



RDSSCA



SMS - 10

Support Material for Social Science Std 10

RDSSCA PALAKKAD 2021



എസ്.എസ്.എൽ.സി വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്കുള്ള
പഠനസഹായി - മാർച്ച് 2021
Support Material for SSLC Students - March 2021

പ്രസിദ്ധീകരിച്ചത് : 2021 ജനുവരി

ശിൽപശാലയിൽ പങ്കെടുത്തവർ

1.ശശീധരൻ.കെ	HST	GMMGHSS Palakkad
2.വി.കൃപലാജ്	HST	V M H S Vadavannur
3.കുഞ്ഞുമോൻ.വി.എം	HST	G HS Karakurissi
4.ഡോ.അബ്ദുൾ ഖഹൂർ.എ	HST	GGHSS Alathur
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6.സരസ്വതി.വി	HST	GMMGHSS Palakkad



പ്രിയപ്പെട്ട കുട്ടികളേ,

2021 മാർച്ച് 17 മുതൽ ആരംഭിക്കുന്ന എസ് എസ് എൽ സി പരീക്ഷക്ക് ചുരുങ്ങിയ സമയത്തിനുള്ളിൽ തയ്യാറെടുക്കുന്ന കുട്ടികൾക്കുവേണ്ടി ജില്ലാ സാമൂഹ്യശാസ്ത്ര കൗൺസിൽ 'SMS – 10' (Support Material -Std 10) എന്ന പേരിൽ തയ്യാറാക്കിയ സാമൂഹ്യശാസ്ത്ര വിഷയങ്ങളുടെ പഠനസഹായി എല്ലാ തരത്തിലും പ്രയോജന പ്രദമാണ്. കോവിഡ് മഹാമാരിയുടെ ഈ കാലഘട്ടത്തിലും കുട്ടികളുടെ പഠനകാര്യങ്ങളിലും ഭാവിപ്രവർത്തനങ്ങളിലും അതീവശ്രദ്ധ പുലർത്തുന്ന അധ്യാപകരെ എത്രകണ്ട് പ്രശംസിച്ചാലും മതിയാകുകയില്ല. ഈ സംരംഭത്തിന് നേതൃത്വം നൽകിപ്രവർത്തിച്ച എല്ലാ അധ്യാപകരേയും ആശംസിക്കുന്നതോടൊപ്പം ഈ പഠനസഹായി എല്ലാവിധത്തിലും കുട്ടികൾക്കു മികച്ച വിജയം നേടാൻ സഹായകരമാകട്ടെയെന്ന് ആശംസിക്കുന്നു.

എല്ലാവിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്കും വിജയാശംസകൾ

പാലക്കാട്
27/01/2021

പി.കൃഷ്ണൻ
ജില്ലാ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ ഉപഡയറക്ടർ
പാലക്കാട്



പ്രിയപ്പെട്ട കുട്ടികളേ,

കോവിഡ് മഹാമാരിയുടെ പ്രത്യേക പശ്ചാത്തലത്തിൽ ഫസ്റ്റ് ബെൽ ഓൺലൈൻ ക്ലാസ്സിലൂടെ 2020 ജൂൺ ഒന്നിനു തന്നെ നമുക്ക് അക്കാദമിക വർഷം ആരംഭിക്കാൻ കഴിഞ്ഞു. ഫസ്റ്റ് ബെൽ ക്ലാസ്സുകൾക്ക് ഒരു പിന്തുണ എന്ന നിലയിൽ ഡയറ്റ് പാലക്കാടിന്റെ നേതൃത്വത്തിൽ ആരംഭിച്ച ഇന്റർബെൽ എന്ന ഗവേഷണാത്മക പദ്ധതി അധ്യാപക സമൂഹം ഏറ്റെടുത്തു. വിവിധ വിശയങ്ങളുമായി ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട അക്കാദമിക പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങൾക്ക് ഒരു ഏകീകൃത സ്വഭാവം ഉണ്ടാക്കിക്കൊണ്ട് പാലക്കാടിന്റെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ മേഖലയിൽ ചലനങ്ങൾ സൃഷ്ടിച്ചു. നമ്മുടെ ജില്ലയിലെ പ്രഗത്ഭരായ സാമൂഹ്യശാസ്ത്ര അധ്യാപകരുടെ ആത്മാർത്ഥമായ സഹകരണം കൊണ്ടാണ് ഇന്റർബെൽ എന്ന പദ്ധതി വിജയകരമായി മുന്നേറുന്നത്. ഇപ്പോൾ പാലക്കാട് റവന്യൂ ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് സോഷ്യൽ സയൻസ് കൗൺസിൽ ഒരു പുതിയ ഉദ്യമം ഏറ്റെടുത്തിരിക്കുന്നു. 10-10 ക്ലാസ്സിലെ ഫോക്കസ് ഏരിയയിലെ ആശയങ്ങളെ അടിസ്ഥാനമാക്കി Support Material for Social Science-Std10 'SMS-10' എന്ന പഠന സാമഗ്രിയ്ക്ക് രൂപം കൊടുത്തു. തീർച്ചയായും ഇത് നമ്മുടെ കുട്ടികൾക്ക് ആത്മവിശ്വാസത്തോടെ പരീക്ഷയെ സമീപിക്കാൻ സഹായിക്കും എന്ന പ്രതീക്ഷയുണ്ട്. വിവിധ നിലവാരക്കാരായ വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്ക് ചിട്ടയായ പരിശീലന പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങൾ അധ്യാപകർ ഏറ്റെടുത്തു. ഈ വർഷത്തെ എസ് എസ് എൽ സി പരീക്ഷയിൽ ഉയർന്ന വിജയം നേടിയെടുക്കാൻ അവർക്ക് കഴിയട്ടെ എന്ന് ആശംസിക്കുന്നു. സമയ ബന്ധിതമായി പഠനസാമഗ്രി തയ്യാറാക്കിയ സാമൂഹ്യശാസ്ത്ര അധ്യാപക കൂട്ടായ്മയ്ക്ക് അഭിനന്ദനങ്ങൾ.

