

SOCIAL SCIENCE

(REVISED)

10

TENTH STANDARD

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HISTORY

UNIT – I ADVENT OF EUROPEANS TO INDIA

I. Complete the following blanks with suitable answers:

1. In 1453, the Ottoman Turks occupiedcity.
(Constantinople)
2. The sea route between India and Europe was discovered by-----
(Vascodagama)
3. The capital of French in India was-----
(Puducheri or Pondichery)
4. In 1757, Robert Clive declared ... war over Sirajud-aula.(Plassey)
5. The Dewani rights over Bengal were handed over to British by----
(Sha Alam-II)
6. The dual government policy was implemented by
in Bengal.(Robert clive)

II. Answer the following questions in one sentence each.

1. Mention the Indian spices which had great demand in Europe.
 - Pepper, Cardamom, Ginger and many other spices
2. Which city is known as Gate of European Trade?
 - Constantinople is known as Gate of European Trade.
3. Who had gained monopoly over the trade in Asian countries?
 - Arab merchants had gained monopoly over the trade in Asian countries
4. Who had gained monopoly over trade in Europe?
 - Italian traders had gained monopoly over trade in Europe.
5. Through which city Asian and Europe trade was taking place?
 - Asian and Europe trade was taking place through the city of Constantinople.

6. When did the Ottoman Turks capture the city of Constantinople?
 - In 1453 the Ottoman Turks captured the city of Constantinople.
7. Who captured the city of Constantinople?
 - The Ottoman Turks captured the city of Constantinople.
8. The merchants felt that the trade was not profitable. Why?
 - The Turks started levying too many taxes on the goods passing through Constantinople routes.
9. How Spain and Portugal were attempting to break the monopoly of Italian traders?
 - Spain and Portugal were attempting to break the monopoly of Italian traders by encouraging courageous sailors to find a sea route to India.
10. Mention the inventions which helped to find out new sea route to India.
 - The invention of Compass, Astrolabes, and Gunpowder helped to find out new sea route to India.
11. Who discovered a new sea route to India?
 - Vasco da Gama discovered a new sea route to India.
12. Who was Vasco da Gama?
 - Vasco da Gama was the Portuguese sailor.
13. How did Vasco da Gama come to India?
 - Vasco da Gama left Lisbon and reached Kappadu near Calicut on the west coast of India in 1498.
14. When did Vasco da Gama discover a new sea route to India?
 - Vasco da Gama discovered a new sea route to India in 1498.

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

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

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

- Portuguese, many Dutch, French and English

17. Who were the first to arrive at India for the trade and were also the last to leave India on the sea route?

- Portuguese were the first to arrive at India for the trade and were also the last to leave India on the sea route.

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

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

19. Who implemented 'Blue Water Policy'?

- Francisco de Almeida implemented 'Blue Water Policy.'

20. Why did Francisco de Almeida implement 'Blue Water Policy'?

- He implemented 'Blue Water Policy' in order to establish the supremacy over the Sea instead of supremacy over lands.

21. Who came after Francisco de Almeida?

- Alfonso de Albuquerque came after Almeida.

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

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

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

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

24. Which was the administrative centre of Portuguese administration in India?

- Goa was the administrative centre of Portuguese administration in India.

25. Why did the power of Portuguese decline in India?

- The power of Portuguese declined in India due to the arrival of English and French in India.

26. When was Dutch East India Company started?

- Dutch East India Company was started in 1602.

27. Why was Dutch East India Company started?

- Dutch East India Company was started with the aim of doing business with eastern countries and entered countries like India, Java, Sumatra, Indonesia and spices rich islands.

28. How did the Dutch break the monopoly of Portuguese in India?

- They established warehouses in Surat, Broach, Kambe, Kochin, Nagapatanam, Masulipatanam and Chinsor and other places in India. With this they broke the monopoly of Portuguese in India.

29. Why did the Dutch limit themselves to Spice rich Islands?

- They were unable to face competition from English and French.

30. Who issued a royal charter authorizing East India Company to trade with Eastern Countries for fifteen years?

- Queen Elizabeth issued a royal charter authorizing East India Company to trade with Eastern Countries for fifteen years.

31. Who issued a royal permission to English to establish their first warehouse of factory at Surat?

- The Mughal Emperor Jahangir issued a royal permission to English to establish their first warehouse of factory at Surat.

32. Who was Sir Thomas Roe ?

- Sir Thomas Roe was The royal ambassador from the court of James I.

33. Name the the royal ambassador from the court of James I who visited the court of Jahangir?

- The the royal ambassador from the court of James I who visited the court of Jahangir was Sir Thomas Roe.

34. How did the English establish a strong fort named St. George Fort?

- English took Madaras from the King of Chandragiri and established a strong fort named St. George Fort.

35. Who gave Bombay as an annual rent of ten pounds a year to East India Company?

- Charles II, the Prince of England, gave Bombay as an annual rent of ten pounds a year to East India Company .

36. Name the Presidencies of the British.

- Bombay, Madras and Calcutta

37. When was French East India Company started?

- French East India Company was started in 1664.

38. Which is the first factory of the French?

- Surat

39. Name the factories of French.

- Machalipatanam, Chandranagara, Mahe, Karaikallu, Cossimbazar, Balasur.

40. Who was Dupleix?

- Dupleix was the French Governor General

41. Why did the Portuguese and Dutch withdraw from India by 18th century?

- The Portuguese and Dutch withdrawn from India because they were unable to withstand the competition from French and English by 18th century

42. By which treaty the first carnatic war came to an end?

- The first carnatic war came to an end by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.

43. By which treaty the second carnatic war came to an end?

- The second carnatic war came to an end Treaty of Pondicherry.

44. By which treaty the third carnatic war came to an end?

- The third carnatic war came to an end Treaty of Paris.

45. When was Battle of Plassey fought?

- The Battle of Plassey was fought in 1757.

46. Between whom the battle of Plassey took place?

- The Plassey Battle took place between the young Nawab Siraj-ud-Daula and the British.

47. When was the Battle of Buxar fought?

- The Battle of Buxar was fought in 1764.

48. Who brought in Dual-government' concept?

- Robert Clive brought in 'Dual-government' concept.

49. Make a list of the Europeans who arrived at India to do business.

- Portuguese
- Dutch
- English
- French

III. Answer the following questions.

1. How did trade take place between India and Europe during middle ages?

- There were trade and commerce relationship between India and Europe since ancient times.
- There was great demand for Indian spices like Pepper, Cardamom, Ginger and many other spices in Europe.
- The trade relationship continued between India, Europe and other Asian countries even during middle ages.

2. Discuss the reasons that resulted in the discovery of new sea route to India.

- The trade and commerce between Asian and Europe was taking place through the city of Constantinople.
- In 1453, the Ottoman Turks captured the city of Constantinople.
- As a result, all the trade routes connecting the city of Constantinople came under the control of Turks.
- The Turks started levying too many taxes on the goods passing through these routes.
- The invention of Compass, Astrolabes, and Gunpowder.

3. Explain the effects of the fall of Constantinople.

- In 1453, the Ottoman Turks captured the city of Constantinople.
- As a result, all the trade routes connecting the city of Constantinople came under the control of Turks.
- The Turks started levying too many taxes on the goods passing through these routes.
- 4. Explain the achievements of Francisco de Almeida.
- After Vasco da Gama, Francisco de Almeida arrived in India as the Viceroy of Portuguese.
- He implemented 'Blue Water Policy' in order to establish the supremacy over the Sea instead of supremacy over lands.

5. Explain the achievements of Alfonso de Albuquerque.

- Alfonso de Albuquerque, who came after Almeida, is considered as the real founder of Portuguese Empire in India.
- He waged a battle against the Sultan of Bijapur in CE 1510 and won Goa.

6. Where did the Dutch establish their warehouses?

- The Dutch established warehouses in Surat, Broach, Kambe, Kochin, Nagapatanam, Masulipatanam and Chinsor and other places in India.

7. Explain the reasons for First Carnatic War.

- On the request of Dupleix, La Bourdonnais, a French military leader from Mauritius invaded Madras and captured it.
- This forced the helpless British to request the help of Anwaruddin, the Nawab of Carnatic for support.
- The army sent by Anwaruddin failed to defeat the French at Madras.
- Finally, La Bourdonnais took money from the English and returned Madras and went back to Mauritius.

8. Explain the reasons for second Carnatic War.

- Robert Clive of East India Company attacked Arcot, the capital city of Carnatic and defeated Chandsaheb.
- Chandsaheb was imprisoned and later killed in this war.
- In the place of Chandsaheb, the English named Mahammad Ali, the son of Anwaruddin, as the Nawab of Carnatic.

9. Explain the reasons for third Carnatic War.

- Comte de Lally of French attempted to besiege Wandiwash
- In this decisive battle Sir Eyre Coote of the English army defeated the French and imprisoned Bussi.
- Lally escaped and hid in Pondicherry.
- Finally, Eyre Coote attacked Pondicherry and Lally had to surrender unconditionally

10. Explain the effects of third Carnatic War.

- French had to lose all their bases in India due to Carnatic wars.
- In spite of this, as per the 'Treaty of Paris' in 1763, Pondicherry was returned to French.
- With these developments, French lost their importance in India.
- Like this, English by defeating all their rivals, started consolidating their power over the Southern India.

11. Explain the reasons for the Battle of Plassey.

- Misuse of Dastakaths.
- Mending of the fort without permission.
- Black Room Tragedy.

12. Explain Black Room Tragedy.

- Siraj-ud-Daula conquered the Fort William easily and imprisoned some of the British.
- He imprisoned 146 Englishmen in a small room in the fort, of which 123 died.
- This is called as the Black Room Tragedy.

13. What were the outcome of the battle of Plassey?

- This war brought out the immorality, lack of unity among the Indians and the greed of Indian businessmen.
- Mir Jaffar became the Nawab of Bengal.
- The company gained exclusive rights to do business in Bengal.
- Mir Jaffar had to pay rupees seventeen crore and seventy lakhs to as a relief to Sirja-ud-Dulah's attack on the Fort William.

14. Explain the reasons for the battle of Buxar.

- Mir Qasim In the beginning he remained loyal to the company.
- He paid two lakh pounds to the company and gave away few places to it.
- Shortly, he declared himself as an independent King.
- After verifying the misuse of Dastakaths, he declared that the business is duty free in Bengal.

- As a result, the Indians competed against British in all spheres of business.
- As a result, the British trade suffered considerably.
- This was enough for the British to oppose the Nawab.
- They brought in Mir Jaffar again and dethroned Mir Qasim.
- As Mir Qasim knew about the cunningness of the British, he went for an organized war against them.

15. Explain the outcome or results of The battle of Buxar.

- Sha Alam-II accorded the Dewani rights over Bengal to the British.
- Sha Alam-II gave away all the rights over Bengal to the British for an annual fee of rupees 26 lakhs.
- The Nawab of Awadh had to give away a fine of rupees 50 lakh for waging a war against the company.
- With the death of Mir Jaffar, the company paid pension to his son and took over the entire administration of Bengal.

16. Explain the concept of Dual government.

- Robert Clive brought in 'Dual-government' concept
- As per this concept, the British had the right to collect land taxes
- whereas the Nawab had power over administrative issues like justice and others.

UNIT II

THE EXTENSION OF THE BRITISH RULE

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable answers:

1. At the end of First Anglo-Maratha war,agreement was entered between Marathas and British.(Salabai)
2. The Subsidiary Alliance system was implemented by-----
(Lord Wellesley)
3. The Doctrine of Lapse policy was implemented in the year-----
(1848)
4. The Doctrine of Lapse policy was implemented by
(Dalhousie)

II. Answer the following questions in one sentence each:

1. Mention the cunning policies of The British.
 - Subsidiary Alliance and Doctrine of Lapse.
2. Who gave Kora and Alahabad to Marathas?
 - Sha Aalam II gave Kora and Alahabad to Marathas
3. Which incident was a major setback to Marathas?
 - The death of Maratha strong man Madhav Rao Peshwa was a major setback to Marathas.
4. Who murdered Narayanrao?
 - Narayanrao was murdered by his uncle Raghobha (Ragunatha Rao).
5. By which agreement First Anglo-Maratha War ended?
 - First Anglo-Maratha War ended by the treaty of 'Salbai Agreement'.
6. Who was named as Peshwa after the First Anglo-Maratha War?
 - Madhav Rao II was named as the Peshwa after First Anglo-Maratha War
7. Who introduced the Subsidiary Alliance?
 - Lord Wellesley introduced the Subsidiary Alliance

8. What were the three policies followed by Lord Wellesley?
 - Subsidiary Alliance
 - Waging war against new states
 - administering the states directly that were under the control of the British.
9. When was Subsidiary Alliance implemented?
 - The Subsidiary Alliance was implemented in CE 1798.
10. What is Subsidiary Alliance?
 - This was basically a Military Protection agreement between the East India Company and the Indian State.
11. Which state was the first state to enter Subsidiary Alliance?
 - The Hyderabad State was the first state to enter Subsidiary Alliance
12. Mention the states which entered Subsidiary Alliance?
 - Hyderabad, Mysore, Awadh, Tanjavore, Maratha, Poona, Birar, Gwalior.
13. What was the main reason for Second Anglo-Maratha War?
 - The differences among the Maratha Chieftains was the reason for this war.
14. By which agreement second Anglo-Maratha War ended?
 - The second Anglo-Maratha War ended by the treaty Treaty of Bassein.
5. Between whom Lahore Agreement was signed?
 - Lahore Agreement was signed between the British and Sikhs.
16. Who merged the state of Punjab with the British Empire?
 - Lord Dalhousie merged the state of Punjab with the British Empire.

17. Who adopted Doctrine of Lapse policy?

- Dalhousie adopted Doctrine of Lapse policy.

18. Which were the states that came under the Doctrine of Lapse policy?

- Satara, Nagpur, Sambalpur, Udaipur, Jhansi, Jaipur

III. Answer the following questions:

1. Explain the reasons for the First Anglo-Maratha War.

- Narayanrao he was murdered by his uncle Raghobha (Ragunatha Rao).
- This resulted in the infighting for the Peshwa post.
- The Maratha federation brought MadhavRao II son of Narayana Rao to the post of Peshwa.
- Upset with this development, Raghobha approached the British for support.

2. Explain the conditions of Subsidiary Alliance.

- The Indian King had to keep the British Army in his kingdom.
- The concerned state had to bear the expenses of the army and the wages of soldiers, and also had to give certain revenue lands as well.
- The King has to have a British Resident in his Court.
- The King could not appoint any other European without the permission of the British.
- In order to enter any agreement or pact with any Indian Government, the permission of the Governor General was mandatory.
- In return of all these services, the Company would offer protection to the state from any internal or external aggression.

3. Explain the reasons for Second Anglo-Maratha War.

- An enmity broke out between Yeshwanth Rao of Holkar family and Daulth Rao of Sindhia family along with Peshwa Balaji Rao II.
- the army of Holkar defeated the army of Scindia and the Peshwa.

- The Peshwa appealed for help from the British.
4. Explain the reasons for Third Anglo-Maratha War.
 - The Maratha families tried their best to protect their independence and honour.
 - Even the Peshwa attempted to free himself from the clutches of the Company.
 - The Peshwa attacked the British Residency in Poona and burnt it down.
 5. Explain the effects of Third Anglo-Maratha War.
 - The British abolished the Peshwa post and granted a pension to BajiRao II.
 - They installed Pratapa simha, the descendant of Shivaji as the ruler of Satara, a miniscule state, and named him as the traditional leader of Marathas and suppressed the Maratha resistance.
 6. What is Doctrine of Lapse?
 - According to this policy, “If any Indian ruler dies without children, their adopted children had no legal right over the throne” and such state gets merged with the British Empire.
 7. How did the Doctrine of Lapse support the expansion of British Empire in India?
 - Dalhousie adopted Doctrine of Lapse policy whereby the adopted children of Indian Kings were refused of their right to throne.
 - According to this policy, “If any Indian ruler dies without children, their adopted children had no legal right over the throne”.
 - And such state gets merged with the British Empire.
 - Princely states like Satara, Nagpur, Sambalpur, Udaipur, Jhansi, Jaipur came under this policy.

UNIT III

THE IMPACT OF BRITISH RULE IN INDIA

I. Fill in the following blanks with suitable answers:

1. The post of Superintendent of Police was created by
(Lord Cornwallis)
2. The Permanent Zamindari system was implemented in Bengal and Bihar provinces in CE.(1793)
3. The Land tax system was implemented by Alexander Reed is(Ryotwari System)
4. The British Officer who supported the Modern Education in India is (Warren Hastings)
5. The Regulating Act was implemented in the year.....(1773)

II. Answer the following questions in one sentence each:

1. Who introduced the administration of civil services?
 - Lord Cornwallis introduced the administration of civil services.
2. What is the aim of regulating act?
 - The aim of regulating act is to enforce control.
3. Who opened Fort William College in Calcutta?
 - Lord Cornwallis opened Fort William College in Calcutta
4. Why did Lord Cornwallis open Fort William College in Calcutta?
 - Lord Cornwallis opened Fort William College in Calcutta for the benefit of people aspiring to join Civil Services.
5. Who argued “All the natives of Hindustan are completely corrupt”?
 - Lord Cornwallis argued “All the natives of Hindustan are completely corrupt”
6. What is Diwani Right?
 - Diwani Right is the authority to collect land taxes to the British.

7. What is 'A Dewani Aadalat' and 'A Fouzadaari Aadalat'?

- A Dewani Aadalat' is a civil court and 'A Fouzadaari Aadalat' is a criminal court.

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

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

9. What is the main duty of Kotwal?

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

10. What is Permanent Zamindari System?

- Lord Cornwallis implemented a new land tax policy in Bengal and Bihar regions in order to generate steady revenue per annum. This is called Permanent Zamindari System.

11. "The Indian farmers were born in debt, lived in debt and died in debt due to the land tax policies of the British".Who gave this statement?

- "The Indian farmers were born in debt, lived in debt and died in debt due to the land tax policies of the British"- This statement is given by Charles Metcalf.

12. What is Mahal?

- Mahal means taluk.

13. Who implemented Mahalwari System?

- R.M. Bird and James Thomson implemented Mahalwari system.

14. Who and where the Ryotwari System was first implemented?

- The Ryotwari System was first implemented in Baramahal region by Alexander Reed.

15. Who implemented Ryotwari System in Madras and Mysore region ?

- Thomas Monroe implemented Ryotwari System in Madras and Mysore region

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

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

17. Who started Calcutta Madarasa?

- Warren Hastings started Calcutta Madarasa.

18. Who started Sanskrit College in Banaras?

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

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

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

20. Who was Macaulay?

- Macaulay was the member of Governor General's Executive Committee.

21. Who was appointed as the Chairperson of the Committee on Education?

- Macaulay was appointed as the Chairperson of the Committee on Education.

22. Who established Universities in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras?

- The Governor General Lord Dalhousie established Universities in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

23. When was Regulating Act implemented?

- Regulating Act was implemented in 1773.

24. Who criticized the corruption in the East India Company?

- Edmond Burk criticized the corruption in the East India Company.

25. Which policy aimed at the “creation of a new class of Indians who are Indian by body but British in intelligence, opinion and taste?

- Macaulay policy aimed at the “creation of a new class of Indians who are Indian by body but British in intelligence, opinion and taste.

26. According to which act ‘Supreme Court of Judicature’ was established in Calcutta?

- According to Regulating act ‘Supreme Court of Judicature’ was established in Calcutta.

27. Which act declared that “the Indians have attained their paramount power in the name of the British Empire only, but not on their own”?

- Pitts India Act 1784 CE declared that “the Indians have attained their paramount power in the name of the British Empire only, but not on their own”.

28. Which act officially allowed The Churches to enter India?

- The Charter Act of 1813 allowed the Churches to enter India.

29. By which act The Governor General of Bengal was named as the Governor General of India?

- According to Charter Act 1833 CE The Governor General of Bengal was named as the Governor General of India.

30. According to which act The post of Governor General was changed into ‘Viceroy’?

- According to Indian Government Act of 1858 The post of Governor General was changed into ‘Viceroy’

31. Who became the first Viceroy of India?

- Lord Canning became the first Viceroy of India.

32. What is the other name of Indian Councils Act of 1909?

- The other name of Indian Councils Act of 1909 is 'Minto-Marley Reformation Act'.

33. Which Act created 'Separate Electorate College'?

- Indian Councils Act of 1909 created 'Separate Electorate College'.

34. Which Act was used to Divide and Rule India?

- Indian Councils Act of 1909 was used to Divide and Rule India.

35. Which act is also called as 'Montague-Chelmsford Reformative Act'?

- Indian Councils Act of 1919 is also called as 'Montague-Chelmsford Reformative Act'.

36. Which act acted as the base for the formation of Indian Constitution?

- Indian Government Act of 1935 acted as the base for the formation of Indian Constitution.

37. Which act established Reserve Bank of India?

- Indian Government Act of 1935 established Reserve Bank of India.

III. Answer the following questions:

1. What are the important features of India Government Act 1935?

- A federal system of Indian Principalities, British governed regions and dominion states was formed.
- Reserve Bank of India was established.
- Diarchy was established at the centre.
- Diarchy was canceled at the regional level and autonomy was granted.
- The Federal Court was established.

2. How did the India Government Act of 1935 become the base of Indian Constitution?

- This act acted as the base for the formation of Indian Constitution.
- Most the provisions in the Indian Constitution are based on this act.
- This act allowed the formation of fully responsible government by Indians.
- This act was applicable both to the Indian principalities and also to the British India regions.

3. What are the important features of 1919 act?

- Act formulated Bi-Cameral legislative body. Lower House and Upper House were formed.
- Diarchy was allowed at regional governments.
- Separate Electoral College' was extended for Muslims, Sikhs,Anglo-Indians and Europeans.

4. What were the main aspects of Ryotwari system?

- The Ryotwari System was first implemented in Baramahal region by Alexander Reed
- This system was later implemented in Madras and Mysore region by Thomas Monroe
- Under this system, both the farmer and the company were directly linked.
- The tiller of the land was recognized as the owner of the land.
- The owner had to pay fifty percent of produce as land tax to the company government.
- The land tax had thirty years tenure. The tax could be reviewed after this tenure.

5. What were the effects of British Land taxes?

- A new class of Zamindars who exploited the farmers was created.
- The farmers who were subjected to the exploitation of the Zamindars, became landless slowly.
- Land became a commodity. Loans could be raised by mortgaging the lands.

- Many Zamindars also had to mortgage their lands in order to pay the land taxes.
- The Agriculture sector became commercialized and had to grow raw materials needed by industries back in England.
- The money lenders became strong.

6. Make a list of the effects of Modern Education in India.

- Indians could 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.
- These scrutinized the policies and working of the government which in turn enabled the Indians to have critical opinions on various issues.
- New social and religious reformation movements emerged.
- The thoughts of thinkers like J.S. Mill, Rousseau and Montesquieu brought fresh thinking in the mind of educated youth of India.
- The freedom struggles that were taking place across the globe influenced the Indians also.
- Indians could understand and appreciate their rich tradition.

7. What were the restrictions imposed in Regulating Act?

- The Bengal Presidency gained control over the other two presidencies
- The Governor of Bengal became the Governor General of all the three presidencies.
- The Governor General was authorized to direct, exercise control and to supervise over the other two presidencies.
- The Bombay and Madras presidencies could not declare war on anyone or enter into peace agreements without prior approval of the Governor General of Bengal Presidency and the Board of Directors of the Company.
- The Bombay and Madras governments had to report all their administrative decisions to the Governor General of Bombay and the Board of Directors of the Company

- Four councilors were appointed to the Executive Committee of the Governor General for a term of five years.

8. Explain the Permanent Zamindar System.

- Lord Cornwallis implemented a new land tax policy in Bengal and Bihar regions in order to generate steady revenue per annum
- Under this system, Zamindar became the land owner.
- The Zamindar was expected to pay the agreed land taxes to the company on a set date every year.
- He was free to collect any amount of land taxes from the farmers and could retain the excess money collected.
- This benefited the Zamindar more.
- If the Zamindar was unable to collect land taxes due to floods and famine and pay the Company, the ownership of the lands was taken away by the Company.
- Both the Zamindar and the Company were benefitted by this system, but the farmers were the grave sufferers.
- This system created a new social group that aided the British.
- The farmers, the farming labourers suffered due to irregular working opportunities in the farming lands.
- They were exploited and had to lead a life of insecurity.

9. Explain the Mahalwari System.

- The Company government entered an agreement at the level of 'Mahals' with regard to payment of land tax in Uttar Pradesh, in many parts of Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and Delhi.
- 'Mahal' means taluk.
- R.M. Bird and James Thomson implemented this system.
- There were differences in the implementation of this system from region to region.
- The Big and small Zamindars were part of this system.
- Since the company officials fixed more land tax than the expected production from the fields; many Zamindars had to lose their ownership of the lands.

10. What are the important features the Charter Act of 1813?

- This act licensed the East Company to stay for another twenty years in India.
- Before the implementation of this act, a demand to allow any interested person to carry out trade in India was there.
- This act allowed this demand and authorized all interested persons to carryout trade in India.
- With this act, the free trade era started in India.
- A new era of License and Authorization started.
- The Board of Directors was vested with the powers to appoint the Governor General and the Commander-in-Chief.
- The Churches were allowed to enter India officially.

11. What are the important features Indian Councils Act ('Minto-Marley Reformation Act) of 1909?

- The total number of central legislative council members was increased to 60 from 16.
- The number of regional council members was also increased.
- Representation of the regional council was allowed through election for the first time.
- In order to provide separate representation for Muslims, 'Separate
- Electorate College' was created.

12. What are the important features Indian Councils Act ('Montague-Chelmsford Reformative Act) 1919 ?

- Act formulated Bi-Cameral legislative body. Lower House and Upper House were formed.
- Diarchy was allowed at regional governments.
- 'Separate Electoral College' was extended for Muslims, Sikhs, Anglo-Indians and Europeans.

13. Explain the Ryotwari System.

- The Ryotwari System was first implemented in Baramahal region by Alexander Reed.
- This system was later implemented in Madras and Mysore region by Thomas Monroe .

- Under this system, both the farmer and the company were directly linked.
- The tiller of the land was recognized as the owner of the land.
- The owner had to pay fifty percent of produce as land tax to the company government.
- The land tax had thirty years tenure.
- The tax could be reviewed after this tenure.
- Though the small farmers were given land ownership, they were subjected to more suffering due to heavy land taxes.

UNIT IV

OPPOSITION TO BRITISH RULE IN KARNATAKA

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable answers

1. The First Anglo-Mysore war took place between andCE. (Hyder Ali and The British in 1767)
2. The Second Anglo-Mysore war ended withtreaty. (Mangalore)
3. Kittur Chennamma adopted a boy named (Shivalingappa)
4. Rayanna of Kittur state belonged tovillage. (Sangoli)
5. Surapura is in the present district of (Yadgir)
6. The Bedas ofvillage of Belgaum district rebelled against the British. (Halagali)
7. The Amara Sulya rebellion was basically arebellion (farmers' rebellion)

II. Answer the following questions in one sentence each:

1. By which treaty the First Anglo-Mysore War came to an end?
 - The First Anglo-Mysore War came to an end by the Madras Treaty
2. Which treaty ended the Second Anglo-Mysore War?
 - The 'Treaty of Mangalore' ended the Second Anglo-Mysore War
3. What is the main reason for the Second Anglo-Mysore War?
 - The political situation in Travancore and Thanjavore was the reason behind the Second Anglo-Mysore war.
4. What is the main reason for the Third Anglo-Mysore War?
 - The politics of Travancore was the main reason for the Third Anglo-Mysore War
5. Why Dondiya is called Wagh?
 - He was called as the Wagh, the tiger, due to his bravery.
6. Where is Kittur?
 - Kittur lies between the Dharwad and Belagum

7. Who is Shivalingarudra Sarja?

- Shivalingarudra Sarja is the son of Mallasarja and Chennamma

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

- The adopted son of Kittur rani chennamma is Shivalingappa

9. Where was chennamma imprisoned?

- Chenamma was imprisoned at Bylahongala fort

10. Who remained an ideal person till today?

- Chenamma remained an ideal person till today

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

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

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

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

13. How did Hyder Ali die?

- Hyder Ali died due to illness during the war.

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

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

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

- They rebelled against the British when they were asked to surrender their fire arms

16. Who rebelled against the British in Koppal?

- Veerappa rebelled against the British in Koppal

III. Answer the following questions:

1. How did Hyder Ali come to power?

- Hyder Ali joined Mysore Army as an ordinary soldier, but was known for his shrewd political moves.
- He was closely observing the political developments of Mysore.
- He came into prominence during the siege of Devanahalli and military action against Nizam of Arcot.
- He won the hearts of soldiers.
- He became famous as Nawab Hyder Ali in a short time.
- He was known for his innovations in arms usage.
- With his swift actions, he weakened the power of Dalawayee and sidelined the King Krishnaraja Wodeyar and established control over the administration.

2. What are the effects of Second Anglo-Mysore war?

- Tippu Sultan thought of all these developments and decided to protect Mangalore and the coastal regions.
- He defeated the British.
- The 'Treaty of Mangalore' ended the Second Anglo-Mysore War

3. What were the conditions of Srirangapatnam treaty?

- Tippu was forced to part with half of his kingdom, was forced pay three crore rupees as war damage fee and had to pledge two of his children as a guarantee against the payment.
- He was also forced to release the Prisoners of War.
- The British withdrew the combined army from Srirangapatnam.

