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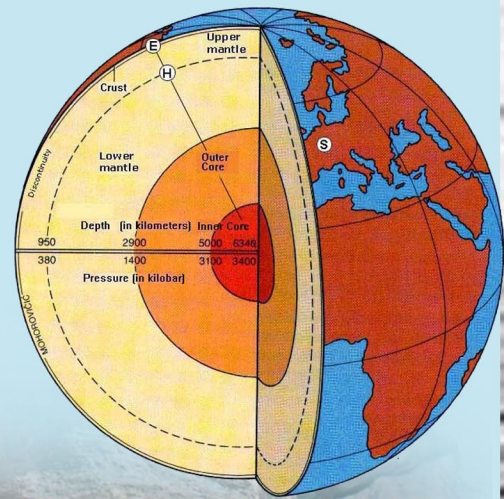
8th Standard Social Science English Medium Notes

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8th Social Science Notes (Revised Textbook) 1st Sem.

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8th Social Science Notes (Revised Textbook) 2nd Sem

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HISTORY

1. Sources

I. Fill in the blanks:

1. _____ inscriptions are the earliest inscriptions found in India.
2. Aswaghosha's literary source is _____
3. The first inscription obtained in the Kannada language is _____
4. The two kinds of literary sources are _____ and _____

Ans: (1) Ashoka's (2) Buddha Charita; (3) Halmidi; (4) Native, foreign;

II. Choose the correct answers for the following.

1. The author of Indica is

- a) Fahien b) Huientsang c) Sulaiman **d) Megasthenes**

2. Inscriptions found in many places in India has _____ scripts

- a) Devanagari b) **Bramhi** c) Kannada d) Sanskrit

3. Aihole inscription belongs to

- a) **Immadi Pulukeshi** b) Samudra Gupta
c) Ashoka d) Akbar

III. Answer the following after a discussion with your classmates:

1. How do historians write history?

Ans:- Historians collect the sources, subject them to critical examination, analysis and then write the history. Whenever direct sources are not available, they need to make assumptions based on the available sources.

2. What is the meaning of source? How many types are there? Explain.

Ans:- Any Basic materials necessary for the construction of history is called source.

These sources can be divided into two types.

a) Literary sources, b) Archaeological sources

a) Literary Sources : There are two types in literary sources :

1) Written Literature 2) Oral Literature.

b) Archaeological Sources

Archaeological sources are divided into four types :

1. Inscriptions. 2. Coins. 3. Monuments. 4. Other ruins.

3. Name some native literary works.

Ans:- Kautilya's 'Arthashastra', King Hala's "Gathaspathasathi", Vishaka Dutta's 'Mudrarakshas', Kalhana's 'Rajatarangini', Banabhatta's 'Harsha Charitha', Barani's Tarikh-i-Firuzshahi, Chand Bhardayi's 'Prithiviraja Raso', Pampa's 'Vikramarjunavijaya', sangam literature, and many other such literary works can be named as native literature.

4. Name any two foreign writers.

Ans:- Megasthenese (Indica), Fa-hien (Gho-ko-ki), Hiuen Tsang (Si-yu-ki), Tolemy (Geography), Ferishta (Tarikh-i-Ferishtha), Babar (Tuzk-e-Babri).

5. What is the source which has more reliability for writing history?

Ans:- Inscriptions are more reliable as these have a direct relationship with then events.

Ex- written on stone, rock, metal, ivory, terracotta and other materials that last longer.

6. Explain the importance of coins in the writing of history.

Ans:- The importance of coins in the writing of history-

1. Coins are helpful in understanding the geographical extent of the ruler's kingdom that minted the coins.
2. They also aid us in knowing the language of administration.
3. Help to find out the titles that the kings.
4. Help possessed their religion.
5. Help us to assess their economic conditions of the times.
6. Coins help to find out metal technology in vogue of the particular kingdoms.

7. What are the aspects on which monuments throw more light?

Ans:- The monuments throw light on then contemporary religious aspects, technology, economic growth, scientific knowledge and creativity achieved.

8. By what method, the age of biological fossils can be decided?

Ans:- By applying carbon-14 dating procedure on the biological ruins (dead animals, birds and trees) found in these sites, one can arrive at the accurate period of the ruins.

9. What are archaeological sources? Explain.

Ans:- Archaeological sources are the inscriptions, coins, monuments, pots and pans and other artifacts that have been obtained during archaeological excavations.

They provide us information about religion, culture, economy, administration, technology and other aspects of that period. Eg. Inscriptions of Ashoka, coins and basadi, stupas of kings.

10. What is excavation?

Ans:- The hidden things in the earth are dug out by using scientific methods. This process is called as excavation.

11. What is Inscriptions?

Ans:- Inscriptions mean engraved writing. Inscriptions are written on stone, rock, metal, ivory, terracotta and other materials that last longer.

12. How do we know commercial contact between South India and Romans was there?

Ans:- In the excavations conducted at Arikamedu and Patanam in Tamilnadu a large number of evidences were found that speak of commercial contact between South India and Romans.

13. What is history?

Ans- History is a systematic study of the past.

14. Historian is like an advocate. Justify.

Ans:- The advocates present their arguments on the basis of followed evidences and sources related to their case. Similarly, historians collect the sources, subject them to critical examination, analysis and then write the history. So Historians are like advocates.

2. GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES AND PRE HISTORIC INDIA

I. Fill in the blanks:

1. Geographically, India is a _____
2. Signs of ashes have been found in caves of _____
3. The implements of the Middle Stone Age are called _____
4. _____ river separates India into two - Malwa plateau and the Deccan Plateau, in the south.
5. About _____ years ago a major change took place in the Earth's environment.

Ans:- (1) sub-continent and a peninsula, (2) Kurnool, (3) delicate stone implements. (4) The Narmada (5) 12,000

I. Choose the correct answers for the following

**1. India is a sub-continent occupying a huge area in southern part of _____
continent**

- a) America b) Asian
- c) Africa d) Antarctica

2. The river which separates India into two plateaus.

- a) Godavari b) Cauveri
- c) Krishna d) Narmada

3. A major change took place in the world's environment _____ years ago.

- a) **12,000** b) 14,000
- c) 8,000 d) 10,000

4. India's c

- a) 15,100KM b) 8716KM
- c) **6,100KM** d) 7,416KM

- a) **Coromandal** b) Malabar
- c) WestCost d) EastCoast

II. Answer the following questions in brief.

1. Describe the geographical features of India briefly.

Ans:- The geographical features of India are

- (a) **Himalayan range-** The Himalayas help to preserve the safety of India.
- (b) **The flat Indo-Gangetic plains** are an extremely fertile area. The ancient Indus Valley civilizations and Vedic period flourished here.
- (c) **The Deccan Plateau in the South-** The Narmada River separates India into two plateaus, Malwa and Deccan.
- (d) **The Coastal region-** The Indian coastline is vast and stretches over 6,100 kms. The

to have sea trade with India.

2. What are the valleys through which the attacks on India have taken place?

Ans:- Bolan and Khyber passes in the Himalayas are the valleys through attacks on India have taken place.

3. What is meant by 'Prehistoric Age'?

Ans:- The period before the discovery of the art of writing is called 'Prehistoric Age'. We do not find evidence to the linguistic development or the use of script of this age.

4. How did animal husbandry and dairying start?

Ans:- 12,000 years ago, the earth's temperature began to gradually increase due to major change in the world's environment. This led to the development of grasslands in many places. Birds and animals began to multiply in unprecedented numbers. Man began to observe their nature, food habits and the way they multiplied. This was the way the practices of animal husbandry and dairy farming began.

5. The different periods of prehistory have been given various names by archaeologists. What are they?

Ans:- The period of prehistory has been divided into three stages.

(a) Old Stone Age, (b) Middle Stone Age and (c) New Stone Age.

The **Old Stone Age** stretched over a period of 12,000 years. This long duration has been divided into three stages called 1) the Early, 2) Middle and 3) Late Old Stone Age.

6. Name the neighboring countries of India.

Ans:- Pakistan, Afghanistan, China, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh and Myanmar the neighboring countries of India.

7. What is the importance of the Himalayas in Indian History?

Ans:- a) The snow-capped mountains in the North include some of the tallest mountain peaks in the world.

b) They help to preserve the safety and security of India.

9. What is the importance of _____ ?

Ans:-

immemorial.

b) Foreign trade was carried on in those days only through sea-routes.

c) As a result, port towns flourished resulting in the rise of powerful kingdoms in South like the Pandyas, the Cheras and the Cholas.

10. What is a peninsula?

Ans:- A place surrounded by water on three sides and land on one side is called a peninsula. Eg: India.

11. How do we get to know about such industrial sites?

Ans:- Usually we get to see stone tools around rocky areas. People might have rejected some rocks as unsuitable for their tools. Heaps of broken rock or stone-chips obtained during the creation of implements abound in such areas. It is possible that people lived for a long time in these places. These sites are called residential and industrial sites.

III. Match the Following-

A

B

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Bolan & Khyber - | a) Stone Age. |
| 2. Art of writing - | b) Himalaya |
| 3. Stone Weapons - | c) Passes |
| 4. Tallest Mountain Peaks - | d) New Stone Age |

Ans:- 1- c) passes, 2- d)New Stone Age, 3- a) Stone Age 4- b)Himalaya.

3. ANCIENT CIVILIZATIONS OF INDIA

I. Complete the following sentences :

1. The Fertile land that is near Bolan Pass _____.
2. Harappa was found in the _____ Valley of Punjab.
3. Harappan people depended on agriculture and _____.
4. The Oldest Veda is _____ .
5. The priest who conducted yagnas was called as _____ in Rig-Veda.
6. The slokas of Rigveda are called _____
7. Veda means _____
8. During Vedic Period the leaders had organizations called _____

Ans: (1) Mehrgarh (2) Sindhu (3) trade (4) Rig Veda (5) Hothar (6) Suktas (7) knowledge (8) Sabha and Samithi

II. Choose the correct answers for the following

1. The world's oldest literary works are the

- a) Ramayana b) Mahabharata
c) Upanishad d) Veda

2. Rigveda is the most ancient. It is about _____ years old

- a) 4500 b) 3500
c) 1500 d) 6000

3. During Vedic period all the literary works were in _____ Language

- a) Kannada b) Prakrit
c) Sanskrit d) Pali

4. Women scholars were called _____ during Vedic Period

- a) Mata b) Brahmavadini
c) Arye d) Acharye

5. The king and the Princes Celebrated _____ Sacrifices to conquer all the territories.

- a) Rajasooya b) Ashwamedha
c) Vajapeya d) Sarvamedha.

Ans:- 1. d) Veda 2. b) 3500 3. C) Sanskrit 4. B) Brahmavadini 5. B) Ashwamedha

III. Match the Following

- | A | B |
|-----------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Gramini | - a) Tribal Communities |
| 2. Arya | - b) Capital of Kauravas |
| 3. Bharathajana | - c) Teacher |
| 4. Hastinapur | - d) Respectable |
| 5. Purohith | - e) Village Head |

Ans:- 1. e) Village Head, 2. d) Respectable, 3. a) Tribal Communities, 4. b) Capital of Kauravas, 5. c) Teacher.

III. Answer briefly:

1. Write on the special features of Harappa cities.

Ans:- The lower town in the low lying area of the city was the place of habitation of the people.

- It was constructed in a very methodical manner
- Systematically laid-out houses almost every person lived in either one or two stored house
- The houses were built of bricks and had strong walls
- There were rooms all around the courtyard inside

- The main door faced the streets
- There were bathrooms in the houses.

2. Write a note on the great bath of Mohenjo-Daro.

Ans:- Mohenjodaro was one of the cities, had a swimming pool. Scholars have called this the Great Bath.

- It was built of brick so as to prevent the seepage of water from the pool.
- The bath has steps on two sides to go down and has rooms all-round the water was probably supplied to the bath by a well and used water was let out.
- Probably very important people took bath in this pool on special occasions.

3. How was the nature of town plan during Harappa civilization?

- Harappa had a perfect town planning. The lower town in the low lying area of the city was the place of habitation of the people, systematically laid-out houses, roads and drains are found here.
- The houses are one or two-storied built of bricks with strong walls.
- There were rooms all around the courtyard inside.
- The main door faced the street and none of the windows opened onto the streets
- The cities had a neatly laid out underground sewage system.
- The drains were built of bricks and covered with stone slabs.
- The gutter of each house was linked to main drain outside.
- Holes were created in the drains to enable timely cleaning of them.

4. Name the Vedas.

Ans: There are four Vedas.

They are Rig Veda, Sama Veda, Yajur Veda and Atharva Veda.

5. What Yajna and Yagas were important during the Vedic period?

Ans:- Rajasuya, Vajapeya, Sarvamedha and Ashwamedha were the yajnas and yagas common during the Vedic Age.

6. Name the professions of the post Vedic period.

Ans: The people in the later Vedic Age had learnt cultivation of rice. Many professions like trade, goldsmith, basket-weavers, rope-weavers, cloth-weavers, carpenters and potters. There were servants, astrologers, flute players, dancers and merchants.

7. Name the prominent women scholars during Vedic period.

Ans:- Prominent women scholars were Apala, Lopamudra, Ghosha, Maithreyi Gargi and Vishwavara.

8. What was the role of the sabha and samithi during Vedic Period?

Ans:- During Vedic Period leaders had organizations called the sabha and the samithi to advise them on administrative matter. The Sabha had a broad representation of the people whereas the samithi was a political organization having a few people engaged in specific administrative tasks.

9. Describe briefly the village administration of the Vedic Period.

Ans:- The basic unit of the administration was the village and the gramini was the head. A group of villages called the "Vish" and the "Vishayapathi" was its head. Many vishyas come together to form Jana or Kingdom. This was ruled by a King who would be called "Raja", "Rajan" or "Gopa".

10. How Harappan civilization comes to an end?

Ans:- Some Historians feel the dried rivers as the reason, and others feel that changed course of rivers was the reason. Other historians have cited the destruction of forests as the cause. Probably inundation by floods could be the reason.

