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HISTORY

UNIT-1

ADVENT OF EUROPEANS TO INDIA

I One marks question and answer

- 1. Which city is considered as "Gate of European Trade"? / which is the capital city of Eastern Roman Empire?/ Which is the link city between European and Asian trade**
Constantinople
- 2. Which country gained the monopoly over European Trade?**
Italy
- 3. Which countries were made the attempt to break the monopoly of Italian traders?**
Italy
- 4. Who were the first European to arrive India and last European to leave India?**
Portuguese
- 5. Who were the first European arrive to India and last European to leave India?**
Portuguese
- 6. Who invented new sea route to India?**
Vasco da Gama
- 7. Who is the first Viceroy of Portuguese in India? Who introduced "Blue water Policy"**
Francisco de Almeida
- 8. Who issued the Royal charter to establish English east India company and When?**
Queen Elizabeth of England in 31 December 1600
- 9. Who was the Royal ambassador from the Court of James I to visit court of Jahangir?**
Sir Thomas Roe
- 10. Which Mughal emperor issued royal permission to English to establish their first warehouse of factory at Surat?**
Jahangir
- 11. Which is the early capital city of British?**
Calcutta
- 12. Which British prince gave Bombay to East India company an annual rent?**
Charles II
- 13. Which are the forts built by British in Madras and Calcutta?**
Madras - St George Fort. Calcutta – fort William

14. **When did French East India Company established?**
1664
15. **Which is the capital city of French in India?**
Pondichery
16. **Who is the famous Governor General of French?**
Dupleix
17. **First Carnatic war was ended with which treaty?**
Aix-la-Chapelle
18. **Second Carnatic war was ended with which treaty?**
Pondichery
19. **Third Carnatic war was ended with which treaty?**
Paris (1763)
20. **Which Mughal emperor granted the Dewani right to British?**
Sha Alam-II
21. **Who introduced the Dual government in Bengal?**
Robert Clive

II Two marks questions and answers

1. **Which are the Indian spices gained the great demand in European market?**
Pepper, Cardamom, Ginger,
2. **How did trade take place between India and Europe during middle ages?**
The trade between India and the Europe during middle ages gone true Constantinople. The Arab Merchants carried the Asian Merchandise into Constantinople. The Italian Merchants buy these goods and then sell in European countries
3. **Discuss the reasons that resulted in the discovery of new sea route to India**
 - The Fall of Constantinople city
 - The invention of compass, astrolabe and gunpowder
 - Demand for Indian spices in European market
4. **Make a list of the Europeans who arrived at India to do business**
Portuguese, Dutch, English and French
5. **Which Portuguese governor won Goa from whom?**
Alfonso de Albuquerque won Goa from Sultans of Bijapur
6. **Which are the main trade centers of Dutch in India?**
Surat, Broach, Kochin, Nagapatanim, Chinsor
7. **What do you meant by Dastakaths? Who given Dastakaths to British?**
Dastakats are open trade permission letters given by Mughal emperor to British
8. **Explain the Second Carnatic War**
In the second Carnatic War the French made Salabat Jung as Nizam of Hyderabad and Chanda Sahib become Nawab of Carnatic. Robert Clive defeat the Chanda Sahib and killed him. Mohammed Ali become Nawab of Carnatic and the Second Carnatic War ended with the Treaty of Pondicherry
9. **Which are the main trade centers of French in India?**
Mahe, Chandranagara, Surat, Karaikallu, Cossimbazar, Balasur

10.State the reasons of Plassey war

The reasons for Plassey war

- Miss use of Dastakaths
- Mending of the fort without permission
- Black room tragedy

11.State the results of Plassey war

- Siraj-ud-Duala was killed
- Mir Jafar became the Nawab of Bengal
- The company gained exclusive rights to do business in Bengal
- Mir Jafer had to pay lot of amount to British

12.What were the results of Battle of Buxar?

- Mir Qasim defeated by British
- Sha Aalam-II handed over the Diwani rights to British
- With the death of Mir Jafar the company took over the entire administration of Bengal
- Dual government was introduced by Robert Clive in Bengal

13.What are the reasons and results of third Carnatic war?

Reasons :

- Comte de Lally made an attack on British
- The seven year war between British and French in Europe

Results :

- French had lose their bases in India
- British become powerful in India

14. Describe the system of Dual government?

Robert Clive introduced Dual government in Bengal. According to this system the British had the **Diwani rights** to collect the land revenue. Where has the Nawab had the **Nizami right** to look after the administration and judiciary system of Bengal.

15.What is Diwani right?

British had the right to collect the land revenue in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and this Right is called as Diwani right.

UNIT-2

THE EXTENSION OF THE BRITISH RULE

I One marks questions and answer

1. Who introduced the doctrine of lapse policy?

The doctrine of lapse policy was implemented by Lord Dalhousie

2. Who introduced the subsidiary Alliance?

The subsidiary Alliance was implemented by Lord Wellesley

3. Who made an serious effort to bring Madhav Rao II as Maratha peshwa?

Nana Padnavis

4. The first Anglo Maratha war ended with which treaty?

Salbai agreement

5. Which is the first Indian state to enter subsidiary alliance?

Hyderabad state

6. Who signed the treaty of Bassein with British?

Peshwa Baji Rao II

7. Who become Maratha leader after Third Anglo Maratha war?

Pratapa Simha

8. Why did Peshwa Baji Rao II accepted the Subsidiary alliance?

Holkar defeated the army of Baji Rao II because Peshwa Baji Rao II accepted the subsidiary alliance

9. When did political anarchy broke out in Punjab?

Political anarchy broke out in Punjab after death of king Ranjith Singh

10. Who opposed British administration in Punjab after Anglo-Sikh wars?

Chattar Singh Attariwala in Lahore and Moolraj in multan opposed the British administration in Punjab after Anglo-Sikh wars

11. Name the Lion of Punjab?

King Ranjit Singh

II Two marks questions and answer

1. What were the conditions under subsidiary Alliance? explain

- The Indian king had to keep the British army in his Kingdom
- The concerned state had to bear the expenses of the Army
- 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

2. Which are the states that came under the Subsidiary Alliance?

- Hyderabad, Gwalior
- Mysore, Marathas
- Tanjavore, Awadh
- Birar, Poona

3. Explain the reasons for first Anglo Maratha war

- The murder of Narayana Rao by his uncle Raghunath Rao
- The Maratha Federation installed Madhavrao in the post of Peshwa
- Upsetting by this Raghunath Rao seeking the help by British and wage a war against Maratha Federation

4. Explain the third Anglo Maratha war,

In the third Anglo Maratha war Peshwa Bajirao attack the British Residency in Pune and also fight against British at Koregoan and Ashti and defeated by British. The British abolished the Peshwa post and granted a pension to Bajirao. Pratap Simha become the traditional leader of Marathas

5. Which were the states that came under the doctrine of lapse policy?

Satara Nagpur Sambalpur Udaipur Jhansi Jaipur Dasara state came under the doctrine of lapse policy

6. How did the doctrine of lapse support the expansion of British Empire in India?

According to the doctrine of lapse policy if any Indian ruler dies without children, their adopted children had no legal right over the empire. The princely like Satara, Nagpur, Sambalpur, Udaipur, Jhansi, Jaipur came under the control of British.

According to this policy landlords also lost their rights over their lands. British used this policy like a political weapon.

UNIT-3 THE IMPACT OF BRITISH RULE IN INDIA

I Answer the following questions in one sentence each

1. **Who implemented the permanent Zamindar system in India?**
Lord Cornwallis
2. **Who implemented the administration of civil services in India?**
Lord Cornwallis
3. **Who is the first British governor general of India?**
Lord Warren Hastings
4. **Who introduced the first police system in India?**
Lord Cornwallis
5. **Who created the post of Superintendent of Police?**
The post of Superintendent of Police was created by Lord Cornwallis
6. **When was police act introduced by British?**
1861
7. **Which committee recommended for redesign of Indian Military system?**
Peel committee
8. **When did permanent zamindari system implemented in Bengal and Bihar provinces?**
In 1793
9. **Who implemented the Mahalwari system?**
R.M Bird and James Thomson
10. **Who introduced the Ryotwari system?**
Alexander Reed
11. **Name the British officer who supported the modern education in India?**
Lord Warren Hastings
12. **Who established the Sanskrit college in Banaras?**
Jonathan Duncan
13. **Which report laid base foundation for modern education in India?**
Macaulay report
14. **Which charter act changed the post Governor General of Bengal as Governor General of India?**
1833 charter act
15. **Which act become base for formation of Indian constitution?**
Indian government act of 1935
16. **Which act recommends establishment of Reserve Bank of India?**
Indian government act of 1935

II Two marks questions and answer

1. **Name the courts established by Lord Cornwallis**
Diwani Adalat and Fouzadaari Aadalat

2. Where did Universities are established under recommendations of Charles wood?

- Calcutta
- Madras
- Bombay

3. Illustrate the judicial system formulated through East India Company?

A) Diwani Adalat :- It is a Civil Court which Hindus were dispensed justice as per the Hindu scriptures and Muslims as per Shariyat these courts came under the administration of European offices

B) Fouzadaari Aadalat :- It is a criminal court under the control of Qajis they were functioning under the supervision of European offices
later British legal procedures were introduced in the criminal courts

4. What are the measures undertaken at the time of British in police system?

- The Superintendent of police post was created
- Every district divided into many stations
- Every station came under control of Kotwal
- Every village are under the care of Chowkidhar
- The police commission law was also introduced
- The police officers were under the powers of Magistrates

5. In permanent Zamindari system the “Indian farmers were born in debt, lived in debt, and died in debt. How? prove

- In this system farmers lost their ownership of lands
- Zamindar collected excess taxes from farmers
- Farmers have to work under Zamindars
- Farmers are exploited and had to live a life of insecurity
- Indian farmers become poor
- Farmers barrow the loans from money lenders to pay heavy tax
- Because we say the Indian farmers were born in Debt, lived in Debt and died Debt

6. What were the main aspects of Ryotwari system?

- The trailer of the land was recognised as the owner of the land
- The farmers and company were directly linked
- The owner had to pay 50% of produce as tax
- The Land tax had 30 years tenure
- The British officials took punitive actions to collect land taxes
- The farmers barrow the loans from money lenders whenever crops failed

7. What were the main aspects of Pit’s India act of 1784?

- Board of controllers institution was established
- It curtailed the political powers of Indians
- East India company becomes integral part of British empire
- Government of England is the ultimate ruler of India

8. Explain the reforms of Minto-Marley act of 1909

- The central legislative council was extended
- The regional council also extended
- Elections are introduced in regional councils
- Separate electorate college was created on basis of Religion

III Three marks questions and answers

1. What were the effects of British land taxes?

- This systems bring regular income to company
- The company exploited Indian farmers
- Farmers lost the ownership of the land
- The British officials collect excess tax from farmers
- The money lenders became strong
- A new class of Zamindars was created

2. Make a list of the effects of British Education in India

- English education was introduced
- Indians developed democracy and rationality and nationality
- Impetus was received for the local literature and languages
- Indian freedom struggle was influenced by English education
- Universities are established in Bombay, Madras and Calcutta
- New social and religious reformation movements emerged

3. What were the restrictions imposed in regulating act of 1773?

- The Bengal Presidency gain control over the other presidencies
- The governor general was authorised to direct exercise control and supervise other presidencies
- Supreme Court of judicature was established in Calcutta
- Lord Warren Hastings become the first governor general of Bengal
- It regulates the east India company through this act
- Madras and Bombay presidencies came under the control of governor of Bengal

4. What are the important features of the Indian government act of 1858?

- The licence of East India was cancelled
- India was brought under the direct administration of the queen
- The post of governor general was changed into Viceroy
- Lord Canning became the first viceroy of India
- A new post called “secretary of state for India” was created
- A council of India was created

5. How does the India government act of 1935 become the base of Indian Constitution

- Most of provisions in the Indian Constitution are based on this act
- This act alone the formation of the fully responsible government by Indians
- A federal system of Indian principalities British Governed regions and Dominion States was formed
- The federal court was established
- Reserve bank of India was established
- Diarchy was established at the center

6. What are the important features of 1919 act?

- Lower house and Upper house were formed
- Diarchy was allowed at regional governments
- An high commissioner was appointed for India

- Separate electoral college was extended for Muslims Sikhs, Anglo-Indians Europeans
- It promised to improve local self-government
- Provincial budget was separated from central budget

7. What are the difference between Zamindari and Ryotwari system?

Zamindari system	Ryotwari system
• Zamindars had the right to collect the land tax	• Farmers are the responsible for paying of land tax
• Zamindars are the owners of land	• Farmers are the owners of land
• Farmers are exploited by Zamindars	• Farmers are exploited by company
• Lord Cornwallis introduced the Zamindari system	• Alexander reed introduced the Ryotwari system

