

10th STANDARD

SOCIAL SCIENCE

VIBHINNA

‘ONE ANSWER; MULTIPLE QUESTIONS’

**DISTRICT INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING
CHIKKAMAGALURU**



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Principal & DDPI (Development)
District Institute of Education and Training
chikkamagaluru

Sri. SIDDARAJNAIK
Senior Lecturer
District Institute of Education and Training
chikkamagaluru

Smt. KANIKA M C
Lecturer
District Institute of Education and Training
chikkamagaluru

Sri. SURESH H B
Lecturer
District Institute of Education and Training
chikkamagaluru

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ಸಂದೇಶ

ಪ್ರೀತಿಯ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳೇ, ಶಿಕ್ಷಕ ವೃಂದದವರೇ ಮತ್ತು ಪೋಷಕ ಬಂಧುಗಳೇ,

ಚಿಕ್ಕಮಗಳೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್.ಎಲ್.ಸಿ. ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯ ಸಮಾಜವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಶೇಕಡಾ ನೂರು ಫಲಿತಾಂಶ ತರುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ “ವಿಭಿನ್ನ” ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಸಿದ್ಧಪಡಿಸಿದ್ದು, ಇದರ ಮೂಲಕ ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ತಯಾರಿಗಾಗಿ ನಿಮಗೆ ನೀಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದು, ಉತ್ತಮ ಅಂಕ ಗಳಿಸಲು ಈ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವು ಪೂರಕವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಕೋವೀಡ್ 19 ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತರಗತಿಯ ಬೋಧನಾ ಅವಧಿಗಳು ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾದ ಕಾರಣ ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್.ಎಲ್.ಸಿ. ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಮಂಡಳಿಯ ನಿಗದಿಪಡಿಸಿದ ಪಠ್ಯಕ್ರಮಕ್ಕನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಸಿದ್ಧಪಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಆಯ್ದ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳಿಂದ ಈ ಕೈಪಿಡಿಯನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಅಧ್ಯಾಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಉತ್ತರಕ್ಕೆ ಕೇಳಬಹುದಾದ ಹಲವು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಇದು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾನಸಿಕವಾಗಿ ಸಿದ್ಧತೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಈ ಕೈಪಿಡಿಯನ್ನು ಸಿದ್ಧಪಡಿಸಲು ಶ್ರಮಿಸಿದ ಡಯಟ್ ಹಾಗೂ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಸಮಾಜವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ವಿಷಯ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ತಂಡಕ್ಕೆ ಅಭಿನಂದನೆಗಳು.

ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಎಸ್. ಪೂವಿತಾ ಭಾ.ಆ.ಸೇ.,
ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು,
ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್, ಚಿಕ್ಕಮಗಳೂರು.

ಸಂದೇಶ

2020-21ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ವರ್ಷವೂ ಸಹ ಕೋವಿಡ್-19ರ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್.ಎಲ್. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಸವಾಲಿನ ವರ್ಷವಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ 10ನೇ ತರಗತಿಯ ಸಮಾಜವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸದರಿ ವರ್ಷದ ಪಠ್ಯಾಂಶಕ್ಕನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ಬೋಧನೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಪೂರಕವಾಗಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಮಾನಸಿಕ ಸ್ಥೈರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ಆತಂಕ, ಭಯಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಗಾಗದೇ ಆತ್ಮವಿಶ್ವಾಸದಿಂದ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗೆ ಉತ್ತಮವಾಗಿ ತಯಾರಿ ನಡೆಸುವ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾಂಶುಪಾಲರು ಹಾಗೂ ಉಪನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು (ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ) ಇವರ ವತಿಯಿಂದ ಸಮಾಜವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಅಧ್ಯಾಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಉತ್ತರಕ್ಕೆ ಕೇಳಬಹುದಾದ ಹಲವು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳ ಕೈಪಿಡಿಯನ್ನು “ವಿಭಿನ್ನ” ಎಂಬ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊರತಂದಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇದು ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಶ್ಲಾಘನೀಯವಾದ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನವಾಗಿದೆ.

ವಿದ್ಯಾಗಮ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ, ಚಂದನವಾಹಿನಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಸಾರವಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸಂವೇದ ತರಗತಿಗಳು, ರೇಡಿಯೋ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ, ಯೂ-ಟ್ಯೂಬ್‌ಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಹಾಗೂ ಲಭ್ಯವಾಗಿರುವ ತರಗತಿ ಬೋಧನಾ ಅವಧಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಕಲಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರಂತರತೆಯನ್ನು ಕಾಯ್ದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಕ್ರಮ ವಹಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಕೈಪಿಡಿಯನ್ನು ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರು ಹಾಗೂ 10ನೇ ತರಗತಿಯ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಸದುಪಯೋಗಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಯಶಸ್ಸನ್ನು ಗಳಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಆಶಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್.ಎಲ್.ಸಿ. ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯನ್ನು ಬರೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೂ ಶುಭವಾಗಲಿ ಎಂದು ಹಾರೈಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ.ಆರ್. ಮಾರುತಿ,
ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು,
ಡಿ.ಎಸ್.ಇ.ಆರ್.ಟಿ.,
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು

ಮುನ್ನುಡಿ

ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಜೀವನದಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದ ಒಂದು ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಹಂತ ಹತ್ತನೇ ತರಗತಿಯ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ ಕಡ್ಡಾಯ ಹಾಗೂ ಉಚಿತ ಸಾರ್ವತ್ರಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಸಂವಿಧಾನಾತ್ಮಕ ಹಕ್ಕಿನ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯದ ಪರಿಪೂರ್ಣತೆ ಒದಗಿ ಬರುವುದು ಈ ಮಹತ್ತರ ಘಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಈ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಹತ್ತನೇ ತರಗತಿಯ ಸಮಾಜ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಪಠ್ಯ ಪುಸ್ತಕವನ್ನು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಪಠ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ನೆಲೆಗಟ್ಟು 2005 ರ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಸ್ತೃತ ಹಾಗೂ ಸರಳವಾಗಿ ರಚಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಪ್ರೌಢಶಾಲಾ ಮಟ್ಟದ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಕೃಷಿ, ಸ್ವ-ಉದ್ಯೋಗ, ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಮುಂತಾದ ಹತ್ತು ಹಲವು ಔದ್ಯೋಗಿಕ ಕವಲುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮನ್ನು ತೊಡಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ, ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಇಂಥ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಣತಿ ಆಗಲು ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಮುಂದಾಗುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನ್ವಯಿಕ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ವಿಭಿನ್ನವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಒಂದೇ ಉತ್ತರ ಇದ್ದರೂ ಬರೆಯುವಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಫಲರಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಈ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದೇ ಉತ್ತರಕ್ಕೆ ಕೇಳಬಹುದಾದ ಹಲವು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮೊದಲೇ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ನೀಡಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಗೊಂದಲ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳದೆ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಬರೆಯುವ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವನ್ನು ಗಳಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂಬ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಒಂದೇ ಉತ್ತರಕ್ಕೆ ಕೇಳಬಹುದಾದ ಹಲವು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಈ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ **ವಿಭಿನ್ನ** ಎಂಬ ಹೆಸರನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಆದೇ ರೀತಿ ಇತಿಹಾಸ, ರಾಜ್ಯಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ, ಅರ್ಥಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ, ಭೂಗೋಳ, ಸಮಾಜಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ಹಾಗೂ ವ್ಯವಹಾರ ಅಧ್ಯಯನದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಪಾಠಗಳ ಮೇಲೂ ಕೇಳಬಹುದಾದಂತಹ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಈ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಚಿಕ್ಕಮಗಳೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಪ್ರೌಢ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ಆಯ್ದ ಸಮಾಜವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರ ಸಭೆ ನಡೆಸಿ ಈ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ರಚನೆಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದ ಅಗತ್ಯ ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶನ ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಪಾಠ ಹಂಚಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಹಾಗೂ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ ಎರಡರಲ್ಲೂ ಈ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ರಚನೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲಾಯಿತು. ನಮ್ಮ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಸಮಾಜ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರು ಈ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ರಚನೆಗೆ ಅತಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಶ್ರಮವನ್ನು ವ್ಯಯಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಚ್ಚುಕಟ್ಟಾಗಿ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಹೊರಬರಲು ಸಹಕರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಚಿಕ್ಕಮಗಳೂರು ಡಯಟ್‌ನ ಪರವಾಗಿ ಹೃದಯಪೂರ್ವಕ ಕೃತಜ್ಞತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

ವಿಭಿನ್ನ ಶೀರ್ಷಿಕೆಯಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಈ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕ್ರಮಬದ್ಧವಾಗಿ ಹೊರತರಲು ಸಹಕರಿಸಿದ ನಮ್ಮ ಡಯಟ್‌ನ ಹಿರಿಯ ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸಕರು ಹಾಗೂ ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸಕ ಮಿತ್ರರಿಗೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಚಿಕ್ಕಮಗಳೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಪ್ರೌಢ ಶಾಲೆಯ ಸಮಾಜ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರಿಗೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಕೃತಜ್ಞತೆಗಳು.

ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಪುಷ್ಪಲತ ಹೆಚ್.ಕೆ.

ಪ್ರಾಂಶುಪಾಲರು & ಉಪನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು(ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ),
ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮತ್ತು ತರಬೇತಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ, ಚಿಕ್ಕಮಗಳೂರು.

ಆಶಯ ನುಡಿ

ಕೋವಿಡ್ 19ರ ಪ್ರಭಾವದಿಂದ ಘನಸರ್ಕಾರವು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರಂತರ ಕಲಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸುವ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಲವು ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯನ್ನು ತಂದಿತು. ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಇಲಾಖೆಯು ವಿದ್ಯಾಗಮ, ಸಂವೇದ, ತರಗತಿ ಕೋಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಅಂತರದ ಕಲಿಕೆಯಂತಹ ವಿನೂತನವಾದ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು , ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಿಸುವುದರ ಮೂಲಕ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳನ್ನು ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರ ಸಂಪರ್ಕದಲ್ಲಿರಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಯಿತು.

