



10th standard
SCORING PACKAGE
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prepared by
Veresh P Arakeri
Ex Municipal High school
Davanagere north



2 Marks Questions-

1. THE ADVENT OF EUROPEANS TO INDIA

1. How did trade take place between India and Europe during middle ages?

OR How Constantinople was the centre of international business and considered as the 'Gate of European Trade'?

- The Arab merchants carried the Asian merchandise into Constantinople.
- Italian merchants would buy these goods at Constantinople and then sell in European countries.
- Like this, Constantinople was the centre of international business and considered as the 'Gate of European Trade'.

2. What were the effects of capturing Constantinople by Turks?

- All the trade routes of Constantinople came under the control of Turks.
- The Turks started levying too many taxes on the goods of these routes.
- As a result, the merchants felt that the trade was not profitable.
- This encouraged finding new sea routes.

3. Discuss the reasons that resulted in the discovery of new sea route to India.

OR Why did Europeans to find out the alternative routes to India?

- European kings encouraged courageous sailors.
- To overcome the Italian monopoly over the trade.
- The Ottoman Turks captured Constantinople in 1453.
- The invention of Compass, Astrolabes and Gunpowder provide further impetus to discovery of new sea route to India.

4. What were the reasons for the battle of Buxar?

- Mir Qasim declared that the business was duty free in Bengal.
- As a result, the British trade suffered considerably.
- Mir Jafar opposed the British.
- The British removed him and appointed Mir Qasim.
- Mir Qasim went for an organised war against British.

5. What were the results of Battle of Buxar?

- Sha Alam II accorded the Dewani to British over Bengal.
- Sha Alam II gave away all rights over Bengal to British for an annual fee of 26 Lakh rupees.
- The Nawab of Awadh had to give 50 lakh rupees fine for waging the war.
- The company paid pension to his son and took over the entire administration of Bengal.
- Secured right of revenue collection through Dual Government.

6. Describe the system of Dual Government.

- The dual government policy was implemented by Robert Clive.
- English were collecting the land revenue.
- Administration, importing of Justice and other administrative functions were carry on by the Nawab.

2. THE EXTENSION OF THE BRITISH RULE

1. What were the methods British adopted to expand their empire.

- Waging wars.
- Subsidiary Alliance system.
- Doctrine of Lapse policy.

- Divide and rule policy.

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

- Emperor gave Kora and Alahabad to Marathas, which he had earlier given them to the British.
- This resulted in the enmity between Marathas and the British.
- Narayanrao was murdered by his uncle Raghobha (Ragunatha Rao). This resulted in the infighting for the Peshwa post.
- The Maratha federation brought Madhav Rao II of Narayana Rao to the post of Peshwa.
- Upset with this development, Raghobha approached the British for support.

3. What were the reasons for Third Anglo Maratha war?

- Maratha families tried their best to protect their independence an honour.
- The Peshwa attacked the British Residency in Poona and burnt it down.
- Appa Saheb of Nagapur and Malhar Rao Holkar rebelled against the British and were suppressed ruthlessly.
- Finally, Peshwa Baji Rao II fought against the British at Koregaon and Ashti and later surrendered to the British.

4. What were the effects of Third Anglo Maratha war?

- The British abolished the Peshwa post
- They granted a pension to Baji Rao II.
- They installed Pratap Simha, the descendant of Shivaji as the ruler of Satara.

3. POST INDEPENDENT INDIA

1. What were the problems faced in independent India?

1. Communal clashes
2. Refugee's problems.
3. The integration of princely states.
4. developing economic system
5. Challenge of creating own constitution.
6. Creating own government.

2. How did the nation face refugee problem?

- The government of India started the refugee's camp in West Bengal, Assam, Meghalaya and Tripura.
- Government helped the refugees with the necessary benefits and built their lives
- Most of the Bangladesh refugees attempted to settle in Bengal.
- Government of Karnataka sanctioned 3000 acres of land to Tibetan refugees at Bylukuppe.

3. Why is Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel called as the 'Iron man of India'?

- Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel made 1947 Integration Act.
- There were 562 princely states in India in the time of independence.
- A privy purse based on the province's income to merge them to country.
- The Government of India sent its military and defeated some Kings.
- Vallabhbhai Patel's firm decision made successful in the integration of princely states in Indian Union.

4. Explain the way Pondicherry liberated from the French?

- Indian National Congress started an agitation.
- The communist and other organization also urged for the liberation of Pondicherry.
- Finally France government leave the Pondicherry.

5. How Hyderabad province was merged with Indian union. (June 2015)

- Hyderabad state was ruled by Nizam.
- He wanted to remain independent and refused to join the Independent India.
- Meanwhile, under the leadership of communists, the farmers of the state revolted against the Nizam and Zamindars.
- The people angry with cruel army called 'Razacks' which had the patronage of Nizam.
- The Government of India sent its military to fight Hyderabad and defeated the Nizam and integrated Hyderabad into India in 1948.

6. How did Junagadh merged with India?

- The Nawab of Junagadh had signed the agreement to join the state of Pakistan.
- His citizens revolted against him and flooded the streets.
- The King fled from the Kingdom.
- The Dewan requested Indian Government to military to Junagadh to maintain law and order.
- Later, Junagadh joined India in 1949.

7. How was Goa liberated from Portuguese? (April 2016)

- A movement was held to protest against the Portuguese occupation of Goa.
- Portuguese brought more army from Africa and Europe.
- Sathyagrahis from all over India entered Goa.
- The Indian military entered Goa and took over its administration on 1961.

8. Explain the process of State Reorganization based on language.

- Formation of states based on languages was desired by the people.
- After the death of Potti Sriramulu who died after 54 days of hunger strike demanding for Vishalandhra, the demand for language based state reorganization went up.
- As a result, Andhra Pradesh was formed in 1953.
- In 1953, 'Reorganization of State Commission' was Formed headed by Mr Fazal Ali.
- Based on the report of this commission, State Reorganization Act was brought into effect.
- According to this act, 14 states and 6 union territories were formed.

9. Why did leaders like Nehru think of making India a secular nation?

- Many communal clashes were started, when India was partitioned in 1947,.
- Millions of Hindus and Muslims died.
- Five lakh people were killed.
- The property was forfeited.
- He thought of making India a secular nation by the horror of communalism.

2. FOREIGN POLICY OF INDIA**1. What is India's stand on apartheid policy?**

- India thinks that apartheid is inhuman.
- It violates human rights.
- It is a threat to world peace and co-existence.
- No country should support this policy.

2. Why does India oppose imperialism?

- It was natural for India which gained its independence from an imperial country to oppose such moves of other countries.

- 'No corner of world shall have Imperialism' declared India in the Conference of Asian Countries (1949 and 1955) held in New Delhi and Bandung.
 - Colonialism exploits a nation politically and economically.
 - It hinders the religious and social aspirations of a country.
- 3. Why does India advocate disarmament as the need of the world?**
- Eliminating arms and ammunitions gradually
 - Heavy competition in manufacturing marketing and stocking arms.
 - Fear of third world war.
 - Fear of use of nuclear weapons.
 - India is peace loving country.
 - Upholds the policy of world peace and mutual co-existence.

4. GLOBAL PROBLEMS AND INDIA'S ROLE**1. What were the major problems that emerged after World War II?**

- Denial of human rights.
- Armament race.
- Economic inequality.
- Racism.
- Terrorism.

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

- India has always championed the cause of universal human rights.
- It provided for fundamental rights Constitution itself and thereby played a vital role in throwing light on this issue.
- In UN general assembly India always upheld the cause of basic rights of human beings.
- National commission for Human Rights has been established.
- Condemned slave trade, human trafficking, child labour and exploitation
- Championing the cause of universal human rights.

3. SOCIAL MOVEMENTS**1. Explain the nature of mob.**

- Mob is a temporary assembly of people.
- The people assembled at a specific place.
- Members of mob are influenced very easily by mutual feelings, opinions and acts.
- There is a possibility of display of suppressed feelings.
- These types of sources later turn into social movements.

2. Explain the nature of Mob Violence.

- No minimum level of unity and aim.
- Destruction of property and creates chaos.
- Challenges law and order.
- Communal clashes, racial conflicts and group clashes.
- Occurs more frequently in towns and cities.
- Limits only for short time.
- Uncivilized and criminal intent of people.

3. How can be riot/ Mob violence controlled?

- Mob Violence is controllable through good decisions.
- effective use of Police,
- military and
- Other agencies of the government.

4. Name some Environmental movements.

- Chipko Movement,
- Appiko Movement of Karnataka,

- Narmda Bachavo Andolana,
- Silent Valley Movement,
- Coastal Karnataka Environment Movement.

5. Why was Chipko Movement launched? (April 2017)

- The government had issued license to cut 2500 trees belonging to Reni village of Tehri-Gharwal district.
- The women decided to hug the trees in order to protect them so that environment remains protected.
- This movement of hugging is called as 'Chipko Movement'.
- Due to this movement, the permission given to cut the trees was withdrawn.

6. Explain Appiko Movement of Karnataka.

- Appiko movement was started by the villagers of Salyani.
- The local people opposed the move of the contractor to cut trees in Kalase forest.
- They stood hugging the trees.
- The people launched this movement to protect trees from smuggling.
- They also aimed at increasing awareness among the people about the importance of growing forest.

7. Explain Narmda Bachavo Andolana.

- The huge dam built across the river Narmada under Sardar Sarovar project displaced local tribal people.
- As scientific studies found that the dam would affect the sensitive ecological balance of the river,
- The people agitated against the Dam under the leadership of Medha Patkar.
- This movement has been going on for a long period.

8. What are the demands of Ryot Sanga in Karnataka?

- Scientific price fixation
- The government should stop seizure of the properties of the farmers for their debts;
- Villages which lack infrastructure should be developed immediately.
- villages should get their share out of their resources extracted;
- Levy system should be stopped.

