



**DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION AND ZILLA PANCHAYAT
KOLAR DISTRICT KOLAR**

**DEPUTY DIRECTOR
DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOL EDUCATION AND LITERACY
KOLAR DISTRICT KOLAR**

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GLANCE ME ONCE

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**HISTORY
CHAPTER-1
THE ADVENT OF EUROPEANS TO INDIA**

I One mark question and answers

- 1. Who gained the monopoly over European Trade?**
Italian merchants.
- 2. Which city is considered as the "Gateway of European Trade"?**
Constantinople.
- 3. Who captured the City of Constantinople in 1453?**
The Ottoman Turks
- 4. Who discovered the new sea route between India and Europe?**
Vasco da Gama
- 5. Who were the first Europeans to arrive India and the last Europeans to leave India?**
Portuguese
- 6. Who was the first Viceroy of Portuguese in India? Who introduced the "Blue Water Policy"?**
Francisco de Almeida
- 7. Who gave the permission for English to establish First warehouse at Surat?**
Jahangir.
- 8. What is 'Blue-water policy'?**
Having supremacy over sea route instead of land is called as 'Blue-water' policy
- 9. Which are the forts built by the British in Madras and Calcutta?**
Madras - St George Fort. Calcutta – fort William
- 10. Which is the capital city of French in India?**
Pondicherry
- 11. Who is the famous Governor General of French?**
Dupleix
- 12. Mention the treaty that signed at the end of first Carnatic war?**
Treaty of 'Aix-la-Chapelle' -

13. Mention the treaty that signed at the end of second Carnatic war??

Treaty of Pondicherry

14. Mention the treaty that signed at the end of third Carnatic war??

Treaty of Paris

15. Who is the Mughal emperor granted the Diwani right to the British?

Shah Alam-II

16. Who introduced the Dual government in Bengal?

Robert Clive

17. Who established the “World Travancore province”

Raja Marthanda Varma

18. “We would never give up the trade rights of Pepper to any foreigners”. Who said this statement.

Raja Marthanda Varma

19. Which place is recognized as a center of Spice trade during Marthanda Varma?

Kochin

20. What is Diwani right?

British had the right to collect the land revenue in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and this Right is called as Diwani right

II Two marks question and answers

21. Mention the Indian spices that gained the great demand in the European market?

Pepper, Cardamom, Ginger, Cumin, Cinnamon.

22. What were the effects of Capture of Constantinople?

- The trade between India and Europe was stopped
- Trade was not profitable to European traders
- Discovering new sea route to India was encouraged
- The Turks levied heavy tax in Constantinople.

23. How did trade take place between India and Europe during Middle Ages?

- The trade between India and the Europe during Middle Ages gone through Constantinople.
- The Arab Merchants carried the Asian Merchandise into Constantinople.
- The Italian Merchants buy these goods and then sell in the European countries

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

- The Fall of Constantinople city
- The invention of compass, astrolabe and gunpowder
- Demand for Indian spices in European market
- Encouragement given by European kings.

25. List out the Europeans who came India for trade.

Portuguese, Dutch, English and French

26. Explain the achievements of Francisco de Almeida.

- He became the Viceroy of Portuguese
- He implemented the 'Blue Water Policy'

27. Explain the achievements of Alfonso de Albuquerque

- He laid strong foundation to Portuguese in India
- He conquered the Goa from Sultan of Bijapura
- Goa become capital city of Portuguese
- The Portuguese gained monopoly over Indian trade

28. Which are the main trade centres of Dutch in India?

Surat, Broach, Kochin, Nagapatanam, Chinsor

29. Which are the important trade centers of French in India?

Mahe, Chandranagara, Surat, Karaikallu, Cossimbazar, Balasur

30. What are the reasons and results of the third Carnatic war?

Reasons:

- Comte de Lally made an attack on British
- The Seven-year war between British and French in Europe

Results:

- French had lost their bases in India
- British become powerful in India

31. What do you mean by Dastaks? Who gave Dastaks to the British?

Dastaks are open trade permission letters given by Mughal emperor to British

32. What were the Causes of Battle of Plassey?

- Misuse of Dastaks
- Mending the fort without permission
- Black room tragedy

33. What were the outcomes of Battle of Plassey?

- This war brought out immorality
- Mir Jaffar became the Nawab of Bengal
- The company gained the exclusive rights to trade in Bengal
- Mir Jaffar paid the Seventeen crores and seventy Lakhs to British as war indemnity.

34. The battle of Buxar had helped the British to get many benefits. Substantiate

- Mir Qasim defeated by British
- Sha Aalam-II handed over the Diwani rights to British
- With the death of Mir Jafar the company took over the entire administration of Bengal
- Dual government was introduced by Robert Clive in Bengal

35. What were the Causes of Battle of Buxar?

- Mir Qasim declared himself an independent king
- Misuse of dastaks by British
- Mir Qasim declared all business are duty free in Bengal

36.Explain how Marthanda Varma Checked the Dutch?

- He compiled an army of 50,000 soldiers to extend his borders
- He controlled the pepper growing areas and made them to oppose the Dutch.
- He wrote a strong letter to the Dutch on the pepper trade
- In the battle of 1741 Marthanda Varma defeated the Dutch.

CHAPTER-2

THE EXTENSION OF THE BRITISH RULE

One mark questions

1.Who introduced the subsidiary Alliance?

The subsidiary Alliance was introduced by Lord Wellesley

2.Who introduced the doctrine of lapse policy?

The doctrine of lapse policy was introduced by Lord Dalhousie

3.The first Anglo Maratha war ended with which treaty?

Treaty of Salbai

4.Name the Indian state to accept the subsidiary alliance for first time?

Hyderabad state

5.Who signed the treaty of Bassein with the British?

Peshwa Baji Rao II

6.Who opposed the British administration in Punjab after Anglo-Sikh wars?

Chattar Singh Attariwala in Lahore and Moolraj in Multan opposed the British administration in Punjab after Anglo-Sikh wars

7.Who is the first British governor general of India?

Lord Warren Hastings

Two marks questions

8.How did the Subsidiary Alliance control Indian provinces?

OR

How could the British place Indian states under their control through the Subsidiary Alliance?

- The Indian king had to keep the British army in his Kingdom
- The concerned state had to bear the expenses of the Army
- The king has to have a British resident in his Court
- The King could not appoint any other European without the permission of the British

9. Which are the states that came under the policy of Subsidiary Alliance?

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

10. Which were the states that came under the doctrine of lapse policy?

Satara, Nagpur, Sambalpur, Udaipur, Jhansi, Jaipur, states came under the doctrine of lapse policy.

11. How did the doctrine of lapse policy support the expansion of the British Empire in India?

- According to the doctrine of lapse policy if any Indian ruler dies without children, their adopted children had no legal right over the empire.
- The princely states like Satara, Nagpur, Sambalpur, Udaipur, Jhansi, Jaipur came under the control of the British.
- According to this policy landlords also lost their rights over their lands. The British used this policy like a political weapon.

12. Explain the reasons for first Anglo Maratha war.

- The murder of Narayana Rao by his uncle Raghunath Rao
- The Maratha Federation installed Madhav Rao in the post of Peshwa
- Upsetting by this Raghunath Rao seeking the help by British and wage a war against Maratha Federation

13. What are the results of First Anglo-Maratha War?

- Salbai agreement was entered by British and Marathas
- Madhav Rao II become the Peshwa of Maratha.
- Raghunatha Rao got Pension.
- After the Madhav Rao II Peshwa post has been assured to Raghunatha Rao's Son.

14. What are the reasons for third Anglo Maratha war?

- Maratha family tried to protect their independence and dignity
- Peshwa made an attempt to free from clutches of the British
- Peshwa made an attack on British residency in Poona.

15. What are the results of third Anglo Maratha war?

- Peshwa was defeated by British
- British abolished the Peshwa post
- Prathapa Simha become the traditional ruler of Marathas

16. Why did Wellesley resign to his post and return to England?

- Wellesley's battle-thirstiness increased the financial burden on the company.
- On being criticized for this policy Lord Wellesley resigned from his post and returned to England.

CHAPTER-3

THE IMPACT OF BRITISH RULE IN INDIA

One marks questions

1. Who implemented the administration of civil services in India?

Lord Cornwallis

2. Who implemented the permanent Zamindar system in India?

Lord Cornwallis

3. Who introduced the Police system for first time in India?

Lord Cornwallis

4. Who created the post of Superintendent of Police?

The post of Superintendent of Police was created by Lord Cornwallis

5. Which committee recommended for redesign of Indian Military system?

Peel committee

6. Who implemented the Mahalwari system?

R.M Bird and James Thomson

7. Who introduced the Ryotwari system?

Alexander Reed

8. Name the British officer who supported the modern education in India?

Lord Warren Hastings

9. Who established the Sanskrit college in Banaras?

Jonathan Duncan

10. Which report laid the foundation for modern education in India?

Macaulay's report

11. Which act became the basis for the formation of the Indian constitution?

Government of India act of 1935.

12. Which act recommends the establishment of the Reserve Bank of India?

Government of India act of 1935

13. Why did "Separate electoral college" be created in 1909 act?

To provide separate representation for Muslims "Separate electoral college" has been created in the 1909 act.

Two marks Questions

14. Where were Universities established under the recommendations of the Charles wood?

- Calcutta
- Madras
- Bombay

15. Illustrate the judicial system formulated through the East India Company?

A) Diwani Adalat :- It is a Civil Court which Hindus were dispensed justice as per the Hindu scriptures and Muslims as per Sharia these courts came under administration of European offices

B) Fouzadaari Aadalat :- It is a Criminal court under the control of Qajis. They were functioning under the supervision of European officer. later British legal procedures were introduced in the criminal courts

16. What were the main aspects of Pitt's India act of 1784?

- Board of controller's institution was established
- It curtailed the political powers of Indians
- East India company becomes integral part of British empire
- The Government of England is the ultimate ruler of India

17. Explain the reforms of Minto-Morley act of 1909.

- The central legislative council was extended
- The regional council was also extended
- Elections are introduced in the regional councils
- Separate electorate college was created on the basis of the Religion

Three marks/four marks questions

18. What were the effects of British land tax policies?

- These systems bring regular income to company
- The company exploited Indian farmers
- Farmers lost the ownership of land
- The British officials collect excess tax from farmers
- The money lenders became strong
- A new class of Zamindars was created.