ಉತ್ತಮ ಅಂಕಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮ ಫಲಿತಾಂಶದತ್ತ ಸರ್ವರ ಚಿತ್ತ ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸರ್ವ ವಿಧ ಯಶಸ್ಸನ್ನು ಗಳಿಸಲು ತುಡುವ, ಮಿಡುವ, ದುಡುವ ಮನ ನಮ್ಮ ನಿಮ್ಮೆಲ್ಲರದು. ಶೇ.30ರಷ್ಟು ಪಠ್ಯ ಕಡಿತಗೊಂಡಿರುವ 2020-21ನೆಯ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ವರ್ಷದ ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್.ಎಲ್.ಸಿ. ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸಲಿರುವ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ವೃಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಎಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಗೊಂದಲವಾಗದ ಹಾಗೆ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮರ್ಥ, ಸಮರ್ಪಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮಂಜಸ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನ ನೀಡುವುದು. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಭಯ, ಆತಂಕ ಪಡದೇ ಆತ್ಮ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸದಿಂದ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸುವಂತೆ ಸಜ್ಜುಗೊಳಿಸುವುದು ಅಪೇಕ್ಷಣೀಯವಾದುದು. ಈ ಮಹತ್ವದ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಡಯಟ್ ವತಿಯಿಂದ ಹಾಗೂ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಸಮಾಜವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ವಿಷಯ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರ ನೆರವಿನಿಂದ ಸಮಾಜವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಅಧ್ಯಾಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಉತ್ತರಕ್ಕೆ ಕೇಳಬಹುದಾದ ಹಲವು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳ ಕೈಪಿಡಿಯನ್ನು “ ವಿಭಿನ್ನ” ಎಂಬ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊರತಂದಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರ ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶನದಿಂದ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಈ ಕೈಪಿಡಿಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಅಭ್ಯಾಸ ಮಾಡಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಅಂಕಗಳಿಸುವಂತೆ ಪ್ರೇರೇಪಿಸುವುದು ಸಕಲರ ಆದ್ಯ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಕೈಪಿಡಿಯನ್ನು ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರು ಬಳಕೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗೆ ಸಿದ್ಧಗೊಳಿಸುವ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಶುಭ ಹಾರೈಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಕೈಪಿಡಿಯನ್ನು ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಿತವಾಗಿ ರಚಿಸಲು ಶ್ರಮಿಸಿದ ಡಯಟ್ ಹಾಗೂ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಸಮಾಜವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ವಿಷಯ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ತಂಡಕ್ಕೂ ಅಭಿನಂದನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ.ವಿ.ಮಲ್ಲೇಶಪ್ಪ,

ಉಪನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು (ಆಡಳಿತ),

ಸಾ.ಶಿ.ಇ.ಚಿಕ್ಕಮಗಳೂರು.

HISTORY - UNIT-1

ADVENT OF EUROPEANS TO INDIA

1.

1. The Arab merchants carried the Asian merchandise into Constantinople of Eastern Roman
a. (Byzantium) Empire.
2. Italian merchants would buy these goods and then sell in European countries.
3. Like this, Constantinople was the centre of international business and considered as the
'Gate
a. of European Trade'.

Q : 1] How do you say that Constantinople was the center of international business?

Q : 2] How did trade take place between India and Europe during middle ages?

Q ; 3] Constantinople was considered as the 'Gate of European Trade'. Justify the statement.

2.

1. In 1453, the Ottoman Turks captured the city of Constantinople.
2. As a result, all the trade routes connecting the city of Constantinople came under the control of Turks.
3. The Turks started levying too many taxes on the goods passing through these routes.
4. As a result, the merchants felt that the trade was not profitable.

Q : 1] The fall of Constantinople led to the discovery of new sea routes to India. How?

Q ; 2] What was the reason for the western countries tried to discover alternative trade route to India?

Q ; 3] Discuss the factors which led to the discovery of new sea route to India.

Q ; 4] What factors made the Europeans to discover new sea route to India?

3.

1. Vasco da Gama reached Kappadu near Calicut on the East coast of India in 1498.
2. By this, he was successful in discovering a new sea route to India.
3. This route continued to be the route of trade between India and Europe for many years.
4. Like this Portuguese were the first to re-establish trade between India and Europe.

Q ; 1] How did Vasco da Gama succeed in discovering new sea route to India?

Q ; 2] How do you say that Vasco da Gama re-established trade relationship between India and Europe?

4.

1. Alfonso de Albuquerque is considered as the real founder of Portuguese Empire in India.
2. He waged a battle against the Sultan of Bijapur in CE 1510 and won Goa.
3. Goa became the administrative Centre of Portuguese administration in India.
4. The Portuguese had absolute monopoly over trade with India for almost a century.

Q ; 1] What were the achievements of Albuquerque?

Q ; 2] Alfonso de Albuquerque is considered as the real founder of Portuguese Empire in India. Why?

Q ; 3] Describe the rise and fall of Portuguese in India.

5.

Unable to face competition from English and French, Dutch limited themselves to Spice rich Islands.

Q ; 1] Dutch limited themselves to Spice rich Islands. Why?

Q ; 2] The Dutch failed to find a stronghold in India. Give reasons.

6.

1. In CE 1674, the French took Valikandapuram from a local Muslim official.
2. Developed it as a major trade centre and made as their capital.
3. That centre is Puducheri or Pondicherry.

Q : 1] Did Pondicherry become the capital city of the French?

Q : 2] Which was the capital of French? From whom they got it?

7.

1. Establishing French as the major power in South India.
2. Dupleix came to power in 1746.

Q : 1] What was the ambition of the French Governor Dupleix?

Q : 2] What caused Dupleix to clash with the English?

8.

1. After verifying the misuse of Dastakaths, Mir Qasim declared that the business is duty free in Bengal.
2. As a result, the Indians competed against British in all spheres of business.
3. As a result, the British trade suffered considerably.
4. This was enough for the British to oppose the Nawab and dethroned Mir Qasim.

Q : 1] The Indian merchants and artisans supported the Mir Qasim during the battle of Buxar. Why?

Q : 2] What was the result after Mir Qasim declared that the business is duty free in Bengal?

Q : 3] What were the reasons for the British dethroned Mir Qasim from the post of Nawab of Bengal?

9.

1. As Mir Qasim knew about the cunningness of the British, he went for an organized war against them.
2. He was supported by the Indian merchants and artisans.
3. Mir Qasim entered into agreements with the Mughal ruler Sha Alam-II and Nawab of Awadh 'Shuj-ud-daul'. * The combined forces of Mir Qasim faced the British army led by Hector Munro at Buxar in 1764.
4. Mir Qasim got defeated and ran away from the battle field.

Q : 1] Explain the war preparedness made by Mir Qasim to fight against the British.

Q : 2] Explain the battle of Buxar briefly.

10.

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

Q : 1] The Buxar battle made the British as the real holders of power over Bihar, Bengal and Odisha provinces. How?

Q : 2] What were the impacts of the battle of Buxar?

Q : 3] The battle of Buxar had helped the British to get many benefits. Substantiate.

11.

1. Robert Clive introduced 'Dual government' concept in Bengal.
2. As per this concept, the British had the right to collect land taxes.
3. whereas the Nawab had power over administrative issues like justice and others.
4. Like this, the British gained political control over Bengal province.

Q : 1] The Dual Government had helped the British to settle down in Bengal. How?

Q : 2] How did the British gain political control over the Bengal province?

Q : 3] Explain the Dual Government.

Chapter -2

THE EXTENSION OF THE BRITISH RULE

1.

1. Mughal ruler gave Kora and Allahabad to the Marathas.
2. Infighting among the Marathas for the Peshwa post.
3. Raghoba approached the British for help.

Q : 1] What were the reasons for the first Anglo-Maratha war?

Q : 2] What were the factors lead to the first Anglo- Maratha war?

2.

1. Marathas lost Allahabad
2. The Salbai agreement ended the war.
3. Madhava Rao II was named as Peshwa.

Q : 1] What were the results of the First Anglo Maratha war?

Q : 2] What were the impacts of the First Anglo Maratha war?

3.

1. The differences among the Maratha Chieftains was the reason for this war.
2. An enmity broke out between the Maratha leaders.
3. In CE 1802, the army of Holkar defeated the army of Sindia and the Peshwa.
4. The Peshwa entered the Subsidiary Alliance system by accepting the Treaty of Bassein.
5. Other Maratha families like Holkar, Gwalior and Bhonsle formed an alliance opposing this treaty.
6. Lord Wellesley defeated the armies of various Maratha families from CE 1803 to CE 1805.

Q :1] Explain the Second Anglo-Maratha war.

Q : 2] State the causes and results of the Second Anglo- Maratha war.

Q : 3] How do you say that the British prevailed in the Second Anglo- Maratha war?

4.

1. Lord Wellesley's battle thirstiness increased the financial burden on the Company.
2. Lord Wellesley resigned from his post and returned to England.

Q : 1] Lord Wellesley resigned from his post and returned to England. Why?

Q : 2] Although Lord Wellesley's Subsidiary Alliance was successful, he was being criticised. Why?

Q : 3] During Wellesley's period, financial burden on the company increased. Why?

5.

1. The Maratha families tried their best to protect their independence and honour.
2. The Peshwa attacked the British Residency in Poona and burnt it down.

3. AppaSaheb of Nagapur and MalharRaoHolkar rebelled against the British and were suppressed ruthlessly.
4. Finally, PeshwaBajiRao II fought against the British at Koregaon and Ashti and later surrendered to the British.
5. The British abolished the Peshwa post and granted a pension to BajiRao II.

Q : 1] Explain the Third Anglo – Maratha war.

Q : 2] State the causes and results of the Third Anglo- Maratha war.

Q : 3] Third AngloMaratha war completely eliminated the power of the Marathas. How?

6.

1. The British attempted to invade Punjab violating the Continuous Friendship Pact.
2. In December 1845, a war broke out between the British and Punjab.
3. The defeated Sikhs signed a humiliating Lahore Agreement in CE 1846.
4. The Sikh opposed the attempts by the British to rule Punjab directly.
5. Finally, Lord Dalhousie merged the state of Punjab with the British Empire.

Q : 1] Write a short note about the Anglo-Sikh wars.

Q : 2] How did the British merge the Punjab with the British Empire?

Q : 3] How did the Anglo- Sikh wars help the British to merge the Sikh Empire with the British Empire?

Chapter-3

THE IMPACT OF BRITISH RULE IN INDIA

1.

1. Warren Hastings facilitated the expansion of the modern education in India.
2. In 1781 CE, he started ‘Calcutta Madrasa’.
3. Jonathan Duncan, a British individual started Sanskrit College in Banaras in 1792 CE.
4. Charles Grant who pressed for the universalization of British education in India.
5. The expansion of the British Education India received special support after the appointment of William Bentinck as the Governor General of India.
6. William Bentinck introduced English education according to Macaulay report.
7. The Governor General Lord Dalhousie established Universities in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras as per the suggestions of Charles Wood’s Commission in 1857.

Q : 1] What are the changes that took place in the field of education during the British period in India?

Q : 2] Explain the developments in the field of education during the British administration.

2.

1. Indians could develop modernity, secularism, democratic attitudes and rationality along with Nationalistic ideals.
2. Impetus was received for the local literature and languages.
3. This facilitated unity in thinking process among the educated class.
4. *Periodicals started emerging.
5. New social and religious reformation movements emerged.
6. The freedom struggles that were taking place across the globe influenced the Indians also.
7. Indians could understand and appreciate their rich tradition

Q : 1] The British education system created a new generation of Indians with progressive attitudes. Justify.

Q : 2] Explain the impacts of British education on Indians?

3.

1. Lord Cornwallis implemented the efficient Police System in India for the first time.
2. He created the new post of Superintendent of Police (SP).
3. He divided a district into many 'Stations' and put every station under a 'Kotwal'. *Similarly, he put every village under the care of 'Chowkidhar'.
4. *The Police Officers were under the power of the Magistrates.
5. The Police system underwent continuous changes.
6. In 1861 CE, the Police Law was implemented.

Q : 1] What were the reforms brought by the British in the Police department?

Q : 2] What were the changes take place during the British period in the Police department?

4.

