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9TH ENGLISH MEDIUM SUB: SOCIAL SCIENCE 2024-25

PERSEVERANCE IS THE KEY TO SUCCESS

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HISTORY:1 WESTERN RELIGIONS

Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

1. Progenitor of Judaism is _____. (Abraham)
2. The founder of Zoroastrianism _____. (Zarthusra)
3. The birthplace of Jesus Christ is _____. (Bethlehem)
4. Christ was crucified on the hillock _____. (Golgotha)
5. Christianity became the state religion of Rome during the period of _____. (Emperor Constantine)
6. Muhammad the Prophet was born at _____. (Macca)
7. The Holy book of Islam is _____. (Quran)
8. The successors of Muhammad Paigambar are known as _____. (Khalifs)

II. Answer the following questions by discussing with your friends.

9. List out the 10 rules of Judaism.

Answer: 1. Do not have any other gods.

2. Do not make or worship idols.
3. Do not disrespect or misuse God's name.
4. Remember the Sabbath and keep it holy.
5. Honour your mother and father.
6. Do not commit murder.
7. Do not commit adultery.
8. Do not steal.
9. Do not tell lies
10. Do not be envious of others

10. Zoroastrianism is more similar to the vedic rituals and practices. Justify.

Answer: Their belief good will be victorious over the evil in their conflict and the worship of Sun is also similar. The Holy book 'Zend Avestha' contains shlokas called 'Gatha'. The rituals related to worship is named 'Yashna'. It can be noted that these words are of Sanskrit origin.

11- Write about life of Jesus Christ.

Answer: Jesus Christ was born into a poor family of Mary at Bethlehem village near Jerusalem.

- He did not get proper education. Despite this he acquired a lot of religious knowledge.
- At the age of thirty he came under the influence of John Baptist and was baptized by him.
- He enlightened the people in distress by divine teachings and made them psychologically strong.
- This made him very popular among the people and he was known as a messiah or the saviour of the people.
- Gradually people considered him as a godly man. The priestly class of Jews opposed this.
- They complained against Jesus Christ to the governor of Roman Empire Pontius Pilate, charging him of treason.
- After the trial he was taken to Golgotha on a Friday and crucified on the cross.

12. List the teachings of Jesus Christ.

Answer: 1. God is one and he is most merciful. He is the creator of entire creation.

2. Everyone should develop brotherhood feelings about others.
3. Loving the people in distress is equal to worshipping God.
4. One should serve others without expecting anything from them.
5. Serving people is equal to the worship of God.
6. If one repents for his mistakes God will forgive him.
7. Love your enemy. Do well to the people who try to harm you.

13. How was christianity spread?

Answer: • After the crucifixion of Christ, his disciples were tortured. Some of them were crucified.

- During the time of Emperor Constantine, Christianity was adopted as the State Religion.
- Subsequently, Christianity spread throughout Europe.
- Today, Christian Churches are found throughout the world and have a large number of followers

14. Write a note on the life of Muhammad, the Prophet.

Answer: • The Mohammad Paigambar was born in 570 C.E at Mecca His parents were Abdulla and Ameena.

- He lost his parents during his childhood and was brought up by his uncle.
- In Mecca he married widow Khadijah. They had two sons and four daughters.
- He started meditating deeply for long hours on Mount Heera and he achieved enlightenment.
- Soon, his principles became very popular among people. This known as 'Quran'.
- When Paigambar opposed polytheism people of Mecca conspired to murder him.
- He travelled from Mecca to Madina when he became aware of this in C.E 622(Hijra).
- The people of Madina welcomed him, and they defeated the people of Mecca.
- Paigambar came back to Mecca. Finally they also became the followers of the religion propagated by Paigambar Gradually his principles spread all over the Arab region. Paigambar died in C.E 632.

15. What is 'Hijra'?

Answer: When Paigambar opposed polytheism strongly, the enraged people of Mecca conspired to murder him. He travelled from Mecca to Madina when he became aware of this in C.E 622. This incident is known as Hijra (the departure)

8. What are the rules of Islam?

Answer: 1. Kalima – Belief only in Allah. Mohammad is his prophet.

2. Namaz - Prayer for Allah for five times a day.
3. Roza- Fasting in the month of Ramazan.
4. Zakath- Definite sum to be spared in the income to give to the poor.
5. Haj - Pilgrimage to Mecca once in lifetime

HISTORY:2

INDIA FROM 6TH TO 14TH CENTURY

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

1. The founder of Gurjara-Pratihara Rajput dynasty was _____.(Nagabhata)
2. Prithviraj Chauhan defeated _____ in the first battle of Terrain. (Mohammed Ghori)

3. The chief commander of Mohammad Ghori was _____.(Qutubuddin Aibak)
4. The first woman to rule among the Delhi Sultans was _____.(Razia sultana)
5. The famous Sultan of the Khilji dynasty was _____.(Alauddin)
6. The capital was shifted from Delhi to _____ during the rule of the Tughlaq (Devagiri)

Answer the following questions.

7. Explain the contributions of the Rajput kings in the field of literature.

Answer: Rajput kings themselves were scholars.

Kings like Bhoja, Munja have written various literary works.

Munja had poets Padmagupta and Halayudha in his court.

King Bhoja had scholars like Shanthisena,

Prabhachandra Suri, and Ghanapala during his rule.

The Jayadeva's Poetic work 'Geethagovinda', Bharavi's 'Keerathanarjuneeya',

Historical works like Kalhana's 'Raja

Tharangini'; Jayanika's 'Prithviraja Vijaya'

and Hemachandra's 'Kumarapla Charitha' are the important works.

8. Who was the important king of Karkota dynasty of Kashmir ? How he expanded his Empire?

Answer: Durlabhvardhana

Durlabahaka

Lalithaditya Muktapida

Avanativarmana and Shankarvarman

After the first two of them ruled the kingdom, Lalithaditya was entrusted with the charge of this dynasty. He ruled for 36 years (724-760 C.E). He is credited with expanding the boundaries of the Karkota kingdom

9. Describe in brief the administrative system under Iltamush.

Answer: Iltamush divided his kingdom into Iktas

(provinces) and appointed Iktadhars

(provincial officers) to run administration.

He appointed a group of forty sardars to advise him in administrative issues.

The Prime Minister and Judges used to advise him.

Iltamush brought gold and silver coins into circulation.

10. What are the administrative reforms of Allauddin Khilji?

Answer: He abolished religious endowments, Inams (gift) lands and subsidy.

2. An efficient intelligence network was established by him.

3. He prohibited alcohol, drugs and dice game.

4. He banned association formation among his Sardars (lieutenants).

5. Farmers with minor landholdings and also the big landlords had to pay taxes.

6. He appointed revenue officials to collect the fixed taxes from the farmers.

7. Military reforms: The salary of the soldier given in the form of cash.

8. The process of stamping the horses called as 'Dhag' came into effect.

9. He created a system wherein the common people had access to pulses, cereals, cooking oil, sugar, salt and fuel at fair prices.

10. Similarly he established markets to sell horses and slaves.

11. What are the administrative reforms brought in practice by Mohammad bin Tughlaq?

Answer: Administrative reforms-

1. Revenue reforms
2. He established department of agriculture.
3. The uncultivated lands were made cultivable.
4. Shifting of his Capital
5. Experiment of symbolic Coins

12. Illustrate the contributions of the Delhi Sultans to art and architecture with examples.

Answer: The Delhi Sultans introduced a new style of architecture known as 'Indo-Islamic' architecture. The Delhi Sultans built forts, Mosques, palaces, public buildings, madrasas and Dharmashalas. Qutub minar, Quvat-UI-Islam mosque, Allai Dharavaja, Juwait Khana

13. What was the result of the First Battle of Panipat?

Answer: Babar invaded India and in the First Battle of Panipat in 1526, defeated Ibrahim Lodhi and established Moghul Rule.

HISTORY:3

RELIGIOUS REFORMERS OF INDIA

Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

1. Shankaracharya was born at _____ in Kerala. (Kalati)
2. "The world is an illusion, Brahma alone is the Truth". This was propounded by _____ (Shankaracharya)
3. Ramanujacharya's disciples are called _____.(Shrivaishnavites)
4. Proponent of Dwaita philosophy is _____.(Madwacharya)

II. Answer the following questions by discussing with your group:

5. Who is the proponent of Advaita philosophy?

Answer: Shankaracharya

6. Which is the philosophy advocated by Ramanujacharya? What is their sect called?

Answer:Ramanujacharya advocated 'Vishistadwaitha' philosophy.
His sect called Shrivaishnavites.

7. Name the books written by Ramanujacharya.

Answer: Vedanta

Sangraha,

Vedantasara,

Vedanta Deepika,

Shribhasya and in his famous work 'Geethabhashya', he emphasized the importance of devotion.

8. Which are the tenets advocated by Madhwacharya?

Answer: According to Madhwacharya, the world is not maya or illusion.

It is as true as Paramatma or the Divine Soul.

Between these, the Divine soul is independent and the rest of the world is illusionary.

The Divine soul and the human soul have a Lord and Servant relationship.

Lord Vishnu or Narayana alone is supreme.

Worship of Lord Vishnu can elevate the human soul and thus enable it to attain moksha.

9. Name the books written by Shankaracharya

Answer: Shankarabhasya,

Anandalahari,

Soundaryalahari,

Shivanandalahari,

Viveka choodamani,

Prabudda sudhakara and Dakshinamurthy are some of shankaracharya's books.

His hymn "Bhajagovindam" is world famous.

10. What were the welfare measures of Basavanna?

Answer: Basaveshwara advocated 'self-Reliance and insisted one should earn one's living'.

He also declared no profession in more important or less important.

He nurtured the culture of 'work is workship' through his physical labour philosophy.

By declaring "Body as the temple", Basaveshwara tried to implement work is workship philosophy in life. These thinkings are still the guiding lights of the present society.

11. Which followers were with Basavanna during the Vachana movement?

Answer: Prominent Vachanakaras are Satyakka, Aydakki Lakkamma, Siddarama, Channa Basavanna, Molige Maraiah, Ambigara Chowdaiah, Madiwala Machaiah, Madara Chennaiah, Samagara Haralaiah, Kinnari Bommaiah and others.

12. What is the meaning of 'Kayave Kailasa' propagated by Basavanna?

Answer: 'The eternal shall perish, the transient will stay on', "Body is abode of Lord Shiva" (Kayave Kailasa), thus said Basavanna, stressing on 'Kaya' and upheld the principle of work culture. He also declared there is no superiority or inferiority in work.