4. The Fourth Anglo Mysore strengthened the position of British in Mysore. Discuss.

- With the death of Tippu Sultan, the British were happy as if the whole India came under their rule.
- Most of the territories under Tippu's rule was shared among the British, Marathas and Hyderabad Nizam.
- A small territory was handed over to the royal representative of Mysore Wodeyars.
- This region came to be known as Mysore Princely State.

5. Explain the method of resisting the British power by Dondiya Wagh.

- Dondiya was born in a Maratha family of Chennagiri.
- He was called as the Wagh, the tiger, due to his bravery.
- He started his career as a cavalry soldier in Hyder Ali's army and grew to the position of military general.
- He built his own private army and fought along with Tippu Sultan.
- Due to differences with Tippu, he was imprisoned.
- The British released him from the prison after the Fourth Anglo-Mysore War.
- He built a small army and started his operations. He organized the army with the unhappy soldiers of Tippu's army and the feudatory rulers who had lost power.
- He captured Bidanoor and Shivamogga forts and made unsuccessful attempt to capture Chitradurga fort.

6. Explain the method adopted by Rayanna to fight the British.

- Rayanna was a brave soldier. He fought for the independence of Kittur and felt it was his duty to liberate his motherland.
- He fought with Rani Chenamma and was imprisoned along with her
- He developed a sense of nationalism and went on organizing an army.
- He went on organizing secret meetings at sensitive geographical locations.
- He aimed at looting the treasury and taluk offices of the British. He had an army of five hundred men.
- He became furious with the villagers who were assisting the British army.
- The British devised a cunning strategy to capture Rayanna
- Rayanna was cunningly captured and brought down to Dharwad
- He was declared as an offender and was hanged till death

7. Explain the contribution of Puttabasappa of Kodagu in freedom struggle.

- Puttabasappa organized the rebels and calmed down the people.
- He declared that tax on tobacco and salt will be withdrawn, if the rebel government assumes power.
- The rich farmers, land owners and local chieftains were assured of this move.
- The capture of the government office in Bellare was the first move in this rebellion.
- Puttabasappa killed an Amaldhar who was known for his brutality further increased the popularity of Puttabasappa.
- This incident gained more support for the rebellion and the rebellion became more famous.

8. Discuss the Surapura rebellion in brief.

- The British government was observing the various developments of Surapura.
- It came to the notice of government that the representatives of Nana Saheba were present in Surapura.
- This made the British suspicious of King's intentions.
- The British appointed an officer named Campbell to report on the various activities of the King.
- The officer submitted a report to the resident of Hyderabad that the King is involved in misadministration.
- The British army captured Surapura .

9. What are the reasons for First Anglo-Mysore War?

- This was started in CE 1767 and ended in CE 1769.
- The prominence gained by Hyder Ali in the South was not tolerated by the British, Marathas and the Nizam of Hyderabad.
- Hence, the British started devising cunning plans to defeat Hyder Ali whom they saw as impedance for the expansionist ideas.
- Though, Hyder Ali suffered a lot due to the Maratha aggression, he made attempts to have Marathas and Nizam of Hyderabad on his sides with little success.

10. What are the reasons for Second Anglo-Mysore War?

- The political situation in Travancore and Thanjavore was the reason behind this war.
- The Madras Treaty had put the political developments in South India on a temporary hold.
- The British attempted to break the 'Madras Treaty'.
- When Madhava Rao attacked Srirangapatana with Maratha army, Hyder Ali expected the British support him as per the Madras Treaty.
- But, the British rejected the request of Hyder Ali and went against the Madras Treaty.
- Mahe, the French colony was under the hold of Hyder Ali.
- The British attacked Mahe and captured it.

11. What are the reasons for Third Anglo-Mysore War?

- The politics of Travancore was the main reason for this war.
- The king of Travancore built a fort in Kochi with the help of the British and captured Aayakota and Kanganoor forts from the Dutch.
- All these were the clear breach of Mangalore Treaty

12. What are the reasons for Fourth Anglo-Mysore War?

- Tippu Sultan took the defeat in the Third Anglo-Mysore war personally.
- He paid all the dues and got released his children.
- He also gave away the territory to the British and its allies as agreed.
- He claimed his right over the Malabar regions under the British occupation.
- But, the British refused this argument.
- Tippu sent an ambassador to France to seek the alliance of French.

13. Explain the achievements of Kittur Rani Chennamma.

- After the death of ShivalingarudraSarja, Chennamma adopted a boy named Shivalingappa and started ruling Kittur as a queen regent

- Thackeray sent a report to the Governor of Bombay and attempted to take over Kittur Kingdom under the Doctrine of Lapse policy.
- He attempted to take over the treasury and fort under his control
- The British attacked Kittur again under the leadership of Colonel Deak.
- The army fought the battle bravely.
- Chenamma attempted to flee from the battle field.
- But she was captured by the British army.
- Chenamma and others were imprisoned at Bylahongala fort.
- Queen Chenamma passed away in the prison.
- She has remained an ideal person till today.

14. Explain Rebellion of Bedas of Hulagali.

- Hulagali is a small village of Mudhol taluk of Belgaum district.
- In 1857 CE, the British banned the usage of weapons.
- The Bedas who always kept guns as part of customs and they were good hunters.
- They rebelled against the British when they were asked to surrender their fire arms.
- The Bedas of Manturu, Bodani, Aalagundi and others joined Hulagali Bedas.
- The British army entered Hulagali village to suppress the rebellion.
- They suppressed the Bedas in an inhuman way.
- All the rebels were hanged till death

15. Explain the revolt of Veerappa of Koppal.

- Veerappa who was a Zamindar, rebelled against the British and occupied the fort of Koppal and other forts in the vicinity.
- Many farmers and Zamindars supported after realizing his motives.
- The British contacted the Nizam and employed their army to defeat Veerappa.
- Veerappa who had lesser soldiers died fighting the army of the British.
- The British captured back the fort of Koppal.

- Though, this rebellion was short lived one, Veerappa proved himself to be a good warrior.

UNIT – V

SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS REFORMATION MOVEMENTS

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable answers:

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

II. Answer the following questions in one sentence each:

1. What is “White Man’s burden”?
 - British believed that it is their duty to civilize Indian as a civilized class of people. This is known as “White Man’s burden’
2. Who started Athmiya Sabha?
 - Raja Ram Mohan Roy started ‘Athmiya Sabha.
3. Who started ‘Brahmo Samaj’?
 - Raja Ram Mohan Roy started Brahmo Samaj.
4. When was Brahmo samaj started?
 - Brahmo samaj was started in 1828.
5. Name the journal published by Raja Ram Mohan Roy.
 - The journal published by Raja Ram Mohan Roy is Samvada Komudhi
6. Who prohibited Sati System?
 - Governor General William Bentinck prohibited Sati System.

7. When was Sati system prohibited?

- Sati system was prohibited in 1829

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

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

9. Who started Young Bengal Movement?

- Young Bengal Movement was started by Henry Louis Vivian Derozio

10. Who started Arya Samaj?

- Dayananada Saraswathi started Arya Samaj.

11. What is the other name of Dayananada Saraswathi ?

- Moolashankar is the other name of Dayananada Saraswathi

12. Who were the parents of Dayananada Saraswathi?

- His father was Amba shankar Tiwari and mother Amruthabai

13. Name the book of Dayananada Saraswathi.

- Sathyaratha Prakasha

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

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

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

- ‘Shuddi Movement’ was one of the important programmes of Arya Samaj

16. What is the aim of ‘Shuddi Movement’ ?

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

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

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

18. Who was the founder of Prathana Samaj?

- Prathana Samaj was founded by Dr Athma Ram Panduranga

19. Who started Sathya Shodhak Samaj?

- Sathya Shodhak Samaj was founded by Mahatma Jyothibha Phule

20. Which are the books of Jyothibha Phule?

- 'Gulamagiri' and 'Shetkarayacha Aasud'

21. Who started Aligarh Reformation Movement?

- Sir Syed Ahmad Khan started Aligarh Reformation Movement

22. Who founded Ramakrishna Mission?

- Swami Vivekananda founded Ramakrishna Mission at Belur

23. Why Swami Vivekananda start Ramakrishna Mission?

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

24. When and where was World Religious Congress held?

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

25. Who founded Theosophical Society?

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

26. Where is the Head office of Theosophical Society?

- The Head office of Theosophical Society is at Adyar.

27. Who was called as 'Shwetha Saraswathi'?
- Annie Besant was called as 'Shwetha Saraswathi'.
28. Name the periodicals of Annie Besant.
- New India and Common Wealth
29. What is the aim of Sri Narayana Dharma ParipalanaYogam?
- This movement aimed at strengthening the backward and exploited communities.
30. Who started Sri Narayana Dharma ParipalanaYogam?
- Narayana Guru, Dr. Pallpu and Kumaran Assan
31. Who started 'Viakom Movement'?
- Narayana Guru and his companions started 'Viakom Movement'
32. What is Viakom Movement?
- Viakom Movement is a temple entry movement
33. Who started 'Self-Respect Movement'?
- E.V.Ramaswami Naicker started 'Self-Respect Movement'
34. Who started Dravida Kalagam?
- E.V.Ramaswami Naicker
35. Who is known as Periyar?
- E.V.Ramaswami Naicker
36. Where was 'Congress of Religion held ?
- Congress of Religion was held at Paris
37. Why Annie Besant was called as 'Shwetha Saraswathi ?
- Translating Bagvath Geetha to English is one of the major achievements of her. So She was called as 'Shwetha Saraswathi'.

38. Who started Home Rule League in 1916?

- Annie Besent started Home Rule League in 1916

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

- Annie Besent became the first women president of Indian National Congress.

III. Answer the following questions:

1. What are the preaching of Brahmo Samaj?

- Advocated Monotheism.
- Opposed meaningless rituals.
- Every person should live with dignity and no law or ritual should violate this provision.
- Brahmo Samaj intended to assure equality to woman by opposing Polygamy.
- It advocated for a share in property to honour dignity of life to widow.
- It also opposed Child Marriage.
- Bramho Samaj decalred that, one can take good things from anywhere.

2. Discuss the declaration of Dayananda Sarswathi's 'Back to Vedas'.

- He realised that the remedies to the various maladies of India are present in Vedas. Hence, he declared 'Back to Vedas'
- He declared that only Vedas are authentic

3. Discuss the reformation advocated by Sathyashodak Samaj.

- Sathya Shodhak Samaj was established to provide equal rights to non-Brahimin class and women.
- This Samaj was founded by Mahatma Jyothibha Phule.
- They established hostel for girls
- They established society based on equality.
- They opened schools for Shudras and girls.

4. Discuss the aims of Aligarh Movement.

- By the end of nineteenth century, a new wave of social and religious reformation was set in Muslim society.
- Anti-British sentiment became strong in Muslim community after the incident of CE 1857.
- Sir Syed Ahmad Khan started Aligarh Movement
- He declared that Quran is the authoritative book and others works on Islam are derived ones
- He said one has to interpret one's religion according to the changing times. Otherwise, religion becomes sluggish
- Sir Ahmad Khan fought against traditions, superstitions, ignorance and irrationalities throughout his life.
- He said without an open mind, any social and intellectual development is impossible
- He did not support the Purdah system for Muslim women

5. Explain the views of Ramakrishna Mission.

- Ramakrishna Mission was founded to carry the message and thoughts of Sri Ramakrishna
- One has to attain Moksha through Dyana and Bhakti said Ramakrishna and his life itself was an example of this model.
- It had believed that all religions advocate the same.
- It also believed that there many ways of attaining moksha and the God.
- It said idol worship is inevitable.
- Ramakrishna Mission has provided a unique contribution to India's spiritual growth, nationalistic awareness and cultural development

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

- He also noticed exploitation, poverty, illiteracy and divisions among the Indians.
- Vivekananda believed that People should be educated first, and then they themselves seek reformation.
- He wanted legal institutions to implement appropriate rules to support reformation.

- He also wanted people to stop following the western ideals blindly.
- He believed it is the duty of the religion to provide light.
- Without this, religion is itself is of no use, declared Vivekananda.
- The one who responds to the poor is Mahatma, and the one who doesn't is Duratma.
- He opposed caste system, untouchability and the idea of supremacy based on caste system.

7. What were the reformation activities of Annie Besant?

- She advocated that Indian culture is far more superior to the western culture which is based on materialism.
- She also did a comparative study of Hinduism and Buddhism.
- Translating Bagvath Geetha to English is one of the major achievements of her
- She was called as 'Shwetha Saraswathi
- She wanted education for all.
- She opened schools.
- She started Central Hindu Benaras College
- She started two periodicals 'New India' and 'Common Wealth' to initiate discussion on current problems and social issues.
- She started Home Rule League

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

- This movement aimed at strengthening the backward and exploited
- communities.
- Narayana Guru and his companions Dr. Pallpu and Kumaran Assan led the movement.
- One Caste, One Religion and One God for human beings was the basic idea of Sri Narayana Guru.
- Education is the only path to achieve this he declared.
- He built temples for the backward communities as they were denied entry into temples.

- Narayana Guru and his companions started 'Viakom Movement',
- a temple entry movement

9. Make list of main aspects of Periyar Movement.

- Ramaswamy who came out of Congress, started Self Respect League
- He was called Periyar (Senior Person) out of love by people
- He rejected the racial supremacy in the name Arya and Brahmin
- He said Tamil is language of Dravidians.
- He opposed Sanskrit language and literature
- He also rejected Rama as the Vedic leader and accepted Ravana as the Dravidian leader.
- He championed equality and criticized caste and gender based discrimination.

10. Write a note about Young Bengal Movement

- The young Bengal movement held discussions and debates on issues like nature, humanism, God and other various topics.
- Derozio worked towards spreading the message that only rational thinking would liberate people from the clutches of superstitions and social discrimination.
- He was an advocate of Women Rights and opposed caste based discrimination.
- Many of his students who had come from traditional families were deeply influenced by Derozio's thoughts and joined their hands in spreading the movement across Bengal.
- The influence of this Movement was limited to Calcutta and a few areas of Bengal.

11. What are the aims of Arya Samaj?

- All Hindus should believe in one formless God
- No one is a Shudra or Brahmin by birth and caste based system was rejected.
- Encouragement to inter caste marriages.
- Rejection of polygamy and child marriage.
- Men and women are equal.

- One should study Vedas and other ancient sacred texts and preach them.

12. What are the aims of Prathana Samaj?

- Prathana Samaj was founded by Dr Athma Ram Panduranga at Bombay with the aim of finding solutions to various problems faced by women and lower caste groups.
- This association argued that the reinterpretation of Hinduism is needed in the light of modern western thinking.
- It advocated that reformation should not be a wish, but should be implemented in reality.
- Many programmes like education for women, rehabilitation of poor people were undertaken by the Prathana Samaj

UNIT – VI

THE FIRST WAR OF INDIAN INDEPENDENCE (1857)

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable answers:

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

II. Answer the following questions in one sentence each:

1. What did The Indian Historians term 1857 revolt?
 - The Indian Historians termed 1857 revolt as 'First Indian Freedom Struggle
2. What did the English historians term 1857 revolt?
 - The English historians termed it as The Sepoy Mutiny.
3. What is a type of new and improved guns started by the British?
 - A type of new and improved guns is known as 'Royal Enfield' guns.
4. Where did the 1857 revolt start?
 - 1857 revolt started from Barackpur
5. Who was declared as as the emperor of India during 1857 revolt?
 - The Mughal King Bhadur Shah II was declared as the emperor of India during 1857 revolt.
6. Who led 1857 revolt in Kanpur?
 - Nana Saheb led 1857 revolt in Kanpur
7. Who was Tatya Tope ?
 - Tatya Tope was the assistant of Nana Saheb

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

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

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

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

10. What came to an end after 1857 revolt?

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

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

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

12. Who passed a declaration in CE 1858?

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

III. Answer the following questions:

1. What were the results of 'Doctrine of Lapse'? Discuss.

- Due to the Doctrine of Lapse implemented by the British, many Indians Kings had to lose their kingdoms.
- As a result of this policy, Satara, Jaipur, Jhansi, Udaipur and many other states became part of the British Empire

2. How did the economic policies result in the mutiny of 1857?

Explain.

- Due to the development of industrialization in England, the Indian handicrafts and industries diminished.
- England apart from being an industrialized country became a workshop of industries.
- The artisans of India became unemployed.
- The weavers became the first victims as wool and cloth making industries suffered a lot.

- The Indian handicrafts became financially pathetic.
- The British levied high customs on Indian goods entering the market of England.
- Due Zamindari system, the farmers were exploited by Zamindars. Land tax collection rights awarded to Talukadars were withdrawn.
- By forming Inam Commissions, Inam lands were also withdrawn.

3. What were the issues that outraged the religious feelings of the Soldiers?

- The British started providing 'Royal Enfield' guns, a type of new and improved guns.
- A rumour spread that the bullets of these guns were smeared in the fat of pig and cow.
- The cow was sacred for Hindus and the pig was prohibited for Muslims.

4. What were the immediate causes of First War of Indian Independence?

- The British started providing 'Royal Enfield' guns, a type of new and improved guns.
- A rumour spread that the bullets of these guns were smeared in the fat of pig and cow.
- The cow was sacred for Hindus and the pig was prohibited for Muslims.
- This became the immediate cause for the mutiny.

5. List out the reasons that led to the failure the mutiny (What were the reasons for the failure of 1857 revolt).

- It did not cover every part of India.
- It was mainly concentrated on the issues of the rights of Kings and Queens rather than liberation of the country.
- As it was not a planned mutiny, there were many unexpected results.
- The unity among the British and the disunity among the Indian soldiers resulted in its failure.
- The Mutiny lacked direction and leadership.

- The soldiers also lacked discipline and organizing skills.
- The Indian soldiers lacked military strategies, planning capabilities and soldiering skills.
- The freedom fighters lacked a definite aim.
- Many of the Indian kings extended their loyalties to the British and did not support the freedom fighters.
- The plundering and other crimes committed by the sepoys made them to lose the faith of common people

6. What were the main aspects in the declaration of the British Queen?

- The agreements entered by the company with the local Kings were 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 Indians and practicing religious tolerance.

7. What were the political reasons for the First War of Indian Independence?

- Due to the Doctrine of Lapse implemented by the British, many Indians Kings had to lose their kingdoms.
- As a result of this policy, Satara, Jaipur, Jhansi, Udaipur and many other states became part of the British Empire.
- Dalhousie abolished the kingships of Tanjavore and Carnatic Nawabs.
- The British dethroned Mughal kings and many other kings.
- As a result, many soldiers depended on these kings became unemployed.

8. What were the administrative reasons First War of Indian Independence?

- The British brought in many civil and criminal laws into effect.
- But in the implementation, there were lot of partiality.
- Laws applied to Indians in a different manner.
- English became the language of the court.
- The English judges gave judgments in favour of the English.

- People did not like the new laws.

9. Why did Mangal Pandey shot dead a British officer?

- When the soldiers were directed to load the bullets to the gun by chewing off a part of bullet, the soldiers refused to do it.
- The soldiers of Barackpur revolted against the British officers. A soldier named Mangal Pandey shot dead a British officer

10. Explain the Spread of the 1857 Mutiny.

- Meerut was a major British military base.
- The Indian soldiers stationed here refused to use the bullets of the new guns. Many soldiers were arrested. This led to mutiny in Meerut.
- The soldiers barged into the prison and released the imprisoned soldiers.
- A group of soldiers reached Delhi from Meerut.
- They entered the Red fort and declared the Mughal King Bhadur Shah II as the emperor of India.
- Due to various reasons, the protesting soldiers reached Delhi.
- The protests became intensified. This spread like a wild fire to Delhi, Khanpur and Jhansi.

11. Explain the role Rani Lakshmi Bai in 1857 Mutiny.

- Rani Lakshmi Bai who was angered by the Doctrine of Lapse declared war on the British.
- She captured Gwalior.
- She died a heroic death while battling the British in another battle.
- Even today, Rani Lakshmi Bai has a special place in the annals of Indian freedom struggle.

12. Explain the Results of 1857 Mutiny.

- The governance of East India Company came to an end, and the governance of British government started.
- The administration of India was handed over to Secretary of Indian Affairs of the British Parliament.
- The Queen of Britain passed a declaration in CE 1858

- The agreements entered by the company with the local Kings were 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 Indians and practicing religious tolerance
- The British realized that unless and until they command the love and affection of Indians, ruling India would be a difficult proposition.

UNIT – VII

FREEDOM MOVEMENT

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable answers:

1. The Indian National Congress was found in the year (1885)
2. The Drain Theory was forwarded by (Dadabai Navoroji)
3. Swarajya is my birth right was declared by (Balagangadhar Tilak)
4. Balagangadhar Tilak publishednewspaper in Marathi. (Kesari)
5. A secret organization by name 'Abhinava Bharathi' belonged (Revolutionaries)

II. Answer the following questions in one sentence each:

1. Mention the associations which were started after The First War of Indian Independence.
 - 'The Hindu Mela', 'All Indian Association', Poona Public Sabha' and 'The Indian Association'
2. Who implemented Vernacular Press Act?
 - Lord Litton implemented Vernacular Press Act
3. Who was the first president of The Indian National Congress?
 - W.C. Banerjee was the first president of The Indian National Congress.
4. Who started was the first president of The Indian National Congress?
 - A.O.Hume
5. What is the Age of Moderates?
 - Traditionally, the first twenty years of the Indian National Congress is called as the Age of Moderates

6. Mention the leaders of moderates.

- W.C Banerjee, M.G.Ranade, Surendranatha Banerjee, Dadabai Navoroji, Gopala Krishna Gokale

7. What is “Drain Theory”?

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

8. What is the Age of Liberal Nationalism?

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

9. Who were known as “Political Beggars”?

- Moderates were known as “Political Beggars”.

10. Mention the leaders of Radicals

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

11. Who divided Bengal?

- Viceroy Lord Curzon divided Bengal.

12. Why did Lord Curzon divide Bengal?

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

13. When was Bengal divided?

- Bengal was divided in 1905

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

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

15. When was Muslim league started?

- Muslim league was started in 1906

16. Mention the news papers of Tilak.

- Tilak published 'Kesari' in Marathi and 'Maratha' in English languages.

17. Who wrote Geetharahasya?

- Tilak wrote a book 'Geetharahasya'

18. Mention a secret organization founded in England ?

- A secret organization named 'Lotus and Dragger' was founded in England.

19. Mention an important Revolutionaries leaders.

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

III. Answer the following questions:

1. Which were the organizations that were present before the founding of Indian National Congress?

- 'The Hindu Mela', 'All Indian Association', Poona Public Sabha' and 'The Indian Association'

2. What were the demands of Moderates placed in front of the British?

- cutting down of military expenditure,
- development of Indian industries,
- providing good education and
- programmes for poverty alleviation.

3. Explain the Drain Theory.

- Moderates were the first to study the ill effects of the British rule on India.
- They explained the drain of resources of India into England through scientific statistics and called it "Drain Theory".

- By increasing the import and reducing the export, the British facilitated the draining out of precious Indian resources into India.

4. Discuss the role of Balagangadhar Tilak in the Indian Independence Movement.

- Tilak declared “Swaraj is My Birth Right. I would definitely get it back”. Attaining complete freedom was the aim of radicals.
- He tried to organize the common people of India.
- He attempted to organize people by employing religious celebrations too.
- He used Ganesh, Shivaji and Durga celebrations to organize people against the British.
- Tilak published ‘Kesari’ in Marathi and ‘Maratha’ in English languages.
- He encouraged common people to protest against the British.
- The radical writings of Tilak galvanized the common people.
- The British arrested Tilak due to these developments.
- Tilak wrote a book ‘Geetharahasya’ in the prison which further fuelled the freedom fervor.

5. What were the reasons for the withdrawal of Bengal Division?

- The division of Bengal in 1905 was opposed by Indian National Congress.
- Still, the Bengali language could unite the Hindu and Muslim communities.
- Rakshabandhan, cultural festival, was held to bring in unity among Hindus and Muslims.
- The division of Bengal resulted in the wide spread protests across the country.
- The Radicals took the issue to the door steps of common people.
- They called for boycotting of foreign goods and the institutions that encourage it.
- Indians were encouraged to use local goods.
- The British government withdrew the Bengal division order in 1911.

6. Explain the role of Revolutionaries in Indian freedom Movement.

- Revolutionaries dreamed of attaining complete freedom.
- They believed that they can drive away the British by employing violent methods.
- They established secret associations across the country and started collecting weapons and money for an armed struggle against the British.
- A secret organization named 'Lotus and Dragger' was founded in England.
- People Aurobindo Ghosh who were in England supported the revolutionaries through this organization.
- Similarly, another revolutionary organization called 'Gadha' in USA can be recalled here.
- 'Abhivanava Bharatha' and 'Anusheela Samiti' were the two important secret organizations in India.
- They used Bombs and Guns to achieve their goal.
- Aurobindo Ghosh, V.D. Savarkar, Ashwini Kumar Datta, Rajanarayana Bose, Rajaguru, Ras Bihari Ghosh, Madam Cama, Kudiram Bose, Ramprasad Bismil, Bagath Singh, Chandrashekar Azad, Jatin Das and others were Revolutionaries leaders.

UNIT – VIII

ERA OF GANDHI AND NATIONAL MOVEMENT

I. Fill in the blanks with appropriate answers:

1. Gandhiji was born in (Porbandar)
2. Jallianwala Bhag massacre took place while protesting againstact. (Rowlatt Act)
3. The movement led by Ali brothers was
(Khilafath Movement)
4. A separate nation for Muslims was put forward by.....
(Muhammad Ali Jinnah)
5. The President of Indian National Congress session of 1929 was
(Jawaharlal Nehru)
6. Mahad and Kalaram movement was formed by
(Dr. B.R.Ambedkar)
7. The leadership of Indian National Army's Jhansi regiment was held by (Captain Lakshmi)
8. Gandhiji held Salt Sathyagrah in (1930)
9. Quit India movement took place in(1942)
10. First Round Table Conference was held in(1930)
11. Swaraj Party was founded in the year----- (1923)
12. The president of Haripur session of Indian National Congress was----- (Subhas Chandra Bose)
13.is known as the Iron Man of India.
(Sardar Vallabhabai Patel)

II. Answer the following questions in one sentence each:

1. Mention the period of Gandhian Era
 - The period between 1920 and 1947 is the Gandhian Era
2. When and where was Gandhiji was born?
 - Gandhiji was born on 2nd October, 1869 in Porbandar
3. Mention the parents of Gandhiji.
 - Karmchand Gandhi and Putalibai

4. Why did Gandhiji go to Natal of South Africa?

- Gandhiji went to Natal of South Africa to represent Dada Abdulla and Company

5. “You sent us unformed Gandhi and We sent Back the Complete of Gandhi”.Who said this?

- South Africans said this.

6. Who is the political Guru of Gandhiji?

- The political Guru of Gandhiji is Gokhale

7. Who started ‘Sabarmathi Ashrama’ ?

- Gandhiji started ‘Sabarmathi Ashrama’

8. Why did Gandhi launch ‘Champaran Movement’?

- Gandhi launched ‘Champaran Movement’ in support of Indigo growers and made the British government accept the demands of the farmers.

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

- ‘Passive Resistance’, ‘Non-Violence’, and ‘Sathyagraha’

10. Mention the periodicals of Gandhiji.

- ‘Young India’ and ‘Harijan’.

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

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

12. What is Satyagraha?

- The word ‘Sathyagraha’ means ‘the assertion of the truth’.

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

- Ahimsa is the basic trait of Gandhi’s struggle

14. When was Rowlatt Act implemented?

- Rowlatt Act was implemented in 1919

15. Who were called as “Caliph”?

- The Sultans of Turkey were called as “Caliph’.

16. Who started the Khilafath movement?

- Muhammada Ali and Shaukath Ali started the Khilafath movement.

17. Who returned his ‘Knighthood’?

- Rabindranath Tagore returned his ‘Knighthood’

18. Who started Swaraj Party?

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

19. When was Dandi March started?

- Dandi March was started in 1930.

20. When was the First Round Table Conference started?

- The First Round Table Conference was started in 1930.

21. What is ‘Communal Award’?

- Separate electoral constituencies for the untouchables is called ‘Communal Award’.

22. Between whom the Poona Pact was signed?

- Poona Pact was signed between Gandhiji and Ambedkar.

III. Answer the following questions:

1. List out the programmes of Non-Cooperation Movement.

- Boycotting schools, colleges and courts
- Boycotting elections to regional legislative bodies held according of 1919 Act.
- Returning all the honours and medals given by the British.
- Nominated members to the local bodies resigning from their membership.
- Boycotting all the government functions
- Boycotting all foreign goods

2. Explain Chouri Chaura incident.

- A big group of around 3000 farmers assembled in front of the police station.
- They had assembled there to protest against the police officer who had beaten Congress workers when they were protesting in front of an arrack shop.
- The police started shooting from inside the station.
- Enraged by this act, people torched the police station.
- As a result all the twenty two policemen were charred to death.
- Such violent incidents were repeated in other places too.

3. Discuss Salt Sathyagraha.

- Gandhiji walked with followers upto Dandi, the coastal area of Gujarath.
- Gandhi covered 375 kms on foot and reached Dandi.
- He broke the law by holding a fistful salt without paying the tax which the British had levied on salt.