1. Warren Hastings established two types of courts in each district 'A DewaniAadalat' as a civil court and 'A FouzadaariAadalat' as a criminal court.
2. In these civil courts Hindus were dispensed justice as per the Hindu scriptures and the Muslims as per the Shariyat.
3. Slowly, the British legal procedures were introduced in the criminal courts.
4. Civil courts came under the administration of European officers.
5. Though the criminal courts were under the control of 'Qajis', they were functioning under the supervision of European officers.

Q : 1] Analyse the judicial system organized by the British through the East India Company.

Q : 2] Explain the judicial system organized by the British.

Chapter -4

OPPOSITION TO BRITISH RULE IN KARNATAKA

1.

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

Q : 1] What were the conditions of the Srirangapatana Treaty?

Q : 2] How do you say that the Srirangapatana treaty had unfavorable conditions.

2.

1. The death of Aurangzeb
2. The Moghul Empire weakened
3. Political struggle in Carnatic region
4. The Mughal lost political control over South India
5. Death of ChikkadevarajaWodeyar
6. Political challenges in Mysore state for succession
7. Anglo-Mysore wars

Q : 1] What were the reasons for 18th century has been remarked as the century of political problems in Indian History?

Q : 2] The 18th Century in Indian History was "the century of political problems. Justify.

3.

1. He was closely observing the political developments of Mysore.

2. He came into prominence during the siege of Devanahalli and military action against Nizam of Arcot.
3. He won the hearts of soldiers.
4. He became famous as NawabHyder Ali in a short time.
5. He weakened the power of Dalawayee and sidelined the King KrishnarajaWodeyar and established control over the administration.

Q : 1] How did Hyder Ali come to power in Mysore?

Q : 2] How was Hyder Ali come to power in Mysore even he was a common soldier?

4.

1. DondiyaWagh started his career as a cavalry soldier in Hyder Ali's army and grew to the position of military general.
2. He organized the army with the unhappy soldiers of Tippu's army and the feudatory rulers who had lost power.
3. He captured Bidanoor and Shivamogga forts and made unsuccessful attempt to capture Chitradurga fort.
4. Many unhappy palyegaras encouraged DondiyaWagh.
5. Lord Wellesley decided to end the adventures of DondiyaWagh.
6. When he was caught, killed him at Konagal.

Q : 1] What were the conditions that made Dondiya Wagh revolt against the British?

Q : 2] Analyze the rebellion of DondiyaWagh against the British.

5.

1. After the death of ShivalingarudraSarja, Chennamma adopted a boy named Shivalingappa and started ruling Kittur as a queen regent.
2. Thackeray attempted to take over Kittur Kingdom under the Doctrine of Lapse policy.
3. Chenamma considered war was inevitable. She prepared for the war.
4. In the battle, Thackeray was shot dead. Many British were taken as the prisoners of war.
5. The British attacked Kittur again under the leadership of Colonel Deak.
6. Chenamma was defeated in the battle and captured by the British army.

Q : 1] Explain the rebellion of Kittur against the British.

Q : 2] War was inevitable for KitturChenamma with the British'. Why?

Q : 3] Kittur came under the British. How?

6.

1. Rayanna was a brave soldier. He fought for the independence of Kittur and felt it was his duty to liberate his motherland.
2. He went on organizing secret meetings at sensitive geographical locations.
3. He had an army of five hundred men.
4. The British devised a cunning strategy to capture Rayanna.
5. An Amalldhar named Krishnaraya joined hand with them.
6. Thus, Rayanna was cunningly captured and brought down to Dharwad.
7. He was declared as an offender and was hanged till death

Q: 1] Describe the role of SangolliRayanna in the fight against the British.

Q : 2] Describe the way of protest of Rayanna in the freedom struggle.

Q : 3] The fight of SangolliRayanna was unforgettable in the protests against the British in Karnataka. How?

7.

1. Basically, it was a farmer rebellion.

2. Swami Aparampura, Kalyana Swami and PuttaBasappa organized a rebellion against this.
3. PuttaBasappa took over the leadership of the rebellion.
4. PuttaBasappa later presented himself as Swami Aparampura.
5. PuttaBasappa organized the rebels and calmed down the people.
6. He looted the treasury and prison of Bantwal.
7. The British captured them with the help of people in Kodagu.

Q : 1] Describe the role of PuttaBasappa in the rebellion in Kodagu provinces.

Q : 2] Explain the rebellion of Amara Sullya.

Q : 3] Explain the farmer rebellion against the British took place in Kodagu.

8.

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

Q : 1] Explain the rebellion of Koppal briefly.

Q : 2] How did Veerappa of Koppal fight against the British?

Q : 3] Describe the revolt of Veerappa of Koppal against the British.

9.

1. Hulagali is a small village of Mudholtaluk of Belgaum district.
2. In 1857 CE, the British banned the usage of weapons.
3. The Bedas who always kept guns as part of customs and they were good hunters.
4. They rebelled against the British when they were asked to surrender their firearms.
5. The British army entered Hulagali village to suppress the rebellion.
6. They suppressed the Bedas in an inhuman way. All the rebels were hanged till death.

Q : 1] Explain the rebellion of Bedas of Hulagali

Q : 2] Explain the revolt of Bedas of Hulagali against the British.

Q : 3] The disarmament act implemented by the British led to the revolt of Bedas of Hulagali. How?

10.

1. Government that the representatives of Nana Saheba were present in Surapura.
2. This made the British suspicious of King's intentions.
3. The British appointed an officer named Campbell to report on the various activities of the King
4. The officer submitted a report to the resident of Hyderabad that the King is involved in misadministration.
5. The British army captured Surapura in 1858 CE.
6. He was arrested and imprisoned at Secundarabad prison.

Q ; 1] Explain the Surapura rebellion against the British briefly.

Q ; 2] Explain the revolt of Surapura against the British.

Q : 3] How did the British seize Surapura Province?

Chapter -5

SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS REFORMATION MOVEMENTS

1.

The British believed that it is their duty to civilize Indian as a civilized class of people. This is called “White Man’s Burden Theory”.

Q : 1] Why did the British put forth White mans Burden theory?

Q : 2] What do you mean by ‘White Man’s Burden Theory’?

Q : 3] Why did the British introduced the White Man’s Burden Theory’?

2.

1. Advocated Monotheism.
2. Opposed Child marriage and Polygamy.
3. Opposed castism
4. Men and women are equal.
5. Provide Education to women.
6. Opposed untouchability.
7. Opposed sati system.
8. Encourage to intercaste marriage.

Q : 1] What were the important reformations / aspects/aims/Teachings/principles of Brahma Samaj/Aryasamaj/ Prarthanasamaj?

Q : 2] What were the contributions of Brahma Samaj / Aryasamaj / Prarthanasamaj to the society?

3.

1. He realised that the remedies to the various maladies of India are present in Vedas.
2. Hence, he declared ‘Back to Vedas’.
3. He was more of a renaissance person than a reformation person.

Q : 1] Analyse the declaration “Back to Vedas” of Dayananda Saraswathi.

Q : 2] Why was Dayananda Saraswathi called as renaissance person?

4.

1. Sir Ahmad Khan fought against traditions, superstitions, ignorance and irrationalities throughout his life.
2. He said without an open mind, any social and intellectual development is impossible.
3. He did not support the Purdah system for Muslim women.
4. He called for educating Muslim girls.
5. He did not accept Polygamy.
6. He gave more stress on religious tolerance.
7. Unity of Hindu and Muslims.

Q : 1] Analyse the aims of the Aligarh Movement.

Q : 2] List out the reformations brought by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.

5.

1. Vivekananda believed that People should be educated first.
2. He wanted legal institutions to implement appropriate rules to support reformation.
3. He believed it is the duty of the religion to provide light.
4. The one who responds to the poor is Mahatma.
5. He opposed caste system, untouchability and the idea of supremacy based on caste system.

Q : 1] Explain the thoughts of Swami Vivekananda.

Q : 2] Analyse the role of Swami Vivekananda in social reformation.

6.

1. The society took its basic principles from Hindu sacred scriptures like Veda, Upanishads, Sankya yoga and Vedanta Philosophy and spread these basic principles.
2. The society attempted to find solutions to present problems by studying the ancient Indian thoughts, philosophies and theoretical ideals.
3. Hence, the society basically tried for the reformation of Hindu religion.
4. Translating BagvathGeetha to English.
5. She started Central Hindu Benaras College in 1898.
6. She started two periodicals 'New India' and 'Common Wealth'
7. She started Home Rule League in 1916.
8. Ms Besant became the first women president of Indian National Congress

Q : 1] What were the contributions of Annie Besant to Indian Society?

Q : 2] The reforms of Theosophical society in India are called the revival of Hinduism. Justify the statement.

Q : 3] Annie Besant was not only social reformer but also a freedom fighter. Substantiate.

7

1. The caste differences were too much in Kerala and there were many prohibitions in place.
2. During that period, all were not allowed to use facilities like tanks and roads.
3. They were barred from wearing footwear.
4. Restrictions were there on women's dress also.
5. These communities had to live without basic human rights.
6. In order to address this issue, Sri Narayana Guru started Dharma ParipalanaYogam movement

Q : 1] The Social conditions of Kerala led to start Dharma ParipalanaYogam by Shri Narayana Guru. How?

Q : 2] Analyze the social conditions of Kerala in the 19th century.

8.

1. A Non-Brahmin movement started in South India.
2. The majority Non-Brahmins launched agitations demanding representations in government sector as per their population.
3. The Justice Party started in 1916 continued the movement in TamilNad
4. 'Self-Respect Movement' led by E.V. RamaswamiNaicker.
5. He championed equality and criticized caste and gender-based discrimination.
6. *He started an association called "DravidaKalagam" and also started Justice Periodical.

Q : 1] List out the main aspects of Periyar Movement.

Q : 2] Periyar movement was a Non -Brahmin movement. Criticize the statement.

Chapter - 6

THE FIRST WAR OF INDIAN INDEPENDENCE (1857)

1.

1. It did not cover every part of the country
2. It was not planned mutiny
3. Disunity among the Indian soldiers
4. Lack of direction
5. Lack of military strategies
6. Many Indian kings did not support the freedom struggle

Q: 1] What were the causes for failure of 1857 revolt?

Q :2] List out the causes for the failure of 1857 revolt?

Q : 3] 1857 revolt failed to expel the British from India. Why?

2.

1. East India company came to end
2. The administration of India was handed over to secretary of Indian affairs of British parliament.
3. They declared all are equal before law
4. An assurance of stable government was given to India

Q ; 1] What were the result of 1857 revolt?

Q : 2] First war of Indian independence brought revolutionary changes in the British administration. How?

Q : 3] What were the changes created by 1857 revolt?

Chapter -7

FREEDOM MOVEMENT

1

1. First twenty years of Indian national congress
2. W.C. Banerjee, M.G. Ranade, Navroji important leaders
3. Moderates faith in the rule of British
4. They demand through the prayers and requests
5. They try to bring political awareness in common people
6. They organized public meetings
7. Their main demands are cutting down of military expenditure
8. Providing good education
9. Development of Indian industries
10. They explained drain theory

Q : 1] Who were moderates ? what are their demands?

Q : 2] How moderates different from radicals ?

Q : 3] What are the contribution of moderates in freedom struggle?

2.

