

**ON OFFICE OF DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC  
INSTRUCTIONS, BANGALORE SOUTH DISTRICT  
10<sup>TH</sup> STD STUDENTS PASSING PACKAGE MATERIAL**

**SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**10th SS- Learning Lessons List to score 50 Marks -- 2020-21**

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<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>50</b>

# ENGLISH MEDIUM

## 1. BANKING TRANSACTIONS

Four alternatives are given for each of the following questions / incomplete statements. Only one of them is correct or most appropriate. Choose the correct alternative and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet

1. The Bank of Banks in India is \_\_\_\_\_

- A) Vijaya Bank
- B) Reserve Bank of India
- C) Bank of Baroda
- D) State Bank of India

**Answer:** B) Reserve Bank of India

2. The most suitable account for the salaried and regular income people is \_\_\_\_

- A) Current Account
- B) Fixed Deposit Account
- C) Recurring Deposit account
- D) Savings Bank account

**Answer:** D) Savings Bank account

3. For this account, no interest is paid. Instead, certain amount of money is collected from account holder.

- A) Current Account
- B) Fixed Deposit Account
- C) Recurring Deposit account
- D) Savings Bank account

**Answer:** A) Current Account

### ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

1. What are the services of post offices?

- 1) Post Office Savings Bank
- 2) National Savings Certificate,
- 3) Kisan Vikas Patra
- 4) Monthly Recurring Deposits
- 5) Postal Life Insurance
- 6) Pension Payment
- 7) Money Transfer etc.

2. What are the types of Bank accounts?

- 1) Savings bank account
- 2) Current account
- 3) Recurring deposit account
- 4) Term deposit account

3. "The of saving bank account holders is increasing" – Give reason.number

- 1) This type of account is generally opened by salaried persons or by who have a fixed regular income.
- 2) This facility is also given to the stuents, senior citizens, pensioners etc.,
- 3) This account is opened to encouraged people to save money
- 4) There is no restriction on the number and amount of deposits.
- 5) The money can be withdrawn either by cheque or withdrawal slip available in the respective bank.
- 6) As there is a good tendency of saving money in bank for future purpose the number of saving bank account holders are increasing.

4. Which are the services offered by bank? OR Explain the functions of a Bank.

- 1) Accepting deposits
- 2) Lending money
- 3) Transferring money
- 4) Discounting bills
- 5) keeping valuables in safe custody
- 6) Conducting Government transaction
- 7) Collecting money, cheques, drafts
- 8) Conducting Foreign Exchange.
- 9) Signature Guarantees

5. What are the advantages of opening Bank Account?

- 1) Bank account facilitates a safe custody of money
- 2) It helps in making payments
- 3) It helps in collection of money
- 4) Bank account holders get advances and loans
- 5) It helps in smooth financial transaction
- 6) safe deposit locker facilities

6. What are the procedures to open a bank account? OR Which are the steps to open a bank account?

- 1) Decide the type of account.
- 2) Approach the bank, meet the office.
- 3) Fill up Bank proposal form.
- 4) Give reference for bank account.
- 5) Submit proposal form.
- 6) Official verify particulars submitted.
- 7) Deposit initial amount in bank through challan.

7. What are the types of banks?

- 1) Central bank or Reserve Bank of India
- 2) Commercial banks
- 3) Industrial development banks
- 4) Land development banks
- 5) Indigenous bank (Money lenders or Sahukars)
- 6) Co-operative banks

### 8.Explain the differences between Savings Bank Account and Current Account

<b>Savings Bank Account</b>	<b>Current Bank Account</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• This type of account is generally opened in banks by salaried persons or by the persons who have a fixed regular income.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Current account is opened by businessmen who have a large number of regular transactions with the Bank</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• There is no restriction on the number and amount of deposits.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• In current account, amount can be deposited or withdrawn any number of times in a day</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Generally banks give interest on these deposits</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Generally banks do not give any interest on these deposits but collect service charges or bank charges on such account.</li></ul>

### 9.Explain the differences between Recurring Deposit Account and Fixed Deposit Account

<b>Recurring Deposit Account</b>	<b>Term or Fixed Deposit Account</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• These deposit accounts are generally opened for a purpose to be saved for a future date</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• This type of account is opened for a fixed period by depositing a particular sum of money</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• For future requirements deposits are made regularly on monthly basis</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The Deposit amount cannot be withdrawn before the expiry of the term</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• After the period is over the total amount is repaid with interest.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The Rate of interest is more depending upon the term in this deposit account</li></ul>

## 2. LABOUR

Four alternatives are given for each of the following questions / incomplete statements. Only one of them is correct or most appropriate. Choose the correct alternative and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet

1) "Human society is formed by natural inequalities" who gave this statement.

