

SOCIAL SCIENCE

***MOST
EXPECTED
QUESTION AND
ANSWER 2018-19***

FOR THE SSLC STUDENTS

GANESH MOGAVEERA

MADHRI JAIN

GOVT PU COLLEGE HIGHSCHOOL

VANI ENGLISH MEDIUM SCHOOL

SECTION VENUR

BELTHANGADY T.Q D.K

BELTHANGADY T.Q D.K

2 Marks Question

1) Mention the inventions which helped to find out new sea route to India ?

-Compass -gunpowder - astrolabes – maps

2) What were the result of Battle of plassey?

- War brought out immorality, lack of unity 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 corner and seventy lakh as a compensation.

3) Explain Dual govt .

- Robert clive brought in Dual govt .
- Introduced in Bengal
- The British had the right to collect and taxes .
- The Nawab had power over administrative issues like justice and others .

4) Discuss the reasons that resulted in the discovery of new sea route to India ?

- The Ottoman Turks captured the Constantinople and levying the too many taxes .
- The merchants felt that the trade was not profitable .
- Europeans encouraged sailors to break the monopoly of Italian traders .
- The invention of Compass, Astolabes and Gunpowerd provided further impetus .

5) Write the reason and result of the 3rd Carnatic war ?

- Compte De Lally of French attempted to attack Wandiwash in 1760.
- In this battle Sir Eyre Coote defeated the French .
- As per the 'Treaty of Paris' Pondicherry was returned to French .
- With this French lost their importance in Southern India .

7) State the reasons of Battle of plassey?

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

8) What were the result of Battle of Buxar?

- Sha Aalam-II accorded the Dewani rights over Bengal to the British .
- Sha Aalam-II gave away all the rights over Bengal to the British for an annual fee of rupees 26 lakhs .
- The Nawab of Awad had to pay rupees 50 lakh for war compensation .
- With the death of Mir Jaffar , the company paid pension to his son and took over the entire administration of Bengal .

9) What were the contribution of Brahmo, Arya, Prathana, sathya Shodak Samaj ?

- Gender discrimination .
- Opposed Caste system .
- Encouragement of widow remarriage .
- Opposed idol worshipping .

10) Write the contribution of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan Or Aligarh Movement?

- Opposed Purdah System .
- Supported women education .
- Opposed polygamy .
- Supported to spread the western scientific and cultural ideas .

11) Swami Vivekananda was a source of inspiration for youths, Explain .

- Speech delivered at Chicago about the culture richness of India
- Spread the richness of India .
- Given importance to social service .
- He believed duty of the religion to provide light

12) write the contribution of Annie Besant or Theosophical society ?

- Advocated Indian culture is more superior .
- By translating Bagvath Geetha to English, she called as 'Shwetha Sraswathi'
- She wanted to education for all .
- Started Hindu Banaras College .
- To discuss current problem and social issues started periodicals 'New India' and 'Common wealth'

13) What were the contribution of Narayana Guru Paripalana Yogam ?

- One caste, one religion and one god for human beings .
- To achieve to this education is the only path .
- Built temples for the backward communities .

14) List the main aspects of Periyar movement ?

- Started Dravida Kalagam .
- Rejected racial supremacy in the name of Arya and Brahmin .
- Said Tamil is language of Dravidians .
- Championed equality and criticized caste and gender discrimination .

15) List the political reasons of 1857 war?

- British implemented the Doctrine of Lapse .
- Satara, Jhansi, Jaipur, Udaipur and many states became the part of the British .
- British Dethroned Mughal King .
- Many soldiers became unemployed .

15) List the economic reasons of 1857 war?

- Indian handicraft and industries diminished .
- The artisans of India became unemployed .
- Levied high customs on Indian goods entering the market of England .
- Due to Zamindari system, the farmers were exploited by Zamindars .

16) List the administrative reasons of 1857 war?

- Lots of partiality in the laws .
- English judges gave judgments in favour of the English .
- English became the language of court .
- People did not like the new laws .

18) List the military reasons of 1857 war?

- Indian soldiers receives the less salary
- British soldiers get the promotion .
- The situation of Indian soldiers was very pathetic

19) List the immediate reasons of 1857 war?

- British provided the 'Royal Enfield' guns.
- Rumour spread that the bullets were smeared in the fat of pig and cow .
- Cow was sacred for Hindus and pig was prohibited for Muslims .

20) Write the reasons for failure of 1857 war?

- Lack of direction and leadership .
- Lack of military strategies, discipline, skill
- Many Indian kings who loyal to the British not supported .
- By plundering and crimes Sepoys lost the faith of common people .

21) What is the result of 1857 war ? Or What were the declaration of British Queen?

- Agreements entered by the company with the local kings were accepted .
- Providing a stable govt for Indians .
- Equality before law .
- Non interference of the govt in religious issues of Indians .

