

History

Unit -1 Advent of Europeans to India

I. Answer the following questions in a WORD/SENTENCE each.

1. Which place was called the gateway of European trade?

- Constantinople city

2. Which country had established its trade monopoly over European countries?

- Italy

3. Which countries of Europe tried to overcome Italian monopoly over trade?

- Spain & Portugal

4. Who were the first Europeans to advent & last to leave India?

- Portuguese

5. Who discovered sea route to India?

- Vasco da Gama in 1498

6. Who was the first viceroy of Portuguese in India?

- Francisco De Almeida

7. Who gave the East India Company charter to trade with India? And when?

- Queen Elizabeth in 1600

8. Who was the viceroy of James I to visit the court of Jahangir?

- Sir Thomas Roe

9. Name the Mughal ruler who gave permission to British to trade in India.

- Jahangir

10. Which was the first headquarters of English in India?

- Kolkata

11. Name the forts established by the British at Madras & Calcutta.

- Fort George & Fort Williams

12. When did the French East India Company set up in India?

- 1664

13. Who was the real founder of Portuguese power in India?

- Alfonso de Albuquerque

14 Where did the French set up their first trading centre in India?

- Surat

15. Which was the first headquarters of French in India?

- Pondicherry

16. Who was Dupleix?

- French governor general.

17. By which treaty the first Carnatic war ended?

- Aix-la-Chapelle'.

18. Who gave East India Company Diwani Rights over Bengal?

- Shah Alam II

19. Who introduced Dual Govt. in Bengal province?

- Robert Clive

20. By which treaty the third Carnatic war ended?

- Treaty of Paris

21. Who captured Goa from the Sultan of Bijapur?

- Portuguese (Alfonso de Albuquerque)

I. Answer the following questions in 2-3 sentences each.

1. Which commodities of India had greater demand in European market?

- Pepper, Cardamom, Ginger

2. How was the trade between India & Europe carried during middle ages?

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

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

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

4. List out the European who came to India for the purpose of trade.

- The Portuguese.
- The Dutch.
- The English.
- The French.

5. List out the trading centres of Dutch in India?

- Surat, Broach, Kambe, Kochin, Nagapatanim, Masulipatanam and Chinsor

6. What are Dustaks? Who issued Dustaks to British?

- Licence of trade issued to British
- Issued by the Mughal ruler Faruk Shiara

7. What was the course of First Carnatic war?

- French invaded Madras and captured it.
- British were helpless. & requested the Anwaruddin.
- Anwaruddin sent army against French.
- La Bourbonnais took money from the English and returned Madras.
- Dupleix attempt to take Madras but failed.
- War ended with Aix-la-Chappelle treaty

8. Write note on Second Carnatic war.

- Fought between French & English.
- Internal rivalry among Indian rulers is cause of the war.
- French killed Arcot ruler & made Chanda Sahib as its ruler.
- Robert Clive attacked Arcot killed Chand Saheb.
- British made Mohammed Ali as the Nawab of Arcot.
- War ended with Treaty of Pondicherry.

9. Mention the French trading centres in India.

- Machalipatna, Chandranagara, Mahe, Karaikallu, Cossimbazar, & Balasur.

10. Who fought the battle of Buxar and when?

- Siraj Ud Duala & Robert Clive.in 1757

11. What were the causes of battle of Plassey?

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

12. What is Diwani Right? Who gave this?

- Right to collect land tax.
- It was given by Shah Alam II

13. Explain Dual Govt.

- It was introduced by Robert Clive.
- It was a system in which the British had the right to collect land taxes, and the Nawab looked after administration like justice.

III. Answer the following questions in SIX sentences each

1. Write about the Third Carnatic war.

- Fought between French & English.
- Comte de Lally of French attempted to besiege Wandiwash in 1760.
- Sir Eyre Coote of the English defeated the French.
- British imprisoned Bussy.
- Lally escaped and hide in Pondicherry.
- Eyre Coote attacked Pondicherry.
- Lally surrendered unconditionally in 1761

2. What were the effects of battle of Plassey?

- Siraj Ud Daula was defeated & killed.
- Mir Jafar became the Nawab of Bengal.
- Mir Jafar gave the jagir of 24 paraganas.
- Company gained rights to do business in Bengal.
- Mir Jafar had to pay rupees 17 Crores and 70 lakhs.
- War brought out the immorality.
- War brought out the lack of unity among the Indians.

3. What were the effects of battle of Buxar?

- Combined forces were defeated by the British.
- British secured Diwani rights.
- The Nawab of Awadh gave 26 lakhs to British.
- British took over the entire administration of Bengal.
- Robert Clive introduced Dual Govt. in Bengal.

Unit –2 Expansion of British Empire

I. Answer the following questions in a WORD/SENTENCE each

1. Who brought Subsidiary alliance system?

- Lord Wellesley

2. Who introduced Doctrine of Lapse?

- Lord Dalhousie

3. Who made Madhava Rao II as the Peshwa of Maratha kingdom?

- Nana Phadnamis

4. Who took the support of British to become the Peshwa of Marathas?

- Raghunath Rao

5. Who was the first to accept the Subsidiary alliance system?

- Nizam of Hyderabad

6. Who accepted the treaty of Bassein?

- BajiRao II

7. Why did BajiRao II accept the Subsidiary alliance system?

- Holkar defeated army of BajiRao II & Sindhya.

8. Why did Lord Wellesley resign to his post?

- Wellesley's battle thirstiness increased the financial burden on the Company Was strongly criticised.

9. After whose death there was a political anarchy in Punjab kingdom?

- Ranjith Singh

10. Between whom the treaty of Amritsar signed?

- Ranjith Singh & British

11. Who revolted against the British during second Anglo-Sikh war?

- ‘Chattar Singh Attariwala’ in Lahore and Moolraj’ in Multan

12. By which treaty the first Anglo-Sikh war concluded?

- Lahore Treaty

13. Who is called the Lion of Punjab?

- Ranjith Singh

II Answer the following questions in 2-3 sentences each

1. Which are the expansionist policies adopted by British to expand their empire?

- Subsidiary Alliance System.
- Doctrine of Lapse.

2. Names the states who accepted Subsidiary alliances system?

- Hyderabad, Mysore, Awadh, Tanjavore, Maratha, Poona, Birar, Gwalior

3. Explain the causes of the first Anglo-Maratha war.

- After the death of Peshwa Madhava Rao his brother Narayan Rao came to power.
- Narayan Rao was murdered by his uncle Raghobha (Ragunatha Rao).
- This resulted in the infighting for the Peshwa post.
- The Maratha federation brought Madhava Rao II of Narayan Rao to the post of Peshwa.
- Upset with this Raghobha approached the British for support.
- Thus the First Anglo-Maratha war fought.

4. Which were the kingdoms annexed by Dalhousie imposing Doctrine of Lapse?

- Satara, Nagpur, Sambalpur, Udaipur, Jhansi, Jaipur

5. How did the Doctrine of lapse help the British to expand their empire?

- Doctrine of lapse was an expansionist policy.
- Dalhousie declared adopted children of Indian Kings had no right to throne.
- Dalhousie successfully annexed many kingdoms.
- Dalhousie annexed Satara, Nagpur, Sambalpur, Udaipur, Jhansi, Jaipur

6. What are the conditions of Subsidiary alliance system?

- Indian King had to keep the British Army in his kingdom.
- King had to pay maintenance charges.
- King had to keep a British Resident in his Court.
- King could not appoint any other European without the permission of the British.
- To enter any agreement or pact with any Indian rulers, the king must take permission of the Governor General.
- Company’s protection to the king from internal & or external attack.

Unit – 3 Impact of British Rule

I. Answer the following questions in a WORD/SENTENCE each

- 1. Who brought civil Service in administration?**
 - Lord Cornwallis

- 2. Who introduced Permanent Zamindari system?**
 - Lord Cornwallis
- 3. Who was the first Governor General of British India?**
 - Warren Hastings.

- 4. Who implemented the efficient Police System in India?**
 - Lord Cornwallis
- 5. Who created the posting of Superintendent of Police?**
 - Lord Cornwallis.

- 6. Which committee recommended reorganizing the military system?**
 - Peel Committee

- 7. Where & when was the Permanent Zamindari system introduced?**
 - In Bengal and Bihar in 1793

- 8. Who introduced Mahalwari System?**
 - R.M. Bird and James Thomson

- 9. Who implemented Ryotwari system?**
 - Alexander Reed in 1792 (Baramahal region) & Thomas Monroe in 1801(Madras).

- 10. Who facilitated the expansion of the modern education in India?**
 - Warren Hastings

- 11. Who started Sanskrit College in Banaras?**
 - Jonathan Duncan

- 12. Which report laid foundation for modern education system in India?**
 - Macaulay's report

- 13 Under which act, the Governor General of Bengal nominated as Governor General of India?**
 - Charter Act of 1833

- 14. Which act laid base for the formation of Indian Constitution?**
 - Indian Government Act of 1935

- 15. under which act, the Reserve Bank of India established?**
 - Indian Government Act of 1935

16. What was the main aim of Charter Acts?

- To renew the license of the East India Company.

17. What is Policy of Aspersions?

- The policy in which Indians were allowed to participate in the process of creating laws.

II. Answer the following questions in 2-3 sentences each

1. Which are universities established as per the terms of Charles Woods Despatch?

- Calcutta University.
- Bombay University.
- Madras University.

2. What is meant by Mahalwari System? Explain.

- 'Mahal' means Taluk.
- Introduced by R.M. Bird and James Thomson.
- Implemented at Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and Delhi.
- The Big and small Zamindars were part of this system.
- Company officials fixed more land tax than the expected.
- Zamindars had to lose their ownership of the lands.
- Zamindars & Farmers suffered.

3. Which are the constitutional acts introduced during East India rule?

- Regulating Act – 1773
- Pitts India Act - 1784
- Charter Act - 1813
- Charter Act - 1833

4. Which are the constitutional acts introduced under British crown?

- Indian Government Act - 1858
- Indian Councils Act - 1861
- Indian Councils Act - 1892
- Indian Councils Act - 1909
- Indian Councils Act - 1919
- Indian Government Act - 1935

5. Which were the two types of courts setup by Warren Hastings?

- 'A Dewani Aadalat' (civil court)
- 'A Fouzdaari Aadalat' (criminal court)

6. What are the measures under taken at the time of British in Police system?

- Created the post of Superintendent of Police (SP).
- Divided a district into many 'Stations'.
- Every station under a 'Kotwal'.
- 'Kotwal' was made accountable for thefts, crimes etc
- He put every village under the care of 'Chowkidhar'.

7. What are the features of Ryotwari system?

- Implemented in Baramahal region
- Introduced Alexander Reed in 1792.
- The farmer and the company were directly linked.
- Farmer the owner of the land.
- Owner had to pay fifty per cent of produce as land tax.
- Land tax had thirty years tenure.

8. What were the provisions of Pitt's India Act of 1784?

- 'Board of Controllers' with six Commissioners was started.
- Board had powers to direct and control the issues related to Land taxes, Military etc.
- Curtailed the Political Rights of Indians.
- The act declared that the areas under the possession of the East India Company are the integral part of the British Empire.

9. What were the provisions of Minto Morley Reforms of 1909?

- Number of central legislative council was increased from 16 to 60.
- The number of regional council members was also increased.
- 'Separate Electorate College' was created.

10. What are the measures under taken by the British in military system?

- British appointed the Indians for the military.
- Indians were given the rank of Subedar.
- Most of the Indians were Coolie Soldiers.
- Peel Committee recommendations were adopted in 1857.

III. Answer the following questions in SIX sentences each

1. Illustrate the judicial system formulated through East India Company.

- Two types of courts were established.
- 'Diwani Aadalat' a civil court 'Fouzadaari Aadalat' a criminal court.
- Hindus were dispensed justice as per the Hindu scriptures.
- Muslims were dispensed justice as per the Shariyat.
- Slowly the British legal procedures were introduced.
- Civil courts were supervised by European officers.
- Criminal courts were supervised by 'Qajis',

2. What were the effects of revenue system of British?

- A new class of Zamindars created.
- Farmers were subjected to the exploitation.
- Farmers became landless.
- Land became a commodity.
- Agriculture sector became commercialized.
- Money lenders became strong.

3. What were the impacts of Modern English education?

- Universities were established.
- Schools & colleges started.

- Local literature and languages developed.
- Periodicals started.
- English education was introduced.
- Social and religious reformation movements began.
- Influenced freedom struggles in India.
- It made Indians to understand and appreciate their rich tradition.

4. Explain Zamindari system.

- Lord Cornwallis introduced.
- Introduced in Bengal and Bihar regions.
- Zamindars became the land owner.
- Zamindars were expected to pay the agreed land taxes.
- Zamindars were highly benefited.
- Farmers suffered a lot.
- System was extended to Bihar, Odisha, Andhra and Varanasi regions.

5. What were the terms & provisions of Regulating act?

- The Governor of Bengal became the Governor General.
- 'Supreme Court was established in Calcutta.
- Bengal Presidency gained control over the Madras & Bombay presidencies.
- Governor General was authorized to exercise control and to supervise over the Madras & Bombay presidencies.

6. What were the terms & provisions of Charter act of 1833?

- The Governor General of Bengal was named as the Governor General of India.
- Act barred discrimination based on religion, birth and skin colour.
- All British Companies were allowed to have trade relationship in India.
- The Governor General was vested with powers to direct, control and supervising all trades in India.
- The Central Government of Bengal had the final right to decide on issues like war & peace.

7. What were the terms & provisions of Govt. India act of 1858?

- The license of East India Company was cancelled
- India was brought under the direct administration of the Queen.
- The Governor General was designated as 'Viceroy'.
- A new post called 'Secretary Of State for India' was created.
- A Council of India was created in order to assist the secretary.

8. What were the terms & provisions of Govt. India act of 1919?

- Act formulated Bi-Cameral legislative body.
- Diarchy was introduced at regional governments.
- High commissioner was appointed for India.
- Promised to improve local self-government.
- Provincial budget was separated from central budget.
- 'Separate Electoral College' was extended for Muslims, Sikhs etc.

9. What were the terms & provisions of Govt. India act of 1935?

- Reserve Bank of India was established.
- Diarchy was cancelled at the regional level.
- Diarchy was established at the centre.
- The Federal Court was established.
- A dominion state was formed.

10. Differentiate between Ryotwari & Zamindari system.

Ryotwari System	Zamindari system.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Introduced by Alexander Reed.➤ Introduced in Bengal and Bihar regions.➤ Tiller was the land the owner.➤ Farmers were exploited.➤ Ryots paid revenue directly.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Introduced by Cornwallis.➤ Implemented in Baramahal region.➤ Zamindar was a owner.➤ Zamindars become strong.➤ Zamindars collected revenue.

Unit – 4 Opposition to British rule in Karnataka

I. Answer the following questions in a WORD/SENTENCE each

- 1. The 18th century in Indian History is considered as “The century of political problems”. Why?**
 - The death of Aurangzeb in 1707
- 2. Which incident created the various political challenges in Mysore state?**
 - The death of Chikkadevaraj wodeyar in 1704
- 3. By which treaty the first Anglo-Mysore war ended?**
 - Treaty of Madras (1769)
- 4. By which treaty the Second Anglo-Mysore war ended?**
 - Treaty of Mangalore.
- 5. Which Anglo-Mysore ended with Treaty of Srirangapatna?**
 - Third Anglo – Mysore war.
- 6. What is the name of the adopted son of Kittur Rani Chennamma?**
 - Shivalingappa.
- 7. Who was the brave warrior of Kittur who fought against British along with Chennamma?**
 - Sangolli Rayanna.
- 8. Which type of the rebellion was the Amarasulya rebellion?**
 - Farmer’s rebellion
- 9. Who presented himself as Swami Aparampura & Kalyanaswamy in Kodagu rebellion?**
 - Putta Basappa.

10. Whom did the British appoint as political agent in Surpur?

- Medes Tylor

11. Who is presented as the leader of 1857 revolution in Karnataka by the historians?

- Venkatappa

12. Name the Zamindar of Koppal who revolted against British?

- Veerappa

13. Why was the Chennamma shift from Bailahongala jail to Kusugal prison?

- The British thought that Rayanna was being instigated by Rani Chenamma

14. Whom did the British appoint to report on the various activities of the Venkatappa Nayaka?

- Campbell

15. Why was the Bedas of Halagali rebel against British?

- The British banned the usage of weapons & they were asked to surrender their firearms.

II Answer the following questions briefly.

1. How did Hyder Ali come to power?

- Hyder joined Mysore Army as a soldier.
- Closely observed the developments of Mysore.
- Came into prominence during the siege of Devanahalli.
- Hyder made military action against Nizam of Arcot.
- Hyder won the hearts of soldiers.
- Weakened the power of Dalawayees.
- He declared himself as Sultan of Mysore.
- Side-lined the King Krishnaraja Wodeyar.

2. Explain about first Anglo Mysore war.

- Started in 1767 and ended in 1769.
- Fought between Hyder & British.
- Rise of Hyder Ali in the South was not tolerated by the British, Marathas and the Nizam of Hyderabad.
- A tri party alliance emerged against Hyder.
- In 1767, Hyder Ali and Nizam of Hyderabad attacked Arcot.
- This led to the first Anglo-Mysore war.
- Finally war ended with Treaty of Madras in 1769.

3. What are the effects of Second Anglo-Mysore war?

- Hyder Ali was defeated & died.
- It increased the confidence of the British.
- British occupied Mangalore and Bidanoor.
- The 'Treaty of Mangalore' signed.

4. What were the conditions of Srirangapatna treaty?

- Tippu was forced to cede half of his kingdom.
- Tippu was forced to pay three crores of rupees as war damage.
- Tippu had to pledge two of his children as hostages.
- Tippu was forced to release the Prisoners of War.

5. The Fourth Anglo Mysore war strengthened the position of British in Mysore. Discuss.

- British were able to destroy Tippu.
- Tippu died while fighting.
- Tippu's kingdom was portioned among the British, Marathas & Nizam.
- A small territory was handed over to the Mysore Wodeyars.
- Wellesley imposed subsidiary alliance over Mysore kingdom.

6. Explain the Surapura rebellion in brief

- Venkatappa Nayaka was a leader of Surapur rebellion.
- British interfered in the affairs of Surapura.
- In 1857, the representatives of Nana Sahib were present in Surapura.
- British suspected & appointed Campbell to report about Venkatappa Nayaka.
- Campbell submitted a report to the resident of Hyderabad.
- The British army captured Surapura in 1858.

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

- Dondiya was called as the tiger, due to his bravery.
- Dondiya built a small army.
- Captured Bidanoor and Shivamogga forts.
- Dondiya won Honalli, Harihara, Shikaripura etc.
- Dondiya was successful in winning the support of French.
- British tried to defeat the army of Dondiya.
- British attacked Dondiya from all the directions.
- Dondiya died fighting.

8. Explain the role of Rani Chennamma in liberating Kittur.

- Chennamma was a queen of Kittur.
- After the death of her son, Chennamma adopted Shivalingappa.
- Chennamma started to rule Kittur.
- Chennamma was not permitted to adopt a son to the throne.
- Thackeray sent a report to the Governor of Bombay and attempted to take over Kittur Kingdom.
- Chennamma considered war as inevitable.
- British attacked Kittur.
- Kittur army fought bravely.
- Chennamma was defeated & captured by British.
- Chennamma was imprisoned in Bylahongala fort & died there later.

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

- Rayanna was a brave soldier.
- Rayanna developed a sense of nationalism.
- Rayanna went on organizing an army.
- Rayanna organized secret meetings.
- Rayanna aimed at looting the treasury.
- Rayanna looted the Taluk offices of the British.

10. Medes Taylor was a great reformist. Justify the statement.

- Taylor developed Surapura as princely state.
- Peddanayaka was appointed as the Dewan of the state.
- Taylor conducted the land survey of Surapura.
- Increased the state revenue.
- Taylor took measures to educate Venkatappa Nayaka.

11. The 18th century in Indian History is considered as “The century of political problems”. Why?

- Death of Aurangzeb.
- Death of Chikkadevaraj wodeyar.
- The Zamindars revolt against British.
- Kings battled against the British.
- Rebellion of Kittur.
- Rebellion of Halagali Bedas.
- Rebellion of Surapura.

Unit – 5 Social & Religious Reformation Movements

I. Answer the following questions in a WORD/SENTENCE each

1. What was the nineteenth century considered as?

- Age of reformation and new awakening

2. Which was the centre of new awakening in India during 19th century?

- Bengal

3. What do you mean by social reformation?

- The movement which aimed at reforming the society.

4. Why did the British put forth the theory of “White Man’s burden”?

- British believed that it is their duty to civilize Indian as a civilized class of people.