1. The group of people who criticized the soft stance of moderates are called radicals

2. They called moderates as political beggars
- 3.
4. Aurobindo ghosh, bipin Chandra pal, lala lajapat Rai were important leaders
5. The partition of Bengal in 1905 opposed by them
6. The radicals took the issues to the door steps of common people
7. They called for boycotting of foreign goods
8. The British withdrew the Bengal partitions
9. Tilak declared “ swaraj is my birth right I shall have it”
10. They used ganesh and shivaji festivals
11. Tilak published kesari and Matata news papers
12. Tilak wrote Geetharahasya in the prison

Q : 1] Who were radicals? Explain their role in freedom struggle?

Q : 2] Explain the contribution of radicals for freedom struggle?

Q : 3] Discuss the role of Tilak in freedom struggle in India ?

Chapter – 8

ERA OF GANDHI AND NATIONAL MOVEMENT

1.

1. boycotting schools , colleges, courts
2. boycotting elections to regional legislative bodies
3. boycotting all government functions
4. boycotting all foreign goods
5. nominating members to the local bodies resigning from their membership

Q : 1] What were the development take place during the non-cooperation movement?

Q ; 2] Explain the non-cooperation movement?

Q : 3] Explain the main programmes of non cooperation movement?

Q : 4] What are the major steps taken by Gandhiji in non cooperation movement?

2.

1. The British implemented rowlat act in 1919
2. Gandhiji called one day hartal on april 16, 1919
3. Dr.Fakruddin and Dr.satyapal and other leaders were arrested
4. To protect these arrests, the people had assembled in Jallianwalabagh on April-13

Q : 1] General dyer fired at the peacefully assembled the people?

Q : 2] Describe the JallianwalaBagh Massacre?

Q : 3] Rowlat act of british intensified the freedom struggle in India?

Q : 4] Explain the incident which led to Gandhiji launch non cooperation movement?

3.

1. Established sabaramati Ashram in 1916
2. Gandhiji launched champaranya movement.
3. He made the British Government accept the demands of the farmers
4. He supported the mill workers protest

Q : 1] Describe the initial protests of Gandhiji ?

Q : 2] Explain about Champaranya movement?

Q : 3] How did Gandhiji drive the independence struggle process?

4.

1. In 1930 the congress passed resolution to hold civil disobedience under the leadership of Gandhiji
2. Gandhiji wrote a letter to the viceroy demanding 11 points
3. Viceroy rejected the demands
4. Gandhiji broke the law by holding a fistful salt without paying tax
5. Thousands of people participated in this march

Q : 1] Describe the civil disobedience movement led by Gandhiji ?

Q : 2] Explain the Dandi Satyagraha?

Q : 3] Write about Salt Satyagraha?

Q : 4] What were the effects of viceroy had rejected Gandhiji 's demand?

5.

1. Muslim league was started in 1906
2. Lahore session of muslim league was held in 1940
3. Jinnah declared that Hindus and muslims cannot make one nation
4. Jinnah demanded separate Nation for Muslims
5. He called for 'Direct Action Day' on August 16th 1946

Q : 1] Explain the situation that seeded the ideas of partitioning India ?

Q : 2] What was the role of muslim league in the partition of India?

Q : 3] How did muslim league succeeds in the partition of India?

6.

1. Many farmers rebelled against the Zamindars
2. They opposed the Indigo cropping
3. They protested against land tax
4. In Maharastra ,farmers protest against low wages

Q : 1] Describe the agitation of farmers and workers in Indian freedom struggle?

Q : 2] The protest against the British by farmers and workers are important in freedom struggle. Explain.

7.

1. He was the first Prime minister of India
2. He known as the architect of Industrialization and Modern India
3. He followed mixed economy
4. He implemented the five year plan
5. He sought to develop Infrastructure
6. He designed Indian foreign policy

Q : 1] Explain the achievements of Nehru as the first Prime minister of India?

Q : 2] What were the contributions of Nehru in Indian freedom Struggle?

Q : 3] How Nehru embodied the dream of modern India?

Chapter – 9

POST INDEPENDENT INDIA

1.

1. Communal violence
2. Problems of formation government
3. Integration of princely states
4. Reorganization of states
5. Backward economy

Q : 1] What were the problems faced by independent India?

Q : 2] Partition of the country in 1947 created new problems. How?

2.

1. Around 6 million refugees arrived from Pakistan
2. Provided shelter for them in various
3. They were helped by the government of India, government of Tripura, Meghalaya, Assam to resettle them.

Q : 1] How did India solve refugees problems after independence?

Q : 2] How did the nation face refugee problem?

Q : 3] Refugees were become a huge problems since the partition of India. Substantiate.

3.

1. Nizam of Hyderabad wanted to remain independent and refused to join India.
2. Under the leadership of communist, the farmers of the state revolted against the Nizam and zamindars.
3. The people angry with cruel army of Nizam called Razaks
4. Hyderabad joined with India in 1948.

Q : 1] How did Patel merge Hyderabad with Indian union?

Q : 2] How was Hyderabad merged with Indian federation?

4.

1. The king of Jammu and Kashmir Harisingh decided to remain independent.
2. Pakistan instigated the tribal Muslims to invade Kashmir.
3. Finally the king agreed to join India.

Q : 1] Explain how Jammu and Kashmir merged with India?

Q : 2] Joining with the Indian Union was inevitable for Harisingh. Why?

5.

1. The language-based formation of states was a demand present during British India also.
2. After independence of India this demand more severe.
3. Formation of states based on language was desired
4. Pottishriramulu who died after 54 days of hunger strike demanding for Vishalandra.
5. The demand for language based state reorganization went up.
6. As a result, Andhra Pradesh was formed in 1953.

Q : 1] The formation of linguistic states was inevitable after independence. why?

Q : 2] The foundation of Andrapradesh on the basis of language was inevitable for government. why?

6.

1. In 1953, Reorganisation of state commission was formed

2. Mr.Fazal Ali become the president ,K.M.Panikkar and H.N. Kunjru become the members
3. The state reorganization Act was broght into effects.
4. According to this act ,14 states and 6 Union territories were formed.

Q : 1] Explain the process of State Reorganization based on language?

Q : 2] Reorganization of state commission played an important role in the formation of linguistic states. How?

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Chapter – 1

The problems of India and their solutions

1.
 - 1] Unemployment
 - 2] Corruption
 - 3] Communalism
 - 4] Discrimination
 - 5] Terrorism
 - 6] Corporate strategy

Q: 1] What are the problems facing in India ?

Q: 2] What are the challenges facing India at present ?

Q: 3] What are the challenges facing After the independent India ?

2.
 - 1] Population Explosion
 - 2] Increasing use technology
 - 3] Lack of natural resources
 - 4] Maximum dependency of Agriculture
 - 5] Destroy the cottage Industries
 - 6] lack of skill based education
 - 7] Globalization

Q: 1] What are the reasons for unemployment

Q: 2] What are the causes for increasing unemployment in India ?

Q: 3] The present unemployment is the biggest challenge in India. Why ?

3.
 - 1] Skill based Quality education
 - 2] Encourages to self employment
 - 3] Implementation program of creation employment
 - 4] Loan and subsidy
 - 5] providing quality technical education
 - 6] Professional education

Q: 1] What are the suggestions for elimination of unemployment problem in Indian ?

Q: 2] What are the measures to taken eradication of unemployment problem in India ?

Q:] What are the remedies for elimination of unemployment problem in India ?

4.
 - 1] Human selfless
 - 2] calculating uncertainty elimination
 - 3] Personal profit
 - 4] Lack of strict supervision
 - 5] A weak legal system
 - 6] The lack of moral and humanity values

Q: 1] What are the reason for corruption

Q: 2] Why corruption is widely spread all social strata and universal ?

Q: 3] Which are the factors are motivating corruption ?

5.
 - 1] Strong political interest
 - 2] Public cooperation
 - 3] Good political leaders
 - 4] Good officer staff
 - 5] Political Knowledge and citizenship awareness
 - 6] Installation of CC TV's in all government office
 - 7] Established Lokapal and Lokayuktha
 - 8] The awarding harsh punishment and Fine

Q: 1] What are the measures taken by government to eradicate of corruption ?

Q: 2] do you suggest for the elimination of corruption ?

- 6
 - 1] Political corruption is an opportunity systematic Crime
 - 2] Negative effect on public and personal
 - 3] It is Enemy to social and economic system
 - 4] Imperfection and fraud in the bureaucracy
 - 5] Due to political inadequacy
 - 6] Tax theft, illegal Inventory, smuggling
 - 7] Financial fraud, cheat, and employment fraud

Q: 1] What are the bad effects of the corruption?

Q: 2] What are the effects of corruption ?describe

Q: 3] Explain the negative effects of corruption on society ?

7.
 - 1] Social differences
 - 2] Mutual suspicion
 - 3] Fear situation in the society

- 4] Grouping in society
- 5] Financial Enemy
- 6] Political competition
- 7] Destroy the peace of the society
- 8] Effect of the national unity and integrity
- 9] Destroy the personal life and property
- 10] Mutual accusations, and physical assaults

Q: 1] How is communalism fatal to national unity? Explain.

Q: 2] Communalism is enemy of the society How ?

Q: 3] What are the negative effect of communalism on society ?

8. 1] Uniform civil code
- 2] Equality among all the citizens
- 3] Supporting secular values in the society
- 4] Transcending narrow thoughts in favour of national interests
- 5] The respect of fundamental religion
- 6] The respect of cultural diversity
- 7] Importance of equality, brotherhood and Integrity
- 8] Growth of the secular principle attitude

Q: 1] What are the precautionary measures taken to control the communalism ?

Q: 2] What do you suggest to control the internal problem of communalism ?

Q: 3] What are the measures taken to prevention of the communalism ?

9. 1] Formation of women and child development department
- 2] Empowerment the women through women education
- 3] Prohibition child marriage Act
- 4] Prohibition Dowry act
- 5] Special care of women health
- 6] Sthree shakthi program
- 7] Providing debt and subsidy for self employment
- 8] 33% reservation for government jobs
- 9] 50% reservation for Local bodies
- 10] Establishment women commissions

Q : 1] What are the measures taken by government to improve the status of women ?

Q : 2] What do you suggest the to improve the status of women ?

Q : 3] How the present situation help women to achieve better ?

Q : 4] What are the measures taken by government eradicate gender discrimination ?

10] 1] Appointed the Nanjundappa committee in 2002

2] Some of the most backward regions of Karnataka have been accorded special status by adding article 371(J).

Q : 1] What are the measures taken by government of Karnataka to remove regional imbalance ?

Q : 2] Which committee was formed in Karnataka to eradicate regional imbalance ?

11. Elimination of corruption

Q : 1] What is the main objective of establishment of Lokayuktha and Lokpal ?

Q : 2] What is the reason for installation of CC Tv's in government offices ?

Chapter -2

INDIAN FOREIGN POLICY

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

Q : 1] What does the article 51 of constitution of India advocates ?

Q : 2] What is importance of article 51 of constitution in narrating India's foreign policy ?

2. 1] Huge population

2] Natural resources

3] intellectual ability

4] industrialized capacities

5] Strong Military

Q : 1] "India has been considered as one of the world power nation" why?

Q : 2] What are the factor that influence India as a powerful nation of the world ?

Q : 3] India is considered as one of the powerful nations in the world. Why?

3. 1] National Security

2] Enriching national economy

3] Spreading the cultural richness of our country in other countries.

4] By increasing the number friendly countries and check the power of enemy countries

5] Achieving World Peace and co existence

Q : 1] What are the aims of India's foreign policy?