4. What were the reasons for Quit India Movement?

- The Stratford Cripps Commission which was sent by the British Government proposed some suggestions in front of Indians.
- Proposals like according Dominion status to India, and calling a meeting to draft new constitution were tabled.
- It was proposed that all states will have liberty to be part of the new federation or not.
- These proposals were opposed by the Congress and called for 'Quit India' movement.
- The Quit India movement declared 'British, You Quit India'

5. Write the names of important Radicals who took part in Indian National Movement.

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

6. What was the outcome of Second Round Table conference?

- In the Second Round Table Conference, Ambedkar pressed for a separate electoral Constituency for untouchables.
- This was opposed by Gandhi. This resulted in the ideological differences between them.
- As a result, the Second Round Table Conference too ended without any conclusion.
- But, the British Government announced its decision to provide separate electoral constituencies for the untouchables

7. Explain the achievements of Subhas Chandra Bose in independence movement.

- Though he had secured 4th rank in the Indian Civil Services (ICS) exam, he refused posting and became part of the national freedom struggle
- He became popular as 'Netaji'
- Subhas Chandra Bose became the president of Haripur convention of Indian National Congress with the support of Gandhiji
- A difference of opinion broke between Subhas Chandra Bose and Gandhiji.
- He objected Gandhiji's failure to seek foreign help in the matter With the aim of mobilising the anti-British forces to fight against the British, Subhas Chandra Bose escaped from the House arrest and reached Germany
- The dictator of Germany agreed to extend all the help to Bose.
- Bose organized the prisoners of war from India.
- He broadcasted his speeches over 'Azad Hind Radio' to Indians
- On learning about the success of Japan in the war, Bose joined hands with Rash Behari Bose to explore the possibility of seeking the help of Japan to liberate India.
- Rash Behari Bose had founded 'India Independence League' in Tokoyo of Japan.
- He was calling its military wing as 'Indian National Army'. Bose called for 'Dehli Chalo' on this occasion.
- He said, "Give me your blood, I'll get you Indian Independence".

- Subhash Chandra Bose had planned to attack India through Rangoon.
- By that time, thousands of soldiers who had joined INA were ready to occupy Delhi.
- They started their armed struggle on the Burma border.
- When there was a fierce battle between INA and the British army, Subhash Chandra Bose died in airplane crash.

8. Explain the various tribal revolts in the history of Independence struggle.

- The tax and forest policies implemented during the British administration were the reasons for tribal revolts. Among them, revolts of Santala, Kola and Munda are important.
- Halagali Beda's revolt of Karnataka is another notable revolt
- The revolt of Santala tribe is considered as an important revolt in India.
- The people of this tribe are present in the hilly areas of Bengal Odisha states.
- With implementation of permanent Zamindari system, these people became landless.
- The land developed by them was taken over by the Zamindars.
- The Zamindars, Money lenders and the Company government became the exploiters of the Santhala tribe.
- Their peace loving nature and civilized manners were exploited by the government.
- The upset Santhals met secretly and decided to loot the Zamindars and the money lenders.
- The revolt was severe in Bhathpur, Barahath and Rajamahar areas.
- As a result, the tribal people killed their enemies.
- Frightened money lenders and Zamindars fled from these areas.
- Though, the revolt of Santhals came to an end, it became an inspiration for many revolts in future.
- Similarly, Kola and Munda revolted against the Zamindars

9. Explain the major achievements of Nehru as the first Prime Minister of India.

- As the Prime Minister of India, he can be seen as the architect of Industrialization and modern India.
- Nehru became instrumental in the Integration of India which was achieved through the Home Minister of his cabinet, Vallabhabai Patel, the 'Iron Man of India' who was successful in bringing all the princely states of India together.
- He also laid foundation for the diverse culture of India by implementing 'language based reorganization of states' policy.
- He had firmly believed that 'only complete industrialization can bring development'.
- He sought to develop India through 'Five Year Plans'.
- He sought to develop infrastructure and heavy industries through these five year plans.
- With the aim of mastering atomic energy, he laid the foundation for that under the leadership of H.J. Baba.
- On the external affairs front, India wanted to stay away from both the powerful blocs of cold war period and advocated Non Aligned Movement.
- He was instrumental in staying away from power politics by adhering to Panchasheela principles.

10. Explain the achievements of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.

- Dr. B.R. Ambedkar had believed strongly that 'Political freedom without social freedom is meaningless'.
- Unless the last man in the fold hierarchical social system of Indian society gets social and economic freedom, political freedom is of no value was his argument.
- He introduced the concept of India not only as a political entity but a whole system.
- He studied the Caste system and devised strategies to destroy it.
- In order to prove that the untouchables have been denied even basic human rights, he organized 'Mahad tank and Kalaram temple movements'.

- He participated in all the three round table conferences and suggested various means to unshackle the bondages of the downtrodden communities in the Indian society
- Differences of opinion emerged between Ambedkar and Gandhiji over the issue of development of Harijans and the leadership of untouchables.
- Ambedkar's demand for separate electorate constituencies for untouchables created controversies between Ambedkar and Gandhiji.
- Ambedkar was Dewan to Baroda Maharaja.
- He was a member of Bombay legislative council and later was also a member of Viceroy's legislative council.
- Dr Ambedkar never joined the Indian National Congress and founded 'Bahishkrut Hithakarini Sabha' and later 'Swantantra Karmika Party'.
- He published periodicals like 'Prabudha Bharatha', 'Janatha', 'Mookanayaka' and 'Bahishkruth Bharatha'.
- He always stayed away from the communist and sociological ideologies and strived to get justice for farm labourers.
- Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was elected as the chairman of the 'Drafting Committee'.
- He advocated equality in the constitution and provided legal guarantees against untouchability in the constitution

11. Explain the achievements of Muhammad Ali Jinnah.

- Muhammad Ali Jinnah joined Indian National Congress in 1906 and worked as the private secretary to Dadabhai Navaraji.
- His popularity grew more after he argued in favour of Tilak in the litigations against him.
- He joined Home Rule League. In many of the conferences, he argued in favour Hindu-Muslim unity.
- He resigned from his membership of Central Advisory Committee opposing the implementation Rowlatt Act.
- He declared himself as Nationalist Muslim in Round Table Conferences.
- Jinnah changed his strategies when Muslim League and Congress failed to form a coalition government

- When the freedom declaration was nearer, he increased his pressure for the creation of independent Pakistan.
- He was successful in creating Pakistan during the declaration of Independence.

12. Explain The Partition of India.

- All along the National Freedom Struggle, the Indian National Congress had the vision of free independent united India.
- But, Muhammad Ali Jinnah kept putting pressure for an independent Pakistan.
- In the Lahore session of Muslim League in 1940, Jinnah declared that Hindus and Muslims cannot make one nation.
- The Labour Party came to power in England after the end of Second World War.
- It tried to find solutions for the political problems of India.
- It sent a cabinet committee to have discussion on giving self-rule rights to India.
- This Committee had discussion with Muslim League and Indian National Congress.
- It recommended for a Federal Form of Government and suggested to form an Interim government.
- It also suggested the formation of Constituent assembly to formulate Constitution.
- But, there differences over the formation of Coalition Interim Government between Indian National Congress and the Muslim League.
- The Muslim League called for 'Direct Action Day'
- As a result, communal clashes took place in various parts of the country.
- Muslim League did not participate in the Constituent Assembly.
- The British were also interested in creating division between Hindus and Muslims.
- The situations created in these occasions had seeded the partition ideas.
- Meanwhile, the British Government sent Lord Mountbatten as Viceroy to India telling that it wanted to hasten the process of handing over of the power.

- Mountbatten held discussions with Gandhiji, Jinnah and other leaders to prepare a plan for the partition of India.
- In July of 1947, the bill of India Independence took the shape of an Act.
- On August 15th, 1947 two new nations India and Pakistan were born.

13. Explain the Workers Revolt.

- Workers struggle started in Calcutta
- The workers of Jute and cotton mills along with railways started organizing themselves.
- Railway workers held protests in Railway stations and raised slogans against the British officers.
- The Printers Union in Calcutta and cotton mill workers of Bombay created national awareness.
- A labour union was founded in Madras. Later many workers associations started.
- The congress supported such initiatives from the workers unions.
- The contribution of workers and their unions are unique.

14. Explain the Farmers Protest.

- During the British administrations, many farmers rebelled against the British planters and Zamindars.
- They opposed the Indigo cropping in Champaranya district.
- They protested against land tax.
- Gandhi convinced the British officers through his Sathyagraha to withdraw tax.
- The Indian National Congress tried to organize the farmers as a part of National Freedom Struggle.
- Gandhiji's influence was visible in activities in Champaranya, Khedha and other places where the farmers organised themselves and protested.
- Farmers of Tebhaga, Malabar and other places revolted against the British and Zamindars under the influence of the Congress.

- The issues the farmers found themselves intermingled with the problems focused on in movements like Non-Cooperation movement, Tax refusal and Quit India movements.
- Many of the protests were organised under the banner of Kisan Sabha which was influenced by leftist ideologies.
- These protests were often in favour of the congress and many times stood opposed to congress.
- In Telangana, farmers protested against the Zamindars and Nizam's Razacks.
- The farmers of Bengal rose against the Zamindars. In Maharashtra, farmers protested against low wages for them.

15. Explain the quit India Movement.

- Gandhi gave call to the fellow Indians to 'Do or Die'.
- As result leaders like Gandhiji, Nehru, Rajendra Prasad, Abdul Kalam Azad, Sardar Vallabhabai Patel, Acharya Kripalini and Kastur Ba were arrested and imprisoned.
- Since, most of the congress leaders were jailed; non-congress organizations took the lead in this movement.
- This movement created new leaders. Jaya Prakash Narayan provided leadership to this movement.
- He was the leader of Socialist wing of congress.
- He along with his supporters engaged in revolutionary works.
- The Socialists brought out a document titled "The Freedom Struggle Front" and outlined their strategies.
- They trained factory workers. They called for the support of common people.
- They collected money.
- These people provided hope to India in its difficult times.
- Meanwhile, efforts were made outside the border of India too.
- The efforts of Subhas Chandra Bose are really commendable in this direction.

16. Explain the Major Developments that took place during Non-Cooperation Movement.

- Many senior lawyers like Deshabandhu Chitranjandas, Motilal Nehru, Rajendraprasad left their legal practice.
- Students boycotted schools and colleges.

- Congress boycotted the elections for regional bodies which were held under the 1919 Act by not naming any candidates for the elections.
- Many National institutions like Kashi Vidyapeetha, Gujarath Vidyapeetha, Bihar Vidyapeetha and Zamiya Miliya Islamia Rastriya Vidyalaya were established.
- Rabindranath Tagore returned his 'Knighthood'
- Common people and women donated liberally to the Congress. Shops selling foreign goods were boycotted and foreign clothes were burnt.
- The visit of 'Prince of Wales' in 1921 was opposed.

17. Explain the Khilafath Movement

- The Sultans of Turkey were also the religious leaders of Turkey, and were called as "Caliph".
- During the World War I, the British harassed the 'Caliph' and this was widely protested by Muslims of the world.
- In India, Muhammada Ali and Shaukath Ali, two brothers, started the Khilafath movement in support of Turkey in 1919.
- Gandhi had believed that the British would only withdraw if the Hindu and Muslims fight united.
- Hence, he extended his support to this movement.
- He wanted an active participation on the part of Muslims in the Congress.
- This was a movement wherein both Hindus and Muslims participated in a nationwide protests

18. Explain the Early life of Mahatma Gandhiji.

- Mohandas Karmchand Gandhi who is popularly called Bapu was born on 2nd October, 1869 in Porbandar of present day Gujarath's Kathiawar district. Karmchand Gandhi was his father.
- He was the Deewan of Rajkot state.
- Putalibai was his mother. She influenced Gandhi on moral values.
- After completing his basic education at Porabandar, Gandhiji went to England in for law education and completed his Bar at Law and returned to India.

- Later he went to Natal of South Africa to represent Dada Abdulla and Company
- Though Gandhi intended to be at Natal only three months, he ended up living in South Africa for twenty long years.
- He opposed the Apartheid policy that discriminated between dark skinned and pale skinned people.
- He invented a new tool of protest called 'Sathyagraha' and formulated its dos and donts.
- Many South Africans take pride in declaring that "You sent us unformed Gandhi and We sent Back the Complete of Gandhi".

19. Explain the Initial Protests of Gandhiji.

- Gandhiji as per the instructions of his political 'Guru' Gokhale, toured entire India in a third class railway compartment to understand real India of his time.
- He gave an institutional shape to his struggles by establishing 'Sabarmathi Ashrama' at Ahmadabad
- He understood the problems of farmers, Daliths, Tribal people, workers, labourers, and other sections of Indian society.
- Gandhi launched 'Champaran Movement' in support of Indigo growers and made the British government accept the demands of the farmers.
- He started a movement in support of the Mill workers of Ahmedabad, and made the British government accept his demands.
- In the same year, another protest held in Kheda village of Gujarath to oppose land taxes also became successful.
- Gandhi started using Truth, Non-Violence, and Sathyagraha ideals in all these movements.
- And he also started interacting with common people; making the freedom movement more people based movement.
- The Indian Freedom struggle took a new turn with arrival Gandhiji.
- He employed 'Passive Resistance', 'Non-Violence', and 'Sathyagraha' as main strategies in his struggles.
- He used to express his thoughts in periodicals like 'Young India' and 'Harijan'.

20. Explain Gandhiji's Sathyagraha.

- Sathyagraha is one of the major methods of protests of Gandhiji.
- The word 'Sathyagraha' means 'the assertion of the truth'.
- It was one of the major weapons he employed in South Africa.
- It is his moral weapon. It is based on Non-Violence.
- It means asserting the rightful place of Truth by employing peaceful means.
- The use of this weapon is one of the major social exploration has ever taken place in the human history

21. Explain Gandhiji's Ahimsa.

- Ahimsa is the basic trait of Gandhi's struggle.
- He firmly believed that one should face violence with Ahimsa and Sathyagraha.
- Gandhi employed motherly strategies such as Ahimsa, Sathyagraha and Fasting against the brutal force of British like Military, Police and Law.
- The defeat of the mighty English in the hands of Gandhi itself is a strong message in the annals of the history.

22. Explain the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre

- The British implemented Rowlatt Act in 1919.
- Through this act, the British started controlling the nationalists.
- Under this act, they could arrest a man and declare him as an offender in a court of law
- This snatched away rights of the people to assemble for a meeting, making associations and the free right of expression from the people.
- Gandhi formed an association called 'Sathyagraha Sabha' to oppose this.
- By utilizing numerous political methods like Huge public marches and meets along boycotts, the act was opposed.
- The British government decided to suppress the agitations against Rowlatt Act
- Gandhiji had called for one day hartal .

- Dr. Fakruddin and Dr. Sathyapal and various other leaders were arrested in Punjab.
- To protest these arrests, the people had assembled in Jallianwala Bagh on April 13, 1919 on the day of Baisaki festival
- The military general of Amrithsar, General Dyer fired at the peacefully assembled the people and killed around 380 protestors.

UNIT – IX

POST INDEPENDENT INDIA

I. Fill in the blanks with appropriate answers;

1. The British government's last Governor General was
(Lord Mountbatten)
2. India's first Home minister was(Valabhabai Patel)
3. India's first President was ----- (Dr. BabuRajendraprasad)
4. Pondicherry became a union territory in the year.....
(1963)
5. State Reorganization law was implemented inyear. (1953)

II. Answer the following questions:

1. How many princely states were there in India ?
 - There were 562 princely states in India
2. Mention the princely states who refused to join India?
 - Kashmir and Junaghad and Hyderabad
3. Who was the chairman Constitutional Drafting committee?
 - Dr.B.R.Ambedkar was the chairman Constitutional Drafting committee
4. Who was the first Prime Minister of Independent India?
 - Nehru was the first Prime Minister of Independent India
5. Where is the Tibetan refugees centre in Karnataka?
 - The Tibetan refugees centre in Karnataka is at Bylukuppe
6. Who was the the first Governor General of Independent India?
 - Lord Mountbatten was the the first Governor General of Independent India
7. Who became the first President of India?
 - Dr. BabuRajendraprasad became the first President of India.
8. Through which amendment to the Constitution, words 'Secular and Socialist' were added ?

- Through 42nd amendment to the Constitution, words 'Secular and Socialist' were added

9. What is Instrument of Accession'?

- Government of India through its 'Instrument of Accession' offered an opportunity for the princely states to join federal structure of India.

10. Who is known as 'Iron Man of India'?

- Valalbahabai Patel is known as 'Iron Man of India

11. Why Valalbahabai Patel is known as 'Iron Man of India'?

- Valalbahabai Patel was successful in integrating the princely states to Indian federation. So he is known as 'Iron Man of India

12. When did Junagadh join Indian federation?

- Junagadh joined Indian federation in 1949

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

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

14. Who are 'Razacks'?

- The people angry with cruel army called 'Razacks' which had the patronage of Nizam

15. What is 'Pakistan Occupied Kashmir'?

- The North East part of Kashmir that was occupied by Pakistan continues to be with it and it is called 'Pakistan Occupied Kashmir'

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

- Pondicherry, Karikal, Mahe and Chandranagar

17. When did Pondicherry become Union Territory of India?

- Pondicherry became Union Territory of India in 1963

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

- Potti Sriramulu died after 54 days of hunger strike demanding for Vishalandhra

19. When was 'Reorganization of State Commission' was formed?

- In 1953, 'Reorganization of State Commission' was formed.

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

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

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

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

22. When did Vishala Mysore state come into existence?

- Vishala Mysore state came into existence in 1956

23. When Mysore state was named as 'Karnataka'?

- In 1973, Mysore state was named as 'Karnataka'

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

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

III. Answer the following questions:

1. What were the problems faced in independent India?

- The country was burnt in communal fire
- the integration of princely states into the federal structure of India was a bigger problem
- partition had damaged the economic system of India deeply
- India had a challenge of creating its own constitution
- India had to protect its freedom that was after years struggle from its enemies.

- since gender and caste based discrimination was natural to Indian society, there was a need to strengthen the social fabric for to establish social equality.

2. How did the nation face refugee problem?

- Soon after the partition, refugee crisis became a huge problem.
- During this period millions of people tried to find future in either of the country.
- They had to leave their native places and move toward the place where people from their religion were a majority.
- Around 6 million refugees arrived in India.
- The Bangladesh war resulted in arrival of 10 lakh refugees to India.
- The people of Tibet had arrived in our country as refugees during Nehru time.
- According to one estimate there are around one lakh and twenty thousand Tibetan refugees in India

3. How was Pondicherry liberated from the French? Explain.

- Even after independence, the French had continued their hold over Pondicherry, Karikal, Mahe and Chandranagar.
- Many political parties like Congress, Communists and others wanted them to become part of India.
- As a result of all these parts got integrated
- Pondicherry became Union Territory of India .

4. How was Goa liberated from Portuguese?

- A sustained movement was held to protest against the Portuguese occupation of Goa.
- Though they were ordered to vacate Goa, Portuguese brought more army from Africa and Europe and tried to consolidate their power over Goa.
- Sathyagrahis from all over India entered Goa and declared the exit of Portuguese from Goa in
- The Indian military entered Goa and took over its administration.
- Goa had remained a union territory till 1987 and later became a state.

5. Explain the process of State Reorganization based on language.

- The language based formation of states was a demand present during British India also.
- After the independence of India, this demand became more and more severe.
- Both the British government and regional governments never ruled them using local language.
- In this background, formation of states based on 34 languages was desired.
- After the death of Potti Sriramulu who died after 54 days of hunger strike demanding for Vishalandhra, the demand for language based state reorganization went up.
- As a result, Andhrapradesh was formed in 1953. In 1953, 'Reorganization of State Commission' was formed.
- Mr Fazal Ali became the president, K.M.Pannikker and H.N. Kunjru became its members.
- Based on the report of this commission, State Reorganization Act was brought into effect.
- According to this act, 14 states and 6 union territories were formed

6. Explain the process of integration of Karnataka.

- Kannada speaking regions were part of various princely states.
- On October 14th, 1947 Mysore State came into existence.
- The demand to integrate all these people into one state was prevalent.
- They had formed "All Karnataka Rajaya Nirmana Parishid' and demanded for the major integration of Kannada speaking world.
- Finally in 1956, Vishala Mysore state came into existence.
- In 1973, it was named as 'Karnataka

7. The accession of Jammu and Kashmir is different from all the other accessions.How?

- The King of Jammu and Kashmir Harisingh decided to remain independent.

- Fearing that Kashmir may join the Indian federation, Pakistan instigated the tribal Muslims to invade Kashmir.
- The tribal band of people occupied more area of Kashmir.
- Unless the King agrees to join India, the military of India could not enter Kashmir.
- Finally, on releasing the severity of the problem in hand, King Harisingh agreed to join India in October 1947.
- Later, the Indian Army attacked the invading tribal soldiers and drove them out of the valley.
- At this juncture, the issue was reported to UNO.
- One part of the Kashmir remained with Pakistan.
- India complained at UNO against Pakistan on this issue.
- UNO issued battle truce on January 01, 1949.
- The North East part of Kashmir that was occupied by Pakistan continues to be with it and it is called 'Pakistan Occupied Kashmir'.

8. Explain the integration of Hyderabad.

- This princely state was ruled by Nizam.
- He wanted to remain independent and refused to join the Independent India.
- Meanwhile, under the leadership of communists, the farmers of the state revolted against the Nizam and Zamindars.
- The people angry with cruel army called 'Razacks' which had the patronage of Nizam.
- The Government of India sent its military to fight Hyderabad and defeated the Nizam and integrated Hyderabad into India in 1948.
- Valalbbhai Patel could find a solution to this with his firm decision.

9. How did Junagadh join Indian federation?

- The Nawab of this princely state had signed the agreement to join the state of Pakistan.
- His citizens revolted against him and flooded the streets.
- The King fled from the Kingdom.
- The Dewan requested Indian Government to military to Junagadh to maintain law and order.

- Later, Junagadh joined Indian federation in 1949.

UNIT - X

THE POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS OF 20TH CENTURY

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable answers:

1. The Communist Government in Russia was founded by(Lenin)
2. The First World War ended in(1919)
3. The Fascist dictator was(Mussolini)
4. The Second World War started in(1939)
5. Japan attackedwhich was the Naval base of USA
(Pearl Harbour)

II. Answer the following questions in one sentence each:

1. Mention the nations of a Triple Entente
 - A Triple Entente of England, France and Russia
2. Mention the nations of a Triple Alliance
 - Germany, Italy and Austri-Hungary
3. What was the immediate cause of war?
 - The assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand, the Prince of Austria was the immediate cause of war.
4. When and why was League of nations came into existence?
 - In order to prevent future occurrences of war, 'League of Nations' came into existence
5. By which treaty the first world war came to an end?
 - Treaty of Versailles
6. Who ruled Russia in 19th century?
 - It was ruled by Tsars in 19th century

7. Why did a lot of resistance against the Tsars start in 1905?

- When Japan, a small country from Asia defeated Russia in 1905 made the rule of Tsars more unacceptable and a lot of resistance against the Tsars started.

8. Who was the Tsar of Russia during Russian revolution?

- Tsar Nicholas II

9. Who are 'Mensheviks'?

- The power was shared by moderates called as 'Mensheviks'.

10. Who called for 'Peace, Food and Land' in Russia?

- Lenin

11. What is October Revolution?

- Lenin joined the revolutionary party and declared Russia as a Socialist Republic Union on October 7th. This is called as 'October Revolution'

12. What is February 1917 Revolution?

- When the resistance of the workers and farmers became more intense, the Tsar Nicholas II ran away from the country. This is called as February 1917 Revolution

13. Who was the first to implement Karl Marx's scientific communism in practice?

- Lenin was the first to implement Karl Marx's scientific communism in practice

14. Who became the President after the death of Lenin?

- Joseph Stalin became the President after the death of Lenin

15. Who implemented The Five Year Plans in Russia?

- Joseph Stalin implemented The Five Year Plans in Russia.

17. Who launched the first satellite in the history of human civilization?

- USSR launched the first satellite in the history of human civilization.

18. From which country the Independent India's Five Plan is borrowed?

- The Independent India's Five Plan is borrowed from USSR

19. Who implemented 'Glasnost' and 'Perestroika' ?

- Gorbachev implemented 'Glasnost' and 'Perestroika'

20. Why did the Communism collapse in Russia?

- Due to 'Glasnost' and 'Perestroika' the Communism collapse in Russia.

21. Who is known as Fuhrer?

- Hitler is known as Fuhrer.

22. Who started Nazi party?

- Hitler started Nazi party

23. According to Hitler who are the reason for the problems of Germany?

- Jews, Communists, Socialists and Catholics are also the reason for the problems of Germany

24. Who are 'Gobbels'?

- A minister named 'Gobbels' was appointed to spread the theory of Nazism

25. Mention the cruel army of Hitler.

- 'Brown Shirts'

26. What is Holocaust?

- The mass killing is called as Holocaust.

27. Who started The Fascist party ?

- Mussolini started The Fascist party .

28. Why did the rich countries experience Great economic Depression?

- Since the rich countries had spend their money on war, they experienced 'Great Economic Depression'

29. Mention the nations of Axis group.

- Germany, Italy and Japan

30. Mention the nations of Allies group.

- England, France, Russia

31. Which Organisation came into existence after the second world war?

- United Nations Organization came into existence.

33. Who was the leader of Kuomintang party in China?

- Sun-Yat-Sen was the leader of Kuomintang party in China.

34. Who started Long March?

- Mao Tse-Tung, started a 'Long March

35. Which is one of its kind military march in the human history?

- Long march is one of its kind military march in the human history

36. What is cold war?

- The mistrust, competition and fear that emerged between the two blocks of the world after the end of Second World War is called as the 'Cold War'.

37. Between whom the cold war started?

- The Cold was started between USA and the USSR

38. What is the fullform of NATO ?

- North Atlantic Treaty Organisation

39. What is the fullform of SEATO

- South East Asian Treaty Organisation

40. What is the fullform of CENTO

- Central East North Treaty Organisation

41. What made the USA to enter the war in favour of allied forces during the Second World War?

- Japan attacked Pearl harbour, the military base of USA

III. Anser the following questions:

1. Explain the role of Lenin in Russian Revolution.

- Lenin guided the farmers and workers on the path of revolution.
- By this time, Lenin was declared as a traitor
- Lenin returned to Russia and called for 'Peace, Food and Land'.
- This was supported by the workers and farmers across Russia
- Lenin joined the revolutionary party and declared Russia as a Socialist Republic Union
- Lenin became the President of the government

2. Discuss the immediate causes for the First World War.

- The assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand, the Prince of Austria was the immediate cause of war.

3. How did Nazism destroy Germany? Explain.

- The Nazism advocated that Germans are the superior race of the world and they are the only fit to rule the world.
- Jews are the reasons for all the problems of Germans
- Hilter declared they are unfit to live. All these were implemented inhumanly.
- A minister named 'Gobbels' was appointed to spread the theory of Nazism.
- A cruel army named 'Brown Shirts' was formed for this purpose.

- They were trained to create violence so that the people became confused and accept their ideology

4. What were the reasons for the Second World War?

- German's occupation of Poland
- 'Great Economic Depression'
- This resulted in great hardships in Europe and USA.
- The life standard of people dropped drastically; the growth of industries and agriculture stagnated; the problem of unemployment became more.
- The nationalism grew more in Germany and other European countries due to loss of finance suffered in First World War, difficult agreements enforced on countries like Germany and subsequent loss suffered by them.
- The big industrialists funded more money to nourish ultra nationalism in Germany and other countries of the Europe.
- By utilising this money, hate and egoistic movements started emerging in these countries.
- Hitler emerged as the dictator in Germany and Mussolini emerged as the dictator in Italy.

5. What were the effects of Chinese revolution?

- After the revolution, community farming was introduced in China.
- All were provided with free health, education and other facilities.
- Importance was given to Science and Technology in order to achieve growth in industrialisation.
- 'Leap Forward' programme was planned and implemented.
- The Private property was converted into Public Property.
- While implementing these policies through 'The Cultural Revolution' many mistakes were committed.

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

- The Great Economic Depression that affected USA brought in many changes in the politics of, USA.
- USA had helped the Triple Entente with money and soldiers.

- In 1929, USA experienced stagnation in economic development.
- As a result, output dropped in automobile and agriculture.
- There was also drop in the output of consumer durables manufacturing, mining, ship building, and many other industries.
- This economic crisis led to changes in the politics.

7. Explain the effects of First world war.

- The empires of Austro-Hungary and Ottoman empires lost their existence.
- Germany lost most of its geographic area. A wave of change swept across the Europe.
- The physical map of the Europe underwent change.
- Many new and small countries emerged in Europe.
- In order to prevent future occurrences of war, 'League of Nations' came into existence

8. The rule of Tsars was called a Nationalistic Jail.why?

- They were exploiting the landlords.
- The landlords in turn were exploiting labourers and small farmers.
- The people were fed up with the administration of Tsars.

9. Explain the reforms of Lenin.

- He declared that land belonged to the farmers.
- He implemented political and economical policies that ensured free health, schooling and residence to all Russians.
- Lenin was the first to implement Karl Marx's scientific communism in practice.
- This was a historic moment in the human history

10. Explain the reforms of Joseph Stalin.

- Joseph Stalin became the President after the death of Lenin and built USSR as a formidable opponent to USA.
- The Five Year Plans implemented by him changed the course of the USSR growth.

- USSR launched the first satellite in the history of human civilization.
- Yuri Gagarin became the first Astronaut of the world.

11. What are the features of Fascism?

- Ultra Nationalism
- idea of destroying the other national forces
- patronising violence
- racial superiority
- expansion of national boundaries
- support of human executions.

