

2024-25

ಕಲಿಕಾಸರೆ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ

ವಿಷಯ :

ಸಮಾಜ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ

01 Which?

- .Highest peak of India- Godwin Austin (k2)
- Highest peak of Southern India-anai mudi
- The area receiving less rainfall in India is-Ruyli
- The area receiving the highest rainfall in India is-mawsinram
- The state which has largest forest area is- Madhya Pradesh
- sorrow of Bengal is-river damodara
- Sorrow of Bihar is - river kosi
- Sorrow of orissa is- river Mahanadi
- Manchester of India- Mumbai
- silicon city of India- Bengaluru
- The highest temperature region in India is - Ganganagar
- Gateway of India- Mumbai
- Highest dam in India is- Thehri
- Longest dam in the country is- Hirakud
- The country which implemented economic plan for the first time was- soviet Russia
- The important programme for generation of employment and alleviation of rural poverty in India is – Narega
- Bank of Bank / mother of banks /bankers Bank / Central Bank of India is – RBI
- The article brought into existence a uniform system of Panchayat institutions in India is 73
- Black soil area is called-Deccan trap
- black gold- Coal
- Kage bangaara – Mica
- Liquid gold- petroleum
- Wonder metal- bauxite (aluminium)
- the gateway of India(port)- Mumbai
- tea port of India- Kolkata
- The regional and independent GPS system of India is named as- Navik
- The state which is having least area under forest – Haryana
- Teen Murthy Chowk at- New Delhi

02 WHO?

- Francisco d almeda- Blue Water policy
- Vasco da Gama –new sea route to India
- Lord Wellesley- subsidiary alliance
- Lord Dalhousie--doctrine of lapse
- Robert Clive-dual government
- Lord Curzon -division of Bengal
- Mountbatten- last Viceroy
- Babu Rajendra Prasad-first president of India
- Vallabha Bhai Patel- the Iron man of India
- Ram Mohan Roy-father of Renaissance
- Dadabhai naburoji- drain theory
- Vishweshwarya-father of economic planning
- MS swaminathan-Father of green revolution
- Basappa Shastri-Abhinav kalidasa (kayo Sri Gowri)
- Father of indian foreign policy- Jawaharlal Nehru
- Navratri festival of Mysore was started by- chikka devaraja wadiyar
- Raitvari system-Alexander read
- Father of public administration-Woodrow Wilson
- POSD CORB- Luther Gullik
- Civil service exam-K. Sheshadri Iyer.
- Nava Koti Narayana- chikka devaraja wadiyar

03 Author / paper/ book/

- Samvada KauMudi – Rajaram Mohan Roy
- Satyarth prakasha-Dayanand Saraswati
- Gulamagiri - Jyotiba Phule
- New India and common wheel-Annie Besant
- Kesari and Maratha , Geeta Rahasya- Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- Young India-Gandhi ji
- Mukkanyaka., bahishkrit Bharata-Ambedkar
- Planned economy for India- Sir M Visvesvaraya

4. Places

- The headquarter of UNO- New York
- International court of justice-Hague of Netherland
- Food and agriculture organisation- ROM

- World health organisation/ international labour organisation / world trading organisation- Jineva
- Chipko movement- Uttar Pradesh
- Appiko movement - Uttara Kannada
- Narmada Bachavao Andolan – Gujarat
- Silent Valley Movement – Kerala

Acts and Implemented years

- Untouchability crime Act 1955
- State Reorganization Act 1956
- Prohibition of Dowry Act 1961
- Citizens Rights protection act 1976
- Equal Wages Act 1976
- Child Labour prohibition and control Act 1986
- Tribution of pre-natal general determination test act 1994
- Child marriage prohibition act 2006
- The right to education act 2009
- POCSO act 2012 June 19

5 Important days

- International human rights Day December 10th
- World consumers Day -March 15th

6 Statements

- Truly, the whole mankind is one - Pampa
- Untouchability is a stigma on the stigma on the Hindu society / The development of its villages is the development of India Gandhiji
- back to Vedas/ India should be for Indians - Dayanand Saraswati
- Freedom is the basic necessity of every individual - JyotiBha phule
- All religions are paths towards the truth - atmaram panduranga
- Recruitment is the cornerstone of administrative structure- O Glenn Stahl