Q : 2] What are the important objectives of Indian foreign policy

Q : 3] India has it's own foreign policy Why ?

4. 1] national interests

2] geographical interests

3] political situation

- 4] economic interest
- 5] military issues
- 6] public opinion
- 7] international situation

Q: 1] What are the aspects including in our nations foreign policy ?

Q : 2] Mention the Which are the factors influenced and shaped India's Foreign Policy?

- 5. 1] Respecting each other's Sovereignty and regional interests.
- 2] Non invasion of each other.
- 3] Non interference in each other's internal issues.
- 4] Mutual cooperation and respect.
- 5] Peaceful coexistence.

Q: 1] What are the Panchasheela principles?

Q : 2] "The panchasheela principles are foundation of our foreign policy" justify

Q : 3] How are panchasheela principles help to improve the relationship between India and china

- 6. 1] There is a huge competition in the production, sale and stock piling in the world
- 2] World is fear for the third world war
- 3] Advocates for the reduction of arms qualitatively as well as quantitatively. India ,
- 4] India being peace loving country
- 5] Since the time of Nehru, India has supported disarmament process.
- 6] Though it is impossible and impractical to attain total disarmament, as every country needs

Q : 1] Explain the needs of the disarmament ?

Q : 2] Why did India advocates that the disarmament is very essential for present world ?

Q : 3] How do you say that India Indicates supporting for disarmament ?

- 7. 1] Inferior to one race to another race is policy called Apartheid
- 2] It is inhumane
- 3] Violated human rights
- 4] It is fatal to world peace and co – existence
- 5] India was asserting that no country anywhere in the world should follow such policy

Q : 1] Explain the bad effects of apartheid ?

Q : 2] "Apartheid policy is against to humanity" justify

Q : 3] Why does India was assert that the policy of apartheid should not the followed in the world ?

Chapter - 3

INDIA'S RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHER COUNTRIES

1. 1] A family can never prosper without interacting with another family.
2] Similarly a country can never progress without interacting with another country.
3] In this globalised and modernized environment, it is inevitable for a country to have relationship with another country.
4] It is not a necessity now, it is a need.

Q : 1] Why a country need to have good relationship with other countries?

Q : 2] Why it is inevitable for nations to have good relations with each other ?

Q : 3] "The interdependence of nations around the world today is essential" clarify

2. 1] A war broke between India and China
2] The escalation of Tibetan crisis. After the war, 1962
3] Border disputes arouse and these disputes still remain unresolved.
4] The insistence of China that Arunachalpradesh belongs to it is one of the main bone of contentions between the two countries.

Q : 1] What are the reasons for spoiling of relationship between china and India recently ?

Q : 2] Why the relationship between India and china is not good ?

Q : 3] What are the issues that have led to the liquor tensions of India and china ?

3. 1] Jammu and Kashmir issue
2] terrorism,
3] water sharing
4] 3 wars between the nation against border issue

Q : 1] What are the reasons for tensions between India and Pakistan?

Q : 2] What were the reasons spoiling of relationship between India and Pakistan ?

Q : 3] There is no good relationship between India and china Why ?

4. 1] Parliament attack in India on 2001
2] Mumbai attack on 2008
3] Patankot attack on 2016

Q : 1] What are the events That set back the relationship between India and Pakistan ?

Q : 2] What were the reasons for failure bilateral agreement between India and Pakistan

Q : 3] The relationship between India and Pakistan is not up to mark in recent days.

Give reasons ?

5. 1] India and Russia has good relationship
2] Good progress agreement between India and soviet Russia
3] Russia was condemned china attack
4] During the Goa liberation in 1962, USSR had supported India at UNO.
5] USSR had supported the Tashkent Agreement between India and Pakistan in 1966
6] In 1971, India and USSR signed an agreement of 20 years for peace and cooperation.
7] USSR had supported for the establishment of Bilai and Bhokora steel plants.
8] Russia has extended its support to India's quest for permanent Seat in the UN Security Council.

Q : 1] Explain the relationship between India and Russia

Q : 2] "India and Russia have good relationship" justify

Q : 3] How Russia is helping for the development of India ?

Q : 4] " India and Russia have good friendly relationship with each other" Clarify

6. 1] India and USA are two democratic countries
2] USA has supported a lot to India's Five year plans
3] USA has extended its support during Indo-China war of 1962.
4] Equal interest between two countries suppress the terrorism
5] They have good relationship in the field of trade, science, space education and technology
6] They have same attitude the strength the of UNO maintain the world peace
7] India was designed their foreign policy on the attitude of USA president

Q: 1] India and USA are two democratic countries. Explain the mutual cooperation that exists between both the countries.?

Q : 2] How do say India and USA are the friendly nations?

Q : 3] 'India and USA have good relationship' Justify

Q : 4] "India and USA have good relationship in various field" clarify ?

Chapter - 4

GLOBAL PROBLEMS AND INDIA'S ROLE

1.
 - 1] Declare the human rights in constitution
 - 2] The United nations and global forum addresses the protection of human rights
 - 3] Oppose the genocide and oppression exploit exploitation
 - 4] Oppose the slavery system
 - 5] In the Constitution of India, from Article 12 to 35 of part III, fundamental rights are discussed.
 - 6] The Indian constitution was abolished the child trafficking and Exploitation of women
 - 7] India was asserting the universal of human rights in continuously
 - 8] Abolish the child labour
 - 9] Protection of the human rights established the commissions

Q : 1] How is India asserting the human rights ?

Q : 2] India is advocating the protection of human rights outline this statement.

Q : 3] What are the function taken by India to protect of human rights

Q : 4] “The constitution of India protects the human rights” Justify

Q : 5] What is stance on human rights protection ?

2.
 - 1] General assembly has responsible of protection human rights
 - 2] United nations directed to all members of nation compulsory follow the human rights
 - 3] declare the supplementary guidelines of protection of human rights in human rights
 - 4] Formation of the human commission in International level

Q : 1] What are the measures taken by UNO to the protection of human rights ?

Q : 2] Explain the struggle lead by UNO for advocating Human rights

Q : 3] What is role of UNO in protecting the Human rights ?

3. December 10. 1948

Q : 1] When human rights day is celebrated?

Q : 2] Which Was human rights declare ?

Q : 3] When human rights were proclaimed ?

Chapter - 5

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

1.
 - 1] Safeguarding international peace and security.
 - 2] Fostering cooperation among nations.
 - 3] Improving the faith in human rights
 - 4] Exploring solutions to various economic, sociological, cultural and other humanity based
 - 5] Problems with international cooperation.
 - 6] Providing recognition to international agreements and conditions
 - 7] Striving to build mutual trust and cooperation among the countries.

Q : 1] What are the objectives of UNO ?

Q : 2] Outline the objectives of UNO ?

Q : 3] What are the aims of UNO ?

2.
 - 1] The UNO has solved many conflicts.
 - 2] UNO was Introduced the social anxiety
 - 3] UNO was effort to solve the dispute
 - 4] It has continued to work on disarmament and nuclear disarmament areas.
 - 5] Declaration of human rights in 1948
 - 6] It achieves the supervision of economic and social committee
 - 7] It is very important role elimination of colonialism and imperialism
 - 8] The function of establishment of peace

Q : 1] List out the achievements of UNO ?

Q : 2] The important role of UNO is establishment of peace in the world” Justify

Q : 3] outline the role UNO in the prevention of war?

Q : 4] Explain the important role of UNO in preventing the Third world war ?

SOCIOLOGY

Chapter – 1

SOCIAL STRATIFICATION

1.

1. The lowest position in the social strata
2. They were kept out of the education
3. Human rights were denied.
4. Control of social mobility
5. Denial of Property Rights
6. Denial of Political participation rights

Q : 1. Untouchability is the most inhuman system. Justify this statement

Q : 2. Untouchability is a social evil. Discuss.

Q : 3. What are the problems of untouchability?

Q : 4. What are the negative effects of untouchability on society?

2.

1. Article 21 A of the Constitution declares education as a fundamental right
2. Article 29 protects the cultural rights of minorities
3. Article 30 allows minorities to establish educational institutions
4. 45 allows for free and compulsory education for children between the ages of 6 and 14
5. 46 Article 46 supports the educational interests of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes

Q : 1. Describe the steps taken by the government to establish educational equality ?

Q : 2. How the government is trying to eliminate educational inequality?

Q : 3. What are the constitutional opportunities for equality in education?

3.

1. Article 17 of the Constitution prohibits the practice of untouchability.
2. The Untouchability Offences Act was enacted in 1955.
3. Protection of Civil Rights Act Implemented in 1976
4. Universal right to vote and participate in elections has also been provided.
5. The 1986 legislation gave states equal access to all citizens with special responsibility.

Q : 1. What are the constitutional and legislative measures taken by the government to alleviate untouchability?

Q : 2. What has led to the decline of the untouchability problem in recent times?

Q : 3. How the Government of India has worked to alleviate untouchability since independence.

Q : 4. Address the laws enacted to eliminate untouchability in India.

Chapter -2

LABOUR

1.Organised Labours

1. Enrolled as per the law of the government.
2. Fixed wages facilities.
3. Employment security.
4. The relationship is legally guided.
5. Mandatory to pay taxes.

Un Organised Labours

- 1.The legal provisions donot completely govern.
- 2.No Fixed wages
- 3.There is No Job security.
4. No tax provisions here.
5. There is no fixed time.

Q : 1] Write the difference between Organised Labours and Unorganised Labours ?

Q : 2] How the Organised Labours are different from Unorganised Labours

Q : 3] Differentiate between Organised Labours and Unorganised Labours

2.

1. Enrolled as per the law of the government.
2. Fixed wages facilities.
3. Employment security.
4. The relationship is legally guided.
5. Mandatory to pay taxes.

Q : 1] Explain the characteristics of Organised Labours

Q : 2] What are the benefits of Organised Labours ?

Q : 3] List the feature of Organised Labours

Chapter - 3

Social movements

1.
 - 1] Mob
 - 2] Mob violence
 - 3] Environmental movements
 - 4] Women's Movements
 - 5] Farmer movements
 - 6] Labor movements
 - 7] Unconstitutional movements

Q : 1. Write examples of Social behavior.

Q : 2. What are the patterns of Group behavior?

Q : 3. Name some forms of Social behavior.

Q : 4. What are the types of Group behavior?

2.

1. The Chipko movement
2. The Appikko movement in Karnataka
3. Narmada Bachao Andolan
4. The silent valley movement
5. Coastal Karnataka Environment Movement
6. Movement opposing Kaiga Nuclear Power Plant

Q : 1. What are the Environmental movements?

Q : 2. Name the environmental movements.

Q : 3. Mention the movements against deforestation and environmental degradation.

Q : 4. Outline the steps environmentalists have taken to conserve Environment.

Chapter – 4

Social Problems

1

1. Child Labour
2. Female feticide
3. Gender Discrimination
4. Child trafficking
5. Sexual harassment on children
6. Hunger and malnutrition
7. Child marriage.

Q : 1. Write the types of social problems in India.

Q : 2. List some social problems that are detrimental to the development of the country.

Q : 3. List social issues.

Q : 4. What social problems do we have since ancient times?

2.

1. Gender discrimination
2. Child labor
3. Lack of proper implementation of law.
4. Public disobedience
5. Lack of education
6. Child trafficking
7. Poverty.

Q : 1. What are the reasons for increase in child marriage ?