12. Explain the effects of Second world war.

- The Second World War caused utmost misery and death in the human history.
- It also changed the social, political and economic changes in the world.
- In the place of League of Nations, United Nations Organization came into existence.
- England, China, USA, USSR and France became the permanent members of the UN Security Council.
- USSR and USA became powerful rival countries. This led to the Cold War.
- The Colonies of Asia and Africa were able to achieve their independence.
- England, France and other European countries lost their most of the colonies.

POLITICAL SCIENCE

UNIT-1

The problems of India and their solutions

I. Fill in the blanks with appropriate answers

1. The people who develop a deep passion for the place they live is called as(Regionalism)
2. The formation of language based regions took place in.....(1953)
3. In Karnataka,institution is in existence to curb corruption. (Lokapal and Lokayuktha)
4. As per the census of 2011, the population of India is (121 crores)

II. Answer the following questions in one sentence each:

1. What is Unemployment?
 - Unemployment is a situation where a person does not find work in accordance to his capacity or qualification.
2. What are the two reasons for Unemployment?
 - The population and improved technology are the two reasons for unemployment.
3. What is the annual poverty growth according to census of 2011?
 - According to census of 2011, the annual poverty growth is 7.20%.
4. What is the social evil in the public life of India?
 - Corruption is social evil in the public life of India.
5. What is Corruption?
 - Corruption means offering bribe and following any other illegal means to achieve some illegal benefits.

6. Which Institutions can bring down corruption drastically?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

11. What is Communalism?

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

12. Who are the memorable women freedom fighters?

- Jhansi Rani Lakshmbai, Kitturu Rani Chenamma, Aniebesant, Kasturba Gandhi, Savithribai Phule, Sarojini Naidu are some of the memorable women freedom fighters.

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

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

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

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

15. Who was the first women President of India?

- Prathibha Patil was the first women President of India

16. What is Terrorism?

- Terrorism is nothing but fulfilling its narrow end by creating panic and violence.

17. When was Taj Hotel in Mumbai Attacked?

- Taj Hotel in Mumbai was attacked on November 26, 2007.

18. What has been the biggest challenge in front of Indian society since the beginning of 21st century?

- The Corporate Strategies has been the biggest challenge in front of Indian society since the beginning of 21st century

19. What is Corporate Strategy?

- A group administrative measure undertaken by a company to achieve a premediated target is called Corporate Strategy.

20. What is the main aim of Corporate Strategy?

- The main aim of Corporate Strategy is maximising the profits of the company.

III. Answer the following questions:

1. How is communalism fatal to national unity? Explain.

- It creates social differences, mutual suspicion and fear situation in the society
- It not only disturbs the peace of the society, it also destroys the public and private property.
- It leads to mutual accusations, and physical assaults and other undesirable effects.
- Communalism puts self interest ahead of national interest

2. How does regionalism affect national development? Discuss.

- Regional inequality is like gender and caste inequality and has posed a big challenge to India.
- Some regions of the country have achieved a lot of progress while many parts have remained backward
- many are demanding independent state status for themselves. In the light of these developments

3. What are your suggestions to improve the status of women?

- The government has started Women and Child Development department in order to develop women's education and status.
- Through various measures taken, the government seeks to improve the status, health and education of the women.
- Many programmes have been implemented to curb child marriage system, dowry prohibition act, compulsory education are implemented
- The government of Karnataka has implemented Stree Shakti programme
- Women's commissions have been established at national and state level to address the various issues of women.
- Attempts are made to provide reservations at state and national legislature bodies.
- Women reservation has already been provided at local bodies.
- Women reservation is also provided in government recruitments.

4. What are the measures needed for the eradication of unemployment?

- Steps have been taken to improve the skill level of the job seekers so that they can have better access to employment providing loans and subsidy to enable people to engage in self employment.
- inculcate world class skill to our people so that they compete with globalized production.
- every citizen of the country should be encouraged to indulge in one or the other employment by providing job oriented course to all, is another strategy to think on

5. What are the measures undertaken for the removal of regional imbalances?

- In order to remove such inequalities, the article 371 has been amended from A to J.
- Through these amendments backward regions have been given special status.
- In Karnataka, in order to address the regional imbalances, a committee headed by D.M. Nanjundappa has given special report on various measures needed to solve the regional imbalance.
- Some of the most backward regions of Karnataka have been accorded special status by adding article 371(J).

6. What are the effects of terrorism?

- It feeds on fear of the people
- They target busy areas like airports, railway stations, markets and other areas to attack.
- They seek to spread their goals along with this violence.
- They also use tactics like suicide bombing, kidnapping innocent people to attain their targeted aims.
- Terrorism targets civilians of the country, military bases, and also targets specific communities.

7. What are the measures taken to curb terrorism?

- India has always criticised terrorism in other countries also.
- Our central and state governments have taken at most care to stop terrorism.
- They have always strived to protect the property and life of ordinary people.
- They have even created special elite forces to tackle these terrorists.
- India has been peace loving country and has undertaken many initiatives to stop terrorism.

8. What is Corporate Strategy? Write about its present status.

- A group administrative measure undertaken by a company to achieve a premediated target is called Corporate Strategy.

- The present day corporate strategies are using globalised environment and modern technologies.
- The main aim of these strategies are maximising the profits of the company.
- This affects the people, the society and a country negatively. Often, the corporate strategies influence the decisions of the governments also.

9. What are the the problems of India?

- Unemployment
- Discrimination
- Corruption
- Communalism
- Terrorism
- Corporate Strategies

10. What are the effects of Corruption?

- Corruption influences negatively on both personal as well as public sphere of life.
- It influences the economic, social and political life of a country negatively.
- It also means an immoral thing from the political angle.
- Corruption of personal ethics and morality happens in the personal sphere.
- In public sphere, bribery, nepotism, caste favouritism and intentional slowdown of the work appear as various forms of corruption.

11. What are the measures taken to curb the problem of corruption?

- Lokapal and Lokayuktha
- Education institutions can take a lead in this direction.
- By installing CC TV cameras in government offices and increasing efficiency of government work can also bring down the intensity of the corruption.
- Measures like awarding harsh punishment for corrupt officials can also bring in some change.

- Increasing the number of courts and judges can also reign in corruption.

12. What are the solutions to the problem of communalism?

- Uniform civil code
- Equality among all the citizens
- Supporting secular values in the society
- Transcending narrow thoughts in favour of national interests
- Attempts should be made to foster the faiths of all people and develop healthy national thoughts.

13. Peace and love are greater than violence and Hate.How?

- A look into history says that a very little has been achieved by violent activities like terrorism.
- At the same time, history has been made by employing truth, non violence and love.
- The killing of people like Gandhiji, Indira Gandhi and Rajiv Gandhi did not erase their efforts to achieve progress through peace.
- Whereas actions of Buddha, Mahaveera, Jesus, Mohammad Paigambar, Basava, Gandhi, Nehru, Ambedkar, Martin Luther, Nelson Mandela and others have given new light, new paths and new life to the people all over the world

UNIT-2

INDIAN FOREIGN POLICY

I. Fill in the blanks with appropriate answers:

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

II. Answer the following questions in one sentence each:

- 1.What is a sovereign country?
 - A sovereign country is that country which is not under any other country's control either for internal or external issues.
- 2.When was Panchasheela principles signed?
 - The Panchasheela principles was signed in 1954
3. Between whom the Panchasheela principles signed?
 - The Panchasheela principles was signed between Jawaharlal Nehru and Chou Enlai
4. The world was divided two power blocks after the end of Second World War.What were they?
 - The democratic countries were under the hegemony of USA and the Communist countries were led by USSR
5. What is Imperialism?
 - Imperialism is an attempt by a sovereign country to take over another sovereign country with the intention of ruling it for its personal gains
6. No corner of world shall have Imperialism.Who declared this ?
 - India declared this.

7. Who was the president of African National Congress?

- The president of African National Congress was Nelson Mandela

8. What is disarmament?

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

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

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

III. Answer the following questions:

1. What is Foreign Policy?

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

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

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

3. What are the aims of India's foreign policy?

- National Security
- Enriching national economy
- Spreading the cultural richness of our country in other countries.
- By increasing the number friendly countries and check the power of enemy countries
- Achieving World Peace and co existence

4. Why does India oppose imperialism?

- It was natural for India which gained its independence from an imperial country to oppose such moves of other countries.
- No corner of world shall have Imperialism' declared India

5. What are the Panchasheela principles?

- Respecting each other's Sovereignty and regional interests.
- Non invasion of each other.
- Non interference in each other's internal issues.
- Mutual cooperation and respect.
- Peaceful coexistence.

6. Why does India advocate disarmament as the need of the world? Discuss.

- India , being peace loving country, advocates for the reduction of arms qualitatively as well as quantitatively.
- Since the time of Nehru, India has supported disarmament process.
- Though it is impossible and impractical to attain total disarmament, as every country needs arms for its protection; an attempt can be made reduce the number of arms

7. Mention the factors which influenced and shaped Indias Foreign Policy?

- national interests
- geographical interests
- political situation
- economic interest
- military issues
- public opinion
- international situation

8. What are the Basic aspect of India's Foreign Policy?

- Panchasheela principles
- Non Aligned Movement
- Anti Imperialism
- Anti Apartheid policy
- Disarmament

9. India has been considered as one of the major countries of the world why?

- huge population
- natural resources
- military
- intellectual and industrialized capacities.

10. The foreign policy of India is also called as Foreign policy of Nehru. Why?

- Jawaharlal Nehru managed the foreign policies of India as an External Affairs Minister apart from being the Prime Minister as well.
- Hence the foreign policy of India is also called as Foreign policy of Nehru

UNIT - 3

INDIA'S RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHER COUNTRIES

I. Fill in the blanks with appropriate answers:

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

II. Answer the following questions in one sentence each:

1. By which countries effort BRICS group of countries has been established?
 - By efforts of India and China, BRICS group of countries has been established.
2. In 1971, which countries signed an agreement of 20 years for peace and cooperation?
 - In 1971, India and USSR signed an agreement of 20 years for peace and cooperation.
3. Who had supported for the establishment of Bilai and Bhokora steel plants?
 - USSR had supported for the establishment of Bilai and Bhokora steel plants.
4. Which country has extended its support to India's quest for permanent Seat in the UN Security Council?
 - Russia has extended its support to India's quest for permanent Seat in the UN Security Council.

III. Answer the following questions:

1. Why do countries need to have good relationships with other countries?

- A family can never prosper without interacting with another family.
- Similarly a country can never progress without interacting with another country.
- In this globalised and modernized environment, it is inevitable for a country to have a relationship with another country.
- It is not a necessity now, it is a need.

2. What are the reasons for tensions between India and Pakistan?

- terrorism,
- Jammu and Kashmir issue
- water sharing
- border issue

3. The relationship between India and China is recently spoiled. What are the reasons for this?

- A war broke between India and China due to the escalation of the Tibetan crisis. After the war, border disputes arose and these disputes still remain unresolved.
- The insistence of China that Arunachal Pradesh belongs to it is one of the main bones of contention between the two countries.

4. India and USA are two democratic countries. Explain the mutual cooperation that exists between both the countries.

- USA has supported a lot to India's Five Year Plans.
- USA has extended its support during the Indo-China war of 1965.
- But, later the political leaders of USA extended their support to Pakistan during the war between India and Pakistan.
- Many a times, the foreign policy of USA has been anti-Indian and pro-Pakistan. Interestingly, both India and USA have shared an interest in controlling terrorism.

- India enjoys better relationship with USA in the fields of foreign trade, science and technology, space science, education and other areas of mutual interest.
- Both the countries share mutual responsibility strengthening UNO and maintenance of global peace.

5. Explain the relationship between India and Russia.

- India has cordial relationship with Russia.
- It had similar relationship with United Socialist Soviet Russia also.
- Even though, India followed Non Aligned policy, it had good relationship with Russia in the field of economics, politics and other areas.
- USSR had opposed China's invasion of India in 1962.
- During the Goa liberation in 1962, USSR had supported India at UNO.
- USSR had supported the Tashkent Agreement between India and Pakistan in 1966.
- In 1971, India and USSR signed an agreement of 20 years for peace and cooperation.
- USSR had supported for the establishment of Bilai and Bhokora steel plants.
- Russia has extended its support to India's quest for permanent Seat in the UN Security Council.

6. Explain the relationship between India and Pakistan.

- India and Pakistan are the neighbouring countries.
- Pakistan is not only a neighbouring country, but was an integral part of India during pre-independent period.
- But, after the India Independent Act of 1947; both countries became independent sovereign countries.
- Soon after independence, foreign relationship between both the countries started.
- There issues like terrorism, Jammu and Kashmir issue and water sharing disputes are there between both the countries.
- Both the countries have fought three wars.
- In order to improve the bilateral ties between both the countries many agreements like Tashkent Agreement, Shimla

Agreement, Lahore Bus Yatra and Agra Conference have been entered.

UNIT - 4

GLOBAL PROBLEMS AND INDIA'S ROLE

I. Fill in the blanks with appropriate answers:

1. Human Rights day is celebrated on (December 10, 1948)
2. India has been arguing in favour of Human Rights since(Independence)
3. Gandhi fought against the Apartheid in (South Africa)
4. Human Rights involve(equality also)

II. Answer the following questions:

1. When was the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted?
 - December 10, 1948.
2. In which Article of The Indian fundamental rights are discussed?
 - In the Constitution of India from Article 12 to 35 fundamental rights are discussed
3. "The World which has arms not only waste the money, it also wastes the sweat of labourers, intelligence of scientists and waste the dreams of the children".Who said this?
 - Hoover said this
4. What is the full form of PTBT?
 - Partial Test Ban Treaty
5. What is the full form of CTBT?
 - Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty
6. What is the full form of SALT?
 - Strategic Arms Limitation Talks
7. What does the third world denotes?
 - The word 'Third World' denotes poverty and non development.

II. Discuss in group and answer:

1. What were the major problems that emerged after World War II?
 - Denial (Refusal) of human rights
 - arms race
 - economic inequality
 - Apartheid
 - terrorism
2. Explain the struggle lead by India for the implementation of Human Rights.
 - India has been advocating Universal Declaration of Human Rights from the beginning.
 - In the Constitution of India, from Article 12 to 35 of part III, fundamental rights are discussed.
 - India has been advocating for better human rights implementation in all the meetings of UNO.
3. Arms race leads to total destruction of the world. In this background, what are the effects of Arms race?
 - Insecurity, fear, instability and threat of war appear due to the arms competition.
 - In order to keep all these evils away, disarmament is the viable option available for humanity.
 - With the preparation of Nuclear weapons and bombs ,the issue of disarmaments has become a serious issue in the present world
4. What are the features of economically backward countries? What are the reasons for this backwardness?
 - Among the members of the world, economical inequality is a major problem.
 - It is a historical gift of colonialism and imperialism.
 - European countries established colonies in Africa, Asia and Latin American countries.
 - The countries that were under the control of imperialistic powers suffered from backwardness.
 - There progress was really slow till 20th century.

- They had a lot of hurdles to cross in the science, technology, agriculture, transportation, education, health and many other areas to achieve development.

5. What are the measures taken up by India to eradicate economic inequality?

- The word 'Third World' denotes poverty and non development.
- These countries are trying to come out of the shortages of food, capital, health, education, and many other issues.
- The UNO and developed countries need to act beyond these limitations.
- India, as a progressive nation, is striving to promote economic equality among all the countries of the world.

6. Apartheid is against Humanism. How do you substantiate this statement?

- Racial discrimination and inhuman treatment of non-white races have been considered.
- A bane on World civilization.
- Europeans who travelled across the world after Renaissance through the newly discovered sea routes established their colonies.
- Later, they started building vast empires on the eastern and western parts of the Globe.
- Thus, the so called races mainly brown, black and even yellow hailing from African, Asian and American countries were looked down upon by the White race.
- The Europeans even started coining the phrase "White Man's Burden" to civilize the World.
- But, this type of racism was basically inhuman and unethical.
- However, this Racism or Apartheid Policy persisted for a long time in the world inspite of many reforms.

UNIT - 5

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable answers

1. The UNO was founded in the year(1945)
2. The head office of the UNO is in.....city. (Newyork)
3. The subsidiary of the UNO which appears like a cabinet committee is(Security Council)
4. The term of the office of international judges isyears. (Five)
5. The International Court of Justice is in(Hague)
6. The present Secretary General of the UNO is (Antonio Guterres)
7. The World Health Organistion was founded in the year (1948)
8. The SAARC was founded in the year(1985)

II. Answer the following questions in one sentence each:

1. Who started UNO?
 - Winston Churchill , Joseph Stalin and Franklin D Roosevelt
2. In which conference UNO was started?
 - In which San Francisco conference UNO was started
3. When was United Nations Organization founded?
 - On October 24, 1945 United Nations Organization was founded
4. Which organization of UNO is considered as global parliament?
 - General Assembly
5. Which organization is considered cabinet of UNO?
 - UNO Security Council
6. Mention the permanent members of Security council?
 - France, USA, UK, France, Russia and China

7. Who select the Judge of International Court of Justice?
 - UNO Security Council selects the Judge of International Court of Justice.
8. Why Trusteeship Council has become inactive now?
 - This has become inactive now as there is no trustee left.
9. Where is the head quarters of International Court of Justice?
 - The head quarters of International Court of Justice is at Hague
10. Who is the head of the executive body of UNO?
 - The General Secretary is the head of the executive body of UNO.
11. Who elects the The General Secretary of UNO?
 - The General Secretary is elected by the General Assembly as per the suggestion of Security Council
12. Where is the head quarters of Secretariat?
 - The head quarters of Secretariat is at New York
13. Mention the branch offices of Secretariat?
 - Geneva, Vienna and Nairobi
14. Who will run The day to day administration of the UNO and institutional functions?
 - The day to day administration of the UNO and institutional functions are run by the Secretariat
15. What is the full form of GATT?
 - 'General Agreement on Tariff and Trade'
16. Where is the Head quarters of Food and Agriculture Organization(FAO)?
 - Rome

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

- Geneva

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

- Paris

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

- United Nations International Emergency Fund(UNICEF)

20. Which institution is known for its humane outlook?

- United Nations International Emergency Fund(UNICEF)

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

- New York

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

- World Bank

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

- Geneva

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

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

25. When was Common Wealth of Nations founded?

- 1926

26. Expand SAARC

- South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation

27. When was SAARC founded?

- 1985

28. Mention the member nations of SAARC.

- India, Pakistan, Srilanka, Nepal, Bangladesh, Maldives, Bhutan and Afghanistan

29. Where is the Head office of SAARC?

- Nepal

30. What is the full form of ASEAN?

- Association of South East Asian Nations

31. Who are the founding members of ASEAN?

- Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia, Philippines and Thailand are the founding members of ASEAN.

III. Answer the following questions:

1. What are the subsidiary institutions of the UNO?

- General Assembly
- Security Council
- Economic and Social Committee
- Trusteeship Council
- International Court of Justice
- Secretariat

2. Name working aims of the World Health Organization.

- WHO was founded with aim of improving the health of the world community.
- It has strived to eradicate diseases like plague, cholera, Malaria and Small pox.
- It is also working towards freeing the world from AIDS, Cancer and other major diseases.
- The organization is trying to address issues like population growth, hunger, malnutrition and other challenges in the coming days also

3. Make a list of functions of the International Labour Organization.

- This organization is for the development of labourers across the world.
- Areas like welfare of the workers, health facilities provided, life quality come under the functioning of this institution.
- In the case women workers it suggests measures like maternity benefits, minimum wages, housing schemes and many other worker related issues are covered by the ILO.
- Its general conference is like a world parliament of the workers and it strives to protect the welfare of workers of the world.

4. List out the aims of the UNO.

- Safeguarding international peace and security.
- Fostering cooperation among nations.
- Improving the faith in human rights
- Exploring solutions to various economic, sociological, cultural and other humanity based problems with international cooperation.
- Providing recognition to international agreements and conditions
- Striving to build mutual trust and cooperation among the countries.

5. Explain the formation of the General Assembly of the UNO.

- It is an affiliated body consisting of representatives from all the member states.
- Every country sends five representatives to this body.
- But, every country has only one vote.
- The General body elects one of its members as the President for a year.
- Similarly, people are elected for posts of 17 Vice Presidents, and seven Chairpersons for the seven permanent committees.
- The general Assembly meetings begin around September and continue till mid December every year.
- For all the important matters of approval a 2/3 majority is mandatory.
- General budget is approved in the general assembly.

- A special session can be convened if there are any emergency issues. It acts like a global parliament to discuss world issues.

6. What are the functions of the Economic and Social Committee of the UNO?

- Conducting studies on economic, social, cultural, education, health and other international issues and sharing the reports.
- Issues like refugee problems, women status, residence and many other issues come within the purview of this committee.
- This committee recommends on issues of human rights and basic freedoms.
- Organizing conferences on human resources, culture, education and other issues.
- Coordinating the functions of specialised bodies like International Labour Organisation (ILO), Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), World Health Organization (WHO) and other institutions. All these are the major functions of Economic and Social Committee

7. The 'UNO has a major role in establishing peace in the world'. Substantiate this statement.

- The UNO has solved many conflicts.
- Due to lack of unity among permanent members of the Security Council and the complexity of global issues, it can be said that the achievements of UN is a mixed one.
- Most of its functions are performing peacekeeping works and observatory roles. India has always worked with UNO towards protection of the human rights and world peace.
- The UNO has worked towards resolving the crisis of Suez canal, Iran, Indonesia, Kashmir, Palestine, Korea, Hungaria, Congo, Cyprus, Arab- Israel, Namibia, Afghanistan and other crisis.
- It has continued to work on disarmament and nuclear disarmament areas. Now, the cold war has ended leading more space of the functioning of UNO in future.

8. What are the functions of the UNESCO?

- It is a specialised institution which strives to improve the science, education and culture of the world.
- It is active in technical education, cultural issues, constructive thinking, and media strategies to preserve the world heritage also.
- It supports governmental and Nongovernmental organisations to spread the importance of education

9. Explain the role of the IMF in solving the economic problems of the world.

- It tries to resolve international economic crisis. It helps the development of global commerce, economic stability and the balance of payment.
- In this organization, administrative council, Board of directors, and a managing director works.
- Its efficiency and transparency has been often appreciated.
- This can be called as the central bank of many central banks of different nations.
- It plays the role of a facilitator between developed countries and non-developed countries

10. Prepare a list of aims of the Common Wealth.

- upholding the values of democracy
- protection of freedom
- poverty alleviation
- securing world peace
- aiding the development of sports
- science and art
- It also aims at improving the cooperation among the membership states.

11. Explain the European Union

- It is an institution of 27 European countries.
- It was founded in 1992 as per the agreement of Maastricht among the member countries.
- It provides for common market, common currency and common agriculture and trade policy.

- The European Union resembles a federal government structure.
- As the founders asserted this strives for international peace and democracy in the world.
- This seems to be the continuation of earlier European Economic Community (EEC).
- The member states have given away some of their sovereign powers to the union willingly

12. What are the functions of the Security Council?

- The Security Council strives to solve global problems peacefully.
- If there is a need; it deploys UN peace keeping force to maintain peace and order.
- It also selects the Judge of International Court of Justice and also suggests the nomination of Secretary General for UN.

13. What are the Economic and financial achievements of UNO?

- In the UNO charter, it is declared that the UNO should strive to 'uplift the socio-economic status of the people of the world'.
- This work need to be achieved through the supervision of 'Economic and Social Committee'. 'General Agreement on Tariff and Trade' (GATT) is a general agreement on trade and tariff which is a notable agreement.
- Another important programme is that of 'The United Development Programme'.
- International organizations like World Bank, International Monetary Fund are working well with the able support of UNO.

14. What are the Social Achievements of UNO?

- World Health Organization, UNESCO, UNICEF, World Refugee Council are few organizations that are interested in the social well being of the world.
- The universal declaration of Human Rights in 1948 is considered as an important international achievement of UNO.
- The UNO has played decisive role in the removal of Apartheid, colonialism and imperialism.

15. What are the aims of Food and Agriculture Organization(FAO)?

- Development of agriculture
- Providing nutritious food
- Creation of Hunger free communities
- Reforming the life of rural people.

16. What are the aims of SAARC?

- The main aim of the organisation is to foster mutual ties along with the economic progress and cultural progress.
- In order to achieve this goal numerous task groups, technical groups and permanent committees have been formed.
- But mutual suspicion and difference opinions among the member countries is hampering the progress of the SAARC.
- The policy that 'all decisions needs to be taken unanimously' is also creating obstacles to its progress.
- Though there are numeours burning issues and differences among the member countries, it is still a good platform to resolve difference of opinions.
- Conferences, workshops and training programmes have been taking place for the representatives of these countries on various topics like science and technology, agriculture on regular basis.

SOCIOLOGY

Unit – I Social Stratification

I. Fill in the blanks with appropriate answers:

1. Minority Communities are allowed to establish education institutions under articleof the constitution.(30)
2. The Practice of untouchability is prohibited by article.(17)
3. The Untouchability Crimes act implemented in the year(1955)

II. Answer the following questions in one sentence each:

1. According to which Article providing social justice and people welfare is the duty of the state government.?
 - According to Article 39 providing social justice and people welfare is the duty of the state government.
2. What does Article 21A say?
 - Article 21A says free and compulsory education to all children between 6 and 14 years is fundamental right of the children.
3. What does Article 45 say?
 - Article 45 says all children under 14 years should be provided with free and compulsory education.
4. What does Article 19 say?
 - The Article 19 says that Right to Speak and Right to express one's own opinion is the fundamental right.
5. What does Article 29 provide for?
 - Article 29 provides for the Protection of Cultural rights of the minorities

6. What does Article 30 provide for?

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

7. What does Article 46 say?

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

8. What is Social Stratification?

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

9. What are the Major forms of Social Stratification?

- Primitive Society
- Slavery
- Estate System
- Varna System
- Caste System

10. “An analysis of why a group of people stayed outside the village; whether they came from outside or were pushed outside, provides an answer to the birth and practice of Untouchability”.

Who said this?

- Dr B.R.Ambedkar said this.

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

- Gandhiji said this.

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

- B. Kuppaswamy said this.

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

- The Article 17 of the Indian Constitution prohibits Untouchability.

14. When did The government of India implement 'Untouchability Crime Act'?

- The government of India implemented 'Untouchability Crime Act' in 1955.

15. How Untouchability Crime Act was amended?

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

III. Answer the following questions:

1. What are the reasons for Social Inequality?

- the Social inequality is the result of already present unequal social opportunities.
- This is continued by providing unequal access to materials, resources, income, opportunities, recognitions and status
- the neglect of the food and social security of caste
- income and sex based discrimination

2. How does gender discrimination take place?

- one person's thoughts are influenced by others thoughts.
- Such influences on an individual are may be due to the thoughts of the family members or from the neighbours
- There is more gender based inequality in access to school education, food and health facilities

3. What are the features of Social Stratification?

- Social Stratification is social in nature
- Social Stratification is Universal
- Social Stratification is ancient
- Social Stratification exists in different ways

4. How is Untouchability a social evil? Discuss.

- The lowest position in the social strata
- They were kept out of the education
- Denial of Property Rights
- Denial of Political participation rights

5. What are the Legal Measures to Eradicate Untouchability?

- The Article 17 of the Indian Constitution prohibits Untouchability.
- The government of India has implemented 'Untouchability Crime Act' in 1955.
- Civil Rights Protection Act was implemented in 1976 with necessary changes to the act of 1955.
- According to this act, practicing untouchability is a crime.
- Universal rights to vote and participate in election has also been provided.
- Reservation has been given in the field of education and employment for Scheduled Castes and Tribes scheduled along with backward classes.
- The Act of 1989 has given some specific responsibilities for the governments in the eradication of Untouchability.
- equality to all.

Unit – II Labour

I. Fill in the with appropriate answers:

1. Division of Labour leads to(‘Specialization’)
2. Land less labourer are called as
(labourers Unorganized)
3. Labourers of medical institutions are called as
labourers. (Organized)

II. Answer the following questions in one sentence each:

1. Who wrote in his book ‘The Republic’ on the Division of Labour
 - Plato wrote in his book ‘The Republic’ on the Division of Labour
2. “Human society is formed on natural inequalities. This natural inequality is based on division of labour”. Who said this?
 - Plato said this.
3. “Division of Labour creates less skilled workers”. Who said this?
 - Karl Marx said this
4. What is labour?
 - Labour means earning in cash or kind by providing one’s manual or intellectual labour
5. What is inequality in labour?
 - Any labour that goes against dictum ‘equal labour equal pay’ can be termed as inequality in labour
6. What is Discrimination?
 - If differential payment is given for two people who put the same amount of time and efforts, then it is called as Discrimination
7. What is Labour without pay?
 - If work is done without payment either in cash or kind, then it is called as Labour without pay

8. What is Labour with Pay?

- The labour which gets compensation based on hours, days or months for semi skilled or skilled work is considered as Labour with Pay.

9. Give examples for Labour with Pay.

- Labour in small business and road side business
- work in factories
- work in schools as assistant teachers
- building work
- vehicle repair
- garages
- agricultural farm works

10. What is Organized Sector?

- The sector which is enrolled as per the law of the government, and provided fixed wages, facilities within the framework of law is called Organized Sector

11. What is Unorganized Sector?

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

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

- In the book 'Foot Losers', a study of Circular Migration is done.