22) What were the problems faced by India after Independence ?

- Refugees problem
- Integration of princely states
- Creating new constitution .
- Integration of princely states

23) What were the measures taken by the Nehru for communal violence ?

- Adopted secular nation .
- Constitution of India has accepted .

24) How did the nation faced refugee problem ?

- Around 6 million refugees arrived in India
- The Bangladesh was resulted in arrival of 10lakh 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 & twenty thousand tibetian refugees in india

25) Name the princely states forcibly joined the Indian federation ?

- Junagadh, Hyderabad , Jammu and Kashmir

26) How was Hyderabad integrated the Indian union ?

- The Nizam of Hyderabad wanted to remain independent .
- The farmers revolted against the Nizam.
- People angry with the cruel army called 'Razacks'.
- Govt of India sent military to fight with Nizam .

- By this Hyderabad integrated into India .

27) How was Junagadh integrated the Indian union ?

- Nawab of Junagadh signed the agreement to join the state of Pakistan .
- Citizens revolted against him .
- The king fled from the kingdom .
- By military ways Junagadh integrated with India

28) How was Goa liberated from Portuguese ?

- Sustained movement was held to protest against the Portuguese occupation of Goa .
- The Indian military army entered Goa and took over its administration .
- Sathyagrahis from all over India in 1955.
- Goa remained a union territory till 1987

29) What were the measures taken by the govt for division based on linguistic ?

- After the Independence demand became more and more for language based state .
- Potti Sriramulu died after hunger strike .
- In 1953 Reorganization of state commission formed .
- In 1957 Reorganization of Law Commission formed .

30) The rule of Tsars was called a Nationalistic Jail, Why ?

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

31) Explain the role of Lanin in Russian revolution .

- Lanin declared peace, food and land .
- Declared land belonged to the farmers .
- Implemented health, schooling and residence to all Russians .
- Implemented Karl Marx's scientific communism .

32) Explain the reforms of Joseph Stalin ?

- Implemented 5 year plan .
- Launched the satellite in the history of human civilization .
-

33) How did Nazism destroy Germany ?

- Hitler spread the Nazi philosophy in Germany
- Advocated that Germans are the superior race of the world . They only fit to rule the world .
- Jews are the reasons for all the problems of German .
- Imprisoned Jews and killed by gas chambers .

34) What were the effects of Chinese revolution ?

- Community farming .
- Free health
- Free education
- Importance given to science and technology .

35) How did USA come out of its Great economic Depression ?

- USA tried to enter into agreements to sell its weapons across the world .
- It formed more military organizations to hold over many countries .
- Competition for nuclear weapons increased .
- Competition to have military bases in other countries .

36) Explain the relationship between India and Russia .

- Supported Kashmir issue .
- Opposed China's invasion .
- In 1971 Signed 20 years peace agreement .
- Supported to establishment of Bilai and Bhokara steel plants .

37) Explain the relationship between India and USA .

- Big democratic countries .
- Supported to India's 5 years plan .
- Extended support during Indo-China war .
- Interest in controlling terrorism .

38) The relationship between India and China recently spoiled ? What are the reasons for this ?

- War broke between Indian and China due to the escalation of Tibetan crisis .
- Border dispute still remain unsolved .
- Insistence that Arunachalpradesh belongs to China

39) Why does countries need to have good relationship with other countries ?

- Secure border area
- Foreign trade
- Economic income

40) Explain the relation between India and Pakistan?

- Jammu and Kashmir issue
- Terrorism
- Water disputes
- Both the countries fought 3 wars .

41) Which were the problems faced by 3rd world countries ?

- Free trade
- Globalization
- Excess spending
- Unhealthy competition

42) Which are the factors influences the human rights denial ?

- Independent war of USA .
- France revolution .
- Russian revolution .
- 20th centuries progressive India .

43) Explain the struggle lead by India for the implementation of human rights .

- Declaration of human rights from the Constitution .
- Advocating for better human rights implementation with the meetings of UNO .
- Against for all kinds of exploitations and discriminations .
- In India formed National commission and state commission .

44) What are the effects of arms race ?

- Insecurity
- Fear
- Instability
- Threat of war
- Waste of money
- According to Isan Hoover, wastes the sweat of labourers, intelligence of scientists , dreams of childrens .

45) What are the measures taken up by India to eradicate economic inequality ?

- Declaration of human rights from the Constitution .

- Advocating for better human rights implementation with the meetings of UNO .
- Against for all kinds of exploitations and discriminations .
- In India formed National commission and state commission .

46) Name the social problems of India .

- Child labour
- Gender discrimination
- Child marriage
- Hunger and malnutrition

47) What are the reasons for child labour?