19. The British education system created a new generation of Indians with progressive attitudes. Justify.

- English education was introduced
- Indians developed democracy, rationality and nationality ideas.
- Impetus was received for the local literature and the languages
- Indian freedom struggle was influenced by English education
- Universities are established in Bombay, Madras and Calcutta
- New social and religious reformation movements were emerged.

20. What were the restrictions imposed in the regulating act of 1773?

- The Bengal Presidency gain the control over other presidencies
- The governor general was authorized to direct exercise control and supervise other presidencies
- Supreme Court of judicature was established in Calcutta
- Lord Warren Hastings became the first governor general of Bengal
- It regulates the east India company
- Madras and Bombay presidencies came under the control of governor of Bengal.

21. What are the important features of the Indian government act of 1858?

- The license of East India was cancelled
- India was brought under the direct administration of the queen
- The post of governor general was changed into Viceroy
- Lord Canning became the first viceroy of India
- A new post called “secretary of state for India” was created
- A council of India was created.

22. How does the Government of India act of 1935 become the base of Indian Constitution?

- Most of provisions in the Indian Constitution are based on this act
- This act allows the formation of the fully responsible government by Indians
- A federal system of Indian principalities, British Governed regions and Dominion States was formed
- The federal court was established
- Reserve bank of India was established
- Diarchy was established at the centre

23. What are the important features of the 1919 act?

- Lower house and Upper house were formed
- Diarchy was allowed at regional governments
- A high commissioner was appointed for India
- Separate electoral college was extended for Muslims Sikhs, Anglo Indians and Europeans
- It promised to improve the local self-government
- Provincial budget was separated from Central budget

24. What are the reforms undertaken in the Police system by the British?

- The Superintendent of police post was created
- Every district divided into many stations
- Every station came under the control of Kotwal
- All villages are under the care of Chowkidhar.
- The police commission law was also introduced.
- The police officers were under the powers of Magistrates.

25. “Indian farmers were born in debt, lived in debt, and died in debt. justify?”

- In this system farmers lost their ownership of lands
- Zamindar collected excess taxes from farmers
- Farmers have to work under the control of the Zamindars

- Farmers are exploited and had to live a life of insecurity
- Indian farmers become poor
- Farmers borrow the loans from money lenders to pay heavy tax
- Hence, we say the Indian farmers were born in Debt, lived in Debt and died Debt

26. What were the main aspects of the Ryotwari system?

- The tiller of the land was recognized as the owner of the land
- The farmers and company were directly linked
- The owner had to pay the 50% of produce as tax
- The Land tax had 30 years tenure
- The British officials took punitive actions to collect land taxes
- The farmers borrow the loans from money lenders whenever crops failed

CHAPTER-4

OPPOSITION TO BRITISH RULE IN KARNATAKA AND WODIYARS OF MYSORE

One mark questions

1. The first Anglo Mysore war ended with which treaty?

Treaty of Madras

2. The second Anglo-Mysore war ended with which treaty?

Treaty of Mangalore

3. The third Anglo-Mysore war ended with which treaty?

Treaty of Srirangapatna

4. Name Rani Chenamma's patriot soldier who fought against British?

Sangoli Rayanna

5. Who established the Mysore Wodiyars Dynasty?

Yaduraya

6. Explain the achievements of Raja Wodiyar?

- He captured the Srirangapatnam from representative of Vijayanagara empire.
- He made Srirangapattana as his capital
- He revived the temples of Srirangapattana
- He offered the "Rajamudi" crown to Lord Cheluvanarayana Swamy
- He started "Navaratri" festival in Mysore

7. 18th century in Indian history is considered as "The century of political problems" why?

- The death of Mughal emperor Aurangzeb in 1707

- French and English involved in Indian politics
- The Mughul empire was weakened
- Political struggles of Carnatic region
- Death of Chikkadevaraja Wodeyar
- The Nawab of Arcot, Marathas and Nizam were fighting with each other

8.What were the contributions of Chikkadevaraja Wodiyar?

- He checked the invasion of Shivaji
- He captured the Magadi, Madhugiri, Koratageri
- He purchased the Bangalore from Moghul military general
- He started the ‘Athara Kacheri’
- He constructed the Chikka Devaraja and Dodda Devaraja Canal
- He patronized many poets like Sanchi Honnamma and Tirumalarya

9.How did Hyder Ali come to power?

- Hyder Ali joined the Mysore army
- Hyder Ali came into prominence during the siege of Devanahalli
- He became success in military action against Nizam of Arcot
- He won the hearts of soldiers and become famous as Nawab Hyder Ali
- He was known for his innovations in arms usage with his Swift actions
- He weakened the power of Dalavoyi and sidelined the king Krishnaraja Wadiyar and established control over the administration.

10.What are the reasons for first Anglo-Mysore war?

- The prominence gained by the Hyder Ali in South India
- The British started devising cunning plans to defeat Hyder Ali
- The agreement between Marathas, British and Nizam of Hyderabad
- The political disturbances of Arcot
- The invasion of Arcot by Hyder Ali and Nizam of Hyderabad
- The formation of alliance between the king of Arcot and the British.

11.What are the reasons for Second Anglo-Mysore war?

- Political developments of South India
- Failure of treaty of Madras
- The cunning policies of British against Hyder Ali
- War preparations by Hyder Ali against British
- Capture of Mahe by British

12.What are the effects of second Anglo-Mysore war?

- Hyder Ali died due to illness during the war
- Tippu Sultan defeated the British in Mangalore
- Finally, the Treaty of Mangalore has been signed by British and Tippu Sultan
- British and Tippu Sultan become friends
- Mangalore has been given to Tippu Sultan

13.What are the reasons for Third Anglo-Mysore war?

- Failure of Mangalore treaty
- War preparation by Tippu Sultan against the British
- The politics of Travancore
- The king of Travancore built a fort in Kochi with the help of British

- The king of Travancore captured the Ayacotta and Kanganoor forts
- The cunning policies of the British

14. What were the conditions of Srirangapatna treaty?

- Tippu lost half of his Kingdom
- Tippu was the responsible for the war
- He was force to pay three Crore rupees as war damage fee
- He had to pledge two of his children as a guarantee against the payment
- He also forced to release the Prisoners of the War
- The British withdrew the combined force from Srirangapatna

15. What are the reasons for Fourth Anglo-Mysore war?

- The conditions of the Srirangapatna treaty
- The cunning policies of British
- Tippu attempted to form an alliance with local rulers
- Tippu 's friendship with French
- Tippu sent an ambassador to France to seek the help of French
- Tippu was forced by British to sign Subsidiary Alliance

16. The fourth Anglo-Mysore war was strengthened the position of British in Mysore.

Discuss

- In this war British defeated and killed the Tippu Sultan
- The British, Marathas and Nizam of Hyderabad shared the kingdom
- Small kingdom was handed over to Mysore Wodiyars
- The British imposed the subsidiary Alliance on Mysore state and finally become strong in Mysore state
- British gained lot of wealth through this victory

17. What were the contributions of Dewan K Sheshadri Iyer?

- He become the Dewan of Mysore state in 1883
- He improved the financial situation of the state
- He was responsible for Many new railway lines
- He started the "Mysore civil services Examinations"
- He gave importance to girl's education. • He established the 'Maharani's Girls High School'

18. 'Krishnaraja Wodiyar IV is called as architect of modern Mysore' explain

- He established the 'University of Mysore'
- He established the Indian institute of Science at Bangalore in 1905
- He established Iron and steel and cement factory at Bhadravathi
- He established the sandal oil factory at Mysore
- He established chemical and fertilizers factory at Belagola
- He had the illuminary services Dewan Sir M Visvesvarayya, Sir Albion Banerjee

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

- Dondiya Wagh built a private Army
- He made an attempt to attack on fort of kudalur
- He also made an attack on Shimoga and Chitradurga fort
- He also encouraged by Palyegaras to fight against the British
- The French extended their support to Dondiya Wagh

20.Explain the method adopted by Rayanna to fight against the British.

- Sangoli Rayanna organized an Army
- He organizes the secret meetings
- He develops a sense of nationalism in army
- He looted the treasury and Taluk offices of British
- He made a attack on treasuries of British

21.Explain the contribution of Puttabasappa of Kodagu in freedom struggle

- Puttabasappa was also known as Kalyana Swamy and Swamy Aparampura
- Putta Basappa organised the Rebels
- He declared that tax on tobacco and salt will be withdrawn
- He captured the government office in Bellary
- He killed an amaldhar and also looted the treasury and prison of Bantwal

22.Discuss the Surapura rebellion in brief

- The Rebel started in time of 1857 revolt by Venkatappa Nayaka
- He was supported by representatives of Nana Saheb
- The British suspicious of Kings intentions
- The British appointed officer named Campbell to report on the various activities of the king
- The officer submitted a report to the resident of Hyderabad that the king is involved in misadministration
- Finally, Venkatappa Nayaka removed from throne by British

23.Why did Bedas of Hulagali revolt against the British?

- Implementation of Arms act by British in 1857
- Bedas kept guns as a part of custom
- Bedas of Hulagali lost their traditional right over arms by British
- Rebelled when were asked to surrender the firearms
- British army entered Hulagali
- Bedas were suppressed
- Rebels were hanged till Death

24.Explain the achievements of Kittur Rani Chennamma

- She installed Shivalingarudrasarja on throne after the death of Mallasarja
- She also installed Shivalingappa on throne after the death of Shivalingarudrasarja
- She opposed the Doctrine of Lapse policy of the British
- Rani Chennamma defeated the British in First war
- Thackeray was shot dead in battle
- In the Second war Rani Chennamma defeated by British and imprisoned at Bailahongal fort

25.Explain the revolt of Veerappa of Koppal.

- It is an armed rebel
- The exploitations by Nizam of Hyderabad of Koppala Zamindars
- The exploitations of British
- Veerappa rebelled against the British and occupied the fort of Koppal
- The British got help from Nizam of Hyderabad
- The British defeated the Veerappa and captured the fort.