13. What is Division of Labour?

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

14. What are the challenges faced by unorganized sectors workers?

- Labourers working in unorganized are facing many social and economic problems.
- They do not have fixed work schedule, fixed pay or defined benefits also.

- they don't get fixed wage
- Migration
- Social Security
- Legal Framework
- Child Labour
- Physical and Mental Exploitation

III. Answer the following:

1. What are the types of organized labour? Explain.

- The sector which is enrolled as per the law of the government, and provided fixed wages, facilities within the framework of law is called Organized Sector.
- This sector is guided by minimum wages act, factory act, Special allowances act, provident fund act and many other acts in support of labourers.
- In organized sector, institutions like School, Hospital, industries, government related services, commercial banks, life insurance companies, military and others come.
- This sector has to take the permission of the government before it begins its function.
- It is also mandatory for them to pay taxes.
- It is the responsibility of the institution to pay special facilities and provide employment security for the workers

2. Define discrimination in labour?

- Any labour that goes against dictum 'equal labour equal pay' can be termed as inequality in labour.
- If differential payment is given for two people who put the same amount of time and efforts, then it is called as Discrimination.

3. Explain the challenges faced on Social Security issue by the

- unorganized sectors.
- Unorganized sector workers face social insecurity.
- Social Security means having minimum needs to lead a life like housing, health, water, food, drinking water, equal opportunity to work and others.

- Providing these facilities universally and publically is called as 'Social Security.
- But, this is not available for people working in unorganized sector.

4. What are the differences between organized and unorganized workers?

Organized workers	Unorganized workers
The sector which is enrolled as per the law of the government, and provided fixed wages, facilities within the framework of law is called Organized Sector	The unorganized sector of work is that sector where legal provisions do not completely govern
This sector is guided by minimum wages act, Special allowances act, provident fund act and many other acts in support of labourers	The minimum wages in this sector usually stays below the mandatory pay fixed by the governments
There is a need for registration	There is no need for registration
This sector follows the legal provisions of the government.	This sector does not follow the legal provisions of the government.
It is also mandatory for them to pay taxes.	There are no tax provisions here
School, Hospital, industries, government related services, commercial banks, life insurance companies, military and others belong to this sector	Vehicle repair, selling of goods like vegetables, fish on head; puncture repairers and others belong to this sector
There is fixed time or duration for this work.	There is no fixed time or duration for this work.

UNIT – III

SOCIAL MOVEMENTS

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable answers:

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

II. Answer the following questions in one sentence each:

1. Who believed that ‘God is Truth’?
 - Mahatama Gandhi believed that ‘God is Truth’
2. Who stated that “Truth is God”?
 - Dr. B.R. Ambedkar stated that “Truth is God”
3. What is Mob?
 - A mob is a collection of people who have assembled at particular point without any prior plan and gathered to express some decision.
4. What is Mob Violence?
 - When the behavior of mob turns violent, then it is called as Mob Violence.
5. When was Jarkhand Mukthi was formed ?
 - Jarkhand Mukthi Morcha was formed in the year 1930
6. Who was the leader of Narmda Bachavo Andolana?
 - Medha Patkar
7. Who was the leader of Movement opposing Kaiga Nuclear Power Plant?
 - Shivarama Karantha

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

- 'MookaNayaka'

9. Who started self importance movement in TamilNadu?

- Periyar Ramaswamy started self importance movement in TamilNadu.

10. What is an inhuman practice of stratified society?

- Untouchability is an inhuman practice of stratified society

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

- 'The International Working Men's Association' is the first labour union established in London

12. What is labour movement?

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

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

- D. Devaraja Urs

14. Who founded Karnataka State Ryot Sangha?

- M.D.Nanjundaswamy founded Karnataka State Ryot Sangha

III. Answer the following questions:

1. What are the models of Mob behavior?

- Mob
- Mob Violence
- Environmental Movements
- Women's Movement
- Farmers' Movement
- Alcohol Prohibition Movement
- Labour Movements
- Untouchability Prevention Movement

2. What is Women's movement? Give examples.

- It is a movement that opposed the patriarchal values exploiting women and the creation of inequality on the basis of gender
- Examples: Alcohol Prohibition Movement

3. Explain the nature of mob.

- Mob is a collection of people which collects in place and indulges in a temporary thinking, demands and the related emotional expression. This expression is called Mob Behaviour.
- These type of sources later turn into a social movements.
- A mob is a collection of people who have assembled at particular point without any prior plan and gathered to express some decision.
- A group of people who have collected in front of a theatre to watch or a group of people who have gathered around to know more about an accident are examples of 'Mobs'.

4. Explain the Environmental movements, their meaning and nature.

- Environmental movements are the scientific movements aimed at preserving the biological system.
- The Scientific protest aimed at curtailing the various activities that are polluting the Earth, air, and water.
- They never appear instantly.
- They are the result of many years of exploitations of nature and tribal people.
- For example, Jarkhand Mukthi Morcha was formed in the year 1930.
- But years before this formation, tribal people of Jarkhand had opposed the actions of companies that rendered thousands of tribal people displaced due to mining activities.
- Jarkhand Mukthi Morcha is one such result of these agitations.

5. Explain the nature of Mob Mob Violence.

- When the behavior of mob turns violent, then it is called as Mob Violence.
- There would be no unity in mob violence.
- Here anti social elements lead the mob towards violence destroying public property.
- They create confusion in the beginning.
- Out of confusion, violence grows out. Many a times, mob violence result in major deaths.

6. Explain Chipko Movement

- The government had issued license to cut 2500 trees belonging to Reni village of Tehri-Gharwal district.
- The women who learnt about this, decided to hug the trees in order to protect them so that environment remains protected.
- This movement of hugging is called as 'Chipko Movement'.
- Though a woman was instrumental behind this movement, its effects were long lasting.
- Due to this movement, the permission given to cut the trees was withdrawn.

7. Explain Appiko Movement of Karnataka

- Appiko movement was started by the villagers of Salyani.
- The local people opposed the move of the contractor to cut trees in Kalase forest.
- They stood hugging the trees.
- The people launched this movement to protect trees from smuggling.
- They also aimed at increasing awareness among the people about the importance of growing forest.

8. Explain Narmda Bachavo Andolana

- The huge dam built across the river Narmada under Sardar Sarovar project displaced local tribal people.
- As scientific studies found that the dam would affect the sensitive ecological balance of the river, the people agitated against the Dam under the leadership of Medha Patkar.
- This movement has been going on for a long period.

9. Explain Silent Valley Movement

- A dam was proposed to build in the Silent valley of Palghat of Kerala.
- The building of dam threatened the sensitive ecological balance of the silent valley.
- People from Kerala Shastra Parishad and wild life enthusiasts opposed this project.
- Finally, the movement was successful installing the dam and protecting the Silent valley's sensitive ecological balance.

10. Explain Coastal Karnataka Environment Movement.

- People of Mangalore opposed against the Mangalore Refineries and Petro Chemical Limited which discharged harmful chemicals into the sea threatening the local environment.
- This movement also opposed the establishment of Nandikooru thermal power plant and special economic zone

11. Explain Movement opposing Kaiga Nuclear Power Plant

- The move to oppose the establishment of Kaiga Nuclear Plant was undertaken by the people of coastal Karnataka under the leadership of Shivarama Karantha.
- It was argued that with the establishment of nuclear plant at Kaiga, vast deforestation takes place and also the threat of pollution from nuclear radiation would spoil numerous species in the ecosystem.
- Hence, the movement opposed the establishment of the Kaiga Nuclear Reactor

12. Explain Alcohol Prohibition Movement

- Among various movements designed by the women pressing for alcohol Prohibition is an important one.
- It also became part of environmental movements that took place in coastal Karnataka and in Malenaadu.
- Kusma Soraba and others along with her have lost their lives.
- Apart from this, women have protested against sale of liquor in Hassan, Kolar, Mandya and Chamrajanagar district.
- Alcoholism creates a lot of problems at personal level as well as community level.

- It has created severe problems in lives of rural women.
- The labourers lose their small earnings to this addiction.
- They often forcibly take away money earned by the wife also.
- Hence, women have come together to organize protests against alcoholism which has created a lot of problems in their life.

13. Explain Untouchability Prevention Movement

- Untouchability is an inhuman practice of stratified society.
- Before the implementation of Constitution, the ideas like untouchables should be untouched, should not stand next to him were in vogue.
- Untouchability prevention movement is a movement aimed at achieving eradicating of the practice of untouchability and attacks on the untouchable people.
- It is a movement against caste based social exploitation.
- The untouchable communities have been fighting for their rights for many years.

UNIT – IV

SOCIAL PROBLEMS

I. Fill in the blanks with appropriate answers:

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

II. Answer the following questions in one sentence each:

1. What is child labour?
 - If children below the age of 14 years are working for the financial consideration, then it is called as 'Child Labour'.
2. When did 'Child Adolescent Labour Prohibition and Regulation Act come into force?
 - 1986
3. When did Protection Children from Sexual Offences Act come into existence?
 - 2012
4. What is Female Feticide (foeticide)?
 - Female Feticide is an attempt to stop the natural growth of a female fetus in the womb of a mother or aborting the fetus forcibly
5. What is Hunger?
 - Hunger is a state where the necessary calorie of food is not available for the individual

6. What is 'Invisible Hunger'?

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

7. What is Child Marriage?

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

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

- 2006

III. Answer the following questions:

1. What are the features of 'Child Adolescent Labour Prohibition and Regulation Act of 1986'?

- No children below 14 years be employed in any sector for any reasons. According to the article 14 of this act, a fine of Rupees 50,000 and 2 years imprisonment is imposed on violators.
- Any family cannot engage their children of below 14 years in any household activities during school hours. If they are engaged, the parents and the head of the family is declared as offenders and imposed a fine of rupees 10,000 on them.
- As per this act, children between the age of 15 and 18 are considered as Adolescent children. And these adolescent children should not be employed in any dangerous employment. If violated a fine of rupees 50,000 is imposed on the violators.

2. What are the Reasons for Child Labour?

- Lack of social environment that honours and protect Child rights is the main reason for child labour, child marriage, human trafficking of children.
- The greedy owners who strive for less wages and more work is the reason for child labour.
- Due to agricultural crisis resulting out of drought and other reasons leads to the migration of families to urban centers and children end up working in hotels, fire crackers manufacturing

units and other dangerous sectors which fall under unorganized sector.

- Failure to implement compulsory and universal education has resulted in non availability of education to all children.

3. What are the Demerits of Child Labour?

- Child labour affects the physical and psychological growth of children negatively.
- Children who have worked as child labour suffer from various ill health as adults.
- As children engaged in labour at tender age, they become illiterates.
- As a result they miss their basic rights.
- Child labour restricts the social and economic mobility of the families. Children become target of exploitation repeatedly in such families.
- This crisis leads to child marriage and human trafficking among children. As a result, the risk of sexual exploitations becomes more for children especially for girls.
- Many of the children get infected with various diseases and many become physically deformed.

4. What are the solutions for the problem of Child Labour?

- Ensuring Gender equality always.
- Stopping migration of helpless families
- Creating awareness on child marriage and human trafficking.
- Ensuring better implementation of child rights through Gram panchayets.

5. What are the unique features of Protection Children from Sexual Offences Act?

- Penetrative Sexual Assault
- Aggravated Penetrative Sexual Assault
- Sexual Assault
- Aggravated Sexual Assault
- Sexual Harassment
- Using children to produce Pornographic movies
- Collection of obscene photographs

6. What are the aspects of Hunger index?

- The average of people who receive less than minimum calorie of food required.
- The average of children who are below five years of age and underweight.
- The mortality rate of children below five years of age.

7. What are the types of Gender Discrimination?

- Inequality in Birth Rate
- Inequality in Infrastructure
- Inequality in Opportunities
- Inequality in Ownership
- Inequality in family

8. What are the reasons for Child Marriage?

- Gender discrimination is the primary reason for the Child Marriage
- Lack of proper implementation of law.
- Poor implementation of legal provisions in school education

9. What are the provisions of Child Marriage Prohibition Act 2006?

- As per this law, it is a crime to marry even when either of the couple is minor.
- It is crime even if a major man marries a minor girl or vice versa.
- If a child marriage takes place, the people who initiated the marriage, the who conducted or motivated the marriage are liable for imprisonment of two year and fine of rupees one lakh.
- As per provisions of this law under column 9, 10 and 11; the priest, the photographer, videographer, cook, provider of Shamiyana services, musicians, vehicle drivers and whoever took part in the marriage all are liable for punishment

10. What are the ill effects of Child Marriage?

- The holistic development of children is stunted by child marriage and they lose the power of questioning.
- As a result, violations like sexual assaults on children become more and more increased.
- Many rights of children like education, childhood, entertainment, interaction with friends continue to be violated.
- Children fall into the trap of malnutrition, anemia, diseases, abortions, infanticide and maternal mortality increases.
- The chance of girl becoming a widow at a young age is also more and becomes a victim of violence easily.

11. What are the Solutions for Child Marriage?

- Implementing the education Development Programmes without lapses can prevent school dropouts before 18 years of age.
- This means all the children within 18 years of age should be within the schooling system and should have 100% attendance.
- Similarly, birth registration is compulsory and 100% birth registration target is needed.
- Importance should be given to girls' education. They should be empowered on priority basis. A child marriage should always be reported, questioned and opposed.

12. What are the reasons for Child Trafficking?

- Child labour
- child marriage
- school dropout
- poverty
- negligence in the families
- bonded labour
- frequent migrations and shifting of residences
- over exposure to internet and social media
- social inequalities
- gender discrimination
- lack of skills
- financial difficulties in the families

13. What are the ill effects of Child Trafficking?

- It affects the holistic development of children.
- Children are exposed to physical, psychological and sexual exploitation.
- Many children become infected with HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases.
- They undergo unwanted pregnancy, abortions, forced pregnancies, murders and drug addictions, and many other unwanted developments take place in the society

14. What are the Remedial actions for Child Trafficking?

- Formation of Child Right Clubs schools of Karnataka.
- Formation of 'Child Protection Committees' in schools of Karnataka.
- Organizing 'Children Grama Sabha' in all the villages of the state and listen to the various problems of children under 18 years of age.
- Formation of 'Child Rights Protection Units' in all the Gram/Taluk/Zilla panchayet levels and organizing at least one meeting in two months could address the issues related to children.
- Formation of 'Women and Children Trafficking Prevention' committees at Gram/Taluk/Zilla Panchayet and organizing at least one meeting in two months could solve the problems better.
- Formation of 'Baalika Sanghas' in all the anganawadis of the state.

GEOGRAPHY

UNIT – 1 Indian POSITION AND EXTENTION Location and Extent of India

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable answers.

1. The total area of India is Sq km----- (32,87,263)
2. The country to the south - east of India is----- (Sri Lanka)
3. The latitude passes through the middle of India.-----($23 \frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$)
4. The newly formed state of India is----- (Telangana)

II. Answers the following questions in one sentence each:

1. Give the latitudinal and longitudinal extent of India.
 - $8^{\circ} 4'$ to $37^{\circ} 6'$ North latitude
 - $68^{\circ} 7'$ to $97^{\circ} 3'$ East longitude
2. Which is the southern most point of India?
 - The Indira Point, the southern most point
3. Name India's neighbouring countries situated in north west.
 - Pakistan and Afghanistan
4. Write a short note on the frontiers of India.
 - India has both land and water frontiers.
 - The land frontiers of the country is about 15,200 km.
 - The Arabian Sea in the west, the Indian Ocean in the south and the Bay of Bengal in the east form the water frontiers.
 - They are also natural frontiers.
5. Where is India located?
 - Geographically India is located in the Northern Hemisphere and is at the centre of the Eastern Hemisphere
6. Where is Indira Point is located?
 - Indira Point, is located in the Nicobar island

7. Which is the the northern tip of India?

- The northern tip of India is Indiracol

8. Name India's neighbouring countries.

- India has 7 neighbouring countries.
- Pakistan and Afghanistan are to the north-west
- Nepal, Bhutan and China are to the north
- Bangladesh and Myanmar are to the east
- To the southeast is Sri Lanka

9. Write a short note on the Administrative Divisions of India.

- India is a Democratic Republic, keeping in views the primacy of regional languages and the administrative exitency India is divided into 29 states and 7 Union Territories
- which includes the National Capital Territory of Delhi

10. Which is the new state of India?

- Telangana is the new state

11. Which is the largest state?

- Rajasthan is the largest state

12. Which is the smallest state?

- Goa is the smallest state

UNIT – 2

INDIAN PHYSIOGRAPHY

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable answers.

1. The Greater Himalayas are also known as----- (Himadri)
2. The lesser Himalaya are also known as -----(Himachal)
3. In south India is the heighest peak----- (Anamudi)
4. The Eastern Ghats meet the Western Ghats in the hills----- (Nilgiri)
5. The Northern Great plain is made up of soil---- (alluvial soil)

II. Answer the following questions in one sentence each:

1. Mention the Physiographic Divisions of India.
 - The Northern Mountains
 - The Northern Greatplains
 - The Peninsular Plateau
 - The Coastal Plains and Islands
2. Write the extent of The Northern Mountains
 - In India they extend from the Indus gorge in the west to the Brahmaputra gorge in the east
3. Mention the three parallel ranges the Himalayas.
 - Greater Himalayas
 - Lesser Himalayas
 - Siwalik hills
4. Which are the the inner most, continuous and highest ranges of Himalayas?
 - The Greater Himalayas are the inner most, continuous and highest ranges.
5. Which is the is the highest peak in the world?
 - Mt. Everest (8848mts) is the highest peak in the world.

6. Mention the peaks of The Greater Himalayas.

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

7. Why is the Greater Himalayas are called 'Himadri'?

- As the Greater Himalayas are covered with snow throughout the year, these ranges are called 'Himadri'.

8. Mention the glaciers of The Greater Himalayas

- Gangotri
- Yamunotri

9. Mention the Peaks of The Greater Himalayas

- Burzil
- Lozi-la
- Shipkila

10. What are Trans-Himalayas?

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

11. Which is the highest peak in India?

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

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

- Himachal

13. Mention the parallel ranges in the lesser Himalayas.

- Pirpanjal
- the Dhauladhar
- the Naga Tibba
- the Mussorie
- the Mahabharat
- the Darjeeling

14. Mention the valleys of the lesser Himalayas.

- Kashmir valley
- Kangra valley
- Kulu valley

15. Mention hill stations of the lesser Himalayas.

- Shimla
- Ranikhet
- Mussorie
- Nainital
- Darjeeling

16. Which are the outer most ranges or foot hills of the main Himalayas?

- The Siwalik Hills are the outer most ranges or foot hills of the main Himalayas.

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

- The other name of the The Siwalik Hills Outer Himalayas.

18. What are Doons ? Give example.

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

19. Which is the largest physical divisions of India ?

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

20. Which is the oldest fold mountain?

- The Aravalli range is the oldest fold mountain

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

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

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

- Sahyadri

24. Which is the highest peak in South India?
 - Anamudi is the highest peak in South India
25. Which is the highest peak in the Eastern Ghats?
 - The highest peak in the Eastern Ghats is Arma-konda.
26. Where does The Eastern Ghats join the the Western Ghats?
 - The Eastern Ghats joins the the Western Ghats at Niligiri hills
27. How are The Lakshadweep islands formed?
 - The Lakshadweep islands are formed by corals
28. Mention the two parts of The Eastern Coastal Plain.
 - Northern Circar
 - Coromandal coast
29. Mention three parts of The Western Coastal Plain.
 - The Konkan coast
 - The Karnataka coast
 - The Malabar coast

III. Answer the following questions.

1. Which are the main physiographic divisions of India?
 - The Northern Mountains.
 - The Northern Great plains.
 - The Peninsular Plateau.
 - The Coastal Plains and Islands
2. State how the Northern Great Plains were formed?
 - It is formed by the depositional work of three river systems namely the Sutluj, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra.
 - It is the largest alluvial soil tract in the world,
3. Write briefly about the Siwalik hills.
 - They are the outer most ranges or foot hills located to the south of the main Himalayas.
 - Therefore they are also known as 'Outer Himalaya.' They are the lowest range of the Himalayas,

- They extend from Jammu and Kashmir in the west to Arunachal Pradesh in the east.
- They have flat-bottom, structured valleys, which are known as 'Doons' eg. Dehradun.

4. Distinguish between the Eastern Ghats and the Western Ghats.

The Eastern Ghats	The Western Ghats
The Eastern Ghats run almost parallel to the east coast of India	The Western Ghats are a continuous range running parallel to the west coast of India
They are lower than the Western Ghats and are not continuous.	They are higher than the Eastern Ghats and are continuous.
The highest peak in the Eastern Ghats is 'Arnakonda'	'Anamudi' is the highest peak in South India
They extend from the Mahanadi Valley in the north	They extend from the Tapi valley to Kanyakumari

5. State the importance of the Northern mountains

- The Himalayas act as natural frontiers and prevent foreign invasion, they prevent the cold winds from central Asia.
- They obstruct the rain bearing winds and this causes heavy rainfall.
- Their slopes have thick forests and are ideal for plantation crops. eg. Tea in Assam.
- They are a store house of minerals and the birthplace of many rivers and water falls which are used to generate hydro-electric power

6. Explain the importance of The Peninsular Plateau.

- Peninsular plateau is rich in minerals, thick forests and bio-diversity.
- It has influence on southwest monsoons, and it is covered with black soil which is useful for agriculture.
- The western ghats are the birth place of many south Indian rivers, which are useful for the generation of hydro-electricity.
- It is also well known for hill stations. Such as Ooty.

7. Distinguish between the The Western Coastal Plain and The Eastern Coastal Plain

The Western Coastal Plain	The Eastern Coastal Plain
It lies between the Western Ghats and the Arabian sea.	It lies between the Eastern Ghats and the Bay of Bengal
It extends from the Rann of Kutch to K a n y a k u m a r i	This extend from the north of river Subarnarekha to Kanyakumari.
I t i s narrow, steep and rocky.	It is broader than the western coastal plain
Its divisions are The Konkan coast, The Karnataka Coast, The Malabar coast	Its divisions are The Northern Circar and Coromandal coast

8. Explain the importance of The Coastal Plains

- The Coastal plains of India provide some natural harbours which help in carrying on foreign trade.
- The coastal plain are useful for fishing, shipbuilding, agriculture and production of salt.
- Many beaches are found along the coast and they attract tourists.
- The backwaters are useful for navigation.

9. Write a short note on the Islands of India

- There are about 247 islands in India.
- Of these, 204 are in the Bay of Bengal and 43 are in the Arabian sea.
- The Andaman and Nicobar islands are in the Bay of Bengal.
- The Lakshadweep islands are in the Arabian sea and are formed by corals.

10. Explain the importance of The Northern Great Plain

- The Northern Great plain is very suitable for irrigation and agriculture as it has perennial rivers and vast fertile alluvial soil.
- Its level land supports a network of roads, railways and means of communication.
- They are useful for industrialization, urbanization and trade.
- A number of pilgrim centres are located here

UNIT – 3

INDIAN CLIMATE

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable answers.

1. India has type of climate----- (Tropical Monsoon)
2. In India is receives the highest rainfall----- (Mawsynram)
3. In India has recorded the lowest temperature----- (Dras)
4. The coldest month of India is ----- (January)

II. Answer the following questions in one sentence each:

1. Which type of climate India has?
 - India has 'Tropical Monsoon' type of climate
2. Why India has 'Tropical Monsoon' type of climate?
 - This is because a greater part of India lies in the tropical zone and its climate is greater influenced by the monsoon winds.
3. What are the main factors which influence on the climate of India?
 - location
 - water bodies
 - relief features
 - monsoon winds
4. Mention the Climatic Seasons of India.
 - The Winter Season
 - The Summer Season
 - The Rainy Season
 - The Retreating Monsoon Season
5. During The Winter Season India gets oblique rays of the Sun. Why?
 - During this season the rays of the Sun fall vertically over the Southern Hemisphere, India gets oblique rays of the Sun.
6. Which has recorded the lowest temperature in India?
 - The Dras near Kargil has recorded the lowest temperature (-40°C)

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

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

8. Which is the The highest recorded temperature in India?

- The highest recorded temperature is 49.40C at Ganganagar

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

- Andhis

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

- Kalabaisakhis

11. What are Mango showers?

- Convectional rain in Kerala help the mango crop. It is known as 'Mango showers'

12. What are coffee blossoms?

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

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

- the South West Monsoon

14. During The Rainy Season the moisture laden winds blow from the south-west towards India. Why?

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

15. Mention the two branches of the South - West Monsoons.

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

16. How South - West Monsoons bring heavy rain fall?

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

17. The south west monsoon starts to retreating in early October. Why?

- In early October due to decrease of temperature low pressure area is gradually replaced by high pressure over the land mass. A low pressure area is developed over the Bay of Bengal.

18. Why The Retreating Monsoon season is also known as 'North-East Monsoon Season'?

- In early October due to decrease of temperature low pressure area the south west monsoon starts to retreating and it blowing from North - East. Hence this season is also known as 'North-East Monsoon Season'.

19. Which is the driest place in India?

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

20. Which place gets the heaviest rainfall?

- Mawsynram gets the heaviest rainfall

II. Answer the following.

1. Explain the process of the south-west monsoons.

- There are two branches of the South - West Monsoons: the Arabian Sea branch and the Bay of Bengal branch.
- The Arabian Sea branch strikes the western Ghats and causes heavy rainfall to the western side of the Western Ghats.
- The rain fall decreases towards the eastern slopes of Western Ghats, as it lies in the 'rain - shadow area'.
- The Bay of Bengal branch causes heavy rainfall, when it strikes against the hills of Meghalaya and Assam.

4. Explain the weather condition in the summer season.

- During this season the Sun's rays fall vertically over the Northern Hemisphere.
- Hence the temperature is high in India.
- It is hot, dry and sultry.

- The highest recorded temperature is 49.40C at Ganganagar in Rajasthan. Convectional rain occurs locally in some parts of the country.
- India receives only 10% of its annual rainfall during summer

5. Mention the areas with low rainfall in India

- Western Kutch
- The Thar desert
- western Punjab, Haryana and Gujarat
- north of Zaskar range
- the rain shadow areas of Western Ghats

UNIT – 4 INDIAN SOILS

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable answers.

1. The soils that are formed from the sediments deposited by the rivers is called -----soils. **(Alluvial soil)**
2. The Black soils are also known as -----and-----soils. are **(Regur soil and black cotton soil)**
3. Under the conditions of high temperature and rainfall-----soils are formed in tropical areas. **(Laterite Soils)**
4. Mountain soils are suitable for -----crops. **(plantation)**

II. Answer the following questions in one sentences each:

1. What is soil?
 - Soil is the thin surface layer of the earth comprising of closely intermixed mineral and organic substances.
2. Why there is a wide variety of soils in India?
 - Soil formation of India is mainly related to the parent rock, relief, climate and natural vegetation. So there is a wide variety of soils in India.
3. What is alluvial soil?
 - The soil that are composed of alluvium are called alluvial soil.
4. How are Alluvial soil formed?
 - Alluvial soil are formed from the sediments deposited by the rivers as in the Indo-Gangetic plain and by the sea waves in coastal plain.
5. What are the other names of Black soil?
 - The other names of Black soil are Regur soil and black cotton soil
6. Why black soil are black in colour?
 - Black soils are derived from the basalt rock. So they are dark grey to black in colour.

7. How Red soils are formed?

- Red soils are formed from the weathering of granite, gneiss and other crystalline rocks.

8. Red soils do not retain moisture. Why?

- They are more sandy and less clayey. So they do not retain moisture.

9. How are Laterite Soils formed?

- Laterite Soils are formed in tropical areas under the conditions of high temperature and rainfall.

10. Laterite Soils are of limited use for agriculture. Why?

- They are leached soils, not fertile and are of limited use for agriculture.

11. Desert Soils are not suitable for the cultivation of many crops. Why?

- They are fairly friable, have a high content of soluble salt. They are sandy and low in moisture and humus. These are not suitable for the cultivation of many crops.

12. Mountain Soils are rich in humus and are fertile. Why?

- They are mostly formed due to the decomposition of organic matter. Hence they are rich in humus and are fertile.

13. What is the meaning of soil erosion?

- Soil erosion refers to the removal of top soil by natural agents.

14. What are the agents of soil erosion?

- The rivers
- glaciers
- winds
- sea waves

III. Answer the following questions:

1. Which are the major types of soils in India?
 - Alluvial soil
 - Black soil
 - Red soil
 - Laterite soil
 - Desert soil
 - Mountain soil
2. Explain the distribution of Black soil in India.
 - Black soils are largely found in the Deccan basalt trap region including Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Parts of Telangana, Northern part of Karnataka, parts of Gujarat and Tamil Nadu.
 - They occupy about 5.46 lakh km² in India.
3. What are the characteristics of Red soils?
 - They are formed from the weathering of granite, gneiss and other crystalline rocks.
 - The colour of these soils is generally red or redishbrown.
 - They are more sandy and less clayey.
 - So, they do not retain moisture
4. What is soil erosion and soil conservation?
 - Soil erosion refers to the removal of top soil by natural agents
Protection of soil from erosion and preservation of fertility of the soil is called 'soil conservation
5. Mention the main causes of soil erosion.
 - deforestation
 - overgrazing
 - shifting cultivation
 - faulty methods of cultivation
 - use of top soil for making bricks, tiles
6. What are the major effects of soil erosion?
 - Loss of soil fertility and fall in agricultural productivity.
 - It leads to silting and floods, change of the course of rivers, and reduction of capacity of the reservoirs.

