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**10TH ENGLISH MEDIUM
SOCIAL SCIENCE NOTES
2022-23**



HISTORY:1
THE ADVENT OF EUROPEANS TO INDIA

I. Complete the following blanks with suitable answers:

1. In 1453, the Ottoman Turks occupied (Constantinople)
2. The sea route between India and Europe was discovered by (Vasco da Gama)
3. In 1741 Dutch declared war on (Travancore)
4. The capital of the French in India was (Pondichery)
5. In 1757, Robert Clive declared battle over Siraja -ud-Daulah. (Plassey)
6. The Diwani rights over Bengal were handed over to the British by(Sha Aalam-II)
7. The Dual government policy was implemented by in Bengal. (Robert Clive)

II. Discuss in groups and answer the following questions:

1-How did trade take place between India and Europe during Middle Ages?

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

2-State the causes that resulted in the discovery of a new sea route to India.

Answer: Fall of Constantinople.
Closers of trade route between India & Europe.
Demand for Indian spices.
Scientific inventions

3-List the Europeans who came to India for trade.

Answer: The Portuguese.
The Dutch.
The English.
The French.

4-Explain how Marthanda Varma checked the Dutch?

Answer: In 1741 the Dutch declared war on Travancore with Kottarakara province in the forefront.
Some of the local provinces also joined the Dutch.
But Marthanda Varma's army strongly sent it back.
The Dutch came back to kochin but with the help of Simhalese forces the Dutch attacked Marthanda Varma.

Four days serious battle took place from 10th August 1741 at Kolachchal. Finally, Travancore army had an upperhand in the battle and 24 important officers of the Dutch were taken as prisoners. The Dutch suffered huge losses

5-Explain the Second Carnatic War.

Answer: Fought between French & English.

Internal rivalry among Indian rulers is cause of the war.

French killed Arcot ruler & made Chanda Sahib as its ruler.

Robert Clive attacked Arcot killed Chand Saheb.

British made Mohammed Ali as the Nawab of Arcot.

War ended with Treaty of Pondicherry

6-State the causes and results of the battle of Plassey.

Answer:

causes	results
1.Misuse of Dastaks. It was a license to make trade . This was lead to loss of treasury 2.Mending of fort without permission. English repaired Calcutta Fort and placed cannons 3.Black room tragedy. Nawab of Bengal imprisoned 146 Englishman in small room of Fort William of which 123 died due to suffocation this enraged Robert Clive to arrive Bengal.	1.The war brought out immorality lack of Unity among Indians. This was the greed of business 2. Mir Jafar became the new Nawab of Bengal 3.The company gained exclusive rights on Bengal 4. Mir Jafar had to play 17 crore 70 lakh as a relief to Sairaj uddoul attack 5. Mir Jafar became a victim of the company and treasury went bankrupt

7-What were the results of the Battle of Buxar?

Answer: 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.

HISTORY:1

THE EXTENSION OF THE BRITISH RULE

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable answers:

1. At the end of First Anglo-Maratha war, agreement was signed between the Marathas and the British. (Salbai)

2. The Subsidiary Alliance system was implemented by (Lord Wellesley)
3. The Doctrine of Lapse policy was implemented in the year (1848)
4. The Doctrine of Lapse policy was implemented by (Lord Dalhousie)

II. Discuss in group and then answer the following:

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

Answer: Narayanrao he was murdered by his uncle Raghobha (Ragunatha Rao).

This resulted in the infighting for the Peshwa post.

The Maratha federation brought MadhavRao II son of Narayana Rao to the post of Peshwa.

Upset with this development, Raghobha approached the British for support

2-What were the conditions under Subsidiary Alliance?

Answer: Indian King had to keep the British Army in his kingdom.

King had to pay maintenance charges.

King had to keep a British Resident in his Court.

King could not appoint any other European without the permission of the British.

To enter any agreement or pact with any Indian rulers, the king must take permission of the Governor General.

Company's protection to the king from internal & or external attack

3. Explain the Third Anglo-Maratha War.

Answer: Reasons:

- 1) The Maratha families tried their best to protect their independence and honour.
- 2) Even the Peshwa attempted to free himself from the clutches of the Company.
- 3) The Peshwa attacked the British Residency in Poona and burnt it down.

Effects:

- 1) The British abolished the Peshwa post and granted a pension to BajiRao II.
- 2) They installed Pratapa simha, the descendant of Shivaji as the ruler of Satara,
- 3) a miniscule state, and named him as the traditional leader of Marathas
- 4) suppressed the Maratha resistance.

4. How did the Doctrine of Lapse support the expansion of British Empire in India?

Answer: Doctrine of lapse was an expansionist policy.

Dalhousie declared adopted children of Indian Kings had no right to throne.

Dalhousie successfully annexed many kingdoms.

Dalhousie annexed Satara, Nagpur, Sambalpur, Udaipur, Jhansi, Jaipur

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

Answer: Satara, Nagpur, Sambalpur, Udaipur, Jhansi, Jaipur

HISTORY:3

THE IMPACT OF THE BRITISH RULE IN INDIA

Fill in the following blanks with suitable answers:

1. Diwani Adalat in civil court was introduced by(Lord Warren Hastings)
2. The post of Superintendent of Police was created by(Lord Cornwallis)
3. The Permanent Zamindari system was introduced in Bengal and Bihar provinces in
(1793)
4. The Land tax system introduced by Alexander Reed is(Ryotwari system)
5. The British Officer who supported modern education in India is (Warren Hastings)
6. The Regulating Act was implemented in the year.....(1773)

II. Discuss and answer the following questions:

1-Illustrate the judicial system formulated through East India Company.

Answer: 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.

2. What are the measures undertaken at the time of the British in Police system?

Answer: Every district divided into many stations.

Every station under control of Kotwal.

Every village are under the care of Chowkidhar.

The police commission law was also introduced.

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

Answer: 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 because we say the Indian farmers were born in Debt, lived in Debt and died Debt

4. What were the main aspects of Ryotwari system?

Answer: First implemented in Bara mahal region by Alexander Reed

2. Later implemented in Madras and Mysore region by Thomas Monroe

3. Under this system, both the farmer and the company were directly linked.

4. The tiller of the land was recognized as the owner of the land.

5. The owner had to pay fifty percent of produce as land tax to the company

6. The land tax had thirty years tenure.

7. The tax could be reviewed after this tenure.

5. What were the effects of British Land taxes?

Answer: A new class of Zamindars who exploited the farmers was created.

- 2. The farmers are exploited by the Zamindars, became landless slowly.**
- 3. Land became a commodity.**
- 4. Loans could be raised by mortgaging the lands.**
- 5. The Agriculture sector became commercialized**
- 6. Had to grow raw materials needed by industries back in England.**
- 7. The money lenders became strong**

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

Answer: Indians could develop modernity, secularism, democratic attitudes

- 2. Rationality along with Nationalistic ideals.**
- 3. Impetus was received for the local literature and languages.**
- 4. This facilitated unity in thinking process among the educated class.**
- 5. Periodicals started emerging.**
- 6. New social and religious reformation movements emerged.**
- 7. The thoughts of thinkers brought fresh thinking in the mind of educated youth of India.**
- 8. The freedom struggles that were taking place in Indians also**

7. What were the restrictions imposed in Regulating Act?

Answer: 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

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

Answer: The license of East India Company was cancelled

India was brought under the direct administration of the Queen.

The Governor General was designated as 'Viceroy'.

A new post called 'Secretary of State for India' was created.

A Council of India was created in order to assist the secretary

9. How does the India Government Act of 1935 become the base of Indian Constitution?

Answer: 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

10. What are the important features of 1919 Act?

Answer: Act formulated Bi-Cameral legislative body.

Diarchy was introduced at regional governments.

High commissioner was appointed for India.
 Promised to improve local self-government.
 Provincial budget was separated from central budget.
 'Separate Electoral College' was extended for Muslims, Sikhs etc

HISTORY:4

OPPOSITION TO BRITISH RULE IN KARNATAKA AND WODIYARS OF MYSORE

Fill in the blanks with suitable answers

1. The First Anglo-Mysore war took place between and (Hyder Ali and British)
2. The Second Anglo-Mysore war ended withtreaty. (Mangalore treaty)
3. Raja wodiya made as his capital. (Srirangapattana)
4. Kittur Chennamma adopted a boy named(Shiva Lingappa)
5. Rayanna of Kittur state belonged tovillage. (Sangoli)
6. Surapura is in the present district of (Yadgir)
7. The Bedas ofvillage of Belgaum district rebelled against the British.(Hulagali)
8. The Amara Sulya rebellion was basically a rebellion.(Farmer's)

II. Discuss in groups and answer later

1.What are the achievements of Chikkadevaraja wodiya?

Answer: He was an efficient soldier and administrator.

He captured Magadi, Madhugiri, Koratagere and other places.

He had the titles like Karnataka Kavachakravarthi, Aprathima veera, Thenkanaraja and Navakoti Narayana.

He started the council of ministers (Athara Kacheri) to help in administration.

The postal system came into being during his time.

A dam was constructed across river cauvery and Chikka Devaraja and Dodda Devaraja Canals were also constructed for irrigation.

2. How did Hyder Ali come to power?

Answer: Hyder joined Mysore Army as a soldier.

Closely observed the developments of Mysore.

Came into prominence during the siege of Devanahalli.

Hyder made military action against Nizam of Arcot.

Hyder won the hearts of soldiers.

Weakened the power of Dalawayees.

He declared himself as Sultan of Mysore.

Side-lined the King Krishnaraja Wodeyar

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

Answer: Hyder Ali was defeated & died.

