

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ



ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಡಳಿತ ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ

ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ

DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
DAVANAGERE

“ASHAYA”

2021-22

SSLC SOCIAL SCIENCE
LEARNING GUIDE

ENGLISH MEDIUM

1



ಉಪನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರ ಕಚೇರಿ,
ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ
ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ

“ಆಶಯ - 2021-22”

ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್.ಎಲ್.ಸಿ. ಸಮಾಜವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಕಲಿಕಾ ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶಿ

ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ
1

ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶನ

ಡಾ|| ವಿಶಾಲ್ ಆರ್. ಭಾ.ಆ.ಸೇ.

ಮಾನ್ಯ ಆಯುಕ್ತರು
ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು

ಡಾ|| ವಿಜಯ ಮಹಂತೇಶ್ ಧಾನಮ್ಮನವರ್ ಭಾ.ಆ.ಸೇ.

ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಾಹಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು
ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ

ಶ್ರೀ ಮಹಂತೇಶ್ ಬಿಳಗಿ ಭಾ.ಆ.ಸೇ.

ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು
ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೃಷ್ಣಾಜಿ ಎಸ್. ಕರಿಚಣ್ಣನವರ್ ಕೆ.ಇ.ಎಸ್.

ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು (ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ)
ಆಯುಕ್ತರ ಕಚೇರಿ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು

ಶ್ರೀ ಪ್ರಸನ್ನ ಕುಮಾರ್ ಎಂ.ಎಸ್. ಕೆ.ಇ.ಎಸ್.

ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು (ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ)
ಆಯುಕ್ತರ ಕಚೇರಿ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು

ಉಪನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರ ಕಚೇರಿ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ

ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆ

ಶ್ರೀ ಮಂಜುನಾಥ್ ಹೆಚ್. ಕೆ.ಇ.ಎಸ್.

ಪದನಿಮಿತ್ತ ಸಹ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಾಂಶುಪಾಲರು
ಸಿಟಿಇ ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗ

ಶ್ರೀ ಲಿಂಗರಾಜು ಹೆಚ್. ಕೆ. ಕೆ.ಇ.ಎಸ್.

ಪ್ರಾಂಶುಪಾಲರು ಮತ್ತು ಪದನಿಮಿತ್ತ
ಉಪನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು (ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ)
ಡಯಟ್ ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ.ಆರ್. ತಿಪ್ಪೇಶಪ್ಪ ಕೆ.ಇ.ಎಸ್.

ಉಪನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು (ಆಡಳಿತ)
ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ
ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ

ಸಲಹೆ

ಶ್ರೀ ನಾಗರಾಜ್ ಸಿ. ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ಉಪನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರ ಕಚೇರಿ ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ
ಶ್ರೀ ರವಿ ಎಲ್. ಉಪಯೋಜನ ಸಮನ್ವಯಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್.ಕೆ. ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ
ಶ್ರೀ ಮಂಜುನಾಥಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಎಂ. ಉಪಯೋಜನ ಸಮನ್ವಯಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್.ಕೆ. ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ
ಶ್ರೀ ಮಂಜುನಾಥ ಕೆ. ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ಚನ್ನಗಿರಿ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು
ಶ್ರೀ ಅಂಬಣ್ಣ ಟಿ. ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು., ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ ಉತ್ತರ ವಲಯ
ಶ್ರೀ ನಿರಂಜನ ಮೂರ್ತಿ ಎಂ. ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು., ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ವಲಯ
ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪ ಬಿ.ಸಿ. ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು., ಹರಿಹರ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು
ಶ್ರೀ ರಾಜೀವ್ ಜಿ.ಇ. ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು., ಹೊನ್ನಾಳಿ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು
ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಉಮಾದೇವಿ ಬಿ. ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಜಗಳೂರು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು

ಸಮನ್ವಯ

ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಶಶಿಕಲಾ ಎಂ. ವಿಷಯ ಪರಿವೀಕ್ಷಕರು, ಉಪನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರ ಕಚೇರಿ, ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ

ಸಹಕಾರ

ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪ್ರೌಢಶಾಲಾ ಮುಖ್ಯೋಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರ ಸಂಘ, ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ
ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪ್ರೌಢಶಾಲಾ ಸಹಶಿಕ್ಷಕರ ಸಂಘ, ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ

ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ತಂಡದ ಪರಿಚಯ

ಸಮಾಜವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಎಸ್.ಟಿ.ಎಫ್.ತಂಡ ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ

ಕ್ರ. ಸಂ.	ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರ ಹೆಸರು	ಶಾಲೆಯ ಹೆಸರು
1	ಶ್ರೀ ರಾಮಚಂದ್ರ ಕೆ.ಎಸ್.	ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಪ್ರೌಢಶಾಲೆ ಟಿ.ಗೋಪಗೊಂಡನಹಳ್ಳಿ ನ್ಯಾಮತಿ ತಾ.
2	ಶ್ರೀ ಪ್ರಸನ್ನ ಎಸ್.ಇ.	ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಪದವಿ ಪೂರ್ವ ಕಾಲೇಜು (ಪ್ರೌಢಶಾಲಾ ವಿಭಾಗ) ಹೊನ್ನಾಳಿ
3	ಶ್ರೀ ರಮೇಶ್ ಎಂ.	ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಪ್ರೌಢಶಾಲೆ ಗುಡ್ಡದ ಕುಮಾರನಹಳ್ಳಿ ಚನ್ನಗಿರಿ ತಾ.
4	ಶ್ರೀ ಬಸವಲಿಂಗಪ್ಪ ಹುಗ್ಗಿ	ಶ್ರೀ ಮಹಾರುದ್ರಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಪ್ರೌಢಶಾಲೆ ನಲ್ಲುದುರೆ-ಗೋಮಾಳ, ಚನ್ನಗಿರಿ ತಾ.
5	ಶ್ರೀ ಸುರೇಶ್ ನಾಯಕ ಟಿ.ಎಂ.	ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಪ್ರೌಢಶಾಲೆ ಮೆಳ್ಳೆಕಟ್ಟೆ ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ ಉತ್ತರ ತಾ.
6.	ಶ್ರೀ ಮಲ್ಲಿಕಾರ್ಜುನ ಬಿ.ಸಿ.	ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಪ್ರೌಢಶಾಲೆ ಆವರಗೊಳ್ಳೆ ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ ಉತ್ತರ
7	ಶ್ರೀ ಶೇಕ್ ಅಹಮದ್	ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್ ಶಾಲೆ ಕುಕ್ಕುವಾಡ ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ ದಕ್ಷಿಣ
8	ಶ್ರೀ ನಾಗರಾಜ್ ವಿ.ಎಸ್.	ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಪ್ರೌಢಶಾಲೆ ಗುತ್ತೂರು ಹರಿಹರ ತಾ.
9	ಶ್ರೀ ಗೋವಿಂದನಾಯ್ಕ ಆರ್.	ಶ್ರೀ ಮೈಲಾರ ಲಿಂಗೇಶ್ವರ ಪ್ರೌಢಶಾಲೆ ದೇವರಬೆಳಕೆರೆ ಹರಿಹರ ತಾ.
10	ಶ್ರೀ ಪ್ರದೀಪ್ ಎಸ್.ಎನ್.	ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಪ್ರೌಢಶಾಲೆ ಗೌರೀಪುರ ಜಗಳೂರು ತಾ.
11	ಶ್ರೀ ವಿಶ್ವನಾಥ್	ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಪ್ರೌಢಶಾಲೆ ದಿದ್ದಿಗಿ ಜಗಳೂರು ತಾ.
12	ಶ್ರೀ ಶ್ರೀಕಾಂತ್ ಕೆ.	ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಪ್ರೌಢಶಾಲೆ ಹೆಚ್. ಬಸವಾಪುರ ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ವಲಯ
13	ಶ್ರೀ ಅಸಾದುಲ್ಲ ಬೇಗ್	ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಉರ್ದು ಪ್ರೌಢಶಾಲೆ ಹೊಸೂರು ಚನ್ನಗಿರಿ ತಾ.
14	ಶ್ರೀ ಪುರುಷೋತ್ತಮ್ ರಾಜ್	ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಬಾಲಕರ ಪದವಿ ಪೂರ್ವ ಕಾಲೇಜು (ಪ್ರೌಢಶಾಲಾ ವಿಭಾಗ) ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ

HISTORY

ADVENT OF EUROPEANS TO INDIA

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

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

2. Spain and Portugal were attempting to break the monopoly of Italian merchants. Why?

- * Italian merchants had gained monopoly over the trade in Europe
- * The goods of Asia had brought good profits to Italian merchants

3. What are the scientific discoveries that helped the courageous sailors to find new sea-routes?

- * Compass * Astrolabes * Gunpowder

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

- * The Ottoman Turks captured the city of Constantinople
- * The Turks started levying too many taxes on the goods passing through the city of Constantinople
- * Spain and Portugal were attempting to break the monopoly of Italian merchants
- * The invention of Compass, Astrolabe and Gunpowder helped Courageous sailors

5. Make a list of the Europeans who arrived at India to do business.

- * Portuguese * Dutch * English * French

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

- * There were trade and commerce relationship between India and Europe since ancient times.
- * There was great demand for Indian spices like Pepper, Cardamom, Ginger and many other spices in Europe.
- * The trade relationship continued between India, Europe and other Asian countries even during middle ages.

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

- * The trade and commerce between Asian and Europe was taking place through the city of Constantinople.
- * In 1453, the Ottoman Turks captured the city of Constantinople.
- * As a result, all the trade routes connecting the city of Constantinople came under the control of Turks.

- * The Turks started levying too many taxes on the goods passing through these routes.

- * The invention of Compass, Astrolabes, and Gunpowder.

8. Explain the reasons for the Battle of Plassey. What were the outcome of The battle of Plassey?

Reasons:

- * Misuse of Dastaks.
- * Mending of the fort without permission.
- * Black Room Tragedy.

Effects:

- * This war brought out the immorality, lack of unity among the Indians and the greed of Indian businessmen.
- * Mir Jaffar became the Nawab of Bengal.
- * The company gained exclusive rights to do business in Bengal.
- * Mir Jaffar had to pay rupees seventeen crore and seventy lakh to as a relief to Sirja-ud-Dulah's attack on the Fort William.

9. State the reasons for the battle of Buxar?

- * Mir Qasim declared himself as an independent king
- * He declared that the business in Bengal is duty free
- * Trade competition was started between Indian merchants and British merchants
- * The British merchants profit was decreased

10. What were the results of Battle of Buxar?

- * Mughal ruler Sha Aalam-II gave the Dewani rights over Bengal to the British
- * The British became the real owners of Bihar, Bengal and Odisha
- * The British took over the entire administration of Bengal

OPPOSITION OF BRITISH RULE IN KARNATAKA :

1. What were the conditions of Srirangapatnam treaty?

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

2. Explain the achievements of Kittur Rani Chennamma.

- * After the death of ShivalingarudraSarja, Chennamma adopted a boy named Shivalingappa and started ruling Kittur as a queen regent
- * Thackeray sent a report to the Governor of Bombay and attempted to take over Kittur Kingdom under the Doctrine of Lapse policy.

- * He attempted to take over the treasury and fort under his control
- * The British attacked Kittur again under the leadership of Colonel Deak.
- * The army fought the battle bravely.
- * Chenamma attempted to flee from the battle field.
- * But she was captured by the British army.
- * Chenamma and others were imprisoned at Bylahongala fort.
- * Queen Chenamma passed away in the prison.
- * She has remained an ideal person till today.

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

- * Rayanna was a brave soldier. He fought for the independence of Kittur and felt it was his duty to liberate his motherland.
- * He fought with Rani Chenamma and was imprisoned along with her
- * He developed a sense of nationalism and went on organizing an army.
- * He went on organizing secret meetings at sensitive geographical locations.
- * He aimed at looting the treasury and taluk offices of the British. He had an army of five hundred men.
- * He became furious with the villagers who were assisting the British army.
- * The British devised a cunning strategy to capture Rayanna
- * Rayanna was cunningly captured and brought down to Dharwad
- * He was declared as an offender and was hanged till death

SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS REFORMATION MOVEMENTS

1. What are the preaching of Brahma Samaj?

- * Advocated Monotheism.
- * Opposed meaningless rituals.
- * Every person should live with dignity and no law or ritual should violate this provision.
- * Brahma Samaj intended to assure equality to woman by opposing Polygamy.
- * It advocated for a share in property to honor dignity of life to widow.
- * It also opposed Child Marriage.
- * Brahma Samaj declared that, one can take good things from anywhere.

2. What are the aims of Arya Samaj?

- * All Hindus should believe in one formless God
- * No one is a Shudra or Brahmin by birth and caste based system was rejected.
- * Encouragement to inter caste marriages.
- * Rejection of polygamy and child marriage.
- * Men and women are equal.
- * One should study Vedas and other ancient sacred texts and preach them.

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

- * He also noticed exploitation, poverty, illiteracy and divisions among the Indians.
- * Vivekananda believed that People should be educated first, and then they themselves seek reformation.
- * He wanted legal institutions to implement appropriate rules to support reformation.
- * He also wanted people to stop following the western ideals blindly.
- * He believed it is the duty of the religion to provide light.

Without this, religion is itself is of no use, declared Vivekananda.

- * The one who responds to the poor is Mahatma, and the one who doesn't is Duratma.
- * He opposed caste system, untouchability and the idea of supremacy based on caste system.