- Child marriage
- Trafficking of children
- Greedy of owners
- Parents bad habits

48) What is the effects of the child labour

- Child labour
- Trafficking of children
- Sexual exploitations
- Physically deformed

49) What is the reason for brought the Protection Children from sexual Offences Act 2012 ?

- Sexual Assault
- Sexual Harassment
- Penetrative sexual Assault
- Collection of obscene photographs

50) What are the measures to eradicate child labour ?

- Gender equality
- Stopping migration
- Creating awareness on child marriage
- Implementation of child rights

51) What is the reasons for child marriage ?

- Gender discrimination
- Lack of education
- Child labour
- Child trafficking

52) What is the effect of Child marriage ?

- Violation of child rights
- Malnutrition

- Ill health
- Anemia

53) What is the solutions for child marriage ?

- Girls education
- Girls empowerment
- Reported , questioned, opposed child marriage
- Registered birth certificates

54) What are the ill effects of hunger ?

- Malnutrition
- Underweight children
- Physical handicaps
- Pre mature death

55) What is the effects of Child trafficking

- Exposed to sexual exploitations .
- Unwanted pregnancy
- Drug addictions
- Infected with savior diseases

56) Name the physiographic divisions of India .

- The Northern Mountains
- The Northern great plains
- The Peninsular Plateau
- The coastal Plains

57) State the importance of Northern Mountains .

- Suitable for irrigation & agricultural activities
- Supports network of roads & communications
- Useful for industrialization & urbanization
- Pilgrim centres are located

58) State the importance of Peninsular Plateau .

- Rich in minerals, bio-diversity
- Useful for agriculture
- Birth place for many rivers
- Useful for hydro electric power generation

59) Write the importance of coastal areas of India .

- Provide foreign trade
- Fishing
- Ship building
- Attract tourists

60) Write the difference between Eastern and Western Ghats .

Eastern Ghat	Western Ghat
--------------	--------------

Less height and Not continuous	Height & continuous
Not suitable for hydro electric power generation	Suitable for hydro electric power generation

61) Write the difference between Eastern Coastal and Western Coastal Plains .

Eastern Coastal Plain	Western Coastal Plain
Extend from Suvarnarekha to Kanyakumari	Extend from Kutch to Kanyakumari
It can be divided into Northern Circar and Coromandal Coast	It can be divided into Konkan Coast, Karnataka Coast and Malbar Coast

62) Which are the factors influence the Indian climate .

- Location
- Water bodies
- Relief features
- Monsoon winds

63) Write the difference between the two branches of South west Monsoon .

Arabian Sea Branch	Bay of Bengal Branch
Causes the heavy rainfall to the Western side of the Western Ghats	Receives heavy rainfall in Meghalaya & Assam
The rainfall decreases towards the eastern	Rainfall decreases towards the north west slops

64) Mention the causes of soil erosion .

- Deforestation
- Overgrazing
- Shifting cultivation
- Faulty methods of cultivation

65) How can we control soil erosion .

- Afforestation and reforestation
- Controlled overgrazing
- Contour farming
- Construction of Check dams
- Counter bunding

66) What are the effects of soil erosion .

- Loss of soil fertility
- Leads to floods

- Decrease in soil moisture
- Loss of property & life

68. What are reasons for deforestation ?

- Expansion of agricultural land
- Constructions of roads & railways
- Industrialization
- Forest fires

69. Write the importance of forest ?

- Provides timber
- Industrial raw materials
- Fodder for livestock
- Employment opportunity for the people

70. What is a very important resources, How ?

- Agriculture
- Industries
- Fishing
- Naval base

71. Irrigation is very essential in india why?

- India is an agricultural country
- Agriculture depends mainly on Monsoon rain fal
- It is seasonal, uncertain and unevenly distributed
- To incze the production of crops requir regular supply of water

72. Write the aims of Multipurpose river valley projects ?

- To provide water for irrigation
- To control floods
- To generate hydro electricity
- To develop fishing

73. Write the importance of transportation?

- Development of agriculture
- Promotes industrial progress
- Provides employment
- Improve standard of living

74. Write the uses of Road transport?

- Provides door to door service
- Feeders to railways, seaport and Airports
- Improvement of trade
- Development of agriculture

75. Write the major ports of india ?

- Ports on east coast –Tuticorien, Chennai, Ennore, Vishakapatnam, Paradip, Haldia, Kolkatta
- Ports on West coast- Kandla, Mumbai., Jawaharlal neharu posr, Mormugoa, New Mangalore

76. Name the important international airports of India ?

- Chathrapathi shivaji inernational Airport of mumbai
- Indira Gandhi international airport of Delhi
- Nethaji Subaschandra Bose international air port of Kolkata
- Anna international airport of Chennai
- Kempegowda Inernational airport of Bangalore