5. Who enacted the Sati Abolition Act? When?

- Raja Ram Mohan Roy in 1829

6. what was an example for Raja Ram Mohan Roy’ thirst for knowledge?

- Mohan Roy learned Hebrew and Greek to read Bible in its original form.

7. Why Dayananda Saraswathi gave a call ‘Back to Vedas’?

- Dayananda Saraswathi realised that the remedies to the various maladies of India are present in Vedas.

8. What message did the Ramakrishna Paramhansa give to the world?

- One has to attain Moksha through Dyana and Bhakti.

9. Whom did Swami Vivekananda net in Mysore before he leaves for Chicago?

- Chamaraja Wadayer X

10. What were the newspapers started by Annie Besant?

- Common Wealth & New India.

II Answer the following questions in 2-4 sentences each.

1. What was the condition of Indian society during 19th century?

- Many Communities were ill-treated.
- Woman had no rights.
- Caste system was in practice.
- Gender discrimination.
- Sati system.
- Widow Remarriage restriction.
- Denial of education to Sudhras.

2. How the Tagore has summarized the contribution of Raja Ram Mohan Roy’ service?

- Tagore has called “Raj Ram Mohan Roy as the harbinger of modern India
- Tagore has called “Raj Ram Mohan Roy Progenitor of Indian Social Reformation movement,
- Tagore has called “Raj Ram Mohan Roy ‘the prophet of Indian Nationalism”.

3. What made the Indian traditionalists to hate Vivian Derozio?

- Derozio tried to instil the spirit of free enquiry in the minds of his students and colleagues.
- He also worked towards creating text books to inculcate new education system.

4. Why did Prarthana Samaj established by Atmaram Panduranga?

- To find solutions to various problems faced by women.
- To find solutions to various problems faced by lower caste groups.
- To reinterpret Hinduism .
- To provide education for women.
- To provide rehabilitation to poor.

5. Which were the social reforms advocated by Satya Shodak Samaj?

- To address social problems.
- To provide equal rights to non-Brahmin class.
- To provide equal rights to woman.

- To encourage the education of Shudras.
- To establish hostel for girls.
- To fight caste & gender discrimination.

6. What are the aims of Aligarh Movement?

- To advocate English education among Muslims.
- To advocate social and religious reformation.
- To fight against traditions, superstitions, ignorance etc.
- To Oppose Purdah system.
- To discourage Polygamy.
- To encourage education to Muslim girls.

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

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

8. What are the main aspects of Periyar Movement?

- Non-Brahmin movement.
- To reject racial supremacy.
- To opposed Sanskrit language and literature.
- To establish an equal society.
- To criticize caste and gender based discrimination.
- To organize temple entry movement.
- To oppose the restrictions of Brahmins against non-Brahmins.

9. Ramakrishna Mission established with various views. Justify

- To carry the message and thoughts of Sri Ramakrishna.
- To spread nationalistic awareness.
- To promote cultural development.
- To serve humanity.
- To spiritual growth.

10. Who started Shuddhi Movement? Why?

- Dayananda Saraswathi.
- In order to bring back the Hindu people who were converted to other religions.

III. Answer the following questions in SIX sentences each

1. The 19th century is considered as the age of reformation and new awakening time in the history of India. Justify.

- English education was introduced.
- A new class of educated Indians was created.
- Growth of nationalism.
- Many concepts like democracy, equality started finding roots in India.
- Educated people started to analyse their own society.
- British interest in reforming the society.
- Birth of identity called 'Indian'.
- Collective efforts of reformers.
- An attempt made to stop social evils.

2. Raja Ram Mohan Roy is the pioneer of social reformation in India during modern times. Summarize.

- Founded Brahma Samaj to reform Indian society.
- Ram Mohan aimed at removing Caste System.
- He fought against Superstitions.
- He tried to develop rationality.
- He advocated Monotheism.
- He opposed meaningless rituals.
- He opposed Polygamy.
- He condemned Child Marriage.
- He advocated for a share in property to widow woman.
- Ram Mohan got Sati abolished.

3. Write a note on life & reformations of Dayananda Saraswathi.

- Dayananda Saraswathi was born in 1824.
- He was born at Kathewad of Gujarat.
- His name was 'Moolashankar'.
- Brought up by his parents 'Amba Shankar Tiwari' and mother 'Amrutha bai'.
- He had received good education.
- He wrote a book 'Sathyaratha Prakasha'.
- Dayananda Saraswathi founded Arya Samaj.
- He declared 'Back to Vedas'.
- He encouraged inter caste marriages.
- Rejected polygamy and child marriage.
- He declared Men and women are equal.
- Dayananda Saraswathi 'Shuddhi Movement.'

4. What were the social reforms initiated by Swami Vivekananda?

- Founded Ramakrishna Mission.
- He worked to establish a casteless society.
- Voiced against exploitation, poverty, illiteracy etc.
- Vivekananda believed that People should be educated first.
- He wanted people to stop following the western ideals blindly.
- He opposed caste system, & Untouchability.

5. What were the reformation activities of Annie Besant?

- Annie Besant advocated that Indian culture is far more superior to the western culture.
- She tried to reform Hinduism.
- She translated Bagvath Geetha to English.
- She aimed at providing education to all.
- Annie Besant opened schools.
- She started Central Hindu Benaras College.
- She published New India & Common Wealth to discuss on current problems and social issues.
- She initiated Home Rule Movement in 1916.

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

- He aimed at strengthening the backward and exploited communities.
- Advocated One Caste, One Religion and One God for human beings.
- Strongly advocated education.
- It built temples for the backward communities.
- Championed 'Vicom Movement'.
- Removal of restrictions on women's dress.
- To secure basic human rights.

Unit – 6 First War of Indian Independence

I. Answer the following questions in a WORD/SENTENCE each

1. How was the revolt of 1857 termed by Indian historian?

- First War of Indian Independence

2. What is the revolt of 1857 called by English historians?

- Sepoy Mutiny

3. Whom did the British dethrone during the great rebellion?

- The Mughal King & the Nawab of Awadh.

4. Who abolished the kingships of Tanjavore and Carnatic Nawabs.?

- Lord Dalhousie.

5. Why did the Indian handicrafts and industries ruined?

- Due to industrial revolution in England.

6. What was the immediate cause of First War of Indian Independence?

- Introduction of greased cartridge which smear the fat of pig & cow.

7. Why was the Inam commission appointed by British?

- To confiscate Inam lands

8. Which guns were smeared of the fat of pig & cow?

- Royal Enfield guns.

9. Who killed the British officer at Barrakhpur regiment?

- Mangal Pandey

10. Who was the leader of revolt of 1857 at Kanpur?

- Nana Saheb

11. Who assisted Rani Lakshmbai during the Mutiny of 1857?

- Tanya Tope

12. Why the soldiers in the British army refused to use the cartridges?

- Cartridges were smeared the fat of pig & cow.

13. Which place did Lakshmbai captured during the great Uprising of 1857?

- Gwalior

14. Whom did the soldiers of 1857 declare as the “Emperor of India”?

- Bahadur Shah II

15. Who was Mangal Pandey?

- Mangal Pandey was a trained soldier in British army.

II. Answer the following questions in 4 – 6 sentences.

1. List out the causes of First war of Indian Independence.

- Political Reasons.
- Economic Reasons.
- Administrative Reasons.
- Military Reasons.
- Immediate reason.
- Social & Religious reasons.

2. Explain the Political & Economic causes for the revolt of 1857.

Political Causes.

- Doctrine of Lapse policy of Dalhouse.
- Dalhouse did not permit to adopt a son.
- Many Indians Kings had to lose their kingdoms.
- Dalhousie annexed Satara, Jaipur, Jhansi, and Udaipur.
- Dalhousie abolished the kingships of Tanjavore and Carnatic Nawabs.
- Dethroned Mughal king.
- Many soldiers became unemployed.

Economic causes

- Industrial revolution in England ruined Indian industries.
- Many industries were closed
- Wool and cloth making industries suffered..
- Artisans of India became unemployed.
- Indian handicrafts became financially weak.
- Farmers were exploited.
- Through Inam commission, Inam lands were withdrawn.

3. The conditions of Indian soldiers in the British army were pathetic. Justify

- Indian soldiers were less paid.
- Promotion was reserved mostly to the white.
- Indian soldiers were discriminated.
- Indian soldiers did not have the status.
- Indian soldiers were forced to cross the sea.
- They were compelled to use greased cartridges.
- Soldiers were punished when they refuse to use cartridges.

4. List out the reasons that led to the failure of the mutiny.

- Lack of unity.
- Lack of good leadership.
- Lack of support from Indian rulers.
- Lack of organization.
- Lack of common goal.
- Lack of military strategies.
- Lack of proper planning.
- Plundering and crimes committed by the sepoys made them unpopular among common people.

5. Explain the course of the revolt of 1857.

- Revolt began in 1857.
- Mangal Pandey began the revolt.
- Soldiers at Meerut refused to use the greased cartridges.
- Soldiers attacked the prison and released the imprisoned soldiers.
- A group of soldiers reached Delhi entered the Red fort.
- Revolt spread to Delhi, Kanpur and Jhansi.
- Nana Sahib of Kanpur rose in revolt.
- In Jhansi, Rani Lakshmi Bai provided leadership to the revolt.
- The protest spread to Luck now..

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

- East India Company rule ended.
- Doctrine of lapse withdrawn.
- Queen's proclamation issued.
- The governance of British government started.
- The administration of India was handed over to Secretary of Indian Affairs.

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

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

8. Explain how the administrative causes instigate the great mutiny of 1857?

- The British brought many civil and criminal laws.
- There were lot of partiality.

- Laws applied to Indians.
- English became the language of the court.
- Judges gave judgments in favour of the English.
- People did not like the new laws.

Unit – 7 Freedom Movement of India

I. Answer the following questions in WORD/SENTENCES each

1. Which incident led to the development of political awakening in India?

- The First War of Indian Independence of 1857.

2. Which organization changed the direction of Indian Political History?

- Indian National Congress

3. When & Where did the Indian National Congress founded?

- In 1885 at Bombay.

4. Who was the founder of Indian National Congress?

- A.O Hume.

5. Who was the first president of Indian National Congress?

- W C Banerjee.

6. What was the consequence of difference of opinion aroused in the Indian National Congress?

- Congress was split in to Moderates & Radicals.

7. Whose period of INC is called as the “Age of Liberal Nationalism.”?

- Moderates period.

8. When was the Muslim League founded?

- 1906

9. Who implemented the Vernacular Press Act?

- Lord Litton

10. What do you mean by the Age of Moderates?

- The first twenty years of the Indian National Congress is called as the Age of Moderates

11. Who advocated the “Drain Theory”?

- Dadabai Navroji

12. Who called Moderates as “Political Beggars”?

- The Radicals.

13. Who proposed the Partition of Bengal?

- Lord Curzon

14. Who were called “Radicals”?

- The group congressmen who criticized the soft stance of Moderates are called as Radicals.

15. What was the main reason for Partition of Bengal?

- In order to suppress the Anti-British sentiment.

16. Who were called “Revolutionaries”?

- The freedom fighter who believed in violent methods to drive away the British.

II. Answer the following questions in 2 or 4 sentence each.

1. Which were the organizations that were present before the founding of Indian National Congress?

- The Hindu Mela.
- All Indian Association.
- Poona Public Sabha.
- The Indian Association.

2. Name the important moderate leaders.

- W.C Banerjee.
- M.G.Ranade.
- Surendranatha Banerjee.
- Dadabai Navoroji.
- Gopala Krishna Gokale.

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

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

4. Explain the Drain Theory.

- Explained by Dadabai Navoroji.
- Explained the drain of resources of India into England.
- By increasing the import and reducing the export, the British facilitated the draining out of precious Indian resources into India.

5. What were the reasons for the withdrawal of Bengal Division?

- Partition was opposed by Indian National Congress.
- Wide spread protests across India.
- Radicals took the issue to the door steps of common people.
- Boycotting of foreign goods.
- Indians were encouraged to use local goods.
- Hindu Muslims jointly protested against British.

6. Name the revolutionary organizations of Indian Independence Movement.

- Abhivanava Bharatha.
- Anusheela Samiti
- Lotus and Dragger.(England)
- Gadha.(USA)

7. Name the revolutionaries of Indian Independence Movement.

- Aurobindo Gosh.
- V.D. Saavarkar.
- Rajaguru.
- Ras Bihari Gosh.
- Kudiram Bose.
- Ramprasad Bismil.
- Bagath Singh.
- Chandrashekar Azad.

8. Why did the British follow Divide & Rule Policy?

- To break the unity of Indians.
- To suppress the nationalism.
- To suppress Anti-British sentiment.

III. Answer the following questions in 5 – 6 sentences

1. Explain the role of Moderates in freedom struggle.

- The age of Moderates is 1885 to 1905.
- W.C Banerjee, S N Banerjee, G K Gokhale were the major moderate leaders.
- Moderates believed in prayers and requests to please British.
- Moderates organized public meetings.
- Moderates discussed various issues.
- Moderates submitted memorandums to the government.
- Moderates explained about “Drain Theory”
- Tried to bring political awareness.
- Demanded to reduce military expenditure.
- Demanded to protect Indian industries.
- Demanded good education.
- Demanded for poverty alleviation.

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

- Tilak was a radicle leader.
- Opposed British policies.
- Opposed the partition of Bengal.
- Tilak called for boycotting of foreign goods.
- Tilak encouraged Indians to use local goods.
- Tilak declared “Swaraj is My Birth Right.
- Tilak organised common people through Ganesh, Shivaji & Durga celebration.
- Tilak published ‘Kesari’ & ‘Maratha’ newspapers.
- Tilak triggered national movement through ‘Geetharahasya’ book.

3. Explain the Partition of Bengal & its effects.

- Partition of Bengal took place in 1905.
- It was planned by Lord Curzon.
- Bengal was the centre of Anti-British sentiment.
- To suppress Anti-British sentiment.
- Bengal had more concentration of Muslim and Hindu people.
- British thought of suppressing the spirit of national freedom struggle.

Effects of Partition of Bengal

- Partition was opposed by Indian National Congress.
- Wide spread protests across India.
- Radicals took the issue to the door steps of common people.
- Boycotted foreign goods.
- Indians were encouraged to use local goods.
- Hindu Muslims jointly protested against British.

4. Explain the role of revolutionaries in freedom struggle.

- Dreamed of attaining complete freedom.
- Employed violent methods to drive away the British.
- Established secret associations in India & in abroad.
- Founded 'Abhivanava Bharatha' and 'Anusheela Samiti'
- Started collecting weapons and money for an armed struggle
- They provided training to youths.
- Revolutionaries used Bombs and Guns.
- Many of them were hanged by the British.

Unit – 8 Era of Gandhian and National Movement

I. Answer the following questions in WORD/SENTENCES each

1. Who said “You sent us unformed Gandhi and we sent back the Complete of Gandhi”?

- South Africans.

2. Who was the Political Guru of Gandhiji?

- Gopal Krishna Gokhale.

3. The period between 1920 and 1947 is called as the Gandhian Era. Why?

- The thoughts of Gandhiji and the philosophical base of his struggles defined the Indian Independence Movement

4. Why Gandhiji went to South Africa?

- To represent Dada Abdulla and Company

5. Who were the leaders of Khilafat Movement?

- Muhammada Ali and Shaukath Ali

6. Who were the founders of Swaraj Party?

- Motilal Nehru and C.R. Das.

7. What made Gandhiji to withdrawal of Non-Cooperation Movement?

- The death of 22 police men in the Chauri Chaura incident.

8. Which factor created controversy between Ambedkar and Gandhiji?

- Ambedkar demanded for separate electorate constituencies for untouchables

9. Who was the last Viceroy of British India?

- Lord Mountbatten.

11. Which were the newspapers published by Gandhiji?

- Harijan & Young India.

12. Muslim League did not participate in Quit India movement. Why?

- After the elections of 1937, the Muslim League was kept out of government formation.

13. Why was the Simon Commission appointed?

- The Commission was appointed to study the effects of India Government Act.

II. Answer the following questions in 2 or 4 sentence each.

1. What were the internal tools of Gandhi's struggles?

- Passive Resistance.
- Non-Violence
- Satyagraha.
- Hindu and Muslim Unity.

2. Explain Chauri Chaura incident.

- Held On February 5, 1922.
- Held at Chauri Chaura of Uttar Pradesh.
- 3000 farmers assembled in front of the police station.
- The police started shooting.
- Angered people attacked the police station.
- Set fire to the station.
- Twenty two policemen died.

3. What were development took place Lahore Congress session of 1929?

- A resolution Poona Swaraj was adopted.
- Tri colour flag was hoisted.
- January 26th, 1930 was declared as the Indian Independence date.
- Decided to start Civil Disobedience Protest Marches.

4. Name the periodicals published by B R Ambedkar.

- Prabhudha Bharatha.
- Janatha.
- Mookanayaka.
- Bahishkruth Bharatha.

5. What were main aspects of Second Round Table Conference?

- Held in 1931 at London.
- Ambedkar pressed for a separate electoral Constituency for untouchables.
- Gandhiji opposed Ambedkar's proposal.
- British Government announced its decision to provide separate electoral constituencies for the untouchables.
- Gandhiji started Fasting unto Death.
- Poona Pact was signed.

6. There was a lot of protest against Rowlett act. Why?

- Rowlett Act was implemented in 1919.
- British started controlling the nationalists.
- British could arrest anyone & declare him as an offender.
- Meetings & processions were banned.
- Leaders were arrested in Punjab.
- Dyer killed around 380 protestors.

III. Answer the following questions in 5 – 6 sentences.

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

- Architect of Industrialization.
- Architect of modern India.
- Architect of Five year plan.
- Architect of Panchasheela Principles.
- Architect of atomic energy.
- Architect of Non Aligned Movement
- Architect of India's Foreign policy.
- Achieved integration of Princely states.

2. Explain the role of Gandhiji in Indian freedom struggle.

- Gandhiji was a great freedom fighter.
- He adopted Non-violence & Satyagraha.
- Gandhiji was a champion of Hindu-Muslim unity.
- Gandhiji supported Khilafat movement.
- He started Non-Cooperation Movement in 1920.
- Gandhiji started Salt Satyagraha in 1930.
- He entered Poona pact in 1932 with B.R. Ambedkar.
- Gandhiji also began Quit India movement in 1942.
- Gandhiji supported farmers' movement in Kheda & Champaran.
- Gandhiji supported Workers Protests at Bombay & Calcutta.
- Gandhiji supported Tribal revolt.
- Gandhiji began newspapers Harijan & Young India.

3. Explain about Non-Cooperation Movement of Gandhiji.

- Began by Gandhiji in 1921
- Gandhiji declared not to co-operate the British.
- Students boycotted schools and colleges..
- Lawyers boycotted courts.

- Boycotted elections.
- Returned all the honours and medals.
- Boycotted all the government functions.
- Boycotting all foreign goods.
- Foreign clothes were burnt.
- Many National institutions were established.
- The visit of 'Prince of Wales' in 1921 was opposed.
- Movement turned violent at Chauri Chaura.
- 22 policemen killed.
- Gandhiji deeply hurt & withdrawn the movement.

4. Write a brief note Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.

- Held on 13th April 1919 at Jallianwala Bagh.
- Held on the day of Baisaki festival.
- The people had assembled in Jallianwala Bagh.
- General Dyer fired at the peacefully assembled people.
- 380 protestors were killed.
- Thousands were injured.
- Military Rule was implemented in Punjab.
- Returned all the honours and medals.
- Udham Singh killed General Dyer in England.

5. Explain Salt Satyagraha / Dandi march / Civil Disobedience movement.

- Started by Gandhiji.
- Gandhiji began this on 12th March 1930.
- March began from Sabarmati ashram to Dandi.
- Gandhi wrote a letter to the Viceroy demanding eleven points.
- Gandhiji demanded to remove tax on salt
- Irwin refused this demand.
- Gandhi covered 375 kms on foot and reached Dandi.
- Broke the law by holding a fistful salt without paying the tax.
- Gandhiji popularised Charka.
- Thousands of people participated in the Salt Satyagraha.
- Many leaders were arrested.

6. Explain Quit India movement.

- Cripps Commission proposed some suggestions in front of Indians.
- These proposals were opposed by the Congress.
- Started by Gandhiji in 1942.
- Began from Mumbai.
- Gandhi gave call to 'Do or Die'.
- Many leaders were arrested.
- Jaya Prakash Narayan provided leadership.
- Jaya Prakash Narayan founded "The Freedom Struggle Front"
- They trained factory workers.
- Common people supported quit India movement.

