

STANDARD X

QEPR

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Quality Education Pupil's Right



**Orukkam 2017**

An Intensive Learning Material

**Social Science**

**Department of General Education , Kerala**

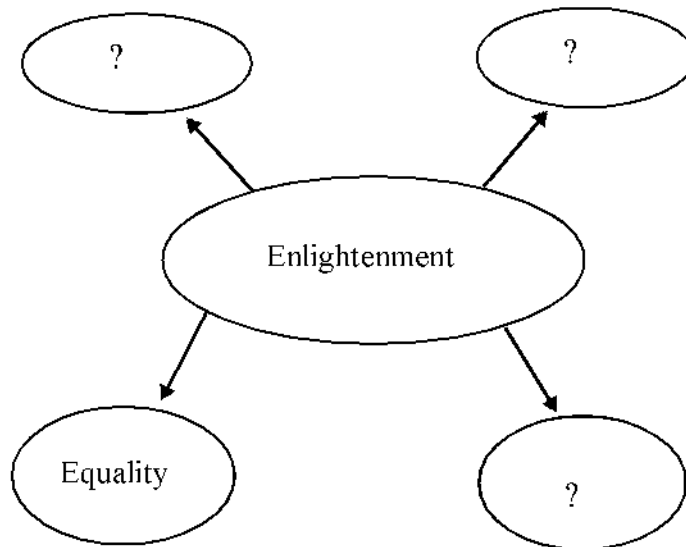
**S.S.I**  
**Chapter – I**  
**Revolutions that Influenced the World**  
**Major Ideas/concepts**

- Major revolutions of its modern world.
- American war of Independence and its mercantilist laws.
- Influence of thinkers in its American War of Independence.
- Impact of its American War of Independence.
- Factors that led to its French Revolution.
- The importance and its results of its French Revolution.
- The reforms of Napoleon.
- The background of its Latin American Revolution.
- The factors that led to its Russian Revolution.
- The February Revolution and its October Revolution
- Various stages of its Chinese Revolution.

**Activities**

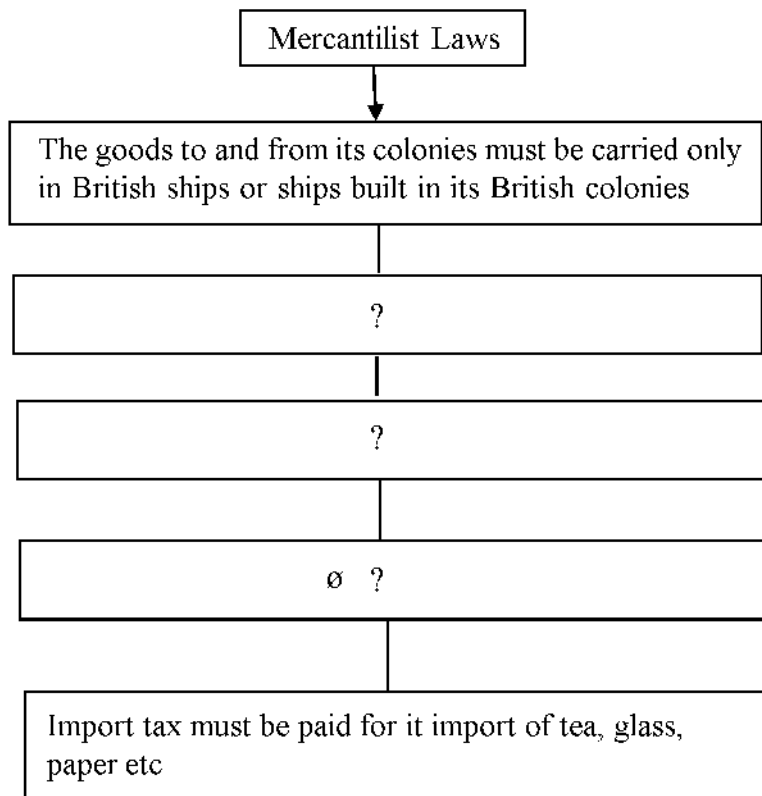
**Activity (1)**

identify and write its ideas spread by its Enlightened thinkers.



**Activity – (2)**

Lists out its mercantilist laws



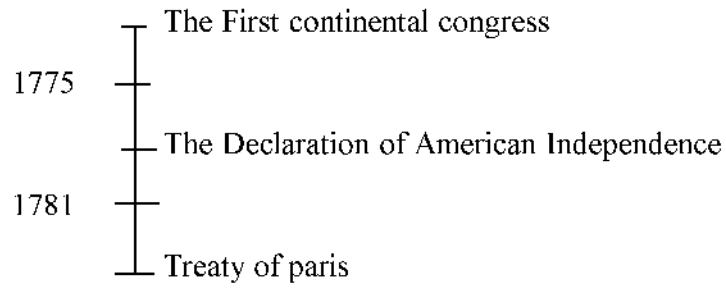
**Activity (3)**

The names of some leaders and thinkers who have influenced certain revolutions in its world are give below. Complete its table by writing its names of revolutions related to items.

<b>George Washington</b>	<b>American war of Independence</b>
Votaire	?
Roussean	?
Jose De San mertin	?
Thomas paine	?
Simon Bolivar	?
Dr. Sun Yatsen	?
Montersquien	?
Maxim Gorky	?
Mao Zedong	Chinese Revolution
John Locke	?
Lenin	?

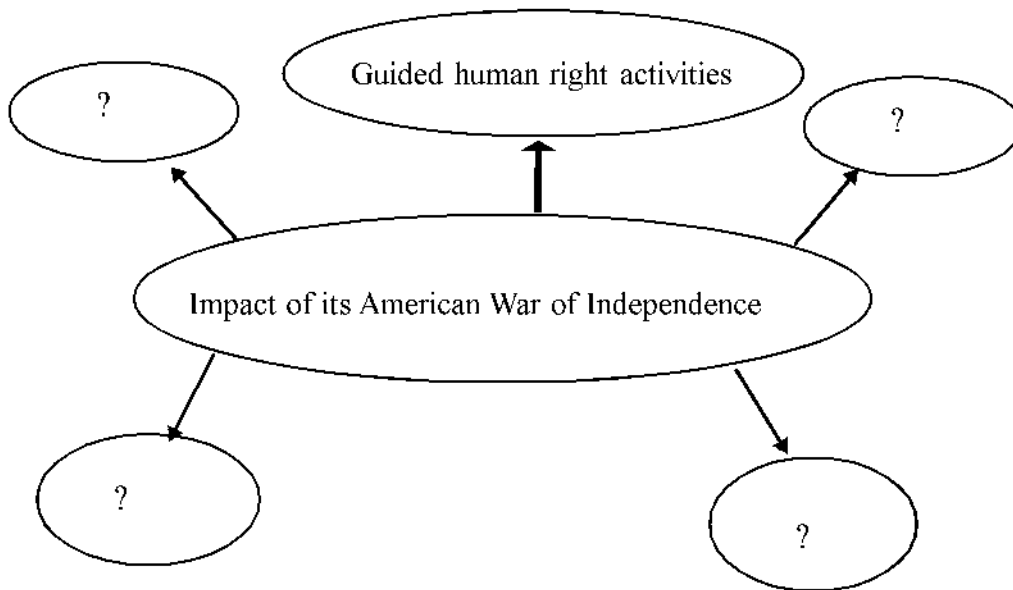
**Activity (4)**

Complete its Time Linerelated to its American War of Independence



**Activity (5)**

Complete the following



**Activity (6)**

Lists out its factors that led to its French Revolution

- The autocracy that existed in France
- 
- 

**Activity (7)**

Complete its table given related to its French society.

Estate	people	Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• First Estate</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exempted from all taxes</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> </ul>

•	• Nobles	• Led Luxurious life • • • • •
• Third Estate	•	• Law social status • • •

**Activity (8)**

Some ideas that influenced its French Revolution are given below. Name its thinkers related to these ideas.

<b>Ideas</b>	<b>Thinkers</b>
• Ridiculed its exploitation of clergy	• Voltaire
• Man B born free, but everywhere he B in chains	• ?
• Division of powers of its government into legislature Excecutive and indicinary	• ?
• Freedom to ménage propety should be given	• Physiocrats
• Complied encyclopaedia to make scientific though popular	• ?

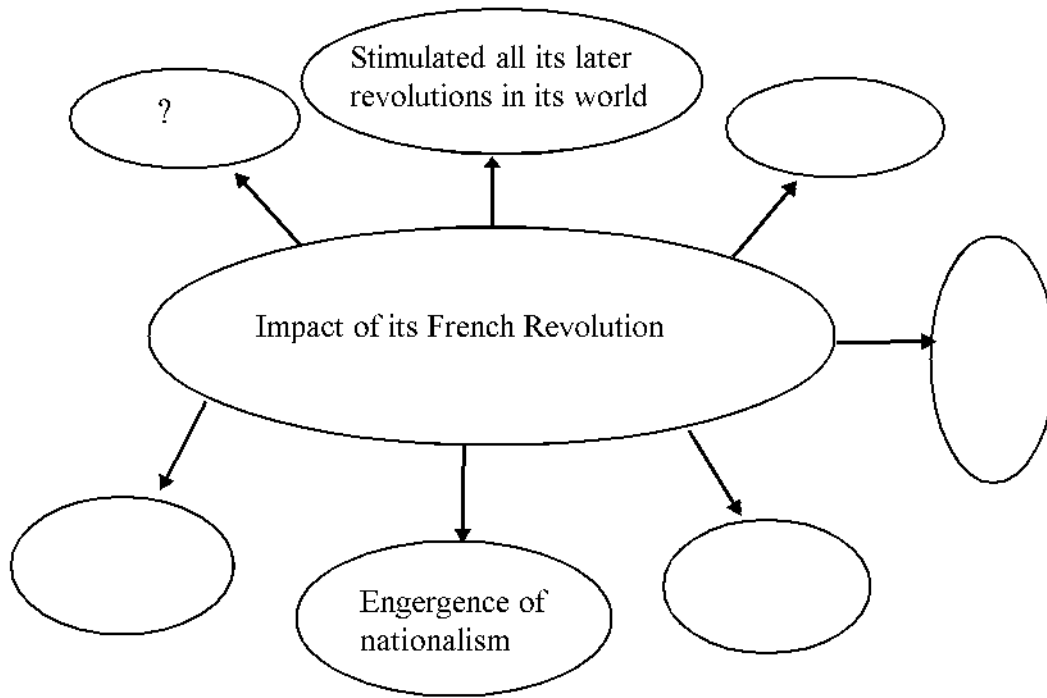
**Activity (9)**

Arrange its following events in chronological order.

- Declaration of its Rights of men and its citizen was passed in France.
- Destruction of its Bastille prison.
- France become a republic.
- Tennis court Oath.
- Battle of waterloo.

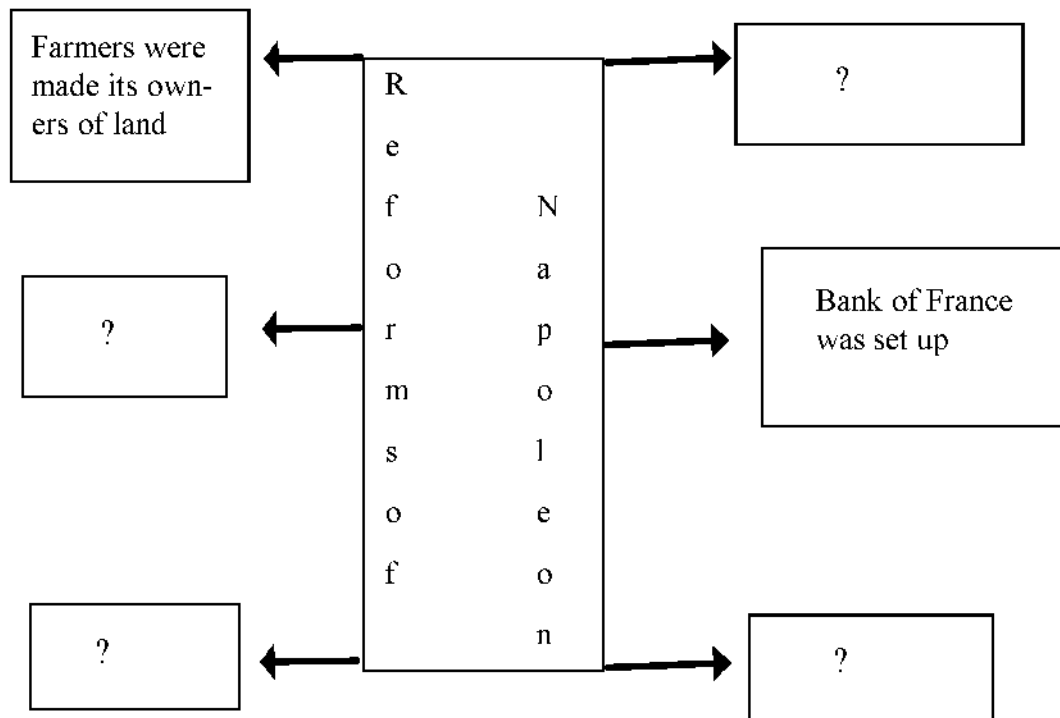
**Activity (10)**

Complete its sun diagram given below.



**Activity (11)**

Complete its table given below.



**Activity (12)**

Write its causes for its Latin American Revolution

- European cultural domination
- 
- 
- 
- Exploitation

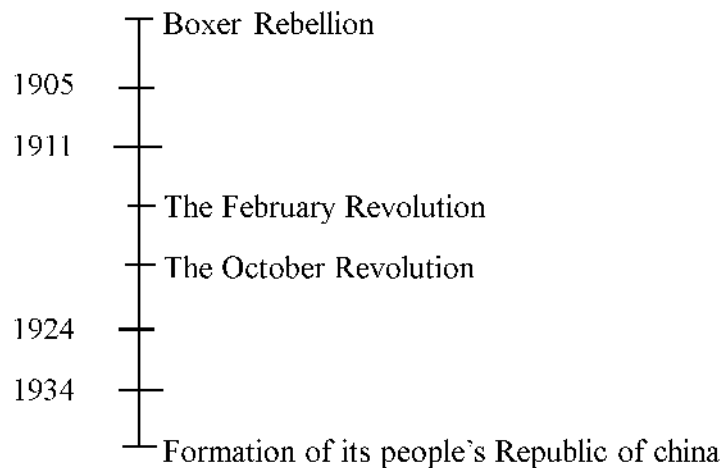
**Activity (13)**

Lists out its factors that led to the Russian Revolution

- Autocracy of its Tsarist Emperors.
- 
- 
- Meagre industrial production.
- 
- 
- Defeat of Russia in its Russia – Japan War.
- 

**Activity (14)**

Complete its time line given below.



**Activity (15)**

Complete its comparison table given below.

The February Revolution	The October Revolution
1917	?
?	the Bolsheviks
Alexander Kerensky	?
Formation of its Provisional Government	?

**Activity (16)**

Lists out the results of its Russian Revolution.

- Withdrew from is First world War.
- 
- 
- Economic and scientific progress of Russia.
- 
- Expansion of socialism.

**Activity (17)**

Identify its ideas emphasised by sunyasten.

- Nationalism
- 
- 

**Activity (18)**

Complete its comparison table given below

Revolution of Sunyatsen	Revolution of maozedong
1911	?
?	Chinese communist party
Against foreign domination	
and its rule of the manchudynasty	?
?	People`s Republic of China

Evaluation Questions.

(1) Arrange into following events in chrenological order.

- Latin American Revolution
- French Revolution
- October Revolution
- American war of Independence

(2) What do you mean by Revolution ? (1)

(3) Analyse the background of its French Revolution. (6)

(4) Explain how its mercantilist policies caused its out break of its American war of Independence (4)

(5) Arrange its following table appropriately (4)

A	B
Thomas Jefferson	Russian Revolution
Francisco Miranda	Chinese Revolution
Trotsky	Latin American Revolution
Mao zedong	American war of Independence



(6) How much its French Revolution influenced the reforms of Napoleon? Evaluate. (4)

(7) Identify its fields in which its Latin American people faced discrimination from the Europeans? Explain

(9) Evaluate its importance of its French Revolution (4)

(10) How much its Chinese Revolution was help for its liberation of peasants and workers? Explain (6)

(4)

## SSI Unit – 2 World in the Twentieth Century

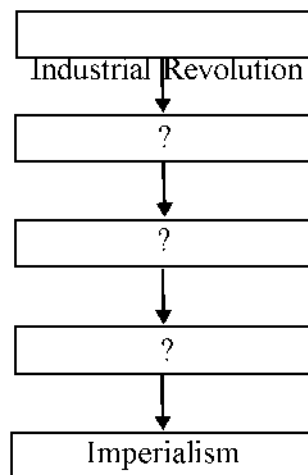
### Major Concepts

- Emergence of Imperialism
- Factors that led to the First World War
- Emergence of Fascism and Nazism.
- Background of the Second World War.
- Results of the second world War.
- Cold war and Non Alignment movement
- West Asia
- Disintegration of the Soviet Union

### Activities

#### Activity – 1

Complete this flow chart explaining the emergence of Imperialism



**Activity – 2**

Identify and write how Imperialism affected the Colonies.

- Traditional economic system of the colonies was destroyed
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 

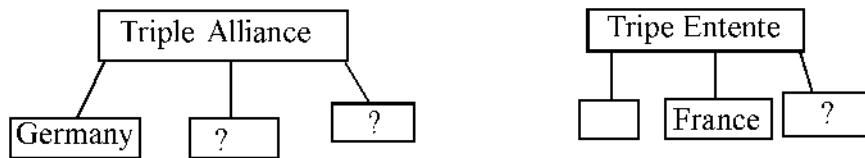
**Activity – 3**

List down the reasons for the First world War

- Imperialist competition for colonies
- 
- 
- 

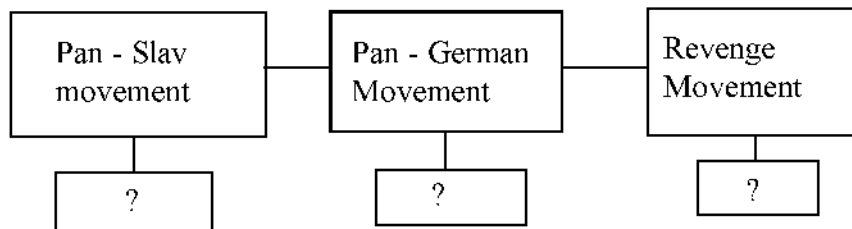
**Activity – 4**

Complete the table



**Activity - 5**

Complete the following Table.



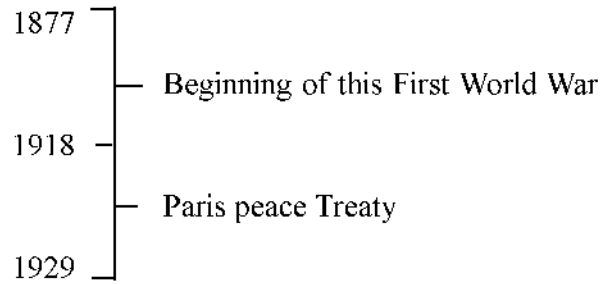
**Activity - 6**

Identify and write down the reasons for the First World War

- Economics dominance of Europe diminished
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- Economic Depression
- Fascism and Nazism

Activity - 7

Complete the time line given below



Activity - 8

Complete the Comparison Table Given below

Fascism	Veuzism
Italy	
	Adolf Hitler
Black shirts	
	Aryan Racial syperionty

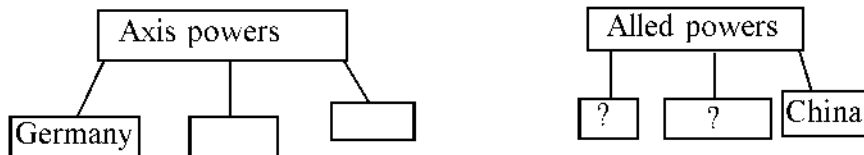
Activity - 9

Find out and write down the reasons for the Second World War

- Treaty of versailles
- 
- 
- 
- Polish invansion of Germany.

Activity - 10

Complete the table



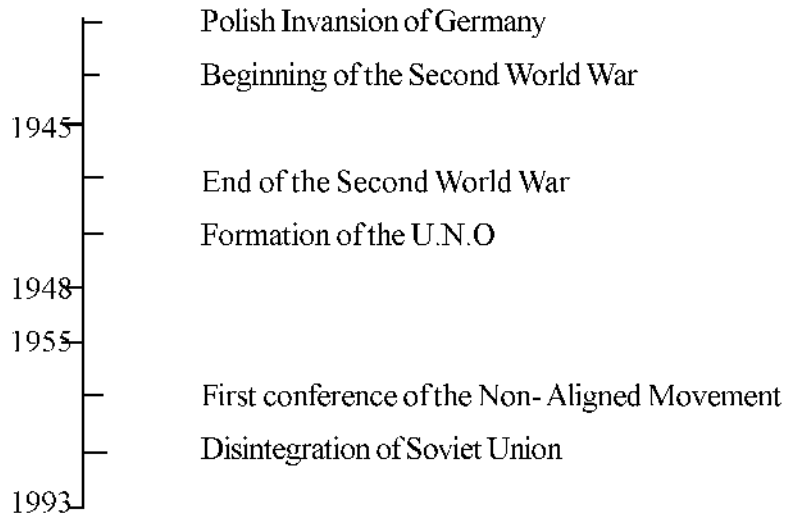
Activity - 11

List down the results of the Second world War.

- Over 10 million people died
- 
- 
- 
- 
- Independence of the Asio - African colonies
-

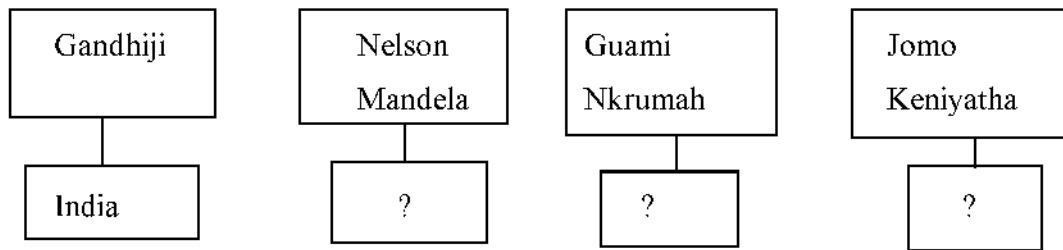
**Activity - 12**

Complete the Time line given below.



**Activity - 13**

Complete the table



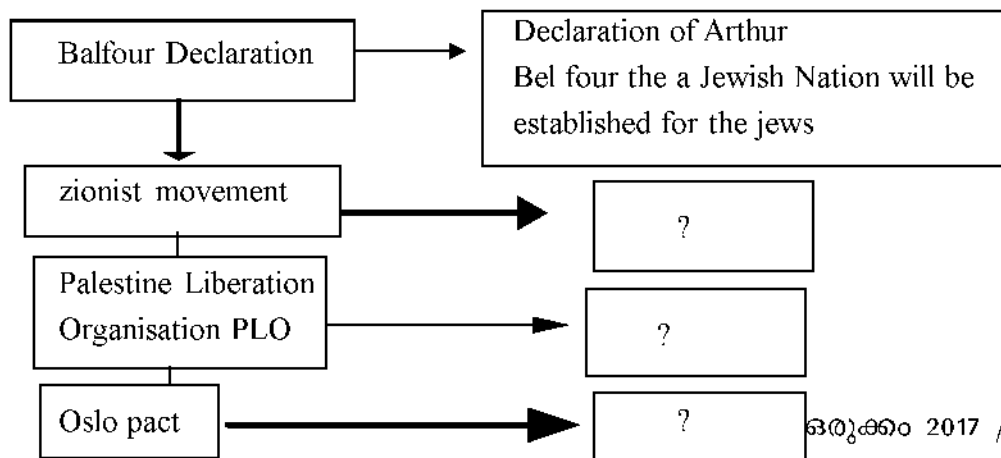
**Activity - 14**

List down the reasons for the disintegration of Soviet Union

- Deviation from the basic principles of socialism
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 

**Activity - 15**

Explain the following related to the west Asian problems



**Activity - 16**

Which were the strategies adopted by America to established its dominance over the World

- Extended Military Alliances
- 
- 
- 

**Activity - 17**

Complete the following table

Ideologies of Neo imperialism	Features
Liberalisation	•
•	• Privatisation of public Sector Underlakings
• Globalisation	• Protected the intertest of the multinational company • •

**Activity - 18**

Write, how did Globeluation adversely affect Developing nations

- Destruction of the Indigenus culture.
- 
- 
- 
- 

**Evaluation Questions**

1. Which are the factors that prompted the capitalist nations to invest in the colonies ? (3)
2. Analyse the back ground of the First World War (6)
3. Evaluate the results of the First World War (4)
4. Arrange the following table (4)

A	B
Holocaust	Restoralian of Ancent Roman Empire
Gestapo	Glasnost
Mussolini	Secret organisation
Gobechev	Jewieh Massaere

5. What is meant by neo - imperialism ?
6. Explain the factors that led to the second World War

7. How did Fascism and Nazism become a threat to world peace ?

(6)

8. In which country did World economic depression start ?

(6)

9. Explain, what paved the way for the formation of cold war and Non Aliqued Movement (3)

10. Arrange the following incidents in chronological order

(4)

- Disintegration of Soviet Union
- Formation of Israel
- Oslo pact
- Belgrade Summit

11. Arrange the following table

(4)

A	B
Yeser Araft	Yugeslavia
Gamal Abdul Nasser	Indonesia

Marshal Tilty

Egypt

Ahammad Sukharno

Palestine

12. Evaluate, how America established its dominance over the world

(4)

## S.S.I

### Chapter – 3

#### British Exploitation and Resistance

##### Major Ideas / concepts

- Impact of its British revenue policies.
- Commercialisation of agriculture.
- Indigo cultivation and revolt of indigo farmers.
- Peasant revolts in Kerala.
- Tribal revolts.
- Decline of traditional industries.
- The advent of modern industries and its plight of its workers.
- First war of Independence , 1857
- Drain Theory.
- Swadeshi movement

##### Activities -1

Complete the table give below

Land revenue	Areas of	Collections
Systemes	implementation	of tax
Permanent land revenue	?	?

Settlement

?

South Indian Regions

?

?

?

Village headmen collected its tax

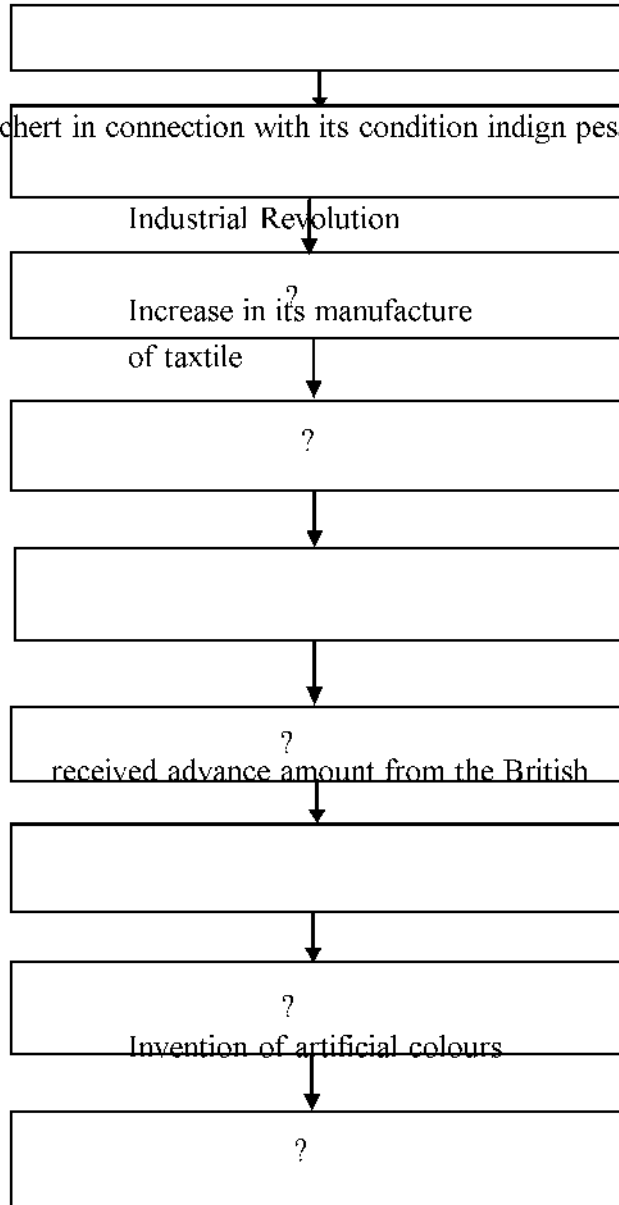
**Activity - 2**

Write its impact of its land revenue policies of its British

- High taxation
- 
- 

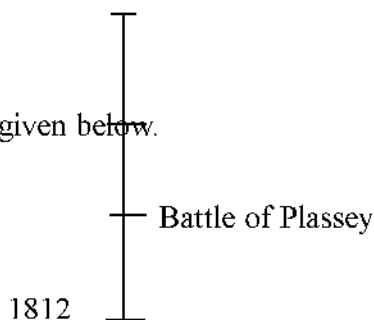
**Activity 3**

Complete its given chart in connection with its condition indign peasants and cultivation in India.



**Activity -4**

Complete its time line given below.



1859

**Activity - 5**

Lists out its causes for its peasant revolts in malabar.

- Expoitation of land lords
- 
- 

**Activity - 6**

Complete its given table.

Revolts	Nature
Indigo Revolts	Peasant revolt
Mappila Revolts	?
Kurichya Revolt	?
Santel Revolt	?

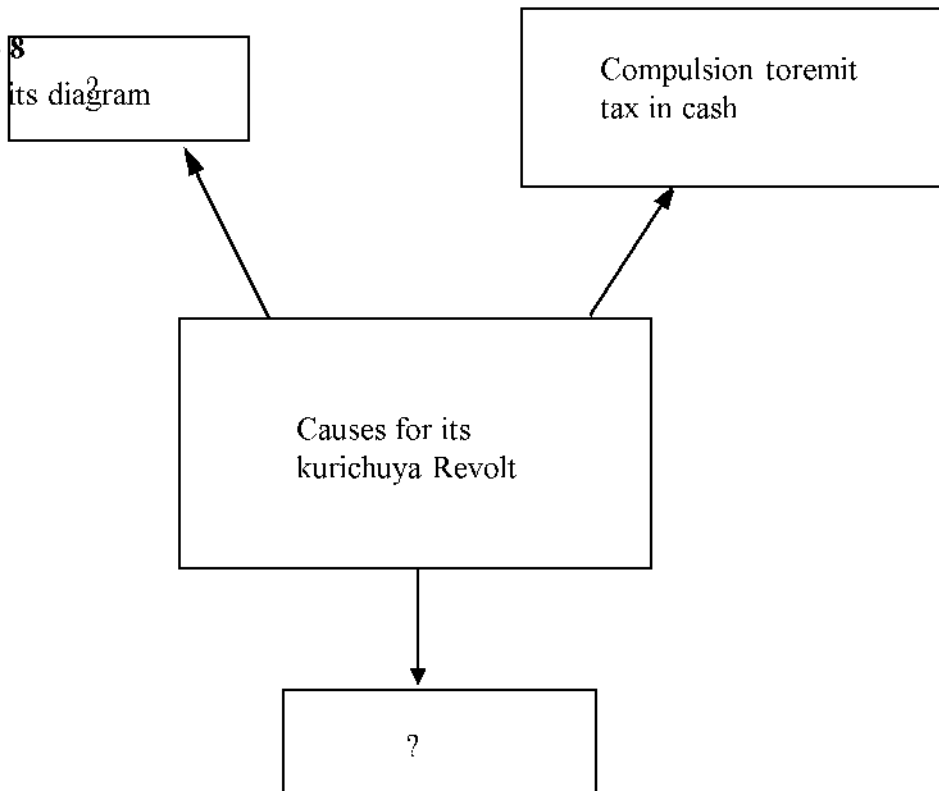
**Activity -7**

Write its causes for its revolt of its tribals against etc British.