UNIT-4

OPPOSITION TO BRITISH RULE IN KARNATAKA

I one mark questions and answers

- 1. 18th century in Indian history is considered as “The century of political problems” why?**
The death of Mughal emperor Aurangzeb in 1907
- 2. Which mysore wodeyar death created the various political problems in Mysore state?**
Chikkadevaraj wodeyar
- 3. The first Anglo Mysore war ended with which treaty?**
Madras treaty
- 4. The second Anglo-Mysore war ended with which treaty?**
Mangalore treaty
- 5. The third Anglo-Mysore war ended with which treaty?**
Srirangapatna treaty
- 6. Name the boy adopted by Kittur Chenamma?**
Shiva Lingappa
- 7. Name rani Chenamma’s patriot soldier who fought against British?**
Sangoli Rayanna
- 8. The Amara sulya rebellion was basically which type of rebellion?**
Farmer's rebellion
- 9. Name the person popularly known as Kalyana swami, Swami Aparampara in Kodagu who fight against British**
Putta Basappa

10. Whom will British appointed has their political agent in Surapura?

Medes Taylor

11. Name the king who usually presented as the leader of 1857 revolution in Karnataka by the historians?

Venkatappa Nayaka of Surapura

12. Name the Zamindar who rebelled against British in Koppal

Veerappa

II Discuss in group and answer

1. How did Hyder Ali come to power?

- Hyder Ali joined the Mysore army
- Hyder Ali came into prominence during the siege of Devanahalli
- He became success in military action against Nizam of Arcot
- He won the hearts of soldiers and become famous as Nawab Hyder Ali
- He was known for his innovations in arms usage with his Swift actions
- He weakened the power of Dalawayee and sidelined the king krishnaraja Wadiyar and established control over the administration

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

- Hyder Ali died due to illness during the war
- Tippu Sultan defeated the British in Mangalore
- Finally the Treaty of Mangalore have been signed by British and Tippu Sultan
- Through this British and Tippu Sultan become friends
- Mangalore has been given to Tippu Sultan

3. What were the conditions of Srirangapatna treaty?

- Tippu lose half of his Kingdom
- Tippu is responsible for the war
- He was force to pay three Crore rupees as war damage fee
- He had to pledge two of his children as a guarantee against the payment
- He also forced to release the Prisoners of War
- The British withdrew the combined force from Srirangapatnam

4. The fourth Anglo-Mysore war strengthen the position of British in Mysore. Discuss

- In this war British defeated and killed the Tippu Sultan
- The Kingdom has been has shared by British Marathas and Hyderabad Nizam
- Small kingdom handed over to Mysore Wadeyars
- The British imposed subsidiary Alliance on Mysore state and finally become strong in Mysore state
- British gained lot of wealth through this victory

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

- Dondiya Wagh built private Army
- He made an attempt to attack on fort of kudulur
- He also made an attack on Shimoga and Chitradurga fort
- He also encouraged by Palyegaras to fight against British
- The French extended their support to Dondiya Wagh

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

- Sangoli Rayanna organized an Army
- He organize the secret meetings
- He develop a sense of nationalism in army
- He looted the treasury and Taluk offices of British
- He made an attack on treasuries of British

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

- Puttabasappa was also known as Kalyana Swamy and Swamy Aparampura
- Putta Basappa organised the Rebels
- He declared that tax on tobacco and salt will be withdrawn
- He captured the government office in Bellary
- He killed an amaldhar and also looted the treasury and prison of Bantwal

8. Discuss the Surapura rebellion in brief

- The Rebel started in time of 1857 revolt by Venkatappa Nayaka
- He was supported by representatives of Nana saheba
- The British suspicious of Kings 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
- Finally Venkatappa Nayaka removed from throne by British

9. Why did Bedas of Hulagali revolt against the British?

- Implementation of Arms act by British
- Bedas of Hulagali lost their traditional right over arms by British

UNIT-5

SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS REFORMATION MOVEMENTS

I one mark question and answers

1. How was 19th century considered in Indian history?

The Nineteenth Century is considered as Reformation period

2. Name the governor general who brought in law prohibiting Sati system

Lord William Bentinck

3. Who published the journal Samvada Kaumudi?

Raja Ram Mohan Roy published the journal Samvada Kaumudi

4. Where did Dayananda saraswathi opened the Head office of Arya Samaja?

Lahore

5. Who wrote the book “Satyarth Prakasha”?

Swami Dayananda saraswathi

6. Who wrote the book “Gulaamagiri”?

Jyothibha phule

II Two marks questions and answer

1. What are the preachings of Brahma Samaj?

- Advocating monotheism

- Opposed the meaningless rituals
 - Condemned the child marriage
 - It encourage women education
- 2. Discuss the declaration of Dayanand Saraswati's "Back to Vedas"**
According to Swami Dayananda Saraswati Vedas were truth and Treasure of knowledge because he gave a call "Back to Vedas"
- 3. What were the aims of Arya Samaja?**
- All Hindus should believe in one formless god
 - Rejection of polygamy
 - Men and women are equal
 - Encouragement of inter caste marriages
- 4. Discuss the reformation advocated by Sathyashodak Samaj**
- The Samaj opened schools for shudras and girls
 - The Samaj propagated equal right
 - The Samaj opposed the caste system
 - The Samaj also condemned the denial of human rights
- 5. Discuss the aims of Aligarh Movement**
- Propagating women's education
 - Opposing the polygamy
 - Encouraging English education among Muslims society
 - Spreading western scientific and cultural ideas
- 6. Explain how Swami Vivekananda was a source of inspiration to the youngsters?**
- He give a call to youth 'awake, arise, stop until reach your goal'
 - He stressed the significance of the individual his presence and ability
 - The importance of loving life
 - The importance of social service
- 7. Explain the views of Ramakrishna mission**
- Spread the teachings of Ramakrishna Paramahansa
 - preaching the importance of Indian philosophy
 - Encouraging to establish a casteless society
 - Eradicating exploitation, poverty, illiteracy and divisions in Indian society
- 8. What were the reformation activities of Annie Besant?**
- Providing education to all
 - She established Central Hindu Banaras College
 - She started periodicals 'New India' and 'Commonwealth' to initiate discussion on current problems
 - She started 'Home Rule League' movement to encourage Indian freedom struggle
- 9. Explain the contributions of Sri Narayana Dharma Paripalana Yogam**
- Strengthening the backward and exploited communities
 - One God one caste one religion for human beings
 - Propagating education
 - They built temples for backward communities
 - They started 'Viacom Movement'

10. Make a list of main aspects of Periyar Movement

- The Movement rejected the racial Supremacy in the name Arya and Brahmin
- They opposed Sanskrit language and literature
- The movement championed equality and criticized caste and gender base discrimination
- They condemned caste, religion and gender discrimination

List of Indian Social reformers and their institutions

S.L	Social reformers	Institutions
01	Raja ram Mohan roy	Brahmo Samaj (1828) Athmiya Sabha
02	Dayananda Saraswathi	Arya Samaja and Cow protection associations
03	Dr. Athmaram Panduranga	Prathana Samaja
04	Jyothibha Phule	Satya Shodhak Samaja
05	Swami Vivekananda	Ramakrishna Mission
06	Sri Narayana Guru	Dharma paripalana Yogam and Viakom Movement
07	Periyar (E.V.Ramaswami Naiker)	Self-respect Movement
08	Madam Blavatsky and H.S. Olcott	Theosophical society
09	Annie Basent (Swetha Saraswathi)	Home rule and member of Theosophical society
10	Sir Syed Ahmed Khan	Aligarh movement and Mohamadan Anglo-oriental college
11	Henry Louis Vivian Derozio	Young Bengali Movement and Academic association
12	M.G. Ranade	Member of Prathana Samaja

UNIT-6

FIRST WAR OF INDIAN INDEPENDENCE (1857)

I Three mark questions and answer

1. What were the causes for 1857 revolt?

- Political causes
- Economic causes
- Administrative causes
- Military causes
- Military causes
- Immediate causes

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

- Many kings had to lose their kingdoms
- Satara, Jhansi, Jaipur became the part of British empire
- The kingship of Tanjavore and Carnatic Nawabs were abolished
- Many soldiers became unemployed

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

- Indian handicrafts and industries diminished
- The Indian artisans became unemployed
- British levied heavy tax on Indian goods
- The farmers were exploited by Zamindars
- Inam lands were withdrawn by Inam Commission
- British looted the Indian natural resources

4. What were the issues that outraged the religious feelings of the soldiers

- The soldiers forced to overseas service
- They also forced to use the new 'Royal Enfield' guns which the bullet were smeared with fat of Pig and Cow
- They also lost good status and salary and promotions in army

5. What were the immediate causes for the first war of Indian independence?

A rumor spread among the soldiers that the bullets used in 'Royal Enfield' guns were smeared with fat of Cow and Pigs these were blasphemous for Muslims and Hindus. Because of this cause the first war of Indian independence was started.

6. List out the reasons that led to the failure the mutiny

The reasons for the failure of 1857 mutiny are

- The revolt did not spread to the whole country
- There was lack of strategy, expertise among soldiers
- Lack of discipline, arms among Indian soldiers
- Unity among British forces
- Many Indian kings extended their loyalties to British
- Lack of leadership

7. Explain the Queen's declarations of 1858

In 1858 the Queen of England made an announcement. This is known as India's "Magna Carta". It includes

- The agreements made by East India company with the kings were accepted
- Ambitious expansion plan had to be given up
- A stable government had to be provided to India
- There would be equality under law
- Non-pursuance of regional expansion
- Not interference in religious matters of Indians

8. What are the effects of 1857 revolt?

- It put an end to administration of East India company in India
- In 1858 Queen Victoria proclamations are came into force
- This revolt gives new route to upcoming Indian freedom struggle
- The doctrine of laps principle has been withdrawn by Queen
- British decided to involve Indians in administration
- Patriotism recharge the upcoming struggles

UNIT-07 FREEDOM MOVEMENT

I One mark question and answer

1. **When did Indian National Congress established?**

The Indian National Congress was established in the year 1885

2. **Who founded the Indian National Congress?**

A.O.Hume

3. **Who is the First president of Indian national congress?**

W. C. Banerjee

4. **When did Muslim league founded?**

1906

5. **Who introduced the Vernacular press act?**

Lord Litton

6. **Who present the “Drain Theory”?**

Dadabhai Naoroji

7. **Who were known as ‘political beggars’ by radicals**

Moderates

8 **What do you Meant by Radicals?**

The group congressmen who criticized the soft stance of moderates are called as Radicals

9. **Who implemented the Bengal division?**

Lord Curzon

II Two marks questions and answers

1. **Which were the organizations in India before the establishment of the Indian National Congress?**

The Hindu Mela', The East India Association', 'Poona Sarvajanik Sabha' and 'The Indian Association' were the organizations in India before the establishment of the Indian National Congress

2. **List out moderates leaders**

M.G.Ranade, Surendranath Banerjee, Dadabhai Naoroji and Gopalakrishna Gokhale were prominent.

3. What were the demands put forward by moderates to the British?

- The moderates trusted the British administration and their impartiality.
- They used to place their requests and appeals before the government within the constitutional framework.
- The moderates taught people about political situations.
- They conducted meetings, discussed problems and placed before the government
- Various requests related to development of industries, reduction of military expenses, improvement in education are submitted.

4. Describe the theory of wealth drain.

The theory which explains the transfer of Indian wealth to England is known as theory of wealth drain

5. List out the revolutionaries organizations?

Abhinava Bharatha, Anusheela Samiti, Gadha , Lotus and Dragger

6. Name the revolutionaries in the freedom movement?

V.D.Savarkar, Aurobindo Ghosh, Bhagat Singh and Chandrashekar Azad were prominent revolutionary leaders.

7. Explain the role of Balagangadhar Tilak in the freedom struggle.

- Tilak is a famous Radicals leader
- Tilak declared: "Swaraj is my birthright and I will get it at any cost".
- He started preparing the common people for freedom struggle through Ganesha Chaturti and Shivaji jayanthi
- Tilak utilized his 'Kesari' and 'Maratha' newspaper s for spreading awareness among people
- He started Home rule movement
- He also leaded the 'Swadeshi movement'
- He joined hand with Lala-Lajpath Roy and Bipin Chandra pal (Lal-Bal-Pal)
- Sacrifice his life for Indian freedom

8. What were the reasons for withdrawn of partition of Bengal?

- Explosive Protest from Indians
- Swadeshi movement
- Ban of European goods from Indians

UNIT-8

ERA OF GANDHI AND NATIONAL MOVEMENT

I Four mark questions and answers

1. What were the internal tools of Gandhiji's struggles

- Sathyagraha
- Ahimsa

- Unity of Hindu and Muslim
- Non-violence
- Truth
- Fasting

2. Describe the role of Gandhi in Indian freedom struggle?

- He participated in Champanya and Kheda movement
- He fight for the rights of Ahmedabad mill workers
- He opposed the Rowlatt act
- He joined hand with Khilafat Movement
- He condemned the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre
- He organized the Non-cooperation movement
- He also organized the Civil disobedience movement
- He lead the Quit India movement
- He stress the development of untouchables

3. List out the programmes of Non-Co-Operation movement

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

4. Explain the Chowri-Chowra incident

In the year 1922 thousands of people jumped into the freedom struggle at Chowri-Chowra in Uttar Pradesh. Police used their force against peaceful protestors. Enraged by this, the people tried to enter the police stations. Police resorted to firing. When their ammunition got exhausted, the police ran into the station. The angry protestors set the police station on fire. About 22 police were burnt alive inside the station. This incident is termed Chowri-Chowra incident in history.