It increased the confidence of the British.

British occupied Mangalore and Bidanoor.

The 'Treaty of Mangalore' signed.

4.What were the conditions of Srirangapatnam treaty?

Answer: The British were successful in inserting unfavourable conditions in order to weaken Tippu Sultan.

Tippu was forced to part with half of his kingdom, was forced to pay three crore rupees as war damage fee

and had to pledge two of his sons as a guarantee against the payment.

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

Answer: British were able to destroy Tippu. Tippu died while fighting.

Tippu's kingdom was portioned among the British, Marathas & Nizam.

A small territory was handed over to the Mysore Wodeyars.

Wellesley imposed subsidiary alliance over Mysore kingdom

6.What are the achievements of Krishnaraja wodeyar IV?

Answer: He was very much interested in spreading education among his people.

He abolished fees in all primary schools to develop primary education.

He helped girl's education.

He started the university of Mysore and also started scholarship to the students continuing education in foreign countries.

New railway lines were laid. Many small- and large-scale industries were started.

Legislative council was formed which was a great step in the Legislative measures

Mahatma Gandhiji called him as Rajashri

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

Answer: 1) Dondiya was born in a Maratha family of Chennagiri.

2) He was called as the Wagh, the tiger, due to his bravery.

3) He started his career as a cavalry soldier in Hyder Ali's army

4) He grew to the position of military general.

5) He built his own private army and fought along with Tippu Sultan.

6) The British released him from the prison after the Fourth Anglo-Mysore War.

7) He built a small army and started his operations.

8) He organized the army with the unhappy soldiers of Tippu's army and the feudatory rulers who had lost power.

He captured Bidanoor and Shivamogga forts

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

Answer: 1) Rayanna was a brave soldier.

- 2) He fought for the independence of Kittur and felt it was his duty to liberate his motherland.
- 3) He fought with Rani Chenamma and was imprisoned along with her
- 4) He developed a sense of nationalism and went on organizing an army.
- 5) He went on organizing secret meetings at sensitive geographical locations.
- 6) He aimed at looting the treasury and taluk offices of the British.
- 7) He had an army of five hundred men.
- 8) The British devised a cunning strategy to capture Rayanna
- 9) Rayanna was cunningly captured and brought down to Dharwad
- 10) He was declared as an offender and was hanged till death

9. Explain the contributions of Puttabasappa of Kodagu in the freedom struggle.

Answer: 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.

10. Discuss the Surapura rebellion in brief

Answer: Venkatappa Nayaka was a leader of Surpur rebellion.

British interfered in the affairs of Surapura.

In 1857, the representatives of Nana Sahib were present in Surapura.

British suspected & appointed Campbell to report about Venkatappa Nayaka.

Campbell submitted a report to the resident of Hyderabad.

The British army captured Surapura in 1858

HISTORY:5

SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS REFORM MOVEMENTS

Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

1. The 19th Century is called the period of _____. (reformation)
2. Raja Ram Mohan Roy started the newspaper _____. (Samvada Komudhi)
3. The founder of Prarthana Samaj was _____. (Dr Athma Ram Panduranga)
4. _____ propagated that freedom was the basic necessity of every individual. (Jyotiba Phule)
5. Swami Vivekananda's guru was _____. (Sri Ramakrishna Paramahansa)

II Discuss the following in groups and write the answers:

1. What are the preachings of the Brahmo Samaj?

Answer: Advocating monotheism.

Opposed the meaningless rituals.

Condemned the child marriage.
It encourages women education

2. Analyse the call of Dayananda Saraswati to return to the Vedas.

Answer: He realised that the remedies to the various maladies of India are present in Vedas

2) Hence, he declared „Back to Vedas

3) He declared that only Vedas are authentic

3. Explain the reforms propagated by Satyashodhak Samaj.

Answer: Sathya Shodhak Samaj was established to provide equal rights

2) To non-Brahmin class and women.

3) This Samaj was founded by Mahatma Jyothibha Phule.

4) They established hostel for girls

5) They established society based on equality.

6) They opened schools for Shudras and girls.

4. Analyse the objectives of the Aligarh Movement.

Answer: To advocate English education among Muslims.

To advocate social and religious reformation.

To fight against traditions, superstitions, ignorance etc.

To Oppose Purdah system. To discourage Polygamy.

To encourage education to Muslim girls

5. Explain the vision of Ramakrishna Mission.

Answer: It was founded to carry the message and thoughts of Sri Ramakrishna

2) One has to attain Moksha through Dyana and Bhakti.

3) It had believed that all religions advocate the same.

4) It also believed that there many ways of attaining moksha and the God.

5) It said idol worship is inevitable.

6) Ramakrishna Mission has provided a unique contribution to India's spiritual growth,

7) Nationalistic awareness and cultural development

6. Swami Vivekananda was a great inspiration to the youth. Explain.

Answer: He also noticed exploitation, poverty, illiteracy and divisions among the Indians.

2) Vivekananda believed that People should be educated first,

3) He wanted legal institutions to implement appropriate rules to support reformation.

4) He also wanted people to stop following the western ideals blindly.

5) He believed it is the duty of the religion to provide light.

6) Without this, religion is itself is of no use, declared Vivekananda.

7) He opposed caste system, untouchability and the idea of supremacy based on caste

7. Which are the reforms brought about by Annie Besant?

Answer: Annie Besant advocated that Indian culture is far more superior to the western culture.

She tried to reform Hinduism.

She translated Bagvath Geetha to English.

She aimed at providing education to all. Annie Besant opened schools.

She started Central Hindu Benaras College.

She published New India & Common Wealth to discuss on current problems and social issues.

She initiated Home Rule Movement in 1916.

HISTORY:6

THE FIRST WAR OF INDIAN INDEPENDENCE (1857)

Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

1. British historians refer to the 1857 revolt as _____ (The Sepoy Mutiny)
2. The policy brought into force by Dalhousie was _____ (The Doctrine of Lapse)
3. _____ killed the British Major during the 1857 revolt. (Mangal Pandey)
4. Jhansi Rani fought against British and took _____ under her control (Gwalior)

II Discuss the following in groups and answer them:

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

Answer: Many kings had to lose their kingdoms.

Satara, Jhansi, Jaipur become the part of British empire.

The kingship of Tanjavore and Carnatic Nawabs were abolished.

Many soldiers become unemployed.

Become main reason for 1857 revolt

2. The economic changes of the time were responsible for the 1857 revolt. How?

Answer: Indian handicrafts and industries diminished.

The Indian artisans become unemployed.

British levied heavy tax on Indian goods.

The farmers were exploited by Zamindars.

Inam lands were withdrawn by Inam commission.

England become a workshop of Industries.

3. What were the factors that disturbed the religious sentiments of the soldiers during the 1857 revolt?

Answer: 1. The British started providing „Royal Enfield“ guns, a type of new and improved guns.

2. A rumour spread that the bullets of these guns were smeared in the fat of pig and cow.

3. The cow was sacred for Hindus and the pig was prohibited for Muslims.

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

Answer: The British started providing "Royal Enfield" guns, a type of new and improved guns.

2. A rumour spread that the bullets of these guns were smeared in the fat of pig and cow.

3. The cow was sacred for Hindus

4. he pig was prohibited for Muslims.

5. This became the immediate cause for the mutiny.

5. Make a list of the reasons for the failure of the revolt.

Answer: The reasons for the failure of 1857 mutiny are.

The revolt did not spread to the whole country.

There was no proper direction or proper leadership for revolt.

Many provincial kings an account of their loyalty to British they did not supported the struggle.

There was lack of strategy, expertise among soldiers.

Lack of discipline, arms among Indian soldiers.

The struggle was intended to Protect the interests of a few rather than getting freedom for the country.

Unity among British forces.

6. What were the features of the declaration of the British Queen in 1858?

Answer: Non pursuance of regional expansion.

Providing a stable government for Indians. Equality before the law.

The agreements entered by the company with the local Kings were accepted.

Non-interference of the government in religious issues of Indians.

HISTORY:7

THE FREEDOM STRUGGLE

Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

1. The Indian National Congress was established in the year _____. (1885)
2. The person who talked about the 'Drain theory' was _____. (Dadabhai Nooroji)
3. 'Swarajya is my birth right' was declared by _____. (Balagangadhar Tilak)
4. The Ali brothers started the _____ movement. (Khilafut movement)
5. Separate nation for Muslims was proposed by _____. (M.A. Jinna)
6. The Lahore Session of the Indian National Congress that took place in 1929 was presided by _____. (Jawaharlal Nehru)
7. The person who started 'Mahad' and 'Kalaram' temple movements was _____. (Dr.B.R. Ambedkar)
8. The Jhansi regiment of Indian National Army was leaded by _____. (captain Lakshmi.)

9. The place where Gandhiji carried out the Salt Satyagraha was _____ . (Dandi)

10. Quit India movement was carried out in the year _____ .(1942)

II Fill in the blanks with given alternatives :

1. Founder of the Indian National Congress was _____ b) A.O.Humoe

a) Mahathma Gandiji b) A.O.Humoe c) Balagangadhara Tilak d) Gopalkrishna Gokhale

2. Publisher of 'Maratha' Paper was _____. (c Balagangadhara Tilak)

a) Jawaharlal Nehru b) Ras Bihari Boss c) Balagangadhara Tilak d) V.D.Saverkar

3. Swaraj Party was established in the year _____.(a 1924)

a) 1924 b) 1923 c) 1929 d) 1906

4. President of Indian National Congress Haripura session was _____(d)

Subhashchandra Bose)

a) Sardar valbha Bhai Patel b) Dr. B.R.Ambedkar c) Lal Lajapath Roy d) Subhashchandra Bose

5. Iron man of India was _____. (d) Subhashchandra Bose

a) Bhagath Sing b) Chandrashekar Azad c) Abul Kalam Azad d) Subhashchandra Bose

III Discuss the following in groups and answer them:

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

Answer: The Hindu Mela.

