

GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA
SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT



**KARNATAKA RESIDENTIAL EDUCATIONAL
INSTITUTIONS SOCIETY, BENGALURU**



SOCIAL STUDIES



**THE NEXT STEP
TO SUCCESS**

CLASS: 10

Prepared by

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Meaning/ Definitions:

1. Satyagraha: The assertion of the truth.
2. Imperialism: It is an attempt by a Sovereign country to take over another
3. Sovereign country with the intention of ruling it for its personal gains.
4. Disarmament: means eliminating all or specific arms and ammunitions.
5. Social stratification; is the practice of classifying people as upper class and lower class on the basis of income.
6. Division of labour: is the work being done by people depending on their interests, tastes, abilities, age, expertise, skills and gender.
7. Specialization: is Achieving sufficient Expertise, skill ,training in any specific field .
8. Knowledge-based industry' is the industries which are relatively intensive in their inputs of Technology and human Knowledge. For Example : IT & BT
9. Banks are financial institutions which use the money deposited by customers as investments and agreed to return whenever they require.
10. Land use means the Use of land for various purposes like cultivation, forestry, grassland, in short : other than agriculture.
11. Agriculture: 'The art of cultivating the land'.
12. Intensive farming: Growing 2-3 crops on the same plot in a year.
13. Subsistence farming: Farmers growing crops for their own use.
14. 'Jade farming' is the period between kharif and rabi crops.
15. Mixed Farming means the raising of crops and cattle rearing, poultry, beekeeping, pig-rearing.
16. Commercial Farming is a system of farming in which crops are grown for the market.
17. Plantation Farming is the cultivation of a single crop over a large area for exports.
18. Dry Farming is a method of farming carried on in areas which receives scant rainfall and where irrigation is either absent or limited.

Objective / aim:

- National Parks: to preserve Wild life & to protect the endangered species of wildlife
- Biosphere: Conservation, research, education and local involvement in protection of environment.
- MGNREGS is to create employment opportunities and to reduce poverty.
- Stri Shakthi scheme is in 1998 for the development of rural women.
- The Right to Education Act of 2009 is Guarantees compulsory & free education to children of 6 years to 14 of age on the basis of 86th Amendment.

Points to Remember

1. The oldest and still existing newspaper of India is "Bambay Samachar"(Now Mumbai Samachar) in Gujarati language(1822)
2. The 73rd Amendment of. 1993 brought uniform Panchayat Raj system.
3. The highest peak in India is K2
4. The highest peak in south India is Anamudi.
5. The highest peak in Eastern Ghats is Armaikonda.
6. In Karnataka Lokayukta was established to curb corruption.

7. The Western and Eastern Ghats meet at Nilagiri hills.
8. The Coldest month of India is January.
9. The National saving certificates are issued by Post office.
10. Reserve bank of India is called as the Bankers of bank.
11. The first president of India: Rajendra Prasad-
12. The first prime minister: Jawaharlal Nehru
13. First Home minister: Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
14. First Law Minister: Dr. B.R Ambedkar.
15. World consumers day celebrate on March 15.
16. The leader of the Movement Opposing Kaiga is Shivaram Karanth.
17. AWARE started at Mumbai.
18. The longest Tributary of Ganga is Yamuna.
19. The longest river in South India is Godavari.
20. The movement took place in Palghat of Kerala was Silent Valley Movement.
21. All India Radio (AIR) was coined in 1936: Akashvani' in 1957.
19. The Doordarshan (DD) started at Delhi in 1959.
20. The SC & ST act was passed in 1989
21. National Highways Authority of India was established 1989.
22. Airport Authority of India was in 1955 to entrust the management of Airports.
23. Appiko movement was to stop smuggling of trees, and develop awareness among the common people.
24. Vernacular Press Act of Lord Lytton was to curb the independence of the Press.
25. Prime Minister's "Grama Sadak Yojana is to convert mud roads into metal roads
26. The Construct and Maintenance of Border roads are from Border Roads Development Authority of India.
27. Software Technology Park (STP) is to encourage the Software industry in 1995.
28. Theory of White Man's burden was to reform the Indian society.
29. Reserve bank of India: To control all the banking transactions.
30. The person who died after hunger strike demanding for Andhra Pradesh was Potti sriramulu.
31. Gandhiji was published the Periodicals like "Young India" and "Harijan"..
32. Renukoot is famous for Aluminium industry.
33. Nelson Mandela fought against Apartheid in South Africa.
34. The first State to enter Subsidiary Alliance was Hyderabad state
35. Dandiya is called Wagh Because of his bravery
36. Imperialism means a Sovereign country to take over another states.
37. The Republic- Plato
38. Karnataka Rajya Raitha Sangha (KRRS), -M.D.Nanjunda Swamy
39. Narmada Bachavo Movement was lead by Medha Patkar
40. Hill stations of Himachal- Shimla , Ranikhet , Mussorie, Darjeeling.
41. Artificial Harbors is : Chennai port
42. The queen of the Arabian sea- Kochi

43. White revolution and Amul Milk is from Varghese kurian
44. INFOSIS TECHNOLOGIES Ltd- Narayan Murth
45. WIPRO TECHNOLOGIES-Azim premji
46. Queen of Indian Television sector -Ekta Kapoor
47. Biocon Ltd-Kiran Mazumdar Shah
48. RELIANCE COMPANY-Dhirubhai Ambani

Articles & Amendments

1. Article 21A- Education is fundamental right of children.
2. Article 51- Establishing international peace & cooperation. (Foreign Policy)
3. Article 17- Prohibits of Untouchability.
4. Article 371 (J) – Special status to the backward regions of Karnataka.
5. Amendment 73rd –Uniform system of Panchayat Raj throughout the country.
6. Amendment Article 24- Prohibits of child Labour.
7. Article 39 is for Providing social justice and people welfare by the state Govt.
8. Article 46 is the duty of the Government to support the educational interest of SC & ST
9. Amendment 42nd Secular and Socialist words were added in Constitution in 1976.