എല്ലാവിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്കും വിജയാശംസകൾ

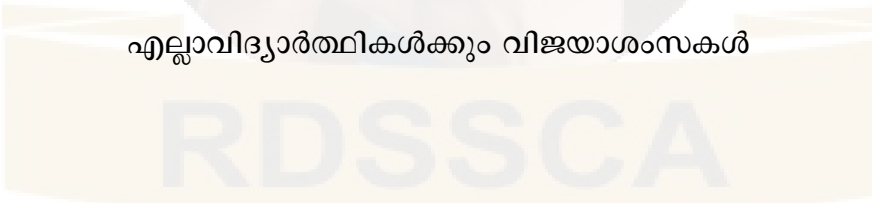
ആനക്കര
27/01/2021

സഹീനബീഗം
സീനിയർ ലക്ചറർ
ഡയറ്റ്, പാലക്കാട്



പ്രിയപ്പെട്ട കുട്ടികളേ,

പാലക്കാട് ജില്ലാ സാമൂഹ്യശാസ്ത്രക്ലബ്ബിന്റെ ആഭിമുഖ്യത്തിൽ 'SMS-10' എന്ന എസ്.എസ്.എൽ.സി പഠനസഹായ സാമഗ്രികൾ വികസിപ്പിക്കുന്നു എന്നറിഞ്ഞതിൽ ഏറെ സന്തോഷം.കോവിഡ് മൂലം ക്ലാസ്സും അനുഭവങ്ങൾ കുറഞ്ഞുപോയ ഈ വർഷം കുട്ടിക്ക് പരീക്ഷയെ നിർഭയത്തോടെ നേരിടാൻ പ്രാപ്തമാക്കുക എന്നത് വളരെ പ്രധാനപ്പെട്ട കാര്യമാണ്. ചോദ്യമാതൃകകൾ പരിചയപ്പെടുത്താനും അതുവഴി പരീക്ഷയെ ആത്മവിശ്വാസത്തോടെ നേരിടാനും കുട്ടിയെ പ്രാപ്തമാക്കാൻ കഴിയട്ടെ എന്ന് ആശംസിക്കുന്നു.പതിവ് പരിപാടികളെല്ലാം ഇല്ലാതായിപ്പോയ ഈ കാലഘട്ടത്തിൽപുതിയ ഉദ്യമത്തിന് തുടക്കം കുറിച്ച ക്ലബ്ബ് അംഗങ്ങൾക്കും ഭാരവാഹികൾക്കും അഭിനന്ദനങ്ങൾ



എല്ലാവിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്കും വിജയാശംസകൾ

ടി.ജയപ്രകാശ്
ജില്ലാകോർഡിനേറ്റർ
പൊതുവിദ്യാഭ്യാസ സംരക്ഷണയജ്ഞം
പാലക്കാട്

പാലക്കാട്
27/01/2021



പ്രിയപ്പെട്ട കുട്ടികളേ,

2020-21 അധ്യയനവർഷത്തിൽ ഫസ്റ്റ് ബെൽ ഓൺലൈൻക്ലാസുകളിലൂടെ തികച്ചും വിഭിന്നമായരീതിയിലുള്ള പഠനമാണ് നിങ്ങൾ നടത്തിയത്. പരീക്ഷയ്ക്ക് പാഠഭാഗങ്ങളൊന്നും ഒഴിവാക്കിയിട്ടില്ലെങ്കിലും കൂടുതൽ ശ്രദ്ധകൊടുത്ത് പഠിക്കേണ്ട പാഠഭാഗങ്ങൾ എസ്.സി.ഇ.ആർ.ടി നിർദ്ദേശിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. അധ്യാപകരുടെ സഹായത്തോടെ സംശയനിവാരണം നടത്തി മാർച്ച് 2021 എസ്.എസ്.എൽ.സി പരീക്ഷയ്ക്ക് തയ്യാറാകുന്ന കുട്ടികൾക്കായി പാലക്കാട് ജില്ലാ സാമൂഹ്യശാസ്ത്രകൗൺസിൽ(RDSSCA) ഓരോ പാഠഭാഗത്തിൽ നിന്നും വരാൻ സാധ്യതയുള്ള ചോദ്യങ്ങളും ഉത്തരങ്ങളും തയ്യാറാക്കി നൽകുകയാണ്. അധ്യാപകരുടെ സഹായത്തോടെ ഇത് ഉപയോഗിക്കുമല്ലോ.