4. ANCIENT CIVILIZATIONS OF THE WORLD

I. Complete the following sentences by using suitable words in the blanks:

1. Hieroglyphics are called _____.
2. The kings who ruled Egypt are called _____.
3. The Greeks referred to Mesopotamia as _____.
4. The most famous king of the Amorites is _____.
5. The River _____ was called as sorrow of China / China's sorrow
6. The main source of the law of Hammurabi is the rock edicts found in _____
7. Mesopotamian civilization flourished on the banks of _____ and _____ rivers.

Ans:- (1) sacred writing (2) Pharaohs (3) land between the rivers (4) Hammurabi (5) Hwang –Ho (6) 1901 (7) Euphrates, Tigris.

II. Match the following :

- | A | B |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Hwang Ho River | a. Mesopotamia |
| 2. Cuneiform | b. King of the Amorites |
| 3. Cleopatra | c. Shang |
| 4. Hammurabi | d. China |
| 5. Chinese dynasty | e. The last Egyptian queen. |

Ans:- 1. d) China. 2. a) Mesopotamia 3. e) The last Egyptian queen 4. b) King of the Amorites 5. c) Shang.

III. Answer in brief the following questions :

1. How are 'mummies' preserved?

Ans: - The dead body would be smeared with various chemicals and wrapped with a thin cloth. The entire body was in this way preserved

2. Write a paragraph on the Pyramids.

Ans:- Tall towers were built on the graves using huge blocks of stone in order to

protect the eternal sleep of the dead. Kings and wealthy people vied with each other to build taller and taller towers. The Greeks called these structures 'Pyramids'.

3. How was 'Hwang Ho River' China's sorrow?

Ans:- The river Hwang Ho which led to the establishment of the Chinese civilization was known as china's Sorrow. After the floods this river changed its course in an unpredictable manner and inundate houses agricultural lands it would render all the canals useless. This was the reason the people of that area referred to it as the symbol of sorrow.

4. Who were known as pharaohs?

Ans:- The king of Egypt were called pharaohs

5. Who found the cities of Alexandria?

Ans:- One of Alexander's military generals declared himself the king of Egypt and founded the cities of Alexandria.

6. Name of the two rivers of Mesopotamia.

Ans:- Euphrates and Tigris.

7. What is the Meaning of the word Mesopotamia?

Ans:- Land between the rivers .

8. Who created the hanging Garden at Babylonia?

Ans:- Nebuchadnezzar II

9. What is Ziggurat?

Ans: Ziggurat is the of worshiping places of Mesopotamians

10. Write a short note on the hanging Garden of Babylonia.

- The legendary Hanging Gardens were created on the bank of the river Euphrates around 7th century BC.
- This is one of the seven wonders of the old world.
- Most of the scholars are of the view that king Nebuchadnezzar II was the creator of the garden.
- The trees and bushes were grown at different levels of Ziggurats.
- When the branches hung at different levels and swayed they gave the on looker an impression of being a hanging garden.

11. Write a short note on “The Great Wall of China”.

Ans:- To protect the small provinces from seven big states a huge wall was constructed along will boundary for protection. Emperor Qin Shihuang ordered that the wall of the northern Chinese state be connected. The construction of the great wall began in the 7th century and continued till the 16th century. It stretched to more than 5000 kms.

12. What is cuneiform script?

Ans:- The angular writing of Mesopotamia is cuneiform script.

13. How was the river Nile Played an important role in the History of Egypt?

Ans:- River Nile would transform the Nile valley into a huge lake. After the valley dried up in summer, a fertile layer of clay soil would form the grazing field and neighboring agricultural lands. This fertile land provided food for the population of the first town in the area. Hence it was responsible for the development of a complex system of irrigation throughout the land.

14. Write briefly about “The law of codes of Hammurabi”.

Ans:- Hammurabi’s law enforced the logic of “An Eye for an eye and tooth for a tooth. Hammurabi’s law codes are one among the most ancient of the codes available town they were probably written to protect the rights of all sections of Babylonian society.

5. GREEK, ROMAN AND AMERICAN CIVILIZATIONS

I. Complete the following sentences by using suitable words in the blanks:

1. The epics written by Homer are the Illiad and_____.
2. The Greeks referred to dictators as _____.
3. The one who laid the foundation for the study of medicine is _____.
4. The first to have analysed history was _____.
5. 'Princep' means _____.
6. The language of the Romans is _____.
7. The Stone Sculptures of the Mayan Civilization are _____
8. Texcoco is a _____ in Mexico.
9. The leader of the Incas was _____.
10. The ruling deity of the Incas was_____.

Ans: (1) Odyssey (2) tyrants (3) Hippocrates (4) Herodotus (5) the first citizen of the State (6) Latin (7) steles (8) lake (9) Tupec (10) Sun God.

II. Answer in brief the following questions:

1. Explain the contributions of Homer to Greek literature.

Ans:- Homer wrote two epics the Illiad and Odyssey These epics describe the life and Intuitions of the Time. The Iliad narrates the siege of Troy and its destruction. The odyssey in great detail deals with the adventures of Odysseus while on his returned from troy.

2. Name the Greek city-states.

Ans- Athens, Sparta, Macedonia and Thebes.

3. Describe the features of the Roman republic.

Ans:- Rome was under the rule of a Monarch The Roman's had assembly and a 'Senate' as two political advisory institutions. The Assembly was made up of all middle aged men. Whereas the senate was an elite institutions which was very

influential. The senate had the power to reject the proposals of the Assembly and the king. In the 6th century B.C monarchy was abolished and a republic was established.

4. Which are the civilizations of ancient Columbia?

Ans:- Maya, Aztec and Inca are the civilizations of ancient Columbia.

5. Who are the ‘Mayas’?

Ans:- The Americans – Indian aborigines of Yucutan of Mexico are called the mayas.

6. How were the Aztecs worshippers of Nature?

Ans:- The Aztecs were worshippers of nature. They tried to please God in many ways. One of them was human sacrifice.

7. Name the different tribes of Greek.

Ans- The Achaeans the Lonians and the dorians are the different names of Greek tribes.

8. Who was Alexander? What was his ambition?

Ans:- Alexander was the king of Macedonia in Greece. He wanted to conquer Persia and India.

9. Who are the famous philosophers of Greek Civilizations?

Ans:- Socrates, Plato and Aristotle are the famous Greek Philosophers.

10. Name the institution established by Aristotle.

Ans:- Aristotle established an education Institution named “Lyseum” in Athens

11. Write a short note on Alexander.

Ans;- He was the King of Macedonia in Greece. In his short lived life, he set out to conquer the whole world. He was successful in building a huge empire. He defeated the Persian army and advanced towards India. After fighting on the

Indian borders while on his return to Greece Alexander died at Babylonia in 323BC.

12. What are the objects worshipped by the Inca People?

Ans:- People of Inca Civilization worshipped objects like the moon, the stars and lighting.

13. Write briefly about the philosophy of Socrates.

Ans:- Socrates was the philosopher who taught the western world to think logically ‘Knowledge is Virtue’ Virtue is knowledge this was the foundation of Socratic thought.

6. RISE OF JAINISM AND BUDDHISM

I. Complete the following sentences by using suitable words in the blanks:

1. The first Jain Tirthankara was _____.
2. Vardhamana was born at _____.
3. Mahaveera attained _____ in his 42nd year.
4. Mahaveera attained Nirvana at _____ in his 72nd year.
5. The original name of Gautama Buddha was _____.
6. Buddha delivered his first sermon at _____.
7. The first sermon of Buddha is called _____.

**Ans: 1- Rishabha 2 - Kundala 3-enlightenment (Kaivalya) 4 - Pavapuri
5 - Siddhartha 6-deer park in Saranath 7.Dharma Chakra
Pravarthana**

II. Answer in brief the following questions :

1. Write in detail about Mahaveera’s life.

Ans: Vardhamana was born in Kundala grama village in Vaishali. At the age of 30 he set out in search of truth and renounced his family and house. He wandered for twelve

years in this quest. He meditated and punished his body by fasting. He achieved enlightenment at the age of 42. He controlled his senses and achieved power over comfort and pain so he was called 'Mahaveer' and became a 'Jina'. He spent the rest of his life (thirty years) preaching his knowledge to the people. He attained nirvana in his 72nd year in Pavapuri of Bihar.

2. What are the triratnas?

Ans: Mahaveer preached three principles of behaviour. They are Samyaggyan, Samyagdarshan and Samyagcharite. These are called triratnas.

3. Name the sects among the Jains.

Ans: There are two sects among the Jains. They are Swetahmbars and Digambars.

4. What is the middle path?

Ans: Buddha realized that desire was the root cause of sorrow. Only by the liberation of desires could a peaceful life be led. Buddha preached eight fold paths for eliminating desires. This is called the Middle path.

5. Who were the people influenced by the new religion?

Ans: Wealthy merchants, artisans and common people were influenced by the new religion.

6. Write a note on the Tripitikas.

Ans: After Buddha's death, his followers collected his teachings and tradition in the form of Tripitikas. These are Vinaya, Dharma and Abhidhamma pitakas. Over a period of time, disagreements developed in the teachings and different branches of Buddhism sprang up. Thus Hinayana, Mahayana, Vajrayana and their sutras came into being.

POLITICAL SCIENCE

1. MEANING AND IMPORTANCE OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

I. Fill up the blanks :

1. The word Politics was derived from the Greek word _____ .
2. 'Republic' is written by _____.
3. Aristotle wrote a book on political science and it is called as _____ .
4. Kaoutilya's work relating to political science is _____ .

Ans: (1)-Polis; (2)-Plato; 3) - The Politics; (4) – Arthashastra

II. Answer the following questions :

1. What is political Science?

Ans:- Political science is one of the branch of social science dealing with the political activities of man.

2. Who began the systematic study of Political Science?

Ans:- The Greek began the systematic study of Political Science

3. Who is called the Father Political Science?

Ans:- Aristotle the Greek Philosopher is called Father of Political science.

4. Give a definition of Political Science.

Ans:- (a) Political science is the subject which deals with the affairs of the city state and its working.

(b) It is the study of the state in the past, present and future, of political organization, political functions and political Theories.

5. Mention any one use of studying Political Science?

Ans: The study of Political Science helps us in the following ways.

- It helps to understand the birth and growth of a state.
- It provides information about the origin and development of ideas such as monarchy, freedom, justice, laws, equality, good government, wars and peace etc.
- It provides information about the structure and functions of the state and governments.
- Political Science provides knowledge the Constitutions and laws of the state.
- Political Science helps to understand about the organs of the government i.e., Legislature, Executive and Judiciary and their functions.
- The knowledge of political science helps to raise good leadership and good citizenry.
- Political Science helps to understand the important Political institutions like political parties, federation and local bodies.

2. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

I. Fill in the blanks :

1. The father of Public Administration is _____.
2. The word Public Administration is used for the first time by _____.
3. The members of Union Public Service Commission are appointed by _____.
4. _____ article of the constitution discusses the state public service commission
5. The Head of the state secretariat is _____.
6. KPSC main office is in _____
7. _____ is the political head of union administration.
8. The Police department comes under the _____.

Ans:- 1) Woodrow Wilson, 2) Alexander Hamilton, 3) The President, 4) 315, 5) The Chief Secretary, 6) Bengaluru, 7) Prime Minister, 8) Home Ministry

II. Discuss the following in groups and answer:

1. Public Administration is today's need. Discuss.

- The life cycle of human beings depends on Public Administration. It is the heart of a state. There is no state without Public Administration.
- The holistic development of human society and the survival of civic society depend on effective Public Administration.
- It takes care of providing basic facilities, education, employment opportunities, protects the state and ensures economic equality.

2. Public Administration is spread across the birth and death of an individual. Prove it.

Ans:- * It maintains civil order and peace by protecting the life and property of citizens.

* It takes care of providing basic facilities, education, employment opportunities, protects the state and ensures economic equality. It provides numerous services like this.

3. Explain the Recruitment process.

Ans: According to Staff Administration experts, there are two types of recruitment:

A. Direct Recruitment (External Recruitment)- Recruiting eligible candidates through competitive examinations.

B. Internal Recruitment (Recruitment by promotion)- Selecting the eligible in-service personnel to higher positions.

4. What is public administration?

Ans:- Public Administration is related to the total functioning of the government. Public Administration is that part of the government that runs day to day functioning of the state.

5. Explain the importance of Public Administration.

Ans:- The following explain the importance of Public Administration:

1. Public Administration is the Pillar of the Government.
2. It serves various functions in the interest of the public.

3. Implementation of Law and policies.
4. Necessary to protect Social Security.
5. Support Legislature and Executive.

7. Explain POSD CORB perspective.

Ans:- Luther Gulick explains the scope of Public Administration through English letters: **POSD CORB**. Each letter explains the function of Public Administration.

1. **P-Planning.**
2. **O-Organization**
3. **S-Staffing.**
4. **D-Direction.**
5. **Co-Coordination.**
6. **R-Reporting.**
7. **B-Budgeting.**

8. What are the types of training given to personals?

1. Formal and Informal Training.
2. Pre-Service and Post-Beginning of Service training.
3. Short term and Long term training.
4. Departmental and Central institutes' training.
5. Skill training and Background training.

9. What are the functions of Union Public Service Commission?

1. Conducting exams for the recruitment of Group A and B officers of central government.
2. Conducting interviews for direct recruitment.
3. Advising the central government on issues related to promotion and transfer.
4. Advising government on initiation of disciplinary actions against erring government employees.
5. On the direction of the President, advising the government any needed issue.

10. What is the role and functions of the Central Secretariat?

1. Secretariat is an organization that aids the government in fulfilling its aims. It advises the minister in framing policies.
2. Secretariat aids the minister in performing his legislative duties.
3. Secretariat frames the regulations of administration.
4. Secretariat analyses the problems carefully.
5. Prepares the Budget by keeping close relationship with the finance department.
6. Secretariat works as the bridge between the central government and the state governments.