Treaties /Agreements

1. The 1st Carnatic war –Aix –La- Chapelle. agreement in 1748- France and England
2. The 2nd Carnatic war- Pondicherry agreement in 1754- France and England
3. The 3rd Carnatic war- Paris agreement in 1763 - France and England
4. First Anglo- Maratha Wars- Salbai agreement in 1782 – Marathas- British
5. The Second Anglo -Maratha War- Treaty of Bassein in 1805- Marathas(Balaji Rao-II) and British
6. The Anglo -Sikh Wars – Lahore Agreement in 1846 – British and Sikh
7. The First Anglo -Mysore War- Madras Treaty in 1769 – Hydar Ali & British
8. IInd Anglo Mysore War - Treaty of Mangalore in 1784 – Tippu Sultan & British
9. IIIrd Anglo-Mysore War-Treaty of Srirangapatna agreement in 1792- Tippu Sultan & British
10. Poona Pact in 1932 Gandhiji and Ambedkar.
11. Tashkent Agreement in 1966 with India & Pakistan.
12. Panchasheela Agreement in 1954 with India & China
13. 20 years peace and cooperation agreement in 1971 with India & Russia.
14. Oldest & still existing newspaper of India - BombaySamachar

One Mark Questions

- 1) The first country to launch voyages across the Sea was: **Portugal.**
- 2) The ambitious French Governor was **Dupleix.**
- 3) The French Governor Dupleix captured **Madras** from English.
- 4) The Capital of French: **Pondicherry**: Capital of Portuguese: **Goa.**
- 5) The English commander during battle of Buxar battle was **Hector Munroe.**
- 6) Sati system Banned by **William Bentick.(1829)**
- 7) The person who gave the call for "Back to Vedas" was **Dayananda Saraswati.**
- 8) The British historians says : **Sepoy Mutiny ::**
Indian Historians says : **The first war of Indian Independence.**
- 9) To avoid the regional inequalities, the Government of Karnataka appointed a commission under the leadership of Dr. **D.M.Nanjundappa.**
- 10) The highest temperature in India is recorded at **Ganganagar(52°C)**::Lowest at **Drass near Kargil.**
- 11) The lowest rainfall of India received or the driest place of India is **Rajpi (8.3cm).**
- 12) The highest rainfall of India received at **Mawsynram.(1141cm).**
- 13) **The tropical monsoon type** of climate is found in a greater part of India.
- 14) The North east winds bring rainfall to the **Coromandal coast.(Tamil Nadu)**
- 15) Premonsoon rain
Keralais - **Mango Showers**
WB - **Kala Baisakhi**
Karnataka - **Coffee Blossoms**
Uttara Pradesh - **Andhis**
- 16) Highest Dam : **Bhakra Nangal**
Longest Dam : **Hirakud Project**
- 17) First Jute industry : **Rishra (Kolkata)**
First Paper industry : **Serampur (Kolkata)**
- 18) The first National park of India is **Jim Corbett (Uttaranchal).**
- 19) **What is unemployment?**
Non availability of job.
- 20) **What is disarmament?**
Process of elimination of specific arms step by step.
- 23) **What is Decentralization?**
Providing administrative power and the responsibility of developing the village to the people themselves
- 24) **What is Social stratification?**
Classifying people as superior & inferior based on caste, income etc.
- 25) **What is Dual Government?**
System in which the British collected land taxes, & the Nawab looked after administration like justice.
- 26) **Why Dandiya is called wagh?**
Due to his bravery
- 27) **What is a Mob?**
Temporary assembly of people at specific place.
- 28) **Division of labour.**
Work being done by people depending on their skill, age etc
- 29) **What is underdevelopment?**
Backwardness and stagnant situation.
- 30) **What is meant by social inequality?**
It is the unequal social opportunities.
- 47) **What is foreign policy?**
Policy adopted by a nation while dealing with other nation.
- 48) **What is National income?**
Total production of goods and services of a country during one year.
- 35) **What is meant by Imperialism?**
A sovereign country to take over another sovereign country for its personal gains.
- 36) **What do you mean by a sovereign country?**
Country which is not under any other country's control.
- 37) **What is soil erosion?**
Removal of top soil by natural agents.
- 38) **What is women empowerment?**
Process where the women can take independent decisions in all the fields.
- 39) **Who is called as King of Market?**
Consumer.
- 40) **Who introduced Dual Govt?**
Robert Clive.
- 41) **Who established Fort William college?**
Lord Cornwallis
- 42) **Why did Bidas of Halagali rebel against British?**
Bidas were asked to surrender their firearms.
- 43) **What is a Diwani Adalath?**
A civil court
- 44) **Who advocated Drain Theory?**
Dadabhai Naoroji.
- 45) **Who said Truth is God?**
Gandhiji.
- 46) **Which place has recorded highest Temperature in India?** **Ganganagar.**

Important Dates

1. Ottoman Turks captured Constantinople in 1453 CE
2. Vasco - da - Gama discovered new sea route to India in 1498 CE (Calicut.)
3. The Dutch East India Company established in Holland in 1602 CE
4. The English East India company: 1600 CE :: The French East India: 1664 CE. The Battle of Buxar :1764 CE
5. The Women Empowerment was declared in 2001.
6. The UN GENERAL BODY adopted Human Rights on Dec-10-1948 The Consumer 7. Protection Act was introduced in India on 1986.
8. The World Religious Congress in Chicago by Swami Vivekananda in 1893
9. First Railway line in India from Bombay to Thane in 1853.
10. The words 'Secular and Socialist' in the year 1976 through 42nd Amendment.
11. Pondicherry became Union Territory of India in 1963.
12. Vishala Mysore state came into existence in 1956 and named as 'Karnataka' in 1973

Important Statements given by great Scholars

- | |
|---|
| 1. "Untouchability is a heinous expression of caste system & is a leprosy attached to Hindu skin"..... Gandhiji
"Untouchability is a stigma on the Hindu society " told by Mahatma Gandhiji
"The true development of India is the development of its villages" said by Mahatma Gandhiji. |
| 2. "Education as a public property"Dr. B R Ambedkar |
| 3. "All the natives of Hindustan are completely corrupt"..... Lord Cornwallis |
| 4. "Division of Labour creates less skilled workers"..... Karl Marx. |
| 5. "The creation of a new class of Indians who are Indian by body but British in intelligence, Opinion and taste" said by Lord Macaulay. |
| 6. "Back to Vedas".... Dayananda Saraswathi |
| 7. "Swaraj is My Birth Right. I would definitely get it back"..... Bal Gangadhar Tilak |
| 8. Give me your blood; I'll get you Indian Independence..... Subhash Chandra Bose |
| 9. "Human society is formed on natural inequalities. This natural inequality is based on division of labour "said by Plato |
| 10. Prof.Meier and Baldwin , "Economic Development is a process, whereby, economy's real national income increases over a long period of time". |
| 11. Eisen Hoover "The World which has arms not only waste the money, it also Wastes the sweat of laborers, intelligence of scientists and Waste the dreams of the children". |
| 12. Muhammad Ali Jinnah , "Hindus and Muslims cannot make one nation". |