- Ground water level is lowered and there is decrease in soil moisture.
- Vegetation covers dries up and drought increase.
- Economy as a whole suffers a great set back.

7. Mention the measures adopted for conserving soil.

- Afforestation and reforestation.
- Controlled over grazing.
- Contour farming.
- Construction of check dams.
- Contour bunding.
- Gully control and bench terracing.

8. What are the characteristics of alluvial soil?

- The soil that are composed of alluvium are called alluvial soil.
- They are formed from the sediments deposited by the rivers as in the Indo-Gangetic plain and by the sea waves in coastal plain.
- Alluvial soil the very extensive and very important in India

9. What are the characteristics of Black soil?

- This soil is also known as 'Regur' and black cotton soil as they are best suited for cotton cultivation.
- They are derived from the basalt rock.
- So they are dark grey to black in colour, with high clay content.
- They are highly retentive of moisture and extremely compact

10. What are the characteristics of Laterite Soils?

- These soils are formed in tropical areas under the conditions of high temperature and rainfall.
- These soils are cover an area of 2.48 lakh km².
- They are leached soils, not fertile and are of limited use for agriculture.
- Crops like cashew, rubber, tea, coffee and paddy can be grown in this soils

11. What are the characteristics of Desert Soils.

- These soils are formed under desert and semi desert, conditions.
- They are largely found and in the north-western part of India.
- They are fairly friable, have a high content of soluble salt.
- They are sandy and low in moisture and humus.
- These are not suitable for the cultivation of many crops

12. What are the characteristics of Mountain Soils.

- These soils are mainly found on the slopes of mountains and hills covered by forests.
- They are mostly formed due to the decomposition of organic matter.
- Hence they are rich in humus and are fertile.
- They are useful for plantation crops. eg. tea, coffee and fruits

UNIT – 5

INDIAN FOREST RESOURCES

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable answers.

1. The -----forests do not shed their leaves all at the same time in the year.
(**The Tropical Evergreen Forests**)
2. Monsoon forests are also known as-----
(**The Tropical Deciduous Forests**)
3. The Himalayas have -----type of forests.
(**The Tropical Deciduous Forests**)
4. The -----forests are mainly found in the deltas of rivers.
(**Mangrove Forests**)
5. The Nagarjuna sagar wild life sanctuary is in----- state.
(**Telangana**)

II. Answer the following questions:

1. What is forest?
 - A large area of land covered with trees and undergrowth is called forests.
2. Why the Tropical Evergreen Forests are evergreen?
 - The trees and plants of the Tropical Evergreen Forests do not shed their leaves during the year at the same time. Hence they are evergreen.
3. The Tropical Deciduous Forests are also known as Monsoon Forests. Why?
 - The trees in these forests shed their leaves during spring and early summer. Hence they are also known as Monsoon Forests.
4. What are 'mountain forests'?
 - The trees and plants which grow on the slopes of the mountain are called 'mountain forests'.
5. What are Mangrove Forests?
 - These forests which are found in wet marshy areas, in river deltas and along the sea coast washed by tides.

6. Which state has the largest area under forests?
 - Madhya Pradesh has the largest area under forests
7. Which state has the least area under forests?
 - Goa has the least area under forests.
8. what is Wild life sanctuary?
 - Wild life sanctuary (WLS) refers to a place meant for providing protection to wild life
9. What is National park?
 - An extensive area which is specially protected to preserve its natural beauty, wild life and forests for public recreation and scientific interests is called National park.
10. What is Biosphere Reserve?
 - The Biosphere reserves are a special category of protected area of land or coastal environments

III. Answer the following questions:

1. Name the area where desert vegetation is found in India?
 - Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and Deccan plateau.
2. Mention the measures for the conservation of forests?
 - Control of deforestation
 - Restriction on grazing
 - Control of forest fires
 - Prevention of encroachment on forests
 - Control of forest insects and diseases
 - Controlling illegal cutting of trees,
 - Scientific cutting of trees
 - Legislation to check deforestation
 - Encourage afforestation.

4. Name the National Parks of Karnataka.

- Bandipur
- Banerghatta
- Nagara Hole

5. Mention the main objectives of Biosphere reserves.

- The main objectives of Biosphere reserves are conservation, research, education and local involvement.

6. What are the uses of forests?

- Directly, they provide a large variety of woods which are used as fuel, timber and industrial raw materials.
- Forests provide fodder for livestock and employment opportunities for the people.
- Indirectly forests preserve the physical features, check soil erosion, control floods and regulate the flow of rivers.
- Forests prevent desertification, help to improve soil fertility, make the climate equable and help to maintain ecological balance.
- They provide shelter to wildlife

7. What are the types of forests found in India?

- The Tropical evergreen forests
- The tropical deciduous forests
- Scrub forests and grass land
- Desert vegetation
- Mountain forests
- Mangrove forests

8. Explain the features of The Tropical Evergreen Forests

- These forests are found in areas of heavy annual rainfall exceeding 250 cm.
- These forests are dense and the trees grow to a great height.
- The trees and plants do not shed their leaves during the year at the same time. Hence they are evergreen.
- The important trees are Teak, Rosewood, Ebony, Mahogany, Gurjan and Champa

9. Explain the features of The Tropical Deciduous Forests.

- These forests are found in areas with an annual rainfall of 100-200 cm.
- They are occupied a wide area largely on the eastern slopes
- The trees in these forests shed their leaves during spring and early summer. Hence they are also known as 'Monsoon Forests'.
- The important trees are teak, sandalwood, Kusum, Kanju, Myrobalan, Siris, Mango, Neem, Tamrind etc

10. Explain the features of Scrub Forests and Grassland.

- These are found in areas having 60 to 100 cm of rainfall.
- The scrub with short coarse grass, thorny trees and bushes are found scattered in Kutch and the fringes of the Thar desert

11. Explain the features of Desert Vegetation.

- These are found in areas with annual rainfall of 10-50 cms, ie, the Thar desert including parts of Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and Deccan plateau.
- On account of scanty, rainfall vegetation consists of scattered trees and thorny bushes.
- Jhand, Khair, Kolko, Babul, Cacti and Khejra trees are found here.

12. Explain the features of Mountain Forests.

- The trees and plants which grow on the slopes of the mountain are called 'mountain forests'.
- In India, they occur in the Himalayas and to a small extent in the Nilgiri hills.
- The plants and trees are vary with increasing altitude.
- The important trees are Oak, Chestnut, Ash, Beech, Pine, Cedar, Spruce, Fir, Deodar and Walnut.

13. Explain the features of Mangrove Forests

- These forests are found in wet marshy areas, in river deltas and along the sea coast washed by tides.
- They are mainly found in the deltas of rivers on the eastern coast and in pockets on the western coast of India.

- The important trees are Rhizophora, Canes, Screw pipe, Palms, Sundari etc.
- The tree trunks are supported by a number of stilt-like roots which are submerged under water

14. What are the causes for the destruction for forests?

- The expansion of agricultural land
- construction of roads and railway
- irrigation projects
- industrialization
- urbanization
- over grazing
- forest fires etc

15. Mention an important Wild Life Sanctuaries of India.

- Annamalai and Madumalai
- Dandeli, Bhadra, Talakaveri, B.R. Hills
- Periyar
- Nagarjunasagar
- Bharathpur and Rathambor
- Manas
- Jaldapara

16. Mention the National Parks of India.

- Kaziranga
- Sundarban
- Corbett
- Gir
- Kanha
- Bandipur, Banerghatta and Nagara Hole
- Sariska
- Dhudhawa
- Todoba

17. Mention important Biosphere Reserves of India

- Niligiri
- Nandadevi

- Nokrek
- Manas
- Great Nicobar
- Gulf of Mannar
- Sundarban
- Similipal
- Kanchenjunga
- Pachmari
- Agasthyamalai
- Dibru
- Saikhowa
- Dihang
- Dibang

UNIT – 6

INDIAN WATER RESOURCES

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable answers.

1. River Indus rises near ----- (Mt. Kailash)
2. The longest river in South India is ----- (The Godavari)
3. Hirakud project is built across river----- (Mahanadi)
4. The longest tributary of the Ganga is ----- (Yamuna)
5. The Kosi project is a joint venture of and----- (India and Nepal)

II. Answer the following questions in one sentence each:

1. Mention the divisions of Water resources.
 - Water resource can be divided into surface water and ground water Resources.
2. Give examples for the surface water resources.
 - The surface water resources are rainfall, rivers, lakes, tanks and springs.
3. What are the uses of water?
 - The rivers are useful for irrigation, generation of hydel power, inland water ways, fishing etc.
4. What are the the important rivers of North India?
 - The important rivers of North India are the Indus, the Ganges and the Brahmaputra.
5. Where does the River Indus or Sindhu rise?
 - The River Indus or Sindhu rises near Mt. Kailash
6. Mention the tributaries of the River Indus.
 - Jhelum, Chenab, Beas, Ravi and Sutluj.
7. Which is the largest river of India?
 - The Ganga river is the largest river of India.
8. Where does the Ganga river rise?
 - The Ganga rises in the Gangothri glacier.

9. Mention the tributaries of the River Ganga.

- The tributaries of the River Ganga are Yamuna, Ghaghara, Gandak, Ramaganga, Gomati, Sarada, Son and Kosi.

10. Where does the Brahmaputra rise?

- The Brahmaputra rises near lake Manasa sarovar

11. Mention the important rivers of south India.

- The important rivers of south India are Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, Kaveri, Narmada, Tapi.

12. Where does the Mahanadi river rise?

- The Mahanadi rises in 'Sihawa' range

13. Which is the largest river in South India?

- The Godavari is the largest river in South India

14. Where does the Godavari river rise?

- The Godavari river rises in 'Triambaka'

15. Where does the River Krishna rise?

- River Krishna rises near Mahabaleswara

16. Mention the tributaries of River Krishna.

- Its main tributaries are Bhima, Tungabhadra, Koyna, Ghataprabha and Malaprabha.

17. Where does the River Kaveri rise?

- River Kaveri rises at Talakaveri.

18. Mention the tributaries of River Kaveri.

- The Hemavathi, Simsha, Kapila, Arkavathi, Lakshmanathirtha, Suvarnavathi and Bhavani are the main tributaries of Kaveri

19. What are the the important west flowing rivers of south India?

- The Narmada and Tapi are the important west flowing rivers of south India.

20. Where does the River Narmada rise?

- River Narmada rises in Amarakantak hills

21. Where does the River Tapi rise?

- The Tapi rises near Multai

22. What is irrigation?

- The artificial supply of water for the purpose of agriculture is called irrigation.

23. What are the types of Irrigations?

- Well Irrigation
- Canal Irrigation
- Tank Irrigation

24. Which types of irrigations have been recently introduced?
sprinkler and drip irrigation

25. What are the types wells?

- The types wells are open wells and tube wells

26. What are the two types of canals?

- The two types of canals are inundation canals and perennial canals

27. What is Tank?

- A tank is a natural or man-made hollow on the earth's surface into which rain-water is collected.

28. What are "Multipurpose river valley projects?"

- The river valley projects which provide multiple benefits are called Multipurpose river valley projects.

29. Which is the first multipurpose river valley project of the country?

- Damodar Valley Project is the first multipurpose river valley project of the country.

30. Which River was called ‘Sorrow of Bengal’?

- River Damodar was called ‘Sorrow of Bengal’

31. Why River Damodar was called ‘Sorrow of Bengal’?

- River Damodar was called ‘Sorrow of Bengal’, because it was causing devastating floods during the rainy seasons and damaged crops and human settlements

32. Mention the states which started Bhakra-Nangal Project?

- Bhakra-Nangal Project is a joint venture of the states of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan.

33. Name the reservoir created by the Bhakra-Nangal dam.

- The reservoir created by the Bhakra-Nangal dam is called “Gobind Sagar”.

34. Which is the most important multipurpose project of Odisha?

- The most important multipurpose project of Odisha is Hirakud Project

35. Which is the longest dam in India?

- Hirakud is the longest dam in India

36. Which states started Tungabhadra Project?

- Tungabhadra Project is a joint venture of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh

37. Name the reservoir created by the Tungabhadra dam?

- The reservoir created by this Tungabhadra dam is called “Pampa Sagara”.

38. Name an international project and a joint venture of India and Nepal?

- The Kosi Project

39. Which is the most important multipurpose river valley project of Uttar Pradesh?

- The Rihand Valley Project is the most important multipurpose river valley project of Uttar Pradesh

40. Name the reservoir created by the The Rihand Valley Project.

- The reservoir created by this The Rihand Valley Project is called "Gobind Ballabh Pant Sagar.

41. Across which river The Nagarjuna Sagar Project started?

- Across Krishna river The Nagarjuna Sagar Project started.

42. Mention the East flowing rivers of India.

- Mahanadi
- Godavari
- Krishna
- Kaveri

43. What is Marble Gorge?

- River Narmada rises in Amarakantak hills and flows westward) through a narrow gorge called 'Marble Gorge'.

III. Answer the following questions:

1. Explain the Brahmaputra river system?

- The Brahmaputra rises near lake Manasa sarovar (Tibet) and flows towards the east.
- It enters India through a narrow gorge in Arunachal Pradesh.
- Then it flows to the west and turns to the south in Bangladesh. Where it joins the Ganga.
- Its length is 2580kms.

2. What is irrigation? Mention its main types in India?

- The artificial supply of water for the purpose of agriculture is called irrigation.

- wells, canals and tanks are the types of irrigation.

3. Why is irrigation important in India?

- India is an agricultural country. Therefore it needs a regular and sufficient supply of water.
- Agriculture in India depends mainly on monsoon rainfall.
- It is seasonal, uncertain and unevenly distributed. There are certain crops which require a larger and regular water supply,
- Besides to increase the yield and production of crops required regular supply of water.

4. What is Multi Purpose River Valley Project?

- The river valley projects which provide multiple benefits are called “Multipurpose river valley projects.

5. Write a note on Almatti River Valley Project.

- The Almatti dam is constructed near Almatti village in Basavana Bagewadi taluk and the Narayanapura dam is located near iddapur village in Muddebihal taluk of Vijayapura district.
- Bagalkot, Vijayapura, Kalburgi, Yadgir and parts of Belagavi districts benefit from this project.

6. Explain the importance and distribution of well irrigation

- It is the most important type of irrigation in India.
- Nearly 60.7% of the total irrigated area is from well irrigation.
- Well irrigation is possible even in areas of low rainfall, it is cheap and easy to dig wells and they do not required superior technology.
- It is easy even for small farmers to dig wells small farmers to dig wells.
- Well irrigation is largely practiced in the Ganga plains including Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal.

7. Explain the objectives of Multipurpose River Valley Projects.

- to provide water for irrigation
- to control the floods

- to generate hydro-electricity
- to prevent soil erosion
- to develop inland waterways and fishing
- to provide recreation facilities
- to provide water for domestic purposes and industries
- to reclaim land for agriculture

8. Write a short note on the Ganga river.

- The Ganga river is the largest river of India. Its total length is 2525km.
- It rises in the Gangotri glacier.
- It flows towards the south and south-east, then enters Bangladesh where it joins the Brahmaputra.
- After it joins the Brahmaputra it continues as Padma and finally flows into the Bay of Bengal.
- Its major tributaries are Yamuna, Ghaghara, Gandak, Ramaganga, Gomati, Sarada, Son and kosi.

9. What are the difference between inundation canals and perennial canals?

- In inundation canals, water is drawn directly from the river without building dam.
- In perennial canals, dams are constructed across the rivers and water is stored in the reservoirs and used for agriculture through canals

10. Write a short note on Tank Irrigation.

- A tank is a natural or man-made hollow on the earth's surface into which rain-water is collected.
- This water is used for irrigations.
- Most of the tanks are non-perennial.
- In recent years the area under tank irrigation has been decreased.
- Now only 3% of the total irrigated area is under tank irrigation in India.

UNIT – 7

INDIAN LAND RESOURCES

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable answers.

1. The land which is not used for cultivation is called _____
(Fallow Land)
2. A system of farming involving both crops and livestock is known as -----farming. (Mixed Farming)
3. The crops grown in between the Kharif and Rabi season are called -----crops. (Zaid Crop Season)
4. The largest rice producing state in India is---- (West Bengal)

II. Answer the following questions in one sentence each:

1. What is land use?
 - The distribution of land for different uses such as forestry, cultivation, pastures etc is called 'Land use'.
2. Mention the factors which affect the land use?
 - relief features
 - climate
 - soil
 - population density,
 - socio-economic and technical factors.
3. What is Fallow Land?
 - Fallow Land refers to the land which is not used for cultivation
4. What is agriculture?
 - Tilling of the soil for raising food crops and raw materials needed by human beings is called Agriculture
5. What is Subsistence Farming?
 - A type of farming in which the production of crops is consumed almost by the farmer and his family, leaving only a small portion for sale.

6. What are the types of Subsistence Farming?

- Shifting subsistence farming
- Sedentary subsistence farming

7. What is Shifting Farming?

- It is a type of agriculture in which a patch of forest is cleared and burnt to be cultivated for a few years until the fertility of the soil is reduced.

8. What is Sedentary Farming?

- It is cultivation of land at a fixed location instead of shifting from one place to another

9. What is Intensive Farming?

- A method of farming in which a large amount of capital and labour are applied per unit of land is called 'Intensive farming'

10. What is "commercial farming"?

- A system of farming in which crops are grown for the market is called "commercial farming."

11. what is Mixed Farming?

- Agriculture involving the cultivation of crops and livestock rearing is called 'mixed farming'

12. What is Plantation Farming?

- It refers to the cultivation of single crop on large estates for the market.

13. What is dry farming?

- A method of farming carried on in areas which receives scanty rainfall and where irrigation is either absent or limited is called 'dry farming'.

14. What is Humid Farming?

- It refers to the cultivation of crops in areas which receives sufficient rainfall, crops are grown without the help of irrigation

15. What is Irrigation Farming?

- A method of farming under which crops are grown with the help of irrigation is called 'Irrigation farming'

16. What is crop season?

- The proportion of area under different crops at a particular period of time is called Crop season

17. Mention the cropping seasons of India?

- The Kharif, the Rabi and Zaid Crop Season

18. What is The Kharif Crop Season?

- The crops grown during the rainy season are called Kharif crops.

19. What is The Rabi Crop Season?

- The sowing takes place in October- November when the North-East Monsoon begins and are harvested in February-March. This is known as Rabi season.

20. What is Zaid Crop Season?

- The crops are grown in between the Kharif and the Rabi crops are known as zaid crops.

21. Give examples for The Kharif Crop Season.

- Rice, jowar, ragi, cotton, groundnuts, tobacco etc. are the main kharif crops

22. Give examples for The Rabi Crop Season.

- Wheat, barley, gram, linseed

23. Give examples for Zaid Crop Season.

- water melon, cucumber, oilseeds, some pulses, vegetables

24. What are food crops? Give examples.

- The crops which are grown to provide food for people are called 'food crops', for example : Rice, wheat, jowar pulses etc.

25. What are Commercial crops? Give examples.

- A crop that is grown for sale is called 'Commercial crop'. i.e. Sugarcane, cotton, tobacco, oil seeds etc.

26. Which is the most important food crop of India?

- Rice is the most important food crop of India

27. Which is the largest producer of rice in the country?

- West Bengal is the largest producer of rice in the country

28. Which is the largest producer of wheat in the world?

- The largest producer of wheat in the world is China.

29. Which is the largest producer of sugarcane in the world?

- The largest producer of sugarcane in the world is Brazil.

30. What is Fibre Crop?

- The crops which provide raw materials for textiles industry are called "fibre crops".

31. Which are the most important fibre crops of India?

- Cotton and jute are the most important fibre crops of India

32. What are the 'beverage crops'?

- The crops which are used to produce stimulating drinks are called beverage crops.

33. Which are the most important beverage crops of India?

- Coffee and tea are the most important beverage crops of India.

34. Which is the largest producer of tea in the world?

- China is the largest producer of tea in the world.

35. What is Horticulture?

- The intensive cultivation of fruit, vegetables, flower, medicinal and aromatic plants is called Horticulture.

36. What is Floriculture?

- The cultivation of flowers for commercial purpose is called Floriculture.

II. Answer the following questions.

1. What is meant by land use pattern?

- The distribution of land for different uses such as forestry, cultivation, pastures etc is called 'Land use' or "Land utilization."

2. What is plantation farming? Give examples.

- It refers to the cultivation of single crop on large estates for the market. Tea, coffee, rubber and coconut are the important plantation crops of India.

3. Distinguish between the Kharif and Rabi crop season.

The Kharif Crop Season	The Rabi Crop Season
The crops grown during the rainy season are called Kharif crops.	The sowing takes place in October-November when the North-East Monsoon begins and are harvested in February-March. This is known as Rabi season
Rice, jowar, ragi, cotton, groundnuts, tobacco etc., are the main kharif crops.	Wheat, barley, gram, linseed etc

4. What are the conditions required for sugarcane cultivations?

- Sugarcane is an annual crop and it is grown in irrigated areas.
- It requires high temperature of 210 to 260 c and heavy rainfall ranging from 100 to 150cm per annum.
- It thrives best in alluvial and loamy soils.

5. What are the beverage crops? Give examples.

- The crops which are used to produce stimulating drinks are called 'beverage crops'.
- Coffee and tea are the most important beverage crops of India.

6. Explain the role of Horticulture in India.

- The intensive cultivation of fruit, vegetables, flower, medicinal and aromatic plants is called Horticulture.
- In India horticulture provides an incentive for making agriculture more profitable through efficient land-use, optimum utilization of natural resources and generating skilled employment for the rural masses.
- It enhances exports and provides nutritional security.

7. Mention the Classification of land use.

- Net area sown
- Forest area
- Land not available for cultivation
- Fallow land
- Cultivable waste
- Permanent pasture and other grazing land
- Land under miscellaneous uses

8. Explain the importance of agriculture in India.

- India is a country known for agriculture.
- Nearly 65 percent of the people depend on agriculture.
- The economic progress of the country depends on the progress of agriculture.
- Agriculture in India is the main source of livelihood.
- It is the main source of food for the people and fodder for domestic animals. It is a source of national income and revenue.
- Agriculture supports tertiary sectors like trade, transport, banking, insurance etc.
- It also has influence on the political and social situation of the country.
- It supports many industries.i.e. cotton and jute textiles, sugar industry

9. Mention the types of agriculture.

- Subsistence Farming
- Intensive Farming
- Commercial Farming
- Mixed Farming
- Plantation Farming
- Dry Farming
- Humid Farming
- Irrigation Farming

10. What are the types of crops seasons of India?

- The Kharif
- The Rabi
- Zaid Crop Season

11. Mention the factors which effects Cropping pattern?

- relief features
- soil
- climate
- size of farms
- water supply
- income of farmers
- technology etc.

12. What are the conditions required for Rice cultivations?

- It is primarily tropical crop, it requires high temperature of 180 to 250 c and heavy rainfall of 100- 200cm per year.
- Alluvial, and clayey loam soils are best suited for its cultivation.
- Rice needs standing water and it needs level land.
- Irrigation is necessary wherever rainfall is less.

13. What are the conditions required for Wheat cultivations?

- It is a crop of temperate regions.
- It requires moderate temperature of 100 to 150c and annual rainfall of 50 to 70 cm per year.
- Heavy loams and black soils are best suited for wheat cultivation.

14. What are the conditions required for Tobacco cultivations?

- It is a tropical crop which requires high temperature of 210 to 270 c and moderate rainfall of 50 to 100cm a year.
- Sandy loamy soil is the best suited for it.
- It requires chemical fertilisers.

15. What are the conditions required for Cotton cultivations?

- Cotton is a tropical and sub-tropical crop.
- It requires 210 to 240c temperature and rainfall of 50-100cm in a year.
- Black cotton soil is the best suited for its growth.
- It is grown as a Kharif crop.

16. What are the conditions required for Tea cultivations?

- It is a tropical and sub-tropical crop.
- It requires a temperature of 210-300c and heavy rainfall of 150-250 cm in a year.
- It grows best in deep and fertile soil, rich in humus.
- It require hill slopes with an altitude of 1200 to 2400 mts above sea level.

UNIT – 8

INDIAN MINERAL AND POWER RESOURCES

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable answers.

1. The most important ferro-alloy metal is ----- (Manganese)
2. The main source of Aluminium is ----- (Bauxite)
3. The important non-metallic mineral is ----- (Mica)
4. A fuel substance of plant origin is ----- (Coal)
5. Shivanasamudram hydal power station is in the state of ----- (Karnataka)

II. Answer the following questions in one sentence each:

1. What is mineral?
 - Mineral is a natural inorganic substance that possesses a definite chemical composition and physical properties
2. What is mining?
 - The process of extracting minerals from the Earth is called 'Mining'.
3. Which state is the largest producer of iron ore in India?
 - Odisha is the largest producer of iron ore in India
4. Which is the biggest producer of bauxite ore in India?
 - Odisha is the biggest producer of bauxite ore in India
5. What is the meaning of power resources?
 - The resources which are necessary for the generation of energy are called 'power resources'
6. What is the meaning of nuclear power?
 - The energy generated from the atomic minerals is called 'nuclear power'.
7. Which has the highest production of crude oil in India?
 - Bombay High

8. Where was Petroleum first discovered in India ?

- Petroleum was first discovered in India at Makum

9. Where was the first hydro-electricity power plant in India was installed?

- The first hydro-electricity power plant in India was installed at Darjeeling

10. Where was the first nuclear power plant was set up ?

- The first nuclear power plant was set up at Tarapur

11. Give examples for Conventional power resources.

- Conventional power resources includes coal, petroleum, natural gas etc.

12. Give examples for Non-conventional power resources

- solar, wind, tidal, geo-thermal power, biogas

III. Answer the following questions:

1. Define the terms Mineral and Mining.

- Mineral is a natural inorganic substance that possesses a definite chemical composition and physical properties
- The process of extracting minerals from the Earth is called 'Mining'.

2. What are the main uses of Manganese ore?

- Manganese is the most important ferro-alloy metal.
- It is used for the manufacture of steel.
- It is also in the manufacture of dry batteries, paints, glass, pottery and calico printing.

3. Mention the major states producing Bauxite in India

- Odisha, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Tamil Nadu and Madhya Pradesh.

4. Explain the meaning and importance of power resources in India.

- The resources which are necessary for the generation of energy are called 'power resources'

- Power resources are essential for economic development and improving the standard of living of the people in a country.
- They play a major role in the development of industry, agriculture, commerce, transport and communications etc

5. Explain the distribution of Petroleum in India.

- Bombay High oil field extend in Arabian Sea near to Mumbai has the largest reserves of petroleum and has the highest production of crude oil in India.
- Gujarat is the second leading oil producing area in India.
- Its important oil fields are Ankaleswar, Cambay, Mehsena.
- Petroleum was first discovered in India at Makum in Assam

6. Mention the Nuclear power stations in India.

- Tarapur
- Ranapratapsagar
- Kalpakam
- Narora
- Kakrapara
- Kaiga
- Kundan Kulam

7. Mention the main hydal power plants of Tamil Nadu.

- Mettur, Pykara, Papanasum, Periyar, Moyar Kundah, Suruliyar, Kodayar, Solayar

8. What are the uses of Minerals?

- Minerals are the gift of nature.
- They contribute to the prosperity of a country.
- They are useful for industrial development, construction purpose, progress of transport and communication, trade and commerce.
- Some minerals have great economic value. eg; gold, diamond etc.

8. What are the uses of Mica?

- It is important non-metallic mineral.
- It can be easily split into very thin, transparent sheets and is heat resistant.
- Mica sheets are used in electrical industry, telephone, aeroplanes, automobiles and wireless communications.

9. What are the uses of Petroleum?

- It is an important fuel as well as raw material for many industries.
- It is an important source of commercial energy and is largely used for transport.
- It provides raw materials for various petro-chemical industries such as synthetic rubber, synthetic fibre, drugs, fertilizers, dye stuffs etc.

10. Mention the main hydal power plants of Karnataka.

- Shivanasamudram, Shimsa, Sharavathi, Linganamakki, Alamatti, Varahi, Kali and Bhadra

11. What are the need for Non-conventional power resources?

- In India non-conventional power resources are found in abundance.
- They are renewable, pollution free and eco-friendly.
- They can be conveniently supplied to urban as well as rural areas.
- They are capable of meeting the requirements of power in India, In recent years rate of energy consumption has increased.
- Thus there is urgent need to develop of alternative power resources in India.

12. What are the reasons for energy crisis?

- meager deposits and shortage of petroleum.
- poor quality of coal.
- erratic rainfall, hence shortage of water for the generation of hydro-electricity.
- loss of power in the process of transmission and

- limited use of non-conventional energy resources.

13. What are the remedies to solve the energy crisis?

- increase the production of petroleum and coal.
- steps to be taken to have substitutes for oil and coal.
- importance must be given to increase water power generation.
- greater use of non-conventional sources of energy.

UNIT - 9
INDIAN TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable answers.