9. Write a note on Silent Valley Movement.

- A dam was proposed to build in the Silent valley of Palghat of Kerala.
- The building of dam threatened the sensitive ecological balance of the silent valley.
- People from Kerala Shastra Parishad and wild life enthusiasts opposed this project.
- Finally, the movement was successful installing the dam and protecting the Silent valley's sensitive ecological balance.

10. Write about Coastal Karnataka Environment Movement.

- People of Mangalore opposed against the MRPL.
- Opposed the establishment of Nandikooru thermal power plant.
- Movement against Special economic zone.

11. Explain Movement opposing Kaiga Nuclear Power Plant.

- This was started to oppose the establishment of Kaiga Nuclear Plant in Karwar District Kaiga village.
- This was undertaken by the people of coastal Karnataka under the leadership of Shivarama Karantha.
- This will cause vast deforestation and also the threat of pollution.

- Hence, the movement opposed the establishment of the Kaiga Nuclear Reactor.

12. Explain the Alcohol Prohibition Movement in Karnataka.

- Alcohol Prohibition Movement was started by women.
- Alcohol Prohibition Movement also became part of Chipko movement.
- It also became part of environmental movements that took place in coastal Karnataka and in Malenaadu.
- Kusma Soraba and others along with her have lost their lives.
- Apart from this, women have protested against sale of liquor in Hassan, Kolar, Mandya and Chamrajanagar district.

13. 'D. Devaraja Urs was a profounder of social change' justify.

- Alcohol Prohibition
- He strived to bring in various legal measures to free the downtrodden from the shackles of Caste System.
- Measures were taken to free farmers from the clutches of tenancy system
- Abandoned bonded labour system.
- releasing the farmer from debt,
- Eradicate the practice of carrying night soil on the head.

1. SOCIAL PROBLEMS (2/3 Marks)

1. What are the reasons for child labour?

- Lack of social environment.
- The greedy owners who strive for fewer wage and more work.
- Failure to implement compulsory and universal education.
- Poverty, Domestic conflicts,
- Divorce, Excessive control of a child.
- Child marriage, Child trafficking.
- Migration and bad habits of parents.

2. What are the effects of child Marriage?

- The child labour has reduced the intellectual and physical health of the children.
- Children miss their education and disappear before they could develop some skills.
- They miss their basic rights.
- It is one of the harassment to child.
- This leads to child marriage and human trafficking among children.
- Sexual exploitations for girls.
- Many of the children get infected with various diseases and many become physically deformed.
- Restricts the social and economic mobility of families.

3. What are the measures to eradicate child labour?

- Ensuring all the children below 18 years to be in the schools.
- Right to education act of 2009.
- Programme like "From drudgery to school"
- Implementation of "The child labour prohibition act" of 1986.
- Stopping migration of helpless families.
- Creating awareness on child marriage and human trafficking.
- Ensuring better implementation of child rights through Gram Panchayats.

4. What are the steps to be taken to eradicate Female Feticide?

- Government must ensure equal rights to women in the society.
- Equality among all.
- It is also important to implement the 'Pre Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act (PCPNDT-1994)' to prevent such incidents.

5. What are the reasons for Female Feticide?

- Concept of property inheritance.
- Issues like dowry, exploitation from the husband family,
- sexual harassment within the family and in public
- The cultural issue of property inheritance.
- Prevalence of patriarchal values.

6. How do hunger index can be found?

1. The average of people who receive less than minimum calorie of food required.
2. The average of children who are below five years of age and underweight.
3. The mortality rate of children below five years of age.

The Hunger Index is the total of all three aspects and divided by the numeral three.

7. What are the types of Gender Discrimination?

Amartya Sen identifies broader Gender based inequalities between Men and Women.

- Inequality in Birth Rate.
- Inequality in Infrastructure.
- Inequality in Opportunities,
- Inequality in Ownership,
- Inequality in family:

8. Why child marriage should not to be done?

- Child marriage is illegal act.
- Girl child shouldn't be mentally, physically prepared to marriage.
- The girl shouldn't be ready to have children.
- The womb wouldn't be evolved completely by the age of 18 years.
- This can lead to girl's death.
- Stagnation of all round development of a child.

9. Who will be considered as guilty for child marriage?

- The parents of the girl/boy are considered as the major culprits.
- The owner of the marriage hall, the printer who printed marriage invitations.
- The people who initiated the marriage, the who conducted or motivated the marriage are liable of this guilt.
- Whoever took part in the marriage all are liable for punishment.

10. What are the reasons for child marriage? Explain.

- Gender discrimination.
- Child Marriages breed child Marriages.
- Lack of education.
- Lack of awareness in parents.
- Lack of proper implementation of law.
- Lack of participation on the part of public in implementation of child rights.

11. What are the ill effects of Child Marriage?

- The holistic development of child stunted
- Maternal mortalities are increased
- Girl become widow at a young age
- The children socialization also stunted
- Restricts the social and economic mobility of families.
- Leads to child marriage and human trafficking.

- Children get infected and become physically deformed.

12. Suggest the solutions for Child Marriage.

- Implementation of education.
- All the children within 18 years of age should be within the schooling system.
- Birth registration is compulsory.
- Importance should be given to girls' education.
- A child marriage should always be reported, questioned and opposed.

13. What are the reasons for Child Trafficking?

- Child labour,
- child marriage,
- school dropout,
- poverty,
- negligence in the families,
- Bonded labour.
- Frequent migrations and shifting of residences,
- over exposure to internet and social media,
- social inequalities, gender discrimination,
- Lack of skills, financial difficulties in the families.

14. What are remedial actions for the prevention of child trafficking?

1. Formation of Child Right Clubs in all schools of Karnataka.
2. Formation of 'Child Protection Committees' in all the schools of Karnataka.
3. Organizing 'Children Grama Sabha' in all the villages.
4. Formation of 'Child Rights Protection Units' in all the local governments.
5. Formation of 'Women and Children Trafficking Prevention'.
6. Formation of 'Baalika Sanghas' in all the anganwadis of the state.
7. The girls should be educated in these sanghas.

15. What are the ill effects of child trafficking?

- It affects the holistic development of children.
- Children are exposed to physical, psychological and sexual exploitation.
- Many children become infected with HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases.
- They undergo unwanted pregnancy, abortions, forced pregnancies, murders and drug addictions, and many other unwanted developments take place in the society.

2. INDIAN PHYSIOGRAPHY**1. Which are the physical features of India? (April 2015)**

- 1) The Northern Mountains.
- 2) The Northern Great Plains.
- 3) The Peninsular Plateau.
- 4) The Coastal Plains and Islands.

2. Explain the importance of northern plain. (2/3 marks)

- Northern plain is a vast flat land.
- Fertile alluvial soil
- Perennial rivers.
- It is suitable for irrigation and agriculture.
- It is also suitable for making roads, railways and means of communication.
- Useful for industrialization, urbanisation and trade.
- A number of pilgrim centres are located here

3. The peninsular plateau has great economic significance. Why?

- Peninsular plateau is rich in minerals, thick forests and bio-diversity.
- It has influence on south- west monsoons,

- It is covered with black soil which is useful for agriculture.
- The Western Ghats are the birth place of many south Indian River s, which are useful for the generation of hydro-electricity.

4. State the importance of the Himalaya. (2/3 marks)

- The Himalayas act as natural frontiers and prevent foreign invasion,
- They prevent the cold winds from central Asia.
- They obstruct the rain bearing winds and this causes heavy rainfall.
- Their slopes have thick forests and are ideal for plantation crops. eg. Tea in Assam.
- They are a store house of minerals
- The birthplace of many River s and water falls which are used to generate hydro-electric power.

5. Write the importance of the Coastal Plains.

- The Coastal plains of India provide some natural harbours.
- The coastal plains are useful for fishing,
- Shipbuilding, agriculture and production of salt.
- Many beaches are found along the coast and they attract tourists.
- The backwaters are useful for navigation.

6. The western coast and eastern coast.

Western coast

- It lies between the Western Ghats and the Arabian Sea and extends from gulf of Kachch to Cape Comorin.
- It is divided into Malabar, Karnataka Konkan, Gujarat Coasts and Kutch and Kathiawar Peninsulas.
- It is 1500Km Mumbai, Mangalore, Cochin, Kandla Karwar are the ports.

Eastern coast

- It lies between the Eastern Ghats and bay of Bengal and extends from Kanyakumari to Gangetic delta.
- It is divided into coromandel Coast in south and Utkal coast in the north.
- It is wide & flat.
- It comprises the deltas of Mahanadi, Godwari, Krishna, and Cauvery River s.

7. Distinguish between the Eastern Ghats and the Western Ghats.

The Western Ghats-

- The Western Ghats are a continuous range running parallel to the west coast of India.
- They are higher than the Eastern Ghats and are continuous.
- "Anamudi" is the highest peak in South India.
- They extend from the Tapi valley to Kanyakumari.

The Eastern Ghats-

- The Eastern Ghats run almost parallel to the east coast of India.
- They are lower than the Western Ghats and are not continuous.
- The highest peak in the Eastern Ghats is "Armakonda".
- They extend from the Mahanadi Valley in the north.

INDIAN WATER RESOURCES

1. State the importance of water resources.

- Human beings need it for drinking,
- cooking, washing,
- agriculture, generation of hydro-electricity,
- industries, navigation, fishing etc.

2. Write about Rivers of North India.

- They are also known as 'the Himalayan rivers'.
- The important rivers of North India are the Indus, the Ganges and the Brahmaputra.
- They flow throughout the year.

3. Write about Rivers of South India.

- They are also known as 'Peninsular rivers'.
- Most of them rises in the Western Ghats.
- a) East flowing - Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, Kaveri
- b) West flowing River s- Narmada, Tapi.