7 Agreements

- First Anglo Maratha War - Salbai Agreement
- Second Anglo Maratha War –The Peshwa entered the subsidiary alliance - Treaty of Bessin

- . First Anglo Mysore War – Madras Treaty
- . Second Anglo Mysore War – Treaty of - Mangalore
- Third Anglo Mysore War – Treaty of - Srirangapatna

8 Important Articles/ Acts

- The Practice of untouchability is a punishable Offence - Article -17
- Education is the fundamental Right – Article 21 A
- Employing children below 14 years for work is a cognizable offence – Article 24
- Uniform System of Panchayat Raj institutions 73rd
- Right to Education – 86th
- Establishment of UPSC & KPSC article 315

9 What do they mean?

- Mahal means Taluk
- Disarmament – Reduction or Elimination of certain or all types of armaments for the purpose of ending arms race .
- Recruitment – It is the process of selecting suitable persons for suitable posts
- fiscal policy – Related to income, expenditure and debt of government
- Holocaust - mass massacre of Hitler
- Goebels - Hitler's minister appointed to spread racial hatred.
- Mixed farming along with agriculture cattle rearing, poultry, beekeeping, pig rearing, Aqua culture, silk farming
- Division of labour- work being done by people depending on their interest, taste, abilities, age, expertise, skills and gender
- Green revolution- The drastic increase in food grain production during the period
- Pre- harvesting technology- use of high yielding seeds Irrigation Fertilizers Pesticides
- Post- harvesting technology-
- the improve technology that is used to procure Proces market agriculture and produce
- . Social stratification- practice of classifying people as upper class and lower class on thebasis of income ,education ,caste, gender, occupation ,and intelligence etc

- Prejudice- the opinion of a person formed about another person or community even before he gets to know about them.
- mob- assembly of people around a common interest without any expectation or planning.
- Riots- violent and destructive nature of mob
- Public finance-studies the way the government manage its income expenditure and dabts
- . Budget- the statement of estimated income and expenditure of a year prepared by the government.
- Female foeticide- the foetus found to be a girl parents kill it in the womb.
- golden revolution- the immense progress of the horticulture crops
- Entrepreneurship- it is a process of a action of an entreprenur who under takes to establish is enterprise.
- Teleshopping- the consumer can sit at home and directly by the goods from the trader
- Consumer protection- protection of consumers against exploitation by the producers and traders
- Remote sensing technology- to collect information about distance without physically touching the objects

Convectonal rainfall

- Coffee blossoms- Karnataka
- . Mango showers- Kerala
- Kala Baisakhi- West Bengal
- Andhis. - Uttar Pradesh

Advent of Europeans to India

1. What were the factors that led in the discovery of a new sea route to India? OR how scientific instruments inspired silers to discover new sea route to India ? OR what were the effects of the conquest of the city Constantinople by the turks?

- The fall of Constantinople
- All the trade routes came under the control of turks
- they imposed heavy taxes on the goods.
- The trade became unprofitable
- Spain Portugal and other European countries started to find a new sea route to India
- The scientific invention of compass ,austrolab and gunpowder provided further impetus to this venture

2. What were the reasons / causes for battle of Plassey?

- Misuse of dastaks
- Mending of the fort without permission
- Black room tragedy

3. Mention the outcomes / effects of battle of Plassey?

- Siraj – ud-Daula was dead
- it showed immorality, lack of unity and greedy of Indian businessman
- Mir Jafar became the nawab of Bengal
- The company guide exclusive rights to trade in Bengal
- Mir Jaffar had to pay 17 crores and 70 lakhs to British

THE EXTENSION OF THE BRITISH ROLE

4 What were the conditions under subsidiary alliance ?/ how the subsidiary alliance controle the indian kings ?

- The Kings had to keep the British Army.
- He had to bear expenses.
- Resident stay in his Court.
- The King could not appoint to ther European.
- The King could not enter any agreement.
- English would protect the state.