5. Describe the Salt Satyagraha.

The salt satyagraha is also known as **Dandi march**. This movement was started by Gandhiji in 1930, When viceroy lord Irwin refused to fulfil the Gandhiji's 11 demands. Gandhiji travelled from Sabaramathi Ashram to Dandi on foot with his followers to produce salt in seashore of Dandi. By distributing salt to people Gandhiji broke the British law on salt and started the Civil disobedience movement

6. What were the reasons for the failure of Quit India Movement?

- On the 8th august 1942 congress started the movement
- Gandhiji gave a call to Indians 'Do or Die'
- In this contest Gandhiji, Nehru and all leaders were imprisoned
- There is a lack of leadership to movement
- By utilising transport and telecommunication British suppressed the movement
- Muslim league did not participated in struggle
- There is a lack of proper directions to movement

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

The most prominent among the revolutionary fighters of India was Subhash Chandra Bose.

- He was popularly called Netaji.
- He participated in non-co-operation movement along with Gandhiji
- Bose established the Congress Socialist Party in 1934 along with Nehru
- Bose became the President at the Haripur Session of the Indian National Congress.
- Netaji left the Congress and established a separate party called Forward Block.
- He gained the support of the German dictator Hitler to make India free.
- He became leader to Indian national army
- Subhash Chandra Bose gave the call "Delhi Chalo!"
- He urged the Indians "Give me blood, I will give you freedom!"
- Subhash had planned a military strategy through Rangoon to capture Delhi
- Subhash died in a plane accident.

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

The Tax and Forest Act implemented by the British East India Company provoked the tribal revolt. Of the tribal rebellions, the Santala's revolt and Munda movement are prominent. In this regard, the Halagali Hunters rebellion in Karnataka is noteworthy.

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

- He is the first prime minister of independent India
- He is the architect of industrialization and modern India.
- He successfully brought together all the princely states
- He laid the foundation for Indian democracy
- He fulfilled task of reorganizing all the states on the basis of language.
- He also introduced the mixed economic system
- He laid the foundation for five-year plans.
- He is the architect of Indian foreign policy
- He advocated the Non-alignment policy
- He introduced the Panchasheel principles,

10. What are the contributions of Dr B.R.Ambedkar?

- Dr.B.R.Ambedkar strongly believed that political independence was meaningless without social independence.
- He carried out a study of the caste system and came up with a plan to eradicate it.
- He started 'Mahad' and 'Kalaram' temple movements.
- He attended the three Round Table Conferences and gave valuable suggestions.
- Ambedkar was a Diwan in the court of the Maharaja of Baroda.
- He established an organization 'Bahishkruta Hitakarini Sabha'
- He is founder of parties named 'Swatantra Karmika Party' and 'Republican Party of India'.

- He published various newspapers like 'Prabuddha Bharata', 'Janata', 'Mukanayaka' and 'Bahishkruta Bharata'.
- He worked towards the progress of agricultural labourers.
- Dr.B.R.Ambedkar was unanimously chosen as the Chairman of the drafting committee of Indian constitution

UNIT-09 INDIA AFTER INDEPENDENCE

I One mark questions and answer

1. **Who was the British government's last Governor General**
Lord Mount batten
2. **Who was India's first Home Minister?**
Sardar vallabhai patel
3. **Who is India's first President?**
Dr Babu Rajendra Prasad
4. **When did Pondichary became a Union Territory?**
In the year 1963
5. **When did the reorganization law was implemented?**
1956
6. **Why is Sardar Vallabhbhai patel called as the 'Iron man of India'?**
He brought about a successful integration of provinces
7. **Which is the first state formed on the basis of language in India?**
Andhra Pradesh
8. **Who started fast-unto-death satyagraha for formation of Andhra Pradesh?**
Potty Sriramulu
9. **Who is the chairman of state reorganization commission?**
Justice Fazal Ali
10. **Which organization lead the movement for integration of kannada speaking areas?**
All Karnataka state formation Parishat
11. **When was Mysore state formed?**
1st November 1956
12. **When was Mysore state renamed as 'Karnataka'?**
1st November 1973
13. **Who is First Prime minister of India**
Jawaharlal Nehru
14. **Name the main settlement of Tibetan refugees in Krnataka?**
Bylukuppe

II Two marks questions and answers

1. **What were the problems faced in Independent India?**
 - Refugees crises
 - Communal violence

- Formation of government,
 - Integration of princely states
2. **How did the country deal with the problem of refugees?**
The country started the refugees camp in West Bengal, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Kerala states and provides the shelter, employment, land, education and health care to refugees
 3. **How was Pondichary liberated from the French.**
 - Congress started an agitation
 - The communist and other organization also urged for the liberation of Pondichary
 - Finally France government leave the Pondichary
 4. **How was Goa liberated from the Portuguese?**
 - In 1955 satyagrahis started liberation movement of Goa
 - In 1961 Indian army entered and took Goa under its control
 5. **Describe the process of linguistic organization of states.**
 - In 1953 government formed the Justice Fazal Ali commission
 - In 1953 committee recommend the creation of Andhra Pradesh
 - Final report has been came into force in 1956
 - 14 states and 6 union territories were formed
 6. **How did Junagadh join the Indian union**
 - The Nawab of Junagadh interested in joining Pakistan
 - The people revolt against the Nawab's decision
 - Indian army entered the Junagadh
 - People cast their opinion to join Indian union
 7. **How did Hyderabad join the Indian union?**
 - Farmers of Telangana revolt against the Nizam
 - The people opposed the Razacks the cruel army of Nizam
 - Nizam made preparations for war
 - Indian army defeated the Nizam in Battle
 8. **Which state provide the shelter for refugees?**
West Bengal, Tripura, Assam, Meghalaya

UNIT -10

THE POLITICAL DIMENSIONS OF THE 20TH CENTURY

I One marks question and answer

1. **Name countries of triple alliance?**
Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy
2. **Name countries of triple Entente?**
Britain, France and Russia
3. **Who founded the Communist government in Russia?**
V.I. Lenin
4. **When did the First World War ended?**
1918

5. **Who was the Fascist dictator in Italy?**
Mussolini
6. **When did the Second World War started?**
1939
7. **Name the Naval base of USA which was attacked by Japan?**
Pearl Harbor
8. **What was the immediate cause for First World War?**
Assassination of Austrian prince Archduke Franz Ferdinand
9. **Which is the international agency established after First World War?**
League of Nations
10. **Who give the populist slogans of 'peace, Food and Land' in Russian revolution?**
Lenin gives the populist slogans of 'peace, Food and Land' in Russian revolution
11. **Who introduced the Five years plans in Russia?**
Joseph Stalin introduced the Five years plans in Russia
12. **Who brought the Glasnost and Perestroika reforms in Russia?**
Gorbachev brought the Glasnost and Perestroika reforms in Russia
13. **Hitler appointed the Ministers called "Gobbels" why?**
To spread Nazism
14. **Who organized the army called 'brown shirts' in Germany?**
Hitler organized the army called 'brown shirts' in Germany
15. **What was the immediate cause for Second World War?**
Germany's attack on Poland in 1939 was the immediate cause for Second World War
16. **Why did America entered the second world war?**
Japan attacked the American Naval Centre at Pearl Harbor because America entered the Second World War
17. **Who leads the 'Long march' in China?**
Mao-tse-Tung leads the 'Long march' in China
18. **Which was the party established by Hitler?**
Nazi party was established by Hitler
19. **When was Russian revolution s started?**
1917
20. **Which administration was called as 'A prison of nationalism in Russia?**
Czar administration was called as 'A prison of nationalism in Russia
21. **What is cold war?**
The undeclared war between the capitalist's group of USA and socialist's group of Russia

II Two marks questions

1. Describe Lenin's role in the Russian revolution.

Lenin who was in exile, came back to Russia and gave the simple, populist slogans of 'Peace, Food and Land'. Workers and poor villagers responded wholeheartedly to this. In October 1917, a revolution took place under the leadership of Bolsheviks of the Labour party. Lenin joined the revolutionary forces and declared Russia a Socialist Republic on 7th November. This is called the October Revolution of Russia. Lenin became the President of the Russian Government.

2. What were the reforms adopted by Stalin in Russia?

- He introduced the Five year plans
- Russia sent a manned satellite into space
- He established the industries in Russia
- He developed the Russian agriculture

3. What were the features of Fascism?

- Ultra Nationalism
- Patronizing violence
- Racial superiority
- Destroying other national forces

4. How did Nazism destroyed Germany? Explain

The Nazi ideology seized powers in Germany and causes for many activities. They are

- Appointment of Goebels
- Holocaust massacre
- Enacting the Nuremberg laws
- Become a main cause and victim of second world war

Through these activities Germany become destroyed

5. What were the reasons for First World War?

- Development of extreme nationalism in European countries
- Race of armaments in Europe
- Assassination of Austrian prince
- Formation of alliances in Europe

6. Explain the treaty of Versallies

- The Austro-Hungary and ottoman empire lost their existence
- Germany lost most of its geographical area
- The Physical map of Europe underwent changes
- League of Nations came into existence

7. What were the reasons for Second World War?

- Development of extreme nationalism in European countries
- Rise of dictators in Germany and Italy
- Race of armaments in Europe
- Germany's attack on Poland in 1939

8. What were the results of Second World War?

- Lakhs of people lost their lives
- U.N.O has been established
- The colonies of Asia Africa won their independence
- Cold war has been started

9. Explain the Cold war

- This is a undeclared war between USA and Russia
- NATO, CENTO, SEATO and Warsaw organizations came into existence
- Korean war, Vietnam war has been started
- Race of armaments started between America and Russia

10.What were the effects of the Chinese Revolution?

- Leap forward policy was adopted
- Community farming was adopted
- Importance was given to science and technology
- China become a communist country

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

- New deal project was adopted by USA
- Less work and more salaries were offered to labors

POLITICAL SCIENCE

UNIT-1

THE PROBLEMS OF INDIA AND THEIR SOLUTIONS

I One mark Questions & answers

1. What is Unemployment?

A situation where a person does not find work in accordance to his capacity or qualification.

2. What are the important reasons for Unemployment?

- ❖ Over Population
- ❖ Improved technology.

3. What do you mean by Corruption?

Miss use of public authority for personal gains.

4. Which are the institutions set up to fight Corruption?

- ❖ Lokpal.
- ❖ Lokayuktha.

5. How many seats in local elections are reserved to women by the Govt. of India?

Government has reserved 1/3 of the seats in local elections.

6. What is the measure enforced by the Government to fight Regional Imbalance?

The article 371 has been amended from A to J. and backward regions have been given Special status.

7. Which article of the Constitution has given special status to backward regions of Karnataka?

Article 371(J).

9. Which committee is appointed to address the regional imbalances in Karnataka?

D.M. Nanjundappa Committee.

9. What is Communalism?

Intolerance towards the people of other religion.

10.Which programme is implemented by the Government of Karnataka for the development of rural woman?

‘Stree Shakti’ programme

11. What is Terrorism?

Terrorism is fulfilling its narrow end by creating panic and violence.

12. Which is the 21st century’s biggest challenge in front of the Government?

Corporate Strategy.

13. What is Corporate Strategy?

A group administrative measure undertaken by a company to achieve a premeditated target.

14. What is Regionalism?

Loyalty of a person towards his own state or region.

II. Three mark questions & answers.

1. What are the causes for Unemployment?

- ❖ Over population.
- ❖ Use of improved technology.
- ❖ Shortage of natural resources.
- ❖ Ruined cottage industries.
- ❖ Lack of skill based education.
- ❖ Over dependency of agriculture

2. What are the measures taken to check Corruption?

- ❖ Lokpal.
- ❖ Lokayuktha.
- ❖ CC TV cameras in Govt offices.
- ❖ Awarding harsh punishment.
- ❖ Increasing the number of courts and judges.
- ❖ Increasing efficiency of Government work

3. How is communalism fatal to national unity?

- ❖ It Creates hatred
- ❖ Breaks unity & integrity of the nation.
- ❖ Creates mutual suspicion and fear.
- ❖ Disturbs the peace of the society.
- ❖ Destroys the public and private property.
- ❖ It leads to physical combat.

4. How can be the Communalism tackled?

- ❖ Uniform civil code.
- ❖ Equality among all the citizens.
- ❖ Supporting secular values in the society.
- ❖ Developing healthy national thoughts.
- ❖ Foster the faiths of all people.
- ❖ Economic and social equality.

5. What are the measures undertaken to check Unemployment?

- ❖ Population control.
- ❖ Providing loans and subsidy.
- ❖ Agricultural development.
- ❖ Encouragement to cottage industries.
- ❖ Industrial development.