Q : 2. What are the factors that promote child marriage?

Q : 3. What are the reasons for child marriage?

3.

1. Child labour,
2. Child marriage
3. Child trafficking / selling
4. The greedy owners who strive for less wages and more work
5. Parental misconduct
6. Migration
7. Poverty
8. Family's financial status
9. Lack of implementation of the Right to free and compulsory education

Q : 1. What are the causes of child labour?

Q : 2. What is the cause of child labour problem in India?

Q : 3. What are the factors that motivate child labour?

4.

1. Impaired physical and mental development of children
2. Deprived of education.
3. Malnutrition
4. Anaemia
5. Child rights violations
6. Sexual harassment
7. Illness
8. threatening the companionship of peers.

Q : 1. Address the effects of child labour / child marriage / child trafficking / sexual assault issues.

Q : 2. Problems such as child labour / child marriage / child trafficking are critical to India's development. Explain.

5.

1. Creating Children's Club in schools.
2. Creating a Child Safety Committee in all schools.
3. Creation of Children's Gram Sabha in all Gram Panchayats.
4. Create a Child Rights Protection Committee in each village, taluk and district. Taking action to solve the problem of children.
5. Establish mandatory women and child trafficking and marketing committees in every village, taluk and district.
6. Establishment of Balika Sangha in each Anganwadi center.

Q : 1. How do we eradicate the problem of Child Labour / Child Marriage / Child `Trafficking / Sexual Assault ?

Q : 2. List the steps to be followed for the elimination of social problems in India.

Q : 3. Outline the guidelines we can follow to build an exploitation free society.

6.

1. Inequality in birth rates
2. Inequality in infrastructure
3. Inequality in opportunities
4. Poverty inequality

5. Family inequality.

Q : 1. Name the types of gender discrimination.

Q : 2. What are the reasons for increasing gender inequality in India?

Q : 3. Why a large number of women are out of the country's developmental process?

Q : 4. What are the causes of gender inequality?

Q : 5. What are the factors that contributed to the rise of gender inequality in India?

GEOGRAPHY

Chapter -2

INDIA - PHYSIOGRAPHY

1.

1. Northern mountain
2. Northern plain
3. Peninsular plateau
4. Coastal plain and Islands

Q : 1] Which are the physiographic divisions of India?

Q : 2] Name the different physical features of India.

Q : 3] Name the natural divisions of India.

2.

1. Himalayan Mountain act as natural frontiers and prevent foreign invasion.
2. Prevent the cold winds from central Asia.
3. Obstruct the rain bearing winds and this causes heavy rainfall.
4. Thick forest
5. Store of minerals.
6. Birth place of many rivers
7. Helpful to generate hydro electricity

Q : 1] Explain the importance of Himalayan mountains.

Q : 2] What are the uses of Northern mountains?

3.

1. Fertile land
2. Suitable for irrigation and agriculture
3. Supports a network of roads ,railways and means of communication
4. Useful for industrialization
5. Urbanization and trade
6. Pilgrim centres

Q : 1] Explain the uses of Northern plain land.

Q : 2] Explain the importance of Northern Indian plain.

Q : 3] Why Northern plain is economically important in India?

Q : 4] Northern plain has helped in trade development How?

4. The Peninsular plateau

Q : 1] Which is the largest physical division of India?

Q ; 2] Which is the oldest landmass of India?

Q ; 3] Which physiographic division of India was being a part of the Gondwanaland?

5

1. Rich in minerals
2. Rich in forests
3. Rich in bio diversity
4. It has influence on south-west monsoons
5. It is covered with black soil which is useful for agriculture
6. Birth place of many south Indian rivers
7. Useful for the generation of hydro-electricity
8. Many hill stations

Q : 1] How the Peninsular plateau has become economically important?

Q : 2] Explain the importance of Peninsular plateau.

Q : 3] Describe the role of Peninsular plateau in the economic development of India.

6.

1. Provide some natural harbour
2. Helps in carrying on foreign trade
3. Useful for fishing and ship building
4. Useful for agriculture
5. Production of salt
6. beaches are attract the tourists

Q : 1] Explain the importance of Coastal plain.

Q : 2] List out the uses of Coastal plain.

Q : 3] Explain the importance of Coastal plain in economic development of the country.

- | | | |
|----|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 7. | Western ghats | Eastern ghats |
| | High | Not high |
| | Continuous | Not continuous |
| | Parallel to west coast | Parallel to east coast |
| | From Tapi valley to Kanyakumari | From Mahanadi valley to Kanyakumari |

Q : 1] What are the differences between Eastern ghats and Western ghats.?

Q : 2] How the Eastern ghats are Different from the Western ghats?

8. **Western Coastal plain**

Eastern coastal plain

1. It lies between the western ghats and the Arabian sea
2. Extend from the Kutch to Kanyakumari river to Konkan, Karnataka ,Malabar coast
Konkan, Karnataka ,Malabar coast
Kanyakumar i

- 1] Itlies between the western ghats and Bay of Bengal
- 2] Extend from the Suvarnarekha Northern Circar, Coramandal

Q : 1] What are the differences between Eastern coastal plain and Western

coastal plain.?

Q : 2] How the East coast is Different from the West coast?

Chapter – 3

INDIA CLIMATE

1

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

Q : 1] Which are the factors influence on the climate of India?

Q : 2] Mention the factors which controls the Climate of India?

Q : 3] Which factors controls the Climate of India?

Q : 4] In India the climate is change from place to place Why?

2.

1. The sunrays fall vertically over India.
2. Low humidity, low temperature
3. Clear sky
4. Cool in the north*Warm in the south
5. January is the coldest month

Q : 1] Write a note on the winter season's climate of India.

Q : 2] Explain about the changes in climate during the winter season in India.

3.

1. Andis in Uttarpradesh*Kaala baisaki in West Bengal
2. Coffee blossom in Karnataka

Q : 1] List the local names of summer rainfall in India.

Q : 2] What are the different names of the convectional rainfall in India.

Chapter – 4

India – Soils

1. Black soil

Q : 1] Which soil is suitable for dry farming?

Q : 2] Which soil is suitable for cotton crops?

Q : 3] Which soil is called as Regur soil?

Q : 4] Which soil is derived from basalt rock?

Q : 5] Which soil has the capacity to retentive of moisture?

2.

1. Loss of soil fertility and fall in agricultural productivity.
2. It leads to silting and floods, change of the course of rivers, and reduction of capacity of the reservoirs
3. Ground water level is lowered and there is decrease in soil moisture
4. Vegetation covers dries up and drought increase
5. Economy as a whole suffers a great set back

Q : 1] What are the major effects of soil erosion?

Q : 2] Soil erosion justifies setbacks for India's comprehensive economy. Substantiate.

Q ; 3] Why controlling of soil erosion is so important?

Q : 4] Why is soil conservation essential in an agrarian nation like India?

3.

1. Afforestation and Reforestation
2. Controlled over grazing
3. Contour farming
4. Construction of check dams
5. Contour bunding
6. Gully control
7. Bench terracing

Q : 1] Suggest some measures to control soil erosion.

Q : 2] Suggest the measures to conservation of soil.

Q : 3] How can we control the soil erosion?

Chapter – 5

FOREST RESOURCES

1. Tropical deciduous forest

Q : 1] Which forest is known as “Monsoon forest”?

Q : 2] Which forest is known as “Furnace forest”?

2.

1. Forest are one of the very important natural resources.
2. Forest supplies raw materials to some industries.
3. Forest provide fodder for livestock.
4. Forest provide employment opportunities for the people.
5. Forest preserves the physical features, check soil erosion,
6. control flood
7. Helps to improve soil fertility
8. Make the climate equable
9. Maintain ecological balance
10. Provide shelter to wildlife.

Q : 1] Conservation of forest for the future generation is very essential. Substantiate.

Q : 2] Forest play an important role in the economic development of the country. Explain.

Q : 3] Explain the importance of Forest.

Q : 4] Forest play an important role in the economic development of the country, Clarify.

3.

1. Expansion of agricultural land
2. Construction of roads and railways
3. Irrigation projects
4. Industrialization
5. Urbanization
6. Over grazing
7. Forest fires

Q : 1] Forests are decreasing in recent days Why?

Q ; 2] What are the causes for Deforestation?

Q : 3] In modern India forests are decreasing day by day, Give reasons.

4.

1. Control of deforestation
2. Restriction on overgrazing
3. Control of forest fire
4. Prevention of encroachment of forests
5. Control of forest insects and diseases
6. Controlling illegal cutting of trees
7. Scientific cutting of trees
8. Legislation to check deforestation
9. Encourage afforestation

10. Creating of awareness among the people about the importance of forests

Q : 1] Mention the measures for the conservation of forest.

Q : 2] Conservation of forest for the future generation is very essential, So suggest some measures to conservation of forest.

Q :3] What are the measures to control deforestation?

Q : 4] Which are the measures undertaken by the government to control Desertification?

Q : 5] What are the measures undertaken by the government to conserve the forest in India?

Chapter - 6

INDIA WATER RESOURCES

1

1. India is an agricultural country
2. So it needs a regular and sufficient supply of water
3. Agriculture in India depends mainly on monsoon rainfall
4. But the rainfall is seasonal, uncertain and unevenly distributed
5. But certain crops which require a larger and regular water supply

Q : 1] Why is Irrigation important in India?

Q ; 2] Why India depends on irrigation for agriculture?

2.

1. To Irrigation
2. To Control flood
3. To produce hydro electricity
4. To prevent soil erosion
5. To develop inland waterways
6. To Fishing*To provide Recreation
7. To provide water for domestic purposes*To industries
8. To reclaim land for agriculture*Afforestation

Q : 1] List out the main aims of Multi purpose river valley project.

Q : 2] What is the role of Multi purpose river valley project in the economic development of the country?

Chapter – 7

INDIA-LAND RESOURCES

1.

1. Relief features
2. Climate
3. Soil
4. Population density
5. Socio-economic
6. Technical factors

Q : 1] Name the factors that determine the distribution of land use in India?

Q: 2] Mention the factors that influence the land use pattern in India?

Q : 3] Why the land use pattern differ from region to region?

Q : 4] Which factors determine the land use pattern in India?

2.

1. Agriculture is the ancient occupation of India
2. Economic progress of the country depends on agriculture
3. It is the main source of livelihood
4. It is the source of food for people and fodder for animals
5. It is a source of national income
6. It supports tertiary sector
7. It supports industries cotton, jute, textiles, sugar industry

Q : 1] Explain the importance of agriculture?

Q : 2] What is the role of agriculture in the economic development of India?

Q : 3] How agriculture is helpful in the development of secondary and tertiary sector?

Q : 4] What is the role of agriculture in the accumulation of foreign exchange reserves?

3.

- Kharif crop
 1. crops grown during the rainy season
 2. crops grown during south -west monsoon season
 3. sowing takes place June-July
 4. crops are harvested in September-october
 5. rice, jowar, ragi, cotton, groundnuts, tobacco are the main crops.
- Rabi crop
 1. crops grown during rabi season
 2. crops grown during north -east monsoon season
 3. sowing takes place in October-november
 4. crops are harvested in february-march
 5. wheat, barley, gram, linseed are the main crops.

Q : 1] Write the difference between kharif and rabi crop?

Q : 2] Kharif crop is different from Rabi crop. How?

4.