SOCIOLOGY

1. INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY

I. Fill in the blanks:

1. Man is _____ being.
2. 'Logos' means _____ .
3. The Father of Sociology is _____ .
4. _____ is called as the advocate of 'Conflict Theory'
5. Annihilation of caste was written by _____ .

Ans:- 1) Social, 2) science or study, 3) August Comte, 4) Karl Marx, 5) B.R. Ambedkar,

II. Answer the following sentences :

1. Who is called as the Father of Sociology?

Ans:- August Comte is called as 'the father of Sociology'.

2. Describe the nature of Sociology. Or Write the features of the Sociology?

1. Sociology is a social science and not a physical science

2. Sociology is a definitive study but not a directive study.
3. Sociology is a pure science and not an applied science.
4. Sociology is an intangible science and not a tangible science.
5. Sociology is a general science and not a special science.

3. What is Sociology?

Ans:- Sociology as the study of human society.

4. Name the important early Sociologists.

Ans:- August Comte, Karl Marx, Emile Durkheim, Max Weber are some of early sociologists.

5. Name the important Indian Sociologists.

Ans:- Dr B.R. Ambedkar, G. S Ghurye, M.N. Srinivas, C Parvathamma, Iravati Karve, Ar.R Desai, are some of the important Indian Socialologistst.

6. Write the differences between animals and human beings.

Ans:- Apparent differences in body structure and rate of growth, food consumption, creativity, and evolution in brain can be noticed.

III. Answer the following in four or five sentences:

1. Human beings are social beings. Explain.

Ans:- There is no society without individual and there is no individual without society. No individual can live alone on the Earth. Since a human being is a social being, he always longs to live with other human being. The social living is necessary for the well-being and growth. Hence, human society is called as 'a web of social relationships'.

2. Explain the relationship between Sociology and History.

Ans:- Sociology and History are interrelated. History is the recreation of the life of a

past society. Sociology is the recreation of contemporary society. Sociology supports historians by providing scientific knowledge of various social institutions and their roles and functions.

3. What does Sociology study? Write about importance of Sociology.

- Sociology studies human society scientifically.
- Supplements the personality development.
- Sociology aids the proper understanding of social processes by studying the religion, traditions, culture, social rules and regulations.
- Aids in understanding social problems and their solutions.
- Sociology supports the effective implementation of development programmes.

4. What books were written by Karl Marx?

- Das Capital -1865,
- The Holy Family, the German Ideology-1845,
- The Manifesto of the Communist Party -1848.

5. Write a note on Ambedkar's early life.

Ans:- B.R. Ambedkar was born in Ambawade village of Maharashtra in 1891. He lost his mother at the age of six and grew up under the care of his aunt Meerabai and started his primary education at Satara. Ambedkar joined the popular Elphinstone High School of Mumbai and passed matriculation with first class in 1907. He married Ramabai. With the help of a scholarship awarded by Maharaja of rupees twenty five, Ambedkar earned his B.A and M.A degrees. He received his P.hd from Columbia University in 1916.

6. Write a note on prominent sociologist from Karnataka.

Ans:- C. Parvathamma is the prominent contemporary sociologist from Karnataka. She was born at Syagalli village of present Davanagere district. She made genuine attempts to spread the learning of Sociology across Karnataka proves her commitment and sense social concerns. Her major contributions are 'Politics and

Religion',

7. Write a note on noted Indian Sociologist M.N.Srinivas.

Ans: - M.N.Srinivas popularised the 'field based sociological studies' in India. While he was studying at Stanford University, his field study notes were lost in arson due to agitation of the students. Based on his memory of the field work done, he wrote 'A Remembered Village' in 1976. Under the guidance of his teacher Radcliffe Brown, he wrote a book titled "The Religion and Society of Kodavas of South India" in 1952. His major contributions are: The Religion and Society of Kodavas of South India-1952, Indian Villages, Social Change in Modern India -1966, Remembered Village -1976.

2. CULTURE

I. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words:

1. Culture means _____
2. Customs mean _____ activities.
3. _____ in diversity is found in India.
4. _____ relationship is found between culture and society.
5. Culture is the _____ of transfer of ideas from generation to generation.

Ans:- 1. a life pattern of a group of people, 2. Daily routine activities, 3. Unity, 4. Good, 5. Medium.

II. Answer the following in a sentence:

1. What is culture?

Ans:- Culture means the transfer of knowledge, experience, belief, value, behaviour, hierarchy, relationship from generation to generation.

2. Give examples of cultural diversity present in your neighbourhood.

Ans- Examples of cultural diversity – 1) Fairs 2) Republic day celebrations 3) multi languages, 4) Various labourers working together in factory set up.

3. Who divided the culture into two groups?

Ans: - Ogburn divides culture into 2 groups, called material and non-material culture.

4. What is material culture?

Ans:- Material culture is created by human beings by converting natural resources into manmade structures like House, building, bridge, road, dam, machines, production centres, industries, computer, technology and others.

5. What is non-material culture?

Ans:- Non material culture means human achievements. Tradition, belief, ritual and custom, moral values, ideals, Art, literature, religion, language and many others are examples of non-material culture.

III. Answer the following in four five sentences.

1. What is a custom? Give examples.

Ans:- Culture is made up of beliefs, values, rules, social conventions and morals. These can be collectively being called customs and traditions.

Ex- Conventions and moral codes are a part of customs and traditions.

2. Explain the cultural diversity.

- 1) Fairs are the most important cultural rituals of rural societies of India. People participate in the fairs irrespective of their caste, creed and language.
- 2) During Republic day celebrations, the entire nation's cultural diversity is showcased.
- 3) We have multi languages, so children learn more than two three languages. This learning not only involves that language, but it also includes the culture of that language.
- 4) Various labourers working together in factory set up. Children growing up in this multi-cultural social set up learn to mark festivals and other rituals of the social groups present there. This aids respecting the cultural diversity.

3. Explain the features of Culture.

Ans:- 1. Culture is abstract.

2. Culture is not personal, it is social.

3. Culture does not come by birth, Culture is learnt.

4. Culture means co-existence.

5. Culture is continuous.

6. Culture is diverse: Every social group has its own culture.

4. Culture and society are two faces of the same coin. How?

Ans:- Culture and society are two face of the same coin. Culture makes human beings different from other animals. Social controls in a society are based on cultural aspects. The social controls define the human behaviour. Individual in a society have memberships in various social institutions. Every institution regulates the behaviour of the individual through its cultural tools. For example our interactions with elders are guided by culture prevalent in our families and society.

5. Explain the features of fair.

Ans: - Fairs are the most important cultural rituals of rural societies of India. A fair is not only a religious expression; it also functions as a temporary market for the neighbouring villages. People participate in the fairs irrespective of their caste, creed and language. Fairs reinforce social relationships. Often fairs have people with different language and culture displaying their skills in the form of circus. The groups of people who participate in these fairs belong to different language, custom and culture groups. But they assemble in these fairs to celebrate. They also appear to be showcasing our constitutions' desire of achieving unity in diversity.

GEOGRAPHY

1. THE EARTH—OUR LIVING PLANET.

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable answer:

1. The total geographical area of the Earth is _____ Sq. Kms.
2. The shape of the Earth is _____.
3. The equatorial and polar diameters of the Earth is and _____ Kms.
4. The $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ North latitude is called as _____.
5. The Indian Standard Time is based on _____ longitude.

Ans: (1) 510 million (2) Geoid (3) 12756, 12714 (4) Tropic of Cancer (5) $82\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ East.

II. Answer the following questions briefly:

1. Why the Earth called 'Living Planet'?

Ans:- The Earth is the home for all forms of life like plants, animals and human beings because of its suitable distance from the Sun, range of temperature, life supporting gases, atmosphere, water cycle, etc. It is the only planet that supports life that is why it is called 'Living Planet'.

2. Why are the Northern and Southern hemispheres called Land and Water Hemispheres?

Ans:- The Northern hemisphere has 60% of Land and 40% of Water. So it is called the Land hemisphere. The Southern Hemisphere has 81% of water and 19% of Land so it is called water Hemisphere.

3. What are latitudes and longitudes?

Ans:-

angular distance north or South of the equator.

Great circles drawn from the North Pole to the South Pole and meeting the equator at right angle joining the north and south are called Longitudes.

4. Mention the difference between local time and standard time.

Ans:- Local time : The time according to the longitude of a place or according to the position of sun at that place is known as the Local time .

Standard Time: Uniform time is based on the central meridian of the country or the Meridian on which the most important city is located. This uniform time which is followed throughout a country is called Standard time.

5. What is the International Date Line?

Ans:- The International Date Line is a line of longitude that runs north-south through the middle of the Pacific Ocean, roughly following the 180° meridian but makes short detours in order to avoid land masses. The date changes as you cross the line. The line is named after the Greenwich Mean Time (G.M.T) site to the G.M.T was the 180° meridian but makes short detours in order to avoid land masses. The date changes as you cross the line.

III. Define the following:

1. Unique planet:- The Earth is the home for all forms of life like plants, animals and human beings so it is called living planet, watery planet, Blue planet, Unique planet.

2. Size of the Earth:- The Earth is the Fifth largest planet in the sun's family. The diameter of the Earth is approximately 4 times greater than the moon and it is around 107 times less than that the sun.

3. Geoid: The Earth's shape is often described as geoid; which literally means Earth shaped or oblate spheroid. The Earth is flattened at the poles and bulges at equator.

4. Continents: The land bodies of the earth are known as continents. There are 7 continents namely, Asia, Africa, Antarctica, Australia, Europe, South America. Asia is the largest continent in the world and Australia is the smallest continent in the world.

- 5. Prime Meridian:** The meridian passing through Greenwich (England has been chosen as prime meridian. It is marked as 0° Longitude.
- 6. Indian Standard Time:-** In India $82\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ East Longitude is considered as the standard meridian of the country. It passes through Allahabad of Uttar Pradesh. It is 5 hours and 30 minutes ahead of G.M.T.

IV. Multiple Questions.

1. The total geographical area of the Earth is.

- a) 510 million Sq.kms b) 550 million Sq.kms
c) 610million Sq.kms d) 650 million Sq.kms

2. The shape of the Earth is.

- a) Circular b) Square
c) triangle d) Geoid

3. The Equatorial diameter of the Earth is _____ Kms

- a) 12,756 b)12,576
c)12,646 d)12,446

4. There are _____ latitudes on the globe

- a)180 b)181 c)360 d)90

5. The whole globe is divided into _____ time zones

- a) 25 b)12 c)20 d)24

Ans:- 1. a) 510 million Sq.kms, 2. d) Geoid, 3. a) 12,756, 4. b)181, 5. d)24.

2. LITHOSPHERE

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

- 1 The continental crust is also called _____.
- 2 Vast basin shaped volcanic mouth is _____.
- 3 The most destructive earthquake waves are _____ .
- 4 Stalactites and Stalagmites are most common in _____.
- 5 The Beaches are formed by _____ work.

Ans: (1) SIAL, (2) Caldera, (3) surface waves, (4) lime stone region, (5) sea waves.

II. Answer the following questions:

1. Mention the three major layers of the interior of the Earth.

Ans:- The three major layers of the interior of the Earth are-

- (1) The Crust (2) The Mantle and (3) The Core.**

2. Name the types of volcanoes on the basis of frequency of eruption.

Ans: On the basis of frequency of eruption volcanoes are classified into three types.

They are-(1) **Active Volcanoes**, (2) **Dormant Volcanoes** and (3) **Extensive Volcanoes**.

3. Mention the important earthquake zones of the world.

Ans-. The important earthquake zones of the world are-

- (1) The Circum-Pacific Belt-Regions around the Pacific Ocean (New Zealand, Philippines, Japan, USA, Peru, etc.)
- (2) The Mediterranean Belt- Regions around the Mediterranean Sea.
- (3) The Himalayan Belt- The Siwalik regions of India.

4. What is weathering? Name the three main types of weathering.

Ans: Weathering is the wearing away or breaking down or gradual disintegration of rocks by agents like temperature, rainfall, wind etc., present in the atmosphere.

The three types of weathering are as follows-

- (1) Mechanical weathering,
- (2) Chemical weathering and
- (3) Biological weathering.

5. Name the landforms associated with the work of river.

Ans: The important landforms in the middle course of the river are Alluvial fans and Meanders. The important land forms in the Lower Course of the river are flood Plains, Natural Levees, Ox-bow lakes, Deltas.

III. Match the following:

A	B
1. SIMA	a) Earthquake
2. Sandstone	b) Yellow soil
3. Epicentre	c) Oceanic crust
4. Geyser	d) Sedimentary rock
5. Loess	e) Underground water

Ans: 1-c, 2-d, 3-a, 4-e, 5-b.

IV. Define the following:

1. **Aqueous rocks:** Sedimentary Rocks are also called aqueous rocks because they are formed in the water bodies like lakes, seas, and ocean beds.
2. **'Pacific ring of fire':** Pacific ring of fire is a region of Volcanoes. The regions are The Coastal margins of the Pacific Ocean consisting of Philippines, Japan, USA, Central America, South America, etc.
3. **Mechanical weathering:** When the rock is broken and disintegrated without any chemical alteration, the process is called Physical weathering or Mechanical

weathering. The important processes of mechanical weathering are Granular disintegration, Block disintegration and Exfoliation. The agents of mechanical weathering are temperature, wind, frost, etc.

4. **Carbonaceous rocks:** Coal is called carbonaceous rock. Organic sediments are derived by the accumulation of remains of organisms, such as shells of marine organisms, remains of plants and animals, Example Carbonaceous rocks are coal and limestone.

5. **Tsunami:** Tsunami is a large sea wave occasionally experienced along the coasts of Japan and in other regions caused by underwater earthquake. In Japanese language 'Tsunami' means 'harbour waves'.

6. **Continental glacier:** Continental glaciers are extensive ice sheets found in Polar Regions E.g. Greenland and America.

7. **Hot spring:** Whenever warm or hot water comes out naturally it is called hot spring or thermal spring. They are usually found near the volcanic regions.