HISTORY:4

VIJAYANAGARA EMPIRE AND BAHAMANI KINGDOM

Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

1. Vijayanagara empire was established in the year _____.(1336)
2. The poetess, who wrote Madhuravijaya is _____.(Gangadevi)
3. Praudhadevaraya's minister was _____.(Lakkanna Dandesha)
4. The king who wrote Amukta Malyada in Telugu was _____.(Krishnadevaraya)
5. The minister who established famous a madrasa at Bidar was _____. (Mohammad Gawan)
6. The king who wrote Kitab-E-Navarasa was _____.(Ibrahim Adil Shah II)

II. Answer the following questions after discussing in your group.

7. Name the four dynasties who ruled Vijayanagara empire.

Answer:(1) Sangama,
(2) Saluva,
(3) Tuluva, and
(4) Araveedu.

8. What were the achievements of Devaraya II?

Answer:(a) He defeated the king Gajapati Kapilendra of Orissa and seized Kondaveedu.
(b) He expanded his kingdom upto Krishna river in the north east by suppressing the regional leader of the border.
(d) He chased the traditional foe Ahmed Shah of Bahamani till Bijapur and occupied Mudgal and Bankapura.
(e) His commander, Lakkanna Dandesha, took up a successful naval victory.

9. What were the problems Krishnadevaraya had to face when he ascended the throne?

Answer:(a) The Europeans, who had arrived through new sea routes, had established colonies.
(b) The Moghuls of the north were trying to expand their kingdom in the southern region.
(c) The five Shahi kingdoms of the Bahamani dynasty became powerful Sultanates and plunged into war against Krishnadevaraya. And
(d) The kings of Ummatthur and Orissa were a constant source of threat.

10. What are the contributions of Vijayanagara empire to the economic system and society?

Answer: economic system:

(a) Land tax was the main source of revenue for the kingdom.
(b) Farmers gave $\frac{1}{4}$ of their income to the government as tax.
(c) Agriculture was the backbone of the economy. Many important food and cash crops were grown

society:(a) The society was based on the 4-tiered caste system. However, there was also occupation-based caste system.

(b) There were many skilled artisans, blacksmiths, bell-metal smiths, carpenters, weavers and cobblers in the society.

11. Describe the art and architecture of the Vijayanagar period.

Answer: The unique feature of Vijayanagar architecture was the construction of huge auditorium and marriage halls.

Temples had huge towers (rayagopura), leaf-shaped arches and platforms.

In this art, more than ornamentation, the qualities of grandeur, awe and elegance were given importance.

The Vijaya Vitthala temple of Hampi is known

for its magnificent architectural beauty. The saptaswara musical pillars, huge marriage halls and the stone chariot have enhanced the beauty of this temple.

The most ancient temple at Hampi, the Virupaksha temple has a vast courtyard/ hall.

12. Mohammad Gawan was an able Prime Minister of Bahamani Kingdom. How?

Answer:As a Prime Minister of the Bahamani kingdom, Mohammed Gawan took the Bahamani kingdom to great heights through his efficient administration and victories.

Gawan conquered Konkan, Goa and Belgaum. He invaded Orissa and conquered Kondaveedu. In the year 1481 A.D., he invaded Kanchi and plundered its huge wealth.

13. Describe the administration and taxation system during the rule of the Bahamani sultans.

Answer:

Administration:

(a) There were three levels of administration namely Central, Provincial and Village. Among these, there was revenue, judicial and military administration too.

(b) The Sultan was the chief of the central administration.

(c) The cabinet was called Majlis E-Ilwith.

(d) Top officials, commandants, ulemas and amins were friends and relatives of the Sultan.

Taxation system:

(a) Land tax was the main source of income for the kingdom.

(b) Amir-E-Jumlas were the head of the revenue authorities.

(c) $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ of the agricultural produce was collected as land tax.

(d) There were 50 kinds of taxes including house, mines, tobacco grasslands, trade and employment

14. Explain the education, art and architecture of the Bahamani sultans.

Answer: The educational policy of the Adil Shahis was to propagate Islamic culture.

There were schools known as maktabas. They were under the control of mosques.

The students in the maktabas were taught the alphabet, religion, law, poetry and rhetoric.

The madrasas were centers of higher education. Mohammed Gawan who was a scholar himself, established a madrasa (college) at Bidar.

Art and architecture: The Bahamani sultans developed Indo Sareenic style of architecture.

The Jamia mosque built by Ali Adil Shah I, Ibrahim Roza, Gol Gumbaz, Gagan Mahal and Asar Mahals are the important world-famous monuments.

HISTORY:5

THE AHOM DYNASTY, THE MOGHULS AND THE MARATHAS

Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

1. The founder of Ahom dynasty _____.(Sukapha)
2. The founder of the Moghul dynasty was _____.(Babar)
3. The most famous emperor among the Moghuls was _____.(Akbar)
4. The king who built the Taj Mahal at Agra was _____.(Shahjahan)
5. The Moghul emperor who established the new religion Dine-Ilahi was _____.(Akbar)
6. Shivaji's mother was _____.(Jijabai)

II. Answer the following questions by discussing with your group.

7. Write briefly important achievements of Ahom dynasty.

Answer: Ahom kings developed Six capitals in their kingdom at different times.

They combined together the tribal groups to keep Assam Strong and united. Vijayanagara in the South, Marathas in the Deccan, Rajputs in the northwest, Karkota in Kashmir and so Ahoms in the north east. They defeated the Muslim rulers in 17 battles. They ruled the north-east for 598 (1228-1826) years.

8. Describe the military achievements of Babar.

Answer: Babar defeated the Delhi Sultan Ibrahim Lodhi in the First Battle of Panipat in 1526 A.D. and established the Moghul dynasty in India. Over a period of four years, he defeated Rana Sangramsingh of Mewad, Ibrahim Lodhi's brother, Mohammed Lodhi. Babar conquered Panipat, Goghra and Kanwa He established Moghul rule over a vast area in North India.

9. Compare and contrast the present-day administrative system with that of Sher Shah.

Answer:1) He divided his kingdom into four main departments.

2) He was the first ruler who constructed four main highways that connected the major cities. On either side of the highway, shade-giving trees were planted and 1700 sarais were constructed.

3) The land in the kingdom had been classified as excellent, average and bad according to their level of fertility. The farmers gave part of their income as land tax to the government.

10. What are the areas won by Akbar?

Answer: Akbar conquered Malva, Jaipur, Gondavan, Chittor, Ranatharnbhor, Kalinjar, Gujarat and Bengal. The remaining states of Kashmir, Sindh, Orissa, Baluchistan, Khandhar and Ahmednagar came under Akbar.

11. Describe the contributions of Shahjahan to art and architecture.

Answer: He constructed the famous, immensely valuable ruby-studded Peacock throne. He constructed the Taj Mahal in Agra which is one of the Seven Wonders of the World. He constructed the Red Fort at Delhi. He built Akbari Mahal, Jehangiri Mahal. He built forts in Lahore and Allahabad similar to the one at Agra. Hence, his period is referred to as the 'Golden Age of Moghal Art and Architecture.

12. Describe Shivaji's system of administration.

Answer: Shivaji had organized an efficient administrative system in his vast kingdom. He had divided his kingdom into many provinces. They were called Swaraj and Moghal areas. There were ministers known as Asthpradhans in the central government to assist the king. In addition to them, there were other officials. Province, district and village were the administrative units.

13. Explain the achievements of Bajirao I.

Answer: Bajirao I was an unparalleled warrior. He conquered Malwa and gained the authority to collect Chouth and Sardeshmukhi taxes. He got a vast stretch between the Narmada and Chambal rivers and 50 lakh rupees as compensation for defeating the Moghals in a battle near Bhopal. He conquered Salcet and Basin from the Portuguese and Janjira from the Siddhis. He not only ruled efficiently but also regained the glory of the Maratha Empire.

HISTORY:6
BHAKTI PANTHA

Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

1. Bhakti means _____ to God. (devotion/ Trusting)
2. The famous follower of Ramanand was _____.(Kabir Das)
3. Kabir's followers are called _____(Kabirpanthis)
4. The collection of Chaitanya's philosophical thoughts is called _____.(Chaitanya Charitamruta)
5. The poetic work 'Ramadhanya Charitre' was written by _____.
(Kanakadasa)

II. Answer the following questions by discussing with your group.

6. Who popularized worship of Rama and Sita? What are his services to society?

Answer: Ramananda popularized worship of Rama and Sita. He established a Vaishnava religious school based on love and devotion. He travelled to several places in North India and popularized the worship of Ram and Sita. He condemned caste system and allowed people from every caste system to join his sect

7. Who are Sikhs? Which is their holy book?

Answer: The followers of Guru Nanak are called Sikhs.

His teachings are collected in a book called Grant Sahib. It is their holy book.

8. The role of Srimantha Shankardeva is prominent in cultural and religious history of Assam. How? Explain.

Answer: His name is associated with bringing a newness in the culture and the music in India. The Bhagavatha of Shankaradeva is in Sanskrit, Assamese and Brijavali. The Bhakti movement started by him in Assam.

9. Explain the concept of Bhakti by Purandaradasa.

Answer: He declared without inner purity, external purity is of no use. He said 'What is the use of cleaning the external filth without cleansing the internal filth'. He also said without faith, the mere dipping in a river is of no use.

10. What are the effects of the Bhakti movement?

Answer:(a) Reform of the Hindu practices and bringing about harmony between Hindus and Muslims were the two main purposes of the Bhakti movement.

(b) Many weaknesses in the Hindu society were removed.

(c) The regional language of India flourished since the reformers wrote in these languages.

(d)The development of regional languages enabled development of Indian culture.

HISTORY:7

EUROPE: MEDIEVAL AND MODERN

Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

1. Renaissance means _____.(rebirth/ reawake)
2. _____ is called the father of Renaissance.(Petrareh/ Italy)
3. Followers of Martin Luther are _____.(Protestants:)
4. The leader of the Counter Reformation movement was _____.(Religious, Martin Luther)
5. The Industrial Revolution started in _____.(England)

II. Answer the following questions by discussing with your group.

6. What were the consequences of religious reformation?

Answer:1. Christianity was divided into three sects - Catholic Church, Orthodox Church and Protestant church.

2. Many European kings got liberated from the hold of the Church and the pope.

3. Religious reformation led to rise of nationalism.

4. The confiscated wealth of the Church was utilized for the economic development.

5. Patriotic feelings became strong and the kings of Europe developed religious tolerance.

6. Due to this movement, the literacy field saw progress. Local languages influenced the European minds.

7. The Catholic Church itself underwent reformation and this came to be known as Counter Reformation.

7. What were the reasons for geographical explorations?

Answer:1. When the Turks conquered the city of Constantinople in 1453 A.D., the Europeans faced the inevitability of finding a new sea route to India.