4. Explain the objectives of Multipurpose River Valley Projects. (2/3 marks)

- to provide water for irrigation
- to control the floods.
- to generate hydro-electricity
- to prevent soil erosion
- to develop inland waterways and fishing
- to provide recreation facilities
- to provide water for domestic purposes and industries
- to reclaim land for agriculture.

5. Why is irrigation important in India?

- India is an agricultural country.
- Therefore it needs a regular and sufficient supply of water.
- Agriculture in India depends mainly on monsoon rainfall.
- It is seasonal, uncertain and unevenly distributed.
- There are certain crops which require a larger and regular water supply, such as Rice, Sugarcane etc.,
- This can be provided only by irrigation which is very essential in India.

6. Mention its main types in India?

- well Irrigation
- canal irrigation,
- tank irrigation.
- Sprinkler and drip irrigation.

7. India has more well irrigation system. Why? or Explain the importance of well irrigation.

- Well irrigation is possible even in areas of low rainfall,
- It is cheap and easy to dig wells.
- They do not required superior technology.
- It is easy even for small farmers to dig wells.

8. Difference between Flood Canal and perennial Canal. inundation Canal-

- Water is drawn directly from the River through canals without the help of any dams.
- When the River level is high the excess water passes through the canals.
- These are called flood canals.

Perennial Canal-

- Dams are constructed across the Rivers and water is stored in the reservoirs.
- This water is provided for agriculture.
- This can be supplied through out the year.

INDIAN LAND RESOURCES

1. Explain the intensive farming.

- Land is cultivated intensively throughout the year.
- Farmers try to raise two or more crops to get maximum production from small land holdings.
- It is common in the fertile and irrigated areas of the country.

- a large amount of capital and labour are applied for land.
- 2. Name the crop seasons of India.**
- Kharif Crop season
 - Rabi Crop season
 - Zaid crop season
- 3. India's climatic seasons are fairly related with Crop seasons. Justify.**
- Crops grow in rainy season are called Kharif crop season.
 - The sowing begins in winter and are harvested in March is called Rabi season.
 - The crops are grown in between the Kharif and the Rabi crops are known as zaid crops.
 - So India's climatic seasons are thoroughly interrelated with each other.
- 4. Explain, how horticulture is helping economic development of India?**
- Horticulture make agriculture more profitable through efficient land-use,
 - optimum utilization of natural resources and
 - Generating skilled employment for the rural masses.
 - It enhances exports and provides nutritional security.
 - India with its wide variety of climate and soil has good potential for growing a variety of horticultural crops.
- 5. How is floriculture helpful for the development of Indian farmers?**
- Increasing farmers income
 - Employment opportunities
 - Providing employment of women
 - Export of goods.

Development

- 1. What is the aims and objectives of Development?**
- Improving people's well-being.
 - Increase in a country's capacity to serve the economic interests of its citizens overcoming economic problems.
 - such as poverty,
 - unemployment,
 - inequality,
 - inflation etc.
- 2. What are factors involved in economic development?**
- a) a process;
 - b) an increase in real national income;
 - c) over a longer period.
- 3. What are the features of under developed countries?**
- 1) High population growth.
 - 2) Lower level of per capita income.
 - 3) Lower productivity levels.
 - 4) Stagnant situation in economy.
 - 5) Levels of living of people are low.
 - 6) Low income and poverty.
 - 7) Lack of basic necessities of food, clothing and shelter.
- 4. Per capita income cannot be a true measure of development. Why?**
- The increase in per capital income does not reveal the distribution of income among people.
 - May not increase the standard of life
 - Per capital income does not take into consideration the availability of education, food, health or other similar social factors.
- 5. What are the indicators of human development?**

- The Human Development Index is framed to measure longevity, knowledge and standard of living through three indications namely-
 1. Life expectancy,
 2. Educational achievements,
 3. Standard of living.
- 6. Give reason for low HDI of India.**
- 1) High population growth.
 - 2) Lower level of per capita income.
 - 3) Lower productivity levels.
 - 4) Slow progress in economy.
 - 5) Gender discrimination seen in various dimensions of Indian society, economy and polity.
 - 6) Low income and poverty.
 - 7) Health and hygiene facilities, clean environment yet not achieved.
 - 8) Literacy rate still not crossed 80%.
- 7. It is not appropriate to measure the Nation's development through National Income. Why?**
- The total income of all the people residing in country is called national income.
 - Economic progress cannot take place with increasing population.
 - Comparison of economic development between two countries having different level of population is not appropriate.
- 8. How to achieve gender equality? Or How can women empowerment be achieved?**
- Many laws have been enacted to curb violence against women at home and at work places;
 - To guarantee equal wages;
 - Providing reservation of seats in elected bodies; etc.
 - Free and compulsory education to all.
 - Free health facility to all.
 - Self-help groups (SHGs) are being formed in all the villages and cities.
 - After Independence our constitution has assured equal freedom, equality of opportunities to both men and women.
- 9. Women self-help groups are support women empowerment. Justify.**
- They helpful to share their meagre resources.
 - Obtain external support.
 - Undertake business jointly and earn income.
 - They are trained in managing accounts, handling bank transactions and skills to take up remunerative income generating activities.
 - SHGs have been instrumental in helping women to earn, save and spend at their willingness.
 - Their dignity and autonomy have increased.
- 10. Explain the dimensions of gender inequality in India.**
- Sex ratio is very low.
 - Lower in child (0 to 6 years) population.
 - Literacy rate among women is poor.
 - They are working mainly in Unorganized sectors.
 - Their wages are lower than the man.
 - Not many of them are seen in better and highly paid positions.

CONSUMER EDUCATION AND PROTECTION

- 1. What are the acts which protects Consumers rights?**
- Essential commodities Act.
 - Weights and measures Act.
 - Act against Adulteration of food Articles

- The Consumer Protection Act 1986.

2. Mention three stages of Consumer Court.

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

3. What are the causes for Consumer Exploitation?

- When agricultural occupations developed, it changed the marketing methods.
- The direct transaction between the producer and consumer has almost stopped.
- The price fixation of the goods and services was mostly done by the middlemen.
- It led to many hindrances.
- Consumers had to face various difficulties and problems.
- Consumers incurred many losses.

4. What are the problems faced by the Consumers?

- Cheating in Quality, Weights, Measures and Price.
- Trade malpractices in the market.
- Production of goods which are hazardous to life and property.
- Problems arising during the purchase (trade) of goods and services.
- During this time Consumers are facing problems in seeking justice/compensation.
- Lack of Consumer education.
- The price fixation of the goods and services are mainly done by the middlemen.

5. Mention the major objectives/aims of the Consumer Protection Act.

- The Act accords importance for safety and quality.
- Avoiding production and sale of dangerous goods.
- Prevention of Trade Malpractices in the market.
- Supervision on quality weights measures and price.
- Compensating the consumers in case of any problems arising as a result of trade.
- Creating awareness to the consumers through consumer education.

6. Which "Consumer Rights" are promoted to the Consumers through The Consumer Protection Act?

1. Right to Safety.
2. Right to Information.
3. Right to Choice.
4. Right to be Heard.
5. Right to seek Redressal against the unfair trade practices.
6. Right to Consumer Education.
7. Right to stop exploitation.
8. Right to healthy environment to enhance quality life.

7. What are the information's in the complaint filed in consumer court?

- No prescribed proforma to file a case.
- The complaint may be typed or hand written.
- The complainant should include the name of the person (complainant), full address and Telephone Number.
- The person or organisation 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.
- The bill or receipt should be enclosed.
- There is no fee or stamp duty for the complaint.
- No advocate or lawyer is required.
- The consumer himself/herself can argue.

3 marks questions-

THE IMPACT OF BRITISH RULE IN INDIA

1. Report the changes in the Police system during the British period.

- Lord Cornwallis implemented the efficient police system
- He created the new post, Superintendent of Police (SP)
- He divided a district into many Stations and put every station under a Kotwal
- He put every village under the care of Chowkidhar
- The entire police system was brought under the control of the British officers
- The Police officers were under the power of the Magistrates
- The Police law was implemented

2. Analyse the Judicial system during the British period.

- Two types of courts were needed to be established in each district.
- Dewani Aadalat as a civil court and Fouzadarsi Aadalat as a criminal court
- In Dewani Aadalat, Hindus were dispensed justice as per the Hindu scriptures
- The Muslims as per the Shariyat.
- The British legal procedures were introduced in the criminal courts
- civil courts came under the administration of European officers

3. Make a list of the effects of British Education in India?

- Indians could develop modernity, secularism, democratic attitudes and rationality.
- nationalistic ideals
- Indian languages and literature were encouraged
- Newspapers arose
- New social and religious reformation movements emerged
- The thinking of Social reformers influenced Indians
- The Independence struggles of other countries influenced the Indian Independence Movement
- Indians could understand and appreciate their rich tradition

OPPOSITION TO BRITISH RULE IN KARNATAKA

1. How was Hyder Ali come to power in Mysore even he was a common soldier?

- Hyder Ali was keenly observing the political developments of Mysore.
- He came into prominence during the siege of Devanahalli and military action against Nizam of Arcot.
- He won the hearts of soldiers.
- He is widely used his discreet weapons.
- He weakened the power of Dalawayee.
- Sidelined the King Krishnaraja Wodeyar and established control Over the administration.

2. What are the effects of the Second Anglo-Mysore War.

- Hyder Ali was defeated in the battle of Portnovae in 1781.
- Tippu Sultan was waging war in Malabar region.
- The British tried to capture Mangalore and Bidanoor.
- He defeated the British.
- The 'Treaty of Mangalore' ended the Second Anglo-Mysore War.