4. Make list of main aspects of Periyar Movement.

- * Ramaswamy who came out of Congress, started Self Respect League
- * He was called Periyar (Senior Person) out of love by people
- * He rejected the racial supremacy in the name Arya and Brahmin
- * He said Tamil is language of Dravidians.
- * He opposed Sanskrit language and literature
- * He also rejected Rama as the Vedic leader and accepted Ravana as the Dravidian leader.
- * He championed equality and criticized caste and gender based discrimination.

THE FIRST WAR OF INDIAN INDEPENDENCE (1857)

1. What are the causes for first war of Indian Independence ?

- * Political causes * Economic causes
- * Administrative causes * Military causes
- * Immediate causes.

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

- * Due to the Doctrine of Lapse implemented by the British, many Indian Kings had to lose their kingdoms.
- * As a result of this policy, Satara, Jaipur, Jhansi, Udaipur and many other states became part of the British Empire.
- * Dalhousie abolished the kingships of Tanjavore and Carnatic Nawabs.
- * The British dethroned Mughal kings and many other kings.
- * As a result, many soldiers depended on these kings became unemployed.

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

- * The British brought in many civil and criminal laws into effect.
- * But in the implementation, there were lot of partiality. Laws applied to Indians in a different manner.
- * English became the language of the court.
- * The English judges gave judgments in favour of the English. People did not like the new laws.

4. What were the issues that outraged the religious feelings of the Soldiers?

- * The British started providing „Royal Enfield“ guns, a type of new and improved guns.
- * A rumor spread that the bullets of these guns were smeared in the fat of pig and cow.
- * The cow was sacred for Hindus and the pig was prohibited for Muslims.

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

- * The British started providing “Royal Enfield“ guns, a type of new and improved guns.
- * A rumor spread that the bullets of these guns were smeared in the fat of pig and cow.
- * The cow was sacred for Hindus and the pig was prohibited for Muslims.
- * This became the immediate cause for the mutiny.

6. List out the reasons that led to the failure the mutiny (What were the reasons for the failure of 1857 revolt).

- * It did not cover every part of India.
- * It was mainly concentrated on the issues of the rights of Kings and Queens rather than liberation of the country.
- * As it was not a planned mutiny, there were many unexpected results.

- * The unity among the British and the disunity among the Indian soldiers resulted in its failure.
- * The Mutiny lacked direction and leadership.
- * The soldiers also lacked discipline and organizing skills.
- * The Indian soldiers lacked military strategies, planning capabilities and soldiering skills.
- * The freedom fighters lacked a definite aim.
- * Many of the Indian kings extended their loyalties to the * British and did not support the freedom fighters.
- * The plundering and other crimes committed by the sepoys made them to lose the faith of common people

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

- * The agreements entered by the company with the local Kings were accepted.
- * Non pursuance of regional expansion.
- * Providing a stable government for Indians
- * Equality before the law
- * Non-interference of the government in religious issues of Indians and practicing religious tolerance.

8. Explain the Results of 1857 Mutiny.

- * The governance of East India Company came to an end, and the governance of British government started.
- * The administration of India was handed over to Secretary of Indian Affairs of the British Parliament.
- * The Queen of Britain passed a declaration in CE 1858
- * The agreements entered by the company with the local Kings were accepted.
- * Non pursuance of regional expansion.
- * Providing a stable government for Indians
- * Equality before the law
- * Non-interference of the government in religious issues of Indians and practicing religious tolerance
- * The British realized that unless and until they command the love and affection of Indians, ruling India would be a difficult proposition.

FREEDOM MOVEMENT

1. What were the demands of Moderates placed in front of the British?

- * Cutting down of military expenditure,
- * Development of Indian industries,
- * Providing good education and
- * Programmes for poverty alleviation.

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

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

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

- * Revolutionaries dreamed of attaining complete freedom.
- * They believed that they can drive away the British by employing violent methods.
- * They established secret associations across the country and started collecting weapons and money for an armed struggle against the British.
- * A secret organization named „Lotus and Dragger“ was founded in England.
- * People Aurbindho Gosh who were in England supported the revolutionaries through this organization.
- * Similarly, another revolutionary organization called „Gadha“ in USA can be recalled here.
- * "Abhivanava Bharatha" and "Anusheela Samiti" were the two important secret organizations in India.
- * They used Bombs and Guns to achieve their goal.
- * Aurobindo Gosh, V.D. Saavarkar, Ashwini kumar Datta, Rajanarayana Bose, Rajaguru, Ras Bihari Gosh, Madam Cama, Kudiram Bose, Ramprasad Bismil, Bagath Singh, Chandrashekar Azad, Jatin Das and others were Revolutionaries leaders.

ERA OF GANDHI AND NATIONAL MOVEMENT

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

- * As the Prime Minister of India, he can be seen as the architect of Industrialization and modern India.

* Nehru became instrumental in the Integration of India which was achieved through the Home Minister of his cabinet, Vallabhabai Patel, the "Iron Man of India" who was successful in bringing all the princely states of India together.

* He also laid foundation for the diverse culture of India by implementing "language based reorganization of states" policy.

* He had firmly believed that, only complete industrialization can bring development.

* He sought to develop India through "Five Year Plans".

* He sought to develop infrastructure and heavy industries through these five year plans.

* With the aim of mastering atomic energy, he laid the foundation for that under the leadership of H.J. Baba.

* On the external affairs front, India wanted to stay away from both the powerful blocs of cold war period and advocated Non Aligned Movement.

* He was instrumental in staying away from power politics by adhering to Panchasheela principles.

2. Explain the Initial Protests of Gandhiji.

* Gandhiji as per the instructions of his political "Guru" 'Gokhale, toured entire India in a third class railway compartment to understand real India of his time.

* He gave an institutional shape to his struggles by establishing "Sabarmathi Ashrama" at Ahmadabad

* He understood the problems of farmers, Daliths, Tribal people, workers, labourers, and other sections of Indian society.

* Gandhi launched "Champaran Movement" in support of Indigo growers and made the British government accept the demands of the farmers.

* He started a movement in support of the Mill workers of Ahmedabad, and made the British government accept his demands.

* In the same year, another protest held in Kheda village of Gujarath to oppose land taxes also became successful.

* Gandhi started using Truth, Non-Violence, and Sathyagraha ideals in all these movements.

* He also started interacting with common people; making the freedom movement more people based movement.

* The Indian Freedom struggle took a new turn with arrival Gandhiji.

* He employed "Passive Resistance", "Non-Violence", and "Sathyagraha" as main strategies in his struggles.

* He used to express his thoughts in periodicals like "Young India" and "Harijan".