- A) Karl Marx
- B) Plato
- C) August Comte
- D) Kautilya

**Answer:** B)Plato

2) The example for organised labour is

- A) Police
- B) Vendors
- C) Agricultural laborers
- D) Artisans

**Answer:** A)Police

3) The research book on unorganised labourers

- A) Foot Losers
- B) Republic
- C) Division of Labour
- D) Communist of Manifesto

**Answer:** A) Foot Losers

**II. Fill in the blanks with suitable word:**

1) "The division of labour creates less skilled workers" said by \_\_\_\_\_

Ans: Karl Marx

2) The example for unorganized labour is \_\_\_\_\_

Ans: Vegetable Vendors

3) Having deeper experience in one particular field is called \_\_\_\_\_

Ans: Specialization

**ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:**

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

**organized workers**

- 1) They working in specific fields governed by legal rules and regulations
- 2) The workers enjoy facilities of specialization
- 3) They get fixed wages
- 4) They have medical facilities
- 5) Specific hours to work
- 6) training, talent and educational qualifications.
- 7) allowances, paid leave and pension
- 8) it is under governmental control.
- 9) School, Hospital, industries, government related services, military

**unorganized workers**

- a) People are not governed by specific rules and regulations
- b) They are daily wages
- c) They have no fixed wags
- d) They have no any such facilities
- e) They have no Specific hours to work
- f) No training and educational qualifications.
- g) They have no any such facilities
- h) It is not under governmental control.
- i) Vehicle repair, selling vegetables, fish on head; puncture repairers

2. What are the challenges (problems) faced by unorganized sectors workers?

- 1) unorganized workers facing many social and economic problems.
- 2) They do not have fixed work
- 3) They do not have fixed pay
- 4) Migration
- 5) Social Security
- 6) They have no fixed laws
- 7) Child Labour
- 8) Physical and Mental Exploitation

3. Listout the features of organized workers.

- 1) They have fixed laws
- 2) They get fixed wages
- 3) provide employment security
- 4) provide fixed time
- 5) provide pension



- 6) allowances, paid leave and pension
- 7) provide education facilities.
- 8) School, Hospital, industries, government related services, military

4. Which are the area an organized workers doing work ?

- 1) Private companies
- 2) factories
- 3) Industries
- 4) Government department
- 5) Schools- Colleges
- 6) Banks
- 7) Insurance Company
- 8) Military
- 9) Police Department
- 10) Post office etc.,

5. Which are the area an unorganized workers doing work ?

- 1) Selling Vegetables
- 2) Building work
- 3) Plumber
- 4) Cleanning work
- 5) Agriculture worker
- 6) Cooly worker
- 7) repair work
- 8) Street vendor

### 3. RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Four alternatives are given for each of the following questions / incomplete statements. Only one of them is correct or most appropriate. Choose the correct alternative and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet

1. "The real development of nation lies in the development of rural areas" is remarked by

- A) Ambedkar
- B) Sardar Vallabha Bai Patel
- C) Mahatma Gandhi
- D) Jawahar Lal Nehru

**Answer : C) Mahatma Gandhi**

2. The Amendment which brought uniform Panchayat Raj system is

- A) 73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment
- B) 93<sup>rd</sup> Amendment
- C) 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment
- D) 70<sup>th</sup> Amendment

**Answer : A) 73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment**

3. The major programme to alleviate poverty is

- A) Yeshaswini Plan
- B) Bhagyalakshmi plan
- C) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural employment Guarantee Plan
- D) Sandy Suraksha Plan

**Answer:** C) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural employment guarantee Plan

4. The person who dreamt of Grama Swarjya is

- A) Ambedkar
- B) Gandhi
- C) Nehru
- D) Vinobha Bhave

**Answer :** B) Gandhi

5) The local self body where all the people of the village are its members

- A) Grama Sabha
- B) Taluk Panchayut
- C) Jilla Panchayut
- D) Gram Panchyaut

**Answer:** A) Grama Sabha

### ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

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

- 1) Poverty has increased among the rural people who depend primarily on agriculture.
- 2) effect of modernization, rural cottage industries are vanishing hence, unable to withstand the competition
- 3) Though 60% of the people work in the primary sector,
- 4) the national income is very less, and is reducing year by year.
- 5) Due to this, the gap between urban and rural areas is increasing gradually.

2. Briefly explain the importance of rural development?

- 1) Rural Development occupies a very important place in the development of the Indian economy.
- 2) Development of housing, education, health, hygiene, transport.
- 3) Improvement of knowledge, skills and capability
- 4) Agriculture can become a profitable and attractive occupation.
- 5) Migration of rural people to cities can be avoided.
- 6) Rural people should be provided essential facilities.
- 7) Small scale, cottage industries can be improved.
- 8) Villagers get more employment opportunities.

### 3. Explain the role of women in development.

- 1) A woman performs a variety of duties such as mother, wife, daughter, daughter-in-law.
- 2) Every man's life is shaped by a woman.
- 3) She works not only in the house but also outside as a farmer, worker, employee, officer, businesswoman and lawmaker at an equal level with man.
- 4) Hence her role is decisive in the development of the country, especially rural development.
- 5) Women are establishing themselves in the political field.
- 6) They are handling various responsibilities as political leaders at various levels.
- 7) Women work for a greater duration than man.
- 8) Both man and women share the same responsibility in making the country's economic development.
- 9) They are like the two wheels of the chariot of progress.

## 4. INDIAN NATURAL DISASTERS

### ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

#### 1. which are the types of natural disasters?

- 1) Cyclones
- 2) Floods
- 3) Landslides
- 4) Coastal Erosion
- 5) Earthquakes

#### 2. What are the effects of Cyclones, Landslides, Coastal Erosion, Earthquakes, floods?

- 1) loss of life
- 2) loss property
- 3) Damage to crops, vegetation etc.
- 4) damage to transports and communication system
- 5) Soil erosion
- 6) disruption of essential services
- 7) disrupt power supply etc.

#### 3. Explain how both natural and human induced forces cause landslides.

**Natural forces :** 1) Erosion of a sea cliff

- 2) Earthquakes
- 3) Heavy rainfall.

**Human forces :** 1) Deforestation

- 2) Construction of roads, railways and dams
- 3) Construction of reservoirs and hydel power projects
- 4) Mining and quarrying.

