January, 2012
- b) 1st January, 2013
- c) 1st January, 2014
- d) 1st January, 2015

Ans : d) 1st January, 2015

10. The father of 'Green Revolution' in the world was

- a) Edmond Hilary
- b) Dr. Norman Borlaug
- c) Robinson
- d) M.S. Swaminathan

Ans : b) Dr. Norman Borlaug

11. The agricultural scientist Dr. Norman Borlaug belonged to the

- a) France
- b) England
- c) Portugal
- d) Germany

Ans: d) Germany

12. The father of 'Green Revolution' in India is

- a) KuladeepAiyyar
- b) Dr. Norman Borlaug
- c) Veda Prakash
- d) M.S .Swaminathan

Ans: d) M.S. Swaminathan

13. M.S . Swaminathan is honoured with the first 'World Food Prize' in

- a) 1987
- b) 1988
- c) 1989
- d) 1990

Ans : a) 1987

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14. The chairman of NITI Aayoga in India is

- a) The President
- b) The Vice President
- c) The Prime Minister
- d) The Home Minister

Ans : c) The Prime Minister

15. NITI Aayog is headed by the Prime Minister but the day to day administration is looked after by

- a) President
- b) Secretary
- c) Deputy Prime Minister
- d) Vice-Chairman

Ans: d) Vice-Chairman

16. The 'Green Revolution' indicating the

- a) production of food grains
- b) production of oil seeds
- c) production of milk
- d) production of fruits and vegetable

Ans: a) production of food grains

17. The 'Blue Revolution' indicating the

- a) production of food grains
- b) production of oil seeds
- c) production of fish
- d) production of fruits and vegetable

Ans: c) production of fish

18. The 'Yellow Revolution' indicating the

- a) production of food grains
- b) production of oil seeds
- c) production of fish
- d) production of fruits and vegetable

Ans: b) production of oil seeds

19. The 'White Revolution' indicating the

- a) production of milk
- b) production of oil seeds
- c) production of fish
- d) production of fruits and vegetable

Ans: a) production of milk

20. The 'Silver Revolution' indicating the

- a) production of milk
- b) production of oil seeds
- c) production of Eggs
- d) production of fruits and vegetable

Ans: c) production of Eggs

21. The 'Golden Revolution' indicating the

- a) production of milk
- b) production of oil seeds
- c) production of Eggs
- d) production of fruits and vegetable

Ans: d) production of fruits and vegetable

22. The 'Red Revolution' indicating the

- a) production of meat
- b) production of oil seeds
- c) production of Eggs
- d) production of fruits and vegetable

Ans: a) production of meat

23. Which Green Revolution agricultural scientist recognizing before the Government of India has conferred posthumously the highest civilian award 'Bharat Ratna'?

- a) Kuladeep Aiyyar
- b) M. Vishweshwaraiah
- c) Veda Prakash
- d) M.S. Swaminathan

Ans: d) M.S. Swaminathan

BUSINESS STUDIES
CONSUMER EDUCATION AND PROTECTION

1. The Consumer Day is observed every year on,
- a) March 15 b) April 14
c) May 7 d) June 21

Ans : a) March 15

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2. In the history of World Consumers movement started on
- a) 15 January, 1962 b) 15 February, 1962
c) 15 March, 1962 d) 15 April, 1962

Ans : c) 15 March, 1962

3. ----- gave the American consumers four basic rights.
- a) Abraham Lincoln b) Washington
c) John F. Kennedy d) Bill Clinton

Ans : c) John F. Kennedy

4. The movement 'AWARE' started in Mumbai on
- a) 1955 b) 1965
c) 1975 d) 1985

Ans : b) 1965

5. The history of consumer movement began in
- a) UK b) USA
c) Australia d) India

Ans : b) USA

6. The 'Consumer Protection Act' came to force on
- a) 1984 b) 1985
c) 1986 d) 1987

Ans : c) 1986

7. The chairman of Central Protection Council at National level is
- a) The Minister in charge consumer affairs
b) The Minister of Social Welfare
c) The Home Minister
d) The food Minister

Ans : a) The Minister in charge consumer affairs

8. The chairman of Central Protection Council at State level is

- a) The Minister in charge consumer affairs
- b) The Minister of Social Welfare
- c) The Home Minister
- d) The food Minister

Ans : a) The Minister in charge consumer affairs

9. The chairman of Central Protection Council at District level is

- a) The Minister in charge consumer affairs
- b) The district Commissioner/Collector
- c) The Home Minister
- d) The food Minister

Ans : b) The district Commissioner/Collector

10. In the case of compensation less than 20 lakhs, the complaint has to be submitted to the

- a) District Forum
- b) State Commission
- c) National Commission
- d) None of the above

Ans : a) District Forum

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11. In the case of compensation less than Rs. 1crore, the complaint has to be submitted to the

- a) District Forum
- b) State Commission
- c) National Commission
- d) None of the above

Ans : a) District Forum

12. In the case of compensation more than Rs. 1crore, Less than Rs. 10 crore, the complaint has to be submitted to the

- a) District Forum
- b) The State Commission
- c) The National Commission
- d) None of the above

Ans: b) The State Commission

13. In the case of compensation more than/exceed Rs. 10 crore, the complaint has to be submitted to the

- a) District Forum
- b) The State Commission
- c) The National Commission
- d) None of the above

Ans: c) The National Commission

**Probably askble One word or sentence (VSA-Very Short Answers)
lessons and Questions:**

HISTORY

FREEDOM STRUGGLE

1. When was 'The Indian National Congress' (INC) established ?
Ans : In 1885.
2. Who was established Indian National Congress in India?
Ans : A.O.Hume
3. Who was the first time critically analyzed the ill-effects of the British rule in India?
Ans : The Moderates
4. Who explained about the transfer of Indian wealth to England in the name of 'Drain Theory'?
Ans : Dadabhai Naoroji
5. Viceroy Lord Curzon declared Partition of Bengal in 1905, why?
Ans : Because, Bengal was the center of protests and anti-British sentiments.
6. Swaraj my birth right and I will get it at any cost' declared by whom?
Ans : Lokamanya Balagangadhar Tilak
7. Which movement started in India through Ali brothers (Mohammed Ali and Shoukhat Ali) in 1921?
Ans : Khilafat movement.
8. Who was the young lady joined with Jadonaug to fight against the British in North-Eastern part of India?
Ans : Gaidin Liu
9. Who wrote 'Geeta Rahasya'in jail?
Ans : Balagangadhara Tilak
10. Who was the prominent leader of among the revolutionaries?
Ans : Aurobindo Ghosh
11. Doctor Haralu was awarded with Kaiser-E-Hind by the British, why?
Ans : He gave secrete information against Gaidin Liu to the British officer Macdonald as a traitor.
12. Which was the main political weapon of Gandhiji?
Ans : Satyagraha
13. Who was published the newspaper 'Young India'?
Ans : Gandhiji
14. Which commission appointed for enquiry in to the Jallianwallah Bagh tragedy?
Ans : Hunter Commission
15. Which region witnessed widespread protests against Rowlatt act in 1919?
Ans : The Punjab
16. Who was proposed the separate nation for Muslims in India?

Ans : Mohammed Ali Jinah

17. Who was presided the Lahore Session of the Indian National Congress that took place in 1929?
Ans : Jawaharlal Nehru

18. Who was organized the Mahad tank and Kalaram temple movement in India?
Ans : B.R. Ambedkar

19. The Jhansi regiment of Indian National Army headed by whom?
Ans : Captain Lakshmi

20. Where was Gandhiji carried out the salt satyagraha?
Ans : Dandi in Surat.

21. When was Quit India movement carried out?
Ans : In 1942.

22. Who was the president of Indian National Congress of Haripura session?
Ans : Subhashchandra Bose

INDIA AFTER INDEPENDENCE

1. Who was introduced 'Divide and Rule' policy in India?

Ans : The British.

2. Which amendment of our Constitution of India referred to 'Secular' and 'Socialist'?
Ans : 42nd amendment

3. Who was the chairman of the Constitution drafting committee?
Ans : Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

4. Who was the last Governor General of the India?
Ans : Lord Mountbatten

5. Who was the first President of India?
Ans : Babu Rajendra Prasad

6. Which policy and system the government of India followed an independent?
Ans : 'Non-Alignment' and parliamentary democracy

7. Who was the first 'Home minister' and 'Iron man' of India?
Ans : Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

8. Who were the cruel army of the Nizam of Hyderabad in India?
Ans : Razakar

9. Who was the king of Jammu and Kashmir during of integration of princely states in India?
Ans : King Harisingh

10. How many princely states provinces existed in India?
Ans : 562 provinces

11. When was Pondicherry joined India as a Union Territory?
Ans : In 1954

12. Which was the first state to be formed based on language?
Ans : Andhra Pradesh

13. When the State Reorganization Act was came into force?
Ans : In 1956

14. Which organization took leadership for demanding the formation of Kannada-speaking areas?
Ans : All Karnataka State Formation Parishat

15. When was the 'Mysore State' inaugurated?
Ans : In 1st November, 1956

16. When was the Mysore State renamed as 'Karnataka'?
Ans : In 1st November, 1973

POLITICAL - SCIENCE

CHALLENGES OF INDIA AND THEIR REMEDIES

1. When was 'Sarva Shikshana Abhiyana' has been launched in India?
Ans: In 2001
2. Which article refereed in our Constitution for education is made as Fundamental Right?
Ans: Article 21A refereed in our Constitution for education is made as Fundamental Right.
3. What is meant 'Profiteering'?
Ans: It means the excess profits earning trend at the cost of general public or consumers.
4. What is meant Communalism?
Ans: It refers to the strong feeling that their group identities and interests are opposed to each other.

Or

- It creates religious division of society resulting in mutual distrust and threat.
5. What is the meaning of Regionalism?
Ans: The strong feeling of people in favour of the local area in which they live.
 6. Define the meaning of Corruption.
Ans: It means an inducement to do wrong by bribery or other unlawful means.
 7. What is meant Sub Regionalism?
Ans: Regionalism in different areas within a state.
 8. What is the main reason for sub Religion?
Ans: Because, Regional imbalance.
 9. Which article referred to the special recognition is given to 7 districts of Kalyana Karnataka?
Ans: 371 (J)
 10. RTE (Right to Education Act) came into force on 2009, why?
Ans: Because, for provide to the compulsory free education has been implemented for the children between 6 and 14 years.
 11. 'Sakshara Bharath' programme has been launched in 2009, why?
Ans: Because, to eradicate illiteracy.
 12. When was Comprehensive Education programme implemented?
Ans: In 2018
 13. Nav Bharat literacy programme has been started, why?
Ans: Because, for the development of literacy.

14. The institution Lokpal has been established at National level and Lokayukta institution has been established in the states, why?
Ans: Because, for control of the corruption.
15. When the prevention of corruption act came to force?
Ans: In 1988
16. When was 'Right to Information Act' implemented?
Ans: In 2005
17. Who was the first women Prime Minister of India?
Ans: Indira Gandhi
18. Who was the first women President of India?
Ans: Pratibha Devi Singh Patil
19. Who was the first women Governor of India?
Ans: Sarojini Naidu
20. Who was the first women Chief Minister of India?
Ans: Suchetha Krupalani
21. Who was the first women Lokasabha speaker of India?
Ans: Meirakumar
22. Who was the first women judge of Supreme Court?
Ans: Fathima Beevi
23. Who was the first women Chief Election Commissioner of India?
Ans: V.S Ramadevi
24. When was 'Women violence protection domestic Act' came to force?
Ans: In 2005
25. When was implemented 'Prohibition of sexual harassment of women in working place'?
Ans: In 2013
26. What is the women helpline number?
Ans: 1091
27. What is meant Gender Minorities?
Ans: Physically and mentally, individuals who had felt and act opposite to their genital behavior are called gender minorities.
28. Which state government had set up the 'Gender Minorities Welfare Development Board' in 2008?
Ans: Tamil Nadu Government
29. Which state government has implemented the 'Gender Minority State Policy' in 2017?
Ans: Government of Karnataka

* * *

INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY AND GLOBAL CHALLENGES

1. Who is called the 'Father of Indian Foreign Policy'?
Ans: Jawaharlal Nehru
2. Define the meaning of 'Foreign Policy'?
Ans: The policy followed by a nation in dealing with other nation is called 'Foreign Policy'.
3. Among which countries 'Panchasheela Agreement' has done?
Ans: India between China
4. Why was China attacked on India in 1962?
Ans: Because, India gave shelter to Dalai Lama an enemy of China in 1959.
5. Which Prime Minister of India was responsible for liberation of East Pakistan from West Pakistan and creation of Bangladesh?
Ans: Indira Gandhi
6. Who opposed American Policy in Vietnam even knowing it could lead to food crises in India?
Ans: Lal Bahadur Shastri
7. Which Prime Minister period abandoned protectionist Economic Policy in India?
Ans: P.V. Narasimha Rao
8. Which country has been recognized as the 5th largest economic power in the world?
Ans: India
9. What is meant Non-Aligned policy?
Ans: India remained neutral and protected its interest without joining any of the group.
10. When was declared 'International Human Rights' by World Organization in its General Assembly? **Ans:** 10th December, 1948
11. 'This world in arms is not spending money alone'. It is spending the sweat of its labourers, genius of its scientists, the hopes of its children' stated by whom?
Ans: Eisenhower
12. Which were the bipolar countries in the world?
Ans: America and Russia
13. What is the meaning of the Disarmament?
Ans: It means the reduction or elimination of certain or all types of armaments (weapons) for the purpose of ending armament race.
Or
It is only solution to stop the arms race.
14. Who was used first time the term 'Third World'?
Ans: French Alferd Sauvy
15. Terrorist Attacks Events in the World:
Ans: On Taj Mahal Hotel-1993-Mumbai
On Taj hotel-26 November, 2008- Mumbai
On Parliament in New Delhi-2001
On World Trade Centre in USA-2001
16. National Investigation Agency (NIA) has been established in India, why?
Ans: Because, it is a special force to counter terrorist operation.

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SOCIOLOGY

SOCIAL CHALLENGES

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- What is meaning of Child Labour?

Ans: Child Labourers are those who are aged below 14 years and work in order to earn money, they are called child labour.

- Which article of the Constitution of India declares that employing children below 14 years for work is a cognizable offence?

Ans: Article 24

- When 'Child Labour Prohibition and Control Act' was came into force in India?

Ans: In 1986

- When was launched the 'National Child Labour Project' (NCLP) in India?

Ans: In 1988

- When was 'Right to Education Act' (RTE) came to force

Ans: In 2009

- The union government implemented a 'National Policy' in 1987, why?

Ans: Because, for the welfare of child labourers.

- The Supreme Court has ruled that a 'Child Labour Rehabilitation Welfare Fund' should be established, why?

Ans: Because, to protect the human rights and financial interests of child labourers and end their exploitation.

- When 'Child Marriage Prohibition Act' was came into force in India?

Ans: In 2006

- What is meant 'Dowry'?

Ans: Any kind of property, jewellery or gift given to the bridegroom at the time of marriage, either before or after the marriage is known as dowry.

- When 'Prohibition of Dowry Act' was came into force in India?

Ans: In 1961

- Define the meaning of female Foeticide.

Ans: The foetus is that of a girl and the parents do not want a girl baby to be born, they kill it in the womb itself.

12. What is meant female infanticide?

Ans: The inhuman practice of killing the female baby after it is born.