2. Spain and Portugal were ambitious of competing with Arabs in sea trade.

3. Discovery of new countries opened the possibility spreading Christianity.

4. European curiosity was roused by the adventurous nature of sea voyages towards eastern countries.

5. Mariner's compass and astrolabe equipment were helpful to sailors. Charts and maps were available to sailors.

6. The Europeans believed that China was a fertile place to make profit.

8. Which are the water-colour paintings of Leonardo da Vinci?

Answer: Last Super and Mona Lisa.

9. Explain the development of literature in the period of Renaissance with an Example.

Answer: Italy was the motherland of great writers. The theme of the literature was worldly matter rather than religion. Instead of Latin, many of the regional European languages came to be used in daily life. Petrarch is known as the 'Father of renaissance'. He collected about 200 Latin and Greek Manuscripts. A collection of 100 stories called Decameron written in Italian by Boccaccio, the famous work Divine Comedy by Dante, Canterbury Tales by Chaucer of England, Don Quixote by Cervantes of Spain, Utopia written by Thomas More of England are some of the notable works. Shakespeare was an excellent poet and dramatist. St. Paul School, established in London, was dedicated to the acquisition of this new knowledge.

10. Describe the effects of Industrial Revolution.

Answer:1. Due to the innumerable changes in industries, demand for machines grew.

2. Many changes took place in the economic and social fields too.

3. New factories were established.

4. The cost of production came down and essential products were available at a low price.

5. Cottage industries could not compete with the giant factories and, thus, they collapsed.

HISTORY:8

REVOLUTION AND RISE OF NATION STATES

Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

1. The 13 colonies established by England on the Atlantic coast was called _____.
(New English Colonies)
2. The representatives of the 13 colonies met in 1774 at _____.(Philadelphia)
3. The first President of United States of America was _____. (George Washington)
4. The writer of 'Spirit of Laws' was _____.(Montesquieu)
5. The party 'Young Italy' was formed by _____. (Joseph Mazzini)
6. The philosophy of 'blood and steel' was advocated by _____.(Otto-van-Bismarek)

II. Answer the following questions.

7. Mention the reasons for American War of Independence.

Answer:(a) The rise of nationalism among the people of the colonies.

(b) The desire for independence among the colonies.

(c) The effects of the 'Seven Years' war.

(d) The naval regulations.

(e) Influence of writers like Thomas Paine, John Adams, Samuel Adams, John Edward Coke and Benjamin Franklin.

(f) The Quebec regulation.

(g) The Townsend taxes and

(h) The Boston tea party.

8. Explain the significance of the American war of independence.

Answer: The American war of independence acted as an inspiration for the French Revolution. Many of the French who fought assisting the colonial army became leaders of the French revolution. Many of the Spanish and the Portuguese colonies in America got inspired to become free and hence, revolted against their motherland. The new nation called the United States of America was born.

9. How were economic factors responsible for the French revolution?

Answer: The economic factors responsible for the French revolution is France was an agriculture-dominated nation. In spite of advances in agricultural practices, production lagged behind. The yield from land was very low. The farmers were the most affected. Famines were frequent. As a result, there used to be revolts and riots for food. Industries were under the control of trade unions. Due to internal strife and interference from authorities, the development of these unions was sluggish. Hence, productivity was low

10. What was the role of Garibaldi in Italy's unification?

Answer: Garibaldi is one of the architects of Italy's unification. He was a soldier and fighter. He joined the Young Italy part and assumed leadership of the revolution.

In 1860, he fought against the twin states of Sicily using his Red Brigade. By conquering the same, he hastened the national integration and pressed for democratic reforms.

11. Who was the architect of unification of Germany? Write a note on him.

Answer: Ottoman Bismarek was the architect of Germany's unification.

He was the chief minister of the King of Prussia, Williams.

He had gained lot of popularity as an ambassador in various nations like Austria, France and Russia. He built a powerful army on the principle of 'Blood and Steel'. His next aim was to drive out Austria from German states association. The well-formed German armies defeated Austria in the year 1866 A.D. Bismarck realized that a war with France was inevitable to gain the 16 German states in the south attached to France. He was successful in merging these states with Germany when Napoleon was defeated by these states when he tried to capture them. Thus, Bismarck completed the unification of Germany.

**POLITICAL SCIENCE:1
OUR CONSTITUTION**

Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

1. The Law which governs the States is _____. (Constitution)
2. The first meeting of new Constituent Assembly was held on _____. (11th December, 1946)
3. The Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constitution was _____. (Dr. B.R. Ambedkar)
4. Our Constitution provides for a _____ system of Government. (democratic)
5. Our Constitution provides for _____ citizenship to its citizens. (single)
6. The Right for Constitutional Remedies has been incorporated in Article _____. (32)
7. The Directive Principles of State Policy are borrowed from _____ Constitution. (Irish)

II. Answer the following questions.

8. Who was the President of the Constituent Assembly?

Answer: Dr. Rajendra Prasad.

9. When did the Constitution come into force?

Answer: 26th January 1950.

10. What does the Preamble to the Constitution contain?

Answer: The Preamble to the Constitution contains the fundamental policies and ideals of the constitution.

It is the sum of the structure, values, principles and goals of the constitution.

It is based on the aspirations and ideals of the people of India.

11. What do you mean by 'Secularism'?

Answer: In India, the citizens have the liberty to practise any religion they desire. No religion has been given the status of a National religion. This is known as Secularism.

12. Explain the salient features of our Constitution.

Answer: Written and Lengthy Constitution

Flexible and Rigid Constitution

Parliamentary Form of Government

Republican System

Federal System

Fundamental Rights

Directive Principles of State Policy
Independent and Centralized Judiciary System
Single Citizenship
Adult Franchise
Bicameral Legislature
Party System

13. Which are the Fundamental Rights incorporated in our Constitution?

Answer:(1) Right to Liberty,
(2) Right to Equality,
(3) Right against Exploitation,
(4) Right to Religion,
(5) Right to Education and culture and
(6) Right to Constitutional remedy.

14. Make a list of the Fundamental Duties.

Answer:(1) To respect the Constitution, National flag and National Anthem.
(2) To follow the noble ideals that inspired our National Struggle for freedom.
(3) To protect the integrity of India.
(4) To defend the motherland when called upon to do so
(5) To promote the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India.
(6) To preserve our rich heritage.
(7) To protect and improve the natural environment
(8) To develop the scientific temper and the spirit of enquiry.
(9) To safeguard public property and leave the violence.
(10) To strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activities.
(11) The father or the guardians should provide an opportunity for education to their children from the age of 6 to 18 years.

15. Which are the Directive Principles of State Policy?

Answer:(1) To provide adequate means of livelihood to all citizens.
(2) To prevent the community wealth and resources from becoming the private property of a few people.
(3) To provide equal pay for equal work to both men and women, and to protect labour welfare.
(4) To provide public assistance to those who are old, sick, weak or helpless.
(5) To implement a Uniform Civil Code throughout the country.
(6) To provide opportunities for healthy development and preschool education of all children below 6 years.
(7) To protect historical monuments and main places of historical interest.
(8) To separate the Executive and the Judiciary.
(9) To protect international peace and respect international law.
(10) To establish Gram Panchayats.
(11) To encourage rural and cottage industries.
(12) To organize and develop agriculture and animal husbandry on modern lines.
(13) To ensure prohibition of liquor.
(14) To ensure development of farming based on scientific methods.

POLITICAL SCIENCE:2
THE UNION GOVERNMENT

Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

1. India has a _____ form of government. (Federal)
2. The Union Legislature is called _____.(Parliament)
3. The Chairman of the Rajya Sabha is the _____.(Vice President)
4. One has to complete _____ years to become a member of the Lok Sabha.(25 years)
5. The Commander-in-Chief of the three Armed Forces is the _____.(President)
6. The process for electing the President is explained under Articles _____ and _____ of the Constitution. (54, 55)
7. The Chairman of the Union Public Service Commission is appointed by _____. (President)

Answer the following questions.

8. Name the two Houses of the Parliament.

Answer:1) Lower House

or the Lok Sabha, 2) Upper House or the Rajya Sabha.

9. Explain the composition of the Rajya Sabha.

Answer: The Rajya Sabha or the Upper House is a permanent body and is not dissolved like Loka Sabha. It consists of 250 members. 238 members are elected by the members of the State Assemblies and Union Territories. The remaining] 2 members, who are experts from various fields like literature, art, science and social work, are nominated by the President. This House is also known as the House of Elders. The term of the members is six years. The Vice President is the Chairman and the Deputy Speaker is chosen from among the members.

10. What are the qualifications needed to become a member of the Lok Sabha?

Answer:(1) should be a citizen of India.

(2) must not be less than 25 years.

(3) should not hold any office of profit under the Government.

(4) should not be a person of unsound mind.

(5) should not have been punished under law.

(6) should possess qualifications as specified by Parliament from time to time.

11. Explain the election process for the post of President.

Answer: The President is elected by an electoral college of elected members of both Houses of Parliament, all elected members of the legislative assemblies of all States, New Delhi and Pondicherry. The Supreme Court judge administers him his oath of office. His term of office is five years. He is eligible for re election. When he goes against the Constitution, he can be removed from office by the Parliament through a Motion of Impeachment.

12. List out the powers and functions of the Prime Minister.

Answer:(1) Appointment and Removal of Ministers, and Allocation of Port folios

(2) Head of Government

(3) Head of Union Cabinet

(4) Power to advice to dissolve the Loka Sabha.

13. Explain the composition of the Union Cabinet and its responsibilities.

Answer: Composition: The Union Cabinet is the real Executive and has Ministers in two hierarchies. The first one is the cabinet level and the second is the Minister of State. The maximum strength of the Union Cabinet is 15 of the total strength of the parliament

Responsibilities:

The Cabinet has two kinds of responsibilities. The Minister of eve I)' department is responsible for the administration of his department. He has individual responsibility for the success or failure of his department. The Union Cabinet has collective responsibility to the Parliament with regard to the decisions and policies taken by it. Therefore, the cabinet can be in power only as long as it enjoys the trust of the Parliament. When it loses the trust, it has to be removed by a No-Confidence Motion.

POLITICAL SCIENCE:3 THE STATE GOVERNMENT

Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

1. The Union of India comprises _____States and _____ Union Territories. (28 states and 8 union territories)
2. The Karnataka Legislative Council comprises _____ members. (75)
3. The State Cabinet, comprising the _____ and the _____ is the real Executive. (Council of Ministers, Chief Minister)
4. The Governor is appointed by the _____.(President)

II. Answer the following questions with gruop discussion.

5. Explain the structure of the Legislative Assembly.

Answer: The strength of the Legislative Assembly or Vidhana Sabha depends on the population of the State. The maximum number of seats of any Vidhana Sabha should not exceed 500 or be below 60. However, the number of seats in small States is less. The Speaker and the Deputy Speaker are elected from among the elected Members of the Assembly. The members of the Assembly are elected for a term of 5 years. However, the assembly may be dissolved before the expiry of the full term on the recommendation of the Cabinet. At that time, the State will be under President's rule.