2 MARKS Questions with Answer

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

- Fall of Constantinople.
- Closer of trade route between India & Europe.
- Demand for Indian spices.
- Scientific inventions

2. Explain the reasons for the battle of Buxar.

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

3. What were the effects of battle of Buxar?

- Combined forces were defeated by the British.
- They were compelled to use greased cartridges.
- Soldiers were punished when they refuse to use cartridges.
- British secured Diwani rights.
- The Nawab of Awadh gave 26 lakhs to British.
- British took over the entire administration of Bengal.
- Robert Clive introduced Dual Govt. in Bengal.

4. How was Goa liberated from Portuguese?

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

5. How did the nation face refugee problem?

- Refugees from Pakistan were settled in various parts.
- Refugees from Pakistan were settled in

16. Explain Dual Govt.

- It was introduced by Robert Clive.
- The British had the right to collect land taxes
- The Nawab looked after administration like justice.

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

- East India Company rule ended
- Queen's proclamation issued.
- The governance of British government

18. What are the reasons for enmity between India and Pakistan?

- Terrorism,
- Jammu and Kashmir issue
- Water sharing
- Border issue

19. Social Stratification is universal. Justify?

- It is socially defined as property of a society rather than individuals
- It is reproduced from generation to generation.
- It is universal but variable.

20. National income is not suitable to measure the economic development of the country. Why?

- It does not include the certain services and production firms.
- It does not identify the distribution of income.
- It does not include the health and education services.

21. How to achieve gender equality?

- To provide social, economic, educational and political equality to men.
- Equality of freedom and opportunities to both men and women.
- To increase the sex ratio. & Compulsory free education for girl. Child

22. Mention measures for the conservation of forests.

- Control of deforestation,
- Restriction on grazing,
- Control of forest fires,

Tripura, Meghalaya and Assam.

- The people of Tibet were settled in Bailukuppe & Mandagadde.
- They provided with education.
- Training was given to take self-employment.
- Medical facilities were extended.
- Loans were given.

6. Factors influence the division of labour

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

7. Explain the nature of mob.

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

8. What are the Panchasheela principles?

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

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

- National Security.
- Enriching national economy.
- Spreading the cultural richness of our country.
- Increasing the number friendly countries.
- Achieving World Peace and coexistence.

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

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

11. Explain the importance of Northern Great Plains

- They are suitable for irrigation
- It has vast fertile alluvial soil
- It supports to network of roads and railways and waterways
- They are useful for urbanization and trade

- Prevention of encroachment on forests,
- Control of forest insects and diseases,
- Controlling illegal cutting of trees,
- Scientific cutting of trees,
- Legislation to check deforestation.
- Encourage afforestation.
- Creating of awareness among the people

23. Explain briefly about Intensive Farming.

- Farming in which a large amount of capital and labour.
- Cultivated intensively throughout the year.
- Farmers try to raise two or more crops in a year.

24. Emphasize that women's self-help groups complement women's empowerment.

- Organizing poor rural women.
- Making rural women financially independent.
- Helps to get loans easily.
- Helps to establish women themselves in various fields.
- Helps women to engage in productive activities.
- Helps women in mobilizing savings.
- Helps women to fight against exploitation.
- Helps women to fight against social evils.

25. List the main features of the Panchayat Raj system in India.

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

26. What are the measures to control floods? OR How do we control the floods?

- Afforestation in the catchment areas
- Construction of dams across the rivers

12. Explain the importance of The Peninsular Plateau.

- It is rich in minerals, thick forests and bio-diversity.
- It has influence on southwest monsoons.
- Covered with black soil which is useful for agriculture.
- Birth place of many south Indian rivers Which are useful for the generation of hydro-electricity
- It is also well known for hill stations. Such as Ooty.

13. What are the uses of forests?

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

14. What are the problems faced by consumer?

- Charging excess to the commodities
- False weight and measures
- Selling of adulterated commodities
- Creation of artificial scarcity of
- Commodities by Illegal hoarding

15. What are the rights of Consumer?

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

- Construction bunds
- Storing water and use for irrigation
- Construction of embankments for protection against inudation of
- the inhabited areas and agricultural land
- Establish warning boards.
- Shifting people to safe zones

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

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

28. Make a list of causes responsible for landslides.

Landslides occur by the natural and human forces.

1. Natural forces

- The slope in sea wave erosion of a sea cliff.
 - Earthquakes.
 - Heavy rainfall
 - Coastal erosion

2. Human forces

- Deforestation
- Construction of roads
- Construction of dams.
- Mining
- Quarrying.
- Tunnel construction
- Hydel power projects

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

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

3 Mark Questions (Learn Any 6 points)

1. What is the role Panchayat Raj Institution in rural development?

- Providing roads, water, school etc.
- Encouraging primary education.
- Providing middle school education.
- Expansion of health facilities.
- Public distribution system in villages.
- Development of cottage industries.
- MGNREGS Programme for employment.
- Providing Housing schemes.
- Creating employment opportunities.
- Development of agriculture.

2. What were the reforms introduced by the British in the field of modern education in India?

- Universities were established.
- Schools & colleges started.
- Local literature developed.
- Local languages developed.
- Periodicals started.
- English education was introduced.
- Social and religious reformation movements began.
- Influenced freedom struggles in India.
- Developed modernity, secularism, democratic attitudes.

3. What was the impact of revenue system on Indian's during the British rule?

- Zamindars class was created.
- Farmers were exploited.
- Farmers became landless.
- Land became a commodity.
- Agriculture became commercialized.
- Money lenders became strong.