13. When was launched a project for 'Child Labourers Welfare' in India?

Ans: In 1988

14. When was the central government brought into force the 'Child Labour Eradication and Rehabilitation Act'?

Ans: In 2006

15. When POCSO (Protection of Children from Sexual Offence) Act came into force?

Ans: 19 June, 2012

16. What is the main objective of POCSO?

Ans: This act punishes any child (male and female) below 18 years of age who has been sexually exploited, tortured, abused, molested, assaulted.

17. What was the gender ratio of women's to 1000 men's as per 2001 census?

Ans: 933

18. What was the gender ratio of women's to 1000 men's as per 2011 census?

Ans: 943

19. When was 'Prohibition of Pre-natal Gender Determination Test Act' came into force? KSEAB QP,

Ans: In 1994

20. Which is the Children helpline number in India?

Ans: 1098

* * *

GEOGRAPHY

INDIA – MINERAL AND POWER RESOURCES

1. Give any two examples of Non renewable/conventional resources.

Ans: Coal, Petroleum, Natural gas etc.

2. Which is ferro-allied ores mined in India?

Ans: Manganese

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3. Which is the Wonder Metal of 20th century?

Ans: Aluminium

4. Which metal is called as non-Ferrous mineral?

Ans: Mica

5. What is called Mica in Kannada?

Ans: Kaage Bangara

6. Today Mica export reduced, why?

Ans: Because, of the availability substitute for Mica.

7. Which mineral considered as a 'Black Diamond'?

Ans: Coal

8. Which are the power resources known as 'Liquid Gold'?

Ans: Petroleum

9. Give any two examples of renewable/Non-conventional sources.

Ans: Solar energy, wind energy, tidal energy, Bio-gas etc.

10. Which place is the largest producer of gold in the country?

Ans: Hutt of Raichur in Karnataka

11. Where was first well of petroleum drilled in India?

Ans: Ankaleshwar of Gujarat

INDIA - TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

1. Expand the GIS.

Ans: Geographical Information System.

2. Which is the highest road in the world?

Ans: Kulu-Manali and Leh

3. Expand the GPS.

Ans: Global Positioning System

4. Expand the RST.
Ans: Remote Sensing Technology
5. When the Indian government was established 'National Highways Authority of India'?
Ans: In 1988
6. Which places in India links in the name of Golden Quadrilateral Highways?
Ans: Delhi-Mumbai-Chennai and Kolkata
7. Which are Corridor Highways of India?
Ans: Srinagar (Jammu-Kashmir)-North to Kanyakumari-South Porabandar (Gujarat)-West to Silchar (Assam)-East.
8. When was the first railway line laid between Mumbai and Thane of Maharashtra?
Ans: 16th April, 1853
9. Which is called as the 'Gateway of India'?
Ans: Mumbai Port
10. Which port is called as 'Oldest Port' and 'Artificial Harbour' of India?
Ans: Chennai Port
11. Which port is called as 'Natural Port' of India?
Ans: Vishakhapatnam Port
12. Which port is recently developed port of India?
Ans: Paradeep port at Odissa
13. Which port is called as 'Oldest Port' and 'Artificial Harbour' of India?
Ans: Chennai Port
14. When the Indian government was established 'Airport Authority of India'?
Ans: In 1955.
15. Where located the head quarters of Airports Authority of India?
Ans: New Delhi
16. What is meant GIS?
Ans: It collects the information, accumulate and enable use when required, modify and show the data of the earth's surface.
17. Define the meaning of GPS.
Ans: It works based on the information sent by the satellites and through the use of any individual's receiver set on the earth's surface.
18. What is meant RST?
Ans: It gathers information about distance without physically touching the objects. Aerial and satellite photos are from the Remote sensing.

ECONOMICS

PUBLIC FINANCE AND BUDGET

1. Note the financial year of India.

Ans: From April 1st and ends on 31st March.

2. What is the meaning of Budget?

Ans: The statement of estimated income and expenditure of a year prepared by the government is called Budget.

3. In India, the central Budget is prepared by whom?

Ans: The Finance Minister

4. Where will first submit the central Budget of India?

Ans: In Loksabha

5. Write the formula of fiscal deficit.

Ans: Fiscal deficit = (Revenue receipts+Non-debt capital receipts)-Total Expenditure)

6. What is the meaning of Surplus Budget?

Ans: If the budget shows excess income as compared to expenditure it is called Surplus Budget.

7. What is the meaning of Deficit Budget?

Ans: If the expenditure is more than the income it is called Deficit Budget.

8. What is the meaning of Balanced Budget?

Ans: If both income and expenditure are the same, it is called Balanced Budget.

9. What is the meaning of Public Expenditure?

Ans: The government spends money for various purposes like, defence, administration, economic development and welfare of the people it's called Public expenditure.

10. What is the meaning of Revenue Expenditure?

Ans: The expenditure incurred by the central government from the sources of revenue income is called Revenue expenditure.

11. What is the meaning of Planned Expenditure?

Ans: The expenditure incurred by the government towards financial and social services, nation-building exercises and developmental works is called Planned Expenditure.

12. What is the meaning of Capital Expenditure?

Ans: The money spent by the government on agriculture, industry, transport, electricity, irrigation projects and other developmental activities along with creation of new assets is called Capital Expenditure.

13. What is the meaning of Public Revenue?

Ans: The government collects income from varied sources to meet its expenditure. It's called Public Revenue.

14. What is the meaning of Revenue Receipts?

Ans: The income generated by the government through taxes and non-tax sources is called Revenue Receipts.

15. What is the meaning of Tax?

Ans: The money paid by the citizens without any expectation in return is called Tax.

16. What is the meaning of Direct tax?

Ans: When the tax is paid by an individual on whom it is imposed, it is called Direct tax.

17. What is the meaning of Indirect tax?

Ans: If the burden of tax imposed by the government is transferable to others it is called indirect tax.

BUSINESS STUDIES

BANK TRANSACTIONS

1. **The Reserve Bank of India' which is known as 'Mother of Banks' all banks, Why?**

Ans: Because all the banking transactions in India are controlled by the RBI.

2. **The term bank is derived from which word?**

Ans: Italian word Banco

3. **What is recent development in banking industry?**

Ans: Post offices

4. **Which institution issuing 'National saving Certificates'?**

Ans: The Postal Bank of India

5. **Which bank accounts no restriction on the number and amount of deposits?**

Ans: Savings Bank Account

6. **Which type of bank accounts where any number of transactions can be made with bank?**

Ans: Current Account

7. **Which bank account is very useful to businessmen?**

Ans: Current Account

* * *

Probably askble Two marks (SA-Short Answers) lessons and Questions: (2-3 sentences)

HISTORY

THE ADVENT OF EUROPEANS TO INDIA

1. Explain the how Marthanda Varma Checked the Dutch.

- Ans:**
- * After Rama Varma the great king of Wynad Raja Martanda Varma came to the throne.
 - * He occupied the pepper growing areas from the Dutch.
 - * In this time Dutch try to defeat the Marthanda Varma. But Dutch defeated by him.
 - * He controlled the surrounding areas of Dutch and made them to oppose.
 - * The Dutch suffered by huge losses from the Marthanda Varma.
 - * He established the rights of pepper in Kerala and Tamilnadu.

2. Explain the second Carnatic war.

- Ans:**
- * Carnatic war II started on 1749-1754

- * An officer named Bussi leaded French military force against British.
- * In Carnatic Chandasaheb was became the Nawab by the help of French.
- * Robert Clive of English East India Company attacked Arcot, the capital city of Carnatic.
- * Chandasaheb defeated from English and imprisoned.
- * The English named Mohammed Ali, the son of Anwaruddin as the Nawab of Carnatic.
- * The second Carnatic war ended with the 'Treaty of Pondicherry' in 1754.

3. Explain the battle of Wandiwash/third Carnatic war.

- Ans:**
- * Comte de Lally of French attempted to besiege Wandiwash in 1760.
 - * In this decisive battle sir Eyre Coote of the English army defeated the French.
 - * Bussi was imprisoned. Lally escaped and hides in Pondicherry.
 - * Finally Lally surrendered to English.
 - * French had to lose all bases in India due to Carnatic wars.
 - * Third Carnatic war ended with 'Treaty of Paris' in 1763.

4. Explain the causes and results of the battle of Plassey?

Ans: Causes:

- * Misuse the Dastaks
- * Mending of the fort without permissions
- * Black Room Tragedy

Results:

- * This battle started on 1757 at Plessey of Bengal province between Siraj- ud-Daula of Nawab of Bengal and Robert Clive head of the British army.
- * In this battle Siraj-ud-Daula defeated and killed.
- * This war brought out the immortality, lack of unity among the Indians and the greed of Indian businessmen.
- * Mir Jaffar became the Nawab of Bengal.
- * Mir Jaffar had to pay rupees 17 crores and 70 lakhs as war indemnity to the British company.
- * The company gained exclusive rights to trade in Bengal.

5. What were the results of battle of Buxar?

Or

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The battle of Buxar had helped the British to get many benefits. Substantiate.

Or

What were the outcomes of the battle of Buxar?

- Ans: * The battle of Buxar held on 1764, between Mir Quasim and Hector Munro.
* In this battle Mir Quasim who was the Nawab of Bengal defeated from the English.
* Shah Alam-II and Shuj-ud-daula supported to Mir Quasim, though they defeated from the English. By the result of this,
* Shah Alam-II accorded the 'Diwani Rights' over the Bengal to the British.
* Shah Alam-II gave away all rights over Bengal to the British for an annual fee of Rupees 26 lakhs.
* Shui-ud-daula the Nawab of Awadh had to pay war indemnity of rupees 50 lakhs for waging a war against the company.
* With death of Mir Jaffar, the company paid pension to his son and took over the entire administration of Bengal.
* In 1765, Robert Clive brought in Dual Government in Bengal.

INDIA AFTER INDEPENDENCE

1. What are the problems faced by India after Independence?

- Ans: * Rehabilitation of refugees
* Communal riots
* Formation of government
* Integration of various provinces
* Production of food
* Development of agriculture
* Growth of industries etc.

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2. Explain the how Hyderabad merged with union of India?

- Ans: * Hyderabad was under the Nizam's rule.
* With the intention of remaining independent, the Nizam refused to join the union of India.
* At this time, an armed struggle of the farmers of Telangana under the leadership of communists was under way.
* There was a severe hatred against Razakar the cruel army of the Nizam.
* The Indian government send an army and defeated Nizam.
* Later, paving the merger of Hyderabad with the Union of India in 1948.

3. Explain the how Junagadh merged with union of India?

- Ans: * The King of Junagadh wanted to merge his province with Pakistan.
* People came on to streets against the king.
* Unable to face the people, the king fled the kingdom.
* Based on the request made by the divan of the province to the Indian Government.
* The army was sent to Junagadh to establish peace.
* Junagadh was merged with India in 1949.

4. Describe the manner in which Pondicherry was liberated from the French?

- Ans:**
- * The French had continued their hold south east and west parts of India.
 - * Like Pondicherry, Karikal, Mahe and Chandranagar.
 - * As a result of the struggle by the congress, the communists and other organizations urging that it should be a part of India.
 - * By the struggle by them all these parts got integrated in 1954.
 - * Pondicherry was declared a Union territory in 1962.

5. How was Goa liberated from the Portuguese?

- Ans :**
- * Goa which was under the imperialist rule of Portuguese.
 - * Portuguese brought more army from Africa and Europe for consolidate their power over Goa.
 - * In 1955, Sathyagrahis from the different parts of India gathered at Goa.
 - * They began a liberation movement demanding that imperialists quit Goa.
 - * In 1961, The Indian army intervened and took Goa under its control.
 - * Goa was remained a Indian union territory till 1987.

6. The integration of Kashmir with Indian Union is unique compared to other provinces. How?

- Ans :**
- * King Hari Singh wanted to be independent.
 - * Fearing a merger of Kashmir with India.
 - * The Pakistan incited the tribal's of the Jammu and Kashmir valley.
 - * The National Conference of Sheikh Abdulla which fought for the freedom of Kashmir.
 - * Finally decided that merging with India that had a democratic republican constitution.
 - * King Hari Singh requested for help from the Indian government.
 - * The Pakistan attempt failed.
 - * Jammu and Kashmir merged with India with certain conditions.
 - * One part of Kashmir remained with Pakistan.
 - * India complained to UNO.
 - * The North-West region of Kashmir occupied by Pakistan is called Pak-occupied Kashmir (POK).
 - * For these reasons the integration of Jammu and Kashmir is unique.

7. Why was the state re-organization commission formed by the government of India in 1953?

- Ans:**
- * In order to provide good administration to the states.
 - * For demand to made to mark the boundaries based on the language of the people in those areas.
 - * In this background, the desire for linguistic formation of states was intense.
 - * Potti Sriramulu did a fast-unto-death satyagraha for 58 days for formation a linguistic based state as a Andhra Pradesh.
 - * After death of Potti Sriramulu the demand for language based state reorganization went up.
 - * In 1953, 'Reorganization of State Commission' was formed under the chairmanship of Fazal Ali and members K.M. Panikkar and H.N.Kunju.
 - * By the report of the commission, in 1953 Andhra Pradesh became the first state to be formed based on language.

POLITICAL-SCIENCE

INDIA's FOREIGN POLICY AND GLOBAL CHALLENGES

1. Which are the basic principles of India's foreign policy ?

- Ans :**
- * Opposition to colonialism.
 - * Opposition to imperialism.
 - * Opposition to racial discrimination.
 - * Policy of Non-Alignment.
 - * Priority for the progress of African and Asian countries.
 - * Support for disarmament.
 - * Support to United Nations and world peace.

2. Which are the factors determining India's Foreign Policy ?

- Ans :**
- * Common determining factors.
 - * Internal determining factors.
 - * External determining factors.

3. What are the decisive factors that drive the formulation of foreign policy of India ?

- Ans :**
- * Geographical.
 - * Historical.
 - * Cultural.
 - * Social, Economic and Political.
 - * Demographic.
 - * Military.
 - * Philosophical background etc.

4. Mention the common determining factors influenced on foreign policy of India ?

- Ans :**
- * Unity and sovereignty of the nation.
 - * Interdependence.
 - * Protection and development of national interests.
 - * Stimulating factors.

5. What are the internal determining factors influenced on foreign policy of India?

- Ans :**
- * Geographical location of the nation.
 - * Size of population.
 - * Ideological economic and military aspects.

6. List out the external factors influenced on foreign policy of India?

- Ans :**
- * International conditions.
 - * Relations with international organization.
 - * Global public opinion.

7. What are the three stages of evolution of Indian foreign policy?

- Ans :**
- * Jawaharlal Nehru's idealism phases (1947-1959).
 - * Phase of strategic realism (1959-1991).
 - * Economic experimental phase (1991 to present).

8. Which are the challenges faced by the world after the Second World War?

- Ans :**
- * Denial of Human Rights
 - * Arms race
 - * Economic inequality
 - * Terrorism

9. Mention the measures taken by India to protect human rights.

- Ans :**
- * India has always advocated universal human rights.
 - * India has been advocating protection of Human Rights in united nations General assembly.
 - * Fundamental Rights are guaranteed in Indian Constitution.
 - * India opposes genocide and all forms of exploitation and oppression.
 - * India has established National Human Rights Commission and State Human Rights Commissions in this regard.

10. Mention the major features/disadvantages of the arms race.

- Ans :**
- * Armament race seems to be most dangerous symptom of the present day world.
 - * It leads to evils system on anti-human being.
 - * Create global level fear
 - * Insecurity
 - * Tension
 - * Among the countries has increased the possibilities of war.
 - * It hinders in achieving world peace.
 - * Economic instability
 - * It leads to financial loss.

