

KERALA TOWARDS MODERNITY

1. Who fought in the battle of Kolachel in 1741?

An: Dutch and Marthandavarma

2. Name the Englishmen who made trade agreement with Zamorin of Calicut in 1615

An: Captain William Keeling

3. Which is the first organized revolt held against the British in Kerala?

An: Attingal Revolt

4. According to which treaty did Malabar come under the British control?

An: Sreerangapattanam Treaty of 1792

5. Name the ruler of Travancore who made Kundara proclamation of 1809

An: Veluthampi Dalawa

6. Name the Englishmen who started a coir factory at Alappuzha

An: James Dara from Ireland

7. Which is the first private bank of Kerala?

An: Nedungadi bank

8. Who published the first Malayalam Newspaper Rajyasamacharam?

An: Herman Gundert

9. Name the women ruler of Travancore who made proclamation of free primary education in 1817

An:Gauri Parvathy Bhai

10. Name the ruler who forced to permit the Channar women to wear jackets in 1859?

An:Uthram Thirunal Maharaja

11. Name the leader of Vaikom satyagraha

An: T.K.Madhavan

12. In what name is Veluthampi's call for armed fight against the British known?

An: Kundara proclamation

13. The implementation of which act gave limited right over the land of tenants in Malabar?

An:The Malabar Tenant's Act of 1929

14. Which Congress session passed the resolution demanding the formation of the Kerala state after independence?

An:Payyannur Congress session

15. Which book of E.M.S.Namboodirippadu putforward the idea of the formation of Kerala including Malayalam speaking languages?

An: *Onnekal kodi malayalikal*

16. Who organized Savarna jatha in relation with Vaikom satyagraha?

An: Mannath Pathmanabhan

17. Who was the volunteer captain of Guruvayur Satyagraha?

An: A.K.Gopalan

18. Name the leader who callously attacked in Guruvayur satyagraha

An: P.Krishna pillai

19. Name the persons who were accused for conspiring to destroy the Feroke Bridge during quit india movement of Kerala?

An: K.B.Menon and Kunjiramakkidavu

20. Who organized Malayali Memorial?

An: Barrister G.P.Pillai

21. Who was the leader of Ezhava Memorial?

An: Dr.Palpu

22. Name the leaders of Abstention Movement (Nivarthana Prakshobham)

An: N.V.Joseph.C.Keshavan and P.K. Kunju

23. Name the Protest held in 1946 against the administrative reforms of Diwan sir C.P.Ramaswami Iyer

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An: Punnapra –Vayalar protest

24. Who is known as Andhra Kesari?

An: Barrister T. Prakasham

25. Who chaired the Payyannur Congress Conference?

An: Nehru

26. Under whose leadership held United Kerala Convention at Thrissur?

An: K. Kelappan

27. Kizhariyur Bomb case related with which incident of Kerala?

An: Quit India Movement

28. Match the following QP

A	B	C
1. Battle of Kolachel	1. Veluthampi Dalawa	1. 1809
2. Guruvayur Satyagraha	2. C. Kesavan	2. 1932
3. Nivarthana Prakshobham	3. Marthandavama	3. 1741
4. Kundara Proclamation	4. K. Kelappan	4. 1931

An: 1-3-3, 2-4-4, 3-2-2, 4-1-1

29. Match the following QP

SOCIAL REFORMERS	ORGANIZATIONS
1. Vaikunda Swamikal	a. Pratyaksha Raksha Daiva Sabha

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2.Ayyankali	b.Samathva Samajam
3.Vaghdananda	c.Sadhujana Paripalana Sangam
4.Kumara Gurudevan	d.Athmavidya Sangam

An: 1-b, 2-c, 3-d, 4-a

STATE AND POLITICAL SCIENCE

1. Which is the most important constituent of state which distinguishes it from other institutions?

An: Sovereignty

2. Which element of the state has two dimensions?

An: Sovereignty

3. Who is known as the father of political science?

An: Aristotle

4. Name the Greek philosophers who considered the primary duty of a state is to provide better life to its citizens.

An: Plato and Aristotle

5. Which is the most acceptable theory of the evolution of the state?

An: Evolutionary Theory

6. Name the first book which makes a comprehensive analysis of state.

An: *Politics* by Aristotle

7. Write the origin of politics

An: The word politics was derived from the Greek word 'Polis' which means 'city state'

8. What are the equal rights one get through citizenship?

An: Right to vote, Right to contest election, Right to form organization, Right to criticize government etc.