All Indian Association.

Poona Public Sabha.

The Indian Association

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

Answer: Development of Indian industries.

Cutting down of military expenditure.

Providing good education.

Programmes for poverty alleviation

3.Analyse the drain theory.

Answer: Explained by Dadabai Navroji.

Explained the drain of resources of India into England.

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

4.Name the revolutionaries in freedom movement.

Answer: Aurobindo Gosh.

V.D. Saavarkar. Rajaguru.

Ras Bihari Gosh.

Kudiram Bose.

Ramprasad Bismil.

Bagath Singh.

Chandrashekar Azad.

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

Answer: Tilak was a radicle leader.

Opposed British policies.

Opposed the partition of Bengal.

Tilak called for boycotting of foreign goods.

Tilak encouraged Indians to use local goods.

Tilak declared "Swaraj is My Birth Right.

Tilak organised common people through Ganesh, Shivaji & Durga celebration.

Tilak published 'Kesari' & 'Maratha' newspapers.

Tilak triggered national movement through 'Geetharahasya' book.

6.What were the reasons for withdrawing of partition of Bengal?

Answer: Explosive Protest from Indians.

Swadeshi movement.

Ban of European goods from Indians

7.Describe Chowri-Chowra incident.

Answer: Held on February 5, 1922.

Held at Chouri Chaura of Uttar Pradesh.

3000 farmers assembled in front of the police station.

The police started shooting. Angered people attacked the police station.

Set fire to the station.

Twenty-two policemen died.

8. Describe the Salt Satyagraha.

Answer: Started by Gandhiji.

Gandhiji began this on 12th March 1930.

March began from Sabarmati ashram to Dandi.

Gandhi wrote a letter to the Viceroy demanding eleven points.

Gandhiji demanded to remove tax on salt Irwin refused this demand.

Gandhi covered 375 kms on foot and reached Dandi.

Broke the law by holding a fistful salt without paying the tax.

Gandhiji popularised Charka.

Thousands of people participated in the Salt Satyagraha.

Many leaders were arrested.

9-What were the reasons for the failure of the Quit India movement?

Answer: 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 participate in struggle.

There is a lack of proper directions to movement.

10.What was the result of the second Round Table Conference?

Answer: Ambedkar pressed for a separate electrol constituency for untouchables.

2. This was opposed by Gandhi.

3. The resulted in the ideological difference between them.

4. The 2nd round table conference ended without any conclusion.

5. British Government announced to provide separate electrol constituency for the untouchable

6. Implements ‘communal award’ in 1932.

7. Mhathamma Gandhi opposed this

8. Started ‘Fasting Unto death’

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

Answer: He was a revolutionary fighter.

People call him as Nethaji.

He engaged himself in organizing the Indians.

He toured cities like Vienna, Berlin, Rome, Istanbul to organise Indian.

He tried to get the help of Hitler.

Founded the Congress Socialist Party.

Became the president of Haripur convention. Founded ‘Forward Block’.

Founded ‘INA in Tokyo. He called for ‘Delhi Chalo’.

He said, “Give me your blood; I’ll get you Indian Independence”.

Attacked India from Burma border.

A fierce battle between INA and the British army fought.

Later Subhash died in plane crash.

12.Describe the tribal revolts in the Indian freedom struggle.

Answer: Tribals revolted were Santala, Kola Munda, Halagali Beda’s.

The tax and forests policies of British were the reasons for tribal revolts.

Due to permanent Zamindari system, tribal people became landless.

The Zamindars, Money lenders became the exploiters of the Santhala tribe

Tribal were forced to pay the tax.

Santhalas were upset by tax policies.

Santalas decided to loot the Zamindars and the money lenders.

Centres of revolt were Bhathpur, Barahath and Rajmahal.
The tribal people killed their enemies.
Kola and Munda revolted against the Zamindars.

HISTORY:8 INDIA AFTER INDEPENDENCE

Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

1. The last Governor General of the British India was _____. (Lord Mount batten)
2. The first Home Minister of India was _____. (Sardar vallabhai patel)
3. The first President of India was _____. (Dr Babu Rajendra Prasad)
4. Pondicherry joined India as a Union Territory in _____. (1963)
5. The linguistic organization of India took place in _____. (1953)

II Discuss the following in groups and answer them:

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

Answer: Refugee's crises.

Communal violence.

Formation of government.

Integration of princely states

2.How did the country deal with the problem of refugees?

Answer: The country started the refugee's camp in West Bengal, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and kerela states and provides the shelter, employment, land, education and health care to refugees.

3.Describe the manner in which Pondicherry was liberated from the French.

Answer: Congress started an agitation.

The communist and other organization also urged for the liberation of Pondicherry.

Finally, France government leaves the Pondicherry.

4.How was Goa liberated from the Portuguese?

Answer: 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.

Answer: n 1953 government formed the Justice Fazal Ali commission.

In 1953 committee recommend the creation of Andhra Pradesh.

Final report has been come into force in 1956.

14 states and 6 union territories were formed.

HISTORY:9
WORLD WARS AND INDIA'S ROLE

Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

1. World War I ended in the year _____. (1919)
2. Versailles Pact was signed in the year _____. (1919)
3. Fascist dictator was _____. (Mussolini)
4. The leader of the Nazi Party in Germany was _____.
5. World War II started in the year _____. (1939)
6. Japan attacked the American Naval Centre at _____.
7. As the head of Mysore Lancers _____ was sent to the war field.

II Discuss the following in groups and answer them:

1. Explain the immediate cause for World War I.

Answer: Austrian Prince Archduke visited Serbia.

Archduke was murdered.

Austria declared war on Serbia.

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

Answer: Hitler nurtured ultra-Nationalism.

The Nazism advocated that Germans are the superior race of the world.

Declared Jews, Communists, Socialists are the non-Aryans.

Hitler declared non Aryans are unfit to live.

Appointed 'Gobbles' to spread the theory of Nazism.

Used his 'Brown Shirts' to spread the theory of Nazism.

Created violence & confusion.

3. What were the causes for World War II?

Answer: Treaty of Versailles.

Failure of League of Nations.

Fall of Poland.

Rise of dictatorship in Germany & Italy.

Formation of rival alliances

4. Name the Commandants of Mysore Lancers.

Answer: A.T. Tyagaraj, A. Lingaraja Urs, Subbaraja Urs, B.P. Krishne Urs, Mir Turab Ali, Sardar Bahadur, B. Chamaraja Urs and regimentdar B. Chamaraja Urs and Col. J. Desiraja Urs

5. Where is Tin murti chowk?

Answer: New Delhi

6. How did Britain utilise the resources of India during the second world war?

Answer: England utilised the agrarian products and industrial goods for the war.

The ordinance factories upgraded their technology and expanded the volume of output of war-related industrial goods.

Thus, quantitative and Qualitative development of weapons somewhat raised the readiness of the Indian troops during the latter part of the II world war.

POLITICAL SCIENCE:1 CHALLENGES OF INDIA AND THEIR REMEDIES

Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

1 Developing deep attachment with the place of living is called _____. (Communalism)

2 Linguistic states have been created in _____ in India. (1956)

3 In Karnataka, there is _____ to curb corruption. (Lokayukta)

Population of India has crossed _____ crores as per 2011 census. (121 crore)

5 Getting more profits from consumers is called as _____. (Profiteering)

II Discuss in groups and answer.

1. Communalism is harmful to national progress. How?

Answer: It disturbs the unity and integrity of nation.

It ruins life and property of society.

It divides the society on the basis of religion.

It propagates hate-philosophy among religious groups.

For the above reasons Communalism is harmful to national progress

2 Regionalism is against national development - Discuss.

Answer: Regional inequality is like gender and caste inequality

2) It posed a big challenge to India.

3) Some regions of the country have achieved a lot of progress

4) while many parts have remained backward

5) many are demanding independent state status for themselves.

6) In the light of these developments

3 What are the measures to spread literacy?

Answer: 'Sarva Siksha Abhiyan' has been launched in 2001 to provide free education for children of 6-14 years.

It provides education to girls, physically challenged and Priority for women awareness.

In 1988 'National Literacy Mission' has also been established by Government of India to make illiterates literates.

'Sakshara Bharath' programme has been launched to eradicate illiteracy. Recently through Article 21A of our Constitution education is made as fundamental right. Right to Education-2009 has been guaranteed. Compulsory free education has been implemented for the children between 6 and 14 years

4. What are the suggestions to improve the position of women?

Answer: Providing education to women.

Providing Reservation in political field and jobs.

Prohibiting of female foeticide and female infanticide.

Prohibiting of Dowry system.

These are the suggestions to improve the position of women

5. Population is deemed as human resources - Explain.

Answer: Nowadays, we can even observe a trend of dearth of labourers for agriculture, unskilled and even skilled work.

This leads to migration of workers from one place to another. Economic growth has to involve more and more human potentialities.

So that the problem of over-population will be solved within a decade in India.

There is every possibility that our human power can rightly be deemed as an asset and not as a liability with proper planning.

6. What are the plans to eradicate poverty? Explain.

Answer: BPL cards are issued to the poor families.

Five-year plans in India are directed to eradicate poverty and increase per capita income.

Jawahar Rozgar yojana, Rural Employment Guarantee Programme, Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojanas are some of the schemes undertaken to reduce poverty.