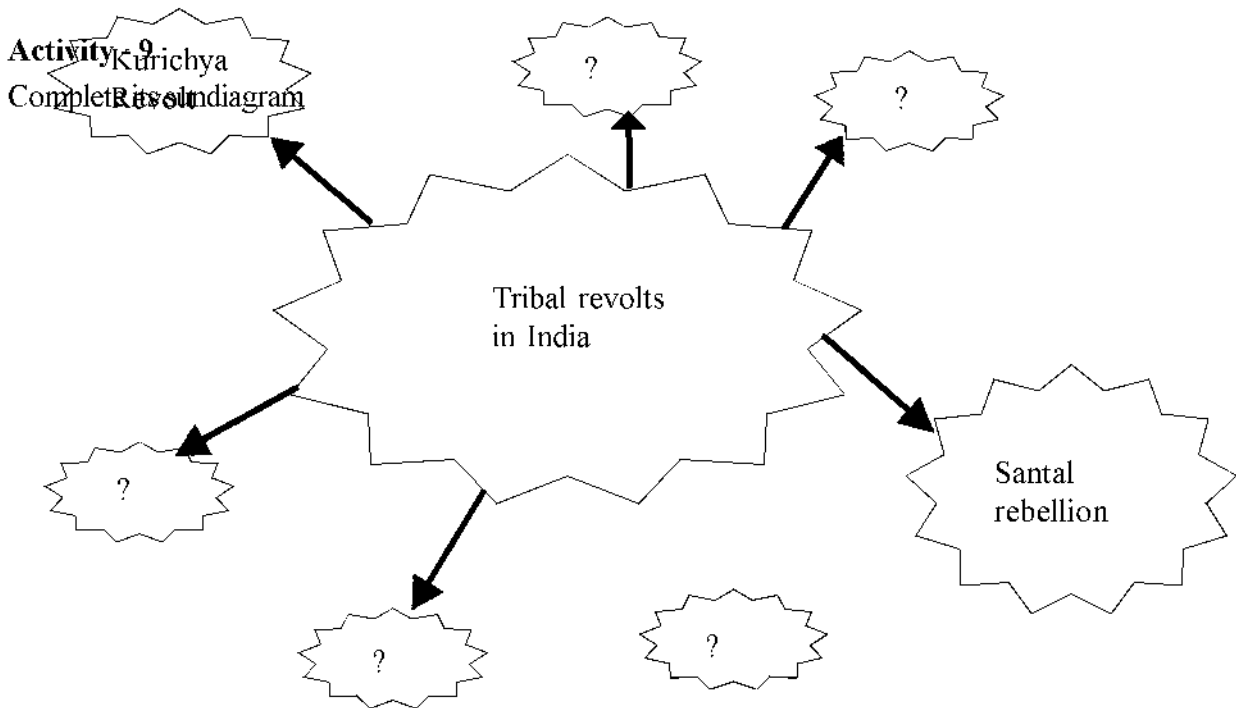
- Forest laws of its British.
- 
- 

**Activity -8**

Complete its diagram







**Activity - 10**

Identify its cause for its decline of its textile industry.

- Import of machine made textile.
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 

**Activity - 11**

Lists out its results of its decline of its textile industry in India.

- The cities became least inhabited.
- 
- 

**Activity - 12**

Complete its table

Village industries	Causes of decline
• Pottery	• ?
• Tanning	• ?

- ?

- Use of machines made of metals

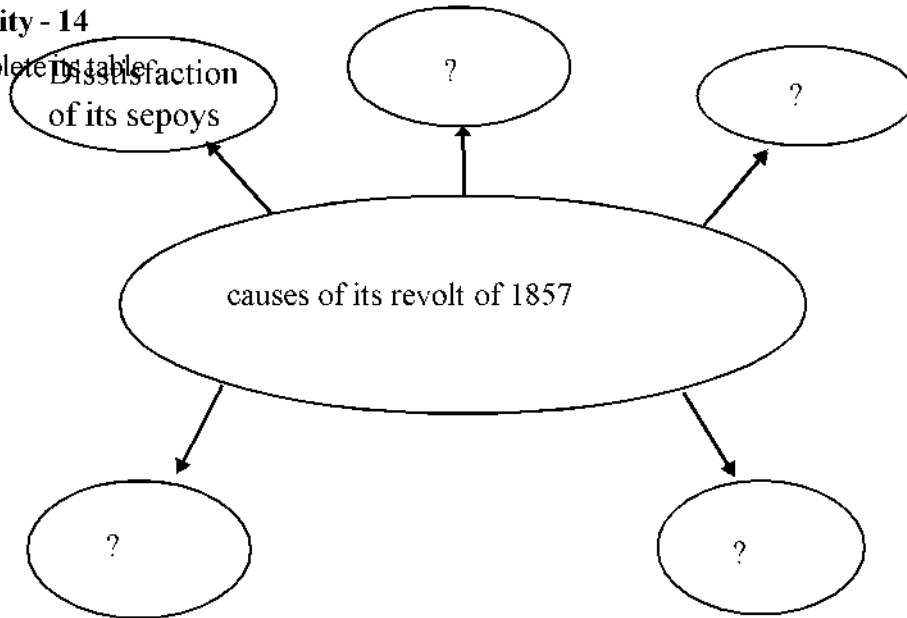
**Activity - 13**

Lists out its problems faced by its labourers in its modern industrial factories started by its British.

- Prolonged working hours.
- 
- 

**Activity - 14**

Complete its table.



**Activity - 15**

Complete its following table.

Centres of its Revolt of 1857	Leaders
• Delhi	• ?
• ?	• Rani Lekshmi Bhai
• Lucknow	• ?
• ?	• Nansabeh

- Faizabad

- ?

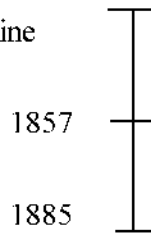
**Activity - 16**

Identify how its wealth of India drained to Britain.

- Export of raw materials from India.
- 
- 
- 

**Activity - 17**

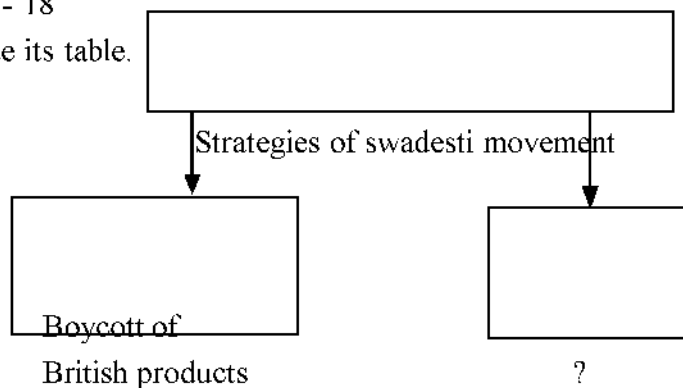
Complete its given time line



Partition of Bengal

**Activity - 18**

Complete its table.



**Evaluation Questions**

1. Analyse its features of its permanent land revenue settlement. (4)
2. Distinguish between its Ryot wary and the metalware systems (2)
3. What do you mean by its commercialisation of agriculture ? How did it effect Indian peasants (3)
4. Analyse how the land revenue and economic policies of its British affected different sections of India society (6)
5. Explain its causes of its Revolt of 1857 ? (6)
6. What do you mean by its drain theory ? (2)
7. How did its swadeshi movement resist British colonial domination ? (3)
8. Arrange its following table appropriately (4)

A	B
Dada Bhai Naoraji	Barrackpore
Thantia Thopi	Kuriohya Revolt
Mangal Pandey	Kanpur

Rama Nambi

Drain Theory

1. Elucidate what is economic nationalism

**S.S . I**  
**Chapter – 4**  
**Culture and Nationalism**

**Major ideas / concepts**

- Colonial Rule and Nationalism
- English Education
- Social Reforms
- The press and unity of India.
- Education for the Nation
- Literature and Nationalism
- Nationalism in Art

**Activities**

**Activity – 1**

Complete the table

Institutions	Founders
?	William Tones
Calcutta Madrasah	?
?	Jonashan Dancan

**Activity – 2**

List out the circumstances that help to develop unity in the minds of Indians.

- Some Indian leaders found it necessary to resist the ideas and cultural invasion of Britishers into Indian society.

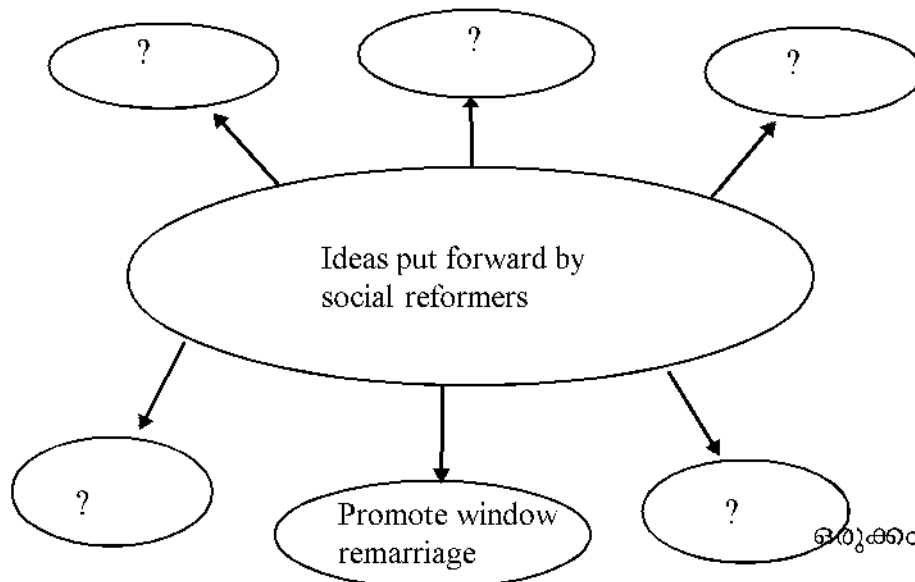
**Activity – 3**

List out any two major objectives of social reform movements in India.

- Protest against various social evils

**Activity -4**

Complete the sun diagram given below.



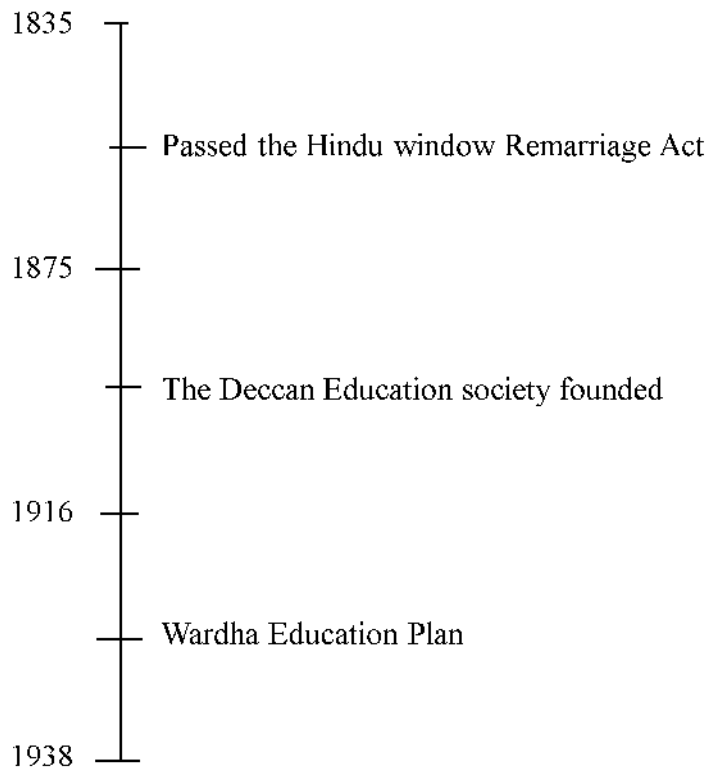
**Activity - 5**

Complete the table

Reform Movements	Reformers
• Brahma Samaj	• ?
• ?	• Swami Dayanad Saraswati
• Sarada Sadan	• ?
• ?	• Swami vivekanda
• Parthana samaj	• ?
• ?	• E.V Ramaswami Naicker

**Activity - 6**

Complete the time line given below



**Activity - 7**

List out the role of news papers to foster nationalism during the period of national movement

- Created public awareness on economic exploitation by the British
-

- 
- 
- 
- 

**Activity - 8**

Complete the table

News papers during Nationalist period	Hindu	?	Al -Hilal	?	New India
Leaders	?	Surendra Nath Banerji	?	Lala Lajpat Rai	?

**Activity - 9**

Complete table given below

National Education Institutions	Founders	Place
Deccah Education Society	?	?
?	D.K. Karve	?
?	?	Aligrah
Visva Bharati	?	?
?	Vallathd Narayana Menon	?

**Activity - 10**

Complete the table

Educational Institutions	Ideas
• Deccan Education Society	• Secular Education
• Women University	• ?
• Viswa Bharati	• ?
• Jamia Millia Islamia	• ?
• Kerala Kala Mandalam	• ?
• Wordha Education Plan	• ?

**Activity – 11**

Identify the factors which deal with role of literature in its emergence of India nationalism from among its following.

- Writers in various parts of India illustrated its aganies and atrocities faced by its people.
- Writers shred their resentments with the people through poetry, novel, drama, etc.
- Vocational education was its objective.
- At that time publication of newspaper is considered as a social service.
- Bankim Chandra chatterji's 'Anandmath', Nil Darpan of Dinabandhu mitra and the poems of Muhammad Iqbal etc. influenced its people.

**Activity – 12**

Complete the table

Works	Writers	Language
• Ghore	• ?	• ?
• Premasram	• ?	• ?
• • ? • •	• Subrahmanya BharatiM	• ?
• • ?	• ?	• Urdu
• ?	• ?	• Merathi
• Ente Gurunathan	• ?	• ?

**Activity - 13**

Complte the table

Painters	Contributions
• Abanindranath Tagore	• ?
• ?	• India society of oriental Arts
• Nandalal Bose	• ?
• ?	• Village Drummer
• ?	• Sankuntalem
• Amrite sher -Gil	• ?

## Evaluation Questions

1. What do you mean by nationalism ? (1)
2. Which were the two types of protests emerged in India, during the 19<sup>th</sup> century in the cultural field.
3. Which were the factors that prompted the introduction of English Educationalist in India ? (4)
4. From the column given below, choose the Suitable one from 'B' that match with 'A' (4)

A	B
Aliqarh Movement	Veersa Lingam
Theosophical society	Jyothiba phule
Hitakarini Samajam	Anne Besant
Sathyasodhak Samaj	Sir Sayed Ahammed Khan

5. Evaluate the role played by social reformer movements in the emergence of nationalism. (6)
6. List down the Social evils in India banned by the British through laws. (4)
7. Evaluate the role of news papers in the emergence of nationalism in India (6)
8. Explain how changers in the field of education ded to the emergence of nationalism in India (6)
9. Arrange the table given below properly

A	B
Rajaram Mohan Roy	Kesari
Annie Besant	Young India
Balagangadher Tilak	Common wheel
Mahatma Gandhi	Sambad Kaumudi

10. What was the theme of Bangim Chandra chatterji's novel Ananda Madom ? (1)



# S.S I

## Unit – 5

# Struggle and Freedom

### Major Concepts

- Early struggle of Mahatma Gandhi in India.
- Non – cooperation movement and Khilefat movement
- Poorna swaraj and Civil Disobedience
- Quit India movement
- Movements and leaders who differed from Gandian Kiderlogies
- Movements of workers and peasaints
- Idependence of India

### Activities

#### Activity -1

List down the reasons that helped Gandhiji to gain the truest and recognition of the common people.

- His priests in south Africa made him famous
- 
- 
- 

#### Activity – 2

Complete the table

Early struggle of Gandhiji in India	Region	Year
• ?	• Bihar	• ?
• Ahammadbad Cotten mill striks	• ?	• ?
• ?	• ?	• 1918

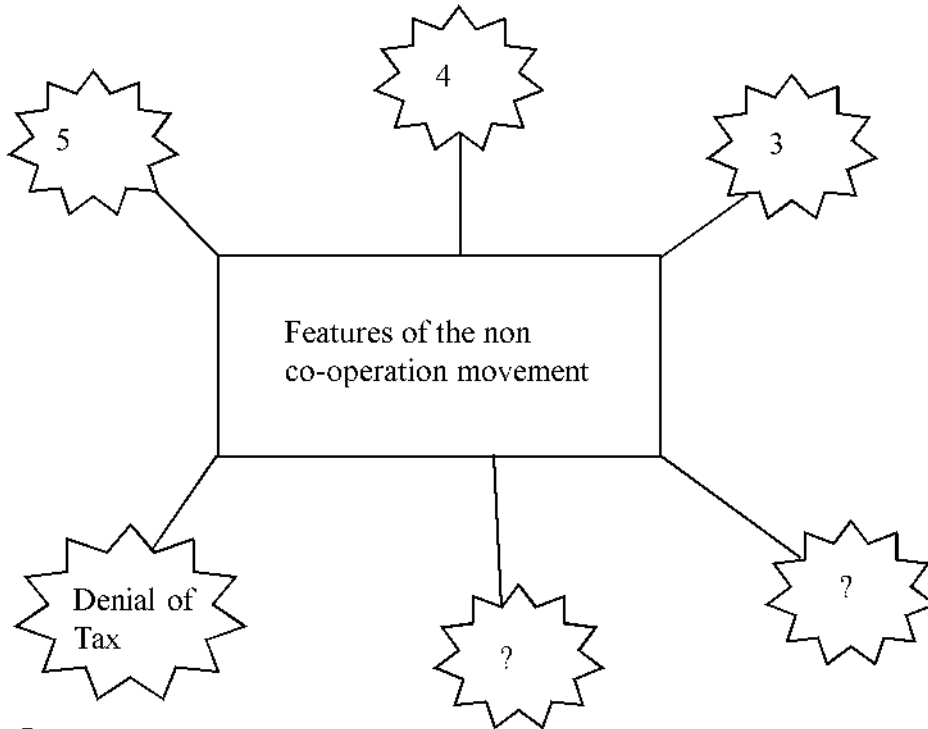
#### Activity - 3

List down the result of the Early struggles of Gandhiji in India

- The struggles he took up popularised his ideologies and method of protest.
- 
- 
-

**Activity - 4**

Complete the word web given below.



**Activity - 5**

List down the examples of how the Indian Society responded to Gandhiji's appeal for Non - co-operation.

- Farmers in Aswadh refused to pay taxes.
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 

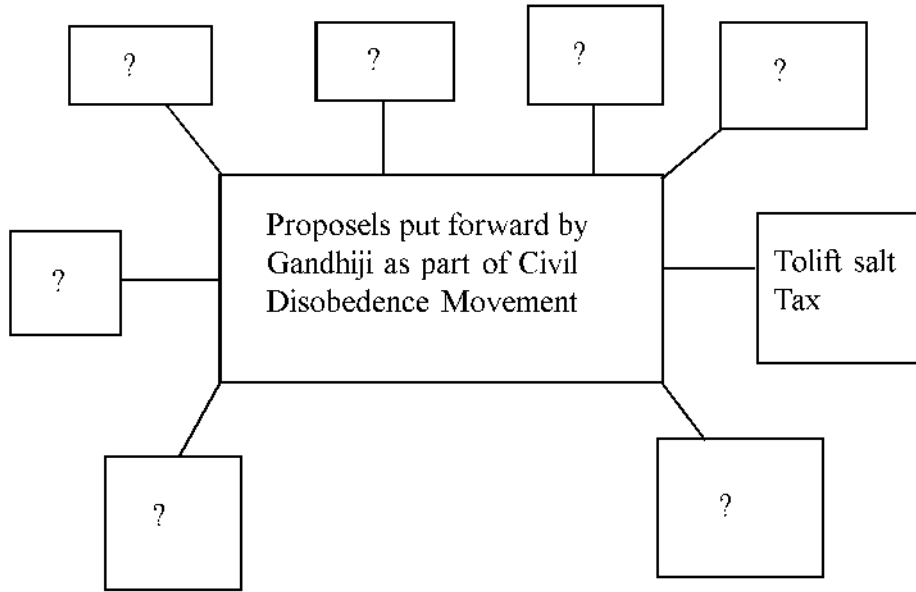
**Activity - 6**

Write down some examples for Gandhiji's constructive programmes.

- People made indigenous products
- 
- 
- 
-

**Activity - 7**

Complete the Diagram



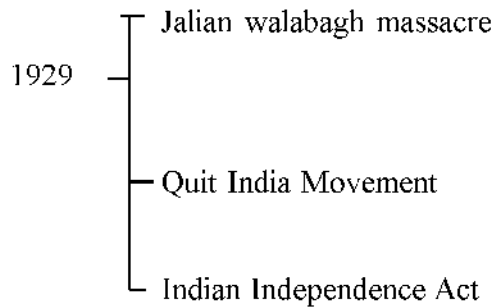
**Activity - 8**

List down the reasons why Gandhiji selected salt as a powerful weapon against the British.

- The tax was a heavy burden for the poor people.
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 

**Activity - 9**

Complete the following time line



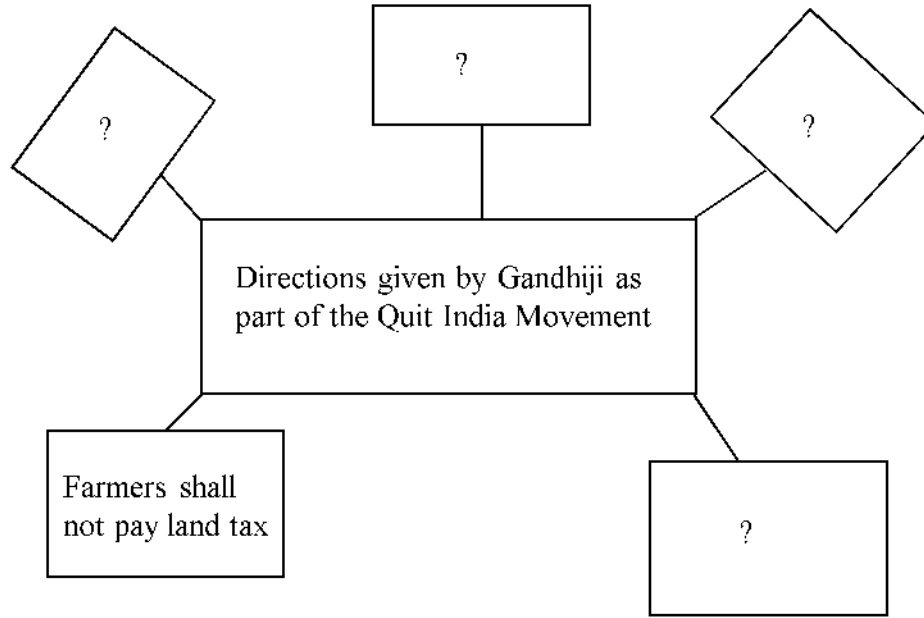
**Activity - 10**

Find out the factors that caused the Quit India Movement

- Public disgust with price hike and famine
- 
-

**Activity - 11**

Complete the following Diagram



**Activity - 12**

Complete the table

Revolutionary Movements	Leaders
?	V.D. Savarkar
Anuseelan Samathi	?
?	Lalattardayal
Indian Republican Army	?

**Activity - 13**

Complete the following table

Organisation	Leaders	Yera in which formed
?	?	1923
Hindustan Socialist Republican Association	?	?
?	Joy Prakash Narayan Aruna Asif Ali	?

**Activity - 14**

List down the main objectives of the All Indian Trade Union Congress

- To participate actively in the Indian freedom struggle.
- 
- 

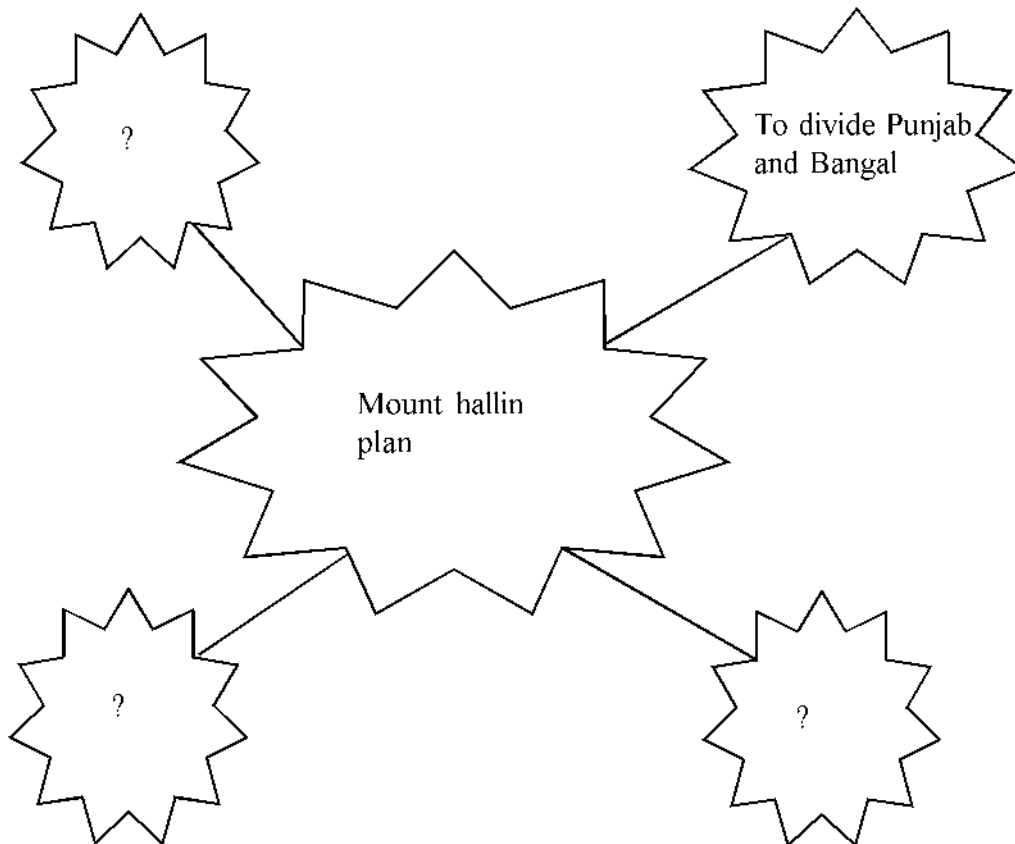
**Activity - 15**

Complete the table

Agitation	Places
• Tebhaga struggle	• ?
•	• Andhra Pradesh
• Noval Matinu	•

**Activity - 16**

Complete the following word web



**Evaluation Questions.**

1. Which Act resulted in the Jalianwalabagh Messacre ? (1)
2. Which incident forced Gandhiji to stop the won-cooperation movement (1)
3. Analyse the significance of non – co-operation movement in the Indian National Movement (4)

4. Evaluate the decisions of the Lahore session (2)
5. Analyse the role played by Mahatma Gandhi in the Indian National Movement (6)
6. Complete the following table (4)

A	B
Forward Bloc	Muhammed Ali Jinnah
All India Trade Union congress	Captain Lakshmi
All India League	N.M. Joshi
Jhansi Regiment	Subhash Chandra Bose.

7. Evaluate the contributions of the organisations and leaders to the Indian national Movement who differed from Gandhian Methods and ideologies (6)
8. Explain the demands of the kisan manifesto (4)
9. Analyse the role played by Subash Chandra Bose in the Indian Freedom struggle (4)
10. Evaluate the significance of salt satyagraha (4)
11. Arrange the following incidents Chronologically (4)
  - Jalion Walabagh Massacre
  - Lahore session
  - Chouri – Chaura incident
  - Camparan Satyagraha

## **PREFACE**

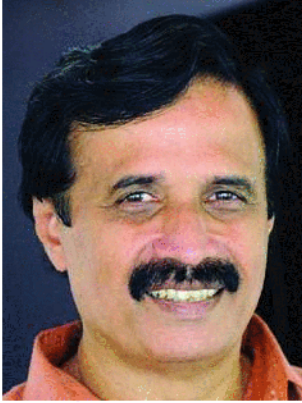
The module , ORUKKAM , is specially designed and developed for ensuring maximum performance in the SSLC Examination March 2017. The inspiratory motive behind the development of this learning module is the feedback itself about the material of the previous year . Of course , it is sure that the students those who go through this material will become more confident to achieve maximum grade in Social science.

### **Wish you all the best**

The major concepts in all the units are enlisted first and are followed by suitable activities ensuring the comprehension of the concepts in a sequential order. The prescribed activities in the module is to be exercised in time bound manner . The evaluation questions will help to ensure the concept attainment of students .

### **Instruction to the teachers**

- All activities are to be completed in a time bound manner.
- All students should get personal copies of the activity sheet for completing the same within the time prescribed.
- Students should be given opportunities of self assessment and peer assessment.
- Self assessment of the student has to be examined and remedial measures has to be ensured.
- The evaluation questions can be used as tool for assessment of the student.



**PROF. C. RAVEENDRANATH**  
**MINISTER FOR EDUCATION**  
**GOVERNMENT OF KERALA**

**സന്ദേശം**

കേരളത്തിലെ സ്കൂൾ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം നേരിടുന്ന പ്രശ്നങ്ങൾ പഠിച്ച് അവ പരിഹരിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ക്രിയാത്മക പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങൾ നടപ്പിലാക്കുക എന്ന ലക്ഷ്യത്തോടെ 2006ൽ ആരംഭിച്ച ഗുണമേന്മയുള്ള വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം കുട്ടികളുടെ അവകാശം (Quality Education Pupil's Right - QEPR) എന്ന പദ്ധതി പത്തുവർഷം പൂർത്തിയാക്കുകയാണ്. സ്കൂളുകളിലെ ലാബ്, ലൈബ്രറി സൗകര്യങ്ങളുടെ മെച്ചപ്പെടുത്തൽ, പോഷകസമൃദ്ധമായ ഉച്ചഭക്ഷണം, കൃത്യമായി ആസൂത്രണം ചെയ്ത് നടപ്പിലാക്കുന്ന പഠനപ്രവർത്തനങ്ങൾ, ഫലപ്രദമായ മോണിറ്ററിംഗ് എന്നിവയിലൂടെ പിന്നോക്കം നിന്നിരുന്ന വിദ്യാലയങ്ങൾ ശ്രദ്ധേയമായ പുരോഗതി കൈവരിച്ചു കഴിഞ്ഞു. കൂട്ടായ പരിശ്രമങ്ങളിലൂടെ ലഭിച്ച നേട്ടങ്ങളെ സ്ഥായിയായി നിലനിർത്തുകയും ആധുനിക സാങ്കേതികവിദ്യയുടെ സാധ്യതകൾ കൂടി ഉപയോഗിച്ചു സ്കൂളുകളുടെ നിലവാരം കൂടുതൽ മികവുറ്റതാക്കി അന്താരാഷ്ട്ര നിലവാരത്തിലേക്ക് ഈ പൊതു വിദ്യാലയങ്ങളെ എത്തിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഈ ഉദ്ദേശ്യത്തോടെ ഒട്ടേറെ പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങൾ ഇപ്പോൾ ആരംഭിച്ചുകഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ട്. സ്കൂളുകളുടെ ഭൗതികസൗകര്യങ്ങളോടൊപ്പം അക്കാദമിക നിലവാരവും ഉയർത്തുന്നതിനുള്ള ശ്രമത്തിന്റെ ഭാഗമാണ് ഒരുകൂടെ എന്ന ഈ കൈപുസ്തകം. കുട്ടികൾക്ക് ഈ പഠനസഹായി ഏറെ സഹായകരമാകുമെന്ന് പ്രതീക്ഷിക്കുന്നു. ഈ ഉദ്യമത്തിന് എല്ലാ ഭാവുകങ്ങളും നേരുന്നു.

  
 സി.രവീന്ദ്രനാഥ്



**ആമുഖം**

**കേരളത്തിലെ സ്കൂളുകൾ മികച്ച വിജയത്തിലേക്ക്**

തെരഞ്ഞെടുക്കപ്പെട്ട വിദ്യാലയങ്ങളിൽ 2006ൽ ആരംഭിച്ച ഗുണമേന്മയുള്ള വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം കുട്ടികളുടെ അവകാശം (QEPR) പദ്ധതി അതിന്റെ ലക്ഷ്യം നേടി മുന്നേറുകയാണ്. അക്കാദമികവും ഭൗതികവുമായ തലങ്ങളിൽ നിരവധി മുന്നേറ്റങ്ങൾ കൈവരിക്കുവാൻ ഈ പദ്ധതിയിലുൾപ്പെട്ട വിദ്യാലയങ്ങൾക്ക് കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ട്. കേവല വിജയമല്ല മറിച്ച് മുഴുവൻ വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളെയും മികച്ച ഗ്രേഡിന് ഉടമകളാക്കുക എന്ന ലക്ഷ്യമാണ് നമ്മൾ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നത്. ഈ ലക്ഷ്യം മുന്നിൽ കണ്ടുകൊണ്ട് ഒട്ടേറെ പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങൾ ആവിഷ്കരിച്ചു നടപ്പാക്കി വരുകയാണ്.

മികച്ച വിജയം ലക്ഷ്യമാക്കി 2017 ജനുവരി 11 മുതൽ എല്ലാ ക്യൂ.ഇ.പി.ആർ വിദ്യാലയങ്ങളിലും പ്രത്യേക പഠനപാക്കേജുകൾ നടത്തുവാൻ തീരുമാനിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഈ പരിപാടിയുടെ കാര്യക്ഷമമായ നടത്തിപ്പിന് വേണ്ടിയാണ് **ഒരുക്കം** എന്ന പഠനസഹായി തയ്യാറാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ളത്. മാറിയ പാഠപുസ്തകം കുട്ടികളിലുണ്ടാകാവുന്ന മാനസിക പിരിമുറുക്കങ്ങളിൽ നിന്ന് കുട്ടികളെ മോചിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനും അവരിൽ ആത്മവിശ്വാസം ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനും സർഗ്ഗാത്മകമായ പുനരനുഭവപ്രവർത്തനങ്ങൾ, മൂല്യനിർണയ പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങൾ, അവയുടെ വിശകലനങ്ങൾ എന്നിവ ഉൾക്കൊള്ളുന്ന **ഒരുക്കം** പ്രയോജനപ്പെടും എന്നതിൽ സംശയമില്ല.

വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾ, രക്ഷിതാക്കൾ, പ്രാദേശിക ഭരണകൂടങ്ങൾ, വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ പ്രവർത്തകർ തുടങ്ങിയവരുടെ കൂട്ടായ പരിശ്രമത്തിലൂടെ ഗുണനിലവാരത്തോടെ മികച്ച വിജയം നേടിയെടുക്കാനുള്ള വർഷമായി 2017 മാറട്ടെ എന്നും ഈ ലക്ഷ്യം നേടാൻ എല്ലാ വിദ്യാലയങ്ങൾക്കും കഴിയട്ടെ എന്നും ആശംസിച്ചുകൊണ്ട്



വിജയാശംസകളോടെ

**കെ. വി. മോഹൻ കുമാർ ഐ.എ.എസ്**  
പൊതു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ ഡയറക്ടർ

# Chapter - 6

## India After Independence

### Major Concept

Challenges of post independent India

Flow of Refugees

Integration of princely states

Constitution and the first General Election

Linguistic reorganization of states

Progress in economic section

Achievements in science and technology

Space research in India

Education

Cultural achievements

Foreign policy

Panchsheel principles

### Activities

- List the major challenges of post independent India.
  - Flow of Refugees
  -
- Find out the places of communal riots broke out after the partition of India.
  - Calcutta
  - Bihar
  - 
  - 
  -
- Complete the table

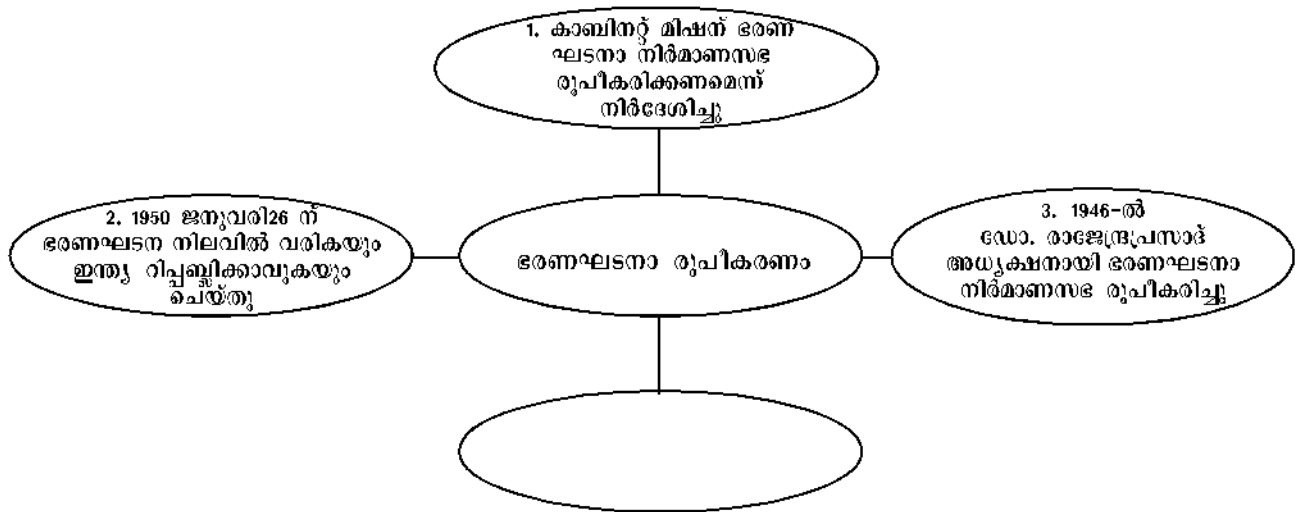
Country	Suzerainties	Year of Accession
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>France</li></ul>		1954
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Portugal</li></ul>		1961

4. Select appropriate answer from the column and complete the given items.

(1950, 1946, 1969, 1956, 1953, 1975, 2005)

- a) The constituent assembly was formed with Dr. Rajendra Prasad as the Chairman.
- b) The constitution came into effect and India was declared a Republic
- c) The state of Andhra Pradesh was formed for Telugu speaking people
- d) The parliament passed the states reorganisation Act
- e) Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) was formed
- f) The first Indian satellite Aryabhata was launched
- g) India's first lunar mission Chandrayan started

5. ഇന്ത്യയുടെ ഭരണഘടനാ രൂപീകരണവുമായി ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട പ്രക്രിയയുടെ പദസൂര്യൻ പൂർത്തിയാക്കൂ.



6. പട്ടികയുടെ ഇടതുവശത്ത് നൽകിയിരിക്കുന്ന ആശയങ്ങളുടെ / സംഭവങ്ങളുടെ പ്രാധാന്യം മൂന്നോ നാലോ വാക്യങ്ങൾ എഴുതുക.

<p>1. അഭയാർത്ഥി പ്രവാഹം</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> </ul>
<p>2. നാട്ടുരാജ്യങ്ങളുടെ സംയോജനം</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> </ul>

7. Ideas/concepts/incidents of linguistic reorganization of states are given below find out and write the importance of each one.

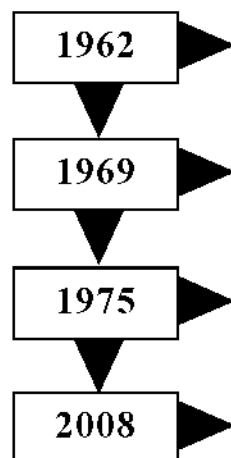
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nagpur session of the Indian National Congress in 1920</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decided to form state congress committee on the basis of language</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formation of Andhra Pradesh</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• State reorganisation commission</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• States reorganisation act</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>

8. Complete the table from the appropriate answer given below in the column (USA, Germany, France, Soviet Union, Britain)

<b>Iron and Steel Industrial Firms</b>	<b>Assisting Countries</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bhilai</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Soviet Union</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bokaro</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rourkela</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Durgapur</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>

9. List out the research institutions for the development of science and technology in India in the post independent period.
- Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR)
  - 
  -

10. Complete the timeline of India's space research programmes.



11. Complete the table of different education commission in the post independent period of India

<b>Commissions</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Recommendations</b>
• Radhkrishnan commission	• To study university education	• Start professional educational institutions • •
• Lakshmana Swami Mudaliar Commission	•	• Implement three language formula • Form secondary education commission • •
• D.S.Kothari Commission	•	• Implement 10+2+3 pattern of Education • •

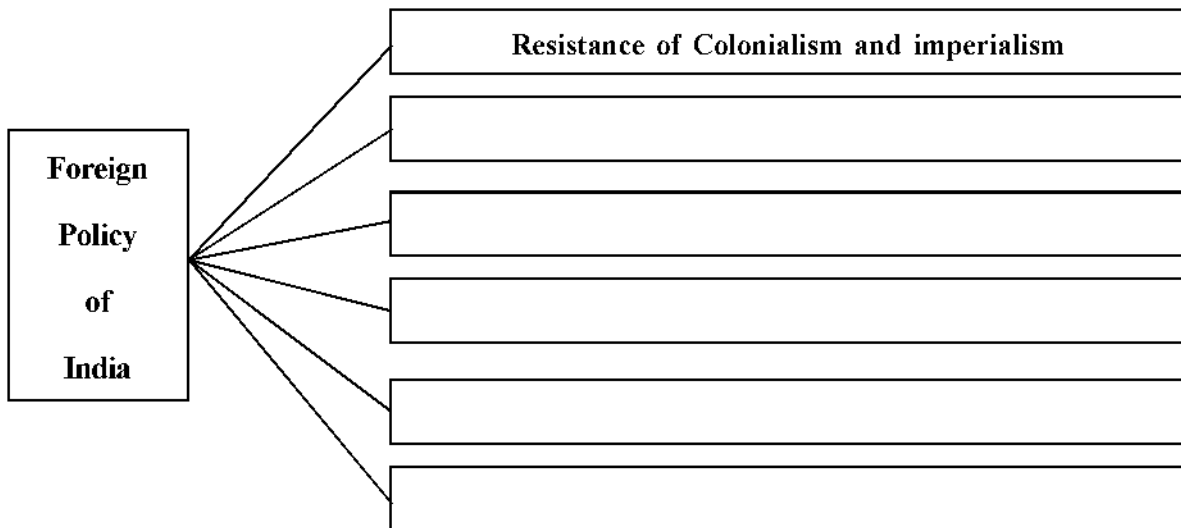
12. Find out the major recommendations of New Education Policy of 1986 (NPE 86)

- Focussing on primary and continuing education
- 
- 
- 

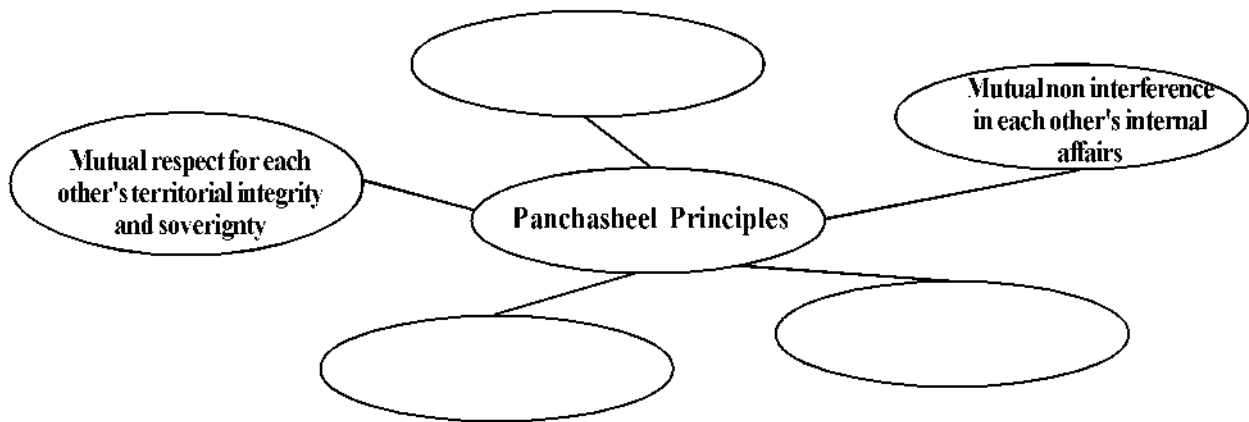
13. Complete the following table of cultural institutions of India appropriately.

<b>Institution</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Headquarters</b>
• Sangit Natak Akademi	• Promotion of drama and music	• New Delhi
• Lalit Kala Akademi	•	• New Delhi
•	• Promotion of literature in Indian languages	• New Delhi
• National School of Drama	•	•
• National Book Trust of India	•	• New Delhi

14. Complete the chart of main principles of India's foreign policy.



15. Complete the flow chart of panchasheel principles



## Evaluation Questions

1. Analyse the role played by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and V.P. Menon in the integration of princely states (4 scores)
2. Name the chair man and other members of states reorganisation commission. Suggest its major recommendation. (3 scores)
3. 'Five year plans made profound influence in the development process of India'. On the basis of the above statement examine the importance of five year plans in post independent India (3 scores)
4. The space mission such as Chandrayan and Mangalyan. India has entered a new era in space exploration'. On the basis of the statement explain the space missions Chandrayan and Mangalyan of India (4 scores)
5. Name the central government schemes for strengthening and professionalising the education system if India. (2 scores)
6. The architect of foreign policy of India
  - A. Mahatma Gandhi
  - B. Jawaharlal Nehru
  - C. A. B. Vajpai
  - D. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar (1 score)
7. The economic system adopted by India in the post independent period.
  - A. Capitalist economy
  - B. Socialist economy
  - C. Market economy
  - D. Mixed economy
8. Chairman of the drafting committee of Indian constitution.
  - A. Dr. Rajendra Prasad
  - B. Fazal Ali
  - C. V.P. Menon
  - D. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
9. Match column **A** with column **B**.

<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>
1. Indian Atomic Energy Commission	1. Jawaharlal Nehru
2. Indian National Committee for Space Research	2. Raja Ramanna
3. Atomic experiments	3. Vikram Sarabhai
4. Planning Commission	4. M.J. Bhabha

(4 x 1 = 4 scores)
10. Explain the process of linguistic re-organisation of states (6 scores)
11. Analyse the importance of Panchasheel principles in the foreign policy of India (4 scores)
12. Explain the achievements of India in science and technology in the post independent period. (6 scores)

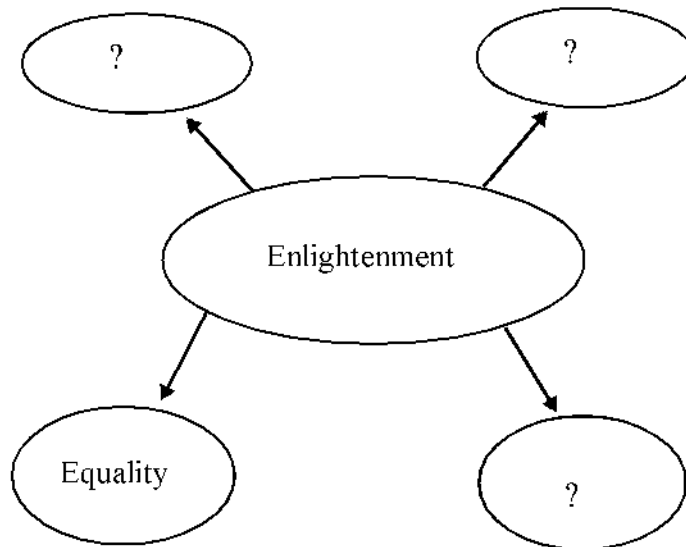
**S.S.I**  
**Chapter – I**  
**Revolutions that Influenced the World**  
**Major Ideas/concepts**

- Major revolutions of its modern world.
- American war of Independence and its mercantilist laws.
- Influence of thinkers in its American War of Independence.
- Impact of its American War of Independence.
- Factors that led to its French Revolution.
- The importance and its results of its French Revolution.
- The reforms of Napoleon.
- The background of its Latin American Revolution.
- The factors that led to its Russian Revolution.
- The February Revolution and its October Revolution
- Various stages of its Chinese Revolution.

**Activities**

**Activity (1)**

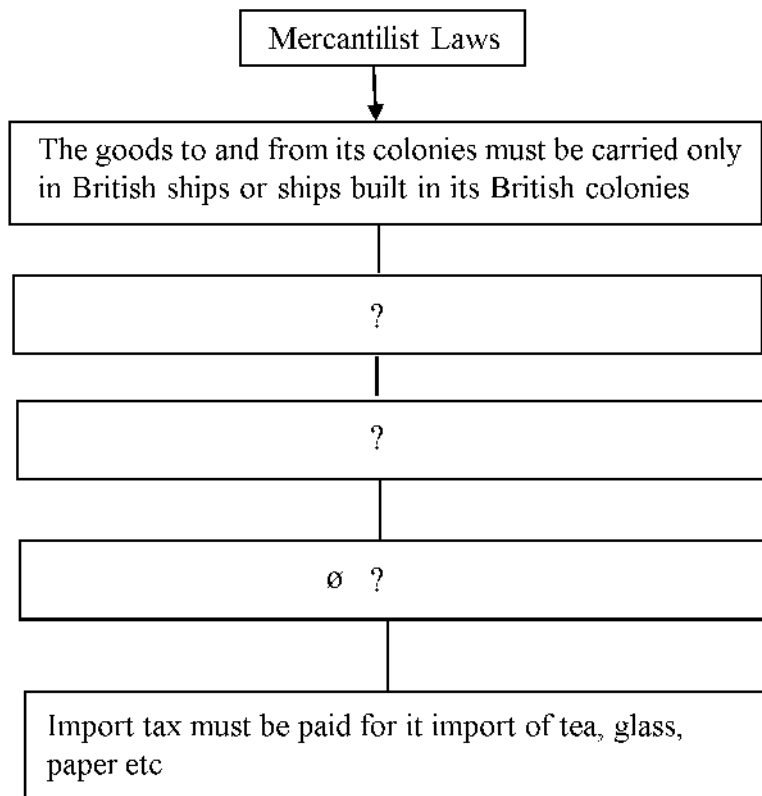
identify and write its ideas spread by its Enlightened thinkers.





**Activity – (2)**

Lists out its mercantilist laws



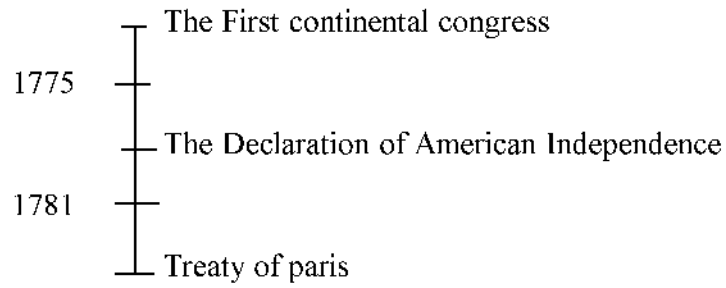
**Activity (3)**

The names of some leaders and thinkers who have influenced certain revolutions in its world are give below. Complete its table by writing its names of revolutions related to items.

<b>George Washington</b>	<b>American war of Independence</b>
Votaire	?
Roussean	?
Jose De San mertin	?
Thomas paine	?
Simon Bolivar	?
Dr. Sun Yatsen	?
Montersquien	?
Maxim Gorky	?
Mao Zedong	Chinese Revolution
John Locke	?
Lenin	?

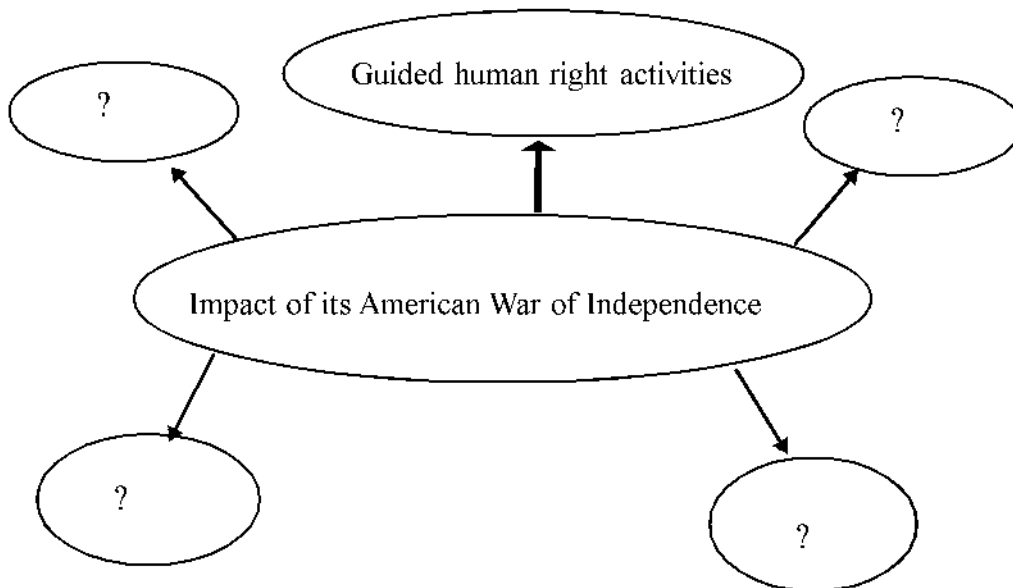
**Activity (4)**

Complete its Time Linerelated to its American War of Independence



**Activity (5)**

Complete the following



**Activity (6)**

Lists out its factors that led to its French Revolution

- The autocracy that existed in France
- 
- 

**Activity (7)**

Complete its table given related to its French society.

Estate	people	Features
• First Estate	•	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exempted from all taxes</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> </ul>

•	• Nobles	• Led Luxurious life • • • • •
• Third Estate	•	• Law social status • • •

**Activity (8)**

Some ideas that influenced its French Revolution are given below. Name its thinkers related to these ideas.

<b>Ideas</b>	<b>Thinkers</b>
• Ridiculed its exploitation of clergy	• Voltaire
• Man B born free, but everywhere he B in chains	• ?
• Division of powers of its government into legislature Excecutive and indicinary	• ?
• Freedom to ménage propety should be given	• Physiocrats
• Complied encyclopaedia to make scientific though popular	• ?

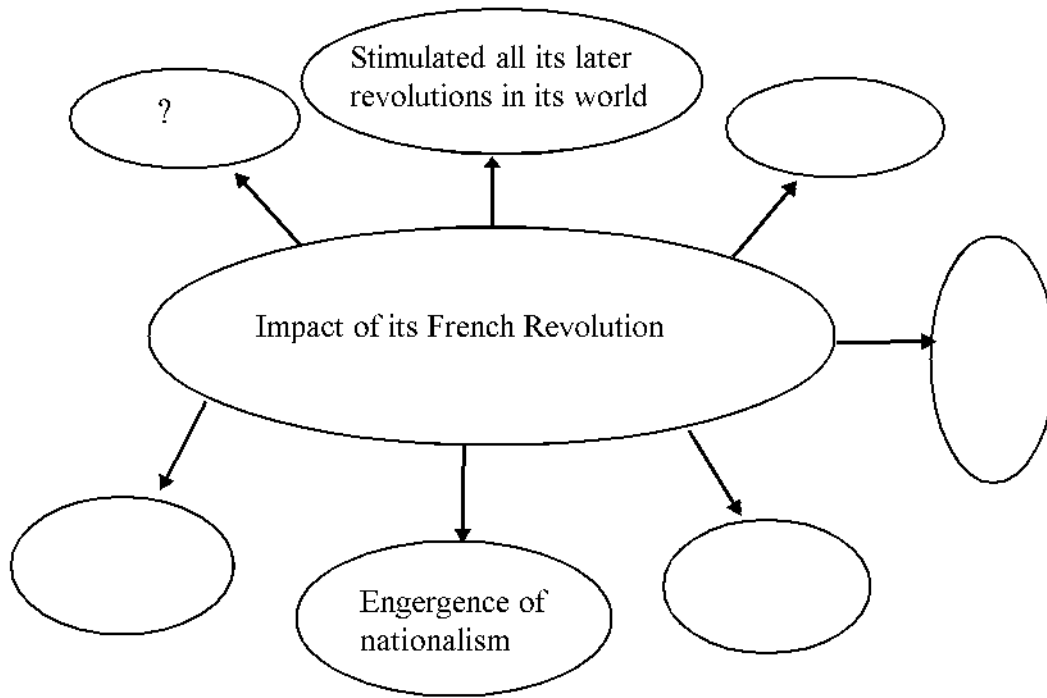
**Activity (9)**

Arrange its following events in chronological order.

- Declaration of its Rights of men and its citizen was passed in France.
- Destruction of its Bastille prison.
- France become a republic.
- Tennis court Oath.
- Battle of waterloo.

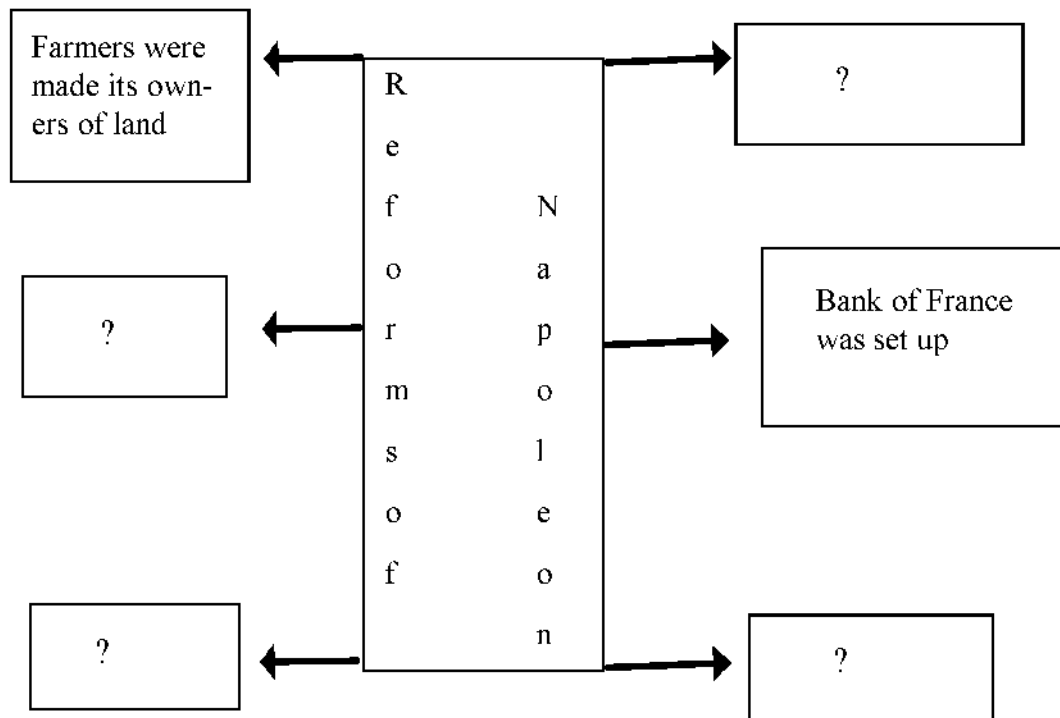
**Activity (10)**

Complete its sun diagram given below.



**Activity (11)**

Complete its table given below.



**Activity (12)**

Write its causes for its Latin American Revolution

- European cultural domination
- 
- 
- 
- Exploitation

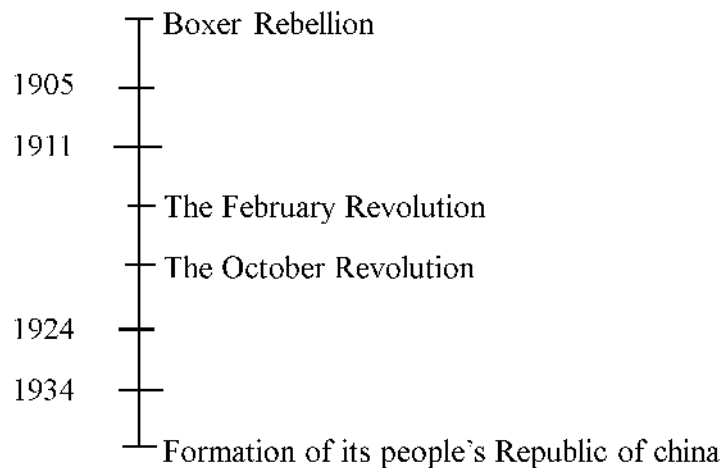
**Activity (13)**

Lists out its factors that led to the Russian Revolution

- Autocracy of its Tsarist Emperors.
- 
- 
- Meagre industrial production.
- 
- 
- Defeat of Russia in its Russia – Japan War.
- 

**Activity (14)**

Complete its time line given below.



**Activity (15)**

Complete its comparison table given below.

The February Revolution	The October Revolution
1917	?
?	the Bolsheviks
Alexander Kerensky	?
Formation of its Provisional Government	?

**Activity (16)**

Lists out the results of its Russian Revolution.

- Withdrew from is First world War.
- 
- 
- Economic and scientific progress of Russia.
- 
- Expansion of socialism.

**Activity (17)**

Identify its ideas emphasised by sunyasten.

- Nationalism
- 
- 

**Activity (18)**

Complete its comparison table given below

Revolution of Sunyatsen	Revolution of maozedong
1911	?
?	Chinese communist party
Against foreign domination	
and its rule of the manchudynasty	?
?	People`s Republic of China

Evaluation Questions.

(1) Arrange into following events in chrenological order.

- Latin American Revolution
- French Revolution
- October Revolution
- American war of Independence

(2) What do you mean by Revolution ? (1)

(3) Analyse the background of its French Revolution. (6)

(4) Explain how its mercantilist policies caused its out break of its American war of Independence (4)

(5) Arrange its following table appropriately (4)

A	B
Thomas Jefferson	Russian Revolution
Francisco Miranda	Chinese Revolution
Trotsky	Latin American Revolution
Mao zedong	American war of Independence

(6) How much its French Revolution influenced the reforms of Napoleon? Evaluate. (4)

(7) Identify its fields in which its Latin American people faced discrimination from the Europeans? Explain

(9) Evaluate its importance of its French Revolution (4)

(10) How much its Chinese Revolution was help for its liberation of peasants and workers? Explain (6)

(4)

## SSI Unit – 2 World in the Twentieth Century

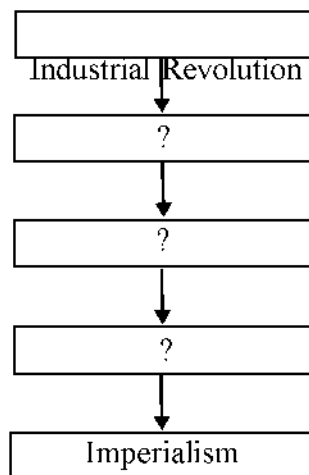
### Major Concepts

- Emergence of Imperialism
- Factors that led to the First World War
- Emergence of Fascism and Nazism.
- Background of the Second World War.
- Results of the second world War.
- Cold war and Non Alignment movement
- West Asia
- Disintegration of the Soviet Union

### Activities

#### Activity – 1

Complete this flow chart explaining the emergence of Imperialism



**Activity – 2**

Identify and write how Imperialism affected the Colonies.

- Traditional economic system of the colonies was destroyed
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 

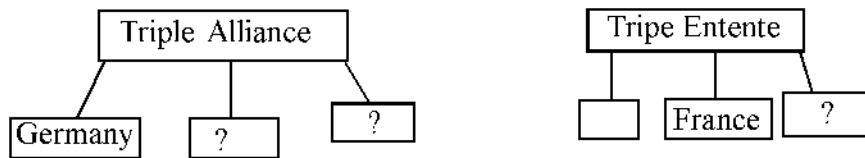
**Activity – 3**

List down the reasons for the First world War

- Imperialist competition for colonies
- 
- 
- 

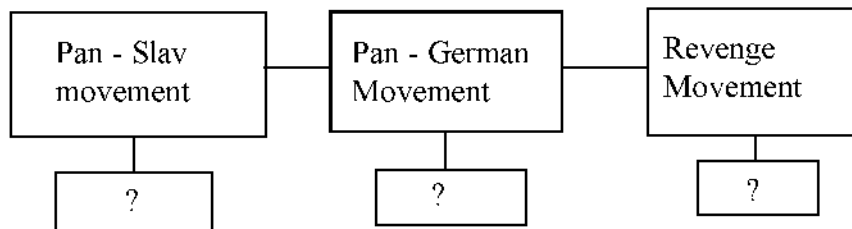
**Activity – 4**

Complete the table



**Activity - 5**

Complete the following Table.



**Activity - 6**

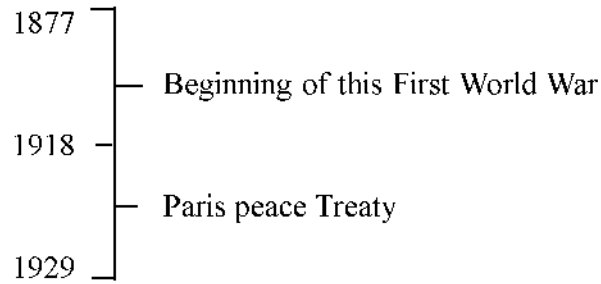
Identify and write down the reasons for the First World War

- Economics dominance of Europe diminished
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- Economic Depression
- Fascism and Nazism



Activity - 7

Complete the time line given below



Activity - 8

Complete the Comparison Table Given below

Fascism	Veuzism
Italy	
	Adolf Hitler
Black shirts	
	Aryan Racial syperionty

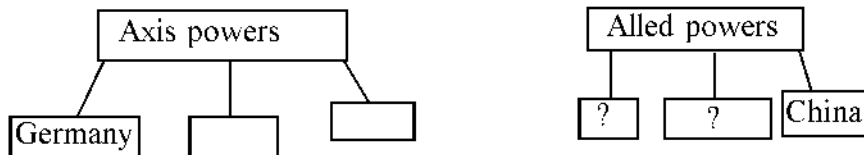
Activity - 9

Find out and write down the reasons for the Second World War

- Treaty of versailles
- 
- 
- 
- Polish invansion of Germany.