77. Write the importance of communication ?

- Provides Quick information
- Accurate information
- To know about natural disasters
- Progress of trade, industry, agriculture

78. Write the importance of railway transport ?

- Development of agriculture
- Promotes the industrial progress
- Development of trade
- Improvement of tourism

79. Per capita income is not true measurement for development why ?

- It does not consider the distribution of income among the people
- Does not consider basic amenities like food, shelter, education, health etc

80. Women self help groups are supportive to women empowerment ?

- Helping the women to earn and save
- Spend their willingness
- Increase dignity
- Utilize the government policies

81. Write the objectives of the consumer protection act ?

- Avoiding production and sale of dangerous goods
- Prevention of malpractices in the market
- Supervision of quality, weight, price.
- Creating awareness to the consumer education

82. List the Rights of consumers ?

- Right to information
- Right to choice
- Right to consumer education
- Right to stop exploitation

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

- Typed or handwritten
- Include the name of the person, full address
- Clearly specified the amount of loss incurred
- The bill or receipt should be enclosed

3 marks

1. Make a list of the effects of British education in India ?

- Indian people Developed modernity, secularism, democratic attitudes
- Impetus was received for local literature and languages
- Periodicals started emerging
- New social and religious reformtaion movements emerged
- Global freedom struggles influenced the Indians also
- Indians understand their rich tradition

2. What are the reason and effects of first Anglo mysore war

- The prominence gained by Hyder ali was not tolerated by the British , Marathas, Nizam
- British entered an agreement with Marathas and Nizam to defeat the Hyder ali
- Cleverly Hyder ali break the alliance
- Hyder ali and Nizam of Hyderabad attacked Arcot
- In 1769 Hyder ali reached and created panic among the British
- So the British entered and agreement with Hyder ali through Madras Treaty

3. What are the reason and effects of second Anglo Mysore war?

- Political situation in Travancore and Thanjavore was reason behind this war
- under the control of Hyder Ali
- British attacked Mahe and captured it
- Hyder Ali Died ,the war led by Tippu sulthan
- Tippu Reached Mangalore and defeated the British
- The war was ended with ended with Treaty of Mangalore

4. What are the reason and effects of third Anglo Mysore war?

- The politics of Travancore was the main reason
- British took the help from Nizam and Marathas to defeat the Tippu sulthan
- Finally British Captured Shriranga Pattanam by this Tippu enter and agreement with the British
- He should pay three crore rupees as a war damage fee
- Tippu lost half of his kingdom
- Had to pledge to of his children

5. What are the reason and effects of fourth Anglo Mysore war?

- Tippu attempt to for and alliance with the French
- This enraged the British
- In human and impractical conditions forced upon Tippu
- Tippu Rejected this it leads to the war
- Tippu died while fighting the British in 1799
- The British Shared most of the territories of Tippu to Marathas and Hyderabad Nizam

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

- Rayanna was a brave soldier, he felt it was his duty to fought for the independence of Kittur
- He developed a sense of nationalism and went organizing and army
- Looted the treasury and taluk offices of the British
- Organized Secret meetings
- British planed to capture the Rayanna
- Later in 1831 British hanged till death

7. Explain the Rebellion of Bedas of Hulagali?

- In 1857 the British Banned the usage of weapons
- Bedas not agreed this
- They rebelled against the British to protect their customs
- The British army entered Hulagali village to suppress the rebellion
- Suppress the Bedas inhuman way
- All the rebels were hanged till death

8. Explain the method of resisting the British power by Dondiya Wagh?

- He built his own private Army to fight with British
- Captured Bidanoor and Shimogga port
- The British tried to check this Rebellion
- Dondiya losts his base
- He continued the war without fear
- To defeat the Dondiya British took the help from native kings

9) What are the measures needed for the eradication of unemployment ?

- Central & state Govt taken various measures to generate employment .
- Steps taken to improve the skill level of the job seekers
- Providing loans and subsidy
- Providing job oriented course .
- Qualitative technical education
- Handicraft products created

10) How can we control corruption ?

- Strong political will
- Public support .
- Ethical political leadership
- Bring down Lokpal and Lokayuktha Institutions
- Installing CC TV cameras in Govt offices .
- Harsh punishment for corrupt officials

11) What are the measures taken to control communalism ?

- Uniform civil code
- Equality among all the citizens
- Supporting secular values in the society
- Transcending narrow thoughts in favour of national interests
- Develop the healthy national thoughts
- Economic and social equality

12) What are the suggestions to improve the status of women ?

- Women and child development department
- Improve the status, health and education of women
- Curb Child marriage , Dowry prohibition Act
- Implemented 'Stree Shakti Programme'
- Women reservation at local bodies
- Reservation provided in Govt recruitments

13) What are the effects of Terrorism ?