#### 4. What are the causes of floods?

- Natural forces :** 1) Heavy rainfall  
2) melting of snow



- 3) tropical cyclones,
- 4) cloudburst
- 5) free flow of river water
- 6) sitting over river beds
- Human forces :** 7) Deforestation
- 8) Faulty irrigation and agricultural practices.
- 9) breaching of barrages
- 10) rapid urbanization

**5. What are the reasons for earthquakes?**

- 1) plate movements
- 2) volcanic eruption,
- 3) faulting and folding
- 4) landslides,
- 5) collapse of underground cave roofs,

**6. What are the causes for Cyclones?**

- 1) high temperature
- 2) calm air and
- 3) highly saturated air.
- 4) These conditions result in the development of low pressure centre
- 5) Relative high pressure prevails around the low pressure
- 6) The winds blows spirally inwards the centre low pressure causing cyclones.

**7. What are the Preventive Measures of Coastal Erosion?**

- 1) Constructing Sea Walls,
- 2) Groins and Break waters to protect the coastal areas
- 3) Restrict sand mining in coastal areas.
- 4) Planting of trees to stabilise the beaches and coastal dunes

**8. Explain Flood control measures.**

- 1) Afforestation in the catchment area
- 2) Construction of dams across the rivers and storing of water in reservoirs.
- 3) It reduce the volume of water and helps to provide water for irrigation etc.
- 4) Construction of embankments for protection against inundation
- 5) Flood forecasting and early warnings.
- 6) This is essential for taking timely action to prevent loss of human life, livestock and property.

**9. What are the Preventive Measures of Cyclones?**

- 1) Cyclones are natural phenomenon. We cannot prevent them.
- 2) But people can pay heed to the warnings.
- 3) They should keep in touch with radio, television and other communicative lines.
- 4) Temporary shelters should be provided during cyclones.
- 5) Cyclone proof structures can be constructed.
- 6) Mangrove forests can be grown along the coastline

**10. Mention the Precautionary Measures to be taken to reduce the effects of earthquakes.**

- 1) Avoid the human settlements in the earthquake prone zones.
- 2) Follow earthquake resistant designs for the construction of buildings.
- 3) Use building materials of high quality and avoid high rise buildings.
- 4) Restrict the over groundwater mining.
- 5) Restrict urban growth in the hilly areas with high seismic vulnerability.
- 6) Avoid the construction of large dams and reservoirs.
- 7) Stop deforestation and heavy quarrying activities

## 5. INDIA- SOILS

### ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

#### 1. What are the types of soils found in India?

The Indian soil can be classified into 6 main types:

- 1) Alluvial soil
- 2) Black soil
- 3) Red soil,
- 4) Laterite soil
- 5) Desert soil
- 6) Mountainous soil.

#### 2. What are the causes for soil erosion?

- 1) Deforestation
- 2) Over grazing
- 3) Unscientific cultivation
- 4) Over irrigation
- 5) Shifting cultivation
- 6) Mining.
- 7) making bricks, tiles, etc

#### 3. What are the effects of soil erosion? **OR** How does soil erosion lead to many problems?

- 1) Loss of soil fertility
- 2) less agricultural activity
- 3) it leads to silting.
- 4) it leads to flood.
- 5) change of the course of rivers.
- 6) Reduction of a capacity of the reservoirs.
- 7) Ground water level is lowered
- 8) Decrease in soil moisture, vegetation dries up

#### 4. How would you control soil erosion? **OR** What are ways of preventing soil erosion?

- 1) Afforestation and reforestation
- 2) Control overgrazing
- 3) Contour farming
- 4) Construction of check dams
- 5) Contour bonding.
- 6) Gully control and Bench terracing.

5. How is black soil highly suitable for dry farming? **OR** Why is Regur soil best for dry farming?

- 1) The Black soil is formed from the weathering of volcanic rocks.
- 2) It contains more of clay particles.
- 3) It is fertile and capable of retaining water.
- 4) This soil also called "Regur soil".
- 5) This soil suitable for cotton crop.
- 6) It is highly suitable for dry farming
- 7) It is also called "Black soil".

## 6. INDIA - FOREST RESOURCES

Four alternatives are given for each of the following questions / incomplete statement Only one of them is correct or most appropriate. Choose the correct alternative and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet

1) I require 250 cms of rainfall to grow. Which type of vegetation I am?

- A) Monsoon forest
- B) Mangrove Forest
- C) Evergreen forest
- D) Mountain forest

**Answer: C)** Evergreen forest

2) The vast area of forest is found in this state

- A) Uttar Pradesh
- B) Madhya Pradesh
- C) Arunachal Pradesh
- D) Andra Pradesh

**Answer : C)** Arunachal Pradesh

3) The place where the protection for animals is given

- A) National Parks
- B) Wild life reserves
- C) National parks
- D) None of the above

**Answer : B)** Wild life reserves

**Fill in the blanks with suitable word:**

1) The trees found on the slopes of the mountain is called \_\_\_\_\_ forest.

