



Social Welfare Department

Karnataka Residential Educational Institutions Society



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Instructions to learners

1. Read the questions & answers thoroughly.
2. Learn the answer to the point.
3. Do not opt for lengthy answers.
4. Learn the answers according to the allotment of marks.
5. Learn the answers in **a word or sentence each for 1 mark questions.**
6. Learn maximum **FOUR points for 2 mark** questions.
7. Learn maximum **SIX points for 3 mark** questions.
8. Your answers should not exceed more than **EIGHT to TEN points for 4 mark questions.**
9. Write & practice the questions and answers you learn.
10. *Learn to write the answers point by point as it given in the notes that supplied to you.*
11. You must Write and practice the drawing of outline map of India frequently.

Note : *Dear learners, some of the questions have more or lengthy points. You no need to learn all them. Depending upon the marks, you learn the points required.*

Allotment of marks per divisions (KSEEB- 2018-2019)

Sl.No	Divisions	Marks
1	History	25
2	Political Science	10
3	Sociology	08
4	Geography	23
5	Economics	07
6	Business Studies.	07
	GRAND TOTAL	80

Types & number of questions as per 2020 Annual exam question paper.

Sl. No	Question type	No. Of Questions	Marks
1	Multiple choice	08	8X1=8
2	Objective types	08	8X1=8
3	2 mark questions	08	8X2=16
4	3 mark questions	09	9X3=27
5	4 mark questions	04	4X4=16
6	Map question	01	1+4=5
		38 questions	38=80

Guidelines to Learners				
Sl.No	Types of Questions	No. Of Questions	Marks for each question	Way to answer
1	Multiple choice questions	8	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ You must read the questions properly before you answer. ➤ Choose the correct answer. ➤ Write the answer along with its option.
2	Objective types	8	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Read the questions carefully before you answer. ➤ You must write the answer to the point. ➤ Write the answers in a word or a sentence each.
3	2 mark questions	8	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Read the questions carefully before you answer. ➤ Think & answer. ➤ Answer to the point. ➤ Write only 4 points. ➤ Do not write lengthy answers. ➤ Write the answers point by points as it given in ready notes.
4	3 mark questions	9	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Read the questions carefully before you answer. ➤ Think & answer. ➤ Answer to the point. ➤ Write only 6 points. ➤ Do not write lengthy answers. ➤ Write the answers point by points as it given in ready notes.
5	4 mark questions	4	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Read the questions carefully before you answer. ➤ Think & answer. ➤ Answer to the point. ➤ Write only 8 to 10 points. ➤ Do not write lengthy answers. ➤ Write the answers point by points as it given in ready notes.
6	Map question	1	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Draw & practice India map. ➤ While marking, be careful. ➤ Mark the places properly.

HISTORY

Unit -1 Advent of Europeans to India

I. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate answer.

1. In 1453, the Ottoman Turks occupied Constantinople city.
2. The sea route between India and Europe was discovered by Vasco Da Gama.
3. The capital of French in India was Pondicherry
4. The Dewani rights over Bengal were handed over to British by Shah Alam II
5. The dual government policy was implemented by Robert Clive in Bengal.

II. Answer the following questions in a WORD/ SENTENCE each.

1. Which place was called the gateway of European trade?
➤ Constantinople city
2. Which country had established its trade monopoly over European countries?
➤ Italy
3. Which countries of Europe tried to overcome Italian monopoly over trade?
➤ Spain & Portugal
4. Who were the first Europeans to advent & last to leave India?
➤ Portuguese
5. Who discovered sea route to India?
➤ Vasco da Gama in 1498

6. Who was the first viceroy of Portuguese in India?

➤ Francisco De Almeida

7. Who gave the East India Company charter to trade with India? And when?

➤ Queen Elizabeth in 1600

8. Who was the viceroy of James I to visit the court of Jahangir?

➤ Sir Thamos Roe

9. Name the Mughal ruler who gave permission to British to trade in India.

➤ Jahangir

10. Which was the first headquarters of English in India?

➤ Kolkata

11. Name the forts established by the British at Madras & Calcutta.

➤ Fort George & Fort Williams

12. When did the French East India Company set up in India?

➤ 1664

13. Who was the real founder of Portuguese power in India?

➤ Alfonso de Albuquerque

14. Where did the French set up their first trading center in India?

➤ Surat

15. Which was the first headquarters of French in India?

➤ Pondicherry

16. Who was Dupleix?

➤ French governor general.

17. Who captured Goa from the Sultan of Bijapur?

- Portuguese (Alfonso de Albuquerque)

18. Who had gained monopoly over the trade in Asian countries?

- Arab merchants

19. Constantinople was considered as the gateway of European trade. Why?

- It was the center of international trade.

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

- To establish the supremacy over the Sea instead of land.

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

- Due to the arrival of English and French in India.

22. Name the Presidencies of the British.

- Bombay, Madras and Calcutta

23. Who led the British army in the battle of Buxar?

- Hector Munro.

III. Answer the following questions in 2-3 sentences each.

1. Which commodities of India had greater demand in European market?

- Pepper, Cardamom, Ginger

2. How was the trade between India & Europe carried during middle ages?

- Arab merchants carried the Asian merchandise into Constantinople.
- Italian merchants would buy these goods and sell in European countries.

3. What made the Europeans to discover sea route to India?

- Fall of Constantinople.
- Closer of trade route between India & Europe.

- Demand for Indian spices.

- Scientific inventions.

4. List out the European who came to India for the purpose of trade.

- The Portuguese.
- The Dutch.
- The English.
- The French.

5. List out the trading centers of Dutch in India?

- Surat, Broach, Cambe, Kochin, Nagapatanam, Masulipatanam and Chinsor

6. What are Dastakths ? Who issued Dastakths to British?

- Licence of trade issued to British
- Issued by the Mughal ruler Faruk Shiara

7. Mention the French trading centres in India.

- Machalipatna, Chandranagara, Mahe, Karaikallu, Cossimbazar, & Balasur.

8. Who fought the battle of Buxar and when?

- Combined forces of Mir Qasim, & British (Hector Munroe) in 1764

9. What is Diwani Right? Who gave this?

- Right to collect land tax.
- It was given by Shah Alam II

10. Explain Dual Govt.

- It was introduced by Robert Clive.
- It was a system in which the British had the right to collect land taxes, & the Nawab looked after administration like justice.

11. Explain the achievements of Alfonso de Albuquerque.

- Founder of Portuguese Empire in India.
- Won Goa from the Sultan of Bijapur in CE 1510.
- Made Goa as the Trading center.
- Encouraged inter religious marriage.

IV. Answer the following questions in SIX sentences each

1. Explain the reasons for the battle of Buxar.

- Mir Quasim refused to remain a puppet in the hands of British.
- Declared himself as an independent King.
- Declared that the business is duty free in Bengal.
- British trade suffered considerably.
- British dethroned Mir Qasim
- British again made Mir Jafaras the Nawab of Bengal.
- Mir Qasim went for an organized war against them.

2. What were the effects of battle of Buxar?

- Combined forces were defeated by the British.
- British secured Diwani rights.
- Shah Alam II gave 26 lakhs annual income.
- The Nawab of Awadh gave 50 lakhs to British.
- British took over the entire administration of Bengal.
- Robert Clive introduced Dual Govt. in Bengal.



Unit –2 The Extension of British Rule

I. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate answer

- At the end of First Anglo-Maratha war Salbai agreement was entered between Marathas & British.

II. Answer the following questions in a WORD/ SENTENCE each

- Who is called the Lion of Punjab?
➤ Ranjith Singh
- Who made Madhava Rao II as the Peshwa of Maratha kingdom?
➤ Nana Phadnamis (Maratha Federation)
- Who took the support of British to become the Peshwa of Marathas?
➤ Raghunath Rao
- Who accepted the treaty of Bassein?
➤ Bajji Rao II
- Why did Bajji Rao II accept the Subsidiary alliance system?
➤ Holkar defeated army of Bajji Rao II & Scindia.
- After whose death there was a political anarchy in Punjab kingdom?
➤ Ranjith Singh
- Between whom the treaty of Amritsar signed?
➤ Ranjith Singh & British
- Who revolted against the British during second Anglo-Sikh war?
➤ ‘Chattar Singh Attariwala’ in Lahore and Moolraj’ in Multan

- By which treaty the first Anglo-Sikh war concluded?
➤ Lahore Treaty

III Answer the following questions in 2-3 sentences each

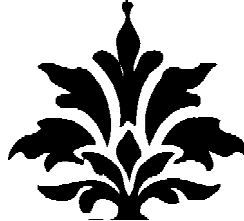
- Which are the expansionist policies adopted by British to expand their empire?
➤ Subsidiary Alliance System.
➤ Doctrine of Lapse.
- Explain the causes of the first Anglo-Maratha war.
➤ After the death of Peshwa Madhava Rao his brother Narayan Rao came to power.
➤ Narayan Rao was murdered by his uncle Raghobha (Ragunatha Rao).
➤ This resulted in the infighting for the Peshwa post.
➤ The Maratha federation brought Madhava Rao II of Narayan Rao to the post of Peshwa.
➤ Upset with this Raghobha approached the British for support.
➤ Thus the First Anglo-Maratha war fought.
- What were the results of the first Anglo-Maratha war?
➤ Maratha federation was defeated.
➤ Treaty of Salbai was signed.
➤ Madhava Rao II was named as the Peshwa.

4. Explain the causes & effects of Third Anglo-Maratha War.

Causes	Effects
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Peshwa realized his mistakes. ➤ Peshwa attempted to free himself from the clutches of the Company. ➤ Peshwa attacked the British Residency in Poona. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ British suppressed Marathas ruthlessly. ➤ Marathas surrendered to the British. ➤ British abolished the Peshwa post. ➤ British installed Pratapa simha.

5. Explain the causes & effects of Second Anglo-Maratha War.

Causes	Effects
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Differences among the Maratha Chieftains ➤ Enmity among the Marathas ➤ Defeat of Sindhia & Peshwa army by Holker hands of British. ➤ Peshwa accepted Subsidiary alliance. ➤ British interference in Maratha's administration. ➤ Peshwa entered treaty of Bassein. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Maratha chiefs got defeated ➤ Maratha chiefs accepted subsidiary alliance. ➤ Maratha chiefs became a doll in the



Unit – 3 Impact of British Rule in India

I. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate answer

1. Diwani Adalat in civil court was introduced by **Warren Hastings**
2. The post of Superintendent of Police was created **by Lord Cornwallis**
3. The British Officer who supported the Modern Education in India is **T B Macaulay**

II. Answer the following questions in a WORD/ SENTENCE each

1. Who brought civil Service in administration?
 - Lord Cornwallis
2. Who implemented the efficient Police System in India?
 - Lord Cornwallis
3. Who argued “All the natives of Hindustan are completely corrupt”?
 - Lord Cornwallis
4. Which committee recommended reorganizing the military system?
 - Peel Committee
5. Who facilitated the expansion of the modern education in India?
 - Warren Hastings
6. Who started Sanskrit College in Banaras?
 - Jonathan Duncan
7. Which report laid foundation for modern education system in India?
 - Macaulay’s report

III Answer the following questions in 2-3 sentences each

1. Which are universities established as per the terms of Charles Wood’s Despatch?
 - Calcutta University.
 - Bombay University.
 - Madras University.
 - Indian Government Act - 1935
2. What are the measures under taken at the time of British in Police system?
 - Created the post of Superintendent of Police (SP).
 - Divided a district into many ‘Stations’.
 - Every station under a ‘Kotwal’.
 - ‘Kotwal’ was made accountable for thefts, crimes etc
 - He put every village under the care of ‘Chowkidhar.
3. Which were the two types of courts setup by Warren Hastings?
 - ‘ADewani Aadalat’ (civil court)
 - ‘AFouzadaari Aadalat’ (criminal court)
4. What are the measures under taken by the British in military system?
 - British appointed the Indians for the military.
 - Indians were given the rank of Subedar.
 - Most of the Indians were Coolie Soldiers.
 - Peel Committee recommendations were adopted in 1857.

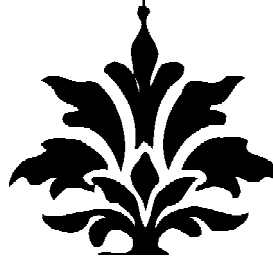
IV. Answer the following questions in SIX sentences each

1. Illustrate the judicial system formulated through East India Company.
 - Two types of courts were established.

- 'Diwani Aadalat' a civil court 'Fouzadaari Aadalat' a criminal court.
- Hindus were dispensed justice as per the Hindu scriptures.
- Muslims were dispensed justice as per the Shariyat.
- Slowly the British legal procedures were introduced.
- Civil courts were supervised by European officers.
- Criminal courts were supervised by 'Qajis',

2. What were the impacts of Modern English education?

- Universities were established.
- Schools & colleges started.
- Local literature and languages developed.
- Periodicals started.
- English education was introduced.
- Social and religious reformation movements began.
- Influenced freedom struggles in India.
- It made Indians to understand and appreciate their rich tradition.



Unit – 4 Opposition to British rule in Karnataka

I. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate answer

- The First Anglo-Mysore war took place between **Hyder Ali and The British in 1767**
- The Bedas of **Halagali** village of Belgaum district rebelled against the British.
- Kittur Chennamma adopted a boy named **Shivalingappa**
- Rayanna of Kittur state belonged to **Sangoli** village.
- Surapura is in the present district of **Yadgir**
- The Amara Sulya rebellion was basically a **farmer's** rebellion

II. Answer the following questions in a WORD/ SENTENCE each

- The 18th century in Indian History is considered as “The century of political problems”. Why?
➤ The death of Aurangzeb in 1707
- Which incident created the various political challenges in Mysore state?
➤ The death of Chikkadevaraj wodeyar in 1704
- By which treaty the first Anglo-Mysore war ended?
➤ Treaty of Madras (1769)
- Who was known for his innovations in arms usage?
➤ Hyder Ali
- Which Anglo-Mysore ended with Treaty of Srirangapatna?
➤ Third Anglo – Mysore war.

- What is the name of the adopted son of Kittur Rani Chennamma?
➤ Shivalingappa.
- Who was the brave warrior of Kittur who fought against British along with Chennamma?
➤ Sangolli Rayanna.
- Why was the Chennamma shift from Bailahongala jail to Kusugal prison?
➤ The British thought that Rayanna was being instigated by Rani Chenamma
- Who presented himself as Swami Aparampura & Kalyanaswamy in Kodagu rebellion?
➤ Putta Basappa
- Whom did the British appoint as political agent in Surpur?
➤ Medes Tylor
- Who is presented as the leader of 1857 revolution in Karnataka by the historians?
➤ Venkatappa
- Name the Zamindar of Koppal who revolted against British?
➤ Veerappa
- Why Dondiya is called wagh?
➤ Due to his bravery.
- Whom did the British appoint to report on the various activities of the Venkatappa Nayaka?
➤ Campbell
- Why was the Bedas of Halagali rebel against British?
➤ The British banned the usage of weapons & they were asked to surrender their firearms.

16. Ballads have kept whose life & bravery alive till today?

- Sangolli Rayanna

III Answer the following questions briefly.

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

- HyderAli was defeated & died.
- It increased the confidence of the British.
- British occupied Mangalore and Bidanoor.
- The 'Treaty of Mangalore' signed.

2. How did Hyder Ali come to power?

- Hyder joined Mysore Army as a soldier.
- Closely observed the developments of Mysore.
- Came into prominence during the siege of Devanahalli.
- Hyder made military action against Nizam of Arcot.
- Hyder won the hearts of soldiers.
- Weakened the power of Dalawayees.
- He declared himself as Sultan of Mysore.
- Side-lined the King Krishnaraja Wodeyar.

3. Explain about first Anglo Mysore war.

- Started in 1767 and ended in 1769.
- Fought between Hyder & British.
- Rise of Hyder Ali in the South was not tolerated by the British, Marathas and the Nizam of Hyderabad.
- A tri party alliance emerged against Hyder.
- In 1767, Hyder Ali and Nizam of Hyderabad attacked Arcot.
- Finally war ended with Treaty of Madras in 1769.

4. What were the conditions of Srirangapatna treaty?

- Tippu was forced cede half of his kingdom.
- Tippu was forced to pay three crores of rupees as war damage.
- Tippu had to pledge two of his children as hostages.
- Tippu was forced to release the Prisoners of War.

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

- British were able to destroy Tippu.
- Tippu died while fighting.
- Tippu's kingdom was portioned among the British, Marathas & Nizam.
- A small territory was handed over to the Mysore Wodeyars.
- Wellesley imposed subsidiary alliance over Mysore kingdom.

6. Explain the Surapura rebellion in brief.

- Venkatappa Nayaka was a leader of Surpur rebellion.
- British interfered in the affairs of Surapura.
- In 1857, the representatives of Nana Sahib were present in Surapura.
- British suspected & appointed Campbell to report about Venkatappa Nayaka.
- Campbell submitted a report to the resident of Hyderabad.
- The British army captured Surapura in 1858.

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

- Dondiya was called as the tiger, due to his bravery.
- Dondiya built a small army.
- Captured Bidanoor and Shivamogga forts.
- Dondiya won Honalli, Harihara, Shikaripura etc.
- Dondiya was successful in winning the support of French.
- British tried to defeat the army of Dondiya.
- British attacked Dondiya from all the directions.
- Dondiya died fighting.

8. Medes Taylor was a great reformist. Justify the statement.

- Taylor developed Surapura as princely state.
- Peddanayaka was appointed as the Dewan of the state.
- Taylor conducted the land survey of Surapura.
- Increased the state revenue.
- Taylor took measures to educate Venkatappa Nayaka

9. Explain the role of Rani Chennamma in liberating Kittur.

- Chennamma was a queen of Kittur.
- After the death of her son, Chennamma adopted Shivalingappa.
- Chennamma started to rule Kittur.
- Chennamma was not permitted to adopt a son to the throne.

- Thackeray report to the Governor of Bombay
- Attempted to take over Kittur Kingdom.
- Chennamma considered war as inevitable.
- British attacked Kittur.
- Kittur army fought bravely.
- Chennamma was defeated & captured by British.
- Chennamma was imprisoned in Bylahongala fort & died there later.

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

- Rayanna was a brave soldier.
- Rayanna developed a sense of nationalism.
- Rayanna went on organizing an army.
- Rayanna organized secret meetings.
- Rayanna aimed at looting the treasury.
- Rayanna looted the Taluk offices of the British.

11. The 18th century in Indian History is considered as “The century of political problems” Why?

- Death of Aurangzeb.
- Death of Chikkadevaraj wodeyar.
- The Zamindars revolt against British.
- Kings battled against the British.
- Rebellion of Kittur.
- Rebellion of Halagali Bedas.
- Rebellion of Surapura.

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

- The rebellion became more famous. Puttabasappa organized the rebels

- He declared that tax on tobacco and salt will be withdrawn
- The rich farmers, land owners and local chieftains supported.
- They captured the government office in Bellare.
- Puttabasappa killed an Amaldhar
- This incident gained more support for the rebellion

13. Explain the revolt of Veerappa of Koppal.

- Veerappa a Zamindar of Koppal.
- rebelled against the British
- Occupied the fort of Koppal and other forts in the vicinity.
- Many farmers and Zamindars supported.

- Veerappa fought with the army of British & Nizam
- Veerappa lost & died fighting.
- British captured back the fort of Koppal.

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

- Tipu Sultan defeated in third Anglo-Mysore war.
- Tipu was humiliated by the British.
- Tipu wanted to avenge his defeat.
- Tipu attempted to form an alliance of local rulers.
- Tipu sent an ambassador to France to seek the alliance of French.
- All these development angered Wellesley.
- Wellesley attacked Tipu.