1. For the development of villages and agriculture in India _____ means of transport is essential. (Road)
2. The first railway line in India was laid between _____ and _____ (Bombay and Thane)
3. Mumbai port is called as _____ (Gateway of India)
4. Bengaluru International Air port is called _____ (Kempegowda International Airport)
5. The newspaper Bombay Samachar was started in _____(1822)

II. Answer the following questions in one sentence each:

1. What is transport?
 - Transport means movement of goods, service and passengers from one place to another
2. Mention the types of roads on the basis of physical structure .
 - Metalled roads which are constructed with cement concrete or asphalt
 - Unmetalled roads which are common in rural areas
3. Mention the types of roads On the basis of construction and maintenance.
 - Golden Quadrilateral and Super Highways.
 - National Highways.
 - District Roads.
 - State Highways.
 - Village Roads
4. what is Golden Quadrilateral and Super Highways?
 - The Golden quadrilateral is a project with 4 to 6 lane roads
5. Mention the the Super Highways.
 - The North- south corridor which runs from Srinagar to Kanyakumari

- The East-West corridor which runs from Silchar in Assam to Porbandar in Gujarat
6. Who maintains Golden Quadrilateral and Super Highways?
 - National Highways Authority of India
 7. Who maintains National Highways?
 - The Central Public Works Department
 8. Who is incharge of District Roads?
 - Zilla panchayat is incharge of these roads
 9. What is Border Roads?
 - Roads in border areas, which are especially used for defence purpose, are called 'Border Roads
 10. Who maintains Border Roads?
 - Border Roads Development Authority.
 11. During the British Why the railways were constructed In India?
 - The railways were constructed during the British period for convenient transport of raw materials and the movement of army from one place to another.
 12. Between which cities the first railway line was laid?
 - The first railway line was laid between Bombay and Thane
 13. Which is the largest public sector undertaking in India?
 - Railways form the largest public sector undertaking in India
 14. Which are a new mode of land transport?
 - Pipelines are a new mode of land transport
 15. Mention two types of Waterways
 - Inland waterways
 - Ocean waterways

16. Which is the biggest, most spacious and well sheltered port?

- Mumbai port

17. Which port is called the Gateway of India?

- Mumbai port is called the Gateway of India

18. What is the new name of Nhava Sheva port?

- The new name of Nhava Sheva port is Jawaharlal Neharu Port

19. Which port has been built for the release of pressure on the Mumbai port?

- Jawaharlal Neharu Port has been built for the release of pressure on the Mumbai port

20. Which port is known as “The Gateway of Karnataka”?

- New Mangaluru is known as “The Gateway of Karnataka.

21. Which port is known as “the Queen of the Arabian Sea”?

- Kochi port is known as “the Queen of the Arabian Sea”.

22. Which port has an artificial harbor?

- Chennai port

23. Which port has been developed to reduce the pressure of traffic on Chennai port?

- Ennore port

24. Which port is the deepest land locked and protected port?

- Visakhapatnam port is the deepest land locked and protected port

25. Which is the second biggest port in India and largest terminal port in southeast Asia?

- Kolkata

26. Who manages these airports in India?

- The Airport Authority of India manages these airports.

27. Where is Indira Gandhi International Airport ?

- Delhi

28. Where is Chatrapathi Shivaji International Airport ?

- Mumbai

29. Where is Netaji Subash Chandra Bose International Airport ?

- Kolkata

30. Where is Anna International Airport ?

- Chennai

31. Where is Kempegowda International Airport ?

- Bengaluru

32. What is communication?

- Conveyance of messages from one person to another or from one place to another is called 'communication'

33. Mention modes of communication.

- Personal
- Mass communication

34. When was All India Radio (AIR) coined?

- 1936

35. When did All India Radio come to be known as 'Akashvani' ?

- 1957

36. Which is the oldest and still existing newspaper of India ?

- "Bambay Samachar"

37. What is GIS?

- GIS is a computer based system which can accumulate and internet data on the Earth's surface

38. What is GPS?

- The GPS indicates the location of a stationary or moving object or person through pointing out the latitude and longitude and height above sea level

39. What is The Remote sensing Technology?

- It gathers information about the distance between two objects without touching the objects

40. What are the Modes of Transport?

- Land transport ,Water transport and Airways

41. What is the aim of Grama Sadak Yojana?

- to convert mudroads into matalled roads

42. Now Inland Waterways play a limited role.Why?

- Now Inland Waterways play a limited role due to the development of roads and railways.

III. Answer the following questions:

1. Define Transport and Communication.

- Transport means movement of goods, service and passengers from one place to another
- Conveyance of messages from one person to another or from one place to another is called 'communication'

2. Explain Golden Quadrilateral and Super Highways.

- The Golden quadrilateral is a project with 4 to 6 lane roads.
- It was started in 1999.
- This highway network connect major cities as well as cultural and industrial centres of the country.
- It links Delhi - Jaipur - Ahmedabad - Surat - Mumbai - Pune - Bengaluru - Chennai - Visakhapatnam - Bhubaneswar - Kolkata - Allahabad - Kanpur - Delhi.

3. Give an account of Railways in India.

- In India the railways were constructed during the British period for convenient transport of raw materials and the movement of army from one place to another.
- The first railway line was laid between Bombay and Thane in 1853, followed by Kolkata to Raniganj , Chennai to Arkonam .
- Then gradually developed in other parts of the country
- Railways form the largest public sector undertaking in India

4. Explain briefly the importance of Transport in India.

- For the development of agriculture and village industries, roads are essential, because they are very convenient to connect isolated villages.
- Roads can be constructed in forests and hilly regions.
- They connect remote places with towns and cities, provide Door to Door service. They are the feeders to railways, sea ports and airports.
- They play a very important role in tourism, trade and commerce, and industries.
- They create employment opportunities and are most useful for defence, especially in border areas.

5. Write a note on Airways in India.

- Air India International which provides services between India and various other countries.
- Indian Airlines which operates within the country and also connects neighbouring countries.
- Untill recently Air transport was in the public sector.
- But now there are private air transport companies holding permits for non-scheduled services. i.e Jet Airways, Sahara Air lines, Paramount Air ways etc
- There are 141 airports in India The Airport Authority of India manages these airports

6. Mention the different types of communication in India.

- Personal communication. Letters (Post), Telephone, Telegram, Fax, E-mail, Internet, Seminar, Conference etc; are personal communications.

- Mass communication :Newspaper, Radio, Television, Magzines and Books are come under mass media.

7. Explain the imortance of transport.

- Transport plays a very important roles in the development of all factors of human activities namely the primary sector, the secondary sector and the tertiary sector
- Efficient and cheap means of transport helps to develop resources, agriculture, promotes industrial progress
- widen the market, increases internal and external trade, provides employment,
- raises the income and standard of living of the people, encourages tourism and helps defence.

8. Explain the importance of Railway Transport

- Railways are the other important mode of land transport.
- They are very useful to carry heavy goods and large number of passengers over a long distance.
- They play a vital role in the development of agriculture, industry and economy of India.
- They help to expand trade and tourism.

9. Mention the ports on the west coast.

- Kandla
- Mumbai
- Jawaharlal Neharu Port
- Mormugoa
- New Mangaluru
- Kochi

10. Mention the ports on the east coast.

- Tuticorin
- Chennai
- Ennore
- Visakhapatnam
- Paradip
- Haldia
- Kolkata

- Port Blair

11. What are the importance of Air Transport

- Air transport is the quickest means of transport.
- It is a very efficient to carry passengers and mail.
- On the times of emergencies like war, floods, earthquakes, air transport is very useful.
- India is a vast country and has all the favourable factors for the development of air transport.

12. Mention important International Airports of India.

- Indira Gandhi International Airport
- Chatrapathi Shivaji International Airport
- Netaji Subash Chandra Bose International Airport
- Anna International Airport
- Kempegowda International Airport
- Rajeev Gandhi International Airport
- Sri Guru Ramdas Jee International Airport
- Lokpriya Gopinath Bordoloi International Airport

13. What are the importance of communication?

- It helps in quick transmission and discrimination of ideas, information and messages from person to person and place to place.
- Communication helps in creating awareness among the people about government policies and programmes of development.
- It enables us to know about natural hazards and disasters, weather forecasting etc. It helps in the progress of trade, industry, agriculture etc.
- It provides entertainment, day to day information of the world. Helps to maintain unity and integrity of the country

14. What are the uses of Postal Service?

- This is one of the most important communication system that existed since a long time in India.
- Post office provide many services such as carrying letters, packets, parcels, money order etc, from one place to another.

- They also provides savings bank facilities, issuing National Savings Certificates etc.

15. What are the uses of Radio and Television

- This play a very important role in mass communication.
- Even in remote places of India the people can hear radio messages and watch TV.
- They are very useful to our several areas, because our farmers get upto date informations about the agricultural problems, farm commodity prices, weather forecast, modern methods of cultivation etc.
- They provide a variety of programmes such as educational and informative news, entertainment.

UNIT – 10

INDIAN INDUSTRIES

I Fill in the blanks with suitable answers.

1. Jindal Vijayanagar Steel Ltd is located in _____ state.
(Karnataka)
2. Bauxite is the main rawmaterial for _____ industry.
(Aluminium)
3. The Paper industry is a _____ based industry. (forest)
4. The first modern paper mill was set up in 1932 at _____.
(Serampur)

II. Answer the following questions in one sentence each:

1. What is manufacturing industries?
 - The conversion of raw materials into usable products is known as 'manufacturing industries'
2. Which is best example for the art of smelting iron ore?
 - Iron Pillar in Delhi
3. Where is the modern iron and steel industry in India started?
 - The modern iron and steel industry in India was started at Kulti
4. Where is the first modern paper mill set up?
 - The first modern paper mill was set up at Serampur
5. What is Knowledge-based Industries?
 - The term "Knowledge based industries" usually refer to those industries which are relatively intensive in their inputs of technology and human education.
6. Bengaluru is called "Silicon Valley of India". Why?
 - Bengaluru is the most important centre for Indian software industry and it is called "Silicon Valley of India".

7. Mumbai is known as 'Cottonopolis of India' and Manchester of India. Why?

- Mumbai is the most popular centre for cotton textile industry. It is known as 'Cottonopolis of India' and Manchester of India.

III. Answer the following questions:

1. What is meant by manufacturing industries? Mention their factors of location.

- The conversion of raw materials into usable products is known as 'manufacturing industries'
- Supply of raw materials
- Supply of power
- Transport and communication facilities
- Market facilities
- Capital
- Labour and water supply
- Ideal climate
- Government policies

2. List out the major Industrial Regions in India?

- The Hooghly - Kolkata region.
- The Mumbai - Pune region,
- The Ahmedabad - Vadodara region,
- The Madurai - Coimbatore region,
- The Delhi - Meerut region,
- Visakhapatnam _ Guntur region
- The Kolkata - Thiruvananthapuram region.

3. Give an account of Aluminium industry in India?

- The aluminium industry is the second important metal based industry in India.
- It was started at Jayakaynagar in West Bengal.
- Now there are nine major aluminium plants in the country.
- They are at Jayakayanagar in West Bengal, Alumpuram in Kerala, Mettur in Tamil Nadu, Belagavi in Karnataka.

4. Describe the distribution of Cotton textile industry in India?

- Cotton textile industry is widely distributed over more than 76 towns and cities of India.
- However it is concentrated mainly in the cotton growing states. i.e Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka,
- Maharashtra and Gujarat are the leading manufacturers of cotton textiles.
- Mumbai is the most popular centre for cotton textile industry. It is known as 'Cottonopolis of India' and Manchester of India.

5. Write the importance of Knowledge - based industry in India?

- The development of knowledge based industry has become a powerful tool of socio - economic change.
- India has the potential to become a leading knowledge based industry with its young population and growing information technology.
- So, at present it is very rapidly developing industry in the country.
- Information Technology (IT) is a key knowledge based industry. Its main components are software and hardware

6. What are the factors of location of Iron and Steel industry ?

- Supply of basic raw material of iron ore
- Coking coal as a main source of power and hydel power
- Railway transport and port facilities
- Plenty of water supply
- Cheap labour
- Capital and local market

7. Mention the Private sector Iron and Steel Industry

- The Tata Iron and Steel co (TISCO) at (Sakchi) Jamshedpur in Jharkhand.
- Jindal Vijayanagar Steel Ltd (JVSL) at Torangallu, Ballari district in Karnataka.
- Ispat Iron and Steel Ltd. at Dolvi, Rathnagiri distict in Maharashtra
- Dubari Steel plant at Gopalpur in Odisha

8. Mention the Public sector Iron and Steel Industry

- Indian Iron and Steel Co. (IISCO) at Burnpur in West Bengal.
- Vishweshwaraiah Iron and Steel Ltd. (VISL) at Bhadravathi in Karnataka.
- Hindustan Steel Ltd at Bhilai, Durg district in Chhattisgarh
- Hindustan Steel Ltd at Rourkela, Sundargarh district in Odisha.
- Hindustan Steel Ltd. at Durgapur in West Bengal.
- Bokaro Steel Plant at Bokaro in Jharkhand.
- The Salem Steel Plant at Salem in Tamil Nadu.
- The Visakhapatnam Steel Plant (VSP) at Visakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh

9. What are the importance of Aluminium Industry?

- Aluminium is the most important non - ferrous metal.
- It has a wide range of uses.
- It is used in manufacturing aeroplanes, automobiles, railways, ships, household appliances, electrical cables and its foils are used as packing materials, for paint industry etc.
- It is a good substitute for steel and copper.

10. What are the main factors for the location of sugar industry?

- Supply of sugarcane
- cheap and efficient transport facilities,
- government encouragement,
- market
- capital

11. What are the importance of Paper Industry?

- Paper is an indispensable and useful product.
- It is used for many purposes such as writing, wrapping, packing, printing etc.
- Education and literacy level in a country are measured by the consumption of paper in that country

12. What are the raw materials used in Paper Industry industry?

- soft wood like bamboo and cellulosic pulp
- grasses like Sabai and Babha

13. Write a note about Information Technology (IT).

- Information Technology (IT) is a key knowledge based industry.
- Its main components are software and hardware.
- The software is supported by both state and central Government of India.
- To encouraging the industry many software technology parks were established in different parts of the country.
- However the industry is mainly developed in southern states such as Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu
- Karnataka has achived a great name in software industry.
- Several Information Technology Institutions have been established and concentrated in Bengaluru, Mumbai

IV. Match the following.

A

1. Bengaluru
2. Mumbai
3. Bhadravathi
4. Renukoot

B

- a. VISL (3)
- b. Cottonopolis of India (2)
- c. Aluminium industry (4)
- d. Silicon Valley of India(1)

UNIT – 11

INDIAN NATURAL DISASTERS

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable answers.

1. The most destructive atmospheric disaster is _____ (Earthquakes)
2. In India the eastern coast is more prone to _____ (Cyclones)
3. In peninsular India _____ occur occasionally. (Floods)
4. In India _____ occur very often in hilly states. (Landslides)
5. Coastal erosion is mostly caused by _____ action. (sea waves)

II. Answer the following questions in one sentence each:

1. What is natural disasters?
 - The natural hazards which create widespread destruction are known as natural disasters.
2. What is Flood?
 - Flood refer to the inundation of land by river water
3. What is landslides?
 - The sliding of land mass along steep slopes of hills or mountains is called landslides
4. What is earthquake?
 - An earthquake is a violent vibration in the Earth's crust
5. Which zone is called "The zone of moderative intensity"?
 - The Indo - Gangetic Zone is called "The zone of moderative intensity"
6. Which zone is called "Zone of minimum intensity"?
 - The peninsular zone is called "Zone of minimum intensity."
7. The peninsular zone is called "Zone of minimum intensity".Why?
 - Only a few earthquakes have been occured in this zone mostly in recent years. Therefore it is known as "Zone of minimum intensity".

8. What was the main reason for the earthquake that occurs in India?

- In India most of the earthquakes that have occurred earlier were due to plate movement

III. Answer the following questions:

1. What are natural disasters? Give example.

- The natural hazards which create widespread destruction are known as natural disasters
- Examples: earthquakes, volcanoes, tsunamis, landslides and avalanches.

2. What are floods? Mention the natural causes of floods?

- Floods refer to the inundation of land by river water.

Causes:

- Floods are caused by both natural and man-made factors.
- The natural factors include heavy rainfall, melting of snow, tropical cyclones, cloud burst, blockage of the free flow of river water and silting river beds etc.
- The man-made causes are deforestation, faulty irrigation and agricultural practices, breaching of barrages and rapid urbanization.

3. What is a cyclone? Mention their major effects.

- In a cyclone the wind blows spirally inwards towards the centre of low pressure

Effects:

- loss of life and property
- damage to buildings
- transports and communication system
- disrupt power supply
- destroy crops, vegetation, animals

4. Explain the causes and effects of landslides.

Causes:

- Under cutting of the slope as in sea wave erosion of a sea cliff, earthquakes and heavy rainfall

- Deforestation, construction of roads, railway lines, dams and reservoirs, hydel power projects, mining, quarrying

Effects:

- blocking of roads,
- railway lines,
- burrying of human settlements and vegetation,
- loss of life and property etc.

5. Write about causes and distribution of coastal erosion in India.

Causes:

- Monsoon winds
- Tropical cyclones
- Tsunamis.

Distribution:

- During The South West Monsoon season the coasts of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu are largely affected by coastal erosion.
- Andaman - Nicobar Islands and east coast of India have been affected by Tsunamis

6. Mention the precautionary measures to be taken to reduce the effects of earthquakes .

- Avoid the human settlements in the earthquake prone zones.
- Follow earthquake resistant designs for the construction of buildings.
- Use building materials of high quality and avoid high rise buildings.
- Restrict the over groundwater mining.
- Restrict urban growth in the hilly areas with high seismic vulnerability.
- Avoid the construction of large dams and reservoirs.
- Stop deforestation and heavy quarrying activities

7. What are the causes for Cyclones?

- high temperature
- calm air and
- highly saturated air

- These conditions result in the development of low pressure centre

8. What are the effects of Cyclones?

- Tropical cyclones are very destructive to causes loss of life and property
- damage to buildings
- damage to transports and communication system
- disrupt power supply
- destroy crops, vegetation, animals etc.

9. What are the Preventive Measures of Cyclones?

- Cyclones are natural phenomenon. We cannot prevent them.
- But people can pay heed to the warnings.
- They should keep in touch with radio, television and other communicative lines.
- Temporary shelters should be provided during cyclones.
- Cyclone proof structures can be constructed.
- Mangrove forests and other deep rooted trees can be grown along the coastline to check the impact of cyclonic winds and the soil erosion

10. What are the effects of floods?

- Floods causes loss of life and property
- Damage to crops, vegetation
- Breakdown of communication and power system.
- Dislocation of transport system.
- Soil erosion
- disruption of essential services

11. Explain Flood control measures.

- Afforestation in the catchment area which helps in the reduction of run off.
- Construction of dams across the rivers and storing of water in reservoirs.
- It reduce the volume of water and helps to provide water for irrigation etc.

- Construction of embankments for protection against inundation of the inhabited areas and agricultural land.
- Flood forecasting and early warnings. This is essential for taking timely action to prevent loss of human life, livestock and property.

12. Explain the effects of coastal erosion.

- Coastal areas including trees and building can be washed away.
- The roads, railway lines, bridges etc., along the coast can be damaged.
- Coastal areas can remain flooded over a long period of time requiring resettlement of people

13. What are the Preventive Measures of Coastal Erosion?

- Constructing Sea Walls, Groins and Break waters to protect the coastal areas from wave erosion.
- Restrict sand mining in coastal areas.
- Planting of trees to stabilise the beaches and coastal dunes

14. What are the reasons for earthquakes?

- plate movements
- volcanic eruption
- faulting and folding
- landslides
- collapse of underground cave roofs
- hydrostatic pressure of man made water bodies like reservoirs

15. Explain the effects of earthquakes.

- cracking of ground surface,
- damage and destruction of buildings, rails, roads, power lines, telecom lines, bridges, dams, factories,
- loss of human and animal lives and property.
- fires
- landslides
- disturbance in ground water level
- blockage and diversion of river course
- destruction of forests due to fires

UNIT – 12

INDIAN POPULATION

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable answers:

1. As per 2011 Census the total population of India was _____ crores. (121.01)
2. The total population of India accounts for _____ percent of the world's population. (17.5%)
3. The most populous state in India is _____. (Uttar Pradesh)
4. Among the Union Territories _____ has the smallest population. (Lakshadweep)
5. In India _____ state has the lowest density of population. (Arunachal Pradesh)

II. Answer the following questions in one sentence each:

1. What is population?
 - The total number of people living in a particular area is called “population”.
2. During 1901 - 1921, population growth was slow. Why?
 - The main reason was high death rates due to diseases, epidemics and lack of medical care
3. During 1921 to 1951 was considered as a period of moderate growth. Why?
 - The main reason was decline in death rate due to control of epidemics, better health and sanitation facilities.
4. Which is the most populous state?
 - Uttar Pradesh is the most populous state
5. Which state has the smallest population?
 - Sikkim has the smallest population
6. What is density of population?
 - The number of people per sq km is called density of population

7. Which state has highest density?

- Bihar has the highest density

8. Which state has lowest density?

- Arunachal Pradesh has the lowest density

III. Answer the following questions:

1. What is meant by population?

- The total number of people living in a particular area is called “population”.

2. Define the term ‘density of population’?

- The number of people per sq km is called density of population.

3. What are the main causes for the growth of population in India?

- High birth rate
- Low death rate

4. What is the impact of population growth in India?

- Unemployment
- shortage of food and malnutrition
- burden on civic and social amenities
- low percapita income
- slow economic development
- political unrest
- poverty
- low standard of living
- environmental pollution

5. Mention the main factors influencing the distribution of population in India.

- Physical features
- Climate
- Soils
- Soils
- Industries and commerce

6. Explain the reasons for low density of population in India in some areas.

- The mountain and hilly terrains
- low temperature or semi arid climate

7. Explain the reasons for High density of population in India in some areas.

- fertile soil,
- transport and communication facilities

8. What are the reasons for High birth rate?

- marriage
- religious and social attitudes
- polygamy
- poverty
- illiteracy
- tropical climate

9. What are the reasons for Low death rate?

- improved medical facilities
- control of epidemics
- lower infant mortality
- spread of education

ECONOMICS

UNIT – 1 DEVELOPMENT

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable answers

1. Economic development is a _____. (process)
2. Development occurs when _____ income increases.
(national income)
3. In an underdeveloped country, basically the _____ is lower.
(per capita income)
4. _____ Human development _____ indicates _____ expansion _____ of _____.(HDI)
5. The _____ is responsible for publishing global Human Development Reports.
(The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP))
6. India ranked _____ in HDI in 2014. (135)
7. India ranked _____ in GII in 2015. (130)
8. Sex ratio was _____ in India in 2011. (945)

II. Answer the following questions:

1. What is development?
 - The process of enhancing society's capacity to satisfy its needs on a larger scale is referred to as development.
2. What is economic development?
 - Economic development refers to increase in a country's capacity to serve the economic interests of its citizens and overcoming economic problems such as poverty, unemployment, inequality, inflation, etc.
3. What did Prof. Meier and Baldwin say about economic development?
 - According to Prof. Meier and Baldwin, "economic development is a process whereby an economy's real national income increases over a long period of time".

4. What is process?

- The term 'process' refers to the operation of the forces that bring about changes in supply of factors of production and, in the structure of demand for the products.

5. What is National income?

- National income is the total value of all goods and services produced in a country during one year.

6. What is Underdevelopment?

- The word 'underdevelopment' denotes a backward and stagnant situation where levels of living of people are low due to lower level of per capita income and lower productivity levels, apart from high population growth.

7. What is developing countries?

- All countries with 'middle' and low income are referred to as developing countries.

8. What does the United Nations say about an underdeveloped country?

- According to the United Nations, an underdeveloped country is one whose real per capita income is lower than that of the USA, Canada, Australia and Western Europe.

9. What is per capita income?

- It is the average income of each individual in the country, which is calculated as national income divided by total population, in a given year.

10. How is per capita income calculated?

- Per capita income is calculated as national income divided by total population, in a given year.

11. What is Human Development Index?

- The average of three indicators such as life expectancy of the people, educational achievements and per capita income is called Human Development Index.

12. What is Sex ratio?

- Sex ratio means the number of females for every 1000 males

13. What was the sex ratio in 2011?

- The sex ratio in 2011 was 945

14. Mention the literacy rate of men and women in 2011.

- Women-65.46% Men- 82.14%

15. Why sex ratio is declining in the country ?

- An evil practice of detecting the gender of the foetus and destroying it if found to be a female one, is growing. So sex ratio is declining in the country.

16. Why self help groups are being formed?

- In order to promote participation of women in economic activities and thereby achieve economic empowerment, self help groups are being formed.

17. The dignity and autonomy of women has increased.why?

- self help groups have been instrumental in helping women to earn, save and spend at their willingness. so the dignity and autonomy of women has increased.

18. What is women Empowerment?

- Women Empowerment may be described as the expansion in womens ability to make strategic life choices in a context where this ability was previously denied to them.

II. Answer the following questions :

1. Define development and explain the process of development.

- The process of enhancing society's capacity to satisfy its needs on a larger scale is referred to as development.
- Changes in factor supply take place due to discovery of additional resources, education and skill development, capital accumulation, population growth, adoption of better techniques of production, etc.

- Demand for products changes due to change in size and composition of population; level and distribution of income; tastes etc.
- These changes contribute to an increase in national income.

2. What do you mean by underdevelopment? What are its causes?

- The word 'underdevelopment' denotes a backward and stagnant situation where levels of living of people are low due to lower level of per capita income and lower productivity levels, apart from high population growth

Causes for underdevelopment:

- Lower national income
- inequality
- poverty
- unemployment
- inequality
- non conservation of resources

3. What is HDI? How is it calculated?

- The average of three indicators such as life expectancy of the people, educational achievements and per capita income is called Human Development Index.
- HDI is calculated with the help of life expectancy ,literacy attainments and per capita income.

4. Examine the causes for low HDI of India.

- Lack of food
- Lack of shelter
- Lack of clothing
- Lack of education
- Lack of health
- Lack of social security
- Lack of clean water
- impure air
- polluted environment.

5. How to achieve gender equality?

- empowerment of women
- laws should be enacted to curb violence against women at home and at work places
- to guarantee equal wages
- providing reservation of seats in elected bodies

6. Explain the importance of women self help groups.

- A women self help group is a group of women (usually 20) who come together to share their meagre resources, obtain external support, undertake business jointly and earn income.
- They are trained in managing accounts, handling bank transactions and skills to take up remunerative income generating activities.
- SHGs have been instrumental in helping women to earn, save and spend at their willingness.
- Their dignity and autonomy has increased.

7. Comparison of economic development between countries with different levels of population will not be correct. Why?

- levels of population will not be correct. Economic progress in a country will be slower, if the population expands along with the increase in national income. Therefore, comparison of economic development between countries with different

8. Percapita income is not true Indicators of Development. Why?

- Percapita income does not consider the distribution of income among people as well as the availability of basic amenities like food, shelter, education, health or other similar social factors. So Percapita income is not true Indicators of Development.

UNIT – 2

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable answers:

1. The true development of India is the development of its villages'. This was told by _____. (Mahatma Gandhiji)
2. After the 73rd Amendment to the Constitution, _____ levels of panchayat institutions have come into existence. (a three-tier)
3. Panchayat institutions operate under _____ principles. (Decentralization)
4. The _____ have been brought into existence in order to bring together poor rural women and make them financially independent. (Women Self-Help Groups)

II. Answer the following questions in one sentence each:

1. What is the Village population ratio as per 2011 census report?
 - 68.84%
2. "Development of its villages is the true development of India". Who said this?
 - Mahatma Gandhiji said that development of its villages is the true development of India
3. The rural industries further disintegrated .why?
 - The rural industries further disintegrated due to the competition from modern industries.
4. The rural people continued to migrate to cities. Why?
 - The rural people continued to migrate to cities because agriculture being non-remunerative and employment not being regular.
5. What is the Meaning of Rural Development?
 - Rural development means a process of economic and social upliftment of rural areas.

6. What is the prime reason for rural backwardness?

- Stagnation and slow growth of agriculture is the prime reason for rural Backwardness.

7. What is Decentralization?

- Providing administrative power and the responsibility of developing the village to people themselves is called decentralization.

8. What was called as 'Grama Swarajya' by Mahatma Gandhi?

- Decentralization is also a process that aims at planning and development from below. This process of Decentralization was called as 'Grama Swarajya' by Mahatma Gandhi.

9. Why The Panchayat Raj system has been rejuvenated in India ?

- The Panchayat Raj system has been rejuvenated in India in order to promote decentralization.

10. When was The Panchayat Raj system established?

- The Panchayat Raj system was established in 1993.

11. By which Constitutional Amendment The Panchayat Raj system was established?

- By the 73rd Constitutional Amendment The Panchayat Raj system was established.

12. How many Zilla Panchayats, Taluk Panchayats, and Gram Panchayats are there in Karnataka?

- In Karnataka there are 30 Zilla Panchayats, 176 Taluk Panchayats, and 6,022 Gram Panchayats.

13. Mention three important Housing programmes.

- Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana
- Ambedkar-Valmiki Housing Programme
- Ashraya Yojana

14. Why Women Self-Help Groups' have been created in all villages?

- Women Self-Help Groups have been created in all villages to organize poor rural women and making them financially independent.

15. Name the three levels of panchayat raj institutions.

- district, taluk and village panchayats

III. Answer the following questions in five to six sentences each:

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

- Poverty has increased among the rural people who depend mainly on agriculture.
- Though 60% of the people work in the primary sector, the contribution from this sector to the national income is very less.
- The gap between urban and rural areas is widening.

2. Explain briefly the significance of rural development.

- Since rural development includes agricultural and non-agricultural development it contributes not only to rural but also to the overall development of the country.
- Increased farm incomes will create greater demand for industrial products and services, thereby generating additional employment and leading to an expansion of those sectors also.
- With increased literacy and skill levels higher productivity could be achieved.
- Better health also results in higher work participation by the people and increased output.
- Agro-processing, small scale and cottage industries will develop leading to gradual transformation of the villages. With this, migration to cities will be reduced.
- All these contribute toward reduction of poverty.