11. Arms race is a way for global destruction, in this backdrop mention the result of arms race.

Or

'Arm race will lead to world destruction', How?

- Ans :**
- * It's always loss of peaceful atmosphere in the globe
 - * Loss of human and animal life
 - * Destruction of public property
 - * It's creating enmity among the nations etc.

12. What are the features of economically backward nations?

- Ans :**
- * Poverty
 - * Unemployment
 - * Adequate utilization of natural resources.
 - * Poor quality education.

- * Ill health
- * Malnutrition is high.
- * Lack of technology.
- * Lack of proper infrastructure etc.

13. Describe the reasons for their backwardness.

- Ans :**
- * Historical legacy of colonialism.
 - * Exploitations.
 - * Imperialism activities.
 - * Suffered alien colonial rule.
 - * Lack of sufficient capital to develop agriculture.
 - * Lack of sufficient capital to develop industries, transport and communication, health, education, science etc.

14. Mention the measures under taken by India to remove economic inequality among the nations.

- Ans :**
- * India has launched the policy of non-alignment.
 - * It advocated for the economic assistance to the needy countries by rich nations without any conditions.
 - * India stood for the smooth flow of capital investment by rich nations.
 - * India as progressive nation advocates economic justice and equality among nations of the world.

15. Explain the main/significant features of the Terrorism.

- Ans :**
- * It is causing of heavy damages on the society.
 - * It's creates heavy psychological impact.
 - * Its cause's negative impact on civilized society and governments.
 - * It threatens socio-culture aspects.
 - * Causes mental disturbance.
 - * Disrupts law and order.
 - * It is a worry to global security of various countries.

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16. What are the measures taken to curb terrorism in India?

- Ans :**
- * National investigation Agency (NIA) has been established it has formed special forces to counter terrorist operation.
 - * Government has created ATS(Anti terrorist squads).
 - * Established intelligence agencies like, IB (Intelligence Bureau).
 - * Appointed of trained anti-terrorist forces.
 - * For the restrain terrorist activities selected eminent defence force Officers.
 - * India is peace loving nation. So it always against the terrorism.

SOCIOLOGY

SOCIAL STRATIFICATION

1. What are the major classification of Social Stratification?

- Ans :**
- * Social stratification refers to the practice of classifying people as upper class and lower class.
 - * The segregation of people as rich and poor.
 - * Upper caste and lower caste.
 - * Shudras and untouchables
 - * Skin colour based (Black and whites) classification
 - * Have's and haven'ts

2. The prejudices created by discrimination lead to development of feelings', How?

- Ans :**
- * Impatience
 - * Contempt
 - * Disrespect
 - * Hatred

3. Untouchability is a Social evil. How?

- Ans :**
- * The practice of untouchability has its beginning in Varna system.
 - * A group of this people stayed outside the villages.
 - * As per Gandhi 'Untouchability is a heinous expression of caste system. This is a leprosy attached to Hindu skin'.
 - * Prohibited entry to the temples.
 - * Ban of entry to the barber shops in villages.
 - * Prohibited to take a Well, Lake, Tap, Bore water in the society.
 - * Prohibited the education facilities in the schools.

4. Explain the legal provisions brought to eradicate untouchability in India.

Or

Which are the legal measures to eradicate untouchability?

Or

What are the suggestions to stop the social evil of untouchability?

- Ans:**
- * The article 17 of the Constitution.
 - * Untouchability Crime Act-1955.
 - * Civil Rights Protection Act-1976.
 - * Universal rights to vote and participate in election.
 - * Reservation in education and employment.
 - * Untouchability Atrocity Act-1989.
 - * Articles 15, 16, 17, 38, 39.
 - * Articles 16(4), 320(4), 330, 332, 334.
 - * Articles 25 and 29

COLLECTIVE BEHAVIOUR AND PROTESTS

1. Define the meaning of Riots. List out the causes of it.

- Ans :**
- * Violent and destructive nature of mob behaviour is called riot.
 - * Provoking circumstances
 - * Individuals uncontrolled behavior
 - * Uncivilized behavior
 - * Criminal intent of people
 - * Riotous mindset

2. Give some examples of riots.

- Ans :**
- * Communal clashes
 - * Communal fights
 - * Group clashes etc.

3. What are the main reasons of destroying the forests and polluting the environment?

Or

Describe the meaning and nature of environmental pollution.

- Ans :**
- * Increasing the human population.
 - * The unbridled growth of cities.
 - * Proliferation of industries.
 - * Technological progress.
 - * Expansion of transport system etc.

4. List out the environment movements in India.

- Ans :**
- * Chipko movement (1973)
 - * Appiko movement (1983)
 - * Narmada movement
 - * Silent valley movement
 - * Movement against MRPL (Mangalore Refineries and Petrochemicals Limited)
 - * Agitation against Kaiga

5. Explain the importance of women's self - help groups.

Or

What is the main role of women self-help groups in rural areas?

- Ans :**
- * It's very important in empowering the women socially.
 - * These groups empower the women financially too.
 - * The government of India is also encouraging women to participate actively in these group.
 - * It's also help them in social and economic development.
 - * It's help the women to face the atrocities heaped on them effectively.
 - * It's operate keeping in mind women's democratic rights
 - * It's provide women opportunities to participate in all developmental programs.

GEOGRAPHY

INDIA-GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION AND PHYSICAL FEATURES

1. Which are the physical features of India?

- Ans: * Northern Mountains
* Northern Great Plain
* Peninsular Plateau
* Coastal Plains

2. Which are the three folded mountain ranges of northern mountains?

- Ans : * Siwalik Range (Foothills)
* The Himachal (Middle Himalaya or Central)
* Greater Himalaya (Himadri)

3. Which are the major passes of the Greater Himalaya/Himadri?

- Ans : * Burzil.
* Zojila.
* Barala cha

4. Name the parallel ranges in the lesser Himalayas (The Himachal)

- Ans : * Pirpanjal.
* Dhauladhar.
* Nagatibba.
* Mussorie.
* Mahabharat.
* Darjeeling.

5. Note the hill stations of the lesser Himalayas.

- Ans : * Shimla.
* Ranikhet.
* Mussorie.
* Nainital.
* Chakrata
* Darjeeling.

6. Write about the Shivalik range.

- Ans : * These hills are the most recent formations and are located in the southern part.
* They have lesser height.
* They are also called 'the Foothills' of the Himalayas.
* These hills have narrow strips of plains or valleys which are called 'Dunes'.

7. State /Write/ what are the importance/advantages/uses/benefits of the Himalayas or Northern Mountains of India?

- Ans : * It prevents foreign invasion.
* It prevents the cold winds from central Asia.
* It will receive heavy rainfall.
* It has a storehouse of mineral.
* It has birthplace of many rivers.
* To generate hydro-electric power.

8. State / Write / what are the importance/ advantages /uses/benefits of the rivers or Northern Great plain of India?

- Ans:**
- * It is very suitable for irrigation and agriculture.
 - * It had vast fertile alluvial soil.
 - * It had been supporting to a transportation and communication.
 - * It is useful for industrialization, urbanization and trade.
 - * It had number of pilgrim centers.'

9. Northern plains arte called deposited plains', why?

- Ans:**
- * The Great plains of the North are also called 'Sutlej-Ganga plains'.
 - * They are found between the Himalayan mountains of the north and the Peninsular plateau in the south.
 - * These plains stretch from the plains of the river Indus in the west to the Brahmaputra valley in the east.
 - * This areas has the east variation in height and is completely flat.
 - * The entire plain is formed by the deposition of alluvial soils brought by the rivers which rises in the Himalayas.

10. What are the differences between Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats?

The Western Ghats	Eastern Ghats
<ul style="list-style-type: none">1. It's continuous range running parallel to the west coast of India.2. It's very steep on the western side and smooth on the eastern side.3. The "Anamudi" is the highest peak in its.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">1. It's running almost parallel to the east coast of India.2. It's extending from the Mahanadi Valley to Niligiri hills in the south.3. The "Amarakonda" is the highest peak in its.

11. State /write/ what are the importance/advantages/uses/benefits of the Deccan plateau/Peninsular plateau of India?

- Ans:**
- * It had rich minerals, thick forests and Bio-diversity.
 - * It is covered by black soil.
 - * It gives birth too many rivers.
 - * It's very useful to generation of hydro-electricity.
 - * It has famous hill stations.

KSEAB QP, MCQ-Ques. No.5,
March/April 2024

12. What is the importance of the coastal plains?

- Ans:**
- * It helps to carrying on foreign trade.
 - * It's useful to fishing.
 - * Ship building.
 - * Agriculture.
 - * Production of salt.
 - * It's attracting to tourists.
 - * It's useful for navigation.

INDIA : SEASONS

1. Indian agriculture gambling with the monsoon winds'. Discuss.

- Ans:**
- * The South-West monsoons control the agriculture of India.
 - * Failure of rainfall leads to drought.
 - * When the monsoons are heavy there are floods.
 - * They also cause destruction to life and property.

KSEAB QP, SA - Ques. No. 21,
March/April 2024

2. What factors influence the climate of India?

Or

What are the factors influenced on climate of India ?

- Ans:**
- * Latitudes and longitudes.
 - * Water bodies.
 - * Mountain ranges.
 - * Monsoon winds.
 - * Ocean currents

3. What/Which are the important climatic seasons of India?

Or

Which type of climate is experienced by India?

- Ans:**
- * The Winter Season (December to February)
 - * The Summer Season (March to May)
 - * The Rainy Season (June to Mid-September)
 - * The Retreating Monsoon Season (October to November).

4. Name the conventional rain occurs locally in India?

- Ans:**
- * Andhis - Uttar Pradesh.
 - * Kalabaisakis - West Bengal.
 - * Mango showers - Kerala.
 - * Coffee blossom - Karnataka.

* * *

ECONOMICS

PUBLIC FINANCE AND BUDGET

1. Mention the types of the Budget.

- Ans:**
- * Surplus Budget
 - * Dificit Budget
 - * Balanced Budget

2. What are the types of public expenditure?

- Ans:**
- * Revenue Expenditure
 - * Capital Expenditure

3. List out the types of planned expenditure.

- Ans:**
- * Financial services
 - * Social services
 - * General services

4. Name the main types of Direct taxes.

- Ans:**
- * Personal income tax
 - * Corporate tax
 - * Wealth tax
 - * Stamp duty

5. Mention the main forms of indirect taxes.

- Ans:**
- * Central excise duty
 - * Import and export taxes
 - * Service tax
 - * Foreign travel tax

6. Which are the main types/features/objectives of Non-Tax Revenue?

Or

Explain the aspects of Non tax revenue of the central government.

- Ans:**
- * The net profit earned by the RBI.
 - * The net Profit generated by the Indian Railways.
 - * The revenue generated by the departments of post and telecommunications.
 - * The revenue generated by the public sector industries.
 - * The revenue generated by the coins and mints.
 - * Various types of fees and penalties, etc.

BUSINESS STUDIES

CONSUMER EDUCATION AND PROTECTION

1. Name the four basic rights of the consumers in the view of John F. Kennedy of America.

- Ans: * The right to safety
* The right to choose
* The right to information (RTI)
* The right to heard

KSEAB QP, SA-Ques. No.24,
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2. What is main aims/objectives/importance/significance of consumer movement?

- Ans: * The act accords importance for safety and quality.
* Avoiding production and sale of dangerous goods.
* Prevention of trade malpractices in the market.
* Supervision on quality, weights, measures and price.
* Compensating the consumers in case of any problem arising as a result of trade.
* Creating awareness to the consumers through consumer education.

3. Name the /mention the acts promotes the rights to consumers.

- Ans: * The right to protect against the marketing a goods.
* The right to information.
* Right to choice.
* Right to heard.
* Right to seek redressal against the unfair trade practices.
* Right to consumer education.
* Right to stop exploitation.
* Right to healthy environment.

4. What are the methods to follow to file a complaint in consumer court?

- Ans: * There is no prescribed Performa to file a case.
* The complaint may be typed one or hand written.
* The complaint should include the name of the person.
* The person or organization against whom the complaint is made should be mentioned clearly with address.
* The particulars of the goods by which the loss has incurred and amount of loss should be specified clearly.
* The bill or receipt should be enclosed.
* There is no fee or stamp duty for the complaint.
* No advocate or Lawyer is required. The consumer himself/herself can argue.

5. Which is the redressal agencies existed for the removing of consumer disputes?

- Ans: * District Forum.
* State Commission.
* National Commission.

Probably askble Three Marks (LA-Long Answer) lessons and Questions: (5-6 sentences)

HISTORY

THE IMPACT OF BRITISH RULE IN INDIA

1. Differentiate between Zamindari system and Ryotwari system?

Ans:

* Zamindari System	* Ryotwari System
1. Lord Cornwallis implemented this system in 1793 at Bengal.	1. The Ryotwari system was first implemented in Baramahal region by Alexander Reed in 1792.
2. In this policy Zamindars became the land owners.	2. This system was later implemented in Madras and Mysore region by Thomas Munroe in 1801.
3. In this system Zamindars benefited more	3. Under this system both the farmers and the company were directly linked.
4. But the farmers were the grave sufferers by the Zamindars through land taxes exploitation mercilessly.	4. The tiller of the land was recognized as the owner of the land.
5. This system created new social group that aided the British.	5. In this system the farmers got opportunities to pay the tax the British government in the absence of Zamindars.
6. The farmers, the farming labourers suffered due to irregular working opportunities in the farming lands.	6. Under this system the small farmers were given land ownership. But they more suffering due to heavy land taxes
7. Farmers were exploited and had to lead a life of insecurity.	7. The officials took punitive actions to collect land taxes from the farmers.

2. The British Education System created a new generation of Indians with progressive attitudes', Substantiate. Or

Explain the impact/effects/repercussions of modern education of the British.

Ans: * Indians develop modernity, secularism, democratic attitudes and rationality along with nationalistic ideals.

- * Impetus was received for the local literature and languages.
- * This facilitated unity in thinking process among the educated class.
- * Periodicals started emerging.
- * New social and religious reformation movements emerged.
- * The thoughts of thinkers like, J.S. Mill, Rousseau and Montesquieu influenced on the mind of educated youth in India.
- * The freedom struggles that were took place across the globe influenced the Indians also.
- * The Indians could understand and appreciate their rich traditions.
- * The new thinking and cultural perception that emerged.

KSEAB QP,
VLA-Ques. No.34,
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3. Discuss the impact of the British land tax system in India.

- Ans:**
- * A new class of Zamindars who exploited the farmers was created.
 - * The farmers became landless slowly.
 - * Land became commodity.
 - * The loans could be raised by mortgaging the lands.
 - * Many Zamindars also had to mortgage their lands in order to pay land taxes.
 - * The agricultural sector became commercialized.
 - * The money lenders became strong.

4. In permanent Zamindari system the Indian farmers 'were born in debt, lived in debt and died in debt'. How?

- Ans:**
- * Lord Cornwallis implemented this system in 1793 at Bengal.
 - * In this policy Zamindars became the land owners.
 - * In this system Zamindars benefited more.
 - * But the farmers were the grave sufferers by the Zamindars through land taxes exploitation mercilessly.
 - * This system created new social group that aided the British.
 - * The farmers, the farming labourers suffered due to irregular working opportunities in the farming lands.
 - * Farmers were exploited and had to lead a life of insecurity.