3. Explain the achievements of Subhas Chandra Bose in independence movement.

- * Though he had secured 4th rank in the Indian Civil Services (ICS) exam, he refused posting and became part of the national freedom struggle
- * He became popular as "Netaji"
- * Subhas Chandra Bose became the president of Haripur convention of Indian National Congress with the support of Gandhiji
- * A difference of opinion broke between Subhas Chandra Bose and Gandhiji.
- * He objected Gandhiji's failure to seek foreign help in the matter. With the aim of mobilising the anti-British forces to fight against the British, Subhas Chandra Bose escaped from the House arrest and reached Germany
- * The dictator of Germany agreed to extend all the help to Bose.
- * Bose organized the prisoners of war from India. He broadcasted his speeches over "Azad Hind Radio" to Indians
- * On learning about the success of Japan in the war, Bose joined hands with Rash Behari Bose to explore the possibility of seeking the help of Japan to liberate India.
- * Rash Behari Bose had founded "India Independence League" in Tokyo of Japan.
- * He was calling its military wing as "Indian National Army" Bose called for "Dehli Chalo" on this occasion.
- * He said, "Give me your blood, I will get you Indian Independence".
- * Subhash Chandra Bose had planned to attack India through Rangoon.
- * By that time, thousands of soldiers who had joined INA were ready to occupy Delhi.
- * They started their armed struggle on the Burma border.
- * When there was a fierce battle between INA and the British army, Subhash Chandra Bose died in airplane crash.

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

- * Dr. B.R. Ambedkar had believed strongly that "Political freedom without social freedom is meaningless".
- * Unless the last man in the fold hierarchical social system of Indian society gets social and economic freedom, political freedom is of no value was his argument.
- * He introduced the concept of India not only as a political entity but a whole system.

* He studied the Caste system and devised strategies to destroy it.

- * In order to prove that the untouchables have been denied even basic human rights, he organized "Mahad tank and Kalaram temple movements"
- * He participated in all the three round table conferences and suggested various means to unshackle the bondages of the downtrodden communities in the Indian society
- * Differences of opinion emerged between Ambedkar and Gandhiji over the issue of development of Harijans and the leadership of untouchables.
- * Ambedkar's demand for separate electorate constituencies for untouchables created controversies between Ambedkar and Gandhiji.
- * Ambedkar was Dewan to Baroda Maharaja.
- * He was a member of Bombay legislative council and later was also a member of Viceroy's legislative council.
- * Dr Ambedkar never joined the Indian National Congress and founded "Bahishkrut Hithakarini Sabha" and later "Swatantra Karmika Party".
- * He published periodicals like "Prabhudha Bharatha", "Janatha", "Mookanayaka" and "Bahishkruth Bharatha".
- * He always stayed away from the communist and sociological ideologies and strived to get justice for farm labourers.
- * Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was elected as the chairman of the "Drafting Committee".
- * He advocated equality in the constitution and provided legal guarantees against untouchability in the constitution

5. List out the programmes of Non-Cooperation Movement.

- * Boycotting schools, colleges and courts
- * Boycotting elections to regional legislative bodies held according of 1919 Act.
- * Returning all the honors and medals given by the British.
- * Nominated members to the local bodies resigning from their membership.
- * Boycotting all the government functions
- * Boycotting all foreign goods.

6. Discuss Salt Sathyagraha.

- * Gandhiji walked with followers upto Dandi, the coastal area of Gujarath.
- * Gandhi covered 375 kms on foot and reached Dandi.

* He broke the law by holding a fistful salt without paying the tax which the British had levied on salt.

7. What were the reasons for Quit India Movement?

* The Stratford Cripps Commission which was sent by the British Government proposed some suggestions in front of Indians.

* Proposals like according Dominion status to India, and calling a meeting to draft new constitution were tabled.

* It was proposed that all states will have liberty to be part of the new federation or not.

* These proposals were opposed by the Congress and called for "Quit India" movement.

* The Quit India movement declared "British, You Quit India"

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

* The tax and forest policies implemented during the British administration were the reasons for tribal revolts. Among them, revolts of Santala, Kola and Munda are important.

* Halagali Beda's revolt of Karnataka is another notable revolt

* The revolt of Santala tribe is considered as an important revolt in India.

* The people of this tribe are present in the hilly areas of Bengal Odisha states.

* With implementation of permanent Zamindari system, these people became landless.

* The land developed by them was taken over by the Zamindars.

* The Zamindars, Money lenders and the Company government became the exploiters of the Santhala tribe.

* Their peace loving nature and civilized manners were exploited by the government.

* The upset Santhals met secretly and decided to loot the Zamindars and the money lenders.

* The revolt was severe in Bhathpur, Barahath and Rajamahala areas.

* As a result, the tribal people killed their enemies.

* Frightened money lenders and Zamindars fled from these areas.

* Though, the revolt of Santhals came to an end, it became an inspiration for many revolts in future.

* Similarly, Kola and Munda revolted against the Zamindars

POLITICAL SCIENCE

INDIAN FOREIGN POLICY

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

* Huge population * Natural resources * Military
* Intellectual and industrialized capacities.

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

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

3. What are the Basic aspect of India's Foreign Policy? Panchasheela principles.

* Panchsheela principles * Non Aligned Movement
* Anti Imperialism * Anti Apartheid policy
* Disarmament.

4. What are the Panchasheela principles?

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

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

* India , being peace loving country, advocates for the reduction of arms qualitatively as well as quantitatively.
* Since the time of Nehru, India has supported disarmament process.
* Though it is impossible and impractical to attain total disarmament, as every country needs arms for its protection; an attempt can be made reduce the number of arms

INDIA'S RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHER COUNTRIES

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

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

2. The relationship between India and China is recently spoiled. What are the reasons for this?

* A war broke between India and China due the escalation of Tibetan crisis. After the war, border disputes arouse and these disputes still remain unresolved.

* The insistence of China that Arunachalpradesh belongs to it is one of the main bone of contentions between the two countries.

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

* Terrorism, * Jammu and Kashmir issue

* Water sharing * Border issue

4. India and USA are two democratic countries.

Explain the mutual cooperation that exists between both the countries.

* USA has supported a lot to India"s Five year plans.

* USA has extended its support during Indo-China war of 1965.

* But, later the political leaders of USA extended their support to Pakistan during the war between Indian and Pakistan.

* Many a times, the foreign policy of USA has been anti-Indian and pro-Pakistan. Interestingly, both India and USA have shared interest in controlling terrorism.

* India enjoys better relationship with USA in the fields of foreign trade, science and technology, space science, education and other areas of mutual interest.

* Both the countries share mutual responsibility strengthening UNO and maintenance of global peace.

5. Explain the relationship between India and Russia.

* India has cordial relationship with Russia.

* It had similar relationship with United Socialist Soviet Russia also.

* Even though, India followed Non Aligned policy, it had good relationship with Russia in the field of economics, politics and other areas.

* USSR had opposed China"s invasion of India in 1962. During the Goa liberation in 1962, USSR had supported India at UNO.