THE IMPACT OF THE BRITISH RULE IN INDIA

5. Make a list of the effects of British education in India/British education system created a new generation of Indians with progressive attitude how ?

- Develop modernity, secularism democratic attitude
- Develop rationality along with nationalistic ideas
- Periodicals started
- New social and religious reformation movements started
- The Indians could understand and appreciate their rich tradition
- Influence on Indian freedom movement
- Influence on local literature and language
- Created a new generation

6. What were the effects /impact of British land taxes?

- New class of zamindars was created.
- The farmers exploited by zamindars and became landless slowly
- Land became a commodity
- The agriculture sector became commercialized.
- The money lenders became strong

7. Mention the Indian Government Act of 1935.

- How does the Indian Government Act of 1935 become the base of Indian constitution?
- A federal system of government was formed
- Reserve Bank of India were established
- Dyarchy was established at the centre
- Dayarchy was abolished at the provincial level
- The federal court was established

8 Permanent zamindar system made the Indian farmers to" born in debt, lived in debt and died in debt". How?

- Lord Cornwallis implemented in Bengal
- Zamindar became the land owner zamindar pay the agreed land taxes to the company on a set date of every year.
- Zamindar was free to collect any amount of land taxes
- This benefited the zamindar more
- If the zamindar was unable to collect land taxes and pay to the company, he lost his ownership of the land
- Farmers became exploited

Opposition to British rule in Karnataka and wadiyars of Mysore

9 What are the achievements of Chikka devaraja

Wodeyar?/ Chikka devaraja wadiyar was a efficient soldier and administrator. Justify

- He checked the invasion of Shivaji
- He captured Magadi Madhugiri Koratagere.
- He purchased Bangalore
- He had the titles Karnataka Kavi Chakravarthy Navakoti Narayana
- He started Atara Kacheri .
- He started postal system.
- He built a dam. across the river Kaveri.
- Many poets and scholars were lived in his court.
- He constructed Chikka Devaraja and Dodda devaraja canals.

10 What were the achievements of Krishna Raja Wodeyar IV?

- Reforms in gold mines
- Establishment of colleges
- Establishment of hospitals
- Hydroelectric project established at Shivana Samudra.
- He abolished fee in all primary schools.
- Started scholarships
- IISC was started in Bangalore

- Development of irrigation
- New railway lines were laid
- Many small and large scale industries were started
- He constructed KRS dam
- Legislative council was formed

11 Explain the method adopted by Rayanna to fight the British. / How has the name of Sangolli Rayanna remained famous along with the name of Rani Channamma?

- Fought with Rani Chennamma
- The British cunningly captured hi mand
- Hanged him at Nandagadh.
- Looted the treasury and offices.
 - Rayannawasabradesoldier.
- Organizedsecretmeetings.
- FoughtforKittur.
-

SOCIAL and Religious reform movements.

12. What are the preachings of Brahm samaj/ Arya samaj /prarthana samaj/satyashodhak samaj?

- Oppose- idol worship
- Oppose polytheism
- Encourage monotheism
- Encourage widow remarriage.
- Oppose exploitation of women
- Oppose child marriage
- Rejected caste system
- Establish schools and colleges
- Encourage use of Swadeshi goods

The first war of Indian independence

13. 19TH century in Indian history is referred to as the period of indian renaissance “why?

- contact with western civilization
- English education
- Growth of nationalism
- Introduction of Western thoughts
- Indians were enlightened by Western education
- Effort of social reforms

THE FIRST WAR OF INDIAN INDEPENDENCE - 1857

14. List out the economic causes for 1857 revolt/The economics changes of that time were responsible for the 1857 revolt how?

- By the industrial revolution Indian industries suffered heavily
- Craftsman became unemployed
- Textile and wool industries became weak
- People lost their jobs
- Cottage industries suffered a lot
- British imposed heavy tax
- Inam commission took back Inam land
- Farmers felt insulted

15. List out the reasons for failure of first war of Indian independence. / the first war of Indian independence of 1857 failed due to various reasons. justify.