5. The third Anglo-Mysore war inevitable to Tippu Sultan. Substantiate.

- Ans:**
- * The third Anglo-Maratha war started between Tippu Sultan and Lord Cornwallis of the British Governor General.
 - * This war held on 1790-1792 in Shrirangapattana.
 - * The political situation of Travancore was main reason of this war.
 - * In this war Tippu Sultan very shamefully defeated by the British.
 - * This war ended by the 'treaty of Shrirangapattana'.
 - * The British were successful in inserting unfavourable conditions in order to weaken Tippu Sultan.
 - * Tippu was forced to part with half of his kingdom.
 - * Forced to pay 3 crore rupees as war damage fee.
 - * And had to pledge two of his sons as a guarantee against the payment.
 - * He was also forced to release the prisoners of war.

6. Which were the acts implemented through the Constitutional development from the British in India?

- Ans:**
- * Regulating Act-1773
 - * Pitts India Act-1784
 - * Charter Acts-1813-1833
 - * Indian Government Act-1858
 - * Indian Councils Act-1861
 - * Indian Councils Act-1892
 - * Indian Councils Act-1909
 - * Government of India Act-1919
 - * Government of India Act-1935

.. Differentiate between the Minto-Morley and Montague-Chelmsford acts in British India.

Ans:

* Minto - Morley-1909	* Montague - Chelmsford - 1919
1. The total number of central legislature members were increased to 60 from 16.	1. It formulated Bi - Cameral legislative body.
2. The number of council members was also increased in the provinces.	2. Lower house and upper house were found.
3. The members for the legislature was allowed through election for the first time.	3. Diarchy was allowed at provincial governments.
4. In order to provide separate representation for Muslims, 'Separate Electorate College' was created.	4. A high commissioner was appointed for India.
-----	5. Promised to improve local self-government
-----	6. Provincial budget was separated from central budget.'
-----	7. Separate Electoral College' was extended for Muslims, Sikhs, Anglo-Indians and Europeans.

8. What were reforms of the British in the field of civil service and judicial system in India?

Ans:

* The Civil Service System	* The Judiciary System
1. Lord Cornwallis introduced the administration of civil services.	1. The judicial administrative plan devised by Warren Hastings.
2. In 1800, Lord Cornwallis opened Fort William college in Calcutta to provide education for the benefit of people aspiring to join Civil Services.	2. The British introduced new judicial system in India in the place of Mughals.
3. From 1853, the appointments for Civil Services were done through competitive examinations.	3. Two types of courts established in each district: 1. Diwani Adalat as a 'Civil court'. 2. A Fouzadaari Adalat as a 'Criminal court'
4. This did not benefit Indians much.	4. Slowly, the British legal procedures were introduced in the criminal courts.

9. Differentiate between the Government of India Act of 1919 and 1935?

Ans:

* Government of India Act-1919	* Government of India Act-1935
1. It formulated Bi-Cameral legislative body.	1. A federal system of Indian principalities, British governed regions and dominion states were formed.
2. Lower house and upper house were found.	2. Reserve Bank of India was established.
3. Diarchy was allowed at provincial governments.	3. Diarchy was established at the center.
4. A high commissioner was appointed for India.	4. Diarchy was abolished at the provincial level and autonomy were granted.
5. Promised to improve local self-government	5. The federal court was established.
6. Provincial budget was separated from central budget.	
7 Separate Electoral College' was extended for Muslims, Sikhs, Anglo-Indians and Europeans.	

SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS REFORM MOVEMENTS

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

Why?

- Ans:**
- * Indians came into contact with western civilization.
 - * As a result, they got the advantage of English education.
 - * Rationalism and Humanism grew among the Indians.
 - * Western thought introduced the ideas of democracy, freedom, equality and nationalism to Indians.
 - * Many Indians who were enlightened by western education, tried to bring in reforms.

2. What are the important aspects of Brahma Samaj?

Or

What are the preaching of Brahma Samaj (Rajaram Mohan Roy), Prarthana Samaj?

- Ans:**
- * Advocated Monotheism.
 - * Opposed meaningless rituals.
 - * Every person should live with dignity.
 - * To assure equality to women by opposing polygamy.
 - * To gave importance to English education.
 - * Opposed idol worship and Purdah system.
 - * Its propagated Hindu – Muslim unity.
 - * It started a high school for educating girls.
 - * It encourages widow remarriage, inter-caste marriage.
 - * Eating together by people of all castes.
 - * Opposed child marriage.

**KSEAB QP, LA-Ques. No.27,
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3. Discuss the declaration of Dayananda Saraswati's 'Back to Vedas'. Or What are the aims/importance/significance of Arya Samaj?

- Ans :**
- * All Hindus should believe in one formless god.
 - * It opposed the caste system.
 - * Encouragement to inter caste marriages.
 - * Rejection of polygamy and child marriage.
 - * Men and women are equal.
 - * One should study Vedas.

4. Discuss the aims/objectives/importance of Aligarh Movement. Or Explain the preaching of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.

- Ans :**
- * Advocated Monotheism.
 - * Opposed meaningless rituals.
 - * Every person should live with dignity.
 - * To remove the purdah system for Muslim women.
 - * Should be give English education to Muslim girls.
 - * Should be opposed the polygamy.
 - * To encouragement of unity among Hindus and Muslims.

5. What are the reformation advocated by the Satya Shodhaka Samaj?

- Ans :**
- * To provide equal rights to non Brahmin class and women.
 - * To build a philosophical base for the movement.
 - * It opened schools for Shudras and girls.
 - * It established hostels for girls.
 - * It gave the direction of establishing society based on equality.
 - * Jyotiba Phule founder of Sathya Shodhaka Samaj.
 - * He wrote Gulamagiri and Shetkaryacha Aasud (Cultivator's whip cord).

6. Explain how Swami Vivekananda was a source of inspiration for youngsters?

- Ans :**
- * Swami Vivekananda established Ramakrishna Mission.
 - * He was favorite disciple of Ramakrishna Paramahansa.
 - * He was suggested to Chamaraja Wodeyar X of Mysore, to started schools for untouchable children.
 - * His thoughts were source of Indian culture.
 - * He considered all religions to be equal.
 - * He worked to establish a casteless society.
 - * He believed that people should educate first.
 - * He believed that spiritual realization was more important than any religion or god.
 - * He was a selfless devout person.
 - * He stressed the significance of the individual, his presence and ability.
 - * He maintained that apart from prayer and practice of yoga.
 - * He was spreading social service also necessary for achievement of salvation (Moksha).
 - * Vivekananda emphasized that nation and religion were like the two faces of a coin.
 - * In 1893, at the Chicago 'Conference of World Religious', he upheld the greatness of India.
 - * And also he was advocating tolerance of all religions and maintaining that all religions were true.
 - * In this manner, he introduced Indian culture to the world.

7. What were the reformation activities of Annie Besant?

- Ans :**
- * To the reformation of Hindu religion.
 - * She advocated that Indian culture is far more superior to the western culture.
 - * Translating Bhagvath Geetha to English is one of the major achievements of her.
 - * She started Central Hindu Benaras College in 1898.
 - * She started two periodicals 'New India' and 'Common Wealth'.
 - * She started Home rule movement in 1916 in Madras region.

8. Explain the contributions of Sri Narayana Guru Dharma Paripalana Yogam.

- Ans :**
- * Sri Narayana Guru started the Shree Narayana Guru Dharma Paripalana Yogam.
 - * He was born in Chembalanti/Chembalandi of Kerala.
 - * This organization main aim was strengthening the backward and exploited communities.
 - * One Caste, One Religion and One God is the basic idea of this association.
 - * It declared education is the only path to achieve in the human being life.
 - * It built alternate temples for the backward communities as they were denied entry into temples.
 - * It started 'Vaikom Satyagraha movement' in 1924.

9. Which are the principles advocated by Derozio?

- Ans :**
- * 'Young Bengal Movement' started by Henry Louis Vivian Derozio.
 - * Hence Derozio was called Anglo-Indian.
 - * Derozio was influenced by the various movements of Europe.
 - * He angered many traditionalists.
 - * He started the 'Academic Association' in 1828.
 - * He was spreading the message that only rational thinking would liberate people from the clutches of superstitions and social discrimination.
 - * He advocate of women rights and opposed caste based discrimination.

10. List out the highlights of Periyar movement.

- Ans :**
- * 'Self-respect movement' led by E.V. Ramaswami Naiker became a new force.
 - * He was called Periyar (senior person) out of love by people.
 - * He started self-respect League in 1926.
 - * Periyar was born in Erode in a rich family in Tamil Nadu.
 - * He started new movement based on Dravida Racial identity.
 - * He said Tamil was the language of Dravidians.
 - * He championed equality and criticized caste and gender-based discrimination.
 - * He participated in the temple entry movement in 1924 held at Vaikom of Kerala.
 - * He became the president of the Justice Party in 1939.
 - * He started an association called 'Dravida Kazagam'.
 - * He also started an English magazine under the title 'Revolt'.

THE FIRST WAR OF INDIAN INDEPENDENCE 1857

1. What were the effects of the Doctrine of Lapse? Analyse

Or

What were the political causes of 1857 revolt?

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- Ans: * Many kingdoms lost their rights due to promulgation of Doctrine of Lapse by Lord Dalhousie.
* Satara, Jaipur, Jhansi, Udaipur and other kingdoms came under the British control.
* Dalhousie cancelled the princely titles of the Nawabs of Tanjore and Carnatic kingdoms.
* The Moghul sultans, the Nawabs of Oudh and other kings were lost their identity.
* Consequently, lakhs of soldiers who were dependent on these kings, became unemployed.

2. What were the economic reasons/causes of 1857 revolt?

Or

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How did the economic policies result in the mutiny of 1857 revolt?

- Ans: * The development of Industrial Revolution in England.
* The Indian handicrafts and home industries diminished.
* The artisans of India became unemployed.
* The Indian handicrafts became financially pathetic.
* The farmers were exploited by Zamindars.
* Land tax collection rights awarded to Talukadars were withdrawn.

3. What is the results/effects/impacts/Declaration of 1857 mutiny?

- Ans: * The agreement entered by the company with the local kings was accepted.
* Non pursuance of regional expansion.
* Providing a stable government for Indians.
* Equality before the law.
* Non-interference of the government in religious issues of India.
* To support practicing religious tolerance

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WORLD WARS AND INDIA's ROLE

1. Mention the main features of Fascism.

- Ans: * Intense nationalistic attitude
* Destruction of enemies
* Glorification of violence
* Racial supremacy
* Imperialist expansion
* Support to massacres

2. How did USA come out of its Great Economic Depression?

- Ans: * This economic crisis led to changes in the politics.
* During the World War II, Japan attacked Pearl harbour, the military base of USA.
* This made USA to enter the war in favour of allied forces.
* The president Roosevelt made people to be ready for war.
* He encouraged women to work in public spear
* USA won the war.
* By the establishment of UNO, USA has become the only super power of the world.

3. What were the effects of First World War on 1914-1918 to Germany?

- * The treaty of Versailles was insulting to Germany.
- * The empires of Austro-Hungary and Ottoman lost their existence.
- * Germany lost most of its geographical areas.
- * The physical map of the Europe underwent change.
- * Many new and small countries emerged in Europe.
- * The "League of Nations" came to force on 1919.

4. 'Nazi ideology destroyed Germany'. Justify this statement.

Or

How did Nazism destroy Germany? Explain.

Or

Describe the features/objectives/principles of Nazism party.

- * The Nazism advocated that Germans are the superior race of the world.
- * They are the only fit to rule the world.
- * Nurtured ultra-nationalism carefully.
- * A minister named 'Gobbels' was appointed to spread the theory of Nazism.
- * A cruel army named 'Brown Shirts' was formed for this purpose.
- * The mass killing (Holocaust) done by Hitler to implement the Nazism theory.

5. What were the result/effects/impacts of the World War II?

Ans: * World War II lasted from 1939-1945.

- * This war witnessed the maximum deaths and injuries.
- * The UNO replaced the League of Nations.
- * The victories Allied countries, namely the USA, USSR, China, Britain and France became the permanent members of security council of UNO.
- * The Soviet Union and USA became the most aggressive, rival countries.
- * This paved the way for the beginning of a cold war.

6. How did Britain utilize the resources of India during the World War II?

Ans : * England utilized the agrarian products and industrial goods from India for the war.

- * The ordinance factories upgraded their technology and expanded the volume of output of war-related industrial goods.
- * And also England utilized the Indian military troops during of this war.
- * The participation of the Indian army in defeating the German armed forces during World War II is a high watermark in Indian military history.

POLITICAL - SCIENCE

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION - AN INTRODUCTION

1. Public administration is very essential at present. Discuss

Or

What are the importance of Public Administration?

- Ans: * Public administration is the pillar of the government.
* Striving to protect public interests.
* Implementation of the law and policies.
* Strength and social security.
* Assist the legislature as well as executive.

2. What are the scope and functions of Public Administration?

- Ans: * Luther Gulick has shown the scope of public administration in the word POSDCORB.
* Each letter of the word stands for a function of public administration.
* P-Planning
* O- Organizing
* S- Staffing
* D- Directing
* CO- coordinating
* R- Reporting
* B- Budgeting

3. What are the functions of UPSC?

- Ans: * To conduct competitive examinations for recruitment of group A and B posts of union government.
* Conducting tests personally for direct recruitment.
* To advise the government on guidelines to be followed in promotions and transfers of various posts.
* To advise the government to take disciplinary actions against the inappropriate behavior of the officials in central and state governments.
* To advise the government on any matter on the instructions of the President of India.

4. What are the functions of KPSC?

- Ans: * Recruitment of Gazzetted officers and Non Gazzetted officers to the State Government services through competitive examinations.
* Conducting personality tests for candidates to be appointed to certain posts.
* Conducting department exams twice a year for government employees.
* To advise the government on disciplinary and promotion cases.
* To carry out coordination work for various competitive exams conducted in various state, centres on behalf of the UPSC.

5. What is the role of state in maintaining law and order?

- Ans: * Law and order is essential for the peace, happiness, unity and development of the nation.
* Law and order are the two faces of same coin.
* The rule of law is essential for the protection of all.
* Law and order is mentioned in the 7th schedule of the Constitution (State List).
* So, maintaining law and order is one of the main duties of the state.
* The Central Government has the constitutional power to direct the states in maintaining the law and order.

SOCILOGY

WORK AND ECONOMIC LIFE

1. Classify the division of labour.

- Ans :**
- * Division of labour work being done by people depending on their,
 - * Age
 - * Interest
 - * Gender
 - * Talent
 - * Ability
 - * Skill
 - * Taste
 - * Expertise etc.

2. Explain the causes/reasons of the unemployment.

- Ans :**
- * Over Population
 - * Mechanization
 - * Social inequality
 - * Insufficient capital
 - * Illiteracy

3. What are the effects of unemployment?

- Ans :**
- * Poverty
 - * Ill-health
 - * Crimes
 - * Corruption
 - * Family disintegration
 - * Cheating
 - * Robbery
 - * Prostitution etc.

4. What are the remedies of control the unemployment?

- Ans :**
- * Population control
 - * Encouragement of cottage industries
 - * Agricultural development
 - * Industrial development
 - * Educational reforms
 - * Five year plans
 - * Encouragement to vocational education
 - * Rural development
 - * Employment Guarantee programs etc.