Unit – 5 Social & Religious Reformation Movements

I. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate answer

- The nineteenth century is called as **Age of Reformation.**
- Raja Ram Mohan Roy started periodical **Samvada Koumudhi**
- The founder of Prathana Samaj is **Dr Athma Ram Panduranga**
- The Young Bengal Movement was started by **Henry Louis Vivian Derozio**
- The Guru of Swami Vivekananda was Sri **Ramakrishna Paramahansa**
- The Anglo-Oriental College was established at **Aligarh**

II. Answer the following questions in a WORD/ SENTENCE each

- What was the nineteenth century considered as?
 - Age of reformation and new awakening
- Which was the Centre of new awakening in India during 19th century?
 - Bengal
- What do you mean by social reformation?
 - The movement which aimed at reforming the society.
- Why did the British put forth the theory of “White Man’s burden”?
 - British believed that it is their duty to civilize Indian as a civilized class of people.
- Who enacted the Sati Abolition Act? When?
 - Raja Ram Mohan Roy in 1829

- what was an example for Raja Ram Mohan Roy’ thirst for knowledge?
 - Mohan Roy learned Hebrew and Greek to read Bible in its original form
- Why Dayananda Saraswathi gave a call ‘Back to Vedas’?
 - Dayananda Saraswathi realized that the remedies to the various maladies of India are present in Vedas.
- What message did the Ramakrishna Paramhansa give to the world?
 - One has to attain Moksha through Dyana and Bhakti.
- Whom did Swami Vivekananda net in Mysore before he leaves for Chicago?
 - Chamaraja Wadayer X
- What were the newspapers started by Annie Besant?
 - Common Wealth & New India.

III Answer the following questions in 2-4 sentences each.

- What was the condition of Indian society during 19th century?
 - Many Communities were ill-treated.
 - Woman had no rights.
 - Caste system was in practice.
 - Gender discrimination.
 - Sati system.
 - Widow Remarriage restriction.
 - Denial of education to Sudhras.
- How the Tagore has summarized the contribution of Raja Ram Mohan Roy’ service?
 - Tagore has called “Raj Ram Mohan Roy as the harbinger of modern India

- Tagore has called “Raj Ram Mohan Roy Progenitor of Indian Social Reformation movement,
- Tagore has called “Raj Ram Mohan Roy ‘the prophet of Indian Nationalism’”.

3. Why did Prarthana Samaj established by Atmaram Panduranga?

- To find solutions to various problems faced by women.
- To find solutions to various problems faced by lower caste groups.
- To reinterpret Hinduism.
- To provide education for women.
- To provide rehabilitation to poor.

4. What made the Indian traditionalists to hate Vivian Derozio?

- Derozio tried to instil the spirit of free enquiry in the minds of his students and colleagues.
- He also worked towards creating text books to inculcate new education system.

5. Which were the social reforms advocated by Satya Shodak Samaj?

- To address social problems.
- To provide equal rights to non-Brahmin class.
- To provide equal rights to woman.
- To encourage the education of Shudras.
- To establish hostel for girls.
- To fight caste & gender discrimination.

6. What are the aims of Aligarh Movement?

- To advocate English education among Muslims.
- To advocate social and religious reformation.

- To fight against traditions, superstitions, ignorance etc.
- To Oppose Purdah system.
- To discourage Polygamy.
- To encourage education to Muslim girls.

7. Who started Shuddhi Movement? Why?

- Dayananda Saraswathi.
- In order to bring back the Hindu people who were converted to other religions.

8. Who is called Shwetha Saraswathi & why?

- Annie Besant
- Translated Bagvath Geetha to English.

9. Ramakrishna Mission established with various views. Justify

- To carry the message and thoughts of Sri Ramakrishna.
- To spread nationalistic awareness.
- To promote cultural development.
- To serve humanity.
- To spiritual growth.

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

- Founded Ramakrishna Mission.
- He worked to establish a casteless society.
- Voiced against exploitation, poverty, illiteracy etc.
- Vivekananda believed that People should be educated first.
- He wanted people to stop following the western ideals blindly.
- He opposed caste system, & Untouchability.
- Vivekananda made the Westerners to

understand the cultural richness of India at Chicago conference.

- Vivekananda's speeches mirror his nationalist ideas.
- Vivekananda inspired the youths by declaring 'Arise, awake, stop not till you reach the goal.'

11. What are the main aspects of Periyar Movement?

- Non-Brahmin movement.
- To reject racial supremacy.
- To oppose Sanskrit language and literature.
- To establish an equal society.
- To criticize caste and gender based discrimination.
- To organize temple entry movement.
- To oppose the restrictions of Brahmins against non-Brahmins.

IV. Answer the following questions in SIX sentences each

1. The 19th century is considered as the age of reformation and new awakening time in the history of India. Justify.

- English education was introduced.
- A new class of educated Indians was created.
- Growth of nationalism.
- Many concepts like democracy, equality started finding roots in India.
- Educated people started to analyse their own society.
- British interest in reforming the society.
- Birth of identity called 'Indian'.
- Collective efforts of reformers.
- An attempt made to stop social evils.

2. Why is Raja Ram Mohan Roy is called the pioneer of social reformation in India?

- Founded Brahma Samaj to reform Indian society.
- Ram Mohan aimed at removing Caste System.
- He fought against Superstitions.
- He tried to develop rationality.
- He advocated Monotheism.
- He opposed meaningless rituals.
- He opposed Polygamy.
- He condemned Child Marriage.
- He advocated for a share in property to widow woman.
- Ram Mohan got Sati abolished.

3. Write a note on life & reformations of Dayananda Saraswathi.

- Dayananda Saraswathi was born in 1824.
- He was born at Kathewad of Gujarat.
- His name was 'Moolashankar'.
- Brought up by his parents Amba Shankar Tiwari and mother 'Amrutha bai'.
- He had received good education.
- He wrote a book 'Sathyaratha Prakasha'.
- Dayananda Saraswathi founded Arya Samaj.
- He declared 'Back to Vedas'.
- He encouraged inter caste marriages.
- Rejected polygamy and child marriage.
- He declared Men and women are equal.
- Dayananda Saraswathi started 'Shuddhi Movement.'

4. What were the social reforms initiated by Swami Vivekananda?

- Founded Ramakrishna Mission.

- He worked to establish a casteless society.
- Voiced against exploitation, poverty, illiteracy etc.
- Vivekananda believed that People should be educated first.
- He wanted people to stop following the western ideals blindly.
- He opposed caste system, & Untouchability.

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

- He aimed at strengthening the backward and exploited communities.
- Advocated One Caste, One Religion and One God for human beings.
- Strongly advocated education.
- It built temples for the backward communities.

- Championed 'Vicom Movement'.
- Removal of restrictions on women's dress.
- To secure basic human rights.

6. What were the reformation activities of Annie Besant?

- Annie Besant advocated that Indian culture is far more superior to the western culture.
- She tried to reform Hinduism.
- She translated Bagvath Geetha to English.
- She aimed at providing education to all.
- Annie Besant opened schools.
- She started Central Hindu Benaras College.
- She published New India & Common Wealth to discuss on current problems and social issues.
- She initiated Home Rule Movement in 1916.



Unit – 6 The First War of Indian Independence

I. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate answer

1. The Mutiny of 1857 was called as **Sepoy mutiny** by the British historians.
2. The policy implemented by Dalhousie is **Doctrine of Lapse**
3. During the mutiny of 1857 **Mangal Pandey** killed a British officer.
4. Jhansi Rani took over **Gwalior** from the British during her war against them.
5. **Rani Lakshmi Bai** has a special place in the annals of Indian freedom struggle.
6. **Nana Saheb** led 1857 revolt in Kanpur.

II. Answer the following questions in a WORD/ SENTENCE each

1. How was the revolt of 1857 termed by Indian historian?
➤ First War of Indian Independence
2. Whom did the British dethrone during the great rebellion?
➤ The Mughal King & the Nawab of Awadh.
3. Who killed the British officer at Barrakhpur regiment?
➤ Mangal Pandey
4. Who abolished the kingships of Tanjavore and Carnatic Nawabs.?
➤ Lord Dalhousie.
5. Why did the Indian handicrafts and industries ruined?
➤ Due to industrial revolution in England

6. What was the immediate cause of First War of Indian Independence?

- Introduction of greased cartridge which smear the fat of pig & cow.

7. Why was the Inam commission appointed by British?

- To confiscate Inam lands

8. Which guns were smeared of the fat of pig & cow?

- Royal Enfield guns.

9. Which place did Lakshmibai captured during the great Uprising of 1857?

- Gwalior

10. Who was the leader of revolt of 1857 at Kanpur?

- Nana Saheb

11. Who assisted Rani Lakshmibai during the Mutiny of 1857?

- Tantya Tope

12. Why the soldiers in the British army refused to use the cartridges?

- Cartridges were smeared the fat of pig & cow.

13. Whom did the soldiers of 1857 declare as the “Emperor of India”?

- Bahadur Shah II

14. Who was Mangal Pandey?

- Mangal Pandey was a trained soldier in British army.

III Answer the following questions in 2-4 sentences each.

1. List out the causes of First war of Indian Independence.

- Political Reasons.

- Economic Reasons.
- Administrative Reasons.
- Military Reasons.
- Immediate reason.
- Social & Religious reasons.

2. What were the effects of the revolt of 1857?

- East India Company rule ended.
- Doctrine of lapse withdrawn.
- Queen's proclamation issued.
- The governance of British government started.
- The administration of India was handed over to Secretary of Indian Affairs.
- Ambitious expansion plans had to be given up.
- No interference in religious matters of the country.

3. Explain the Political & Economic causes for the revolt of 1857.

Political Causes.

- Doctrine of Lapse policy of Dalhouse.
- Dalhouse did not permit to adopt a son.
- Many Indians Kings had to lose their kingdoms.
- Dalhousie annexed Satara, Jaipur, Jhansi, and Udaipur.
- Dalhousie abolished the kingships of Tanjavore and Carnatic Nawabs.
- Dethroned Mughal king.
- Many soldiers became unemployed.

Economic causes

- Industrial revolution in England ruined Indian industries.
- Many industries were closed
- Wool and cloth making industries suffered..

- Artisans of India became unemployed.
- Indian handicrafts became financially weak.
- Farmers were exploited.
- Through Inam commission, Inam lands were withdrawn.

4. The conditions of Indian soldiers in the British army were pathetic. Justify

- Indian soldiers were less paid.
- Promotion was reserved mostly to the white.
- Indian soldiers were discriminated.
- Indian soldiers did not have the status.
- Indian soldiers were forced to cross the sea.
- They were compelled to use greased cartridges.
- Soldiers were punished when they refuse to use cartridges.

5. List out the reasons that led to the failure of the mutiny.

- Lack of unity.
- Lack of good leadership.
- Lack of support from Indian rulers.
- Lack of organization.
- Lack of common goal.
- Lack of military strategies.
- Lack of proper planning.
- Plundering and crimes committed by the sepoys made them unpopular among common people.

6. Explain the course of the revolt of 1857.

- Revolt began in 1857.
- Mangal Pandey began the revolt.
- Soldiers at Meerut refused to use the greased cartridges.



- Soldiers attacked the prison and released the imprisoned soldiers.
- A group of soldiers reached Delhi entered the Red fort.
- Revolt spread to Delhi, Kanpur and Jhansi.
- Nana Sahib of Kanpur rose in revolt.
- In Jhansi, Rani Lakshmi Bai provided leadership to the revolt.
- The protest spread to Lucknow.

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

- Non pursuance of regional expansion.
- Providing a stable government for Indians.
- Equality before the law.

- The agreements entered by the company with the local Kings were accepted.
 - Non-interference of the government in religious issues of Indians.
- 8. Explain how the administrative causes instigate the great mutiny of 1857?**

- The British brought many civil and criminal laws.
- There was lots of partiality.
- Laws applied to Indians.
- English became the language of the court.
- Judges gave judgments in favour of the English.
- People did not like the new laws.



Unit – 7 Freedom Movement

I. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate answer

1. The Indian National Congress was found in the year **1885**
2. The Drain Theory was forwarded by **Dadabai Navroji**
3. Swarajya is my birth right was declared by **Balagangadhar Tilak**
4. A secret organization by name Abhinava Bharatha belonged to **Revolutionaries**

II. Answer the following questions in a WORD/ SENTENCE each

1. Which incident led to the development of political awakening in India?
 - The First War of Indian Independence of 1857.

2. Which organization changed the direction of Indian Political History?

- Indian National Congress

3. When & Where did the Indian National Congress founded?

- In 1885 at Bombay.

4. Who was the founder of Indian National Congress?

- A.O Hume.

5. Who was the first president of Indian National Congress?

- W C Banerjee.

6. What was the consequence of difference of opinion aroused in the Indian National Congress?

- Congress was split in to Moderates & Radicals.

7. **Whose period of INC is called as the “Age of Liberal Nationalism.”?**
 - Moderates period.
8. **When was the Muslim League founded?**
 - 1906
9. **Who implemented the Vernacular Press Act?**
 - Lord Litton
10. **What do you mean by the Age of Moderates?**
 - The first twenty years of the Indian National Congress is called as the Age of Moderates
11. **Who advocated the “Drain Theory”?**
 - Dadabai Navroji
12. **Who called Moderates as “Political Beggars”?**
 - The Radicals.
13. **Who proposed the Partition of Bengal?**
 - Lord Curzon
14. **Who were called “Radicals”?**
 - The group congressmen who criticized the soft stance of Moderates are called as Radicals.
15. **Why did Lord Curzon divide Bengal?**
 - To suppress the Anti-British protest in Bengal.
16. **Who were called “Revolutionaries”?**
 - The freedom fighter who believed in violent methods to drive away the British.
17. **When was British Govt. withdrawn partition of Bengal?**
 - 1911.
18. **Why was the Vernacular press act enacted?**
 - To curb the independence of the press.

19. **Which was the cultural festival that brought unity among Hindus & Muslims in the time of partition of Bengal?**
 - Raksha Bandhan
20. **Which was the policy employed by the British to break the unity of Indians?**
 - Divide & Rule policy
21. **Who was the radical leader later became Revolutionary?**
 - Aurobindo Ghosh
22. **What was the aim of revolutionaries?**
 - To drive away British by employing violent methods

III Answer the following questions in 2-4 sentences each.

1. **Which were the organizations that were present before the founding of Indian National Congress?**
 - The Hindu Mela.
 - All Indian Association.
 - Poona Public Sabha.
 - The Indian Association.
2. **Name the important moderate leaders.**
 - W.C Banerjee.
 - M.G.Ranade.
 - S N Banerjee.
 - Dadabai Navroji.
 - Gopala Krishna Gokale.
3. **What were the demands of Moderates placed in front of the British?**
 - Development of Indian industries.
 - Cutting down of military expenditure.
 - Providing good education.
 - Programmes for poverty alleviation.

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

- Partition was opposed by Indian National Congress.
- Wide spread protests across India.
- Radicals took the issue to the door steps of common people.
- Boycotting of foreign goods.
- Indians were encouraged to use local goods.
- Hindu Muslims jointly protested against British.

5. Explain the Drain Theory.

- Explained by Dadabai Navroji.
- Explained the drain of resources of India into England.
- By increasing the import and reducing the export, the British facilitated the draining out of precious Indian resources into India.

6. Name the revolutionary organizations of Indian Independence Movement.

- Abhivanava Bharatha.
- Anusheelan Samiti
- Lotus and Dragger.(England)
- Gadha.(USA)

7. Name the revolutionaries of Indian Independence Movement.

- Aurobindo Gosh.
- V.D. Saavarkar.
- Rajaguru.
- Ras Bihari Gosh.
- Kudiram Bose.
- Bagath Singh.
- Chandrashekar Azad.

8. Why did the British follow Divide & Rule Policy?

- To break the unity of Indians.
- To suppress the nationalism.
- To suppress Anti-British sentiment.

9. What are the religious celebrations started by Tilak to organize Indians?

- Ganesha festival.
- Shivaji Jayanthi.
- Durga celebration.

10. What were the impacts of newspapers during freedom movement?

- Published in vernacular language.
- Discussed on various social issues.
- Political issues reached the people.
- Development of nationalism.
- Created unity among Indians.

11. Identify the person in this picture. What was the theory he introduced?



- Dadabhai Naoroji. Drain Theory.

12. Identify the person in this picture. Which was his secret organization?



- Veer Savarkar. Abhinav Bharatha

13. Identify the radical leader in the picture. Mention his two newspapers.



- Bal gangadhar Tilak Maratha & Kesari

IV. Answer the following questions in 5 – 6 sentences

1. Explain the role of Moderates in freedom struggle.

- The age of Moderates is 1885 to 1905.
- W.C Banerjee, S N Banerjee, G K Gokhale were the major moderate leaders.
- Moderates believed in prayers and requests to please British.
- Moderates organized public meetings.
- Moderates discussed various issues.
- Moderates submitted memorandums to the government.
- Moderates explained about “Drain Theory”
- Tried to bring political awareness.
- Demanded to reduce military expenditure.
- Demanded to protect Indian industries.
- Demanded good education.
- Demanded for poverty alleviation.

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

- Tilak was a radical leader.
- Opposed British policies.
- Opposed the partition of Bengal.
- Tilak called for boycotting of foreign goods.
- Tilak encouraged Indians to use local goods.
- Tilak declared “Swaraj is My Birth Right.
- Tilak organised common people through Ganesh, Shivaji & Durga celebration.
- Tilak published ‘Kesari’ & ‘Maratha’ newspapers.
- Tilak triggered national movement through ‘Geetharahasya’ book.

3. Explain the Partition of Bengal & its effects.

- Partition of Bengal took place in 1905.
- It was planned by Lord Curzon.
- Bengal was the center of Anti-British sentiment.
- To suppress Anti-British sentiment.
- Bengal had more concentration of Muslim and Hindu people.
- British thought of suppressing the spirit of national freedom struggle.
- Effects of Partition of Bengal
- Partition was opposed by Indian National Congress.
- Wide spread protests across India.
- Radicals took the issue to the door steps of common people.
- Boycotted foreign goods.
- Indians were encouraged to use local goods.
- Hindu Muslims jointly protested against British.

4. Explain the role of revolutionaries in freedom struggle.

- Dreamed of attaining complete freedom.
- Employed violent methods to drive away the British.
- Established secret associations in India & in abroad.
- Founded ‘Abhivanava Bharatha’ and ‘Anusheelana Samiti’
- Started collecting weapons and money for an armed struggle
- They provided training to youths.
- Revolutionaries used Bombs and Guns.
- Many of them were hanged by the British.

Unit – 8 Era of Gandhi and National Movement

I. Answer the following questions in a WORD/SENTENCE each

1. **Who said “You sent us unformed Gandhi and we sent back the Complete of Gandhi”?**
➤ South Africans.
2. **Who was the Political Guru of Gandhiji?**
➤ Gopal Krishna Gokhale.
3. **The period between 1920 and 1947 is called as the Gandhian Era. Why?**
➤ Created Gandhian way of struggle or Gandhi Model of struggle in the Indian Freedom Movement
4. **Why Gandhiji went to South Africa?**
➤ To represent Dada Abdulla and Company
5. **Who were the leaders of Khilafat Movement?**
➤ Muhammada Ali and Shaukath Ali
6. **Who were the founders of Swaraj Party?**
➤ Motilal Nehru and C.R. Das.
7. **What made Gandhiji to withdrawal of Non-Cooperation Movement?**
➤ The death of 22 police men in the Chouri Chaura incident.
8. **Which factor created controversy between B R Ambedkar and Gandhiji?**
➤ B R Ambedkar demanded for separate electorate constituencies for untouchables
9. **Who was the last Viceroy of British India?**
➤ Lord Mountbatten.

11. **Which were the newspapers published by Gandhiji?**
➤ Harijan & Young India.

12. **Muslim League did not participate in Quit India movement. Why?**

- After the elections of 1937, the Muslim League was kept out of government formation.

13. **Why was the Simon Commission appointed?**

- The Commission was appointed to study the effects of India Government Act.

II Answer the following questions in 2-4 sentences each.

1. **What were the internal tools of Gandhi's struggles?**
➤ Passive Resistance.
➤ Non-Violence
➤ Satyagraha.
➤ Hindu and Muslim Unity.
2. **Explain Chouri Chaura incident.**
➤ Held On February 5, 1922.
➤ Held at Chouri Chaura of Uttar Pradesh.
➤ 3000 farmers assembled in front of the police station.
➤ The police started shooting.
➤ Angered people attacked the police station.
➤ Set fire to the station.
➤ Twenty two policemen died.
3. **What were development took place Lahore Congress session of 1929?**
➤ A resolution Poona Swaraj was adopted.