* USSR had supported the Tashkent Agreement between India and Pakistan in 1966.

* In 1971, India and USSR signed an agreement of 20 years for peace and cooperation.

* USSR had supported for the establishment of Bilai and Bhokora steel plants.

* Russia has extended its support to India"s quest for permanent Seat in the UN Security Council.

6. Explain the relationship between India and Pakistan.

* India and Pakistan are the neighboring countries.

* Pakistan is not only a neighboring country, but was an integral part of India during pre-independent period.

* But, after the India Independent Act of 1947; both countries became independent sovereign countries. Soon after independence, foreign relationship between both the countries started.

* There issues like terrorism, Jammu and Kashmir issue and water sharing disputes are there between both the countries.

* Both the countries have fought three wars. In order to improve the bilateral ties between both the countries many agreements like Tashkent Agreement, Shimla

* Agreement, Lahore Bus Yatra and Agra Conference have been entered.

SOCIOLOGY

SOCIAL STRATIFICATION

1.What are the Measures taken to bring educational equality?

* Article 21(A) education is a fundamental right.

* Article 29 protection of cultural rights.

* Article 30 establishment of minority educational institutions.

* Article 45 free and compulsory education.

* Article 46 education to S.C/S.T.

* 86th amendment made education as fundamental rights.

2.What are the features of Social Stratification?

* Social Stratification is social in nature.

* Social Stratification is Universal.

* Social Stratification is ancient.

* Social Stratification exists in different ways.

3.How is Untouchability a social evil? Discuss.

* The lowest position in the social strata

* They were kept out of the education

* Denial of Property Rights

* Denial of Political participation rights

4. What are the Legal Measures to Eradicate Untouchability?

* The Article 17 of the Indian Constitution prohibits Untouchability.

* The government of India has implemented "Untouchability Crime Act" in 1955.

- * Civil Rights Protection Act was implemented in 1976 with necessary changes to the act of 1955.
- * According to this act, practicing untouchability is a crime.
- * Universal rights to vote and participate in election has also been provided.

LABOUR

1. Define discrimination in labour?

- * If differential payment is given for two people who put the same amount of time and efforts, then it is called as Discrimination.

2. What are the types of organized labour? Explain.

- * The sector which is enrolled as per the law of the government, and provided fixed wages, facilities within the framework of law is called Organized Sector.
- * This sector is guided by minimum wages act, factory act, Special allowances act, provident fund act and many other acts in support of labourers.
- * In organized sector, institutions like School, Hospital, industries, government related services, commercial banks, life insurance companies, military and others come.
- * This sector has to take the permission of the government before it begins its function.
- * It is also mandatory for them to pay taxes.
- * It is the responsibility of the institution to pay special facilities and provide employment security for the workers.

3. What are the challenges faced by unorganized sectors workers?

- * Labourers working in unorganized are facing many social and economic problems.
- * They do not have fixed work schedule, fixed pay or defined benefits also.
- * They don't get fixed wage
- * Migration
- * Social Security
- * Legal Framework
- * Child Labour
- * Physical and Mental Exploitation

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

- * Unorganized sector workers face social insecurity.
- * Social Security means having minimum needs to lead a life like housing, health, water, food, drinking water, equal opportunity to work and others.

- * Reservation has been given in the field of education and employment for Scheduled Castes and Tribes scheduled along with backward classes.
- * The Act of 1989 has given some specific responsibilities for the governments in the eradication of Untouchability.
- * Equality to all.
- * Any labour that goes against dictum "equal labour equal pay" can be termed as inequality in labour.
- * Providing these facilities universally and publically is called as Social Security.
- * But, this is not available for people working in unorganized sector.

GEOGRAPHY

INDIAN LAND RESOURCES

1. Mention the Classification of land use.

- * Net area sown
- * Land not available
- * Fallow land
- * Permanent pasture
- * Land under miscellaneous uses.
- * Forest area
- * For cultivation
- * Cultivable waste
- * And other grazing land

2. Mention the types of agriculture.

- * Subsistence Farming
- * Commercial Farming
- * Plantation Farming
- * Humid Farming
- * Intensive Farming
- * Mixed Farming
- * Dry Farming
- * Irrigation Farming .

3. Explain the importance of agriculture in India.

- * India is a country known for agriculture.
- * Main source of livelihood.
- * Main source of food for people and fodder for animals.
- * Agriculture in India is the main source of livelihood.
- * Source of national income.
- * Supports tertiary sectors.
- * Influences on political and social situation.
- * It supports many industry.

4. Mention the factors which affect the landuse?

- * Relief features
- * Soil
- * Socio-economic and technical factors
- * Climate
- * Population density,

5. Mention the factors which effects Cropping pattern?

- * Relief features
- * Size of farms
- * Income of farmers
- * Soil
- * Water supply
- * Technology etc.
- * Climate

6. What are the conditions required for Rice cultivations?

- * It is primarily tropical crop, it requires high temperature of 180 to 250 c and heavy rainfall of 100-200cm per year.
- * Alluvial, and clayey loam soils are best suited for its cultivation.
- * Rice needs standing water and it needs level land. Irrigation is necessary wherever rainfall is less.

7. What are the conditions required for Wheat cultivations?

- * It is a crop of temperate regions.
- * It requires moderate temperature of 100 to 150c and annual rainfall of 50 to 70 cm per year.
- * Heavy loams and black soils are best suited for wheat cultivation.

8. What are the conditions required for Cotton cultivations?

- * Cotton is a tropical and sub-tropical crop.
- * It requires 210 to 240c temperature and rainfall of 50-100cm in a year.
- * Black cotton soil is the best suited for its growth.
- * It is grown as a Kharif crop.

9. What are the conditions required for Tea cultivations?

- * It is a tropical and sub-tropical crop.
- * It requires a temperature of 210-300c and heavy rainfall of 150-250 cm in a year.
- * It grows best in deep and fertile soil, rich in humus.
- * It require hill slopes with an altitude of 1200 to 2400 mts above sea level.

INDIAN TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

1. Explain briefly the importance of Transport in India.

- * Development of agriculture and village industries.
- * Roads can be contracted in forests and hilly regions.
- * They connect remote places with towns and cities, provide Door to Door services.
- * Feeders to railways, sea ports and airports.
- * Important role in tourism, trade and commerce, and industries.
- * Create employment opportunities.
- * Most useful for defense, especially in border areas.

2. Explain Golden Quadrilateral and Super Highways.

- * The Golden quadrilateral is a project with 4 to 6 lane roads.
- * It was started in 1999.
- * This highway network connect major cities as well as cultural and industrial centres of the country.

- * It links Delhi - Jaipur - Ahmedabad - Surat - Mumbai - Pune - Bengaluru - Chennai - Visakhapatnam - Bhubaneswar - Kolkata - Allahabad - Kanpur - Delhi.