- ❖ Employments guarantee schemes.
- 6. What are the measures undertaken for the removal of regional imbalances in Karnataka?**
- ❖ D M Nanjundappa Committee.
 - ❖ Special status to Hyderabad region under 371(J) article.
 - ❖ Special status backward regions of Karnataka.
 - ❖ Malnad development authority.
- 7. What are the effects of Terrorism?**
- ❖ Cause damage to men & materials.
 - ❖ It creates fear among the people.
 - ❖ Terrorism creates psychological pain.
 - ❖ Creating panic and violence.
 - ❖ Influences the cultural aspects negatively.
- 8. What are the measures taken by the Indian Government to curb terrorism?**
- ❖ Creating special elite forces.
 - ❖ Terrorist task force.
 - ❖ Use of advanced technology.
 - ❖ Well-equipped army.
- 9. Write about the present status of Corporate Strategy.**
- ❖ Using globalized environment and modern technologies.
 - ❖ Maximising the profits of the company is the main aim.
 - ❖ Affects the people, the society and a country negatively.
 - ❖ Often influence the decisions of the governments.
 - ❖ Helps to fight poverty, malnutrition, Ill-health etc.
- 10 What are measures taken to improve the status of women?**
- ❖ Women and Child Development department.
 - ❖ Providing education.
 - ❖ Abolishing child marriage.
 - ❖ Dowry prohibition act.
 - ❖ 'Stree-Shakti 'programme.
 - ❖ Women self-help groups.
 - ❖ Establishing Women's commissions.

UNIT-2

INDIAN FOREIGN POLICY

I. One Mark Questions & answers.

1. What is Foreign Policy?

The policy adopted by a nation while dealing with other nation.

2. What do you mean by a sovereign country?

The country which is not under any other country's control either for internal or External issues.

3. Who was an architect of India's foreign policy?

Jawahar Lal Nehru.

4. Who signed the Panchasheela Principles?

Jawahar Lal Nehru(India) & Chou En Lai (China)

5. What is meant by Non-Alignment Policy?

Functioning independently without joining any power blocs.

6. What do you mean by Imperialism?

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

7. What is Apartheid?

An attempt by a race or people to subjugate another race.

8. Who is called as ‘African Gandhi’?

Nelson Mandela.

9. What is Disarmament?

The process of elimination of specific arms step by step.

10. Which article of the Indian Constitution advocates for a foreign policy?

Article 51

II. TWO mark questions & answers.

1. What are the aims of India’s foreign policy?

- ❖ National Security.
- ❖ Enriching national economy.
- ❖ Spreading the cultural richness of our country.
- ❖ Increasing the number friendly countries.
- ❖ Achieving World Peace and coexistence.

2. Which are the basic aspects of India’s Foreign Policy?

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

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

- ❖ Promotes foreign relationships.
- ❖ Encourages foreign exchange.
- ❖ Technical exchange.
- ❖ Promotes trade.
- ❖ Develops domestic market.

4. What are the Panchasheela principles?

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

5. Why does India oppose imperialism?

- ❖ Against the democratic system.
- ❖ Affects the sovereignty.
- ❖ Leads to exploitation of resources.
- ❖ Against Human rights.

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

- ❖ Reduces the Arms race.
- ❖ Maintain peace in the world.
- ❖ To reduce fear of nuclear war.
- ❖ To prevent Third World War.
- ❖ India is a peace loving country.

UNIT-3

INDIA'S RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHER COUNTRIES

I. ONE mark questions & answers

1. Which part & article of the constitution explain international peace and coexistence?

4th part & article 51

2. Mention the big country which borders India.

China.

3. Which book mentions the Silk trade between China and India?

Kautilya's Arthashastra.

4. Which region is the main bone of contentions between India & China?

Arunachala Pradesh.

5. Which countries have the highest population in the world?

China & India.

6. Which is the latest development that strengthened the relationship between India and China?

Formation of BRICS group of countries

7. List out the steel plants established in India by the support of Russia.

Bhilai Steel plant and Bokaro steel plants.

8. Which are the two biggest Democratic countries of the world?

India and USA.

9. Which are the two political Parties of USA?

Democratic and Republican parties.

10. Which historical agreement is signed between India & Pakistan?

Tashkent Agreement in 1966.

11. Who mediated the Tashkent agreement?

Russia.

12. Which region is the main bone of contentions between India & Pakistan?

Jammu Kashmir

13. What is the effect of Indo-Pak war of 1971?

Creation of Bangladesh.

14. Who aided India in Goa liberation Movement?

Russia.

II TWO/THREE mark questions & answers

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

- ❖ To achieve economic progress.
- ❖ To achieve peace & co-operation.
- ❖ To exchange science & technical information.
- ❖ To promote trade.
- ❖ To achieve economical help.
- ❖ To overcome resource deficit.

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

- ❖ Kashmir issue.
- ❖ Border dispute.
- ❖ River water dispute.
- ❖ Terrorism.
- ❖ Problem of minorities.
- ❖ Pak's military agreement with China.

3. Explain the mutual cooperation that exists between India & Russia.

- ❖ Russia helped India in the field of economics, politics etc.
- ❖ Russia supported India during Indo-China war.(1962).
- ❖ Russia supported India in Goa liberation (1961)
- ❖ Russia supported India at UNO.
- ❖ Russia aided in establishment of Bhilai & Bokaro steel plants.
- ❖ Russia supported India to improve its industries and technology.
- ❖ Russia mediated Tashkent agreement between India & Pakistan.(1966)
- ❖ In 1971, India and USSR signed an agreement of 20 years.

4. Explain the mutual cooperation that exists between India & USA.

- ❖ India and USA are democratic countries.
- ❖ USA has supported a lot to India's Five year plans.
- ❖ USA aided India during Indo-China war.
- ❖ USA has shared interest in controlling terrorism.
- ❖ USAS & India share mutual responsibility strengthening UNO.
- ❖ USA supported India in the fields of foreign trade, science and technology, space science, education.

5. Why there is setback, in spite of the bilateral talks between India & Pakistan?

- ❖ Terrorism.
- ❖ Attacks on Indian Parliament House in 2001.
- ❖ Mumbai attack in 2007.
- ❖ Pathankot attack in 2016.

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

- ❖ Indo-China war in 1962.
- ❖ Border disputes.
- ❖ China's claim over Arunachal Pradesh.
- ❖ China's support to Pakistan.
- ❖ China's military & economic assistance to Pakistan.
- ❖ Mao Terrorists.

7. What are the measures taken to improve the strained relationship between India & Pakistan?

- ❖ Tashkent Agreement.
- ❖ Shimla Agreement.
- ❖ Lahore Bus Yatra.
- ❖ Agra Conference.

**UNIT-4.
GLOBAL PROBLEMS AND INDIA'S ROLE**

I. One mark Questions & answers

1. What is the important change that took place due to end of II world war?

The imperialism and colonialism ended.

2. When did the General Assembly adopt declaration on Human Rights?

10th December 1948.

3. What is the declaration of Eison Hoover over the Arms Race?

The World which has arms not only wastes the money, it also wastes the sweat of labourers, intelligence of scientists and wastes the dreams of the children.

4. What is the India's stand on Human Rights?

India has been advocating Universal Declaration of Human Rights from the beginning.

5. What are Human Rights?

The right which are essential for an individual development.

6. What is Arms Race?

Production of weapons for mass destruction in a competitive way.

7. What does the word 'Third World' denotes?

The word 'Third World' denotes poverty and non-development.

II TWO mark questions & answers.

1. What were the major problems that emerged after World War II?

- ❖ Denial of Human rights.
- ❖ Arms race.
- ❖ Economic inequality.
- ❖ Apartheid.
- ❖ Terrorism.

2. Which events provided more strength to the struggle of human rights?

- ❖ The American War of Independence in 1776.
- ❖ The French Revolution in 1789.
- ❖ The Russian Revolution in 1917.
- ❖ The Freedom Struggles of India.

3. Arms race leads to total destruction of the world. Justify.

- ❖ Arms race appears to be a dangerous.
- ❖ Threats of war appear.
- ❖ Nuclear fear.

- ❖ Insecurity.
- ❖ Fear of third world war.
- ❖ Creates instability.

4. What are the features of economically backward countries?

- ❖ Backward in science.
- ❖ Lack of technology.
- ❖ Agricultural backwardness.
- ❖ Lack of transportation.
- ❖ Lack of education facility.
- ❖ Ill-health.

5. USA and USSR have entered into many bilateral agreements to stop the arms race. What are they?

- ❖ Partial Test Ban Treaty(PTBT)
- ❖ Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty(CTBT)
- ❖ Strategic Arms Limitation Talks(SALT)
- ❖ Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty(NNPT)
- ❖ Biological Weapon Convention.

6. Which developments taxing the poor nations of the world?

- ❖ Excess spending.
- ❖ Open economy.
- ❖ Globalization.
- ❖ Unethical trade.

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

- ❖ Monetary help.
- ❖ Provide assistance to poor nation.
- ❖ Exchange of science & technology.
- ❖ Developing capital, health, education etc.

8. Apartheid is against Humanism. How do you substantiate?

- ❖ It is against the Human rights.
- ❖ Leads to exploitation.
- ❖ People do not get basic facilities.
- ❖ People are ill-treated.

UNIT-5. INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

I.THREE mark questions & answers

1. What are the aims & objectives of the UNO?

- ❖ Safeguarding international peace and security.
- ❖ Fostering cooperation among nations.
- ❖ Improving the faith in human rights.
- ❖ Exploring solutions to various problems.
- ❖ Providing recognition to international agreements and conditions

- ❖ Striving to build mutual trust and cooperation among the countries.

2. Which are the main organs of UNO?

- ❖ General Assembly.
- ❖ Security Council.
- ❖ Economics and Social Committee.
- ❖ Trusteeship Committee.
- ❖ International Court of Justice.
- ❖ Secretariat.

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

- ❖ Consisting of representatives from all the member states.
- ❖ Every country sends five representatives to this body.
- ❖ 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.

4. Which are the permanent member countries of Security Council? What are their functions?

Permanent member countries:- USA, Russia, France, Britain & China.

Functions of Security Council

1. To maintain peace and order.
2. Selects the Judge of International Court.
3. Suggests the nomination of Secretary General for UN.

5. The 'UNO has a major role in establishing peace in the world'. Substantiate.

- ❖ UNO settled Arab -Israel crisis.
- ❖ UNO settled Palestine, Korea, Hungarian problem.
- ❖ Congo, Cyprus & Namibian problem is settled.
- ❖ UNO has continued to work on disarmament.
- ❖ UNO has continued to work on nuclear disarmament
- ❖ UNO prevented the possibility of Third world war.

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

- ❖ IMF tries to resolve international economic crisis.
- ❖ IMF helps the development of global commerce,
- ❖ IMF helps the development of economic stability.
- ❖ IMF settles the balance of payment.
- ❖ IMF acts as facilitator between developed and non-developed countries.
- ❖ IMF provides monetary assistance.

7. Which are the member nations of ASEAN? What are the aims of ASEAN?

Member nations of ASEAN:- Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia, Philippines and Thailand.

Aims of ASEAN

1. Foster mutual trade.
2. Fostering cooperation.
3. Aiding social and economic ties.
4. Achieving progress in cultural, technological, scientific and Administrative fields.

8. What are the aims of Common Wealth of Nations?

- ❖ Upholding the values of democracy.
- ❖ Protection of freedom.
- ❖ Poverty alleviation.
- ❖ Securing world peace.
- ❖ Aiding the development of sports, science and art.
- ❖ Improving the cooperation among the membership states.

9. Write a note the achievements of World Health Organization

- ❖ Improving the health.
- ❖ Eradicate diseases like plague, cholera, Malaria and Small pox.
- ❖ Working towards freeing the world from AIDS, Cancer etc.
- ❖ Fighting against population growth.
- ❖ Fighting against hunger & malnutrition.

II. ONE mark questions & answers.

10. Which policy is a hurdle in the progress of SAARC?

The policy that 'all decisions needs to be taken unanimously'

11. Which is the organization established after the 1st world war to prevent future wars?

League of Nations.

12. Who were the founders of UNO?

Winston Churchill of UK, Joseph Stalin of USSR and F D Roosevelt of USA.

13. Where is the headquarters of located?

New York.

14. When did the UNO established?

24th October 1945.

15. Which organ of UNO is called as the "Global parliament"?

General Assembly.

16. Why do the greeting cards sold by UNICEF?

To generate funds to fund its various functions.

SOCIOLOGY

UNIT – 1

SOCIAL STRATIFICATION

I.THREE mark questions & Answers

1. What is Social Stratification? What are the features of Social Stratification?

- ❖ The practice of classifying people as Superior-Inferior and Upper-Lower based Gender, Caste, Profession, Class and Race

Features of Social Stratification

- ❖ Social Stratification is social in nature.
- ❖ Social Stratification is Universal.
- ❖ Social Stratification is ancient.

- ❖ Social Stratification exists in different ways.

2. What are the Problems of Untouchability?

OR

How is Untouchability a social evil?

- ❖ Untouchables occupy the lowest position in the strata of a caste based society.
- ❖ Untouchables were kept out of the education for many centuries.
- ❖ Untouchables were not allowed to own any property.
- ❖ Untouchables denied of Political participation rights.
- ❖ Untouchables are getting ill-treated.

3. What are the constitutional & legal measures enforced to fight Untouchability?

- ❖ The Article 17 of the Indian Constitution prohibits Untouchability.
- ❖ 'Untouchability Crime Act' is implemented in 1955.
- ❖ 'Civil Rights Protection Act' was implemented in 1976.
- ❖ Practicing Untouchability is punishable offence.
- ❖ Universal rights to vote and participate in election has also been provided
- ❖ Reservation has been given in the field of education and employment.
- ❖ The Act of 1989 has given some specific responsibilities for the governments in the eradication of Untouchability.
- ❖ Article 25 has given rights to all people to enter public temples.