എല്ലാവിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്കും വിജയാശംസകൾ

പാലക്കാട്
27/01/2021

കെ.ശശീധരൻ
RDSSCA സെക്രട്ടറി
പാലക്കാട്



1	Revolutions That Influenced The World
2	Public Administration
3	Struggle And Freedom
4	India after Independence
5	Seasons and Time
6	Human Resource Development in India
7	India: The Land of Diversities

X Social Science
SSLC EXAMINATION MARCH 2021
Based on Focus of SCERT

2021 Areas to pay more attention for public examination

No	Units	Areas to pay more attention
SS -I Part 1 1	Unit 1 Revolutions that Influenced the World	American War of Independence French Revolution Russian Revolution
SS -I Part 1 2	Unit 6 Struggle and Freedom	Early Struggles of Mahatma Gandhi Non-cooperation and the Khilafat Movements Poona Swaraj and Civil Disobedience The British Quit India Subhash Chandra Bose
SS -I Part 2 3	Unit 7 India after Independence	Integration of Princely States Achievements in Science and Technology Education Foreign Policy
SS- II Part 1 4	Unit 1 Seasons and Time	Seasons and apparent movement of the Sun Rotation and calculation of time Greenwich time (GMT) and time zones Standard time Indian Standard Time (IST) International Date Line
SS- II Part 2 5	Unit 7 India: The Land of Diversities	In the Himalayas - Trans Himalayas, Himalayas, Eastern Highlands Significance of the Northern Mountains Himalayan rivers The Peninsular Plateau Peninsular rivers Western coastal plain Eastern coastal plain Map- Mountain ranges, Rivers, Plateaus
SS -I Part 1 6	Unit 3 Public Administration	Public Administration Importance of Public Administration Features of Bureaucracy Indian Civil Service E-Governance
SS – II Part 1 7	Unit 3 Human Resource Development in India	Human resource Qualitative aspects of human resource Education and human resource development Human resource development and healthcare



REVOLUTIONS THAT INFLUENCED THE WORLD

1. _____ slogan was raised by the people of America as a part of powerfull agitation

No taxation without representation

2. Which was the slogan that thundered along different parts of North America?

No taxation without representation

3. Who propagate the slogan “No taxation without representation”?

James Ottis

4. “Everyone has some fundamental rights. No government has the right to suspend them”. Who said this?

John Locke

5. Who prepared the pamphlet titled common sense?

Thomas Pine

6. “There is something absurd, in supposing a continent (North America) be perpetually governed by a foreign power (England).” Whose statement was this?

Thomas Paine

6. In which year the First Continental Congress held on?

1774

7. First Continental Congress held at -----

Philadelphia

8. In which year the Second Continental Congress held on?

1775

9. Second continental congress held at -----

Philadelphia

10. In which year the American Continental Congress issued the famous Declaration of Independence?

1776

11. According to a treaty, England recognised the freedom of thirteen American colonies. Name the Treaty.

Treaty of Paris (1783)

12. Who was the leader for the preparation of American constitution?

James Madison

13. Who was the first president of United States of America?

George Washington

14. In which year the French Revolution started

1789

15. "I am the state." God has given absolute power to the King over his subjects and only god has the authority to question him. Whose statement is it?

Louis XIV

16. "After me, the deluge. Whose statement is it?

Louis XV

17. "If they can't eat bread, let them eat cake." Whose statement is it?

Mary Antoinette

18. Name the Tax collected by the clergy from the peasants in France

Tithe

19. Name the Tax collected by the government from the peasants in France.

Taille

20. Name the legislative assembly of France during the period of Bourbon kings

The States General

21. "When France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches cold". Whose statement was this?

Metternich, the Austrian

Chancellor

22. Napoleon was defeated by the European Alliance in the battle of

-----in 1815.

Waterloo

23. Who was the leader of Mensheviks

Alexander Kerensky

24. Who were the leaders of Bolsheviks

Lenin and Trotsky

25. The workers organizations formed in Russia is called-----

Soviets

26. Name the Legislative Assembly of Russia during the period of Tsars

Duma

27. Who was the Russian emperor during the period of Revolution

Nicholas II

28. Who was the chairman of the cabinet formed after the Russian Revolution?

Lenin

29. Define Mercantilism

The British treated the American colonies as centres for collecting raw materials for their industry and as market for selling their products. This policy implemented by the British merchants with the help of their motherland in the American colonies, is known as Mercantilism

30. List the Mercantilist Laws

- The goods to and from the colonies must be carried only in British ships or ships built in the British colonies.
- British stamp must be affixed on all the legal documents, news papers, pamphlets, license, etc.
- Import tax must be paid for the import of tea, glass, paper, etc.
- Products of the colonies like sugar, wool, cotton, tobacco, etc. could only be exported to England.
- Colonies must provide food and quarters for the British troops which were maintained in the colonies.

31. How the thinkers influence the revolution?

- No taxation without representation by framed by James Otis .
- The ideologies of some thinkers also stimulated the people of the colonies to fight against
- the exploitative laws of the British.-John Locke, Thomas Paine
- John Locke - Everyone has some fundamental rights. No government has the right to suspend them.
- Thomas Paine- There is something absurd, in supposing a continent (North America) be
- perpetually governed by a foreign power (England).

32. Write a brief note about Continental Congress.

First Continental Congress.

The delegates of all the colonies except Georgia met at Philadelphia in 1774 to protest against the policies and rules imposed by England. It is known as the First Continental Congress. Subsequently, people of the colonies submitted a petition to the King of England. They demanded the revocation of the regulations enforced on industry and commerce and not to impose tax without the approval of the people. But the king sent a military force to suppress the people. This led to the war between England and the colonies.

Second Continental Congress.

The Second Continental Congress held at Philadelphia in 1775 elected George Washington as the commander-in-chief of the Continental Army. During this time, through the pamphlet titled 'Common Sense', Thomas Paine declared that it was wise for the Americans to break the ties with Britain

33. Explain about Declaration of Independence

The American Continental Congress issued the famous Declaration of Independence on 4 July 1776. The declaration was prepared by Thomas Jefferson, and Benjamin Franklin.