- Psychological pain
- Feeds fear of the people
- Putting pressure on a Govt
- Loss of property and life
- Crating panic and violence
- Destroy Govt offices and market areas

14) What are the aims of the UNO ?

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

16) Write the achievements of UNO ?

- Solved many conflicts Eg: Suez canal, Kashmir crisis
- Continued to work on disarmament and nuclear disarmaments
- Economic and financial achievements
- Universal declaration of Human Rights in 1948
- Removal of Apartheid
- Removal of colonialism and imperialism .

17) Explain the formation and structure of the General Assembly of the UNO .

- It is affiliated body consisting of representatives from all the member states
- Every country sends 5 representatives to this body .
- Every country has only one vote
- General budget is approved in general assembly .

- Special session can be convened at the time of emergency issues .
- It is like a global parliament to discuss world issues .

18) Explain the structure and function of the UNO Security council .

- It has 15 member nations
- Consisting 5 permanent and 10 temporary members
- Every member has one voting right
- International peace and security
- Selects the judges of International Court of Justice .
- Suggest to nomination of Security General for UN

19) Write the difference between organized and unorganized workers ?

Organized	Unorganized
-Legal provisions required	-Legal provisions not required
-Job security	-No job security
-Eg: Organizations like hospitals, school, banks etc.	-Eg; Vehicle repairs, vegetable sellers, Household workers

20) Which are the problems faced by unorganized workers ?

- Migration
- Social security
- Legal provisions not apply
- Child labour
- Physical and mental exploitation
- No fixed work schedule, pay etc

21) Explain inequality in employment .

- If difference payment is given for two people who put same efforts, it is called discrimination .
- Men and women engage similar work , payment are not same
- Men are paid more their work than women
- Inequality in agricultural work
- Discrimination between educated and uneducated workers
- Inequality based on gender, class, income religion and region

22) Explain the challenges faced on social security issue by the unorganized sectors.

- Housing problem

- Health issues
- Drinking water
- Food problems
- Equal opportunity to work
- Equality problems

23) Which are the factors affecting the localization of industries ?

Or

Mumbai is the most popular centre for cotton textile industry, Why ?

- Supply of raw materials
- Supply of power
- Transport and communication facilities
- Market facilities
- Capital
- Labour and water supply

24) List the major industrial regions .

- The Hooghly-Kolkata region
- The Mumbai- Pune region
- The Ahmedabad – Vadodara region
- The Madurai – Coimbatore region
- The Delhi – Meerut region
- Visakhapatman – Guntur region

25) Where can we see the Iron and steel plants in India

- The TATA iron & Steel Co at Jamshedpur in Jharkhand
- Indian Iron & Steel plant at Barnpur in West Bengal
- Vishweshwaraiah Iron & Steel Ltd at Bhadravathi in Karnataka
- Hindustan Steel plant at Bhilai in Chhattisgarh
- Bokaro Steel plant at Bokaro in Jharkhand
- Salem Steel plant at Salem in Tamilnadu

26) What are the effects of Cyclones, floods, Landslides, Coastal erosion, earthquakes .

- Loss of life and property
- Destroy crops
- Damages buildings
- Disrupt power supply
- Damage to transport and communication
- Destroy animals

27) How can be human forces causes the landslide in recent years ?

- Deforestation

- Construction of roads
- Construction of railways
- Dams and reservoirs
- Hydel power station
- Mining

28) Explain the functions of money .

- Medium of exchange
- Measure of value
- Standard of deferred payment
- Store of value
- Transfer of value

29) Explain the functions of RBI .

- Monopoly of note issue
- Banker to Govt
- Bankers bank
- National clearing house
- Controller of credit
- Custodian of foreign exchange reserves

30) Explain the various concepts of money supply used in India .

- $M1 = M1 + \text{currency notes \& coins} + \text{net demand deposits held in commercial banks}$
- $M2 = M1 + \text{Savings deposits with Post office savings banks}$
- $M3 = M1 + \text{net time deposits of commercial banks}$
- $M4 = M3 + \text{Total deposits with Post office savings banks .}$

31) Write the various credit control methods adopted by RBI .

- Quantitative credit control measures
 - Bank rate policy
 - Open market operation
 - Varying reserve requirements
- Qualitative credit control measures
 - Change in lending margins
 - Credit rationing
 - Moral suasion

32) Explain the aspects of non-tax revenue of the central govt .

- Profit earned by the RBI
- Profit generated by the Indian Railways
- Revenue generated by postal & communications

- Revenue generated by the public sector industries
- Revenue generated by the coins and mints
- Various types of fees and penalties

33) Explain the goals of public expenditure .

- Promote faster economic developments
- Promote industry, trade & commerce
- Promote agriculture & rural development
- Promote regional growth
- Build socio- economic overhead
- Promote full-employment

34) Write the functions of Banks .