7. Explain the achievements of Subhash Chandra Bose in independence movement.

- He was a revolutionary fighter.
- People call him as Nethaji.
- He engaged himself in organizing the Indians.
- He toured cities like Vienna, Berlin, Rome, Istanbul to organise Indian.
- He tried to get the help of Hitler.
- Founded the Congress Socialist Party.
- Became the president of Haripur convention.
- Founded 'Forward Block'.
- Founded 'INA in Tokyo.
- He called for 'Delhi Chalo'.
- He said, "Give me your blood; I'll get you Indian Independence".
- Attacked India from Burma border.
- A fierce battle between INA and the British army fought.
- Later Subhash died in plane crash.

8. Explain the role of B.R. Ambedkar in freedom struggle.

- Ambedkar was a great Dalit leader.
- He fought for the rights of the untouchables.
- Started Mahad tank movement.
- Began Kalaram temple movement.
- Demand for separate electorate constituencies for untouchables.
- Founded 'Bahishkrut Hithakarini Sabha'.
- Founded Swantatra Karmika Party'.
- Published periodicals like 'Janatha', 'Mookanayaka' etc.
- Served as the chairman of Drafting Committee'.
- He advocated equality for Untouchables.
- Became the first Law Minister of Independent India.

9. Explain the farmer's revolt in the history of Independence struggle.

- Farmers' revolt began at Champaranya, Khedha, Tebhaga, Malabar etc.
Revolt began at Champaranya, Khedha.
- British planters forced the farmers to grow indigo.
- Farmers refused to grow indigo.
- Farmers were oppressed.
- Farmers rose in revolt refusing to even land tax also.
- Gandhiji supported farmers' revolt.
- In Malabar farmers revolted against the British and Zamindars under the influence of the Congress.
- In Telangana, farmers protested against the Zamindars and Nizam's Razacks.
- The farmers of Bengal rose against the Zamindars.
- In Maharastra, farmers protested against low wages for them.

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

- Tribals revolted were Santala, Kola Munda, Halagali Beda's.
- The tax and forests policies of British were the reasons for tribal revolts.
- Due to permanent Zamindari system, tribal people became landless.

- The Zamindars, Money lenders became the exploiters of the Santhala tribe
- Tribal were forced to pay the tax.
- Santhalas were upset by tax policies.
- Santalas decided to loot the Zamindars and the money lenders.
- Centres of revolt were Bhatthpur, Barahath and Rajmahal.
- The tribal people killed their enemies.
- Kola and Munda revolted against the Zamindars.

11. The Partition of India was inevitable for the British. Why?

- Muslim League proposed for the division of India.
- Jinnah demanded for the creation of independent Pakistan.
- Jinnah declared that Hindus and Muslims cannot make one nation.
- Cabinet committee recommended for a Federal Form of Government.
- Cabinet Committee suggested the formation of Constituent assembly to formulate Constitution.
- Cabinet Committee suggested forming an Interim government.
- The differences between Congress & League.
- Muslim League called for 'Direct Action Day'
- Communal clashes took place between Hindus & Muslims.
- Lakhs of people died.
- Relationship between League and the Congress worsened.
- Mountbatten held discussion between Gandhiji & Jinnah.
- Finally, partition took place.

Unit -9 Post Independent India

I. Answer the following questions in WORD/SENTENCES each

1. Which states were refused to join Indian union after 1947?

- Hyderabad, Junaghad, Kashmir, Goa & Pondicherry.

2. Who is called as "Iron Man of India"?

- Sardhar Vallabhabai Patel.

3. Who was the first Home Minister of Independent India?

- Sardhar Vallabhabai Patel.

4. Who was the chairman of Reorganization of State Commission'?

- Fazal Ali

5. Who were the members of 'Reorganization of State Commission'?

- Fazal Ali, H N Khunzru & K M Pannikar.

6. Why Sardhar Patel is called Iron Man of India?

- He successfully achieved integration of Princely states.

7. Name the Muslim leaders who opposed the idea of Pakistan?

- Moulana Abdul Kalam Azad and Khan Abdul Ghafarkhan.

8. What is the present name of East Pakistan?

- Bangladesh.

9. When did the 'Reorganization of State Commission formed?

- 1953.

10. Which organisation of Karnataka demanded for its integration?

- All Karnataka Rajya Nirmana Parishid'

II. Answer the following questions in 2 or 4 sentence each.

1. What were the problems faced in independent India?

- Partition of India.
- Refugee problem.
- Integration of princely states.
- Scarcity of food.
- Formation of Govt.
- Formation of Constitution.

2. How did the nation face refugee problem?

- Refugees from Pakistan were settled in various parts.
- Refugees from Pakistan were settled in Tripura, Meghalaya and Assam.
- The people of Tibet were settled in Bailukuppe & Mandagadde.
- They provided with education.
- Training was given to take self-employment.
- Medical facilities were extended.
- Loans were given.

3. How was the integration of princely states achieved?

- Instrument of Accession' offered an opportunity for the princely states to join federal structure of India.
- Some special status were also accorded to the ruling Kings.
- The kings were paid monetary compensation.

4. How was the Junaghad merged with Indian Union?

- The Nawab was planning to join the state of Pakistan.
- People of Junaghad revolted against Nawab.
- The King ran away.
- Indian govt. maintained law & order.
- Junaghad joined Indian federation in 1949.

5. How was the Hyderabad merged with Indian Union?

- Nizam wanted to remain independent.
- Nizam refused to join the Indian union.
- The farmers revolted against the Nizam.
- The Government of India sent its military to fight Razakars.
- Indian army defeated the Nizam.
- Finally i Hyderabad integrated into India in 1948.

6. Explain how Jammu & Kashmir joined Indian union?

- King Harisingh decided to remain independent.
- Pakistan invaded Kashmir.
- The King agrees to join India.
- Indian Army was sent to fight Pakistani tribal.
- Pak tribal were driven away from Jammu & Kashmir.
- Kashmir integrated with Indian union.

7. How was Pondicherry liberated from the French?

- Pondicherry was a French territory.
- Congress & Communists wanted Pondicherry to become part of India.
- Finally Pondicherry got integrated in 1954.
- Pondicherry became Union Territory of India in 1963.

8. How was Goa liberated from Portuguese?

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

9. Explain how Karnataka state was reorganized?

- Kannada speaking regions were part of various princely states.
- On October 14th, 1947 Mysore State came into existence.
- The demand to integrate all these people into one state was prevalent.
- Kannadigas had formed "All Karnataka Rajya Nirmana Parishid.
- Kannadigas demanded for the integration of Kannada speaking area.
- Finally in 1956, Vishal Mysore state came into existence.
- In 1973, it was named as 'Karnataka'.

10. Communal Violence became wide spread in India after 1947. Why?

- Partition of India.
- Divide and Rule policy of British.
- Religious suspicions among Hindus & Muslims.
- Invasions of foreign rulers.

Unit – 10 The Political Developments of 20th Century

I. Answer the following questions in WORD/SENTENCES each.

1 Why was the more competition among the European countries?

- The industrialization and the invention of new technologies.

2. Which countries formed Triple Alliance?

- Germany, Italy and Austria-Hungary.

3. Which countries formed Triple Entente?

- England, France and Russia

- 4. What was an immediate cause for the First World War?**
 - Assassination of Archduke, the Prince of Austria.
- 5. Which treaty ended the First World War?**
 - Treaty of Versailles (1919)
- 6. Which organization was founded after 1st world war to prevent future wars?**
 - League of Nations.
- 7. Why did the people of Russia revolt against Tsars?**
 - Japan, defeated Russia in 1905.
- 8. Who was the last Russian Ruler?**
 - Tsar Nicholas II.
- 9. Why did Russia moved out of the First World War?**
 - Russia witnessed revolution in 1917.
- 10. Which reformations were implemented by Gorbachev in Russia?**
 - 'Glasnost (1985) & Perestroika (1987)
- 11. Who built Nazi Party?**
 - Adolf Hitler.
- 12. Why did Hitler appoint Gobblers?**
 - To spread the theory of Nazism.
- 13. What is Holocaust?**
 - The mass killings done by Hitler
- 14. Why did Hitler establish Brown Shirts?**
 - To create violence so that the people became confused and accept Nazi ideology.
- 15. What was the immediate cause for the 2nd World War?**
 - Attack on Poland in 1939 by Germany.
- 16. Why did America join Second World War?**
 - Japan attacked Pearl harbour.
- 17. Who began Long March in China?**
 - Mao-tse-Tung
- 18. What is Cold War?**
 - The mistrust, competition and fear that emerged between USA & USSR.
- 19. Who entered 'Non-War' pact?**
 - Russia & Germany

20. What was the slogan of Lenin in October Revolution?

- 'Peace, Food and Land'.

II. Answer the following questions in 2 or 4 sentence each.

1. What were the causes for the First World War?

- Formation of secret alliance.
- Extreme nationalism.
- Death of Austrian Prince Archduke.
- Arms Race.
- Constant war to establish control over colonies.
- Industrial revolution.

2. Explain the immediate causes for the First World War.

- Austrian Prince Archduke visited Serbia.
- Archduke was murdered.
- Austria declared war on Serbia.

3. Why did the people of Russia revolt against Tsars?

- Russia was ruled by Tsars.
- Landlords exploited labourers and small farmers.
- People had no rights.
- People were fed up with the administration of Tsars.
- Japan defeated Russia in 1905.

4. Nazi ideology destroyed Germany. Justify

- Hitler nurtured ultra-Nationalism.
- The Nazism advocated that Germans are the superior race of the world.
- Declared Jews, Communists, Socialists are the non-Aryans.
- Hitler declared non Aryans are unfit to live.
- Appointed 'Gobbles' to spread the theory of Nazism.
- Used his 'Brown Shirts' to spread the theory of Nazism.
- Created violence & confusion.

5. What are the features of Fascist Party of Mussolini?

- Ultra Nationalism.
- Patronising violence.
- Racial superiority.
- Expansion of national boundaries.
- Support of human executions..

6. What were the reasons for the Second World War?

- Treaty of Versailles.
- Failure of League of Nations.
- Fall of Poland.
- Rise of dictatorship in Germany & Italy.
- Formation of rival alliances.

7. What were the effects of Chinese revolution?

- China became communist country.
- 70,000 revolutionaries were killed.
- China announced 'Land Reforms.
- Long March began in China.
- Community farming was introduced in China.
- Free health, education was provided to all.
- Importance was given to Science and Technology.

8. How did USA come out of its Great Economic Depression?

- New Deal was introduced.
- F D Roosevelt encouraged women to work in public spear.
- Agricultural production increased.
- Monetary compensation was paid to unemployed.
- Increased the pay for the workers.

9. Explain the role of Lenin in Russian Revolution.

- Lenin guided the farmers and workers on the path of revolution.
- Lenin called for 'Peace, Food and Land'
- Lenin joined the revolutionary party in 1917.
- Russia as a Socialist Republic Union.
- Lenin became the leader of October Revolution.
- Lenin became the President of the government.

10. How Joseph Stalin made Russia a powerful country?

- Built USSR as a formidable opponent to USA.
- Introduced Five Year Plan.
- Launched the first satellite.
- Started industries.
- Increased the military strength.

11. What were the effects of First World War?

- Millions of people died.
- Treaty of Versailles signed.
- New countries emerged in Europe.
- 'League of Nations' was founded.
- Germany lost most of its geographic area.
- The physical map of the Europe underwent change.
- Restrictions imposed on Germany.
- Unemployment became more.
- Aided the growth of dictators.

13. How Mao-tse Tung made China a powerful country?

- Community farming was introduced.
- Chinese were provided with free health, education etc.
- Importance was given to Science and Technology.
- Promoted industries.
- Brought 'Leap Forward' programme.

14. What were the consequences of Second World War?

- Millions of people died.
- UNO was founded.
- Winning countries became permanent members of UNO.
- USSR and USA became powerful rival countries.
- Many countries of Asia & Africa got their freedom.
- USA used Nuclear Weapon in Japan.
- Nuclear Arm race started.

12. Who formed Axis and Allies groups?

- Axis Group – Germany, Italy and Japan
- Allies group - England, France, Russia

15. What were the achievements of Lenin..

- Lenin declared that land belonged to the farmers.
- Implemented political and economic policies.
- Ensured free health, schooling etc.
- Ensured residence to all Russians.
- First to implement Karl Marx's communism.

Political Science

Unit–1. The problems of India & their solutions

1. Answer the following questions in WORD/SENTENCES each

1. What is Unemployment?

- A situation where a person does not find work in accordance to his capacity or qualification.

2. What are the important reasons for Unemployment?

- Over Population & Improved technology.

3. What do you mean by Corruption?

- Misuse of public authority for personal gains.

4. Which are the institutions set up to fight Corruption?

- Lokpal. & Lokayuktha.

5. How many seats in local elections are reserved to women by the Govt. of India?

- Govt. has reserved 1/3 of the seats in local elections.

6. What is the measure enforced by the Govt. to fight Regional Imbalance?

- The article 371 has been amended from A to J. & backward regions have been given special status.

7. Which article of the Constitution has given special status to backward regions of Karnataka?

- Article 371(J).

8. What is Terrorism?

- Terrorism is fulfilling its narrow end by creating panic and violence.

9. Which committee is appointed to address the regional imbalances in Karnataka?

- D.M. Nanjundappa Committee in 2001.

10. What is Communalism?

- Segregation in the name of religion and creating hatred and cultivating opposite self-interests.

OR

- Intolerance towards the people of other religion.

11. Which programme is implemented by the Govt. of Karnataka for the development of rural woman?

- 'Stree Shakti' programmes.

12. What is Terrorism?

- Terrorism is fulfilling its narrow end by creating panic and violence.

13. Which is the 21st century's biggest challenge in front of the Govt?

- Corporate Strategy.

14. What is Corporate Strategy?

- A group administrative measure undertaken by a company to achieve a premeditated target.

15. What is Regionalism?

- Love OR loyalty of a person towards his own state or region.

16. What is the India's unemployment rate according to census of 2011?

- 21.9%

17. Which is the major challenge for national unity and integration?

- Communalism.

18. When the terrorist attacked on Taj hotel in Mumbai?

- November 26, 2007.

II. Answer the following questions & answers in 2 or 4 sentence each.

1. What are the causes for Unemployment?

- Over population.
- Use of improved technology.
- Shortage of natural resources.
- Ruined cottage industries.
- Lack of skill based education.
- Over dependency of agriculture

2. What are the measures taken to check Corruption?

- Lokpal.
- Lokayuktha.
- CC TV cameras in Govt offices.
- Awarding harsh punishment.
- Increasing the number of courts and judges.
- Increasing efficiency of Government work

3. How is communalism fatal to national unity?

- Creates hatredness.
- Breaks unity & integrity.
- Creates mutual suspicion and fear.
- Disturbs the peace of the society.
- Destroys the public and private property.
- It leads to physical combat.

4. How can be the Communalism tackled?

- Uniform civil code.
- Equality among all the citizens.
- Supporting secular values in the society.
- Developing healthy national thoughts.
- Foster the faiths of all people.
- Economic and social equality.

5. What are the measures undertaken to check Unemployment?

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

6. What are the measures undertaken for the removal of regional imbalances in Karnataka?

- D M Nanjundappa Committee.
- Special status to Hyderabad region under 371(J) article.
- Special status backward regions of Karnataka.
- Malnad development authority.

7. What are the effects of Terrorism?

- Cause damage to men & materials.
- It creates fear among the people.
- Terrorism creates psychological pain.
- Creating panic and violence.
- Influences the cultural aspects negatively.

8. What are the measures taken by the Indian Govt. to curb terrorism?

- Creating special elite forces.
- Terrorist task force.
- Use of advanced technology.
- Well-equipped army

9. Write about the present status of Corporate Strategy.

- Using globalised environment and modern technologies.
- Maximising the profits of the company is the main aim.
- Affects the people, the society and a country negatively.
- Often influence the decisions of the governments.
- Helps to fight poverty, malnutrition, ill-health etc.

10 What are measures taken to improve the status of women?

- Women and Child Development department.
- Stress on women's education.
- Ban on child marriage.
- Dowry prohibition act.
- Compulsory education to girls.
- 'Stree Shakti' programme.
- Women self-help groups.
- Establishing Women's commissions.
- Women reservation.

11. Which are the effects of corruption?

- Tax evasion
- Illegal hoarding.
- Smuggling
- Economic offences and cheating

Unit - 2. Indian Foreign Policy

I. Answer the following questions in WORD/SENTENCES each

1. What is Foreign Policy?

- The policy adopted by a nation while dealing with other nation.

2. What do you mean by a sovereign country?

- The country which is not under any other country's control either for internal or external issues.

3. Who was an architect of India's foreign policy?

- Jawahar Lal Nehru.

4. Who signed the Panchasheela Principles?

- Jawahar Lal Nehru (India) & Chou En Lai (China)

5. What is meant by Non-Alignment Policy?

- Functioning independently without joining any power blocs.

6. What do you mean by Imperialism?

- A sovereign country to take over another sovereign country with the intention of ruling it for its personal gains.

7. What is Apartheid?

- An attempt by a race or people to subjugate another race.

OR

- Racial discrimination practiced in South Africa is called Apartheid.

8. Who is called as ‘African Gandhi’?

- Nelson Mandela.

9. What is Disarmament?

- The process of elimination of specific arms step by step.

10. Which article of the Indian Constitution advocates for a foreign policy?

- Article 51

11. When J Nehru given radio speech about foreign policy for the first time?

- September 7 1946.

12. In which conferences India declared “No corner of world shall have imperialism”?

- In New Delhi (1949) and Bandung (1955).

II Answer the following questions in 2- 4 sentences.

1. What are the aims of India’s foreign policy?

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

2. Which are the basic aspects of India’s Foreign Policy?

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

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

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

4. What are the Panchasheela principles?

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

5. Why does India oppose imperialism?

- Against to democratic system.
- Affects the sovereignty.
- Exploits resources.
- Against Human rights.

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

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

Unit - 3. India's Relationship with other countries

I. Answer the following questions in WORD/SENTENCES each

1. Which part & article of the constitution explain international peace and coexistence?

- 4th part & article 51

2. Mention the big country which borders India.

- China.

3. Which book mentions the Silk trade between China and India?

- Kautilya's Arthashastra.

4. Which region is the main bone of contentions between India & China?

- Arunachal Pradesh.

5. Which countries have the highest population in the world?

- China & India.

6. Which is the latest development that strengthened the relationship between India and China?

- Formation of BRICS group of countries

7. List out the steel plants established in India by the support of Russia.

- Bhilai Steel plant and Bokaro steel plants.

8. Which are the two biggest Democratic countries of the world?

- India and USA.

9. Which are the two political Parties of USA?

- Democratic and Republican parties.

10. Which historical agreement is signed between India & Pakistan?

- Tashkent Agreement in 1966.

11. Who mediated the Tashkent agreement?

- Russia.

12. Which region is the main bone of contentions between India & Pakistan?

- Jammu Kashmir

13. What is the effect of Indo-Pak war of 1971?

- Creation of Bangladesh.

14. Who aided India in Goa liberation Movement?

- Russia.

15. Which is the first country supports to India's quest in security council?

- Russia

II Answer the following questions in 2-4 sentences.

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

- To achieve economic progress.
- To achieve peace & co-operation.
- To exchange science & technical information.
- To promote trade.
- To achieve economical help.
- To overcome resource deficit.

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

- Kashmir issue.
- Border dispute.
- River water dispute.
- Terrorism.
- Problem of minorities.
- Pak's military agreement with China.

3. Explain the mutual cooperation that exists between India & Russia.

- Russia helped India in the field of economics, politics etc.
- Russia supported India during Indo-China war.(1962).
- Russia supported India in Goa liberation (1961)
- Russia supported India at UNO.
- Russia aided in establishment of Bhilai & Bokaro steel plants.
- Russia supported India to improve its industries and technology.
- Russia mediated Tashkent agreement between India & Pakistan.(1966)
- In 1971, India and USSR signed an agreement of 20 years.

4. Explain the mutual cooperation that exists between India & USA.

- India and USA are democratic countries.
- USA has supported a lot to India's Five year plans.
- USA aided India during Indo-China war.
- USA has shared interest in controlling terrorism.
- USAS & India share mutual responsibility strengthening UNO.
- USA supported India in the fields of foreign trade, science and technology, space science, education.

5. Why there is setback, in spite of the bilateral talks between India & Pakistan?

- Terrorism.
- Attacks on Indian Parliament House in 2001.
- Mumbai attack in 2007.
- Pathankot attack in 2016.

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

- Indo-China war in 1962.
- Border disputes.
- China's claim over Arunachalpradesh.
- China's support to Pakistan.
- China's military & economic assistance to Pakistan.
- Mao Terrorists.