- Tri colour flag was hoisted.
- January 26th, 1930 was declared as the Indian Independence date.
- Decided to start Civil Disobedience Protest Marches.

4. Name the periodicals published by B R Ambedkar.

- Prabhudha Bharatha.
- Janatha.
- Mookanayaka.
- Bahishkruth Bharatha.

5. What were main aspects of Second Round Table Conference?

- Held in 1931 at London.
- B R Ambedkar pressed for a separate electoral Constituency for untouchables.
- Gandhiji opposed Ambedkar's proposal.
- British Government announced its decision to provide separate electoral Constituencies for the untouchables.
- Gandhiji started Fasting unto Death.
- Poona Pact was signed.

6. There was a lot of protest against Rowlett act. Why?

- Rowlett Act was implemented in 1919.
- British started controlling the nationalists.
- British could arrest anyone & declare him as an offender.
- Meetings & processions were banned.
- Leaders were arrested in Punjab.
- Dyer killed around 380 protestors.

III. Answer the following questions in 5 – 6 sentences.

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

- Architect of Industrialization.

- Architect of modern India.
- Architect of Five year plan.
- Architect of Panchasheela Principles.
- Architect of atomic energy.
- Architect of Non Aligned Movement
- Architect of India's Foreign policy.
- Achieved integration of Princely states.

2. Explain the role of Gandhiji in Indian freedom struggle.

- Gandhiji was a great freedom fighter.
- He adopted Non-violence & Satyagraha.
- Gandhiji was a champion of Hindu-Muslim unity.
- Gandhiji supported Khilafat movement.
- He started Non-Cooperation Movement in 1920.
- Gandhiji started Salt Satyagraha in 1930.
- He entered Poona pact in 1932 with B.R. Ambedkar.
- Gandhiji also began Quit India movement in 1942.
- Gandhiji supported farmers' movement in Kheda & Champaran.
- Gandhiji supported Workers Protests at Bombay & Calcutta.
- Gandhiji supported Tribal revolt.
- Gandhiji began newspapers Harijan & Young India.

3. Explain about Non-Cooperation Movement of Gandhiji.

- Began by Gandhiji in 1921
- Gandhiji declared not to co-operate the British.
- Students boycotted schools and colleges..
- Lawyers boycotted courts.



- Boycotted elections.
- Returned all the honors and medals.
- Boycotted all the government functions.
- Boycotting all foreign goods.
- Foreign clothes were burnt.
- Many National institutions were established.
- The visit of 'Prince of Wales' in 1921 was opposed.
- Movement turned violent at Chauri Chaura.
- 22 policemen killed.
- Gandhiji deeply hurt & withdrawn the movement.

4. Write a brief note Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.

- Held on 13th April 1919 at Jallianwala Bagh.
- Held on the day of Baisaki festival.
- The people had assembled in Jallianwala Bagh.
- General Dyer fired at the peacefully assembled people.
- 380 protestors were killed.
- Thousands were injured.
- Military Rule was implemented in Punjab.
- Returned all the honours and medals.
- Udam Singh killed General Dyer in England.

5. Explain Salt Satyagraha / Dandi march / Civil Disobedience movement.

- Started by Gandhiji.
- Gandhiji began this on 12th March 1930.
- March began from Sabarmati ashram to Dandi.

- Gandhi wrote a letter to the Viceroy demanding eleven points.
- Gandhiji demanded to remove tax on salt
- Irwin refused this demand.
- Gandhi covered 375 kms on foot.
- Gandhiji reached Dandi.
- Broke the law by holding a fistful salt without paying the tax.
- Gandhiji popularized Charka.
- Thousands of people participated in the Salt Satyagraha.
- Many leaders were arrested.

6. Explain Quit India movement.

- Cripps Commission proposed some suggestions in front of Indians.
- These proposals were opposed by the Congress.
- Started by Gandhiji in 1942.
- Began from Mumbai.
- Gandhi gave call to 'Do or Die'.
- Many leaders were arrested.
- Jaya Prakash Narayan provided leadership.
- Jaya Prakash Narayan founded "The Freedom Struggle Front"
- They trained factory workers.
- Common people supported quit India movement.

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

- He was a revolutionary fighter.
- People call him as Nethaji.
- He engaged himself in organizing the Indians.

- He toured cities like Vienna, Berlin, Rome, Istanbul to organise Indian.
- He tried to get the help of Hitler.
- Founded the Congress Socialist Party.
- Became the president of Haripur convention.
- Founded 'Forward Block'.
- Founded 'INA in Tokyo'.
- He called for 'Delhi Chalo'.
- He said, "Give me your blood; I'll get you Indian Independence".
- Attacked India from Burma border.
- A fierce battle between INA and the British army fought.
- Later Subhash died in plane crash.

8. Explain the role of B.R.Ambedkar in freedom struggle.

- B R Ambedkar was a great Dalit leader.
- He fought for the rights of the untouchables.
- Started Mahad tank movement.
- Began Kalaram temple movement.
- Demand for separate electorate constituencies for untouchables.
- Founded 'Bahishkrut Hithakarini Sabha'.
- Founded Swantantra Karmika Party'.
- Published periodicals like "Janatha", 'Mookanayaka' etc.
- Served as the chairman of Drafting Committee'.
- He advocated equality for Untouchables.
- Became the first Law Minister of Independent India.

9. Explain the farmer's revolt in the history of Independence struggle.

- Farmers' revolt began at Champaranya, Khedha, Tebhaga, Malabar etc.
- Revolt began at Champaranya, Khedha.
- British planters forced the farmers to grow indigo.
- Farmers refused to grow indigo.
- Farmers were oppressed.
- Farmers rose in revolt refusing to even land tax also.
- Gandhiji supported farmers' revolt.
- In Malabar farmers revolted against the British and Zamindars under the influence of the Congress.
- In Telangana, farmers protested against the Zamindars and Nizam's Razacks.
- The farmers of Bengal rose against the Zamindars.
- In Maharastra, farmers protested against low wages for them.

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

- Tribal revolted were Santala, Kola Munda, Halagali Beda's etc.
- The tax and forests policies of British were the reasons for tribal revolts.
- Due to permanent Zamindari system, tribal people became landless.
- The Zamindars, Money lenders became the exploiters of the Santala tribe.
- Tribal were forced to pay the tax.
- Santalas were upset by tax policies.



- Santalas decided to loot the Zamindars and the money lenders.
- Centers of revolt were Bhathpur, Barahath and Rajmahal.
- The tribal people killed their enemies.
- Kola and Munda revolted against the Zamindars.

11. The Partition of India was inevitable for the British. Why?

- Muslim League proposed for the division of India.
- Jinnah demanded for the creation of independent Pakistan.
- Jinnah declared that Hindus and Muslims cannot make one nation.
- Cabinet committee recommended for a Federal Form of Government.
- Cabinet Committee suggested the formation of Constituent assembly to formulate Constitution.
- Cabinet Committee suggested forming an Interim government.
- The differences between Congress & League.

- Muslim League called for 'Direct Action Day'
- Communal clashes took place between Hindus & Muslims.
- Lakhs of people died.
- Relationship between League and the Congress worsened.
- Mountbatten held discussion between Gandhiji & Jinnah.
- Finally, partition took place

12. What are the main programmes of Non-Cooperation movement?

- Boycotting schools
- Boycotting colleges
- Boycotting courts
- Boycotting elections
- Returning all the honors and medals
- Nominated members resigning from their membership.
- Boycotting all the government functions
- Boycotting all foreign goods



Unit -9 Post Independent India

I. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate answer

1. The British government's last Governor General was Lord Mountbatten
2. India's first Home minister was Sardar Valalbahabai Patel
4. Pondicherry became a union territory in the year 1963

II. Answer the following questions in a WORD/ SENTENCE each

1. Which states were refused to join Indian union after 1947?
➤ Hyderabad, Junaghad, Kashmir, Goa & Pondicherry.
2. Who is called as "Iron Man of India"?
➤ Sardar Vallabhabai Patel.
3. Who became the first President of India?
➤ Dr. Babu Rajendraprasad
4. Who was the chairman of Reorganization of State Commission'?
➤ Fazal Ali
5. Who were the members of 'Reorganization of State Commission'?
➤ Fazal Ali, H N Khunzru & K M Pannikar.
6. What was the immediate cause of First Why Sardar Patel is called Iron Man of India?
➤ He successfully achieved integration of Princely states.
7. Name the Muslim leaders who opposed the idea of Pakistan?
➤ Moulana Abdul Kalam Azad and Khan Abdul Ghafarkhan.

8. What is the present name of East Pakistan?
➤ Bangladesh.

9. When did the 'Reorganization of State Commission formed?
➤ 1953.

10. Which organisation of Karnataka demanded for its integration?
➤ All Karnataka Rajya Nirmana Parishid'

11. How many princely states were there in India?
➤ 562

12. Mention the princely states that refused to join India union?
➤ Kashmir, Junaghad and Hyderabad

13. Who was the chairman Constitutional Drafting committee?
➤ Dr.B.R.Ambedkar

14. Who was the first Prime Minister of Independent India?
➤ Jawahar Lal Nehru

15. Through which amendment the words "Secular and Socialist? were added?
➤ 42nd amendment in 197

III Answer the following questions in 2-4 sentences each.

1. What were the problems faced in independent India?
➤ Partition of India.
➤ Refugee problem.
➤ Integration of princely states.
➤ Scarcity of food.



- Formation of Govt.
- Formation of Constitution.

2. How did the nation face refugee problem?

- Refugees from Pakistan were settled in various parts.
- Refugees from Pakistan were settled in Tripura, Meghalaya and Assam.
- The people of Tibet were settled in Bailukuppe & Mandagadde.
- They provided with education.
- Training was given to take self-employment.
- Medical facilities were extended.
- Loans were given.

3. How was the integration of princely states achieved?

- Instrument of Accession' offered an opportunity for the princely states to join federal structure of India.
- Some special status were also accorded to the ruling Kings.
- The kings were paid monetary compensation.

4. How was the Junaghad merged with Indian Union?

- The Nawab was planning to join the state of Pakistan.
- People of Junaghad revolted against Nawab.
- The King ran away.
- Indian govt. maintained law & order.
- Junaghad joined Indian federation in 1949.

5. How was the Hyderabad merged with Indian Union?

- Nizam wanted to remain independent.
- Nizam refused to join the Indian union.
- The farmers revolted against the Nizam.

- The Government of India sent its military to fight Razakars.

- Indian army defeated the Nizam.

- Finally Hyderabad integrated into India in 1948.

6. Explain how Jammu & Kashmir joined Indian union?

- King Harisingh decided to remain independent.
- Pakistan invaded Kashmir.
- The King agrees to join India.
- Indian Army was sent to fight Pakistani tribal.
- Pak tribal were driven away from Jammu & Kashmir.
- Kashmir integrated with Indian union.

7. How was Pondicherry liberated from the French?

- Pondicherry was a French territory.
- Congress & Communists wanted Pondicherry to become part of India.
- Finally Pondicherry got integrated in 1954.
- Pondicherry became Union Territory of India in 1963.

8. How was Goa liberated from Portuguese?

- Goa was controlled by Portuguese.
- Portuguese were ordered to vacate Goa.
- Portuguese brought more army from Africa and Europe.
- Sathyagrahi's from all over India entered Goa.
- Protesters forced Portuguese to leave Goa.
- Indian military took over Goa in 1961.

9. Communal Violence became wide spread in India after 1947. Why?

- Partition of India.
- Divide and Rule policy of British.
- Religious suspicions among Hindus & Muslims.
- Invasions of foreign rulers.

10. Explain how Karnataka state was reorganized?

- Kannada speaking regions were part of various princely states.

- On October 14th, 1947 Mysore State came into existence.
- The demand to integrate all these people into one state was prevalent.
- Kannadigas had formed “All Karnataka Rajya Nirmana Parishid.
- Kannadigas demanded for the integration of Kannada speaking area.
- Finally in 1956, Vishal Mysore state came into existence.
- In 1973, it was named as ‘Karnataka’.



POLITICAL SCIENCE

Unit-1 The problems of India & their solutions

I. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate answer

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

II. Answer the following questions in a WORD/ SENTENCE each

1. **What is Unemployment?**
 - A situation where a person does not find work in accordance to his capacity or qualification.

OR

 - Non availability of job
2. **What are the important reasons for Unemployment?**
 - Over Population & Improved technology.
3. **What do you mean by Corruption?**
 - Misuse of public authority for personal gains.
4. **Which are the institutions set up to fight Corruption?**
 - Lokpal. & Lokayuktha.
5. **How many seats in local elections are reserved to women by the Govt. of India?**
 - Govt. has reserved 1/3 of the seats in local elections.

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

➤ The article 371 has been amended from A to J. & backward regions have been given special status.

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

➤ Article 371(J).

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

➤ D.M. Nanjundappa Committee in 2001.

9. **What is Communalism?**

➤ Segregation in the name of religion and creating hatred and cultivating opposite self-interests.

OR

➤ Intolerance towards the people of other religion.

10. **Which Programme is implemented by the Govt. of Karnataka for the development of rural woman?**

➤ 'Stree Shakti' programmes.

11. **What is Regionalism?**

➤ Love OR loyalty of a person towards his own state or region.

12. **What is the India's unemployment rate according to census of 2011?**

➤ 21.9%

13. **Which is the major challenge for national unity and integration?**

➤ Communalism.

III Answer the following questions in 2-4 sentences each.

1. What are the causes for Unemployment?

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

2. What are the measures taken to check Corruption?

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

3. How is communalism fatal to national unity?

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

4. How can be the Communalism tackled?

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

5. What are the measures undertaken to check Unemployment?

- Population control.
- Providing loans and subsidy.

- Agricultural development.
- Encouragement to cottage industries.
- Industrial development.
- Employments guarantee schemes.

6. What are the measures undertaken for the removal of regional imbalance in Karnataka?

- D M Nanjundappa Committee.
- Special status to Hyderabad region under 371(J) article.
- Special status backward regions of Karnataka.
- Malnad development authority.

7. What are measures taken to improve the status of women?

- Stress on women's education.
- Ban on child marriage.
- Dowry prohibition act.
- Compulsory education to girls.
- 'Stree Shakti' Programme.
- Women self-help groups.
- Establishing Women's commissions.
- Women reservation.

8. Which are the effects of corruption?

- Tax evasion
- Illegal hoarding.
- Smuggling
- Economic offences.
- Cheating

9. How does regionalism affect national development? Discuss.

- It affects unity & integrity.
- It creates hatredness between regions.
- It leads to abuse.
- Some regions have achieved a lot of progress
- Many parts have remained backward
- Many are demanding independent statehood
- Regionalism.

Unit – 2 Indian Foreign Policy

I. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate answer

1. The Indian Foreign policy was specially formed by **Jawahar lal Nehru**
2. The policy of keeping safe distance from both the power blocks of the world is known as **Non Aligned Movement**
3. During pre-independent period India was under **British** imperial occupation.
4. **Nelson Mandela** fought against Apartheid in South Africa.
5. SAARC was founded in the year **1885**

II. Answer the following questions in a WORD/ SENTENCE each

1. **What is Foreign Policy?**
 - The policy adopted by a nation while dealing with other nation.
2. **What do you mean by a sovereign country?**
 - The country which is not under any other country's control either for internal or external issues.
3. **Who was an architect of India's foreign policy?**
 - Jawahar Lal Nehru.
4. **Who signed the Panchasheela Principles?**
 - Jawahar Lal Nehru(India) & Chou En Lai (China)
5. **What is meant by Non-Alignment Policy?**
 - Functioning independently without joining any power blocs.
6. **What do you mean by Imperialism?**
 - A sovereign country to take over another

sovereign country with the intention of ruling it for its personal gains.

7. What is Apartheid?

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

OR

- Racial discrimination practiced in South Africa.

8. Who is called as 'African Gandhi'?

- Nelson Mandela.

9. What is Disarmament?

- The process of elimination of specific arms step by step.

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

- Article 51

11. When did Nehru given radio speech about foreign policy for the first time?

- September 7 1946.

12. In which conferences India declared "No corner of world shall have Imperialism"?

- In New Delhi (1949) and Bandung (1955).

III Answer the following questions in 2- 4 sentences.

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

- National Security.
- Enriching national economy.
- Spreading the cultural richness of our country.

- Increasing the number friendly countries.
- Achieving World Peace and coexistence.

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

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

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

- Promotes foreign relationships.
- Encourages foreign exchange.
- Technical exchange.
- Promotes trade.
- Develops domestic market.
- Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)

4. What are the Panchasheela principles?

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

5. Why does India oppose imperialism?

- Against to democratic system.
- Affects the sovereignty.
- Exploits resources.
- Against Human rights.

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

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

7. Mention the factors which influenced and shaped India's Foreign Policy?

- National interests
- Geographical interests
- Political situation
- Economic interest
- Military issues
- Public opinion
- International situation

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

- Huge population
- Natural resources
- Military strength.
- Intellectual capacities
- Industrialized capacities.

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

- Jawaharlal Nehru was an External Affairs Minister
- Managed the foreign policies of India.
- Jawaharlal Nehru outlined the Foreign Policy of India



Unit - 3 India's Relationship with other Countries

I. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate answer

- The relationship with **India and China** was strengthened with Panchasheela principle.
- International peace and cooperation is discussed in the **article 51** of our Constitution.
- In 1962, **China** invaded our country.

II. Answer the following questions in a WORD/ SENTENCE each

- Which part & article of the constitution explain international peace and coexistence?
➤ 4th part & article 51
- Mention the big country which borders India.
➤ China.
- Which book mentions the Silk trade between China and India?
➤ Kautilya's Arthashastra.
- Which region is the main bone of contentions between India & China?
➤ Arunachal Pradesh.
- Which countries have the highest population in the world?
➤ China & India.
- Which is the latest development that strengthened the relationship between India and China?
➤ Formation of BRICS group of countries
- List out the steel plants established in India by the support of Russia.
➤ Bhilai Steel plant and Bokaro steel plants.

- Which are the two biggest Democratic countries of the world?

➤ India and USA.

- Which are the two political Parties of USA?

➤ Democratic and Republican parties.

- Which historical agreement is signed between India & Pakistan?

➤ Tashkent Agreement in 1966.

- Who mediated the Tashkent agreement?

➤ Russia.

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

➤ Jammu Kashmir

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

➤ Creation of Bangladesh.

- Who aided India in Goa liberation Movement?

➤ Russia.

- Which is the first country supports to India's quest in Security Council?

➤ Russia

- What was the main reason for 1962 Indo-China war?

➤ The escalation of Tibetan Crisis

- Which countries signed 20 years treaty for peace & co-operation?

➤ India & Russia

III Answer the following questions in 2- 4 sentences.

- Why do countries need to have good relationship with other countries?

➤ To achieve economic progress.

➤ To achieve peace & co-operation.

- To exchange science & technical information.
- To promote trade.
- To achieve economical help.
- To overcome resource deficit.

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

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

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

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

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

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

- USA supported India in space science & education.

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

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

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

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

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

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

8. What are the similarities between India & Pakistan?

- Both share common culture.
- Both have common economic ties.
- Mutual trade relation.
- Respond during emergency & calamities.
- Exchange of culture.

9. Explain the mutual relationship between India & China from ancient times.

- Both India & China are big countries.
- Buddhism originated in India & spread in China.
- Both have cordial relationship.
- Silk trade.
- Sovereign republics.
- Panchasheela principles.

Unit - 4 Global Problems & India's Role

I. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate answer

- Human Rights day is celebrated on **December 10, 1948**
- India has been arguing in favour of Human Rights since **Independence**
- Gandhi fought against the Apartheid in **South Africa**
- Human Rights involve **equality**

II. Answer the following questions in a WORD/ SENTENCE each

- What is the important change that took place due to end of II world war?**
➤ The imperialism and colonialism ended.
- When did the General Assembly adopt declaration on Human Rights?**
➤ 10th December 1948.
- What are Human Rights?**
➤ The rights which are essential for an individual development.
- What is the India's stand on Human Rights?**
➤ India has been advocating Universal Declaration of Human Rights from the beginning.
- Which part of the Indian Constitution provided fundamental rights?**
➤ Part III. Article 12 to 35

III Answer the following questions in 2- 4 sentences.