ECONOMICS

1. INTRODUCTION TO ECONOMICS

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

1. The word 'Economics' originates from the Greek root words _____ and _____.
2. The basic economic problems of every individual is _____ and _____.
3. The activities that generate income are _____.
4. Micro Economics is the study of _____ units.
5. Macro Economics is the study of _____ units.

Ans: (1) 'okos', 'nomos' (2) scarce resources and prioritize (3) economic activity (4) small (5) 'total' or 'large'.

II. Answer the following in a sentence each:

1. What is Economics?

Ans: Economics is a subject which studies daily economic activities of man.

2. Define scarcity?

Ans:- Scarcity is the fundamental economic problem of having seemingly unlimited human wants in a world of limited resources.

3. List the different economic activities.

Ans:- i. Production. ii. Consumption. iii. Exchange. iv. Distribution.

4. When you buy a pen, which branch of Economics analyses your decision?

Ans:- Consumption.

5. Define Micro Economics?

Ans:- The word micro means very small and micro economics implies study of economics at a very small level. Micro economics is the study of decision making to use resources by individuals.

III. Answer the following in three or four sentences each:**1. What are economic activities?**

Ans:- Man makes use of his skills and labours to earn money and satisfies his wants by utilizing that money. In order to earn money and wealth, and thereby satisfy his wants, man engages himself in various activities. These activities are called economic activities.

2. Why do we need to study Economics?

Ans: We need to study Economics because of the following important aspects-

- a) It helps to understand and solve problems of poverty, unemployment, economic inequality, etc.,
- b) It helps to solve the problem of what to produce, how to produce, whom to produce, etc.,
- c) Economics identifies the reason for the rise and fall of prices and the results of such fluctuations.
- d) Economics suggests ways to make use of limited resources with care and efficiency.

3. Differentiate between micro and macro economics?

Micro economics	Macro Economics
1. Micro economics studies individual buying and selling.	1. Macro economics studies about whole society.
2. The word micro means very small.	2. The word macro means 'total' or 'large'.
3. Examples.. individual, households and business firms, decisions, satisfy of wants.	3. Examples- national income, total consumption expenditure of the country, Inflation etc.

4. What are the basic economic problems?

Ans:- The problems in Economics arise due to scarcity of resources which forces us to make a suitable choice.

- i. What to produce?
- ii. How to produce?

iii. For whom to produce?

5. What major economic decisions are taken by the government?

Ans:- Every government mainly decides- 1. The type and quantity of various goods produced depends upon the resource availability on the one hand and requirements of the people, on the other.

2. Government produces goods which cut the cost of production and efficient use of existing resources.

3. Government has to decide the distribution of scarce resources and goods and services among all individuals. For instance, it may be availability of food, basic education or primary health.

6. Why do we need to study Economies?

- Recognize the scarcity of resources against the unlimited wants;
- Prioritizing the use of resources and identifying more important and less importation
- Economize (save) on the use of resources and search for more efficient ways of using the resources;
- Engage in economic activity to support family as well as the country;
- Contribute to government's revenue and assist it in discharge of its developmental and welfare programmes;
- Understand socio-economic problems of the country like poverty, unemployment, inflation, etc., and try to provide solutions to the same; and
- Suggest better policies and better ways of implementing policies for bringing about desired growth and development of the country.

2. MEANING AND TYPES OF ECONOMY

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

1. Economy refers to the nature of organization of _____.
2. NITI Ayog was set up in _____.
3. Free enterprise is a basic feature of _____ economy.
4. Good example of capitalist economy is _____.
5. Co-existence of public and private sectors is seen in _____.

Ans:- (1) economic activities in a society, (2) 2015, (3) Capitalist, (4) USA and many countries of Europe, (5) Mixed Economy.

II. Answer the following after discussing them in groups:

1. What is an economy?

Ans:- Economy is a man-made organization for the satisfaction of human wants.

2. Mention the features of capitalist economic system.

- i. Private property.
- ii. Freedom of enterprise
- iii. Consumer's Sovereignty.
- iv. Profit Motive.
- v. Competition, markets and prices.
- vi. Absence of government interference.

3. What are the defects of capitalist system?

- Capitalist system focused on profit.
- It emphasizes consumption- it doesn't always guarantee that the basic needs of a person will be met.
- It limits the government in enforcing air play rules.
- Monopoly.

4. What is planning?

Ans:- Planning mechanism is used by the government to prepare development plans and decide the roles to be played by the private and public sectors in the development of the economy. While the public sector is under the direct control of the government and works as per production targets and plans formulated the private sector is supported through incentives, support and subsidies to work as per national priorities.

5. How are economies classified on the basis of level of development?

Ans:- On the basis of level of development, economies can be classified into two categories as (i) developed economy and (ii) developing economy.

Developed countries have higher national and per capita income, high savings and investment and therefore, high rate of capital formation.

Developing countries are low on the ladder of development. They are also called as underdeveloped, backward or poor countries. The national and per capita income in these countries is low.

6. How does government regulate the activities of the private sector in a mixed economy?

- Industrial policies of 1948 and 1956 formulated by the Indian government made the provision for coexistence of the public and private sectors, with a larger role for public sector. Basic and heavy industries were under the public sector. However, with the liberalisation of Indian economy since 1990s, the scope of private sector has further widened.
- The private unit's works with profit motivation, government which work with welfare objective.
- Public sector is under the direct control of the government.
- The government policies influence the prices significantly in a mixed economy.

7. What is disinvestment?

Ans:- Government is selling its shares of public sector industries, which is called disinvestment.

8. Why India considered a developing economy?

- India has all features of developing economy.
- The national and per capita income in India is low.
- We have backward agricultural and industrial sectors with low savings, investment and capital formation.
- India has low standard of living, poor health and sanitation, high infant mortality, high birth and death rates and poor infrastructure. So India considered a developing economy.

BUSINESS STUDIES

1. COMPONENTS OF BUSINESS STUDIES

I. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words in the following sentences:

1. The economic activity that provides technical or specialized personal services to the consumers is called_____.
2. In olden days the goods were exchanged for a goods, which was called _____ system of exchange.
3. The full responsibility of paper money vests with _____.
4. The emergence of communities and villages took place during_____ stage.
5. The main cause for International trade was _____ .
6. Trade and commerce contribute to the economic development of a country by paying _____ and _____ to the government.

Ans:- 1. Profession, 2. Barter, 3. Government, 4. Agricultural, 5. Industrial Revolution, 6. rates, taxes and duties.

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

1. What is an economic activity?

Ans:- The activities which are concerned with the production and exchange of goods and services are called economic activities.

2. Give the meaning of trade and Commerce.

Ans:- Trade: Trade is nothing but buying and selling of goods.

Commerce: Any economic activity of human being is considered commerce. It includes production, business, industries, banking etc.

3. What is meant by Barter system of exchange?

Ans:- The direct exchange of goods for goods or other things is called Barter system of exchange.

4. What is a profession?

Ans:- Profession is mainly concerned with rendering of specialized technical and personal services. Ex- Lawyers, doctors, chartered accountants etc.

5. What are aids to trade? Name them.

Ans:- The facilities which are helpful for the development of trade is called aids to trade. It includes such as transportation, banking, storage facilities, advertisement agencies, insurance etc.

6. What are craft guilds?

Ans:- A group/ organization of people who do the same profession/ job such as carpenters, blacksmith, weavers, builders came into existence are called craft guilds.

III. Answer each of the following questions in a paragraph:

1. How do production and exchange play a very important role in our daily life?

Ans:- Production and exchange play a very dominant role in our daily life. The producers produce goods according to the demand for their goods in the market. They want the help of market people, transportation, storage, advertisement etc. The distribution of goods and services is called exchange. Exchange is connecting link between production and consumption.

2. Explain the different types of economic activities.

Ans:- Economic activities can be classified into 3 types they are:

Business: It is mainly concerned with production and exchange of goods and services.

Profession: It is mainly concerned with rendering of specialized technical and personal services. Eg: Lawyer, Teacher, Doctor etc.,

Employment: It is the work undertaken by the people under an employer for salary or wages. Eg: Agriculture laborers, Industrial laborers.

3. What are the difficulties of Barter System of exchange? How has money solved these problems?

Ans:- Barter system problems/ difficulties:

- Lack of double co-incidence of wants.
- Lack of common measures of value.
- Difficulty of sub division.
- Difficulty to store the goods or to transport.

Now money solved all these difficulties with its quality to evaluate, store, transfer value etc.

4. Which are the important stages of economic evolution? Briefly explain any one.

Ans:- The important stages of economic evolution are as follows.

- 1) Hunting and fishing stage.
- 2) Pastoral stage. 3) Agricultural stage.
- 4) Handicraft stage.
- 5) Barter system stage.
- 6) Money economy stage.
- 7) Town economy stage.
- 8) International trade stage.

1st Semester Summative Exam (Model)

Marks- 40

Subject:- Social Science

Time-90 Min.

I Four alternatives are given below. Choose the correct alternative and write the complete answer along with its number. **5X1=5**

1. The first inscription obtained in the kannada language is -----
A) Halmidi B) Talagunda C) Aihole D) Maski
2. The language of Roman's is _____
A) Greek B) Roman C) English D) Latin
3. 'Republic' was the work of _____
A) Socrates B) Plato C) Euclid D) Plutarch
4. Culture means
A) Cultivate B) Good behavior C) Traditions D) customs
5. The Indian standard time is Based on
A) 23½° East Longitude B) 23½° West Longitude
C) 82½° East Longitude D) 82½° West Longitude

II. Answer the following questions in one or two sentences each. **7 x1=7**

6. What is excavation?
7. Give an example to the foreign literature?
8. Give a definition of political science.
9. Give an example of the cultural diversity in your environment.
10. Why did sedimentary rocks is called 'aqueous rocks'?
11. Why the earth is called 'Living planet'?
12. A student buys a note book and writes in it, what kind of economic activity is this?

III. Answer the following questions in two or three sentences each. **6x2=12**

13. How are Mummies preserved?
14. Why are the Northern and Southern hemispheres called 'Land' and Water' hemispheres?
15. What are the 'Triratnas'?
16. Name the important Indian Sociologists.
17. Explain the different types of economic activities?
18. Differentiate between micro and macro economics.

IV. Answer the following questions in six or seven sentences each. **3x3=9**

19. Describe the special features of Harappa town.
20. Public administration is spread across the birth and death of an individual. Prove it.
21. 'The Earthquakes are very dangerous and destructive' - Explain.

VI. Answer the following questions in eight to ten sentences each. **4x1=4**

22. Why is India considered a developing economy?

VII. 23. Draw a neat India Map and mark the following. **1+2=3**

- A) River Narmada B) Delhi

8th Social Science Notes (Revised Textbook) 2nd Sem.

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HISTORY

7. MAURYAS AND KUSHANS

I. Complete the following sentences by using suitable words in the blanks:

1. Chanakya came to be known as _____.
2. Megasthenis's work _____.
3. The capital of the Mauryas was _____.
4. The founder of the Kushan dynasty was _____.
5. The new era of Kanishka's reign is called the _____.
6. The Mauryan dynasty was established by _____.
7. Ashoka appointed _____ to spread Buddhism.
8. During Kushans period _____ sculpture flourished.
9. During the time _____ gold coins were minted.

Ans:- 1- Kautilya 2- Indica, 3- Pataliputhra, 4- Kujaladakaphisus, 5- saka. 6- Chandragupta Maurya, 7- Dharma Mahamatras, 8- Gandhara, 9- Vimakadaphisus.

II. Match the following:

- | A | B |
|------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Megasthenes | a) Arthashastra |
| 2. Chanakya | b) Sanskrit scholar |
| 3. R.Shamasastri | c) Buddhist scholars |
| 4. Aswagosh | d) Fourth Buddhist conference |
| 5. Kashmir | e) Greek ambassador. |

Ans:- 1-e, 2-a, 3-b, 4-c, 5-d.

III. Answer to the following questions in brief:

1. List the sources which reflect upon the history of Mauryas.

- Megasthenes' Indica,
- Kautilya's 'Arthashastra'
- Vishaka Duttas Mudrarakshasa,
- Deepavamsha and Mahavamsha,
- Inscriptions of Ashoka.

2. Name the important cities during Ashoka's period.

Ans:- Pataliputra, Taxila , Ujjain , Kalinga and Suvarnagiri.

3. Ashok has been named as Great by the historians. Give reasons?

Ans:- 1) Ashoka declared a war on the Kalingas. Though Kalinga was won by Ashoka, he was disturbed by the deaths and the pain of the battle. And he decided not to wage war thereafter. He considered victory of religion is better than the victory in the battle field.

2) Ashoka accepted Buddhism after the Kanlinga battle. Ashoka declared that all his citizens are his children. He adopted 'Live and let live' policy.

3) Ashoka is called as the father of inscriptions because of his enormous inscriptions.

Because of all these matters made him **Ashoka the great**.

4. Describe Ashoka's administration.

Ans:- Ashoka Carried on the administration of his Vast Kingdom from different Centres.

- All centres proclaimed the aspirations of the king.
- His aspirations were expressed through edicts
- Ashoka appointed Dharma Mahamatras to spread Buddhism.

5. Who was Megasthenes ? What was his contribution?

- Megasthenes was the Greek ambassador to the court of Chandragupta.
- Megasthenes recorded the fame of Chandragupta in his book 'Indica' and immortalized him.
- The contents of 'Indica' are not known to us since this work has not been available to Indians.

6. Who was Chanakya?

- Chanakya was Chandragupta's minister.
- He became widely known as Kautilya.
- His ideas are described in the work of 'Arthashastra'

7. Why do the scholars are attracted towards Kautilya's Arthashastra?

- Arthashastra was found in the Oriental library of Mysore by R. Shamasastri a renowned Sanskrit scholar, in 1902 A.D.
- It is not merely economics as understood by the western world.
- It contains topics like principles of administration of a kingdom, the responsibilities of a king and his ministers, foreign policy, financial management, etc.
- Stress is laid on the spy network and military system.
- That's why even after thousands of years Kautilya's arthashastra has been attracting scholars by its uniqueness.