CHAPTER-5

SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS REFORM MOVEMENTS

One mark questions

1. Name the governor general who brought in law prohibiting Sati system.

Lord William Bentinck

2. Where did Dayananda Saraswathi start the Head office of Arya Samaj?

Lahore

3. Why was the “Shuddhi Movement” started?

Reconversion of people who had converted to Islam and Christianity from Hinduism

Three/fourmarks Questions

4. The 19th century is considered as the reformation and new awakening time in Indian history. Why?

- Implementation of English education
- New class of educated Indians was created
- European concepts Democracy, Nationalism, equality finding root in India
- Educated Indians started analysing their own society
- British also supported the reformation of Indian society
- Birth of new identity called “Indian” among Indian.

5. What were the preachings of Brahmo Samaj?

- Advocating monotheism
- Opposed the meaningless rituals
- Condemned the child marriage
- It encouraged the women education
- Encouraging equality
- Opposing polygamy

6. What were the aims of Arya Samaja?

- All Hindus should believe in one formless god
- Rejected polygamy
- Rejected caste system
- Should study Vedas and ancient texts
- Equality of Men and women
- Encouragement of inter caste marriages

7. Discuss the reformation advocated by Sathyashodak Samaj

- The Samaj opened the schools for shudras and girls
- The Samaj propagated the equal right
- The Samaj opposed the caste system
- The Samaj also condemned the denial of human rights
- The Samaj opposed the gender discrimination

- It established the Hostels for girls

8.Explain how Swami Vivekananda was a source of inspiration to the youngsters?

- He gave a call to youth ‘awake, arise, stop until reach your goal’
- He stressed the significance of the individual his presence and ability
- He condemned the caste-based discrimination
- He gave importance to education
- The importance of social service
- He also gave importance to remove poverty and exploitation

9.Explain the views of Ramakrishna mission

- Spreading the teachings of Ramakrishna Paramahansa
- preaching the importance of Indian philosophy
- Encouraging to establish a casteless society
- Eradicating the exploitation and poverty,
- Eradicating illiteracy and divisions in Indian society
- Providing education

10.What were the reformation activities of Annie Besant?

- Providing education to all
- She established Central Hindu Banaras College
- She started periodicals ‘New India’ and ‘Commonwealth’ to initiate discussion on current problems
- She started ‘Home Rule League’ movement to encourage Indian freedom struggle
- Translating The Bhagvath Geetha to English
- She opened the schools

1.Write a note on Prarthana Samaj.

- Athma Ram Panduranga was the founder
- It encouraged the education
- Opposed the caste system
- It encouraged the widow re-marriage
- It rejected the child marriage
- Rehabilitation of poor people

CHAPTER-17

THE FIRST WAR OF INDIAN INDEPENDENCE – 1857.

Three/Four marks Questions

1.How did Political Factors lead to 1857 Revolt?

- Doctrine of lapse Policy of Dalhousie
- Satara, Jhansi, Jaipur Annexed by the British
- Abolished the kingship of Tanjavore and Carnatic nawabs
- The British dethroned Mughal kings
- Dethrone of Oudh nawab
- Lakhs of soldiers became unemployed.

2.The Economic changes were responsible for the 1857 Revolt. How?

- Industrial Revolution
- Indian Industries diminished
- The artisans became unemployed
- The British levied high customs of Indian goods
- Due to zamindari system the farmers were Exploited
- The weavers became first victims

3.What were the factors that disturbed the Religious Sentiments of the soldiers during the 1857 Revolt?

- Soldiers were forced to overseas services
- Cartridges were Smeared with fat of Pig and cow
- Cow were sacred to the Hindus
- Pigs were blasphemous for Muslims
- Soldiers were being forced to pull Safety catch with Teeth

4.Mention the Administrative and Military Reasons for the 1857 Revolt?

- There is a partiality in Britain laws
- English became the language of the court
- Judgments were in favour of British
- Discrimination in Salary and promotion of Soldiers
- Indian Soldiers were forced to overseas service

5.First war of Indian Independence of 1857 didn't bring Expected Result. Why?

- Revolt didn't cover whole part of India
- Self Interest of Few Local Rulers
- Lack of unity among Indian Soldiers
- No proper leadership and directions
- Lack of Strategy
- people lost confidence on Indian soldiers
- lack of expertise
- Lack of discipline
- Indian kings showed their loyalty to British

6.What were the effects of the 1857 Revolt?

- Administration of British East India company ended
- Administrative Responsibilities went to British Parliament
- 1858 Declaration of Queen
- Assurance of Stable Govt
- Religious Tolerance from Govt
- Equality in law

7.How did the British tried to appease Indians through the declaration of Queen 1858?

- The agreements of company with Local kings were accepted
- Non-Pursuance of Regional Expansion
- Equality before law
- Stable Govt for Indians
- Non-Interference in Religious issues.

CHAPTER-18

The Freedom Struggle

One marks Questions

1.What is the aim of establishment of The Indian National congress?

To provide constitutional rights to Indians

2.Who were the Moderates?

The leaders who had faith in the Rule of British administration and Judiciary.

3.Who presented Drain theory?

Dadabhai Naoroji

4.Who were the Extremists?

The Group of Congress who criticized soft Stance of Moderates

5.What were the Reasons for Partition of Bengal?

Bengal was the centre of protests and anti-British sentiments

6.Who planned to the division of Bengal?

Viceroy Lord Curzon

7.Who declared that “Swaraj is my Birth right and I will get it at any cost”?

Balagangadhara Tilak

8.Who established ‘Herakka’ The Religious awareness organization?

Gaidin liu

9.Who was awarded with Kaiser-E-Hind by the British?

Doctor Haralu

Three/four marks Questions

10.Explain the Role of Moderates in freedom struggle?

- W. C. Banerjee, M. G. Ranade, Surendranath Banerjee, Dadabai Navrojee, Gopala Krishna Gokhale were leaders
- They have faith in Rule of British and Judiciary
- They Demanded cut down Military Expenditure
- Development of Indian Industries
- Providing good Education
- Programmes for poverty alleviation.

11.Explain the Role of extremists in Freedom struggle?

- Aravindo Ghosh, Bipin Chandra pal, Lala Lajpat Roy and Balagangadhar Tilak were Main leaders
- They called Moderates at political Beggars

- They opposed Soft Stand of the Moderates
- They organized Common People
- They opposed the division of Bengal
- Tilak Declared 'Swaraj is my Birth Right, I will get it at any cost'.

12.Explain the Role of Balagangadhar tilak in Indian Independence movement?

- Eminent leader of Extremists
- He declared that “Swaraj is My Birth Right, I will get it”
- organised Common people for Freedom struggle
- He published “Maratha” and “kesari” News papers
- He wrote Geetha Bhashya in Jail
- He used Ganesh, Shivaji and Durga Festivals to organize people
- He imprisoned for his revolutionary articles
- He gave call to people to active participation in Freedom movement.

13.Explain the Role of Mahatma Gandhi in Freedom Struggle?

- Gandhiji toured entire India to understand the Society
- Established “Sabaramathi Ashram” at Ahmadabad
- In 1917 Launched Champaran Movement
- He Supported farmers and mill workers Protest
- Started civil disobedient movement
- Gave Call to Quit India Movement
- Gave call Indians to do or die
- 1. He published young India and Harijan periodicals

14.List out the achievements of Subash Chandra Bose in the Independence Struggle?

- He Refused civil service post and entered National Movement
- He became popular as Netaji
- president of Haripur Congress session
- He established “Forward Blocks”
- Took leadership of INA
- He Said “Give me your Blood, I will give you Freedom”
- He gave call for Delhi chalo
- He died in Aeroplane crash

15.Which are the contributions of Nehru as First Prime Minister of India?

- Architect of Industrialisation and Modern India
- Instrument for Integration of princely states
- Linguistic Based Reorganisation of states
- Followed Mixed Economy
- Designed Foreign Policy
- Implemented Five-year plans
- Defined Non-Aligned Movement
- Started River Valley projects
- Programmes for Rural development.

16.Which are the Main programmes of Non co-operation movement?

- Gandhiji Called for Non-Co-operation Movement in 1920

- Motilal Nehru and C.R. Das Sacrificed their law Carrier
- Boycotted Schools, Colleges and courts
- Boycotted Elections
- Returned all honours and Medals to British
- Nominated Members Resigned

17. Describe the achievements of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar?

- Struggled for Elimination of untouchability
- organised Mahad tank and Kalaram temple Movement
- Demanded Reserved Electorate Constituencies.
- He Founded “Bahishkrit Hita karini Sabha”
- He started “Swatantra Karmika Party”
- Published ‘Prabhadha Bharatha, Janata & Mooka Nayaka periodicals’
- Chairman of Constitution Drafting committee
- Became First Law minister of Independent India

18. Explain the agitation of Farmers and in the Indian freedom Struggle?

- Farmers Rebelled against British planters
- opposed Exploitation from Zamindars
- Opposed Indigo Cropping in Champaranya district
- protest in Champaranya, Kheda and other place
- Revolt in Telangana, Malabar and other places
- Many protests were organised under the banner of Kisan Sabha

19. Explain the various tribal revolts in the Indian freedom Struggle?

- Tribal people opposed British tax and forest policy
- Santala, Kola and Munda are Important revolts
- Halagali Bedas Revolt in Karnataka
- Santala tribe present hilly Regions of Bengal and odisha state
- Zamindari System Make tribes Landless
- Zamindars and money lenders Exploited the Santala tribe
- Tribal people killed their enemies
- British Suppressed these Revolts with their army

20. Describe the Struggle Gaidin liu against British Rule?

- Gaidin Liu an young lady organised Ladies in North east India- against British
- She Joined the Herakka Religious Movement
- Gaidin Liu took charge of Jadonang Army
- Just in 8 Months The British were taken Back
- Thousands of people Joined her army
- She fought with Guerilla war fare
- Some Traitor gave information about her
- British imprisoned her.