34. How America became Independent

- According to the Treaty of Paris in 1783, England ratified the freedom of thirteen colonies.
- The declaration was prepared by Thomas Jefferson, and Benjamin Franklin
- The Constitution Convention held at Philadelphia under the leadership of James Madison, framed
- the American Constitution.
- George Washington - the first president of the United States of America

35.Regarding human rights and freedom, what all can you find in the Declaration of Independence?

- All are equal
- Everyone has certain rights People have unalienable rights
- Right to life, liberty,and pursuit of happiness
- Destructive government must be changed

36.Results American War of Independence

- Gave direction and motivation to the later freedom struggles and revolutions all over the world
- Put forward the concept of republican form of government
- Prepared the first written constitution.

- Contributed to the concept of federal system that ensured freedom and authority of states in the union

37. What are the Causes of French Revolution

The dictatorial rule of the kings and the life of luxury and they were squanders

The French autocratic rulers were squanders. Injustice, inequality and exploitation prevailed. It is clear from this that while the majority in France lived in misery a minority, including the rulers, led a life of luxury and extravagance.

The social and economic inequality existed in France.

The French society was divided into three strata and they were known as the Estates. The clergy belonged to the first estate, the nobles to the second estate and ordinary people to the third estate. The ordinary people were denied rights and were heavily taxed. The higher clergy and the nobles held vast land and exempted from taxes. They collected different types of taxes. Traditionally, each Estate would vote as group and had one vote. As a result, the nobility and the clergy could always overrule the Third Estate.

The first two Estates argued for Estate-wise single voting system, while the Third Estate (the Commons) demanded individual vote for each member of all the three estates. While the arguments went on, the members of the Third Estate declared themselves as the National Assembly of France. They

assembled in the tennis court nearby, and swore not to leave until they had framed a constitution of France. This event is known as the 'Tennis Court Oath'.

Influence of thinkers

Voltaire

- Ridiculed the exploitation of clergy.
- Promoted rational thinking, ideals of equality and humanism.

Rousseau

- Spelled out the importance of freedom with the statement, 'Man is born free, but everywhere he is in chains'.
- Declared that the people are the sovereign.

Montesquieu

- Encouraged democracy and the Republic.
- Suggested division of powers of the government into legislature, executive, and judiciary

The luxurious life and squander of the Bourbon kings

The luxurious life and squander of the Bourbon kings, clergy and lords and the frequent wars they waged, along with the frequent spells of drought and crop failure, brought France to the brink of bankruptcy. The financial and military

assistance given to American colonies in the American War of Independence also aggravated the financial crisis in France. To levy new taxes upon commoners, Louis XVI summoned the States General, the legislative assembly of the representatives from all the three estates, in 1789.

14 July 1789 Revolutionaries stormed with the slogan 'liberty , equality, and fraternity',demolished the Bastille prison, the symbol of Bourbon monarchy.

This event is considered as the commencement of the French Revolution.

38.What are the important incidents French revolution

- Demolition of the Bastille prison
- 3- October, 1789- Thousands of women marched from Paris to the Palace of Versailles with the slogan 'Give us bread'.
- 12 August 1789- The National Assembly passed the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen.
- 4- September, 1792 The National Convention, formed as per the new constitution, proclaimed France as a republic.

39.How the French revolution influence the world.

- Stimulated all the later revocations in the world.
- Ended the feudal system in Europe, and threatened the autocratic rulers
- Proclaimed the nation is not merely a region, but the people
- Contributed the concept of people's sovereignty
- Led to the emergence of nationalism

- Helped the emergence of nationalism
- Helped the growth of the middle class
- Spread the ideas of equality, liberty and fraternity

40. How Napoleon came in to power in France

Napoleon Bonaparte for a short period. Napoleon played a crucial role in defeating the European alliance which was formed under the leadership of Britain against France in the post-revolution period. He seized the power in France in 1799. Though an autocrat, he instituted several reforms in France. Napoleon was defeated by the European Alliance in the battle of Waterloo and lost his power in 1815.

41. What are the Napoleon's administrative reforms.

- Farmers were made the owners of land
- Exercised state's control over the clergy
- Formed 'sinking fund' with the aim to avoid public debt
- Established Bank of France to centralize finance
- Constructed several roads for transportation
- Prepared a new code of law by codifying the existing laws

42. The circumstances that led the Russian Revolution

- Oppressive rule and backwardness of the country and misery of the people

- Farmers and factory workers in Russia led a tragic life under the autocracy of the Tsarist emperors, who ruled Russia.
- The low agricultural production affected the farmer's income. Moreover, the landless farmers had to pay huge tax.
- Though Russia was rich in natural resources, their industrial production was meagre. It was the foreigners who controlled majority of the industries that existed there.
- Defeat and disgrace in the Russo-Japanese war
- Hope given by the Revolution of 1905

43. What is called the Bloody Sunday.

The workers organized a huge march at Petrograd on 9 January 1905 demanding political rights and economic reforms. The march was fired at by the soldiers and hundreds of demonstrators were massacred. This event is known as the Bloody Sunday. Great setback in the first world war 1914

44. Influence of writers and thinkers

Maxim Gorky, Leo Tolstoy, Ivan Turgenev, Anton Chekov, Karl Marx and Frederick Engels Based on the Marxist ideologies, the Social Democratic Workers Party was formed. Later, this party was split into the Mensheviks (Minority) and the Bolsheviks (Majority). The main leaders of the Bolsheviks were Lenin and Trotsky Alexander Kerensky led the Mensheviks.

45. Duma

Workers' organizations called "the Soviets" were formed all over Russia to conduct strikes . When the strikes gained massive strength, the emperor was compelled to form a legislative assembly called Duma. Ignoring the protest from Duma, Nicholas II, the then Tsar decided to participate in the First World War. A lot of Russian soldiers were killed in this war.