8. What was the Impact of the Battle of Kalinga on Ashoka?

- Ashoka was transformed after viewing the huge loss of life during Kalinga war.
- Compassion as preached by Buddha influenced Ashoka.
- He spread the teachings of Buddha throughout the Country by appointing Dharma Mahamatras.

9. What is the contribution of Kanishka towards Buddhism?

- Buddhism could prosper much more than before because of the Patronage given by Kanishka.
- There were many Buddhist scholars like Ashwagosh, Vasumitra, Sangaraksh, were in his court.
- The Fourth Buddhist Conference was held at Kashmir under Kanishka's Leadership.
- Kanishka even sent missions to Central Asia and China to spread Buddhism.

10. Which dynasty did the Kushans belong to?

Ans:- The Kushans basically from a nomadic tribe which had migrated to India from Central Asia .They were the progeny of yuchi.

11. What was the extent of Kanishka's empire?

Ans:- Kanishka's rule had spread up to Sanchi in the South and Banaras in the East. His Kingdom which included Central Asia too was a vast empire.

8. THE GUPTAS AND VARDHANAS

I. Complete the following sentences by using suitable words in the blanks.

1. The Guptas began their reign from the place _____.
2. Chandragupta I was called _____.
3. One of the great dramas of Kalidasa is _____.
4. Vishakadatta's literary work _____
5. The literary work written by Sudraka is _____.
6. The founder of Vardhana dynasty was _____.

**Ans:- 1- Prayaga/ Magadha, 2-Maharajadhiraja 3-Meghadoot 4-Mudrarakshasa
5- Mricchakatika 6. Pushyabhuti.**

II. Match the following

A	B
1. Kalidasa	a) Charaka Samhita
2. Charaka	b) Father of Indian Medicine
3. Dhanwantari	c) Prashasti
4. Ravikirti	d) Bruhat Samhita
5. Varahamihira	e) Kumarasambhava

Ans:- 1-e, 2-a, 3-b, 4-c, 5-d.

III. Answer in brief the following questions:

1. Write about Chandragupta II.

- Chandragupta II expanded the kingdom of Samudragupta and brought stability.
- He defeated the Sakas and made Western India a part of the Gupta Empire.
- He developed relationships with many Indian royal families through marriage and became very influential.
- He earned the title Vikramaditya. His reign is memorable more for the encouragement given to literature and art, rather than for its battles.

2. What were the reasons for the downfall of the Gupta Empire?

- The Gupta Empire was subjected to continual attacks of the Huns and thus, soon
- The Guptas did not have fully equipped large army;
- The king's vassals would fulfill the requirements during times of war.
- Hence, the vassals had become very powerful.

3. Name the great scientists of the Gupta Age.

Ans: Varahamihira, Bhaskara, Aryabhata, Charaka and Sushruta are the scientist of Gupta Age.

4. How was the administration during the Vardhana rule?

- The Kings rule was assisted by the Council of ministers. The bureaucracy Consisted of the Mahasandhivigraha , Mahabaladhikruta , Bhogapati and Doota.
- The kingdom had been divided into provinces.
- Land tax was the major source of income for the kingdom.
- Feudatory chiefs paid tribute to the king. The king gave then land, grama and in return, got the help of their armies.

5. Why the economic system of Guptas suffered?

- During this period, the trade that the Guptas had with the westerners collapsed. Consequently, their economic system suffered.
- The restrictions imposed on their empire obstructed their internal trade too.
- Trade was limited to villages.
-

6. What are the sources which throw light upon Vardhanas period?

- Some Copper Inscriptions.
- Bana's Harshacharita.
- Chinese traveller ,Hiuen Tsang's Writings throw light upon this period

7. Name the famous scholars of Nalanda University .

Ans:- Nagarjuna, Dinnaga, Dharmapala.

8. Who was Hiuen Tsang?

- He was the Chinese traveler, who visited Nalanda University and stayed for some time.
- He has given a detailed description of this place.
- We get details of the popularity of Buddhism from his writings.

9. Why Pataliputra got reduced to the size of a Village?

Ans:- Pataliputra reduced to the size of a village due to the collapse of gupta's trade with the westerners and the restrictions imposed on their empire which obstructed their Internal trade.

10. How do you say that Samudragupta had passion for music?

- Samudragupta was not just a Conquerer, but a great poet and a lover of music too.
- His passion for music can be seen in the gold coins which depict him playing on the veena.

9. SOUTH INDIA

(FROM 3RD CENTURY B.C.E. TO 13TH CENTURY C.E.)

I. Complete the following sentences.

1. Simukha made _____ his capital.
2. The literary work written by Hala is _____
3. The first inscription in Kannada is _____
4. Banavasi, the capital of the Kadambas, is in today's _____ district.
5. The prominent king among the Gangas was _____
6. The literary work written by Chavundaraya is _____

Ans: 1 -Srikakulam 2 - Gathasaptashati 3- Halmidi, 4- North Canara, 5- Durvinita 6- Chavunda Purana.

II. Answer in brief.

1. Who was the last king of the Shatavahanas? How did their dynasty become weak?

Ans: Yajnashri Shatakarni was the last king of Shatavahana dynasty. During his time, on account of continual attacks by the Shakas, the empire stood devastated.

2. Write about the art of the Shatavahanas.

Ans: Shatavahanas promoted art, literature and education. The Ajanta and the Amaravati paintings were created during their period. They also contributed temples, viharas and Chaityalayas. A chaityagraha was built in Karle by the Banavasi merchant Bhootapala.

3. What were the values which influenced the Ganga society?

Ans: Social values like honesty, loyalty, bravery and patience were the values that influenced the Ganga society.

4. Name four literary works of the period of the Gangas.

1. Durvinita wrote the Sanskrit work Shabdavatara
2. Sreepurusha wrote Gajashastra.
3. Hemasena wrote Raghava Pandaviya in Kannada
4. Chavundaraya wrote Chavunda Purana.

5. What was the special contribution of Kadambas to Karnataka and Indian culture?

- The Kadambas made special contribution to Karnataka and Indian culture.
- There was political unity for around three hundred years under the Kadamba rule.
- Royal priests, ministers and military generals played a significant role in Administration.
- For Administrative ease, provincial officers had been appointed to look after the province.

6. Briefly write about Gangas Administration.

- The king had a council of ministers to help him.

- The ministers supervised different branches of administration.
- The administration in the villages was very systematic.
- The village committee looked after land revenue, justice, sanitation and defence.
- Agriculture was the main occupation. There were other occupations like weaving and black smithy.
- They had trade relations with other countries.

7. How Gangas patronized education?

- The chaityalayas, temples, mathas and agraharas were centers of education.
- There were Brahmapuris and Ghatikas for higher education.
- Talakadu, Sravanbelagola, Bankapura and Peruru have been named as centers of learning.

8. Which were the important trade centres of Shatavahana time?

Ans:- Nasik , Kalyan, Broach and Bhatkal.

10. THE CHALUKYAS OF BADAMI AND THE PALLAVAS OF KANCHI

I. Fill in the blanks :

1. The Pallava king who was defeated by Pulakeshi is_____.
2. The dynasty which gave the name Karnataka is _____.
3. The writer of the Sanskrit drama Hara Parvatiya is_____.
4. The Pallava king who earned the title Vatapikonda is _____
5. The painting The Meditation of Arjuna is in_____.

Ans:- 1-Mahendravarma 2-Chalukyas 3- Shivabhattaraka 4- Narasimha Varma I 5- Mahabalipuram.

II. Answer the following questions in brief:

1. How did Pulakeshi II extend his empire?

- Pulekeshi II Overpowering the Gangas, Kadambas & Alupas he extended his empire
- Since Pallava king Mahendraverme did not accept the sovereignty of Pulekeshi, Pulakeshi defeated him.
- When Harshavardhana of North India advanced up to the banks of river Narmada, Pulakeshi stopped him.

2. Describe the administrative system of the Chalukyas.

- The king was actively involved in administration.
- The Kindom was divided into districts called Vishaya and the Vishaya and the Vishayadhipathi used to look after it.
- The Village was the smallest unit of the administration.
- The Village leaders looked after the village Accounts.

3. The Chalukyas were lovers of literature. Explain with examples.

- The Chalukyas of Badami Patronized literature. Kannada and Sanskrit developed very well. Kannada was their state language.
- During this period, the tripadi form of poetry came into existence.
- Though there are no literary works produced in Kannada at this time there are many inscriptions written in Kannada.
- The Sanskrit scholars of this time are Ravikirti, Vijjika and Akalanka.
- Kaumudi Mahotsav, was written by Pulekeshi II's daughter in law, poetess Vijjika.
- Hara parvatiya of Shivabhataraka are important Sanskrit dramas.

4. Name the Pallava kings who ruled from Kanchi.

- Shivaskandvarma, Was the first King of Dynasty.

- Mahendravarma & Narasimhavarma I who built a city on the sea coast near Kanchi and named it Mahabalipuram.

5. How did the Pallavas encourage Sanskrit and Tamil?

- The Pallavas encouraged both Sanskrit and Tamil
- Kanchi was the Center of Sanskrit Literature.
- Bharavi (the author of Kiratarjuniya) and Dandi (the author of Dashakumar Charita) were the poet in the Pallava court.
- King Mahendravarma himself wrote a social drama 'Mattavilasa Prahasana' and a book Bhagavadujjuka.

6. How do you say that Pallavas were lovers of art and architecture?

- They built many temples in their kingdom, which are noteworthy for their artistic skill.
- The Pallava architecture can be classified into temples that have been carved out of stone, and temples with structural Pattern.
- Many temples carved in rocks can be seen in Mahabharatha and Bhagavata.
- The Pancharathas are the famous monolithic temples.
- The carving of 'Arjuna's Meditation has emerged as an excellent work of art.
- The temples of Kailashnath, Ekambarnath and Vaikunta Perumal at Kanchi and the coastal temple at Mahabalipuram are excellent examples of ancient Indian architecture.

7. How does Hiuen Tsang describes about Pulekeshi II and his Kingdom.

- He has said that the King was just and kind.
- The army was dis not afraid of death.
- The subjects were lovers of truth, contented, self –respecting, prosperous and loyal to the king.
- They respected the king very much, and the king loved his subjects.

8. Who was the last Chalukya king?

Ans:- During the time of the last Chalukya king, Kirtivarma, the Rastrakutas Captured this kingdom.

**11. THE RASHTRAKUTAS OF MANYAKHETA AND
THE CHALUKYA'S OF KALYANA**

I. Fill in the blanks:

1. The founder of the Rashtrakuta dynasty was _____.
2. The Chalukya king of Kalyana who was responsible for the defeat of the Rashtrakutas was _____
3. The author of 'Kavirahasya' is _____
4. The famous poem written by Ponna is _____
5. The most famous king among the Kalyana Chalukyas was _____
6. The person who can be called 'the pioneer of the social revolution' is _____

**Ans: 1 - Dantidurga 2 - Tailapa II 3 - Halayudha 4 - Shantipurana 5 -
Vikramaditya VI 6 -Basaveshwara.**

II. Answer the following questions :

1. How was the administrative system of the Rashtrakutas?

- The kingdom of Rashtrakutas was divided into Rashtra, Vishaya, Nadu and Grama for the purpose of administration.
- The leader of the grama, gramapati was the leader of the village army too; He was assisted by the village accountant.
- There were Grama Sabhas also, An officer called Nadagavunda looked after the nadus.
- Similar officers looked after Vishayas and Rashtras.

- Land revenue, toll on goods, houses, shops and tax on occupations formed the income of the kingdom. Foreign trade also brought in lot of taxes.

2. Write about the educational system under the Rashtrakutas.

Ans: Agraharas and Mathas were the prominent educational centres of Rashtrakutas. Knowledge was imparted about Sanskrit, the Vedas, Astrology, Logic and the Puranas. Salotgi in Indi taluk of Bijapur district was one of the leading centers of learning.

3. Write about the Ellora temple.

Ans: The Kailashanath temple at Ellora, built by Krishna 1 is a monolithic wonder. This temple has been carved from a rock 100 feet high, 276 feet long and 154 feet wide. Dashavathara guhalaya is also here.

4. How did the Kalyan Chalukyas encourage literature?

Ans: Kannada literature prospered with the support of Jain scholars. The notable works of this period are:

- 1) 'Gadayuddha' written by Ranna,
- 2) 'Panchatantra' written by Durgasimha,
- 3) 'Vikramankedeva Charita' composed by Bilhana,
- 4) 'Dharmarnruta' composed by Nayasena
- 5) Legal work, 'Mitakshara', by Vignaneshwara
- 6) 'Manasalloa' written by King Someshwara III is considered a Sanskrit encyclopedia. The unique contribution of Chalukyan period has been the 'Vachana' literature; Akkamahadevi, Allamaprabhu, Machayya and other were leading vachanakaras.

5. Which were the foreign countries with whom Rastrakutas had trade relationship?

Ans:- Persia and Arabia

6. Who was sulaiman?

Ans:- Sulaiman was an Arab traveller to the court of Amoghavarsha. He has praised Amoghavarsha as 'One of the four powerful emperors of the world'

7. Who is AdiKavi? What is his work?

Ans:- Pampa was Known as Adikavi and wrote Adipurana.

8. Name the Kannada poets patronised by Chalukyas of Kalyana.

Ans:- They gave patronage to famous Kannada poets like Durgasimha , Ranna, Nagachandra and others.

9. Who defeated Rajadhiraja chola in koppam?

Ans:- Someshwara I the king of Kalyana chalukyas.

10. What are the contributions of chalukyas of Kalyana to the field of Art?

- Their contribution in the field of art is vast .Famous temples like the kashi Vishweswara temple at Lakkundi, Mahadev temple at Itagi, Mallikarjuna temple at kuruvatti, Trikuteswara temple at Gadag are noteworthy examples of their art.
- During their period musicians and dancers were appointed to serve in the court.
- Queen Chandralekha patronized many music scholars and dancers.
- 'Manasollasa' and the work of Jagadekamalla II 'Sangeeta chudamani' discuss many topics related to music, dance, art and jewellery.