4. How did Hyder ali come to power?

- Hyder – soldier in Mysore army.
- Observed the developments of Mysore.
- Sieged Devanahalli.
- Made military action against Nizam of Arcot.
- Hyder won the hearts of soldiers.
- Weakened Dalawayees.
- Declared as Sultan of Mysore.
- Side-lined the King of Mysore.

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

- Founded Ramakrishna Mission.
- Worked to establish a casteless society.
- Opposed caste system, & Untouchability.
- Voiced against exploitation, poverty, illiteracy etc.
- Believed that People should be educated first.
- He wanted people to stop following the western ideals blindly.
- Made the Westerners to understand the cultural richness of India at Chicago conference.
- Vivekananda's speeches mirror his nationalist ideas.
- Declared Arise, awake, stop not till you reach the goal.

6. What are the measures taken for the eradication of unemployment?

- Population control.
- Providing loans and subsidy.
- Agricultural development.
- Industrial development.
- Encouragement to cottage industries.
- Employments guarantee schemes.

<p>7. What are the characteristic features of Entrepreneur?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Creativity. ➤ Innovation. ➤ Dynamism. ➤ Leadership. ➤ Team building. ➤ Problem solving. ➤ Risk taking. 	<p>11. Which are the public sector Iron and steel industries?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Indian iron and steel company. ➤ Vishweswaraiah iron and steel company. ➤ Bokaro steel plant. ➤ Salem steel plant. ➤ Vishakhapatnam steel plant. ➤ Hindustan Iron and steel Ltd – Bhilai of Chattisgarh. ➤ Hindustan Iron and steel Ltd - Rourkela of Odisha. ➤ Hindustan Iron and steel Ltd – Durgapur of West Bengal.
<p>8. What were the effects of Third Anglo Mysore war?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Tippu was Defeated. ➤ Gave half of his kingdom. ➤ Forced to pay three crores of rupees as war damage. ➤ Pledge two of his children as hostages. ➤ Released the Prisoners of War. 	<p>12. Mention the main features of Panchayat Raj Institutions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Three tier system of administration. ➤ Direct and periodic elections. ➤ Reservation for SC, ST, OBC and Women. ➤ Financial and administrative responsibilities. ➤ Independent budget and audit requirements. ➤ Provision for executive support and staff ➤ A strict procedure to dissolution. ➤ Supervision of Panchayat. ➤ Mandatory elections within 6 months.
<p>9. Name the major industrial regions of India.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Hooghly-Kolkata region. ➤ Mumbai-Pune region. ➤ Ahmedabad-Vadodara region. ➤ The Madurai-Coimbatore region. ➤ The Delhi-Meerut region. ➤ Vishakhapatnam-Guntur region. ➤ Kollam-Thiruvananthapuram region. 	<p>13. What are the conditions of Subsidiary alliance system?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ King had to keep the British Army in his kingdom. ➤ King had to pay maintenance charges. ➤ King had to keep a British Resident in his Court. ➤ King could not appoint any other European without the permission of the British.
<p>10. Explain the legal measures undertaken to eradicate untouchability.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Article 17 prohibits Untouchability. ➤ Untouchability Crime Act of 1955. ➤ Civil Rights Protection Act of 1976. ➤ Practicing Untouchability is punishable offence. ➤ Universal rights to vote. ➤ Right to participate in election. ➤ Reservation in the field of education. ➤ Reservation in employment. 	

<p>14. Mention the functions of self-help groups.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Helps to undertake business. ➤ Helps to earn income. ➤ Helps women to lead a life of dignity. ➤ Helps women to save their income. ➤ Helps to organize women. ➤ Helps women to fight violence. ➤ Helps to achieve economic empowerment. 	<p>17. Write the characteristics of Banks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Dealing with Money. ➤ Lending Loans. ➤ Banking Business. ➤ Acceptance of Deposits. ➤ Connecting Link. ➤ Payment and Withdrawal.
<p>15. Explain the relationship between India and Russia.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Helped India in the field of economics, politics etc. ➤ Supported India during Indo-China war.(1962). ➤ Supported India in Goa liberation (1961) ➤ Supported India at UNO. ➤ Aided in establishment of Bhilai & Bokaro steel plants. ➤ Supported India to improve its industries and technology. ➤ Mediated Tashkent agreement between India & Pakistan.(1966). 	<p>18. Untouchability a Social evil. How?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ It creates caste based society. ➤ It deprived educational rights. ➤ It deprived property rights. ➤ It deprived political rights. ➤ It deprived religious participation rights.
<p>16. What are the measures under taken at the time of British in Police system?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Created the post of Superintendent of Police (SP). ➤ Divided a district into „Stations“. ➤ Every station under a „Kotwal“. ➤ Kotwal“ was responsible for thefts, crimes etc ➤ Every village under the care of „Chowkidhar. 	<p>19. The relationship between India and China is recently spoiled. What are the reasons for this?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Indo-China war in 1962. ➤ Border disputes. ➤ China’s claim over Arunachal Pradesh. ➤ China’s support to Pakistan. ➤ China’s military support to Pakistan. ➤ China’s economic assistance to Pakistan. ➤ Mao Terrorists.
	<p>20. What are measures taken to improve the status of women?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Stress on women’s education. ➤ Ban on child marriage. ➤ Dowry prohibition act. ➤ Compulsory education to girls. ➤ „Stree Shakti „Programme. ➤ Women self-help groups. ➤ Establishing Women’s commissions. ➤ Women reservation. <p>21. What are the major forms of Social Stratification?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Primitive society. ➤ Slavery. ➤ Estate system. ➤ Varna system. ➤ Caste system.