Ans: Mountain

2) The least area of forest in India is found in \_\_\_\_\_

Madhya Pradesh

3) The number of national parks in India is \_\_\_\_\_

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**ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:**

**1. What are the main causes for destruction of forest?**

- 1) expansion of agricultural land
- 2) construction of roads and railway
- 3) irrigation projects
- 4) industrialization
- 5) urbanization
- 6) over grazing
- 7) forest fires

**2. What are your suggestions for conservation of forests? OR How can we conserve forests?**

- 1) Control of deforestation
- 2) Restriction of grazing
- 3) Control of forest fires
- 4) Prevention of encroachment of forests
- 5) Control of forest insects and diseases
- 6) Controlling illegal cutting of trees
- 7) Scientific cutting of trees
- 8) Legislation to check deforestation
- 9) Encourage afforestation
- 10) Creating of awareness about the importance of forests.

**3. Which are the types of forests found in India ?**

- 1) Tropical Evergreen forest
- 2) Tropical Deciduous forests
- 3) scrub and grassland
- 4) Mangrove forest
- 5) Desert vegetation
- 6) Mountain forest.

**4. Mention the national parks of Karnataka.**

- 1) Bandipur National Park
- 2) Banerghatta National Park
- 3) Nagara Hole National Park

**5. Mention the main objectives of Biosphere reserves.**

- 1) conservation
- 2) research
- 3) education
- 4) local involvement

**6. Mention the important wild sanctuaries of India.**

- 1) Annamalai & Mudumalai (Tamil nadu)
- 2) Dandeli, Bhadra, Talakaveri, B.R. Hills (Karnataka)
- 3) Periyar (Kerala)
- 4) Nagarjunasagar (Telangana)

- 5) Bharatpur & Ranthambore (Rajasthan)
- 6) Manas (Assam)
- 7) Jaldapara (w. Bengal)

**7. Mention the main national parks in India.**

- 1) Kaziranga National Park, (Assam)
- 2) Sunderbans (West Bengal)
- 3) Corbett (Uttarakhand)
- 4) Gir (Gujarat)
- 5) Kanha (Madya Pradesh)
- 6) Bandipur, Banerghatta and Nagara Hole (Karnataka)
- 7) Tadoba (Maharashtra)
- 8) Sariska (Rajasthan)
- 9) Dudhwa (Uttar Pradesh)

## 7. INDIA - LAND RESOURCES

Four alternatives are given for each of the following questions / incomplete statements. Only one of them is correct or most appropriate. Choose the correct alternative and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet

**1) A method of farming in which a large amount of capital and labour is applied per unit of land is called**

- A) Commercial farming
- B) Intensive farming
- C) Mixed farming
- D) Humid farming

**Answer: A)** Intensive farming

**2) The major crop grown during Jade season**

- A) Paddy
- B) Ragi
- C) Water melon
- D) Wheat

**Ans C)** Water melon

**3) The major food crop of India**

- A) Ragi
- B) Wheat
- C) Paddy
- D) Maize

**Ans C))** Paddy

**Fill in the blanks with suitable word:**

**1) The art of rising flowers for sale is called \_\_\_\_\_**

**Ans:** Floriculture



2) The major occupation of India is \_\_\_\_\_

**Ans:** Agriculture

**ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:**

1. Mention the types of agriculture methods.

- 1) Subsistence Farming
- 2) Intensive Farming
- 3) Commercial Farming
- 4) Mixed Farming
- 5) Plantation Farming
- 6) Dry Farming
- 7) Humid Farming
- 8) Irrigation Farming

2. Mention the Classification of land use.

- 1) Net area sown
- 2) Forest area
- 3) Land not available for cultivation
- 4) Fallow land
- 5) Cultivable waste
- 6) Permanent pasture & other grazing land
- 7) Land under miscellaneous uses

3. Explain the role of Horticulture in India.

- 1) The intensive cultivation of fruit, vegetables, flower, medicinal and aromatic plants is called Horticulture.
- 2) In India horticulture provides an incentive for making agriculture more profitable
- 3) through efficient land-use, optimum utilization of natural resources
- 4) generating skilled employment for the rural masses.
- 5) It enhances exports and provides nutritional security.

4. Explain the importance of agriculture in India. **OR** The economic progress of the country depends on agriculture. Justify

- 1) India is a country known for agriculture.
- 2) Nearly 65 percent of the people depend on agriculture.
- 3) main source of livelihood,
- 4) main source of food for people and animals.
- 5) Source of national income,
- 6) supports tertiary sectors,
- 7) influence political and social situation.
- 8) It supports many industries.i.e. cotton and jute textiles, sugar industry

5. Explain the differences between the Kharif Crop and the Rabi Crop

**The Kharif Crop**

- 1) The crops grown during the rainy season
- 2) Starts in South-west Monsoon
- 3) Sowing in June-july
- 4) Harvest in September-October
- 5) Rice, jowar, ragi, cotton, tobacco etc.,

**The Rabi Crop**

- A) The crops grown during the retreating Monsoon
- B) Starts in North-East Monsoon
- C) Sowing in October-November
- D) Harvest in February-March
- E) Wheat, barley, gram, linseed etc.,

6. Mention the factors which affect the landuse?

- 1) relief features
- 2) soil
- 3) climate
- 4) population density
- 5) socio-economic
- 6) technical factors

7. What are the conditions required for sugarcane cultivations?

- 1) Sugarcane is an annual crop and it is grown in irrigated areas.
- 2) It requires high temperature of  $21^{\circ}$  to  $26^{\circ}$  c
- 3) heavy rainfall ranging from 100 to 150cm per annum.
- 4) Alluvial and loamy soils best suited for its growth

8. What are the conditions required for Cotton cultivations?

- 1) Cotton is an important industrial and fibre crop
- 2) raw material for the cotton textile industry
- 3) Cotton is a tropical and sub-tropical crop.
- 4) It requires  $21^{\circ}$  to  $24^{\circ}$ c temperature and
- 5) rainfall of 50-100cm in a year.
- 6) Black soil is the best suited for its growth.
- 7) It is grown as a Kharif crop.