Ours is a country with vast natural as well as human resources.

Proper utilization of these resources on productive lines could reduce poverty in our country.

Increase in production and proper distribution of wealth can be achieved by economic reforms

7. What is meant by smuggling? What are your suggestions to control it?

Answer: smuggling means to take things into or out of a country secretly in a way that is not allowed by the laws.

Suggestions: Proper awareness among the citizens has to be created that smuggling is an anti-national and economically a crime.

Social boycott of smuggled goods has an effect to check and control smuggling.

8. "Profiteering brings loss both for producer and consumer". How do you justify this statement?

Answer: Profiteering means the excess profits earning trend at the cost of general public or consumers.

This refers to the gaining of huge money by easy method in business.

This easy money corrupts society.

It creates economic inequality and enhances poverty.

It even encourages crimes in society.

In economic front profiteering is the result of unethical practices of trade.

Continuous rise in prices results in inflation.

POLITICAL SCIENCE:2

INDIA'S RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHER COUNTRIES

Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

1. India is in _____ continent. (Asia)

2. The steel plants of Bhilai and Bokoro are assisted by _____ country. (Russia)

II. Discuss in group and answer the following questions.

1. Why there should be good relationship with neighbours?

Answer: Especially, our international relations with neighbouring states in Asia must be very cordial. But, at the same time our national interests like border security, foreign trade, economic gains, reputation of the country etc. have to be carefully protected.

Permanent diplomatic channel is maintained with all the countries of the world.

2 What are the reasons for tension between India and Pakistan?

Answer: Kashmir issue.

Indo-Pak wars.

Water disputes.

Spreading terrorism by Pakistan.

Border disputes.

China – Pakistan relationship.

Military dictatorship and political instability in Pakistan.

3 Why relationship between India and China has been strained in these days?

Answer: A war broke between India and China due the escalation of Tibetan crisis.

2) After the war, border disputes arouse and these disputes still remain unresolved.

3) The insistence of China that Arunachalpradesh belongs to it is one of the main bone of contentions between the two countries.

4. Explain how the relationship between India and USA as democratic nations.

Answer: 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.

USA & India share mutual responsibility strengthening UNO.

USA supported India in the fields of foreign trade, science and technology, space science, education.

5 Explain India's relationship with Russia.

Answer: 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.

POLITICAL SCIENCE:3
WORLD CHALLENGES AND INDIA'S ROLE

Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

1 Human Rights Day is celebrated on _____. (10th December)

2 India is consistently championing _____ Human Rights. (the cause of Universal)

3 Human Rights include _____ equality. (right to)

Discuss in group and answer the following questions.

1 What were the main problems faced after second world war?

Answer: Denial of human rights.

Armament race.

Economic inequality.

Racism and.

Terrorism

2 Explain Indian roles in favour of Human Rights.

Answer: India has always championed the cause of universal human rights.

It provided for fundamental rights Constitution itself and thereby played a vital role in throwing light on this issue.

In UN general assembly India always upheld the cause of basic rights of human beings.

National commission for Human Rights has been established.

National Women's commission was established.

National backward commission was formed

3 Arms race will lead to world destruction explain the effects of arms competition in this background.

Answer: 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 economic backwardness of nations?

Answer: Backward in science.

Lack of technology.

Agricultural backwardness.

Lack of transportation Lack of education facility.

Ill-health.

Shortage of food.

Low per capita.

National income.

5. What are the reforms to have economics equality in India?

Answer: Creation of employment.

Expansion of industries.

Expansion of service sector.

Equal distribution of income and wealth.

Employment guarantee programmes.

Population control.

6. What are the effects of terrorism?

Answer: It create fear

Such acts are based on religious, political or ideological goal causing heavy damage to men and materials.

It creates heavy psychological impact.

It causes negative impact on civilized society and governments.

Terrorism is a political tactic which creates fear complexities and glorifies the ideology of the Terrorist Organizations.

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

Answer: Our Central Government as well as state Governments are continuously venturing to control terrorism and thereby protect men and property.

Anti-terrorist forces are set up specially trained to combat terrorism.

Many a time our Defence Forces are pressed into action to throw-out terrorism.

India has even assisted the neighbour countries like Srilanka to restrain terrorist activities.

As a peace-loving nation India is against terrorism.

**POLITICAL SCIENCE:4
WORLD ORGANIZATIONS**

Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

- 1 UNO has been established in _____. (1945)
- 2 The Headquarters of UNO is situated in the city of _____. (Newyork)
- 3 The organ of the UNO resembling the Cabinet is _____. (Security Council)
- 4 Tenure of Judges of International Court of Justice is _____ years. (Nine)
- 5 International Court of Justice is at _____. (Hague)
- 6 The present Secretary General of UNO is _____. (Antonio Guterres)
- 7 World Health Organisation has been started in the year _____. (1948)
- 8 SAARC has been established in the year _____. (1985)

Discuss in group and answer in Two or Three sentences.

1. Who are responsible for the formation of UNO.

Answer: The persons responsible for formation of UNO are.

Winston Churchill of England.

Joseph Stalin of Russia.

Franklin D Roosevelt of America

2. Which are the main organs of UNO?

Answer: General assembly.

Security council.

Economic and social council

Trusteeship council.

International court of Justice.

Secretariat

3. Who are the permanent members of Security Council?

Answer: USA, England, France, Russia, China.

4. What are the objectives of WHO?

Answer: Population explosion control.

Environment protection.

Eradication of hunger and malnutrition.

5. Prepare the list of activities of International Labour Organization?

Answer: Social security of labours.

Health security of labours.

Maternity benefits to women labour.

6. Expand the word SAARC.

Answer: South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation.

Discuss in group and answer in 6 to 10 sentences.

1. List out the objectives of UNO.

Answer: To maintain international peace and security.
To develop friendly relations among nations.
To establish faith in fundamental human rights.

2. Explain the formation of General Assembly.

Answer: It is a general body consisting of all members of UNO.
Each country can send 5 members.
In its first session they elect a president and 17 vice presidents.

3. What are the activities of Economics and social Council?

Answer: Solutions to housing problem.
Eradication of refugee's problem.
Observance of human rights

4. Explain the role of UNO in maintaining world peace.

Answer: Peace keeping operations.
Solutions to disputes like Suez Canal, Iran, Kashmir, Korea, Palestine.
Achieving disarmament.

5. What are the functions of UNESCO.

Answer: Promotion of science.
Protecting world heritage.
Promotion of education and culture.
Development of technical education

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

Answer: It also aims to bring sound balance of payments situations.
It also grants long term loans.

7. List out the objectives of Commonwealth of Nations.

Answer: Upholding of democracy.
Assisting to eradicate poverty.
Promotion of sports, science, culture.
Liable to world organization.

8. Explain the European Union.

Answer: It is union of 21 European countries.
It is established in 1992 according to Maastricht treaty.
It implements a common single market, a single currency.

SOCIOLOGY:1
SOCIAL STRATIFICATION

Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

1. 'Truly the whole mankind is one' is declared by _____. (Pampa)
2. 'Untouchability is a stigma on Hindu religion'. This was told by _____ (Mahatma Gandhi)
3. Section _____ of the Constitution declares that practice of untouchability is a punishable offence. (17)

II Discuss the following in groups and write the answers:

1. What is meant by social stratification?

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

2. How has social stratification been created?

Answer: social stratification was created by the society on the basis of income, education, caste, colour, gender, occupation, intelligence etc.

3. What is meant by prejudice?

Answer: Prejudice is the opinion a person forms about another person or community even before he gets to know them.

4. What are the constitutional and legal measures undertaken to eradicate untouchability? Explain.

Answer: 1) The Article 17 of the Indian Constitution prohibits Untouchability.

2) The government of India has implemented Crime Act" in 1955.

3) Civil Rights Protection Act was implemented in 1976

4) According to this act, practicing untouchability is a crime.

5) Universal rights to vote and participate in election has also been provided.

6) Reservation has been given in the field of education and employment for Scheduled Castes and Tribes scheduled along with backward classes.

7) The Act of 1989 has given some specific responsibilities for the governments in the eradication of Untouchability.

8) Equality to all

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

Answer: Creating awareness among people against the social evil of untouchably

Providing education to the people of depressed classes

Spreading the teachings of social reformers and thinkers in the society.

SOCIOLOGY:2 WORK AND ECONOMIC LIFE

Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

1. Division of labour leads to _____. (Specialization)
2. Workers without special training are called _____. (Unorganized workers)
3. Workers who have special training and expertise are called _____ (organized workers)

II Answer the following in one sentence each:

1. What is 'Division of labour'?

Answer: The work being done by people depending on their interests, abilities, age, experience, skill and gender is called Division of labour.

2. What is 'paid work'?

Answer: Work that provides wages, salary or any other material benefit is called 'paid work'.

3. What is the meaning of 'Unemployment'?

Answer: Unemployment is a situation where a person does not find work in accordance to his capacity or qualification.

4. What are the reasons for unemployment?

Answer: The population and improved technology

5. What are the effects of unemployment?

Answer: Poverty, ill health crimes, corruption, family disintegration, cheating deception, robbery, prostitution etc.

III Discuss the following in groups and answer them:

6. Explain the nature of discrimination in labour.

Answer: In most countries of the world including India, men are offered better jobs.

Similarly, higher responsibilities and remuneration

Women get lesser responsibilities and remuneration.

Nowadays, women are taking up employment in huge numbers. However, there is discrimination in the remuneration given to them. Though they do exactly the same kind of work as men, the fact that they are being paid less is nothing but exploitation.