- What were the major problems that emerged after World War II?**
➤ Denial of Human rights.

- Arms race.
- Economic inequality.
- Apartheid.
- Terrorism.

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

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

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

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

4. Explain the struggle lead by India for the implementation of Human Rights.

- India is advocating Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
- Fundamental rights are incorporated in our constitution.
- Article 12 to 35 of part III, discuss fundamental rights.
- India has been advocating for better human rights implementation in all the meetings of UNO.

Unit -5 International Institutions

I. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate answer

1. The UNO was founded in the year **1945**
2. The subsidiary of the UNO which appears like a cabinet committee is **Security Council.**
3. The term of the office of international judges is **5 years.**
4. The International Court of Justice is in **Hague**
5. The present Secretary General of the UNO is **Antonio Guterues**
6. The World Health Organization was founded in the year **1948**

II. Answer the following questions in a WORD/ SENTENCE each

1. Which is the organization established after the 1st world war to prevent future wars?
➤ League of Nations.
2. Who were the founders of UNO?
➤ Winston Churchill of UK, Joseph Stalin of USSR and F D Roosevelt of USA.
3. Where is the headquarters of located?
➤ New York.
4. When did the UNO established?
➤ 24th October 1945.
5. Which organ of UNO is called as the "Global parliament"?
➤ General Assembly.
6. Why do the greeting cards sold by UNICEF?

- To generate funds to fund its various functions.

7. How many countries signed in the conference of UNO held at San Francisco 1945?

- 51 countries

8. How many countries are members in UNO?

- 193.

9. Which is the organ is the most powerful body in UNO?

- Security Council.

10. What is veto power?

- A single negative vote of permanent members.

11. Which organization of UNO had lost its existence of UNO?

- Trusteeship Council.,

12. In which conference UNO was started?

- San Francisco conference

13. Why Trusteeship Council has become inactive now?

- There is no trustee left.

III Answer the following questions in 2- 4 sentences.

1. Write a note the achievements of World Health Organization

- Improving the health.
- Eradicate diseases like plague, cholera, Malaria and Small pox.
- Working towards freeing the world from AIDS, Cancer etc.

- Fighting against population growth.
- Fighting against hunger.
- Fighting against malnutrition.

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

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

3. Which are the main organs of UNO?

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

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

- Consisting of representatives from all the member states.
- Every country sends five representatives to this body.
- Every country has only one vote.
- The General body elects one of its members as the President for a year.
- Similarly, people are elected for posts of 17 Vice Presidents, and seven Chairpersons for the seven permanent committees.

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

- UNO has solved many conflicts.
- UNO solved Suez Canal crisis.
- UNO solved Iran, Indonesian crisis.
- UNO settled Arab -Israel crisis.
- UNO settled Palestine, Korea, Hungarian problem.
- Congo, Cyprus & Namibian problem is settled.
- UNO has continued to work on disarmament.
- UNO has continued to work on nuclear disarmament.
- The cold war has ended.
- UNO prevented the possibility of Third world war.

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

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

7. What are the functions of UNESCO?

- To improves the science, education.
- To improve culture of the world.
- To active in technical education.
- To preserve the cultural heritage.

- To create creative thinking.
- To preserve the world heritage.

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

- Development of agriculture
- Providing nutritious food
- Creation of Hunger free communities
- Reforming the life of rural people
- Fight against poverty.
- Fight against malnutrition.
- Fight against hunger.

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

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

Functions of Security Council

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

10. Information about Various Organizations under UNO

Sl. No	Agencies	Year	Head Quarters	Main aims & Objectives
1	FAO	1948	Rome	To fight against poverty, Malnutrition and hunger.
2	WHO	1948	Geneva	Improving the health of the world Community.
3	UNESCO	1946	Paris	Improve the science, education and Culture.
4	UNICEF	1946	New York	The welfare development of Children and women.
5	ILO	1919	Geneva	The development of laborers
6	WTO	1995	Geneva	Resolve various conflicts rising out International trade and commerce.
7	IMF	1945	New York	Resolve international economic crisis
8	IBRD	1947	Washington	To ensure economic progress
14	International court of justice	1945	Hague	To settle the disputes



SOCIOLOGY

Unit – 1 Social Stratification

I. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate answer

- Minority Communities are allowed to establish education institutions under **article 30** of the Constitution.
- The Practice of untouchability is prohibited by **17 articles**.
- The Untouchability Crimes act implemented in the year **1955**.

II. Answer the following questions in a WORD/ SENTENCE each

- What is Social Stratification?**
 - The practice of classifying people as Superior-Inferior and Upper-Lower based Gender, Caste, Profession, Class and Race
- What are the reasons for social inequality in India?**
 - Gender, Caste, Profession, Class and Race.
- How does Gender Inequality originated?**
 - Based on school education, food and health facilities.
- Which amendment of the Constitution ensures free and compulsory education to all children?**
 - Article 21A
- Which article said that providing social justice and people welfare is the duty of the state government?**
 - Article 39

- Who declared “Untouchability is a heinous expression of caste system & leprosy attached to Hindu skin”?**
 - Mahatma Gandhiji
- Who argued ‘education as a public property’?**
 - Dr. B R Ambedkar.
- What does article 45 says?**
 - All children below 14 years should be provided with free & compulsory education
- What does article 19 says?**
 - Right to speak & Right to express one’s own opinion
- What does article 29 provide for?**
 - The protection of cultural rights of the minorities.
- What does article 46 says?**
 - It is the duty of the govt. to support education interest of the Scheduled Caste & Tribes.
- What are the major forms of Social Stratification?**
 - Primitive society.
 - Slavery.
 - Estate system.
 - Varna system.
 - Caste system.
- “The Untouchables were expected to carry the night soil, dead animals and other filthy jobs”. Who said this?**
 - B. Kuppaswamy.

III. Answer the following questions in 2- 4 sentence each.

1. What are the features of Social Stratification?

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

2. What are the Problems of Untouchability?

OR

How is Untouchability a social evil?

- It creates caste based society
- It deprived educational rights.
- It deprived property rights.
- It deprived political rights.
- It deprived religious participation rights.
- Untouchables are getting ill-treated.

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

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



Unit – 2 Labour

I. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate answer

1. Division of Labour leads to **Specialization**
2. Land less laborer are called as **unorganized labour**
3. Laborers of medical institutions are called as **organized laborers.**

II. Answer the following questions in a WORD/ SENTENCE each

1. Who wrote the book ‘The Republic’?
 - Plato
2. Who said “Division of Labour creates less skilled workers”?
 - Karl Marx
3. What do you mean by Specialization?
 - Having deeper knowledge and in depth skill in one particular field.
5. What is organized labour sector?
 - The sector where legal provisions completely govern.
6. What is unorganized labour sector?
 - The sector where legal provisions do not completely govern.
7. In which book a study of Circular Migration is done?
 - Foot Losers
8. What is labour?
 - Labour means earning in cash or kind by providing one’s manual or intellectual labour

III. Answer the following questions in 2-4 sentences each.

1. Differentiate between Organized & Unorganized labour

Organized labour

 - Work in organized sectors.
 - They have fixed wages.
 - They have fixed time for work.
 - They have medical facilities

Unorganized labour

 - Work in unorganized sectors
 - They do not have fixed wages.
 - They have no fixed time for work.
 - They do not have medical facility.
2. What are the Challenges faced by unorganized sector workers?
 - Migration.
 - Social insecurity.
 - Many legal provisions do not apply at all.
 - Child labour.
 - Physical Exploitation.
 - Mental Exploitation.
3. What is Division of Labour? Which factors influence the division of labour?

Factors influence the division of labour

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

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

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

5. What are the institutions of organized labour?

- School.
- Hospital.

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

6. Explain discrimination in labour.

- Labour is classified as Organized & Unorganized.
- Women are less paid.
- Men are paid more.
- Differential payment is given for two people who put the same amount of time and efforts.



Unit – 3 Social Movements

I. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate answer

1. Narmada Bachavo movement is led by **Medha Patkar**
2. Dr.Shivaram Karanth opposed the establishment of nuclear power plant at **Kaiga**
3. **Dr. B R Ambedkar** stated that “Truth is God”.

II. Answer the following questions in a WORD/ SENTENCE each

1. **What do you mean by Social Movement?**
 - A Social platform that enables people to showcase their needs and visions.
2. **What is a Mob?**
 - Mob is a temporary assembly of people at a specific place.
3. **Why was the Jharkhand Mukthi Morcha formed in the year 1930?**
 - Thousands of tribal people displaced due to mining activities.
4. **Why the Narmada Bachavo Andolana began?**
 - The construction of dam would affect the sensitive ecological balance of the river Narmada
5. **There is a lot of protest against the Silent Valley project. Why?**
 - The building of dam threatened the sensitive ecological balance of the silent valley.

6. **People of Mangalore opposed against the Mangalore Refineries and Petro Chemical Limited. Why?**
 - These industries discharged harmful chemicals into the sea threatening the local environment.
7. **Where & when was ‘The International Working Men’s Association’ started?**
 - At London in the year 1864
8. **Who is the leader of Narmada Bachavo Movement?**
 - Medha Patkar.
9. **What are the models of Mob behavior?**
 - Mob
 - Mob Violence.
 - Environmental Movements
 - Women’s Movement
10. **Who started Self-importance movement in TamilNadu? And when?**
 - Periyar Ramaswamy in 1925.
11. **Who is the founder of Karnataka State Ryot Sangha?**
 - M.D.Nanjundaswam
12. **What is Mob Violence?**
 - When the behavior of mob turns violent, then it is called as Mob Violence.
13. **Name the periodical of Dr.B.R Ambedkar?**
 - “Mooka Nayaka”
14. **Which is the first labour union established in London?**
 - “The International Working Men’s Association”

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

- D. Devaraja Urs

III. Answer the following questions in 2-4 sentences each.

1. Give examples for Social Movements.

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

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

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

3. Explain the nature of mob.

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

4. Give examples for Mob Violence.

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

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

- Violent behavior of mob is called Mob violence.
- Features of Mob Violence

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

6. Explain the Chipco Movement.

- Chico Means Hug or Embrace
- Started by sundar lal Bahaguna
- The government had issued license to cut 2500 trees.
- People of Reni village opposed this.
- The women decided to hug the trees in order to protect them.
- Due to Chipco movement, the permission given to cut the trees was withdrawn.

7. What are women Movement? Give example.

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

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

- The scientific movements aimed at preserving the biological system.
- Nature of Environmental movements.
- Aimed at curtailing the various activities that are polluting the Earth, air, and water.
- Opposing raising global temperature.
- Opposing exploitation of water resources.
- Many intellectuals & academicians joined hands with the common people.

Unit – 4 Social Problems

I. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate answer

1. The child labour is prohibited as per **article 24** of the constitution.
2. Child marriage prevention act was implemented in the Year **2006**
3. A national policy was implemented in the year **1986** for the welfare of child labour..
4. The law prohibiting female feticide was implemented in the year **1994**
5. The law protecting children from sexual crimes was implemented in the year **2012**

II. Answer the following questions in a WORD/ SENTENCE each

1. **What is Child Labour?**
 - The children below the age of 14 years are working for the financial consideration

OR

 - Any children who are below 14 years and out of school are considered as child labour.
2. **In which family of Kerala woman have inheritance of right to resides?**
 - Nair families
3. **What is Female Foeticide?**
 - Killing the female foetus in the womb it self.
4. **Why the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act (POCSO- 2012) brought into force?**
 - To address the increasing sexual offences

against the children in families and public spaces

5. **What is Child Marriage?**
 - The marriage takes place between boy and girl below the age of 21 and 18 years.
6. **What is Child trafficking?**
 - If any human being below 18 years is employed, transferred, shifted, sheltered, sent and owned with the intention of exploitation.
7. **What is Sexual offence?**
 - “Any act of unsafe touch, exploitation, violence, harassment, and assault on any children (boy or girl) under the age of 18 years.
8. **What is meant by Hunger?**
 - Hunger is a state where the necessary calorie of food is not available for the individual.
9. **When did Child Adolescent Labour Prohibition and Regulation Act come into force?**
 - 1986
10. **What is Gender Discrimination?**
 - The Discrimination between men and women.
11. **What is Invisible Hunger?**
 - An individual needs requisite quantity of proteins, carbohydrates, fat, vitamins and salts. If these requirements are not fulfilled, it is called as Invisible Hunger

III. Answer the following questions in 2-4 sentences each.

1. What are the reasons for child labour?

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

2. What are the effects of child Marriage?

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

3. What are the measures to eradicate child labour?

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

4. What are the ill effects of female feticide?

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

5. What are the types of Gender Discrimination?

- Inequality in Birth Rate.

- Inequality in Infrastructure.
- Inequality in Opportunities.
- Inequality in Ownership.
- Inequality in family.

6. What are the ill effects of hunger?

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

7. What are the reasons for Child Marriage?

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

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

- A fine of Rupees 50,000 and 2 years imprisonment imposed on violators
- A fine of Rupees 10,000 imposed on offender parents
- Adolescent children should not be employed in dangerous employment
- 50,000 fine on who employed adolescent children

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

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

10. What are the dangerous sectors identified by Industrial Act of 1948?

- Mining
- Production of explosives
- Production of combustible products
- Iron and Steel manufacturing sector
- Repair of motor cycle and vehicles
- Cement and rubber production
- Chemical manufacturing units

11. What are the Demerits of Child Labour?

- Child labour affects the physical and psychological growth of children negatively.
- Children suffer from various ill health
- Children become illiterates.
- Children miss their basic rights.
- Children become target of exploitation
- It leads to child marriage and human trafficking
- The risk of sexual exploitations becomes more especially for girls.
- Children get infected with various diseases
- Many become physically deformed

12. What are the Solutions for Child Marriage?

- Implementing the education Development Programmes
- Prevent school dropouts before 18 years of age.
- The children within 18 years of age should be within the schooling system
- Should have 100% attendance.
- Birth registration is compulsory and 100% birth registration target is needed.
- Importance should be given to girl's education.

13. What are the reasons for Child Trafficking?

- Child labour
- Child marriage
- School dropout
- poverty
- Bonded labour
- Social inequalities
- Gender discrimination
- Lack of skills

14. What are the Remedial actions for Child Trafficking?

- Formation of Child Right Clubs in schools of Karnataka.
- Formation of Child Protection Committees in schools
- Organizing Children Grama Sabha in all the villages
- Formation of Child Rights Protection Units in Panchayat level
- Formation of Women and Children Trafficking Prevention committees
- Formation of Baalika Sanghas in all the anganawadis

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

GEOGRAPHY

Unit-1 Indian Physiography

I. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate answer

- The Greater Himalayas are also known as **Himadri**
- The lesser Himalaya is also known as **Himachal**
- In south India, the highest peak is **Anamudi**
- The Eastern Ghats meet the Western Ghats in the hills **Nilgiris**
- The Northern Great plain is made up of **alluvial soil**.

II. Answer the following questions in a WORD/ SENTENCE each

- What is the other name of outer Himalayas?
 - Siwalik range.
- What do you mean by Doons?
 - The flat bottom structured valleys of Siwalik ranges.
- Which is the highest mountain peak of India?
 - Mount Godwin Austin or K2
- Which is the most ancient land mass in India?
 - Peninsular plateau.
- What are Trans-Himalayas?
 - The mountains lying to the north west of the Himadri
- Which is the oldest fold mountain?
 - The Aravalli range
- Which is the highest peak in the Eastern Ghats?
 - Armakonda.

8. How is The Lakshadweep islands formed?

- By corals

9. Write another name of the Himalayan Foothills?

- Siwalik Range

10. Give an example of doons.

- Dehradun.

11. How were the Northern great plains formed?

- Formed by depositional work of Himalayan Rivers.

III. Answer the following questions in 2-4 sentences each.

1. Which are the main physiographic divisions of India?

- The greater Himalayas
- The northern great plain
- The peninsular plateau
- The coastal plains

2. Write briefly about Siwaliks range

- Lowest ranges of Himalayas.
- Known as outer Himalayas.
- Extended from Jammu and Kashmir to Arunachal Pradesh.
- They have Doons.

3. Distinguish between the Western Ghats and the Eastern Ghats

- Western Ghats**
- Closer to sea.
- Higher & continuous.
- Not separated by the rivers

Eastern Ghats

- Not closer to sea.
- Not higher & continuous.
- Separated by the rivers.

4. **What was the economic importance of peninsular plateau?**
 - It has rich deposits of minerals
 - It is the birth place of many south Indian rivers.
 - Ideal for the cultivation of Cotton.
 - It has thick forests and bio-diversity.
 - It is suitable for generation of Hydro-electricity
5. **The northern plain are called deposited plains” why?**
 - The entire plain is formed by the deposition of alluvial soil brought down by the rivers which rise in the Himalayas
6. **Write the difference between western coast and eastern coastal line.**

Western Coast

 - Near to Arabian sea
 - Lies between Arabian sea and western Ghats
 - It has the name of Konkan Coast, Karnataka Coast and Malabar coast

Eastern Coast

 - Near to Bay of Bengal
 - Lies between Bay of Bengal and eastern Ghats
 - It has the name of Coromandel Coast and Utakal coast.
7. **What was the economic importance of Northern Mountains?**
 - They act as natural frontiers
 - Have thick forests
 - Attract tourists.
 - They are the store house of minerals.
 - They protect India from cold winds.
 - Birth places many rivers.
 - Home of medicinal plants.
 - Home of wild animals.
 - Stop monsoon winds & cause rain.
8. **What was the economic importance of Northern Great Plains?**
 - They are suitable for irrigation
 - It has vast fertile alluvial soil
 - It supports to network of roads and railways and waterways
 - They are useful for urbanization and trade
9. **What was the economic importance of coastal plains? (March-2019)**
 - They provide natural harbours
 - They are the gate way of foreign trade
 - They are useful for fishing
 - They also useful for production of salt
 - Ideal for generation of tidal energy.
10. **What was the economic importance of Western Ghats?**
 - They covered with dense forest
 - They are the birth place of many South Indian rivers
 - They have the hill stations
 - They are famous for Bio-sphere reserve.
 - They attract tourists.
11. **Which are the divisions of Eastern and western coastal plains?**
 - **Eastern coastal plains :** Northern cirar coast and coromandel coast
 - **western coastal plains :** Konkan coast, Canara coast and Malabar coast
12. **Differentiate between Andaman Nicobar islands & Lakshadweep islands.**

Andaman Nicobar islands

 - They are in Bay of Bengal.
 - They are volcanic islands.
 - There are 204 islands.

Lakshadweep islands

 - They are in Arabian Sea.
 - They are coral islands.
 - There are 43 islands.

Unit-2 Indian Climate

I. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate answer

- India has type of climate Tropical Monsoon
- In India is receives the highest rainfall Mawsynram
- In India has recorded the lowest temperature Dras
- The coldest month of India is January

II. Answer the following questions in a WORD/ SENTENCE each

- Which is the hottest place of India?
➤ Ganganagar
- During the Summer Season the temperature is high in India. Why?
➤ Sun's rays fall vertically over the Northern Hemisphere.
- Highest temperature recorded in North India during the summer season. Why?
➤ Long day and distance away from the sea.
- What are the reasons for rainfall at some places in India during April-May?
➤ Due to Local temperature and winds.
- Which season brings highest rainfall in India?
➤ Southwest monsoon season or rainy season
- The pre monsoon rain in different names.

Pre – Monsoon Rain	States
➤ Mango Showers	Kerala
➤ Coffee Blossoms	Karnataka
➤ Kalabaisaki.	West Bengal
➤ Andhis.	Uttar Pradesh

7. Which season brings highest rainfall to Tamil Nadu?

- The North East monsoon season or Retreating monsoon season.