<p>22. Explain the revolt against British at Kittur.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Kittur was ruled by Chennamma. ➤ Chennamma adopted Shivalingappa. ➤ Not permitted to adopt a son ➤ Thackeray tried to take over Kittur. ➤ Chennamma opposed. ➤ British attacked Kittur. ➤ Kittur army fought bravely. ➤ Chennamma was defeated & captured. ➤ Chennamma was imprisoned. 	<p>26. Explain how the industries help in economic development of a country.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Reduces imported goods. ➤ Increases national income. ➤ Increases per capita income. ➤ Earns foreign exchange. ➤ Creates job opportunities ➤ Increases G.D.P ➤ Reduce the reliance on primary product.
<p>23. List out the main functions of an entrepreneur.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Organizes factors of production. ➤ Starts new business activity. ➤ Introduces new methods into practice. ➤ Handles budget of his concern. ➤ Bears risk and uncertainty. ➤ Co-ordinates things effectively. 	<p>27. Mention the factors that influenced the formation of our foreign policy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ National interests. ➤ Geographical interests. ➤ Political situation. ➤ Economic interest. ➤ Military issues. ➤ Public opinion. ➤ International situation
<p>24. How does an Entrepreneur help in economic development of a country?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Promotes capital formation. ➤ Provide employment to people. ➤ Contributes to GDP. ➤ Increase Per Capita Income. ➤ Promotes Industries. ➤ Promote export. ➤ Tries to improve the standard of living. 	<p>28. Why should India have good relationship with other countries?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To promote trade. ➤ To achieve economical help. ➤ To overcome resource deficit. ➤ To achieve economic progress. ➤ To achieve peace & co-operation. ➤ To exchange science & technical information.
<p>25. The 18th Century in Indian History was “the Century of Political Problems”. Justify.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Death of Aurangzeb. ➤ Death of Chikkadevaraj wodeyar. ➤ Zamindars revolt against British. ➤ Kings battled against the British. ➤ Rebellion of Kittur. ➤ Rebellion of Halagali Bedas. ➤ Rebellion of Surapura. 	<p>29. Explain the aims of Arya Samaj. Dayananda Saraswathi founded</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ „Back to Vedas“. ➤ Encourage to inter caste marriages. ➤ Reject polygamy. ➤ Oppose child marriage. ➤ Declared Men and women are equal. ➤ Started „Shuddhi Movement.“

30. Which are the major ports of India?

- **Western ports:-** Kandla, Mumbai, Marma Goa, New Mangalore, Cochin.
- **Eastern Ports:-** Tuticorin. Chennai, Ennore, Visakhapatnam Para deep, Haldia Kolkata, Port Blair

4 Marks Questions

<p>1. What were the effects of the revolt of 1857?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Company rule ended. ➤ Doctrine of lapse withdrawn. ➤ Queen's proclamation issued. ➤ Governance of British government started. ➤ Ambitious expansion plans given up. ➤ No interference in religious matters. 	<p>4. The conditions of Indian soldiers in the British army were pathetic. Justify.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Soldiers were less paid. ➤ No Promotion to Indians. ➤ Promotion was given to white. ➤ Indian soldiers were discriminated. ➤ Indian soldiers did not have the status. ➤ Soldiers were forced to cross the sea. ➤ Forced to use greased cartridges. ➤ Soldiers were punished.
<p>2. List out the reasons that led to the failure of the mutiny.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Lack of unity. ➤ Lack of leadership. ➤ Lack of planning. ➤ Lack of organization. ➤ Lack of common goal. ➤ Lack of military strategies. ➤ Lack of support from Indian rulers. ➤ Plundering and crimes by the sepoys. 	<p>5. Discuss the role of Balagangadhar Tilak in the Indian Independence Movement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Tilak was a radical leader. ➤ Opposed British policies. ➤ Opposed partition of Bengal. ➤ Called for boycotting of foreign goods. ➤ Encouraged Indians to use local goods. ➤ Declared "Swaraj is My Birth Right." ➤ Organised Ganesh, Shivaji & Durga festivals. ➤ Published „Kesari“ & „Maratha“ newspapers. ➤ Wrote "Geetharahasya" book.
<p>3. Explain the Political & Economic causes for the revolt of 1857.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Political Causes.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Doctrine of Lapse policy. ➤ Not permit to adopt a son. ➤ Indian Kings had to lost kingdoms. ➤ Dalhousie annexed Satara, Jaipur, Jhansi, and Udaipur. ➤ Abolished the kingships of Tanjavore and Carnatic Nawabs. ➤ Dethroned Mughal king. ➤ Soldiers became unemployed. <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Economic causes</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Indian industries ruined. ➤ Many industries were closed. ➤ Wool and cloth industries suffered. ➤ Artisans became unemployed. ➤ Handicrafts became financially weak. ➤ Farmers were exploited. ➤ Inam lands were withdrawn. 	<p>6. Explain the role of revolutionaries in freedom struggle.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ V.D. Saavarkar, Bhagath, Rajaguru etc were leaders. ➤ Dreamed of complete freedom. ➤ Employed violent methods. ➤ Established secret associations. ➤ Started collecting weapons. ➤ Collected money. ➤ Provided training to youths. ➤ Used Bombs and Guns. ➤ Many were arrested. ➤ Many were hanged.

<p>7. Explain the role of Moderates in freedom struggle.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Age is 1885 to 1905. ➤ Believed in prayers and requests. ➤ Organized public meetings. ➤ Discussed various issues. ➤ Submitted memorandums. ➤ Explained about “Drain Theory”. ➤ Tried to bring political awareness. ➤ Demanded to reduce military expenditure. ➤ Demanded to protect Indian industries. ➤ Demanded good education. ➤ Demanded for poverty alleviation. 	<p>10. Explain the role of B.R.Ambedkar in freedom struggle.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Great Dalit leader. ➤ Fought for the rights of untouchables. ➤ Started Mahad tank movement. ➤ Began Kalaram temple movement. ➤ Demand separate electorate constituencies. ➤ Founded Bahishkrut Hithakarini Sabha. ➤ Founded Swantantra Karmika Party. ➤ Published periodicals like Janatha & Mookanayaka. ➤ Served as the chairman of Drafting Committee. ➤ Advocated equality for Untouchables. ➤ Became the first Law Minister.
<p>8. Explain the major achievements of Nehru as the first Prime Minister of India.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Architect of Industrialization. ➤ Architect of modern India. ➤ Architect of Five year plan. ➤ Architect of Panchasheela Principles. ➤ Architect of atomic energy. ➤ Architect of Non Aligned Movement. ➤ Architect of Foreign policy. ➤ Achieved integration of Princely states. 	<p>11. Explain the achievements of Subhash Chandra Bose in independence movement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Revolutionary fighter. ➤ Organized Indians. ➤ Toured many cities to organize Indian. ➤ Tried to get the help of Hitler. ➤ Founded the Congress Socialist Party. ➤ Founded Forward Block. ➤ Founded INA in Tokyo. ➤ Called for Delhi Chalo. ➤ Said, “Give me your blood; I’ll get you Indian Independence”. ➤ Attacked India from Burma border. ➤ Battle between INA and the British army. ➤ Subhash died in plane crash.
<p>9. What are the main programmes of Non-Cooperation movement?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Boycotting schools. ➤ Boycotting colleges. ➤ Boycotting courts. ➤ Boycotting elections. ➤ Boycotting all foreign goods. ➤ Returning honours and medals. ➤ Boycotting all the government functions. ➤ Nominated members resigning from their membership. 	