3. Mention the ports on the west coast.

- * Kandla
- * Jawaharlal Neharu Port
- * New Mangaluru
- * Mumbai
- * Mormugoa
- * Kochi

4. Mention the ports on the east coast.

- * Tuticorin
- * Visakhapatnam
- * Kolkata
- * Chennai
- * Paradip
- * Port Blair.
- * Ennore
- * Haldia

5. What are the importance of communication?

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

INDIAN INDUSTRIES

1. What is the role of industries in the economic development?

- * The development of industries reduces the reliance on primary products, imported goods,
- * Helps to increase the national and percapita income.
- * Earn foreign exchange.
- * Create job opportunities and
- * Raise GDP and the living standard of the people.
- * They help to reduce the pressure on agriculture.

2. What is meant by manufacturing industries? Mention their factors of location.

- * The conversion of raw materials into usable products is known as „manufacturing industries
- * Supply of raw materials
- * Transport and communication facilities
- * Market facilities
- * Labour and water supply
- * Government policies.
- * Supply of power
- * Capital
- * Ideal climate

3. List out the major Industrial Regions in India?

- * The Hooghly - Kolkata region.
- * The Mumbai - Pune region,
- * The Ahmedabad - Vadodara region,
- * The Madurai - Coimbatore region,
- * The Delhi - Meerut region,

- * Visakhapatnam _ Guntur region
- * The Kolkata - Thiruvananthapuram region.

4. What are the importance of Aluminium Industry?

- * Aluminium is the most important non - ferrous metal.
- * It has a wide range of uses.
- * It is used in manufacturing aeroplanes, automobiles, railways, ships, household appliances, electrical cables and its foils are used as packing materials, for paint industry etc.
- * It is a good substitute for steel and copper.

5. Write a note about Information Technology (IT).

- * Information Technology (IT) is a key knowledge based industry.
- * Its main components are software and hardware.
- * The software is supported by both state and central Government of India.
- * To encouraging the industry many software technology parks were established in different parts of the country.
- * However the industry is mainly developed in southern states such as Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu
- * Karnataka has achieved a great name in software industry.
- * Several Information Technology Institutions have been established and concentrated in Bengaluru, Mumbai

INDIAN NATURAL DISASTERS

1. List out the Natural disasters.

- * Cyclones, * Floods, * Landslides,
- * Coastal erosion, * Earthquakes etc.

2. What is a cyclone? Mention their major effects.

- * In a cyclone the wind blows spirally inwards towards the centre of low pressure

Effects:

- * Loss of life and property * Damage to buildings
- * Transports and communication system
- * Disrupt power supply
- * Destroy crops, vegetation, animals.

3. What are the Preventive Measures of Cyclones?

- * Cyclones are natural phenomenon. We cannot prevent them.
- * But people can pay heed to the warnings.
- * They should keep in touch with radio, television and other communicative lines.
- * Temporary shelters should be provided during cyclones.
- * Cyclone proof structures can be constructed.

- * Mangrove forests and other deep rooted trees can be grown along the coastline to check the impact of cyclonic winds and the soil erosion.

4. What are floods? Mention the natural causes of floods?

- * Flood refer to the inundation of land by river water.

Causes:

- * Floods are caused by both natural and man made factors.
- * **The natural factors** include heavy rainfall, melting of snow, tropical cyclones, cloud burst, blockage of the free flow of river water and silting river beds etc.
- * **The man made causes** are deforestation, faulty irrigation and agricultural practices, breaching of barrages and rapid urbanization.

5. Explain the causes and effects of landslides.

Causes:

- * Under cutting of the slope as in sea wave erosion of a sea cliff, * earthquakes and heavy rainfall.
- * Deforestation, * construction of roads, railway lines, dams and reservoirs, * hydel power projects, mining, quarrying

Effects:

- * blocking of roads, * railway lines,
- * burrying of human settlements and vegetation,
- * loss of life and property etc.

6. What are the effects of floods?

- * Floods causes loss of life and property
- * Damage to crops, vegetation
- * Breakdown of communication and power system.
- * Dislocation of transport system.
- * Soil erosion
- * Disruption of essential services

7. Explain Flood control measures.

- * Afforestation in the catchment area which helps in the reduction of run off.
- * Construction of dams across the rivers and storing of water in reservoirs.
- * It reduce the volume of water and helps to provide water for irrigation etc.

8. What are the reasons for earthquakes?

- * Plate movements * Volcanic eruption
- * Faulting and folding * Landslides
- * Collapse of underground cave roofs
- * Hydrostatic pressure of man-made water bodies like reservoirs

9. Explain the effects of earthquakes.

- * Cracking of ground surface,

* Damage and destruction of buildings, rails, roads, power lines, telecom lines, bridges, dams, factories, Loss of human and animal lives and property.

* Fires. * Landslides.

* Disturbance in ground water level.

* Blockage and diversion of river course.

* Destruction of forests due to fires.

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

* Avoid the human settlements in the earthquake prone zones.

* Follow earthquake resistant designs for the construction of buildings.

* Use building materials of high quality and avoid high rise buildings.

* Restrict the over groundwater mining.

Restrict urban growth in the hilly areas with high seismic vulnerability.

* Avoid the construction of large dams and reservoirs.

Stop deforestation and heavy quarrying activities.

ECONOMICS

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

1. Explain the importance of Rural development.

* Agricultural and non agricultural development.

* Increased demand for industrial products.

* Generating additional employment.

* Increase of national productivity.

* Agro-processing.

* Small scale and cottage industries development

* Reduction of poverty.

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

* Poverty has increased among the rural people who depend mainly on agriculture.

* Though 60% of the people work in the primary sector, the contribution from this sector to the national income is very less.

* The gap between urban and rural areas is widening

3. Explain Gandhiji's concept of "Grama swarajya" in the light of decentralization.

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

* It is a process through which power sharing occurs and people participate in decision making.

* It is also a process that aims at planning and development from below. This process was called as „Grama Swarajya“ by Mahatma Gandhi.

* Decentralization reduces various kinds of exploitation, upholds human independence and dignity.

4. Mention the list of activities that are essential for rural development.

* Development of human resources * Land reforms

* Development of the productive resources of each locality

* Infrastructure development like electricity, irrigation, credit.

* Marketing, * Transport facilities

* Specific programmes of alleviation of poverty.

5. Mention the Key features of the Panchayat Raj system adopted in India.

* A three-tier structure of district, taluk and village panchayats with the Gram Sabha as foundation direct and periodic elections

* Reservation of seats for scheduled castes (SCs) and scheduled tribes (STs), backward classes and women

Provision of major financial and administrative responsibilities, budget and audit requirements

* Provision for executive/support staff

* A strict procedure for dissolution/ suppression of panchayats and mandatory elections within six months of dissolution.