8. The south west monsoon starts to retreat in early October. Why?

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

9. Which is the lowest rainfall season in India?

- Winter season

10. Which is the lowest rainfall place in India?

- 'Roily' in Jaisalmar of Rajasthan.

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

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

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

- India

13. What do you meant by monsoon winds?

- The winds which can changes their directions according to season are known as Monsoon winds

14. What are coffee blossoms?

- Convectional rain in Karnataka is beneficial to the coffee crop.

15. Retreating monsoon season is also called as north east season. Why?

- They blow from North east direction.

16. The eastern side of Western Ghats does not receive rain as much as western slopes. Why?

- They lie in rain shadow region

17. What are Mango showers?

- Convectional rain in Kerala helps the mango crop.

III. Answer the following questions in 2-4 sentences each.

1. Which are the important seasons of Indian climate?

- Summer season
- South-west monsoon season
- Retreating monsoon season
- Winter season

2. Which are the factors that influence the climate of India?

OR

Why does the climate of India vary from one region to another? (March-2019)

- Latitude,
- Height from the sea level,
- Distance from the sea,
- Direction of winds,
- Mountain ranges,
- Ocean currents

3. Explain the process of the south-west monsoons

- Because of high temperature low pressure area developed in central India
- On other hand there is high pressure over Indian Ocean
- Hence moisture laden winds blow from south-west towards India
- They bring rainfall to different parts of India

4. Explain the weather condition in summer season

- Sun rays fall vertically over the northern hemisphere.

- India recorded highest temperature
- The weather is hot, dry and sultry
- Convectional rain occurs locally in some parts of country

5. Mention the areas with low rainfall in India

- Western Kutch
- Thar desert and adjoining areas like western Punjab, Haryana and Gujarat
- North of Zaskar range
- The rain shadow area of Western Ghats
- Roili in Rajasthan

6. Mention the highest rainfall areas in India.

- Western Ghats
- Western Coast
- North-eastern India.
- Mawsynram
- Himachal Pradesh, Northern Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and west Bengal

7. What are the characteristics of South West Monsoons?

- Moisture laden winds.
- Blow from June to September.
- Bring rain to greater parts of India.
- Divided into Arabian & Bay of Bengal branch.
- Cause 75% of rain in India.

8. Explain the weather condition in winter season.

- Winter season starts from December to February.
- India gets oblique rays of the Sun.
- Temperature is low.
- Humidity is low.
- The sky is clear.
- It is cool in the north and warm in the south.
- Dew & fogs are common.
- Heavy snow fall in the mountain areas

Unit-3 Soils of India

I. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate answer

- The soils that are formed from the sediments deposited by the rivers is called **Alluvial soils.**
- Mountain soils are suitable for **plantation crops.**
- Under the conditions of high temperature and rainfall soils are formed in tropical areas is **Laterite Soils**

II. Answer the following questions in a WORD/ SENTENCE each

- How did soil form?**
 - Soil is formed by the weathering of rocks under different types of climate
- Why black soil called as black cotton soil?**
 - It is best suitable for cotton cultivation
- Name the crops grown in laterite soil?**
 - Coffee and Tea
- What is Deccan basalt trap?**
 - The area of black soil is called as Deccan basalt trap
- What is alluvial soil?**
 - The soils that are composed of alluvium are called alluvial soil.
- What are the other names of black soil?**
 - Regur soil and black cotton soils
- Which soil is formed in tropical areas under the conditions of high temperature and rainfall?**
 - Laterite soil

- Which crops are grown in mountain soil?**

- Plantation Crop.

- What is Soil?**

- The thin surface layer of the earth comprising mineral and Organic Substances is called soil.

- Which soil is derived from the basalt rock?**

- Black soil

- How red soils are formed?**

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

- Why is desert soil not suitable for agriculture?**

- It is sandy and low in moisture and humus.

- What is soil erosion?**

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

- Black soil is suitable for dry farming. Why? (March-2019)**

- It has high moisture retention capacity

- Why is Black soil dark grey to black in colour?**

- Black soil is derived from the Basalt rock, so they are dark grey to black in colour.

- What are the agents of soil erosion?**

- The rivers.
- Glaciers
- Winds
- Sea waves

III. Answer the following questions in 2 – 4 sentences each

1. Which are the major types of soils found in India?

- Alluvial soil
- Black soil
- Red soil
- Laterite soil
- Desert soil
- Mountain soil

2. What are the characteristics of Red soils?

- They formed from weathering of granite, gneiss and other crystalline stones
- They are Red in colour
- They are more sandy and less clayey
- They do not retain moisture

3. What is soil erosion and soil conservation?

- Transportation of surface soil by various natural forces (winds, waves) is called soil erosion.
- Prevention of soil from erosion and protecting of fertility of the soil is known as soil Conservation.

4. Mention the main causes of soil erosion?

- Deforestation
- Over grazing
- shifting cultivation
- Manufacturing of bricks,
- Manufacturing of tiles and pots
- Faulty methods of cultivation

5. What are the effects of soil erosion?

- Accumulation of silt in the river beds and causing floods
- It changes the river course
- The storage capacity of reservoirs get reduced

- The loss of fertility the agriculture production get reduced
- Ground water level is lowered.
- Vegetation covers dries up and drought increase

6. List out the methods of soil conservation

- Contour farming
- Encouragement of afforestation
- Control of livestock grazing
- Contour bonding
- Gully control.
- Bench terracing
- Construction of check dams etc.

7. What are measures taken to improve the status of women?

- Stress on women's education.
- Ban on child marriage.
- Dowry prohibition act.
- Compulsory education to girls.
- 'Stree Shakti 'Programme.
- Women self-help groups.
- Establishing Women's commissions.
- Women reservation.

8. What are the characteristics of alluvial soil?

- Composed of alluvium.
- Formed from the sediments deposited by the rivers.
- Very fertile.
- Best soil for cultivation.
- Largely found in India.
- Cover an area of about 15 lakh Sq. Kms.
- Its types are Bhangar & Khadar.
- Best suitable for the cultivation of crops like wheat, paddy, sugarcane, cotton, jute, potato, and vegetables.

9. What are the characteristics of Black soil?

- Black in color.
- Best for dry farming.
- Best suitable for cultivation of Cotton.
- Has high clay content.
- Has capacity to hold moisture.
- Extremely compact.
- Very fertile.
- Best suited for the cultivation of cotton, sugarcane, jowar, maize, pulses, wheat, and chilies.

10. What are the characteristics of Desert Soils?

- Found in desert.
- They are fairly friable.
- Have a high content of soluble salt.
- They are sandy.
- Low in moisture.
- Low in humus.
- Not suitable for cultivation.

Unit - 4 Indian Forest Resources

I. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate answer

1. The **Tropical Evergreen Forests** do not shed their leaves all at the same time in the year.
2. Monsoon forests are also known as **Tropical Deciduous Forests**
3. The Himalayas have **Tropical Deciduous** type of forests.
4. The **Mangrove Forests** are mainly found in the deltas of rivers.
5. The Nagarjuna sagar wild life sanctuary is in **Telangana state.**
6. Babul & Cacti trees are found in **Desert vegetation**
7. There are **523** wild life sanctuaries are in India

II. Answer the following questions in a WORD/ SENTENCE each

1. What do you meant by forest?
 - A large area of land covered with trees and undergrowth naturally.

2. Name the area where Desert vegetation is found in India

- Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and Deccan plateau

3. What do you meant by conservation of forest?

- Protecting the forest from disease, human being, animals.

4. Which forests are found in high rainfall areas?

- Evergreen forests

5. Which forests are most commonly found in the river delta of eastern coast?

- Mangrove Forests.

6. What is the Specialty of Mangrove Forests?

- Areal roots OR pendent roots

7. Which state has the largest area under forests?

- Madhya Pradesh

8. Which state has the lowest area under forests?

- Goa

**9. What is Biosphere Reserve?**

- A special category of protected area of land or coastal environment.

10. What is a Wildlife sanctuary?

- A place meant for providing protection to wild animals.

11. What is meant by National Parks?

- An extensive area which is specially protected to preserve its natural beauty, wild life and forests for public recreation and scientific interests.

III. Answer the following questions in 2- 4 sentences.**1. What are the measures for conservation of forest?**

- Planting saplings
- Sowing seeds
- Control of plants from grazing
- Protecting trees from diseases
- Preventing illegal cutting of trees
- Creating awareness among people

2. Name the National Parks of India

- Bandipur national park
- Nagara Hole national park
- Banerghatta national park
- Kaziranga National park
- Sundarban National park
- Gir National park
- Kanha National park
- Todoba National park

3. Name the National Parks of Karnataka.

- Bandipur national park
- Nagara Hole national park
- Banerghatta national park

4. Mention the main objectives of Biosphere reserves.

- Conservation
- Research
- Education
- Local involvement in natural environment

5. How many types of natural vegetation found in India? Which are they?

- Six types natural vegetation found in India.
- Tropical Evergreen forest
- Tropical Deciduous forest
- Scrub forests and Grasslands
- Mangrove forest
- Desert vegetation
- Mountain forest

6. Explain the characteristics of Tropical deciduous forest of India

- Found in monsoon type of climate
- Found in areas with annual rainfall about 100-200 cms.
- They occupied a wide area.
- Sal, Sandalwood trees found in these forest
- trees shed their leaves during Spring and early summer

7. Explain the features of the Tropical Evergreen Forests.

- Found in areas of annual rainfall exceeding 250cm.
- Forests are dense and the trees grow to a great high
- The trees and plants do not shed their leaves.
- They are always green.
- Trees like Teak, Rosewood, Ebony, Mahogany, & Champa are found.

8. Where did Mangrove Forests found?

- Found in wet marshy areas, in river deltas and along the sea coast washed by tides. Mainly found in the deltas of rivers on the eastern coast.

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

- Animal grazing
- Forest fire
- Mining
- Irrigation projects
- Expansion of Agriculture
- Construction of roads and railways
- Urbanization.

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

- Protect the forests from human, animal and natural disasters
- To maintain environmental balance
- Receiving of rain
- To protect the habitat of wild animals
- To prevent soil erosion
- To protect bio-diversity
- To get forest products
- To increase fertilization of soil
- To get clean air

11. Name the Biosphere reserves of India

- Niligiri Biosphere reserve
- Nandadevi Biosphere reserve
- Nokrek Biosphere reserve
- Manas Biosphere reserve
- Great Nicobar Biosphere reserve
- Gulf of Mannar Biosphere reserve
- Kanchenjunga Biosphere reserve
- Pachmari Biosphere reserve

12. Name Wild life Sanctuaries of India

- Annamalai Wild life Sanctuary
- Dandeli Wild life Sanctuary
- Bhadra Wild life Sanctuary
- Talakaveri Wild life Sanctuary
- B.R. hills Wild life Sanctuary
- Periyar Wild life Sanctuary
- Nagarjuna Sagar Wild life Sanctuary
- Bharatpur Wild life Sanctuary

13. What are the uses of forests?

- Cause rain.
- Maintain ecological balance.
- Prevent soil erosion.
- Home of birds & animals.
- Provide fodder.
- Provide fuel.
- Provide raw materials.
- Control floods.
- Increase the land fertility.

Unit-5 Indian Water Resources

I. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate answer

1. River Indus rises near **Mt. Kailash**
2. The longest river in South India is **The Godavari**
3. Hirakud project is built across river **Mahanadi**
4. The Kosi project is a joint venture of and **India and Nepal**

II. Answer the following questions in a WORD/ SENTENCE each

1. What do you meant by Inundation canals?
 - The canals directly constructed to rivers to drawn water are called flood canals
2. Name the first multi-purpose river valley of India?
 - Damodar valley project
3. Why Damodar River is called as ‘Sorrow of Bengal’?
 - It causes large scale destruction to life and property in Bengal.
4. Which is the highest dam of India?
 - Bhakra dam
5. Which is the reservoir constructed to Bhakra dam?
 - Gobind Sagar
6. Why Kosi River is called as ‘Sorrow of Bihar’?
 - It causes large scale destruction to life and property through floods in Bihar.
7. Which is the largest dam of India?
 - Hirakud dam
8. Where was Tungabhadra dam constructed?
 - At Mallapur village near Hospet in Bellary District
9. What was the name reservoir of Tungabhadra dam?
 - Pampa sagara
10. Which are the two dam constructed in Upper Krishna project?
 - Alamatti dam(Lal-Bahadur-sharstrisagara) and Narayanapura dam (Basavasagara)
11. Where Nagarjuna Sagar dam did has constructed?
 - At Nandikonda village in Telangana state
12. Which is the longest & largest river in South India?
 - Godavari
13. Which is the longest river in the tributaries of Ganga?
 - Yamuna
14. Which rivers are also known as the "rivers of the Himalayas"?
 - The Rivers of North India
15. Which is the largest river in India?
 - The Ganga River
16. By which name does the Ganga after it joins the Brahmaputra?
 - Padma River
17. By which state does the river Brahmaputra enter India?
 - Arunachal Pradesh
18. Which are the important west flowing rivers of south India?
 - River Narmada and Tapti River
19. What Is Irrigation?
 - The artificial supply of water for the purpose of agriculture.
20. Where does the River Tapi rise?
 - Multai

21. What are perennial canals?

- The canals directly constructed to reservoirs to draw water for agriculture.

22. Which river valley project of India is designed by lines of Tennessee Valley Authority?

- Damodar River Valley Project

23. Which is the highest gravity dam in India?

- Bhakra Dam

24. What is the biggest river valley project in Karnataka?

- Upper Krishna Project

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

- Kosi project

26. Where is Kosi Project Dam located?

- Hanuman nagar of Nepal

27. Name the reservoir created by the Rihand Project?

- GobindBallabh pant Sagar

28. What is the result of construction of Damodar river project? (March-19)

- Damodar has no more 'Sorrow of Bengal' (Floods is controlled)

29. Which are the important rivers of North India?

- The Indus, the Ganges and the Brahmaputra

30. Which are the important rivers of South India?

- Godavari, Krishna, Mahanadi, Kaveri, Narmada and Tapti.

31. Which are the four dams built across Damodar River?

- Tilaiya, Konar, Maithon and Panchet hill

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

- Hirakud, Tikarpara and Naraj

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

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

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

- Bhima, Tungabhadra, Koyna, Ghataprabha, Malaprabha.

35. Which are the major tributaries of the Ganges?

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

36. Which are the major tributaries of the Indus River?

- Jhelum, Chenab, Beas, Ravi and Sutlej

III Answer the following questions in 2 – 4 sentences each.**1. Explain the Brahmaputra river system?**

- It rises near lake Manasa Sarovar
- It flows towards east
 - It enter India through a narrow gorge in Arunachal Pradesh
 - It joins Ganga

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

- The supply of water to agriculture from canals wells and tanks artificially or manually.
- Types of Irrigation
- Well irrigation
- Canal irrigation
- Tank irrigationm

3. Why is irrigation important in India?

- India is an agriculture country
- Indian agriculture depends Monsoon rain
- Monsoon is uncertain, seasonal and unevenly distributed

- The certain crops requires regular supply of water

4. What are multi-purpose river valley projects? Mention their objectives?

- The river valley projects which provide multiple benefits.
- The objectives of multi-purpose river valley projects are
- Providing water for irrigation
- Providing water for domestic use
- Providing water for industries
- Providing water for fisheries
- Providing water for navigation
- To control floods
- To prevent soil erosion
- To provide water for afforestation

5. Write a note on Almatti River Valley project

- Project is a part of Upper Krishna project
- Dam is constructed on river Krishna
- It provides irrigation, Drinking water.
- Generation of electricity
- It constructed near Almatti village

6. Name the river system of South India

- East flowing rivers : Godavari, Cauvery, Krishna and Mahanadi
- West flowing rivers : Narmada, Tapi, Nethravathi and Sharaavathi

7. Explain importance and distribution of Well irrigation

- Irrigation is possible even in areas of low rainfall
- It is cheap and easy to dig.
- Do not require superior technology.
- It is easy even for small farmers to dig wells.
- **Distribution** :- well irrigation is largely practiced in Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, TamilNadu, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka

8. Mention the Rivers & Multi-purpose river valley Projects of India.

Rivers	Multi-purpose river valley Projects
➤ Sutlej	➤ Bhakra-Nangal Project
➤ Mahanadi	➤ Hirakud Project
➤ Krishna	➤ The Nagarjuna Sagar Project
➤ Damodar	➤ Damodar Valley Project
➤ Tunga Bhadra	➤ Tungabhadra Project
➤ Kosi	➤ The Kosi Project
➤ Rihand	➤ The Rihand Valley Project

9. Name the Sorrow Rivers of India

Sorrow Rivers	States
➤ Kosi	➤ Sorrow River of Bihar.
➤ Damodar	➤ Sorrow River of Bengal.
➤ Mahanadi	➤ Sorrow River of Odisha.

10. Differentiate between inundation canals and perennial canals.

Inundation canals	Perennial canals
➤ Water is drawn directly from the river.	➤ Water is drawn directly from the dams.
➤ Flow only during rainy season.	➤ Water is supplied throughout the year.

11. Differentiate between Well Irrigation and Canal Irrigation.

Well Irrigation	Canal Irrigation
➤ Possible in low rainfall area	➤ Possible only in highest rainfall area
➤ It is cheap and easy to dig Wells	➤ Costliest to construct canals
➤ Even small farmers also dig wells	➤ Construction and maintained by Govt.
➤ Do not required superior technology	➤ Required superior technology

Unit-6 Indian Land Resources

I. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate answer

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

II. Answer the following questions in a WORD/ SENTENCE each

1. What is meant by 'Land use'?
➤ Making use of land for various Purposes.
2. What is meant by Net Area Sown?
➤ Land that can be used to cultivate crops
3. What is fallow land?
➤ The land which is not used for cultivation.
4. What is Agriculture?
➤ The art of cultivating land
5. What do you mean by sedentary farming?
➤ Cultivation of land at a fixed location.
6. What do you mean by shifting cultivation?
➤ Farmer moves from one place to another place for cultivation.
7. What do you mean by plantation farming?
➤ Cultivation of single crop over a large area for the market. Ex : Tea, Coffee and Rubber
8. What do you meant by Khariff crops?
➤ The crop grown during the rainy season.
9. What do you meant by Rabi crops?
➤ The crop grown during North-East monsoon season.
10. What do you meant by Zaid farming?
➤ Crops are grown in between the Khariff and the Rabi crops.
11. Which is main crop of Rabi crops season?
➤ Wheat
12. Which country has the largest paddy growing area in the world?
➤ India
13. Which is the largest Paddy-producing state in India?
➤ West Bengal
14. Which state known as 'granary of wheat' in India?
➤ Punjab state
15. Which country is the origin place of Sugarcane?
➤ India
16. Which country is the largest producer of Tea in the World?
➤ India
17. What do you meant by Floriculture?
➤ Productions of flowers for marketing.
18. What is Horticulture?
➤ The intensive cultivation of fruit, vegetables, flower, medicinal and aromatic plants is Called Horticulture
19. What is the total forest area in India?
➤ 22.8% area of the total area.
20. Which is the main Khariff crop of India?
➤ Rice
21. Which country has the largest cotton field in the world?
➤ India

**22. What is meant by Land use pattern?**

- Utilizing the land for a variety of purposes like cultivation, forestry and pastures is known as Land use

23. What are the beverage crops? Give examples

- The crops which are used to produce stimulating drinks are called 'beverage crops' Example: - Tea and coffee

III. Answer the following questions in 2- 4 sentences each**1. Mention the Classification of land use.**

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

- Cultivable wasteland
- Permanent Pastures.
- Grazing lands

2. Explain the role of Horticulture in India.**OR****How horticulture helps in economic development of India? Explain.**

- Optimum utilization of natural resources
- Generating skilled employment for the rural masses.
- It enhances exports
- It helps food security.
- It useful to earn foreign exchange
- Optimum utilization of agricultural land
- It makes agriculture more profitable

3. Distinguish between Khariff and Rabi crop season

Khariff Cropping Season	Rabi Cropping Season
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The crop grown in rainy season ➤ The sowing take place in June- July ➤ Crop harvested in September - October ➤ Paddy, Ragi, cotton are main crops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The crop grown in winter season ➤ The sowing takes place in October-November ➤ Crops harvested in Feb-March ➤ Wheat, Barley, Gram are the main crops

4. Types of agriculture with their meaning

Types of agriculture	Meaning
Subsistence farming	Farmers Growing crops for their own use.
Intensive Farming	Farming in which large amount of capital and labour are applied.
Commercial Farming	Farming in which crops are grown for the market.
Mixed Farming	Cultivation of crops and livestock rearing.
Plantation Forming	Cultivation of single crop over a large area for the market.
Dry Forming	Farming carried on in areas which receives scanty rainfall
Humid Forming	Cultivation of crops in areas which receives sufficient rainfall,
Irrigation forming	Farming under which crops are grown with the help of irrigation

5. How has agriculture helped in the development of secondary and tertiary sectors?

- It supports development of trade.
- It promotes transport.
- It helps to banking.
- It is useful to progress of insurance.
- It supports industries like cotton, jute, sugar industries.
- It provides market for both sectors.
- It provides food grains to workers of both sectors

6. Explain the impotence of agriculture in India.

- Main occupation of the people.
- Main source of food for the people
- Provides fodder for animals.
- Promotes tertiary sector.
- Provides raw materials to industries
- Helps earning foreign exchange.
- Provide employment.
- Promotes the savings of the people.
- Provide market for the industrial goods.