7. What are the measures taken to improve the strained relationship between India & Pakistan?

- Tashkent Agreement.
- Shimla Agreement.
- Lahore Bus Yatra.
- Agra Conference.

Unit - 4. Global Problems & India's Role

I. Answer the following questions in WORD/SENTENCES each

1. What is the important change that took place due to end of II world war?

- The imperialism and colonialism ended.

2. When did the General Assembly adopt declaration on Human Rights?

- 10th December 1948.

3. What are Human Rights?

- The rights which are essential for an individual development.

4. What is the declaration of Hoover over the Arms Race?

- The World which has arms not only wastes the money, it also wastes the sweat of labourers, intelligence of scientists and wastes the dreams of the children.

5. What is the India's stand on Human Rights?

- India has been advocating Universal Declaration of Human Rights from the beginning.

6. What is Arms Race?

- Production of weapons of mass destruction in a competitive way.

7. What does the word 'Third World' denotes?

- The word 'Third World' denotes poverty and non-development.

8. Which part of the Indian Constitution provided fundamental rights?

- Part III. Article 12--35

9. Which is the dangerous phenomenon in the present world?

- Arms Race.

10. Which are the countries considered as Third World?

- Asian, African And Latin American countries

II Answer the following questions in 2-4 sentences each.

1. What were the major problems that emerged after World War II?

- Denial of Human rights.
- Arms race.
- Economic inequality.
- Apartheid.
- Terrorism.

2. Which events provided more strength to the struggle of human rights?

- The American War of Independence in 1776.
- The French Revolution in 1789.
- The Russian Revolution in 1917.
- The Freedom Struggles of India.

3. Arms race leads to total destruction of the world. Justify.

OR

What are the effects of Arms race?

- Arms race appears to be a dangerous.
- Threats of war appear.
- Nuclear fear.
- Insecurity.
- Fear of third world war.
- Creates instability.

4. What are the features of economically backward countries?

- Backward in science.
- Lack of technology.
- Agricultural backwardness.
- Lack of transportation.

- Lack of education facility.
- Ill-health.
- Shortage of food.
- Low per capita.
- National income.

5. USA and USSR have entered into many bilateral agreements to stop the arms race. What are they?

- Partial Test Ban Treaty(PTBT)
- Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty(CTBT)
- Strategic Arms Limitation Talks(SALT)
- Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty(NNPT)
- Biological Weapon Convention.

6. Which developments taxing the poor nations of the world?

- Excess spending.
- Open economy.
- Globalisation.
- Unethical trade.

7. What are the measures taken up by India to eradicate economic inequality?

- Monetary help.
- Provide assistance to poor nation.
- Exchange of science & technology.
- Developing capital, health, education etc.

8. Apartheid is against Humanism. How do you substantiate?

- It is against the Human rights.
- Leads to exploitation.
- People do not get basic facilities.
- People are ill-treated.

Unit -5. International Institutions

I. Answer the following questions in WORD/SENTENCES each

1. Which policy is a hurdle in the progress of SAARC?

- The policy that ‘all decisions needs to be taken unanimously’

2. Which is the organization established after the 1st world war to prevent future wars?

- League of Nations.

3. Who were the founders of UNO?

- Winston Churchill of UK, Joseph Stalin of USSR and F D Roosevelt of USA.

4. Where is the headquarters of located?

- New York.

5. When did the UNO established?

- 24th October 1945.

6. Which organ of UNO is called as the “Global parliament”?

- General Assembly.

7. Why do the greeting cards sold by UNICEF?

- To generate funds to fund its various functions.

8. How many countries signed in the conference of UNO held at San Francisco 1945?

- 51 countries

9. How many countries are members in UNO?

- 193.

10. Which is the organ is the most powerful body in UNO?

- Security Council.

11. What is veto power?

- A single negative vote of permanent members.

12. Which organization of UNO had lost its existence of UNO?

- Trusteeship Council.

13. Where is the head quarter of ICJ located?

- Hague of Netherland.

14. Which are the SAARC countries?

- India, Pakistan, SriLanka, Nepal, Bangladesh, Maldives, Bhutan Afghanistan,

II. Answer the following questions in 2-4 sentences each.

1. What are the aims & objectives of the UNO?

- Safeguarding international peace and security.
- Fostering cooperation among nations.
- Improving the faith in human rights.
- Exploring solutions to various problems.
- Providing recognition to international agreements and conditions
- Striving to build mutual trust and cooperation among the countries.

2. Which are the main organs of UNO?

- General Assembly.
- Security Council.
- Economics and Social Committee.
- Trusteeship Committee.
- International Court of Justice.
- Secretariat.

3. Explain the formation of the General Assembly of the UNO.

- Consisting of representatives from all the member states.
- Every country sends five representatives to this body.
- Every country has only one vote.
- The General body elects one of its members as the President for a year.
- Similarly, people are elected for posts of 17 Vice Presidents, and seven Chairpersons for the seven permanent committees.

4. Which are the permanent member countries of Security Council? What are their functions?

- Permanent member countries:- USA, Russia, France, Britain & China.

Functions of Security Council

1. To maintain peace and order.
2. Selects the Judge of International Court.
3. Suggests the nomination of Secretary General for UN.

5. The 'UNO has a major role in establishing peace in the world'. Substantiate.

- UNO has solved many conflicts.
- UNO solved Suez Canal crisis.
- UNO solved Iran, Indonesian crisis.
- UNO settled Arab -Israel crisis.
- UNO settled Palestine, Korea, Hungarian problem.
- Congo, Cyprus & Namibian problem is settled.
- UNO has continued to work on disarmament.
- UNO has continued to work on nuclear disarmament.
- The cold war has ended.
- UNO prevented the possibility of Third world war.

6. Explain the role of the IMF in solving the economic problems of the world.

- IMF tries to resolve international economic crisis.
- IMF helps the development of global commerce,
- IMF helps the development of economic stability.
- IMF settles the balance of payment.
- IMF acts as facilitator between developed and non-developed countries.
- IMF provides monetary assistance.

7. Which are the member nations of ASEAN? What are the aims of ASEAN?

- Member nations of ASEAN: - Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia, Philippines and Thailand.
- **Aims of ASEAN**
 1. Foster mutual trade.
 2. Fostering cooperation.
 3. Aiding social and economic ties.
 4. Achieving progress in cultural, technological, scientific and Administrative fields.

8. What are the aims of Common Wealth of Nations?

- Upholding the values of democracy.
- Protection of freedom.
- Poverty alleviation.
- Securing world peace.
- Aiding the development of sports, science and art.
- Improving the cooperation among the membership states.

9. Write a note the achievements of World Health Organization

- Improving the health.
- Eradicate diseases like plague, cholera, Malaria and Small pox.
- Working towards freeing the world from AIDS, Cancer etc.
- Fighting against population growth.
- Fighting against hunger & malnutrition.

10. What are the functions of UNESCO?

- To improves the science, education.
- To improve culture of the world.
- To active in technical education.
- To preserve the cultural heritage.
- To creates creative thinking.
- To preserve the world heritage.

11. Which are the objectives of SAARC?

- To foster mutual ties among the members.
- Focus on economic progress.
- Focus on cultural progress.
- To solve the many problems through the peaceful talks.
- Mutually help the countries during natural calamities.

12. Which are the Regional cooperations? What are their aims?

Sl. No	Regional cooperation	Year	Head Quarters	Main aims & Objectives
1	Common Wealth	1926	London	Improving the cooperation
2	SAARC	1985	Katmandu	To foster mutual ties along with the economic progress and cultural progress
3	European Union	1992	Brussels	Common market, common currency and common agriculture and trade policy.
4	ASEAN	1967	Jakarta	To foster mutual trade cooperation.
5	OAU	1963	Addis Ababa	To establish equality, freedom and unity

13.. Information about Various Organizations under UNO

Sl. No	Agencies	Year	Head Quarters	Main aims & Objectives
1	FAO	1948	Rome	To fight against poverty, malnutrition and hunger.
2	WHO	1948	Geneva	Improving the health of the world community.
3	UNESCO	1946	Paris	Improve the science, education and culture.
4	UNICEF	1946	New York	The welfare development of children and women.
5	ILO		Geneva	The development of labourers
6	WTO	1995	Geneva	Resolve various conflicts rising out international trade and commerce.
7	IMF	1945	New York	Resolve international economic crisis
8	IBRD	1947	Washington	To ensure economic progress
14	International court of justice	1945	Hague	To settle the disputes

Sociology

Unit – 1 Social Stratification

I. Answer the following questions in a WORD/SENTENCES each

1. What is Social Stratification?

- The practice of classifying people as Superior-Inferior and Upper-Lower based Gender, Caste, Profession, Class and Race

2. What are the reasons for social inequality in India?

- Gender, Caste, Profession, Class and Race.

3. How does Gender Inequality originated?

- Based on school education, food and health facilities.

4. Which amendment of the Constitution ensures free and compulsory education to all children?

- Article 21A

5. Which article said that providing social justice and people welfare is the duty of the state government?

- Article 39

6. Who declared “Untouchability is a heinous expression of caste system & a leprosy attached to Hindu skin”?

- Mahatma Gandhiji

7. Who argued ‘education as a public property’?

- Dr. B R Ambedkar.

II. Answer the following questions in 2- 4 sentence each.

1. What are the features of Social Stratification?

- Social Stratification is social in nature.
- Social Stratification is Universal.
- Social Stratification is ancient.
- Social Stratification exists in different ways.

2. What are the Problems of Untouchability?

OR

How is Untouchability a social evil?

- Untouchables occupy the lowest position in the strata of a caste based society.
- Untouchables were kept out of the education for many centuries.
- Untouchables were not allowed to own any property.
- Untouchables denied of Political participation rights.
- Untouchables are getting ill-treated.

3. What are the constitutional & legal measures enforced to fight Untouchability?

- The Article 17 of the Indian Constitution prohibits Untouchability.
- ‘Untouchability Crime Act’ is implemented in 1955.
- ‘Civil Rights Protection Act’ was implemented in 1976.
- Practicing Untouchability is punishable offence.
- Universal rights to vote and participate in election have also been provided.
- Reservation has been given in the field of education and employment.
- The Act of 1989 has given some specific responsibilities for the governments in the eradication of Untouchability
- Article 25 has given rights to all people to enter public temples.

Unit – 2 Labour

I. Answer the following questions in a WORD/SENTENCES each

1. Who wrote the book ‘The Republic’?

- Plato.

2. Who said “Division of Labour creates less skilled workers”?

- Karl Marx

3. What do you mean by Specialization?

- Having deeper knowledge and in depth skill in one particular field.

4. What do you mean by labour without pay?

- Work is done without payment either in cash or kind.

5. What do you mean by labour with pay?

- Work is done by getting payment either in cash or kind.

6. What is organized labour sector?

- The sector where legal provisions completely govern.

7. What is unorganized labour sector?

- The sector where legal provisions do not completely govern.

II. Answer the following questions in 2-4 sentences each.

1. What is Division of Labour? Which factors influence the division of labour?

- The work being done by people depending on their skill, abilities age etc. is called Division of Labour.

Factors influence the division of labour

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

2. Differentiate between labour With Pay and Labour without Pay

Labour With Pay	Labour without Pay
<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Labour gets wages, salary etc.➤ Work for monetary compensation➤ Agricultural, industrial labour etc. are an examples	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Do not get wages, salary etc.➤ Work for their self-satisfaction.➤ Painting, NCC, domestic work is the examples.

3. Differentiate between Organized & Unorganised labour

Organised labour	Unorganised labour
<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Work in organised sectors.➤ They have fixed wages.➤ They have fixed time for work.➤ They have medical facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Work in unorganised sectors➤ They do not have fixed wages.➤ They have no fixed time for work.➤ They do not have medical facility.

4. What are the Challenges faced by unorganized sector workers?

- Migration.
- Social insecurity.
- Many legal provisions do not apply at all.
- Child labour.
- Physical Exploitation.
- Mental Exploitation.

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

- Workers face social insecurity.
- Workers do not get minimum needs to lead a life like housing, health, water.
- Workers do not get equal opportunity to work.
- The basic facilities are not available for people working in unorganized sector.

6. What are the institutions of organized labour?

- School.
- Hospital.
- Industries.
- Government related services.
- Commercial banks.
- Life insurance companies.
- Military.

7. Explain discrimination in labour.

- Labour is classified as Organized & Unorganized.
- Women are less paid.
- Men are paid more.
- Differential payment is given for two people who put the same amount of time and efforts,

Unit – 3 Social Movements

I. Answer the following questions in a WORD/SENTENCES each

1. What do you mean by Social Movement?

- A Social Movement is social platform that enables people to showcase their needs and visions.

2. What is a Mob?

- Mob is a temporary assembly of people at a specific place.

3. Why was the Jharkhand Mukthi Morcha formed in the year 1930?

- Thousands of tribal people displaced due to mining activities.

4. Why the Narmada Bachavo Andolana began?

- The construction of dam would affect the sensitive ecological balance of the river Narmada

5. There is a lot of protest against the Silent Valley project. Why?

- The building of dam threatened the sensitive ecological balance of the silent valley.

6. People of Mangalore opposed against the Mangalore Refineries and Petro Chemical Limited. Why?

- These industries discharged harmful chemicals into the sea threatening the local environment.

7. Where & when was ‘The International Working Men’s Association’ started?

- At London in the year 1864

8. Who is the leader of Narmada Bachavo Movement?

- Medha Patkar.

9. What are the models of Mob behaviour?

- Mob
- Mob Violence.
- Environmental Movements
- Women's Movement

10. Who started Self-importance movement in TamilNadu? And when?

- Periyar Ramaswamy in 1925.

11. Who is the founder of Karnataka State Ryot Sangha?

- M.D.Nanjundaswam

II. Answer the following questions in 2-4 sentences each.

1. Give examples for Social Movements.

- Farmers' movements.
- Environment movements.
- Women's movements.
- Labour movements.
- Alcohol Prohibition Movements.

2. There was a Movement opposing Kaiga Nuclear Power Plant. Why?

- Vast deforestation takes place.
- The threat of pollution from nuclear radiation.
- Threat the Numerous species in the ecosystem.

3. Explain the nature of mob.

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

4. What is Mob Violence? What are its features?

- Violent behaviour of mob is called Mob violence.

Features of Mob Violence

- Violent in nature.
- No unity in mob violence.
- Destroying public property.
- Result in major deaths.

5. Give examples for Mob Violence.

- Communal violence.
- Racial violence.
- Caste violence.
- Political violence.

6. Explain the Chipco Movement.

- The government had issued license to cut 2500 trees.
- People of Reni village opposed this.
- The women decided to hug the trees in order to protect them so that environment remains protected.
- Due to Chipco movement, the permission given to cut the trees was withdrawn.

7. What are women Movement? Give example.

- It is a movement that opposed the patriarchal values exploiting women and the creation of inequality on the basis of gender.
- Examples: Alcohol Prohibition Movement

8. Explain the Environmental movements, their meaning and nature.

- Environmental movements are the scientific movements aimed at preserving the biological system.

Nature of Environmental movements.

- Aimed at curtailing the various activities that are polluting the Earth, air, and water.
- Opposing raising global temperature.
- Opposing exploitation of water resources.
- Many intellectuals & academicians joined hands with the common people.

Unit – 4 Social Problems

I. Answer the following questions in a WORD/SENTENCES each

1. What is Child Labour?

- The children below the age of 14 years are working for the financial consideration, and then it is called Child Labour.

OR

- Any children who are below 14 years and out of school are considered as child labour.

2. In which family of Kerala woman have inheritance right resides?

- Nair families

3. What is Female Foeticide?

- Killing the female foetus in the womb itself is called female foeticide.

4. What is Gender Discrimination?

- The Discrimination between men and women.

5. What is Child Marriage?

- The marriage takes place between boy and girl below the age of 21 and 18 years is called child marriage.

6. What is Child trafficking?

- If any human being below 18 years is employed, transferred, shifted, sheltered, sent and owned with the intention of exploitation.

7. What is Sexual offence?

- “Any act of unsafe touch, exploitation, violence, harassment, and assault on any children (boy or girl) under the age of 18 years.

8. What is meant by Hunger?

- Hunger is a state where the necessary calorie of food is not available for the individual.

II. Answer the following questions in 2-4 sentences each.

1. What are the reasons for child labour?

- Poverty.
- Greed of the industrialists.
- Failure to implement compulsory and universal education.
- Lack of social environment.
- Agricultural crisis & drought.
- Migration.

2. What are the effects of child Marriage?

- All round development of children is stunted.
- Children lose the power of questioning.
- Sexual assaults on children.
- Children are deprived of education, childhood, entertainment.
- Children fall into the trap of malnutrition, anaemia etc.
- Maternal mortality increases.
- Girl becoming a widow at a young age.

3 What are the measures to eradicate child labour?

- Child labour act -1986.
- Harsh punishment to greedy industrialists.
- Free & compulsory education to children.
- Fine to the employer.

4. What are the ill effects of female feticide?

- Reduction of number of females.
- Imbalanced gender ratio.
- Gender discrimination.
- Degradation of women.

5. What are the types of Gender Discrimination?

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

6. What are the ill effects of hunger?

- Malnutrition.
- Suffer from anaemia.
- Ill-health.
- Early deaths.
- Physical weakness.
- Underweight children.

7. What are the reasons for Child Marriage?

- Gender discrimination.
- Poverty.
- Lack of education.
- Lack of proper implementation of law.
- Effects of Dowry.

8. Major acts of the Govt.

Acts	Years
1. Child Labour prohibition act.	1986
2. The national child Labour project.	1988
3.Pre- Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act	1994
4.Child Labour prohibition act	2006
5.Right to education act	2009
6.Immoral Human Trafficking Prevention Act	1956
7.Child Labour welfare act	2006
8.Prohibition of dowry act	1961
9.Protection of children from sexual offences	2012

Geography

Unit-1 Indian Position & its Extent

I. Answer the following questions in WORD/SENTENCE s each.

1. What is India's total geographical area?

- 32.87.263 sq. km.

2. Which Latitude is passed in the middle part of India?

- Tropic of Cancer / $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ North latitude.

3. Which is the northern tip of India?

- Indiracol

4. Which longitude considered as India's central meridian?

- $82\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ East Longitude.

5. Which strait and gulf separates India and Sri Lanka?

- Pak Strait and Gulf of Manner.

6. Which is the largest state in India?

- Rajasthan

7. Give the latitudinal and longitudinal extent of India

- India extends from 80.4' to 370.6' North latitude and from 680.7' to 970.25' east longitude

8. Which is the southernmost point of India?

- The Southernmost point of India is Indira Point

9. Name the neighbouring countries situated in North West the country.

- Pakistan and Afghanistan

10. Write short notes on the frontiers of India

- India has land frontiers of about 15,200 km and water frontiers 7516.5 km

Unit-2 Indian Physiography

I Answer the following questions in a WORD /SENTENCE each

1. What is the other name of outer Himalayas?

- Siwalik range.

2. What do you mean by Doons?

- The flat bottom structured valleys of Siwalik ranges.

3. Which is the highest mountain peak of India?

- Mount Godwin Austin or K2

4. Which is the most ancient land mass in India?

- Peninsular plateau.

5. What is another name of the greater Himalayas?

- Himadri.

6. Write other name of the Lesser Himalayas?

- Himachal.

7. Which is the highest peak of South India?

- Anamudi.

8. Where the Eastern Ghats does meet the Western Ghats?

- Nilgiri Hills.

9. Which type of soil is deposited in the Northern great plain?

- Alluvial soil.

10. Write another name of the Himalayan Foothills?

- Siwalik Range.

11. Give an example of doons.

- Dehradun.

12. What are the names of west coast in different states of India?

- Malabar (Kerala), Canara (Karnataka) Konkan (Goa, Maharashtra)

13. What are the names of Eastern coast in different states of India?

- Coromandala (Tamil Nadu), Northern Circar (Orissa, Bengal).

14. How were the Northern great plains formed?

- Northern great plain formed by depositional work of Himalayan Rivers.

II. Answer the following questions in 2-4 sentences each.

1. Which are the main physiographic divisions of India?

- The greater Himalayas
- The northern great plain
- The peninsular plateau
- The coastal plains

2. Write briefly about Siwaliks range

- Lowest ranges of Himalayas.
- Known as outer Himalayas.
- Extended from Jammu and Kashmir to Arunachal Pradesh.
- They have Doons.