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

- Providing administrative power and the responsibility of developing the village to people themselves is called decentralization.
- It is a process through which power sharing occurs and people participate in decision making.
- It is also a process that aims at planning and development from below. This process was called as 'Grama Swarajya' by Mahatma Gandhi.
- Decentralization reduces various kinds of exploitation, upholds human independence and dignity

4. What is the role of panchayat raj institutions in rural development?

- Panchayat raj institutions play key role in enabling the rural people to participate in rural development.
- They are responsible for implementing various schemes related to poverty alleviation and livelihood security, besides providing public amenities.
- They provide the rural community with basic facilities of roads, drains, drinking water, street lights, toilets, school and hospital buildings, market-yards etc.
- Through encouragement of primary and middle school education, adult education, technical and vocational training, and expansion of health and hygiene facilities, panchayats have also attempted to develop human resources.
- The generation of employment and alleviation of poverty can be implemented effectively through panchayat institutions.
- The public distribution system in villages is strengthened and poor people are provided with the essential food grains.

5. Mention the list of activities that are essential for rural development.

- Development of human resources
- Land reforms
- Development of the productive resources of each locality
- Infrastructure development like electricity, irrigation, credit

- marketing,
- transport facilities
- Specific programmes of alleviation of poverty

6. Mention the Key features of the Panchayat Raj system adopted in India.

- a three-tier structure of district, taluk and village panchayats with the Gram Sabha as foundation direct and periodic elections
- reservation of seats for scheduled castes (SCs) and scheduled tribes (STs), backward classes and women
- provision of major financial and administrative responsibilities, budget and audit requirements
- provision for executive/support staff
- a strict procedure for dissolution/ suppression of panchayats and mandatory elections within six months of dissolution

- 7. Explain the role of Women Self-Help Groups in rural development?
- Women Self-Help Groups have been created in all villages in the rural sector.
- These have been playing a significant role in organizing poor rural women and making them financially independent.
- Members of these groups can avail of loans easily and engage in productive activities.
- These associations have been successful in mobilizing savings and in repayment of loans.
- Through the self-help groups, alert women are able to get rid of social evils like child marriage, dowry, caste system, superstitions, exploitation of women and children.
- They are able to contribute towards building a clean and progressive society.

8. The gap between urban and rural areas is widening. Why?

- Poverty has increased among the rural people who depend mainly on agriculture.

- Though 60% of the people work in the primary sector, the contribution from this sector to the national income is very less, and is declining over the years.
- Due to this, the gap between urban and rural areas is widening.

UNIT 3

MONEY AND CREDIT

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable answers.

1. Barter is exchange of goods for _____. (goods)
2. Cheque is a _____ form of money. (Bank money)
3. The Reserve Bank of India was established in the year _____. (1935)
4. The currency of Japan is _____. (Yen)
5. Government of India nationalized 14 commercial Banks in _____. (1969)
6. Narrow money comprises of _____ and _____. (M1 and M2)
7. Inflation occurs when supply of money is _____ than the availability of goods and services in a country. (more)

II. Answer the following questions in one sentence each:

1. What is money?
 - ‘Money is anything which is widely accepted in payment for goods or in discharge of other business obligations’.
2. What is Barter system ?
 - Exchange of goods for goods without the use of money.
3. Give examples for Commodity money.
 - cattle in Greece, sheep in Rome, teeth in China
4. Give examples for Metallic money.
 - Gold, Silver, Bronze
5. Give examples for Paper money.
 - Rupee in India; Dollar in the USA; Pound in England; Euro in Europe; Yen in Japan; Yuan in China
6. Give examples for Bank money.
 - Cheques, drafts, deposit (credit) receipts

7. What is “banking”?

- “Accepting, for the purpose of lending or investment, of deposits of money from the public, repayable on demand or otherwise withdrawable by cheque, draft, order or otherwise”.

8. Which is the central bank of India?

- Reserve bank of India

9. When was RBI established?

- 1st April 1935

10. who issue One Rupee?

- One Rupee is issued and circulated by RBI on behalf of the Central Government.

11. What is M1?

- $M1 = \text{currency notes and coins} + \text{net demand deposits held in commercial banks}$

12. What is M2?

- $M2 = M1 + \text{Savings deposits with Post Office savings banks}$

13. What is M3?

- $M3 = M1 + \text{Net time deposits of commercial banks}$

14. What is M4?

- $M4 = M3 + \text{Total deposits with Post Office savings banks.}$

15. What is Open Market Operations ?

- Open market operations is the buying and selling of government securities by the central bank from and to the banks.

16. What is Bank Rate?

- The bank rate is the rate at which the RBI lends funds to banks.

17. What is Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR)?

- The ratio of their deposits, which the banks are required to keep with RBI, is the CRR

18. What is Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR)?

- The minimum cash which the banks have to keep with themselves as a ratio of their deposits is the SLR

III. Answer the following questions :

1. What is Barter system?

- Exchange of goods for goods without the use of money is called Barter system

2. Explain the meaning and functions of money.

- 'Money is anything which is widely accepted in payment for goods or in discharge of other business obligations'.

Functions of money:

- Medium of exchange or means of payment
- Measure of Value
- Standard of deferred payments
- Store of value
- Transfer of value:

3. Explain the functions of RBI.

- Monopoly of Note issue
- Banker to Government
- Bankers' bank
- National Clearing House
- Controller of credit
- Custodian of Foreign Exchange Reserves
- Promotion of Banking Habits

4. Explain the various concepts of money supply used in India.

- $M1 = \text{currency notes and coins} + \text{net demand deposits held in commercial banks};$
- $M2 = M1 + \text{Savings deposits with Post Office savings banks};$
- $M3 = M1 + \text{Net time deposits of commercial banks}; \text{ and}$
- $M4 = M3 + \text{Total deposits with Post Office savings banks}$

5. Discuss the various credit control methods adopted by RBI.

Quantitative Credit Control Measures

- Bank Rate Policy
- Open Market Operations
- Varying Reserve Requirements

Qualitative Credit Control Measures

- Change in lending margins
- Ceiling on credit or credit rationing
- Moral suasion
- Direct Action

6.Explain the Importance of banks

- Banks play an important role in economic development.
- They mobilize the savings of the public and make these available for investors, thereby helping the process of capital formation.
- Banks provide a convenient way of remittance (transfer) of money through the accounts of the customers.
- Banks offer higher rates of interest on fixed deposits.
- They give loans to the borrowers at lower rates of interest.
- They also discount the bills of exchange.
- They lend money to agriculture, industry and service activities for their development.
- They issue demand drafts, credit cards, debit cards. The banks also invest the funds on securities of the government.

7. Menton the different stages of evolution of money.

- Barter system
- Commodity money
- Metallic money
- Paper money
- Paper money
- Plastic money

UNIT - 4

PUBLIC FINANCE AND BUDGET

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable answers.

1. The government manages the public finance through _____ policy. (fiscal)
2. When the government's revenue is more than its expenditure, it is called _____ budget (surplus)
3. The person who presents the Central Government Budget in the Lok Sabha is _____. (the finance minister)
4. GST came into effect from _____. (1st July 2017)

II. Answer the following questions in one sentence each:

1. What is the meaning of Public Finance?
 - Public finance deals with how a Government raises revenues to meet its expenditure
2. When does the financial year start in India?
 - In India, the financial year starts from April 1 and ends on 31 March
3. What is Budget?
 - The statement of estimated income and expenditure of a year prepared by the government is called budget.
4. Who presents the Central budget in the Lok Sabha ?
 - the finance minister presents the Central budget in the Lok Sabha
5. Mention three types of Budget.
 - surplus, deficit and balanced budgets
6. What is surplus budget?
 - If the budget shows excess revenue as compared to expenditure, it is called as surplus budget.

7. What is deficit budget?

- If the expenditure is more than the revenue, it is called as deficit budget.

8. What is balanced budget?

- If both income and expenditure are equal, it is called as balanced budget.

9. What is Public Expenditure?

- The expenditure incurred by public authorities like central, state and local governments to satisfy the collective social wants of the people is known as public expenditure

10. what is Public revenue?

- Public revenue is the income mobilized by the government for purposes of financing the government's activities

11. What is Revenue Receipts?

- The revenue generated by the government through taxes and non-tax sources is called revenue receipts.

12. What is direct taxes?

- When the tax is paid by an individual on whom it is levied, it is called direct tax.

13. What is indirect taxes

- If the burden of tax imposed by the government is transferable to others, it is called Indirect Tax

14. Give examples for direct taxes.

- The important direct taxes are: personal income tax, corporate tax, wealth tax, stamp duty etc

15. Give examples for indirect taxes

- The main forms of indirect taxes are central excise duty, value added tax (VAT), import-export taxes and service tax etc

16. When has goods and service tax (GST) been introduced?

- 1st July 2017

17. What is Capital Revenue?

- Capital revenue refers to those receipts which either create a liability or cause a reduction in the assets of the government

18. What is internal debt?

- The loan obtained from citizens of the country, banks, financial institutions and industries is called internal debt.

19. What is foreign or external debt?

- The loan obtained from foreign governments, foreign financial institutions and international financial institutions is called foreign or external debt.

20. What is the fiscal deficit?

- The excess of government's expenditure over its revenue receipts and non-debt capital receipts is the fiscal deficit

21. How Fiscal Deficit is calculated?

- Fiscal deficit = (Revenue receipts + Non-debt Capital Receipts) – Total Expenditure

22. What is the Revenue deficit?

- Revenue deficit is excess of total revenue expenditure of the government over its total revenue receipts

23. How Revenue Deficit is calculated?

- Revenue Deficit = Revenue receipt – Revenue Expenditure

24. What is Primary deficit?

- Primary deficit is defined as fiscal deficit of current year minus interest payments on previous borrowings

25. How Primary deficit is calculated?

- Primary Deficit = Fiscal Deficit – Interest Payment

26. What is Budget deficit?

- Budget deficit is the overall gap between revenue and expenditure during a given year

27. How Budget deficit is calculated?

- Budget Deficit = Total Revenue – Total Expenditure

III. Answer the following questions:

1. Explain the reasons for increase in public expenditure.

- In the 20th century the role and scope of the governments has expanded and public expenditure also increased.
- Public expenditure has to create and maintain conditions conducive to economic development.
- It has to improve the climate for investment.
- It should provide incentives to save, invest and innovate.
- It should also help in acceleration of economic growth and ensure economic stability

2. What types of taxes are imposed by the government?

- Direct Taxes
- Indirect Taxes

3. What is the per cent expenditure on interest payments in 2017-18 budget?

- 24.36%

4. Explain the aspects of non-tax revenue of the central government.

- profit earned by the Reserve Bank of India;
- profit generated by the Indian Railways;
- revenue generated by the Departments of Post and Telecommunications;
- revenue generated by the public sector industries;
- revenue generated by the coins and mints;
- Various types of fees and penalties; etc.

5. What is deficit? Mention the types of deficits.

- Financing the budgetary deficit through loans from RBI and creation of new money is called deficit.
- The types of deficits are
- Fiscal Deficit
- Revenue deficit
- Primary deficit
- Budget deficit

6. Explain the Importance of Public Finance.

- The government usually spends the revenue collected through taxes or the money raised through borrowings for development activities.
- This increases the growth rate of the economy and benefits everyone.
- Similarly, by spending more during recession and controlling expenditure during inflation, the government tries to regulate the economic activities.
- Since all these are part of the annual budget prepared by the government, the study of public finance also helps in analysis and evaluation of budgets

7. What are the goals of public expenditure?

- promote faster economic development.
- promote industry, trade and commerce.
- promote agricultural and rural development
- promote balanced regional growth
- build socio-economic overheads e.g., roadways, railways, dams, power etc.
- promote full – employment, and
- maximize social welfare.

BUSINESS STUDIES

UNIT – 1 BANKING TRANSACTIONS

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable answers:

1. The word 'Bank' has been derived from the French word _____ ("Banque")
2. The Banker's Bank is _____
(The Reserve Bank of India (RBI))
3. An example for Nationalised bank is _____.(SBI)
4. The National saving certificates are issued by _____
(Post Offices)
5. The type of account where any number of transactions can be made in a day with Bank is _____(Savings Bank Account)
6. The deposits for a fixed term can be deposited in _____
account. (Term or Fixed Deposit Account)

II. Answer the following questions in one sentence each:

1. How the term bank is derived?
 - The term bank is derived from Italian word "Banco" or from a French word "Banque", both mean a "Bench" or money exchange table.
2. What is a Bank?
 - A banking company may be defined as a company which transacts the business with finance
3. what is Banking?
 - The services of banks are called Banking
4. What is bank transaction?
 - Any sort of activity involving in money or exchange of money in an account is viewed as bank transaction.

5. Which Bank is known as Mother of Banks or Bankers Bank or Central Bank of India?

- The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is known as Mother of Banks or Bankers Bank or Central Bank of India.

6. Why The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is known as Mother of Banks or Bankers Bank or Central Bank of India?

- All the banking transactions in India are controlled by The Reserve Bank of India (RBI). So it is known as Mother of Banks or Bankers Bank or Central Bank of India.

7. Which is the the recent development in banking industry?

- The recent development in banking industry is the inclusion of Post Offices into its fold.

8. Which type of account is generally opened in banks by salaried persons or by the persons who have a fixed regular income?

- Savings Bank Account

9. In which type of bank accounts there is no restriction on the number and amount of deposits?

- Savings Bank Account

10. Which type of bank account is opened by businessmen who have a large number of regular transactions with the Bank?

- Current Account

11. In which type of bank accounts Generally banks do not give any interest on these deposits but collect service charges or bank charges on such account?

- Current Account

12. Which type of bank accounts are generally opened for a purpose to be saved for a future date?

- Recurring Deposit Account

13. Which type of bank accounts are used for the purposes of Wedding expenses of children to buy costly items like land, car etc?

- Recurring Deposit Account

14. In which type of bank accounts the Deposit amount cannot be withdrawn before the expiry of the term?

- Term or Fixed Deposit Account

III. Answer the following questions :

1. List out the characteristics relating to bank transactions.

- 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
- Connecting Link
- Banking Business
- Name Identity

2. What are the functions of a bank?

Accepting deposits from public and others.

- Lending money to public (Loans) and other institutions.
- Transferring money from one place to another (Remittances)
- Collecting money on cheques, drafts and bills.
- Discounting of bills.
- Hiring safe deposit lockers.
- Conducting foreign exchange transactions.
- Keeping valuables in safe custody.
- Issuing letters of credit and guarantee.
- Conducting government transactions (State & Central

3. Explain the relationship between the banker and its customers.

1. General relationship :

- Primary Relationship
- Subsidiary Relationship

- Agent and Principal Relationship.

2. Special relationship

- Obligation to honour cheques.
- Obligation to maintain secrecy of accounts.

4. What are the Services Offered by Banks ?

- Debit Card and Credit Cards
- Safe Deposit Lockers
- Personal Loans
- Trust Services
- Home and Vehicle Loans
- Signature Guarantees
- Mutual Funds
- E – Banking

5. What are the services rendered by the Post office?

- Issue of National Savings Certificate
- KissanVikasPatra
- Monthly Recurring deposits
- Postal Life Insurance
- Pension payment
- Money transfer

6. What are the Types of Bank?

- Central Bank or Reserve Bank of India
- Commercial Banks
- Industrial Development Banks
- Land Development Banks
- Indigenous Banks (Money lenders or Sahukars)
- Co-operative Banks

7. Mention the Types of Bank Accounts

- Savings Bank Account
- Current Account
- Recurring Deposit Account
- Term or Fixed Deposit Account

8. "The number of saving bank account holders is increasing" - Give reasons.

- This type of account is generally opened in banks by salaried persons or by the persons who have a fixed regular income.
- This facility is also given to the students, senior citizens, pensioners etc., Savings accounts are opened to encourage people to save money and pool their savings.
- There is no restriction on the number and amount of deposits.
- The money can be withdrawn either by cheque or through a withdrawal slip available in the respective bank

9. Explain the Procedures to Open a Bank Account.

- 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 duly filled
- The officer will verify all the particulars submitted
- Initial Deposit

10. What are the advantages of opening a bank account?

- Bank account facilitates safe custody of money.
- Bank account helps in making payments.
- Bank account helps in collection of money.
- Bank account holders get advances and loans.
- Bank account helps in smooth financial transactions.
- Bank account holders can get safe deposit locker facility

11. Explain the differences between Savings Bank Account and Current Account

Savings Bank Account	Current Bank Account
This type of account is generally opened in banks by salaried persons or by the persons who have a fixed regular income.	Current account is opened by businessmen who have a large number of regular transactions with the Bank
There is no restriction on the number and amount of deposits.	In current account, amount can be deposited or withdrawn any number of times in a day

Generally banks give interest on these deposits

Generally banks do not give any interest on these deposits but collect service charges or bank charges on such account.

7.Explain the differences between Recurring Deposit Account and Fixed Deposit Account

Recurring Deposit Account	Term or Fixed Deposit Account
These deposit accounts are generally opened for a purpose to be saved for a future date	This type of account is opened for a fixed period by depositing a particular sum of money
For future requirements deposits are made regularly on monthly basis	The Deposit amount cannot be withdrawn before the expiry of the term
After the period is over the total amount is repaid with interest.	The Rate of interest is more depending upon the term in this deposit account

UNIT - 2

ENTREPRENEURSHIP

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable answers:

1. The word entrepreneur has come from the French word _____. (Entreprendre)
2. The process of action, an entrepreneur undertakes to establish an enterprise is called _____. (Entrepreneurship)
3. The person who developed Apollo Group of hospitals was _____. (Dr. Pratap Reddy)
4. The Chairperson of Wipro is _____. (Azim Premji)

II. Answer the following questions:

1. How is the the word entrepreneur derived ?
 - The word entrepreneur is derived from the French word 'Entreprendre', which means to undertake some activity
2. Who is an Entrepreneur?
 - Entrepreneur is an innovator of new ideas and business processes.
3. What is Entrepreneurship?
 - Entrepreneurship is a process of an action of an entrepreneur who undertakes to establish his enterprise
4. Which is India's first Hospital group?
 - India's first Hospital group is "The Apollo Hospitals".
5. Who developed India's first Hospital group, "The Apollo Hospitals".?
 - Dr. Pratap Reddy
6. Which is India's largest domestic airlines under private sector?
 - "Jet Airways" is largest domestic airlines under private sector.
7. Who is the founder and chairman of "Jet Airways"?
 - Naresh Goyal is the founder and chairman of "Jet Airways"

8. Who is one of the founders of “Infosys Technologies Ltd.”?

- Narayan Murthy is one of the founders of “Infosys Technologies Ltd.”

9. When was “Infosys Technologies Ltd. Started?

- “Infosys Technologies Ltd. was Started in 1999

10. Which company became the first Indian company to be listed on NASDAQ?

- Infosys became the first Indian company to be listed on NASDAQ

11. What is NASDAQ?

- National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotations.

12. Who “Father of the White Revolution”?

- Varghese Kurien is the Father of the White Revolution.

13. Why Varghese Kurien is called the Father of the White Revolution ?

- Varghese Kurien is called the “Father of the White Revolution” for his millions of liters of milk flow

14. Who started Amul milk?

- Varghese Kurien started Amul milk

15. Who is remembered as the one who rewrote Indian corporate History and build a truly global corporate group?

- Dhirubai Ambani is remembered as the one who rewrote Indian corporate History and build a truly global corporate group

16. Who started The Reliance Company?

- Dhirubai Ambani started The Reliance Company

17. Which is which is one of the largest software companies in India?

- Wipro Technologies is one of the largest software companies in India

18. Who is the chairman of Wipro Technologies?

- Azim Premji is the chairman of Wipro Technologies

19. To-day Which is is the largest independent Research and Development (R.D) provider?

- Wipro Technologies

20. Who is known as the Queen of Indian Television sector?

- Ekta Kpoor

21. Who is the creative Director of “Balaji Tele Films”?

- Ekta Kpoor

22. Who was awarded the best entrepreneur of the year 2001 by the Ernest Young?

- Ekta Kpoor was awarded the best entrepreneur of the year 2001 by the Ernest Young

23. Which is the largest Biotechnology company in India?

- Biocon Ltd is the largest Biotechnology company in India

24. Who is the Chairman and Managing Director of Biocon Ltd?

- Kiran Mazumdar Shah is the Chairman and Managing Director of Biocon Ltd.

III. Answer the following questions:

1. “Entrepreneurship is a creative activity”. How?

- Entrepreneurship is a creative activity.
- It is the ability to create and build something.
- It is a knack of sensing the opportunity where others see chaos, contradiction and confusion.

- Entrepreneurship is the attitude of mind to seek opportunities, take
- calculated risks and derive benefits

2. What are the characteristics of Entrepreneurship?

- Creativity
- Innovation
- Dynamism
- Leadership
- Team building
- Achievement motivation
- Problem solving
- Goal orientation
- Risk taking
- Decision making
- Commitment
- Self Confidence

3. Explain the importance of an Entrepreneur

- Entrepreneurs promote capital formation by mobilizing the idle savings of the citizens.
- They employ resources for setting up their enterprises.
- Entrepreneurs provide large scale employment to artisans, technically qualified persons and professionals.
- Entrepreneurs help the country to increase the Gross Domestic product (GDP) and Per Capita Income.
- Entrepreneurs promote development of Industries.
- Entrepreneurs contribute towards the development of society by reducing concentration of income and wealth.
- Entrepreneurs promote country's export trade.
- Entrepreneurs work in an environment of changing technology and try to maximise profits by innovations.

4. What are the Functions of Entrepreneur?

- Entrepreneur starts business activity by preparing various plans
- relating to business
- He organises factors of production.

- He takes decisions about product, technology, marketing, employment etc.,
- He co-ordinates things effectively.
- He introduces new methods into practice.
- He handles budget of his concern
- He bears risk and uncertainty.
- He gives directions to the business firm and ensures its effective operation.

5. Mention the financial institutions which help small scale industries

- Industrial Development Bank of India
- National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development
- Export and Import Bank
- Small Industries Development Bank of India
- Industrial Finance Corporation of India
- Industrial Credit & Government Corporation of India
- Industrial Re-construction Bank of India.
- Commercial & other Banks

6. Mention promotional institutions which have been setup to help emerging entrepreneurs ?

- District Industrial Centres
- Small Industries Development Corporation Ltd
- National Small Industries Corporation
- Small Scale Industries Board
- Small Industries Service Institutions
- Industrial Estates
- Khadi & Village Industries Corporation
- Technical Consultancy Organisations

7. What are the Self-Employment Opportunities for Entrepreneur?

- Advertising Agencies
- Marketing Consultancy
- Industrial Consultancy
- Equipment Rental and Leasing
- Photo copying centres

- Industrial Research and Development
- Industrial Testing Labs.
- Internet Browsing/Setting up of Cyber Cafe
- Installation and Operation of Cable and T.V Network
- Beauty Parlours

UNIT - 3
GLOBALIZATION OF BUSINESS

I. Answer the following questions in one sentence each:

1. What is globalization?
 - Globalization is the increasing cross-border movement of goods and services
2. When was World Trade Organization (WTO) started?
 - World Trade Organization (WTO) was started in 1995
3. Where is WTO office located?
 - WTO office is located at Geneva

II. Answer the following questions.

1. What is Globalization? Explain.
 - Globalization is the increasing cross-border movement of goods and services
 - International flow of capital, technology and information
 - Formation of one worldwide market by obtaining raw materials and other resources from cheap market
 - Production of goods in any region of the world at cheaper cost
2. “Globalization is the worldwide economic movement” substantiate your answer.
 - Globalization encourages international capital and trade overcoming the political barriers among the countries
 - Globalization creates free trade zone by removing the import and export duties
 - Through container service in shipping, globalization reduces the transportation expenses
 - Globalization helps to reduce the restrictions on capital investment or fully removes the barriers on capital flow.
3. What are the advantages of Globalization?
 - Globalization promotes economic growth and generates a wider range of products and services.

- Globalization helps to Increase the standard of living of the people.
- Globalization has made the availability of the similar type of products all over the world.
- Globalization increases the GDP of a country.
- Globalization has helped in increasing the income of the people
- By buying the products from other countries, customers are offered a much wider choice of goods and services.
- Globalization creates competition for local firms and thus keeps the costs down.
- Globalization promotes specialization. Countries can begin to specialist in those products that are best at making.
- Economic interdependence among different countries can build improved political and social links.

4. Make a list of the characteristics of Globalization.

- Increases international trade at a faster rate for the growth of world economy.
- Increases the international flow of capital including foreign investment.
- Globalization creates international agreements leading to organisations like the WTO and OPEC (Oil Producing and Exporting Countries)
- Development of global financial syste
- Increases economic practices like outsourcing by multinational corporations.
- Creates international cultural exchange

5. Explain the negative aspects of Globalization with examples.

- Globalization has resulted in a fiercely- competitive global market with the embarrassment of unethical practices in business dealings.
- It is also observed that globalization helped terrorists and criminals.
- Globalization has expanded the growth and development of cities which has been reduced to garbage-dumps where all the

industrial waste is accumulated and pollution levels are sky-high

- Some of the deadly viral diseases such as AIDS and CANCER, Dengue fever etc., Spread all over the world.
- Globalization has led to environmental degradation

6. What are the aims of World Trade Organisation?

- Bring into force the trade agreements throughout the world.
- Administering the world trade agreements as a mediator.
- Stress for free and independent trade throughout the world.
- Solving trade disputes that arise among the nations.
- Striving to reduce the Taxes in international trade.
- Bringing the international trade under legal framework.
- Assistance to under developed nations to get more facilities in international trade.
- Bringing efficiency in production and trade by utilising resources effectively.

7. Globalization has led to environmental degradation. Why?

- The amount of raw materials needed to run industries and factories is taking a heavy toll on the natural reserves of planet earth and pollution has severely impacted the quality of air that we need so much for our survival

8. The traditional family attached food habits are being slowly disappearing due to globalization. why?

- Fast food chains like McDonalds and KFC are spreading fast in the developing world.
- People have started consuming more junk food.
- This results in the degradation of health and spread of diseases.
- The traditional family attached food habits are being slowly disappearing

UNIT – 4

CONSUMER EDUCATION AND PROTECTION

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable answers:

1. The other name of the Consumer is (the king of market)
2. Person giving goods or services for money is called (Consumer)
3. The Consumer Day is observed onevery year. (March 15)
4. In the case of compensation exceeding Rs. one crore, the complaint has to be submitted to the (The National Commission)
5. In the case of compensation exceeding 5.00 lakhs, the complaint has to be submitted to the---- (District Forum)

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

1. Who is called a consumer?
 - Consumer is a person who buys goods or hires or avails services for a consideration called Price or Wages
2. What is the main aim of Consumer Movement?
 - The Consumer Movements were started by a few people who suffered on account of continuous exploitation by the traders
3. What is the Right of every Consumer?
 - The Right to Protect against the marketing of goods which are hazardous to life and property of the consumers.
4. When did Consumer Protection Act come into force in India?
 - 1986
5. Who appoints the President of the District Consumer Forum?
 - state government
6. When is the World Consumers' Day celebrated?

- March 15 every year is celebrated as the World Consumers' Day.

7. Who started a movement called AWARE (The Association of Women Against Rising Expenses)?

- Some women of Mumbai started a movement called AWARE

III. Answer the following questions in two or three sentences each:

1. What are the problems faced by consumer?

- Charging excess to the commodities
- False weight and measures
- Selling of adulterated commodities
- Creation of artificial scarcity of commodities by Illegal hoarding

2. What are the causes for consumer exploitation?

- The direct transaction between the producer and consumer has almost stopped. The Price Fixation of the goods and services was done mainly by the middle men.
- It led to many hindrances.
- Consumers had to undergo various difficulties and problems.
- They incurred many losses.
- The development of information technology has led to Tele shopping.
- Through Tele shopping the consumer can sit at home and directly buy the goods from the traders.

3. Mention the four important aims of the Consumer Protection Act

- 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.

4. What are the major functions of the Consumer Protection Council?

- The Consumer Movements were started by a few people who suffered on account of continuous exploitation by the traders (a few are give in the first paragraph of this chapter).
- Such movements brought pressure on the government and alerted it to formulate new acts to safeguard the interests of the consumers.
- In the last five decades, more than 30 Acts have been implemented.
- E.g. Essential Commodities Act, Weights and Measures Act, Act against Adulteration of Food Articles etc., the Government of India Act 1986 is a significant step in this direction.

5. Mention three stages of Consumer Courts.

- District Forum.
- State Commission.
- National Commission

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

- There is no prescribed proforma to file a case.
- The complaint may be typed one or hand written.
- The complaint should include the name of the person (complainter), Full address and Telephone Number.
- The person or organisation against whom the complaint is made should be, mentioned clearly with address.
- The particulars of the goods by which the loss has incurred and the amont of loss should be specified clearly. The bill or receipt should be enclosed.
- There is no fees or stamp duty for the complaint
- No advocate or lawyer is required. The cosumer himself/herself can argue.

7. What are the rights of Consumer?

- The Right to Protect against the marketing of goods which are hazardous to life and property of the consumers.
- The Right to Information.

- Right to Choice
- Right to be Heard
- Right to seek Redressal against the unfair trade practices or unscrupulous exploitation.
- Right to Consumer Education
- Right to stop exploitation.