- it did not spread to whole country
- Lack of organisation
- No proper direction
- No proper leadership
- There was lack of strategies
- Lack of discipline
- Lack of support from Indian kings
- People lost their confidence regarding Indian soldier’s activity.

16. What were the features of the declaration of the British queen in 1858? / What were the effects of revolt of 1857?

- Rule of East India company ended
- Queen of England became the queen of India
- Secretary of Indian affairs was appointed
- In1858 queen’s declaration was issued
- The agreements made by the East India company with the kings were accepted
- Not to interfere in religious matters this gives new route to Indian freedom movement.

THE FREEDOM STRUGGLE

17. Mention the role of moderates in the freedom struggle/ what were the demands put forward by moderates to the British?

- Moderates trusted the British administration
- They conducted meetings
- Discussed problems
- They stressed to the government
- Development of industries
- Reduction of military expenses
- Provide good education.
- To study the poverty of India.
- They proposed Drain theory.

18. Explain the role of Bal Gangadhar Tilak in the freedom struggle. / The extremists play an important role in the Indian freedom struggle. How?

- The extremists opposed the partition of Bengal
- They opposed divide and rule policy
- They called for ban of Western goods
- Tilak declared "Swaraj is my birthright and I will get it any cost"
- He started organising people for a freedom movement
- Tilak published Kesari and Maratha papers
- he encouraged people towards nationalism
- he imprisoned for his revolutionary articles
- He wrote Geeta Rahasya in the jail

19. Explain about non-cooperation movement.

- Started by Gandhiji
- Student boy cutted schools and colleges
- Lawyers remains away from the courts
- Returned all the awards
- Opposed the visit of British Prince
- Moment turned violent at chauri chaura
- 22 policeman killed
- Gandhi became unhappy
- Withdraw the moment

20. Give an account of the achievements of Subhash Chandra Bose in the independence struggle.

- Revolutionary fighter
- Popular as Netaji

He rejected ICS and join the freedom struggle

- Organiser the Indians in abroad
- Toured Vienna, Berlin, ROM etc to organised Indians
- Tried to get the help of Hitler
- Founded Congre socialist party
- President of Haripur convention
- Founded forward black
- Founded INA in Japan
- Called for "Delhi chalo"
- He said "give me your blood I will get you independence"
- Boss was died in a plane crash

21. Explain the major achievements of Nehru as the first prime minister of India.

- Architect of industrialisation
- Architect of modern India
- Introduced 5 year plans
- Architect of Indian foreign policy
- Advocated non alignment policy
- Architect of panchasheela principles
- Achieved integration of princely states
- Laid to foundation for mixed economy system
- Secularism and socialism

INDIA AFTER INDEPENDENCE

22. How was the Junagadh join with Indian union?

- Nawab was planning to join Pakistan
- People opposed
- Nawab ran away
- Diwan made request with Indian government
- Army entered Junagadh
- Junagadh joined India in 1949.

23. How was Hyderabad merged with Indian union?

- Hyderabad was ruled by Nizam.
- He decided remain independent.
- Armed struggle of the farmers of Telangana started
- people hated Razakars
- Indian government sent an army
- Defeated Nizam
- Hyderabad joined union of India

24. How was Goa liberated from the Portuguese?

- Fight begin to include of Goa with India
- Portuguese brought army from Africa and Europe
- Tried to suppress moment
- Satyagrahis gathered at Goa
- Began liberation movement
- Indian army entered
- Goa liberated in 1961

WORLD WARS AND INDIA'S ROLE

26. What were the causes for World War I

- Extreme militarization
- Military alliance
- Extreme nationalism
- Imperialist tendencies
- Boundary disputes
- Arms race
- Industrial revolution

27. What were the causes for World War II

- Great depression
- Humiliating Treaty of Versailles
- Rise of dictatorship
- Formation of Axis and alliances
- Failure of league of Nations
- Arms race
- Ideological struggle
- Germany attacked Poland
- Public administration

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

28. Explain the view of POSD CORB in scope of public administration.

- P-planning
- O-organising
- S-Staffing
- D-directing
- Co-coordinating
- R-reporting
- B-budgeting

29. Explain the importance of public administration.

- pillar of the government
- Striving to protect public interest
- Implementation of the law and policies
- Strength and social security
- Assist the legislature as well as executive

30 what are the differences between direct and indirect recruitment?