6.Which fields are represented by the members of the Legislative Council?

Answer: The members of the Legislative Council/represent five fields. Some are elected from among the Members of the Legislative assembly, Local Bodies, Graduates' Constituencies, and Teacher's Constituencies. The Governor nominates some Members who are experts in the field Or art, literature, education, social service, science members who have completed their term retire.

7.What are the qualifications, and the term of office of the Governor.

Answer:(I) Should be a citizen of India

(2) Should not be less than 35 years of age.

(3) Should not hold any office of profit under the Government.

(4) should not be a Member of either Parliament or State Legislature. If he is a Member of either, he should resign from that post when he is appointed as the Governor. The term of the office of the Govt. is 5 years.

8. Write a short note on the powers and functions of Chief Minister.

Answer: The Chief Minister is the Head of the State Government. Success or failure of the State government depends on his personal charm. He is the repository of all the power of the State. He is the Head of the Council of Ministers, the Legislature, and the leader of the majority party in the government. The Chief Minister should be a member of any one of the two Houses. Even those who are not Members of either House can become the Chief Minister. However, he has to become the Member of anyone House within 6 months.

POLITICAL SCIENCE:4 THE JUDICIARY

Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

1. The Supreme Court came into existence on _____.(January 28, 1950)
2. The number of writs that can be issued under Article 32 of the constitution is _____. (5)
3. Criminal courts came into existence on _____.(1st April, 1974)
4. The lowest Revenue court is the _____.(Tahasildar Court)

II. Answer the following questions.

5. How are the judges of the Supreme Court appointed and what are their qualifications?

Answer: The President nominates the Chief Justice and the other judges of the Supreme Court.

The qualifications of the Supreme Court judge are -

- (1) should be a citizen of India.
- (2) should have served as a High Court for at least five years, or should have been an advocate of the High Court for at least ten years.
- (3) should be a distinguished jurist.

6. What are the functions of the High Court?

Answer:(1) It takes up civil and criminal disputes, marital relationships, contempt of court etc.

(2) It admits appeals in civil and criminal cases from the subordinate courts.

(3) It directs transfer of cases from the lower courts to the High Court, to supervise the working of the subordinate courts, to admit writ petitions to safeguard the Fundamental Rights and other legal rights of citizens.

7. Which are the subordinate courts under the Civil Courts?

Answer:1. Court of Subordinate Judges

2. Court of Additional Subordinate Judges

3. Court of Munciffs

4. Court of Additional Munciffs

8. What was the purpose of establishing Lok Adalats? When did they come into existence?

Answer: In India, the legal procedure is time-consuming and expensive.

So, government want this Lok Adalat function faster and are less expensive. This gives importance to compromising of cases. In 1985.

POLITICAL SCIENCE:5 THE ELECTION SYSTEM

Fill up the blanks:

1. The Public Election Campaign comes to end before _____ hours to election day. (48)
2. The recognition to political parties is accorded by _____. (The Election Commission)
3. The Independence of Journalism is protected by _____. (Press Council of India)

II. Answer the following questions briefly:

4. Write a note on 'Electoral Roll'.

Answer: The voters list is the list which contains the names and certain other details of the voters. It is also called the Electoral Roll. The Electoral Roll is prepared by the Election Commission much before the elections. Electoral Roll is revised every year. At the time of revision, the names of those who have attained the age of 18 are included and the names of the dead are deleted. The Electoral Roll helps the polling officials to identify the voters. The Electoral Photo Identity Cards (EPIC) are issued to all the eligible voters by the Election Commission to prevent impersonation. EPIC is also used as a proof for general identification.

5. What are the steps in the election process?

Answer: Election Notification
Nomination of the Candidates
Scrutiny of Nomination
Withdrawal of Nomination papers
Election Campaign
Polling day
Counting of votes.

6. Advocate 'as a bridge between political parties, people representatives, government and people community'.

Answer: Political parties are necessary in the democratic set up. Political parties are the link between representatives, government and the people. They play a major role in formulating policies for social and economic progress. Political parties become a training ground to develop leadership qualities.

7. Write a note on Coalition Governments.

Answer: Many a time no party gets the required majority to form the government. Such a situation is called 'Hung Parliament'. In such a situation some of the political parties join together and make alliances to get the required majority to form the government. Such alliance is called 'Post-poll alliance'. At certain times two or more than two parties join together and make alliance before the elections. This type of alliance is called 'Pre-poll alliance'. Pre-poll or Post-poll alliance helps political parties to join together to form the government when there is a hung parliament or assembly. Such a government formed with the

co-operation of different political parties is called 'Coalition Government'. The political parties of Coalition Government share power and responsibility by joining Council of Ministers.

8. What are the national political parties currently existing in India?

Answer: National political parties have their branches in many states of our nation. They have respectable number of representatives in Parliament and also in State Legislatures. National political parties are recognised by the election commission of India. Currently there are six (6) National political parties in India.

POLITICAL SCIENCE:6 DEFENCE OF THE NATION

Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

1. The Commander-in-Chief of our three Armed Forces is _____.(President)
2. The Chief of the Army is called _____.(General)
3. The headquarters of the Defence Ministry is in _____.(Delhi)
4. The Hindustan Ship-building yard is at _____.(Vishakhapatnam)
5. The border security force training centre is in _____. (Yelahanka in Bangalore)
6. The Indian Red Cross Society established in _____.(1920)

II. Answer the following questions after group discussion.

7. What is the Naval Base near Karwar known as?

Answer: Sea bird

8. Which are the five divisions of our Defence Ministry?

Answer: 1) Department of defence,
2) Department of defence production,
3) Department of defence research and development,
4) Department of Ex. service man welfare,
5) Department of military affairs

9. Explain the structure of the Indian Army.

Answer: The headquarters of the India Army is in Delhi. Its head is known as the Commander-in-Chief. He has a Deputy Commander-in-Chief. General, Major General, Brigadier, Military Secretary and a Military Engineer to assist him in his work. The army consists of Infantry, Cavalry, Tank Regiment called the Armed Corps and the Gunners' Regiment. There is a Supply and engineering branch too. The Army has been divided into seven commands for administrative convenience. Each command is under the charge of a general officer (commander-in-chief) of the rank of a Lt. General.

10. Which are the Commands of the Army?

Answer: There are seven Commands of the Army.
(i) Western Command at Chandimandir in Chandigarh
(ii) Eastern Command at Kolkata in West Bengal
(iii) Northern Command at Udhampur in Kashmir.
(iv) Southern Command at Pune in Maharashtra.

- (v) Central Command at Lucknow in Uttar Pradesh
- (vi) Training Command at Mhow in Madhya Pradesh.
- (vii) North-Western Command at Jaipur in Rajasthan.

11. What are the Indian Air Force training centers?

Answer: Two important centers imparting training to the Air Force are Bangalore and Hyderabad. Similarly, administrative and technical training centers are at Bangalore and Coimbatore.

12. What are the qualifications required for recruitment to the Army?

Answer: Should be service-oriented, patriotic, and ready to sacrifice their lives for the sake of the country and also be familiar with the multi-cultural fabric of the nation. However, there are certain conditions with regard to physical requirements, mental health, general education and technical knowledge that have to be met. When recruitments are made to the lower posts of the army, they are made according to the percentage of recruit able male population (RMP) of the State and the Union Territories. Recruitment of women to the three armed forces take place through the women Special Entry Scheme (WSES)

13. What are the aims of N.C.C.? What are the facilities available to NCC cadet?

Answer: The aims of National Cadet Corps are-

1. To develop among the students a sense of discipline,
2. Leadership qualities,
3. Friendliness and service-mindedness.
4. It is a body of disciplined and trained youth force which comes to the rescue of the nation during emergencies.

They given various concessions are as follows:

- (i) Those who have received N.C.C. training can join the armed forces easily.
- (ii) Cadets who have earned distinction during training are given seats in professional college.
- (iii) Cadets are given training in handling weapons.
- (iv) During training, cadets go on adventures like hiking, trekking, gliding, scaling or mountaineering, sailing etc.
- (v) Students who have received N.C.C. training can secure admission in any defence school.

14. Write about chief of defence staff?

Answer: The post of chief of defence staff was created in 2019 to provide high quality advice to the country's political leadership and matters related to India's military. The person appointed to this post will also be the principal military advisor to defence minister. General Bipin Rawat was appointed was India's first chief of defence staff.

POLITICAL SCIENCE:7 NATIONAL INTEGRATION

Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

1. Republic Day is _____ one of the festivals. (national)
2. Number of languages recognised as official languages in our constitution is _____.(22)
3. Our National Animal is _____.(Tiger)
4. Our National Bird is _____ (Peacock)

II. Answer the following questions after group discussion.

5. What is meant by 'Nationalism'?

Answer: Nationalism is the strong belief that a people who share a common language, law, uniform administration, history and culture should constitute an independent nation, free of foreign domination.

6. What is 'National Unity'?

Answer: National Integration refers to that situation where all the people of that country feel they are one although there are differences with regard to race, religion, culture and language.

7. Which are the factors that lead to unity in diversity?

Answer: geographical unity,
political unity,
religious unity,
linguistic unity,
Cultural unity.

Thus, amidst diversity there is unity among Indians. The feeling of 'We are all one' is deep-rooted in the mind of every Indian.

8. Which are the factors that promoting national integration?

Answer: Secularism,
Democracy,
national festivals,
national symbols and
Interdependence of the Central Government
and State Government on one another.

POLITICAL SCIENCE:8

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

- 1. The study of international relations is called international politics said by _____. (Hans J Margantho)**
- 2. Woodrow Wilson Chair started at _____ University. (Wales in Britain)**
- 3. _____ Used the term International Relations for the very first time. (Jeramibentham in his book 'Principles of Morals and Legislation' published in 1789)**

II. Answer the following questions after group discussion.

4. What is the study of international relations?

Answer: Interrelation between nation and states.

5. When did the systematic study of international relations begin?

Answer: 1919

6. Who was the first chairman of the Woodrow Wilson Chair for the systematic study of international relations, started at the University of Wales?