- Accepting deposits from public
- Lending money to public
- Transferring money from one place to another
- Hiring safe deposit lockers
- Keeping valuables in safe custody
- Conducting govt transactions

35) Write the advantages of opening bank account.

- Facilitates safe custody of money
- Helps in making payments
- Helps in collection of money
- Holders get advances and loans
- Smooth financial transactions
- Gets safe deposit locker facility

36) What are the facilities providing by Post offices ?

- Post office savings bank
- Issue National savings certificate
- Kissan Vikas Patra
- Monthly recurring deposits
- Postal life insurance
- Pension payment

37) Write the characteristics of entrepreneur.

- Creativity
- Innovation
- Leadership
- Risk taking
- Goal orientation
- Dynamism

4 MARKS

1. Explain the contributions of Nehru after becoming Prime minister

1. Along with Patel he brought together all the princely states & merged them with the Indian union
2. He laid foundation for the Indian democracy by reorganizing the states on the basis of language
3. A mixed economic system
4. Industrialization
5. Implementing five year plans in India
6. Non Alignment policy
7. On the basis of Panchasheela he remained away from power politics
8. Aimed to implement the formula of peace & Harmony

2. Explain the achievements of Subhash Chandra Bose in the independence struggle

1. Subhash Chandra Bose became popular as Netaji
2. Along with Nehru he formed socialist party
3. He started a separate party called the Forward Block
4. Subhas Chandra Bose escaped from the house arrest & reached Germany
5. The dictator of Germany agreed to extend all the help of Bose
6. He broadcasted his speeches over Azad Hind Radio to Indians
7. He was calling its military wing as National Indian Army
8. Bose called for Delhi Chalo on this occasion

3. Explain the achievement of Dr B R Ambedkar

1. Ambedkar had believed strongly that Political freedom without social freedom is meaning less
2. He studied the caste system
3. He organized Mahad tank & Kalaram temple movements
4. Ambedkar's demand for separate electorate constituencies for untouchables
5. He founded Bahishkruth Hithakarini Saba
6. He started Swatantra Karmika party
7. He always stayed away from the communist & sociological ideologies & strived to get justice for farm labourers
8. He was elected as the chairman of the Drafting committee

4. Explain the workers revolt & the Farmers Protest

1. Workers struggle started in Calcutta
2. The workers of jute & cotton mills along with railways started organizing themselves

3. Railway workers held protests in Railway stations
4. The printers union in Calcutta & cotton mill workers of Bombay created national awareness
5. During the British administrations many farmers rebelled against the British planters & Zamindars
6. They opposed the Indigo cropping in Champaran District
7. They protested against land tax
8. Gandhi convinced the British officers through his Satyagraha to withdraw tax.

5. Explain the Quit India Movement

1. Gandhi gave call to fellow Indians to "DO OR DIE"
2. As a result important leaders were arrested & imprisoned
3. Since most of the Congress leaders were jailed, non-Congress organizations took the lead in this movement
4. Jayaprakash Narayan provided leadership to this movement
5. He was the leader of the socialist wing of Congress
6. The socialists brought out a document titled "The Freedom Struggle Front" and outlined their strategies
7. They trained factory workers. They called for the support of common people.
8. These people provide hope to India in its difficult times.

6. Explain the major development that took place during non-cooperation movement

- Chitranjan Das, Motilal Nehru & Rajendra Prasad left their legal practice
- Students boycotted schools & colleges.
- Congress boycotted the elections for regional bodies which were held under the 1919 Act
- Rastriya Vidyalaya were established.
- Rabindranath Tagore returned his Knighthood.
- Common people donated to the Congress
- Boycotted foreign goods
- The visit of Prince of Wales in 1921 was opposed.

1 Mark Questions

EXTENSION OF BRITISH RULE IN INDIA

- 1) The person was successful in organizing the Sikhs – **Ranjith Singh**

2) The first Anglo Maratha War ended with the Treaty – **Salbai Treaty**

3) The first state which was enter the Subsidiary Alliance was – **Hyderabad**

4) Doctrine of Lapse introduced by – **Lord Dalhousie**

5) By which of the treaty signed by the Peshwa entered the Subsidiary Alliance system ?

Treaty of Bassein

6) Which one of the agreement become the reason for Anglo-Sikh war – **Lahore Agreement**

7) The Governor who merged the state of Panjab with the British Empire was – **Lord Dalhousie**

8) Peshwa Bajirao II entered the Subsidiary Alliance what was the reason

Holkar's military defeated the Bajirao II

9) Why was Lord Wellesley brought out the policy Subsidiary Alliance ?

Bring the Indian states under control

10) Why was Lord Wellesley Went back to England by resigning his post ?

His War policy

11) After the arrival of Lard Wellesley expansion of the British empire become easier , Why ?