<p>12. List out the different kinds of farming practiced in India.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Subsistence farming. ➤ Intensive Farming. ➤ Commercial Farming. ➤ Mixed Farming. ➤ Plantation Farming. ➤ Dry Farming. ➤ Humid Farming. ➤ Irrigation farming. 	<p>13. Explain the impotence of agriculture in India. Or How has agriculture helped in the development of secondary and tertiary sectors?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Main occupation. ➤ Source of food. ➤ Provides fodder. ➤ Promotes tertiary sector. ➤ Provides raw materials. ➤ Earn foreign exchange. ➤ Provide employment. ➤ Promotes savings. ➤ Provide market.
<p>14. How are land use pattern can be classified in India?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Net area sown. ➤ Forest area. ➤ Fallow land. ➤ Permanent pasture. ➤ Grazing land. ➤ Cultivable waste. ➤ Land not available for cultivation. ➤ Land under miscellaneous uses 	<p>15. The cropping pattern of any region in India changes from time to time. Why?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Relief features. ➤ Soil. ➤ Climate. ➤ Size of farms. ➤ Water supply. ➤ Income of farmers. ➤ Technology.
<p>16. What are measures taken to improve the status of women?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Compulsory education to girls. ➤ Women self-help groups. ➤ Establishing Women's commissions, Women reservation. ➤ The Government has started the Women and Children Department ➤ Women Education, Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, Dowry Prohibition Act ➤ Mahila Mandalas, Yuvathi Mandala, Stree Shakti Organisations, women co-operatives etc. started. 	<p>17. What are the measures undertaken to check Unemployment/poverty?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Population control. ➤ Providing loans and subsidy. ➤ Agricultural development. ➤ Encouragement to cottage industries. ➤ Industrial development. ➤ Employment guarantees schemes.
<p>18. Explain Quit India movement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Cripps Commission proposed some suggestions in front of Indians. ➤ Proposals were opposed by the Congress. ➤ Gandhiji Started Quit India movement in 1942 began from Mumbai. ➤ Gandhi gave the call 'Do or Die', many leaders were arrested. ➤ Common people also supported this movement, Jaya Prakash Narayan provided 	<p>19. What is Corporate strategy? Write about its present status.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ It is a group administrative measure undertaken by a company to achieve a premeditated target. ➤ These strategies are using globalized environment and modern technologies. Maximizing the profits of the company is the main aim. ➤ But these will affects the people, society and a country negatively and governments also ➤ On the positive side, social problems like

leadership. ➤ Jaya Prakash Narayan founded "The Freedom Struggle Front" ➤ Gandhiji supported farmers' movement in Kheda & Champaran, Workers Protests at Bombay & Calcutta, Tribal revolt. ➤ He began newspapers Harijan & Young India.	poverty, malnutrition, health, skill training and many other aspects of society can be employed by Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programs.
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20. Explain the Various Tribal movements during Freedom movements in India.

- The tax and forest policies were the reasons for tribal revolts.
- The Resident of hilly areas in Bengal and Odisha states are Santala. Kola and Munda, and Halagali Beda's revolt of Karnataka are the notable.
- The permanent Zamindari system makes these people landless.
- They exploited the peace-loving nature and civilized manners of these Tribe People.
- This made them to loot the Zamindars and the money lenders.
- These people revolted severely in Bhaktapur. Barahath, Rajamahar areas by killing their enemies.
- Frightened money lenders and Zamindars fled from these areas. Finally these revolts ended by inhuman steps by British Officers.

Important Entrepreneurships

Entrepreneurships	Founder
Apollo Hospitals.	Dr. Pratap Reddy
Jet Airways.	Naresh Goyal
Infosys Technologies Ltd.	Narayan Murthy
Amul milk & products	Varghese Kurien
Reliance Company	Dhirubai Ambani
Wipro Technologies	Azim Premji
Balaji Tele Films"	Ekta Kpoor
Biocon Ltd.	Kiran Mazumdar Shah

Persons & Titles

Titles	Persons
Father of White Revolution	Varghese Kurien
Queen of Indian Television sector	Ekta Kpoor
Shwetha Saraswathi	Annie Besant
Architect of Indian Constitution	B R Ambedkar
The wagh	Dondiya
Tiger of Mysore	Tippu Sultan
Iron Man of India	Sardar Vallabhai Patel.
Nethaji	Subhash Chandra Bose

Pre monsoon rain in different names.

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

Famous books & Authors

Books	Authors
Sathyarta Prakash	Dayananda Saraswathi
Gulamgiri	Jyothirao Phule
Geetharahasya	Balgangadhar Tilak
Republic	Plato

Famous Newspapers & publishers

Newspapers	Publishers
Samvada Kaumudi	Rajaram Mohan Roy
Janata & Mookanayak.	B R Ambedkar
Maratha & Kesari	Balgangadhar Tilak
Young India & Harijan	Gandhiji.

Article	Expected Articles & thir Significance
Article 51	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Advocates for a foreign policy. ➤ Establishing international peace.
Article 17	Prohibits Untouchability.
Article 21A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Free and compulsory education to all. ➤ Education is fundamental right of the children.

Important Organizations

Organization	Founder
Brahmo samaj	Raja Ram Mohan Roy.
Pratrhana Samaj	Atmaram Panduranga.
Satyashodhak Samaj	Jyothiba Phule.
Arya Samaj	Dayananda Saraswathi.
Theosophical Society	Madam Blavatsky & Col. Alcott.
Ramakrishna Mission	Swamy Vivekananda
Aligarh Movement	Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.
Dharma Paripalana Yogam	Sri Narayana Guru.