7. What are the measures for removal of unemployment?

Answer: Encouraging handicrafts.

Providing loans and subsidies.

Improvement of skill in workers.

Encouraging vocational education.

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

Organized workers	unorganized workers
Work in organised sectors. They have fixed wages. They have fixed time for work. They have medical facilities	Work in unorganised sectors They do not have fixed wages. They have no fixed time for work. They do not have medical facility.

SOCIOLOGY:3 COLLECTIVE BEHAVIOUR AND PROTESTS

Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

1. Chipko movement took place in _____ State. (Uttar Pradesh)
2. The leader of the Narmada agitation is _____. (Medha Patkar)
3. Dr. Shivaram Karanth was agitate the _____ Nuclear power station. (Kaiga)

II Answer the following in one sentence each:

1.What is 'Collective behaviour'?

Answer: When man is a member of a group, he behaves in a manner totally different from the way he behaves when he is alone. This kind of behavior is called 'collective behaviour'.

2.Who is the leader of 'Chipko' movement?

Answer: Sunderlal Bahuguna and Shri Chandiprasad Bhatt.

3.What is self-help group?

Answer: Self-help group is derived from self-awareness, self-motivation, and mutual trust to fulfil the economic and social necessities by their own efforts and co-operation

III Answer the following in two or three sentences after discussing them in groups:

4.What does collective behaviour include?

Answer: mobs, rumours, propaganda, public opinion, revolution, social movements etc

5.What is a 'mob'? Give examples.

Answer: Assembly of people around a common interest without any expectation or planning is called a mob

For ex: a group of people assembled near a theatre to buy tickets,
an assembly of people around an accident scene. etc

6.Describe the nature of a mob.

Answer: Mob is a temporary assembly of people.

In this, people assemble at a specific place.

Members of a mob are influenced very easily by mutual feelings, opinions and acts.

There is a possibility of display of suppressed feelings.

Sometimes such displays assume violent form

7. Describe the meaning and nature of environmental pollution.

Answer: The soil, air, water and biosphere around us getting polluted with toxins and chemicals is called environmental pollution

Nature: Developed nations are destroying the environment for the purpose of their luxurious life.

The unbridled growth of cities, proliferation of industries, technological progress, expansion of transport system etc. are destroying the forests and polluting the environment.

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

Answer: Women's Self-Help Groups empower the women socially and economically.

These self-help groups, by increasing educational awareness, have helped women to lead an independent life.

These groups are modern forms of government's commercial organization.

These groups enable women to get suitable representation in development projects.

SOCIOLOGY:4 SOCIAL CHALLENGES

Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

1. Article _____ of the Constitution prohibits employing children for work. (24)
2. The 'Prohibition of Child Labour Act' came into practice in the year _____. (1986)
3. The National Policy was framed in _____. (2016)
4. The Prohibition of Dowry Act first came into effect in _____. (1961)
5. The Child Marriage Prohibition Act came into force in _____. (2006)

II Answer the following in one sentence each:

1. Mention any two social challenges plaguing India.

Answer: Child marriage.

Child labour.

2. What is child labourer?

Answer: The children below the age of 14 years are working for the financial consideration, and then it is called Child Labour.

3. What is the meaning of female foeticide?

Answer: Killing the female foetus in the womb itself is called female foeticide.

4.What is female infanticide?

Answer: 'The inhuman practice of killing the female baby after it is born is female infanticide.

5.What is Child Marriage?

Answer: The marriage take place between a boy of below 21 years and a girl who is below 18 years is known as child marriage.

III Discuss the following in groups and answer the following:

6.Mention the causes for the problem of child labour.

Answer: Poverty.

Greed of the industrialists.

Failure to implement compulsory and universal education.

Lack of social environment. Agricultural crisis & drought.

Migration

7.What are the consequences of child labour?

Answer: Affects the physical and psychological growth of children.

2. child labour suffer from various ill health.

3. They become illiterates.

4. They miss their basic rights.

5. This crisis leads to child marriage

6.Human trafficking among children.

8. Explain the measures for eradicating the problem of child labour.

Answer: Child labour act -1986.

Harsh punishment to greedy industrialists.

Free & compulsory education to children.

Fine to the employer.

9.What are the evil effects of dowry system?

Answer: Dowry diminishes women's self-respect, dignity and stature. It leads to domestic conflicts.

It also creates animosity between men and women.

Due to this evil, immorality and violence increase.

Family relationships suffer.

10.What are the solutions for the problem of dowry?

Answer: The Central government enacted a 'Prohibition of Dowry Act' in 1961.

Under this Act, marrying under the condition of being provided dowry is prohibited.

Those who violate this law are fined Rs.5000/- penalty or sent to jail for 6 months.

Sometimes both the penalties are imposed.

11. What are the effects of Child Marriage?

Answer: The holistic development of child stunted.

Maternal mortalities are increased.

Girl become widow at a young age.

The children socialization also stunted.

GEOGRAPHY:1

INDIA - GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION AND PHYSICAL FEATURES

Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

1. The name 'India' is derived from the river _____ . (Indus)
2. The total area of India is _____ sq. kms. (32,87,263)
3. In the central part of India _____ North latitude passes. ($23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$)
4. The country lies to the south of India is _____. (Sri Lanka.)
5. India has a coastal line of _____ kms. (6,100)
6. India is divided into _____ major divisions. (4)
7. Greater Himalaya is also called _____. (Himadri)
8. The highest mountain peak in the world is _____ (Mount Everest)
9. The North Indian plain is made up of _____ soil. (Alluvial soil)
10. The Western Ghats in Karnataka are also called _____ (Sahyadri)

II Answer the following after discussing them in groups:

1. In which part of the Asian continent is India situated?

Answer: South-East

2. In which hemisphere of the earth is India located?

Answer: Northern hemisphere

3. Which is the southern tip of main land of India?

Answer: Kanyakumari

4. Which is the southernmost point of main land of India?

Answer: Indira Point

5. Which is the important latitude passes through Central India?

Answer: $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ latitude passes through the middle of India.

6. In which island is Indira Point located?

Answer: Nicobar

7.What is the other name for the foothills of the Himalayas?

Answer: Siwalik

8.Which is the recently-formed landmass in India?

Answer: Siwalik range

9.What are the advantages of Himalayas?

Answer: They act as natural frontiers

Have thick forests Attract tourists.

They are the store house of minerals.

They protect India from cold winds.

Birth places many rivers.

Home of medicinal plants.

Home of wild animals.

Stop monsoon winds & cause rain

10.Explain the extend of peninsular Plateau?

Answer: The total area is around 16 lakhs sq.km.

It stretches from the Aravalli mountains in the north to Kanyakumari in the south.

It extends approximately 1400 kms.

from the Western Ghats in the west to the Rajmahal hills of Jharkhand in the east.

11.Write about the Shivalik range.

Answer: Lowest ranges of Himalayas.

Known as outer Himalayas.

Extended from Jammu and Kashmir to Arunachal Pradesh.

They have Doons

12.‘The Northern plains are called deposited plains. Why?

Answer: They are very suitable for irrigation and agriculture

2. As it has pernnial rivers and vast fertile alluvial soil.

3. Its level land supports a network of roads, railways and means of communication.

4. They are useful for industrialization, urbanization and trade.

5. A number of pilgrim centres are located here

13. Mention the differences between western and eastern Ghats

Western Ghats	Eastern Ghats
-The Western Ghats area continuous range running parallel to the west coast of India	-The Eastern Ghats run almost parallel to the east coast of India
-They are higher than the Eastern Ghats	-They are lower than the Western Ghats
-They are continuous	-They are not continuous
-They extend from the Tapi valley to Kanyakumari	-They extend from the Mahanadi Valley in the north

GEOGRAPHY:2
INDIA – SEASONS

Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

1. Highest temperature region in the country is _____. (Rajasthan's Jaisalmer)
2. The season of maximum rainfall is _____. [South-West Monsoon (Rainy season)]
3. The area receiving the very less rainfall in the country is _____. ('Roily' in Jaisalmer of Rajasthan.)
4. The area receiving the highest rainfall in the country is _____. (Meghalaya's 'Mawsynram')
5. Indian agriculture is said to be a _____ with the monsoons. (gambling)

Answer the following after discussing them in groups:

1. Which type of climate is experienced by India?

Answer: Tropical monsoon Climate

2. What are monsoon winds?

Answer: The winds which change their direction according to season are called monsoon winds.

3. Which season is generally called the rainy season?

Answer: South-West Monsoon

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

Answer: Latitude, height from the sea level,
Distance from the sea,
Direction of winds,
Mountain ranges,
Ocean currents.

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

Answer: The South-West monsoons control the agriculture of India which is the main occupation of Indians.

Failure of rainfall leads to drought.

When rainfall is heavy there are floods, they also cause destruction to life and property.

GEOGRAPHY:3
INDIA – SOILS

Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

1. The soil deposited by rivers is called _____. (Alluvial soil)

2. Black soil area is called _____. (Regur and Black cotton)
3. In Rajasthan _____ soil is also mainly found. (Desert Soil)
4. For growing cotton _____ soil is suitable. (Black cotton)
5. For growing ragi and oil seeds, _____ soil is suitable.

II Answer the following after discussing them in groups:

1. Which crop can be grown better in the black soils?

Answer: Cotton, jowar, wheat, onion, chilli, tobacco, oil seeds, lemon and grapes are major crops

2. What are the types of soils found in India?

Answer: 1. Alluvial soil

2. Black soil

3. Red soil

4. Laterite soil

5. Desert soil and

6. Mountainous soil.

3. What kind of soil is found in the northern plains?

Answer: Alluvial soil

4. What is meant by soil conservation? List out its methods.

Answer: Prevention of soil from erosion and protecting of fertility of the soil is known as soil Conservation.