3. Distinguish between the Western Ghats and the Eastern Ghats

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

4. What was the economic importance of peninsular plateau?

- It has rich deposits of minerals
- It is the birth place of many south Indian rivers.
- Ideal for the cultivation of Cotton.
- It has thick forests and bio-diversity.
- It is suitable for generation of Hydro-electricity

5. Write the difference between western coast and eastern coastal line.

Western Coast	Eastern Coast
<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Near to Arabian sea➤ Lies between Arabian sea and western Ghats➤ It has the name of Konkan Coast, Karnataka Coast and Malabar coast	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Near to Bay of Bengal➤ Lies between Bay of Bengal and eastern Ghats➤ It has the name of Coromandel Coast and Utakal coast.

6. What was the economic importance of Northern Mountains?

- They act as natural frontiers
- Have thick forests
- Attract tourists.
- They are the store house of minerals.
- They protect India from cold winds.
- Birth places many rivers.
- Home of medicinal plants.
- Home of wild animals.
- Stop monsoon winds & cause rain.

7. What was the economic importance of Northern Great Plains?

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

8. What was the economic importance of coastal plains? (March-2019)

- They provide natural harbours
- They are the gate way of foreign trade
- They are useful for fishing
- They also useful for production of salt

9. What was the economic importance of Western Ghats?

- They covered with dense forest
- They are the birth place of many South Indian rivers
- They have the hill stations
- They are famous for Bio-sphere reserve

10. Which are the divisions of Eastern and western coastal plains?

- Eastern coastal plains : Northern cirar coast and coromandel coast
- western coastal plains : Konkan coast, Canara coast and Malabar coast

11. The northern plain are called deposited plains” why?

- The entire plain is formed by the deposition of alluvial soil brought down by the rivers which rise in the Himalayas

Unit-3 Indian Climate

I. Answer the following questions in WORD/SENTENCE each.

1. Which type of climate found in India?

- Tropical monsoon Climate

2. During the Summer Season the temperature is high in India. Why?

- Sun’s rays fall vertically over the Northern Hemisphere.

3. Highest temperature recorded in North India during the summer season. Why?

- Long day and distance away from the sea.

4. Which is the hottest place of India?

- Ganganagar

5. What are the reasons for rainfall at some places in India during April-May?

- Due to Local temperature and winds.

6. Which season brings highest rainfall in India?

- Southwest monsoon season or rainy season

7. The pre monsoon rain in different names.

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

8. Which season brings highest rainfall to Tamil Nadu?

- The North East monsoon season or Retreating monsoon season.

9. The south west monsoon starts to retreat in early October. Why?

- In early October due to decrease of temperature, low pressure area is gradually replaced by high pressure over the land mass. A low pressure area is developed over the Bay of Bengal.

10. Which is the lowest rainfall season in India?

- Winter season

11. Which is the lowest rainfall place in India?

- 'Roily' in Jaisalmar of Rajasthan.

12. Which is the highest rainfall place in India?

- Meghalaya's 'Mawsynram'

13. Which country's agriculture is gambling with monsoon Rain?

- India

14. Which is the coldest month of India?

- January month

15. What do you meant by monsoon winds?

- The winds which can changes their directions according to season are known as Monsoon winds

16. Which place has recorded the lowest temperature in India?

- Dras near Kargil

17. Retreating monsoon season is also called as north east season. Why?

- They blow from North east direction.

18. The eastern side of Western Ghats do not receive rain as much as western slopes. Why?

- They lie in rain shadow region

II Answer the following questions in 2-4 sentences each

1. Which are the factors that influence the climate of India?

OR

Why does the climate of India vary from one region to another? (March-2019)

- Latitude,
- Height from the sea level,
- Distance from the sea,
- Direction of winds,
- Mountain ranges,
- Ocean currents

2. Which are the important seasons of Indian climate?

- Summer season
- South-west monsoon season
- Retreating monsoon season
- Winter season

3. Explain the process of the south-west monsoons

- Because of high temperature low pressure area developed in central India
- On other hand there is high pressure over Indian Ocean
- Hence moisture laden winds blow from south-west towards India
- They bring rainfall to different parts of India

4. Explain the weather condition in summer season

- Sun rays fall vertically over the northern hemisphere
- Hence India recorded highest temperature
- The weather is hot, dry and sultry
- Convective rain occurs locally in some parts of country

5. Mention the areas with low rainfall in India

- Western Kutch
- Thar desert and adjoining areas like western Punjab, Haryana and Gujarat
- North of Zaskar range
- The rain shadow area of Western Ghats
- Roily in Rajasthan

6. Mention the highest rainfall areas in India.

- Western Ghats
- Western Coast
- North-eastern India.
- Mawsynram
- Himachal Pradesh, Northern Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and west Bengal

7. What are the characteristics of South West Monsoons?

- Moisture laden winds.
- Blow from June to September.
- Bring rain to greater parts of India.
- Divided into Arabian & Bay of Bengal branch.
- Cause 75% of rain in India.

Unit-4 Soils of India

I. Answer the following questions in WORD/SENTENCE each.

1. How did soil form?

- Soil is formed by the weathering of rocks under different types of climate

2. Why black soil called as black cotton soil?

- It is best suitable for cotton cultivation

3. Name the crops grown in laterite soil?

- Coffee and Tea

4. What is Deccan basalt trap?

- The area of black soil is called as Deccan basalt trap

5. What is alluvial soil?

- The soils that are composed of alluvium are called alluvial soil.

6. What are the other names of black soil?

- Regur soil and black cotton soils

7. Which soil is formed in tropical areas under the conditions of high temperature and rainfall?

- Laterite soil

8. Which crops are grown in mountain soil?

- Plantation Crop.

9. What is Soil?

- Soil is the thin surface layer of the earth comprising of closely intermixed mineral and Organic Substances.

10. Which soil is derived from the basalt rock?

- Black soil

11. How red soils are formed?

- Red soils are formed from the weathering of granite, gneiss and other crystalline rock.

12. Why is desert soil not suitable for agriculture?

- It is sandy and low in moisture and humus.

13. What is soil erosion?

- Soil erosion refers to the removal of top soil by natural agents.

14. Black soil is suitable for dry farming. Why? (March-2019)

- It has high moisture retention capacity

15. Why is Black soil dark grey to black in colour?

- Black soil is derived from the Basalt rock, so they are dark grey to black in colour.

II. Answer the following questions in 2 – 4 sentences each

1. Which are the major types of soils found in India?

- Alluvial soil
- Black soil
- Red soil
- Laterite soil
- Desert soil
- Mountain soil

2. Explain the distribution of Black soil in India

- Black soils are largely distributed in Deccan Basalt Trap region including Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, and Telangana, Northern part of Karnataka, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu

3. What are the characteristics of Red soils?

- They formed from weathering of granite, gneiss and other crystalline stones
- They are Red in colour
- They are more sandy and less clayey
- They do not retain moisture

4. What is soil erosion and soil conservation?

- Transportation of surface soil by various natural forces (winds, waves) is called soil erosion.
- Prevention of soil from erosion and protecting of fertility of the soil is known as soil Conservation.

5. Mention the main causes of soil erosion?

- Deforestation
- Over grazing
- shifting cultivation
- Manufacturing of bricks,
- Manufacturing of tiles and pots
- Faulty methods of cultivation

6. What are the effects of soil erosion?

- Accumulation of silt in the river beds and causing floods
- It changes the river course
- The storage capacity of reservoirs get reduced

- The loss of fertility the agriculture production get reduced
- Ground water level is lowered.
- Vegetation covers dries up and drought increase

7. List out the methods of soil conservation

- Contour farming
- Encouragement of afforestation
- Control of livestock grazing
- Contour bonding
- Gully control.
- Bench terracing
- Construction of check dams etc.

Unit-5 Indian Forest Resource.

I. Answer the following questions in one sentence each.

1. What do you meant by forest?

- A large area of land covered with trees and undergrowth naturally.

2. Name the area where Desert vegetation is found in India

- Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and Deccan plateau

3. What do you meant by conservation of forest?

- Protecting the forest from disease, human being, animals.

4. Which forests are called monsoon forest?

- Tropical Deciduous forest.

5. Which type of forest is found in Himalayas?

- Mountain vegetation.

**6. Which forests are most commonly found in the river delta of eastern coast?
(March- 2019)**

- Mangrove Forests.

7. In which state is the Nagarjuna Sagar Wildlife Sanctuary located?

- Telangana state.

8. Which types of forest are shed their lives during spring and early summer?

- Monsoon Forest / Tropical Deciduous forests.

9. What is the Specialty of Mangrove Forests?

- The tree trunks of mangrove forests are supported by a number of stilt-like roots which are submerged under water.

10. Which state has the largest area under forests? (March-2019)

- Madhya Pradesh

11. Which state has the lowest area under forests?

- Goa

12. What is Biosphere Reserve?

- A special category of protected area of land or coastal environment.

13. Which forests are found in high rainfall areas?

- Evergreen forests

14. What is a Wildlife sanctuary?

- A place meant for providing protection to wild animals.

15. What is meant by National Parks?

- An extensive area which is specially protected to preserve its natural beauty, wild life and forests for public recreation and scientific interests.

II. Answer the following questions in 2- 4 sentences.

1. What are the measures for conservation of forest?

- Planting saplings
- Sowing seeds
- Control of plants from grazing
- Protecting trees from diseases
- Preventing illegal cutting of trees
- Creating awareness among people

2. Name the National Parks of India

- Bandipur national park
- Nagara Hole national park
- Banerghatta national park
- Kaziranga National park
- Sundarban National park
- Gir National park
- Kanha National park
- Todoba National park

3. Name the National Parks of Karnataka.

- Bandipur national park
- Nagara Hole national park
- Banerghatta national park

4. Mention the main objectives of Biosphere reserves.

- Conservation
- Research
- Education
- Local involvement in natural environment

5. How many types of natural vegetation found in India? Which are they?

- Six types natural vegetation found in India. Namely
- Tropical Evergreen forest
- Tropical Deciduous forest
- Scrub forests and Grasslands
- Mangrove forest
- Desert vegetation
- Mountain forest

6. Explain the characteristics of Tropical deciduous forest of India

- Found in monsoon type of climate
- Found in areas with annual rainfall about 100-200 cms.
- They occupied a wide area.
- Sal, Sandalwood trees found in these forest
- trees shed their leaves during Spring and early summer

7. Explain the features of the Tropical Evergreen Forests.

- Found in areas of annual rainfall exceeding 250cm.
- Forests are dense and the trees grow to a great high
- The trees and plants do not shed their leaves.
- They are always green.
- Trees like Teak, Rosewood, Ebony, Mahogany, & Champa are found.

8. Where did Mangrove Forests found?

- Found in wet marshy areas, in river deltas and along the sea coast washed by tides.
- Mainly found in the deltas of rivers on the eastern coast.

9. What are the causes for the destruction for forests?

- Animal grazing
- Forest fire
- Mining
- Irrigation projects
- Expansion of Agriculture
- Construction of roads and railways
- Urbanization.

10. What is forest conservation? Why do forest conservation is essential?

- Protect the forests from human, animal and natural disasters
- To maintain environmental balance
- Receiving of rain
- To protect the habitat of wild animals
- To prevent soil erosion
- To protect bio-diversity
- To get forest products
- To increase fertilization of soil
- To get clean air

11. Name the Biosphere reserves of India

- Nilgiri Biosphere reserve
- Nandadevi Biosphere reserve
- Nokrek Biosphere reserve
- Manas Biosphere reserve
- Great Nicobar Biosphere reserve
- Gulf of Mannar Biosphere reserve
- Kanchenjunga Biosphere reserve
- Pachmari Biosphere reserve

12. Name Wild life Sanctuaries of India

- Annamalai Wild life Sanctuary
- Dandeli Wild life Sanctuary
- Bhadra Wild life Sanctuary
- Talakaveri Wild life Sanctuary
- B.R. hills Wild life Sanctuary
- Periyar Wild life Sanctuary
- Nagarjuna Sagar Wild life Sanctuary
- Bharatpur Wild life Sanctuary

Unit-6 Indian Water Resources

I. Answer the following questions in a WORD/SENTENCES each

1. What do you mean by Inundation canals?

- The canals directly constructed to rivers to draw water are called flood canals

2. Name the first multi-purpose river valley of India?

- Damodar valley project

3. Why Damodar River is called as ‘Sorrow of Bengal’?

- It causes large scale destruction to life and property in Bengal.

4. Which is the highest dam of India?

- Bhakra dam

5. Which is the reservoir constructed to Bhakra dam?

- Gobind Sagar

6. Why Kosi River is called as ‘Sorrow of Bihar’?

- It causes large scale destruction to life and property through floods in Bihar.

7. Which is the largest dam of India?

- Hirakud dam

8. Where was Tungabhadra dam constructed?

- At Mallapur village near Hospet in Bellary District

9. What was the name reservoir of Tungabhadra dam?

- Pampa sagara

10. Which are the two dam constructed in Upper Krishna project?

- Alamatti dam(Lal-Bahadur-sharstrisagara) and Narayanapura dam (Basavasagara)

11. Where Nagarjuna Sagar dam did has constructed?

- At Nandikonda village in Telangana state

12. Which is the longest & largest river in South India?

- Godavari

13. Which is the longest river in the tributaries of Ganga?

- Yamuna

14. Which rivers are also known as the "rivers of the Himalayas"?

- The Rivers of North India

15. Which is the largest river in India?

- The Ganga River

16. By which name does the Ganga after it joins the Brahmaputra?

- Padma River

17. By which state does the river Brahmaputra enter India?

- Arunachal Pradesh

18. Which are the important west flowing rivers of south India?

- River Narmada and Tapti River

19. What Is Irrigation?

- The artificial supply of water for the purpose of agriculture.

20. What Is inundation Canals?

- Water is drawn directly from the river without building dam.

21. What are perennial canals?

- The canals directly constructed to reservoirs to drawn water for agriculture.

22. Which river valley project of India is designed by lines of Tennessee Valley Authority?

- Damodar River Valley Project

23. Which is the highest gravity dam in India?

- Bhakra Dam

- 24. What is the biggest river valley project in Karnataka?**
 - Upper Krishna Project
- 25. Name an international project and a joint venture of India and Nepal?**
 - Kosi project
- 26. Where is Kosi Project Dam located?**
 - Hanuman nagar of Nepal
- 27. Name the reservoir created by the Rihand Project?**
 - GobindBallabh pant Sagar
- 28. What is the result of construction of Damodar river project? (March-19)**
 - Damodar has no more 'Sorrow of Bengal' (Floods is controlled)
- 29. Which are the important rivers of North India?**
 - The Indus, the Ganges and the Brahmaputra
- 30. Which are the important rivers of South India?**
 - Godavari, Krishna, Mahanadi, Kaveri, Narmada and Tapti.
- 31. Which are the four dams built across Damodar River?**
 - Tilaiya, Konar, Maithon and Panchet hill
- 32. What are the three dams built in the Hirakud river valley project?**
 - Hirakud, Tikarpara and Naraj
- 33. Which are the major tributaries of the river Kaveri?**
 - Kapila, Arakavati, Hemavati, Shimsha, Bhavani, Lakshmanathirtha, Suvarnavathi
- 34. Which are the major tributaries of the Krishna River?**
 - Bhīma, Tungabhadra, Koyna, Ghataprabha, Malaprabha.
- 35. Which are the major tributaries of the Ganges?**
 - Yamuna, Ghagra, Gandak, Ramganga, Gomati, Sharada, Son and Kosi
- 36. Which are the major tributaries of the Indus River?**
 - Jhelum, Chenab, Beas, Ravi and Sutlej

II Answer the following questions in 2 – 4 sentences each.

1. Explain the Brahmaputra river system?

- It rises near lake Manasa Sarovar
- It flows towards east
- It enter India through a narrow gorge in Arunachal Pradesh
- It joins Ganga

2. What is irrigation? Mention its main types in India?

- The supply of water to agriculture from canals wells and tanks artificially or manually.

Types of Irrigation

- Well irrigation
- Canal irrigation
- Tank irrigation

3. Why is irrigation important in India?

- India is an agriculture country
- Indian agriculture depends Monsoon rain
- Monsoon is uncertain, seasonal and unevenly distributed
- The certain crops requires regular supply of water

4. What are multi-purpose river valley projects? Mention their objectives?

- The river valley projects which provide multiple benefits.

The objectives of multi-purpose river valley projects are

- Providing water for irrigation
- Providing water for domestic use
- Providing water for industries
- Providing water for fisheries
- Providing water for navigation
- To control floods
- To prevent soil erosion
- To provide water for afforestation

5. Write a note on Almatti River Valley project

- Project is a part of Upper Krishna project
- Dam is constructed on river Krishna
- It provides irrigation, Drinking water and generation of electricity
- It constructed near Almatti village

6. Explain importance and distribution of Well irrigation

- Irrigation is possible even in areas of low rainfall
- It is cheap and easy to dig.
- Do not require superior technology.
- It is easy even for small farmers to dig wells.
- **Distribution :-** well irrigation is largely practiced in Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, TamilNadu, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka

7. Name the river system of South India

- East flowing rivers : Godavari, Cauvery, Krishna and Mahanadi
- West flowing rivers : Narmada, Tapi, Nethravathi and Sharaavathi

8. Mention the Rivers & Multi-purpose river valley Projects of India.

Rivers	Multi-purpose river valley Projects
Sutlej	Bhakra-Nangal Project
Mahanadi	Hirakud Project
Krishna	The Nagarjuna Sagar Project
Damodar	Damodar Valley Project
Tunga Bhadra	Tungabhadra Project
Kosi	The Kosi Project
Rihand	The Rihand Valley Project

9. Name the Sorrow Rivers of India.

Sorrow Rivers	States
Kosi	Sorrow River of Bihar.
Damodar	Sorrow River of Bengal.
Mahanadi	Sorrow River of Odisha.

10. Differentiate between inundation canals and perennial canals.

Inundation canals	Perennial canals
<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Water is drawn directly from the river.➤ Flow only during rainy season.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Water is drawn directly from the dams.➤ Water is supplied throughout the year.

Unit 7 Indian Land Resources

I. Answer the following questions in one sentence each.

1. What is meant by 'Land use'?

- Making use of land for various Purposes.

2. What is meant by Net Area Sown?

- Land that can be used to cultivate crops.

3. What is fallow land?

- The land which is not used for cultivation.

4. What is Agriculture?

- The art of cultivating land

5. What do you mean by sedentary farming?

- Cultivation of land at a fixed location.

6. What do you mean by shifting cultivation?

- Farmer moves from one place to another place for cultivation.

7. What do you mean by plantation farming?

- Cultivation of single crop over a large area for the market. Ex : Tea, Coffee and Rubber

8. What do you meant by Khariff crops?

- The crop grown during the rainy season.

9. What do you meant by Rabi crops?

- The crop grown during North-East monsoon season.

10. What do you meant by Zaid farming?

- Crops are grown in between the Khariff and the Rabi crops.

11. Which is main crop of Rabi crops season?

- Wheat

12. Which country has the largest paddy growing area in the world?

- India

13. Which is the largest Paddy-producing state in India?

- West Bengal

14. Which state known as ‘granary of wheat’ in India?

- Punjab state

15. Which country is the origin place of Sugarcane?

- India

16. Which country is the largest producer of Tea in the World?

- India

17. What do you meant by Floriculture?

- Productions of flowers for marketing.

18. What is Horticulture?

- The intensive cultivation of fruit, vegetables, flower, medicinal and aromatic plants is Called Horticulture

19. What is the total forest area in India?

- 22.8% area of the total area.

20. Which is the main Khariff crop of India?

- Rice

21. Which country has the largest cotton field in the world?

- India

22. What is meant by Land use pattern?

- Utilizing the land for a variety of purposes like cultivation, forestry and pastures is known as Land use

23. What are the beverage crops? Give examples

- The crops which are used to produce stimulating drinks are called 'beverage crops' Example: - Tea and coffee

II. Answer the following questions in 2- 4 sentences each

1. Distinguish between Khariff and Rabi crop season

Khariff Cropping Season	Rabi Cropping Season
<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ The crop grown in rainy season➤ The sowing take place in June-July➤ Crop harvested in September➤ Paddy, Ragi, cotton are main crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ The crop grown in winter season➤ The sowing takes place in October-November➤ Crops harvested in Feb-March➤ Wheat, Barley, Gram are the main crops

2. Types of agriculture with their meaning.

Types of agriculture	Meaning
Subsistence farming	Farmers Growing crops for their own use.
Intensive Farming	Farming in which large amount of capital and labour are applied.
Commercial Farming	Farming in which crops are grown for the market.
Mixed Farming	Cultivation of crops and livestock rearing.
Plantation Forming	Cultivation of single crop over a large area for the market.
Dry Forming	Farming carried on in areas which receives scanty rainfall
Humid Forming	Cultivation of crops in areas which receives sufficient rainfall,
Irrigation forming	Farming under which crops are grown with the help of irrigation

3. Mention the Classification of land use.

- Net area sown
- Forest Area
- Land not available For cultivation
- Fallow Land
- Cultivable wasteland
- Permanent Pastures and other Grazing lands

4. Explain the role of Horticulture in India.

OR

How horticulture helps in economic development of India? Explain.