Answer: Ekarth Jim

7. Explain the nature of International Relations?

Answer: : International relations have their own significance. The systematic study of international relations began after the First World War. Systematic study of international relations began in universities in countries such as America, Britain and Sweden. It was realized in 1919 by starting the Woodrow Wilson Chair at the University of Wales in Britain

8. What is the importance of international relations?

Answer: 1. Introduces the real nature of world politics

2. Helps realize national interests

3. Gives knowledge about the major challenges facing the world

4. Awakens Universal Consciousness

5. Upholds the Importance of Foreign Policy

6. Help to know the importance of international organizations.

SOCIOLOGY:1

FAMILY

Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

1. The living cell of the society is _____.(family)

2. When the father is the head of the family, that family is called _____family.(patriarchal)

3. _____ family is seen among the Nairs of Malabar in Kerala.(Matriarchal)

II. Answer the following questions.

4. The family is a unit of society. How?

Answer: Family is a unit of society. It is like a living cell. The community develops from a family, leading to the creation of a nation.

5. Name the different kinds of families.

Answer:(A) Based on authority, a family can be classified as Patriarchal and Matriarchal.

(B) Based on marriage, it can be classified as Monogamy, Bigamy and Polygamy.

(C) Based on size, it can be classified as Undivided and Divided.

6. What do you mean by 'Undivided Family'?

Answer: The family which has people of more than two generations consisting of parents, their children, grandchildren and great grandchildren is called joint family. The group of people living under one roof, eating food prepared in one kitchen, having equal rights to the property, engaging in same type of worship and having specific blood relatives is called joint family.

7. What is meant by 'Nuclear Family'?

Answer: A family having husband, wife and them unmarried children are called nuclear or modern family.

8. What are the features of a family?

Answer: Family is universal- It is a social system seen in all ages and all countries. It is the basic unit for all social activities. Continuous responsibility and social accountability. Bringing up and Nurturing. Teaches social behaviour- Right from childhood, the members of the family not only realize their social responsibilities but also understand the need for cooperation. It instructs the tradition- The social traditions, morality and behaviour are all controlled by the family.

9. Mention the role of childhood and youth in the social developmental stages of an individual.

Answer: Childhood and youth occupy an important place in the social development of an individual. Not only does the child learn the mother tongue but also the fundamental social tenets. A child growing in a familial and social atmosphere develops related characteristics and gains friendly relations with other children of the same age.

10. Explain the features of an undivided family.

Answer: Large size

Property

Residence

Kitchen

Religion

Self-independent

Structure of authority

11. What are the reasons for the increase in the number of divided families?

Answer: Individuality, focus on individual achievement, concept of individual happiness, change in value system with regard to rights of property, progress in the areas of science and technology, rapid urbanization, democratic values and concept of equality and many other things have contributed to the rise of nuclear families.

SOCIOLOGY:2

SOCIALISATION AND FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS

Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

1. The process of evolution of man as a social being is called _____.(socialization)
2. Mother is the child's first _____.(teacher)
3. The tender minds of children blossom through _____.(socialization process)

II. Discuss in group and answer the following questions.

4. Explain the role of peers in socialisation.

Answer: Peers, playmates and friends form a very important factor of socialisation. This relationship is based on co-operation and mutual adjustment. They are mostly of the same age. As a result, the child learns from its peers what it cannot learn from its parents and teachers.

5. What are the values a child learns in a family atmosphere?

Answer: The child learns the first lesson of life values such as love, concern, faith, patience, cooperation, coordination etc., at home. The appreciation from the family always encourages the activities of the child. Children learn obedient nature in family.

6. What is the role of religion in socialisation?

Answer: Religion provides a foundation of ideals to social life. It preaches a life of morality. Children observe parents, elders and relatives visiting places of worship. They participate in poojas, festivals, fairs and other religious celebrations. They learn religious practices.

7. Write a paragraph on the importance of socialisation.

Answer:1. Converts human being into social being.

2. Provides the scope of adopting, imitating and learning of many skills.

3. Develops the social relationship and provide commitment and support to the social system.

4. Helps the development of personality.

5. Helps the continuity of tradition.

8. Explain the role of the school in the process of socialisation.

Answer: In schools the child is not only influenced by the teachers but also by its friends and classmates. The social behaviour, knowledge and experience of the child are moulded by the education. Subconscious capacity of the children is also developed. School will extend his/her life and make them ready for social life. Various positive aspects that find expression in teachers like good behaviours, equality and good will get reflected in the children as well. This enables children develop love, cooperation, tolerance, co-living, mutual respect and other various values in their life. In schools the child is not only influenced by the teachers but also by its friends and classmates. The social behaviour, knowledge and experience of the child are moulded by the education. Subconscious capacity of the children is also developed. School will extend his/her life and make them ready for social life. Various positive aspects that find expression in teachers like good behaviours, equality and good will get reflected in the children as well. This enables children develop love, cooperation, tolerance, co-living, mutual respect and other various values in their life.

9. How do the mass media work as an agent of socialisation in the modern society?

Answer: Human beings are deeply influenced by advertisements, radio programs, stories, novels, Television serials, dance drama, music, posters and important statements by popular persons. News, quiz, introductory talks, discussion, programs introducing various important places and others help the viewers to develop good personality.

Similarly, programs of academic interest facilitate better social behaviour among people.

SOCIOLOGY:3 COMMUNITY

Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

1. _____ means a group of people living in a specific area and leading a common, social life. (Community)

2. The cornerstone of Indian society is _____ community. (rural)

3. The tribes of the eastern region belong to the _____ race. (Mongolian tribe.)

II. Answer the following questions.

4. What is meant by a 'city'?

Answer: A place that has a population of more than five thousand and a density of one thousand people per square kilometre and where more than 75% population is engaged in non-agriculture production, then it is called as city.

5. What does industrialisation suggest?

Answer: Industrialisation means the change in technology used in production of materials and service. To be specific, this term is used to indicate the development of the manufacturing industry.

6. Explain the term 'village'.

Answer: The area consisting of the families who mainly depend on agriculture and agriculture-based occupations for their livelihood is called village.

7. How does anthropology define 'tribe'?

Answer: A group of clans with kinship is called Tribe. Tribe is the group which live in a particular geographic area and have their own social, political and cultural administration.

5. Explain the features of a city.

Answer: 1. Variety of social strata

2. Anonymity

3. Increased social movement

4. Greater emphasis on individualism, materialistic comfort and privacy

5. Development of associations and unions

6. Families of small size

7. Fast pace of social reforms.

8. Explain the features of a city.

Answer: 1. Social diversity

2. Anonymity

3. Increased social movement

4. Greater emphasis on individualism, materialistic comfort and privacy

5. Development of associations and unions

6. Families of small size

7. Fast pace of social reforms.

9. List out the features of a rural community.

Answer: 1. Small community

2. Harmonious relationships

3. Social unity

4. Informal system of control

5. Prominence of undivided families

6. Prominence of agriculture

7. Influence of nature
8. Influence of the neighbourhood
9. Simplicity
10. Increased religious involvement
11. Traditional opinions
12. Wide-spread caste system
13. Illiteracy, poverty etc

10. What are the problems of rural communities?

- Answer:
1. Agricultural problems
 2. Problems related to cottage industries
 3. Illiteracy, poverty and unemployment
 4. Lack of proper health facilities
 5. Lack of civic amenities

11. Identify the unique features of tribal communities.

- Answer:
1. Common geographical area
 2. Group of family/cluster of families
 3. Inter-relatedness
 4. Common language
 5. Simplicity and self-contained nature
 6. Common religion
 7. Common culture
 8. Common name
 9. Sense of unity
 10. Illiteracy

12. How are the Indian tribes classified?

Answer: Indian tribes have been geographically classified into three groups:

Tribal of the North East region

Tribal of the Central region

The Southern tribes

GEOGRAPHY:1

OUR STATE KARNATAKA - PHYSIOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

1. We celebrate Kannada Rajyotsava on _____. (1st November 1956)
2. The year in which the State was named as Karnataka is _____. (1973)
3. The State to the east of Karnataka is _____. (Andhra Pradesh)
4. The largest district in Karnataka is _____ (Belagavi)
5. Karnataka is in the _____ part of India. (southern)
6. _____ island is located near Malpe. (St. Mary (Coconut island))
7. The Western Ghats of Karnataka are known as the _____ Hills. (Sahyadris)
8. Agumbe Ghat links _____ and _____. (Shimoga, Udupi)
9. _____ district is known as the Kashmir of Karnataka. (Kodagu)

II. Discuss in groups and answer the following questions:

10. Give the latitudinal and longitudinal extent of Karnataka.

Answer: Karnataka extends from 11°-31' north to 18°-45' North latitude and 74°-12' east to 78°-40' East longitude.

11. Name our neighbouring states.

Answer: The states of Maharashtra in the north, Andhra Pradesh in the east, Tamil Nadu in the south and south-east, Kerala in the south-west, Goa in the north-west. These are the neighbouring states of Karnataka.

12. Which are the four administrative divisions of Karnataka?

Answer: Four administrative divisions of Karnataka are: Bengaluru, Mysuru, Belagavi and Kalburgi.

13. Explain the geographical location of Karnataka in India.

Answer: Karnataka is situated in the Southern part of India, in the Western Central area of the peninsular region.

14. Mention the important physical divisions of Karnataka.

Answer: 1. The Coastal Plain 2. The Malnad region and 3. The Maidan region.

15. Write a note on the relief features of Malnad region.

Answer: · The Western Ghats in our state are called Malnad or the land of hills.

· Malnad runs parallel to the coastline from north to south.

· They have steep slopes like terraces to the west and gentle slopes to the east hence they are called Ghats.

· They are 650 kms in length and 50-76 kms in width.

· The height ranges from 900 to 1000 meters from sea level.

16. Give an account on the coastal plains of Karnataka.

Answer: · The Karnataka coastal plain lies between the Arabian Sea and Malnad.

· The coastline extends 320 kms. Its width varies from 12 to 64 kms.

· It is broad in the south and goes on becoming narrow with steep slopes towards north.

· Its height is more than 200 meters above sea level. It is called the Canara or the Karnataka Coastline'.

· Many fast-flowing rivers rush through this coastline formed by sea erosion. They lead to the creation of estuaries.

· There are many ports along the coastline. Among them, the 'New Mangalore is the major one.

· Many beautiful beaches along the sea-coast attract tourists here. There are some small islands located near the coast. Fishing is the main occupation of the coastal people.

17. Name the main hills of Southern maidan.

Answer: There are many hills in the Southern Maidan. Some of them are- Chitradurga hills, Narayana durga hills, Savandurga and Shivas anga in Bangalore rural district.

- Madhugiri hill in Tumkur district is the biggest monolithic hill in Asia.
- Nandi hill station, chennakeshwara hill, Kavaledurga and Skandagiri hills in Mandya district, Biligirirangana hill, Malemadeshwara hill, Himarad gopalswamy hills of Chamrajnagar district, Chamundi hill Mysore.