Activity - 10

Complete the table



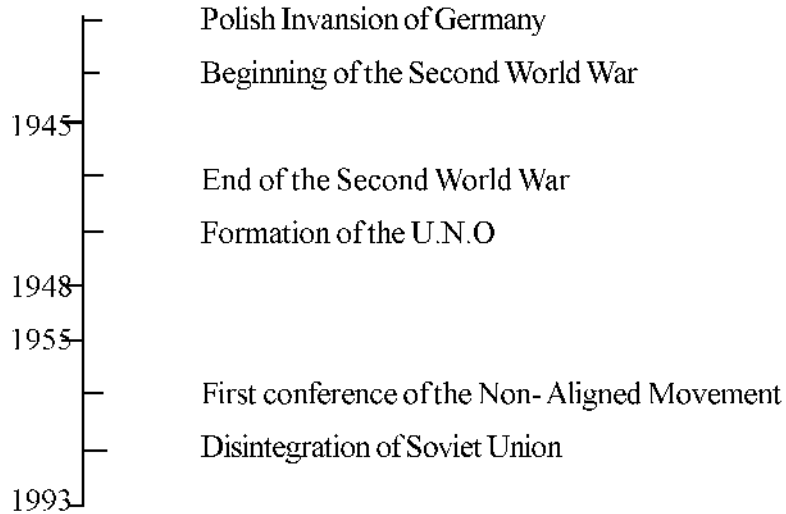
Activity - 11

List down the results of the Second world War.

- Over 10 million people died
- 
- 
- 
- 
- Independence of the Asio - African colonies
-

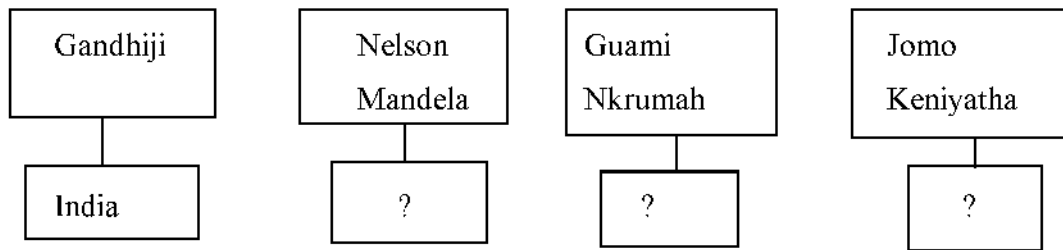
**Activity - 12**

Complete the Time line given below.



**Activity - 13**

Complete the table



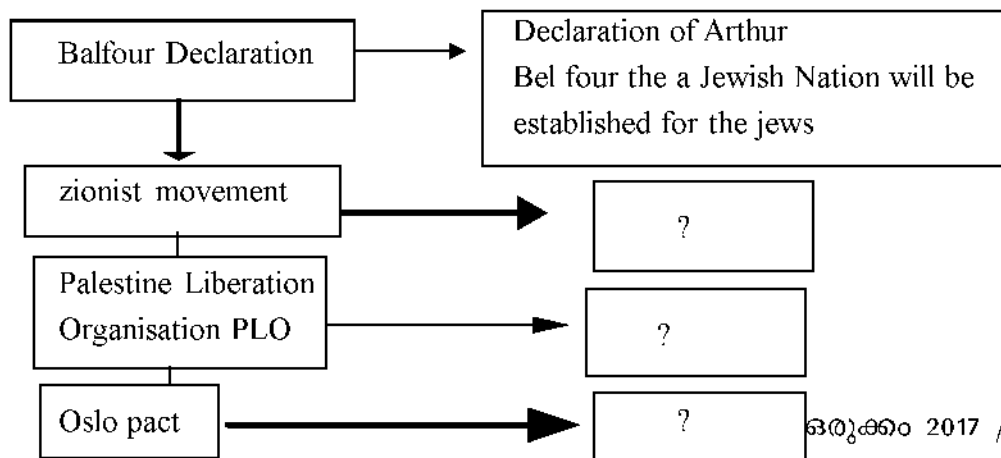
**Activity - 14**

List down the reasons for the disintegration of Soviet Union

- Deviation from the basic principles of socialism
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 

**Activity - 15**

Explain the following related to the west Asian problems



**Activity - 16**

Which were the strategies adopted by America to establish its dominance over the World

- Extended Military Alliances
- 
- 
- 

**Activity - 17**

Complete the following table

Ideologies of Neo imperialism	Features
Liberalisation	•
•	• Privatisation of public Sector Underlakings
• Globalisation	• Protected the interest of the multinational company • •

**Activity - 18**

Write, how did Globalisation adversely affect Developing nations

- Destruction of the Indigenous culture.
- 
- 
- 
- 

Evaluation Questions

1. Which are the factors that prompted the capitalist nations to invest in the colonies ? (3)
2. Analyse the back ground of the First World War (6)
3. Evaluate the results of the First World War (4)
4. Arrange the following table (4)

A	B
Holocaust	Restoration of Ancient Roman Empire
Gestapo	Glasnost
Mussolini	Secret organisation
Gobchev	Jewish Massacre

5. What is meant by neo - imperialism ?
6. Explain the factors that led to the second World War

7. How did Fascism and Nazism become a threat to world peace ?

(6)

8. In which country did World economic depression start ?

(6)

9. Explain, what paved the way for the formation of cold war and Non Aliqued Movement (3)

10. Arrange the following incidents in chronological order

(4)

- Disintegration of Soviet Union
- Formation of Israel
- Oslo pact
- Belgrade Summit

11. Arrange the following table

(4)

A	B
Yaser Araft	Yugoslavia
Gamal Abdul Nasser	Indonesia

Marshal Tiltto

Egypt

Ahammad Sukharno

Palestine

12. Evaluate, how America established its dominance over the world

(4)

## S.S.I

### Chapter – 3

#### British Exploitation and Resistance

##### Major Ideas / concepts

- Impact of its British revenue policies.
- Commercialisation of agriculture.
- Indigo cultivation and revolt of indigo farmers.
- Peasant revolts in Kerala.
- Tribal revolts.
- Decline of traditional industries.
- The advent of modern industries and its plight of its workers.
- First war of Independence , 1857
- Drain Theory.
- Swadeshi movement

##### Activities -1

Complete the table give below

Land revenue	Areas of	Collections
System	implementation	of tax
Permanent land revenue	?	?

Settlement

?

South Indian Regions

?

?

?

Village headmen collected its tax

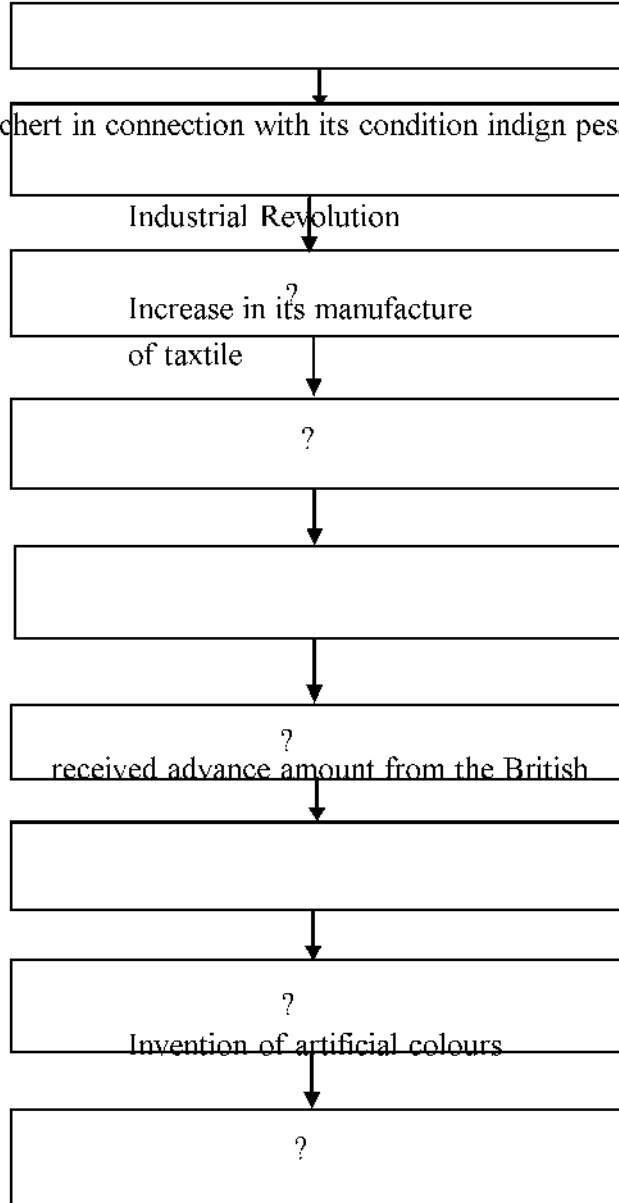
**Activity - 2**

Write its impact of its land revenue policies of its British

- High taxation
- 
- 

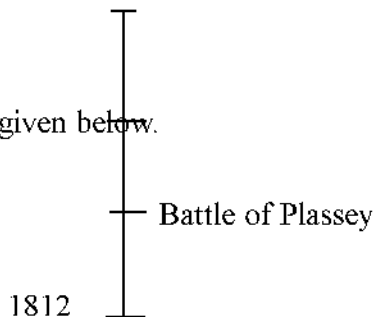
**Activity 3**

Complete its given chart in connection with its condition indign pesants and cultivation in India.



**Activity -4**

Complete its time line given below.



1859

**Activity - 5**

Lists out its causes for its peasant revolts in malabar.

- Expoitation of land lords
- 
- 

**Activity - 6**

Complete its given table.

Revolts	Nature
Indigo Revolts	Peasant revolt
Mappila Revolts	?
Kurichya Revolt	?
Santel Revolt	?

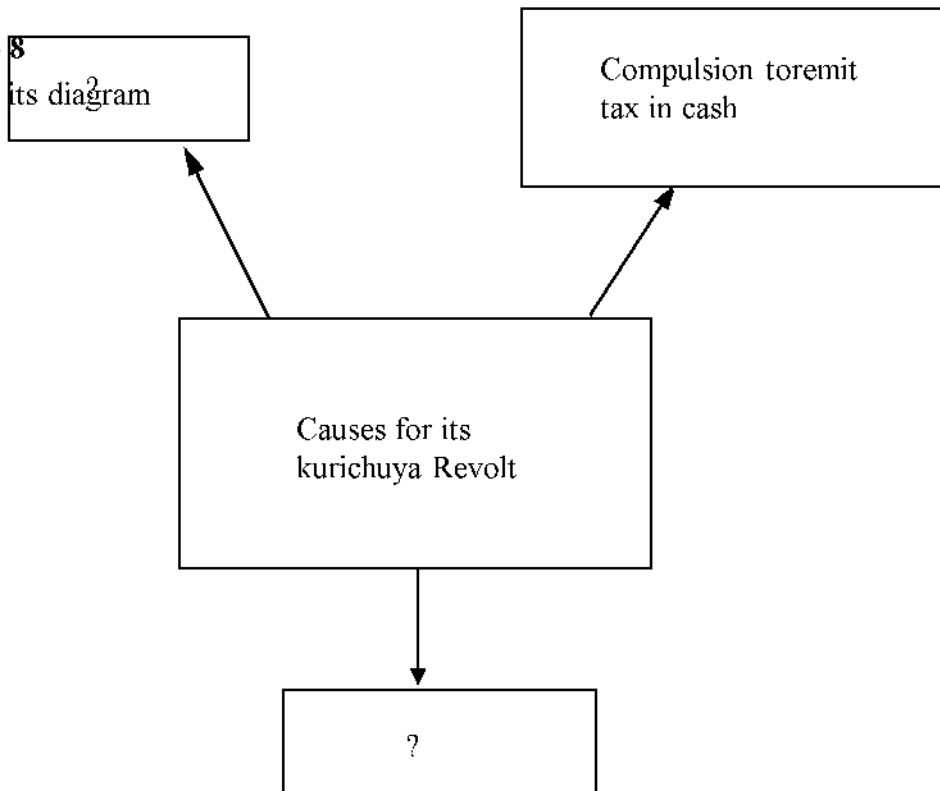
**Activity -7**

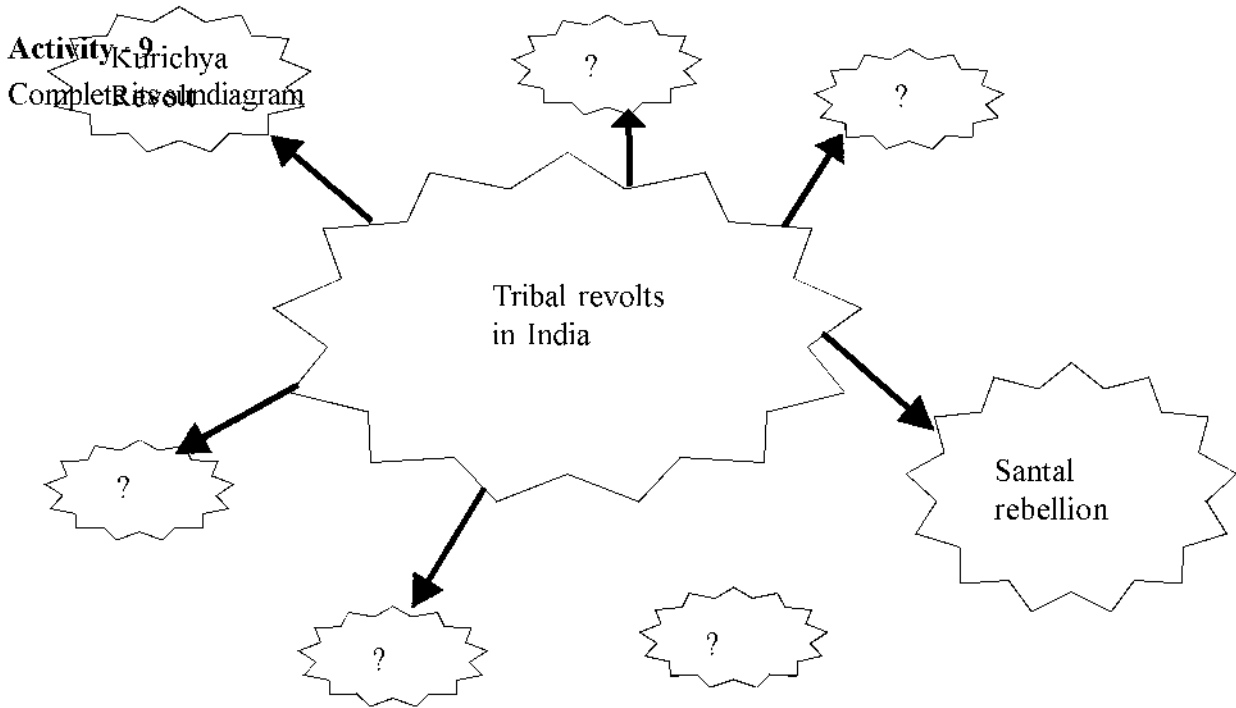
Write its causes for its revolt of its tribals against etc British.

- Forest laws of its British.
- 
- 

**Activity -8**

Complete its diagram





**Activity - 10**

Identify its cause for its decline of its textile industry.

- Import of machine made textile.
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 

**Activity - 11**

Lists out its results of its decline of its textile industry in India.

- The cities became least inhabited.
- 
- 

**Activity - 12**

Complete its table

Village industries	Causes of decline
• Pottery	• ?
• Tanning	• ?

- ?

- Use of machines made of metals

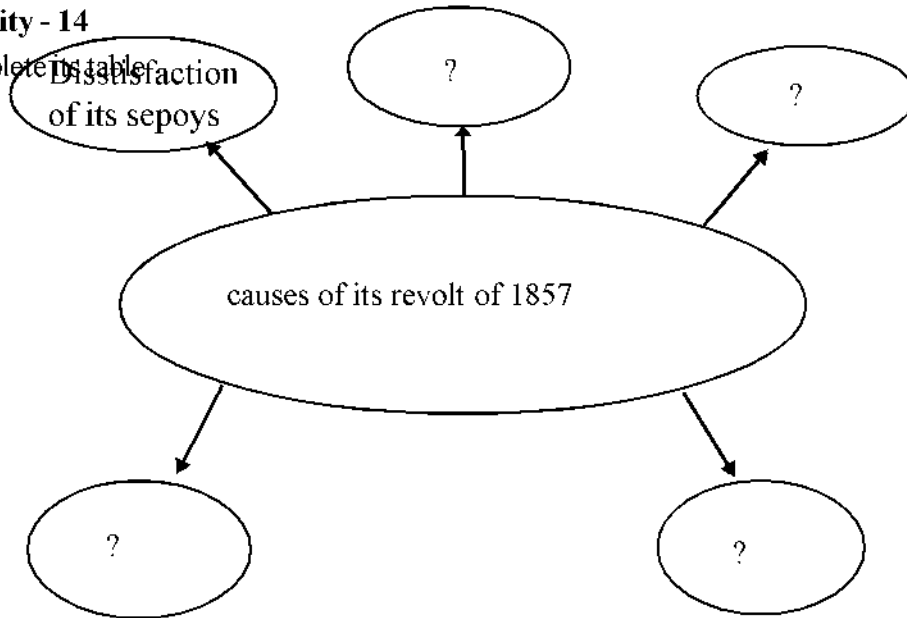
**Activity - 13**

Lists out its problems faced by its labourers in its modern industrial factories started by its British.

- Prolonged working hours.
- 
- 

**Activity - 14**

Complete its table.



**Activity - 15**

Complete its following table.

Centres of its Revolt of 1857	Leaders
• Delhi	• ?
• ?	• Rani Lekshmi Bhai
• Lucknow	• ?
• ?	• Nansabeh

- Faizabad

- ?

**Activity - 16**

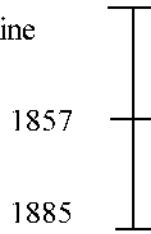
Identify how its wealth of India drained to Britain.



- Export of raw materials from India.
- 
- 
- 

**Activity - 17**

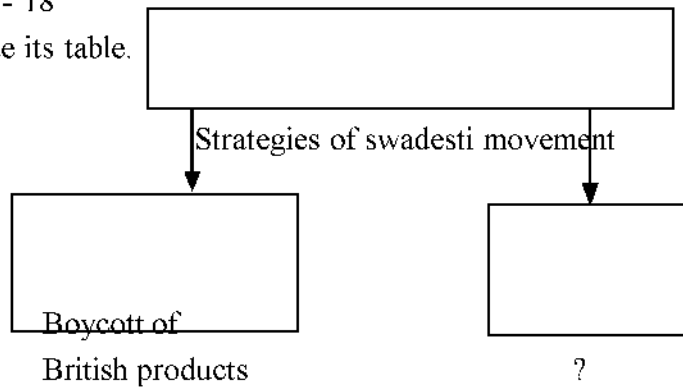
Complete its given time line



**Partition of Bengal**

**Activity - 18**

Complete its table.



**Evaluation Questions**

1. Analyse its features of its permanent land revenue settlement. (4)
2. Distinguish between its Ryot wary and the metalware systems (2)
3. What do you mean by its commercialisation of agriculture ? How did it effect Indian peasants (3)
4. Analyse how the land revenue and economic policies of its British affected different sections of India society (6)
5. Explain its causes of its Revolt of 1857 ? (6)
6. What do you mean by its drain theory ? (2)
7. How did its swadeshi movement resist British colonial domination ? (3)
8. Arrange its following table appropriately (4)

A	B
Dada Bhai Naoraji	Barrackpore
Thantia Thopi	Kuriohya Revolt
Mangal Pandey	Kanpur

Rama Nambi

Drain Theory

1. Elucidate what is economic nationalism

**S.S . I**  
**Chapter – 4**  
**Culture and Nationalism**

**Major ideas / concepts**

- Colonial Rule and Nationalism
- English Education
- Social Reforms
- The press and unity of India.
- Education for the Nation
- Literature and Nationalism
- Nationalism in Art

**Activities**

**Activity – 1**

Complete the table

Institutions	Founders
?	William Tones
Calcutta Madrasah	?
?	Jonashan Dancan

**Activity – 2**

List out the circumstances that help to develop unity in the minds of Indians.

- Some Indian leaders found it necessary to resist the ideas and cultural invasion of Britishers into Indian society.

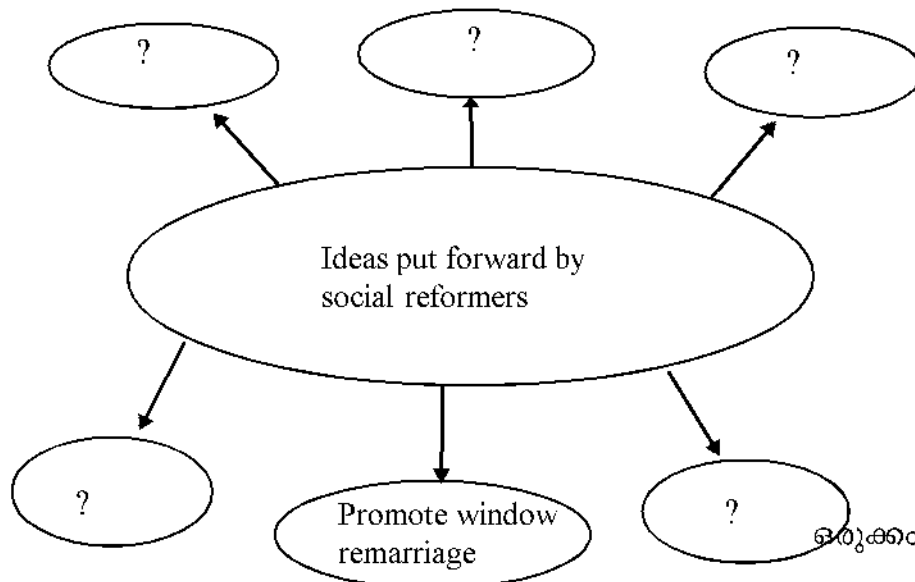
**Activity – 3**

List out any two major objectives of social reform movements in India.

- Protest against various social evils

**Activity -4**

Complete the sun diagram given below.



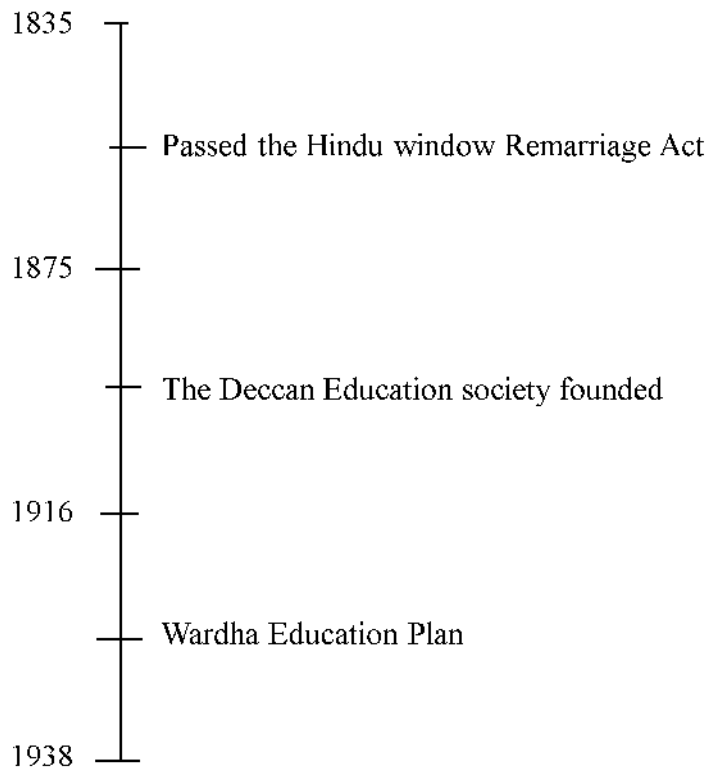
**Activity - 5**

Complete the table

Reform Movements	Reformers
• Brahma Samaj	• ?
• ?	• Swami Dayanad Saraswati
• Sarada Sadan	• ?
• ?	• Swami vivekanda
• Parthana samaj	• ?
• ?	• E.V Ramaswami Naicker

**Activity - 6**

Complete the time line given below



**Activity - 7**

List out the role of news papers to foster nationalism during the period of national movement

- Created public awareness on economic exploitation by the British
-

- 
- 
- 
- 

**Activity - 8**

Complete the table

News papers during Nationalist period	Hindu	?	Al -Hilal	?	New India
Leaders	?	Surendra Nath Banerji	?	Lala Lajpat Rai	?

**Activity - 9**

Complete table given below

National Education Institutions	Founders	Place
Deccah Education Society	?	?
?	D.K. Karve	?
?	?	Aligrah
Visva Bharati	?	?
?	Vallathd Narayana Menon	?

**Activity - 10**

Complete the table

Educational Institutions	Ideas
• Deccan Education Society	• Secular Education
• Women University	• ?
• Viswa Bharati	• ?
• Jamia Millia Islamia	• ?
• Kerala Kala Mandalam	• ?
• Wordha Education Plan	• ?

**Activity – 11**

Identify the factors which deal with role of literature in its emergence of India nationalism from among its following.

- Writers in various parts of India illustrated its aganies and atrocities faced by its people.
- Writers shred their resentments with the people through poetry, novel, drama, etc.
- Vocational education was its objective.
- At that time publication of newspaper is considered as a social service.
- Bankim Chandra chatterji's 'Anandmath', Nil Darpan of Dinabandhu mitra and the poems of Muhammad Iqbal etc. influenced its people.

**Activity – 12**

Complete the table

Works	Writers	Language
• Ghore	• ?	• ?
• Premasram	• ?	• ?
• • ? • •	• Subrahmanya BharatiM	• ?
• • ?	• ?	• Urdu
• ?	• ?	• Merathi
• Ente Gurunathan	• ?	• ?

**Activity - 13**

Complte the table

Painters	Contributions
• Abanindranath Tagore	• ?
• ?	• India society of oriental Arts
• Nandalal Bose	• ?
• ?	• Village Drummer
• ?	• Sankuntalem
• Amrite sher -Gil	• ?

## Evaluation Questions

1. What do you mean by nationalism ? (1)
2. Which were the two types of protests emerged in India, during the 19<sup>th</sup> century in the cultural field.
3. Which were the factors that prompted the introduction of English Educationalist in India ? (4)
4. From the column given below, choose the Suitable one from 'B' that match with 'A' (4)

A	B
Aliqarh Movement	Veersa Lingam
Theosophical society	Jyothiba phule
Hitakarini Samajam	Anne Besant
Sathyasodhak Samaj	Sir Sayed Ahammed Khan

5. Evaluate the role played by social reformer movements in the emergence of nationalism. (6)
6. List down the Social evils in India banned by the British through laws. (4)
7. Evaluate the role of news papers in the emergence of nationalism in India (6)
8. Explain how changers in the field of education ded to the emergence of nationalism in India (6)
9. Arrange the table given below properly

A	B
Rajaram Mohan Roy	Kesari
Annie Besant	Young India
Balagangadher Tilak	Common wheel
Mahatma Gandhi	Sambad Kaumudi

10. What was the theme of Bangim Chandra chatterji's novel Ananda Madom ? (1)

# S.S I

## Unit – 5

# Struggle and Freedom

### Major Concepts

- Early struggle of Mahatma Gandhi in India.
- Non – cooperation movement and Khilefat movement
- Poorna swaraj and Civil Disobedience
- Quit India movement
- Movements and leaders who differed from Gandian Kiderlogies
- Movements of workers and peasaints
- Idependence of India

### Activities

#### Activity -1

List down the reasons that helped Gandhiji to gain the truest and recognition of the common people.

- His priests in south Africa made him famous
- 
- 
- 

#### Activity – 2

Complete the table

Early struggle of Gandhiji in India	Region	Year
• ?	• Bihar	• ?
• Ahammadbad Cotten mill striks	• ?	• ?
• ?	• ?	• 1918

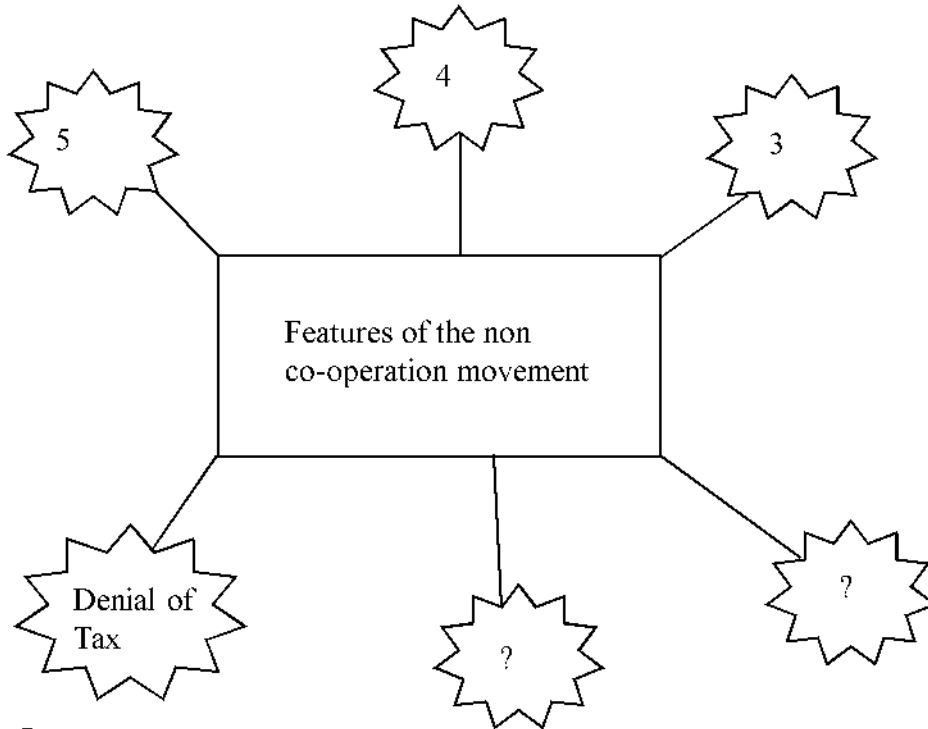
#### Activity - 3

List down the result of the Early struggles of Gandhiji in India

- The struggles he took up popularised his ideologies and method of protest.
- 
- 
-

**Activity - 4**

Complete the word web given below.



**Activity - 5**

List down the examples of how the Indian Society responded to Gandhiji's appeal for Non - co-operation.

- Farmers in Aswadh refused to pay taxes.
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 

**Activity - 6**

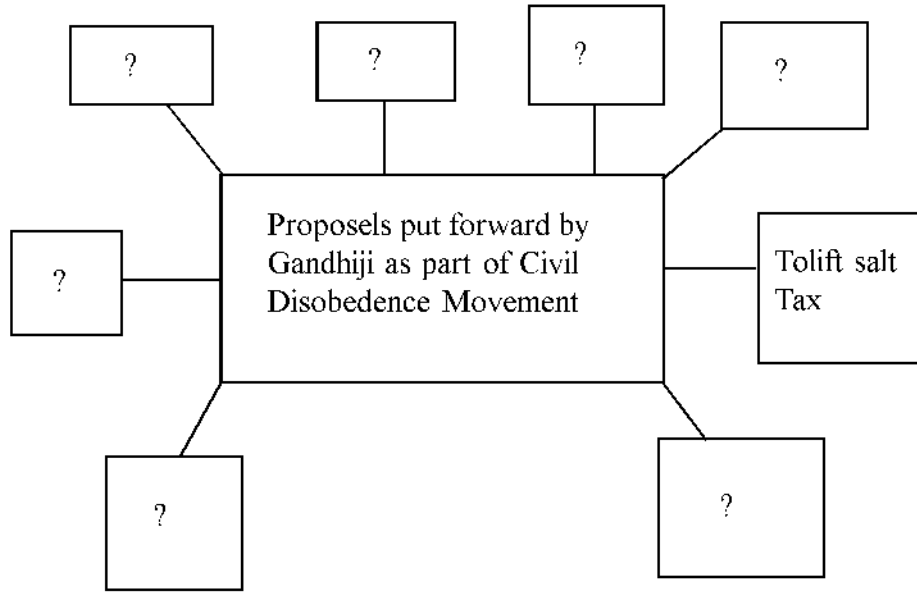
Write down some examples for Gandhiji's constructive programmes.

- People made indigenous products
- 
- 
- 
-



**Activity - 7**

Complete the Diagram



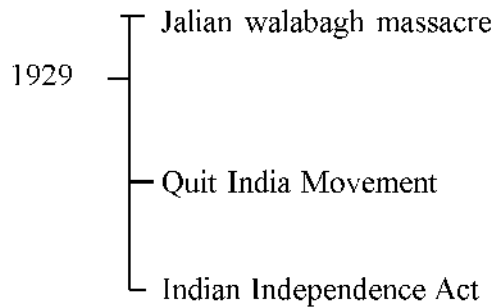
**Activity - 8**

List down the reasons why Gandhiji selected salt as a powerful weapon against the British.