9. What are the conditions required for Rice cultivations?

- 1) Rice is the major Kharif crop of India
- 2) It is primarily tropical crop, it requires high temperature of  $18^{\circ}$  to  $25^{\circ}$  c and
- 3) heavy rainfall of 100- 200cm per year.
- 4) Alluvial, and clayey loam soils are best suited for its cultivation.
- 5) Rice needs standing water and it needs level land.
- 6) Irrigation is necessary wherever rainfall is less.

10. What are the conditions required for Tea cultivations?

- 1) Tea is the most important and cheapest of all the beverages.
- 2) It is a tropical and sub-tropical crop.
- 3) It requires a temperature of  $21^{\circ}$ - $30^{\circ}$ c
- 4) heavy rainfall of 150-250 cm in a year.
- 5) It grows best in deep and fertile soil, rich in humus.
- 6) It require hill slopes with an altitude of 1200 to 2400 mts above sea level.

11. What are the conditions required for Wheat cultivations?

- 1) It is a crop of temperate regions.
- 2) It requires moderate temperature of  $10^{\circ}$  to  $15^{\circ}$ c and
- 3) annual rainfall of 50 to 70 cm per year.
- 4) Heavy loams and black soils are best suited for wheat cultivation.

12. What are the conditions required for Tobacco cultivations?

- 1) It is a tropical crop
- 2) requires high temperature of  $21^{\circ}$  to  $23^{\circ}$  c
- 3) moderate rainfall of 50 to 100cm a year.
- 4) Sandy loamy soil is the best suited for it.
- 5) It requires chemical fertilisers.

## 8. INDIAN TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

1. Explain the Importance of Road transport.

- 1) Can be constructed in forests and hilly regions
- 2) Connect isolated places
- 3) Connect remote places with cities and towns
- 4) Provide door to door services
- 5) Most useful for defence in border areas.
- 6) Develop agriculture, village industries.
- 7) Feeders to railways, seaports and airports
- 8) Important role in tourism, trade and commerce
- 9) Create employment opportunities
- 10) Helps defence

2. Write a note on Airways in India.

- 1) Air Transport is the quickest means of transport.
- 2) It is a very efficient to carry passengers and mail.
- 3) Intimes of war, floods, earthquakes, air transport is very useful.
- 4) India is a vast country and has all the favourable factors for the development of air transport.
- 5) There are 141 airports in India. The Airport Authority of India manages these airports

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

- 1) Golden Quadrilateral and Super Highways.
- 2) National Highways.
- 3) District Roads.
- 4) State Highways.
- 5) Village Roads

4. Mention the ports of India.

**The west coast**

- |              |                        |             |
|--------------|------------------------|-------------|
| 1) Kandla,   | 2) Mumbai Port,        | 3) Navaseva |
| 4) Marmagoa, | 5) New Mangalore Port, | 6) Kochi,   |

**The east coast.**

- |               |             |                              |
|---------------|-------------|------------------------------|
| 1) Tuticorin, | 2) Chennai, | 3) Vishakhapatnam,           |
| 4) Paradeep,  | 5) Kolkata, | 6) Haldia      7) Port Blair |

### 5. What are the importance of communication?

- 1) quick transmission and discrimination of ideas,
- 2) information and messages from person to person and place to place.
- 3) creating awareness about government policies and programmes of development.
- 4) natural hazards and disasters,
- 5) weather forecasting etc.
- 6) progress of trade, industry, agriculture
- 7) entertainment, information of the world.
- 8) Helps to maintain unity and integrity of the country

## 9. CONSUMER EDUCATION AND PROTECTION

### ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

#### 1. Mention the four important aims of the Consumer Protection Act

- 1) The Act accords importance for safety and quality.
- 2) Avoiding production and sale of dangerous goods.
- 3) Prevention of Trade malpractices in the market.
- 4) Supervision on Quality, Weights, Measures and Price.
- 5) Compensating the Consumers in case of any problem arising as a result of trade.
- 6) Creating awareness to the consumers through Consumer Education.

#### 2. What are the problems faced by consumer?

- 1) The traders or the producers cheat the consumers in many ways.
- 2) The prices were fixed by the middlemen and it led to many hindrances.
- 3) The consumers had to undergo various difficulties and problems.
- 4) They incurred many losses.

#### 3. What are the causes for consumer exploitation?

- 1) During the past the producers were supplying goods directly to the consumers
- 2) Without any hindrances of middlemen.
- 3) When agricultural occupations developed, it changed the marketing methods.
- 4) The direct transaction between the producer and consumer has almost stopped.
- 5) The Price Fixation of the goods and services was done mainly by the middle men.
- 6) It led to many hindrances.
- 7) Consumers had to undergo various difficulties and problems.
- 8) They incurred many losses

## 10. FOREIGN POLICY OF INDIA

### ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

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

- 1) National Security
- 2) Enriching national economy
- 3) Spreading Indian culture values in abroad,
- 4) Increasing the number of friendly Nations
- 5) Check the power of enemy countries.