18. Mention the mountain passes in the Western Ghats.

Answer: The mountain passes in Western Ghats are-

- (i) Charmudi Ghat which links Mangalore Chikmagalur.
- (ii) Shiradi Ghat -it links Hassan -Sakleshpur and Mangalore.
- (iii) Agumbe Ghat- it links Shimoga and Udupi.
- (iv) Hulikal Ghat-it links Shimoga and Kundapur.

Match the following:

1. Jogfalls ----- Sharavati river
2. Om beach ----- Gokarna
3. Nandi hill station ----- Chikballapur
4. Monolith hill----- Madhugiri Hill
5. Land of sunshine ----- Northern maidan.

GEOGRAPHY:2

NATURAL DIVERSITY OF KARNATAKA

Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

1. The months of _____ and _____ form Summer season. (March, April, May)
2. The season with heavy rainfall is _____.(rainy season)
3. Extensively soil found in North Karnataka is _____.(Black soil)
4. The area that has evergreen forests is _____.(receiving more than 250 cms rainfall)
5. The district that has large forest area in Karnataka is _____.(Uttar Kannada)

II. Discuss in groups and answer the following questions.

6. Name the four seasons of Karnataka.

Answer: (1) Summer season - March to May

(2) Rainy season - June to September

(3) Retreating Monsoons - October - November

(4) Winter season - December to February

7. Write a note on the rainy season in Karnataka.

Answer: · The rainy season in Karnataka is also called the season of South- West Monsoon winds.

- The Western Ghats check the moisture laden winds blowing from the Arabian Sea, resulting in heavy rain.

- As we move eastward, amount of rainfall gets reduced. As a result, the eastern maidan is a rain-shadow area.
- Agumbe is an area of heavy rainfall. Hence it is called 'Cheerapunji of South India'.
- There is cloudy atmosphere throughout. During this season, Karnataka receives about 80% of its rainfall.

8. Mention the types of soils in Karnataka.

- Answer: 1) Red soil,
2) Black soil
3) Laterite Soil and
4) Coastal Alluvial Soil.

9. Name the types of natural vegetation of Karnataka.

- Answer: 1) Evergreen forests,
2) Deciduous forests,
3) Mixed forests and
4) Temperate Grasslands and shrubs.

10. Why is Karnataka known as 'the Land of Sandalwood'?

- Answer: · Sandalwood is a special tree grown in Karnataka forests.
- Perfume, objects with intricate carving, soap and medicines are manufactured from sandalwood.
 - They are popular all over the world, and hence are not only supplied to all parts of the country but also exported to foreign countries. This is the reason Karnataka is known as 'the land of sandalwood'.

11. Name the wild animals in our forests.

- Answer: The wild animals in our forests are tigers, lion, cheetah, wild buffalo, elephant, leopards, boars, bison, stags, deer, bears, porcupines etc.
A variety of snakes and colourful birds can also be seen in the forests of Karnataka.

GEOGRAPHY:3

WATER RESOURCES OF KARNATAKA

Fill in the blanks with suitable words

1. The Cauvery river takes its birth at _____ of Kodagu district. (Talacauvery)
2. The famous Jog Falls is produced by the _____ river. (Sharavathi)
3. The District in Karnataka with maximum Canal irrigation is _____. (Raichur)
4. The first hydro-electric power generating station in Karnataka is _____ (Shivanasamudra)
5. The Almatti dam has been constructed across _____ river. (Krishna)

II. Discuss in groups and answer the following questions.

6. Name the important rivers of Karnataka.

- Answer: (I) East flowing- The Krishna, the Cauvery, the Pennar and the Palar.

(2) West flowing rivers- Sharavathi, Kali, Gangavali, Netravathi, Varahi, Aghanashini etc.

7. Write a short note on river Krishna.

Answer: · River Krishna is an East flowing river.

· It is the second important river of South India.

· It takes birth at Mahabaleshwar and flows 1392 kms towards the east to join the Bay of Bengal.

· But it flows only for 480 km through Karnataka.

· The Bhima, Koyna, Tungabhadra, Ghataprabha and Malaprabha are its tributaries.

· Irrigation and hydro-electric power generation have benefitted to the Northern Karnataka.

8. What are the tributaries of Cauvery river.

Answer: Tributaries of Cauvery River are- the Hemavathi, Harangi, Lokapavani, Arkavathi, Shimsha, Lakshmanatirtha, Kapila, Suvarnavati and Bhavani.

9. Name the different sources of irrigation in Karnataka.

Answer: 1. wells,

2. canals and

3. tanks.

10. Mention the main hydro-electric power stations of our state.

Answer: The main hydro-electric power stations of our state are

- Shivanasarnudra, Shimsha (Cauvery river),

Sharavathi, Linganamakhi, Gerusoppa and Mahatma Gandhi hydro power station (Sharavathi river),

Supa, Nagajhari, Kadra and Kodasalh (Kali river),

Varahi and mari Kanive (Varahi river),

Bhadra, Tungabhadra, Ghataprabha and Alamatti (Knishna fiver) projects.

III. Match the following:

i. Linganamakki dam..... Sharavathi

ii. Gaganachukki, Bharachukki..... Cauvery river

iii. Vani Vilas Sagar..... Marikanive

iv. Gokak falls..... Ghata Prabha River

v. Magodu falls..... Bedthi River

GEOGRAPHY:4

LAND RESOURCES OF KARNATAKA

Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

1. Utilising land for different purposes is called _____.(utilization of land)

2. _____ district has the largest net area sown. (Gulbarga)

3. The _____ district is the largest producer of sugarcane in Karnataka. (Mandya)

4. Tobacco contains an intoxicating substance called _____.(Nicotine)

II. Discuss in groups and answer the following questions.

5-Name the different types of land utilization in Karnataka.

Answer: (i) Net sown area,
(ii) Forest area,
(iii) Land not available for cultivation,
(iv) Other uncultivated land,
(v) Fallow land.

6-Write a note on the importance of agriculture in Karnataka.

Answer: (i) Agriculture provides employment to people.
(ii) Provides food for the people and raw material to industries.
(iii) It is a source of revenue to the state, and earns foreign exchange.
(iv) Agriculture helps in the development of tertiary occupations like transport, banking, insurance etc.
(v) It plays an important role in the political and social system of the state.
(vi) It is the main source of livelihood for many.
(vii) It is the backbone of our state's economy. Economic progress depends on agriculture.

7-What is meant by 'irrigation'? Name the main crops grown under irrigation.

Answer: Crops grown by irrigation sources of canals, tanks or wells is called "irrigation".
Paddy and sugarcane are the main crops grown under this fanning.

8-Explain the main characteristics of 'mixed farming'?

Answer: In addition to growing crops, dairy farming, silkworm rearing, sheep rearing, poultry, beekeeping, fishery etc. are taken up in the same land. This called mixed farming.

9- Write a note on Maize.

Answer: It is a tropical crop, requiring moderate rainfall and moderate temperature.
Mixed black and red soil and alluvial soil are suitable for jowar.
It is a rain-fed crop and grown by using broadcasting method.
It depends on the South-West Monsoons.

III. Match the following.

- i. Coffee..... Kodagu
- ii. Cotton.....Haveri
- iii. Paddy..... Raichur
- iv. Ragi..... Tumakuru
- v. Jowar..... Vijayapura

GEOGRAPHY:5**MINERAL RESOURCES OF KARNATAKA**

Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

1. Kudremukh in Karnataka is noted for _____ ore. (Iron)
2. The best-quality iron ore is _____.(magnetite)

3. The leading producer of manganese in Karnataka is _____.(Sandur in Bellary)

4. The metal that is produced from bauxite ore is _____.(aluminium)

5. The deepest gold mine in KGF is _____.(Champion Reef)

II. Discuss in groups and answer the following questions.

6-Why is Karnataka called the 'Land of Gold'?

Answer: Karnataka occupies the first position in the production of gold in India.

It produces 80 of the total gold in India. Hence Karnataka is known as the Land of Gold.

Gold is being produced in Karnataka from ancient times.

7-Which are the important minerals available in Karnataka?

Answer: iron ore, gold, manganese, lime stone, copper, bauxite, chromite's, mica, asbestos and granite are important.

8- Which is the ore used as an alloy?

Answer: Manganese is used as an alloy in the manufacture of steel to increase its Hardness.

9- Name the places in Karnataka where iron ore is available.

Answer: Iron ore is mainly distributed in the districts of Bellary, Chikmagalur, Bagalkot, Chitradurga, Tumkur, Shimoga, Dakshina kannada, Uttar Kannada and Gadag. Bellary has rich deposits and they are mainly found in Hospet and Sandur areas. Iron ore is being extracted, at Donimalai, Vibhutigudda, BeLagala, Kumaraswamy Hills, Timmappana Gudi, Devadri Range and Ramadurga Hills.

10- Which district is an important producer of bauxite?

Answer: Belgaum is the leading district in the production of bauxite.

11- Name the important gold mines of Karnataka.

Answer: The important gold mines of Karnataka are Hatti in Raichur district is the biggest gold mine in India. Lot of gold is being produced here. It is produced in Bellara in Tumkur district and Ajjanahalli near Shira. Other places with gold deposits are Mulgund and Kappatagudda in Gadag district, Kempinakote in Hassan District etc.

III. Match the following.

i. Manganese.....Most useful ore

ii. Hatti.....Karnataka's Largest Gold mine

iii. Bauxite.....Alluminium

iv. Belagavi.....Indian Alluminium Company

GEOGRAPHY:6

TRANSPORT SYSTEM IN KARNATAKA

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

1. Villages and towns are linked by _____ transport. (Road)

2. The first Railway Line in Karnataka was established in the year _____.(1864)

3. The district with least number of district roads in Karnataka is _____. (Raichur)

4. The port that is called the 'Gateway of Karnataka' is _____ (Mangalore)

5. The West Coastal Railway is called _____. (Konkan)

I. Discuss in groups and answer the following questions.

6- Explain the importance of road transport.

Answer: · A large number of people of rural areas in Karnataka use this road transport.

- This links the villages and towns.
- Roads can be constructed easily, at low cost.
- People and goods can be transported to every corner of the state.
- Development of roads determines the progress of the state's agriculture, industry, mining and commerce.

7- Name the different types of roads in Karnataka.

Answer: 1. National highways,

2. State highways,

3. District roads and

4. Village roads.

8-What are the advantages of air transport?

Answer: · Air transport is the fastest mode of transport.

- It helps to carry people, mail and lightweight goods to distant places in the shortest time.
- Air transport is of great help during natural calamities, wars and other emergencies.

9-Name the ports of Karnataka.

Answer: Mangaluru port, Old Mangaluru Port, Malpe, Hangarakatte, Kundapura, Padubidri, Bhatkal, Honnavara, Tadri, Belekeri and Karwar.