5. What are the differences between organized and unorganized sectors workers?

Ans :

* Organized Sectors	* Unorganized Sectors
1. Those who are working in specific fields which are governed by legal rules and regulations are called organized sector workers.	1. People who work in areas which are not governed by specific rules and regulations it's called unorganized sector workers.
2. In this sector workers had to specific terms and conditions.	2. Unorganized workers lead their lives by earning daily wages.
3. The workers enjoy facilities of specialization, training, talent, experience and educational qualifications.	3. It is not under the governmental control.
4. They get fixed wages, allowances, paid leave and pension facilities.	4. They do not get fixed wages, allowances, paid leaves and pension facilities.
5. In addition, they get medical facilities too.	5. There are facing lack of medical facilities.
6. They have specific hours of work.	6. They are denied of jobs security and harassed by entrepreneurs.

GEOGRAPHY

INDIA : SOILS

1. What are the types of soils found in India? List out the causes of soil erosion.

Ans: **Types of Soil:**

- * The soil of India can be classified into 6 main types.
- * Alluvial Soil
- * Black soil
- * Red Soil
- * Laterite Soil
- * Desert Soil
- * Mountain Soil

Causes of Soil Erosion:

- * Deforestation
- * Over grazing
- * Unscientific methods of cultivation
- * Over irrigation

2. What is meant by soil erosion? How to conservation of it.

Ans: * Transportation of surface soil by various natural forces is called soil erosion.

Methods of Conservation of soil erosion :

- * Counter ploughing
- * Construction of bunds around the agricultural land
- * Development of terraced agricultural fields
- * Prevention of deforestation
- * Encouragement of afforestation
- * Control of livestock grazing
- * Planned use of water
- * Construction of check dams etc.

3. Explain the causes and effects of soil erosion.

Ans: * The transportation of surface soil by various natural forces is called soil erosion.

Causes:

- * Deforestation
- * Over grazing
- * Unscientific methods of cultivation
- * Over irrigation
- * Heavy manufacture of bricks, tiles and pots.

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Effects:

- * It leads to accumulation of silt in the river beds.
- * Overflow the water in the name of floods.
- * Due to this river course changing their directions.
- * The storage capacity of the reservoirs gets reduced.
- * The volume of water percolating down gets reduced.
- * Natural springs dry up.
- * Agricultural activities and its productivity will reduce.

INDIA - FORESTS RESOURCES

1. Classify the types of forest resources of India.

- Ans:**
- * Based on the natural vegetation forests can be divided into 6 types.
 - * Evergreen forests
 - * Deciduous monsoon forests
 - * Tropical Grassland
 - * Mangrove forests
 - * Desert forests
 - * Alpine forests of Himalaya

2. Indian forests areas are gradually decreasing, why?

Or

What are main causes of destruction of forests?

- Ans:**
- * The expansion of agriculture
 - * Animal-grazing
 - * Construction of roads
 - * Making rail routes
 - * Irrigation projects
 - * Forest fires
 - * Mining etc.

3. Explain the significance methods of conservation of forests in India.

- Ans:**
- * Protecting the forest trees against diseases
 - * Planting sapling
 - * Sowing seeds
 - * Guarding against illegal cutting of trees
 - * Avoiding grazing of domestic animals in forests
 - * Motivating people to plant saplings
 - * Creating awareness among people about trees
 - * Encouraging them to protect them
 - * Implementing the social forestry projects speedily and successfully.

Or

INDIA- MAJOR INDUSTRIES

1. Explain how the industries help in economic development of a country.

- Ans :**
- * Industries are very important in the modern economic activities of man.
 - * Industries are the main features of modern civilization.
 - * They provide necessary materials.
 - * Creating employment opportunities.
 - * Increases per capita income.
 - * Earns foreign exchange.
 - * Improves living standard of the people.
 - * Reduces pressure on agriculture.
 - * Helps in development of Tertiary sector.

2. Which are the factors influenced on localization and growth of industries?

Or

What are the factors influencing the location of an industry?

- Ans:**
- * Availability of raw materials.
 - * Energy resources.
 - * Transport and communication facilities (Road, Railway and Air).
 - * Market facilities.
 - * Capital.
 - * Availability of labour
 - * Water supply.
 - * Port facility

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Or

Which are the factors influenced on location of Iron and Steel industry?

- Ans:**
- * Supply of basic raw material of Iron ore.
 - * Coking coal as a main source of power.
 - * Railway transport and port facilities.
 - * Plenty of water supply.
 - * Cheap labour.
 - * Capital and local market.

3. Listout the major industrial regions of India.

- Ans:**
- * The Hoogly Region.
 - * The Mumbai-Pune Region.
 - * The Ahmedabad-Vododara Region.
 - * Damodhar Valley Industrial Region.
 - * Southern Industrial region.
 - * National Capital Region
 - * The Vishakapatnam-Guntur Region.
 - * The Kollam-Thiruvananthapuram Region.

4. What are the main achievements of ISRO?

- Ans:**
- * This organization came into existence on 15th August, 1969.
 - * Its head quarters are at Bengaluru.
 - * The first Chairman of ISRO was Dr. Vikram Sarabai.
 - * The Indian National Satellite System (INSAT) was introduced by Indian Space Organization (ISRO) for enhancing better experience in search-rescue operation.
 - * India was the first country to reach MARS for the first time through ISRO.
 - * India was the first country to land on the South-pole through the satellite launched by ISRO.

ECONOMICS

ECONOMY AND GOVERNMENT

1. What are the objectives/aims/goals of five-year plan?

- Ans:**
- * Eradication of poverty.
 - * Improving the standard of living.
 - * Increasing the production to the maximum extent possible.
 - * Increasing the employment opportunities.
 - * Reducing the economic disparities.
 - * Ensuring economic stability.
 - * Modernizing the economy.

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2. Examine the importance of Green Revolution in India.

- Ans:**
- * The greatest achievement of the five-year plans has been the 'Green Revolution'.
 - * 'Revolution' means 'quick change or progresses'.
 - * The drastic increase in food grain production during the period is called as Green Revolution.
 - * The father of Green Revolution in India as called Dr. M.S. Swaminathan.
 - * Dropped of agricultural production and a grave scarcity of food grains, the government of India initiated the usage of high-yielding variety seeds.
Ex: Wheat, paddy, jower, ragi, sugar cane etc.
 - * Growing crops using high-yielding grains involves providing specific nutrients.
 - * Regulated supply of water and protection from the diseases.
 - * Hence, the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides.
 - * Irrigation facilities also initiated with the usage of high-yielding variety seeds.
 - * As a result, production of wheat increased immensely.

3. What are the achievements of the five-year plan?

- Ans:**
- * In the development of all three sectors of the economy i.e., agriculture, industry and services.
 - * Self-sufficiency has been achieved in the production of food grains.
 - * Employment opportunities have increased with the expansion of industry and service sectors.
 - * Immense progress has been recorded in the fields of science and technology.
 - * Lot of improvement can be seen with respect to other parameters of development.
 - * Life expectancy and literacy rate of people have improved.
 - * Rate of infant mortality and post-natal morality has reduced.

4. Explain the importance of the 'Second Green Revolution' or 'Perpetual Green Revolution'.

- Ans:**
- * In order to solve the problems in agricultural sector efforts are made to promote organic and natural farming in Indian agriculture.
 - * The nature friendly techniques of productions is the need of the hour.
 - * Government is making its efforts to further increase the agricultural production through these techniques.
 - * Some enthusiastic farmers have been implementing eco-friendly
 - * Introduced stable agricultural practices. Like organic farming, Zero- investment farming etc.

5. Explain the importance and objectives of NITI Aayog in India.

Ans: Importance :

- * NITI Aayog was started on 1 January, 2015 to replace planning commission.
- * 'NITI' word abbreviation is National Institution for Transforming India'.
- * It is headed by the Prime Minister of the country.
- * But day to day administration is looked after by the vice-chairman.
- * It is developing itself as a state-of-the-art resource center with the necessary knowledge.

Objectives :

- * To evolve shared vision of national development priorities, sectors and strategies with the active involvement of states.
- * To foster co-operative federalism through structured support initiatives.
- * Mechanisms with the states on a continuous basis, recognizing that strong states make a strong nation.
- * Skills that will enable to act with speed, promote research and innovation.
- * Provide strategic policy vision for the government and deal with contingent issues.

6. What is the role of Dr. M.S. Swaminathan in implementing the improved Technology in Indian agriculture?

Or

What measures were taken to bring Green Revolution?

- Ans:**
- * Hence, the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides in the progressive development of agriculture sector.
 - * Irrigation facilities were also initiated with the usage of high yielding variety seeds.
 - * As a result, production of wheat increased immensely.
 - * This improved technology used in agricultural production is called 'Pre-Harvesting Technology'.
 - * It is introduced by Dr. M.S. Swaminathan, agricultural scientist of India.
 - * He is called the 'Father of Green Revolution in India'.
 - * Inspired by it's the government encouraged farmers to use high-yielding grains even in paddy, jowar, ragi sugar cane and other crops.
 - * Attempts were made to use improved technology in growing all crops.
 - * As a consequence, great progress was achieved in agricultural production.

7. Differentiate between Pre-Harvest and Post-Harvest Technology.

Ans:

* Pre-Harvest Technology	* Post-Harvest Technology
1. The use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides.	1. To ensure a good price for the farmers products agri-markets were improved.
2. Irrigation facilities were expanded.	2. It became necessary to construct granaries and cold-storage warehouses to store surplus produce.
3. This improved technology used in agricultural production is called 'Pre-Harvest Technology'.	3. The improved technology that is used to procure, process and market agricultural produce is called 'Post-Harvest technology'.

Or

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

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

- Ans :**
- * The rural industries have already declined.
 - * Disintegrated due to the competition from modern industries.
 - * The agriculture sector has become a non-remunerative.
 - * The employment not being regularly.
 - * The rural people continued to migrate to cities.
 - * The liberalization and globalizations

2. Explain briefly the importance/significance of rural development.

- Ans :**
- * It has increased the greater demand for industrial products and services.
 - * It is generating additional employment to publics.
 - * It has increased literacy and skill levels higher work productivity.
 - * It provides better health and higher work.
 - * The migration to cities will be reduced.

3. Explain Gandhiji's concept of 'Gramaswarajya' in the light of decentralization.

- Ans :**
- * Gandhiji said, 'that development of its villages is the true development of India.'
 - * The government of India in order to promote decentralization.
 - * The government of India enacted the 73rd Constitutional amendment act in 1993.
 - * Decentralization reduces various kinds of exploitations.'
 - * It upholds human independence and dignity.
 - * And nurtures humane values.

4. What are the main/major/objectives/features/characteristics of Panchayat Raj System?

- Ans :**
- * It had three tiers Panchayatraj system.
 - * It is directing and periodic elections.
 - * Reservation seats for SC's/ ST's and OBC's and women.
 - * Provision of major financial and administrative responsibilities.
 - * Provision for executive/ support staff
 - * Budgets and audit requirement.

5. What are the role Panchayat raj institutions in rural development?

- Ans :**
- * It had three tier local government systems. (GP, TP and ZP)
 - * It development to the human resources.
 - * Literacy, education and skill development process.
 - * Health, addressing both sanitation and public health.
 - * Land reforms.
 - * Development of the productive resources of each locality.
 - * Infrastructure development like, electricity, irrigation, credit, marketing, transport facilities, street light, toilets, drinking water, market yards and school-colleges etc..
 - * Specific programmes of alleviation of poverty.

6. Explain the importance of women's self-help groups.

Or

What is the main role of women self-help groups in rural areas?

- Ans :**
- * It's very important in empowering the women socially.
 - * These groups empower the women financially too.
 - * The government of India is also encouraging women to participate actively in these group.
 - * It's also help them in social and economic development.
 - * It's help the women to face the atrocities heaped on them effectively.
 - * It's operate keeping in mind women's democratic rights
 - * It's provide women opportunities to participate in all developmental programs.

BANK TRANSACTIONS

1. List out the characteristics/functions/ advantages of opening bank account/ advantages of the Banks.

- Ans :**
- * Dealing with money
 - * Individual/firm/company
 - * Acceptance of deposits
 - * Lending loans
 - * Payment and withdrawal
 - * Agency and utility services
 - * Profit and service orientation
 - * Ever increasing functions
 - * collecting link
 - * Banking Business
 - * Name identity
 - * Smooth financial transactions.
 - * Safe deposit locker facilities.
 - * A safe custody of money

2. What is the procedure to open a Bank Account?

- Ans :**
- * Decide the type of account which you want to open
 - * Approach the bank of your choice and meet its office
 - * Fill up the bank account form or proposal form
 - * Give reference for opening your bank account
 - * Submit the bank account form fully filled
 - * The officer will verify all the particulars submitted
 - * Initial deposit to be made.

**3. Mention the services offered by the banks. Or
Banks provide a lot of services to its consumers. Explain.**

- Ans :**
- * Credit Cards
 - * Personal Loans
 - * Home and vehicle Loans
 - * Mutual Funds
 - * Business Loans
 - * Safe deposit Lockers
 - * Debit Cards
 - * Trust Services
 - * Signature Guarantees

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4. The recent development in banking industry is the inclusion of Post offices into its fold, how?

- Ans :**
- * The Indian Postal Department is called the 'Indian Post Payment Bank'.
 - * 90% of post offices are in around semi-urban and rural areas.
 - * The department is already providing various financial services like,
 - * Post offices Saving Bank.

- * National Savings Certificate.
- * Kisan Vikas Patra.
- * Monthly Recurring Deposits.
- * Postal Life Insurance.
- * Pension Payment.
- * Money Transfer etc.

5. Mention the types of bank accounts. Give an example each.

- Ans :**
- * Saving Bank Account
 - * Example : The students, senior citizens, pensioners etc.
 - * Current Account
 - * Example : Businessmans.
 - * Recurring Deposit Account
 - * Example : for the purposes of wedding expanses of children, buy costly items etc.
 - * Term Deposit Account
 - * Example : The term of the deposit may be a month, 6 months, 1 year, 5 years or 10 years.

Or

ENTREPRENEURSHIP

1. What are the characteristics of an Entrepreneur ?

- Ans:**
- * Creativity.
 - * Dynamism.
 - * Team building.
 - * Problem solving.
 - * Risk taking.
 - * Leadership.
 - * Commitment.
 - * Innovation.

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2. What are the main functions/objectives/features/aspects/factors of Entrepreneur?

- Ans:**
- * He prepares various plans relating to business.
 - * He organizes factors of production.
 - * He co-ordinates things effectively.
 - * He introduces new methods into practice.
 - * He handles budget of his concern.
 - * He bears risk and uncertainty.

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3. Which are the self-employment opportunities for Entrepreneur?

- Ans:**
- * Advertising Agencies.
 - * Marketing Consultancy.
 - * Industrial Consultancy.
 - * Equipment Rental and Leasing.

- * Photo Copying Centers.
- * Industrial Research and Development.
- * Industrial Testing Labs.

4. Mention the important financial institutions to development of self-employment schemes.

- Ans:**
- * IDBI-Industrial development Bank of India.
 - * NABARD-National Bank for Agriculture And Rural Development.
 - * EXIM BANK- Export and Import Bank
 - * SIDBI-Small Industries Development Bank of India.
 - * IFCI-Industrial Finance Corporation of India.
 - * ICICI-Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India.
 - * LIC-Life Insurance Corporation of India.
 - * UTI-Unit Trust of India.

5. Which are promotional organizations to support the growth and development of Entrepreneurs?

- Ans:**
- * DIC's-District Industrial Centers.
 - * SIDC-Small Industries Development Corporation Ltd.
 - * NSIC-National Small Industries Development Corporation.
 - * SSIB-Small Scale Industries Board.
 - * SISI- Small Industries Service Institutions.
 - * KVIC-Khadi and Village Industries Corporation.
 - * TCO-Technical Consultancy Organizations.