The Indian states was under the British control

THE IMPACT OF BRITISH RULE IN INDIA

1)Who introduced administration of civil service ?

Lord Cornwallis

2) Why was England Govt introduced the Regulating Act ?

To regulating the company affairs & administration

3) Who created the new post of Superintendent of Policy ?

Lord Cornwallis

4) The British officer who supported the Modern education in India was –

Warren Hastings

5) Whom was appointed as the member of Governor General by the William Bentinck ?

Macaulay

6) Which one of the land tax system implemented by Alexander Reed ?

Ryotwari System

7) What was the statement of Charles Metcalf about Permanent Zamindar System ?

The Indian farmers were born in debt, lived in debt, and died in debt

8) What is Policy of Assertion ?

In order to understand the aspiration of Indians, representation was given to Indians, this is called as Policy of Assertion

9) Which one of the Act established Supreme Court in Calcutta ?

Regulating Act

10) Which one of the Act provided the separate electorate college for Muslims ?

1909 Minto-Marley Reformation Act

OPPOSITION OF BRITISH RULE IN KARNATAKA

1)First Anglo-Mysore war ended with this treaty – **Madras Treaty**

2)Second Anglo-Mysore war ended with this treaty – **Treaty of Manglore**

3) The various political challenges created in Mysure state after the death of – **Chikkadevaraj Wodeyar**

4) The reason for the 2nd Anglo-Mysore war was – **British captured the Mahe**

5) The reason behind the Hulagali Bedas rebelled against the British was – **British banned the usage of weapons**

6) The major places of Amarasullya rebellion was – **Sulya, Bellare and Puttur**

7) The reason for the 3rd Anglo-Mysore war was – **The Politics of Travancore**

8) The reason for the Kittur Chenamma rebelled with British was – Policy of Doctrine of lapse

9) 3rd Anglo-Mysore war ended with the treaty of – **Srirangapatanam Treaty**

10) The adopted boy name of Chenamma was – **Shivalingappa**

11) The name of the village Kituru Rayanna resides – **Sangolli**

FREEDOM MOVEMENT

1) The first President of the Indian National Congress was – **W.C Banerjee**

2) The Drain Theory was forwarded by – **Dadabai Navoroji**

3) The founder of Indian National Congress is – **A.O.Hume**

4) Thilak wrote a book in the prison was - **Geetharahasya**

5) Which was the Act implemented by Lord Litton to curb the independence of the independent press ?

Vernacular Press Act

6) The aim of the Indian National Congress was – **Achieving National Unity**

7) A secret organization was founded in England was – **Lotus & Dragger**

INDIAN FOREIGN POLICY

1) By opposing racial discrimination in Africa & later called as African Gandhi is – **Nelson Mandela**

2) The policy of keeping distance from two the power blocks of the world is – **Non Aligned Policy**

3) The Foreign policy of India opposes imperialism – **India faced imperialism from the British**

4) The Prime Ministers who followed the principle of eye for an eye in foreign policy was - **Indira Gandhi & Lal Bahudur Shastri**

5) What is Non Aligned policy ?

The policy of keeping safe distance from both the power blocks of the world is known as Non-Aligned policy .

6) What is imperialism ?

A sovereign country to take over another sovereign country with the intention of ruling it for its personal gains .

7) India declared 'No corner of world shall have imperialism' in the conference of Asian countries held in – **New Delhi & Bandung**

8) What do you mean by Anti Apartheid policy ?

A race or people of a particular skin colour to subjected another race of people of different skin colour in the name of supremacy .

9) Apartheid is an affront to human right & world peace , how ?

Because of Apartheid human rights

10) What is disarmament ?

The process of elimination of specific arms step by step is called disarmament

11) The constitution of India's article 51 advocates for a foreign policy that

International peace & cooperation

SOCIAL STRATIFICATION

1) What is social stratification ?

The method of dividing the people into different strata and assigning different roles and status in the society is called as social stratification

2) In which of the Constitution policy shows the social justice aspect of education ?

The Directive policy & the Preamble of the Constitution .

3) The Article says that all children under 14 years should be provided with free and compulsory education – **Article 45**

4) The Article which declared that education is the fundamental right of the children is – **Article 21**

5) The Indian Constitution prohibits Untouchability under the Article of – **17**

6) The Govt of India has implemented 'Untouchability crime act' in – **1955**

7) Untouchability is a leprosy attached to Hindu skin- said by – **Mahatma Gandhi**

SOCIAL MOVEMENT

1) What is mob behavior ?

Mob is a collection of people which collects in place and indulges in a temporary thinking, demands and emotional expression .

2) What is mob ?

A mob is a collection of people who have assembled at particular point without any prior plan .

3) What is mob violence ?

When a behavior of mob turns violent it is called as mob violence

4) How can we control Mob violence ?