1. Profitable through efficient land use
2. Optimum utilization of natural resources
3. Generating skilled employment for rural masses
4. Making agriculture profitable
5. It enhances exports
6. Provides food security

Q : 1] Explain the importance of horticulture in India?

Q : 2] Horticulture provides an incentive for agriculture more profitable.How?

Q : 3] What is the role of horticulture in the development of Indian agriculture?

5.

1. It is a tropical crop
2. It requires 18-25 c temperature
3. Heavy rainfall of 100-200 cm per year
4. Alluvial,clayey and loamy soil
5. It needs level land
6. It needs standing water

Q : 1] What are the conditions required for rice cultivation?

Q : 2]Which are the geographical factors essential for the cultivation of rice?

6.

Under this type of farming crops are cultivated on a large scale. It uses machinery and scientific methods of cultivation

Q : 1] Why commercial farming require only a small amount of labour?

Q : 2] commercial farming uses machinery and scientific methods of cultivation.Why?

7.

It receives sufficient rainfall

Q : 1] Why humid farming is in practice along the West coast?

Q : 2] Humid farming can be taken up without the help of irrigation .Why ?

8.

Water should be standing at the base of the rice plant.

Q : 1] Why land should be flat for the cultivation of rice?

Q : 2] Why excess water is essential for the cultivation of rice?

Chapter – 9

INDIA -TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

1.

1. Roads are the most ancient and universal means of transport
2. They play a vital role in the economic growth of a nation
3. India is land of villages and mainly an agricultural nation
4. For the development of agriculture and village industries roads are essential
5. Because they are very convenient to connect isolated villages.
6. They are feeders to railways, sea ports and airports
7. They play a very important role in tourism, trade, commerce and industries.

Q : 1] Road transport play a important role than the other means of transport.How?

Q : 2] Explain the importance of road transport?

Q : 3] What is the role of road transport in the economic development of a nation?

2.

1. It is a project with 4-6 lane roads
2. It connects cultural and industrial centres of the country
3. It is helpful to transport raw-materials and agricultural products
4. It connects sea ports, railways, and air ports
5. It comes under the control of central public works department

Q : 1] Explain the importance of golden quadrilateral and super highways

Q : 2] Golden Quadrilateral and Super highways play a important role in road Transport .How?

3.

1. Air transport is the quickest means of transport
2. It is very efficient to carry passengers and mail
3. During the emergencies like war, floods, earthquakes it is very useful
4. India has all the favourable factors for the development of air transport

Q : 1] What is the importance of air transport?

Q : 2] What are the advantages of air transport?

4.

1. It helps in quick transmission of ideas and messages from person to person
2. It helps in creating awareness among the people
3. It enables us to know about natural hazards and disasters
4. It provides entertainment, do today information of the world

Q : 1] What is the importance of communication?

Q : 2] What are the advantages of communication?

Chapter 10

INDIA-INDUSTRIES

1.

1. Industries are vital for economic progress
2. It reduces the reliance on primary products
3. Increases national income
4. Increases per capita income
5. Earns foreign exchange
6. Creates job opportunities
7. Raises GDP
8. Increases the living standard of people

Q : 1] What is the importance of industries?

Q: 2] What is the role of industries in the economic development of India?

Q : 3] Industries are essential for economic development .Explain.

Q : 4] What are the advantages of industries for our country?

Q : 5] Industries play a important role in the development of a nation .Justify.

Q : 6] Industries play a very vital role in the economic development of a nation .How?

Q ;7] Industries are helpful in the economic development of a nation .Explain.

2.

1. Supply of raw-materials
2. Supply of power
3. Trasport and communication facilities
4. Market facilities
5. Capital
6. Labour and water supply
7. Ideal climate
8. Government policies

Q : 1] What are the factors that decide the location of industries?

Q :2] What are the factors that decide development of industries?

Q : 3] What are the factors that are helpful for the location of industries?

Q : 4] Why industries in India are concertrated in different regions?

Q : 5]Industries are located at only few places .Why?

Q : 6] Mention the factors that influence the location of industries?

3.

1. Hoogly-kolkata region
2. Mumb,ai-Pune region
3. Ahamadabad-vadodara region
4. Madhurai-Cimbatore region
5. Chotanagpur plateau region
6. Delhi-Meerut region
7. Vishakapatnam-guntur region
8. Kollam-Thiruvananthapuram region

Q : 1].Which are the major industrial regions?

Q :2] Which are the regions helpful for the location of industries in India?

4.

Iron and steel industry is known as the basic industry Because. engineering, locomotives, automobiles, machine tools, agricultural equipments depend on iron and steel industry. It is most important metal based industry in India.

Q ; 1] Which is the most important metal based industry in India. Why?

Q :2] Iron and steel industry is known as the basic industry .Why?

5.

1. Supply of basic raw-material of iron ore.
2. Coking coal as a main source of power and hydel power
3. Supply of hydel power
4. Railway transport and port facilities
5. Plenty of water supply
6. Cheap labour
7. Availability of capital
8. Availability of local market

Q : 1] What are the factors essential for the location of iron and steel industry?

Q :2] Iron and steel industries are concentrated in West Bengal and Orissa .Why?

6.

1. Manufacturing aeroplanes
2. Manufacturing of railways and ships
3. For paint industry
4. Household appliances
5. Electric cables
6. Electric industries
7. Packing materials
8. It is a good substitute for steel and copper

Q : 1] What are the uses of aluminium?

Q : 2] What are the advantages of aluminium?

Q : 3] Aluminium is a multi -use metal. How?

Q : 4] What is the importance of aluminium?

Q : 5].Aluminium is the most important metal .describe.

7.

1. Supply of cotton
2. Humid climate
3. Supply of water
4. Labour supply
5. Supply of capital
6. Market facilities

Q : 1] What are the factors that determine the location of cotton industry?

Q : 2] cotton textile industries are located in Maharashtra and Gujarat. Why?

Q : 3] .Mumbai is still an important textile production industry.why?

8.

1. Supply of sugarcane
2. Electricity supply
3. Transport facility
4. Government encouragement
5. Availability of capital
6. Market facility

Q : 1] What are the factors that determine the location of sugar industry?

Q :2] .Why sugar industries are located in the sugarcane growing areas?

9.

- 1.The raw -materials used in the industry are softwood like bamboo, cellulosicpulp, grasses like Sabai and babhar.
- 2.due to lack of forest based raw-materials straw of paddy, whaet, bagasse, cottonlints, rags etc are being used as raw-materials.

Q ; 1] paper industry is a forest based industry.Justify the statement.

Q : 2] Which are the raw-materials required for paper industry?

10.

1. .It helps in the development of science and technology
2. .it has many productive activities
3. it depends on mental capacity than the raw-materials
4. .it provides employment opportunities
5. it is an important tool of socio-ecinimic change
6. .software products are exported from India.
7. it helps to earn foreign exchange reserves

Q : 1] What is the importance of knowledge based industry?

Q :2] .How do you say that knowledge based industries are developing industries in India?

Q :3] .India has all the factors to improve as a knowledge based industry .How?

11.

To encourage software industries software technology parks have been established in different parts of India.

Q : 1] India is giving more importance to software industry.How?

Q :2] .Why software technology parks have been established in India?

Chapter – 11

INDIA NATURAL DISASTERS

1.

1. Causes loss of life and property
2. Damage to buildings
3. Damages transport and communication
4. Disrupts power supply
5. Destroy crops, vegetation, animals

Q : 1] Tropical cyclones are more destructive. Justify

Q : 2] Mention the major effects of tropical cyclones

2.

1. High temperature, calm air, Highly saturated air result in the development of low pressure centre
2. Relative High pressure privates around the low pressures
3. The winds blows spirally inwards the centre of low causing cyclones
4. Such conditions are found in tropical zone especially over seas

Q : 1] Why tropical cyclones occur especially over the seas ?

Q : 2] describe the process of development of cyclones ?

3.

1. Deforestation
2. Faulty irrigation and agricultural practice
3. Breaching of barrages and rapid urbanisation
4. Rapid Urbanisation

Q : 1] What are the man made causes for floods ?

Q : 2] How man made causes are responsible for floods ?

4.

1. Heavy rainfall
2. Melting of snow
3. Tropical cyclones
4. Cloud burst
5. Silting river beds
6. Blockage of free flow of river water

Q : 1] What are the natural causes for floods ?

Q ; 2] How natural causes are responsible for floods ?

5.

1. Afforestation in the catchment area
2. Reducing the volume of water
3. Construction of dams
4. Flood forecasting and early warnings

Q : 1] Mention the precautionary measures to be taken to reduce the effects of floods?

Q : 2] mention the preventive measures to be taken to reduce the effects of floods?

6.

NATURAL FORCES

1. under cutting of slope in the sea
2. heavy rainfall
3. earthquakes

HUMAN FORCES

1. Deforestation
2. consrution of roads and railways
3. dams and reservoirs
4. mining
5. quarrying

Q : 1] How natural and human forces both are responsible for landslides?

Q : 2] what are causes for landslides?

7.

1. Slope reduction
2. Prevention of rock falls
3. Avoiding of mining and quarrying
4. Planting of trees

Q : 1] Mention the precautionary measures to be taken to reduce the effects of landslide?

Q : 2] What are the preventive measure to be taken to reduce landslides?

8.

1. Trees and buildings being washed away
2. Damages roads and railway lines
3. Problem of resettlement of people

Q : 1] Explain the effects of coastal erosion?

Q : 2] List out the effects of coastal erosion?

9

1. Consrutction of retention walls
2. Consrutction of retention walls
3. Restrict sand mining in coastal areas.
4. Planting of trees

Q : 1] Mention the preventive measures to be taken to reduce the effects of coastal erosion?

Q : 2] Mention the precautionary measures to be taken to reduce coastal erosion?

10.

1. Plate movements
2. Volcanic eruption
3. Faulting and folding
4. Landslides
5. Collapse of underground cave roofs

Q : 1] Write about the natural cause for eathquakes?

Q : 2] Natural situations cause earthquakes.Explain.

Q : 3] Natural causes are responsible earthquakes .Justify.

11.

1. Loss of life and property
2. Destruction of buildings
3. Destruction of roads and rails
4. Damages telecom lines
5. Damages crops
6. Destruction of forests and wild life
7. Damages basic needs

Q : 1] Earthquake is the most destructive natural disaster..Explain.

Q : 2] Earthquake is most dangerous.Justify

Q : 3] Write the effects of earthquake.

12.

1. Avoid human settlement in the earthquake prone zones
2. Follow earthquake resistant designs for buildings
3. Use building materials of high quality
4. Restrict diggings of deep wells
5. Avoid the construction of large dams and reservoirs
6. Stop heavy quarrying activities

Q : 1] Mention the precautionary measures to be taken to reduce the effects of earthquakes?

Q : 2] Mention the preventive measures to be taken to reduce the effects of earthquake?

Economics

Chapter-01

Development

1.

1. Male predominant society
2. Female feticide
3. Female infanticide
4. The status of women in the lower ranks
5. Lack of education
6. Lack of facilities
7. Pro-women laws that remains unenforceable

Q : 1] Though, the constitution of India gives women equal freedom as men, there is no improvement in the status of women. Why?

Q : 2] The quality of life of women playing their own role in development has not improved. Why?

Q : 3] Women are treated low in gender related development. Why?

2.

1. Supply of production equipment
2. Research on new resources
3. Education and Skill development
4. Capital accumulation
5. Population growth
6. Change of Income
7. Changes in interest and tastes

Q : 1] Demonstrate that development is a continuous process, not standing water.