6. What is the part played by the District Centers(DIC's) in the development of Enterprises?

- Ans:**
- * It mean to support for promotion of small-scale industries in rural areas.
 - * Technical support for preparation of project report.
 - * Information on machinery and equipment.
 - * Promotion of new industrial estates.
 - * Allotment of raw materials.
 - * Export assistance.

**Probably askble Four Marks (VLA-Very Long Answer)
lessons and Questions: (8-10 sentences)**

HISTORY

OPPOSITION TO BRITISH RULE IN KARNATAKA AND WODIYARS OF MYSORE

1. What are the achievements of Krishnaraja Wodiyar IV

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- Ans :**
- * Krishnaraja Wodiyar assumed power in 1902.
 - * He was very much interested in spreading education among his people.
 - * He abolished fees in all primary schools to develop primary education.
 - * He started the 'University of Mysore'.
 - * And also he started scholarship to the students for continuing education in foreign countries.
 - * In 1905 the Indian Institute of Science was established at Bangalore with the help of Tata.
 - * Special attention was given to the development of irrigation.
 - * A barrage was constructed across Cauvery near Belagola.
 - * New railway lines were laid.
 - * Many small and large scale industries were started. Ex: Iron and Steel, Cement, Paper, Soap, Sugar factories.
 - * He constructed KrishnarajaSagaradam (K.R.S) at Mandya district.
 - * He gave grants to constructed of K.R. Hospital in Mysore.
 - * Legislative council was formed which was a great step in the legislative measures.
 - * Mysore became a 'Model State' due to his administration.
 - * Mahatma Gandhiji called him 'Rajashri'.

2. What were unforgettable achievements of Queen Chennamma and Sangoli Rayanna against the British?

Ans :

* Queen Chennamma	* Sangoli Rayanna
1. Queen Chennamma was wife of Mallasarja.	1. Rayanna was a brave soldier.
2. After death of her husband Mallasarja and son Shivalingarudra Sarja she took over the reign of Kittur.	2. He fought for the independence of Kittur.
3. During of her reign she adopted a boy named Shivalingappa.	3. He felt it was his duty to liberate his mother land.
4. Than Thackeray was the collector and political agent of the British in Dharwad sent report to the Governor of Bombay against Chennamma.	4. He fought against the British and Was imprisoned along with her.
5. She prepared for the war against Thackeray.	6. He developed a sense of nationalism and went on organizing the army.
6. Thackeray was shot dead in the war.	5. He organized secret meeting at sensitive places.
7. Many British were taken as the prisoners of war.	6. He aimed at looting the treasury and taluk offices of the British.

3. Mention the similar features of rebellions Surapura and Halagali Bedas.

Ans:

* Rebellion of Surapura	* Rebellion of Bedas of Halagali
1. Present day the Surapura located at Yadgir district of Karnataka.	1. Halagali is a small village of Mudhol Taluk of Belgaum district.
2. The British government was observing the various developments of Surapura.	2. In 1857, the British banned the usage Of weapons.
3. The British interfered in the affairs of Surapura.	3. The Bedas who always kept guns as part of their customs was good hunters.
4. In 1857, the rebellion of Surapura was started against the British by the leadership of Venkatappa Nayaka	4. They rebelled against the British when they asked to surrender them firearms.
5. The British army captured Surapura in 1858 with the help of Hyderabad Nizam's and Marathas.	5. The Bedas of Manturu, Boodni, Alagundi and neighbouring villages joined Halagali Bedas.
6. The war continued, there is confusion regarding Venkatappa Nayaka's end.	6. The British army entered Halagali village to suppress the rebellion.

4. In Indian History the 18th century was considered as 'The century of political problems', how?

Ans: * The death of Aurangazeb, the Mughal emperor in 1707 was the main reason.
* His death weakened the Mughal empire.
* As a result the Mughal lost political control over South India.
* A lot of political struggle took place in Carnatic region.
* In this backdrop, the British tightened their political grip over India.
* India underwent many political transitions.
* The native rulers opposed the British in many ways.
* All these developments clouded the politics of Mysore.
* Hyder Ali soon became popular in using arms and experiments.

5. What were the achievements of Chikkadeveraja Wodiyar?

Ans: * He was an efficient soldier and administrator.
* He checked the invasion of Shivaji at Madurai, Ikkeri and Bijapur.
* He captured Magadi, Madhugiri, Koratagere and other places.
* He purchased Bangalore from the Mughal military general.
* He started the council of ministers or 'Athara Kacheri' to help in administration.
* The postal system came into being during his time.
* He had patronized many poets like, Thirumalarya, Sanchi Honnamma and so on.
* He had the titles like, Kavichakravarti, Aprathima Veera, Then kanaraja and Navakoti Narayana.

THE FIRST WAR OF INDIAN INDEPENDENCE (1857)

1. **The Indians didn't have victory against the British in 1857'. Why? Or List out the reasons that led to the failure the mutiny.**

Ans:

- * This movement did not spread to the whole country.
- * It was not a planned mutiny.
- * The unity among the British forces.
- * The lack of unity among the Indian soldiers.
- * The mutiny lacked direction and leadership from the Indians military forces.
- * The Indian soldiers suffering from lack of military strategies.
- * The Indian soldiers were facing lack of discipline skills in the war field against the British.
- * The freedom fighters lacked a definite aim.
- * Many provincial kings extended their loyalties to the British.
- * The people lost confidence in the soldiers due to their arson and looting.

Or

FREEDOM STRUGGLE

1. **Discuss/Explain the role of Balagangadhar Tilak in the Indian Independence movement/freedom struggle.**

Ans:

- * By the leadership of Tilak radicals took the Begal division issue to the door steps.
- * During of partition of Bengal Tilak stated the boycotting of foreign goods.
- * Tilak declared 'Swaraj is my birth right. I would definitely get it back'.
- * Tilak was the prominent pioneer of radicals group.
- * He introduced Ganesha, Shivaji and Durga festivals to organize people against the British.
- * He published 'Kesari' in Marathi and 'Maratha'in English languages.
- * Tilak wrote a book 'GeetaRahasya' in the prison to the favor of freedom.
- * He encourage common people to protest against the British.
- * He was most famous leader of Home Rule Movement with the Annie Basent in 1916.

2. **Explain the Jallianwala Bagh massacre**

Ans:

- * Widespread protests against Rowlatt Act.
- * Protests turned violent.
- * Imposed military rule.
- * Banned all demonstrations.
- * Protesters had decided to assemble at Jallianwala Bagh.
- * They were not aware of this ban.
- * 20,000 protesters had assembled.
- * Peaceful demonstration.
- * General Dyer without any warning attacked the protesters with firearms.
- * 379 persons died.
- * Thousands were seriously injured.
- * This incident is called Jallianwala Bagh tragedy.

KSEAB QP, VLA-Ques.No. 34,
March/April 2024

3. The role of Subhas Chandra Bose is a decisive step in the Indian National Freedom Struggle? how? Explain.

- Ans:**
- * He became popular as 'Netaji'.
 - * He toured and rallied at Vienna, Berlin, Rome etc. for motivation to Indians on Indian freedom struggle.
 - * In 1934, he and Jawaharlal Nehru founded the 'Congress Socialist party'.
 - * Subhas Chandra Bose became the president of Haripura convention of Indian National Congress.
 - * He founded the 'Forward Block'.
 - * He broadcasted his patriotic speeches over 'Azad Hind Radio' to Indians.
 - * He was called 'Indian Independence League' the military wing as 'Indian National Army'.
 - * He called for 'Delhi Chalo'.
 - * He said, "Give me your blood; I'll got you Indian Independence".

4. Explain the major achievements of Nehru as the first prime Minister of India.

- Ans:**
- * He made an integration of Princely states.
 - * He formed/reorganized states based on languages.
 - * He pioneers of 'Non Aligned Movement'.
 - * He introduced 'mixed Economy'.
 - * He developed India through 'Five year plan'.
 - * He developed infrastructure and heavy industries.
 - * He laid the foundation of mastering atomic energy.
 - * He implemented 'Panchsheel principles'.
 - * He wanted to stay away from both powerful blocks during cold war period.

5. Explain the contributions of B.R. Ambedkar to fold the hierarchical social and economic unequal society in India.

- Ans:**
- * He strongly believed 'Political freedom without social freedom is meaningless'.
 - * He studied against caste system.
 - * He organized 'Mahad Lake and Kalaram temple movements'.
 - * He participated three 'Round table Conferences' in England, behalf of the downtrodden communities.
 - * In these conferences he demanded for separate electorate constituencies to the untouchables.
 - * He founded 'Bahishkrut Hitakarini Sabha'.
 - * He established 'Swatantra Karmika Party'.
 - * He was elected as a Chairman of the 'Drafting Committee' of the 'Constitution of India'.
 - * He became the first law minister of Independent India.

6. Explain the various revolts of Farmers, Workers and Tribal's in the freedom struggle in India.

- Ans:**
- * The farmers of Champaran district revolted against the Indigo cropping and against the land taxes.
 - * The farmers of Tebhaga, Malabar and other places revolted against the British and Zamindars.
 - * Telangana farmers protested against Zamindar and Nizam's Razacks.
 - * In Maharashtra farmers protested against low wages on Zamindars.
 - * The Railway workers held protests and raised slogans against the British officers.
 - * A labour union was founded in Madras.

- * The revolts of Santala, Kola and Munda are started against the tax and forest policies on British.
- * Halagali Beda's revolt of Karnataka is another notable revolt against the British and Zamindars.

7. The protests organized by the farmers are important in National Freedom struggle' Explain.

- Ans:**
- * Influenced by the Congress and Marxist ideologies.
 - * Farmers rebelled against the British planters and Zamindars.
 - * Opposed the indigo cropping in Champaranya in 1917.
 - * Protested against land tax.
 - * Farmers of Tebhaga, Malabar opposed the British.
 - * Gandhiji's influenced activities in Champaranya and Kheda.
 - * Protests organized by Kisan Sabha.
 - * The farmers of Bengal rose against the Zamindars.
 - * The farmers of Maharashtra protested against low wages.
 - * Farmers of Telangana protested against Zamindars and Razacks.

POLITICAL - SCIENCE

CHALLENGES OF INDIA AND THEIR REMEDIES

1. State the meaning of Communalism. Write features of it.

- Ans :**
- * Segregation in the name of religion and creating hatred among the religions.
 - * It creates social differences.
 - * Mutual suspicion.
 - * Fear situation in the society.
 - * Political competition.
 - * Social groupism.
 - * Economic hatred.

2. What are the effects of the communalism? How to curb this in the society?

Ans : Effects :

- * It disturbs the peace of the society.
- * It also destroys the public and private property.
- * It leads to mutual accusations.
- * Physical assaults.

Solutions :

- * Should be Implementing to the uniform civil code.
- * Equality among the all the citizens.
- * Should be supporting secular values.
- * Transcending narrow thoughts in favor of national interests.

3. What are the measures taken by the government to improve the status of Women or eradication of gender discrimination?

- Ans :**
- * To improve the status, health and education of the women.
 - * To curb child marriage and dowry system.
 - * To implemented the compulsory free and primary education to all.
 - * To implemented the 'Stree Shakti Sangha' at villages.
 - * The women self-help group has been formed.
 - * Women's commissions have been established at national and state level.
 - * Women violence protection domestic Act 2005 was enacted.
 - * 'Prohibition of sexual harassment of women in working place' act 2013 has implemented.
 - * Women development corporation has been set up at state level.
 - * Sakhi one stop centre started.
 - * In Karnataka 50% reserved for women in local self government.
 - * Helpline number 1091 facility for women provided.
 - * The Parliament has passed Nari Shakti Vandana Adiniyam act giving 33% of reservation to women in Lok Sabha and State Legislative assemblies.
 - * Women reservation is also provided in government recruitments.

4. What are the main cause of Corruption?

Ans : Causes :

- * Corruption means an inducement to do wrong by bribery or other unlawful means.
- * Affecting public are as follows.
- * Casteism.
- * Nepotism.
- * Lack of good responsibility.
- * Lack of strict law.
- * Selfish nature of man
- * Calculation of avoiding risk.
- * Lack of strict supervision.
- * Ineffective anti-corruption agencies.
- * Political interference etc.

5. What types of crimes corruption included? Mention the consequences/effects of it.

Ans : Corruption Crimes :

- * Tax-evasion.
- * Hoarding.
- * Smuggling.
- * Misappropriation.
- * Fraud.
- * Violation of rules of foreign exchanges.
- * Professional misconduct etc.

Consequences / Effects :

- * Corruption is one of the illegal act.
- * It is antisocial and immoral act.

- * Staunch enemy of good administration.
- * It disrupts transparency and accountability in administration.
- * Political corruption.
- * It allows for bureaucratic loopholes and fraud in public service sectors.
- * It weakens the social, economic and political system of the country.

6. What are measures taken to control corruption?

- Ans :**
- * The institution Lokpal has been established at national level.
 - * Lokayukta institution has been established in the states.
 - * Central vigilance commission CVC has also set up prevention of corruption act 1988 has been implemented.
 - * Right to information act 2005 has been implemented.
 - * CC cameras installed in government offices schemes like, Sakala, Janaspandana, Janasevak etc. has been implemented complaint boxes or kept in government offices.
 - * Strong political will as well as public support is essential.
 - * Education institutions and social leaders also have got their positive role in tackling these problems.
 - * Strict punitive measures have to be adopted while dealing with corruption at all levels in our country.
 - * Good political leadership.
 - * Strong and strict penal system is essential to root out corruption at all levels.

7. Mention the factors of leading towards the over-population in India. List out the consequences of it.

Ans : Causes:

- * Increasing birth rate
- * Decreasing death rate
- * Raise of long lively period
- * Decrease of infant mortality

Consequences:

- * Problem of Unemployment
- * Problem of Illiteracy
- * Problem of Poverty
- * Problem of Beggary
- * Problem of housing
- * Problem of health
- * Problem of water scarcity

8. Explain the causes and measures/solutions/remedies of Illiteracy.

Ans : Causes :

- * Poverty
- * Migration
- * Child labour
- * Child marriage
- * Assignment of responsibility of baby care elderly children

- * Lack of interests to give education to children

Measures/remedies/Solutions :

- * 'SarvashikshanaAbhiyana' has been launched in 2001 to provide free and compulsory primary education for children of 6-14 years.
 - * In 1988 'National Literacy Mission' has also been established by the Government of India to make illiterates to literates.
 - * 'Sakshara Bharath' program has been launched to eradicate illiteracy.
 - * Recently through article 21A of our Constitution education is made as fundamental right.
 - * 'Right to Education' (RTE)-2009 has been guaranteed.

9. What are the measures adopted to eradicate poverty?

Ans:

- * Since Independence many programme have been launched both by Central and State Governments to eradicate poverty.
- * Five year plans in India are directed to eradicate poverty.
- * Jawahar Rozgar Yojana.
- * Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Programme.
- * Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojanas.

'Profiteering brings loss both for producer and consumer', How?

Justify this statement.

Ans: Causes/influence factors:

- * Monopoly of business houses
 - * Spread of multi-national companies
 - * Unhealthy market practices
 - * Hoarding
 - * Black marketing
 - * Lack of proper price monitoring by commercial authorities.

Measures/remedies/control/solutions:

- * Implementation of proper governmental regulations
 - * Control of price tax
 - * Expansion of cooperative marketing sector
 - * Proper taxation policy etc.