Methods:

Contour bunding.

Gully control and bench terracing.

Contour farming.

Encouragement of afforestation.

Control of livestock grazing

Construction of check dams etc...

5. What is soil erosion? Collect information of its effects.

Answer: Transportation of surface soil by various natural forces (winds, waves) is called soil erosion

Effects: Accumulation of silt in the river beds and causing floods

It changes the river course

The storage capacity of reservoirs gets reduced

The loss of fertility the agriculture production get reduced

Ground water level is lowered.

Vegetation covers dries up and drought increase.

6. Which type of soil are found in the Himalayan mountains?

Answer: Mountain soil

GEOGRAPHY:4
INDIA - FOREST RESOURCES

I Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

1. The forests found in Assam and Meghalaya are _____ type of forests. (Evergreen forests)
2. The Himalayas have _____ kind of forests. (Alpine forests)
3. The Ganga river delta is also called _____. (Sundarbans)
4. Bannerghatta National Park is in _____ state. (Karnataka)
5. In Sundarbans forest _____ trees are growing. (Sundari)

II Answer the following after discussing them in groups:

1. How much of area is under forests in India?

Answer: 21.2%

2. Name any two National parks of Karnataka.

Answer: Bannerghatta National Park, Bangalore.
Kudremukh National Park Chikkamagalur

3. What is natural vegetation?

Answer: The total plant life growing naturally in an area is called forest

4. What are the suggestions for conservation of forests?

Answer: Planting saplings

Sowing seeds

Control of plants from grazing

Protecting trees from diseases

Preventing illegal cutting of trees

Creating awareness among people

5. What is bio-diversity?

Answer: The existence of a number of different kinds of animals and plants which together make a good and healthy environment.

6. Explain the characteristics and distribution of deciduous forests in India.

Answer: Found in monsoon type of climate

Found in areas with annual rainfall about 100-200 cms.

They occupied a wide area.

Sal, Sandalwood trees found in these forest
trees shed their leaves during Spring and early summer

7. What is conservation of forests? Explain the significance and methods of conservation of forests

Answer: Protecting the forest from disease, human being, animals is known as forest Conservation.

Control of forest fire.

Control of deforestation

Motivating public to plant saplings.

Control of forest insects and diseases

GEOGRAPHY:5 INDIA - WATER RESOURCES

I Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

1. Damodar river was called, Sorrow of _____ . (Bengal)
2. The Sorrow of Bihar is _____ river. (Kosi)
3. Biggest irrigation project of Karnataka is _____. (Tungabhadra project)
4. Hydroelectric project is constructed at _____ on the river Cauvery. (Shivanasamudra)
5. Hirakud project is built across _____ river. (Mahanadi)

II Answer the following after discussing them in groups:

1. What is irrigation?

Answer: supply of water to agriculture from canals, wells and tanks artificially or manually

2. What are the types of irrigation?

Answer: canals, wells and tanks

3. What is multi-purpose river valley project? What are its objectives?

Answer: The river valley projects which provide multiple benefits.

The objectives:

Providing water for irrigation

Providing water for domestic use

Providing water for industries

Providing water for fisheries

Providing water for navigation

To control floods

To prevent soil erosion

To provide water for afforestation

4. Write a short note on Bhakra Nangal project.

Answer: It is the highest multi-purpose valley projects of India.

This is the joint venture between Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan state.

Dams are constructed at Bhakra and Nangal of Himachal Pradesh across the Sutlej river.

The dam at Bhakra is the highest (226 mts) in project has a canal network of about 3402 kms and provides irrigation to 14.6 lakh hectares.

Delhi and Himachal Pradesh have benefitted from this project by way of getting irrigation and hydro-electric power.

The reservoir created by this dam is called 'Govindasagar'.

5. Name the hydro-electric power projects of Karnataka.

Answer: Shivanasamudra,

Tungabhadra,

Jog, Bhadra,

Alamatti, Kali (Supa Dam)

6. 'Rain water harvesting is compulsory today'. Why?

Answer: Water is very precious. Although India has vast water resource, it is most unevenly distributed.

Rainfall is confined to the rainy season.

Even in areas of heavy rainfall, water shortage is seen during the summers. The only solution to the drought condition prevailing in India is 'Rain Water Harvesting'.

7. What is National Power Grid?

Answer: Supply power from surplus states to deficit states

GEOGRAPHY:6

INDIA - LAND USE AND AGRICULTURE

Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

1. Utilising the land for a variety of purposes is known as _____. (land use)

2. Two-three crops growing in one agricultural at the same time on land is called _____. (Mixed Farming)

3. Farmers growing crops only to sustain themselves is called _____ farming. (Subsistence farming)

4. The commercial crop are _____. (Tobacco, sugarcane, cotton, tea, coffee, rubber etc)

5. The state is the largest producer of paddy in India is _____. (West Bengal)

II Answer the following after discussing them in groups:

1. What is meant by 'Land-use'?

Answer: Making use of land for various Purposes.

2.What are the factors that influence land use ?

Answer: 1. relief features

2. climate

3. soil

4.population density,

5. socio-economic and technical factors.

3. What is 'Agriculture' ?

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

4.What are the types of Agriculture?

Answer: 1. Intensive farming

2.Subsistence farming

a- Sedentary Farming

b- Shifting cultivation

3.Commercial farming

4.Mixed farming

5.Horticultural farming

6. Plantation Farming

7.Dry Farming

8. Humid Farming

9. Irrigation Farming

5. What is 'kharif crop'?

Answer: The crops grown during the south- west monsoon season are called kharif crops.

6.What is meant by 'rabi crop'?

Answer: The crop grown during north-west monsoon season are called Rabi crops.

7.What are the factors essential for growing cotton?

Answer: 1. Cotton is a tropical and sub-tropical crop.

2. It requires 21^o to 24^oc temperature and rainfall of 50-100cm in a year.

3. Black cotton soil is the best suited for its growth.

4. It is grown as a Kharif crop.

8. Prepare a list of the flowers grown around you.

Answer: Rose, Marigold, Jasmine, Champa, Lily, Orchids, etc.

GEOGRAPHY:7

INDIA - MINERAL AND POWER RESOURCES

Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

1. In India, _____ and _____ states having highest iron ore deposit. (Jharkhand, Orissa and Karnataka)
2. Bauxite is produced from _____ metal. (Aluminium)
3. Mica is also called ' _____ ' in Kannada. (Kage bangara)

II Answer the following after discussing them in groups:

1. What are the important mineral resources available in India?

Answer: Iron ore, manganese ore, bauxite ore, mica and gold.
coal, petroleum and atomic minerals

2. Which are the major states producing manganese in India?

Answer: Orissa, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra

3. Mention the types of iron ore produced in India.

Answer: Magnetite, Hematite, Limonite, Siderite.

4. Which are the important energy resources of India? Describe them.

Answer: coal, petroleum, atomic power.

The resources which are necessary for the generation of energy are called 'power Resources'
Essential for economic development

Improving the standard of living of the people

Development of industry and agriculture

Development of commerce, transport and communication

It is used in construction sector

It has the economic value

5. What are non-conventional energy resources? Explain their importance.

Answer: Solar Energy Wind Energy Tidal Energy Geo-thermal power Bio-gas.

They are renewable, pollution free and eco-friendly.

They can be conveniently supplied to urban as well as rural areas.

They are capable of meeting the requirements of power in India, In recent years rate of energy consumption has increased.

Thus, there is urgent need to develop of alternative power resources in India

6. Give suggestions of your own to eradicate the power scarcity.

Answer: Using of non- conventional energy resources.

More importance to Hydro-electric power generation.

Use of alternate local energy resource.

Producing energy from solid waste.

Educating the people to minimise the use of energy resource.

GEOGRAPHY:8
INDIA - TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

1. The name of the international airport of Bangalore is _____. (Kempegowda international airport)
2. _____ is necessary for the development of villages and agriculture. (Road transport)
3. _____ port is called Gateway of India. (Mumbai port)

Answer the following after discussing them in groups:

1. What are the advantages of Transport?

Answer: Feeders to railways.

Easy to construct and maintain

Roads help to develop villages.

Promotes agricultural development.

Roads provide the movement of goods.

Promotes industrial development.

Supply essential commodities required by the people.

Helps to movement of agricultural produce to markets.

Provide door to door service.

Best transport for short distance

2. What are the types of major Roads?

Answer: Golden Quadrilateral and Super Highways (National Highway Authority of India)

National Highways (Central Public Works Department)

State Highways (State Public Works Department)

District roads (Zilla Panchayat)

Village roads (Grama Panchayat)

3. What do you mean by 'Transport'?

Answer: Movement of goods service and passengers from one place to another place

4. Which is the longest national highway?

Answer: North-South: Srinagar to Kanyakumari.

5. What do you mean by Communication Media?

Answer: Communication Media refers to the means of delivering and receiving data or information.

6. What are the types of communication?

Answer: Postal service.

Telecommunication.

Radio and television.

Newspapers.

Satellite.

Computer network.

Internet and email.

7. Make a list of major ports in India.

Answer:

ports on the west coast	ports on the east coast
1-Kandla	1.Tuticorin
2. Mumbai	2.Chennai
3. Jawaharlal Neharu Port	3. Ennore
4. Mormugoa	4. Visakhapatnam
5. New Mangaluru	5. Paradip
6. Kochi	6. Haldia
	7. Kolkata
	8. Port Blair

8. Mention the importance of Communication.

Answer: Helps in sending Messages from person to person and place to place quickly.