- Direct recruitment
- It is scientific method
- It is popular method
- Select through competitive exams
- Definite method
- Indirect recruitment
- Internal Recruitment
- It is suitable for government job holders
- Procedure of promotion and giving increment
- Practiced it all over the world

CHALLENGES OF INDIA AND THEIR REMEDIES

31. Communalism is harmful to national integrity how.? / What are the impacts of communalism?

- Creates religious division.
- Creates political rivalry
- Creates mutual distress and threat
- Creates economic antagonism
- Disturb unity and integrity
- Propagates hate philosophy
- Leads to social unrest

- Loss of life and property
- Leads to physical combats
- Intolerance
- Political rivalry

32. What are the negative consequences of the corruption?

- Illegal act
- Anti-social and immoral
- Negative thought of good administration
- Disrupts transparency and accountability
- Political corruption leads to organised crimes
- Bureaucratic loopholes
- Fraud in public service sector
- It adversely affects social, economic, and political system.

33 How to eradicate corruption? / What are the measures taken to be control corruption?

- Lokpal and lokayukta has been established
- CVC (Central Vigilance Commission) also set up.
- Prevention of corruption Act 1988
- Right to information act 2005
- CC camera installed
- Good political leadership
- Sound bureaucracy
- Complaint boxes are kept in government offices
- public cooperation

34. What are the measures undertaken by government to eradicate gender discrimination?

- Women education
- Prohibition of child marriage Act
- Dowry prohibition act
- Women self-help groups
- Mahila mandalas
- Yuvathi mandalas
- Women cooperative
- women commissions
- Reservation in government jobs
- Reservation in local body in Karnataka
- Women and child development department
- Sakhi one stops center started
- Provided 1091 helpline

- Nari Shakti Vandana adhiniyam implemented
- Prohibition of sexual harassment of women
- Indian foreign policy and global challenges

INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY AND GLOBAL CHALLENGES.

35. Which are the basic principles of Indian foreign policy?

- Opposition to colonialism
- Operation to imperialism
- Operation to racial discrimination
- Policy of non-alignment
- Priority for the progress of African and Asian countries
- Support for disarmament
- Support to UNO and world peace

36. Arms race is a way for global destruction in this backdrop mention the result of arm race.

- Fear, instability among the countries
- Increased the possibility of War
- it hinders in achieving world peace
- Financial loss
- Economic instability
- Fear of nuclear bomb

INDIA GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION AND PHYSICAL FEATURES

37. What are the difference between Western Ghats and eastern Ghats

Western Ghats

- Western Ghats are very high
- Continuous
- Anamudi the highest peak

Eastern Ghats

- They are not very high
- Not continuous
- Armaconda is the highest peak

38. What are the difference between West coast plain and East coast plain

West coast plain

- It is in between Arabian sea and Western Ghats

- It is narrow
 - It is not flat
 - Have no Lagoon
 - There are 6 international ports
- East coast plain
- It is in between Bay of Bengal and eastern ghats
 - It is wide
 - It is flat
 - Have some lagoons
 - There are 6 international ports

INDIA - SEASONS

39. What are the factors influenced on climate of India?

- Monsoon winds
- Latitudes
- Height from the sea level
- Distance from the sea
- Direction of the winds
- Mountain range
- Ocean currents

40. Indian agriculture gambling with the monsoon winds how?

- Influence on the Indian economy
- The control the agriculture of India
- Agriculture is the main occupation of Indians
- Failure of monsoon winds leads to drought
- They are heavy there are floods
- It causes destruction to life and property

INDIAN SOILS

41. Mention the reasons for soil erosion. / What are the reasons for soil erosion? / Mention the causes for soil erosion.