21. Describe the Salt Satyagraha?

- Gandhiji wrote letter with 11 demands to viceroy
- The viceroy Rejected these demands
- Gandhiji Broke the law by walked from Sabaramathi to Dandi - Dandi March

- Distribute Salt without paying Tax
- Thousands of people participated in this movement
- Charaka became famous in this March
- Many leaders were Imprisoned

22. Describe the Quit India Movement.

- The Cripps proposals were opposed
- Congress called for quit India movement
- Gandhi gave call to Indians Do or Die
- Many national leaders were imprisoned
- This movement created new leaders like Jayaprakash Narayana
- They called for support from common people
- Muslim league did not support movement.

CHAPTER-19

INDIA AFTER INDEPENDENCE

One marks Questions

1. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Called as 'Iron Man of India' why?

He was successful in the integration of Princely states with Indian Union.

2. Most of the Refugees from Bangladesh attempted to settle in Bengal, Why?

Refugees of Bangladesh knew Bengali Language So they settled in Bengal

3. Name the President and Members of commission for Linguistic formation of States?

President Justice Fazal Ali and Members were K.M. Panickker and H. N. Kunjru

4. Who went on death satyagraha and died for formation of Andhra Pradesh?

Potty Sriramulu

5. When did Vishala Mysore came into Existence?

01-11-1956

Two marks Questions

6. What were the Problems faced by Independent India?

- Problem of Refugees
- Communal Riots
- Formation of Government
- Integration of provinces

7. How was Junagadh merged with Indian federation?

- King of Junagadh wanted to merge with Pakistan
- People Protested against the king
- The King Fled from Junagadh
- Divan of Junagadh agreed to merged with India in 1948

8.How was Goa liberated from Portuguese?

- An endless struggle demanding for Inclusion
- Portuguese bring army from Africa and Europe
- Satyagraha from various parts gathered in Goa
- In 1961 Indian army Intervened and took Goa.

9.How did India Solve Refugee Problem after Independence?

- provided Shelter to Refugees
- 10 lakh Refugees Resettled in Tripura, Meghalaya and Assam
- Tibetans Refugees Settled in Bylukuppe in Karnataka
- They were provided facilities from Govt

10.How was Hyderabad merged with Indian Federation?

- Nizam of Hyderabad wanted to Remain Independent
- He Refused to Join Indian Union
- There was severe hatred against Razakars The Cruel army of Nizam
- The Indian Government sent an army and defeated the Nizam
- Hyderabad merged with union of India in 1948

CHAPTER-20

WORLD WARS AND INDIA'S ROLE

One marks Questions

1.Explain the immediate cause for First World War?

The Assassination of the Austrian Prince Archduke Franz Ferdinand on 28th July. This incident created a Rift between Austria and Serbia.

2.Why did Hitler appoint a special minister called 'Goebels'?

To spread Racial hatredness

3.What is the reason for Hitler organized an outfit called 'Brown Shirts'?

To create unrest and fear in the minds of people

4.What is Holocaust?

Mass Massacre of Jews and common people was called Holocaust

5.Name the Commandants of Mysore lancers.

A. T. Thyagaraj

Two marks Questions

6.What were the causes for First World War?

- An Extreme competition between European countries
- Complex Treaties
- Too much Militarization

- Imperial Policies
- An Extreme Nationalism
- Formation of Alliances
- Assassination of Francis Ferdinand

6.What were the effects of First World War?

- Treaty of Versailles
- lot of lives and property destroyed
- League of Nation Established in 1919
- The Physical Map of Europe underwent change
- Economic depression
- Poverty and unemployment

7.How did Nazism destroy Germany?

- Nazism advocated that Germans are supreme
- Germans are only fit to Rule the world
- Jews are the Reason for all Problems of Germans
- Hitler Declared they are unfit to live
- He Nurtured ultra-Nationalism carefully
- He utilized Nazism to inculcate these Values among the Germans

8.What were the reasons for Second World War?

- Humiliating treaties
- Attack of Germany on Poland
- Great Economic Depression
- Hate and Egoistic Movements
- Failure of the League of Nations
- Emergence of Dictators
- Intense Nationalistic awareness

9.What were the effects for Second World War?

- Out most Misery and death
- Social, Political and Economic Changes in the world
- UNO established to Maintain Peace and Security in the world
- winning Countries became the Permanent members of Security Council of UNO
- USSR and USA became Powerful countries
- This led to cold war
- Nuclear Race initiated between Power Blocks.

10.List out the features of 'Fascism'.

- Ultra-Nationalism
- Idea of Destroying the other national forces
- Patronizing violence
- Racial supremacy
- Expansionism
- Support to human executions

11.How did Britain utilize the resources of India during the Second World War?

- Agrarian Products and Industrial goods utilized
 - ordinance factories upgraded
- Technology and Production Expanded
- Indian Troops became part of second world war
- Indian army drive back Italy and Africa Crops
- Indian army defeated German forces

12. List out the Nations of group of Axis & Allies.

Axis Group - 1. Germany, 2. Italy 3. Japan

Allies Group - 1. Britain 2. France 3. Russia

POLITICAL SCIENCE
CHAPTER-6
THE CHALLENGES OF INDIA AND THEIR SOLUTIONS

One mark Questions

1. What is meant by communalism.?

Communalism segregation in the name of religion and creating hatred and cultivating opposite self-interests can be called as communalism.

2. What is meant by regionalism.?

Regionalism means the strong feeling of people in favour of the local area in which they live.

3. What is the objective of right to education act.?

Provided compulsory free education as been implemented for the children between 6 to 14 years.

4. What is meant by corruption.?

It refers to improper and selfish exercise of power and influences attached to our public life.

5. Which is the institution established to check corruption.?

The officers of Lok apala and Lokayukta to have got character utility to control corruption.

6. What is meant by profiteering.?

Profiteering means the excess profits earning trend at the cost of general public are consumers.

7. What is meant by smuggling.?

The important foreign goods secretly without pay any kind tax to government is called smuggling

Four marks Questions

8.How can communalism fatal to National Unity?

- It is creating social differences.
- Mutual Suspicion and fear situation in the society
- Political competition
- social groupism and economic hatefulness are expressed
- It disturbs the peace of society.
- It destroys the public and private property
- It leads to mutual accusations and physical assaults and other undress and desirable effects

9.What are the programmes for controlling communalism.?

- provided proper secular education to children.
- administrative fairness.
- sound legal system.
- strong nationalistic ideology,
- healthy media.
- provided Uniform Civil Code for all.
- equal treatment of all citizens.
- Furtherance of national feeling above the sectarian thoughts.
- practice of secularism in all aspects of public life

10.What are the reasons for illiteracy.?

- Poverty
- migration.
- child labour.
- child marriage.
- assignment of responsibility of baby care elderly children.
- lack of parent's interests to give education to children

11.What are the controlling measures of smuggling.?

- Suitable modulations of domestic market prices.
- proper Export Import policy.
- strict coastal Vigilance service.
- Punitive measures.
- Interstate trade agreements.
- strong punishment towards economic crimes.
- proper awareness among the citizens has to be created that smuggling is an anti-nation
- socially boycott of smuggling goods.
- import substitutions

12.What are the remedies of illiteracy.

- The government started right to education act.
- National literacy mission.

- Akshara dasoha.
- article 21A education become fundamental rights.
- Sarva Shikshan abhiyana program will started
- Provided milk

13. What are the suitable rehabilitations for eradication economic inequality?

- Proper economic reforms
- careful physical policies
- Healthy taxation system
- improvement small scale and rural based industries
- equal distribution system of wealth of nation
- growth of large Industries houses.
- proper Land Reforms acts launching.
- controlling of capitalism,
- enacted programs towards development of labour.

14. What are the reasons for over populations and what are the effects of over population.

- Increasing birth rate.
- decreasing death rate.
- rise of long leaving period.
- decrease of infant mortality.
- early marriages.
- lack of family planning adoption for all groups of families.
- Drastic improving medical caring of children.

effects of population.

- It created unemployment.
- It causes for illiteracy.
- It causes for poverty.
- Housing problem.
- Health and water Scarcity.
- Increasing Anti-Social activities.
- Over pressure on Agriculture.

15. Population will become human resource of nation. How.?

- In a country wealth utilisation with efficiency by human resource.
- National resource gets good importance by human resource.
- country protected by enmities by human resource.
- Drastically increasing the value of country export level.
- improvement of agriculture and industries.
- Development of Science and technology's space research by human resource.
- Creation employment opportunities both at rural and urban sectors.
- Human resource development ministry improves job orientation skill education for utilisation human resource.

16. Profiting will become loss for producer and consumer. Explain?

- Easy money corrupts in society

- This is significantly eroding large chunk of income of the masses.
- Economic front profiteering's the result of Unethical practice of trade.
- It creates economic inequality.
- Enhances poverty.
- It encourages crimes in society
- It refers to the gaining of huge money by easy method in business.
- Continuous rise in price results in inflation
- Unchecked price rise is the main causes of undue profiteering

17.Which are the measures for controlling profiteering.?

- Provide stabilization of price level.
- Monopoly of business houses control & spread of multinational companies.
- Proper government regulations.
- Control of price index.
- Expansion of Cooperative marketing sector.
- Proper taxation policy.

18.Which are the measures of controlling for poverty.?

- Providing BPL cards for Poor families
- Eradicate poverty through 5-year plan programs.
- Jawahar Rojgar Yojana .
- Rural Employment Guarantee program .
- Pradhan Mantri gramodaya Yojana.
- Judicial utilised human resource and natural resources.
- Equal distribution of national wealth.

19.Unemployment is a serious malady. How?

- poverty
- Crimes
- Corruption
- Family disintegration
- Cheating
- Deception
- Robbery
- Prostitution

20.What are the remedies for unemployment?

- Population control
- Encouragement of cottage industries
- Agriculture development
- Industrial development
- Educational reforms
- Five-year plans
- Encouragement of vocational education
- Rural development
- Employment guaranty programmes

CHAPTER-7

India's relationship with other countries

Four marks Questions

1.What are the reasons for tensions between India and Pakistan.

- Issue of Jammu Kashmir.
- Terrorism.
- water disputes regarding river Indus .
- China and Pakistan relationship.
- Border disputes.
- Controlling on Trade and commerce.
- Pakistan alliances with NATO

2.Why do the countries need to have good relationship with other countries.