46. February Revolution.

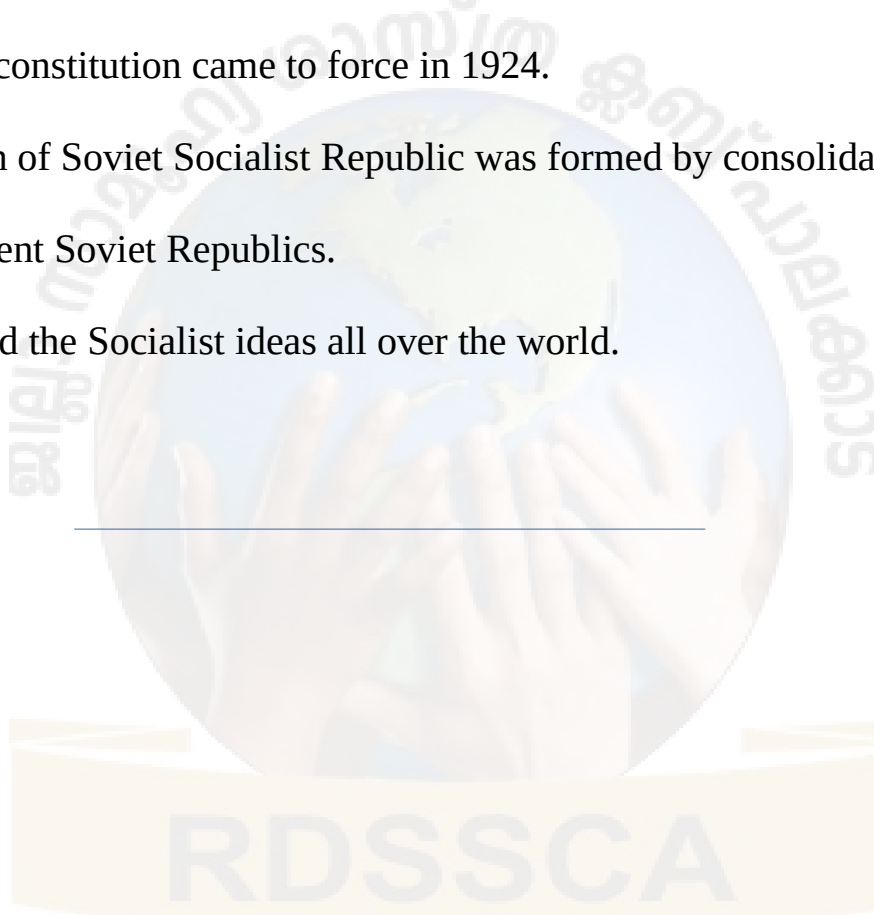
- Food shortage became severe by 1917.
- Thousands of women marched along the streets of Petrograd on 8 March 1917 clamouring for bread.
- The workers organized protest march in Petrograd.
- Though the soldiers clashed with the demonstrators in the beginning, later they joined the workers.
- It was the tragic experience during the First World War that induced them to do so.
- The workers captured Petrograd and Nicholas II was thrown out of power.
- A provisional government was formed under Alexander Kerensky, the Menshevik leader.
- Since the Russian calendar was a few days behind the international calendar, this revolution that took place in March came to be known as the February Revolution.

47. October Revolution

- A group of soviets did not approve of the provisional government. Vladimir Lenin, who had been in Switzerland, came to Russia and strongly opposed the provisional government.
- He argued that the entire power should be transferred to the Soviets if they were to realize the aims of the revolution.
- The Bolsheviks and the Soviets supported him. They propagated that only proletarians' (workers) government could eradicate centuries old economic backwardness and inequality.
- They put forward several demands like:
 - Withdraw Russia from the First World War
 - Seize the lands owned by the lords and distribute them among the farmers
 - Make factories public property
- In October 1917, the Bolsheviks organized an armed rebellion against the provisional government.
- Kerensky fled from the country and Russia came under the control of the Bolsheviks.
- Through which the Bolsheviks attained power, is known as the October Revolution (as per Russian Calendar).

48. What are the results of the Russian Revolution?

- Russia withdrew from the first World War
- Seized out the land and distributed among the peasants
- Gave importance to public sector
- Introduced centralized planning
- Achieved developments in the field of Science, Technology and Economy.
- New constitution came to force in 1924.
- Union of Soviet Socialist Republic was formed by consolidating different Soviet Republics.
- Spread the Socialist ideas all over the world.





PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

1. public Administration is concerned with the administration of the government. Whose statement is this?

N. Gladden

2. Who constituted the concept of 'GramaSwaraj'?

Gandhiji

3. Candidates to all India services and central services are recruited by _____

Union Public Service Commission (UPSC)

4. The chairman and the members of UPSC are appointed by _____

President of India.

5. Candidates to State Service are recruited by _____

Public Service Commission (PSC)

6. The chairman and the members of PSC are appointed by -----

Governor

7. The efforts of Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Samghathan of Rajasthan has led to the legislation of _____

Right to Information Act of 2005

8. Which is the institution constituted in the national level to prevent corruption at administrative, bureaucratic and political levels?

Lokpal

9. Which is the institution constituted in the state level to prevent corruption at administrative, bureaucratic and political level?

Lokayuktha

10. Which is the institution constituted in the central level to prevent corruption in the central government offices?

Central Vigilance Commission

11. Which is the institution constituted in the state level to prevent corruption in the state government offices?

State Vigilance Commission

12. In which year the Central Vigilance Commission is constituted?

1964

13. 'Public Administration is concerned with the administration of the government' Who said this?