3. Mention the results of the Third Anglo-Mysore war/ What are the conditions of the Srirangapattana treaty?

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

4. Explain the Surapura rebellion against the British briefly.

- In CE 1857 British notices that the representatives of Nana Saheba were present in Surapura.
- This made the British suspicious of King's intentions.
- The British appointed an officer named Campbell to report on the various activities of the King.
- The officer submitted a report to the resident of Hyderabad that the King involved in misadministration.
- The British army captured Surapura 1858 CE.
- He was arrested and imprisoned at Secundarabad prison.

5. Explain the rebellion of Kittur against the British.

- After the death of Shivalingarudra Sarja, Chennamma adopted a boy named Shivalingappa and started ruling Kittur as a queen regent.
- Thackeray attempted to take over Kittur Kingdom under the 'Doctrine of Lapse' policy.
- Chennamma considered war was inevitable. So she prepared for the war.
- In the battle, Thackeray was shot dead. Many British were taken as the prisoners of war.
- The British attacked Kittur again under the leadership of Colonel Deak.
- Chennamma was defeated in the battle and captured by the British army.

6. Describe the role of Sangolli Rayanna in the fight against the British.

- He fought with Rani Chennamma in Kittur against British.
- He was caught in war and released after that.
- He went on organizing secret meetings at sensitive geographical locations.
- He had an army of five hundred men.
- Nandagada, Khanapura and Sampagavi were his main places.
- An Amaldhar named Krishnaraya joined hand with British and cunningly captured him.
- He was declared as an offender and was hanged till death.

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

- He built his own private army and fought along with Tippu Sultan.
- Due to differences with Tippu, he built a small army and started his operations.
- He organized the army with the unhappy soldiers of Tippu's army and the feudatory rulers who had lost power.
- He captured Bidanoor and Shivamogga forts and made unsuccessful attempt to capture Chitradurga fort.
- He didn't give up his fight even after attack of British, Nizam of Hyderabad and Marathas. He continued his war fare.

8. Describe the role of Putta Basappa in the farmer's rebellion in Kodagu provinces.

- Basically, rebellion of Amara Sullya was a farmer rebellion.
- Swami Aparampura, Kalyana Swami and Putta Basappa organized a rebellion against this.
- Putta Basappa took over the leadership of the rebellion.
- Putta Basappa later presented himself as Swami Aparampura.
- Putta Basappa organized the rebels and calmed down the people.
- He looted the treasury and prison of Bantwal.
- The British captured them with the help of people in Kodagu.

9. Explain the revolt of Bedas of Hulagali.

- In 1857 CE, the British banned the usage, of weapons,
- The Bedas who always kept guns as part of customs and they were good hunters.
- They rebelled against the British when they were asked to surrender their firearms.
- The British army entered Hulagali village to suppress the rebellion.
- They suppressed the Bedas in an inhuman way. All the rebels were hanged till death.

SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS REFORMATION MOVEMENTS

1. What are the preachings of Brahmo Samaj?

- Advocated Monotheism.
- Opposed meaningless rituals.
- Every person should live with dignity.
- Brahmo Samaj intended to assure equality to woman by opposing Polygamy.
- It also opposed Child Marriage.
- one can take good things from anywhere.
- He gave importance to English Education.

2. State the contributions of Raja Ram Mohan Roy.

- He started 'Brahmo Samaj' in 1828.
- He started 'Athmiya Sabha' in Calcutta.
- He wanted to purge Hinduism by removing Caste System and Superstitions.
- Due to his efforts, then Governor General William Bentinck brought in law prohibiting Sati System in 1829.
- He published a journal named 'Samvada Komudhi' in Bengali language.
- He is called as "progenitor of Indian Social Reformation movement"
- He wanted the Indians to welcome the thinking process of the Europeans.

3. Explain the Young Bengali Movement.

- This was started by Henry vivian Derozio.
- Rational thinking would liberate people from the clutches of superstitions and social discrimination.
- He was an advocate of Women Rights and opposed caste based discrimination.
- Tried to instil the spirit of free enquiry in the minds.
- He also worked towards creating text books to inculcate new education system.
- Many of his students who had come from traditional families were deeply influenced by Derozio's thoughts and joined their hands in spreading the movement across Bengal.
- The influence of this Movement was limited to Calcutta and a few areas of Bengal.

4. What are the reformations of Dayananda Saraswati.

- The Arya Samaj was started in the year 1875 by Dayananda Saraswati.
- He marked his thoughts in 'Sathyaratha Prakasha'.
- He realised Veda's have remedies for all problems.
- He declared 'Back to Vedas'.
- 'Shuddi Movement' was one of the important programmes of Arya.
- 'Cow Protection Associations' were started to protect cows.

5. What are the aims of Arya Samaj?

- We should believe in one formless God.
- No one is a shudra or Brahmin by the birth and caste based system was rejected.
- Encouragement of inter caste marriages.
- Rejection of polygamy and child marriage.
- Men and women are equal.
- One should study Vedas and other ancient texts.

6. What are the reformations of Satya shodak samaj/

- Sathyashodak Samaj helps to provide equal rights to Non-Brahmin class and women.
- He opened schools for Shudras and girls.
- They established hostel for girls.
- The work of Phule's is important in the direction of establishing society based on equality.
- It vehemently opposed gender inequality, denial of human rights, and exploitation of people and practice of untouchability.
- Even though Phule belongs to Mali caste, he allowed people of all castes to draw water from his well.
- Savithri bai Phule joined hands with him in his endeavour.

7. Discuss the Aligarh reformation Movement. Or**What are the reformations of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan?**

- Fought against traditions, superstitions, ignorance and irrationalities.
- He said without an open mind, any social and intellectual development is impossible.
- He did not support the Purdah system for Muslim women.
- He called for educating Muslim girls.
- He did not accept Polygamy.
- He utilized institution to spread the western scientific and cultural ideas.

8. Explain the thoughts of Swamy Vivekananda?

- Vivekananda believed that people should be educated first.
- He wanted legal institutions to implement appropriate rules to support reformation.
- He believed it is the duty of the religion to provide light.
- The one who responds to the poor is Mahatma.
- He opposed caste system,
- He opposed Untouchability.

9. What are the reforms of Theosophical society?

- Propagated Hindu scriptures like Veda, Upanishads, wanted to spread these basic principles.
- Attempted to find solutions by studying the ancient Indian thoughts, philosophies and theoretical ideals.
- Hence, the society basically tried for the reformation of Hindu religion.
- The reforms of Theosophical society in India are called the revival of Hinduism.

10. What were the reformation activities of Annie Besant?

- She aroused pride in Indian culture through her lectures.
- She attempted to establish equality, universal brotherhood and harmony in society.
- Annie Besant gave her full support to the freedom struggle.
- She started a newspaper called "New India". In 1916, she started Home Rule movement.
- She was the President of the Congress Session in 1917.
- She contributed immensely to Indian philosophy and the Independence struggle.

11. Make list of main aspects of Periyar Movement.

- **Periyar** Started Self Respect League in 1926.
- 'Self-Respect Movement' led by E.V.Ramaswami Naicker became a new force.
- Started a new movement based Dravida Racial identity.
- He said Tamil is language of Dravidians.
- He opposed Sanskrit language and literature.
- He also rejected Rama as the Vedic leader and accepted Ravana as the Dravidian leader.
- He championed equality and criticized caste and gender based discrimination.
- He participated in temple entry movement held at Vaikom of Kerala.
- He became the president of Justice Party in 1939.
- He started an association called "Dravida Kalagam". He also started Justice Periodical.

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

- This movement aimed at strengthening the backward and exploited communities.
- One Caste, One Religion and One God for human beings was the basic idea of Sri Narayana Guru.
- Education is the only path to achieve this he declared.
- He built temples for the backward communities.
- They started 'Vaiyom Movement', a temple entry movement.
- Gandhiji and Periyar, the architect of self-respect movement participated in this.
- The temple entry of Guruvayoor temple was a major incident.

THE FIRST WAR OF INDIAN INDEPENDENCE (1857)
1. What were the political causes of the first war of Indian Independence?

- Lord Dalhousie introduced Doctrine of Lapse.
- Due to this Satara, Jaipura, Jhansi, Udaipur and many other states became part of the British Empire
- They abolished the kingships of Tanjavore and Carnatic Nawabs
- The British dethroned Mughal kings and many other kings
- The soldiers depended on the Indian kings became unemployed

2. What were the immediate causes of the first war of Indian Independence?

- A rumour spread that the bullets of Royal Enfield guns were smeared the fat of pig and cow
- The cow was sacred for Hindus, the pig was prohibited for Muslims
- When the soldiers were directed to load the bullets to the gun by chewing off a part of bullet
- The soldiers of Baracpur revolted against the British officers

- Indian soldier Mangal Pandey killed British officer.
- 3. What were the administrative causes of the first war of Indian Independence?**
- The British brought many civil and criminal laws,
 - Discrimination in laws
 - English became the language of the court
 - The English judges gave judgements in favour of the English
 - The Indians did not understand British's laws
- 4. How did military causes trigger the first war of Indian Independence?**
- The situation of Indian soldiers in British army was pathetic
 - Indian soldiers did not have the status, salary and promotion prospectus that of the British soldiers
 - The pressure put on Indian soldiers for overseas work.
 - A rumour spread that the bullets of Royal Enfield guns were smeared the fat of pig and cow.
- 5. What were the immediate causes of the first war of Indian Independence?**
- A rumour spread that the bullets of Royal Enfield guns were smeared the fat of pig and cow
 - The cow was sacred for Hindus, the pig was prohibited for Muslims
 - When the soldiers were directed to load the bullets to the gun by chewing off a part of bullet
 - The soldiers of Baracpur revolted against the British officers
 - Indian soldier Mangal Pandey killed British officer.
- 6. List out reasons that led to the failure the mutiny of 1857?**
- It did not cover every part of India
 - It was not a planned mutiny
 - The mutiny lacked direction and leadership
 - The Indian soldiers lacked discipline and organizing skills
 - The freedom fighters lacked a definite aim
 - There was disunity among the Indian soldiers
 - There was unity among the British soldiers
 - By plundering and crimes Indian soldiers lose the faith of common people.
- 7. List out results of the 1857 mutiny?**
- The governance of East India Company came to an end.
 - The governance of British government started.
 - The agreements entered by the company with the local kings were accepted.
 - Non pursuance of regional expansion.
 - Providing a stable government for Indians.
 - Equality before the law.
 - Practicing religious tolerance.
- 8. What were the main aspects in the 1858 declaration of the British Queen?**
- The agreements made by the East India Company with the kings were accepted.
 - Ambitious expansion plans had to be given up.
 - A stable government had to be provided to India
 - There would be equality under law.
 - The government would exhibit religious tolerance and not interfere in religious matters of the country.