Helps in creating awareness among the people.

Helps to know about natural hazards and disasters,

Helps in weather forecasting.

It helps in the progress of trade, industry, agriculture etc.

It provides entertainment.

It provides day to day information of the world.

Provides employment to many.

They educate the people.

Helps to strengthen the unity and integrity.

9. What is GPS? Mention its uses.

Answer: The GPS indicates the location of a stationary or moving object or person through pointing out the latitude and longitude and height above sea level.

Mention its uses:

- They are useful in assessing the geographical position of natural calamities. So that suitable safety measures are taken.
- It is helpful for trekkers to know the exact location and routes.
- Soldiers, pilots, fishermen and sailors use GPS to follow correct path and direction. Today transport authorities also use this to manage the movement.
- GPS is the lifeline for many services at their door in the cities.

- GPS shows path to google maps.

10. Write about Remote Sensing Technology.

Answer: In the modern technology Remote sensing is very important.

In collect information regarding the earth surface.

It gathers information about distance without physically touching the objects.

This is called Remote sensing.

Arial and satellite photos are from the Remote sensing.

GEOGRAPHY:9 INDIA - MAJOR INDUSTRIES

Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

1. Bengal iron company of west Bengal was located in _____. (1870 at Kulti)
2. Manufacturing of cloth from various kinds of fibres is called _____ industry. (Textile)
3. The important raw material for the sugar industry is _____. (Sugar Industry)
4. The first paper industry of India was located on bank of _____ river. (Hoogly)

II Answer the following after discussing them in groups:

1. Make a list of industrial zones.

Answer: Certain areas of the country have more concentration of industries.

2. Which are the places of Iron and steel industry?

Answer: Tata Iron and Steel Plant- TISCO – at Jamshedpur of Jharkhand.

2. Indian Iron and Steel Company – IISCO – Berhampur, West Bengal
3. Visveswaraya Iron and Steel Company – VISCO – at Bhadravathi, Karnataka
4. Iron and Steel Company at Bhilai, Chattisgarh
5. Iron and Steel Company at Rourkela, Orissa
6. Iron and Steel Company at Durgapur, West Bengal
7. Iron and Steel Company at Bokaro, Jharkhand
8. Iron and Steel Company at Salem, Tamil Nadu
9. Iron and Steel Company at Vishakapatnam, Andhra Pradesh.

3. Sugar industries are concentrated on the Ganga river plain. Why?

Answer: Availability of Sugarcane

Labour at low cost.

Good transport facility

Good market facility

Technology.

Government policies

Availability of energy resource

4.What are the factors influencing the location of an industry?

Answer: Availability of raw material

Availability of energy resource

Availability of Labours

Good transport facility

Good market facility

Technology and government policies

Land Availability at low cost

Port facility

5.What are the raw materials used in paper industry?

Answer: Soft wood.

Bamboo.

Cellulosic pulp.

Sabai grass.

Straw of paddy.

Bagasse.

Cotton lint Rags.

6.Explain the distribution of cotton textile industries in India.

Answer: widely distributed over 76 town and cities

Concentrated mainly in Cotton growing areas

Located in Maharashtra, Gujarat, TamilNadu and Karnataka.

Largely concentrated in Mumbai.

Mumbai is known as 'Manchester of India' and 'Cotton polis of India'

7.What are the effects of biotechnology on agriculture?

Answer: Due to development of bio-technology the great revolution was started in agriculture.

Through the procedure of grafting in plants and animals and by the use of new seeds, medicines fertilizers, organic fertilizers, developed hybrid seeds, soya beans, maize, cotton etc. have been developed.

Recently plant bio- technology, environment, bio- diversity and being used.

8.What are the changes resulting from the use of advanced technology?

Answer: Advanced technology is used in telephone,

internet communication, defence department,

weapons and nuclear bombs, satellite launching,

Lunar projects lke chandrayana,

transparent in city administration in government offices (eg: Nemmadi, Aadhar etc.),

development of global economic system, educational, social and economic affairs and elections.

GEOGRAPHY:10
INDIA - NATURAL DISASTERS

Answer the following after discussing them in groups:

1.What are natural disasters?

Answer: Naturally-occurring destructive incidents resulting in loss of human life and property are called natural disasters.

Examples: - Cyclones, Floods, Landslides, Coastal erosion and Earthquakes

2.What are the effects of cyclones?

Answer: Causes loss of life and property

Cause damage to buildings.

Cause damage to transportation.

Cause damage to communication system.

3.Disrupt power supply. Destroy crops, vegetation, animals etc.

What are floods?

Answer: Floods refer to the inundation of land by river water.

4.What is Landslide?

Answer: The sliding of land mass along steep slopes of hills or mountains is called landslides

5.What is Earthquake.

Answer: An earthquake is a violent vibration in the Earth's crust

6.What are the causes of floods? Describe flood-prone areas.

Answer:

Natural Causes	Man-made Causes
Heavy rainfall	Deforestation.
Melting of snow	Faulty irrigation
Tropical cyclones	Agricultural practices.
Cloud burst	Breaching of barrages
Blockage of free flow river water	Rapid urbanization.
Accumulation of silt in rivers	

flood-prone areas: Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Uttarakhand, Chhattisgarh, West Bengal, Assam, Gujarat, Karnataka and some regions in the Himalayas are the major flood- prone areas.

7.What is Coastal Erosion? Mention its management.

Answer: The erosion of the land by sea waves in the coastal area is known as coastal erosion
Management of coastal erosion including.

Prohibiting sand mining.

Construction of retention walls across coast.
Stocking of large rocky boulders along the coast.
Growing of Mangrove trees along the coast.

8. Write about the effects of earthquake and precautions to be taken.

Answer: Effects:

It causes large scale deaths.
Crops get totally destroyed.
Transport links and electricity supply affected badly.
Spread of infectious diseases.

Precautions:

Restricting construction of multi-storied buildings.
Restricting construction of large Dams and reservoirs.
Restricting underground mining.
Restricting urban growth.

ECONOMICS:1 ECONOMY AND GOVERNMENT

Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

1. In the 20th century, governments brought into practice _____ to enable economic development. (economic plans)
2. The organization which formulates the five-year plans in India is _____. (National Planning Commission)
3. In the 11th five-year plan, _____ was given priority. (Inclusive growth)
4. The Pioneer of the Green Revolution was _____. (Dr. M.S. Swaminathan)
5. The government encourages farmers to adopt _____ system of farming in order to make farming environment-friendly and stable. (organic)
6. NITI Aayog was established on _____ (1st Jan 2015)

Answer the following in one sentence each:

1. What the meaning of 'economic planning'.

Answer: 'The conscious and wise process through which the government, with certain specific objectives, utilizes the country's resources in a profitable manner in order to secure maximum satisfaction of its people is called economic planning'

2. Who is the 'Father of Indian Economic Planning'?

Answer: Sir Visveswaraya

3. Which is the organization that approves five-year plans?

Answer: National Development Board

4.What is 'Green Revolution'?

Answer: The quick progress that took place in the production of food grains in India in 1967-70 has been termed the green revolution

5.What is 'Post-Harvest Technology'?

Answer: The improved technology that is used to procure, process and market agricultural produce is called 'Post-Harvest Technology'.

6.Who is the Present Chairman of NITI Aayog?

Answer: Shri Amitabh Kant

III. Answer the following in 5-6 sentences.

7.How has the role of governments increased in welfare states?

Answer: With the rise of 'Welfare States' in the 20th century, the scope of governments' involvement got extended. They came forward to provide many facilities like food, clothing, shelter, education, health, hygiene, transport, communication etc. to the citizens. As the Government began involving itself in the economic activities of the people. It began to gain more importance in the process of economic development.

8.What are the objectives of five-year plans?

Answer: 1. Increasing the production to the maximum extent possible.

2. Increasing the employment opportunities.

3. Reducing the economic disparities.

4. Ensuring economic stability.

5. Modernising the economy etc.

9. List out the achievements of five-year plans.

Answer: In the period between 2001-2010, per capita income has grown at an average rate of 5.6 per annum.

The production has increased five times during the plan period, and reached 257.4 million tonnes in 2011-12.

Immense progress has been recorded in the fields of science and technology.

Hence in order to include everyone in the process of growth. Inclusive growth has become the priority of 11th and 12th five-year plans.

10.What are the factors that led to the Green Revolution?

Answer: The Green Revolution was the consequence of using 'high yielding seeds'. In the beginning of 1960, Dr. Norman Borlaug a German agricultural scientist conducted many experiments in Mexico, the result of which was the discovery of high-yielding wheat grains. Mexico and Taiwan made use of this grain and achieved immense success in the production of wheat.

Agricultural production dropped drastically in India Dr. M.S. Swaminathan in the year 1965-66 due to severe drought. There was a grave scarcity of foodgrains. To resolve this problem, in 1966, the Indian government initiated the usage of high-yielding variety seeds of wheat in the states of Punjab, Haryana, Delhi, Rajasthan and Eastern parts of Uttar Pradesh. As a result, production of wheat increased immensely.

11. What are the remedies for the problems faced by agricultural sector?

Answer: In order to solve the problems in agricultural sector efforts are made to promote organic and natural farming in Indian agriculture.

The nature friendly techniques of productions is the need of the hour.

Government is making its efforts to further increase the agricultural production through this technique.

12. What are the objectives of NITI Aayog?

Answer: 1) To evolve a shared vision of national development priorities, sectors and strategies with the active involvement of states.

2) To foster co-operative federalism through structured support initiatives and mechanisms with the states on a continuous basis, recognising that strong states make a strong nation.