UNIT – 2 LABOUR

I. Three mark questions & answers

1. What is Division of Labour? Which factors influence the division of labour?

- ❖ The work being done by people depending on their skill, abilities age etc. is called Division of Labour.

Factors influence the division of labour

- ❖ Age
- ❖ Skill
- ❖ Ability
- ❖ Interest
- ❖ Gender
- ❖ Expertise

2. Differentiate between Organized & Unorganised labour

Organised labour	Unorganised labour
<ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Work in organized sectors.❖ They have fixed wages.❖ They have fixed time for work.❖ They have medical facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Work in unorganized sectors❖ They do not have fixed wages.❖ They have no fixed time for work.❖ They do not have medical facility.

3. What are the Challenges faced by unorganized sector workers.

- ❖ Migration.
- ❖ Social insecurity.
- ❖ Many legal provisions do not apply at all.
- ❖ Child Labour.
- ❖ Physical Exploitation.
- ❖ Mental Exploitation.

4 Explain the challenges faced on Social Security issue by the unorganized sectors.

- ❖ Workers face social insecurity.
- ❖ Workers do not get minimum needs to lead a life like housing, health, water.
- ❖ Workers do not get equal opportunity to work.
- ❖ The basic facilities are not available for people working in unorganized sector.

5. What are the types of organized labour?

- ❖ School.
- ❖ Hospital.
- ❖ Industries.
- ❖ Government related services.
- ❖ Commercial banks.
- ❖ Life insurance companies.
- ❖ Military.

UNIT – 3 SOCIAL MOVEMENTS

I. one mark questions & answers

1. What do you mean by Social Movement?

A Social Movement is social platform that enables people to showcase their needs and visions.

2. What is a Mob?

Mob is a temporary assembly of people at a specific place.

3. Why was the Jharkhand Mukthi Morcha formed in the year 1930?

Thousands of tribal people displaced due to mining activities.

4. Why did the Narmda Bachavo Andolana began?

The construction of dam would affect the sensitive ecological balance of the river Narmada

5. There is a lot of protest against the Silent Valley project. Why?

The building of dam threatened the sensitive ecological balance of the silent valley.

6. People of Mangalore opposed against the Mangalore Refineries and Petro Chemical Limited. Why?

These industries discharged harmful chemicals into the sea threatening the local environment.

7. Where & when was 'The International Working Men's Association' started?

London in the year 1864

8. Who is the leader of Narmada Bachavo Movement?

Medha Patkar.

II. Two mark questions & answers

9. Give examples for Social Movements.

- ❖ Farmers' movements.
- ❖ Environment movements.
- ❖ Women's movements.
- ❖ Labour movements.
- ❖ Alcohol Prohibition Movements.

10. There was a Movement opposing Kaiga Nuclear Power Plant. Why?

- ❖ Vast deforestation takes place.
- ❖ The threat of pollution from nuclear radiation.
- ❖ Threat the Numerous species in the ecosystem.

11. Explain the nature of mob.

- ❖ Uncontrolled behaviour
- ❖ Temporary assembly of people.
- ❖ Express their emotion.
- ❖ People gather in a mob.
- ❖ Destroy public property.

12. What is Mob Violence? What are its features?

- ❖ Violent behaviour of mob is called Mob violence.

Features of Mob Violence

- ❖ Violent in nature.
- ❖ No unity in mob violence.
- ❖ Destroying public property.
- ❖ Result in major deaths.

13. Give examples for Mob Violence.

- ❖ Communal violence.
- ❖ Racial violence.
- ❖ Caste violence.
- ❖ Political violence.

14. Explain the Chipko Movement.

- ❖ The government had issued license to cut 2500 trees.
- ❖ People of Reni village opposed this.
- ❖ The women decided to hug the trees in order to protect them so that environment remains protected.
- ❖ Due to Chipko movement, the permission given to cut the trees was withdrawn.

15. What are women Movement? Give example.

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.

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

Environmental movements are the scientific movements aimed at preserving the biological system.

Nature of Environmental movements.

- ❖ Aimed at curtailing the various activities that are polluting the Earth, air, and water.
- ❖ Opposing raising global temperature, exploitation of water resources.
- ❖ Many intellectuals and academicians have joined hands with the common people.

UNIT – 4 SOCIAL PROBLEMS

I. One mark questions & answers

1. What is Child Labour?

The children below the age of 14 years are working for the financial consideration, is called Child Labour.

2. Who is a child labour?

Any children who are below 14 years and out of school are considered as child labour.

3. What is Female Feticide?

Killing the female fetus in the womb itself is called female feticide.

4. What is Gender Discrimination?

The Discrimination between men and women.

5. What is Child Marriage?

The marriage takes place between boy and girl below the age of 21 and 18 years is called child marriage.

6. What is Child trafficking?

If any human being below 18 years is employed, transferred, shifted, sheltered, sent, owned with the intention of exploitation is called as Child Trafficking.

II. Two mark questions & answers

7. What are the reasons for Child Labour?

- ❖ Poverty.
- ❖ Greed of the industrialists.
- ❖ Failure to implement compulsory and universal education.
- ❖ Lack of social environment.
- ❖ Agricultural crisis & drought.
- ❖ Migration.

8. What are the effects of child Marriage?

- ❖ All round development of children is stunted.
- ❖ Sexual assaults on children.
- ❖ Children are deprived of education, childhood, entertainment.
- ❖ Children fall into the trap of malnutrition, anemia etc.
- ❖ Maternal mortality increases.
- ❖ Girl becoming a widow at a young age.

9. What are the measures to eradicate child Labour?

- ❖ Child labour act -1986.
- ❖ Harsh punishment to greedy industrialists.
- ❖ Free & compulsory education to children.
- ❖ Fine imposed on employer.

10. What are the ill effects of female feticide?

- ❖ Reduction of number of females.
- ❖ Imbalanced gender ratio.
- ❖ Gender discrimination.
- ❖ Degradation of women.

11. What are the types of Gender Discrimination?

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

12. What are the ill effects of hunger?

- ❖ Malnutrition.
- ❖ Suffer from anemia.
- ❖ Ill-health.
- ❖ Early deaths.
- ❖ Physical weakness.
- ❖ Underweight children.

13.. What are the reasons for Child Marriage?

- ❖ Gender discrimination.
- ❖ Poverty.
- ❖ Lack of education.
- ❖ Lack of proper implementation of law.
- ❖ Effects of Dowry.

14. Major acts of the Govt.

Acts	Years
1. Child Labour prohibition act.	1986
2. The national child Labour project.	1988
3. Pre- Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act	1994
4. Child Labour prohibition act	2006
5. Right to education act	2009
6. Immoral Human Trafficking Prevention Act	1956
7. Child Labour welfare act	2006
8. Prohibition of dowry act	1961
9. Protection of children from sexual offences	2012

Geography

CHAPTER I INDIAN POSITION AND EXTENTION

I. Answer the following questions in one sentence each.

- 1. What is India's total geographical area?**
32.87.263 sq km.
- 2. Which country is located at the South-east of India?**
Sri Lanka
- 3. Which Latitude is passed in the middle part of India?**
Tropic of Cancer / $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ North latitude.
- 4. Which is the northern tip of India?**
Indiracol
- 5. Explain the extent of India's latitude and longitude.**
India extends from $8^{\circ}.4$ to $37^{\circ}.6$ North latitude and $68^{\circ}.7$ to $97^{\circ}.25$ east longitude.
- 6. Which is southernmost point of India?**
Indira Point
- 7. Name neighboring countries in the northwest of India.**
Pakistan and Afghanistan
- 8. Which longitude the India's central meridian?**
 $82\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ East Longitude.
- 9. Which is the strait and gulf separates India and Sri Lanka?**
Pak Strait and Gulf of Mannar.
- 10. Which is the largest state in India?**
Rajasthan

CHAPTER-2 INDIAN PHYSIOGRAPHY

I. Answer the following questions in one sentence each.

1. What is another name of the greater Himalayas?

Himadri

2. What is the other name of the Lesser Himalayas?

Himachal.

3. Which is the highest peak of South India?

Anamudi

4. Where does the Eastern Ghats meet the Western Ghats?

Nilgiri Hills

5. Which type of soil is deposited in the Northern great plain?

Alluvial soil

6. What is another name of the Himalayan Foothills?

Siwalik Ranges

7. What are Doons?

The Siwalik have flat – bottom, structured valleys. These are known as Doons.

8. Where do You Find Doons?

Doons are found in the Siwalik ranges.

9. Give an example of doons.

Dehradun

10. Which is India's highest mountain peak?

Mount Godwin Austin / K2

11. Which is oldest region and Largest land mass of India?

The peninsular plateau

12. What are the names of west coast in different states of India?

Malabar (Kerala), Canara (Karnataka) .The Konkan (Goa, Maharashtra)

13. What are the names of Eastern coast in different states of India?

Coramandala (Tamil Nadu), Northern Circar (Orissa, Bengal).

II. Answer the following questions in three or four sentences.

1. What are the major physiographic divisions of India?

- The Northern Mountains
- The Northern Great plain
- The peninsular plateau
- The Coastal Plains and Islands

2. How are Northern Plains formed?

The northern great plains are formed by the depositional work of three river systems namely the Suttluj, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra.

3. Write about the Shivalik range.

1. They are the outer most ranges located to the south of the main Himalayas.
2. Therefore they are also known as 'Outer Himalaya'.
3. They are the lowest range of the Himalayas.
3. They extend from Jammu and Kashmir in the west to Arunachal Pradesh in the east.

4. They have flat-bottom, structured valleys, which are known as 'Doons'

3. Define the differences between Eastern and Western Ghats.

The Eastern Ghats	The Western Ghats
They runs almost parallel to the east coast	They running parallel to the western coast
They are lower than the western Ghats and are not continuous	They are higher than the Eastern Ghats and are continuous
'Arnakonda' is the highest peak	'Anamudi' is the highest peak
They extend from the Mahanadi Valley in the north	They extend from Tapi Valley to Kanyakumari

4. 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 Ghat 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

5. State the importance of the northern mountains.

- The Himalayas act as natural frontiers and prevent foreign invasion, they prevent
- The cold winds which blowing from central Asia.
- They obstruct the rain bearing winds and 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 useful to generate hydro-electric power.

6. 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 centers are located here.

7. Explain the economic significance of the coastal plain.

- The Coastal plains of India provide some natural harbours which help in carrying on foreign trade.
- The coastal plains 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.

8. Explain the differences between the Western coastal plain and the Eastern Coastal Plain.

Western Coastal	Eastern Coastal
1. It lies between the Western Ghats and the Arabian Sea	1. It lies between the Eastern Ghats and the Bay of Bengal
2. It extends from the Rann of Kutch to Kanyakumari	2. This extends from the north of river Subarnarekha to Kanyakumari
3. It is narrow, steep and rocky	3. It is broader than the western coastal plain

**Chapter-3
Indian Climate**

I. Answer the following questions in one sentence each.

1. Which type of climate found in India?

Tropical monsoon.

2. 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.

3. The highest temperature recorded in North India during the summer season. Why?

Long day and distance away from the sea.

4. Which is the hottest place of India?

Ganganagar

5. What is the reason for rainfall at some places in India during April-May?

Due to Local temperature and winds.

6. What is the name of rainfall that falls in April-May (convective rain) in Kerala?

Mango showers

7. What is the name of rainfall that falls in April-May in Bengal?

Kalabaisakhis

8. What is the name of rainfall that falls in the month of April-May in Karnataka?

Coffee blossom

9. Which season brings highest rainfall in India?

Southwest monsoon season or rainy season

10. Which season brings highest rainfall in Tamil Nadu?

The north east monsoon season or Retreating monsoon season.

11. The south west monsoon starts to retreat 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.

12. In which season lowest rainfall in India?

Winter season

13. Which is the lowest rainfall place in India?

'Ruyly' in Jaisalmar of Rajasthan.

14. Which is the highest rainfall place in India?

Meghalaya's 'Mawsynram'

15. Which country's agriculture is gambling with monsoon Rain?

India

16. Which is the coldest month of India?

January month

17. What do you mean by monsoon winds?

Monsoon winds are winds that change direction depending on the seasons

II. Answer the following questions in three or four sentences each.

1. What are the factors that influence India's climate?

1. Location
2. Water bodies
3. Relief features
4. Monsoon winds

2. What are the major seasons of Indian climate?

- The Winter Season
- The Summer Season
- The Rainy Season
- The Retreating Monsoon Season

3. Explain the processes of the south-west monsoons.

- There are two branches of the South – West Monsoons: The Arabian Sea branch and Bay of Bengal branch.
- The Arabian Sea branch strikes the western Ghats and causes heavy rainfall to the West 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. Describe the situation of the summer climate.

- 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 low rainfall areas in India.

- West side of Kutch
- North side of the Zaskar range
- The rain shadow area of the Western Ghats
- Ruyly of Rajasthan

6. Mention the highest rainfall areas in India.

- The narrow belt in Western Ghats
- West Coast and the western side of Western Ghats
- Northeastern India, Mawsynram located in this zone gets the heaviest rainfall.
- A belt from Jammu hills through Himachal Pradesh, Northern Uttar Pradesh, Bihar And west Bengal

CHAPTER-4 SOILS OF INDIA

I. Answer the following questions in one sentence each.

1. What is alluvial soil?

The soil that are composed of alluvium are called alluvial soil.