III. Match the following.

i. Golden Quadrilateral.....NH-44

ii. Sharavathi Bridge.....Konkan Railway

iii. Nationalization of Air Transport..... 1953

iv. Konkan Railway..... Mangaluru & Mumbai

v. Namma Metro.....Bengaluru

GEOGRAPHY: 7 INDUSTRIES OF KARNATAKA

Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

1. The first Iron and Steel Industry of Karnataka was established at _____.(Bhadravathi)

2. The Manchester of Karnataka is _____.(Davanagere)

3. West coast paper mills is at _____.(Dandeli)

4. _____ industry is at Tondebavi.(Cement)

5. _____ city is called 'Silicon Valley'.(Bangalore)

II. Discuss in groups and answer the following.

6- Name the iron and steel industries of Karnataka.

Answer: · Sir M. Visveswaraiah's foresight enabled an Iron and Steel industry to be set up at Bhadravathi in Shivamogga district in 1923.

- So that the rich and abundant iron ore deposits in the Bababudangiri hills could be utilized.
- This factory was named as Mysuru Iron and Steel Industries Limited (MSIL).

7. Mention the distribution of cotton textile industries in Karnataka.

Answer: The first Cotton factory, M.S.K. Mill, was established in 1884 at Gulbarga.

- Later another was started in Hubli.
- After independence, cotton mills were set up in the northern maidan region where cotton was grown widely. Davanagere is called the Manchester of Karnataka.

8. What are the raw material required for paper industries.

Answer: Bamboo, wood pulp, grass, bagasse, cloth rags and waste are used as raw materials for the manufacture of paper.

9. Mention the industrial zones of Karnataka.

Answer: 1. Bengaluru – Kolar – Tumakuru Industrial region.

2. Belagavi – Dharwar region.

3. Dakshina Kannada and Udupi region.

4. Ballari – Raichur – Koppal Industrial region.

5. Mysuru – Mandya Industrial region.

10. Mention the reasons for centralization of information technology industry in Bengaluru?

Answer: Bangalore has good climate, electricity supply, technical experts, financial assistance, vast market and infrastructure. That is why it has emerged as a center for information technology industry.

GEOGRAPHY:8

MAJOR TOURIST CENTRES OF KARNATAKA

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

1. Nandi Hill Station is in _____ district.(Chikkaballapur)

2. Abbe falls is near to _____ town. (Madikeri, Kodagu)

3. _____ waterfall is called Niagara of Karnataka.(Gokak)

4. _____ beach is near Gokarna.(Om)

5. _____ city is called the 'City of Palaces'. (Mysore)

Answer the following questions.

6-What are the advantages of tourism?

Answer: · People go to different places from their places to satisfy their curiosity, for religious celebrations, for peace of mind, relaxation, to see picturesque places, seeking happiness and for improvement of health.

- In the modern world, tourism has become an inevitable affair of the human life.
- We can gain knowledge about the place, culture, civilization, life etc.

7- Name the sites included in the UNESCO's world heritage sites list.

Answer: Hampi, Pattadakal, and recently, the Western Ghats and the Hoysala Temples of Beluru, Halebeedu and Somanathapura as 'World Heritage Sites'.

8- Name the attractive places of Bengaluru.

Answer: Vidhana Soudha, Vikasa Soudha, Udyoga Soudha, High Court, Nehru Planetorium, Vishveshwaraiah industrial and technological museum, beautiful gardens like Lalbagh and Cubbon Park and hence it is called 'Garden City'.

9-Name the wildlife sanctuaries of Karnataka.

Answer: There are about eighteen wild life sanctuaries.

Muthodi, Bandipur, Nagarhole, Dandeli, Bhadra animal sanctuaries and Ranganathittu, Kokkare Bellur, Mandagadde, Gudavi bird sanctuary are the main wildlife sanctuaries of Karnataka.

10. Name the important of water falls of Karnataka.

Answer: Jog Falls which is in Shivamogga.

Shivanasamudra in Mandya district forms twin waterfalls named 'Gaganachukki' and 'Bharachukki'.

Gokak Falls in Belagavi district.

11. What is the theme of Karnataka tourism department.

Answer: "One state many worlds"

III. Match the following.

- i. Biligirirangana hills..... Chamarajnar district
- ii. Gandhi Bhavan..... Nandi Hills
- iii. Nagara Hole..... Rajeev Gandhi National Park
- iv. Mysuru..... Chamundi Hills
- v. Udupi..... St. Mary's Island

ECONOMICS:1 ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

- 1) Positive change relates to _____ activities. (economic)
- 2) In the ancient economies, _____ was the main one. (agriculture)
- 3) There are _____ sectors in a simple economy. (household and manufacturing)
- 4) 'Static economics' has been derived from the word _____.(Greek word 'statika')
- 5) Industrial Revolution first took place in _____.(Britain)

II. Answer the following after discussing them in groups:

6) What is 'Positive change'?

Answer: Each economic structure of every Economy is subjected to transformation continuously. The nature of employment, ratio of production, level of income,

utilization of technology, changes in the life style of an economy is identified as Structural transformation.

7) Mention the feature of ancient economics systems.

Answer: Primitive economy mainly depended on agriculture.

People were mainly depended on agriculture for their livelihood. Barter system was there. Division of labour was not well organized and market was not there. In total people were leading simple life with limited wants.

8) How did the capitalist class emerge?

Answer: Industrial Revolution which happened in Britain during 17th and 18th century is spread to other parts of the world. This Revolution created capitalism. Feudal lords who were the owners of the land, tried to invest their capital to set up industries and came to be known as Capitalists.

9) What are the sources of Income?

Answer: In a simple economy, the source of income are available from two sectors, namely, household sector and manufacturing sector (firms). They create income with mutual exchange. The income for the government is by collecting taxes on both households and industrial units.

10) What are the source of Employment?

Answer: The sources of employment for the individuals is in the three sectors of economy - primary sector, secondary sector and tertiary sector that is in services.

11) Explain the difference between static and dynamic economics.

Answer: The word 'static' is derived from Greek word 'statika', which means 'stand still'. In economics it refers to a situation without any change. The static economy is timeless economy where there are no changes. Dynamic economics shows the study of change in the economy.

ECONOMICS:2 SECTORS OF INDIAN ECONOMY

Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

- 1) Main occupation of India is _____.(Agriculture)
- 2) Health and Education come under _____ sector.(tertiary)
- 3) The total Geographical land of Karnataka is _____.(191,791 sq km)
- 4) SBM was established by _____ in 1913.(Secondary sector)
- 5) Manufacturing activities belong to _____. (Secondary Sector)
- 6) The coastline area of Karnataka is _____.(320 kms)
- 7) To expand higher education Karnataka government has established _____commission.
(Karnataka knowledge)
- 8) New Economic Policy was introduced in _____.(1991)

II. Answer the following questions with group dicussion.

- 9) Define primary sector.

Answer: The primary sector includes agriculture and its allied activities like sericulture, Horticulture, Animal husbandry, poultry, Fishery, floriculture etc. which provide raw materials to Argo based industries.

10) State the different sectors of Indian economy

Answer: Primary Sector, (ii) Secondary Sector and (iii) Tertiary Sector.

11) Explain the importance of Industrial sector.

Answer:(i) it brings higher income to the nation.

(ii) it provides employment to the people.

(iii) it improves the standard of life of the people.

(iv) it helps to modernize the agriculture by providing modern machinery, tractors, fertilizers etc.

(v) it reduces the pressure on agriculture by as is distributing the population to towns and cities.

(vi) it helps to earn more foreign exchange.

(vii) industrial regions develop as centres of trade, education, transport, banking etc.

12) Which places of India are called as cradle of Banking?

Answer: Dakshina Kannada and Udupi

13) What is Education according to Gandhiji?

Answer:According to Gandhiji 'Education brings all round development in personality of the child.

14) State the group of Industries.

Answer:(i) agro based industries,

(ii) Forest based industries and

(iii) Mineral based industries.

15) List the important irrigation projects of Karnataka.

Answer: Ghataprabha, Malaprabha, Narayanapura, Alamatti dam, Tunga, Bhadra, Tungabhadra, Hemavathi, Harangi, Krishnaraja Sagar.

16) What is Health according to W.H.O.?

Answer: According to World Health Organization, Health refers to the person, who is free from physical, mental, social and intellectual disorder.

ECONOMICS:3 MONEY AND CREDIT

Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

1) Indian rupee is derived from _____ .(Sanskrit word 'Rupya')

2) Cheque is an instrument from _____ .(bank)

3) The banks which deal with foreign currency are called _____ .(Exchange bank)

4) The Reserve Bank of India was established in the year _____ .(April 1st 1935)

5) The money of Japan is _____ .(Yen)

6) Government of India nationalized 14 commercial Banks in _____ .(1969)

II. Answer the following questions.

7) What is Barter exchange system?

Answer: In the primitive stage, men exchanged goods for goods without the use of money. This was called barter system. Barter was extremely difficult method of trade involving lot of time and energy.

8) State the means of money

Answer:(i) Commodity money - different commodities were regarded as commodity money at different economies.

(ii) Metallic money - precious metals like gold, silver, bronze were used as metallic money.

(iii) Paper money - written documents issued by knownfinancers as evidence. People became accustomed to bank notes as money.

(iv) Bank money - cheques, drafts, credit and debit cards etc.

9) Which is the central bank of India?

Answer: Reserve Bank

10) Explain the functions of money

Answer: Functions of money are classified into

(i) Primary function: (a) Medium of exchange - Money is used to buy the goods and services.

(b) Measure of value -Prices of all goods and services are expressed in terms of money.

(ii) Secondary function:

(a) Standard of differed payments -money helps the future payments too.

(b) Store of value or store of purchasing power - money helps to save it for future as it is not perishable.

(c) Transfer of value or transfer of purchasing power - The introduction of money has made the exchange of goods to distant places as well as abroad.

(iii) Contingent functions:

(a) Basis of credit - Money forms the basis of credit.

(b) Increase productivity of capital-Money in the form of capital is put to several uses.

11) Mention the different types of banks

Answer:(i) Industrial bank,

(ii) Exchange banks,

(iii) Savings banks,

(iv) Co-operative Banks and

(v) Land Mortgage Banks.

12) Explain the functions of RBI

Answer: Monopoly of note issue

(ii) Acts as banker to government

(iii) Bankers bank

(iv) Acts as National Clearing House

(v) Acts as the controller of credit -

ECONOMICS:4**LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT**

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

- 1) The famous book of Admsmith is _____ .(The Wealth of Nations)
- 2) Abolition of bonded labour act was passed in the year _____.(1976)
- 3) When the marginal productivits of a labour is Zero is know as _____.(Disguised unemployment)
- 4) Division of labour increases _____. (efficiency of labour)
- 5) Abolition of child labour act was passed in the year _____.(1986)

II. Discuss in groups and answer the following.

6) What is meant by division of labour?