9. Modern states are formed on the basis of a common nationality are known as

An: Nation state

10. What is the importance of study political science?

- Political science helps to imparting knowledge of the state.
- Political science helps to imparting knowledge of the government and administration.
- It helps to imparting knowledge of the world politics.
- Creating democratic values and good citizenship.
- It helps to develop civic consciousness among the common people.

11. What are the different forms of the government?

An: Monarchy, despotic rule, democracy, military etc.

13. Find out the thinker who made the following statements or ideas.

- a) “The goal of the state is the maximum happiness of the maximum number”- **Jeremy Bentham**
- b)“ Political science is the study of state and government ”-**Aristotle**
- c) “The result of your political activity is that you will be ruled by people inferior to you” – **Plato**

14. Who is the thinker who used the term state at first?

An:Nicolo Machiavelli

SOCIOLOGY: WHAT? WHY?

1. What are the revolutions that paved the way for the emergence of sociology?

An: * Renaissance * French Revolution * Industrial Revolution

2. Who is known as the father of sociology?

An: August Comte

3. Write the name of sociology in the early ages.

An: Social physics

4. Name the important thinkers who contributed to the development of sociology

An: Karl Marx, Emile Durkheim, and Max Weber

5. Which is the most suitable method to study sociology?

An: Survey method

6. In which name the 19th century is known in history?

An: Age of Revolutions

7. Name the thinker who utilized the theory of evolution for the study of the society

An: Herbert Spencer

8. What are the main areas of sociology?

An: * social institutions *social group *social relations *socialization
* social control * communities * social problems *social changes

9. What is sample survey?

An: In some situations data is not collected from all the people under study but only from a selected group of people. such studies are called sample survey.

10. Where is started a department for sociology for the first time in India?

An: Bombay

STRUGGLE AND FREEDOM

1. Which session of the congress declared that Poornna swaraj is the ultimate aim of Indian freedom struggle? Who was the chairman of this session?

An: The Lahore session of 1929, Jawaharlal Nehru

2. Who gave leadership to Dharasana struggle?

An:Sarojini Naidu

3. Name the chairman of Rowlat Act

An: Sir Sydney Rowlat

4. Which was the first national level struggle held under the leadership of Gandhi?

An: Non-cooperation Movement

5. Name the leaders of Khilafat movement

An: Maulana Muhamed Ali and Maulana Shaukath Ali

6. Who formed Swaraj Party in 1923?

An: C.R.Das and Motilal Nehru

7. Who are the leaders of Hindusthan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA?)

An:Bhagth Singh, Chandra Shekhr Azad,Raj Guru and Sukhdev

8. Name the military wing formed by Bhagath Singh,Chandra Shekhr Azad and Raj Guru for armrd revolution

An: Republican Army

9. Name the association formed by Bhagath singh, Chandra Shekhr Azad and Raj Guru.

An: Hindusthan Socialist Republican Association

10. Name the leaders who threw bombs at the central legislative assembly.

An: Bhagath Singh and B.K.Dutt

11. Who formed Congress Socialist Party (CSP?)

An: Jai Prakash Narayan

12. What was the name of the women wing of Indian National Army?

An: Jhansi Regiment

13. Who was the lady in charge of this regiment?

An: Captain Lekshmi

14. Who raised claims for a separate country called Pakistan?

An: Muhamed Ali Jinnah

15. Name the leader who opposed Mountbatten Plan

An: Ghan Abdul Khafar Khan

16. Through which Act India-and Pakistan came into existence?

An: Indian Independence Act of 1947

17. Name the political party formed by Subhash Chandra Bose

An: Forward Bloc

18. Who formed Indian National Army (INA)?

An: Rash Bihari Bose

19. Name the leader of Kurichya revolt

An: Rama Nambi

20. What is the name of the special police battalion formed to suppress the peasant's revolts of Malabar?

An: Malabar Special Police (MSP)

19. Which was the commission appointed by the British government to study about peasant revolts in Malabar?

An: William Logan Commission

20. Match the following **QP**

<i>Centres of Revolt</i>	<i>Leaders</i>
1.Delhi	a.Begum HazrathMahal
2.Lucknow	b.Maulavi Ahmedullah
3.Kanpur	c.Bahadurshah II
4.Faizabad	d.Nana Sahib

An: 1-c, 2-a, 3-d, 4-b

21. What was the major condition of Rowlat Act?

An:Any person could be arrested and imprisoned without trial.

MODIFICATIONS OF SOCIAL SCIENCE IN SSLC 2018

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