12. THE CHOLAS AND HOYSALAS OF DWARASAMUDRA.

I. Fill in the blanks.

1. The capital of the Cholas was _____.
2. The committee of the subjects in every village during the period of the Cholas was _____.
3. The most famous Chola educational centre or agrahara was _____.
4. The temple in Begur near Bangalore built by the Cholas was _____.
5. The army of bodyguards during the time of the Hoysalas was _____.
6. The poem written by Raghavanka _____.

**Ans: 1. Tanjavur 2 - Mahasabha 3 - Uttaramerur 4. Choleshwara 5. Garuda army
6 - Harishchandra Kavya.**

II. Answer in brief the following questions.

1. Who was the founder of the Chola kingdom?

Ans:- Rajaraja I was the founder of the Chola kingdom.

2. Write a note on the significant features of th Chola administration.

- The significant quality of the Cholas administration was the development of the self-government of the village.
- The grama sabhas were the first sabhas. Every Kurram had a village committee named Mahasabha.
- This was also called perumgiri and its member's perumakkai.
- The members were chosen through election. Only Sanskrit scholars and rich people were allowed to stand for election.

3. Describe the encouragement given by the Hoysalas to literature.

Ans: Hoysalas literature specially Kannada.

(a) Rudrabatta wrote 'Jagannatha Vijaya',

(b) the great poet Janna wrote 'Yashodhara Charite ',

- (c) Harihara composed Champu poem 'Girija Kalyana',
(d) Raghavanka authored 'Harishchandra Kavya', and
(e) Keshiraja wrote 'Shabdamani Darpana'. Even in Sanskrit memorable works composed were Sreebhasya by Ramanujacharya and Parasharabhatta composed Sri Guna Ratnakosha.

4. Name the temples built by the cholas in Karnataka.

- The Aprameya temple near Channapatna.
- The Choleswara temple in Begur near Bangalore.
- The Mukteswara temple near Binnamangala are the temples built by the Cholas in Karnataka.

5. Who is the author of Periya Purana ?

Ans:- Periya Purana was Composed by Sekkilar.

6. Which were the Sanskrit works during the Hoysala's Period.

Ans:- Memorable works composed were Sreebhasya by Ramaujacharya and Parasharabhatta, Composed Sri Guna Ratnakosha.

7. What are the five features of Hoysala Temple?

Ans:- There are five features that can be seen in all their temples .They have the star – shaped sanctum sanctorum, upa–peetha (Jagati), decorative panels, Shikara and pillars.

POLITICAL SCIENCE

3. HUMAN RIGHTS

I. Fill in the blanks of the following sentences:

1. Human Rights were declared in the year _____.
2. Magna Carta was signed _____king.
3. At present _____ fundamental rights are there.
4. Right to property is_____ right.
5. The Chairman of the Human Rights Commission is appointed by _____.

Ans:- 1-1948 , 2- John, 3- six, 4- constitutional, 5- President of India.

II. Answer the following after group discussion:

1. Explain the development of Human Rights.

- The roots of Human Rights are traced to Athens and Sparta, the two city states of ancient Greeks.
- During 1215 C.E., the King John of England signed 'Magna Carta'. Citizens gained the rights to have private and ancestral property. The equality of all in front of law was asserted.
- In 1689, 'Bill of Rights' was implemented. With this, human rights were given legislative guarantee for the first time.
- The list of Human Rights were declared on December 15, 1791 and included in the American Constitution.
- The UNO declared Human Rights compulsorily on December 10, 1948.

2. Human Rights are essential for universal development of human beings. Discuss.

- Human Rights are essential for the peaceful living, co-existence and development of human beings.
- Rights are the building blocks of democracy.
- Human Rights are essential for every human being to lead a life of dignity.

- Human Rights are conducive to universal development of human beings.

3. The Supreme Court is the custodian of Fundamental Rights. Discuss.

- The fundamental rights are ensured by the constitution.
- Their violations are addressed by the Supreme Court and high courts.
- The fundamental rights are specific in nature and are protected by the constitutional law.

4. The National Human Rights Commission is the watch dog of human rights. Substantiate.

Ans:- National Human Rights Commission is a constitutional body. It was established through legislation in the parliament in 1993. It is a watch dog of human rights in the country. It is a multi member body. The chairman should be the retired judge of the Supreme Court. The members should be either the current judges of the High Court or retired judges.

5. Which are the Institutions protecting the Human Rights?

Ans:- An international Human Rights Commission is formed at the international level. As supportive to this, National Human Commission and State Human Rights Commissions are framed at national and state levels. National Commission for Schedule Caste, National Commission for Schedule Tribes, National Commission for Backward Classes, and National Commission for Minorities also work on protecting Human Rights.

6. Explain the fundamental Rights in India.

Ans:- Part III Fundamental Rights-

1. Right to Equality (from article 14 to 18)
2. Right to Freedom (from article 19 to 22)
3. Right against Exploitation (from article 23 to 24)
4. Right to religious freedom (from article 25 to 28)

5. Cultural & Educational Right (from article 29-30)
6. Right to constitutional remedy (article 32).

7. State the difference between Fundamental Rights and Human rights.

Ans: - Difference between Fundamental Rights and Human rights:-

Human rights	Fundamental Rights
1. Human Rights are universal in nature and are necessary for the holistic development of human beings.	1. The fundamental rights are ensured by the constitution.
2. These upheld the dignity of human beings.	2. Its helps to build the personality.
3. Their violations are not protected by the court of laws.	3. Their violations are protected by the constitutional law and are addressed by the Supreme Court and high courts.

8. What is the structure of Nation Human Rights commission?

Ans:- National Human Rights Commission is a constitutional body. It was established through legislation in the parliament in 1993. It has a chairman, and four members. The chairman should be the retired judge of the Supreme Court. The members should be either the current judges of the High Court or retired judges. And two members should have practical knowledge of Human Rights. The commission also has four ex-officio members. The Chairman and the members are appointed by the President of India.

4. LOCAL GOVERNMENT

I. Fill in the blanks :

1. Grama Sabha is presided by_____.
2. The tenure of Grama Panchayat president is _____ years.
3. In Grama Panchayat one Member is elected for _____ population.
4. In Bengaluru Urban district a member is elected for _____ population.

5. The total number of City Corporations in Karnataka including Bangalore is _____.

Ans:- 1) president or the vice-president, 2) 2.5 years, 3) 400, 4) 20,000, 5) 11.

II. Answer the following questions briefly:

1. What are the functions of Local Government?

Ans. Some of the functions of the local bodies are as follows:

- (a) to maintain and protect the panchayat property.
- (b) to prepare the annual budget.
- (c) to undertake health and family welfare programs.
- (d) to plan and undertake the developmental works like laying of roads, electrification, housing and supply of drinking water, etc.
- (e) to encourage and implement the secondary adult and Informal education programmes.
- (f) to provide facilities for the distribution of essential commodities like food grains, kerosene, etc.
- (g) to encourage and execute agricultural extension programs, animal husbandry, khadi, handicraft industries, etc.
- (h) to plan and implement the welfare schemes for the benefit of SC, ST, weaker sections, Women and children.

2. Write a note on Grama Panchayat.

Ans:- Grama Panchayats are formed on the basis of population. Village or group of villages with a population between 5,000 and 7,000 form Grama Panchayat. Regions of Uttar Kannada, Dakshina Kannada and Malnad regions form Grama Panchayat only with the population of 2,000. The members of the grama panchayat are elected by the adult population of the Panchayat area. One representative for 400 voters is elected. Reservation is provided to schedule caste, schedule tribe, backward classes and women.

3. Which are the sources of income for the Local Government?

Ans. The main sources of income of the local bodies are as follows:

- (a) Amount collected through water cess, health cess, education cess, library and reading room cess.
- (b) Amount collected through building tax, vacant land tax, taxes and business establishments, markets, entertainment houses and advertising bodies.
- (c) Taxes collected from the tourist spots.
- (d) Rental and lease amount collected on their properties.
- (e) Financial grants from the state government.

4. Write a note on functions of urban local bodies.

- To prepare the budget and get the approval of the council.
- To look after the overall administration of the town or city.
- To prepare a good town planning system and implement it.
- To provide good roads, transportation, water supply, electricity, and education, market and health facilities.
by providing good sewage system and disposal of urban waste.
- Granting permission to build structures, maintenance of local body buildings and properties.
- Registration of births and deaths.
- To provide parks, sports and entertainment facilities.
- To improve the living conditions in the slum areas by providing facilities.
- To establish orphanages, old age homes, beggar colonies, juvenile homes and child welfare centers.
- To undertake the construction of swimming pools, stadiums, museums, bus stations, reading room facilities, public libraries.
- To undertake measures for the improvement or progress of backward classes and weaker sections.
- To encourage and undertake such measures which can help to maintain greenery, n or the city.

5. Write a note on City Corporation.

Ans:- City Corporation or Mahanagara palikes are constituted as per Karnataka Municipal Corporation Act of 1976. These are formed in the areas with more than two lakh population and an income of more than Rs. One crore. The members of the City Corporations are called Corporators. The number of Corporators in the corporation is decided on the basis of the population. The number of Corporators should not generally be less than 30 and not more than 100. The state government decides the size of the corporation. There are 11 city corporations are there in our Karnataka.

6. Mention the need for constituting standing committees in local bodies.

Ans. The Standing Committees are constituted to establish and strengthen the local bodies to have efficient administration.

7. List out the group of members who have been provided reservations in the local bodies.

Ans:- Reservation is provided to SC, ST, backward communities and women in the local bodies.

8. What should be the population to classify an area as town or city?

Ans:- An area with a population between 20,000 and 50,000 is considered a town. Similarly, an area with a population between 50,000 and 3 lakhs is considered as a city.

9. Name the three tiers of Panchayat Raj in Karnataka?

Ans:- The three tiers of Panchayat Raj in Karnataka are

- (1) Zilla Panchayat at district level
- (2) Taluk Panchayat at Taluk level and
- (3) Grama Panchayat at village level.

SOCIOLOGY

3. SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

I. Fill in the blanks:

1. Social institutions fulfill the _____ of human beings.
2. Family is a _____ institution
3. Social institutions are _____ of cultural transfer.
4. Religion aids in _____ of values.
5. _____ is one of the major means of achieving social control.
6. _____ is the base of the family.

Ans:- 1) social needs, 2) social, 3) medium, 4) spread, 5) Religion, 6) Marriage

II. Answer the following:

1. What is a social institution?

Ans:- The social institution is that whole of roles, status, moral values and functions catering to the social needs of human beings. It has organised belief, practices and activity systems.

2. Explain the functions of family.

Ans:- Functions of Family :

1. Nourishment of the members: The family assigns relationship to all its members.
2. Security and Socialisation: The family educates the children about interacting with society through socialisation.

3. What are the features of Social institutions?

Ans:- Features of Social Institutions :

1. Universal : Social institutions are found in all societies
2. Social Institutions have Rules.

3. Social Institutions fulfill the basic needs.
4. The social institutions have both written and unwritten rules and regulations.
5. The social institutions in a given society remain interconnected.

4. What are the types of Social institutions?

1. Family
2. Marriage
3. Religion.

III. Answer the following in four five sentences :

1. Explain the relationship between social institutions and society.

Ans:- Every society has its own social institutions.

- The family educates the children about interacting with society through socialization.
- Marriage is an important social institution. It provides social sanction for a man and woman to live together.
- The continuity of the society is ensured through marriage and family.
- Religion is one of the main medium of socialisation. It aids the spread of values.
- Religion is one of the major means of achieving social control. It controls the human life through God and spiritual concepts.

2. Explain the ideals of religion as social institution.

1. **Socialisation:** Religion is one of the main medium of socialisation.
2. **Social Unity:** Religion fosters unity. By employing symbols and customs, religion creates unity among the members.
3. **Protection of values:** Religion aides in the preservation of values like truthfulness, honesty, and non-violence.
4. **Social control:** Religion is one of the major means of achieving social control. It controls the human life through God and spiritual concepts.

3. Explain the functions of family as a social institution.

Ans:- The family educates the children about interacting with society through socialisation. It also provides social security to the members. It mainly provides skills and nourishment needed for the younger members to become part of the society as adults.

4. Write a note on Marriage.

Ans:- Marriage is an important social institution. It provides social sanction for a man and woman to live together.

Marriage is the base of the family. The procreation of children, their upbringing, and nourishment take place within the family.

The child born out of this marriage is the legal heir for the property of both the families. The continuity of the society is ensured through marriage and family. The relationship is guided by the law of the land also.

4. TYPES OF SOCIETY

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

1. The hunting societies use _____ tools for hunting.
2. _____ is used to till the land in agricultural society.
3. The distribution of skilled work is called as _____.
4. In industrial societies, there is an increase in transport and _____.
5. The mechanised production takes place in _____ society.

Ans:- 1) Stone, 2) Plough and animal, 3) Division of labour, 4) communication, 5) industrial

II. Answer the following:

1. What are the different types of Societies?

Ans. The different kinds of societies are

(1) Hunting and food gathering society

(2) Cattle rearing society

(3) Farming society

(4) Industrial society.

2. What is a pastoral society?

Ans:- The process of engaging in animal husbandry of cattle like sheep, goat, cow, and buffalo for general sustenance is called pastoral society.

3. How does agriculture gains importance in society?

Ans:- With the invention of 'plough' during 3000 BC, the agricultural revolution in India and they have retained the Indian culture and tradition intact. Majority of the people live in rural India. in rural areas, 59% of men and 75% of women are engaged in agriculture directly for their sustenance.

4. What is an industrial society?

Ans:- The society that Utilising scientific production ways and searching for energy sources is called industrial society.

5. Information society is growing fast. Prove.

Ans:- Information society is growing fast. Knowledge has become the key to future productivity. It is no more the property of any individual or an institution. Knowledge is getting exchanged over new tools. Computers have become the information storage hubs.