FOREIGN POLICY OF INDIA

- 1. How does Foreign Policy aid a country to development?**
- National progress can attain through proper foreign policy with other country.

- Otherwise a country's National progress would be very limited.
- We cannot measure a countries National progress without its relationship with other countries of the world.
- Countries also cannot live in isolation.
- To get the most use of their natural resources.
- This will help of economic progress of a country.
- Hence, every country needs to have a foreign policy to regulate its interaction with other countries.

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

- National Security.
- National economic progress.
- Spreading Indian cultural values in abroad.
- Increasing the number of friendly nations.
- Achieving world peace and enable every nation to co-exist.

3. Mention the factors that influenced the formation of our foreign policy. OR

Which are the factors influencing India's foreign policy?

- National interest,
- geographical aspects,
- political situation,
- Economic system,
- Defence Capability,
- international circumstances etc.,

4. What are the fundamental factors of India's foreign policy?

The fundamental factors of our foreign policy are

- a) Panchasheela Principles.
- b) Non-Alignment policy.
- c) Anti-imperialism.
- d) Anti-Apartheid policy
- e) Disarmament.

5. Which are the Panchasheel principles adopted by India to improve the International Relationship? OR

What are the principles of Panchsheela?

Chow-en-lai prime minister of china and Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime minister of India agreed adopt five principles in June 1954. Those five principles are:

1. Mutual respect for national integrity and sovereignty.
2. Non-aggression.
3. Non-interference in internal affairs.
4. Mutual assistance and equality.
5. Peaceful coexistence.

INDIA'S RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHER COUNTRIES

1. Why do countries need to have good relationship with other countries? (JUNE, 2016)

- To protect national interests and world peace.
- for International trade.
- for border security.
- to maintain national respect.
- A country can never progress without interacting with another country.

2. What are the reasons for our strained relationship with China in recent days?

- China has annexed Tibet against Indian will.
- In 1962 China invaded India and won the war.
- China's claim over Arunachal Pradesh, one of our states is a significant issue of Indo-China relationship.
- Our border is also not finally demarcated.

- Even nuclear threat, foreign trade challenges, military advancements in border areas are some of the issues which strain our relationships with china.
- 3. What attempts were made by India to get good relation with Pakistan?**
- Tashkent Agreement,
 - Shimla Agreement,
 - Lahore Bus Yatra and
 - Agra Conference has been entered.
- 4. What are the reasons for tension between India and Pakistan?**
- Terrorism,
 - Jammu and Kashmir issue and
 - Water sharing disputes.
 - Both the countries have fought three wars. (1947-48, 1965, 1971 and again in 1999-Kargil War).
 - Attacks on Indian Parliament House in 2001,
 - Mumbai attack in 2007.
 - Pathankot attack in 2016.
 - India and Pakistan have clashed over the years about Jammu and Kashmir issue.
- 5. The relationship between India and America is cordial. Justify.**
- USA has supported a lot to India's Five year plans.
 - USA has extended its support during Indo-China war of 1965.
 - But, later the political leaders of USA extended their support to Pakistan during the war between Indian and Pakistan.
 - Many a times, the foreign policy of USA has been anti-Indian and pro-Pakistan.
 - Interestingly, both India and USA have shared interest in controlling terrorism.
 - India enjoys better relationship with USA in the fields of foreign trade, science and technology, space science, education and other areas of mutual interest.
 - Both the countries share mutual responsibility strengthening UNO and maintenance of global peace.
- 6. Explain the relationship between India and Pakistan.**
- India has issues with Pakistan like Terrorism,
 - Jammu and Kashmir issue
 - Water sharing disputes.
 - Both the countries have fought three wars.
 - In order to improve relations attempts made, like Tashkent Agreement,
 - Shimla Agreement,
 - Lahore Bus Yatra and
 - Agra Conference.
 - **But** Attacks on Indian Parliament House in 2001,
 - Mumbai attack in 2007.
 - Pathankot attack in 2016.
- 7. Explain Indian relationship with Russia.**
- India has cordial relationship with Russia.
 - India had good relationship with Russia in the field of economics, politics and other areas.
 - USSR had opposed China's invasion of India in 1962.
 - USSR had supported the Tashkent Agreement between India and Pakistan in 1966.
 - In 1971, India and USSR signed an agreement of 20 years for peace and cooperation.
 - USSR had supported for the establishment of Bilai and Bhokaro steel plants.

- India has taken major support from Russia to improve its industries and technology.
 - Russia has extended its support to India's quest for permanent Seat in the UN Security Council.
- 8. Why relationship between India and China is recently spoiled. What are the reasons for this? OR**
- What are the reasons for our strained relationship with China in recent days?**
- These nations have relation since Sindh river civilization.
 - Buddhism originated in India and flourished in China.
 - Many Indian rulers invaded and have business relationship with chines rulers.
 - Panchsheel principle.
 - China has annexed Tibet against Indian will.
 - In 1962 China invaded India and won the war.
 - China's claim over Arunachal Pradesh, one of our states is a significant issue of Indo-China relationship.
 - Our border is also not finally demarcated.
 - Even nuclear threat, foreign trade challenges, military advancements in border areas are some of the issues which strain our relationships with china.
 - India and China have established good trade relationship after 1980.
 - 'BRICS' a group of countries was established in 2015.

SOCIAL STRATIFICATION

- 1. How does gender discrimination take place?**
- Our social perspectives are interdependent.
 - Means one person's thoughts are influenced by other's thoughts.
 - Such influences on an individual are may be due to the thoughts of the family members or from the neighbours.
 - Hence, the motivational issues supporting education of a boy or a girl has more in the social sphere of human life.
 - There is more gender based inequality in access to school education, food and health facilities.
- 2. Explain the articles of our Indian Constitution which states equality in education?**
- Article 21A says free and compulsory education to all.
 - Education is a fundamental right of the children.
 - The Article 19 says that Right to Speak and Right to express one's own opinion is the fundamental right.
 - Article 29 provides for the Protection of Cultural rights of the minorities.
 - Article 30 provides for the establishment of Minority educational institutions.
 - Article 45 says all children under 14 years should be provided with free and compulsory education.
 - Article 46 clearly express that it is the duty of the government to support the education interest of Scheduled Caste and Tribes.
- 3. What are the features of Social Stratification?**
- The Stratification is based on the social recognition.
 - It is based on his education, income, profession, skill and other social traits.
 - Social Stratification is Universal.
 - The social stratification is in existence since the birth of human society.
 - The Social Stratification exists in different names in different areas.
- 4. List out the Major forms of Social Stratification.**
1. Primitive Society
 2. Slavery

3. Estate System

4. Varna System

5. Caste System.

5. How is Untouchability a social evil? Discuss.

- Untouchables were never considered as humans.
- The Untouchables occupy the lowest position in the strata of a caste based society.
- They were not allowed to touch wells, tanks and cemetery used by the touchable.
- Untouchables were kept out of the education for many centuries.
- Untouchables were not allowed to own any property.
- Denial of Political participation rights.

6. What are the Constitutional and legal measures undertaken to eradicate untouchability?

- The Article 17 of Constitution
- Untouchability Crime Act, 1955
- Civil Rights Protection Act, 1976
- Universal rights to vote and participate in election
- Reservation in education and employment
- Special responsibility for State Government-1989.

LABOUR**1. What are the differences between organized and unorganized workers?****Organized Workers-**

- Governed by legal rules and regulations.
- specific terms and conditions.
- The workers enjoy facilities of specialization, training, talent, experience and educational qualification.
- transactions are recorded in written form.
- They get fixed wages, allowances, paid leave, and pension facilities.
- They get medical facility.
- They have specific hours of work.
- They work in various areas which are subject to the rules and regulations of the government.

Unorganized workers-

- not governed by specific rules and regulations or unions.
- not bound by any rules or regulations.
- daily wages or material benefit in any other form.
- Very vast, it is not under governmental contract.
- No additional facilities or medical help.
- They are denied job security, fixed wages and allowances.
- Unorganized workers were harassed by enterprisers.

2. What are the challenges/ problems faced by unorganized sectors workers

- Migration.
- Social insecurity.
- Child labour is more here.
- Physical and Mental Exploitation.
- The minimum wages in this sector.
- The labourers won't receive any medical benefit or overtime benefit.
- They do not get any paid leaves.
- They do not have fixed work schedule.
- No housing, health, water, food, drinking water, equal opportunity to work and others.

3. Explain about the discrimination in labour.

- In India men are paid more for their work than women

- Even though such discrimination is less in government sector, inequality is evident in the stratified work.
- In agriculture sector, unequal division of labour is based on sex, age and capabilities.
- There is a lot of discrimination between educated and uneducated.
- There is a lot of discrimination in the private sector also.
- The inequality in society is based on gender, class, income, region and religion.