11. What are the main features of Gender Minorities? How we can empowerment of them?

Ans: Features:

- * Physically and mentally, individuals who feel and act opposite to their genital behavior are called gender minorities.
 - * Gender discrimination also includes discrimination against gender minorities in general.
 - * It is a community of individuals with both male and female physical characters.

- * It is appropriate to address to Ardhanareeshwara and transgender as gender minorities according to their activist Akkai Padmashali.

Empowerment actions of gender minorities :

- * In 2014, the Supreme Court gave a landmark judgment regarding gender minorities.
- * The Government of India has enacted the protection of rights of transgender minority protection act 2019.
- * Government of India under the ministry of empowerment and justice has implemented a sub-project 'Integrated Rehabilitation for the Welfare of Gender Minority Persons'.
- * Under SMILE (SMILE-Support for Marginalized Individuals for Livelihood and Enterprise) scheme.
- * A national council for gender minority persons has been formed.
- * A national portal for transgender has been created.
- * Shelter houses named 'Garima Griha' are being constructed.

Or

WORLD ORGANIZATIONS

1. Analyze the aims/objectives/functions and organs/affiliated bodies of the World Organizations or UNO.

- Ans:**
- * To maintain international peace and security.
 - * To develop friendly relations among the nations.
 - * To establish faith in fundamental human rights.
 - * To achieve international cooperation in solving international problems of economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character.
 - * To establish justice and respect for international obligation.
 - * To function as a center for harmonizing the actions of nations.

Organs or affiliated bodies of institutions of World

- * **Organizations or UNO**
- * General Assembly.
- * Security Council.
- * Economic and Social committee.
- * Trusteeship Council.
- * International Court of Justice.
- * The Secretariat.

2. What are the achievements of World Organizations or UNO?

- Ans :**
- * It's performing peacekeeping work and observatory role.
 - * It's giving to protection of the human rights and world peace.
 - * It has worked towards resolving the crisis of border, water, war disputes between the world countries.
 - * It should be strive to uplift the socio-economic status of the people of the world.
 - * It has continued to work on disarmament and nuclear disarmament areas.
 - * The cold war was ended by UNO.

- * General Agreement on Tariff and Trade (GATT) is a notable economic achievement of UNO.
- * UN encouraged international cooperation in the economic and financial fields.
- * The UNDP (The United Nations Development Programme) implemented from UNO.
- * Various schemes of financial assistance have been launched by special agencies of UNO like IBRD, IMF etc.
- * The universal declaration of Human Rights in 1948 by UNO.
- * A number of educational, health, women and children welfare schemes have been implemented by UNO through WHO, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNHCR.
- * The UNO has played decisive role in the removal of apartheid, colonialism and imperialism.

3. Which are the various organizations of World Organizations or UNO?

- Ans:**
- * FAO - Food and Agriculture Organization.
 - * WHO-World Health Organization.
 - * UNESCO- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Org.
 - * UNICEF-United Nations International Children Emergency Fund.
 - * IMF-International Monetary Fund.
 - * ILO-International Labour Organization.
 - * WTO-World Trade Organization.
 - * IBRD- International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.
 - * UNCTAD- United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

* * *

GEOGRAPHY

INDIA-LAND USE AND AGRICULTURE

1. Mention the influenced factors of utilization of land. Classify/types of the land use.

- Ans:**
- * Land forms
 - * Climate
 - * Soil
 - * Land holding
 - * Population
 - * Demand for agricultural products
 - * Profession
 - * Attitude of the people
 - * Social condition
 - * Marketing facilities
 - * Technology
 - * Irrigation facility
 - * Land ownership
 - * Human capability
 - * **Classify/types of Land use:**
 - * Net sown area
 - * Forest land
 - * Land use for non-agricultural purpose

- * Fallow land
 - * Grass land
 - * Other uncultivated land
- 2. What is the main importance/significance and types of agriculture in India?**
- Ans:**
- * Agriculture is 'an art of cultivating the land'.
 - * It includes fisheries, cattle-rearing and forestry.
 - * It's the main source of livelihood.
 - * It's providing more employment opportunities to the farmers and the workers.
 - * It's the main sources of food grains of the huge population of the country.
 - * It's supplying fodder for domestic animals.
 - * It's a source of national income and revenue.
 - * It's supporting to tertiary sectors like, trade, transport, banking, insurance etc.
 - * It supports many industries to be supplying raw materials.
- * The types/classifications/Various farming system:**
- * Subsistence Farming.
 - * Intensive Farming.
 - * Commercial Farming.
 - * Mixed Farming.
 - * Plantation Farming.
- 3. What are>List out/Mention the influencing factors of cropping pattern? Name the crop seasons.**
- Ans:**
- * Natural factors
 - * Economic factors
 - * Social factors
 - * Farmers' attitude
 - * Land forms
 - * Climate
 - * Soil
 - * Water availability
 - * Transport facilities
 - * Technology
 - * Market system
 - * Chemical fertilizers
 - * Hybrid seeds
- Crop Seasons:**
- * Khariff Or early monsoon crop
 - * Rabi or post monsoon crop
 - * Jade or summer crop

Or

INDIA - NATURAL DISASTERS

1. Explain the causes/reasons, effects/impacts/consequences and preventive measures of Cyclones in India.

Ans: Causes:

- * The wind blows spirally inwards towards center of the low pressure.
- * Intense heating.
- * Giving rise to humid.
- * Unstable air masses

Effects/impacts/consequences:

- * Destruction of the life of the people.
- * It will be giving the damages and loss of the property.
- * Crops get totally destroyed.
- * Transport links and electricity supply will disturbed.
- * Daily life of the people get affected badly..
- * The people suffering from infectious diseases.
- * Its leading to huge casualties etc.

Preventive measures of Cyclones:

- * Evacuation of the people from low-lying areas.
- * Ready to keeping generators, boats, helicopters and other transport facilities.
- * Re-routing trains and buses from the cyclone-prone areas.
- * Ready to keeping the army battalions.
- * Ready to keeping food, potable water and cloths
- * Ready to keeping medicines and medical facilities.

2. Floods are caused by both natural and man- made factors' Explain.

Ans: Natural Forces

- * Heavy rainfall.
- * Accumulation of silt
- * Breach dams.
- * Rivers changing their course.
- * Earthquakes in the sea etc.

Man Made (Human forces)

- * Deforestation
- * Improperly built dams
- * Weak retention walls
- * Faulty irrigation and agricultural practices.
- * Illegal encroachment of land
- * Rapid urbanization.

3. Narrate the flood-prone regions, effects and measures of control the flood.

Ans: Flood-prone regions:

- * The Ganga and its tributary rivers
- * Damodhar and Suvarnarekha rivers
- * Brahmaputra and its tributaries
- * Narmada, Tapti, Sabaramati, Mahi rivers of South India
- * Krishna, Tungabhadra, Ghataprabha, Malabha etc.

Effects :

- * Loss of shelters of the publics
- * Loss of the property of the people
- * Destroyed of the land and crops of the farmers
- * Its affected to telecommunication and electricity supply
- * Transportation system also spoiled
- * A lot of trees are destroyed

Measures of control the flood:

- * Should be constructed the bunds on either side of rivers
- * Constructing the dams across the rivers
- * Establishing the centers to issue flood warning
- * Afforestation
- * Reduced the accumulation of silt

4. Landslides occurring in the steep mountains regions' Why? Mention the repercussions/effects/consequences of it.

Ans: Natural Forces

- * Tides remove soil creating slopes leading to landslides
- * Erosion of a sea cliff.
- * Earthquakes.
- * Heavy rainfall.

Human Forces

- * Deforestation.
- * Construction of roads, railway lines, dams.
- * Construction of reservoir and Hydel power projects.
- * Mining and quarrying.

Repercussion/Effects:

- * Flowing small rivers
- * Transportation is affected
- * Streams and many plans get submerged
- * Loss of life and damages to property

5. What are the main causes/reasons and avoid/control measures of the Earthquakes?

Ans: * Causes :

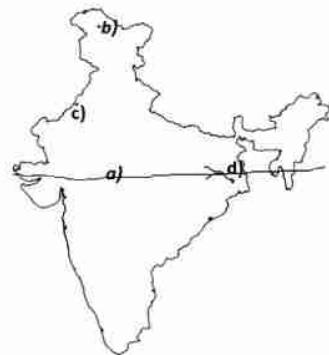
- * Pressure increases in the interior of the earth
- * Change in the Magma from one part to another
- * Urbanization
- * Deforestation
- * Construction of dams
- * Mining activities etc.

*** Avoid/control measures:**

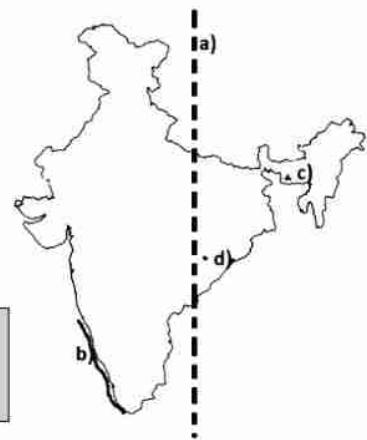
- * Restricting construction of multi-storied building in earthquake-prone areas
- * Using very light material for construction of houses in these areas
- * Constructing houses to ensure stability
- * Providing basic amenities to the quake-affected areas
- * Disconnecting power supply in the event of an earthquake

- Probably askble **Five Marks** of draw the outline map of India and point out the appropriate places on the map. (1+4=5)

1. a) $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ North latitude passes/Tropic of Cancer.
 b) K2/Godwin Austin/The highest peak in India.
 c) The hottest place in the country/Ganganagar.
 d) The first multi-purpose river valley project of independent India/Damodhar River Valley Project.



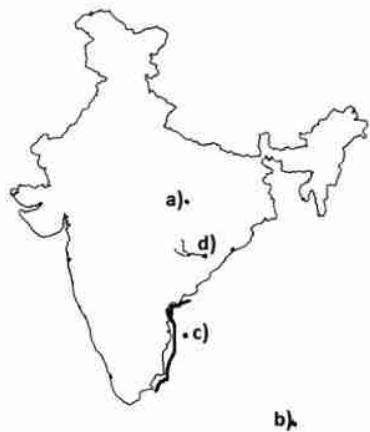
2. a) Allahabad line/Indian Standard Time
 b) Malabar coast
 c) Mawsynram/The highest Rainfall Mawsynram
 d) The longest dam of India/Hirakud



**KSEAB QP, MAP-Ques. No. 38
a), March/April 2023**

3. Geographic center of India

- Jabalpura
- Indira Point/Pigmalian point
- Coramandal
- Sarrow of Odissa/Kosi



4. a) The largest Paddy producing state of India
 b) The granary of Wheat of India
 c) The biggest oil deposit place in India/Bombay High
 d) Digboi of Assam/The first discovered place of Petroleum in India





5. a) The largest producer of gold in the country
Hutti of Rayachuru
b) Utkal coast
c) VISCO/Bhadravati
d) Silicon city of India

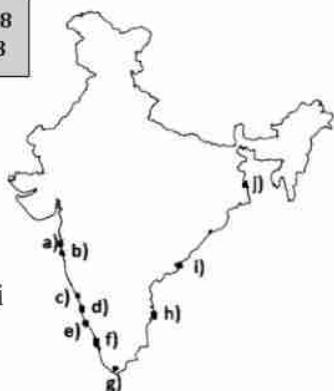
6. a) Java of India orakhpur of Uttara Pradesh
b) Manchester of India/ Cottonopolis of India
c) Serampur of West Bengal
d) Sarrow of Odissa



7. a) TISCO/Jharkhand
b) IISCO/Berhampur
c) Durgapur
d) Rourkela of Odissa
e) Vishakapatnam
f) Salem

8. a) Gate way of India
b) Nhayasheva
c) Marmagoa/Zuari estuary in a state
d) Karwar
e) Gate way of Karnataka
f) Kochi/Cochin
g) Tuticorin
h) The oldest port of India/Artificial harbor of India/ Chennai
i) The natural port of India/Vishakapatnam
j) Tea port of India/A natural harbor/Kolkata

KSEAB QP, MAP-Ques.No.38
b) & c) , March/April 2023



9. a) Sahara and Santa Cruz international airport.
b) Indira Gandhi international airport.
c) Subhas Chandra Bose international airport.
d) Anna or Meenambakkam international airport.
e) Kempegowda international airport.

10. a) The capital city of India
b) Konkan coast
c) Nilgiri
d) Mahanadi



11. a) Ganganagar/Highest temperature recorded place in India
b) Highest rainfall place in the country/Mawsynram
c) Sunderbans
d) Ruyli



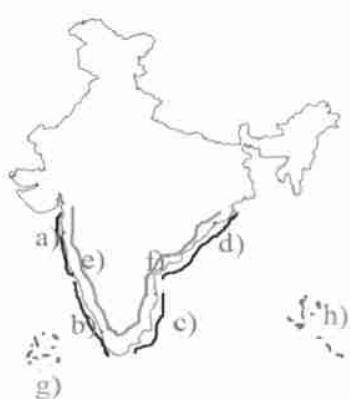
12. a) Highest multi-purpose river valley project of India / Bhakranangal / Govindasagar
b) Tungabhadra/Pampasagara/Lower Krishna
c) Nagarjunasagar
d) Upper Krishna/Basavasagara/Lal Bahadur Shastri Reservoir/
Sardar Sarovar/ Narmada project
e) Shivanasamudra



13. India's major hydro-electric power projects:
a) Kosi/Sarrow of Bihar, Suvarnarekha, Tawa projects of Bihar.
b) Narmada of Gujurat
c) Ramapadasagar, Sileru, Shrisailam projects in Andhra Pradesh
d) Banasagar, Panchyojana, Gandhisagar projects of Madhya Pradesh.
e) Koyna, Vaitarana, Tata hydro-electric power projects of Maharashtra.
f) Kolaja, Rangali, Naraja projects of Odissa.
g) Kakrapara, Kadana, Ukai projects of Gujurat.



14. a) Konkan coast
b) Malbar
c) Coramandal
d) Utkal
e) Western Ghats
f) Eastern Ghats
g) Lakshadveepa
h) Andaman and Nicobar



CCE RF/PF/RR/PR/NSR/NSPR FULL SYLLABUS

A

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಶಾಲಾ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮೌಲ್ಯಸೂಚಿಯ ಮಂಡಳಿ, ಮಲ್ಲೇಶ್ವರಂ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು - 560 003

**KARNATAKA SCHOOL EXAMINATION AND ASSESSMENT BOARD,
MALLESHWARAM, BENGALURU – 560 003**

ಮಾರ್ಚ್ / ಏಪ್ರಿಲ್ 2024 ರ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ - 1

MARCH/APRIL 2024 EXAMINATION - 1

ಮಾದರಿ ಉತ್ತರಗಳು

MODEL ANSWERS

ಸಂಕೇತ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ : 85-E

CODE No. : 85-E

ವಿಷಯ : ಸಮಾಜ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ

Subject : SOCIAL SCIENCE

(ಅಂಗ್ಲ ಮಾಡ್ಯಮ / English Medium)

(ଶାଲା ଅଭ୍ୟଧିକ / ଶାସନି ଅଭ୍ୟଧିକ / ଶାଲା ପୁନରାଵତୀର୍ତ୍ତ ଅଭ୍ୟଧିକ / ଶାସନି ପୁନରାଵତୀର୍ତ୍ତ ଅଭ୍ୟଧିକ / ଏନ୍‌.ସ୍ନୋ.ଆର୍. / ଏନ୍‌.ସ୍ନୋ.ପି.ଆର୍.)