N. Gladden

14. What is called public administration?

Public administration is the effective utilization of men and materials for the implementation of existing laws, governmental policies, programmes and developmental projects. Governmental institutions are part of public administration.

15. What are the different types of administration?

- During monarchy, the interests of the monarch were the basis of public administration.
- Democratic administration becomes more effective and efficient through public administration.

16. Importance of Public Administration

- Formulate governmental policies
- Ensure welfare of the people
- Provide goods and services
- Find out solutions to public issues

17. What are the opinions of Gandhiji?

Gandhiji opined that public administration should consider the poorest and weakest specially and protect them. Gandhiji's concept of Grama Swaraj influenced India's outlook of public administration to a great extent. Local government institutions were constituted on this basis.

18. What is Bureaucracy?

- Bureaucracy, specific form of organization defined by professional management,
- hierarchical coordination and legal authority.
- Officials work for the day-to-day operations of these institutions
- It is the officials who make the public administration network dynamic

- All government services are delivered to the people through officials
- The bureaucracy is the body of officials who administer and govern the country
- The employees who work under public administrative system and administer the country are together known as 'bureaucracy'

19. What are the Features of Bureaucracy?

Hierarchical organisation	Bureaucracy is organised in such a way that there is one employee at the top and the number increases when it reaches the lower levels. This is known as hierarchical organisation.
Permanence	Persons appointed will continue in service till the age of retirement.
Appointment on the basis of Qualification	Employees are recruited and appointed on the basis of educational qualification.
Political Neutrality	Bureaucrats are liable to implement the policies of whichever party comes to power. Party interests should not reflect in their work. They should act neutrally.
Professionalism	Every government employee must be skilled in their work.

20. Indian Civil Service

All the employees who work under the central and the state governments and the employees under the public sector undertakings are part of India's civil service.

21. The classification of Indian civil service

All India Services

- Recruits at national level
- Appoints in central or state Service
- Eg: Indian Administrative Service, Indian Police Service

Central Services

- Recruits at national level
- Appoints in central Government departments only
- Eg: Indian Foreign Service, Indian Railway Service

State Services

- Recruits at state level
- Appoints in state government departments only
- Eg : Sales tax officer.

22. Differentiate UPSC and PSC

UPSC

- Candidates to all India services and central services are recruited by the Union Public Service Commission.

- The chairman and the members of this commission are appointed by the President of India

PSC

- At the state level, candidates are recruited by the Public Service Commission of the State (Eg;KPSC- Kerala...)
- The Governor appoints the chairman and members of the State Public Service Commission.

23.UPSC and PSC are constitutional institutions, Why?

UPSC and State PSC's are constituted on the basis of constitutional provisions. So they are called constitutional institutions.

24.What is Administrative Reforms?

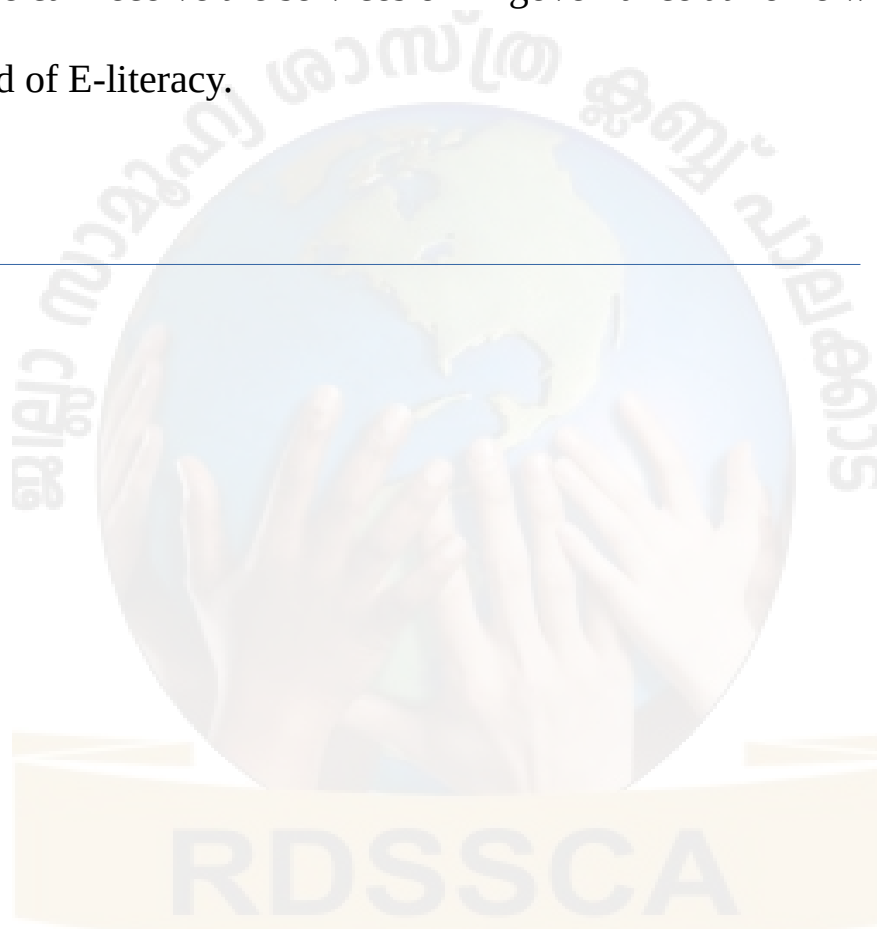
A number of steps are taken by the government for increasing the efficiency of the services and to provide service to people in a time bound manner. They are known as administrative reforms.