Answer: By division of labour we mean the allocation of different parts of the production process to different workers or to different groups of workers.

7) What is meant by child labour?

Answer: The children working below the age of 14 years to work is called child labour.

8) Define unemployment.

Answer: An unemployed is one who is willing to work at the prevailing market rate, but still does not get the work. In other words, it is a situation where able people who are capable of working both physically and mentally at the existing wage rate do not get job opportunities.

9) Explain the advantages of division of labour.

Answer:(i) Efficiency of labour - Labour increases the efficiency of labour

(ii) Quality of production - the increase in the efficiency of labour leads to an increase in the quantity of output as well as to improve the quality of the goods produced and services.

(iii) Profit - The increase in quantity and quality of output brings greater profit.

(iv) Average cost - Since division of labour increases the total output the average cost of producing a commodity falls, then consumers get goods at cheap rate.

(v) Research and development - it helps in research and innovation which leads to produce variety of new products.

10) List the disadvantages of division of labour.

Answer:(i) Monotony of work: Since a worker has to do the same job time and again, therefore, after sometime, the worker feels bored.

(ii) Lack of responsibility: If the quality of the product is not up to the expected level, none can be held responsible.

(iii) Increased dependence: When the production is divided up in to a number of process and each part is performed by different workers, it may lead to dependence among workers.

(iv) Unemployment: When a specialized worker is removed from the job, he/she has to look for a job which is of the same type.

(v) Class conflict: Division of labour facilitates large scale production which helps the producers to earn huge profits. The producers thus become rich by paying fewer wage to the workers.

This divides the society into rich and poor.

11) State the meaning of productive and unproductive labour.

Answer: Productive Labour: Productive Labour is that which creates some utility or which has undergone utility for earning an income. The anti social activities are not considered productive labour because they try to rob the wealth of others.

Reproductive / unproductive labour: Reproductive labour is the works at domestic place, at house. It can also be called as domestic labour. It is unpaid work, performed by women in home.

12) What are the types of unemployment?

Answer:(i) Rural unemployment. It can exist in two ways- a) disguised unemployment and seasonal unemployment.

(ii) Urban unemployment. It can exist in two ways –

1) Industrial unemployment and educated unemployment.

2) Other types of unemployment are:

(a) frictional unemployment,

(b) casual unemployment,

(c) structural unemployment,

(d) technical unemployment,

(e) cyclical unemployment,

(f) chronicle unemployment.

13) Identify the differences between disguised unemployment and seasonal unemployment.

Answer: Disguised unemployment is a situation with surplus manpower than actual requirement. The marginal productivity of some workers is zero. So even removal of these surplus employees will not affect the volume of total production. It is also called under employment. For example- suppose four persons are working in a family farm which is properly organized and if two more workers are employed on the same farm and if there is no change in output, we may say that these two workers are disguisedly unemployed. Seasonal unemployment: Some occupations of agriculture and industries are seasonal in nature. They offer employment for only a certain period of time in a year. People engaged in such a type of work or activities may remain unemployed during the off season.

14- How is industrial unemployment is different from educational unemployment?

Answer: 1) Industrial Unemployment: - If a person remains unemployed for a given period due to the changes in the industrial sector it is called as Industrial Unemployment. Eg. : People who migrate to urban areas in search of jobs fail to get jobs due to lack of special training and skill.

2) Educational Unemployment: - The condition of educated people not having job though they are interested and capable of doing it.

BUSINESS STUDIES:1 MANAGEMENT OF BUSINESS

I. Answer the following questions in a sentence.

1. What is management?

Answer: Generally, management is the principles of managing the activities of an enterprise.

2. What do you mean by decision making?

Answer: Decision making is the mental process, resulting in the selection of a course of action among several activities.

3. What is individual decision and what is collective decision?

Answer: The individual decision taken by sole trading concerns is individual decision. Whereas Decision making by a group of people as in the case of Partnership firms and Board of Directors as in the case of Joint Stock Companies or Co-operative Societies are called Group decisions.

4. What is the principle of authority and responsibility in principles of management.

Answer: This principle refers to the authority and responsibility, which are the combination of official authority and personal responsibility. Both are compounded with intelligence, experience, past experience, moral worth etc.

II. Answer each of the following questions in about four to five sentences.

5. What are the principles of management suggested by Henry Fayol?

Answer: Henry Fayol suggested principles are 1) Division of Work: 2) Authority and responsibility 3) Discipline 4) Unity of command 5) Unity of Direction 6) Sub-ordination of Individual interest to General interest 7) Remuneration of personnel 8) Centralisation 9) Scalar chain: 10) Equity. 11) Stability of security to personnel 12) Initiative 13) Esprit De-Corps

6. What are the functional areas of management?

Answer: (1) Planning (2) Organising (3) Staffing (4) Directing (5) Co-ordinating (6) Controlling.

7. Write about the authority and responsibility, scalar chain and centralization in principles of management.

Answer: Authority and responsibility: This principle refers to the authority and responsibility, which are the combination of official authority and personal responsibility. Both are compounded with intelligence, experience, past experience, moral worth etc., Scalar chain: This principle means that every enterprise should have graded authority or superior-subordinate relationship. The range of authority and responsibility of superiors in relation to the subordinates at various levels should be clearly defined.

8. What is the need for decision making in management of business?

Answer: To achieve their objectives and goals the business organisation has to take decision. There are number of choices available even in a small matter. He has to choose one among the several alternatives and that alternative should be best suited and economical. It is based on the decision which the businessman has taken. Thus, the decision making plays a very significant role in the business.

9. What are the important elements of decision making?

Answer: • Establishing goals • Defining tasks • Searching for alternatives • Developing plans • Rational thinking and reasoning • Situation • Evaluation

10. What factors are to be kept in mind, while taking a decision?

Answer: • Analysing the problem. • Planning of course of action. • Maintaining courage and patience. • Foresightedness. • Ability to take quick and wise decision.

11. What do you mean by planning and organisation in functional areas of management?

Answer: **Planning:** It involves the future course of operation for a given period. The process of planning includes determination of organizational objective and formulation of plans, policies, strategies, programmes, procedures and schedules. **Organising:** It is the process of bringing together the man power and material resources. Some of the material resources are machines and materials. Putting the material resources and man power together into working order to achieve the objectives is the main purpose of the organizing area of managerial function. It also involves delegation of sufficient authority to the managers and establishment of linking together the various positions to the purpose of enabling the people to work in a co-ordinated manner.

12. How is controlling an important area of managerial function?

Answer: It is an important area of the managerial function. It covers almost all the management activities. It keeps check on other functions of management. It is a function that every manager in the organization has to perform.

13. What are the main objectives of controlling areas?

Answer: a) to create an atmosphere of order and discipline in the organization to ensure proper co-ordination of activities. b) to ensure confirmation of actual performance with the pre-determined plans. c) to achieve the increase of the overall efficiency of the organization.

14. "Directing and co-ordinations are very important functions in business management". How?

Answer: Directing is the area of functional management where instructing, guiding, supervising and leading the people of an organization towards accomplishment of the organizational goals. It is issuing orders or instructions to the sub-ordinates and make certain that the instructions are properly carried out and the operations are successfully planned.

Co-ordination is the harmonious blending of the activities of the different departments for the achievement of the desired goals. It is the arrangement of group efforts to provide unity of actions in the pursuit of common purpose.

BUSINESS STUDIES:2 MARKETING MANAGEMENT

I. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words.

1. The place where sellers and buyers meet to sell and buy the goods is generally called _____ . (market)

2. The market that is generally restricted to a geographical region is called _____ market. (regional)

3. The markets that are regulated by statutory regulations is called _____ Markets.(regulated)

4. Storing of goods between the time of production and the time of sale is facilitated by _____.(ware housing)

5. The activities that pursue customers to buy the products come under the scope of _____ mix. (promotion)

6. The best example for the goods sold by the producers directly to the consumer is _____.(Bata shoe)

7. For all the brand registered products, on packages _____ is indicated. (The letter 'R' within a circle on each product and package ®)

8. The assurance of the standard quality of product to consumers is assured by _____ of goods. (grading)

II. Answer each of the following questions in a sentence or two.

9. Mention the four types of markets classified under the basis of area.

Answer:(a) local market, (b) Regional market, (c) National market and (d) International market.

10. What are money markets? How are they different from capital markets?

Answer: Money market is a specialized market for availing short term finance to business houses. Capital market is a specialized market for availing long term finance to business houses, generally through financial institutions and stock exchange.

11. What are producers markets what are consumers markets?

Answer: Producers market: In this type of market goods are purchased for the use in the further process of production.

Consumers market: In this type of market goods are purchased for personal consumption.

12. What is a spot market and how is it different from future market?

Answer: Spot market: In this type of market goods are sold to the buyers on the spot where the sellers agree to sell their products and buyers agree to buy them for consideration. Future

market: In this type of market goods are transferred at a later date.

13. Mention any four types of non-traditional markets.

Answer:(i) mail order houses, (ii) tele shopping, (iii) Virtual stores, (iv) catalogue market.

14. What do you mean by Marketing mix?

Answer: Formulation and implementing the methods of marketing is referred as 'Marketing Mix'.

15. Why is consumer protection required?

Answer: Consumer protection is required to safeguard the interests of consumers, consumer rights are assured.

16. What is branding of goods?

Answer: Branding is an act of fixing a symbol or some letter to a product to distinguish it from the products of others.

III. Answer each of the following questions in about eight to ten sentences.

17. What are the functions of marketing? Explain any one function briefly?

Answer: functions of marketing:

1. Buying and assembling.

2. Selling.
3. Transportation.
4. Storage and warehousing.
5. Market research.
6. Standardization.
7. Grading.
8. Branding.
9. Insurance.

2. Selling: It is concerned with disposing or transferring of goods by sale from the seller to the buyer at a profitable price.

18. What are the main elements of marketing mix? Explain any one of them?

Answer: The elements of marketing mix are made up of four forces namely Product mix 2) Price mix 3) Promotion mix 4) Place mix.

1. Product Mix : It is a very important and vital element of the marketing mix. The producer aims at producing quality products but emphasis is also given to the variety of the product, design of the product, packaging, colour and other features under the product mix.

19. What are the importance of marketing? How does marketing help in improvement of standard of living?

Answer: 1) Standard of living

- 2) Consumer satisfaction
- 3) Employment opportunity
- 4) Resources
- 5) International Marketing
- 6) Economic development.

1) Standard of living : Availability and consumption of various types of products and services increase the standard of living of the people.