(Regular Fresh / Private Fresh / Regular Repeater / Private Repeater / NSR / NSPR)

ଦିନାଂକ : 27. 03. 2024]

[ଗର୍ଭାଶୀ ଅଂକଗଣ୍ଠା : 80]

Date : 27. 03. 2024]

[Max. Marks : 80]

85-E

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
II. Answer the following questions in a sentence each :	$8 \times 1 = 8$	
9. Why did Wellesley resign from his post and return to England ? <i>Ans. :</i> — Battle thirstiness increased the financial burden on the company — On being criticised	1	
10. What was the immediate cause for the first World War ? <i>Ans. :</i> Assassination of the Austrian Prince Arch Duke Franz Ferdinand	1	
11. Which organ is known as the cabinet of the UNO ? <i>Ans. :</i> The Security Council	1	
12. What is meant by social stratification ? <i>Ans. :</i> Practice of classifying people as upper class and lower class on the basis of income, education, caste, colour, gender, occupation intelligence etc.	1	
13. Why was Child Labour Prohibition and Control Act (1986) enacted ? <i>Ans. :</i> To prohibit appointment of child labourers	1	

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Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
14.	<p>Well irrigation is the most important type of irrigation. Why ?</p> <p><i>Ans. :</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Provides water to large areas of agricultural land — More useful in low rainfall regions — Construction and maintenance is easier, cheaper — Underground source gets renewed. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two) $2 \times \frac{1}{2}$</p>	1
15.	<p>What is Fiscal policy ?</p> <p><i>Ans. :</i></p> <p>Government announces the policy related to its income, expenditure and debt.</p>	1
16.	<p>“Teleshopping has become more popular nowadays.” Why ?</p> <p><i>Ans. :</i></p> <p>Information technology development — getting things delivered to the spot.</p>	1
III.	<p>Answer the following questions in two to four sentences / points each :</p> <p style="text-align: right;">$8 \times 2 = 16$</p>	
17.	<p>How is the government trying to increase literacy in India ?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>How is the Security Council of UNO formed ?</p> <p><i>Ans. :</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Sarva Siksha Abhiyan — National Literacy Mission — Sakshara Bharat — Fundamental Rights — Right to Education <p style="text-align: right;">(Any four) $4 \times \frac{1}{2}$</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	2

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
18.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — 15 members — 5 permanent members — 10 non-permanent members — Elected for a term of two years by the General Assembly — Represent various geographical regions — Each member country has one vote — Permanent members support is essential for every important decision. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any four) $4 \times \frac{1}{2}$</p>	2
	<p>How is paid work different from unpaid work ?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>How can be riots controlled ?</p> <p>Ans. :</p> <p><i>Paid work :</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Work provides wages, salary or material benefits — Ploughing in fields, working in factories, teaching in schools etc. for material benefit. <p><i>Unpaid work :</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Activity without material benefit — Work for mental satisfaction — Painting picture for own satisfaction. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any four) $4 \times \frac{1}{2}$</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	2

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Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
	— Presence of mind of the officials — Police — Security force — Law.	$4 \times \frac{1}{2}$
19.	How was Junagadh merged into Indian Union ? <i>Ans. :</i> — King wanted to merge into Pakistan — People opposed — King fled from the kingdom — Dewan's request to the Indian Government — The army was sent — Establish peace — Junagadh was merged into Indian Union.	2
	(Any four)	$4 \times \frac{1}{2}$
20.	"The Indian military was the base of British administration during the British rule." Justify. <i>Ans. :</i> — Appointed majority of Indians for the military — With the help of the military took India under their control — They protected their supremacy with the help of the military.	2
	(Any two)	2×1
21.	"Indian agriculture is gamble with the monsoons." How ? <i>Ans. :</i> — The South-West monsoon control the agriculture of the Nation — Failure of rainfall leads to drought — Heavy rainfall leads to floods — Destruction to life and property — Monsoons are uncertain and unevenly distributed.	2
	(Any two)	2×1

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
22.	<p>"It has become inevitable in India to take necessary remedies to prevent the deficit in the energy resources."</p> <p>Why ?</p> <p><i>Ans. :</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Exhaustible resources — Conserve conventional resources — Pollution — Importance to hydro-electric power generation — Lack of conventional sources — Use of alternate local energy resources — Educate them to minimal use of energy resources — Producing energy from solid waste. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two) 2×1 2</p>	
23.	<p>"The migration of rural people to cities can be avoided."</p> <p>How ?</p> <p><i>Ans. :</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Providing education training health hygiene facilities — Enhance their knowledge, skill and capability — In addition to agriculture, cattle rearing, fishery, silk industry, poultry should be promoted — Agriculture can become a profitable attractive occupation. — PURA Project. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two) 2×1 2</p>	

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Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
24.	<p>How do the post offices help to save the money ?</p> <p><i>Ans. :</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — National Saving Certificate — Postal Saving bank — Kisan Vikas Patra — Monthly Recurring Deposits — Postal Life Insurance — Pension Payment — Money transfer <p style="text-align: right;">(Any four)</p>	$4 \times \frac{1}{2}$ 2
IV.	<p>Answer the following questions in six sentences / points each :</p> <p>27</p> <p>How do the banks serve the customers ?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Which characteristics should a person possess to become an entrepreneur ?</p> <p><i>Ans. :</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Credit Cards — Personal loans — Home / Vehicle loans — Mutual funds — Business loans — Safe deposit lockers — Debit Cards — Trust Services — Signature Guarantee <p style="text-align: right;">(Any six)</p>	$6 \times \frac{1}{2}$ 3
	OR	

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Creativity — Dynamism — Team building — Problem solving — Risk taking — Commitment — Innovation — Leadership — Achievement motivation — Goal orientation — Decision making. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any six)</p>	$6 \times \frac{1}{2}$ 3
26.	<p>What were the effects of the battle of Buxar on East India Company ?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>How were the revolutionary methods different in the freedom struggle of India ?</p> <p><i>Ans. :</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Diwani rights over Bengal to the East India Company — Shah Alam II gave away all the rights over Bengal to the British for 26 lakhs — Shuja-ud-Daula had to pay war indemnity of Rupees 50 lakhs to company — Company took over the administration of Bengal 	

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Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — British became the real holders of Bengal, Bihar and Odisha — Dual Government — British protect their business interest — Political control <p style="text-align: right;">(Any six)</p>	$6 \times \frac{1}{2}$ 3
	OR	
27.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Dreamt of a totally free India — Believed that British could be thrown out of India by violent means — Established Secret Organisations — Collected money and arms — ‘Anusheelana Samithi’ and Abhinava Bharatha — Used bombs and firearms — Training the people. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any six)</p>	$6 \times \frac{1}{2}$ 3
27.	The role of transportation in economic development is significant. How ?	
	OR	
	In India localization of industries is influenced by many factors. How ?	
	<i>Ans. :</i>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Provides goods and services to the place of requirement — Helps agricultural development — Helps industries 	

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Helps mining — Helps aforestation — Helps fisheries — Helps dairy farming — Connecting markets — Helps rapid economic development — To transport defence forces. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any six)</p>	$6 \times \frac{1}{2}$ 3
OR		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Raw materials — Energy resources — Market — Infrastructure — Transport facility — Availability of labour — Port facility — Land availability — Technology — Government policies — Suitable climate — Capital — Water. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any six)</p>	$6 \times \frac{1}{2}$ 3

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Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
28.	<p>Explain the importance of public finance.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Explain how the pre-harvest and post-harvest technologies brought Green Revolution ?</p> <p><i>Ans. :</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Managed keeping in mind the progress of the Nation — Equally distribute natural wealth, labour, capital investment — Tries to maximize the production — Ensure the equal distribution of the income — Tries people to live comfortably — Nation's financial development — Eradicate poverty unemployment — Regulate financial upheavals — Financial stability. <p style="text-align: center;">(Any six) $6 \times \frac{1}{2}$ 3</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p><i>Pre-harvest Technology :</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Improved technology used in agricultural production — High yielding grains — Chemical fertilizers — Pesticides — Irrigation <p><i>Post-harvest Technology :</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Improved technology used to procure process and market agricultural products — Agri-markets — Ware-houses 	

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
29.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Cold storage — Processed manufacturing a variety of products <p style="text-align: right;">(Any six) $6 \times \frac{1}{2}$</p>	3
30.	<p>“Dewan K. Sheshadri Iyer played an important role in the development of Mysore.” Justify.</p> <p><i>Ans. :</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Knew the problems of the state — Improved the financial position of the state — Started railway lines — Started Civil Service Examinations — Importance to irrigation — Established Maharani’s Girls High School — Special attention for girls and rural education. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any six) $6 \times \frac{1}{2}$</p>	3

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Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
	— President of Congress Session — Common wheel newspaper (Any six)	$6 \times \frac{1}{2}$ 3
31.	"India has a better relationship with Russia from the beginning." Explain. Ans. : — Maintained good relationship — Also had good relationship with Soviet Union of Russia — Good Co-operation in political economic fields — Condemned China's aggression — Supported Tashkent Agreement — 20 years treaty of peace, friendship and co-operation — Support to Bhilai and Bokaro Steel Plants — Support to development of industry and commerce — Supporting Indian claim for permanent seat in UNO. (Any six)	$6 \times \frac{1}{2}$ 3
32.	Why is the problem of unemployment experienced in India ? Ans. : — Overpopulation — Mechanization — Too much of division of labour — Social inequality — Insufficient capital — Illiteracy — Lack of Vocational education. (Any six)	$6 \times \frac{1}{2}$ 3

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
33.	<p>How are the evergreen forests different from desert forests ? <i>Ans. :</i> <i>Evergreen Forest :</i> — More than 250 cm rainfall per annum — Less than 900 m altitude — Found in Western Part of Western Ghats, Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, Manipur, Nagaland, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep. — Always green throughout the year <i>Desert forests :</i> — Less than 50 cm rainfall per annum — Found in Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana, Gujarat — Plants are deep rooted — Consists thorny shrubs — Cactus variety (Xyrophytes)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any six) $6 \times \frac{1}{2}$</p>	3
V.	<p>Answer the following questions in about eight sentences / points each :</p> <p style="text-align: right;">$4 \times 4 = 16$</p> <p>34. Explain Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Explain the impact of British Education in India.</p> <p><i>Ans. :</i></p> <p>— Protests against Rowlatt Act at Amritsar</p>	

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Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Dyer imposed military rule — Banned all demonstrations — Protestors were not aware of this ban — 20,000 protestors assembled against Rowlatt Act — Without any warning attacked the protestors — 379 people died — Thousands injured — Government appointed Hunter Commission for enquiry. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any eight) $8 \times \frac{1}{2}$</p>	4
	<p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Developed Modernity, Secularism, Democratic attitudes, Rationality, Nationalistic ideals — Support to local literature and languages — Unity in thinking — Periodicals started — Critical opinions — Social and religious reformation movements emerged — J. S. Mill, Rousseau, Montesquieu brought fresh thinking — Global freedom struggle influenced Indians — Indians could understand their rich tradition — Created new generation. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any eight) $8 \times \frac{1}{2}$</p>	4

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
35. "The first war of Indian Independence failed." Why ? <i>Ans. :</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">— Did not spread to the whole country— Intended to protect the interests of a few— Not an organised struggle— It erupted due to certain unexpected reasons— Unity among the British forces— Lack of Unity among the Indian Soldiers— No proper direction— Lack of strategy— Lack of effective leadership— Lack of discipline— Many kings loyalty to British— Many kings did not support the struggle— People lost confidence due to arson and looting.	(Any eight) $8 \times \frac{1}{2}$	4
36. "Status of women in India is improving nowadays." Justify. <i>Ans. :</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">— Started Women and Children Development Department— Women's education— Prohibition of Child Marriage— Dowry Prohibition Act— Stree Shakti programme		

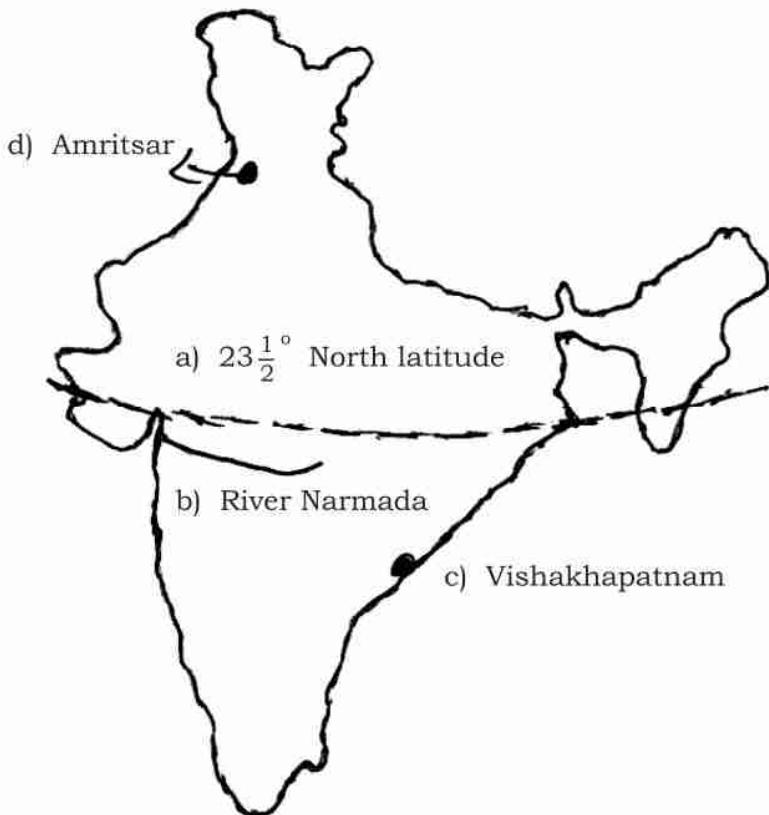
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Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Loan and subsidy — Mahila Mandals — Yuvati Mandals — Stree Shakti organisations — Self help groups — Women Co-operative Societies — Women Commission — Reservation for Women. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any eight)</p>	$8 \times \frac{1}{2}$ 4
37.	<p>“Cyclones are hazardous.” Justify.</p> <p><i>Ans. :</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Very destructive — Life of the people of cyclone hit areas get totally changed — Cause large scale deaths — Inland water bodies become salty — Crops get totally destroyed — Transport links get affected badly — Electricity supply affected — Daily life of the people affected — Suffer from infectious diseases — Leading huge casualties <p style="text-align: right;">(Any eight)</p>	$8 \times \frac{1}{2}$ 4

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
VI.	Draw an outline map of India and mark the following :	
38.	<p>a) $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ North latitude</p> <p>b) River Narmada</p> <p>c) Vishakhapatnam</p> <p>d) Amritsar.</p>	$1 + 4 = 5$

Ans. :

India Map



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Q Nos.	Value Points	Total
	<p><i>Alternative Question for Visually Impaired Candidates only :</i></p> <p>(In lieu of Q. No. 38)</p> <p>Mention the main objectives of the multipurpose river valley projects.</p> <p><i>Ans. :</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Irrigation facility — Production of hydroelectric power — Prevention of floods — Water transportation — Water for domestic use — Preventing soil erosion — Inland water transportation — Fisheries — Enhancing forest wealth — Water for industrial use 	5

CCE RF/PF/RR/PR/NSR/NSPR(A)/666/011 (MA)