Vegetation	Important Trees
Tropical Evergreen forest	Teak, Rosewood, Ebony, Mahogany, Gurjan and Champa.
Tropical Deciduous forest	Teak, Sal, Sandalwood, Kusum, Kanju, Myrobalan, Siris, Mango, Neem, Tamrind
Mangrove forest	Rhizophora, Canes, Screw pipe, Palms, Sundari
Desert vegetation	Jhand, Khair, Kolko, Babul, Cacti and Khejra
Mountain forest	Oak, Chestnut, Ash, Beech, Pine, Cedar, Spruce, Fir, Deodar and Walnut

National Parks	State	National Parks	State
Kaziranga	Assam	Kanha	Madhya Pradesh
Sundarban	West Bengal	Sariska	Rajsthan
Corbett	Uttarkhand	Dhudhawa	Uttar Pradesh
Gir	Gujarat)	Todoba	Maharastra
Bandipur, Banerghatta and Nagara Hole			Karnataka

Europeans	Head quarters
Portuguese	Goa
Dutch	Machalipatnam
British	Kolkata/ Chennai
French	Pondicherry

Governors	Policy
Lord Wellesley	Subsidiary Alliance
Lord Dalhousie	Doctrine of Lapse
Lord Cornwallis	Civil Services
Lord Cornwallis	Police system

R.M. Bird & James Thomson	Mahalwari system
Lord Cornwallis	Permanent Zamindari
Alexander Reed & Thomas Monroe	Ryotwari system
William Bentinck	Sati Abolition Act
Lord Curzon	Division of Bengal

Forums	Amount they deal
District Forum.	less than Rs. 20 lakhs
State Commission	Rs. 20 lakhs to one crores
National Commission	More than Rs. one crores.

Wild life sanctuary	State	Self-Employment Opportunities for Entrepreneurs
Annamalai and Madumalai	Tamil Nadu	Advertising Agencies
Dandeli, Bhadra, Talakaveri, B.R. Hills	Karnataka	Photo copying centers
Periyar	Kerala	Beauty Parlors
Nagarjunasagar	Telangana	Internet Browsing
Bharathpur and Rathambor	Rajasthan	Marketing Consultancy
Manas	Assam	Industrial Consultancy
Jaldapara	West Bengal	Industrial Testing Labs

First In India

First Europeans to enter India.	Portuguese
First Governor General of British India	Warren Hastings
First viceroy of Portuguese	Francisco de almeida
First law minister	B R Ambedkar
First Prime Minister	Jawahar lal Nehru
First Governor General of Independent India	Mount Batten
First Indian Governor General of India	C Rajagopalachari
First President of India	Babu Rajendra Prasad
First President of Indian National Congress	A O Hume
First home minister of free India	Sardar Vallabhabhai Patel
First railway line in India	Bombay to Thane
First modern cotton textile industry	Mumbai
First paper mill	Serampur

Difference between

Andaman Nicobar islands	Lakshadweep islands
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ They are in Bay of Bengal. ➤ Volcanic islands. ➤ 204 islands. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ They are in Arabian Sea. ➤ Coral islands. ➤ 43 islands.

Labour With Pay	Labour Without Pay
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Gets wages & salary ➤ Work for money. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Not get wages & salary. ➤ Work for self-satisfaction.

Mangrove Forests	Tropical deciduous forests
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Called as Tidal forests. ➤ Found in wet marshy areas, river deltas and in coast. ➤ Do not shed leaves. ➤ Trees have stilt roots. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Called as Monsoon forests. ➤ Found in areas with an annual rainfall of 100-200 cm. ➤ Trees shed their leaves. ➤ Occupied a wide area largely.

Organized labour	Unorganized labour
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Work in organized sectors. ➤ Have fixed wages. ➤ Have fixed time for work. ➤ Have medical facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Work in unorganized sectors ➤ Do not have fixed wages. ➤ No fixed time for work. ➤ No medical facility.

Red Soil	Black soil
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Red in colour. ➤ No clay content. ➤ Found in Deccan trap. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Black in colour. ➤ High clay content. ➤ Found in M P, Maharashtra etc.

Western Ghats	Eastern Ghats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Western side ➤ Closer to sea. ➤ Higher & continuous. ➤ Not separated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Eastern side. ➤ Not closer to sea. ➤ Not higher & continuous. ➤ Separated.

Western Coast	Eastern Coast
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Lies in western side. ➤ Near to Arabian Sea. ➤ Between Arabian Sea and western Ghats. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Lies in eastern side. ➤ Near to Bay of Bengal. ➤ Between Bay of Bengal and Eastern Ghats.

Khariff Cropping Season	Rabi Cropping Season
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Grown in rainy season. ➤ Sow in June- July. ➤ Harvest in September – October ➤ Paddy, Ragi - main crops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Grown in winter season. ➤ Sow in October-November. ➤ Harvest in February-March. ➤ Wheat, Barley - main crops.

Underdeveloped Countries.	Developed Countries.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Low national income. ➤ Unemployment. ➤ Over population. ➤ Low literacy rate. ➤ Less medical facility. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ High national income. ➤ More employment. ➤ Limited population. ➤ High literacy rate. ➤ More medical facility.

Agriculture seasons	Climate seasons
1.They are 3: khariff, rabi & zaid	They are 4: summer, rainy, retreating monsoon season, winter,
2. it depends on climate	It is not depending on agriculture
3. monsoon wind effect on this	Water bodies, winds & distance from sea effects on this
4. it is purely belonging to agriculture	It is purely on climate

City & Titles/Nickname		Rivers & Sorrows	
Kochi	Queen of Arabian Sea.	River Kosi	Sorrow of Bihar
Silent valley	Kerala.	River Damodar	Sorrow of Bengal
Bangalore	Silicon City.	River Mahanadi	Sorrow of Odissa.
Kolkata	Tea port of India.		
New Mangaluru	Gateway of Karnataka".		
Mumbai	1. Gateway of India. 2. Cotton polis of India. 3. Manchester of India.		