1. Explain the features of hunting and gathering societies.

- It is a simple and ancient society.
- It is very small in size.
- The human beings were engaged in fishing, hunting animals and gathering foods

from plants and trees.

- The role and status in the society were fixed based on age and sex.
- There was no desire of accumulation of wealth.
- Sharing the sources is the important trait. Hunting was done using stone tools.

2. Explain the features of pastoral societies.

Ans:- The process of engaging in animal husbandry of cattle like sheep, goat, cow, and buffalo for general sustenance is called pastoral society.

- These consisted of several thousand people.
- Cattle herding was the main occupation.
- The society was under the leadership of single leader.
- Apart from tending cattle for sustenance, the members were engaged in fishing, hunting and food gathering works.

3. Explain the relationship between land and agriculture.

Ans:- Agriculture is the major economic activity that takes place in agricultural society. The structure of agricultural society can be in relation to the land holdings, relationship with land and agricultural activity.

4. List out the features of industrial society.

Utilising scientific production ways and searching for energy sources is the feature of this society. Honk Kong, Singapore, South Korea, Brazil and Mexico join this list. Majority of the population depends on industrial work for their sustenance. And a very small group depends on agriculture for sustenance.

In an Industrialised society, the production depends on the automatic technology. The production is in large quantity. This depends on division of labour. Due to the influence of industrial revolution, there was a paradigm shift in the process of production in the European societies. As a result, the production process became mechanised. In the beginning they were powered by steam energy and later by electricity. Mechanisation in textile industry, which resulted in mechanised

weaving, has reached a stage where anything is melted in huge boilers now. This includes iron also.

5. Write a note on Information Society.

Ans:- In Information Society, people take help from information technologies to solve their problems and challenges. The information society helps to attain education, and do commerce and business needed for the future. The studies and theories on information societies focus on two issues related to the hold of knowledge on the economy: the first issue is that of the influence of information technology on socio-economical life. And the second issue is that the very information itself has become a commodity. Hence, knowledge has become the key to future productivity. It is no more the property of any individual or an institution. Knowledge is getting exchanged over new tools. Computers have become the information storage hubs.

GEOGRAPHY

3. ATMOSPHERE

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

1. The two major gases of the atmosphere are _____ and _____.
2. The lowest layer of the atmosphere is _____.
3. The average air pressure of the atmosphere at the sea level is _____.
4. Westerlies is also known as _____
5. The scientific study of weather is _____.

Ans: (1) nitrogen, oxygen (2) Troposphere (3) 1013.25mb (4) Trade winds (5) Meteorology.

II. Answer the following questions:

1. What is atmosphere?

Ans: Atmosphere is a thin layer of gases, dust particles and water vapour surrounding the earth. This layer of gases forms protective boundary between the outer space and the earth's surface.

2. Name the important layers of the atmosphere.

Ans: (a) Troposphere, (b) Stratosphere, (c) Mesosphere, (d) Thermosphere (e) Exosphere.

3. What is the significance of ozone layer?

Ans: Ozone layer absorbs 'ultraviolet rays' of the sun and protects all forms of life on the earth. This layer is free from clouds and other important phenomenon and provides ideal flying conditions for jet aircrafts.

4. What is Doldrum? Where is it found?

Ans: The Equatorial low pressure belt is called Doldrums. This region gets direct rays of the Sun almost throughout the year. This is a calm region with very little wind

so it is called Doldrums. Doldrums means belt of calmness. This region lies between 0° to 5° North and South of the equator.

5. Name the different types of planetary winds.

Ans: There are three types of planetary winds. They are-

(a) Trade winds, (b) Anti-trade winds and (c) Polar winds.

6. What are local winds? Give any two examples.

Ans: The local winds and Periodic winds are the result of variation in local temperature, pressure, humidity which in turn are attributed to the formation of air currents, crossing mountain ranges, valleys and other relief barriers. The important periodic and local winds are Land breeze, Sea breeze, Mountain breeze, valley breeze (Anabatic winds) and other few winds are Loo (India), Chinook or Snow eater (USA), Fohn (Alps region), Mistral (France) etc.

7. Mention the different types of clouds.

Ans:- Clouds are classified on the basis of their shapes and heights at which they occur.

The important types of clouds are.

- The Stratus
- The Cumulus
- The Cirrus
- The Nimbus.

8. Distinguish between weather and climate.

Ans:- The atmospheric conditions of a smaller area at a particular time is called weather. For example – Cloudy, sunny, fine weather etc.

Climate is the average condition of the atmosphere over a long period of time of a larger area. Example – Equatorial climate, Tropical monsoon climate, Desert climate, Mediterranean Climate, Tundra climate etc

III. Define the following :

1. **Ionosphere:-** In thermosphere temperature rises drastically. It is also called 'Ionosphere' as the gaseous atoms are ionized due to very high temperature. The ions found in this layer help in reflecting radio waves.
2. **Normal lapse rate:-** It is the decreasing rate of temperature with the increasing of altitude. The rate of decrease is 1°C for every 165 meters or 64°C for every 1000 meters of height (1 Km).
3. **torrid zone:-** This is the zone of high temperature. This region is found between 0° or equator and Tropic of Cancer in the North ($23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{N}$) and the equator and Tropic of Capricorn ($23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{S}$) in the South. This region receives direct rays of the sun.
4. **Horse latitudes:-** Sub-tropical high pressure belts that lie between 30° and 35° north and south of the equator are high pressure belts. The North sub-tropical high pressure belt that lies between 30° and 35° north are also called 'Horse latitude'.
5. **Orographic rainfall:-** Orographic rainfall is also called 'Mountain rainfall' or 'Relief rainfall'. When moisture laden air is obstructed by a mountain barrier, the air is forced to rise up. As the air rises upwards, it cools and gets saturated. Further cooling of this air causes condensation resulting in orographic rainfall.
6. **Climatology:-** The scientific study of climate is called Climatology.

4. HYDROSPHERE

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

- 1 The average depth of the continental shelf is _____.
- 2 One fathom is equal to _____ ft.
- 3 The deepest place in the Pacific Ocean is _____.

4 The average salinity of the ocean water is _____.

5 _____ tides occur during full moon.

Ans: (1) 100 fathoms (2) six (3) the Challenger deep of Mariana Trench (4) 35 parts of 1000 (35/°°°) PPT (5) Spring

II. Answer the following questions:

1. What is hydrosphere?

Ans:- About 71% of the total area of the earth or 361 million sq. kms is covered by water is called Hydrosphere.

2. Mention the four major parts of the ocean floor.

Ans: The four major parts of the ocean floor are –

- (1) Continental Shelf
- (2) Continental slope
- (3) The Deep sea plain and
- (4) The Ocean deep.

3. State the difference between ocean currents and tides.

Ans: Ocean currents are the regular movement of ocean water from one region to another.

Tides are the periodic rise and fall in the sea or ocean level.

4. Distinguish between spring tide and neap tide.

Ans: **Spring tide:** Spring tide takes p

- New Moon and Full Moon. When the spring tides take place, high tides are the highest and the low tides are the lowest.

Neap Tide: Neap tides occur on the first quarter and last quarter days in the phase of

moon in the right angle to the earth. In this type of tides the high tides are not very high and low tides are not very low.

5. How can we conserve the oceans?

Ans: We can conserve oceans through following methods;

(2) Nuclear waste should not be dumped into sea or ocean.

(3) Petro-chemical industries in the coastal regions must avoid dumping effluents into the sea or ocean.

(4) Dumping of any waste near the ports and harbours must be controlled.

(5) Ore deposition and mineral exploitation along the coast must be controlled.

(6) Exploitation and destruction of beaches must be controlled.

III. Match the following:

A	B
1. Fathom	a) deep sea plain
2. oyashio	b) eastern coast of USA
3. Gulf stream	c) cold current
4. Sea mounts	d) Indian Ocean current
5. agulhas current	e) depth of ocean

Ans: 1-e, 2-c, 3-b, 4-a, 5-d.

IV. Define the following:

1. Continental shelf:- Continental shelf is the shallow area along the sea coast. This part is bordered by the sea coast on one side and continental slope on the other side. The average depth of the continental shelf is 100 fathoms.

2. Salinity: Salinity is the percentage of salts dissolved in the sea or ocean water. The average salinity of the ocean water is 35 parts per thousand.

3. Warm and cold currents: Warm currents originate and flow from the equatorial regions to sub-polar regions.

Cold currents originate in the Polar Regions and flow towards the equatorial region.

4. High tide and Low tide: High tide, also known as Flood tide and Low tide also known as Ebb tide. On the water bodies of the earth there are alternate high tides and low tides. Between one high tide and a low tide the time is 6 hrs, 13 minutes. Between one high tide and another, the time gap is 12 hrs, 26 minutes. In 24 hrs, 52 minutes there are 2 high tides and 2 low tides.

5. Benguela current: Benguela current is the cold currents of South Atlantic Ocean.

6. Tides: Tides are the periodic rise and fall in the sea or ocean level. They occur due to gravitational attraction by the moon, gravitational force by the sun, rotation of the earth and centrifugal force of the earth.

5. BIOSPHERE

I. Answer the following questions:

1. What is Biosphere?

Ans: Biosphere is a part of the earth where life exists. It is the fourth component of the earth and it is the totality of all living things on earth.

2. Define ecology.

Ans: Ecology is the study of the interaction of living organisms with their physical, chemical and biological environment.

3. Name the different types of environmental pollution.

Ans: The different types of environmental pollution are-

(1) Air pollution, (2) Water pollution, (3) Soil pollution and (4) Noise pollution.

4. What are the measures to control water pollution?

Ans: Some measures to control water pollution are-

- (a) Industrial effluents must be treated,
- (b) Drinking water sources must be kept clean,
- (c) Sewage treatment plants,
- (d) Disposal of waste on the water bodies must be controlled, etc.

5. What is Bio-diversity?

Ans: The variety of flora (plants) and fauna (animals) in a region is known as biodiversity.

II. Define the following:

1. **Biosphere:** Biosphere is a part of the earth where life exists. It is the fourth component of the earth and it is the totality of all living things on earth.
2. **Ecological imbalance:** In a natural environment, there is a perfect balance between the various organisms living together in the biosphere. This is known as ecological balance. When this balance is disturbed due to various reasons, it leads to ecological imbalance.
3. **Global warming:** The temperature of the earth is increasing slowly over the years. For the last few years global temperature has increased. This phenomenon is termed as Global warming.
4. **Greenhouse effect:** Increasing of greenhouse gases is causing an increase of temperature. This is called greenhouse effect.
5. **Ozone depletion:** In recent years the use of air conditions, refrigerators, sprays and deodorants are destroying the ozone due to the synthetic chemicals released into the atmosphere, primarily 'chlorofluorocarbons'(CFC). The ozone depletion has caused the ozone hole.
6. **Acid rain:** Acid rain contains high amounts of acids particularly sulphuric acid and atmosphere. The rainfall with poisonous acids kills marine organisms. Acid rain is damaging forests, agricultural crops, old buildings, monuments, etc.

ECONOMICS

3. NATIONAL INCOME AND SECTORAL ASPECTS OF THE INDIAN ECONOMY

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable word.

1. Per capita income = National income divided by_____.
2. Agency responsible for estimation of national income in India is_____
3. The highest share in national income of India today is from _____ Sector.
4. Small scale industries are defined in terms of_____.
5. Indian agriculture is said to be _____ with monsoons.
6. Extent of irrigated area in India is about _____ per cent of cultivated area.

Ans:- 1) Population, 2) Central Statistical Organization (CSO), 3) Tertiary/ service, 4) investment in plant, machinery and equipment, 5) gamble, 6) 30%.

II. Answer the following questions and discuss them in groups.

1. Define national income.

Ans:- National income refers to the total value of goods and services produced annually in a country.

2. If the total income of a family of 5 members in 2015 was Rs.567890, calculate the per capita income of the members of the family.

Ans:- in order to find out the per capita income we have to apply this method/ rule.

$$\text{Per Capita Income in 2015} = \frac{\text{Total income of a family}}{\text{Population of that family.}}$$

$$\text{According to this Per Capita Income in 2015} = \frac{567890}{5}$$

So PCI/ per capita income of that family is =113578.

3. State how small industries are helpful for growth of a country like India.

Ans:- According to the Annual Report of the MSME Department there were 488.46 lakh enterprises working in the country in 2013-14, which employed 11.14 crores of people with a total investment of Rs. 13,63,700 crores. The share of MSME in the national income in 2013-14 was 7.8 per cent. They account for 35% of the gross value of the output in the manufacturing sector, about 80% of the total industrial employment and 40% of total export of the country.

4. agricultural holdings in India?

Ans:- As the population dependent on agriculture has increased, the holdings have been subdivided into smaller pieces.

5. Examine the reasons for crisis in Indian agriculture.

- i. Uneconomic size of cultivated holding.
- ii. High population pressure.
- iii. Rain-fed farming and recurrence of droughts.
- iv. Partial impact of the green revolution.
- vi. Inadequate credit from institutional sources.
- vii. Inability to get Remunerative Prices.

6. Discuss the measures to overcome agricultural crisis in India.

- i. Increasing public investment.
- ii. Expanding credit availability.
- iii. Marketing reforms- Farmers should be guaranteed remunerative prices for their produce.
- iv. Crop Insurance.
- v. Counseling and moral support.
- vi. Regulating private money lenders.

7. What is Per Capita Income?

Ans:- The average income of the people of a country in a particular year is called per capita income (PCI) for that year.

8. Write the importance of small scale industries of India.

- i. Employment generation
- ii. Mobilisation of resources and entrepreneurial skill.
- iii. Equitable distribution of income.
- iv. Regional dispersal of industries.
- v. Development of technology.
- vi. Promotes exports: Their contribution to exports is about 40% of India's total exports.

9. What are the problems of small scale industries?

1. Non-availability of raw materials.
2. Problem of finance.
3. Low technical skill.
4. Marketing problems.
5. Competition from large scale industries.