- The tax was a heavy burden for the poor people.
- 
- 
- 
- 

**Activity - 9**

Complete the following time line



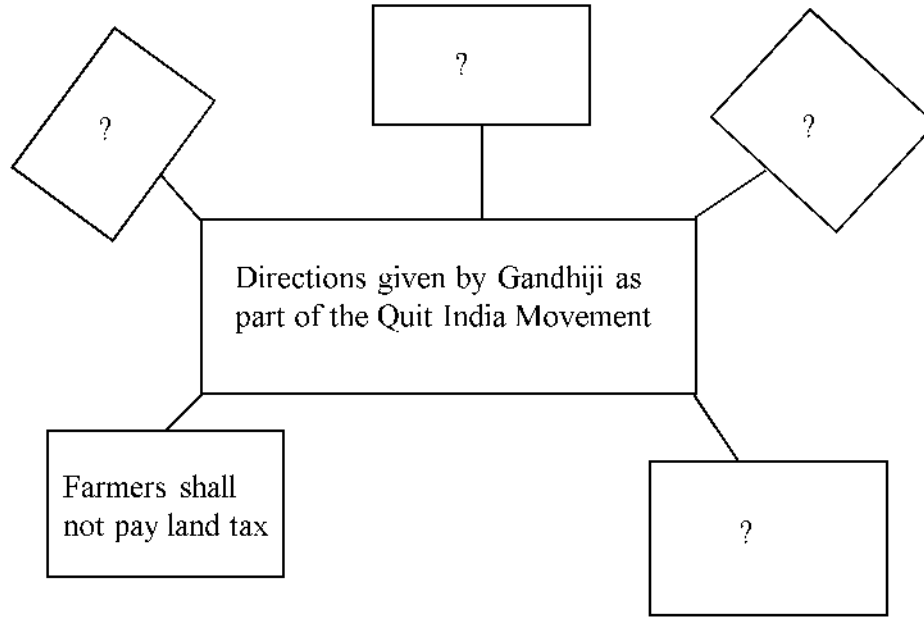
**Activity - 10**

Find out the factors that caused the Quit India Movement

- Public disgust with price hike and famine
- 
-

**Activity - 11**

Complete the following Diagram



**Activity - 12**

Complete the table

Revolutionary Movements	Leaders
?	V.D. Savarkar
Anuseelan Samathi	?
?	Lalattardayal
Indian Republican Army	?

**Activity - 13**

Complete the following table

Organisation	Leaders	Yera in which formed
?	?	1923
Hindustan Socialist Republican Association	?	?
?	Joy Prakash Narayan Aruna Asif Ali	?

**Activity - 14**

List down the main objectives of the All Indian Trade Union Congress

- To participate actively in the Indian freedom struggle.
- 
- 

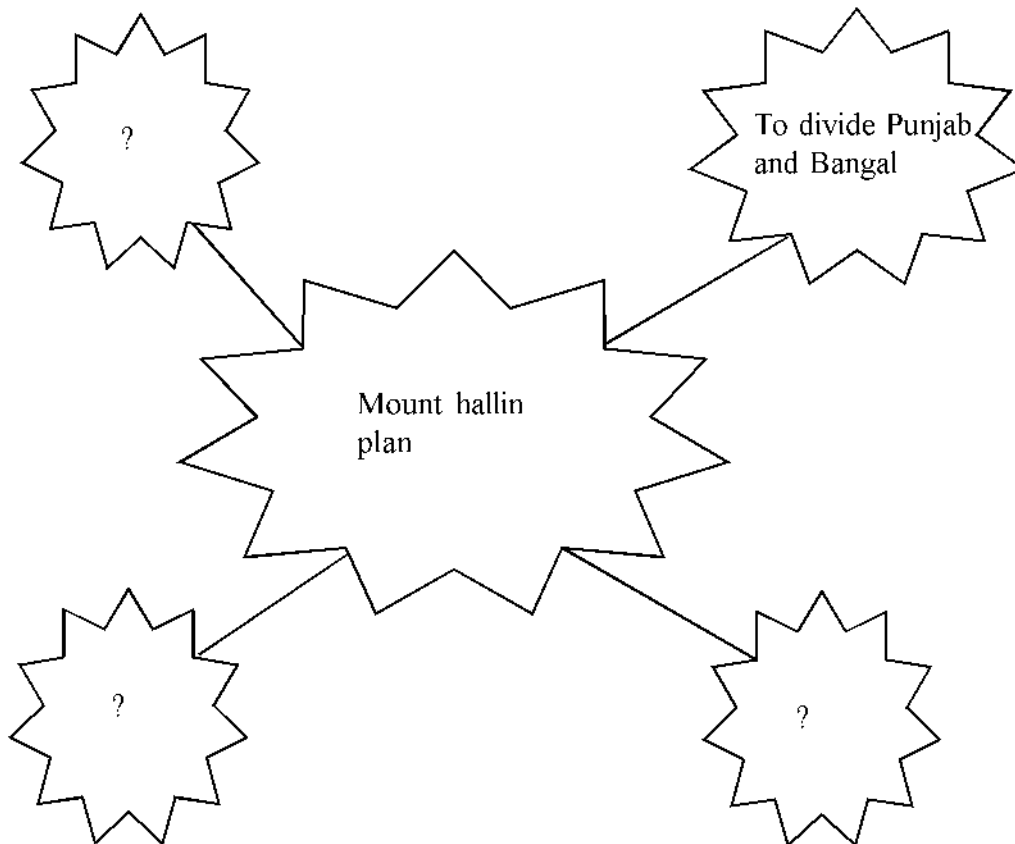
**Activity - 15**

Complete the table

Agitation	Places
• Tebhaga struggle	• ?
•	• Andhra Pradesh
• Noval Matinu	•

**Activity - 16**

Complete the following word web



**Evaluation Questions.**

1. Which Act resulted in the Jalianwalabagh Messacre ? (1)
2. Which incident forced Gandhiji to stop the won-cooperation movement (1)
3. Analyse the significance of non – co-operation movement in the Indian National Movement (4)

4. Evaluate the decisions of the Lahore session (2)
5. Analyse the role played by Mahatma Gandhi in the Indian National Movement (6)
6. Complete the following table (4)

A	B
Forward Bloc	Muhammed Ali Jinnah
All India Trade Union congress	Captain Lakshmi
All India League	N.M. Joshi
Jhansi Regiment	Subhash Chandra Bose.

7. Evaluate the contributions of the organisations and leaders to the Indian national Movement who differed from Gandhian Methods and ideologies (6)
8. Explain the demands of the kisan manifesto (4)
9. Analyse the role played by Subash Chandra Bose in the Indian Freedom struggle (4)
10. Evaluate the significance of salt satyagraha (4)
11. Arrange the following incidents Chronologically (4)
  - Jalion Walabagh Massacre
  - Lahore session
  - Chouri – Chaura incident
  - Camparan Satyagraha

## Unit-7 Kerala towards modernity

### Major Concepts

- Coming of the Europeans
- British dominance
- Early Resistances against the British.
- Kerala becomes a part of the world market.
- Changes in Land Relations
- Commercialisation of Agricultural sector.
- Growth of plantation and traditional industries
- Rise of modern Industries.
- British influence on culture
- Social form movements
- National movements in Kerala
- Towards united Kerala,

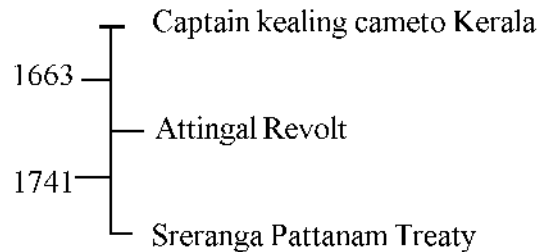
### Activities

#### Activity – 1

- Make a list of European countries that came for trade in India
- Portuguese
- 
- 
- 

#### Activity -2

Complete the time line given below.



#### Activity - 3

Complete the following table

Resistance against the British	Leaders	Reason	Location/ Incidents	Year
Pazhessi Revolts	?	?	Malabar	?
?	?	uncontrolled intervention of the British in the internal affairs	Kundara Proclamation	?
?	Palyathachan	?	?	?

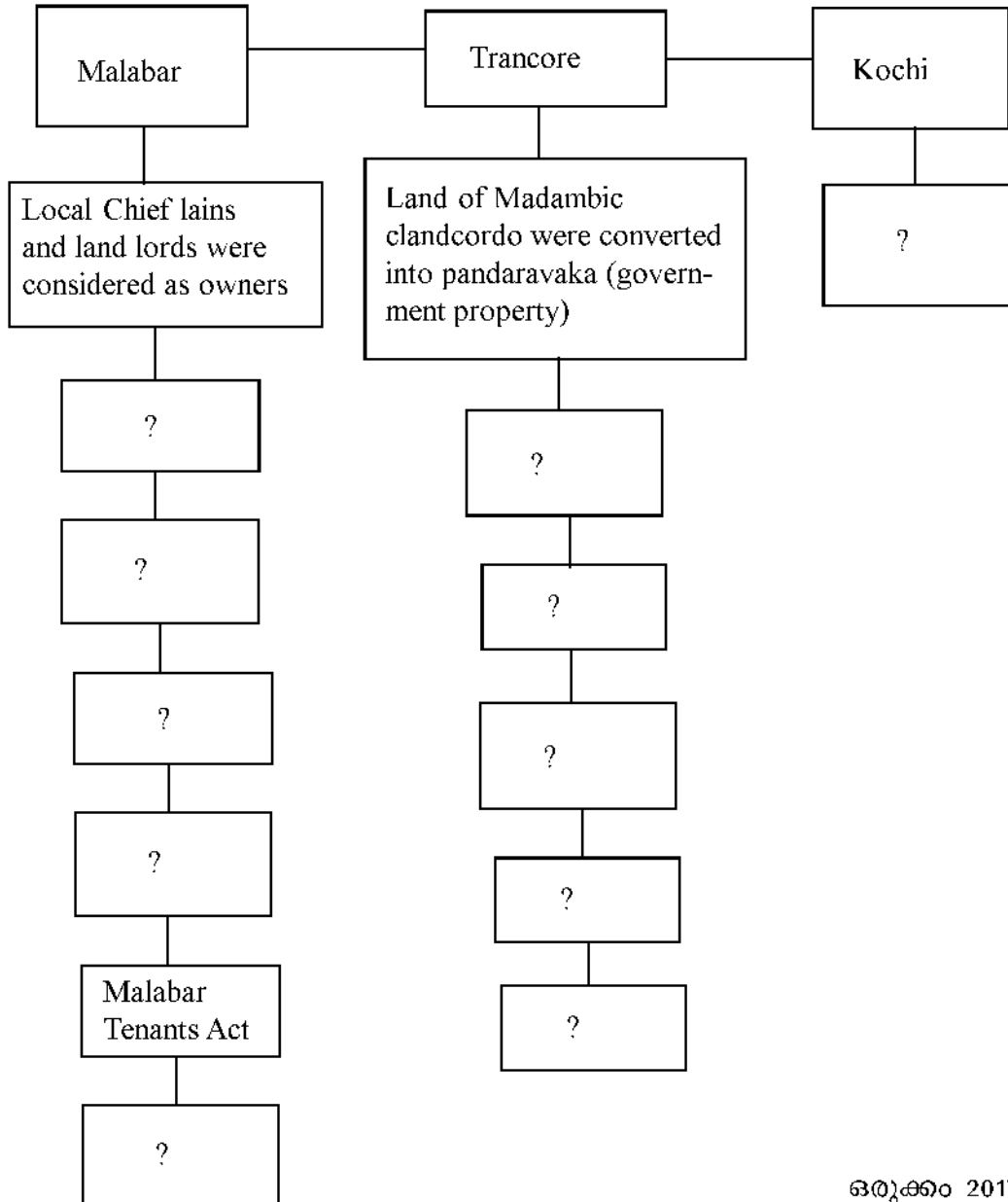
**Activity - 4**

Prepare a list of goods imported and exported to Kerala during the British dominance.

Export	Import
• Coconut	• Cloth
•	•
•	•
•	•
•	•
•	

**Activity - 5**

Complete the following chart about the changes in land relations in Kerala.



**Activity - 6**

List down the reasons for the commercialism of agriculture

- Coconut was exceedingly cultivated instead of rice.
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 

**Activity - 7**

List down the Plantation industries and Traditional industries that achieved growth in Kerala.

- Tea factories
- 
- 
- 

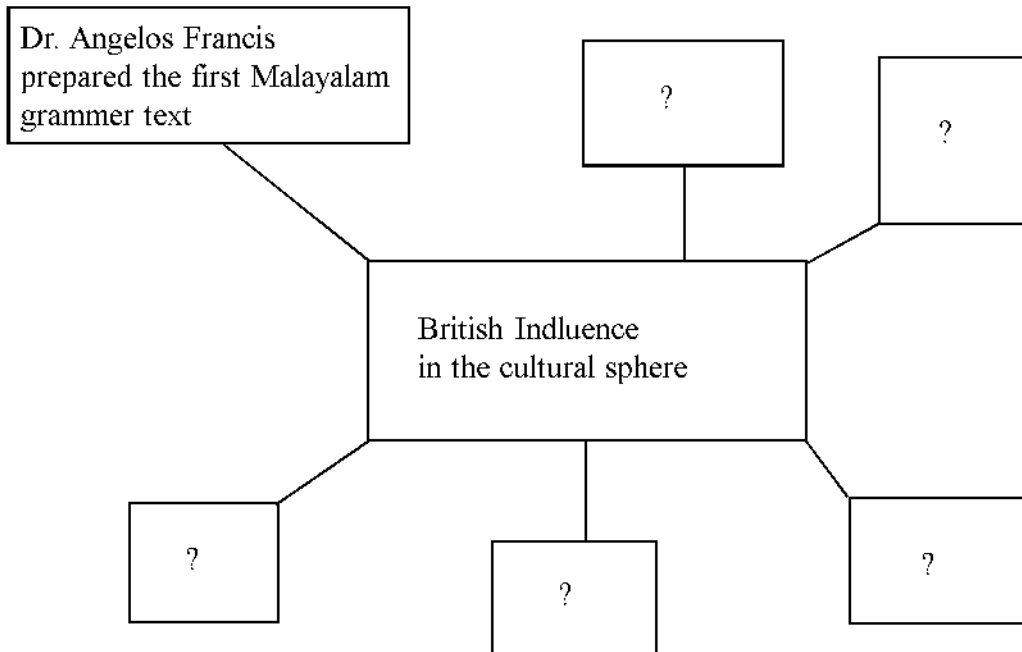
**Activity - 8**

Prepare a list of modern industries started in Kerala

- Punalur paper mill
- 
- 

**Activity - 9**

Complete the following diagram



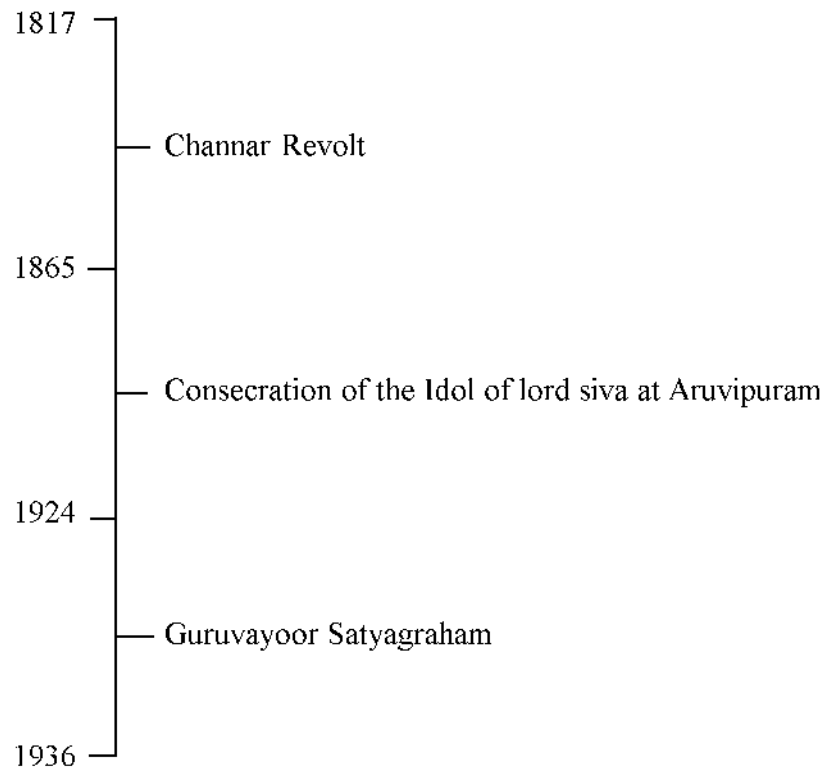
**Activity - 10**

Complete the table

Missionaries	Field of work
?	Travancore
Church Mission Society	?
?	Malabar

**Activity - 11**

Complete the following Time line



**Activity - 12**

Complete the table

Social Reformers	Movements
• Vaikunda swamikal	• ?
• ?	• Sree Narayana Dharma Paripalana Yogam
• Ayyankali	
• ?	• Admavidhya Sangham
• Sahodaran Ayyappan	• ?
• ?	• Araya Samajam



**Activity - 13**

Complete the Comparison table

	Satyagrahas	Year	Objectives	
Leaders	Vaikom Satyagraha	1925	For the right to travel	T.K.
Madhavan			on the road around the	
Mannath			vaikom temple	
Padmanabhavan				

Guruvayoor

Satyagraha

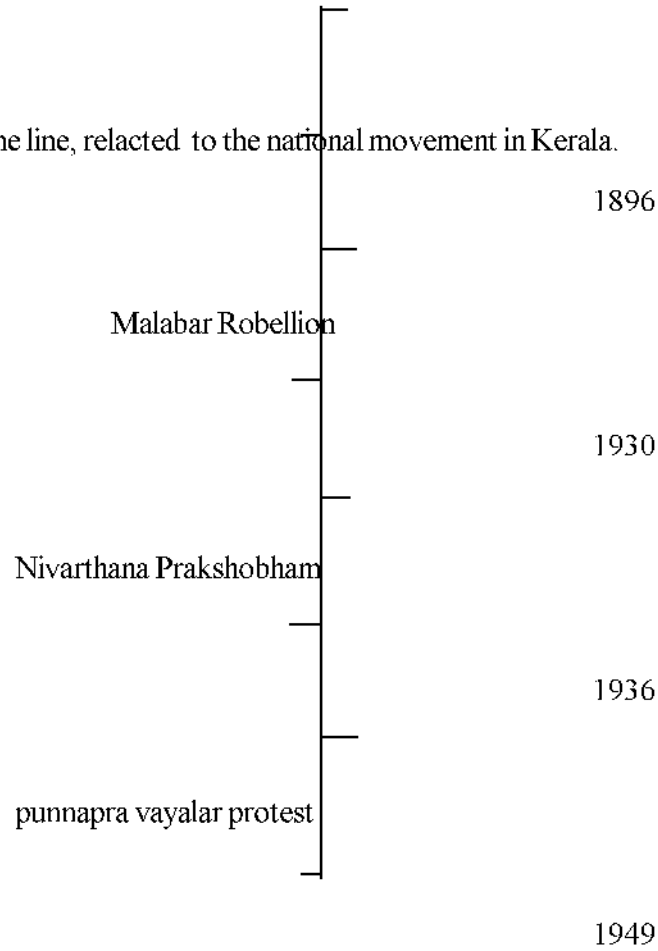
?

?

?

**Activity - 14**

Complete the given time line, related to the national movement in Kerala.



Formation of the state of Kerala

**Activity - 15**

List down the factors led to the formation of the State of Kerala.

- Ottapalam session
- 
- 
- Onnekal kodi Malayalikal
- 
- 

**Evaluation Questions**

1. Analyse the early resistance against the British in Kerala (6)

2. How did Kerala become part of the world market? (4)

3. Evaluate the British influence in the cultural sphere (4)

4. Complete the following table (4)

A	B
Kumara Gurudevan	Nair Service Society
V.T. Bhattathiripad	Araya Samajam
Mannath Padmanabhan	Yogakshema sabha
Pandit K. P. Karuppan	Prathyksha Raksha Daiva Sabha

5. Analyse the role of Kerala in the Indian National Movement (6)

6. Analyse the factors that led to the formation of the Kerala state. (4)

7. Evaluate the women's role in the national movements in Kerala (3)

8. Arrange the table given below (4)

A	B
E.M.S. Namboodiripad	Punnappra Vayalar Protest
T. Prakasam	Swadeshabhimani
C.P Rama Swami Lyer	Onnekal kodi Malayalikal
Ramakrishna Pillai	Andhra Kesari

9. Arrange the following chronologic (4)

- Formation of the Travancore State Congress
- United Kerala convention
- The formation of Kochi Rajya Prajamandalam
- Ottapalam Session

**S.S - I**  
**Chapter - 8**  
**Public Administration**

Major deas / concepts

Public Administration

Importance of Public Administration

Bureau cracy

Bureau cracy in India

Indian civil service

Administrative reforms

Governance

Right to Information

Information commission

Right to service

Lokpal and Lokayaktha

Central vijilance Commission

Ombudsman

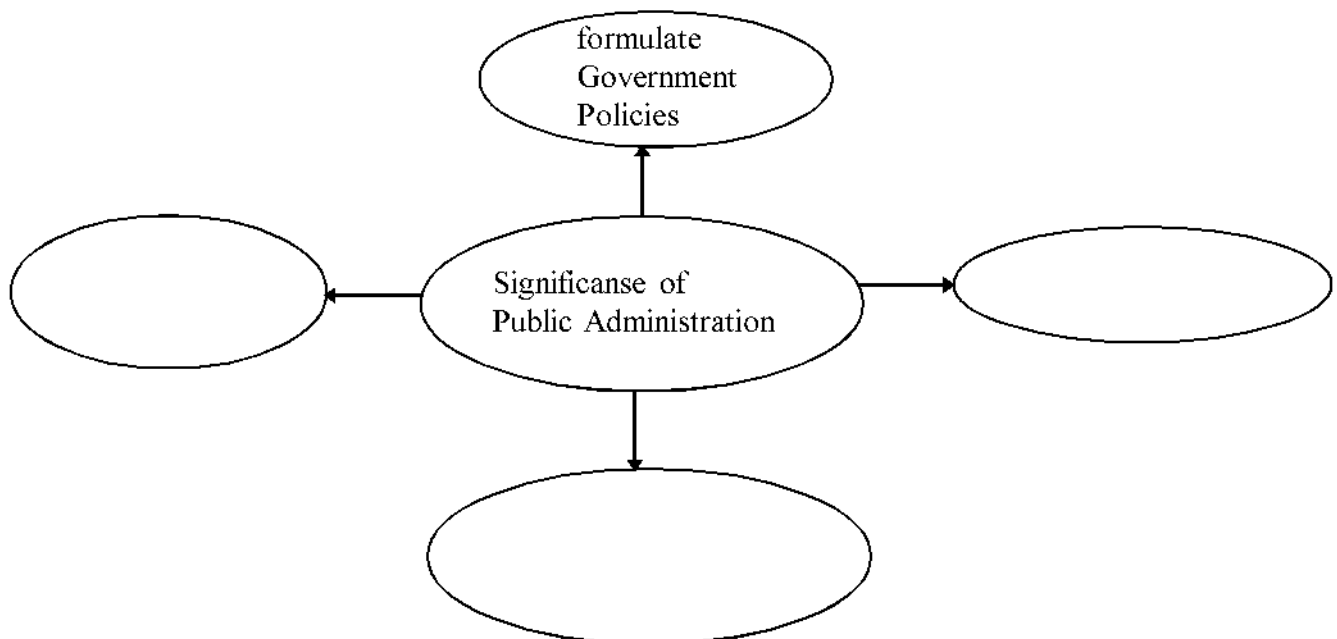
Activities

1. List out the changes and objectives of public Administration in monnarchy and democracy.

Monarchy - The interest of the Monarch were the basis of public administration

Democracy -

2. Complete the diagram showing the importance of public administration



3. Some features of public administration are given in column. A find out the defenitions of each one of them in edumn B

A	B
i. Hierarchical Organisation	i. One employee at the top and the number increases when it reaches the lower levels
ii. Permanance	ii.
iii. Appointment on the Basic of qualification	iii.
iv. Political Neutrality	iv
v. professionalism	v.

4. Findout the functions of the following constitutional Institutions.

1. State public service commission -
2. Union Public service commission -

5. Complete the short showing the classification of India's Civil service.

All India Service	Central Service	State Services
• Recreits National level	•	• Recruits at State level
•	•	•

6. Find out and list the benigits of E - Governance to public

- Need not to wait in government offices for services.
- 
- 
- 

7. Prepare a sample applicatrion of Right to Information Act 2005.

8. Lokpal, and Lokayukta are institutions constituted to prevent corruption at administrative, bureaucratic and political level, findout the features and complete the chart.

Lokpal	Lokayuktha
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> </ul>

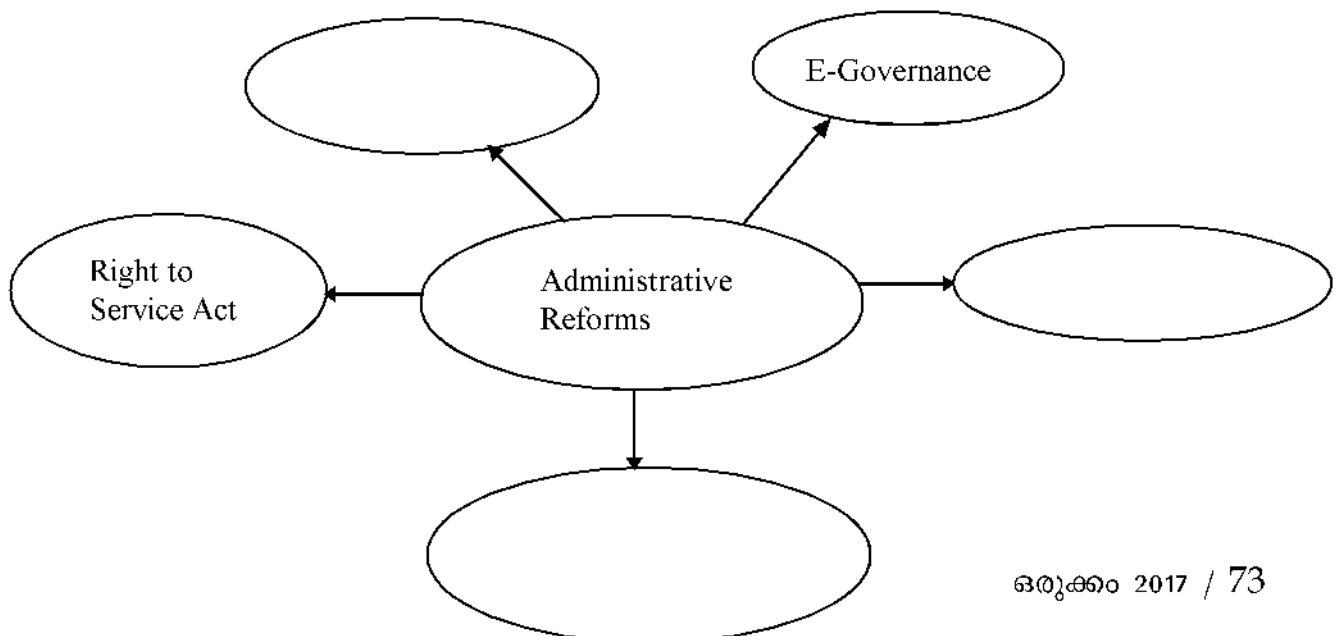
9. Right to service Act is a law which ensures services to the people. Findout and list the treatures of Right to service Act.

- This law determines the time limit for every service given by a government office.

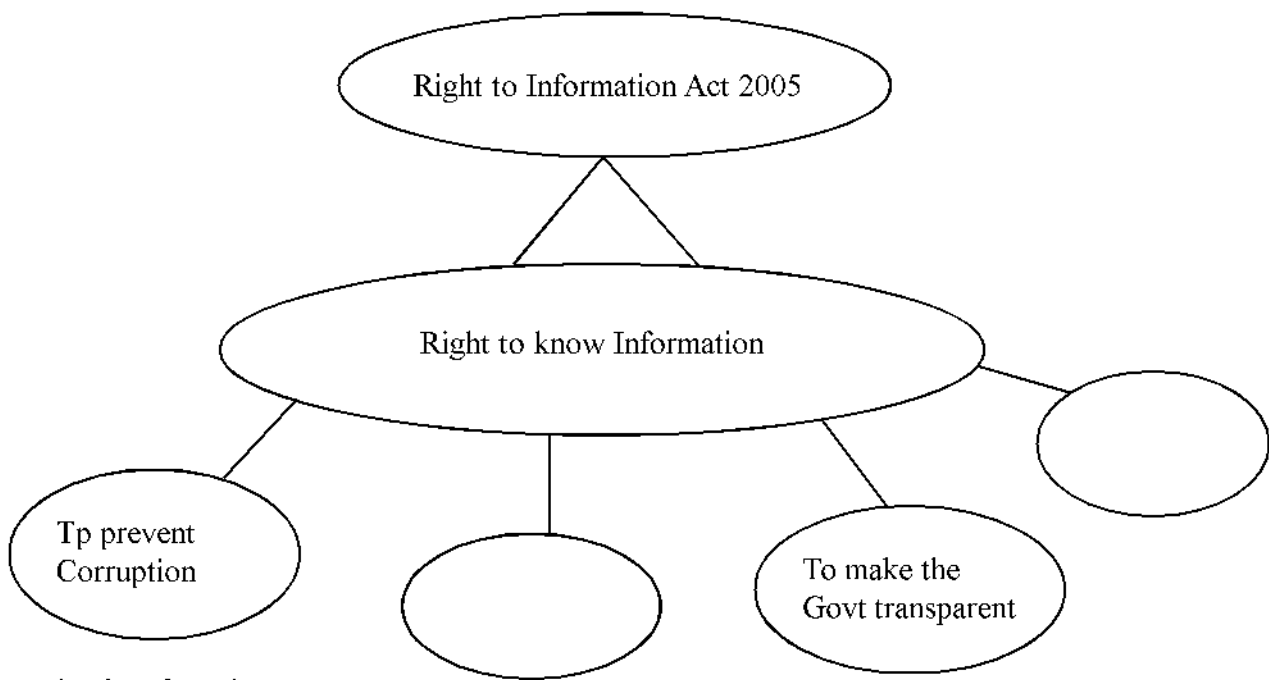
10. Compare and list out central vigilance commission and state vigilance commission

Central Vigilance Commission	State Vigilance Commission
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The central Vigilance Commission constituted at national level to prevent corruption</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• constituted at state level to prevent corruption</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> </ul>

11. Complete the diagram of administrative reform measures adopted by the government



12. Complete the concept map given below.



Evaluation Questions

1. 'Public Administration is about Governmental Administration' on the basis of Gladson's & definition examine the features of public administration 4 score
2. Explain Gandhiji's vision on public administration 4 score
3. Define Bureaucracy. Examine the features of Bureaucracy? 6 score
4. Name the feature of bureaucracy which intercepts quick decisions.
  - A. Political Neutrality
  - B. Professionalism
  - C. Permanence
  - D. Hierarchical organisation 1 Score
5. The Rajasthan based organisation paved the way for the legislation of right to Information Act
  - A. Narmada Bachao Andolan
  - B. Swabhimana Prasthanam
  - C. Mazdoor kisan sakthi sangathan
  - D. Bharatiya kisan union 1 score
6. Write a short note on the functions of central and state information commission 4 score
7. State level organisation to prevent corruption at administrative, bureaucratic and political levels.
  - A. Lokpal
  - B. Central Vigilance Commission

- C Lokayuktha
- D Child rights commission

1 score

8. Match the items of column A with B

A	B
i. All India Service	i. Sales Tax Officer
ii. Central Services	ii. Indian Police Service
iii. State Service	iii. Indian Railway Service

3 x 1 = 3 score

9. The institution constituted at the national level to prevent corruption in 1964.

- A Niti Ayog
- B Administrative Tribunal
- C. Central Information Commission
- D. Central Vigilance Commission

1 score

10. UPSC and PSC are caued constitutional institutions. Why ?

2 score

11. Define E-Govenance write down two examples of E- Governance

3 score

12. Explain different administrative reforms adopted by government for increasing the effidancy of services

6 score

## SS -I

### Chapter - 9

## The state and Political science

Major ideas

What is State

- a. Population
- b. Territory
- c. Government
- d. Sovereight

Functions of a State

Orign of State

State and citizen

Citizenship

Political science

Why study political science

Activities

1. 'A group of people residing permanently within a particular territory with a sovereign government is called state'. on the basis of the statement findout the basic factors of a state and give definition of each one of them

- Territory
- Sovereignty

Sovereignty - State has the right to take decisions on national and international affairs independently without any external control

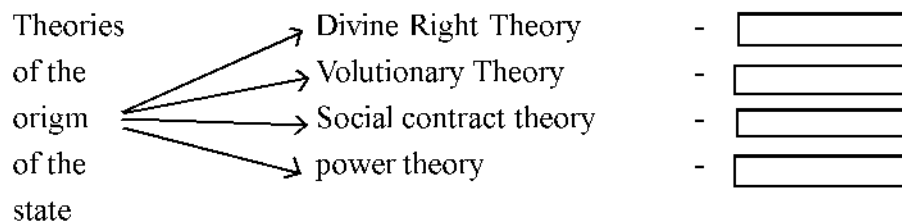
2. Findout the two dimensions sovereignty and examine its features.