- Optimum utilization of natural resources
- Generating skilled employment for the rural masses.
- It enhances exports
- It helps food security.
- It useful to earn foreign exchange
- Optimum utilization of agricultural land
- It makes agriculture more profitable

5. How has agriculture helped in the development of secondary and tertiary sectors? (March-2019)

- It supports development of trade,
- It promotes transport,
- It helps to banking
- It is useful to progress of insurance
- It supports industries like cotton, jute, sugar industries
- It provides market for both sectors
- It provides food grains to workers of both sectors

6. Explain the impotence of agriculture in India.

- Main occupation of the people.
- Main source of food for the people
- Provides fodder for animals.
- Promotes tertiary sector.
- Provides raw materials to industries
- Helps earning foreign exchange.
- Provide employment.
- Promotes the savings of the people.
- Provide market for the industrial goods.

7. Geographical conditions required for the cultivation of various crops.

Crop	Temperature	Rainfall	Soil	Leading State
Paddy	18 to 25 d c	100 - 200cm	Alluvial & clayey	West Bengal
Wheat	10 to 15 d c	50 – 70 cm	Loamy & black	Uttar Pradesh
Sugarcane	21 to 26 d c	100 – 150cm	Alluvial & Loamy	Uttar Pradesh
Cotton	21 to 24 d c	50 – 100cm	Black cotton soil	Gujarat
Tea	21 to 30 d c	150 – 250cm	Mountain soil	Assam
Tobacco	21 to 23 d c	50 to 100cm	Sandy loamy soil	Andhra Pradesh

Unit-8 India's Minerals & Power Resources

I. Answer the following questions in a WORD/SENTENCES each

1. Which is the India's first petroleum well?

- Digboi of Assam state

2. Which is India's most important Ferro - alloy metal?

- Manganese

3. What is mining?

- Mining is the process of extracting minerals from the earth.

4. What is a mineral?

- Mineral is a natural in-organic substance that possesses a definite chemical composition and physical properties.

5. Which is the main raw material used in the manufacture of aluminium?

- Bauxite

- 6. Which is the important non-metal mineral of India?**
 - Mica
- 7. Which energy resource is known as a substance of plant origin?**
 - Coal
- 8. In which state is the Shivanasamudra hydro-electric power station is located?**
 - Karnataka
- 9. Which country has the largest deposit of mica in the world?**
 - India
- 10. Recently mica export has declined in India, Why?**
 - Because synthetic mica is being produced in many countries.
- 11. How does Coal Formed?**
 - The vegetative matter which was buried in the past ages has changed into coal, due to high temperature and pressure.
- 12. Which Geological period coal found in India?**
 - Gondwana and Tertiary age.
- 13. Which is hydro-carbon mineral oil?**
 - Petroleum
- 14. Where Petroleum did discovered first in India?**
 - Makum in Assam
- 15. Where did highest petroleum reserves found in India?**

Bombay High
- 16. Where was the first hydroelectric power generation started in India?**
 - Shivanasamudra hydroelectric power plant on the Kaveri River.
- 17. Where the first nuclear power plant was started?**
 - Tarapur

II Answer following questions in 2 – 4 sentences each

- 1. Which are the mineral resources available in India?**
 - Iron ore
 - Manganese ore
 - Bauxite ore
 - Mica
- 2. Mention the main Hydel power plants of TamilNadu**
 - Mettur, Pykara, Papanasum, Periyar, MoyarKundah, Kodayar, Solayar, Suruliyar

3. Which districts are the main producers of Manganese are in Karnataka?

- Shivamogga, Uttarkhand, Ballari, Chitradurga, Tumkur.

4. Where did bauxite ore deposits found in Karnataka?

- Uttarakannada, Belgavi, Chikmagaluru

5. Which are the conventional power resources?

- Coal
- Petroleum
- Natural Gas

6. Which are the Non-conventional power resources?

- Solar Energy
- Wind Energy
- Tidal Energy
- Geo-thermal power
- Bio-gas.

7. Name the major hydroelectric power plants in Karnataka.

- ShivanaSamudram, Shimsa, Linganamakki, Sharavathi, Alamatti, varahi Kali and Bhadra.

8. Minerals & largest Producing states of India.

Minerals & Power Resources	Largest Producing states
Iron Ore	Odisha
Manganese	Odisha
Bauxite	Odisha
Mica	Andhra Pradesh
Petroleum	Maharashtra (Bombay High)
Natural Gas	Maharashtra (Bombay High)
Coal	Jharkhand

10. What are the main uses of Manganese Ore?

- It is Ferro-alloy metal
- It is used in manufacturing steel
- It is used in manufacturing Calico printing
- It is used in manufacturing dry batteries
- It is used in manufacturing paints
- It is used in manufacturing glass

11. Explain the meaning and importance of power resource in India?

- The resources which are necessary for the generation of energy are called 'power Resources'
- Essential for economic development
- Improving the standard of living of the people
- Development of industry and agriculture
- Development of commerce, transport and communication
- It is used in construction sector
- It has the economic value

12. Mention the nuclear power stations in India

- Tarapur
- Ranapratapasagar
- Kalpakam
- Narora
- kakrapara
- Kaiga
- Kundankulam

13. Give suggestions to overcome energy crises

- Using of non- conventional energy resources
- More importance to Hydro-electric power generation
- Use of alternate local energy resource
- Producing energy from solid waste
- Educating the people to minimize the use of energy resource

14. What are the important characteristics of the Mica?

- Easily split into very thin sheets.
- Transparent
- Heat resistant

15. What are the uses of Mica?

- Used in electrical Industry
- Telephone,
- Aero planes
- Automobiles
- Wireless communications

16 List the uses of petroleum.

- Used in transportation
- Used in making Synthetic Rubber.
- Used in producing Synthetic Fibre
- Used in production of Drugs
- Used in production of Fertilizer
- Used in production of Dye stuffs.

19. What are the main reasons for Energy crisis in India?

OR

Energy crisis is a major problem of India in recent days. Why? (March-19)

- Shortage of petroleum
- Poor quality of coal
- Erratic rainfall
- Loss of Power in the process of transmission
- Limited use of non-conventional energy resources
- Population exploitation
- Shortage of power resources

20. What are the uses of coal?

- Used in electricity production.
- Used in manufacturing of Ammonia.
- Used in manufacturing of Chemical fertilizer.
- Used in manufacturing of Dyes.
- Used in manufacturing of Plastics.
- Used in manufacturing of Synthetic fibres.
- Used in manufacturing of Rubber.
- Used in manufacturing of cement.

Unit-9 Indian Transport and Communication

I. Answer the following questions in one sentence each.

1. Which port is called the 'Gateway of India'?

- Mumbai

2. What is the name given to Bangalore International Airport?

- Kempegowda International Airport

3. Under which scheme attempts are being made to convert mud roads into Metalled roads in rural areas?

- “Grama Sadak Yojana”

4. Which is the new mode of land transportation?

- Pipelines Transport

5. Recently the role of inland water ways was reduced. Why?

- Due to the development of Roads and Railways.

6. Which port is known as 'Gate way of Karnataka'?

- New Mangalore Port

7. Which port is known as the 'Queen of the Arabian Sea'?

- Kochi

8. Which is the oldest and still existing Newspaper in India?

- Bombay Samachar (Published I 1822)

9. The first railway line was laid between which cities of India?

- Bombay and Thane

10. What is meant by Transport?

- Movement of goods service and passengers from one place to another place

11. What is Communication?

- Sending of messages from one person to another or from one place to another place.

II. Answer the following questions in 2 – 4 sentences each.

1. Explain Golden Quadrilateral and super highways

➤ **Golden Quadrilateral Highway**

- It is a project with four to six lane roads
- It was started in 1999
- They network connect major cities as well as cultural centres.
- They connect major industrial centres of the country

The Super highways

- North-South Corridor: Srinagar to KanyaKumari
- East-West corridor : Silchar in Assam to Porbandar in Gujarat
- These Roads connect many important cities and industrial centres

2. Give an account of Railways in India

- Useful to carry heavy goods over a long distance
- More number of passengers over a long distance
- They promote agriculture, Industry etc.
- Helps in economic development.
- Helps to expand trade and tourism
- Develops foreign trade

3. Write a note on Airways in India

- Quickest means of transport
- Very efficient to carry passengers and mail
- Very useful during floods, earthquakes.
- Most important during war.

4. Mention the different types of Communications in India

- Postal service
- Telecommunication
- Radio and television
- News papers
- Computer network
- Internet and E-mail

5. Mention important International Airports of India.

- Indira Gandhi International Airport, Delhi
- Chatrapati Shivaji International Airport, Mumbai
- Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose International Airport, Kolkata
- Anna International Airport, Chennai
- Kempegowda International Airport, Bangalore
- Rajeev Gandhi international airport, Hyderabad

6. What are the uses of remote sensing technology (RST)?

- Collects information regarding the Earth's surface.
- It gathers information about the distance between two objects without touching the objects.
- Aerial and satellite photos are taken through remote sensing.

7. Mention the ports on the west coast and east coast.

Western Ports	Eastern Ports
<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Kandla➤ Mumbai➤ Jawaharlal Nehru Port➤ MarmaGoa➤ New Mangalore➤ Cochin.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Tuticorin.➤ Chennai➤ Ennore➤ Visakhapatnam➤ Para deep➤ Haldia,➤ Kolkata➤ Port Blair

8. What is the importance of communication?

- Helps in sending Messages from person to person and place to place quickly.
- Helps in creating awareness among the people.
- Helps to know about natural hazards and disasters,
- Helps in weather forecasting.
- It helps in the progress of trade, industry, agriculture etc.
- It provides entertainment.
- It provides day to day information of the world.
- Provides employment to many.
- They educate the people.
- Helps to strengthen the unity and integrity.

9. Road transport is better than Railway transport. Substantiate (March-19)

OR

Explain briefly the importance of Road Transport in India.

- Feeders to railways.
- Easy to construct and maintain
- Roads help to develop villages.
- Promotes agricultural development.
- Roads provide the movement of goods.
- Promotes industrial development.
- Supply essential commodities required by the people.
- Helps to movement of agricultural produce to marks.
- Provide door to door service
- .Best transport for short distance

10. Mention the types of roads on basis of construction and maintenance

- Golden Quadrilateral and Super Highways (National Highway Authority of India)
- National Highways (Central Public Works Department)
- State Highways (State Public Works Department)
- District roads (Zilla Panchayat)
- Village roads (Grama Panchayat)

Unit -10 Indian Industries

I. Answer the following questions in a WORD/SENTENCE each.

- 1. In which state is the Jindal Vijayanagar steel plant located?**
 - Karnataka
- 2. Which is the main raw material of the aluminium industry?**
 - Bauxite
- 3. Name forest based industry?**
 - Paper industry
- 4. Where is the first modern paper mill was set up?**
 - Serampur
- 5. Which is known as 'Manchester of India' or 'Cotton polis of India'?**
 - Mumbai
- 6. Name the Silicon Valley of India.**
 - Bangalore
- 7. Why do the construction companies provide more demand for Alluminium? (Mar-19)**
 - Alluminium has multipurpose use.
 - Used as a substitute for steel and copper in construction.
- 8. What is meant by manufacturing industries?**
 - The process of conversion of raw materials into usable products

II. Answer the following questions in 2-4 sentences each.

1. Mention the factors essential for the location industries.

- Availability of raw material
- Availability of energy resource
- Availability of Labours
- Good transport facility
- Good market facility
- Technology and government policies
- Land Availability at low cost
- Port facility

2. List out the major industrial regions of India

- Hooghly-Kolkata region
- Mumbai-Pune region
- Ahmedabad-Vadodara region
- The Madurai-Coimbatore region
- The Delhi-Meerut region
- Vishakhapatnam-Guntur region
- Kollam-Thiruvananthapuram region

3. Give an account of Aluminium industry in India

- Metal based industry in India
- Started in 1942 at Jayakay nagar in West Bengal.
- Used in manufacturing of aero planes, automobiles, household things etc.
- Used as packing materials.
- Used for paint industry.
- It is a good substitute for steel and copper.
- Needs raw material, electricity and wide market
- located in west Bengal, Kerala and Karnataka

4. Describe the distribution of Cotton textile industry in India?

- widely distributed over 76 town and cities
- Concentrated mainly in Cotton growing areas
- Located in Maharashtra, Gujarat, TamilNadu and Karnataka.
- Largely concentrated in Mumbai.
- Mumbai is known as ‘Manchester of India’ and ‘Cotton polis of India’

5. Write the importance of knowledge-based industry in India

- A powerful tool of socio-economic change
- Providing jobs.
- Develops the foreign trade.
- Earning large amount of foreign exchange
- It uses the intellectual capabilities of human resources.
- Provides information to us.

6. Which are the public sector Iron and steel industries?

- Indian iron and steel company – Bernpur of West Bengal
- Vishweswaraiah iron and steel company – Bhadravathi of Karnataka
- Hindustan Iron and steel Ltd – Bhilai of Chattisgarh
- Hindustan Iron and steel Ltd - Rourkela of Odisha
- Hindustan Iron and steel Ltd – Durgapur of West Bengal
- Bokaro steel plant – Bokaro of Jharkhand
- Salem steel plant – Salem of TamilNadu
- Vishakhapatnam steel plant– Vishakhapatnam of Andhra Pradesh

7. Sugar industries are located on the Ganga river region. Why?

- Availability of Sugarcane
- Labour at low cost.
- Good transport facility
- Good market facility
- Technology.
- Government policies
- Availability of energy resource

8. Explain how industries help in economics development of a country?

(March-2019)

- It reduce the reliance on primary product
- It reduces imported goods
- It increases national income
- It increases per capita income
- Earns foreign exchange
- Creates job opportunities
- Increases G.D.P

9. Most of the cotton industries in India are located Gujarat & Maharashtra. Why?

- Availability of raw cotton.
- Availability of energy resource
- Availability of Labour
- Good transport facility
- Good market facility
- Technology and government policies
- Land Availability at low cost
- Port facility

10. What are the raw materials used in the paper production?

- Soft wood.
- Bamboo.
- Cellulosic pulp.
- Sabai grass.
- Straw of paddy.
- Bagasse.
- Cotton lint
- Rags.

Unit-11 Indian Natural Disasters

I. Answer the following questions in one sentence each.

1. Which is the most destructive atmospheric disaster?

- Cyclone

2. Which Indian coast is the most Cyclone-affected area?

- East coast

3. In Which geographical area the earthquakes are rarely found in India?

- The peninsular zone

4. What is a tsunami?

- The Tsunami is the large waves generated by earthquake.

5. What are Natural Disasters?

- The natural hazards which create widespread destruction

6. What are floods?

Floods refer to the inundation of land by river water.

7. What is a Cyclone?

Cyclone the wind blows spirally inwards towards the centre of low pressure.

8. Which states are worst hit by cyclones?

- Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha and West Bengal.

9. Coastal erosion is more in the west coast than east coast. Why?

- High tides during rainy seasons.
- High waves bash the coast and leads to erosion.

II. Answer the following questions in 2- 4 sentences each.

1. What are natural disasters? Give examples

- The natural hazards which create widespread destruction
- **Examples:** - Cyclones, Floods, Landslides, Coastal erosion and Earthquakes

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

- Floods refer to inundation of land by river water.

Natural Causes	Man-made factors
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Heavy rainfall ➤ Melting of snow ➤ Tropical cyclones ➤ Cloud burst ➤ Blockage of free flow river water ➤ Accumulation of silt in rivers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Deforestation. ➤ Faulty irrigation ➤ Agricultural practices. ➤ Breaching of barrages ➤ Rapid urbanization.

3. What are the effects of floods?

- Cause loss of life and property
- Damage to crops & vegetation
- Breakdown of communication.
- Damage power system.
- Dislocation of transport system.
- Soil erosion
- Disrupts essential services.

4. How do we control the flood?

- Afforestation in the catchment area
- Construction of dams across the rivers
- Construction of bunds.
- Establishing centres to issue floods warnings
- Afforestation.

5. List out the causes of Cyclones.

- High temperature.
- Calm air
- Highly saturated air.

6. What are the major effects of cyclones?

- Causes loss of life and property
- Cause damage to buildings.
- Cause damage to transportation.
- Cause damage to communication system.
- Disrupt power supply.
- Destroy crops, vegetation, animals etc.

7. What are the Preventive Measures of Cyclones?

- Pay heed to the warnings.
- Temporary shelters should be provided.
- Cyclone proof structures can be constructed.
- Growing Mangrove forests along the coast.
- Giving warning to people through radios & television.
- Keeping the people constantly informed about the cyclone
- Re- routing the trains & buses.
- Evacuation of people from low laying areas.
- Keeping the transport ready.

8. Make a list of causes responsible for land slide.

Natural forces	Human forces
<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Earthquakes.➤ Heavy rainfall.➤ Coastal erosion.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Deforestation.➤ Construction of roads.➤ Construction of dams➤ Mining.➤ quarrying etc.

9. What are effects of land slide?

- Blocking of roads.
- Blocking of Railways.
- Burying of human settlements.
- Burying of vegetation.
- Loss of life.
- Loss of property.

10. What are the preventive measures to land slide?

- Slope reduction.
- Prevention of rock falls along highways.
- Avoiding of mining.
- Avoiding quarrying activities.
- Massive reforestation.

11. What are the causes for coastal erosion?

- Monsoon winds.
- Tropical cyclones.
- Tsunamis.

12. What are the effects of Coastal erosion?

- Wash away the trees.
- Wash away the buildings.
- Cause damage to roads, railways etc.
- Cause landslides.

13. How can we prevent Coastal erosion?

- Constructing Sea Walls.
- Restrict sand mining in coastal areas.
- Planting Mangrove trees along the coast.
- Stocking of large rocky boulders along the coast.

14. What are the causes for earthquakes?

- Plate movements
- volcanic eruption
- Faulting and folding
- Landslides
- Collapse of underground cave roofs
- Hydrostatic pressure.

15. What are the effects of earthquakes?

- Cracking of ground surface.
- Damage to buildings.
- Destruction of rails & roads.
- Destruction of power lines.
- Damage to bridges & dams.
- Loss of human.
- Landslides.
- Diversion of rivers.
- Destruction of forests.
- Fire accidents.

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

- Restricting construction of multi-storied buildings
- Restricting construction of large Dams
- Restricting underground mining
- Restricting urban growth
- Stop deforestation
- Stop quarrying activities.
- Build earthquake resistant houses.

Unit-12 India's Population

I. Answer the following questions in WORD/SENTENCE each.

1. What is the total population of India according to 2011 census?

- 121.01 Crores

2. How much percentage got India in world's population?

- 17.5 per cent

3. Which state is the most populous state?

- Uttar Pradesh

4. Which state is the least populous state?

- Sikkim state

5. Which is the lowest populated area in the Union Territory?

- Lakshadweep

6. Which is the lowest density of population state in India?

- Arunachal Pradesh

7. How is population density measured? (March-2019)

- The total population is divided by its area

8. What do you meant by population?

- The total number of people living in a particular area.

9. What do you meant by population density?

- The number of people per sq. km is called density of population

II. Answer the following questions in 2-4 sentences each

1. What are the main causes for the growth of population in India?

- High birth rate
- Low death rate
- Lack of education
- Marriage is custom.
- Polygamy.

2. What is the impact of population growth in India?

- Unemployment
- Shortage of food
- Low per capita income
- Social problems.
- Slow economic growth.
- Political unrest.
- Poverty.
- Low standard of living.
- Environmental pollution.

3. Mention the main factors influencing on distribution of population?

- Geographical factors.
- climate
- Economic
- Political factors.
- Socio-economic factors.
- Availability of mineral.
- Supply of water.

4. List out the reasons for low density of population in India.

- Mountain.
- Hilly terrains
- Desert
- Low temperature
- Semi-arid climate.
- Non availability of water.
- Non availability of resources.