4. GOVERNMENT AND THE ECONOMY

I. Fill in the blanks-

1. Planning Commission was established in the year _____
2. The twelfth five year plan is implemented during the years _____
3. India is among the _____ largest country in the world in terms of GDP.
4. The current rate of poverty in India is about _____ per cent.
5. For many years India's economic policy was _____ oriented.

Ans:- 1) 1950, 2) 2012-17, 3) emerging economic super power, 4) 22%, 5) people welfare.

II. Answer in about two sentences each.

1. Define planning.

Ans:- Planning refers to the deliberate actions of the government to systematically allocate and utilize available resources to achieve predetermined goals in the interest of all.

2. List the prominent objectives of planning in India.

- i. Increasing the rate of economic growth.
- ii. Bring about modernization in the economy.
- iii. Achieve self-reliance.
- iv. Reduction in the inequality of income and wealth.
- v. Development of Infrastructure.
- vi. Development of financial institutions.
- vii. Balanced regional development.
- viii. Promoting private sector.

3. What are the major failures of Indian planning?

- i. Slow growth in Production and Income.
- ii. Prices continued to rise in every plan.
- iii. Increase in Unemployment.
- iv. Persisting Poverty and Inequality.
- v. Inadequate Development of Infrastructure.
- vi. Inefficient Administration.
- vii. Increase in Exports not as expected.

4. Describe India's economic situation during 1990-91.

Ans:- During 1990-91 India faced serious economic problems. The huge deficit in trade balance, declining foreign exchange reserves, severe inflation, and very high budget deficit crippled the Indian economy and also life of the people.

In this context, the need for reforming economic policy was widely felt and hence the

new economic policy was initiated in 1991. The new economic policy is also called as 'economic reforms'. As these policies comprise of liberalization, privatization and globalization they are also called as LPG policies.

5. List the major initiatives under the economic reform measures.

- i. A liberal industrial policy to invite foreign investment by privatization of industries and abolishing the licensing system.
- ii. Automatic approval for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) for many activities.
- iii. A liberal import-export policy for ensuring easy exports of Indian goods and obtain the necessary raw materials.
- iv. Reforming the banking and financial sector in accordance with the internationally accepted standards.
- v. Reforms in the tax structure for ensuring higher coverage of tax payers and increasing the tax revenue.
- vi. Withdrawing and restricting government interference on investment and also privatization of public sector enterprises.

6. Write various programs of the governments have implemented for accelerating economic development.

Ans:- **1. General Development-** i. Digital India.

2. Agricultural and Rural Development

- i. Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana.
- ii. Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayi Yojana.
- iii. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.
- iv. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana.

3. Industrial development

- i. Make in India.
- ii. Startup India and Standup India.
- iii. Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana.

4. Social Sector

- i. Swach Bharat Abhiyan.
- ii. Skill India.
- iii. Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana.
- iv. Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana.
- v. Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana.
- vi. Atal Pension Yojana.

5. Urban Development-

- i. Atal Mission on Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT).
- ii. Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana.
- iii. Smart Cities Mission : To develop 100 cities all over the country making them citizen friendly and sustainable.

7. What is LPG policies?

Ans:- Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization are also called as LPG policies.

BUSINESS STUDY

2. BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY

I. Fill in the blanks-

1. The best example for Entrepot trade is _____
2. Cottage industries are mainly concentrated in _____
3. The manufacture of chemicals is carried out in _____ industries.
4. The sole objective of business should be earning _____ profit.
5. To safeguard the quality of goods _____ institution has been started.

Ans: (1) Singapore (2) villages (3) small scale (4) reasonable (5) Bureau of Indian Standard.

II. Answer in two to four sentences:

1. What is the Business?

Ans:- Business is an important economic activity mainly concerned with production and distribution of goods and services to consumers.

A business is an organization or enterprising entity engaged in commercial, industrial or professional activities.

2. Which are the different types of mobile shops?

Ans:- The important types of mobile shops are Hawkers, Peddlers, Street vendors and Market vendors.

3. Who are wholesalers?

Ans: Wholesale traders buy goods in large quantity from producers and sell them to the retailers in small quantities. Generally, they deal with one or two types of goods.

4. Name the three types of foreign trade.

Ans: The three types of foreign trade and are (a) Import (b) Exports and (c) Entrepot.

5. Mention the important goods produced by cottage and small scale industries.

Ans:- Cottage Industry goods are: Carpentry, Smithy, Carpet weaving, Stone carving, Pottery blanket making etc.,

Small scale industry goods are: Chemical industry, Manufacture of Engineering goods, Shoes, Bicycles, Fans, Radios, Sewing Machine, Soaps, Garments etc.,

6. Which organizations overcome the hindrance of place and risk?

Ans:- To overcome the hindrance of place the services of transportation are used. Railways, water transport, air transport help the producers and traders.

Hindrance of risk: The insurance companies help business by making good the loss incurred by fire or water or that caused by natural calamities.

7. Mention the antisocial activities of traders to earn more profit.

Ans:- Some of the anti-social activities of traders to earn profit are:

- a) Adulteration.
- b) Charging excess or abnormal rates. c) Using false weights and measures.
- d) Creating artificial scarcity by hoarding the goods and carrying out black marketing etc.,

8. What are the steps taken by the government to overcome the antisocial practices in business?

Ans:- The government has taken serious steps to overcome the anti-social practices such as:

- Government has introduced public distribution system [PDS].
- To maintain the standard of goods and commodities the government has opened an institution called Bureau of Indian Standard such as ISI &
- Every industrial product must have seal on its cover pack, the quantity, the

date of manufacture, date of expiry, maximum retail price (MRP)

- Government also opened Janata Bazaars, Co-operative societies etc.

III. Answer in eight to ten sentences:

1. What are the economic objectives of business?

Ans:- The economic objectives of business are

- i) The sole objective of business includes earning reasonable profit.
- ii) Business supplies goods & services to the consumers.
- iii) It uses the available resources to produce the goods that are sufficient to consumers.
- iv) It produces such goods that are required from time to time according to changes.
- v) It brings changes in production by adopting new techniques.
- vi) It also enables the consumer to know about the changes in products through advertisement.

2. What are the social objectives of business?

Ans:- i) Business produces goods supplied the goods that are required for the development of a nation.

ii) It provides employment to many & pays them fair wages & salaries & helps them to improve their standard of living.

iii) Business also contributes a fair share for the social welfare of the nation by starting & running of schools, colleges, hospitals & also by maintaining public gardens.

3. Mention the services rendered by retail traders.

Ans:- The services rendered by retail traders

- 1) They are the last connecting link in the distribution of goods.
- 2) They supply variety of goods produced by different producers to the consumers.
- 3) They store the goods to meet the demand of the consumers.
- 4) They take the risk of loss in business or loss of goods
- 5) They grade the goods & supply according to the tastes of the consumers.

4. List out the different retail traders and write two/three sentence son each of them.

Ans:- Retail trade is carried out in different ways . The important types are.

1. Permanent shops: They are opened at a fixed place and carry out trade.
2. Itinerant or Mobile traders: They do not have a fixed place to carry on their trade. The important among them are Hawkers, Peddlers street vendors and Market vendors.

5. Explain briefly the two types of Industries.

Ans:- Industries may be classified into 2 main types . They are

- a) Primary Industries: These industries produce goods by using the natural resources.

Eg: Agriculture, fishing, dairy farming, mining etc.

These industries divided into- 1) Genetic industries, 2) Extractive industries

- b) Secondary Industries: These are labour oriented industries. They are further divided into Manufacturing Industries & Construction Industries.

6. What is the need of foreign trade to a country?

- The need for foreign trade is increasing day by day, because no country in the world is self-sufficient in all the natural resources.
- Some countries have plenty of natural resources.
- Using the available natural resources they produce more than they require and the excess is exported to other countries.
- In the same way some countries have deficit of some natural resources and depend on other countries for their requirement and import them.
- Finally it also helps to foster friendship among the countries.

3. FORMS OF BUSINESS ORGANISATIONS

I. Fill in the blanks in the following sentences with appropriate words:

1. The business concern that is owned and managed by a single person is called _____.
2. The Indian Partnership Act was passed in the year _____ to regulate the affairs of the partnership firms.
3. The Maximum number of partners in a firm which carries out banking business is _____.
4. The Head of the Hindu undivided family business is known as _____.
5. The only business concern under private business organization found in India is _____.

Ans: (1) sole trading (2) 1932 (3) ten (4) Karta (5) Hindu undivided family business.

II. Answer in one or two sentences each:

1. Which are the small scale business organizations?

Ans: Small Scale organizations under private sector are

- a) Sole trading concern,
- b) Partnership firm and
- c) Hindu undivided family firms.

2. How do sole trading concerns help the consumers?

Ans: Sole trading concerns directly come into contact with the consumers. They understand the likes and dislikes of the customers and supply goods accordingly.

3. What are partnership firms?

Ans: In the partnership firms, two or more persons join together and carry out the business. The Partnership act defines the partnership firms as the relation between

the persons to have agreed to share the profits of a business carried on by all or any of them acting for all.

4. Who are sleeping or dormant partners?

Ans: The sleeping dormant partners contribute capital but, do not take active part in day-to-day transactions of the firm. The profits and losses are shared in proportion to their capital contribution.

5. How is the dissolution of partnership firm easy?

Ans: Partnership forms can be dissolved easily. An) partner can apply for dissolution by giving fourteen days' notice or with the consent of all the partners it can be dissolved

III. Answer the following questions:

1. Mention any four merits of sole trading concerns.

Ans: The merits of sole trading concern are as follows:

- 1) No legal formalities are required to commence the business.
- 2) It can be started by own capital.
- 3) The owners enjoy all the profits and bear all the losses.
- 4) They directly come into contact with the consumer.
- 5) They render social service also.

2. Mention any four limitations of sole trading concerns.

Ans: The limitations of sole trading concerns are as follows:

- 1) Capital is limited and they cannot expand the business.
- 2) Since it is run by a single person the managerial ability is limited.
- 3) All losses are to be borne by a single person.
- 4) Life of the sole trading concerns may be short, with the death or insolvency of the sole trader.

3. How are partnership firms started? Explain briefly.

Ans: Partnership firm Act was passed in 1932. According to the section 4 of partnership act the partnership firm is defined as the relation between the persons who have agreed to share the profits of a business carried on by all or any of them acting for all. The maximum number of partners is fixed to ten if they carry out the banking business and twenty in case of carrying out general business.

4. Who are the different types of partners?

Ans: The different types of partners are as follows-

- (1) Active partners- they take active part in carrying out day-to-day affairs. They contribute fixed amount of capital, and share profits and losses in proportion to their capital contribution.
- (2) Sleeping partners-they contribute capital but do not take active part in day-to-day transactions of the firm. The profits and losses are shared in proportion (0 their capital contribution.
- (3) Nominal Partners- they neither contribute capital not take active participation in day to day transactions of the firm. They are not entitled for any share in profit but are liable for business losses.
- (4) Minor partners- are those who have not yet attained the age of 18 years. A minor cannot become a partner but by mutual agreement of partners, he can be admitted as a partner.

5. Mention any four merits of partnership firms.

Ans: Merits of partnership firms are as follows:

- (1) Easy to form-no legal formalities are required for the formation of partnership firm.
- (2) More capital-Partnership is formed by more than two persons, so the capital investment is more.
- (3) Better efficiency-Division of labour can easily be adopted so there is better managerial ability and efficiency.
- (4) Credit worthiness-the liability of partners is unlimited so it leads to increase in credit worthiness.

(5) Sharing of business loss- the entire partners share the profit and loss.

6. Mention any four demerits of partnerships firms.

Ans: The demerits of partnerships firms are as follows:

- (1) The disunity among the partners may hamper business and it leads to disputes.
- (2) Since the' number of partners is limited, the capital contribution is also limited.
- (3) Liability is unlimited, so it discourages many people to join as partners.
- (4) Reckless and foolish decisions of some partners may lead to heavy setbacks.
- (5) Partnership firms lack continuity, the death or insolvency of one partner may lead to dissolution.

7. What are the advantages of registering a partnership firm?

Ans: The advantages of registering a partnership firm are as follows:

- (1) A Registration firm can file a suit in the court of law against third party. But it is not possible in case of an unregistered firm.
- (2) A registered firm can file a case against the other partners against the loans they owe to the firm.
- (3) However third parties can file a case against an unregistered firm for the recovery of loans.
- (4) Any partner can file a case against the firm or other partners for the dissolution of the firm or the settlement of accounts.

8. Explain briefly about “Hindu undivided family business”.

Ans: Hindu undivided family businesses are found only in India. They are in accordance with 'Hindu Law'. They are the firms which consist of all the male members of the Hindu family, descendants from a common male ancestor. Only three successive generations of male members namely sons, grandsons and great grandsons acquire the birth right or interest in the ancestral property. The eldest or senior most member of the family manages the business and he is called 'Karta'. The liability of Karta is unlimited.

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|-----------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Pampa | a) Mudrarakshasa |
| 2. Vishakadatta | b) Gaata sapta sati |
| 3. Kaalidasa | c) Abhignana shakuntala |
| 4. Haala | d) Adipuraana |

V. Answer the following questions in two or three sentences each. 6x2=12

- 11) Which are the Institutions protecting the Human Rights?
- 12) If the total income of a family of 5 members in 2015 was Rs. 567890, calculate the per capita income of the members of the family.
- 13) How can we conserve the oceans?
- 14) Write a note on marriage?
- 15) Information Society is growing fast. Prove.
- 16) What are the reasons for the downfall of the Gupta Empire?

VI. Answer the following questions in five to six sentences each. 3x3=9

- 17) Mention any four merits of partnership firms.
- 18) List the major initiatives under the economic reform measures.
- 19) What is atmosphere? Name the layers of this?

VII. Answer the following questions in five to six sentences each. 1x4=4

- 20) What are the functions of Local Government?

VII. 21. Draw a neat India Map and mark the following. 1+2=3

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|----------|---------------|
| a) Delhi | b) Bangalore. |
|----------|---------------|