INDIAN SOILS**1. Mention the main causes of soil erosion.**

- a) Deforestation,
- b) Overgrazing,
- c) Shifting cultivation,
- d) Faulty methods of cultivation,
- e) use of top soil for making bricks, tiles etc.,

2. What are the effects of soil erosion?

- Loss of soil fertility and fall in agricultural productivity.
- It leads to silting and floods,
- change of the course of Rivers, and
- reduction of capacity of the reservoirs.
- Ground water level is lowered and there is decrease in soil moisture.
- Vegetation covers dries up and drought increase.
- Economy as a whole suffers a great set back.
- The volume of water percolating down gets reduced.
- Natural springs dry up.

3. How would you control soil erosion?

- 1) Afforestation and reforestation.
- 2) Controlled over grazing.
3. Contour farming.
4. Construction of check dams.
5. Contour bunding.
6. Gully control and bench terracing.

INDIAN TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION**1. Explain briefly the importance of Transport in India.**

- Transport helps in development of all factors like primary sector, the secondary sector and the tertiary sector.
- Transport and communications are the nerves of our system.
- Transport helps to develop resources,
- agriculture,
- promotes industrial progress,
- widen the market,
- increases internal and external trade,
- provides employment,
- Raises the income and standard of living of the people, encourages tourism and helps defence.

2. What is the role of road transport in economic development of India?

- They play a vital role in the economic growth of a nation.
- It helps in the development of agriculture and village industries,
- Roads are very convenient to connect isolated villages.
- Roads can be constructed in forests and hilly regions.
- They connect remote places with towns and cities, provide Door to Door service.
- They are the feeders to railways, seaports and airports.

- They play a very important role in tourism, trade and commerce and industries.
- They create employment opportunities.
- Roads are most useful for defence, especially in border areas.

3. What are the types of roads on the basis of construction and maintenance?

- Golden Quadrilateral and Super Highways.
- National Highways.
- State Highways
- District Roads.
- Village Roads.

4. Explain the importance of Railway transport?

- They carry heavy goods and large number of passengers.
- Railway helps in transportation of a long distance.
- They helps in development of agriculture,
- Industry and economy of India.
- They help to expand trade and tourism.

5. What is the importance of communication?

- Communication helps in quick transmission of ideas, information.
- Communication helps in creating awareness among the people about government policies and programmes of development.
- It enables us to know about natural hazards and disasters, weather forecasting etc.
- It helps in the progress of trade, industry, agriculture etc.
- It provides entertainment, day to day information of the world.
- Helps to maintain unity and integrity of the country.

6. Make a list of major ports in India.

Ports on the West coast-	Ports on the East coast-
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kandla • Mumbai • Jawaharlal Neharu Port (Nhava Sheva) • Mormugoa • New mangaluru • Kochi. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tuticorin • Chennai • Ennore • Visakhapatnam • Paradip • Haldia • Kolkata, Port Blair

7. What are the different types of communication?

Modes of communication-

i) Personal- Letters (Post), Telephone, Telegram, Fax, E-mail, Internet, Seminar, Conference etc; are personal communications.

ii) Mass communication- Newspaper, Radio, Television, Magazines and Books are come under mass media.

INDIAN INDUSTRIES

1. Write the importance of industries in India. OR

Explain how the industries help in economic development of a country.

- They reduces depend upon primary products.
- They reduce imported goods.
- Increasing export.
- Helps to increase the national income.
- Increase the per capita income.
- To earn foreign exchange.
- Creates job opportunities.
- Helps to growth of GDP.
- They help to reduce the pressure on agriculture.
- They help to raise standard of living of the people.

2. What are the factors influences on localization of industries? OR

Mention the factors essential for the establishment of industries.

- Availability of land at low price.
- Supply of raw materials.
- Supply of power and energy resources.
- Transport and communication facilities.
- Technology.
- Good market facilities.
- Availability of capital.
- Availability of labour.
- Water supply.
- Ideal climate.
- Government policies.

3. List of the major industrial regions of India.

There are 8 major industrial regions in India.

- The Hooghly - Kolkata region
- The Mumbai - Pune region
- The Ahmedabad - Vadodara region
- The Madurai - Coimbatore region.
- The Chhota nagapura plateau region.
- The Delhi - Meerutregion
- The Visakhapatnam - Guntur region.
- The Kollam - Thiruvananthapuram region.

4. List out the private and public sector iron and Steel plants in India.

There are 14 integrated Iron and Steel plants in India.

Private sector plants.

- The Tata Iron and Steel company (TISCO) Jamshedpur in Jharkhand.
- Jindal Vijayanagar Steel Limited (JVSL) at Torangallu, Bellary in Karnataka.
- Ispat Iron and Steel Limited at Dolvi Ratnagiri in Maharashtra.
- Debari steel plant at Gopalpur in Odisha.

Public sector plants.

- Indian Iron and Steel Company (ISCO) at Burnpur in West Bengal.
- Visweshwaraiah Iron and Steel Ltd (VISL) at Bhadravathi in Karnataka.
- Hindustan Steel Ltd, at Bhilai, Durg district in Chhattisgarh.
- Hindustan Ltd, at Rourkela, Sundargarh in Odisha.
- Hindustan Steel Ltd, at Durgapur in West Bengal.
- Bokaro steel plant at Bokaro in Jharkhand.
- The Salem steel plant at Salem in Tamilnadu.
- The Visakhapatnam Steel Plant (VSP) at Visakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh.
- Daitiri steel plant at Daitari, near Paradeep in Odisha.
- Tata Steel plant at Kalinga Nagar in Odisha.

5. What are the factors of location of iron and steel industries? OR

Mention the basic needs of establishment of iron and steel industries.

- Supply of basic raw material of iron ore.
- Energy resources like coking coal.
- Power supply.
- Hydel power.
- Transportation facilities, roads Railways and sea ports.
- Good water supply.
- Cheap labours.

- Capital.
 - Good marketing facility.
 - Technology.
 - Government policies.
- 6. What are the advantages of Aluminium?**
- Aluminium is the most important non - ferrous metal.
 - It is used in manufacturing of Aeroplanes,
 - Automobiles, Railways.
 - ships, household appliances, electrical cables.
 - its foils are used as packing materials, for paint industry etc.
 - It is a good substitute for steel and copper.
- 7. What are the main factors for the location of sugar industry?**
- Supply of sugarcane (which is main raw material),
 - cheap and efficient transport facilities,
 - government encouragement,
 - Market and capital are the main factors for the location of sugar industry.
- 8. Write the importance of Knowledge - based industry in India?**
- Knowledge - based industry is a powerful tool of socio-economic change.
 - It is providing jobs.
 - It develops the foreign trade.
 - Software has become an important item of export in India.
 - Earns a large amount of foreign exchange for the country.

INDIAN NATURAL DISASTERS

- 1. Mention their major effects.**
- Tropical cyclones causes loss of life and property,
 - damage to buildings,
 - transports and communication system,
 - disrupt power supply,
 - destroy crops,
 - vegetation,
 - animals etc.
- 2. What are the preventive measures for cyclones.**
- People can pay heed to the warnings
 - People should keep in touch with radio television and other communicatively lines
 - Opening temporary Shelters
 - Cyclone proof structures can be constructed
 - Growing mangrove forests along the coast
 - Other deep rooted trees can be grown along the coast line for control soil erosion.
 - People should shift into safe zones
- 3. Mention the causes for floods.**
- Floods are caused by both natural and manmade factors

1. Natural factors

- Heavy rainfall
- Melting of snow
- Tropical cyclones
- Cloudburst
- Blockage of the free flow of river water
- Filled silty river beds

2. Man made factors.

- Deforestation
- Faulty irrigation practice
- Party agriculture practice
- Breaching of beverages
- Rapid urbanization

- Mining.
- 4. How do we control the floods?**
- Afforestation in the catchment areas
 - Construction of dams across the rivers
 - Construction bunds
 - Storing water and use for irrigation
 - Construction of embankments for protection against inudation of the inhabited areas and agricultural land
 - Establish warning boards.
 - Shifting people to safe zones
- 5. What are effects of landslide?**
- Blocking of roads
 - Blocking of Railways
 - Burying of human settlements
 - Loss of life
 - Loss of property
 - It destroys forest
- 6. What are the causes for earthquakes?**
- A violent vibration in the earth's crust
 - Plate movement
 - Volcanic eruption
 - Faulting and folding of rocks
 - Landslides
 - Collapse of underground cave roof
 - Hydrostatic pressure of manmade water body lake reservoir
 - Mining and digging of earth
 - Rigging of tube wells
 - Construction of multi storey buildings.
- 7. What are the effects of earthquakes?**
- Cracking of ground surface
 - Damage to buildings
 - Destruction of rails and roads ways
 - Destruction of power lines
 - Damage to bridges and dams
 - Loss of human life
 - Landslides
 - Diversion of rivers
 - Destruction of forests
 - Caused to fire accidents
- 8. Mention the precautionary measures to be taken to reduce the effects of earthquakes?**
- Restricting construction of multi storied building
 - Restricting construction of large dams
 - Restricting underground mining
 - Restricting urban growth
 - Stop deforestation
 - Stop calling activities
 - Build earthquake resistant houses.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

- 1. What are the essential steps for rural development? (What are the steps you would suggest for rural development?)**
- Human Resource Development
 - Women Literacy, Education & Skills Development
 - Sanitation & Public Health Improvement
 - Land improvement
 - Development of local productive resources
 - Infrastructure development
 - Specific plans for poverty alleviation

2. Explain briefly the importance of rural development. (How do you say rural development is conducive to the development of the country)

- Development of agriculture and non-agricultural sectors
- Higher Agricultural Income
- Increased demand for industrial goods and services
- Higher job creation
- Higher productivity due to education and skills
- National product increase
- Agricultural processing, development of small industries
- The reduction of poverty

3. Address Gandhiji's idea of Grama swarajya in the context of decentralization.

- Decentralization is the responsibility of the village administration and the responsibility of development.
- This will increase people's participation in decision making.
- It is a process of grassroots planning and development.
- This is what Gandhiji called the 'Grama swarajya' Decentralization prevents all forms of exploitation.
- Protects human freedom & dignity.
- Enhances humanitarian values such as compassion and co-operation.