Effective use of police, military and other agencies of the Govt

5) What are the models of Mob behavior ?

Mob, Mob violence

6) What is environment movement ?

The scientific protest of curtailing the various activities that are polluting the earth, air and water .

7) What is women's movement ?

Women's movement is a movement that opposed the patriarchal values exploiting women and creating inequality on the basis of gender .

8) What is Labour movement ?

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

9) The person who took the leadership of Narmada Bachavo movement – **Medha Patkar**

10) The aim of the movement untouchability & backward classes, organized by the Jyothibha Phule was – **To oppose caste system & resist the dominance of caste social system .**

INDIAN LAND RESOURCES

1) Land use/ utilization - **The land is used for the different different purpose is called land utilization**

2) Sedentary Farming – **It is a cultivation of land at a fixed location instead of shifting from one place to another**

3) Subsistence Farming – **The production of crops is consumed almost by the farmer and his family, leaving only a small portion of sale .**

4) Commercial Farming – **Crops are grown for the market is called Commercial farming**

5) Which are the factors influence the land use ?

Relief features, climate, soil, population density

6) Mixed Farming – **Agriculture involving the cultivation of crops and livestock is called Mixed farming**

7) Plantation Farming – **The cultivation of single crop on large estate for market .**

8) 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**

9) Humid Farming – **The cultivation of crops in areas which receives sufficient rainfall, crops are grown without the help of irrigation .**

10) Kharif crops – **The crops are grown during the rainy season are called Kharif crop**

11) Rabi crops – **The crops are grown when the North-East monsoon begins is called rabi crops**

12) Zaid Crop – **The crops are grown in between the kharif and rabi crops are known as as Zaid crop**

13) Horticulture – **The intensive cultivation of fruits, vegetables, flower, medicinal and aromatic plants is called Horticulture**

14) Floriculture – **Cultivation of flowers for commercial purpose is called floriculture**

INDIAN INDUSTRIES

1) Mumbai of Maharashtra is called as 'Cottonopolis of India' & 'Manchester of India – **Mumbai is the most popular centre for cotton textile industry**

2) What is industry ?

The conversion of raw materials into usable products is called industry

3) Which are the raw materials used instead of lack of forest based raw materials ?

Straw of paddy, wheat, bagasee, cotton lints, rags

4) Papers are imported in India, What is the reason ?

It is not sufficient to meet its local requirement

5) Why Bangalore is called as Silicon City ?

Bangalore is the centre of software industry

6) Why India has the potential to become a leading knowledge based industry ?

India has potential youths and information technology

INDIAN POPULATION

1) What is population ?

Total number of people living on a particular area is called population

2) What is density of population ?

The total number of people lived in per sq km is called density of population

3) Name the area of low density in India .

Himalayan Mountain, Thar Desert, Island

4) Name the Area of high density in India .

Coastal area, Ganga plains

5) What is the reason for low density ?

Mountain & Hilly areas, Low temperature, Forest area, semi Desert area

6) What is the reason for high density ?

Fertile soil, irrigation , transport & communication

7) Which are the factors affecting on distribution of population ?

Physical features, climate, soils, resources

MONEY & CREDIT

1) The Indian Banking Regulation Act **came into force on 1949**

2) Indian Banks are nationalized in – **1969**

3) Reserve Bank of India established on **1st April 1935**

4) What is barter system ?

People exchanged goods for goods without the use of money

5) What is Plastic money / E-money ?

Transfers the money by using debit and credit cards is called Plastic / E-money .

6) Give example fr Bank money .

Cheque , Draft

GLOBALIZATION OF BUSINESS

1) How can be Globalization creates the free trade zone ?

By removing the import & export duties

2) What is Globalization ?

The growing economic interdependence of countries worldwide

- 3) Expand WTO- World Trade Organization
- 4) When was the WTO established ? Where is the head office of WTO ?

Established on 1st January 1995, Head office at Geneva in Switzerland

CONSUMER EDUCATION & PROTECTION

- 1) The consumer movement began in – **USA**
- 2) In the year ____ some women of Mumbai started a movement called ____

1965, AWARE

- 3) What is Teleshopping ?

The consumer can sit at home & directly buy the goods from the traders .

- 4) Who is a consumer ?

Consumer is a person who buys goods for a consideration called price

- 5) What is commercial purpose ?

Any activity or transaction carried on with the motive of making profit is a commercial purpose

- 6) What is consumer protection ?

Protection to consumer against the exploitation by the producers and traders

- 7) What is consumer rights ?

To protect against the marketing of goods to life and property of the consumer Govt provided assurance , these assurances are called Consumer rights .

- 8) A person has a guarantee for he purchased goods but the shopkeeper rejected this, What can he do ?

According to Consumer protection Act, with full evidence he should give complaint, to get the justice