6) Achieving World Peace and co existence

2. India has been considered as one of the major countries of the world why? **OR**  
Why India is a powerful country?

- 1) India has vast population
- 2) abundant natural resources
- 3) intellectual and technical capacity
- 4) industrial potentiality
- 5) strong defense forces
- 6) good foreign policy

3. What are the Panchasheela principles?

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

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

- 1) The process of elimination of specific arms step by step is called 'disarmament'
- 2) There is an increased competition for the production, sale and collection of arms in the world.
- 3) This massive scale of arms could lead to third world war.
- 4) India, being peace loving country, advocates for the reduction of arms qualitatively as well as quantitatively.
- 5) Since the time of Nehru, India has supported disarmament process.
- 6) Though it is impossible and impractical to attain total disarmament,
- 7) as every country needs arms for its protection; an attempt can be made reduce the number of arms

5. Mention the factors which influenced and shaped Indias Foreign Policy?

- 1) national interests,
- 2) geographical interests,
- 3) political situation,
- 4) economic interest,
- 5) military issues,
- 6) public opinion,
- 7) international situation

6. What are the Basic aspect of India's Foreign Policy? **OR**  
Explain briefly the fundamental principles of our foreign policy.

- 1) Panchasheela principles
- 2) Non Aligned Movement
- 3) Anti Imperialism
- 4) Anti Apartheid policy
- 5) Disarmament



**7. How does foreign policy aids a country to development?**

- 1) Every sovereign country needs to have a positive foreign policy
- 2) to have a cordial and beneficial relationship.
- 3) To achieving World Peace and co existence
- 4) It is helpful development of nation.

**8. Why did India created Non-Aligned Movement as Foreign policy? OR The foreign policy of India is also called as Foreign policy of Nehru.Why?**

- 1) India's Foreign policy was adopted by Jawaharlal Nehru,
- 2) The First Prime Minister of India.
- 3) Also External Affairs Minister.
- 4) In radio speech on September 7, 1946; he outlined the Foreign Policy of India.
- 5) He diclered the foreign relationship India with America, Russia and China.
- 6) He saw 2 power block iqually and adopted Non-Aligned policy
- 7) Hence, the foreign policy of India is also called as Foreign policy of Nehru

## **11. INDIA'S RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHER COUNTRIES**

**ANSWER THE FOLLOWINGQUESTIONS:**

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

- 1) A family can never prosper without interacting with another family.
- 2) Similarly a country can never progress without interacting with another country.
- 3) it is inevitable for country to have relationship with another country.
- 4) It is not a necessity now, it is a need.

**2. India and USA are two democratic countries. Explain the mutual cooperation that exists between both the countries.**

- 1) India and USA are democratic countries and are also big countries.
- 2) In the present international scenario, both India and USA have a major role to play.
- 3) During the bipolar world of cold war era, India adopt Non Alignment Policy.
- 4) USA has supported a lot to India's Five year plans.
- 5) USA has extended its support during Indo-China war of 1965.
- 6) both India and USA have shared interest in controlling terrorism.
- 7) India enjoys better relationship with USA in the fields of foreign trade, science and technology, space science, education and other areas of mutual interest.
- 8) Both the countries share mutual responsibility strengthening UNO and maintenance of global peace.

**7. Explain the relationship between India and Russia.**

- 1) India has cordial relationship with Russia.
- 2) It had similar relationship with United Socialist Soviet Russia also.
- 3) Even though, India followed Non Aligned policy, it had good relationship with Russia in the field of economics, politics and other areas.

- 4) USSR had opposed China's invasion of India in 1962.
- 5) During the Goa liberation in 1961,
- 6) USSR had supported India at UNO.
- 7) USSR had supported the Tashkent Agreement in 1966.
- 8) In 1971, India and USSR signed an agreement of 20 years for peace and cooperation.
- 9) USSR had supported Bilai and Bhokora steel plants.
- 10) Russia has extended its support to India's quest for permanent Seat in the UN Security Council.

## 12. THE FIRST WAR OF INDIAN INDEPENDENCE [1857A.D.]

Four alternatives are given for each of the following questions / incomplete statements. Only one of them is correct or most appropriate. Choose the correct alternative and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet

1) The 1857 revolt began at

- A) Bombay
- B) Madras
- C) Barrackpur
- D) Calcutta

**Ans C)** Barrackpur

2) The last ruler of Mughal empire .

- A) Bahaddur Shah
- B) Aurangzeb
- C) Shah Alam II
- D) Babur

**Ans A)** Bahaddur Shah

3) The heroic women who rebelled against British in Lucknow

- A) Jhansi Rani Lakshmi Bai
- B) Kittur Rani Chennamma
- C) Begum Hazarth Mahal
- D) Abbakka

**Ans C)** Begum Hazarth Mahal

**Answer the following with suitable answer:**

1) The soldier who led the revolt at Barackpur \_\_\_\_\_

**Answer:** Mangal Pandey

2) The Commission appointed to withdraw the Inam land \_\_\_\_\_

**Answer :** Inam Commission

3) The leader of revolt in Kanpur is \_\_\_\_\_

**Answer:** Nana Saheb

## ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

### 1. What were the Reasons for First War of Indian Independence?

- 1) Political Reasons
- 2) Economic Reasons
- 3) Administrative Reasons
- 4) Military Reasons
- 5) Immediate Reasons
- 6) Social & Religious Reasons

### 2. List out the reasons that led to the failure of the mutiny.

- 1) Did not spread to the whole country.
- 2) No proper direction
- 3) No proper leadership
- 4) Provincial kings did not support the struggle
- 5) The people lost confidence in the soldiers
- 6) No discipline
- 7) The revolt was not an organized effort.
- 8) No unity

### 3. Explain the Results of 1857 Mutiny. **OR** What are the Effects of 1857 revolt.

- 1) End of East India company administration.
- 2) British queen administration started.
- 3) Appointed Secretary of Indian Affairs.
- 4) The Queen of Britain passed a declaration in CE 1858
- 5) The agreements of the local Kings were accepted.
- 6) Non pursuance of regional expansion.
- 7) Providing a stable government for Indians
- 8) Equality before the law
- 9) Non-interference in religious issues
- 10) Gave direction to alternative channels to freedom fight

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

- 1) The British providing 'Royal Enfield' guns,
- 2) These guns were smeared in the fat of pig and cow.
- 3) The cow was sacred for Hindus and the pig was prohibited for Muslims.
- 4) This became the immediate cause for the mutiny.