4. What are the main features of the Panchayat Raj system in India.

- Three-tier panchayat system
- Direct and Regular Elections
- Reservation for various categories
- Financial, administrative, etc. responsibilities
- Issue of task manager and other staff
- Bundle measures for dissolution of panchayat
- Compulsory election within six months of dissolution

5. What is the role of Panchayati Raj Institutions in Rural Development?

- Providing infrastructure, basic amenities.
- Providing employment opportunities
- Extension of irrigation to agriculture
- Encouraging home industries
- Alleviating poverty, unemployment
- Enriching Rural Culture
- Providing government facilities to the eligible

6. 'The Gram Sabha is the most important organization in the Gram Panchayath. Justify.

- All voters of the village are the members of Gram sabha.
- Gram sabha should be hld at least once in 6 months.
- All development need and problems will be discussed here.
- There will be discussion of development plans.
- Preparing local plans.
- Action plans related to village development will be assessed.

7. What is the role of women's self-help organizations in women's organization and financial self-reliance?

- Empowerment of Rural Women
- Economic self-reliance of rural women
- Incentives for saving among rural women
- Lending to productive activity
- Controlling the dangers of drinking and gambling
- Eradication of social ills such as child marriage, caste system

BANK TRANSACTIONS

1. List out the characteristics relating to bank transactions.

- Dealing with money.
- Individual/ Firm/ Company.

- Accepting of deposits.
- Lending loans.
- Payment and Withdrawal.
- Agency and Utility services.
- Profit and service Orientation.
- Ever Increasing Functions.
- Connecting Link.
- Banking Business.
- Name Identity.

2. What are the functions of a bank?/ What are the services offered by banks? / What are the uses of opening a bank account?

- Accepting deposits from public and others.
- Lending money to public (Loans) and other institutions.
- Transferring money from one place to another (Remittances).
- Collecting money on cheques, drafts and bills.
- Discounting of bills.
- Hiring safe deposit lockers.
- Conducting foreign exchange transactions.
- Keeping valuables in safe custody.
- Issuing letters of credit and guarantee.
- Conducting government transactions (State & Central).

3. Mention the financial services already provided by the Postal Department.

- Post Office Savings Bank.
- Issue of National Savings Certificate.
- Kissan Vikas Patra.
- Monthly Recurring Deposits.
- Postal Life Insurance.
- Pension Payments
- Money Transfer etc.

4. Mention the types of Banks.

- Central Bank Or Reserve Bank of India
- Commercial Banks.
- Industrial Development Banks
- Land Development Banks
- Indigenous Banks (Money Lenders or Sahukars)
- Co-operative Banks.

5. What are the procedures to open a Bank Account?

- Decide the type of account which you want to open.
- Approach the bank of your choice and meet its office.
- Fill up the Bank Account form or proposal form.
- Give reference for opening your Bank account.
- Submit the Bank account form duly filled.
- The officer will verify all the particulars submitted.
- Initial deposit.

4 marks questions-

FREEDOM MOVEMENT

1. Explain the role of moderates in the freedom struggle.

- The first phase of freedom struggle from 1885 to 1905 is known as the moderate period.
- The moderate leaders believed in constitutional methods.
- They had faith in the fair sense of the British Government.
- The moderates taught people about the political situation.
- They conducted meeting discussed problem and placed before the Government various requests related to development of industries.
- Reduction of military expenses, improvement in educational standards, forcing in British Government to

take up studies about poverty in the country etc. for the first time.

- The moderates critically analysed the ill-effects of the British rule in India.
- They placed before the people facts and figures about the drain of Indian wealth into England.

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

- Lal, Bal and Paul are called as Radicals in our freedom struggle.
- Tilak declared "Swaraj is My Birth Right. I would definitely get it back".
- Attaining complete freedom was the aim of radicals.
- They tried to organize the common people of India.
- They attempted to organize people by employing religious celebrations too. They used Ganesha, Shivaji and Durga celebrations to organize people against the British.
- Tilak published 'Kesari' in Marathi and 'Maratha' in English languages.
- He encouraged common people to protest against the British.
- The radical writings of Tilak galvanized the common people.
- The British arrested Tilak due to these developments.
- Tilak wrote a book 'Geetharahasya' in the prison which further fuelled the freedom fervor.

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

- Revolutionaries dreamed of attaining complete freedom.
- They believed that they can drive away the British by employing violent methods.
- They established secret associations across the country and started collecting weapons and money for an armed struggle against the British.
- A secret organization named 'Lotus and Dragger' was founded in England.
- People Aurobindo Gosh who were in England supported the revolutionaries through this organization.
- Similarly, another revolutionary organization called 'Gadha' in USA can be recalled here.
- 'Abhivanava Bharatha' and 'Anusheela Samiti' were the two important secret organizations in India.
- They used Bombs and Guns to achieve their goal.
- 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 other were Revolutionaries leaders.

ERA OF GANDHI AND NATIONAL MOVEMENT

1. Explain Non-Cooperation Movement.

- Gandhiji started this in 1920.
- Many senior lawyers like Deshabandhu Chitranjandas, Motilal Nehru, and Rajendraprasad left their legal practice.
- Students boycotted schools and colleges.
- Congress boycotted the elections for regional bodies.
- Many National institutions like Kashi Vidyapeetha, Gujarat Vidyapeetha, Bihar Vidyapeetha and Zamiya Miliya Islamia Rastriya Vidyalaya were established.
- Rabindranath Tagore returned his 'Knighthood'
- Common people and women donated liberally to the Congress.

- Shops selling foreign goods were boycotted and foreign clothes were burnt.
- The visit of 'Prince of Wales' in 1921 was opposed.
- Hence, Gandhiji withdrew the Non-cooperation movement on 1922.

2. Mention the Civil disobedience movement in India.

- Civil Disobedience started under the leadership of Gandhiji on 1930.
- Gandhiji wrote a letter to the Viceroy demanding eleven points.
- As the Viceroy rejected the demands, he would walk with followers upto Dandi.
- Gandhiji covered 375 kms on foot and reached Dandi.
- He broke the law by holding a fistful salt without paying the tax which the British had levied on salt.
- Charaka, the Spinning Wheel became more famous during this march.
- Gandhiji broke the British law on salt and started the Civil disobedience movement.
- Thousands of people participated in the Salt Sathyagraha.

3. Explain the role of Gandhiji in freedom movement.

- The period between 1920 and 1947 is called as the Gandhian Era.
- Nonviolence and Satyagraha were the main tools of gandhiji.
- In 1917, Gandhi launched 'Champaran Movement' for Indigo growers.
- He started Non-cooperation movement in 1920.
- In 1930 he started civil disobedience movement.
- Gandhiji walked with followers upto Dandi, covered 375 kms on foot and reached Dandi.
- Gandhiji participated in second Second Round Table Conference. The
- Quit India movement declared 'British, You Quit India'.
- Gandhiji did his best in getting India's freedom.

4. Explain the Farmers and labours Protest.

Farmers Protest.

- During the British administrations, many farmers rebelled against the British planters and Zamindars.
- They opposed the indigo cropping in Champaranya district.
- Farmers of Tebhaga, Malabar and other places revolted against the British and Zamindars under the influence of the Congress.
- Many of the protests were organized under the banner of Kissan Sabha which was influenced by the leftist ideologies.
- These protests were often in favour of the congress and many times stood opposed to congress.

Labours Protest.

- Workers struggle started in Calcutta in 1872.
- The workers of Jute and cotton mills along with railways started organizing themselves.
- Railway workers held protests in Railway stations and raised slogans against the British officers.
- The Printers Union in Calcutta and cotton mill workers of Bombay created national awareness. A labour union was founded in Madras.

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

- The tax and forest policies implemented during the British administration were the reasons for tribal revolts.

- Among them, revolts of Santala, Kola and Munda are important.
- Halagali Beda's revolt of Karnataka is another notable revolt.
- With implementation of permanent Zamindari system, these people became landless.
- The Zamindars, Money lenders and the Company government became the exploiters of the Santhala tribe.
- The upset Santhalas met secretly and decided to loot the Zamindars and the money lenders.
- The revolt was severe in Bhathpur, Barahath and Rajamahar areas.
- As a result, the tribal people killed their enemies.
- Frightened money lenders and Zamindars fled from these areas.
- Though, the revolt of Santhalas came to an end, it became an inspiration for many revolts in future.

6. Explain the achievement of Subhas Chandra Bose in Independence movement.

- Though he had secured 4th rank in the Indian Civil Services (ICS) Exam, he refused posting and became part of the national freedom struggle
- He became popular as 'Netaji'
- Subhas Chandra Bose became the president of Haripur convention of Indian National Congress with the support of Gandhiji
- A Difference of opinion broke between Subhas Chandra Bose and Gandhiji
- He objected Gandhiji's failure to seek foreign help in the matter with the aim of mobilising the anti-British forces to fight against the British, Subhas Chandra Bose escaped from the House arrest and reached Germany
- The dictator of Germany agreed to extent all the help to Bose.
- Bose organized the prisoners of war from India
- He broadcasted his speeches over 'Azad Hind Radio' to Indians
- On learning about the success of Japan in the war, Bose joined hands with Rash Behari Bose to explore the possibility of seeking the help of Japan to liberate India.
- Rash Behari Bose had founded 'India Independence League' in Tokyo of Japan.
- He was calling its military wing as 'Indian National Army' Bose called for 'Dehli Chalo' on this occasion.
- He said, "Give me your blood, I'll get you Indian Independence".