6. Explain the role of Women Self-Help Groups in rural development?

* Women Self-Help Groups have been created in all villages in the rural sector.

* These have been playing a significant role in organizing poor rural women and making them financially independent.

* Members of these groups can avail of loans easily and engage in productive activities.

* These associations have been successful in mobilizing savings and in repayment of loans.

* Through the self-help groups, alert women are able to get rid of social evils like child marriage, dowry, caste system, superstitions, exploitation of women and children.

* They are able to contribute towards building a clean and progressive society.

BUSINESS STUDIES

BANKING TRANSACTIONS

1. List out the characteristics relating to bank transactions.

* Dealing with Money * Individual/Firm/Company

* Acceptance of Deposits * Lending Loans

* Payment and Withdrawal

* Agency and Utility Services

* Profit and Service Orientation

- * Ever Increasing Functions
- * Connecting Link
- * Banking Business
- * Name Identity.

2. What are the functions of a bank?

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

3. Explain the relationship between the banker and its customers.

General relationship :

- * Primary Relationship
- * Subsidiary Relationship
- * Agent and principal relationship.

Special relationship

- * Obligation to honour cheques.
- * Obligation to maintain secrecy of accounts.

4. What are the Services Offered by Banks ?

- * Debit Card and Credit Cards
- * Safe Deposit Lockers
- * Personal Loans
- * Trust Services
- * Home and Vehicle Loans
- * Signature Guarantees
- * Mutual Funds
- * E – Banking

5. What are the services rendered by the Post office?

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

6. What are the Types of Bank?

- * Central Bank or Reserve Bank of India
- * Commercial Banks
- * Industrial Development Banks
- * Land Development Banks
- * Indigenous Banks (Money lenders or Sahukars)
- * Co-operative Banks

7. Mention the Types of Bank Accounts

- * Savings Bank Account
- * Current Account
- * Recurring Deposit Account
- * Term or Fixed Deposit Account

8. Explain the Procedures to Open a Bank Account.

- * Decide the type of account which you want to open
- * Approach the bank of your choice and meet its office

- * Fill up the Bank account form or proposal form
- * Give reference for opening your Bank account
- * Submit the Bank account form duly filled
- * The officer will verify all the particulars submitted

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

- * Bank account facilitates safe custody of money.
- * Bank account helps in making payments.
- * Bank account helps in collection of money.
- * Bank account holders get advances and loans.
- * Bank account helps in smooth financial transactions.
- * Bank account holders can get safe deposit locker facility

10. Explain the differences between Savings Bank Account and Current Account.

Savings Bank Account	Current Bank Account
This type of account is generally opened in banks by salaried persons or by the persons who have a fixed regular income.	Current account is opened by businessmen who have a large number of regular transactions with the Bank
There is no restriction on the number and amount of deposits.	In current account, amount can be deposited or withdrawn any number of times in a day
Generally banks give interest on these deposits	Generally banks do not give any interest on these deposits but collect service charges or bank charges on such account

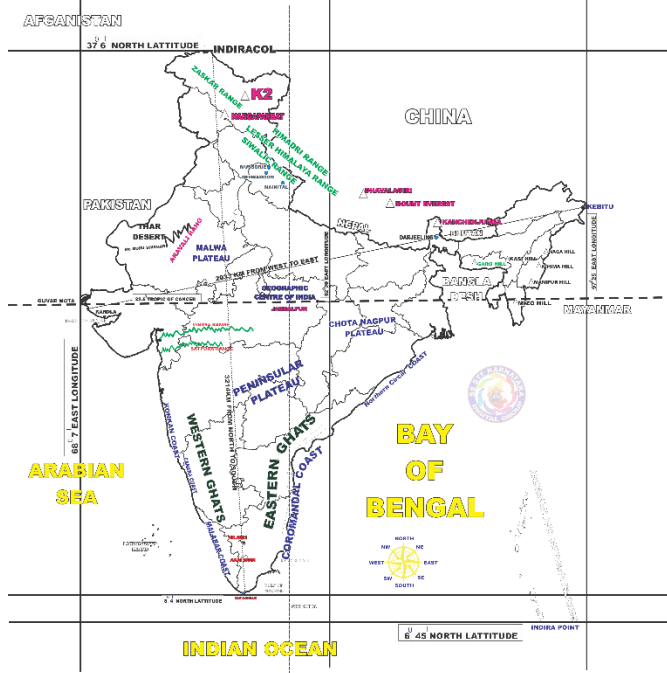
11. Explain the differences between Recurring Deposit Account and Fixed Deposit Account.

Recurring Deposit Account	Term or Fixed Deposit Account
These deposit accounts are generally opened for a purpose to be saved for a future date	This type of account is opened for a fixed period by depositing a particular sum of money
For future requirements deposits are made regularly on monthly basis	The Deposit amount cannot be withdrawn before the expiry of the term
After the period is over the total amount is repaid with interest.	The Rate of interest is more depending upon the term in this deposit account

Map Writing

INDIA PHYSICAL MAP

INDIAN POSITION AND EXTENTION

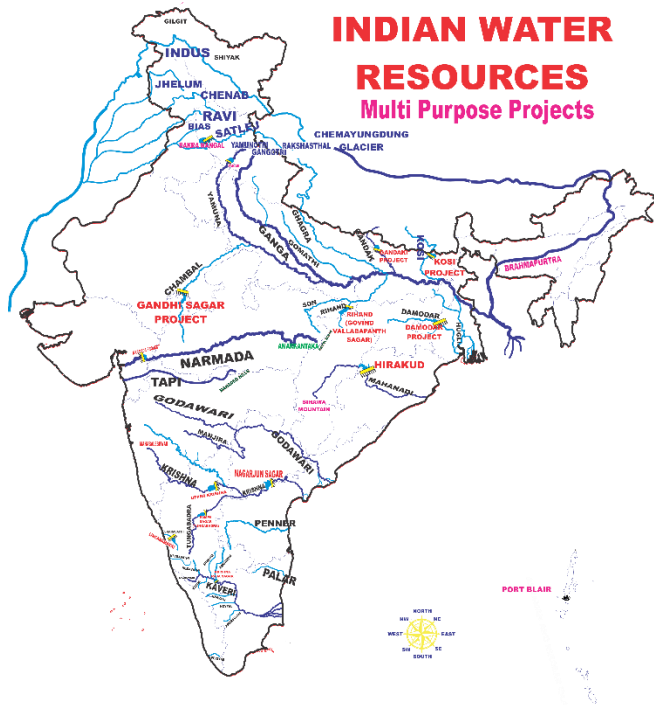


INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT AND SEA PORTS



INDIAN WATER RESOURCES

Multi Purpose Projects



Model Q.P-1 2021-22

SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE

STANDARD: 10TH

TIME: 3 HOURS

MARKS: 80

I. Four alternatives are given for each of the following questions/ incomplete statements. Only one of them is correct or most appropriate. Choose the correct alternative and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet. 8x1=8