5. What are the methods of Population Control?

- Family planning
- Women welfare projects
- Prevention of infant mortality
- Field plans.
- Publicity
- Advertisement
- Family planning camps
- Creating awareness

6. How is the density of population different from population?

- The population means total number of people living in a particular area.
Whereas density of population indicates the number of people per sq. km area

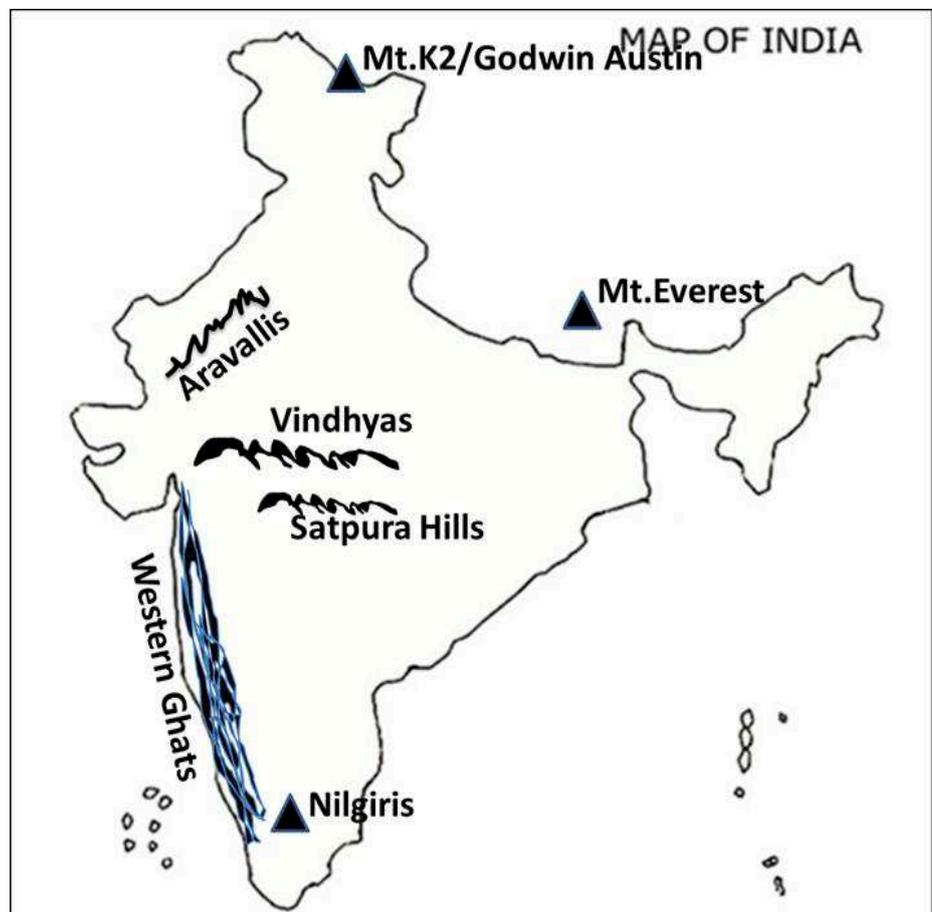
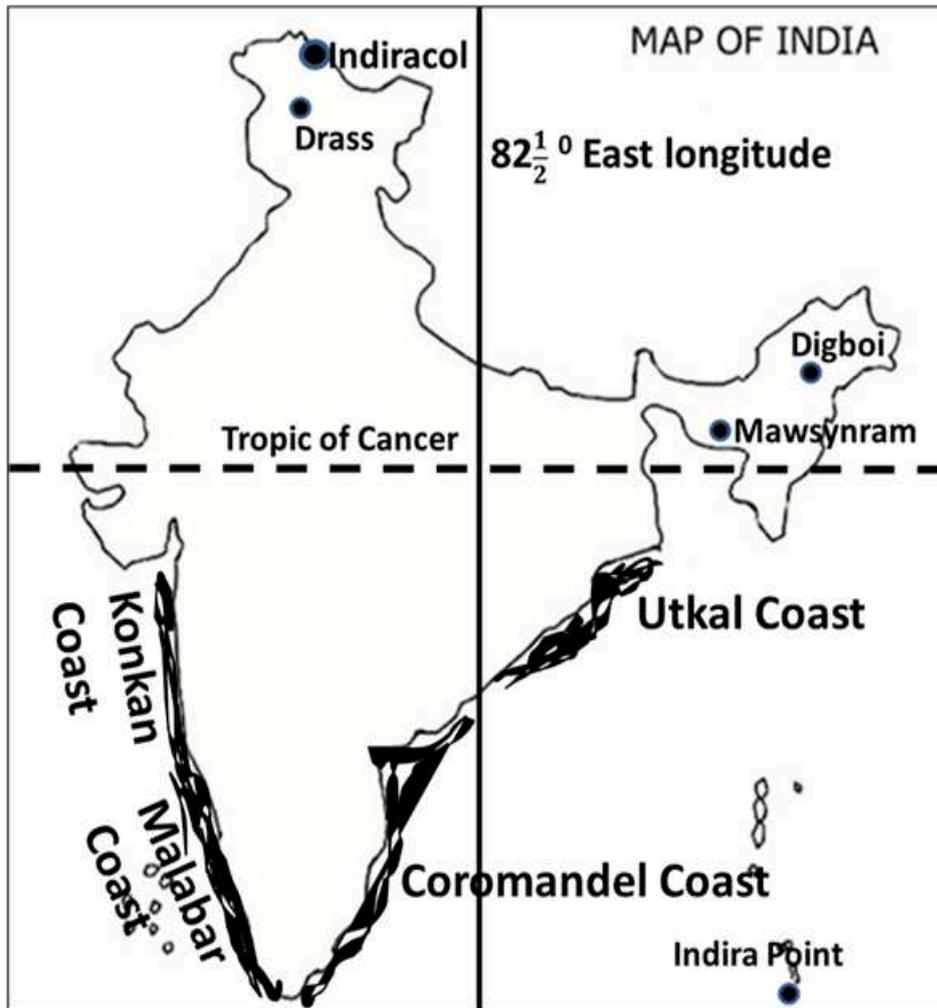
7. Few states or places of India have high population density. Why?

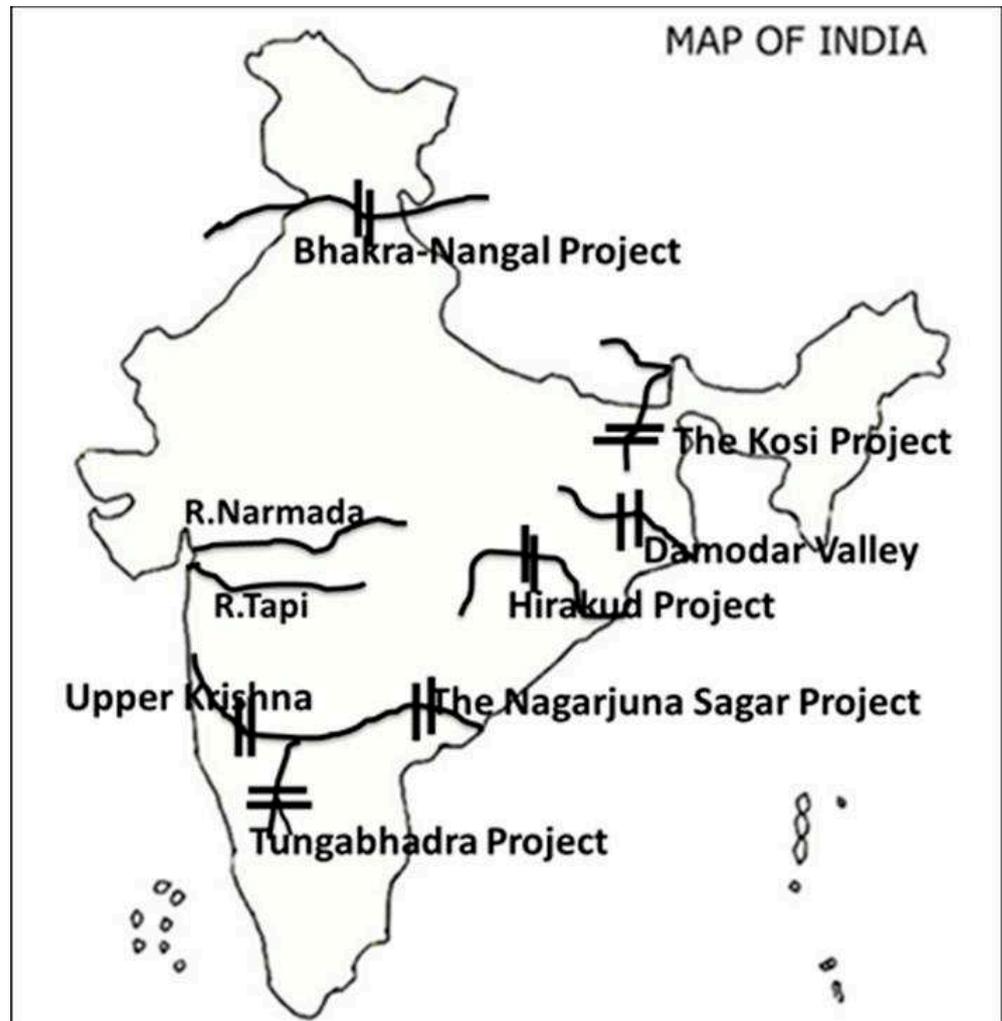
- Adequate weather.
- Job opportunities.
- Fertile land.
- Industries
- Good basic civilian amenities.

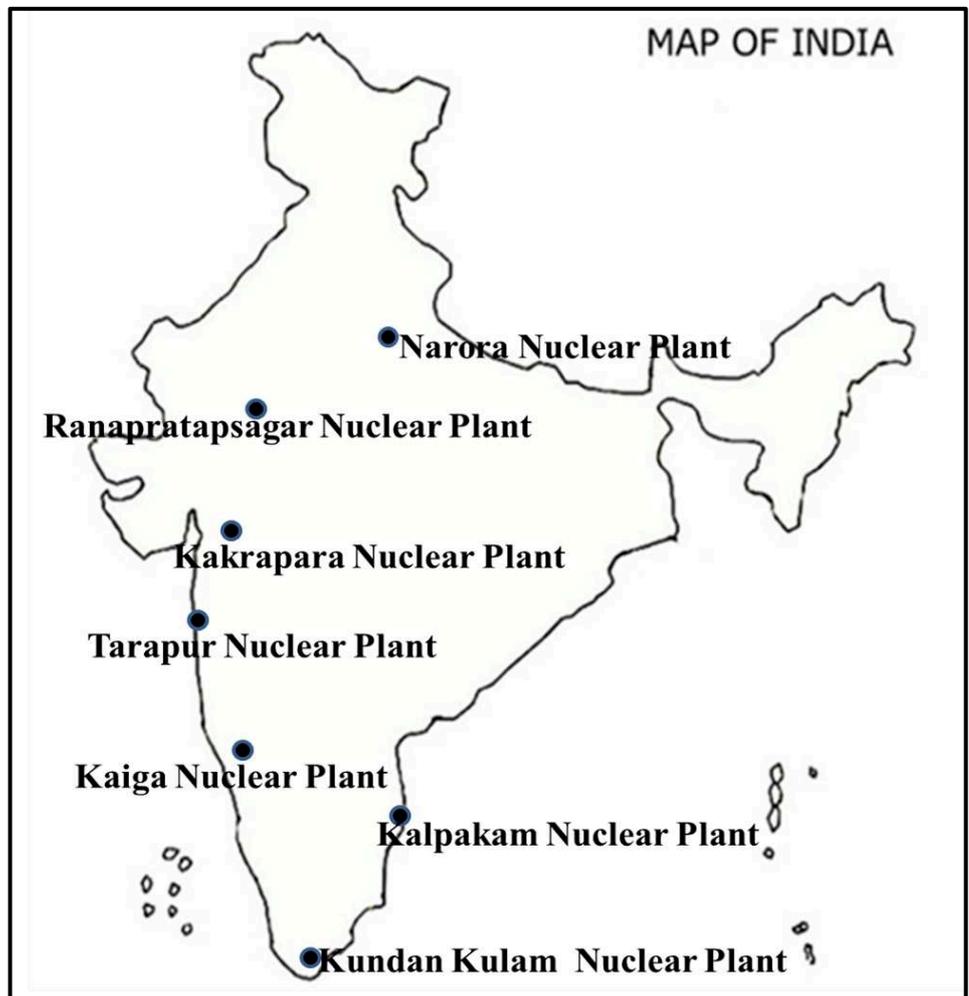
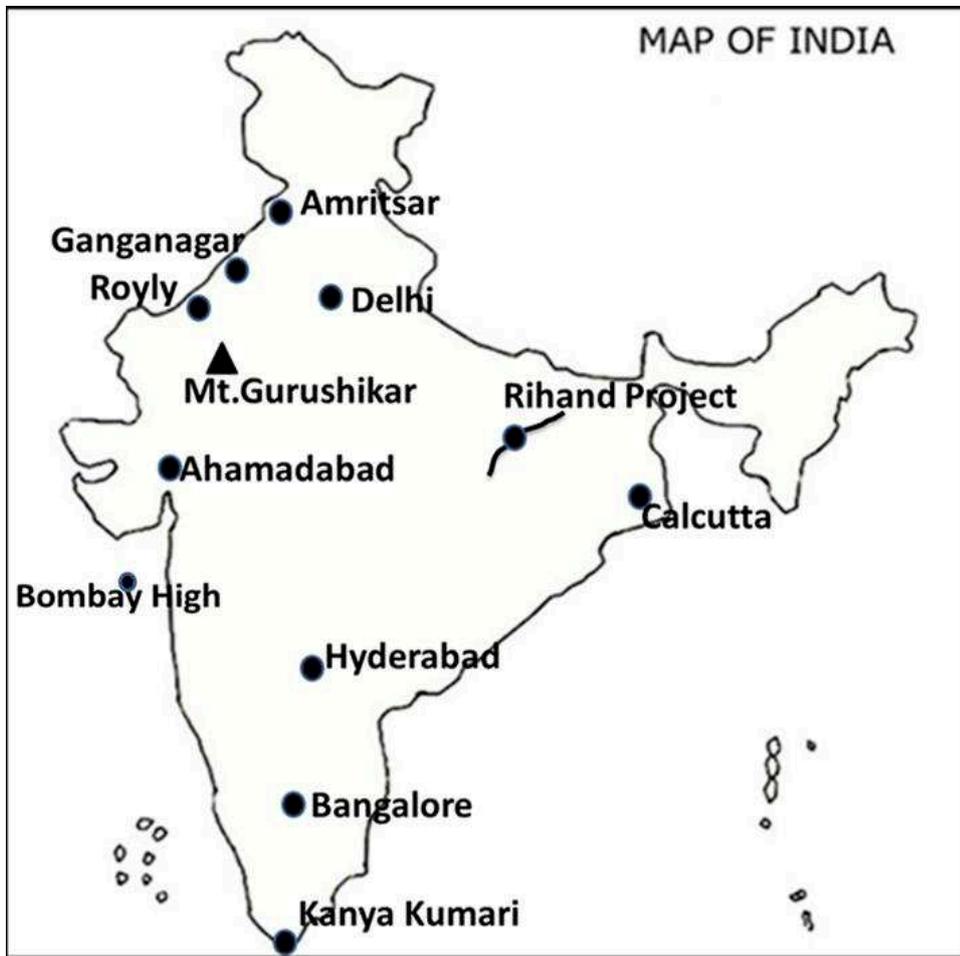
8. What are the reasons for high birth rate & Low death rate?

High birth rate	Low death rate?
<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Early marriage.➤ Religious attitudes.➤ Social attitudes.➤ Polygamy.➤ Poverty.➤ Illiteracy.➤ Tropical climate.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Improved medical facilities.➤ Control of epidemics.➤ Lower infant mortality.➤ Spread of education.

India map with important places







Economics

Unit – 1 Development

I. Answer the following questions in WORD/SENTENCES each.

1. What is economic development?

- Economic progress of a country is termed as Economic development

2. Define the economic development according to Prof. Meier and Baldwin.

- It is a process where an economy's real national income increases over a long period of time.

3. What is per capita income? How calculated it?

- The average income of the individual of a country. Formula is: Total national income divided by total population of country.

4. What is national income?

- The total production of goods and services of a country during one year

5. What the word "real" Refers in real national income?

- The word real refers to purchasing power of income of an individual.

6. Who defines the economic development as improvement of economic welfare?

- Prof. Colin Clark.

7. What is human development according to Amartya sen?

- HD is expansion of capabilities of people's Health, Education and Purchasing power.

8. How India ranked in HDI in 2014?

- 135th rank with 0.586 points.

9. What is sex (gender) ratio?

- The number of females for every 1000 males

10. Which is the institution started HDI to measure the development of the countries?

- UNDP (United Nations Development Programme)

11. What is the men and women literacy rate according to 2011 census?

- Men literacy rate is 82.14% whereas women's literacy rate is 65.46%.

12. What are the reasons for low sex ratio in India?

- Female feticide & female infanticide

13. What do you mean by Development?

- The progress in a particular field or a segment of people.

14. What is underdevelopment?

- It means backwardness and stagnant situation.

15. What is women empowerment?

- It is a process of where the women can take independent decisions in all the fields like economically, politically, socially is called women empowerment.

II. Answer the following questions in 2 or 4 sentence each.

1. Explain the factors which determine the long life expectancy?

- Nutritious food.
- Health and hygiene.
- Clean environment.
- Education

2. Which are factors those bring changes in supply and production?

- Discovery of additional resources.
- Education.
- Skill development.
- Capital formation.
- Population growth.
- Adoption of better technology.

3. What are the aims & objectives of Development?

- Increase in income
- Rise in income.
- Reduce poverty.
- Create employment.
- Environment protection.
- Welfare of the people.

4. What are the reasons for Underdevelopment?

- Low national income.
- Low Per capita income.
- Unemployment.
- Poverty.
- Over population.

5. Per capita income is not an indicator of true development. Justify.

- It does not consider the distribution of income among all the people as well as availability of basic amenities like food, shelter, education, health and others.

6. What is HDI? What are its indicators?

- It measures the development of all the countries of the world based on very basic core factors compared with developed countries.
- **Indicators are**
 - 1) life expectancy
 - 2) Educational achievements
 - 3) Per capita income.

7. Which are the three main elements of economic development according to Prof. Meier and Baldwin?

- Process.
- Real national income.
- Long period.

8. Differentiate between Underdeveloped & Developed Countries.

Underdeveloped Countries.	Developed Countries.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Low national income.➤ Low Per capita income.➤ Unemployment.➤ Over population.➤ Low literacy rate.➤ Low standard of living.➤ Lack of medical facility.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ High national income.➤ High Per capita income.➤ More employment.➤ Limited population.➤ High literacy rate.➤ High standard of living.➤ Availability of medical facility.

9. Gender discrimination is widely practicing in India. Justify.

- Per 1000 males there are 945 females.
- Literacy rate among women was 65.46%.
- Women are working more in unorganised fields.
- Women are paid low wages compared to men.
- Female foeticide & female infanticide is high.
- Lack of opportunities to women in political fields.

10. "Women self-help groups are supportive to women empowerment" justify.

- Helps to undertake business.
- Helps to earn income.
- Helps women to lead a life of dignity.
- Helps women to save their income.
- Helps to organise women.
- Helps women to fight violence.
- They make to take independent decisions.
- It helps to achieve economic empowerment

11. Per capita income in not an indicator of true development. Justify.

- It does not consider the distribution of income among people as well as the availability of basic amenities like food, shelter, education, health etc.

12. HDI is very essential to measure economic development? Discuss.(April19)

- Population rises along with the increase of national income it doesn't give a real picture about economic development.
- Per capita income does not indicate the distribution of income among the people.
- Availability of Food, shelter, education, health and other social factors are not considered.
- So HDI is very essential to measure the economic development.

13. Explain the results of HDI of India according to 2012 survey?

- According to 2012 statistics India placed 136th rank with 0.554 points.
- The average Life expectancy was 65.8 years.
- Per capita income was \$3203.
- The average year of schooling is 4.4 years.

14. How should be achieve the women empowerment? (June 2019.)

- Many laws have been enacted to curb violence against women.
- Guarantee of equal wages for women.
- Providing reservation of seats in elected bodies.
- By creating awareness about gender equality.

Unit – 2 Rural Development

I. Answer the following questions in WORD/SENTENCES each.

1. The gap between urban and rural areas is widening. Give reason.

- The contribution from agricultural sector to the national income is very less, and is declining over the years.

2. What is the total population of India lived in villages?

- 68.84% population lived in rural areas.

3. Who stated that "The true development of villages is the true development of India "?

- Mahatma Gandhiji.

4. Expand the term MGNREGS?

- Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.

5. What is the total population of India depends on Agriculture (primary sector)?

- 60%

6. What is rural development?

- A process of economic and social upliftment of rural areas.

7. What is decentralisation?

- Providing administrative power and the responsibility of developing the village to the people themselves is called decentralisation.