Q : 2] Demonstrate that development is also an ongoing process.

3.

1. Ability to thrive
2. The ongoing effort to move towards development.
3. For these reasons, these are called developing countries.

Q : 2] Why, recently undeveloped countries are called developing countries?

4.

1. Helps to know the living conditions of people in a country.
2. It includes the nutritious food available in the country, hygiene and longevity.
3. This includes the per capita income of the country's population.

Q : 1] The creation of the Human Development Index is essential for measuring the economic development of a country. Why?

Q : 2] How, the Human Development Index in a country is reflection of the educational and economic achievement of a country?

5.

1. Per capita is the average income of a country.
2. It is not the personal income of the people
3. It doesn't include the educational achievement of the people.
4. It doesn't include people's buying power and living standards.
5. For these reason, per capita income is not a developmental measure.

Q : 1] Why GDP per capita cannot measure the real economic development of a country?

Q : 2] Why it is not reasonable to measure the economic development of a country using per capita income?

Q : 3] The measure of real development of the country in terms of per capita income is not reasonable. Why?

6.

1. It is helpful to know the financial business.
2. It is helpful to have the knowledge of the banking sector.
3. It helps in the accumulation of a small number of resources.
4. It is helpful to know accounting.
5. It helps women to increase their income.
6. Has developed a mindset of saving in women.
7. Increases the dignity and autonomy of women.

Q : 1] Self –help groups increase the self –esteem and dignity of women. How?

Q : 2] Demonstrate that self -help associations are supportive of women’s status.

Q : 3] What is the role of self-help groups in identifying the self-reliant lives of woman in society?

7.

1. The national income used in the measurement is the income of total population.
2. As income increases, so does development.
3. But this does not give a picture of real progress if the increase in population is accompanied by an increase in national income.
4. It is inappropriate to compare development of countries with different income and population.
5. So, national income can’t be a development index.

Q : 1] Justify that national income is not suitable for the development and comparison of countries with diverse population and income.

Q : 2] The measurement of the development of a nation with different income and population using national income index is not fair. Give reasons

Chapter – 2

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

1.

1. Development of the Nation
2. Increasing demand for Industrial Goods and Services
3. Excessive Job Loss
4. Increase Productivity
5. Increase the amount of work participation
6. Development of Small Industries
7. The decrease in the poverty rate

Q : 1] Address the importance of rural development. OR

Q : 2] What is the need of rural development? OR

**Q : 3] Rural Development is the initiation of the conversion of villages.
Justify the statement.**

Q : 4] Rural Development plays an important role in the development of the nation. Justify.

Q : 5] How do you say that rural development is conducive to the development of the country?

2.

- 1 Human Resource Development
- 2 Literacy, especially women literacy, education and skills development
- 3 Improvement of sanitation and public health
- 4 Land Improvement
- 5 Development of local productive resources
- 6 Electricity, Irrigation, Finance, Markets, Transport, Development of fundamental infrastructure
- 7 Poverty Alleviation plans

Q : 1] What are the essential steps for rural development? OR

Q : 2] What are the factors that will help in achieving rural development? OR

Q : 3] What are the measures that can be taken to promote rural development?

Q : 4] What are the steps you suggest for the rural development? OR

3.

1. Assigning the responsibility of the village administration authority and development to the villagers
2. Increasing people's participation in decision making
3. Gandhiji called it as **Village Sovereignty**
4. Prevents exploitation
5. Protects human freedom and dignity
6. Enhances human values

Q : 1] Address Gandhiji's idea of village Sovereignty in the context of decentralization.

Q : 2] How decentralization of power is essential to democracy?

4.

1. The GramaSabha is the base of the GramaPanchayat, TalukPanchayat and District Panchayat which is a three tier Panchayat system
2. Direct and Regular Elections
3. Reservation for Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes and for the Women
4. Issuance of Financial, Administrative and Auditing responsibilities
5. Offer executive and other staff
6. Strict procedures to be followed in the dissolution of Panchayats and compulsory elections within six months of discharge

Q : 1] What are the main features of the Panchayat Raj system? OR

Q : 2] What are the steps India has taken under the Panchayat Raj system? OR

Q : 3] India has adequately implemented the Panchayat Raj system.

Justify the statement.

5.

1. Envisioning Infrastructure
2. Developing Human Resources
3. Providing employment opportunities
4. Provision of Irrigation to Agriculture
5. Promotion for Home Industries
6. Poverty Alleviation
7. Eliminating unemployment
8. Fostering Rural Culture
9. Providing Government facilities to the eligible
10. Providing social welfare services

Q : 1] Address the importance of Panchayat Raj Institutions in Rural Development.

Q : 2] Address the role of Panchayat Raj Institutions in Rural Development.

**Q : 3] Panchayat Raj Institutions have played an important role in rural development.
Justify the statement.**

Q : 4] What are the contributions of Gram Panchayats to rural development?

6.

1. Rural Women Empowerment
2. Rural Women Economic Self-sufficiency
3. Support for saving among rural women
4. Lending to self-employment
5. Controlling ill effects like drinking and gambling
6. Controlling social disasters such as child marriage and caste system

Q : 1] Mention the importance of women's self-help organizations. OR

Q : 2] How Women Self Help Groups make women self-sufficient? OR

Q : 3] What is the role of women's self-help organizations in women's organization and achievement of economic self-reliance?

7.

Cessation of agriculture and slow growth

Q : 1] What is the main cause of rural backwardness and rural poverty? OR

Q : 2] Why it is necessary to encourage a large number of non-agricultural activities in rural areas?

8.

1. Ashraya Scheme
2. Prime Minister Awas Scheme
3. Ambedkar-Valmiki Scheme
4. Indira Awas Scheme

Q : 1] What are the plans implemented by the Government to build houses for the homeless?

Q : 2] Name the different housing plans.

BUSSINESS STUDIES CHAPTER – 1 BANKING TRANSACTION

1.

1. Dealing with money
2. Individual / firm / company
3. Acceptance of deposits
4. Payment and withdrawal
5. Agency and utility services
6. Profit and services orientation
7. Ever increasing functions
8. Connecting links
9. Banking business
10. Name identity

Q : 1] List out the characteristics relating to bank transactions ?

Q : 2] What are the advantages of a banks business ?

Q : 3] What are the qualities you need to know to deal with the bank ?

2.

1. Debit card and credit card
2. Personal loans
3. Home and vehicle loans
4. Mutual funds
5. Safe deposit lockers
6. Trust services
7. Signature guarantees

8. E- Banking

Q : 1] What are the services rendered by the banks ?

Q : 2] What are the Bank services ?

Q : 3] List the services that the bank offer to public ?

3.

1. Issuing national servicing letter.
2. You can open a postal savings account.
3. Issuing Kisan Vikas patra.
4. You can open monthly recurring deposits.
5. Postal insurance can be open.
6. retirement can be earned.
7. it is also helpful to transfer money.

Q : 1] Describe the postal bank in India ?

Q : 2] Describe how postal banking is a boon for rural India ?

Q : 3] What are the services that post offices provide ?

Q : 4] post offices that many financial transactions are also carried out justify,

Q : 5] many of the post offices caring out financial transactions. Justify

4.

1. Helps save people money
2. Students are allowed to open senior citizens, pensioners and payroll account.
3. Government subsidized grants and scholarships.
4. For these reasons, the number of savings account openers banks per unit

Q : 1] Give the reason why the number of savings accounts opened in bank account is abundant.

Q : 2] Now days, the purpose of opening a savings account in public banks.

Q : 3] How a savings account differs bank account.

5.

1. Describe the type of account which you want to open .
2. Approach the bank of your choice and meets its office.
3. Fill up the bank account form or proposal form.
4. Give reference for opening your bank's account.
5. Submit the Bank's account form duly filled.
6. Obtaining approval of bank officer.
7. Initial Deposit.

Q : 1] Name the bank account opening hierarchy ?

Q : 2] What are the steps to be followed for opening public bank account ?

6.

1. Safe custody of money.
2. Helps to make money payments.
3. Be able to borrow
4. make it possible to do business smoothly.
5. Safe deposit locker facilities can be obtained
6. Banks account helps in collection of money

Q : 1] What are the advantages of opening a bank account ?

Q : 2] How to make a bank account convenient ?

Q : 3] What is the benefit of opening bank account ?

Chapter – 4

CONSUMER EDUCATION AND PROTECTION

1.

1. Fraud in prices
2. Cheating in measure and weight
3. Fraud in quality
4. miss information
5. lack of protection for consumers

Q : 1] What are the problems faced by consumer ?

Q : 2] Explain! what the customer is experiencing today intermediaries

2.

1. consumer is a consumer of money and services *
2. manufactures focus on consumers and produce goods.
3. it is manufacturers duty to meet customer requirements.
4. this make the customer the king of the market

Q : 1] Why the customer is called the king of the market ?

Q : 2] Consumer market king" justify this statement.

3.

1. march 15.1962 on that day the president John F. Kennedy gave consumer basics rights.
2. The right to safety
3. The right to choose
4. The right information
5. The right to be heard
6. for this reason, march 15 of every year is celebrated as the world consumer day

Q : 1] Why world consumer rights day is celebrated on the 15th march every year

Q : 2] Why 15th march 1962 is an important day in the history of the world consumer movement ?

4.

1. The right of information
2. Right to choice
3. Right to be heard
4. Right to seek redressed against exploitations.
5. Right to consumer education
6. Right to stop exploitation
7. Right to make life better

8. The first priority is safety and quality.
9. Avoidance of manufactures and sale hazard ones materials
10. Preventing improper business practices.
11. Keeping track of quality, weights, prices, etc
12. Providing relief to troubled customers³
13. Raising awareness among people through consumer education

Q : 1] What are the main objectives of consumer protection act ?

Q : 2] What are the benefits of a consumer protection act ?

Q : 3] Why the consumer protection Act is important ?

Q : 4] What are the rights that the consumer protection Act gives consumers ?

Q : 5] How the consumer protection Act protects the interests of consumers ?

Q : 6] Why consumer protection Act 1986 play an important role in the protection of consumer rights ?

5.

1. There will be one platform
2. The presiding officer is a qualified district judge nominated by the state government.
3. There are two members and one of them is a women.
4. This platform takes complaints from customer not to exceed twenty lakh rupees.

Q : 1] Outline the structure and jurisdiction of the district consumer forum ?

Q : 2] Describe the district consumer forum ?

6.

1. A person who is are been a High court judge is president
2. The two members one shall be a women
3. Complaints of exceeding Rs 20 lakhs but not more than one crore

Q : 1] State the suture and jurisdiction of the state customer commission ?

Q : 2] Describe the state consumer commission ?

7.

1. A judge of the supreme court is the president.
2. There are 4 members an one of them is a female members.
3. Settlements complaints worth more than Rs 1crores^{estion} :- Inform the creation and jurisdiction of the national consumer commission

Q : 1] Write a note on the national consumer commission

8.

1. The complaint may be typed one or hand written.
2. The complaint must have the fall address.
3. There should be fall information of the dealer or supplier.
4. You must state what is last and how much it costs.
5. There should be a receipt and how attached to the object.
6. There is no fees stamp duty for the complaints.

Q : 1] What are the pre requisites for a costumer who has been tricked by a dealer to get relief ?

Q : 2] What information should be in the complaint filed with the consumer court