- Deforestation
- Overgrazing
- Unscientific method of cultivation
- Over irrigation
- Manufacture of bricks and others

42. What are the effects of soil erosion?

- Leads to accumulation of silt causes flood

- Changing direction of rivers course.
- The storage capacity of The reservoirs gets reduced
- Volume of water percolating down get reduced
- Natural springs dry up
- Agriculture productivity is reduced

43. What are the measures taken to be control the soil erosion? / List out the methods of soil conservation.

- Counter ploughing
- Construction of bunds
- Development of terraced agricultural fields
- Prevention of deforestation
- Encouragement of afforestation
- Control of livestock grazing
- Planned use of water
- Construction of check dams

INDIAN FOREST

44. List out the reasons for destruction of forest.

- Expansion of agriculture
- Animal – grazing
- Construction of roads and railway routes.
- Irrigation projects
- Forest fires
- Mining

45. Mention the methods of conservation of forests.

- Cutting down dried up and abrasing trees
- Protecting the forest against diseases
- Planting saplings
- Sowing seeds
- Guarding against illegal cutting of trees
- Avoiding grazing of domestic animals
- Motivating people to plant saplings
- Creating awareness
- Implementing the social forestry projects

46. Mention the importance of forest.

- Pure air food and fodder is provided
- It brings good rainfall

- It controls soil erosion
- It is the shelter house for animals and birds
- Medicinal plants are found
- Attracts tourists
- Provides employment opportunities
- Controls ecological balance

India land use and agriculture

47. What are the importance of agriculture? /

- Mention the role of agriculture in the economic development of India. /
- Agriculture supports tertiary sector occupations how?
- Agriculture supplies the food grains
- it is a life subsistence occupation
- Provides more employment opportunities
- It provides raw materials to the industries
- Agriculture indirectly nurtures many industries
- It support many tertiary occupations

INDIAN TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

48. Mention the importance of transportation./
What are the important of transportation?

- Connect villages and town
- Develop villages
- Develop agriculture
- Promote economic development
- Promote industries.
- Increase the trade
- Supply essential commodities required
- Provide the moment of goods
- Providing employment opportunities.
- It is lifeline of the nation.

INDIAN INDUSTRIES

49. What are the factors influence on the location of industries? / Mention the factors influence on the location of paper/ sugar/cotton textile industries.

- Availability of raw material
- Energy resources
- Market
- Transport facility

- Availability of labour
- Port facility
- Availability of land at low cost
- Technology
- Government policies

NATURAL DISASTERS

50. What are the effects of cyclones/floods/earthquake/landslide?

- Very destructive
- Causes large scale of death
- Destroy crops.
- Damage transport links
- Affected electricity supply
- Affected daily life
- Leads to infectious diseases
- Leading huge casualties

51. What are the measures to be taken in the case of natural disaster?

- Distribution of food
- Drinking water
- Distribution of medicine
- Temporary shelter facilities
- Necessary basic amenities
- Essential services to be provided

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

53. Explain Gandhi's concept of 'Gram Swarajya' in the light of decentralization.

- To develop self reliant, self sufficient and prosperity.
- To stop all kinds of exploitation.
- To uphold human dignity and independence.
- All round development of rural sector.
- To provide social security.
- To develop Agriculture.

54 State the importance of rural development Basic facilities.

- Alleviation of poverty
- Unemployment Increase in labor capacity
- Making agriculture profitable

- Avoiding migration
- Providing infrastructure Cottage industry
Fostering Sustainable employment
- Urban facilities Extension to rural people

PUBLIC FINANCE AND BUDGET

55. State the importance of public finance
Equitable distribution of income

- maximum production,
- increase in capital investment,
- control of economic fluctuations,
- efforts to eliminate poverty,
- efforts to eliminate unemployment
- development of all sectors.

56. State the sources of non-tax revenue of the
Central Government.

- The net profit earned by the RBI.
- The net profit generated by the Indian
Railways.
- The revenue generated by the Department of
Postal and Tele communications.
- The revenue generated by the public sector
Industries.
- The revenue generated by coins and mints.
- Various types of fees and penalties.