7. Explain the achievements of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.

- Dr. B.R. Ambedkar has believed strongly that political freedom without social freedom is meaningless.
- Unless the last man the fold hierarchical social system of Indian society gets social and economic freedom, political freedom is of no value was his argument.
- He introduced the concept of India not only as political entity but a whole system.
- He studied the caste system and devised strategies to destroy it.
- In order to prove that the untouchables have been denied even basic human rights, he organized 'Mahad tank and Kalaram temple movements'.
- He participated in all the three round table conferences and suggested various means to unshackle the bondages of the downtrodden communities in the Indian society.

- Differences of opinion emerged between Ambedkar and Gandhiji over the issue of development of Harijans.

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

- As the prime Minister of India, he can be seen as the architect of Industrialization and modern India.
- Nehru became instrumental in the Integration of India which was achieved through the Home Minister of his cabinet, Sardar Vallabhai Patel, the "Iron Man of India" who was successful in bringing all the princely states of India together.
- He also laid foundation for the diverse culture of India by implanting 'language based reorganization of states' policy'.
- He had firmly believed that 'only complete industrialization can bring development'
- He sought to develop India through 'Five Year Plans'.
- He sought to develop infrastructure and heavy industries through these five year plans.
- With the aim of mastering atomic energy, he laid the foundation for that under the leadership of H.J. Baba.
- On the external affairs front, India wanted to stay away from both the powerful blocs of cold war period and advocated Non Aligned Movement.
- He was instrumental in staying away from politics by adhering to Panchasheela principles.

9. Describe the Jallianwala Bagh massacre.

- The British implemented Rowlatt Act in 1919.
- Through this act, the British started controlling the nationalists.
- Gandhi formed an association called 'Sathyagraha Sabha' to oppose this.
- By utilizing numerous political methods like huge public marches and meets along boycotts, the act was opposed.
- The British government decided to suppress the agitations
- Gandhiji had called for one day hartal on April 6, 1919.
- Dr. Fakhruddin and Dr. Sathyapal and various other leaders were arrested in Punjab.
- To protest these arrests, the people had assembled in Jallianwala Bagh on April 13, 1919 on the day of Baisaki festival.
- The military general of Amritsar, General Dyer fired at the peacefully assembled the people and killed around 380 protestors.
- This incident saddened people like Gandhiji and others.
- Rabindranath Tagore returned his knighthood award back opposing this mindless violence.
- This became the reason for the launch of Non-cooperation movement by Gandhi.

THE PROBLEMS OF INDIA AND THEIR SOLUTIONS

1. What are the problems that India facing?

- Unemployment.
- Discrimination (Gender, Caste, Regional inequalities)
- Corruption
- Communalism
- Terrorism
- Corporate Strategies.

2. What are the reasons for unemployment in India? OR Unemployment has become a huge problem in India. Why?

- The population,

- Improved technology
- Shortage of natural resources,
- Over dependency of agriculture,
- Ruined cottage industries and
- Lack of skill based education unemployment,
- Poverty.

3. What are the measures needed for the eradication of unemployment?

- Steps have been taken to improve the skill level of the job seekers.
- Providing loans and subsidy to enable people to engage in self employment.
- Give support to handicrafts and products created out of self employment.
- Suggest job oriented course to all.
- Subsidy.
- Encouragement to self employment.

4. How political corruption leads to crime?

- Political corruption also provides motivation of corruption in public life.
- It nourishes the misadministration on the part of officials.
- Things like tax evasion, illegal hoarding,
- smuggling, economic offences, cheating,
- violation of international exchange and
- Employment cheating all find space in corruption.

5. What are the remedies for controlling the corruption?

- Corruption can be rooted out only through strong public ethics and morality and personal commitment.
- Political will and public support is inevitable for tackling corruption.
- Political leadership, good officers and politically aware and educated public can weed out corruption.
- Institutions like Lokapal and Lokayuktha can bring down corruption drastically.
- Education institutions can take a lead in this direction.
- By installing CC TV cameras in government offices. Measures like awarding harsh punishment for corrupt officials can also bring in some change.
- Increasing the number of courts and judges can also reign in corruption.

6. What are your suggestions to improve the status of women? OR

What are the measures taken by the Government to improve the status of women?

- Established Department for Women and Children Development.
- Stress for female education
- Prohibition of Child Marriage Act
- Dowry Prohibition Act.
- Implemented 'Stree Shakti' programme.
- Loans for self-employment
- Mahila Mandalas, Yuvathi Mandalas, Stree Shakti groups are organized.
- Self-help groups and Women Co-operative Societies are started.
- Women Commissions at State and National levels.
- Reservations in legislatures at local bodies

7. How is communalism fatal to national unity? Explain.

- It creates social differences, mutual suspicion and fear situation in the society.
- Political competition, social groupism and economic hatefulness is expressed in Communalism.

- Communalism has the capacity to endanger the integrity and unity of India.
- It not only disturbs the peace of the society, it also destroys the public and private property.
- It leads to mutual accusations, and physical assaults and other undesirable effects.

8. What are the measures needed for the eradication of Communalism?

- uniform civil code,
- equality among all the citizens,
- Supporting secular values in the society and transcending narrow thoughts in favour of national interests can be the solutions for communalism.
- Attempts should be made to foster the faiths of all people and develop healthy national thoughts.
- Precautions should be taken to check communalism as it would spoil the integrity, equality, fraternity and cultural diversity of India.
- The citizens should commit themselves for a secular society.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

1. What are the subsidiary institutions of the UNO?

1. General assembly
2. Security council
3. Economic and social council
4. Trusteeship council
5. International court of Justice
6. Secretariat.

2. List out the aims of the UNO.

1. Safeguarding international peace and security.
2. Fostering cooperation among nations.
3. Improving the faith in human rights.
4. Expanding Economic, sociological, cultural and other humanity cooperation.
5. Providing recognition to international agreements and conditions.
6. Build mutual trust and cooperation among the countries.

3. Explain the formation and functions of Security Council?

Formation of Security Council-

- It has 15 member nations, among five permanent members.
- The remaining 10 members are elected by the General Assembly for a period of two years.
- Every member has on vote to exercise.
- But the approval of all the permanent members is a must for any decision to become operational.

Functions of Security Council-

- Security Council safeguards peace & security at international level.
- It directs the UN peace keeping force for international peace.
- It elects the judges of the international court of justice.
- Recommends the name for the post of the secretary general.

4. What are the functions of the Economic and Social Committee of the UNO?

1. Conducting studies on economic, social, cultural, education, health and other international issues.
2. Refugee problems, women status, residence and many other issues.
3. Recommends on issues of human rights and basic freedoms.
4. Organizing conferences on human resources, culture, education and other issues.

5. Coordinating the functions of International Labour Organisation (ILO), Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), World Health Organization (WHO) and other institutions.

5. Explain the achievements of UNO?

I. Peace keeping operations:

* The disputes like Suez Canal, Iran, Indonesia, Greece, Kashmir, Palestine, Korea,

* Disarmament.

II. Economic and financial achievement.

* General agreement on Tariffs & Trade.

* The United Nations development programme.

* IBRD and IMF of UNO are providing financial assistance.

III. Social achievements:

* The universal declaration of human right in the year 1948.

* Eradication of racial discrimination by rich nations.

* Rich nations should protect the pride of poor countries

* There should be economic justice and equality among all nations.

INDIAN FOREST RESOURCES

1. Mention the importance of forests.

- Forests provide a large variety of woods which are used as fuel, timber and industrial raw materials.
- Forests provide fodder for livestock.
- Employment opportunities for the people.
- forests preserves the physical features,
- check soil erosion,
- control floods and
- Regulate the flow of rivers.
- Forest prevent desertification,
- help to improve soil fertility, make the climate equable and help to maintain ecological balance.
- They provide shelter to wildlife.

2. What is forest? Name the different types of forest in India.

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

types of forest-

- 1) The Tropical evergreen forests.
- 2) The tropical deciduous forests.
- 3) Scrub forests and grass land.
- 4) Desert vegetation.
- 5) Mountain forests.
- 6) Mangrove forests.

3. Mention any four measures for the conservation of forests? OR

How can forest be conserved?

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

4. What are the causes for destruction of forest?

The causes for destruction of forest are

- Expansion of agriculture,
- animal-grazing,
- construction of roads and rail routes,
- irrigation projects,
- forest fires,
- Mining forest fires etc. are the main causes for the destruction of forests.
- Hence it is very essential to protect forests.

INDIAN LAND RESOURCES

1. What is meant by land use pattern? Name the classification of Land use pattern.

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

Classification-

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

2. Explain the importance of Agriculture.

- Nearly 65% of the people depend on agriculture.
- The economic progress of the country depends on the progress of agriculture.
- Agriculture in India is the main source of livelihood.
- It is the main source of food for the people and fodder for domestic animals.
- It is a source of national income and revenue.
- Agriculture supports tertiary sectors like trade, transport, banking, insurance etc.
- It also has influence on the political and social situation of the country.
- It supports many industries. i.e. cotton and jute textiles, sugar industry etc.

3. What are the types of Agriculture?

1. Subsistence farming-
 - i) Shifting subsistence farming and
 - ii) Sedentary subsistence farming.
2. Intensive farming
3. Commercial farming
4. Mixed farming
5. Plantation Farming
6. Dry Farming.
7. Humid Farming.
8. Irrigation Farming.

4. What are the factors that influence land use? OR

Why does land use vary from one area to another?

- relief features,
- climate,
- soil,
- population density,
- socio-economic and
- Technical factors.