2. What are the other names of black soil?

Regur soil and black cotton soils

3. Which soil is formed in tropical areas under the conditions of high temperature and rainfall?

Laterite

4. Which crops are grown in mountain soil?

Plantation crops.

5. What Is Soil?

Soil is the thin surface layer of the earth comprising of closely intermixed mineral and organic substances.

6. Which soil is derived from the basalt rock?

Black soil

7. How red soils are formed?

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

8. Why is desert soil not suitable for agriculture?

This soil is not suitable for agriculture as it is sandy and low in moisture and humus.

9. Which is the soil found in high temperatures and high rainfall areas?

Laterite / Jumble soil

10. What is soil erosion?

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

II. Answer the following questions in three or four sentences each.

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.

3. What are the characteristics of red soil?

- Red soils are formed from the weathering of granite, gneiss and other crystalline rocks.
- The colour of these soils is generally red or redish brown.
- They are more sandy and less clayey.
- So, they do not retain moisture.

4. Mention the main causes of soil erosion.

- Deforestation
- Overgrazing
- Shifting cultivation
- Faulty methods of cultivation
- Use of top soil for making bricks, tiles.

5. 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

6. What are the methods of soil conservation?

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

CHAPTER -5 INDIAN FOREST RESOURCES

I. Answer the following questions in one sentence each.

1. Which forests are called monsoon forest?

Tropical Deciduous forest.

2. Which type of forest are found in Himalayas?

Mountain Forests

3. Which forests are most commonly found in the river delta?

Mangrove Forests

4. In which state is the Nagarjuna Sagar Wildlife Sanctuary located?

Telangana state.

5. Which type of forest are shed their leaves during spring and early summer?

Monsoon Forest / Tropical Deciduous forests.

6. What is Specialty of Mangrove Forests?

The tree trunks of mangrove forests are supported by a number of stilt-like roots which are submerged under water.

7. Which state has the largest area under forests?

Madhya Pradesh

8. Which state has the lowest area under forests?

Goa

9. What is Biosphere Reserve?

The Biosphere reserves are a special category of protected area of land or coastal

environment.

10. Which forests are found in high rainfall areas?

Evergreen forests

11. What is forest?

A large area of land covered with trees and undergrowth is called forests.

12. What is Wildlife sanctuaries?

Wild life Sanctuary (WLS) refers to a place meant for providing protection to wild animals.

II. Answer the following questions in three or four sentences each.

1. Name the desert vegetation area in India.

Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and the 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 deceases
- Controlling illegal cutting of trees
- Encourage afforestation

3. Name the National Parks of Karnataka.

- Bandipur National Park
- Nagarahole National Park
- Bannerghatta National Park

4. Mention the main objectives of Biosphere reserves.

- Conservation
- Research
- Education
- Local involvement

5. Explain the features of the Tropical Deciduous Forests.

- These forest 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 Foresrs’.
- The important trees are teak, salsandalwood, kusum, Kanju, Myrobalan, Siris, Mango,Neem, Tamrind etc.

6. Explain the features of the Tropical Evergreen Forests.

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

7. Where are the Mangrove Forests found?

- 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

8. 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

9. What is forest conservation? Why do forest conservation is essential?

Forest conservation is to protect the forests from human, animal and natural disasters

- To maintain environmental balance
- Getting rain
- To protect the habitat of wild animals
- To prevent soil erosion

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

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

CHAPTER-6 INDIAN WATER RESOURCES

I. Answer the following questions in one sentence each.

1. Which is the birth place of River Indus?

Mount Kailash

2. Which is the longest river in South India?

Godavari

3. Across which river the Hirakud project is built?

Mahanadi

4. Which is the longest river in the tributaries of Ganga?

Yamuna

5. Which rivers are also known as the "rivers of the Himalayas"?

The Rivers of North India

6. Which is birth place of river?

Gangothi glacier

7. Which is the largest river in India?

The Ganga river

8. By which name does the Ganga after it joins the Brahmaputra?

Padma River

9. Which is the birth place of River Brahmaputra ?

Near lake Manasa Sarovar (Tibet)

- 10. By which state does the river Brahmaputra enter India?**
Arunachal Pradesh
- 11. Which is the birth place of River Mahanadi?**
Sihawa range
- 12. Which is the birth place of river Godavari?**
Triambaka
- 13. Which is the birth place of River Cauvery Rise?**
Talakaveri
- 14. Which is the birth place of River Krishna?**
Mahabaleshwar
- 16. Which is the largest river in South India?**
Godavari river
- 17. Which is the birth place of River Narmada?**
Amarakantak
- 18. Which is the birth place of river Thapi ?**
Multai
- 19. Which are the important west flowing rivers of south India?**
River Narmada and Tapi River
- 20. What Is Irrigation?**
The artificial supply of water for the purpose of agriculture is called irrigation.
- 21. What Is inundation Canals?**
Water is drawn directly from the river without building dam.
- 22. What is perennial canals?**
Dams are constructed across the rivers and water is stored in the reservoirs and used for agriculture through canals.
- 23. Which is India's first multipurpose river valley project?**
Damodar River Valley Project
- 24. Which river vally project of India is designed by lines of Tennessee Valley Authority?**
Damodar River Valley Project
- 25. Which river was called sorrow of Bengal?**
Damodar River
- 26. Why River Damodar was called 'sorrow of Bengal'?**
Damodar River is called the sorrow river of Bengal it was causing devastating floods during the rainy seasons and damaged crops and human settlements.
- 27. Which is the highest gravity dam in India?**
Bhakra Dam
- 28. What is the name of the reservoir of Bhakra Dam?**
Govind Sagar
- 29. Which is the longest dam in India?**
Hirakud Dam
- 30. Where is Tungabhadra Dam located?**
Located in Malappuram, Hosapet taluk in Bellary district.
- 31. What is the name of the reservoir of the Tungabhadra Dam?**
Pampa sagara

32. What is the largest river valley project in Karnataka?

Upper Krishna Project

33. Where is Narayanapura Dam located?

Siddapura village in Muddebihal taluk vijayapur district

34. Where is Alamatti dam located?

Alamatti in Basavana bagewadi taluk vijayapur district

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

Kosi project

37. Where is Kosi Project Dam located?

Hanuman city of Nepal

38. Across which river the Rihand Project is built?

Rihand River

39. Name the reservoir created by the Rihand Project?

Gobind Ballabh pant Sagar

40. Across which river the Nagarjuna Sagar Project built?

Krishna River

41. Where is Nagarjuna Sagar Project is located?

Telangana state

II. Answer the following questions in three or four sentences each.

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. Mention the major types of irrigation of India?

The major irrigation types of India are

- Well irrigation
- Tank Irrigation
- Canal irrigation

3. Why is irrigation Important in India?

- India is an agriculture 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 Multipurpose River valley project? Mention the objectives of this project.

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

Objectives :

- 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 purpose and industries
- To reclaim land for agriculture.

5. Write a note on Almatti River Valley Project.

- The Alamatti 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. Which are the important rivers of North India?

The Indus, the Ganges and the Brahmaputra

8. Which are the important rivers of South India?

Godavari, Krishna, Mahanadi, Kaveri, Narmada and Tapi.

9. Which are the four dams built in the Damodar river valley project?

Tilaiya, Konar, Maithon and Panchethill

10. What are the three dams built in the Hirakud river valley project?

Hirakud, Tikarpara and Naraj

11. Which are the major tributaries of the river Kaveri?

Kapila, Arakavati, Hemavati, Shimsha, Bhavani, Lakshmanathirtha, Suvarnavathi

12. Which are the major tributaries of the Krishna River?

Bhima, Tungabhadra, Koyna, Ghataprabha, Malaprabha.

13. Mention the west flowing rivers of India?

Narmada, Tapi, Sabarmati, Mandovi, Zuari, Bedti, Sharavathi, Kali, Netravathi and Periyar

14. Which are the major tributaries of the Ganges?

Yamuna, Ghagra, Gandak, Ramganga, Gomati, Sharada, Son and Kosi

15. Which are the major tributaries of the Indus river?

Jilam, chinaab, beas, ravi, sutlage

16. Name the East flowing rivers of India?

Godavari, Krishna, Mahanadi, Kaveri,

CHAPTER-7 INDIAN LAND RESOURCES

I. Answer the following questions in one sentence each.

1. Which is the land that not used for cultivation?

Follow land

2. What do you meant by mixed farming?

Agriculture involving the cultivation of crops and livestock rearing is called mixed forming.

3. What is Zaid Farming?

The crops are grown in between Kharif and the Rabi Crops are known as Zaid farming.

4. Which is the highest rice growing state in India?

West Bengal.

5. What is land use?

The distribution of land for different uses such as forestry, cultivation, pastures etc is called Land use.

6. What is Plantation Farming? Give an example.

The Cultivation of single crop on large estates for the market this is called plantation farming

Example: - Tea, coffee, rubber, Coconut

7. What is agriculture?

Tilling of the soil for raising food crops and raw materials needed by human beings is called Agriculture.

8. What are the types of agriculture?

Subsistence farming, Intensive Farming, Commercial Farming, Mixed Farming, Plantation Forming, Dry Forming, Humid, Forming, Irrigation forming

9. What is Kharif Crop Season?

The crops are grown during the rainy season are called kharif Crops.

10. What is 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 Crop

11. What is the total forest area in India?

22.8% area of the total area.

12. What is Sedentary Farming?

Sedentary farming is cultivation of land at a fixed location instead of shifting from one place to another.

13. 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.

14. What is Commercial Farming?

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

15. Which is the main Rabi crop of India?

Wheat

16. Which is the main Kharif crop of India?

Rice

17. Which is the largest area under rice in the world?

India

18. Which crop is needs standing water and level land?

Rice

19. Which is mainly growing states of wheat in India?

Punjab, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra

20. Which is the largest wheat growing state in India?

Uttar Pradesh

21. Which is the main commercial crop of India?

Sugarcane

22. Which country has the largest cotton field in the world?

India

23. Which is the largest producer of tea in the world?

India

26. What is Floriculture?

The cultivation of flowers for commercial purpose is called Floriculture

II. Answer the following questions in three or four sentences each.

1. 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	, barley, gram, linseed etc

2. What are the conditions required for sugarcane cultivations?

- Sugarcane is annual crop and it is grown in irrigated areas.
- It requires high temperature of 210 to 260c and heavy rainfall ranging from 100 to 150cm per annum.
- It thrives best in alluvial and loamy soils.

3. Mention the Classification of land use. (Four only)

- Net area sown
- Forest Area
- Land not available For cultivation
- Fallow Land

4. Explain the impotence of agriculture in India.

- 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
- Agriculture supports tertiary sector like trade, transport, banking, insurance etc.

5. What are the conditions required for Rice Cultivations?

- It is Primarily tropical crop, it requires high temperature of 180 to 250c 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.

6. What are the conditions required for Wheat cultivations?

- It is a crop of temperate regions.
- It required 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.

7. 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.

8. 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.

9. Explain the role of Horticulture in India.

- The intensive cultivation of fruit, vegetables, flower, medicinal and aromatic plants are 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 enhance exports and provides nutritional security.

10. What are the conditions required for Cotton Cultivations?

- Cotton is a tropical and sub-tropical crop.
- It requires 210 to 240 c 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.

**CHAPTER -8,
INDIA'S MINERAL AND POWER RESOURCES**

I. Answer the following questions in one sentence each.

1. Which is India's most important Ferro - alloy metal?

Manganese

2. What is mining?

Mining is the process of extracting minerals from the earth.

3. What is a mineral?

Mineral is a natural in-organic substance that possesses a definite chemical composition and physical properties.

4. Which is the main raw material used in the manufacture of aluminum?

Bauxite

5. Which is the important non-material mineral of India?

Mica

6. Which energy resource is known as a substance of plant origin?

Coal

7. In which state is the Shivana samudra hydro-electric power station is located?

Karnataka

8. Which country has the largest deposit of mica in the world?

India

9. Recently mica export has declined in India, Why?

Because synthetic mica is being produced in many countries.

10. Which state is the largest producer of Iron-ore?

Odisha

11. Which state is the largest producer of Manganese - ore?

Odisha

12. Which state is the largest producer of Bauxite - ore?

Odisha

13. The largest producer of Mica.

Andhra Pradesh

14. How does Coal Formed?

The vegetative matter which was buried in the past ages has changed into coal, due to high temperature and pressure.

15. Which Geological period coal found in India?

Gondwana and Tertiary age.

16. Which era coal is most extensive in India?

Gondwana

17. Which is hydro-carbon mineral oil?

Petroleum

18. Where is Petroleum discover first in India?

Makum in Assam

19. Where did most of the petroleum reserves found in India?

Bombay High

20. Where was the first hydroelectric power generation started in India?

Shivana samudra hydroelectric power plant on the Kaveri river.

21. Where was the first nuclear power plant was started?

Tarapur

22. Which is the nuclear power plant in Karnataka?

Kaiga

23. Which are the main states that produce manganese in India?

Odisha, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra

II. Answer the following questions in three or four sentences each.

1. Where was iron ore deposits found in Karnataka?

Sandur, Hosapete, Kudremukh and Kemmannu gundi.