Multiple questions & Single Answer

Why has India adopted anti-imperialism policies of foreign policy? OR How do you say that India opposes imperialism strongly? OR

“No corner of world shall have imperialism” India declared. (3Marks)

- Imperialism is an attempt by a sovereign country to take over another sovereign country with the intention of ruling it for its personal gains.
- India which gained its independence from an imperial country so opposes such moves of other countries.
- India declared and Banded in the conference of Asian countries in New Delhi that No corner of world shall have imperialism.

Important questions

(3 marks)

1. What are the **importance /uses of Agriculture?**
2. What are the **importance/uses of industry?**
3. What are the **importance/uses of Transport?**

- ❖ **Rise National income.**
- ❖ **Rise Per Capita income.**
- ❖ **Rise Standard of Living.**
- ❖ **Rise GDP.**
- ❖ **Provide employment.**
- ❖ **Earn Foreign Exchange.**
- ❖ **Develop Economy.**

Indian Natural Disasters		(3 Marks)
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What are the effects of cyclones? 2. What are the effects of floods? 3. What are the effects of landslide? 4. What are the effects of Earthquake? 5. What are the effects of coastal erosion? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Loss of life. ❖ Loss of property. ❖ Loss of crops. ❖ Loss of vegetation. ❖ Spread of diseases. ❖ Damage to communication. 	

Water Resources of India		(2/3Marks)
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What are the aims/Objectives/ purpose of Damodar River Valley project? 2. What are the aims/Objectives/ purpose of Bhakra Nangal project? 3. What are the aims/Objectives/ purpose of Kosi River Valley project? 4. What are the aims/Objectives/ purpose of Nagarjuna sagar project? 5. What are the aims/Objectives/ purpose of Hirakud project? 6. What are the aims/Objectives/ purpose of Tungabhadra project? 7. What are the aims/Objectives/ purpose of Multipurpose River Valley project? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Control flood. ❖ Fishing. ❖ Afforestation. ❖ Control of soil erosion. ❖ Domestic use. ❖ Entertainment. ❖ Recreation. ❖ Generation of electricity ❖ Irrigation. ❖ Supply water to industries. 	

Indian Industries		(3Marks)
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Which Factors influence the localization of Industries? 2. Which Factors influence the location of Iron & Steel industry? 3. Which Factors influence the location of Aluminium Industry? 4. Which Factors influence the location of Cotton textile Industry? 5. Which Factors influence the location of Sugar Industry? 6. Which Factors influence the location of Paper Industry? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Raw materials. ❖ Power. ❖ Transport. ❖ Communication. ❖ Market. ❖ Capital. ❖ Labour. ❖ Water. ❖ Climate. 	

Indian Natural Disasters

(3 Marks)

1. What are the precautionary measures/ remedies to be taken for **cyclones**?
2. What are the precautionary measures/ remedies to be taken for **floods**?
3. What are the precautionary measures/ remedies to be taken for **landslide**?
4. What are the precautionary measures/ remedies to be taken for **Earthquake**?
5. What are the precautionary measures/ remedies to be taken for **coastal erosion**?

- ❖ Afforestation.
- ❖ Early warnings.
- ❖ Avoid mining.
- ❖ Creating awareness.
- ❖ Temporary shelters.
- ❖ Medical help.
- ❖ Supply of food.
- ❖ Supply of water

Social & Religious Reform movements

(3Marks)

1. What were the aims/ teachings/ objectives/ principles of **Brahmo Samaj**?
2. What were the aims/ teachings/ objectives/ principles of **Arya Samaja**?
3. What were the aims/ teachings/ objectives/ principles of **Prathana Samaj**?
4. What were the aims/ teachings/ objectives/ principles of **Sathya Shodhak Samaj**?
5. What were the aims/ teachings/ objectives/ principles of **Aligarh Movement**?
6. What were the aims/ teachings/ objectives/ principles of **Ramakrishna Mission**?
7. What were the aims/ teachings/ objectives/ principles of **Young Bengal Movement**?

- ❖ Monotheism.
- ❖ Oppose polytheism.
- ❖ Women education.
- ❖ Oppose to Child marriage.
- ❖ Oppose to Polygamy.
- ❖ Oppose Caste system.
- ❖ Oppose to meaningless Rituals.
- ❖ Equality among men and women.

Bank Transactions

(3 Marks)

1. What are the **functions of banks**?
2. What are the **services offered by the Banks**?
3. What are the **uses of Banks**?
4. What is the **importance of Banks**?
5. What are the **Advantages of opening bank Accounts**?

- ❖ Transfer of money.
- ❖ Safe deposit locker.
- ❖ Providing loans.
- ❖ Safety of money.
- ❖ Remittance of money.
- ❖ Discounting of bills.
- ❖ Acceptance of deposits.
- ❖ Making payments.

Shifting Agriculture	Sedentary Agriculture (3 Marks)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Shift from place to place. ➤ Fertility reduces. ➤ Low Production. ➤ Abandon land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Fixed agriculture. ➤ Add manure. ➤ High production. ➤ Do not abandon land.

Important marking places for 05 Marks

S No	Places	S No	Places	S No	Places
1	82 ^o East Longitude	11	River Kaveri	21	Damodar River Valley
2	River Narmada	12	Rihand project	22	Nilgiris
3	Bhakra Nangal Project	13	Kanyakumari.	23	Tropic of Cancer
4	Mumbai.	14	Nagarjuna Sagar Project	24	Western & Eastern Ghats
5	23 ^o North Latitude	15	River Ganga	25	Gulf of Mannar
6	Palk strait	16	Coromandel Coast.	26	Vishakhapatnam
7	Indira Col	17	Tungabhadra Project.	27	Delhi.
8	Bhadravati.	18	Kochi.	28	Kandla
9	River Narmada	19	Vindhya Range	29	Mt.K2
10	Aravallis(Gurushikar)	20	Drass	30	Mawsynram
31	22½° North Latitude/ Tropic of Cancer	32	Annaimudi.	33	Indira /pigmalian point
34	Mullayyanagiri	35	The Northern Mountains.	36	The Northern Great Plains
37	Thar Desert	38	The Peninsular Plateau.	39	All Multi River valley Projects
40. The Eastern Coastal Plains(Coramandal Coast ,Norther Circar coast, Utkala Coast) and The Westerns Coastal Plans(Malabar and Konkana) Islands					