### 5. What were the Political Reasons for First War of Indian Independence?

- 1) Dalhousi introduced "doctrine of lapse".
- 2) Due to this law many kingdoms lost their rights.
- 3) Satara, Jaipur, Jhansi, Udaipur came under British control.
- 4) Cancelled the princely titles
- 5) The Moghul sultans, the Nawab of Oudh were stripped.
- 6) Thousands of soldiers unemployed.

6. How did the Economic policies result in the mutiny of 1857? Explain.

- 1) Due to the industrialization in England, the Indian handicrafts and industries diminished.
- 2) England became a workshop of industries.
- 3) The artisans of India became unemployed.
- 4) The weavers, wool and cloth making industries suffered a lot.
- 5) The Indian handicrafts became financially pathetic.
- 6) The British levied high customs on Indian goods.
- 7) Due Zamindari system, the farmers were exploited
- 8) The right given to the Talukdars to collect tax was withdrawn.
- 9) Inam lands were withdrawn.

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

- 1) The agreements of the local Kings were accepted.
- 2) Non pursuance of regional expansion.
- 3) Providing a stable government for Indians
- 4) Equality before the law
- 5) Non-interference of the British in religious issues.

8. What were the Administrative Reasons First War of Indian Independence?

- 1) The British brought many new laws
- 2) Partiality of the laws.
- 3) Laws applied to Indians in a different manner.
- 4) English became court language
- 5) Judgements in favour of British.
- 6) People did not like the new laws.

9. Explain the role Rani Lakshmi Bai in 1857 Mutiny.

- 1) Rani Lakshmi Bai who was angered by the Doctrine of Lapse declared war on the British.
- 2) She captured Gwalior.
- 3) She died a heroic death while battling the British in another battle.
- 4) Even today, Rani Lakshmi Bai has a special place in the Indian freedom struggle.

## 13. FREEDOM MOVEMENT

### ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

1. The role of Moderates in the Indian Independence Movement is very important. Justify.

- 1) Traditionally, the first twenty years of the Indian National Congress is called as the Age of Moderates.
- 2) W.C. Banerjee, M.G. Ranade, Surendranatha Banerjee, Dadabai Navroji, Gopala Krishna Gokale were the major moderate leaders.
- 3) Moderates had faith in the rule of British and Judiciary.
- 4) They tried to bring in political awareness among the people.
- 5) They organized public meetings, discussed, submitted memorandums to the government.
- 6) They demanding cutting down of military expenditure,



- 7) development of Indian industries,
- 8) providing good education and programmes for poverty alleviation.
- 9) Moderates were study the ill effects of the British rule on India.
- 10) They explained the "Drain Theory".
- 11) increasing the import and reducing the export,
- 12) The period of Moderates is called as the Age of Liberal Nationalism.

**2. Explain the role of Balagangadhar Tilak in the Indian Independence Movement. OR What was the role of Radicals in the Freedom struggle?**

- 1) The group of congressmen who criticized the soft stance of Moderates are called as Radicals.
- 2) Aurobindo Gosh, Bipin Chandra pal, Lal Lajapath Roy, and Balagangadhar Tilak
- 3) Attaining complete freedom was the aim of radicals.
- 4) Tilak declared "Swaraj is My Birth Right. I would definitely get it back".
- 5) He tried to organize the common people of India.
- 6) He attempted to organize people by employing religious celebrations too.
- 7) He used Ganesha, Shivaji and Durga celebrations to organize people against the British.
- 8) Tilak published 'Kesari' in Marathi and 'Maratha' in English languages.
- 9) He encouraged common people to protest against the British.
- 10) The radical writings of Tilak galvanized the common people.
- 11) The British arrested Tilak due to these developments.
- 12) Tilak wrote a book 'Geetharahasya' in the prison.

**3. Explain the role of Revolutionaries in Indian freedom Movement.**

- 1) Revolutionaries dreamed of attaining complete freedom.
- 2) They believed that they can drive away the British by employing violent methods.
- 3) They established secret associations across the country and started collecting weapons and money for an armed struggle against the British.
- 4) A secret organization named 'Lotus and Dragger' was founded in England.
- 5) Aurobindo Gosh who were in England supported the revolutionaries through this organization.
- 6) revolutionary organization called 'Gadha' in USA can be recalled here.
- 7) 'Abhivanava Bharatha' and 'Anusheela Samiti' were the secret organizations in India.
- 8) They used Bombs and Guns to achieve their goal.
- 9) V.D. Saavarkar, Rajaguru, Ras Bihari Gosh, Madam Cama, Kudiram Bose, Ramprasad Bismil, Bagath Singh, Chandrashekar Azad, Jatin Das and others were Revolutionaries leaders.