7. Geographical conditions required for the cultivation of various crops.

Crop	Temperature	Rainfall	Soil	Leading State
Paddy	18° to 25° c	100 - 200cm	Alluvial & clayey	West Bengal
Wheat	10° to 15° c	50 – 70 cm	Loamy & black	Uttar Pradesh
Sugarcane	21° to 26° c	100 – 150cm	Alluvial & Loamy	Uttar Pradesh
Cotton	21° to 24° c	50 – 100cm	Black cotton soil	Gujarat
Tea	21° to 30° c	150 – 250cm	Mountain soil	Assam
Tobacco	21° to 23° c	50 to 100cm	Sandy loamy soil	Andhra Pradesh



Unit-7 Indian Transport and Communication

I. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate answer

1. For the development of villages and agriculture in India **Road** means of transport is essential.
2. Mumbai port is called as **Gateway of India**
3. The newspaper Bombay Samachar was started in **1822**

II. Answer the following questions in a WORD/ SENTENCE each

1. Which port has an artificial harbor?
➤ Chennai port
2. What is the name given to Bangalore International Airport?
➤ Kempegowda International Airport
3. Under which scheme attempts are being made to convert mud roads into Metaled roads in rural areas?
➤ "Grama Sadak Yojana"
4. Which is the new mode of land transportation?
➤ Pipelines Transport
5. Recently the role of inland water ways was reduced. Why?
➤ Due to the development of Roads and Railways.
6. Which port is known as 'Gate way of Karnataka'?
➤ New Mangalore Port
7. Which port is known as the 'Queen of the Arabian Sea'?
➤ Kochi
8. Which is the oldest and still existing Newspaper in India?
➤ Bombay Samachar (Published I 1822)
9. The first railway line was laid between which cities of India?
➤ Bombay and Thane
10. What is meant by Transport?
➤ Movement of goods service and passengers from one place to another place
11. What is Communication?
➤ Sending of messages from one person to another or from one place to another place.
12. Who maintains Golden Quadrilateral and Super Highways?
➤ National Highways Authority of India
13. Who maintains National Highways?
➤ The Central Public Works Department
14. Who is in charge of District Roads?
➤ Zilla panchayat is incharge of these roads
15. What is Border Roads?
➤ Roads in border areas, which are especially used for defence purpose, are called Border Roads
16. Who maintains Border Roads?
➤ Border Roads Development Authority.
17. During the British Why the railways were constructed In India?
➤ The railways were constructed during the British period for convenient transport of

raw materials and the movement of army from one place to another.

18. Which is the largest public sector undertaking in India?

- Railways form the largest public sector undertaking in India

19. Which is a new mode of land transport?

- Pipelines are a new mode of land transport

20. Mention two types of Waterways

- Inland waterways
- Ocean waterways

20. Which is the biggest, most spacious and well sheltered port?

- Mumbai port

22. When did All India Radio come to be known as Akashvani ?

- 1957

23. What is the new name of Nhava Sheva port?

- Jawaharlal Neharu Port

24. Which port has been built for the release of pressure on the Mumbai port?

Jawaharlal Neharu Port

25. When was All India Radio (AIR) coined?

- 1936

26. Which port is known as “the Queen of the Arabian Sea”?

- Kochi port is known as “the Queen of the Arabian Sea”.

27. Who manages these airports in India?

- The Airport Authority of India.

28. Which port has been developed to reduce the pressure of traffic on Chennai port?

- Ennore port

29. Which port is the deepest land locked and protected port?

- Visakhapatnam port

30. Which is the second biggest port in India and largest terminal port in Southeast Asia?

- Kolkata

III Answer following questions in 2 – 4 sentences each

1. Explain Golden Quadrilateral and super highways

- Golden Quadrilateral Highway
- It is a project with four to six lane roads
- It was started in 1999
- They network connect major cities as well as cultural centers.
- They connect major industrial centers of the country
- The Super highways
- North-South Corridor: Srinagar to KanyaKumari
- East-West corridor : Silchar in Assam to Porbandar in Gujarat
- These Roads connect many important cities and industrial centers

2. Give an account of Railways in India

- Useful to carry heavy goods over a long distance
- More number of passengers over a long distance
- They promote agriculture, Industry etc.
- Helps in economic development.
- Helps to expand trade and tourism
- Develops foreign trade.

3. Write a note on Airways in India

- Quickest means of transport
- Very efficient to carry passengers and mail
- Very useful during floods, earthquakes.
- Most important during war.

4. Mention the different types of Communications in India

- Postal service
- Telecommunication
- Radio and television
- News papers
- Computer network
- Internet and E-mail

5. Mention important International Airports of India.

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

6. Mention the types of roads on basis of construction and maintenance

- Golden Quadrilateral and Super Highways (National Highway Authority of India)
- National Highways (Central Public Works Department)
- State Highways (State Public Works Department)
- District roads (Zilla Panchayat)
- Village roads (Grama Panchayat)

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

Western Ports	Eastern Ports
➤ Kandla	Tuticorin.
➤ Mumbai	➤ Chennai
➤ Jawaharlal Nehru Port	➤ Ennore
➤ MarmaGoa	➤ Visakhapatnam
➤ New Mangalore	➤ Para deep
➤ Cochin.	➤ Haldia
	➤ Kolkata
	➤ Port Blair

8. What is the importance of communication?

- Helps in sending Messages from person to person and place to place quickly.
- Helps in creating awareness among the people.
- Helps to know about natural hazards and disasters,
- Helps in weather forecasting.
- It helps in the progress of trade, industry, agriculture etc.
- It provides entertainment.
- It provides day to day information of the world.
- Provides employment to many.
- They educate the people.
- Helps to strengthen the unity and integrity.

9. Road transport is better than Railway transport. Substantiate (March-19)

OR

Explain briefly the importance of Road Transport in India.

- Feeders to railways.
- Easy to construct and maintain
- Roads help to develop villages.

- Promotes agricultural development.
- Roads provide the movement of goods.
- Promotes industrial development.
- Supply essential commodities required by the people.
- Helps to movement of agricultural produce to marks.
- Provide door to door service
- Best transport for short distance.

10. Explain the importance of transport.

- Promote primary sector.
- Efficient and cheap means of transport
- Helps to develop resources.
- Promotes industrial progress
- Widen the market.
- Increases internal and external trade,
- Provides employment,
- Raises the income.
- Raise the standard of living of the people,
- Encourages tourism.
- Helps defence.

11. What are the uses of Postal Service?

- Provide many services.
- Carrying letters,

- Carry packets & parcels.
- Carry money order.
- Provides savings bank facilities.
- Issue National Savings Certificates.

12. What are the uses of Radio and Television?

- Entertain people.
- Give information to farmers
- Give information of commodity prices.
- Give information of weather forecast.
- Give information to modern methods of cultivation etc.
- Provide educational Programme.
- Forecast news.

13. What are the uses of remote sensing technology (RST)?

- Collects information regarding the Earth's surface.
- It gathers information about the distance between two objects without touching the objects.
- Aerial and satellite photos are taken through remote sensing



Unit -8 Indian Industries

I. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate answer

1. Jindal Vijayanagar Steel Ltd is located in Karnataka state.
2. Bauxite is the main raw material for Aluminium industry.
3. The Paper industry is a forest based industry.
4. The first modern paper mill was set up in 1932 at Serampur

II. Answer the following questions in a WORD/ SENTENCE each

1. Which is known as 'Manchester of India' or 'Cotton polis' of India'?
➤ Mumbai
2. Name the Silicon Valley of India.
➤ Bangalore
3. Why do the construction companies provide more demand for Aluminium?
➤ Aluminium has multipurpose use.
➤ Used as a substitute for steel and copper in construction.
4. What is meant by manufacturing industries?
➤ The process of conversion of raw materials into usable products
5. Bengaluru is called "Silicon Valley of India". Why?
➤ Bengaluru is the center for Indian software industry
6. Where the first modern iron and steel industry in India was started?
➤ At Kulti

III Answer following questions in 2 – 4 sentences each

1. Mention the factors essential for the location industries.
➤ Availability of raw material
➤ Availability of energy resource
➤ Availability of Labours
➤ Good transport facility
➤ Good market facility
➤ Technology and government policies
➤ Land Availability at low cost
➤ Port facility
2. List out the major industrial regions of India
➤ Hooghly-Kolkata region
➤ Mumbai-Pune region
➤ Ahmedabad-Vadodara region
➤ The Madurai-Coimbatore region
➤ The Delhi-Meerut region
➤ Vishakhapatnam-Guntur region
➤ Kollam-Thiruvananthapuram region
3. Describe the distribution of Cotton textile industry in India?
➤ widely distributed over 76 town and cities
➤ Concentrated mainly in Cotton growing areas
➤ Located in Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka.
➤ Largely concentrated in Mumbai.
➤ Mumbai is known as 'Manchester of India' and 'Cotton polis of India'
4. Give an account of Aluminium industry in India
➤ Metal based industry in India
➤ Started in 1942 at Jayakay nagar in West Bengal.

- Used in manufacturing of aero planes, automobiles, household things etc.
- Used as packing materials.
- Used for paint industry.
- It is a good substitute for steel and copper.
- Needs raw material, electricity and wide market
- located in west Bengal, Kerala and Karnataka

5. Write the importance of knowledge-based industry in India

- A powerful tool of socio-economic change
- Providing jobs.
- Develops the foreign trade.
- Earning large amount of foreign exchange
- It uses the intellectual capabilities of human resources.
- Provides information to us.

6. Which are the public sector Iron and steel industries?

- Indian iron and steel company – Burnpur of West Bengal
- Vishweswaraiah iron and steel company – Bhadravathi of Karnataka
- Hindustan Iron and steel Ltd – Bhilai of Chattisgarh
- Hindustan Iron and steel Ltd - Rourkela of Odisha
- Hindustan Iron and steel Ltd – Durgapur of West Bengal
- Bokaro steel plant – Bokaro of Jharkhand
- Salem steel plant – Salem of TamilNadu
- Vishakhapatnam steel plant – Vishakhapatnam of Andhra Pradesh

7. Sugar industries are located on the Ganga river region. Why?

- Availability of Sugarcane
- Labour at low cost.

- Good transport facility
- Good market facility
- Technology.
- Government policies
- Availability of energy resource

8. Explain how industries help in economics development of a country? (March-2019)

- It reduce the reliance on primary product
- It reduces imported goods
- It increases national income
- It increases per capita income
- Earns foreign exchange
- Creates job opportunities
- Increases G.D.P

9. Most of the cotton industries in India are located Gujarat & Maharashtra. Why?

- Availability of raw cotton.
- Availability of energy resource
- Availability of Labour
- Good transport facility
- Good market facility
- Technology and government policies
- Land Availability at low cost
- Port facility

10. What are the raw materials used in the paper production?

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| ➤ Soft wood. | ➤ Bamboo. |
| ➤ Cellulosic pulp. | ➤ Sabai grass. |
| ➤ Straw of paddy. | ➤ Bagasse. |
| ➤ Cotton lint | ➤ Rags. |

11. What is the importance of Paper Industry?

- Paper is used for writing.
- Paper is used for wrapping,
- Paper is used for packing.
- Paper is used for printing.
- Provide employment.
- Provide market for forest based products.
- Promotes education & literacy

Unit-9 Indian Natural Disasters

II. Answer the following questions in a WORD/ SENTENCE each

1. Which is the most destructive atmospheric disaster?
 - Cyclone
2. Which Indian coast is the most Cyclone-affected area?
 - East coast
3. In Which geographical area the earthquakes are rarely found in India?
 - The peninsular zone
4. What is a tsunami?
 - The Tsunami is the large waves generated by earthquake.
5. What are Natural Disasters?
 - The natural hazards which create widespread destruction
6. What are floods?
 - Floods refer to the inundation of land by river water.
7. What is a Cyclone?
 - Cyclone the wind blows spirally inwards towards the center of low pressure.
8. Which states are worst hit by cyclones?
 - Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha and West Bengal.
9. Coastal erosion is more in the west coast than east coast. Why?
 - High tides during rainy seasons.
 - High waves bash the coast and leads to erosion.

III Answer following questions in 2 – 4 sentences each

1. What are natural disasters? Give examples
 - The natural hazards which create widespread destruction
 - **Examples:** Cyclones, Floods, Landslides, Coastal erosion and Earthquakes
2. What are floods? Mention the natural causes of floods?
 - Floods refer to inundation of land by river water.

Natural Causes

 - Heavy rainfall Melting of snow Tropical cyclones Cloud burst
 - Blockage of free flow river water
 - Accumulation of silt in rivers

Man-made factors

 - Deforestation. Faulty irrigation
 - Agricultural practices.
 - Breaching of barrages Rapid urbanization.
3. What are the effects of floods?
 - Cause loss of life and property
 - Damage to crops & vegetation
 - Breakdown of communication.
 - Damage power system.
 - Dislocation of transport system.
 - Soil erosion
 - Disrupts essential services.
4. How do we control the flood?
 - Afforestation in the catchment area
 - Construction of dams across the rivers
 - Construction of bunds.

- Establishing centers to issue floods warnings
- Afforestation.

5. What are the causes for coastal erosion?

- Monsoon winds.
- Tropical cyclones.
- Tsunamis

6. What are the major effects of cyclones?

- Causes loss of life and property
- Cause damage to buildings.
- Cause damage to transportation.
- Cause damage to communication system.
- Disrupt power supply.
- Destroy crops, vegetation, animals etc.

7. What are the Preventive Measures of Cyclones?

- Pay heed to the warnings.
- Opening Temporary shelters.
- Cyclone proof structures can be constructed.
- Growing Mangrove forests along the coast.
- Giving warning through radios & television.
- Re- routing the trains & buses.
- Evacuation of people from low laying areas.
- Keeping the transport ready.

8. Make a list of causes responsible for land slide.

Natural forces	Human forces
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Earthquakes. ➤ Heavy rainfall. ➤ Coastal erosion. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Deforestation. ➤ Construction of roads. ➤ Construction of dams ➤ Mining. ➤ Quarrying.

9. What are effects of land slide?

- Blocking of roads.
- Blocking of Railways.
- Burying of human settlements.
- Burying of vegetation.
- Loss of life.
- Loss of property.

10. What are the preventive measures to land slide?

- Slope reduction.
- Prevention of rock falls along highways.
- Avoiding of mining.
- Avoiding quarrying activities.
- Massive reforestation.

11. List out the causes of Cyclones.

- High temperature. Calm air
- Highly saturated air.

12. What are the effects of Coastal erosion?

- Wash away the trees.
- Wash away the buildings.
- Cause damage to roads, railways etc.
- Cause landslides.

13. How can we prevent Coastal erosion?

- Constructing Sea Walls.
- Restrict sand mining in coastal areas.
- Planting Mangrove trees along the coast.
- Stocking of large rocky boulders along the coast.

14. What are the causes for earthquakes?

- Plate movements volcanic eruption
- Faulting and folding
- Landslides
- Collapse of underground cave roofs
- Hydrostatic pressure.

15. What are the effects of earthquakes?

- Cracking of ground surface.



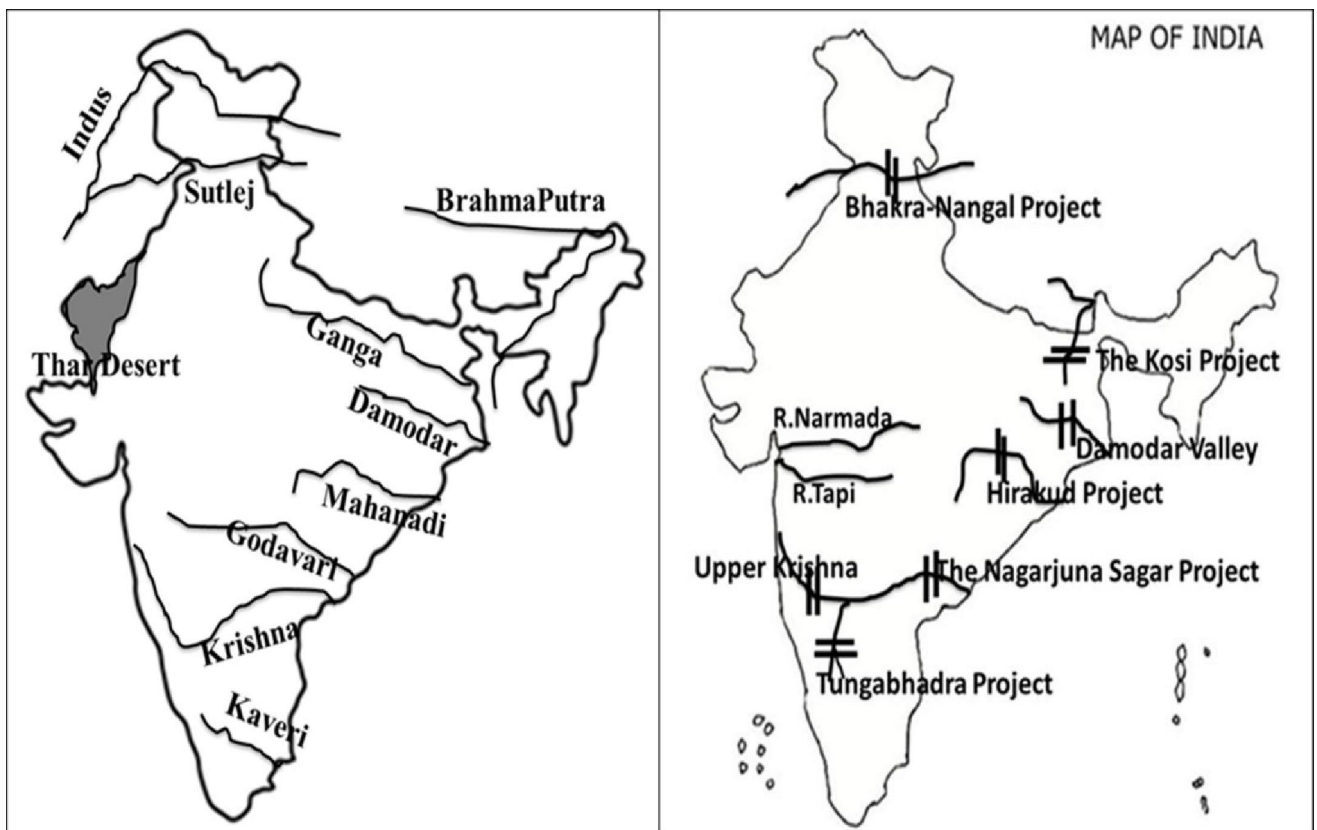
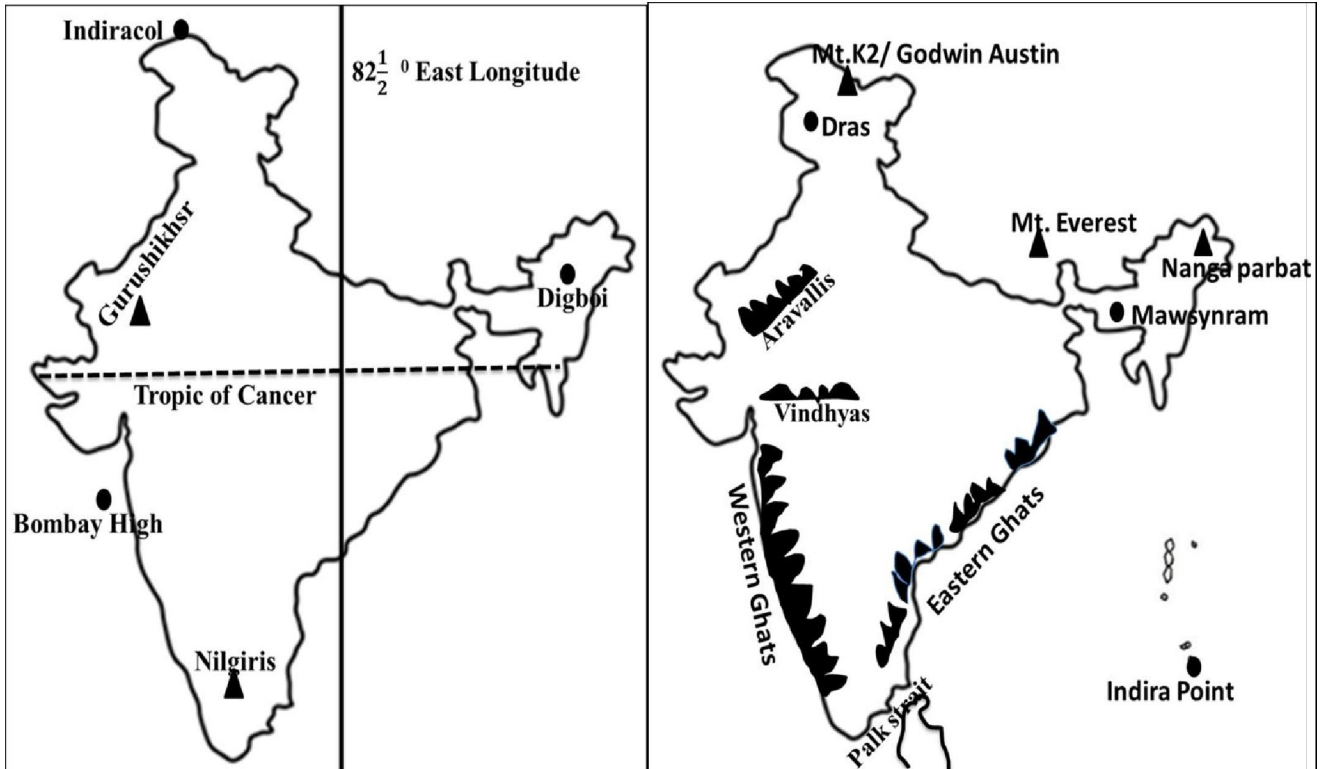
- Damage to buildings.
- Destruction of rails & roads.
- Destruction of power lines.
- Damage to bridges & dams.
- Loss of human.
- Landslides.
- Diversion of rivers.
- Destruction of forests.
- Fire accidents.