25.What is e-Governance? Write the benefits of E- governance

- E-governance is the use of electronic technology in administration.
- This helped to obtain government services easily in a speedy manner.
- Examples - single window system for Higher Secondary Admission (HSCAP)
- Online applications for various scholarships, Akshaya Centres

The benefits of E- governance:

- Can receive service with the help of information technology.
- Need not to wait in government offices for services.
- Government services offered speedily and with less expense
- Efficiency of the offices and quality of the service get enhanced.
- People can receive the services of E- governance at home with the spread of E-literacy.





STRUGGLE AND FREEDOM

1. The Struggle of indigo farmers in Champaran

1917

2. Ahmedabad cotton mill strike

1918

3. Why cotton mill workers of Ahmedabad start strike

Denied Plague Bonus

4. Peasant struggle in Kheda

1918

5. Gandhiji entered Indian National movement with his protest against _____

Rowlatt Act in 1919

6. Which was the Act that passed by the British parliament in 1919 in the pretext of preventing extremist activities?

Rowlatt Act in 1919

7. What was the important of the Rowlatt Act in 1919

Any person could be arrested and imprisoned without trial

8. Who was the Army Chief officer ordered to shoot the people

General Dyer

9. Which incident intensified protests at the national level

Jallianwala Bagh Massacre 1919

10. "If the Battle of Plassey laid the foundation for the British rule, Jallianwala Bagh shook the foundation for the British rule" Who said?

Gandhiji

11. The first level struggle by the Indian National Congress under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi was _____

Non-Cooperation movement

12. Who were the leaders of Khilafat movement?

Maulana Mohamad Ali and Maulana Shoukath

Ali

13. What was the incident that caused the withdrawal of the non-cooperation movement by Gandhiji? Hint: Chauri Chaura incident

14. Who was the chairman of the Lahore session of the Indian National Congress held in 1929? Javaharlal Nehru

15. Which Congress session declared that the ultimate aim of Indian freedom struggle was to attain complete freedom (Poorna Swaraj) for the country?

Lahore session of 1929

16. Who led the volunteers to Dharasana salt factory?

Sarojini Naidu

17. Which was the last popular protest organized by the Indian National Congress under the leadership of Gandhiji.

The Quit India movement (1942)

18. Which movement was a clear indication of the people's determination to grab freedom for their country?

The Quit India movement

19. Who were formed the Swaraj Party in 1923?

C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru

20. Which was the political party organized by Subhash Chandra Bose?

Forward Bloc

21. Who was the founder of Indian National Army (INA)?

Rash Bihari Bose

22. The Indian National Army (INA) had a women wing called the Jhansi Regiment. Who was in-charge of this regiment?

Captain Lekshmi

23. Why Gandhiji could gain the trust and recognition of the common people of India?

1. The struggle he took up popularised his ideologies and method of protest.
2. The city centric National movement spread to the rural areas.
3. His methods of protest attracted the laymen to the movement.

4. Gandhiji became a National leader acceptable to all strata of the society.

24. Which are the regional struggles in which Gandhiji was involved?

The struggle of Indigo farmers in Champaran - 1917

Bopal Ahmadabad cotton mill strike- 1918 -

Gujarat Peasant struggle in Kheda- 1918

25. Who were the leaders of the Khilafat movement?

Moulana Muhammed Ali Maulana Shoukath Ali

26. What are the characteristics of non-cooperation policy adopted by Mahatma Gandhi?

- Farmers in Awadh refused to pay taxes.
- The tribal groups in northern Andhra entered the forests and collected the forest produce violating the forest laws.
- Farmers in Uttar Pradesh refused to carry the luggage of the colonial officials
- Workers struck work.
- Lawyers boycotted courts.
- Students quitted colleges and schools run by the British.
- The public, including women, burnt foreign clothes on the streets.

27. What were the constructive programs done during the Non-Co-operation movement?

- people began to make indigenous products, spin khadi cloth using charka,
- People establish national schools and popularise Hindi.
- Kashi Vidya Pith Gujarat Vidya pith, Jamia Millia, etc. are some of the national educational institutions started.

28. Why Gandhiji travelled across India with Khilafat leaders

- Anti-British feeling spread to the nook and corner of the nation.
- Hindu-Muslim unity was intensified and propagated his ideologies

29. Examine the circumstances which led by Gandhiji to suspend the non-co operation movement?

Gandhiji withdraw the non- co operation movement due to a an incident - in Chauri - Chaura village in Uttarpradesh. In response to the police firing at a mob, the villagers set ablaze the police station and 22 policemen died. This incident disappointed Gandhiji and he realised that the people could not fully understand the essence of the principle of Ahimsa. So, he called for stopping the non - co-operation movement.

30. Who was the chairman of the Lahore session of the Indian National Congress held in 1929? What were its Resolutions?

- The session declared that the ultimate aim of Indian freedom struggle was to attain complete freedom (Poorna Swaraj) for the country
- It also resolved to start the civil disobedience movement under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi.

31. What were the demands proposed by Gandhiji as a part of Civil disobedience?

- To lift salt tax.
- To declare 50% tax relaxation for farmers.
- To implement prohibition of liquor.
- To start coastal shipping service
- To release political prisoners.

32. Examine the reasons why Gandhiji selected salt as a powerful weapon against the British?

- Salt tax constituted two fifth portion of the income collected by the British through taxes. The tax was a heavy burden for the poor people.
- There was three fold hike on salt price.

- The British Government banned small scale indigenous salt production.
- The demand for lifting salt tax was a slogan suitable to inspire all segments of the society.