- Border Security.
- Foreign trade improvement
- Gains of economic progress.
- Increasing friendly relationship Nations.
- Reputation of the country.
- Peaceful cooperation between Nations
- The exchange of science and technology between Nations.

3.What are the reasons for recently decline healthy relationship between India and China.?

- China aggression on India in 1962.
- China occupation Tibet.
- After war border disputes arise and these disputes still remain unresolved.
- The insistence of China that Arunachal Pradesh belongs to it is one of the main bone of consternations between the two Nations
- Maoists terrorism in the form of naxalism in India.
- Our border is also not finally demarcated.
- Even nuclear threat foreign trade challenges.
- Military advancements in border **areas**

4.Explain the mutual cooperation that exists between India and U S A?

- Both the Nations have shared interest in controlling terrorism.
- USA has helped as financially for our economic development through five-year plans.
- Even during Chinese aggression in 1962 the support of U S A strengthens India.
- India maintains good relationship with the USA in the fields of foreign trade, Science and Technology, space and education.
- Both the Nations are largest democratic nations in the world.
- Both Nations or bound by the principles of world peace and support for UNO.
- India is keeping a close watch on foreign policy Trends of her democratic and

Republic party presidents and accordingly we prepare our policy towards the USA.

5. Explain the relationship between India and Russia.?

- Russia opposed China's invasion on India in 1962 .
- During Goa liberation in 1961 USSR supported India at UNO.
- USSR had support the Tashkent agreement between India and Pakistan in 1966 .
- In 1971 India and the USSR signed an agreement of 20 years for peace and cooperation.
- USSR had supported for the establishment of Bhilai and Bokaro Steel plants.
- India has taken major support from Russia to improve its industries and Technology.
- Russia is supporting India claim for permanent seat in the Security Council of UNO.

CHAPTER-21

World Challenges and India's Role

One marks Questions

1. When did UNO adopt human rights?

1948 December 10

2. Why was 1948 December is the important day in the history of UNO?

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights is considered

3. What is disarmament?

Disarmament means reduction or elimination of certain or all armaments for the purpose of ending armaments race

4. What is Terrorism?

Terrorism means systematic use of terror as a means of coercion

Two marks Questions

5. What are the characteristics of economically backward countries?

- Shortage of food
- Lack of higher amenities
- Unhealthy competitions
- Poverty
- Lack of technology
- Shortage of medical facilities

6. Mention the ill effects of terrorism.

- create fear
- Heavy damage to men and materials
- Heavy Psychological impacts
- Negative impact on civilised society and governments

7. Mention the bilateral agreement signed between U.S.A and U.S.S.R?

- SALT
- CTBT
- NPT
- MAD

8. What were the main challenges faced by the world after the second world war?

1. Denial of human rights 2. Race of armaments 3. Economic inequality 4. Terrorism

9. Explain the struggle led by India for the implementation of Human Rights?

- India has always championed the cause of universal human rights
- It has provided for the fundamental rights in the constitution
- It played a vital role in throwing light on this issue
- In General Assembly India always uphold the cause of basic rights of human beings all over the world

10. What are the Historical events strengthen the universal human rights?

- The American war of independence in 1776
- The French Revolution in 1789
- The Russian Revolution in 1917
- The freedom struggle of India and other countries

CHAPTER-22
World Organizations

One mark Questions

1. Which organ is known as 'world Parliament' of UNO?

General Assembly

2. Where is the international Court of Justice located?

Hague of Netherland

3. List out the member countries of SAARC.

Sri Lanka India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Maldives, Nepal, Bhutan, Afghanistan

Two marks Questions

4. What are the main aims of FAO?

- Improvement of agriculture
- Provisions of more nutritious food
- Liberation of the world population from hunger
- Improvement of the living conditions of the rural people

5. List out the aims of UNESCO?

- Development of technical education
- Development of information technology
- Creative mental, cultural and environmental studies
- It deals with the promotion of science, education and culture throughout the globe

Three/four marks Questions

6. Mention the objectives/aims of UNO.

- Safeguarding international peace and security
- Fostering cooperation among nations
- Improving the faith in human rights
- Exploring solutions to various economic, sociological cultural and other humanity-based problems
- Providing recognition to international agreements and conditions
- Striving to build mutual trust and cooperation among the countries

7. Mention the organs of UNO?

- General Assembly
- Security council
- Economic and social council
- Trusteeship council
- International court of justice and
- Secretariat

8. What are the peace keeping functions of UNO

- The UNO has solved many conflicts
- Resolving the crisis of Suez Canal
- Resolving the crisis of Iran, Indonesia, Kashmir, Palestine, Korea
- It has continued to work on disarmament
- Resolving the crisis of Arab, Israel Namibia crisis
- It is to be observed that in the post -cold war situation
- UNO played an effective role in the maintenance of world peace

9. Explain the formation and functions of the Security Council?

- It is the most powerful organ of UNO
 - It has fifteen member nations
 - France, USA, UK, Russia and China are the five permanent members
 - The remaining ten members are elected by the General Assembly for a period of two years
 - Every member has one vote to exercise
 - The approval of all the permanent members is a must for any decision to become operational
 - The Security Council strives to solve global problems peacefully
 - It deploys UN peace keeping force to maintain peace and order
 - It selects the Judge council of international court of justice
 - Suggests the nomination of Secretary General for UN
- 2.

10.Explain the formation and functions of the General Assembly of the UNO

- It has consisting of representatives from all the member states
- Every country sends five representatives to this body
- Every country has only one vote
- The General Assembly elects one of its members as the president for a year
- People are elected for posts of 17 Vice Presidents
- Seven Chair persons for the seven permanent committees
- The General Assembly meetings begin September and continue till mid-December Every year
- For all the important matters of approval a 2/3 majority is mandatory
- General budget is approved in the General Assembly
- It acts like a global parliament to discuss world issue

SOCIOLOGY CHAPTER-8

SOCIAL STRATIFICATION

One mark Questions

1.What is social stratification?

Practice of classifying people as upper class and lower class on the basis of income, Education, caste colour etc is known as social stratification

2. What is prejudice?

Prejudice is the opinion a person forms about another person or community even before he gets to know them.

3.Mention the kinds of prejudice?

Positive prejudice
Negative prejudice

4.What is the importance of section 17 of the Constitution?

Section 17 of the Constitution prohibits the practice of untouchability.

5.‘Truly the whole mankind is one’ who declared this?

Kannada poet Pampa

6. ‘Untouchability is a stigma of Hindu religion’ who said this?

Mahatma Gandhiji

Two marks Questions

7.What are the constitutional and legal measures undertaken to eradicate Untouchability?

- Section 17 of the Constitution prohibits the practice of untouchability
- ‘Untouchability crime act ‘was implemented in 1955

- ‘Citizens’ Rights protection act’ was implemented in 1976. According to this Act
- Practice of untouchability is a punishable offence.
- Universal suffrage
- Right to equality
- Provide reservation in education, political. Economic and employment opportunities
- The regulation of 1989 confers special responsibilities to state government with regard to eradication of untouchability.

CHAPTER-9 WORK AND ECONOMIC LIFE

One marks Questions

1.What is ‘division of labour’?

Division of labour means work being done by people depending on their interests, tastes, abilities, age , expertise, skills and gender

2.What is specialization?

Specialization means sufficient expertise, training, and skill in particular field

3.When was Equal wages Act enacted?

1976

4.What is the meaning of unemployment?

Those who are willing to work but are denied an opportunity to do so, are called Unemployment.

5.What is paid work?

Work that provides wages, salary or any other material benefit is called ‘paid work’

6.What is unpaid work?

Work that do not provide wages, salary or any other material benefit is called ‘unpaid work’

Two marks Questions

7.What are the reasons for unemployment?

- Over population
- Mechanization
- Too much of division of labour
- Social inequality
- Illiteracy
- Insufficient capital

8. Explain the nature of labour discrimination?

- Men offered better jobs, higher responsibilities, and remunerations
- Women get lesser responsibilities, and remunerations
- Discrimination between men and women with the same kind of work

- Even agricultural sector practice of discrimination based on gender, age and ability

9. List out problems of unorganized workers?

- Not bound by any rules and regulations
- They get only wages for their work
- They do not get any additional facilities or medical help
- They denied job security, fixed wages, and allowances
- Sometimes they were harassed by entrepreneur

Organized workers	Unorganized workers
They are working in specific fields	They are not working in specific fields
Governed by legal rules and regulations	Not bound by any rules and regulations
There is organizational hierarchy	There is no organizational hierarchy
They get fixed wages and facilities	They do not get fixed wages and facilities

**CHAPTER-23
COLLECTIVE BEHAVIOUR AND PROTESTS**

One marks Questions

1. What is collective behaviour?

The behaviour of man when he is in group is called as collective behaviour.

2. What is mob?

Assembly of people around a common interest without any expectation or planning is called a mob.

3. What is Riot?

Violent and destructive nature of mob behaviour is called riot.

4. Who are the leaders of Narmada Bachavo Andolana?

Medha Patkar and Baba Amte.

5. Why did intellectual opposed Kaiga agitation?

The nuclear power generation centre would causes loss of forest cover and radiation From the centre would pollute the environment radiation

6. What are self-help groups?

It consists of ten to twenty local women members, based on trust, and co-operation.

Two marks Questions

7. Describe the Nature of mob?

- The mob is a temporary assemble at a specific place

- Members of a mob are influenced very easily by mutual feelings, opinion and acts.
- Display of suppressed feelings
- Sometimes such displays assume violent form.

8.What are the main causes for riots?

- Provoking circumstances
- Individual's uncontrolled behaviour
- Uncivilized behaviour
- Criminal intent of people
- Riotous mindset people

Three marks Questions

9.Women self-help groups are very important in empowering the women Socially. How?

- Provide micro finance
- Social and economic development
- Increasing educational awareness
- Women to lead independent life
- Get their fundamental rights independently
- Keeping in mind women's democratic rights, power and self-respect.

CHAPTER-24 SOCIAL CHALLENGES

One marks Questions

1. Who are called as child labourers?

Those who are aged below 14 years and work in order to earn money are called as child labourers.

2.When was 'Child labour prohibition and control Act' enacted?

1986

3.What is child marriage?

According to the law, the marriage that takes place between a boy of below 21years and a girl who is below 18 years is child marriage.