2. Which districts are the main producers of Manganese are in India?

Shivamogga, Uttarkhand, Ballari, Chitradurga, Tumkuru.

3. Where did bauxite ore deposits found in Karnataka?

Uttara kannada, Belgavi, Chikmagaluru

4. What are the important characteristics of the Mica?

- Easily split into very thin sheets.
- Transparent
- Heat resistant

5. What are the uses of Mica?

- Used in electrical Industry
- Telephone, Aero planes
- Automobiles and wireless communications

6. Which are the conventional power resources?

Coal, petroleum and Natural Gas

7. Which are the Non-conventional power resources?

Solar, wind, tidal, geo-thermal power, bio-gas etc.

8. List the uses of petroleum.

- Used in transportation
- Synthetic Rubber
- Synthetic Fibre
- Drugs, Fertiliser, dye stuffs etc.

9. What are the main uses of Manganese are?

- It is an alloy metal
- Used for manufacture of steel
- Dry batteries, Calico Printing
- Paint, Glass pottery etc.

10. Name the major states producing bauxite in India.

Odisha, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Chattisgarh, Tamil Nadu and Madhya Pradesh.

11. Explain the meaning and importance of Power Resources in India.

- The Resources necessary for the generation of energy is called Power Resources
- Essential for Economic development
- Improving the standard of living of the people
- they play major role in the development of agriculture, industry, commerce, transport and communications etc.

12. Explain the distribution of petroleum in India.

Petroleum reserves are distributed in Maharashtra, Bombay High, Gujarat, Assam, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

13. Mention the Nuclear power stations in India.

- Tarapur
- Rana Pratap Sagar
- Kalpakam
- Kaiga

14. Name the major hydroelectric power stations in Tamil Nadu.

Mettur, Pykara, Papanasum, Periyar, Moyor Kundesh, Kodayar, Suruliyar, Solayar.

15. Name the major hydroelectric power plants in Karnataka.

Shivana Samudram, Shimsa, Linganamakki, Sharavathi, Alamatti, varahi Kali and Bhadra.

16. Which are the mineral resources available in India?

- Iron Ore.
- Manganese,
- Bauxite,
- Mica

17. Give your suggestions to solve the energy crisis in India.

- Greater use of Non-Conventional sources of Energy
- Importance to increase hydroelectric power
- Use of energy resources
- Generating power by using waste products

18. What are the main reasons for Energy crisis in India?

- Meagre deposits and shortage of petroleum
- Poor quality of coal
- Erratic rainfall
- Loss of Power in the process of transmission

CHAPTER-9 INDIAN TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

I. Answer the following questions in one sentence each.

1. Between which cities the first railway line was laid?

Bombay and Thane

2. Which port is called the 'Gateway of India'?

Mumbai

3. What is the name given to Bangalore International Airport?

Kempegowda International Airport

4. In which year the 'Bombay Samachar' published?

1822

5. Under which scheme attempts are being made to convert mud roads into metalled roads in rural areas?

“Grama sadak yojana”

6. Which is the Authority for Construction and Maintenance of Super Highways?

National Highways Authority of India

7. Which is the Authority for the construction and maintenance of border roads?

Border Roads Development Authority

8. Which is the new mode of land transportation?

Pipelines

9. Recently the role of inland water ways reduced. Why?

Due to the development of Roads and Railways.

10. Which port is known as 'Gate way of Karnataka'?

New Mangaluru Port

11. Which port is known as the 'Queen of the Arabian Sea'?

Kochi

12. Which is the oldest and still existing Newspaper in India?

Bombay Samachar

II. Answer the following questions:

1. Define Transport and Communication.

- Transport means movement of goods, service and passengers from one place to Another place
- 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-Kollata-Allahabad-Kanpur-Delhi

3. 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

4. Explain briefly the importance of Road 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 defense, especially in border areas.

5. Explain 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 favorable factors for the development of air transport.

6. Mention important International Airports of India.

- Indira Gandhi International Airport, Delhi
- Chatrapati Shivaji International Airport, Mumbai
- Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose International Airport, Kolkata
- Anna International Airport, Chennai
- Kempegowda International Airport, Bangalore
- Rajeev Gandhi International Airport. Hyderabad

- Sri Guru Ramdas Jee International Airport
- Lokpriya Gopinath Bordoloi International Airport

7. Mention the different types of communication in India.

- Personal communication
- Letters (post)
- Telephone
- Telegram
- Fax
- E-Mail
- Internet
- Seminar
- Conference

8. Mention the ports on the west coast and east coast.

West coast : Kandla, Mumbai, Jawaharlal Nehru Port, Mormugoa, New Mangalore, Kochin.

East Coast: Tuticorin, Chennai, Ennore, Visakhapatnam, Paradip, Haldia, Kolkata, Port Blair

10. Write a chart showing the main types of transport.

<u>Land transport</u>	<u>Transport</u>	<u>Water transport</u>	<u>Airways</u>
1. Roads		1. Inland waterways	1. National
2. Railways		2. Ocean transport	2. International
3. Pipe lines			

11. What is 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.

CHAPTER -10 INDIAN INDUSTRIES

I. Answer the following questions in one sentence each.

1. In which state is the Jindal Vijayanagara steel factory located?

Karnataka

2. Which is the main raw material of the aluminum industry?

Bauxite

3. Which is India's forest based industry?

Paper industry

4. Where is the first modern paper mill was set up?

Serampur

5. Which is known as 'Manchester of India' or 'Cottonpolis of India'?

Mumbai

6. Name the Silicon Valley of India.

Bangalore

II. Answer the following questions:

1. What is meant by manufacturing industries? Mention 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
- 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 – Thiruvanthapuram 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 center for cotton textile industry. It is known as 'Cottonopols 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. Mention the Public sector Iron and Steel Industry.

- Indian Iron and Steel Co. (IISCO) at Burnpur in West Bengal.
- Vishweshwaraiah Iron and Steel Ltd. (VLSI) at Bhadravathi in Karnataka.
- Hindustan Steel Ltd at Bhilai, Durg district in Chattisgarh
- Hindustan Steel Ltd. At Durgapur in West Bengal
- Hindustan steel ltd at Rourkela, Sundargarh district in Odisha.
- Bokaro Steel Plant at Bokaro in Jharkhand
- The Salem Steel Plant at Salem in Tamil Nadu
- The Visakhapatnam steel plant at Salem in Tamil Nadu.
- The Visakhapatnam Steel Plant (VSP) at Visakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh

7. What are the main factors for the location of sugar industry?

- Supply of sugarcane
- Cheap and efficient transport facilities
- Government encouragement
- Market
- Capital

CHAPTER-11 INDIAN NATURAL DISASTERS

I. Answer the following questions in one sentence each.

1. Which is the most destructive atmospheric disaster?

Cyclone

2. Which Indian coast is the most Cyclone-affected area?

East coast

3. In Which geographical area the earthquakes are rare in India?

The peninsular zone

4. What is a tsunami?

The tsunami are large waves generated by earthquake.

5. What are Natural Disasters?

The natural hazards which create widespread destruction are known as natural disasters

6. What are floods?

Flood refer to the inundation of land by river water.

7. What is a Cyclone?

In a cyclone the wind blows spirally inwards towards the centre of low pressure.

II. Write the answer to the following questions.

1. What are the Natural Causes of floods?

- Floods are caused by both natural and manmade 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 ma made causes are deforestation, faulty irrigation and agricultural practices, breaching of barrages and rapid urbanization

2. 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.

3. How do we control the flood?

- 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's and property.

4. 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.

5. 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 structure 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.

6. Explain the reasons and effects of landslides.

Reasons :

1. **Natural forces** : Under cutting of the slope as in sea wave erosion of a sea cliff, Earthquakes and heavy rainfall.
2. **Human forces**: Deforestation, Construction of roads, railway lines, dams and reservoirs, hydel power projects, mining, quarrying etc.

Effects:

- Landslides are destructive natural disasters.

- blocking of roads, railway lines,
- burying of human settlements and vegetation,

- loss of life and property etc.

7. Explain the causes and distribution of coastal erosion.

Coastal erosion is mostly caused by sea waves and ocean currents.

- The South West Monsoon winds: Karnataka, Kerala, Goa and Maharashtra
- Tropical Cyclone: Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Odissa
- Tsunamis: Andaman & Nicobar Islands and the East Coast

8. 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 stabilize the beaches and coastal dunes

9. What are the reasons for earthquakes?

- Plate movements
- Volcanic eruption
- Faulting and folding
- Landslides
- Collapse of underground cave roofs
- Hydrostatic pressure of manmade water bodies like reservoirs
- Hydrostatic pressure of man water bodies like reservoirs

10. 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

11. What are the precautionary measures of earthquake.

- 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 urban growth in the hilly areas with high seismic vulnerability.
- Avoid the construction of large dams and reservoirs
- Stop deforestation and heavy quarrying activities.

Chapter-12

India's population

I. Answer the following questions in one sentence each.

1. What is the total population of India according to 2011 census?

121.01 Crores

2. How much percentage got India in world's population?

17.5 per cent

3. Which state is the most populous state?

Uttar Pradesh

4. Which is the lowest populated area in the Union Territory?

Lakshadweep

5. Which is the lowest density of population state in India?

Arunachal Pradesh

6. What is population?

The main number of people living in a particular area is called Population

7. What is density?

The number of people per sq km is called density of population

8. How can a population density be found?

The total population is divided by its area gives density.

II. Answer the following questions in Three or four sentences each.

1 What are the major causes of Indian population growth?

- High birth rate
- Low death rate
- Marriage is universal
- The desire to have a son

2. What is the impact (effects) of population growth in India?

- Unemployment
- Shortage of food and malnutrition
- Burden on civic and social amenities
- low per capita income
- Poverty
- Environmental pollution

3. Mention the main factors influencing the distribution of population in India.

- Physical features
- Climate
- Soils
- Industries and commerce

4. Explain the reasons for low density of population in India in some areas.

- The mountain and hilly terrains
- Low temperature or semi-arid climate
- Floods
- Earthquakes
- Desert areas
- Hurricanes

5. What are the Population Growth Controls?

- Family planning
- Women's Welfare projects
- Publicity and advertisements
- Creating awareness among the rural people.

ECONOMICS

UNIT – 1 DEVELOPMENT

I. One mark questions & answers.

1. What is Economic development?

Economic progress of a country is termed as Economic development.

2. What do you mean by Development?

The progress in a particular field

3. What is Economic development according to Prof. Meier and Baldwin?

It is a process whereby an economy's real national income increases over a long period of time".

4. What is Per Capita income?

It is the average income of each individual in the country.

5. How do we calculate /derive Per capita income?

Dividing National Income by its population.

6. What is National Income?

The total value of goods & services produced in a year.

7. What is Underdevelopment?

The word 'underdevelopment' denotes a backward and stagnant situation.

8. What is Sex Ratio?

The number of females for every 1000 males.

9. What are the major reasons for lower and declining sex ratio in the country?

Female foeticide & Female infanticide.

10. What is life expectancy?

The age till which the people of a country can expect to survive.

II. TWO mark questions & answers

11. Which are the three elements of economic development?

- ❖ A process.
- ❖ An increase in real national income.
- ❖ A longer period.

12. Which are the forces that bring about changes in supply of factors of production?

- ❖ Discovery of additional resources.
- ❖ Education.
- ❖ Skill development.
- ❖ Capital accumulation.
- ❖ Population growth,
- ❖ Adoption of better techniques.

13. What are the aims & objectives of Development?

- ❖ Rise in income.
- ❖ Reduce poverty.
- ❖ Create employment.
- ❖ Environment protection.
- ❖ Welfare of the people.

14. What are the reasons for Underdevelopment?

- ❖ Low national income.
- ❖ Low Per capita income.
- ❖ Unemployment.
- ❖ Poverty.
- ❖ Over population.

15. Per capita income is not an indicator of true development. Justify.

It does not consider the distribution of income among people as well as the availability of basic amenities like food, shelter, education, health etc.

16. Examine the causes for low HDI of India.

- ❖ Lack of nutritious food.
- ❖ Lack of shelter.
- ❖ Improper education.
- ❖ Lack of health facilities.
- ❖ Low per capita & national income

15. Differentiate between Underdeveloped & Developed Countries.

Underdeveloped Countries.	Developed Countries.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Low national income.➤ Low Per capita income.➤ Unemployment.➤ Over population.➤ Low literacy rate.➤ Lack of medical facility.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ High national income.➤ High Per capita income.➤ More employment.➤ Limited population.➤ High literacy rate.➤ Availability of medical facility.

18. Gender discrimination is widely practicing in India. Justify.

- ❖ Per 1000 males there are 945 females.
- ❖ Literacy rate among women was 65.46%.
- ❖ Women are working more in unorganised fields.
- ❖ Women are paid low wages compared to men.
- ❖ Female foeticide & female infanticide is high.
- ❖ Lack of opportunities to women in political fields.

19. Women Self Help Groups are empowering women in India. Justify.

- ❖ Helps to undertake business.
- ❖ Helps to earn income.
- ❖ Helps women to lead a life of dignity.
- ❖ Helps women to save their income.
- ❖ Helps to organise women.

- ❖ Helps women to fight violence.

UNIT – 2

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

I. ONE mark questions & answers.

1. Who said that development of its villages is the true development of India?

Mahatma Gandhi.