1. The Mughal emperor who accorded Diwani rights over Bengal to the British was
A) Jahangir B) Faruk Siyyar C) Shah Alam II D) Mir Khasim
2. The first state which formed on the basis of language was
A) Andhra Pradesh B) Tamilnadu C) Karnataka D) Maharashtra
3. The recent implementation of CC cameras in government offices is a remedy for the following problem.
A) Corruption B) Unemployment C) Poverty D) Communalism
4. The Social inequality is the result of already present----- in the society.
A) Unequal social opportunities B) Social stratification
C) Equal social opportunities D) Gender inequality
5. An artist who engages himself in painting for his own satisfaction. It is
A) Labour with pay B) Division of Labour C) Labour without pay D) Special skill
6. Convectional rain occurs locally in some parts of the country during this season.
A) Winter B) Summer C) Rainy season D) Retreating Monsoon season
7. Economic development as “an improvement in economic welfare” defined by
A) Pro. Colin clork B) Pro. Meier and Baldwin C) Amartya Sen D) Mahabub Ul Haq
8. KissanVikasPatra issued by
A) Land Development Banks B) Cooperative banks C) Reserve Bank D) Post Offices

II. Answer the following questions in a sentence each. 8x1=8

9. How did Goa become the administrative centre of the Portuguese?
10. What were the conditions under Subsidiary Alliance?
11. What type of disarmament India advocates?
12. What is Labor without payment?
13. North East States of India get heavy rainfall. How?
14. The black soil has highly retentive of moisture. Why?
15. What do you mean by Life Expectancy?
16. What is teleshopping?

III. Answer the following questions in 3 to 4 sentence each. 8x2=16

17. What were the results of battle of Buxar?
18. What were the reasons for the first Anglo-Maratha war?

19. What are the objectives of Indian foreign Policy?

OR

What are the reasons for the frequent conflicts in the border between India and China?

20. How do you say that Social Stratification is universal?

OR

Explain about discrimination in labour.

21. What are Doons? Give examples.

22. What are the measures you suggest to protect forests?

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

24. Name the entrepreneurship promotional institutions in India.

IV. Answer the following questions in 5 to 6 sentences each.

9x3=27

25. List out the impacts of British education in India?

OR

‘War was inevitable for Kittur Chennamma with the British’. Why?

26. Explain the important aspects of Brahma Samaj?

27. 1857 revolt failed to expel the British from India. Why?

28. Describe the relationship between India and Russia.

29. What are the differences between organized and unorganized labourers?

30. List out the causes for landslides.

31. Explain the importance of Transport.

OR

What are the factors influence the location of industries?

32. How can we achieve gender equality?

OR

Analyse the significance of rural development.

33. Describe the procedures to open a bank account.

OR

What are the institutions to be selected if anybody wants to set up a self – employed business?

V. Answer the following questions in 7 to 8 sentences each.

4x4=16

34. What was the role of Bal Gangadhar Tilak in freedom movement.

OR

Explain the Non-Cooperative Movement.

35. Describe the role of Mahatma Gandhiji.

36. Write about the unemployment in India?

37. What are the differences between Kharif crop season and Rabi crop season?

VI. 38. Draw a neat outline map of India and mark the following.

1+4=5

A) $82\frac{1}{2}$ Degree East Longitude.

B) Narmada

C) Mumbai high

D) Hirakud project

Model Q.P-2 2021-22

**SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE
TIME: 3 HOURS**

**STANDARD: 10TH
MARKS: 80**

I. Four alternatives are given for each of the following questions/ incomplete statements. Only one of them is correct or most appropriate. Choose the correct alternative and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet. 8x1=8

1. The civil service system was introduced by
A) Warren Hastings B) Lord Cornwallis C) Lord Dalhousie D) William Bentinck
2. Indian government merged this state through military operation.
A) Jammu-Kashmir B) Junagadh C) Hyderabad D) Mysore
3. Which of the following problem widely spread to all strata of society.
A) Corruption B) Unemployment C) Poverty D) Communalism
4. Through the following amendment made education is the fundamental right.
A) 45 B) 46 C) 73 D) 86
5. Which of the following is the labour without pay?
A) Nursing course B) Works in industries C) Trading in road side D) Repairs of vehicles
6. Convectional rain occurs locally in some parts of the country. This rain called in West Bengal as
A) Kalabaisakhis B) Mango Showers C) Coffee blossom D) Andhis
7. The Institution which has the responsibility of publish the world human development report is
A) UNESCO B) UNICEF C) World Bank D) UNDP
8. The bank which known as Bankers Bank is
A) State bank of Mysore B) State bank of India
C) Reserve Bank of India D) Cooperative bank

II. Answer the following questions in a sentence each. 8x1=8

9. Who was the first President of India?
10. What was the reason for the 2nd Anglo-Maratha war?
11. Define 'Third World'.
12. What is Labour?
13. What is Mango Showers?
14. How does alluvial soil formed in India?
15. How can we get Per capita Income?
16. When did the Consumer Protection Act come into force in India?

III. Answer the following questions in 3 to 4 sentence each. 8x2=16

17. What were the factors helped the Europeans to discover new sea routes to India?
18. What were the conditions under Subsidiary Alliance?
19. Mention the Panchasheela Principles.

OR

List out the factors that cause the disruption of relations between India and Pakistan.

20. What are the reasons for Social Inequality?

OR

Mention the nature mob violence.

21. What are the differences between Eastern Ghats and Western Ghats?

22. What are the main characteristics of Mangrove forests?

23. What is the role of women self help groups in the organisation and financial independence of women?

24. "Entrepreneurship is a creative activity". How?

IV. Answer the following questions in 5 to 6 sentences each.

9x3=27

25. What are the reformations brought by the British in the Police department?

OR

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

26. Explain the thoughts of Swami Vivekananda.

27. How did economic changes lead to the 1857 revolt? Explain.

28. Describe the relationship between India and China.

29. List out the problems unorganized labourers.

30. List out the major ports of India.

31. Explain the importance of Industries in the economic development of India?

OR

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

32. What do you mean by under development? What are its reasons?

OR

Explain Gandhiji's concept of 'grama swarajya' in the light of decentralization..

33. What are the functions of banks?

OR

List out the Characteristics of entrepreneurship.

V. Answer the following questions in 7 to 8 sentences each.

4x4=16

34. What was the role of Moderates in freedom movement?

OR

Describe the achievements of Subhas Chandra Bose in Freedom Movement.

35. Describe the agitation of farmers and workers in the Indian freedom struggle.

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

37. Describe the importance of Agriculture in India.

VI. 38. Draw a neat outline map of India and mark the following.

1+4=5

A) Indira Col

B) Bhakra-Nangal project

C) Mumbai

D) Bhadravati