4.What is female foeticide?

When the foetus is that of a girl and the parents do not want a girl baby to be born, they kill it in the womb itself. This is known as 'female foeticide'.

5.What is female infanticide?

The inhuman practice of killing the female baby after it is born is female infanticide.

Three marks Questions

6.What are the reasons for child marriage?

- Gender discrimination
- Lack of education
- Lack of proper implementation of law
- Lack of proper implementation of child development programs

7.What are the effects of child marriage?

- Sexual assaults
- Violated the child rights
- Malnutrition
- Anaemia
- Diseases
- Abortions
- Infanticide and maternal mortality increases
- Girl becoming a widow at a young age

8.Dowry is a social evil. How?

- Exploitation
- Diminishes women's self-respect, dignity, and stature.
- It create animosity between men and women
- Increase immorality and violence
- Family relationships suffer
- Increasing female foeticide and female infanticide

9.According to Child marriage prohibition Act-2006 who are considered as Offenders?

- Parents of the girl /boy
- Owner of marriage hall
- The printer who printed marriage invitations
- Participates in child marriage
- All the violators are considered as offenders

10.What are the solutions for eradicating the problem of child labour?

- 'Child labour prohibition and control Act' has been enacted in the year 1986
- Article 24 of our constitution declares that employing children below 14 years for working is cognizable offence.
- National child labour project was launched in 1988
- Bal mandiras are being set up
- Sarvashikshana Abhiyana project
- Karnataka are being brought to school under the programme ' from drudgery to school'

Right to education Act of 2009

11.Mention the causes for the problem of child labour?

- Poverty

- Domestic conflicts
- Divorce
- Domestic violence
- Excessive control
- Illiteracy
- Greed of industrialists

GEOGRAPHY CHAPTER-10

INDIA- GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION AND PHYSICAL FEATURES

One mark Questions

1.What is the total area of India?

32,87,263 Square kilometres.

2.Which latitude passes through from central part of India?

Tropic of cancer or 23 ½ North latitude

3.What is the total length of India's coastal line?

6,100 Kms of coastline.

4.Which is the highest peak in the world?

Mount Everest

5.Which type of soil is formed in the north Indian plain?

Alluvial soil

6.Which is the southern tip of mainland of India?

Indira point

7.In which Island is Indira point located?

Great Nicobar Island

8.Which is the recently –formed landmass in India?

Siwalik Range

9.The Northern plains are called deposited plains, why?

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

Two marks Questions

10.What are the advantages of Himalayas?

- They provide protection to India.
- Obstructing the cold winds.

- Birth place of many rivers
- Facilitate hydroelectric power generation
- Home to many plants and animals
- Treasure house of minerals.
- Attract tourists.
- Religious centres

11. Write about the Siwalik range?

- There are the most recent formation and are located in the southern part.
- They have lesser height. They are also called the Foothills of the Himalayas.
- These hills have narrow strip of plains or valley which are called “Dunes”
- for example. Dehradun ,Kota ,Patli and Kotli.
- These are about 600-1500 meters above the sea level.

12. Mention the difference between western and eastern Ghats.

Western Ghats	Eastern Ghats
1 western Ghats are High	1 Eastern Ghats are not very High
2 They are continuous	2 They are not continuous
3 No major river has cut Across them	3 separated by river valleys

**CHAPTER-11
INDIA-SEASONS**

One marks Questions

1. Which is the Highest temperature region in India?

Ganganagara

2. Which area receives less rainfall in our country?

Ruyli of Jaisalmer district in Rajasthan

3. Which place receives highest rainfall in India?

Mawsynram

4. Which rainfall is called gamble with Indian agriculture?

Monsoon rainfall

5. Which type of climate is experienced by India?

Tropical monsoon type of climate

6. What are monsoon winds?

Seasonal change their directions during the first half the year winds blow from south-west to north east and remaining half they blow from north east to south west.

Two marks Questions

7. What are the factors influenced on climate of India?

- Latitude
- Height from the Sea level
- distance from the sea
- direction of the winds
- mountain range
- ocean currents.

8. 'Indian agriculture gambling with the monsoon wind, how?'

When the monsoon is heavy there are floods, they also cause to destruction to life and property. Hence it is said that Indian agriculture is "gamble with the monsoon"

CHAPTER-12 INDIA – SOILS

Three marks Questions

1. What is soil erosion? collect information of its effects.

Transportation of surface soil by various natural forces is called soil erosion

Effects:

- Causing floods
- Changing direction of river course
- storage capacity is decrease
- accumulation of silts
- The volume of water percolating down gets reduced
- Natural springs dry up
- Agricultural productivity reduced

2. What is meant by soil conservation? List out its methods.

Prevention of soil erosion and protecting the fertility of the soil is known as soil conservation

- Counter ploughing
- Construction of bounds
- Prevention of deforestation
- Afforestation
- Control over grazing
- Construction check dams

3. What are the types of soils found in India?

1 Alluvial soil 2 Black soil 3 Red soil 4 Laterite soil 5 Desert soil 6 Mountain soil

CHAPTER-13

INDIA –FOREST RESOURCES

One mark Questions

1. Why is Ganga River delta known as Sunderban?

The sundry trees are plenty in the Ganga basin

2. Name any two National parks of Karnataka.

Bannerghatta and Bandipur

3. What is natural vegetation?

The total plant life growing naturally in an area is called Forest or natural vegetation.

4. What is bio diversity?

India has large diversity of flora and fauna is called bio diversity

5. What is conservation of forests?

Protection of forests from human beings, animals and natural disasters are called conservation of forests

Two marks Questions

6. What are the suggestions for conservation of forests?

- Cutting down trees which causes forest fire
- Protecting the trees against diseases
- Sowing seeds
- Control illegal cutting of trees
- Avoiding over grazing
- Awareness among people

7. Explain the characteristics and distribution of deciduous forest in India.

- They are grown in areas rainfall 75-250 cm.
- Shed their leaves during dry winter.
- Karnataka Kerala Tamil Nadu and Chotanagpur plateau.

8. Indian forests are gradually declining, why?

- Due to expansion of agriculture
- Animal grazing construction of roads and rail routes
- Irrigation projects

Forest fires

CHAPTER-14

INDIA – WATER RESOURCES

One marks Questions

1. Which River is also known as sorrow of Bihar?

The Kosi River

2. Where did hydroelectric project constructed across the river Kaveri?

Shivanasamudra

3. What is irrigation?

Supply of water to agriculture from canals, wells and tanks artificially or manually.

4. What are the types of irrigation?

1 Well irrigation. 2 canal irrigation. 3 Tank irrigation.

5. What is national power Grid?

To supply power from surplus states to deficit states, a national power grid is established

Two marks Questions

6. Rain water harvester is compulsory today. Why?

- Water shortage is during summer
- Solution to the drought.
- Reduces the dependent on the public water supply
- Increase the ground water table

7. What is multi -purpose river valley project? What are its objectives?

Other purposes beside providing water for agriculture use is called multi-purpose valley project.

objectives

- Providing irrigation facility.
- Production of electricity.
- Prevention of floods.
- Water transport.
- Water for domestic use
- Developing fisheries

CHAPTER-25

INDIA - LAND USE AND AGRICULTURE

One mark Questions

1. What is meant by Land Use?

The distribution of land for different uses such as forestry, cultivation, pastures, etc., is called as land use.

2. What are the factors that influence land use?

Land use is determined by factors such as relief features, climate, soil, population density, socio-economic factors, and technical factors.

3. What is 'Agriculture'?

Agriculture involves the various systematic use of growing crops that helps in the production of food which is of the same kinds of plant that are grown at a particular place

Two marks Questions

4. What is 'kharif crop'? Give example

- Kharif crops are grown with the onset of monsoon
- these crops are harvested in September-October
- Example: Paddy, maize, jawar, bajra, tur, moong, urad, cotton

5. What is meant by 'rabi crop'? Give ex

- Rabi crops are known as winter crops.
- They are grown in October or November.
- The crops are harvested in spring.
- These crops require frequent irrigation because they are grown in dry areas.
- Ex; -Wheat, gram, and barley

6. What are the factors essential for growing cotton?

- Cotton is a plant that needs a long frost-free period
- a lot of heat and plenty of sunshine.
- It prefers warm and humid climate.
- Cotton seeds will have a small germination rate.

CHAPTER-26 INDIA - MINERAL AND POWER RESOURCES

One marks Questions

1. Why we called manganese as the ‘Jack – of all trades’?

Manganese is known as “the jack of all trades “among the minerals, because of its many uses.

2. Aluminium is ‘wonder metal of the 20th century’ why?

Aluminium is the ‘wonder metal of the 20th century’ used for several purposes.

3. Petroleum is called as ‘Liquid Gold’ why?

Petroleum is also known as Liquid Gold’ on account of its economic and strategic values.

4. What are the important mineral resources available in India?

Iron ore, manganese ore, bauxite ore, mica and gold are very important. In addition to these, energy resources like coal, petroleum and atomic minerals are also produced in the country.

Two marks Questions

5. Mention the types of iron ore produced in India.

(i) Magnetite (ii) Haematite (iii) Limonite (iv) Siderite.

6. What is non-conventional energy resources? Explain their importance.

Natural resources like wind, tides, solar, biomass, etc generate energy which is known as “non-conventional resources”

Solar Energy

Solar Energy is produced by sunlight. The photovoltaic cells are exposed to sunlight based on the form of electricity that needs to be produced. The energy is utilized for cooking and distillation of water.

Wind Energy

Wind energy is generated by harnessing the power of wind and mostly used in operating water pumps for irrigation purposes. India stands as the second-largest country in the generation of wind power.

Tidal Energy

Tidal energy is generated by exploiting the tidal waves of the sea. This source is yet to be tapped due to the lack of cost-effective technology

7. Give suggestions of your own to eradicate the power scarcity.

- Use of non-conventional resources
- Giving importance to hydro-electric power generation
- Use of alternate local energy resources
- Encouraging the use of non-conventional energy resources
- Educating the people regarding the reduced use of energy resources
- Producing energy from solid waste.