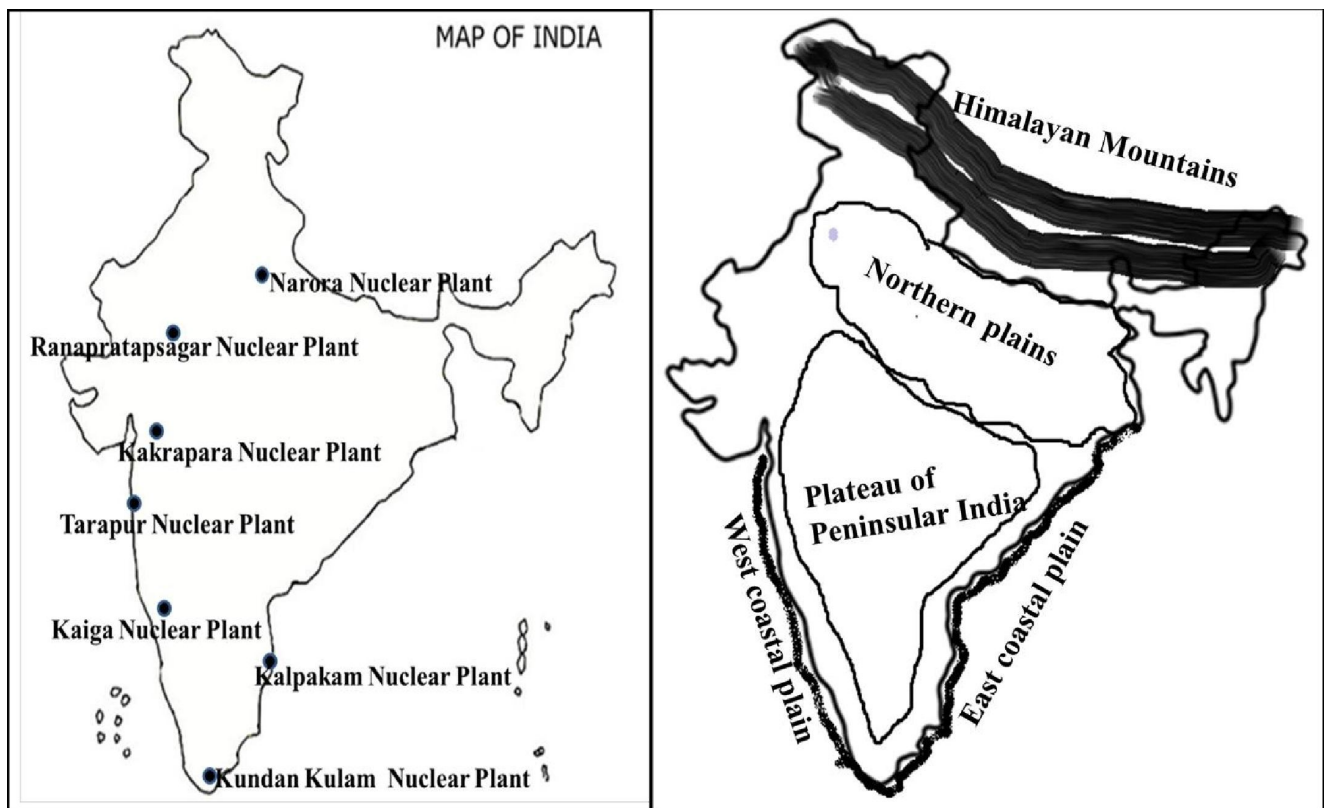
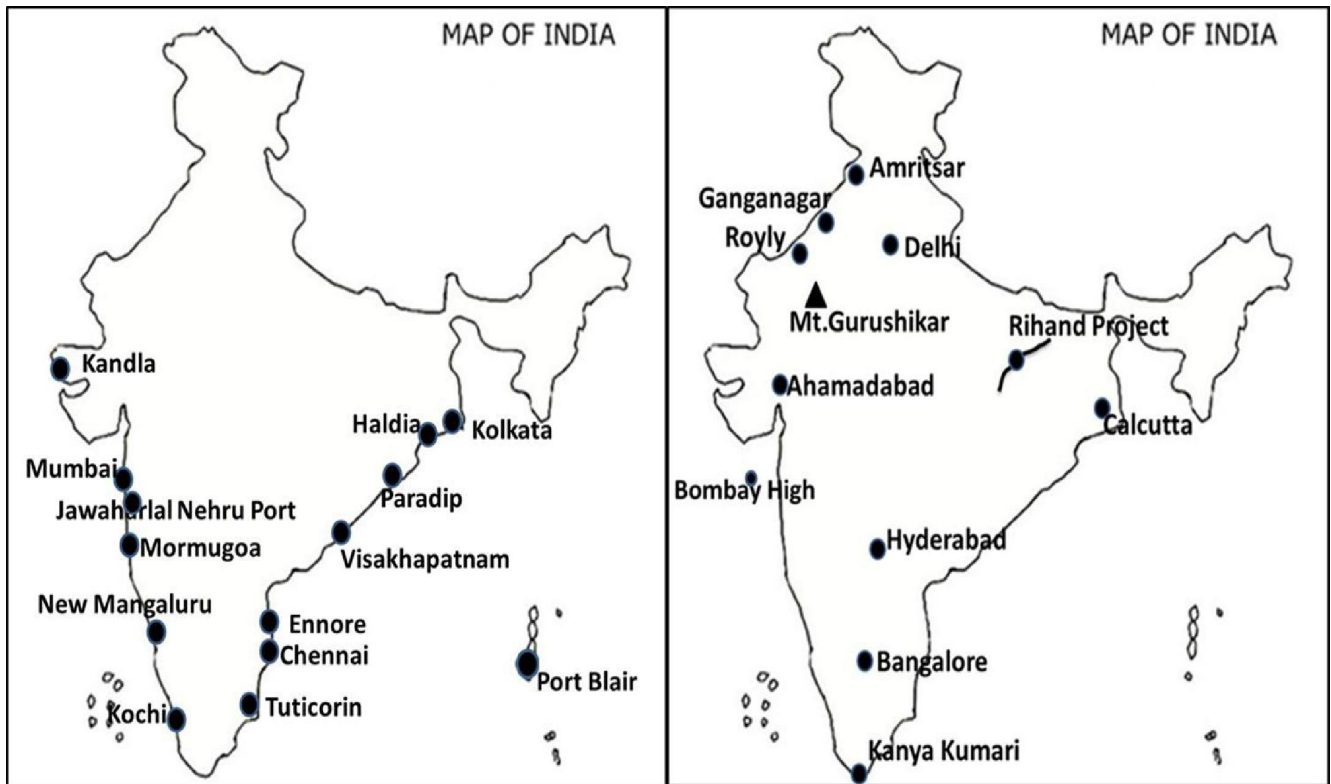
16. Mention the precautionary measures to be taken to reduce the effects of earthquakes?

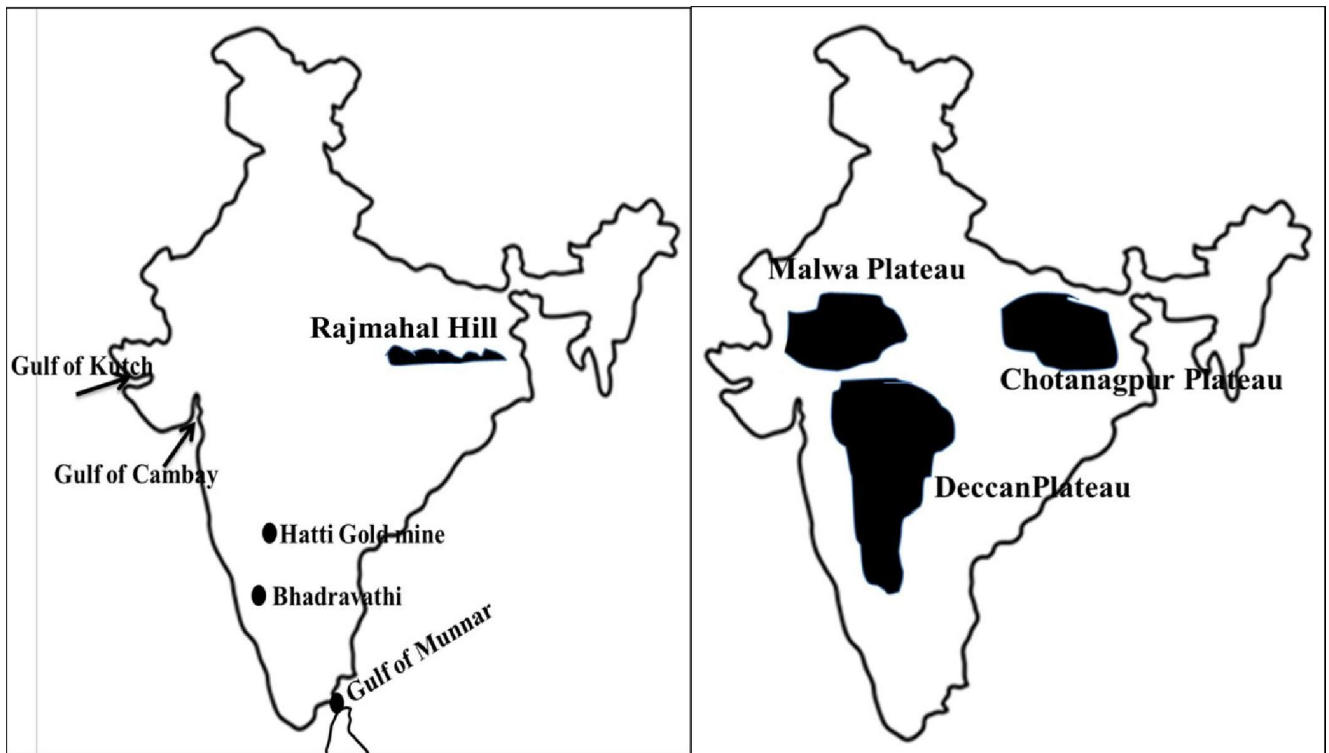
- Restricting construction of multi-storied buildings
- Restricting construction of large Dams
- Restricting underground mining
- Restricting urban growth
- Stop deforestation
- Stop quarrying activities.
- Build earthquake resistant houses.



Important Places of marking.







ECONOMICS

Unit – 1 Development

I. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate answer

1. Economic development is a **process**
2. In an underdeveloped country, basically the **per capita income** is lower.
3. Human development indicates expansion of **HDI**
4. The **United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)** is responsible for publishing global Human Development Reports.
5. Sex ratio was **943** in India in 2011.

II. Answer the following questions in a WORD/ SENTENCE each

1. **What is economic development?**
 - Economic progress of a country is termed as Economic development
2. **Define the economic development according to Prof. Meier and Baldwin.**
 - It is a process where an economy's real national income increases over a long period of time.
3. **What is per capita income? How calculated it?**
 - The average income of the individual of a country. Formula is: Total national income divided by total population of country.
4. **What is national income?**
 - The total production of goods and services of a country during one year

5. What the word "real" Refers in real national income?

- The word real refers to purchasing power of income of an individual.

6. Who defines the economic development as improvement of economic welfare?

- Prof. Colin Clark.

7. What is human development according to Amartya sen?

- HD is expansion of capabilities of people's Health, Education and Purchasing power.

8. How India ranked in HDI in 2014?

- 135th rank with 0.586 points.

9. What is sex (gender) ratio?

- The number of females for every 1000 males

10. Which is the institution started HDI to measure the development of the countries?

- UNDP (United Nations Development Programme)

11. What is the men and women literacy rate according to 2011 census?

- Men literacy rate is 82.14% whereas women's literacy rate is 65.46%.

12. What are the reasons for low sex ratio in India?

- Female feticide & female infanticide

13. What do you mean by Development?

- The progress in a particular field or a segment of people.

14. What is underdevelopment?

- It means backwardness and stagnant situation.

15. What is women empowerment?

- It is a process of where the women can take independent decisions in all the fields like economically, politically, socially is called women empowerment.

16. What is process?

- The operation of the forces that bring about changes in supply of factors of production and, in the structure of demand for the products.

17. What are developing countries?

- All countries with middle and low income are referred to as developing countries.

18. Why sex ratio is declining in the country?

- Due to the killing of female foetus.

III. Answer the following questions in 2 or 4 sentence each.**1. Explain the factors which determine the long life expectancy?**

- Nutritious food.
- Health and hygiene.
- Clean environment.
- Education

2. Which are factors those bring changes in supply and production?

- Discovery of additional resources.
- Education.

- Skill development.
- Capital formation.
- Population growth.
- Adoption of better technology.

3. What are the aims & objectives of Development?

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

4. What are the reasons for Underdevelopment?

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

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

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

6. What is HDI? What are its indicators?

- It measures the development of all the countries of the world based on very basic core factors compared with developed countries.
- Indicators are
- life expectancy
- Educational achievements
- Per capita income.

7. Which are the three main elements of economic development according to Prof. Meier and Baldwin?

- Process.
- Real national income.
- Long period.

8. Differentiate between Underdeveloped & Developed Countries.

- Underdeveloped Countries.**
- Low national income.
 - Low Per capita income.
 - Unemployment.
 - Over population.
 - Low literacy rate.
 - Low standard of living.
 - Lack of medical facility.

Developed Countries.

- High national income.
- High Per capita income.
- More employment.
- Limited population.
- High literacy rate.
- High standard of living.
- Availability of medical facility.

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

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

10. "Women self-help groups are supportive to women empowerment" justify.

- Helps to undertake business.
- Helps to earn income.
- Helps women to lead a life of dignity.
- Helps women to save their income.
- Helps to organize women.
- Helps women to fight violence.
- They make to take independent decisions.
- It helps to achieve economic empowerment

11. HDI is very essential to measure economic development? Discuss.

- Population rises along with the increase of national income it doesn't give a real picture about economic development.
- Per capita income does not indicate the distribution of income among the people.
- Availability of Food, shelter, education, health and other social factors are not considered.
- So HDI is very essential to measure the economic development.

12. Explain the results of HDI of India according to 2012 survey?

- According to 2012 statistics India placed 136th rank with 0.554 points.
- The average Life expectancy was 65.8 years.
- Per capita income was \$3203.
- The average year of schooling is 4.4 years.

13. How should be achieve the women empowerment? (June 2019.)

- Many laws have been enacted to curb violence against women.

- Guarantee of equal wages for women.
- Providing reservation of seats in elected bodies.
- By creating awareness about gender equality.

14. Comparison of economic development between countries with different levels of population will not be correct. Why?

- Levels of population will not be correct.
- Economic progress in a country will be slower, if the population expands along with the increase in national income.
- Therefore, comparison of economic development between countries with different

15. Define development and explain the process of development.

- The process of enhancing society's

capacity to satisfy its needs on a larger scale is referred to as development.

- Changes in factor supply take place due to :
 - discovery of additional resources
 - education and skill development
 - capital accumulation
 - population growth
 - adoption of better techniques of production
- Demand for products changes due to:
 - change in size and composition of population
 - Level and distribution of income tastes etc.
- These changes contribute to an increase in national income



Unit – 2 Rural Development

I. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate answer

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

II. Answer the following questions in a WORD/ SENTENCE each

1. The gap between urban and rural areas is widening. Give reason.
 - The contribution from agricultural sector to the national income is very less, and is declining over the years.
2. What is the total population of India lived in villages?
 - 68.84% population lived in rural areas.
3. Who stated that "The true development of villages is the true development of India?
 - Mahatma Gandhiji.
4. Expand the term MGNREGS?
 - Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.

5. What is the total population of India depends on Agriculture (primary sector)?
 - 60%

6. What is rural development?

- A process of economic and social upliftment of rural areas.

7. What is decentralization?

- Providing administrative power and the responsibility of developing the village to the people themselves is called decentralization.

8. Which are the THREE layers of Panchayat Raj system?

- Grama Panchayat ? Taluk Panchayat ? Zilla Panchayat

9. How many GP, TP and ZP are in Karnataka at present?

- Zilla Panchayat-30, Taluk Panchayat-176, Grama Panchayat- 6022

10. Which is the constitutional amendment that provides Uniform system of Panchayat Raj institutions in India?

- 73rd constitutional amendment in 1993.

11. Why the 73rd constitutional amendment act implemented in India on 1993?

- To establish uniform system of Panchayat Raj system.
- To decentralized the power to local people.