BANK TRANSACTIONS

57. What are the functions of the bank/ State
the services rendered by the bank/ list the
characteristics of the bank/ State the advantages
of opening a bank account /write the benefit of
the bank /State the importance of the bank
/State the uses of the bank

- Accepting deposits from public.
- Collecting money by cheques, drafts, bills.
- Lending money.
- Transferring money.
- Discounting of bills.
- Hiring safe deposit lockers.
- Conducting Foreign exchange service.
- Keeping valuables in safe custody.
- Issuing letters of credit and guarantee.

- Conducting government transaction(State &
Central).

58. write the procedure for opening a bank
account

- Selection of type of a account.
- Approaching the Bank to opening account.
- Fill up the Bank Proposal form.
- Full filling reference.
- Submitting account opening form.
- Verification of application.
- Initial deposit.

CONSUMER EDUCATION AND PROTECTION

59. State the objectives of the Consumer
Protection.

- Safety and quality.
- Avoiding production and sale of dangerous
goods.
- Prevention of trade mal practices.
- Supervision on quality, weights, measures and
prices.
- Compensating the consumers.
- Consumer education.

60. What are the rights given to consumers by the
Consumer Protection Act?

- Right to information
- Right to choice
- Right to be heard
- Right to seek to readdress
- Right to consumer education.
- Right to stop exploitation.
- Enhance the quality of their life.

61. what are the elements to be contained in a
complaint to the consumer court

Complaint should be handwritten or fingerprinted
Full address of the complainant

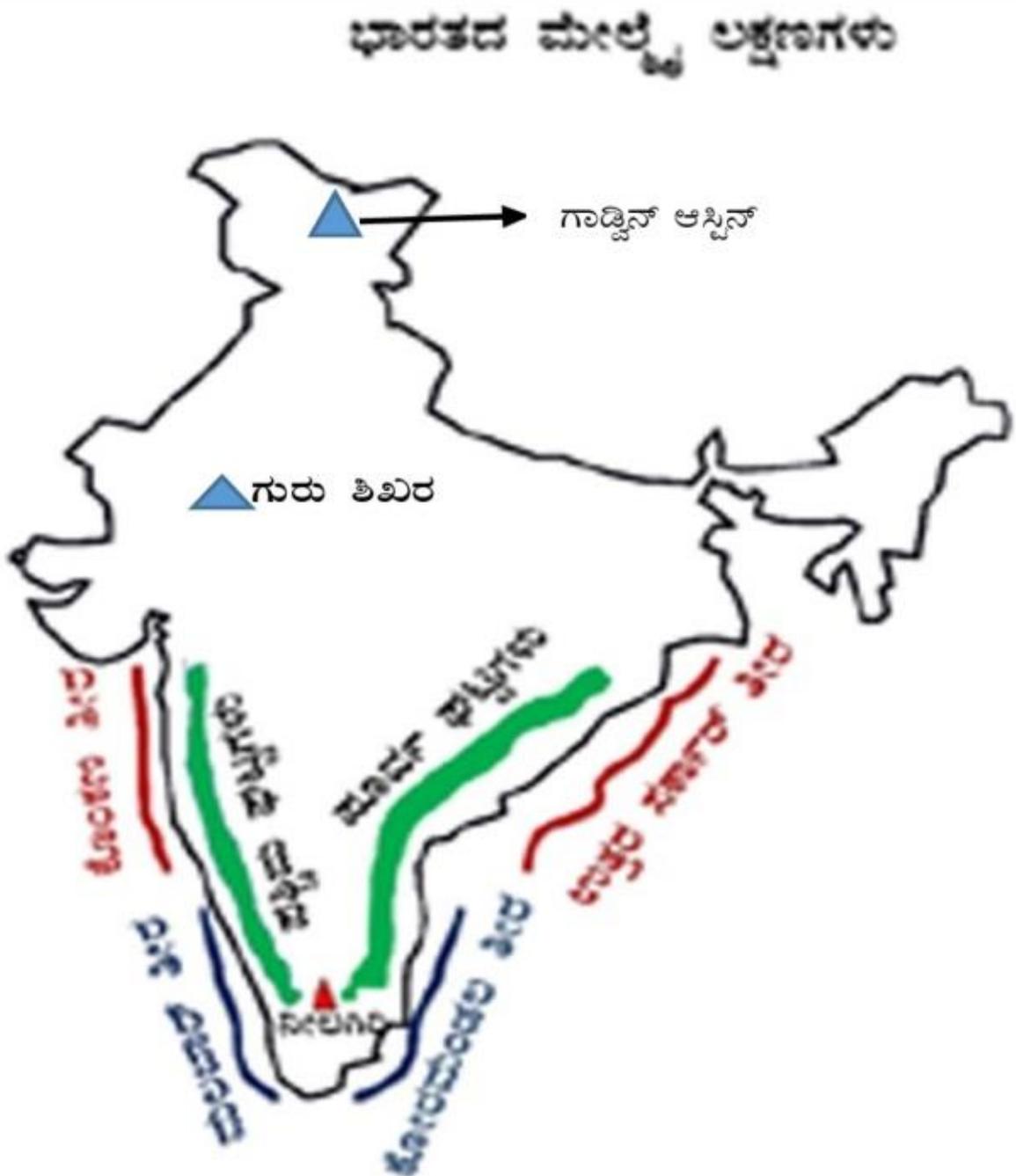
- Name of supplier
- Item Receipt
- Price of the item
- There is no registration fee
- They can argue themselves without a lawyer