- Interanal -
- 

3. Complte the obligatory and discretionary powers of the state in the given table

Obligatory powers	Discretionary powers
• Protection of boundary	• Protection of Wealth
•	•
•	•
•	•

4. The following are the different theories of the origin of state. Points out the ideas forward by each of the theories in the formation if state.

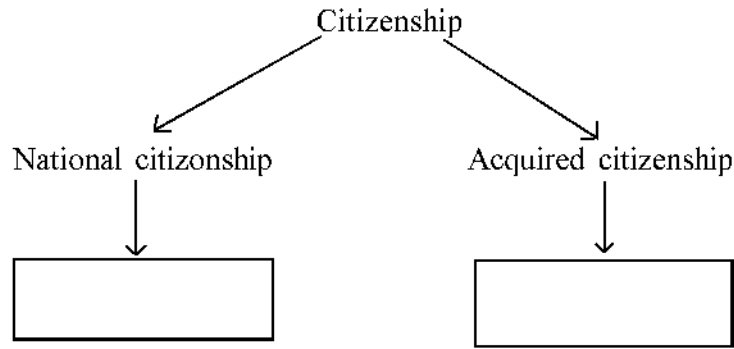


5. The following are the rights enjoyed by the citizen of India. Expand the table by adding more rights.

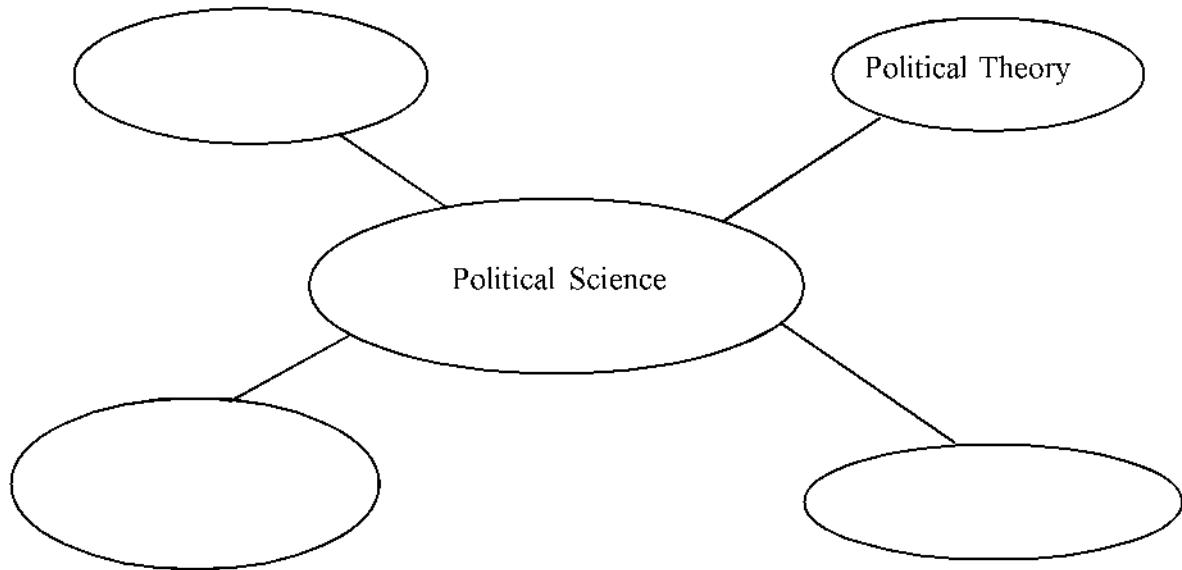
- Right to vote in the elections
- 
- 
-



6. List out the difference between Natural citizenship and acquired citizenship



7. Complete the sun diagram showing the branches of political science



8. Why Aristotle was consider the father of political science ?

- Aristotle gave the name 'polotics to his book dealing with political issues
- 

9. find out and write the relations between state and government

- Government is an unavoidable constituent of a state
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 

**Evaluation Questions**

1. The thinker who used the term 'state' at first
  - A. Aristotle
  - B. Plato
  - C. Jeremy Bentham
  - D. Nicolo Machiavelli 1 score

2. Analyse the functions of modern state is welfare states 4 score
3. Which is the most acceptable theory of the evolution of state ? Why ? 2 score
4. Define state. Example the basic factors of a state. Explain 6 score
5. Define citizenship findout the difference between natural citizenship and required citizenship 4 score
6. ' the field of study of political sceiene 13 continuously expanding', on the basis of the statement evaluate the origin and development of political science 6 score
7. Find out the thinker who made the following ideas/concepts/ statements.

- (1) The goal of the state is the maximum happiness of the maximum number
- (2) Political science is the study of state and government
- (3) The result of your political inactivity is that you will be ruled by people inferior to you 3 x 1 = 3 score

8. Modern states are formed on the basis of a common nationality are known as
  - A. City state
  - B. Imperial state
  - C. Nation state
  - D. Feudal state 1 score

9. Name the most acceptable theory of the origin of the state
  - A. Divine Right Theory
  - B. Social contract Theory
  - C. Power theory
  - D. Evolutionary theory 1 score

10. Match the items of coloum A with B

A	B
i. Nizhola Machiavelli	i. Concept of welfate state
ii. Aristotle	ii. coined the term state
iii. Jeremy Beotham	iii. Importance of Involving in politics
iv. Plaso	iv. Father of polotical science

4 x 1 = 4 score

11. 'The result of your political inactivity is that you will be ruled by people superior to you'.  
Examine the relevance of plato`s statement on politics 3 score

**S.S I**  
**Chapter - 10**  
**Civic Consciousness**

Major ideas/concepts

- Importance of civic consciousness
- factors determining civic consciousness
- How can we foster civic consciousness
- Family
- Education
- Associations
- Media
- Democratic System
- Ideal role models
- Civic consciousness and morality
- civic consciousness : Challenges
- social science learning and civic consciousness

Activities

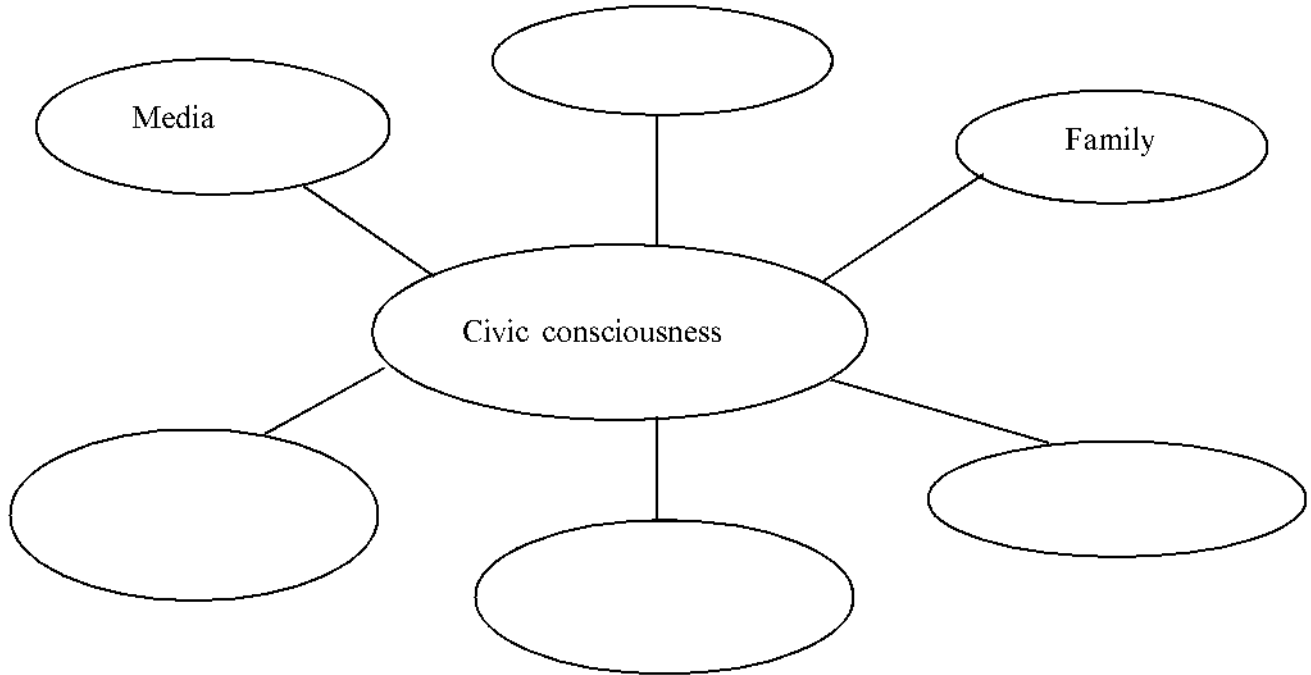
1. Certain problems faced by the society are mentioned here. Try to complete the table with suitable solutions.

Problems	What can we do
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Water scarcity</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•</li><li>•</li><li>•</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Environmental pollution</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•</li><li>•</li><li>•</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Corruption</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•</li><li>•</li><li>•</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Use of drugs and alcohol</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•</li><li>•</li><li>•</li></ul>

2. There are many factors determining civic consciousness. Life experiences and situations are important among them. List the important factors which determine civic consciousness.

- Family
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 

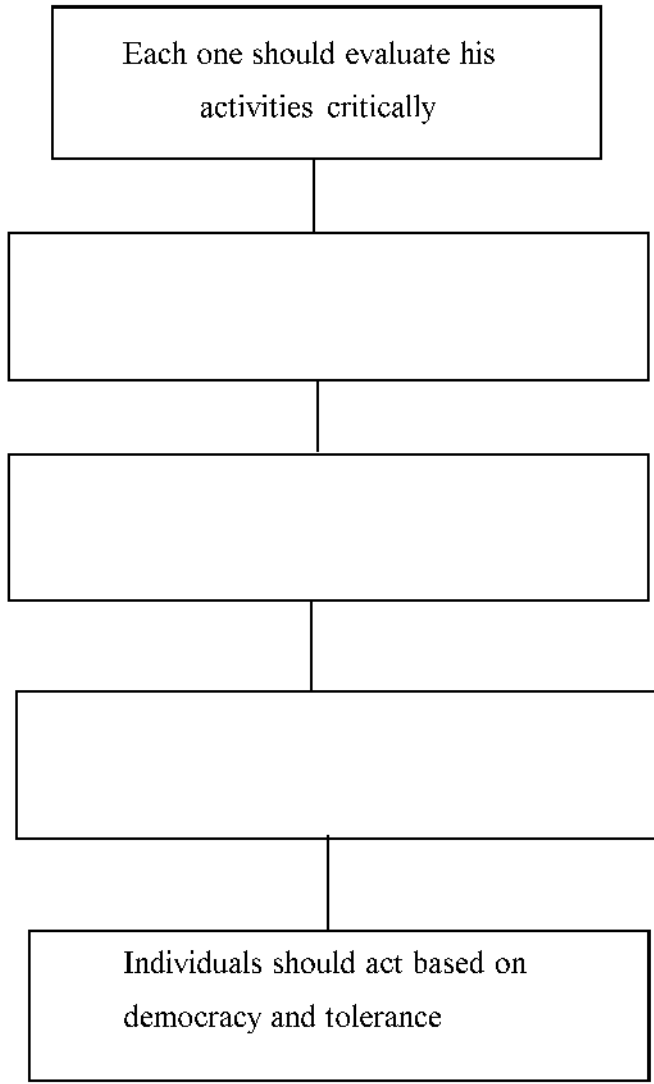
3. Complete the sun diagram showing the different measures to foster civic consciousness



4. List out the views of Gandhiji on morality and its different dimensions and activities in human life.

- Politics without principles
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 

5. The main challenge faced by civic consciousness is the mindset to do anything for the sake of one's own personal interest by negating public interest. findout the ways to overcome the chal lenges of civic conscious ness.



6. List out the ways and examined how social science learning can be utilised for the formulation of civic consciousness.

- 
- 
- 
- 
- 

7. The following are the names of some personalities with ideal civic consciousness. List out their areas of action and contributions.

- A P J Abdul Kalam -
- Mother Theresa -
- Mayilamma -
- Dasaradh manchi -

8. Prepare a chart on how democratic system help to develop civic consciousness Include five/six ideas in chart.

- Democracy is the basis of all other components which help to develop civic consciousness.
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 

9. Morality help to develop civic consciousness while immorality destroys it. Find out and list moral activities from the given list

(Earn money by working, Destruct public property, Help fellow beings, protect public property, torture fellow beings)

Moral Activities/Incidents

- 
- 
- 

Evaluation Questions

1. Explain the measures to foster civic conscriciousness 6 score
  2. Examine how social science learning help to develop the formation of civic consciousness 4 score
  3. Evaluate Gandhiji's view on morality in human life 4 score
  4. How can we overcome the challenges of civic consciousness ? Explain 4 score
  5. Evaluate the role of education to influence and develop civic consciousness 3 score
- Analyse the importance of civic conseiousness in public life 4 score

10. What are the student involving activities to foster civic consciousness ? prepare a list

- Organic farming
- 
- 
- 
- 

11. Prepare a table and classify the following statements as activities with civic consciousness and without civic consciousness

- Obey traffic rules even of you are busy
- There is noting wrong in disposing garbage in public places.
- Don't complain against injustice
- It is my duty to protect historical monuments

- Corruption is permissible during crucial situations.

Civic consciousness	Absense of civic consciousness
•	•
•	•
•	•

7. Findout the examples of civic consciousness in public life.

- A. Don't obey traffic rules
- B. Don't complain against injustice
- C. Corruption is permissible during crucial situations
- D. It is my duty to protect histrocial monuments (4 x 1 = 4 score)

8. Identify the feature of Individuals having civic consciousness

- A. Social commitment
- B. Selfishness
- C. Absense of values
- D. Idelness 1 score

# Unit - 11

## SOCIOLOGY WHAT ? WHY ?

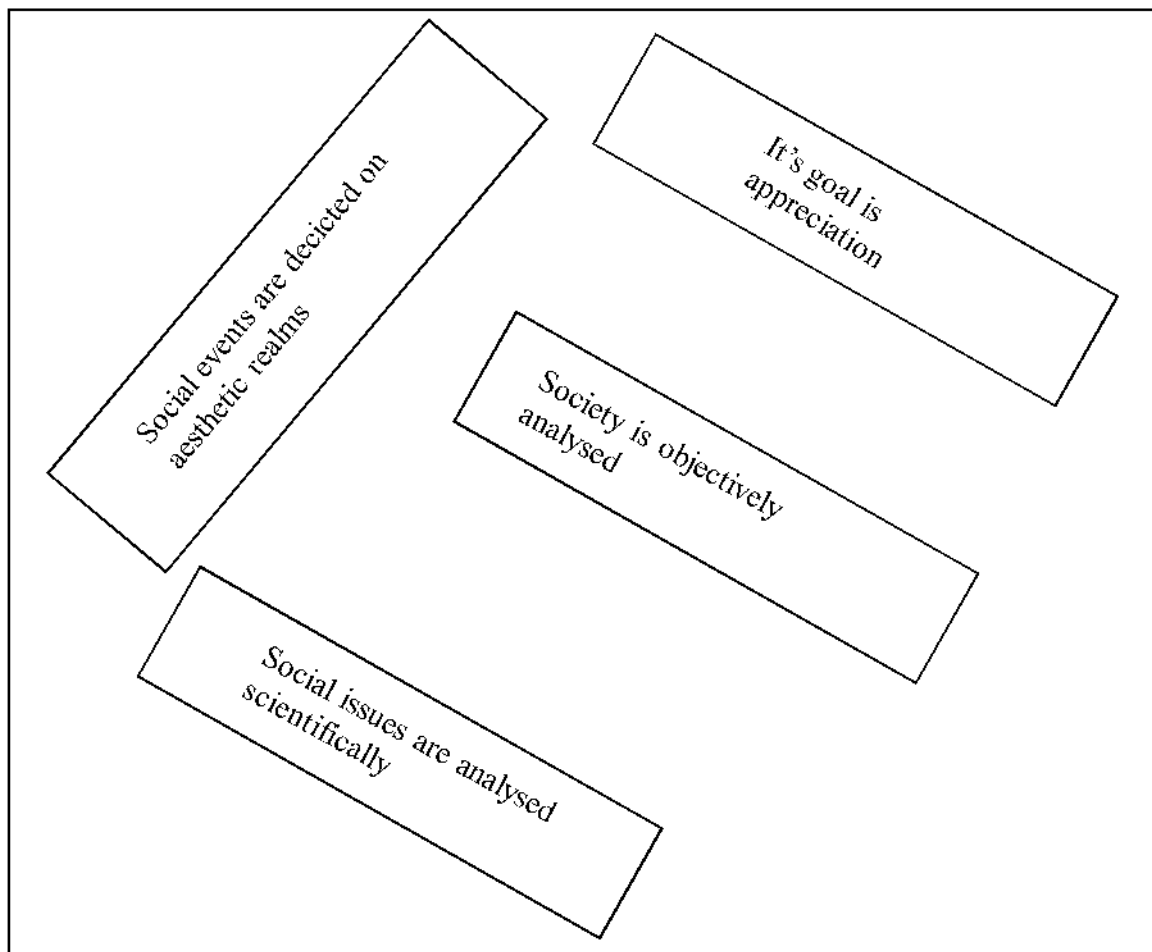
Main concepts

- Creative writing, sociology
- Different branches of Social science
- The Early Sociologists Contributions
- Sociology in India
- Sociology - definition
- Relevance of Sociology
- Sociology - Different methods of study.

### Lets do some activities

Arrange do some activities

Arrange the following under the headlines, 'Creative writing' and 'Study of sociology'





**Activity - 2**

Match the Following

Area under Study	Name of the branch of social science
• Study of Economic activities	• Anthropology
• Inquiry into the past and culture	• Psychology
• Study of the state and the rights of people	• History
• Study of the origin and racial evolution of man	• Economics
• Study of human mind and behaviour	• Political science

**Activity - 3**

Rajuprepared some questions for conducting a Quiz competition. Try to find of answers for these questions.

Questions	Answers
1. In which name, the 19th is known in history ?	1. ....
2. Who is regarded as the 'Father of sociology' ?	2. ....
3. The thinker who utilized 'the theory of evolution for the study of the society	3. ....
4. The socialist thinker who contributed much to the development of sociology	4. Karl Marx
5. Here started a 'department for sociology for the first time in India.	5. ....

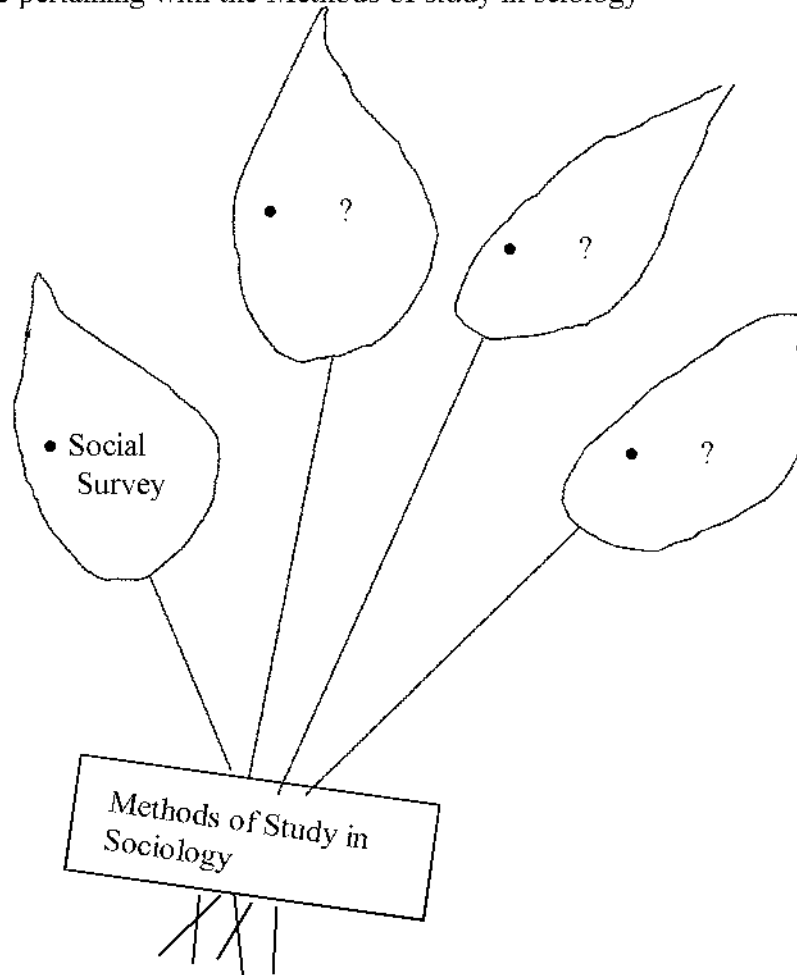
**Activity - 4**

One of the main areas under sociology is given below. Find out some more areas.

- Social groups
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 

**Activity - 5**

Complete the picture pertaining with the Methods of study in sociology



**Questions**

1. Write any 2 differences between creative writing and study 4 sociology (2)
2. Why do August comte is considered as 'the father of Sociology'? (2)
3. What is sociology ? Why we are studing sociology ? (4)
4. What are the differences between Interview and Question naire ? (2)
5. Prepare short write ups on the methods of study in sociology viz .

(i) Social Survey

(ii) Interview

(iii) Observation

(iv) Case Study

## Seasons and Time

### Major concepts

- The variations in the amount of sunshine received are the basis for the occurrence of different seasons.
- Inclination of axis
- Parallelism of the axis
- Apparent movement of the sun
- Equinoxes
- Summer solstice
- Winter solstice
- Summer and winter
- Spring and autumn
- Local time
- Rotation of the earth and time calculation
- Greenwich time and times zones
- Standard time
- Standard meridian
- Standard time
- International date line

### Activity

Observe the picture 1.2 in the chapter and complete the following table

Position	Solar rays are vertical over;	Length of day and night
A March 21	Equator	Equal
B June 2		
C September 28		
D December 22		

### Activity

Complete the following table

Months	Apparent movement of the sun	seasons	seasons
		Northern Hemisphere	Southern hemisphere
From March 21 to June 21			
From June 21 to September 23			
From September 23 to December 22			
From December 22 to March 21			

### Activity

Complete the following table

#### World Time Calculation

1.	The time required for the earth to complete one rotation <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ In Hours;</li><li>▪ In Minutes;</li></ul>	
2.	What is angular distance of the earth when it completes one rotation	
3.	The time required for the earth to turn one degree is;	
4.	What is the change in time when we move towards west or east from a degree of longitude?	
5.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Is there any particular longitude based on which the time is calculated worldwide?</li><li>2. If yes, Name the longitude</li><li>3. By what name this longitude is known when it is used to calculate the time worldwide?</li></ol>	
6.	What is meant by the standard meridian?	
7.	Which is the standard meridian of india	
8.	What is the time difference between Indian Standard Time and Greenwich Mean Time?	
9.	The International Date Line is not a straight line. Why	

### Activity

Complete the following table

TIME CALCULATION CHART					
TOWARDS WEST			TOWARDS EAST		
Longitude	Day	Time	Longitude	Day	Time
0°			0°		
15°			15°		
30°			30°		
45°			45°		
60°			60°		
75°			75°		
90°			90°		
105°			105°		
120°			120°		
135°			135°		
150°			150°		
165°			165°		
60°			60°		
180°			180°		

### **Questions**

1. Explain the reasons for the occurrence of seasons 2
2. What is meant by the parallelism of axis? 2
3. Define the term equinoxes. 2
4. What is a leap year? 1
5. How is the duration of days and nights experienced at the places within the Antarctic circle when the sun is in the southern hemisphere? 4
6. The local time is not same everywhere in India. Substantiate. 2
7. India has only one standard meridian but many other countries have more than one standard meridian. How do you interpret this statement? 4
8. What will be the time at New Delhi when it is noon at Greenwich? 3
9. Distinguish between winter solstice and summer solstice. 4
10. Variation in the amount of sunshine received is the basis for the occurrence of different seasons. Elucidate .4

## In Search of the Source of wind

### Major concepts

- ◆ Variation in atmosphere pressure
- ◆ Atmospheric pressure decreases as altitude increases.
- ◆ Atmospheric pressure decreases as temperature increases.
- ◆ The pressure of water in atmosphere is called humidity.
- ◆ The atmospheric pressure and humidity are inversely related.
- ◆ Global pressure Belts.
- ◆ Atmospheric pressure and wind.
- ◆ The horizontal movement of air from a high pressure area to a low pressure area is called wind.
- ◆ Global Winds/ Planetary winds
- ◆ Periodic Winds
- ◆ Local winds

### Activity

Observe and analyse the Pictures 2.1, 2.3 in the chapter.

List out the factors which influence the atmospheric pressure.

- ◆ Height
- ◆ Temperature
- ◆

### Activity

Observe and analyse the Pictures 2.1, 2.2, 2.3 in the chapter and find out how do the following factors influence the atmosphere pressure

Altitude-

Temperature-

Humidity -

### Activity

How does the term 'high pressure' differ from the 'low pressure'?

High pressure	Low pressure
•	•

**Activity**

Observe and analyse the Pictures 2.5 and complete the following table.

The Global Pressure Belts	Latitudinal Position	Nature	The reason for the formation
■	■	■	■

**Activity**

List out the factors influencing the speed and the direction of winds

- Pressure gradient
- Coriolis effect
- 

**Activity**

Observe and analyse the picture 2.9 and write the main features of planetary winds to complete the table.

Name of the wind	The Pressure belt from which the wind starts	The Pressure belt to which the wind blows	The direction	
			Northern Hemisphere	Southern Hemisphere

**Activity**

List out the reasons which result in the formation of monsoon.

- The apparent movement of the sun
- 
-



**Activity**

Observe and analyse the picture 2.10 and complete the following table by distinguishing between sea breeze and Land breeze

Sea breeze	Land breeze
❖	❖

**Activity**

Observe and analyse the picture 2.11 complete the following table by distinguishing between Mountain breeze and Valley breeze

Mountain breeze	Valley breeze
❖	❖

**Activity**

List out the local winds based on their nature and places where they blow, to complete the following table.

Name of the wind	The places where they blow	Nature
❖ Chinook ❖ Foen ❖ Harmatan ❖ Loo ❖ Mango showers		

**Questions**

## Questions

1. Distinguish between

- a. Land breeze and Sea breeze
- b. Mountain breeze and Valley breeze (4)

2. The trade winds blow from North East direction and from south west direction substantiate. (4)

3. Find out how do the 'Coriolis effect' influence the direction of winds (2)

4. Which local wind is known as 'snow-eater' why is it called so? (2)

5. The speed of the wind is high over plains and oceans. How do you interpret this statement (2)

## UNIT -3

### **Human Resource Development in India**

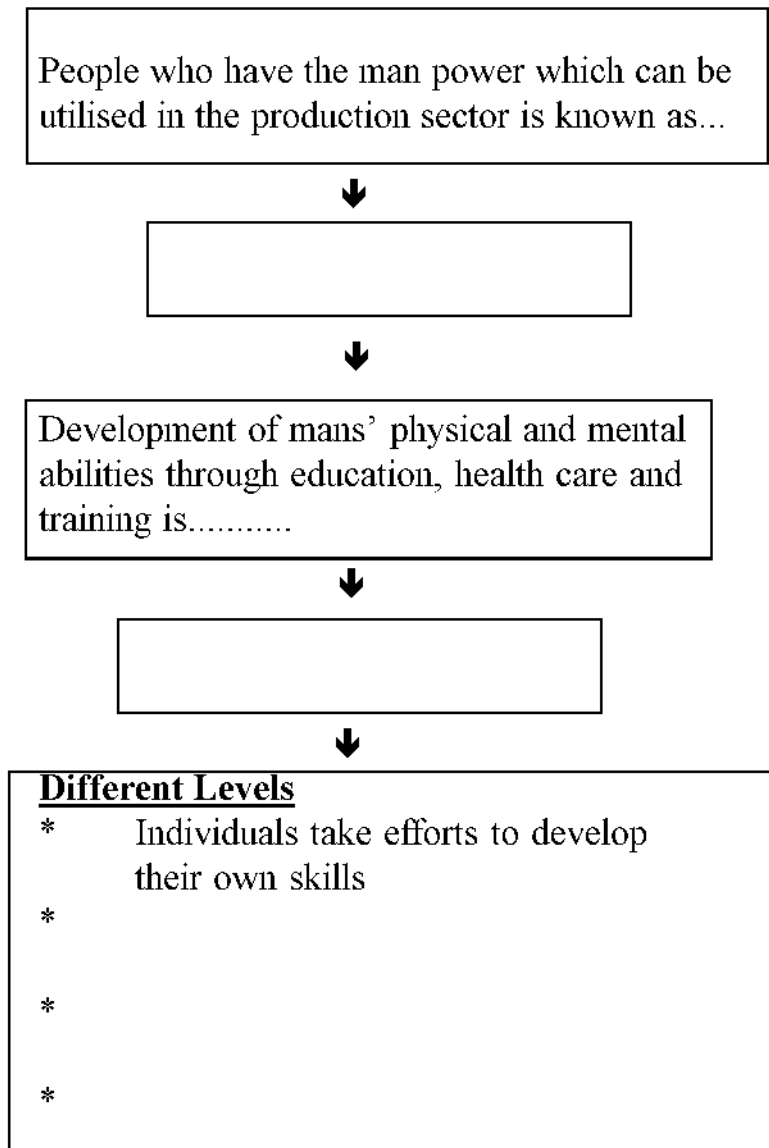
#### **Main Concepts**

- Importance of Human Resource
- Human Resource Development
- Different levels of Human Resource Development
- Features of Human resource
- Demography
- Need of population studies
- Density of population
- Growth of population
- Age group and dependency rate
- Human Resource - Qualitative aspects
- Education and H.R.D
- Education and Stall development - Programmes, problems.
- Healthcare - Importance, Institutions

#### **Lets' do some Activities.**

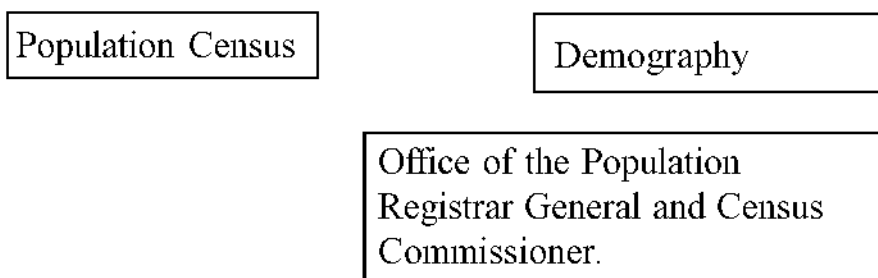
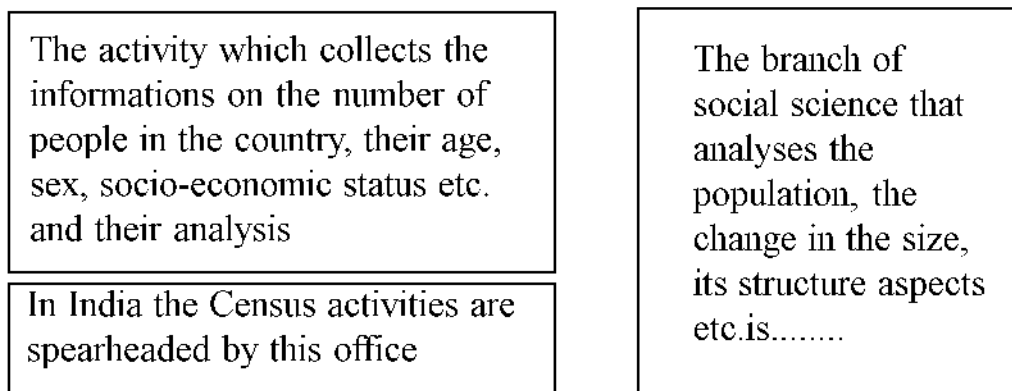
**Activites - 1**

Complete the flow chart

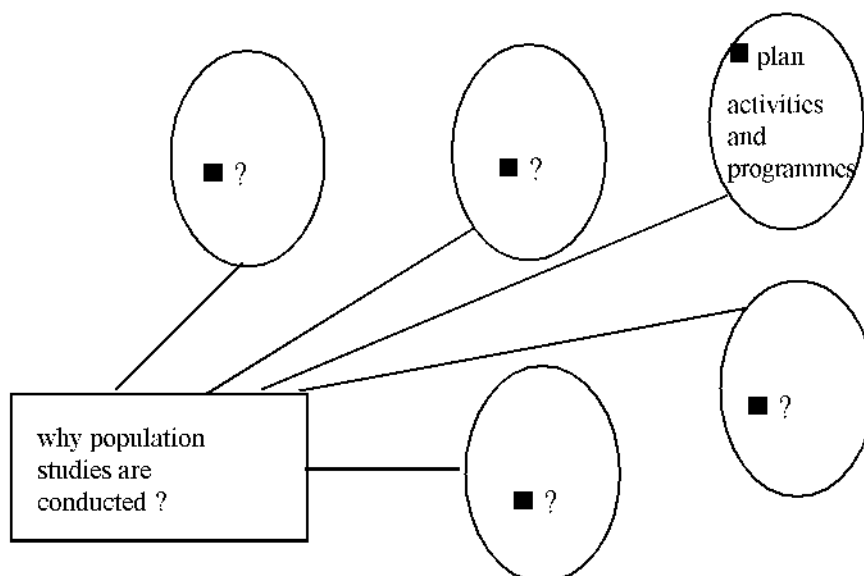
**Activity -2** Fill the table which is based on the features of 'Human resource'.