III. Answer the following questions in 2- 4 sentence each.

1. Write any FOUR housing programs of India?

- PMAY (Pradhan Mantri Avas Yojana)
- AVY (Ambedkar Valmiki Yojana)
- IAY (Indira Gandhi Avas Yojana)
- Ashraya Yojana

2. Explain the features of rural economy of India?

- People depending on Agriculture.
- Stagnation and slow growth of agriculture.
- Declining of cottage industries.
- 60% of people working in primary sector.
- Constant decrease of the contribution of primary sector to GDP
- Widening the gap between rural and urban areas

3. Make a list of activities that are essential for Rural Development?

- Expansion of literacy.
- Promote female literacy.
- Skill development.
- Improvement of sanitation and public health.
- Land reforms.
- Infrastructure development like electricity, irrigation, credit etc.
- Market facility
- transport facility
- Specific programs for removal of poverty.

4. List out the important features of Panchayat Raj system adopted in India 1993?

- It is a three tier system which consists of GP, TP, ZP and GRAMA SABHA

- Direct and periodic elections.
- Reservation for SC, ST, OBC and Women (50%).
- Provision of financial and administrative responsibilities.
- Independent budget and audit requirements.
- Provision for executive support and staff
- A strict procedure to dissolution.
- Supervision of Panchayat.
- mandatory elections within 6 months of dissolution

5. Explain the Gandhiji concept of Grama Swaraj in the backdrop of decentralization?

- Give the village administration power to the local people.
- People participate in decision making.
- It reduces various kinds of exploitation.
- It upholds human independence and dignity.
- It nurtures human values.
- Encourage the small scale, rural and cottage industries.
- Village head should maintain the peace and order.

6. What are the reasons for rural backwardness and poverty?

- Non remunerative job.
- Over dependency.
- Employment not being regular.
- Problems by globalization.
- Industrialization.
- Urbanization.

7. Explain the role of PRI's in Rural Development?

- Providing basic facilities like roads, drains, drinking water, school etc.
- Encouraging primary and middle school education.
- Expansion of health facilities.
- Public distribution system in villages.
- Development of rural & cottage industries.
- MGNREGS Programme for employment.
- Providing Housing schemes like Indira Awas Yojana.
- Creating more employment opportunities.
- Development of agriculture.
- Improving the standard of living of people.

8. 'Women Self-Help Groups' play important role in the life of Women. How?

- Organizing poor rural women.
- Making rural women financially independent.

- Helps to get loans easily.
- Helps to establish women themselves in various fields.
- Helps women to engage in productive activities.
- Helps women in mobilizing savings.
- Helps women to fight against exploitation.
- Helps women to fight against social evils.

9. Explain the importance of Rural Development?

- It contributes development of the country.
- Creates more demand for industrial products.
- Creates demand for service sector.
- Creating more employment.
- It supports to service
- Increased literacy and skill development which leads to higher productivity.
- Promotes small scale and cottage industries.



BUSINESS STUDIES

Unit – 1 Banking Transactions

I. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate answer

1. The word Bank has been derived from the French word **“Banque”**
2. The Banker’s Bank is **The Reserve Bank of India (RBI)**
3. An example for Nationalized bank **State Bank of India**
4. The National saving certificates are issued by **Post Offices**
5. The type of account where any number of transactions can be made in a day with Bank is **Savings Bank Account**
6. The deposits for a fixed term can be deposited in **Term or Fixed Deposit Account**

II. Answer the following questions in a WORD/ SENTENCE each

1. **What is bank transaction?**
 - Any sort of activity involving in money or exchange of money in an account.
2. **Why do you call Reserve bank is called bankers bank?**
 - All the banking transactions in India are controlled by the Reserve Bank of India.
3. **What is the recent development in banking?**
 - Postal Bank of India.
4. **Which account is opened by students’ employees and senior citizen?**
 - Savings Bank Account

5. **Which accounts are generally opened by a person for a purpose to be saved for a future date?**

➤ Recurring Deposit Account

6. **In which type of account the Deposit amount cannot be withdrawn before the expiry of the term?**

➤ Term or Fixed Deposit Account

7. **In which type of account the holder himself pay the service charges?**

➤ Current Account

III. Answer the following questions in 2-4 sentences each

1. **What are the Characters of banks?**

- Dealing with Money.
- Lending Loans.
- Banking Business.
- Acceptance of Deposits.
- Connecting Link.
- Payment and Withdrawal

2. **What are the functions of Banks?**

- Accepting deposits from public.
- Lending loans to public.
- Transferring money from one place to another.
- Discounting of bills.
- Hiring safe deposit lockers.
- Conducting foreign exchange transactions.

**3. What are the procedures to open a bank account?**

- Decide the type of account.
- Approach the bank & meet the officer.
- Fill up the Bank account form.
- Give reference for opening your Bank account.
- Submit the Bank account form duly filled.
- Officers will scrutiny the form.
- Initial Deposit

4. What are the advantages of opening a bank account?

- Helps in making payments.
- Helps in collection of money.
- Helps holders get loans.
- Helps in smooth financial transactions.
- Helps holders to get safe deposit locker facility.
- It facilitates safe custody of money.

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

- Opened by salaried persons.
- It can be opened by the students.
- Opened by senior citizens.
- Opened by pensioners etc.
- It helps to save money.
- No restriction on the number and amount of deposits.
- Money can be withdrawn either by cheque or through a withdrawal slip

6. What are the services offered by banks?

- Debit Card and Credit Cards
- Safe Deposit Lockers.
- Personal Loans.
- Trust Services.
- Home loans.
- Vehicle loans
- Mutual Funds.
- E-Banking.

7. What are the services offered by Postal Banks of India?

- Issue of National Savings Certificate,
- Kissan Vikas Patra
- Monthly Recurring deposits
- Postal Life Insurance
- Pension payment
- Money transfer

8. Explain the relationship between Bankers and customers.**1. General relationship.**

- Primary Relationship
- Subsidiary Relationship.
- Agent and Principal Relationship

2. Special relationship

- Obligation to honour cheque.
- Obligation to maintain secrecy of account.



Unit – 2 Consumer Education and Protection

I. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate answer

1. The other name of the Consumer is the **king of market.**
2. Person giving goods or services for money is called **Consumer**
3. The Consumer Day is observed on **March 15** every year.
4. In the case of compensation exceeding Rs. one crores, the complaint has to be submitted to the **The National Commission**
5. In the case of compensation exceeding 5.00 lakhs, the complaint has to be submitted to the **District Forum**

II. Answer the following questions in a WORD/ SENTENCE each

1. **Who is a Consumer?**
➤ Person who buy goods & services.
2. **What is the main aim of Consumer Movement?**
➤ To protect consumers from exploitation by the producers and traders.
3. **What is the Right of every Consumer?**
➤ Right to get quality goods.
4. **When did Consumer Protection Act come into force in India?**
➤ In 1986
5. **When did the World Consumers' Day come into force?**
➤ March 15, 1962.

6. What do you mean by Consumer Protection?

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

7. What is Tele Shopping?

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

8. Who is a Seller?

- The person who sell goods & services to consumer.

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

- State Government.

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

- Every March 15th.

11. What is the movement started by women of Mumbai called?

- AWARE

III. Answer the following questions in 2-4 sentences each.

1. What are the problems faced by consumer?

OR

What are the causes for consumer exploitation?

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

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

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

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

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

4. Mention three stages of Consumer Courts.

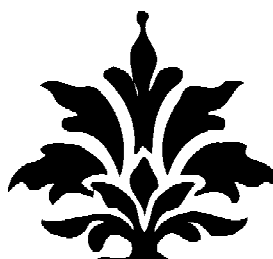
- District Forum.
- State Commission.
- National Commission.

5. Mention the Consumer disputes redresses agencies.

Forums	Office	Amount they deal
District Forum.	Every District	less than Rs. 20 lakhs
State Commission	Capital city	Rs. 20 lakhs to one crores
National Commission	Delhi	More than Rs. one crores.

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

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



❖ **Most important declarations:**

1. **Gandhiji** : Untouchability is a heinous expression of caste system
Untouchability is a leprosy attached to Hindu skin.
2. **Plato** : Human society is formed on natural inequalities. This natural inequality is based on division of labour.
3. **Karl Marx** : Division of labour creates less skilled workers.
4. **Eisen Hoover** : The World which has arms not only waste the money, it also Wastes the sweat of laborers, intelligence of scientists and Waste the dreams of the children.
5. **Charles Metcalf** : The Indian farmers were born in debt, lived in debt and died in debt due to the land tax policies of the British.
6. **Lord Cornwallis** : All the natives of Hindustan are completely corrupt.
7. **B.G. Tilak** : Swaraj is my birth Right. I would definitely get it back.
8. **SubhasChandra Bose** : Give me your blood, I'll get you Indian Independence
9. **Muhammad Ali Jinnah** : Hindus and Muslims cannot make one nation.
10. **Prof. Colin Clark** : Economic development is an improvement in economic welfare.
11. **Prof. Meier and Baldwin** : Economic development is a process where by an economy's real national income increases over a long period of time.
12. **Mahatma Gandhiji** : Development of its villages is the true development of India.

❖ **Important Treaties / Agreements**

1. First Anglo Maratha Wars- Salbai agreement.
2. The Second Anglo Maratha War- Treaty of Bassein.
3. The Anglo Sikh Wars – Lahore Agreement.
4. The First Anglo Mysore War- Madras Treaty.
5. The Second Anglo Mysore War – Treaty of Mangalore.
6. Third Anglo Mysore War- Treaty of Srirangapatna.
7. The First World War – Treaty of Versailles.

❖ **Articles & Amendments**

1. **Article 21A**- Education is fundamental right of children.
2. **Article 51**- Establishing international peace & cooperation.
3. **Article 17**- Prohibits of Untouchability.
4. **Article 371 (J)** – Special status to the backward regions of Karnataka.
5. **Amendment 73rd** – Uniform system of Panchayat Raj institutions throughout the country.
6. **Amendment 42nd** – Secular and Socialist words were added in Constitution in 1976.
7. **Amendment 86th** - Free and compulsory education to all children between 6 and 14 years.
8. **Article 24**- Prohibits of child Labour.
9. **Article 39** - Providing social justice and people welfare is the duty of the state government

MOST IMPORTANT QUESTIONS FOR YOUR SUCCESS

❖ One Mark Questions

- What was the cause for the infighting among the Marathas for the post of peshwa?
- Why did Lord Wellesley resigned from his post and returned to England?
- Who stated that, "All the natives of Indians are corrupt".
- What is the difference between 'A Diwani Adalat' and 'A Fouzdari Adalat'.
- Who was the British officer supported the modern education in India?
- What was the immediate cause of the 1857 revolt?
- Who was considered as the spark of the 1857 revolt?
- Who was the first president of the Indian National Congress?
- Who introduced 'Drain theory'?
- What was the reason for the division of Bengal by Lord Curzon?
- Why did Raksha Bandhan cultural festival held in Bengal?
- Who declared 'Swaraj is my birth right, I will get it'?
- Name the book written by Bala Gangadhar Tilak fueled the freedom struggle.
- What is unemployment?
- "India's foreign policy is called as Nehru's foreign policy, why?"
- Why does India oppose Imperialism?
- India declare that 'No country of the world shall practice Apartheid policy', why?
- What is meant by foreign policy?
- What is Non -Aligned Policy?
- Mention the nations that signed Panchasheela Agreement?
- Mention the special power of permanent member nations of the Security Council?
- What is the purpose of purchasing UNICEF greeting cards?
- Mention the main objective of UNICEF?
- 10th December 1948 is an important milestone in human history, why?
- What is social movement?
- What is Mob?
- What is Chipko Movement?
- What is Appiko Movement?
- Who gave the statement 'God is Truth'?
- Where did Appiko movement start in Karnataka?
- Who started Narmada Bachavo Andolana?
- When did Appiko movement of Karnataka start?
- Why do Shivaram Karanth oppose establishment of Kaiga power plant in Karnataka?
- Under whose leadership did the Ryot Sangha established in Karnataka?
- Who started self -Respect movement?
- Who gave the call 'Untouchables must be the rulers of India'?
- What is women movement?
- What is Environmental movement?

39. Who started the Silent Valley Movement?
40. What was the purpose of the coastal Karnataka environment movement?
41. What is Labour movement?
42. What is coffee blossom?
43. Mention the two branches of the south west monsoon winds?
44. India has tropical monsoon type of climate, why?
45. Mention the lowest rainfall region in India?
46. Mention the highest rainfall region in India?
47. What is conventional rainfall?
48. Which is the lowest temperature region in India?
49. How is alluvial soil formed?
50. Mention the soil derived from basalt rock?
51. Black soil is highly retentive of moisture and extremely compact, why?
52. How is red soil formed?
53. Mountain soils are useful for the plantation crops, how?
54. Where does Laterite soil formed?
55. Laterite soil is not useful for agriculture, why?
56. What is soil erosion?
57. What is soil conservation?
58. What is Kharif crop season?
59. What is Rabi crop season?
60. What is Zaid crop season?
61. What is Horticulture?
62. Mention the important beverage crops of India.
63. What is floriculture?
64. What are fiber crops?
65. What is transportation?
66. What is communication?
67. What is the main objective of prime minister's Gram Sadak Yojana?
68. Who stated that 'The development of villages is the development of India'?
69. Why do the rural people migrate towards cities?
70. What is the meaning of rural development?
71. What is the main reason for the rural backwardness?
72. What is Decentralization?
73. What is 'Gram swaraj' According to Gandhiji?
74. What is the importance of 73rd constitutional amendment?
75. Name any two Housing Programs?
76. What is the purpose of 'Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme'?
77. What is the main aim of IMF?

❖ Two Marks Questions

1. Decline of Constantinople leads to the discovery of new sea routes. Analyze the statement.
2. Mention the factors motivated to the discovery of new sea routes?
3. What were the results of battle of Buxar?
4. List out the reformations of Brahma Samaj?
5. 19th century is considered as the new awakening period in the history of India. Why?
6. State the important thoughts of Young Bengal Movement?
7. What are the aims of Arya Samaj?



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| <p>8. What was the role of Jyothibha Phule in the reformation of Indian society?</p> <p>9. Explain the role played by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan in the reformation of Muslim society?</p> <p>10. Explain the thoughts of Swami Vivekananda?</p> <p>11. The reformations of Theosophical society were considered as the reformation movement of Hinduism, why?</p> <p>12. What were the demands of moderates?</p> <p>13. Explain the 'Drain Theory'.</p> <p>14. How did Radicals utilize religious celebration to organize common people?</p> <p>15. What were the problems faced by Independent India?</p> <p>16. How did India solved the problems of creating its own constitution after Independence?</p> <p>17. Mention the princely states which opposed to integrate with India?</p> <p>18. How did Hyderabad merge with Indian Union?</p> <p>19. How did Junagadh merge with Indian Union?</p> <p>20. How was Goa liberated from Portuguese?</p> <p>21. Mention the reasons for the process of State Reorganization based on the languages?</p> <p>22. Explain the role played by Lenin in Russian Revolution.</p> <p>23. What are the reasons for unemployment?</p> <p>24. Communalism is the major evil of the society. How?</p> | <p>25. What are the measures undertaken by the Government to prevent communalism?</p> <p>26. What are the measures needed for the eradication of unemployment?</p> <p>27. What are the measures undertaken to improve the status of women?</p> <p>28. What are the major aims of Indian foreign policy?</p> <p>29. What are Panchasheela Principles?</p> <p>30. Why is good relationship needed for a country with other countries?</p> <p>31. What are the reasons for child labour?</p> <p>32. What are your suggestions to eradicate child labour?</p> <p>33. What are the measures undertaken by government to eradicate female feticide?</p> <p>34. What are the reasons for female feticide?</p> <p>35. What are the reasons for child marriage?</p> <p>36. What are the ill -effects of child marriage?</p> <p>37. Suggest some remedial measures to control child marriage?</p> <p>38. What are the causes for the child trafficking?</p> <p>39. What are the ill-effects of hunger?</p> <p>40. Name the main physical divisions of India?</p> <p>41. What is the importance of Northern Himalayas?</p> <p>42. Distinguish between the Eastern Ghats and Western Ghats?</p> <p>43. What are the difference between Eastern coastal plain and Western coastal plain?</p> <p>44. Write the difference between Andaman Nicobar and Lakshadweep Islands?</p> |
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| <p>45. What are the advantages of forests?</p> <p>46. What are the main causes for the destruction of forest?</p> <p>47. Name the important national parks in Karnataka.</p> <p>48. Mention any four measures for the conservation of forests.</p> <p>49. Mention the main objectives of biosphere reserves?</p> <p>50. Name the biosphere reserves in India?</p> <p>51. What are the main characteristics of Mangrove forest?</p> <p>52. List out the east flowing and west flowing rivers of India.</p> <p>53. Name the types of irrigation that are practiced in India?</p> <p>54. Irrigation is necessary in India. Why?</p> <p>55. Mention the main aims of multi -purpose river valley projects?</p> <p>56. Distinguish between the Kharif and Rabi crop season.</p> <p>57. What are the major geographical conditions required for Wheat cultivation?</p> <p>58. What is the role of horticulture in India?</p> <p>59. List out the types of roads on the basis of its construction and maintenance.</p> <p>60. What are the services offered by the post office?</p> <p>61. What are the characteristics of under developed countries?</p> <p>62. What is HDI? How is it calculated?</p> <p>63. Examine the causes of low HDI in India.</p> <p>64. Mention few steps taken to eliminate gender discrimination in India.</p> | <p>65. 'women self -help group are supportive to women empowerment'. Justify.</p> <p>66. What are the major objectives of Consumer Protection Act?</p> <p>67. What are the methods followed to file the complaint in the Consumer court?</p> <p>68. List out the rights of consumers.</p> <p>69. What are the problems faced by the consumers?</p> <p>70. What are the reasons for consumer exploitation?</p> <p>❖ Three Marks Questions</p> <p>1. What are the effects of English education in India?</p> <p>2. What are the measures undertaken at the time of British in the Police system?</p> <p>3. What is the role of Kittur Rani Chennamma in the freedom struggle?</p> <p>4. Mention the role played by the bedas of Hulagali in the freedom struggle?</p> <p>5. Explain the rebellion of Dondiya Wagh against the British.</p> <p>6. What are the measures undertaken to curb corruption?</p> <p>7. What are the reasons for unemployment in India?</p> <p>8. What are the affiliated bodies of UNO?</p> <p>9. Mention the aims of UNO?</p> <p>10. Explain the formation and functions of the General Assembly of the UNO.</p> <p>11. Untouchability is a social evil. How?</p> <p>12. What are the legal measures taken to eradicate untouchability?</p> |
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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 13. What are the differences between Organized and Unorganized workers? 14. What are the challenges faced by unorganized workers? 15. Industries are played an important role in the economic development of a country. How? 16. What are the important factors influence the localization of industries? 17. Mention the major industrial regions of India. 18. Knowledge based industries are played a vital role in India. How? 19. Mention the characteristics of bank. 20. What are the functions of a bank? 21. Mention the relationship between bankers and customers. 22. Mention the services offered by Post offices. 23. What are the procedures to open a bank account? 24. What are the advantages of opening a bank account? 25. What are the differences between Saving account and Current account? 26. Explain the importance of road transport in India. 27. Explain briefly about the importance of transport in India. 28. List out the major ports of India | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Explain the role played by Subash Chadra Bose in the freedom struggle. 4. Explain the role played by Dr B R Ambedkar in the eradication of untouchability. 5. What is the role played by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru as an architect of modern India? 6. Explain the Non-cooperative Movement. 7. Explain about the Jallianwala Bagh massacre. 8. Tribal people played a decisive role in the freedom struggle. How? 9. Explain the role played by Mahatma Gandhi in the freedom struggle. 10. Explain the meaningful achievements of Gandhiji's struggle? 11. Explain about the farmers and laborer revolts in the history of freedom struggle of India. 12. Explain about the Civil disobedience movement led by Gandhiji. 13. Explain the Importance of agriculture. 14. Which are the forms of farming practicing in India & Explain any one of them,. 15. Which are the organs of UNO? Explain any one of them. 16. UNO has a major role in establishing peace in the world. How? 17. In spite of border disputes and wars, India and China have good relationship. How? 18. What are the reasons for the tension between India and Pakistan? 19. Explain the relationship between India and Russia. 20. Explain the relationship between India and America. |
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❖ **Four Marks Questions**

1. Role of Tilak in freedom movement
2. Who were moderates? What were their demands?