62 . State the contributions of Narayana Guru's Dharma Paripalana Yogam Sangathan

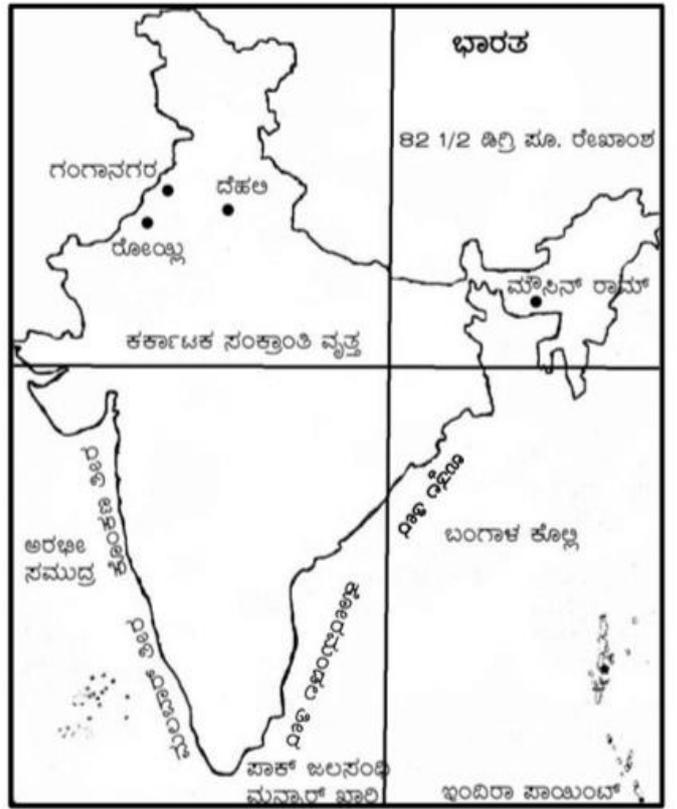
- A life of human dignity
- There is only one God for mankind
- Education is the way to achieve
- Shiva temple entry from Vaikam movement.
- Satyagraha for entry of untouchables into Guruvayur Temple .
- Alternative temple for denied entry into temples .

64. What are the solutions to the problem of unemployment,/ state the steps taken by the government to solve the problem of unemployment

- Population control
- Encouragement of cottage industry
- Vocational education
- Development of agricultural sector
- Industrial development
- Educational reform
- Five year plan
- Employment guarantee scheme



ಭಾರತದ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಬಂದರುಗಳು



ಭಾರತದ ನದಿಗಳಾದ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳು



ಭಾರತದ ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ವಿಮಾನ ನಿಲ್ದಾಣಗಳು