**CHAPTER-27.
INDIA - TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION**

One mark Questions

1. Which are border roads?

Roads in border areas, which are specially used for defence purposes, are called “Border roads”.

2. What is communication?

The conveyance of messages from one person to another or from one place to another is called as “Communication”.

3. Write the function of CPWD?

CPWD means The Central Public Works department.

Function: Construction and maintenance of the National Highway.

4. Which is the longest pipeline in India?

The Hazira – Bijapur – Jagadishpur gas pipeline is the longest pipeline (2300 kms) in India.

5. Which is the largest terminal port in southeast Asia?

Kolkatta Port

6. Name the two separate corporations of Air transport of India?

Air India Internationals

Indian Airlines

7. Mention the two types of Communication

Personal Communication

Mass Communication

8. Which is the oldest newspaper of India?

Bombay Samachar – 1822 (Gujarati Language)

9. Which is the main work of GIS?

GIS is a computer-based system which can accumulate and Internet data on the Earth’s surface.

Three/four marks questions

10. What are the four types of major Roads?

- National Highways.
- State Highways.
- District Roads.
- Rural Roads or Village Roads

11. Write about Remote Sensing Technology.

- In the modern technology Remote sensing is very important.
- In collect information regarding the earth surface.
- It gathers information about distance without physically touching the objects.
- Arial and satellite photos are from the Remote sensing.

12. Make a list of major ports in India.

- Chennai- Tamil Nadu.
- Kochi- Kerala.
- Ennore-Tamil Nadu.
- Kolkata-West Bengal.
- Kandla-Gujarat.
- Mangalore-Karnataka.
- Mormugao-Goa.
- Mumbai Port Trust-Maharashtra

13.. Mention the importance of Communication.

- people of the country can learn about the various incidents of different places.
- The people can be aware of the policies of the government.
- By educating people through mass media about agriculture and industry, a speedy developmental process is possible.
- It has become the fundamental requirement of trade and commerce.
- It can be effectively utilized to strengthen the unity, integration and stability in the country.

14. What is GPS? Mention its uses.

- GPS stands for Global Positioning System.
- They are useful in assessing the geographical position of natural calamities
- . So that suitable safety measures are taken.
- • It is helpful for trekkers to know the exact location and routes.
- • Soldiers, pilots, fishermen and sailors use GPS to follow correct path and direction.
- Today transport authorities also use this to manage the movement.
- GPS is the lifeline for many services at their door in the cities. • GPS shows path to google maps

CHAPTER-28

INDIA - MAJOR INDUSTRIES

Two / Three marks Questions

1.Sugar industries are concentrated on the Ganga River plain. Why?

- Cane produced here have a high sucrose content.
- The cooler climate here prevents the drying of cane.
- They are bulky in nature, easy to transport

2.What are the raw materials used in paper industry?

Bamboo obtained from the forests, wood pulp and grass

3.“Iron and Steel Industry is the basic of all other industries” How?

- It is the basis of all other industries.
- Many industries like engineering, locomotives, machine tools, automobiles, agricultural equipment's, etc, depend on iron and steel industry.
- It is the most important metal-based industry in India.

4.Write the importance of paper industry.

- Paper is an indispensable and useful product,
- It is used for many purposes such as writing, wrapping, packing, printing, etc.
- Education and literacy level in a country are measured by the consumption of paper in that country.

5.Make a list of industrial zone.

- Hoogly Region
- Mumbai-Pune Region
- Ahmedabad-Vadodar Region
- Damodar Valley Industrial Region
- Southern Industrial Region
- National Capital Region
- Vishakapatnam – Guntur Region
- Kollam – Thiruvananthapuram Region.

6.What are the factors influencing the location of an industry?

- power supply.
- communications - including transport, telecommunications.
- labour supply - including workers with the right skills.
- access to market - where the goods are sold.
- grants and financial incentives - usually from governments.
- raw materials.

3.

7.What are the effects of biotechnology on agriculture?

- Biotech crops can make farming more profitable by increasing crop quality and may in some cases increase yields.
- The use of some of these crops can simplify work and improve safety for farmers.
- This allows farmers to spend less of their time managing their crops and more time on other profitable activities.

8.What are the changes resulting from the use of advanced technology?

Advanced technology is used in telephone, internet communication, defence department, weapons and nuclear bombs, satellite launching, Lunar projects like chandrayana, transparent in city administration in government offices.

CHAPTER-29 INDIA - NATURAL DISASTERS

One mark Questions

1.What are floods?

When there is heavy rainfall and excessive melting of ice, the volume of water increases in the river leading to it overflow. This is called “floods”.

2.What is Landslide?

Land mass sliding down the slopes from mountains or hills are called land slide. Among the things that come down along with the sliding land mass, stones, mud and debris are important.

3.What is Earthquakes?

Vibration or movement of the upper layers of the earth due to the pressure created inside is called as earthquake

4.What are natural disasters?

Naturally-occurring destructive incidents resulting in loss of human life and property are called natural disasters

Three/four marks Questions

5.What are the effects of cyclones?

- Cyclones are very destructive.
- Sometimes, the life of the people of cyclone-hit areas gets totally changed.
- They cause large scale deaths.
- Ocean tides inundate the inland water-bodies and make them salty.
- Crops get totally destroyed.
- Transport links, electricity supply and the daily life of the of people get affected badly. • Cyclone-hit areas suffer from infectious diseases, leading to huge casualties

6.What are the causes of floods?

- Accumulation of silt in the rivers
- Breach of dams or retention walls
- Rivers changing their course
- Heavy rainfall during cyclones
- Earthquakes in the sea
- deforestation
- improperly built dams.

- Illegal encroachment of land

7.What is Coastal Erosion? Mention its management.

Sea waves continuously hit the coast. Because of this, the coastal land is eroded. The erosion of land by the waves in the coastal areas is called coastal erosion.

Management/ Prevention: -

- Prohibiting sand mining in coastal areas.
- Constructing retention walls along the length of coast wherever waves are strong. •
- Stocking of large rocky boulders along the coast to reduce the impact.
- growing mangrove forests along the coast.

8.Write about the effects of earthquake and precautions to be taken.

- The loss of life and destruction of property
- Obstruction to transport,
- Spread of infectious diseases
- Increased tidal activity
- Psunamis
- Change in river’s direction

Precautionary measures to be taken:

- Restricting construction of multi-storied building in earthquake prone areas
- Using very light material for construction of houses in these areas.
- Constructing houses to ensure stability.
- Providing basic amenities to the quake-affected areas.

Disconnecting power supply in the event of an earthquake

**ECONOMICS
CHAPTER_30**

Economy and Government

One mark Questions

1.What is the meaning of economic planning?

The conscious and wise process through which the government, with certain specific objectives, utilizes the countries resources in a profitable manner in order to secure maximum satisfaction of its people is called economic planning

2.Who is the father of Indian Economic planning?

Sir M Vishweshvarayya

3.What is green revolution?

The drastic increase in food grain production during the period is called as the green revolution

4.What is post- harvest technology?

The improved technology that is used to procure, process and market agricultural produce is called post harvesting technology

5.What is Pre-Harvest Technology?

Improved technology like high yield seeds, fertilizers and chemicals, irrigation facilities used in agriculture production is called as pre harvest technology

6.What is second green revolution or perpetual Green Revolution?

Government is making its efforts to further increase the agriculture production through its techniques, this process is called as second green revolution of perpetual green revolution.

7. Expand NITI Ayog ?

National institute for transforming India

Two/Three marks Questions

8.What are objectives of five-year plan?

- Increasing the production to the maximum extent possible
- Increasing employment opportunity
- Reducing economic disparities
- Ensuring economic stability
- Modernising the economy

9.list out the achievements of five-year plan?

- In the period between 2001 -2002 per capita income has grown at an average rate of 5.6 per annum
- The production has increased five times during the plan period and reached 257.4 million tonnes in 2011-12
- Immense progress has been recorded in the fields of science and technical.
- Inclusive growth has become the priority of 11 and 12 five-year plans

10.What are the objectives of NITI Ayog?

- To evolve a shared vision of national development priorities, sectors and strategies with the active involvement of states.
- To transfer co-operative federalism through structured support initiatives
- Mechanism with the states on a continues basis recognising that strong states make a strong nation.

11.What are the remedies for the problems faced by agricultural sector?

- Efforts are made to promote organic and natural farming in Indian agriculture
- The nature friendly techniques of productions are the need of the hour.
- Government is making its efforts to further increase the agricultural production through this technique

CHAPTER-30

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

One mark Questions

1.What is meant by rural development?

Rural development is improvement of the social and economic status of the rural by proper utilization of the locally available natural and human resources

2.Define decentralisation of power?

Providing administrative power and responsibility of developing the village to its own people

3.Name the three levels of panchayath raj institutions.?

Gram panchayat, taluk panchayat and zilla panchayat

4. Mention any two housing programmes.

Indira Awas yojana. Ambedkar-Valmiki housing programmes

Three marks Questions

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

- Poverty has increased
- Dependency on agriculture
- The people work in the primary sector
- The gap between urban and rural areas is increasing gradually
- most of the people are illiterate
- low per capita income

6.Explain briefly the significance of rural development?

- To eradicate poverty, unemployment and illiteracy
- To facilitate education and health
- To bring development in agriculture
- To provide facilities like irrigation, transport and market yards
- Development in cottage industries
- development of sc/st and obc people.

7.Explain Gandhiji's concept of 'Gram swarajya' in the light of decentralisation.

- To develop self –reliant, self-sufficient and prosperity
- To stop all kinds of exploitation

- To uphold human dignity and independence
- To nature human values
- Compassion and co-operation
- All round development of rural sector.

8.What is the role of panchayat raj institution?

- It can facilitate the drinking water, roads hospitals schools, to rural areas.
- They promote development of human resources
- encouraging education technical and vocational training expansion of health and hygiene.
- It provides employment by nurturing rural productive activities like fishery, bee keeping poultry.
- Encouragement of cattle rearing
- Development of market yards
- Development of irrigation facilities
- Development of transports

CHAPTER-31

PUBLIC FINANCE AND DEVELOPMENT

One mark Questions

1.What is meant by public finance?

Income and expenditure of public authorities

2.What do you mean by Budget?