8. Which are the THREE layers of Panchayat Raj system?

- Grama Panchayat • Taluk Panchayat • Zilla Panchayat

9. How many GP, TP and ZP are in Karnataka at present?

- Zilla Panchayat-30, Taluk Panchayat-176, Grama Panchayat- 6022

10. Which is the constitutional amendment that provides Uniform system of Panchayat Raj institutions in India?

- 73rd constitutional amendment in 1993.

11. Why the 73rd constitutional amendment act implemented in India on 1993?

- To establish uniform system of Panchayat Raj system.
- To decentralized the power to local people.

II. Answer the following questions in 2- 4 sentence each.

1. Write any FOUR housing programs of India?

- **PMAY** (Pradhan Mantri Avas Yojana)
- **AVY** (Ambedkar Valmiki Yojana)
- **IAY** (Indira Gandhi Avas Yojana)
- Ashraya Yojana

2. Explain the features of rural economy of India?

- People depending on Agriculture.
- Stagnation and slow growth of agriculture.
- Declining of cottage industries.
- 60% of people working in primary sector.
- Constant decrease of the contribution of primary sector to GDP
- Widening the gap between rural and urban areas

3. Make a list of activities that are essential for Rural Development?

- Expansion of literacy.
- Promote female literacy.
- Skill development.
- Improvement of sanitation and public health.
- Land reforms.
- Development of productive resources of each locality.
- Infrastructure development like electricity, irrigation, credit, marketing and transport etc.
- Specific programs for removal of poverty.

4. List out the important features of Panchayat Raj system adopted in India 1993?

- It is a three tier system which consists of GP , TP, ZP and GRAMA SABHA
- Direct and periodic elections.
- Reservation for SC, ST, OBC and Women (50%).
- Provision of financial and administrative responsibilities.
- Independent budget and audit requirements.
- Provision for executive support and staff
- A strict procedure to dissolution.
- Supervision of Panchayat.
- mandatory elections within 6 months of dissolution

5. Explain the Gandhiji concept of Grama Swaraj in the backdrop of decentralization?

- Give the village administration power to the local people.
- People participate in decision making.
- It reduces various kinds of exploitation.

- It upholds human independence and dignity.
- It nurtures human values.
- Encourage the small scale, rural and cottage industries.
- Village head should maintain the peace and order.

6. What are the reasons for rural backwardness and poverty?

- Non remunerative job.
- Over dependency.
- Employment not being regular.
- Problems by globalization.
- Industrialisation.
- Urbanization.

7. Explain the role of PRI's in Rural Development?

- Providing public amenities.
- Providing basic facilities like roads, drains, drinking water, school etc.
- Encouraging primary and middle school education.
- Expansion of health facilities.
- Public distribution system in villages.
- Development of rural & cottage industries.
- MGNREGS programme for employment.
- Providing Housing schemes like Indira Awas Yojana.
- Creating more employment opportunities.
- Development of agriculture and its related activities.
- Improving the standard of living of people.

8. 'Women Self-Help Groups' play important role in the life of Women. How?

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

9. Explain the importance of Rural Development?

- Agricultural development contributes development of the country.
- Agriculture creates more demand for industrial products and services.
- Creating more employment by rural development.
- It supports to service sector also ex: transport, communication, insurance and banking.
- Rural development with increased literacy and skill development which leads to higher productivity.
- By improving agro processing, small scale and cottage industries will develop leading to gradual transformation in the villages

Unit – 3 Money & Credit

I. Answer the following questions in WORD/SENTENCES each.

- 1. What is money?**
 - Money is anything which is widely accepted in payment for goods and or in discharge of other business obligations".

- 2. What was the commodity money in ancient Greece, Rome and China?**
 - Cattle in Greece, Sheep in Rome and Teeth in China.

- 3. Give the example for Bank money?**
 - Cheque, draft and deposit receipt.

- 4. Give the example for plastic money?**
 - Credit cards and Debit cards. Plastics currency notes in few countries.

- 5. What is barter system?**
 - Exchanging of goods for goods without the use of money

- 6. When did the Indian Government nationalize the banks?**
 - Government of India nationalised 14 banks in 1969. And 06 banks in 1980.

- 7. When the RBI was established and nationalized?**
 - RBI established in 1935 April 1st and was nationalised in 1949 January 1st.

- 8. When the Regional rural banks were established?**
 - In 1976.

- 9. What is monetary policy?**
 - The policies of RBI on the supply of money, regulate credit, interest rates and overall money supply in the economy is called monetary policy.

- 10. How the RBI regulates the Bank rate policy?**
 - Through by REPO rates and REVERSE REPO RATES.

- 11. Which are the TWO types of credit control measures of RBI?**
 - Quantitative credit control measures.
 - Qualitative credit control measures.

- 12. What is inflation?**
 - It is the situation where the higher supply of money without raising the supply of goods is called inflation.

- 13. Who should introduced the financial bill in Lok sabha?**
 - The Finance minister.

- 14. Which is the main demerit of metallic money?**
 - Unsafe to carry.

15. What is Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR)?

- CRR means the ratio of Banks deposits, which the banks have to keep with RBI.

16) Name the different type of currencies of different countries in the world?

- INDIA-RUPEE, USA.-DOLLAR, ENGLAND-POUND
JAPAN-YEN, CHINA-YUWAN.

17. What is banking?

- Accepting, for the purpose of lending or investment, of deposits of money from the public, repayable on demand.

II. Answer the following questions in 2- 4 sentence each.

1. Which are the functions of money?

Primary Functions	Secondary Functions
<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Medium of exchange➤ Measure of value.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Standard of deferred payments➤ Store of value.➤ Transfer of value.

2. What are the functions of RBI? (April 2019)

- Monopoly of Note issue.
- Banker to Government.
- Bankers' bank.
- National Clearing House.
- Controller of credit.
- Custodian of Foreign Exchange Reserves.
- Promotion of Banking Habits.

3. Explain the various concepts of money supply used in India?

- M1=Currency notes and coins + net demanded deposits.
- M2= M1+saving deposits with post office saving banks.
- M3=M1+ net time deposits of commercial banks
- M4= M3+ total deposits with post office saving banks.

4 Explain the various credit control methods adopted by RBI.

1 Quantitative Credit Control Measures

- Bank Rate Policy.
- Open Market Operations.
- Varying Reserve Requirements.

2. Qualitative Credit Control Measures

- Change in lending margins.
- Ceiling on credit.
- Moral suasion.
- Direct Action

5. Which are the different stages of Evolution of Money?

- Barter system.
- Commodity money.
- Metallic money.

- Paper money.
- Bank money.
- Plastic money.

Unit -4 Public Finance & Budget

I. Answer the following questions in WORD/SENTENCES each.

1. What is personal finance?

- The management of income & expenditure of an individual.

2 What is public finance?

- Income and expenditure of public authorities.

3. What is budget?

- The statement of estimated income and expenditure of a year.

4. Who should introduced the financial bill in Loksabha?

- The finance minister.

5. Why the developing countries like India the governments normally prepare deficit budget?

- To achieve economic progress.

6. What is Revenue Receipts?

- The revenue generated by the government through tax and non-tax sources.

7. What is "policy of progressive taxation"?

- Impose higher rate of taxes on high-income group, lower rate of taxes on low-income group & the poor is exempted.

8. What is Direct tax? Give examples.

- The tax is paid by an individual on whom it is imposed. Ex: income tax , wealth tax and stamp duty

9. What is deficit budget?

- The expenditure is more than the revenue.

10. Write the formula for calculation of fiscal deficit?

- $\text{Fiscal deficit} = (\text{Revenue receipts} + \text{Non-debt capital Receipts}) - \text{Total expenditure.}$

11. When the GST came into exist?

- JULY 1ST 2017.

12. Expand GST?

- Goods and Service Tax.

13. Which are the TWO types of taxes?

- Direct tax & Indirect tax

14. What is fiscal policy?

- The policy of government's activities of mobilizing revenue, generating expenditure and rising loans is called fiscal policy

15. When the financial year starts in India?

- Financial year starts from APRIL 1st and ends on 31st MARCH.

16. What is tax?

- A compulsory payment by citizens to the government without expecting any direct benefit in return.

17. What is non-tax revenue?

- Government gets revenue from other sources apart from taxes is known as non-tax revenue.

18. When does India pass Fiscal Responsibility & Budget Management Act?

- In 2003

19. What is disinvestment?

- Government withdraw its investment from its own industries is considered as disinvestment.

20. Why Central government introduced GST?

- Government introduced GST in 2017 July 1st to instead of all indirect taxes.

21. Why the high amount of deficits is not good for the country?

- It creates uncontrolled deficit, financial indiscipline & increases inflation

22. What is public expenditure?

- The expenditure of the Govt.

II. Answer the following questions in 2- 4 sentence each.

1. Which are the goals (objectives) of public expenditure? (April 2019)

- Promote faster economic development.
- Promote industry, trade and commerce.
- Promote agricultural and rural development.
- Promote balanced regional growth.
- Promote full – employment.
- Maximize social welfare.
- Build socio-economic over heads e.g., roadways.

2. Which are the main types (sources) of non-tax revenue?

- Profit earned by the Reserve Bank of India.
- Profit generated by the Indian Railways.
- Revenue generated by the Departments of Post and
- Revenue generated by the Telecommunications.
- Revenue generated by the public sector industries.
- Revenue generated by the coins and mints.
- Various types of fees and penalties.

3) Explain the types of budget?

- Surplus budget-The revenue more than the expenditure.
- Deficit budget-The expenditure is more than the revenue.
- Balanced budget-The revenue and expenditure are equal.

4. What is deficit finance? Which are its types?

- Financing the budgetary deficit through loans from RBI and creation of new money.

Types of deficit finance

- **Fiscal deficit** =(revenue receipts + non - debt capital receipts)--total expenditure
- **Revenue deficit** = revenue receipts-revenue expenditure.
- **Primary deficit** = fiscal deficit-interest payments
- **Budget deficit.** = total revenue-total expenditure.

5. Difference between the direct and indirect taxes?

Direct Tax	Indirect Tax
<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Paid by an individual on whom it is levied.➤ Tax burden is not transferable to others.➤ Ex. personal income tax, corporate tax, wealth tax, stamp duty etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Imposed on goods and services.➤ Tax burden is transferable to others.➤ Ex. GST

Business Studies

Unit – 1 Banking Transactions

1. Answer the following questions in a WORD/SENTENCE each

1. What is bank transaction?

- Any sort of activity involving in money or exchange of money in an account.

2. Which bank is called ‘Bankers bank OR Mother Bank?’

- Reserve Bank of India.

3. Why do you call Reserve bank is called bankers bank?

- All the banking transactions in India are controlled by the Reserve Bank of India.

4. What is the recent development in banking?

- Postal Bank of India.

5. Which organisation issue National Saving Certificates and Kissan Vikas Patra?

- Post Office.

- 6. Which account is opened by students' employees and senior citizen?**
 - Savings Bank Account
- 7. In which account does number of transactions can be made?**
 - Current account
- 8. Which accounts are generally opened by a person for a purpose to be saved for a future date?**
 - Recurring Deposit Account
- 9. In which type of account the Deposit amount cannot be withdrawn before the expiry of the term?**
 - Term or Fixed Deposit Account
- 10. In which type of account the holder himself pay the service charges?**
 - Current Account

II. Answer the following questions in 2-4 sentences each

1. What are the Characters of banks?

- Dealing with Money.
- Lending Loans.
- Banking Business.
- Acceptance of Deposits.
- Connecting Link.
- Payment and Withdrawal

2. What are the functions of Banks?

- Accepting deposits from public.
- Lending loans to public.
- Transferring money from one place to another.
- Discounting of bills.
- Hiring safe deposit lockers.
- Conducting foreign exchange transactions.

3. What are the procedures to open a bank account?

- Decide the type of account.
- Approach the bank & meet the officer.
- Fill up the Bank account form.
- Give reference for opening your Bank account.
- Submit the Bank account form duly filled.
- Officers will scrutiny the form.
- Initial Deposit

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

- Helps in making payments.
- Helps in collection of money.
- Helps holders get loans.
- Helps in smooth financial transactions.

- Helps holders to get safe deposit locker facility.
- It facilitates safe custody of money.

5. “The number of saving bank account holders is increasing”-Give reasons

- Opened by salaried persons or by the persons who have a fixed regular income.
- It can be opened by the students, senior citizens, pensioners etc.
- It helps to save money.
- No restriction on the number and amount of deposits.
- Money can be withdrawn either by cheque or through a withdrawal slip

6. What are the services offered by banks?

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

7. What are the services offered by Postal Banks of India?

- Issue of National Savings Certificate,
- KissanVikas Patra
- Monthly Recurring deposits
- Postal Life Insurance
- Pension payment
- Money transfer

8. Explain the relationship between Bankers and customers.

1. General relationship.

- Primary Relationship
- Subsidiary Relationship.
- Agent and Principal Relationship

2. Special relationship

- Obligation to honour cheques.
- Obligation to maintain secrecy of account.

Unit - 2. Entrepreneurship

I. Answer the following questions in a WORD/SENTENCE each

1. Who is called as an innovator of new ideas in business?

- Entrepreneur.

2. What is an Entrepreneurship?

- It is a process of an action of an entrepreneur who undertakes to establish his enterprise.

3. Who is an Entrepreneur?

- An innovator of new ideas in business

4. Who established APPOLO hospital?

- Dr. Prathap Reddy.

5. Who is the founder of INFOSYS Technologies Ltd?

- Narayan Murthy

6. Who is the father of WHITE Revolution?

- Varghese Kurian.

7. Who established the RELIANCE Company?

- Dhirubhai Ambani

8. Which institution is the largest Research and Development (R.D) provider?

Who is its founder?

- WIPRO Technologies. Its founder is Azim Premji

9. Who is known as the Queen of Indian Television sector?

- Ekta Kapoor.

10. Who is the Chairman and Managing Director of Biocon Ltd.?

- Kiran Mazumdar shah

11. Who was awarded the best entrepreneur of the year 2001?

- Ekta Kapoor.

II. Answer the following questions in 2 – 4 sentences each.

1. “Entrepreneurship is a creative activity”. How?

- It is the ability to create and build something.
- It is a knack of sensing the opportunity where others see chaos.
- It is a mind to seek opportunities.
- He derives benefits by setting up a venture.
- It is an innovative activity.

2. What are the characteristics of Entrepreneurship?

- Creativity.
- Innovation.
- Dynamism.
- Leadership.
- Team building.
- Problem solving .
- Risk taking.
- Decision making.
- Commitment.
- Self Confidence.

3. What are the Functions of Entrepreneur?

- He organises factors of production.
- He starts new business activity.
- He introduces new methods into practice.
- He handles budget of his concern.
- He bears risk and uncertainty.
- He co-ordinates things effectively.

4. Entrepreneur plays an important role in nurturing economic development of India. How?

- Promotes capital formation.
- Provide employment to people.
- Helps the country to increase GDP and Per Capita Income.
- Promotes development of Industries.
- Promote country's export trade.
- Enable the people to avail better quality goods at lower price.
- Tries to improve the standard of living.

5. Entrepreneurs serve as the “Sparkplug” in the economy’s engine. Justify.

OR

Explain the importance of an Entrepreneur.

- Stimulates the economic progress.
- Mobilize the savings of the public.
- Create employment opportunities.
- Promote countries export.
- Introduces new methods.
- Increases the National income.
- Expand domestic market.
- Introduce new products to markets.

6 List out the areas of Self-Employment Opportunities for Entrepreneur.

- Advertising agencies.
- Marketing Consultancy.
- Industrial Consultancy.
- Photo copying centres.
- Industrial Testing Labs.
- Internet browsing centre.
- Equipment Rental and Leasing.

Unit – 3 Globalization of Business

I. Answer the following questions in a WORD/SENTENCE each

1. What is Globalization?

- Integrating Indian economy with world economy.

2. The traditional family attached food habits are being slowly disappearing. Why?

- Fast food chains like McDonalds and KFC are spreading fast

3. Expand W T O.

- World Trade Organization

4. When did the W T O established? And where?

- Established on 1st January 1995 at Geneva in Switzerland,

5. Which agency is stressing on free and independent trade throughout the world?

- W T O. (World Trade Organization)

6. What is the main reason for the spread of deadly viral diseases in the world?

- Globalization

7. In which countries does globalization causing slavery & child labour?

- In Third world countries

8. When did globalization achieve a great progress?

- After 1980

9 How many countries of the world are the members of WTO?

- 149 countries

10. Expand I M F

- International Monetary Fund

II. Answer the following questions in 2-4 sentences each.

1. “Globalization is the worldwide economic movement” Explain.

- Increasing cross-border movement of goods and services.
- Promotes International flow of capital & technology.
- Creates free trade zone.
- Promotes the international relationship.

2. What are the advantages of Globalization?

- Helps to Increase the standard of living of the people.
- Increases the GDP of a country.
- Increases the income of the people.
- Promotes economic growth.
- Promotes specialization.

3. Explain the negative aspects of Globalization.

- Increases the child labour and slavery.
- Helped terrorists and criminals.
- Led to Environmental pollution.
- Affecting traditional food habits.
- Loss to under developing countries.
- Spread of deadly diseases like AIDS.
- Encourages unethical trade.

4. Globalization has led to environmental degradation. Justify.

- Expansion of industries & Cities.
- Excessive use of natural resources.
- Increased industrial waste.
- Dumping waste in cities.
- Water, air & soil are depleted.

5. The traditional family attached food habits are being slowly disappearing due to Globalization. Justify.

- Fast food chains like McDonalds and KFC are spreading fast.
- People have started consuming more junk food.

6. The Globalization has adverse effects on Developing countries. How?

- Unhealthy competition from developed countries.
- Price war.
- Lack of market for local goods.
- Hurdle in the establishment of industries.
- Cheap products.

7. What are the aims of World Trade Organisation?

- Bringing down the living cost of member nations.
- Raise the standard of living of the member countries.
- Settling disputes of member nations.
- Encouraging good governance.
- Stimulating economic growth and employment.
- Promote peace and stability of member countries.

8. What are the Major Functions of WTO?

- Bring into force the trade agreements.
- Administering the world trade agreements.
- Solving trade disputes.
- Reduce the Taxes in international trade.
- Bringing the international trade under legal framework

9. Globalization promotes interdependence among the countries of the world. Justify.

- Promotes world trade.
- Encourage good governance.
- Helps to settle disputes.
- Reduces trade tension.
- Promotes economic growth.
- Encourages international capital flow.
- Exchange of technology and information.

Unit – 4 Consumer Education

I. Answer the following questions in a WORD/SENTENCE each

1. Who is a Consumer?

- Person who buy goods & services.

2. What is the main aim of Consumer Movement?

- To protect consumers from exploitation by the producers and traders.

3. What is the Right of every Consumer?

- Right to get quality goods.

4. When did Consumer Protection Act come into force in India?

- In 1986

5. When did the World Consumers' Day come into force?

- March 15, 1962.

6. What do you mean by Consumer Protection?

- The protection to consumers against the exploitation by the producers and traders.

7. What is Tele Shopping?

- The consumer can sit at home and directly buy the goods from the traders using information technology Or SMS.

8. Who is a Seller?

- The person who sell goods & services to consumer.

9. Who appoints the President of the District Consumer Forum?

- State Government.

10. When do we celebrate World Consumer's Day?

- Every March 15th.

11. What is the movement started by women of Mumbai called?

- AWARE

II. Answer the following questions in 2-4 sentences each.

12. What are the problems faced by consumer?

OR

What are the causes for consumer exploitation?

- Cheating by the seller.
- Over Charging.
- Exploitation by the agent.
- Adulteration.
- False weights & measures.

12. Mention the four important aims of the Consumer Protection Council.

- Safety and quality of goods.
- Avoiding production and sale of dangerous goods.
- Prevention of Trade Malpractices in the market.
- Supervision on Quality, Weights, Measures and Price.
- Creating awareness to the consumers.

13. What are the rights guaranteed to consumers by The Consumer Protection Act?

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

14. Mention three stages of Consumer Courts.

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

15. Mention the Consumer disputes redressal agencies.

Forums	Office	Amount they deal
District Forum.	Every District	less than Rs. 20 lakhs
State Commission	Capital city	Rs. 20 lakhs to one crore
National Commission	Delhi	More than Rs. one crore.

16. What are the methods to follow to file a complaint in consumer court?

- The complaint may be typed one or hand written.
- The complaint should include the name of the person, Full address and Telephone Number.
- The person or organisation against whom the complaint is made should be, mentioned clearly with address.
- The particulars of the goods by which the loss has incurred and the amount of loss should be specified clearly.

Thank You