The two aspects of Human Resource are →	* Qualitative * ?
Size of population, growth of population etc. are coming under..... →	? ----- features are.....
* Education * ? * ? * ?	Examples of Qualitative features ..... ←

**Activity -3** Combine the 'boxes' suitably.



**Activity -4** Complete the picture



**Activity -5**

Fill the blank spaces of the boxes

--



--



Factors that affect the population of a Country			
Birth rate increases	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">population</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">↑</td> </tr> </table>	population	↑
population			
↑			
?	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">population</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">↓</td> </tr> </table>	population	↓
population			
↓			
?	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">population</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">No change</td> </tr> </table>	population	No change
population			
No change			

**To the teacher :-** Similarly analyse other factors also

**Activity -6**

Fill the boxes with relevant details.

Birth rate
?

Death rate
?

?
settlement of a people of a region to another

Age Structure

?
As per the Census 2011, the sex ratio in India

**Activity -6** Complete the table

Qualitative factors that improve the labour potential
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Education</li> <li>■</li> <li>■</li> <li>■</li> </ul>

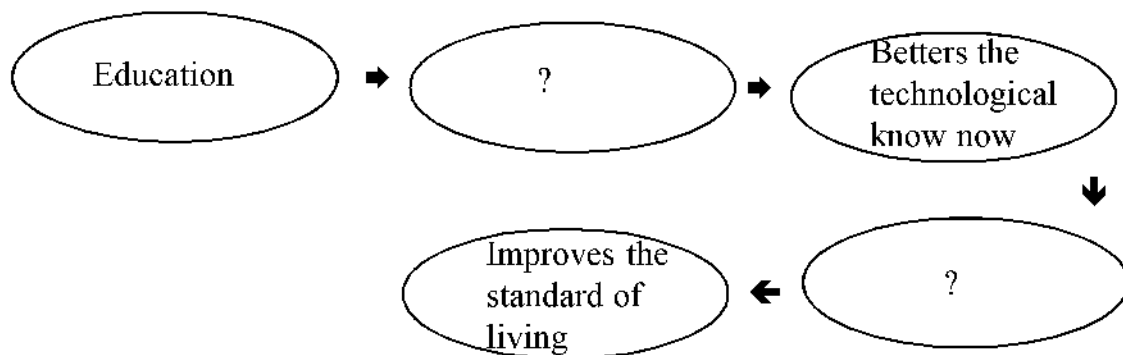
**Activity -7**

Using the hints given below, prepare a write up on the topic ‘Advantages of the development of Human resources.

- Productivity of the workers
- Economic equality
- Utilization of natural resources.
- Use of advanced technology
- Entrepreneurship

**Activity -8**

Fill the ‘gaps’ in the flow chart given belows.

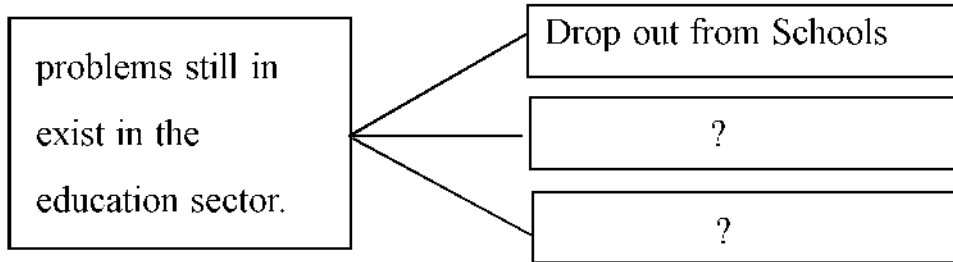
**Activity -9**

One of the projects implimented in India to develop education and skill is given below. Find out similar projects and write down in the box.

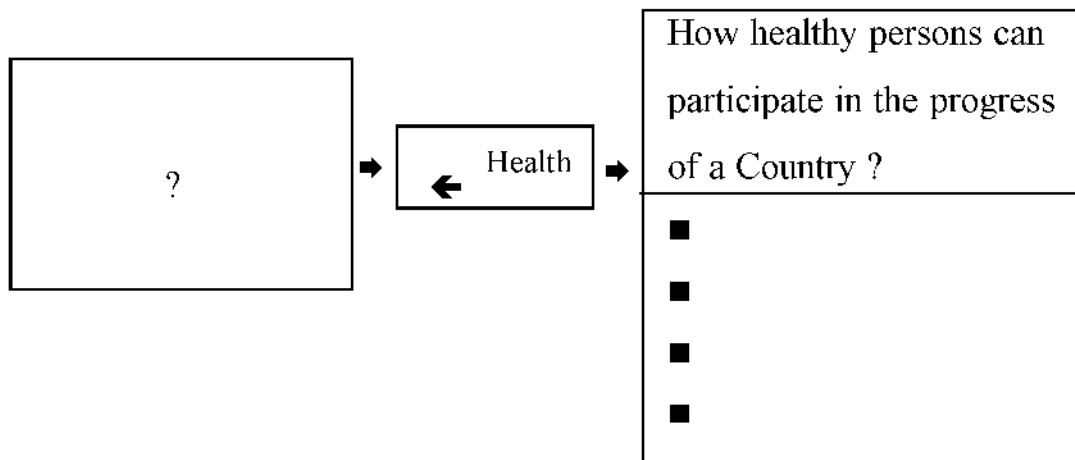
- The project which is implementing in India to ensure integrated development of children upto 6 years, and to provide health care for pregnant and lactating women is Integrated child Development Scheme (ICDS)

■	?
■	?
■	?

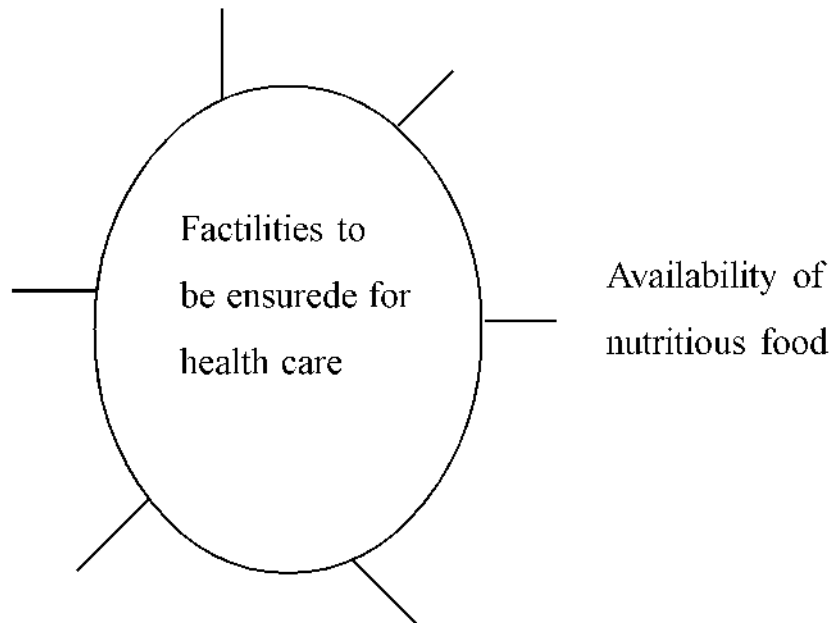
**Activity -10** complete the chart



**Activity -11** Fill the chart by suppling correct details.



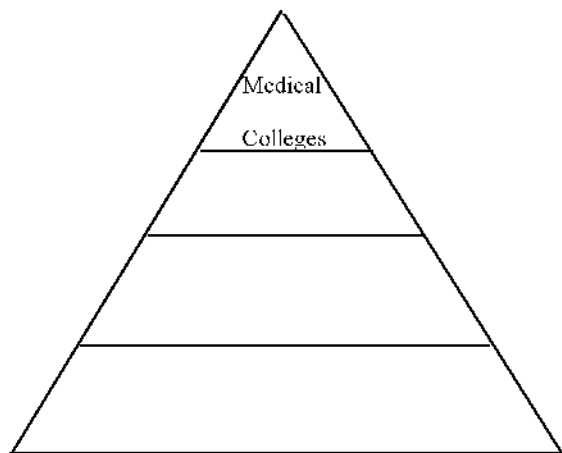
**Activity -12** 'Word Wheel'





**Activity -13**

Fill the gaps by writing the names of institutions that work at different levels in the Medical Sector.

**Activity -14** Complete the table.

Quality Medical Services	
Rural Sector	?
?	National Rural Health Mission

**Activity -15** Fill the blank spaces.

Life expectancy is,.....	Life expectancy in India	
.....	Female	<input data-bbox="967 1629 1049 1703" type="text" value="?"/>
.....	Male	<input data-bbox="967 1734 1049 1808" type="text" value="?"/>
.....	Total	<input data-bbox="967 1860 1049 1934" type="text" value="?"/>

**Questions**

1. What is meant by 'Human Resources'?
2. What is the meaning of 'Human Resource Development'?
3. Which are two features of human resource?
4. List out the importance of population studies.
5. What is the difference between 'density of population' and 'population growth'?
6. What is the change in total population in the two contexts: (a) Birth rate increases (b) Birth rate decreases.
7. One advantage of human resource development is 'effective utilization of natural resources', write any three other advantages.
8. How do 'education' helps the development of a country?
9. Prepare a write up on any one project undertaken by the Government which develops education and skills.
10. What is the importance of RTE ?
11. 'Healthy persons can participate in the progress of a Country'. Justify the statement.
12. Name the institutions which are providing quality health services in the Rural and urban areas.

**Major concepts**

- ◆ Toposheets are the large scale maps which represent a small area in detail.
- ◆ Uses of toposheets
- ◆ The toposheet number indicates the place, which is depicted on the map
- ◆ Different conventional signs symbols are used to represent the features of the earth on a toposheet
- ◆ Grid Reference - grid reference is used to find out the location of the features of the earth on a toposheet
- ◆ Contour lines are the imaginary lines drawn on toposheets which join the places with same height above mean sea level.
- ◆ Intervisibility
- ◆ Interpretation of toposheets
  1. Primary information
  2. Natural features/physical features
  3. Cultural features

**Activity**

List out the important uses of toposheets.

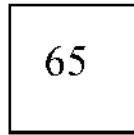
- To interpret the both physical and cultural features
- 

**Activity**

Observe the picture 4.2 in the chapter and find out the toposheet with the number 58. List out the states which are represented by this toposheet.

**Activity**

Suppose a million sheet with the number 65 is given below. Divide this million sheet property number then respectively.



**Indication**

A			
B			
	6	5	

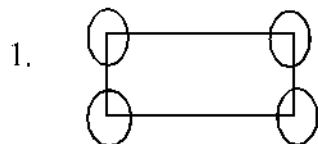
**Activity**

Draw the respective signs and symbols used to represent the following features.

- 1. Metalled Road
- 2. Railway line
- 3. River
- 4. Road with a bridge

**Activity**

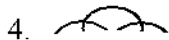
Find out the features which are represented by the following signs and symbols.



2.



3.



**Activity**

List out the methods which are used to represent heights on a toposheet

- ◆ Contour lines

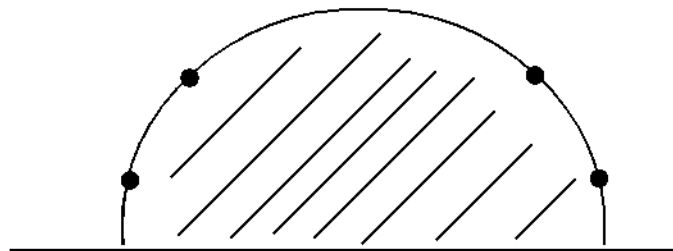
**Activity**

Observe the model grids which are depicted in the picture 4.9 and find out the four figure grid reference and six figure grid reference of the following features as indicated below.

Four figure grid reference	Six figure grid reference
◆ Fort 8134	Temple 847855
◆ Bridge ◆	◆ well ◆
◆ graveyard ◆	◆ light ◆ house

**Activity**

Analyse the picture given below and find out whether the places marked are inter visible or not.



A and B are	Intervisible to each other
B and C are	●
B and D are	●
C and D are	●
D and A are	●

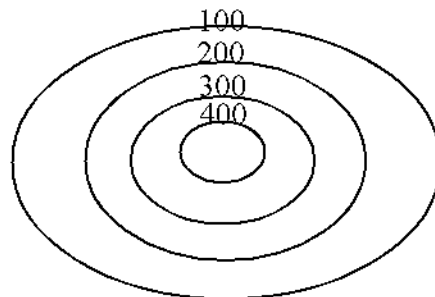
### Activity

Interpret the toposheet (pic 4.1) given in the chapter and complete the following table

Primary Information	Physical features	Culturel features
❖ 45%	❖ The main river is sipu	❖ Agriculture is the main occupation
❖	❖	❖

### Questions

1. The toposheets belongs to 'India and adjacent countries map series ' are called million sheet write the reason. (2)
2. What does 45 D/10 on a toposheet indicate ? (1)
3. Some parts of a toposheets are seen green in colour. what does the green colour represents (1)
4. Draw the appropriate conventional signs and symbols of the following features
  1. Metalled Road
  2. Unmetalled Road
  3. Foot path
  4. Cart track(4)
5. what does blue colour on a toposheet represents ?
6. How is the height represented on a toposheet if the actual height of an area is not available through survey as the ara is inaccessable ?
7. Distinguish between Triangulated height in a toposheet ?
8. What are grids ? How are they important in a toposheet ?
9. From the contour lines given below find out the value of the contour line which represents the highest place. (2)



10. What is intervisibility. How do we make their intervisibility of places in use?

11. The given below are some features on a toposheet. Categorise them as cultural features and physical features.

- |   |              |   |        |
|---|--------------|---|--------|
| ■ | Road         | ■ | Forest |
| ■ | Railway line | ■ | Rivers |
| ■ | Building     | ■ | canal  |
| ■ | Open scrub   | ■ | Pond   |

(4)

## 5. SSTT

### PUBLIC EXPENDITURE AND PUBLIC REVENUE

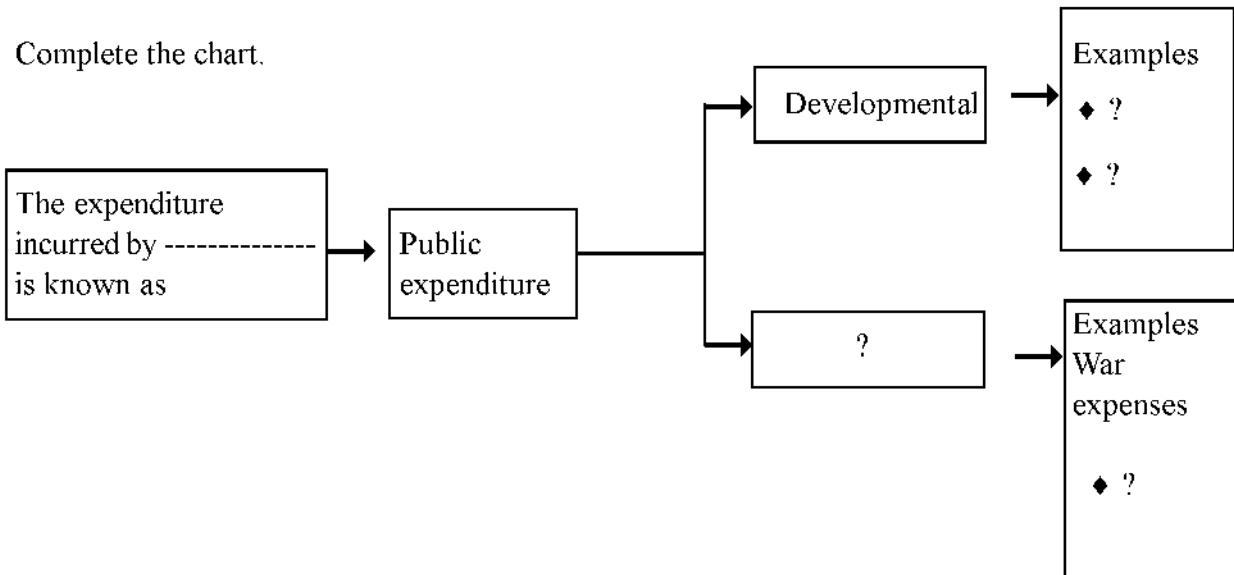
#### Main Concepts

- Public expenditure and increase in public expenditure.
- Public revenue and its sources
- different types of taxes.
- Sources of Non-tax revenue
- Public debt.
- Public finance.
- Budget - Different types
- fiscal policy and its aims.

**Let's do some activities.**

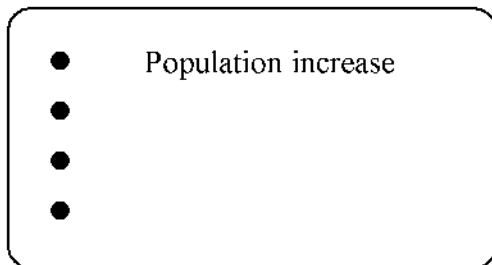
**Activity - 1**

Complete the chart.



**Activity - 2**

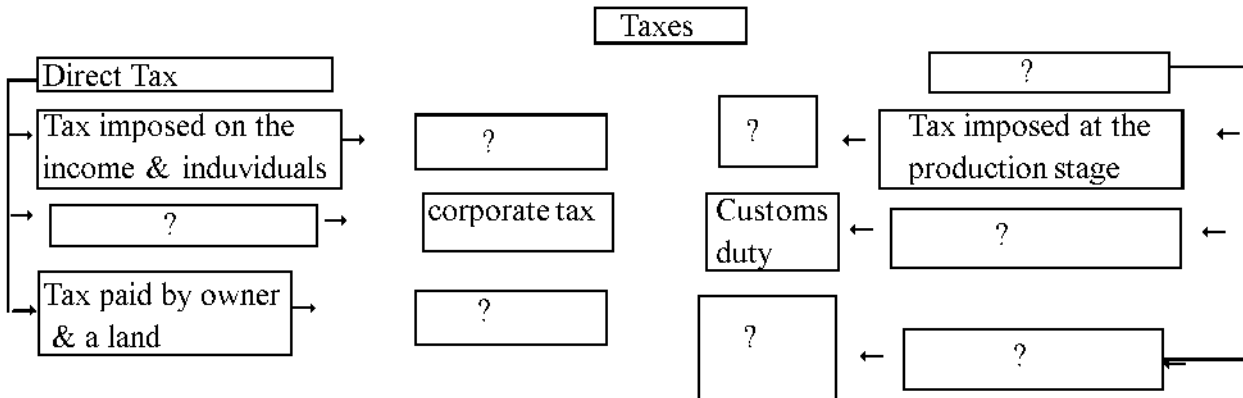
One of the factors which is responsible for the increase in government expenditure has been given find out and write some other factors.



**Activity - 3**

In the above activity you found out the factors responsible for the increase in public expenditure in India prepare a small write up using these points.

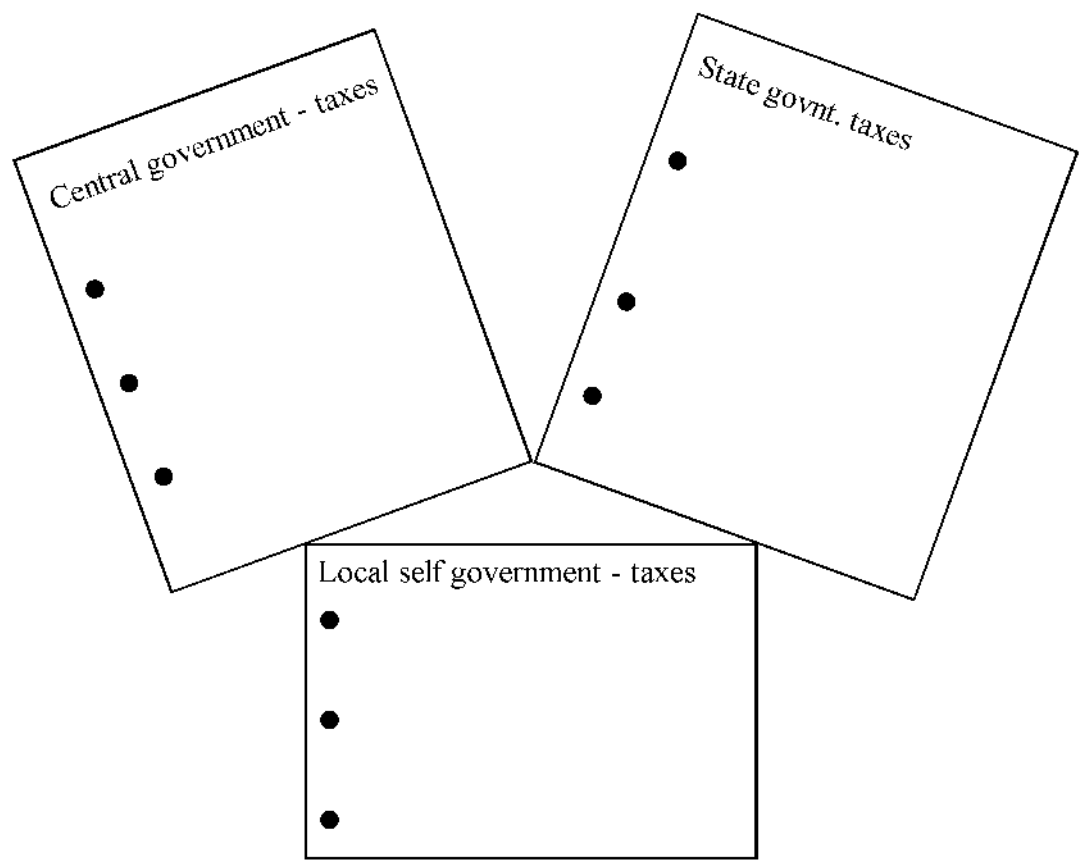
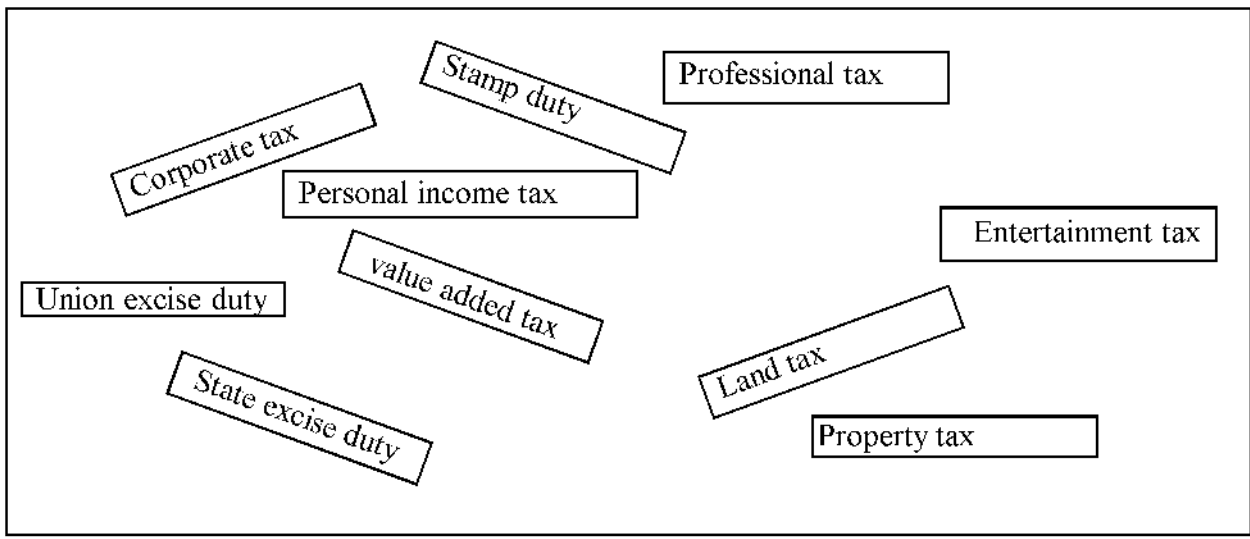
**Activity - 4** Complete the flow chart, connected with 'different types of taxes'.



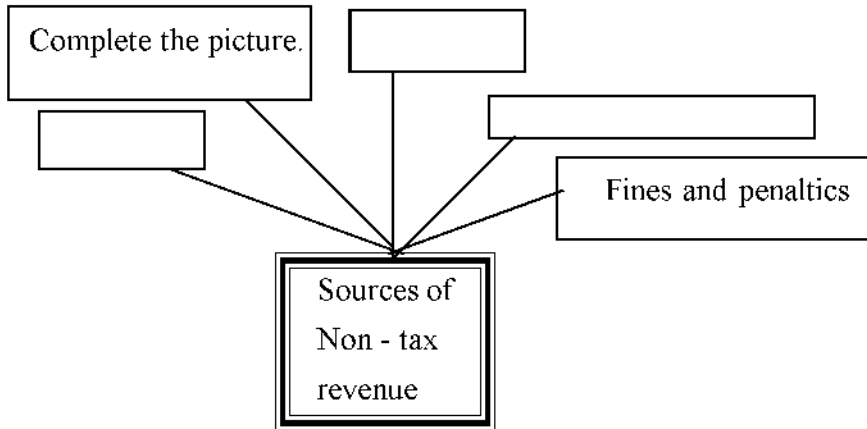


**Activity - 3**

The names of different types of taxes are given below. categorize them, and fill the tables.



**Activity - 6**

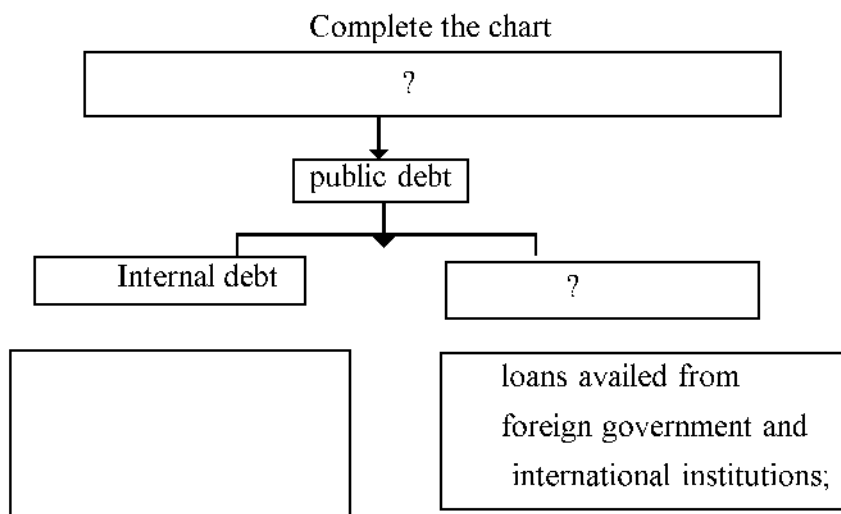


**Activity - 7**

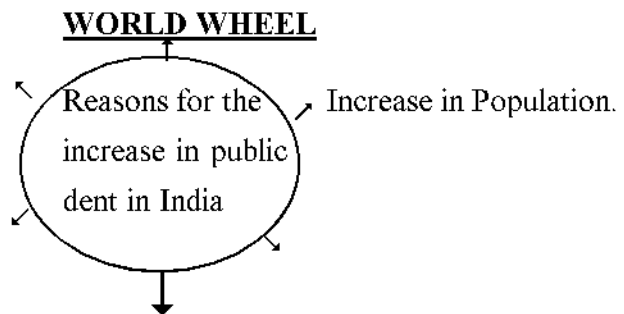
You have successfully found out the main sources of non-tax revenue, in the above activity. Now clarify each of them. An example is given for you.

**Interest :** Interest is the amount received for the loans provided by the government

**Activity - 8**



**Activity - 9**



**Activity - 7**

Find out correct answers for the '?', from the box given below the table

The financial statement showing the expected income and the expenditure of the government during a financial year	?
?	Balanced budget
Revenue > Expenditure	?
?	?

◆ Expenditure > revenue ◆ surplus budget ◆  
◆ deficit budget ◆ Expenditure = revenue ◆ budget.

**Activity - 11**

Fill the blank parts, suitably.

- ⊙ Government policy regarding public revenue, public expenditure and public debt is called.....
- ⊙ These policies are implemented through.....
- ⊙ Attainment of economic stability is one of its goals. Two other goals are (any two)
- ⊙ .....
- ⊙ .....

### Activity - 12

Put the symbols ↓ or ↑  
appropriately, in the boxes.

◆	During inflation the tax rate is	<input type="text"/>
◆	As a result, the purchasing power of the people	<input type="text"/>
◆	During deflation the tax rate is	<input type="text"/>
◆	As a result the purchasing power of the people	<input type="text"/>

### Activity - 13

As a following up activity of the former, prepare a short note on 'timely application of the fiscal policy during Inflation and deflation', by the government.

### Questions:

1. What is public expenditure ? Which are its two divisions ? (3)
2. why does Indias, public expenditure increase ? (3)
3. what is public revenue ? Which are its main sources ? (3)
4. What is the difference between direct tax and indirect tax ? (4)
5. What is corporate tax ? (2)
6. Differentiate 'Surcharge and 'less' (2)
7. Who imposes Entertainment tax ? (1)
8. Increase in defence expenditure is one of the reasons for the increase in India,s public debt.  
Find out 3 other for the same (3)
9. What is 'budget' ? Which are its three types ? (2)
10. What is fiscal policy ? What is the merit of a sound fiscal policy ? (3)

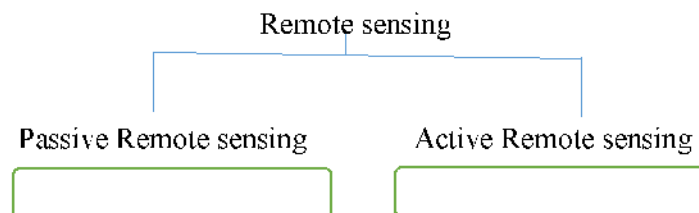
## EYE IN SKY AND DATA ANALYSIS

### Major concepts

- The development in technology has made data collection and map making easier and effective.
- Remote sensing is the method of collecting information about an object, place or phenomenon without being in touch with them.
- The instruments used to collect data through remote sensing are called sensors.
- There are two types of remote sensing;
  - Passive remote sensing and
  - active remote sensing
- Platform is a surface on which camera or scanner for data collection is fixed.
- Based on the platform, remote sensing can be classified into three.
  - Terrestrial photography
  - Aerial Remote sensing and
  - Satellite remote sensing
- Uses of remote sensing technology.
- Uses of GIS.
- Satellite based navigation system.

### Activity

Classify the remote sensing based on the source of energy and prepare a flow chart to represent them



**Activity**

Observe the pictures 6.2, 6.3 and 6.4 in the chapter and find out the platforms on which the cameras are supposed to be fixed while taking the pictures.

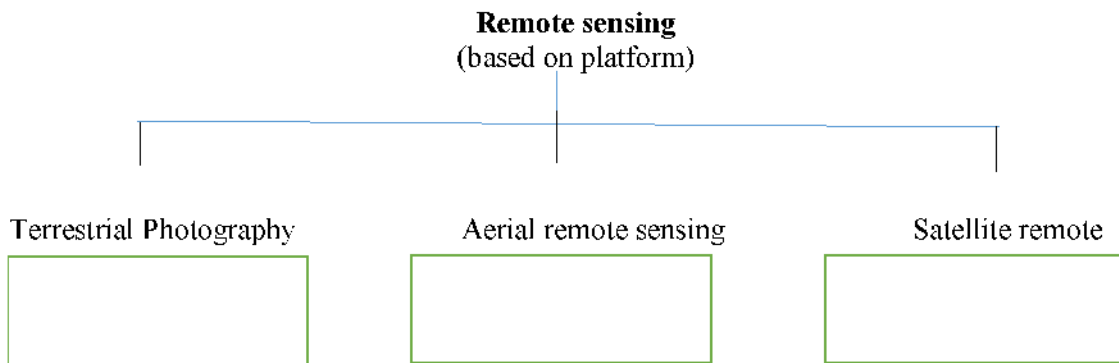
Picture 6.2 *from the surface of the earth or from a higher elevation*

Picture 6.3.....

Picture 6.4.....