The statement of estimated income and expenditure of a year

3.Give the meaning of Deficit budget?

The expenditure is more than revenue

4.What are direct taxes?

The tax is paid by an individual on whom it is imposed.

5.Write the formula of fiscal deficit?

Fiscal deficit=Revenue receipts +Nondebt capital receipts-Total expenditure

Two/three marks questions

6.Explain briefly the significance of public finance?

- The government formulates methods to equitably distribution the country's wealth
- It also calculates the labour and capital investment to maximise the production
- It also ensures a balanced growth in all spheres of the economy. To eradicate the poverty and an unemployment
- To bring financial stability

7.list out the planned expenditure of the central government?

Under the central planned expenditure the govt spends money on three types of services and developments

They are

- 1) Financial services: - agriculture and agricultural related activities, industries communication, fuel science and technology rural development etc
- 2)social services: -Education, health, hygiene, family welfare drinking water supply
- 3) General services: -The expenditure incurred on maintenance of peace, law, and order

8.Explain the differences between personal finance and public finance

Private finance	Public finance
income and expenditure of one person or one family	The income and expenditure of the government
Individual income will calculated before and spend it accordingly	Government calculates its expenditure first and then adjust its income accordingly
Confidential	Financial Matters are discussed in legislative houses
Savings supplements their prosperity	If the government saves money ,growth is stunted

9. Explain the aspects of non-tax revenue of the central government?

- The net profit earned by the RBI
- The net profit generated by the Indian railways
- Revenue generated by dept of postal and tele communications
- The revenue generated by the public sector industries
- The revenue generated by coins and mints
- Various types of penalties

10. What is fiscal deficit? Mention the four kinds of fiscal deficit?

In the budget, if the govt expenditure is more than its revenue receipts and non-debt capital receipts it is called fiscal deficit

The four kinds of fiscal deficit

- Budget deficit
- Revenue deficit
- primary deficit
- fiscal deficit

BUSINESS STUDIES

CHAPTER-16

BANK – TRANSACTIONS

One mark Questions

1.What is a Bank?

The word Bank is derived from Italian word “Banco” or from a French word “Banque”

both mean a “Bench” or money exchange table

2. Reserve Bank is called as the “Bankers Bank” why?

All the banking transactions in India are controlled by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) which is known as mother of Bank or Banker’s Bank

3. What is Term Deposit Account?

The account opened for a fixed period by depositing particular sum of money

4. What is Recurring Deposit Account?

The deposit account generally opened for a purpose to be saved for a future date. The deposits are made on monthly basis, after the period is over, the total amount will be repaid with interest

Two/Three marks Questions

5. “The number of saving Bank account holders is increasing” – why?

- Saving account are opened to encourage people to save money and pool their savings
- There is no restriction on the number and amount of deposit
- This facility is given to the students and senior citizens
- The money can be withdrawn either by cheque or through a withdrawal slip available in the respective Bank

6. Mention the different types of Bank Account?

- Saving Bank Account
- Current Account
- Recurring Deposit account
- Term deposit account

7. Explain the recent development of Banking?

The recent development in banking industry is the inclusion of Post Offices into its fold. The Indian postal department is planning to start a bank to be tentatively called “Postal Bank of India” with a network of over 1.55 Lakh post offices spread all over India

8. What are the Characteristics of Banks?

- Dealing with money
- Individual / Company / firm
- Acceptance of deposits
- Lending loans
- Payment and withdrawal
- Agency and utility service
- Profit and service orientation
- Ever increasing functions
- Connecting link
- Banking business
- Name identity

9. What are the functions of Bank?

- lending money to public and other institutions
- transferring money from one place to another
- collecting money by cheque, draft and bills
- Discounting of bills
- Hiring safe deposit lockers
- Conducting foreign exchange transactions
- Keeping valuables in safe custody
- Issuing letters of credit and guarantee
- Conducting government transaction

10. What are the services rendered by the Post office, Explain?

- Kisan Vikas Patra
- Monthly recurring deposits
- Postal Life insurance
- Pension payments
- Money transfer

11. Mention the relationship between a Bankers and Customers

1. General relationship

2. Special relationship

Primary relationship

Obligation to Honour cheques

Subsidiary relationship

Obligation to maintain secrecy of accounts

Agent and principal relationship

12. What are the procedures to open a Bank Account?

- Decide the type of account which you want to open
- Approach the bank of your choice and meet its office
- Fill up the bank account from our proposal form
- Give reference for opening your bank account
- Submit the bank account from fully filled in
- The officer will verify all the particular submitted
- Initial deposit to be made

13. What are the services offered by Banks to Customers?

- Personal loans
- Home and vehicle loans
- Mutual funds
- Save deposit locker
- Trust services
- Signature guarantees
- 'E-'banking

14. What are the different types of Banks

- Commercial banks
- Industrial Development Bank
- Land Development Bank

- Indigenous Bank
- Cooperative banks
- Reserve bank of India

15.What are the advantages of opening a Bank Account?

- Bank account helps in making payments
- Bank account helps in collecting of money
- Bank account holders get advance and loan
- Bank account help in smooth financial transactions
- Bank account holders can get safe deposit locker facility

CHAPTER-32

ENTERPRENEURSHIP

One mark Questions

1.Who is an entrepreneur?

Entrepreneur is an innovator of new ideas and business processes. He possesses management, skills and strong team building abilities and essential leadership qualities to manage the business

2.What is Entrepreneurship?

Entrepreneurship is a process of a action of an entrepreneur, who undertakes to establish his enterprise

3.Entrepreneur is called as a ‘Spark Plug’ of an economy? Why?

Entrepreneur activate, stimulate all dynamic activities for the economic progress of a nation. He occupies the central position in the market

Three marks Questions

4.What are the Characteristic of an Entrepreneur?

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| • Creativity | Innovation |
| • Dynamics | Leadership |
| • Team building | Achievement motivation |
| • Problem solving | Goal orientation |
| • Risk taking | Decision making |
| • Commitment | |

5.What are the main functions of an entrepreneur?

- Entrepreneur starts business activity by preparing various plans relating to business.
- He organizes factors of production
- He takes decisions about product, technology, marketing, employment etc.
- He co-ordinates things effectively
- He handles budget of his concern

- He bears risk and uncertainty
- He gives directions to the business firm and ensures its effective operation

6. Mention the important financial Institution that helps small scale industries?

- Industrial development Bank of India – IDBI
- National Bank for agriculture and Rural development (NABARD)
- Export and Import Bank (Exim Bank)
- Small Industries development Bank of India (SIDBI)
- Industrial Finance corporation of India (IFCI)
- Industrial Credit and government Corporation of India (ICGCI)
- Industrial Re-Construction Bank of India
- Commercial and other Banks
- State Finance Corporations
- Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC)
- Unit Trust of India (UTI)

7. Entrepreneur plays a major role in the Economic development how?

- promote capital formation by mobilising the idle savings of the citizens.
- They employ resources for setting up their enterprises
- provide large scale employment to artisans, technically qualified persons and professionals
- help the country to increase the gross domestic product (GDP) and per capita Income
- encourage effective mobilization of skills.
- bring in new products and services and develop market for the growth of economy
- enable the people to avail better quality goods at lower prices which results in the improvement of their standard of living
- promote development of Industries.
- they help to remove regional disparities by industrializing rural and backward areas
- Contribute to the development of society by reducing concentration of income and wealth
- promote country's export trade
- work in an environment of changing technology
- Try to maximize profits by innovations

8. What are the measures taken by the state and central government to support the growth and development of Entrepreneurs?

- District Industrial Centres (DIC)
- Small Industries development Corporation ltd (SIDC)
- National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC)
- Small Scale Industries board
- Small Industries Service Institutions (SISI)
- Industrial Estates
- Khadi and Village Industries Corporation
- Technical Consultancy Organisation

9. What are the Opportunities for self-employment entrepreneurship?

- Advertising agencies
- Marketing Consultancy
- Industrial Consultancy
- Equipment rental and leasing
- Photocopying Centres

- Industrial Research and development
- Industrial testing Labs
- Interest browsing / setting up of cyber café
- Installation and operation of cable and T.V network

CHAPTER-33

CONSUMER EDUCATION AND PROTECTION

One mark Questions

1. Which was the first country that started Consumer movement?

United States of America

2. Who gave the American Consumers four basic rights?

The President John. F. Kennedy

3. Who is called a provider?

The person who supplies goods or services is called provider

4. Who is called a Consumer?

The person who buys goods or services or avails services for a consideration called price or wages

5. What is Teleshopping?

Teleshopping means consumer can directly buy the goods from the traders

6. March 15, 1962 an important day in the history of Consumer movement, why?

In the history of 'World Consumers' movement march 15, 1962 is important because on that day the President John. F. Kennedy gave the American Consumers four basic rights

7. Who is the President of National Consumer Forum?

Judge of the Supreme Court is the President of National Consumer Forum

8. Where should Consumers approach if complaints are less than 20 lakhs?

The Consumers approach the district forum, if the value of goods and services are less than 20 lakhs

9. When did Consumers protection act come into India?

The Consumers protection act came into India in the year 1986

10. When do we celebrate World Consumer Day?

World Consumer Day is celebrated on March 15th

Two marks Questions

11. What are the problems faced by Consumers?

- Cheated by the middle man
- Price fixation done by middleman
- Consumers faces losses
- Exploited by traders in the motive of making profits

12. What is the main objective of the Consumer protection act of 1986?

- The act accords importance for safety and quality
- Avoid production and sale of dangerous goods
- Prevention of trade malpractice
- Supervision on quality, weight etc.
- Providing compensation to Consumers
- Creates awareness to the Consumers

13. Mention the rights of the Consumers?

- Right to information
- Right to choose
- Right to be heard
- Right to Consumer education
- Right to stop exploitation
- Right to seek redressal against the unfair trade practice

14. What are the basic rights given by John. F. Kennedy?

- The right to safety
- The right to choose
- The right to information
- The right to be heard

15. What are the methods to follow to file a complaint in Consumer Court?

- There is no prescribed proforma to file a case
- The complaint may be typed one or hand written
- The complaint should include the name of a person (Complainant) full address and telephone number
- The person or organization against whom the complaint is made should be, mentioned clearly with address