ECONOMICS:2 RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

1. The true development of India is the development of its villages'. This was told by _____ . (Mahatma Gandhiji)
2. After the 73rd Amendment to the Constitution, _____ levels of panchayat institutions have come into existence. (a three-tier)
3. Panchayat institutions operate under _____ principles. ((Decentralization))
4. _____ have been brought into existence in order to bring together poor rural women and make them financially independent. ((Women Self-Help Groups))

II. Answer in one sentence each :

1. Explain the meaning of 'Rural Development'.

Answer: Rural development is improvement of the social and economic status of the rural by proper utilization of the locally available natural and human resources.

2. What is meant by 'Decentralisation of Power'?

Answer: Providing administrative power and responsibility in development of villages.

3. Name the three levels of panchayat raj institutions.

Answer: Grama panchayat

**Taluk panchayat
Zilla panchayat**

4.Mention any two housing programmes.

Answer: Indira Avas Yojana, Ambedkar- Valmiki housing programmes

5.Which work of women is not considered labour?

Answer: Home service

III. Answer the following questions in five to six sentences each:

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

Answer: Poverty has increased

Dependency on agriculture

The people work in the primary sector

The gap between urban and rural areas is increasing gradually

Most of the people are illiterate → Lower per capita income

7.Explain briefly the significance of rural development.

Answer: The significance of rural development as follows

To eradicate poverty, unemployment and illiteracy

To facilitate education and health

To bring development in agriculture

To provide facilities like irrigation, transport and market yards

Development in cottage industries

Development of SC/ST and OBC people

8.Explain Gandhiji's concept of 'grama swarajya' in the light of decentralization.

Answer: To develop self-reliant, self-sufficient, and prosperity.

To stop all kinds of exploitation.

To uphold human dignity and independence.

To nurture human values.

Compassion and co-operation.

All round development of rural sector.

9.What is the role of panchayat raj institutions in rural development?

Answer: It can facilitate the drinking water, roads, drains, hospitals, schools to rural Areas.

They promote development of human resource by encouraging education, technical and vocational training, expansion of health and hygiene.

It provides employment by nurturing rural productive activities like fishery, bee keeping, poultry.

ECONOMICS:2

PUBLIC FINANCE AND BUDGET

Fill in the blanks:

1. The government manages the public finance through _____. (Fiscal policy)
2. In the budget, when the government's revenue is more than its expenditure, it is called _____. (Surplus Budget)
3. The person who presents the Central Government Budget in the Lok Sabha is _____. (Finance Minister)
4. The revenue generated by the government through internal and external loans is _____. (Capital)

II. Answer the following in one sentence each:

1. What is meant by Public Finance?

Answer: Income and expenditure of public authorities.

2. What do you mean by Budget?

Answer: The statement of estimated income and expenditure of a year.

3. Give the meaning of Deficit Budget.

Answer: The expenditure is more than the revenue

4. What are Direct Taxes?

Answer: The tax is paid by an individual on whom it is imposed. Ex: income tax, wealth tax and stamp duty

5. Express fiscal deficit in the form of a formula.

Answer: Fiscal deficit = (Revenue receipts + Non-debt capital Receipts) - Total expenditure.

III. Answer the following in five-six sentences each:

6. Explain briefly the significance of public finance.

Answer: The government formulates methods to equitably distribute the country's wealth. It also calculates the labour and capital investment to maximise the production.

It also ensures a balanced growth in all spheres of the economy.

To eradicate the poverty and unemployment.

To regulate the financial upheavals and commodity prices.

To bring financial stability.

7. List the plan expenditure of the Central Government.

Answer: Under the Central Planned Expenditure, the government spends money on three types of services and development. They are:

1. Financial services – Agriculture and agriculture-related activities, industry, communication, fuel, science and technology, rural development etc.
2. Social services – Education, health, hygiene, family welfare, drinking water supply, housing, social welfare etc.
3. General services – The expenditure incurred on maintenance of peace, law and order.

8. Explain the differences between personal finance and public finance.

Answer:

Personal finance	Public finance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personal or private finance relates income and expenditure of one person or one family. • In private finance, individuals calculate their income before hand and then spend it accordingly. • Personal financial transactions are kept confidential. • When an individual or a family saves money, it will supplement their prosperity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public finance relates to the income and expenditure of the government. • In public finance, the government calculates its expenditure first and then adjusts its income accordingly. • Public financial matters are discussed in the legislative houses. • When the government saves money, growth is stunted. Hence governments always try to show more to show more expenditure on developmental works.

9. Explain the aspects of non-tax revenue of the Central government.

Answer: The source of non-tax revenue of central government includes.

The net profit earned by the Reserve bank of India.

The net profit generated by the Indian Railways.

The revenue generated by the department of Postal and Tele communications.

The revenue generated by the public sector industries.

The revenue generated by coins and mints.

Various types of fees and penalties.

10. What is fiscal deficit? Mention the four kinds of fiscal deficit.

Answer: In the budget, if the government's expenditure is more than its revenue receipts and non-debt capital receipts, it is called fiscal deficit.

The four kinds of fiscal deficit:

- a) Budget deficit.
- b) Revenue deficit.
- c) Primary deficit.
- d) Fiscal deficit.

BUSINESS STUDIES:1
BANK TRANSACTIONS

Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

1. The word 'Bank' has been derived from the French word _____. (Banque)
2. The Banker's Bank is _____. (Reserve bank of India)
3. An example for Nationalised bank is _____. (Canara bank)
4. The National saving certificates are issued by _____. (Post offices)
5. The type of account where any number of transactions can be made with Bank is _____. (Current account)
6. The deposits for a fixed term can be deposited in _____ account. (Term deposit account)

Answer the following questions after discussion with your friends.

1. What is a bank?

Answer: Bank is an institute which collects the deposits and lending the loan to consumers.

2. List out the characteristics relating to bank transactions.

Answer: 1) Dealing with Money

2) Individual/Firm/Company

3) Acceptance of Deposits

4) Lending Loans

5) Payment and Withdrawal

6) Agency and Utility Services

7) Profit and Service Orientation

8) Ever Increasing Functions

9) Connecting Link

10) Banking Business

11) Name Identity

3. What are the functions of a bank?

Answer: 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.

4. Explain the relation between the bank and its customers.

Answer: General relationship

Primary relationship

Subsidiary relationship

Agent and principal relationship.

Special relationship

Obligations to honour cheques

Obligations to maintain secrecy of accounts.

5. "The number of saving bank account holders is increasing" - Give reasons.

Answer: 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. What are the advantages of opening a bank account?

Answer: 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.

BUSINESS STUDIES:2

ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

1. The word entrepreneur has come from the French word _____. (Entreprende)

2. The process of action an entrepreneur undertakes to establish an enterprise is called _____. (Entrepreneurship)

3. District Industrial Centres were started in the year _____ (1978)

II. Discuss the following questions in group and then answer.

1. Who is an entrepreneur?

Answer: An innovator of new ideas in business

2. "Entrepreneurship is a creative activity". How?

Answer: 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.

3. What are the characteristics of Entrepreneurship?

Answer: Creativity.

Innovation.

Dynamism.

Leadership.

Team building.

Problem solving.
Risk taking.
Decision making.
Commitment.
Self Confidence.

4.Explain the importance of an entrepreneur.

Answer: 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.

5.What is the part played by the District centres in the development of Enterprises?

Answer: Promotion of new industrial estates.

Allotment of raw materials.
Financial assistance under self-employment schemes.
Technical support for project report.

BUSINESS STUDIES:3 CONSUMER EDUCATION AND PROTECTION

Fill in the blanks with suitable answers:

1. The other name of the Consumer is (the king of market)
2. Person giving goods or services for money is called (Consumer)
3. The Consumer Day is observed onevery year. (March 15)
4. In the case of compensation exceeding 5.00 lakhs, the complaint has to be submitted to the (District Forum)

II. Answer the following questions in one word or sentence each:

1.Who is called a consumer?

Answer: A person who buys goods or hires or avails services for a consideration called price of Wages.

2.What is the main aim of Consumer Movement?

Answer: Protection of consumer rights is the main aim of consumer.

3.What is the Right of every Consumer?

Answer: The right of every consumer is getting quality goods and services.

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

Answer: In India consumer protection act came into force in 1986.

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

Answer: State Government appoints the president of the district consumer forum.

III. Answer the following questions in two or three sentences each:

6. What are the problems faced by consumers?

Answer: The problems faced by consumers are.

Adulteration of goods.

Hike in price.

loss in weight

Low quality goods.

7. What are the causes for consumer exploitation?

Answer: Interference of middle men.

Trade malpractices in market,

Ambition of profiteering.

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

Answer: 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

9. What are the major functions of the Consumer Protection Council?

Answer: 1. The Consumer Movements were started by a few people who suffered on account of continuous exploitation by the traders

2. Such movements brought pressure on the government and alerted it to formulate new acts to safeguard the interests of the consumers.

3. In the last five decades, more than 30 Acts have been implemented.

4. E.g. Essential Commodities Act, Weights and Measures Act, Act against Adulteration of Food Articles etc., the Government of India Act 1986 is a significant step in this direction.

10. Mention three stages of Consumer Courts.

Answer: 1. District Forum.

2. State Commission.

3. National Commission

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

Answer: A handwritten application should submit to the court.

It should be clear with address phone number.

The particular of the goods by which the losses incurred and the amount of loss should be specified clearly.

The bill/receipts should be enclosed.

There is no need of lawyers.

The consumer himself or herself can argue

**BEST OF LUCK
THANK YOU**