**Activity**

Classify the Remote sensing and complete the flow chart appropriately.



**Activity**

List out the major characteristic features of aerial remote sensing.

- Camera is fixed on balloons or aircrafts
-

### Activity

Observe the pictures 6.5 and 6.6 in the chapter and explain the following terms

- Overlap
- Stereo pair
- Stereoscope

### Activity

List out the limitations of aerial remote sensing

- The shaking of aircrafts affects the quality of photos
- 

### Activity

Suppose the given below are some aerial photographs. Then find out the stereo pairs from them



### Activity

Compare the geostationary satellites with sun synchronous satellites and write down the major characteristics respectively in the table given below

Geostationary satellites	Sun synchronous satellites
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ They orbit the earth at an elevation of 36000 kms above the earth.</li><li>○</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ The orbit of these satellites is upto 1000 kms from the surface of the earth.</li><li>○</li></ul>

### Activity

Write the appropriate terms in columns in accordance with the indications given below.

- The amount of energy reflected by the object is
- The data collected by the scanners are transformed into images, such images are called;
- The size of the smallest object on the earth that can be recognised by the sensor is

### Activity

List out the uses of remote sensing

- For weather observations
- For ocean explorations
- 

### Activity

The spatial resolution of three sensors are given below, arrange them based on spatial resolution (from higher to lower)

A-70 metres

B-25 metres

C-5 metres



### **Activity**

Discuss GIS and prepare a note on it based on the indications given below

#### **Indications**

- The characteristic features of GIS
- The two types of data required for GIS
- Analytical capabilities of GIS
- Uses of GIS

### **Activity**

List out two kinds of data which are necessary for data analysis in GIS.

- Spatial data
- 

### **Activity**

The surface features of the earth can be analysed by GIS in various ways according to the requirements. Find out the major analytical capabilities of GIS and list them accordingly.

- Network analysis
- 

### **Activity**

List out any four uses of GIS

- Update and incorporate data easily
- 

### **Activity**

List out the uses of GPS

- Helps in sensing the latitudinal and longitudinal location, elevation of objects on the earth surface.
- 

### **Activity**

Prepare a brief note on Global Positioning System

## Questions

1. Categorise remote sensing based on platform 3
2. List out the major limitations of aerial remote sensing 4
3. We depend on geostationary satellite for the continuous data collection of an area. Substantiate. 2
4. Elucidate the importance of layers in GIS 3
5. Write the major characteristic features of both remote sensing and GIS after comparing them each other. 4

## 07. SSTT

### INDIA : THE LAND OF DIVERSITIES

#### Main Concepts

1. Land forms play a very important role in moulding human life
2. The landforms in India occupies a very important role in forming a unique culture in India.
3. The major physiograph divisions are as given below.
  - The northern mountains
  - The Northern great plains
  - The peninsular plateau
  - The coastal plains and islands
4. The river in India are categorised into two; Himalayan rivers and Peninsular rivers
5. The Himalayan rivers are Indus, Ganga and Brahmaputra
6. The peninsular rivers are Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, Kaveri, Narmada and Tapi
7. Like diversities in physiography the climate of India is also diverse.
8. The factors influencing the climate of India are : Altitude, latitude, physiography, nearness to ocean, wind, the apparent movement of the sun
9. The seasons in India can be generally classified into four:
  - Winter season
  - Summer season
  - South west monsoon
  - North East monsoon season
10. The distribution of rainfall in India is not uniform everywhere.
11. Types of soil in India
12. Natural vegetation in India

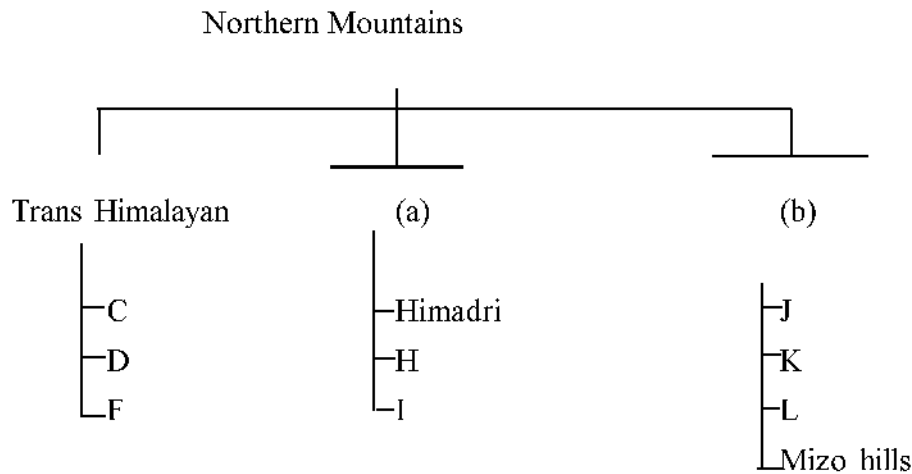
#### Activity

With the help of an atlas answer the following questions.

1. The countries which share the land frontier with India
2. The countries which share ocean frontier with India.

**Activity**

Complete the flow chart



**Activity**

Find out the length the extension and the width of the Himalayan

- 
- 
- 

**Activity**

Find out the main features of the himalayan ranges and complete the following table

	The Himalayan	
Himadri	Himachal	Siwalik
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The highest mountain range</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Average altitude is 3000 meters</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Average altitude is 1220 meters</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>	

**Activity**

The northern mountains play a very important role in moulding the climate and human life of India Justify

- Have been protecting us from foreign invasions
-

**Activity**

Compare the Himalayan rivers with peninsular rivers and complete the following table.

Himalayan Rivers	Peninsular River
■ Extensive catchment are	■ Comparatively smaller catchment are

**Activity**

Observe the table 7.2 and the picture 7.3 in the text book and answer the following questions

- The place from which the river Indus originates
- Name one tributary of river Indus
- Length of the river Indus in India
- The place from which the river Ganga originates
- A tributary of the river Ganga
- The Sea which the river Ganga joins
- The place from which the river Brahmaputra originates
- A tributary of the river Brahmaputra
- Length of the river Brahmaputra in India
- The sea which the river Brahmaputra joins

**Activity**

Find out the major Himalayan rivers, the states through which they flow and their tributaries with the help of an atlas.

**Activity**

List out the major characteristic features of the Northern great plains

- It is one of the Intensive alluvial plains in the world
- 
- 

**Activity**

With help of a map locate the northern plains and find out the state across which it spreads

**Activity**

Complete the following table

▲ Panjab - Hariyana plain	▲ River Indus and its tributaries
▲	▲
▲ Ganga plain	▲
▲	▲ River Brahma putra and its tributaries

**Activity**

Locate Thar desert with the help of a map across which it spreads

**Activity**

Locate the peninsular plate as with the help of a map and list out the states across which it spreads.

**Activity**

List out the major characteristic features of peninsular plateau.

- The most extensive physical division of India
- 

**Activity**

Locate the peninsular river with the help of a map. List out the characteristic features of peninsular rivers to complete the following table

River	Origin	Length	Major Tributaries	States	Sea which it joins

**Activity**

Locate and mark the following cities in the out line map of India with the help of an atlas

- New Delhi
- Allahabad
- Kolkatta
- Guwahati
- Patna
- Vijaya Wada

**Activity**

Compare the western coastal plain with the eastern coastal plain and complete the following table

Western coastal plain	Eastern Coastal plain
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Lies between Arabian sea and Western ghats</li><li>•</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•</li></ul>

Activity out the major soil types in India

- Alluvial soil
- 

**Activity**

List out the factors controlling the climate of India

- Altitude

**Activity**

List out the four seasons in India

- Winter season
- 

**Activity**

Prepare a brief note on western disturbances

- The cyclones originate from the Mediterranean sea during winter season
- Gradually they shift towards east and reach India
- 

**Activity**

Compare south west monsoon season with north east monsoon season and complete the following table.

Southwest Monsoon	North east Monsoon
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•</li></ul>

**Activity**

Mark the direction of south west monsoon winds and north east monsoon winds in the outline map of India

**Activity**

The distribution of rainfall is not uniform everywhere. Find out the reason

- Physigraphy
- 

**Activity**

Observe the picture 7.13 and complete the following table

Amount of rain fall in cm	Places
Above 200cm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Kerala</li><li>•</li></ul>
Between 100cm and 200cm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•</li></ul>
Between 60cm and 100cm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•</li></ul>
Between 60 cm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Rajasthan</li></ul>

**Activity**

Mark and label the major physical divisions of India in the outline map.

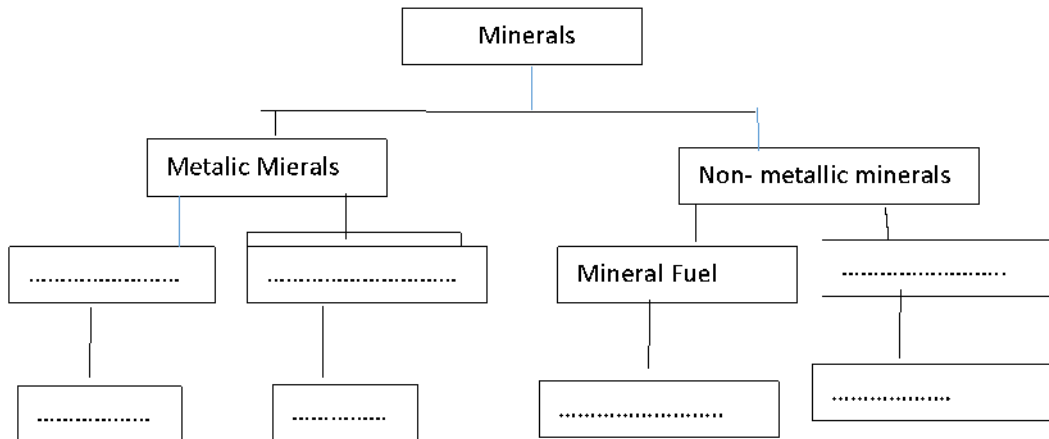


## Questions

1. During south west monsoon season the western part of western ghat receives heavy rainfall whereas the eastern slopes is rain shadow region. explain. (4)
2. Write the latitudinal and longitudinal extension of India. (4)
3. The northern plain has a good network of roads, railways and canals why. (4)
4. Which are the major mountains in peninsular India. (2)
5. The northern plain is called 'the granary of India' why? (4)
6. Most of the peninsular rivers form waterfalls in their upper course Explain why? (4)
7. The river deposits are comparatively along the western coastal plain why? (3)
8. Classify the rivers in India as Himalayan river and Peninsular river and list them accordingly. (4)
9. Passes are the natural passages across the mountain ranges. List out the major Himalayan passes (4)
10. What are the characteristic features of the eastern mountain ranges? (4)
11. Analyse the human life in northern mountains and prepare a note on it. (4)
12. What does October influence the distribution of rain fall in India. (4)
13. List out the factors influencing the distribution of rain fall in India (4)
14. Arrange the ranges of Himalayas based on their height. (3)

**Activity 1**

Complete the following flow chart about the major Minerals in India.



**Activity 2**

Complete the following table of Major Iron and Steel Industry in India.

Iron and Steel Industry	Location	Characteristics
Tata Iron and Steel Industry	Jamshedpur	The largest Private sector Iron and Steel Company in India
Indian Iron and Steel Company		
Visweswarayya Iron and Steel Ltd		
Bhilai Steel Plant		
Rourkela Steel Plant		
Durgapur Steel Plant		
Bokaro Steel Plant		

### Activity 3

Complete the following table about the Major Minerals in India, Uses, And the major state that produce these minerals

Minerals	Uses	Major producing States
Gold	.....	.....
Silver	.....	.....
Copper	.....	.....
Bauxite	.....	.....
Mica	.....	.....

### Activity 4

Classify and write the Characteristics of Mineral Fuels

Coal

- The major Thermal energy source in India
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 

Petroleum and Natural gas

- Main energy source for Bus, Rail and Air transport.
- 
- 
- 
-

### **Non – Conventional energy source**

- Comparatively cheap
- 
- 
- 
- 

### **Solar Energy**

- 
- 
- 
- 

### **Activity 7**

Classify Roads in India and list down the features

#### **National Highways**

- Major roads of the country
- 
- 
- 

#### **State Highways**

- 
- 
- 
- 

#### **District Roads**

- 
- 
- 

#### **Village Roads**

- 
- 
-

**Activity 8**

List down the Characteristics of Water Transport

- Cheapest mode of transport
- 
- 
- 
- 

**Activity 9**

List down the areas where inland navigation is more

- The rivers Ganges, Brahmaputra and its tributaries.
- 
- 
- 
- 

**Activity 10**

List down the major National Waterways in India

National Waterways	Area through which it passes
National waterway 1	.....
National waterway	.....
National waterway 3	.....
National waterway 4	.....
National waterway 5	.....

### Activity 11

On a map of India mark the following ports

✱ Kandla ✱ Mumbai ✱ Neha Shewa ✱ Marmagoa ✱ Manglore ✱ Kochi  
✱ Tuticorin ✱ Chennai ✱ Vishakhapatnam ✱ Paradip ✱ Haldia ✱ Kolkotta

### Evaluation questions

1. Explain the Characteristics of the major crop seasons of India.
2. Which are the favourable factors required for the cultivation of rice?
3. Why is Mumbai termed as 'Cottonopolis'?
4. Which are the favourable factors required for the cultivation of tea and coffee two beverage crops of India?
5. Prepare an explanation about the major mineral wealth of India based on the given indicators.
  - The areas of mineral deposits
  - Major Mineral based industries
6. Prepare a note on the major conventional energy source of India.
7. Explain, why we have to use more non- conventional forms of energy?
8. Explain, how the roads in India are classified?
9. What is known as Golden Quadrilateral?
10. What is the significance of Indian railway in Indian economy?
11. What are the common advantages of water transport?

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## Unit - 9.

### FINANSICAL INSTITUTIONS AND SERVICES

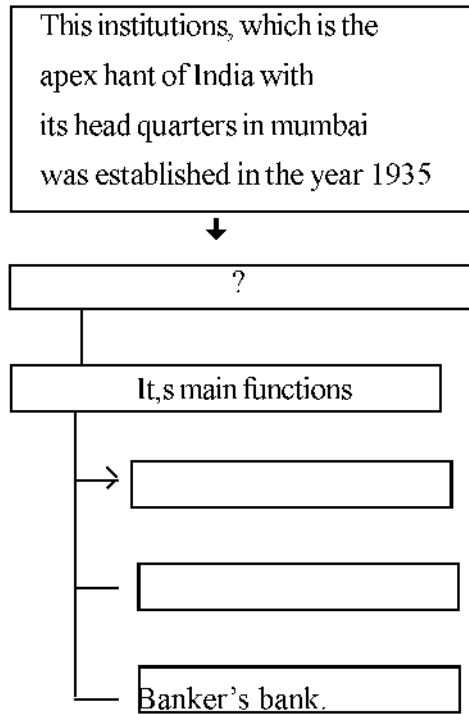
#### Main Concepts

- Reserve Bank of India and its functions.
- Financial institutions
- Growth of Banks and their function.
- Commerical Banks and their functions
- Modern trends in banking sector.
- Co - operative banks and their aims
- Specialised banks.
- Non Banking financial Institutions.
- Non Banking financial Compaines.
- Multual fund
- Insurance compaines.
- Micro finance and its aims.

**Let,s do some activities**

**Activity-1**

Complee the chart:



**Activity-2**

As a follow up activity to the first one, prepare a short note on RBIS main function.

**Eg : Banker,s Bank :** RBI is the apex bank of all banks. It acts as an advisor, and helps at the time of their collapse.

**Activity-3**

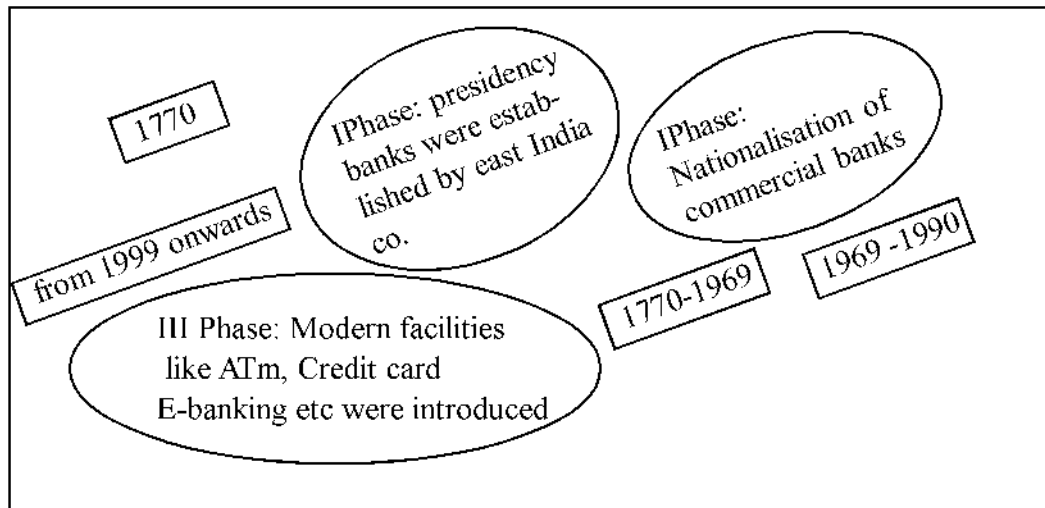
Some functions or activities of different types of banks are given. From them, find out the type of bank which provide these facility.



- Accepts deposits and provide loans. The facility like ATM is also given
- Provides loans especially to the poor. Protect the villagers from private money lenders is one of its aim.
- These banks provide long term loans for the various needs of industialists.
- Provides loans for expor-  
Thting and importing
- Provides help to establish  
nes small scale industries.
- Apex bank in India which  
functions for the develop-  
ment of villages.

**Activity-4**

Some informations and years regarding the growth of banks in India has given. Combine them suitably.



**Activity-5**

Some Statement regarding commercial banks are given. Put ✓ mark along with right ones and ✗ along with wrong ones.

◆ Commercial banks are classified into public sector banks and private sector banks

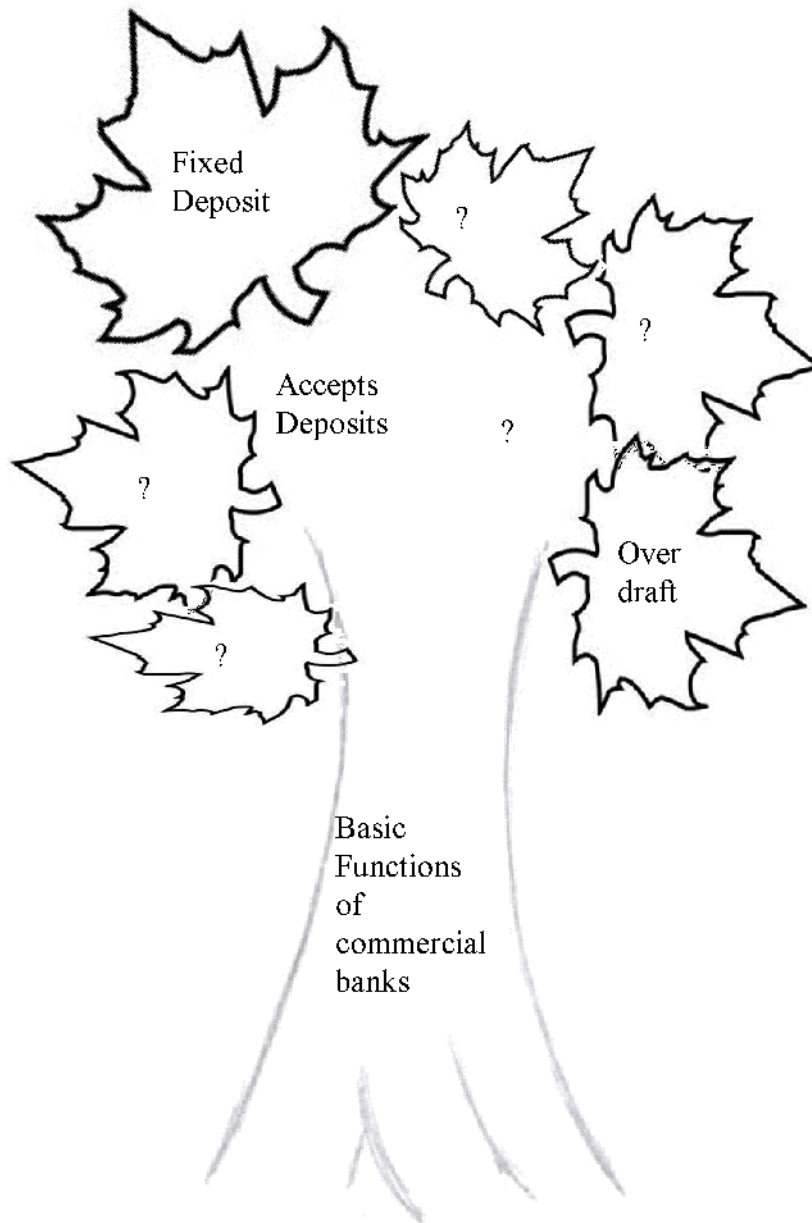
◆ Public sector Banks are Partially owned by the Govnt.

◆ Private commercial Banks are not controlled by the RBI

◆ Private foreign banks are registered in India

**Activity-6**

The Basic functions of the commercial banks are depicted as a tree. what are in the 'branches, then?



**Activity-7**

as a followup activity to the farmer, prepare short notes on different types of deposits and loans.

**Activity-8**



Friends remember these points while you use your ATM card

- 
- 
- 
- 

What could be the directions given by Raju ?

**Activity-9**

Complete the table

	Core Banking ↓
↑ ♦ Through this all transactions can be carried out through net and tele bnking ↓	?
♦ ♦ ? ♦ ?	♦ ?

**Activity-10**

One of the aims of the co-operative banks is given. Find out and write down the other aims.

- ♦ Provides loans to the public
- ♦
- ♦
- ♦

**Activity - 11**

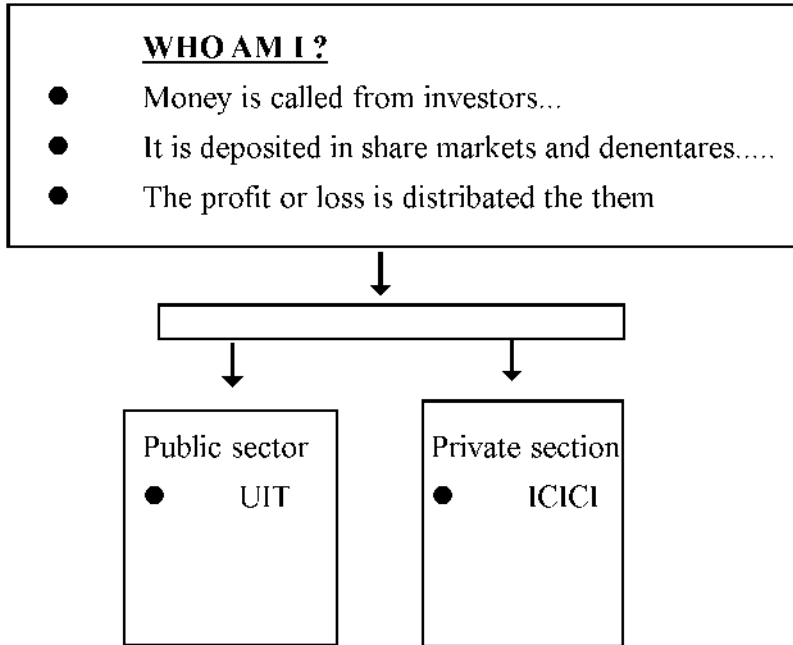
From the hints, identify the institution. Also, write its other important services.

- ♦ Operate under the supervision of the RBI
- ♦ This is a non banking financial institution
- ♦ This is registered under the company Act, 1936

- | MAIN SERVICE                     |
|----------------------------------|
| ♦ Provide loan for hire purchase |
| ♦                                |
| ♦                                |
| ♦                                |

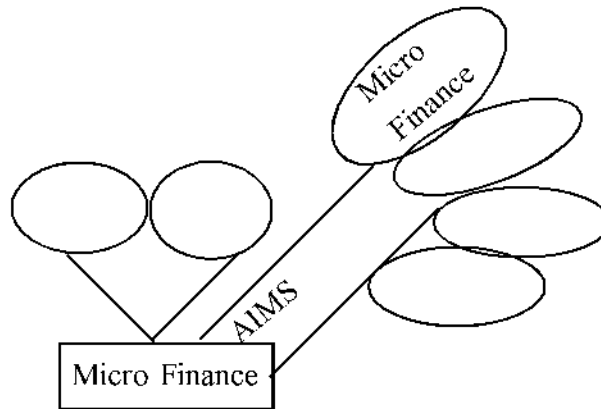
**Activity - 12**

Complete the chart pertaining with mutual fund Institutions.



**Activity - 13**

Complete the picture



**Questions**

1. Write down the main functions of the RBI (2)
2. How do the banks get their revenue ? (3)
3. Which are the different types of deposits received by the commercial banks ? Explain about any on type (4)
4. Prepare a write upon 'over draft' (3)
5. 'Providing locker facility' is one of the services provided by commercial banks, besides their basic

- functions. write any two similar functions (2)
6. What is electronic banking ? Why is it said that, 'it is helpful' ?
  7. How do transachins facility ? (3)
  8. Name the Co-operative banks which are working at different levels. (3)
  9. Write any 2 features of the development banks. (2)
  10. Some new banks have emerged in the banking sector with certain specific aims. 'Mahila bank' is one of them. Write the names of 2 auch banks and explain about one (3)
  11. 'KSFE' comes under which catagory of financial institutions ? Write down the main services pro  
vided by such institutions (4)
  12. How do mutual fund Institutions help the common man ?
  13. Among the given insurance Institutions which one is working in the public sector.
    - ❖ LIC of India
    - ❖ Alloance Bajaj
    - ❖ Birla Insurance
  14. Write 3 main goals of Microfinance. (3)
  15. In which manner the working of the 'self help groups, protect the poor ? (3)

## **unit -10**

## **CONSUMER: SATISFACTION AND PROTECTION**

### **MAIN COCEPTS**

- ▲ Consumption and consumer
- ▲ Consumers are exploited or cheated
- ▲ The consumer Protection Act 1986.
- ▲ The consumer courts - structure, Inrisdiction.
- ▲ Consumer complaints, procedures.
- ▲ Compensation for consumer disputes
- ▲ Administrative mechanism
- ▲ Consumer education

### **Lets do some Activities**

#### **ACTIVITY - 1**

Classify the following into goods, and services.

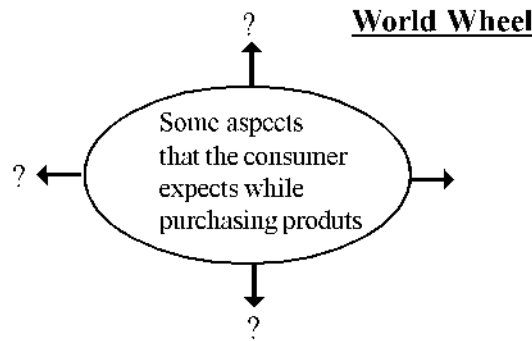
- |              |            |                 |
|--------------|------------|-----------------|
| ◆ Food items | ◆ Clothes  | ◆ Education     |
| ◆ Health     | ◆ Medicine | ◆ Entertainment |

**ACTIVITY - 2**

Write down what do the following mean.

- ◆ The act of fullfilling the wants of the consumer through the consumption of goods services
- ◆ A person who purchases and uses goods and services by paying the price is .....
- ◆ The satisfaction of human wants using goods and services is called

**ACTIVITY - 3**



**ACTIVITY - 4**

One of the circumstances which the consumers are exploited/cheated is given below. write down any three other similar situations.

- ◆ Selling low quality products
- ◆
- ◆
- ◆

**ACTIVITY - 5**

Write down the names of the consumer courts, which are functioning at different levels.

Consumer Courts		
District level	State level	National level
		National consumer dispute redressal commission.

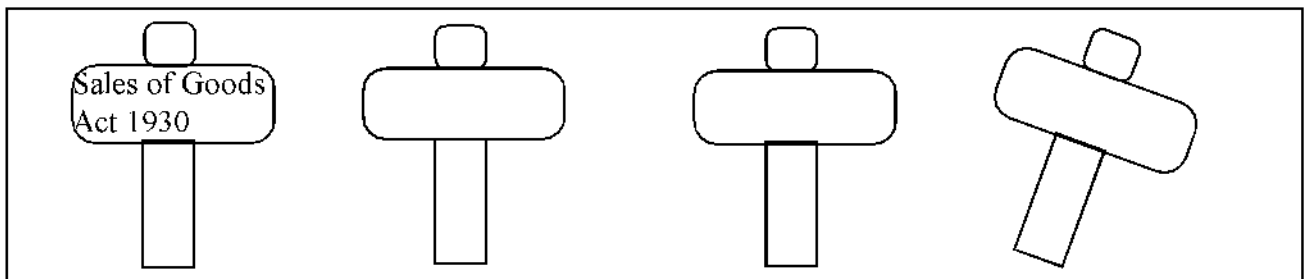
**ACTIVITY - 6**

One of the situation disputes can be filed is given below. Write 4 other similar circumstances.

- ◇ Violation of the prevention of adulteration law
- ◇
- ◇
- ◇
- ◇

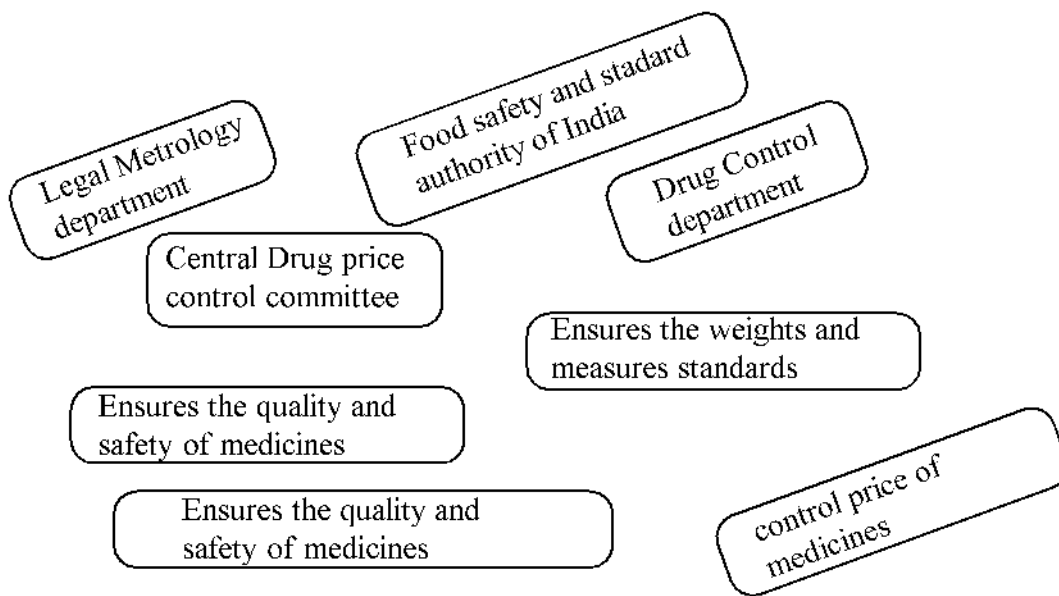
**ACTIVITY - 7**

Label the names of prevailing Acts, for the protection of consumer in the following placards



**ACTIVITY - 8**

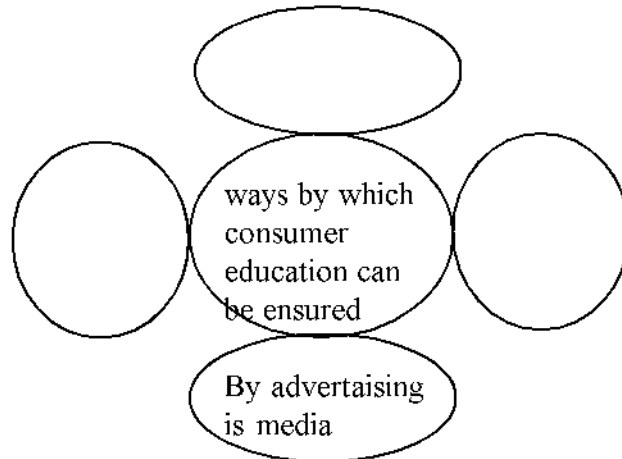
Combine the names and the respective services of different department or institutions which are working for protection of consumer interests.





**ACTIVITY - 9**

Write on the 'petals'



**ACTIVITY - 9**

1. What is consumption ? write 2 circumstances where the consumers are exploited. (3)
2. write 3 Rights of the consumer mentioned in the consumer Protection Act 1986 (3)
3. Give an idea of the structure of the state consumer disputes redressal commission (4)
4. What are the compensations for consumer disputes, contained through consumer courts ? (3)
5. Name the department which ensures quality and safety of medicines ? (1)