**4. Mention the leaders of Radicals.**

Aurobindo Gosh, Bipin Chandra Pal, Lal Lajapath Roy and Balagandhar Tilak

**5. Mention Revolutionaries leaders.**

Aurobindo Gosh, V.D. Saavarkar, Ashwini kumar Datta, Rajanarayana Bose, Rajaguru, Ras Bihari Gosh, Madam Cama, Kudiram Bose, Ramprasad Bismil, Bagath Singh, Chandrashekar Azad, Jatin Das and others.



# 14. ERA OF GANDHI AND NATIONAL MOVEMENT

(4 Marks)

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

1. The Quit India Movement was not successful British to out of India. Justify.?

- 1) Gandhiji called in 1942
- 2) declared "British, Quit India"
- 3) Gandhiji gave call "Do or Die"
- 4) British arrested national leaders
- 5) Paved way to emergence of other leaders
- 6) Jayaprakash Narayan took leadership.
- 7) He was a prominent leader of the Socialist wing of the Congress.
- 8) Native rulers worked for British
- 9) Muslim League did not supported
- 10) British suppressed the movement

2. Explain the role of the Mahatma Gandhiji in the Indian freedom Movement of India.

- 1) Mahatma Gandhi act a important role in the Indian freedom Movement .
- 2) In 1920, Gandhiji gave a call for a Non-Cooperation Movement.
- 3) Students, Lawyers shaport Gandhiji.
- 4) The Chauri Chaura incident made Gandhiji unhappy and Stop Non-Cooperation Movement.
- 5) 1930 Gandhiji, start Civil disobedience movement,
- 6) Irwin did not consider Gandhiji's demands.
- 7) He travelled from Sabarmati ashram to Dandi in Surat on foot with followers to produce salt
- 8) This event in history is popular as Dandi March.
- 9) On the 8<sup>th</sup> of August 1942, the Congress started the Quit India Movement.
- 10) Gandhiji gave a call to the Indians to "Do or Die"
- 11) In this context Gandhi and other leaders were imprisoned .
- 12) 15 August, 1947 India get freedom from British .

3. Briefly write about Dr. B. R. Ambedkar.

- 1) established "Independent labour party"
- 2) Advocated social and economic freedom,
- 3) He fought against caste system
- 4) organized Mahad & Kalaram movement
- 5) established Bahiskrit Bharath organization
- 6) provides Reservation for the exploits.
- 7) known as "Modern Manu"
- 8) He established 'Swatantra Karmika Party'.
- 9) started a journal "Mookanayaka", Bhahishkrith Bharatha
- 10) He worked towards the progress of agricultural labourers.
- 11) presided drafting committee of Indian Constitution.
- 12) Served as first Law minister.

13) Awarded “Bharatha Rathna”

**4. Explain the contributions of the Jawaharlal Nehru after Independence India.**

- 1) First Prime minister of India
- 2) designed Indian foreign policy
- 3) foundation of Indian democracy
- 4) implemented Five Year Plan
- 5) Integrated princely states with India
- 6) implemented irrigation projects
- 7) Language based reorganization of states.
- 8) followed mixed economy
- 9) maker of Modern India
- 10) Softer approach, socialist and communist ideas.
- 11) established many industries

**5. Explain the role of Subhash Chandra Bose in Indian National Movement.**

- 1) Give me blood I will give you freedom
- 2) rejected prestigious civil service post.
- 3) Known as Nethaji.
- 4) Escaped from house arrest to abroad
- 5) Established Samajwadi Party.
- 6) Established Forward Bloc.
- 7) gone to Germany to seek help against the British
- 8) sought help from Hitler, Mussolini.
- 9) He organized Indian National Army (INA)
- 10) seeks the help of Japan.
- 11) Bose called for Delhi Chalo
- 12) Died in the airplane crash

**6. Describe the tribal revolts in the Indian freedom struggle.**

- 1) The Santala tribal revolt can be termed India's first movement.
- 2) These Tribals lived in Bengal and Orissa hillocks.
- 3) When the permanent landlord system was brought into force by the British, the people of this community became destitute.
- 4) Their lands went to the landlords.
- 5) The landlords and the British government behaved in a way that triggered intolerance in the Santalas.
- 6) The company exploited the decency and peace-loving attitude of the Santalas.
- 7) the Santalas held secret meetings and decided to loot the landlords and prominent citizens,
- 8) the agitations became intense in Barahat area and also in Bhagatpur and Rajamahar.
- 9) The rioters killed their enemies. As a result, the landlords and money lenders ran away.
- 10) The government used the army to stem the revolt and was successful.
- 11) Many rioters were arrested.
- 12) The revolt ended but it lent its voice to many similar protests later.

**7. Farmers and Workers protest was significant in freedom movement why ?**

- 1) Played important role in freedom movement
- 2) They influenced from Congress and Marxist
- 3) Farmers rebelled against the British planters and Zamindars
- 4) Opposed growing Indigo in Champaranya.
- 5) Protested against land tax
- 6) Gandhiji convinced officials and withdrew tax
- 7) Farmers of Tebhaga, Malabar opposed the British
- 8) Gandhiji's influence was in Champaranya, Kheda movements
- 9) Protests organised by Kisan Sabha
- 10) Farmers of Telangana protested against Zamindars and Razacks
- 11) The farmers of Bengal rose & Maharashtra against the zamindars
- 12) Workers organized to fight for their rights in jute and textile industries and railway.
- 13) The Printers Union of Calcutta and Bombay textile workers created national awareness.
- 14) The Congress supported to Workers organizations.

**MAP WORK**