2. Gandhiji said that development of its villages is the true development of India. Why?

- ❖ India is a land of villages.
- ❖ About 68.84% of the population lived in villages.

3. What do you mean by 'Rural Development'?

- ❖ A process of economic and social improve of rural areas.

OR

- ❖ Overall development of rural areas to improve the quality of life of rural people.

4. What is meant by decentralization?

Providing administrative power and the responsibility of developing the village to People themselves

5. Name the three levels of Panchayath raj institutions.

- ❖ Gram Panchayath. Taluk Panchayath. Zilla Panchayath.

6 Which act established a uniform system of Panchayat Raj institutions in India?

- ❖ 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act in 1993.

7. Mention any two housing programmes.

- ❖ 'Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana.
- ❖ 'Ambedkar-Valmiki Housing Programme.
- ❖ Ashraya Yojana'.

II. TWO marks questions & answers

9. Even after 70 years of independence, the condition rural areas remains the same. Justify.

OR

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

- ❖ About 68% of the population live in villages.
- ❖ One-third of rural population lives in abject poverty.
- ❖ Cottage industries ruined.
- ❖ Stagnation of agriculture.
- ❖ Rural people migrating to cities.
- ❖ Gap between urban and rural areas is widening.

9. Make a list of activities that are essential for rural development.

- ❖ Development of human.
- ❖ Land reforms.
- ❖ Development of the productive resources.
- ❖ Infrastructure development.

10. Which are the Key features of the Panchayat Raj system adopted in India?

- ❖ Three-tier structure of district, Taluk and village Panchayat.
- ❖ Reservation of seats for scheduled castes (SCs) and scheduled tribes (STs), backward classes and women.
- ❖ Provision of major financial and administrative responsibilities.
- ❖ A strict procedure for dissolution.

11. Explain Gandhi's concept of 'Grama swaraj' in the light of decentralization.

- ❖ Providing administrative power to village people.
- ❖ People participate in decision making.
- ❖ It reduces various kinds of exploitation.
- ❖ It upholds human independence and dignity.
- ❖ It nurtures human values.

12. What is the role of Panchayat raj institutions in rural development?

- ❖ Providing public amenities.
- ❖ Providing basic facilities like roads, drains, drinking water, school etc.
- ❖ Encouraging primary and middle school education.
- ❖ Expansion of health facilities.
- ❖ Public distribution system in villages.
- ❖ Development of rural & cottage industries.
- ❖ MGNREGS programme for employment.
- ❖ Providing Housing schemes like Indira Awas Yojana.
- ❖ Creating more employment opportunities.

UNIT-3 MONEY AND CREDIT

I.THREE mark questions & answers

1. Explain the meaning and functions of money

- ❖ **Meaning of Money:** 'Money is anything which is widely accepted in payment for goods or in discharge of other business obligations'.
- ❖ **Functions of Money**
 1. Medium of exchange.
 2. Measure of Value.
 3. Store of value.
 4. Transfer of value.
 5. Standard of deferred payments.

2. What are 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.

3. Explain the various credit control methods adopted by RBI.

1. Quantitative Credit Control Measures

- ❖ Bank Rate Policy.
- ❖ Open Market Operations.
- ❖ Varying Reserve Requirements.

2. Qualitative Credit Control Measures

- ❖ Change in lending margins.
- ❖ Ceiling on credit.
- ❖ Moral suasion.
- ❖ Direct Action.

4. Explain the various concepts of money supply used in India.

- ❖ **M1** = currency notes and coins + net demand deposits held in commercial banks.
- ❖ **M2** = M1 + Savings deposits with Post Office savings banks.
- ❖ **M3** = M1 + Net time deposits of commercial banks.
- ❖ **M4** = M3 + Total deposits with Post Office savings banks.

5. Which are the different stages of Evolution of Money?

- ❖ Barter system.
- ❖ Commodity money.
- ❖ Metallic money.
- ❖ Paper money.
- ❖ Bank money.
- ❖ Plastic money.

UNIT - 4

PUBLIC FINANCE AND BUDGET

I. THREE mark questions & answers

1. Explain the reasons for increase in public expenditure.

OR

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.
- ❖ Promote full – employment.

- ❖ Maximize social welfare.
- ❖ Build socio-economic overheads e.g., roadways.

2. 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
- ❖ Revenue generated by the Telecommunications.
- ❖ Revenue generated by the public sector industries.
- ❖ Revenue generated by the coins and mints.
- ❖ Various types of fees and penalties; etc.

3. What is deficit? Mention the types of deficits.

- ❖ The financing the budgetary deficit through loans from RBI and creation of new money.

Types of deficits

1. Fiscal Deficit.
2. Revenue deficit.
3. Primary deficit.
4. Budget deficit

4. Differentiate between Direct Tax & Indirect Tax.

Direct Tax	Indirect Tax
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Paid by an individual on whom it is levied. ➤ Tax burden is not transferable to others. ➤ Ex. personal income tax, corporate tax, wealth tax, stamp duty etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Imposed on goods and services. ➤ Tax burden is transferable to others. ➤ Ex. GST

Business Studies

UNIT-1

BANKING TRANSACTION

I Three Mark Answers

1. What were the Characters of banks?

- ❖ Dealing with Money.
- ❖ Lending Loans.
- ❖ Banking Business.
- ❖ Acceptance of Deposits.

- ❖ Connecting Link.
 - ❖ Payment and Withdrawal.
- 2. What are the functions of Banks?**
- ❖ Accepting deposits from public.
 - ❖ Lending loans to public.
 - ❖ Transferring money from one place to another.
 - ❖ Discounting of bills.
 - ❖ Hiring safe deposit lockers.
 - ❖ Conducting foreign exchange transactions.
- 3. What are the procedures to open a bank account?**
- ❖ Decide the type of account.
 - ❖ Approach the bank & meet the officer.
 - ❖ Fill up the Bank account form.
 - ❖ Give reference for opening your Bank account.
 - ❖ Submit the Bank account form duly filled.
 - ❖ Officers will scrutiny the form.
 - ❖ Initial Deposit.
- 4. What are the advantages of opening a bank account?**
- ❖ Helps in making payments.
 - ❖ Helps in collection of money.
 - ❖ Helps holders get loans.
 - ❖ Helps in smooth financial transactions.
 - ❖ Helps holders to get safe deposit locker facility.
 - ❖ It facilitates safe custody of money.
- 5. “The number of saving bank account holders is increasing”-Give reasons.**
- ❖ Opened by salaried persons or by the persons who have a fixed regular income
 - ❖ It can be opened by the students, senior citizens, pensioners etc.
 - ❖ It helps to save money.
 - ❖ No restriction on the number and amount of deposits.
 - ❖ Money can be withdrawn either by Cheque or through a withdrawal slip.
- 6. Explain the relationship between Bankers and 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.
- 7. What are the services offered by banks?**
- ❖ Debit Card and Credit Cards
 - ❖ Safe Deposit Lockers.
 - ❖ Personal Loans.
 - ❖ Trust Services.
 - ❖ Home loans.

- ❖ Vehicle Loans.
- ❖ Signature Guarantees.
- ❖ Mutual Funds.
- ❖ E-Banking.

UNIT-2

ENTREPRENEURSHIP

I. Three Marks answers

1. “Entrepreneurship is a creative activity”. How?

- ❖ It is the ability to create and build something.
- ❖ It is a knack of sensing the opportunity where others see chaos.
- ❖ It is a mind to seek opportunities.
- ❖ He derives benefits by setting up a venture.
- ❖ It is an innovative activity

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. What are the Functions of Entrepreneur?

- ❖ He organizes factors of production.
- ❖ He starts new business activity.
- ❖ He introduces new methods into practice.
- ❖ He handles budget of his concern.
- ❖ He bears risk and uncertainty.
- ❖ He co-ordinates things effectively.

4. Entrepreneur plays an important role in nurturing economic development of India. How?

- ❖ Promotes capital formation.
- ❖ Provide employment to people.
- ❖ Helps the country to increase GDP and Per Capita Income.

- ❖ Promotes development of Industries.
- ❖ Promote country's export trade.
- ❖ Enable the people to avail better quality goods at lower price.
- ❖ Tries to improve the standard of living.

5. Entrepreneurs serve as the “Sparkplug” in the economy’s engine. Justify.

OR

Explain the importance of an Entrepreneur.

- ❖ Stimulates the economic progress.
- ❖ Mobilize the savings of the public.
- ❖ Create employment opportunities.
- ❖ Promote countries export.
- ❖ Introduces new methods.
- ❖ Increases the National income.
- ❖ Expand domestic market.
- ❖ Introduce new products to markets.

6. List out the areas of Self-Employment Opportunities for Entrepreneur.

- ❖ Advertising agencies.
- ❖ Marketing Consultancy.
- ❖ Industrial Consultancy.
- ❖ Photo copying centers.
- ❖ Industrial Testing Labs.
- ❖ Internet browsing center
- ❖ Equipment Rental and Leasing.

UNIT-3.

GLOBALIZATION OF BUSINESS.

I. Two Marks Answers

1. “Globalization is the worldwide economic movement” Explain.

- ❖ Increasing cross-border movement of goods and services.
- ❖ Promotes International flow of capital & technology.
- ❖ Creates free trade zone.
- ❖ Promotes the international relationship.

2. What are the advantages of Globalization?

- ❖ Helps to Increase the standard of living of the people.
- ❖ Increases the GDP of a country.
- ❖ Increases the income of the people.
- ❖ Promotes economic growth.
- ❖ Promotes specialization.

3. Explain the negative aspects of Globalization.

- ❖ Increases the child labour and slavery.
- ❖ Helped terrorists and criminals.
- ❖ Led to Environmental pollution.
- ❖ Affecting traditional food habits.

- ❖ Loss to under developing countries.
 - ❖ Spread of deadly diseases like AIDS.
 - ❖ Encourages unethical trade.
- 4. Globalization has led to environmental degradation. Justify.**
- ❖ Expansion of industries & Cities.
 - ❖ Excessive use of natural resources.
 - ❖ Increased industrial waste.
 - ❖ Dumping waste in cities.
 - ❖ Water, air & soil are depleted.
- 5. The traditional family attached food habits are being slowly disappearing due to Globalization. Justify.**
- ❖ Fast food chains like McDonalds and KFC are spreading fast.
 - ❖ People have started consuming more junk food.
- 6. The Globalization has adverse effects on Developing countries. How?**
- ❖ Unhealthy competition from developed countries.
 - ❖ Price war.
 - ❖ Lack of market for local goods.
 - ❖ Hurdle in the establishment of industries.
 - ❖ Cheap products.
- 7. What are the aims of World Trade Organization?**
- ❖ Bringing down the living cost of member nations.
 - ❖ Raise the standard of living of the member countries.
 - ❖ Settling disputes of member nations.
 - ❖ Encouraging good governance.
 - ❖ Stimulating economic growth and employment.
 - ❖ Promote peace and stability of member countries.
- 8. What are the Major Functions of WTO?**
- ❖ Bring into force the trade agreements.
 - ❖ Administering the world trade agreements.
 - ❖ Solving trade disputes.
 - ❖ Reduce the Taxes in international trade.
 - ❖ Bringing the international trade under legal framework

UNIT-4 CONSUMER EDUCATION

I. ONE mark questions & Answers

1. Who is a Consumer?

The Person who buy goods & services.

2. What is the main aim of Consumer Movement?

To protect the consumers from the exploitation by the producers and traders.

3. What is the Right of every Consumer?

Right to get quality goods

4. When did Consumer Protection Act come into force in India?

In 1986

5. What do you mean by Consumer Protection?

The protection to consumers against the exploitation by the producers and traders.

6. When did the World Consumers' Day come into force?

March 15, 1962.

7. What is Tele Shopping?

The consumer can sit at home and directly buy the goods from the traders using information technology Or SMS.

8. Who is a Seller?

The person who sell goods & services to consumer.

9. Who appoints the President of the District Consumer Forum?

State Government.

10. When do we celebrate World Consumer's Day?

March 15th of every year

II TWO Marks questions & answers

11. What are the problems faced by consumer?

OR

What are the causes for consumer exploitation?

- ❖ Cheating by the seller.
- ❖ Over Charging.
- ❖ Exploitation by the agent.
- ❖ Adulteration.
- ❖ False weights & measures.

12. Mention the four important aims of the Consumer Protection Council.

- ❖ Safety and quality of goods.
- ❖ Avoiding production and sale of dangerous goods.
- ❖ Prevention of Trade Malpractices in the market.
- ❖ Supervision on Quality, Weights, Measures and Price.
- ❖ Creating awareness to the consumers.

13. What are the rights guaranteed to consumers by The Consumer Protection Act?

- ❖ The Right to Information.
- ❖ Right to Choice.
- ❖ Right to Consumer Education.
- ❖ Right to stop exploitation.
- ❖ Right to be heard.

14. Mention three stages of Consumer Courts.

- ❖ District Forum.
- ❖ State Commission.
- ❖ National Commission.

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

- ❖ The complaint may be typed one or hand written.

- ❖ The complaint should include the name of the person, Full address and Telephone Number.
- ❖ The person or organization against whom the complaint is made should be, mentioned clearly with address.
- ❖ The particulars of the goods by which the loss has incurred and the amount of loss should be specified clearly.