33. Can you think that the Salt Satyagraha played a major role in making national movement as a mass movement. Why?

Inspired by the call of Gandhiji, people in various parts of the country started to produce salt on their own, violating the British regulations.

Payyannur in Kerala, Vedaranyam in Tamil Nadu, Bombay in Maharashtra, Noakhali in Bengal and North West Frontier Province were some of the centres of this protest. As part of the protest, volunteers made salt and distributed it to the public, hoisted national flag and chanted anti-British slogans. The British police severely tortured a team of volunteers led by Sarojini Naidu who had set out to Dharasana salt field in Gujarat.

34 What are the factors that caused Quit India Movement?

- Reluctance of the British to implement constitutional reforms in India
- Public disgust with price hike and famine
- The assumption that the British would be defeated in the Second World War

35. What was Gandhiji's Appeal of Quit India Movement?

Princely states shall recognise the sovereignty of their people Farmers shall not pay land tax overnment officials shall disclose their loyalty to Indian National Congress without resigning their positions Without quitting their positions in the army, soldiers shall disobey orders to shoot and kill Indians. If possible, students shall boycott education till attaining freedom In protest, the uncontrolled mob demolished government offices, electric lines and transportation facilities. At the end of 1942, India was under the re of popular unrest.

36. Write a brief note about Subhash Chandra Bose

At various stages of the national movement, Subhash Chandra Bose expressed his difference of opinion on Gandhian ideas of struggle. Quitting the Congress he formed a political party called Forward Bloc. He took the charge of the Indian National Army (INA) formed by Rash Bihari Bose to attain freedom for India . He formed a provisional government for free India in Singapore, with the aim of forcing the British to quit India. The Indian National Army had a women wing called the Jhansi Regiment. Captain Lekshmi, a Keralite, was in-charge of this regiment. With the support of the Japanese army the Indian National Army marched to the east west border of India and hoisted Indian flag in Imphal.



INDIA AFTER INDEPENDENCE

1. The Department of States was formed under the leadership of _____
for the formation of the Integration of Princely States.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

2. The Department of States was formed under the leadership of Sardar
Vallabhbhai Patel for the formation of the Integration of Princely States. Who
was the Secretary of the Department of States.

V.P.Menon

3. Pondicherry became the part of _____ till 1954

France

4. In which year Pondicherry became part of Indian union

1954

5. Goa became part of _____ till 1961.

Portugal

6. In which year Goa became part of Indian union

1961

7. Who was the Chairman of the Constituent Assembly.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad

8. Who was the Chairman of the drafting committee with

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar

9. Who started Satyagraha for the formation of Andhra Pradesh

Potti Sriramalu

10. Who was the Chairman of the state reorganizing committee

Fazl Ali

11. Who was the head of Tata Institute of Fundamental Research and Indian Atomic Energy Commission.

H. J. Bhabha

12. Indian National Committee for Space Research (INCOSPAR)

1962

13. Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO)

1969,

14. Which was the first rocket-launching station in India?

Thumba, Thiruvananthapuram

15. Which was the first satellite launched by India?

Aryabhata (1975)

16. Name the first lunar mission of India

Chandrayan

17. Name the space mission of India to Mars

Mangalyan

18. Who was the chief architect of the foreign policy of India?

Jawaharlal Nehru

19. In which year the Panchsheel Principles are signed by India and China

1954

20. Panchsheel Principles of 1954 was signed by Nehru and _____

Chou-En-lai (China)

21. Integration of princely states was the most important challenge that India had to face after independence why?

- There were around 600 Princely States in pre independent India.
- Britain gave the Princely States in India the options to join either India or Pakistan or to be independent
- Sardar Vallabhai Patel and V.P. Menon prepared an Instrument of Accession.

- Majority of the Princely States signed the instrument of Accession and join Indian Union.
- Hyderabad, Kashmir and Junagarh resented and they were integrated into Indian Union through military interventions.

22. Write a note about the circumstances that led to the linguistic reorganization of States.

- There were many princely states with people speaking different languages.
- There were demands from different parts of India for the formation of states on the basis of languages.
- Potti Sriramalu started Satyagraha for the formation of Andhra Pradesh for Telugu speaking people.
- After 58 days of fasting he died.
- Following this in 1953 the Government of India formed the state of Andhra Pradesh.
- A commission was appointed to reorganize Indian states with Fazl Ali as Chairman and H.N. Kunzru and K.M Panikkar as members.
- The Parliament passed the State Reorganization Act in 1956 and 14 States & 6 Union Territories came into effect.

23.What are the achievements in Science and Technology?

- Under the leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru India made great achievements in science and technology and established several research institutions
- Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR)
- Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)
- Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR)
- H. J. Bhabha was the head of Tata Institute of Fundamental Research and Indian Atomic Energy Commission.
- Five Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) were started between 1954 and 1964.
- India made progress in medical science, biomedical engineering, genetics, biotechnology, health science, marine technology, information technology, atomic energy and transportation.
- Under the leadership of Vikram Sarabhai started Indian National Committee for Space Research (INCOSPAR)
- Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) 1969.

- The first rocket-launching station in India was established in Thumba, near Thiruvananthapuram.
- The first satellite Aryabhata was successfully launched in 1975.
- Chandrayan(Lunar Mission 2008) and Mangalyan (the space mission of India to Mars)
- Dr. A.P.J Abdul Kalam Missile Man of India, Agni and Prithwi are the missiles.

24 Verify the Educational Commissions in India.

- Radha Krishnan Commission - 1948 -To study university education
- Lakshmana SwamiMudaliar Commission-1952-To study Secondary education
- Kothari Commission-1964-To propose a national pattern of education.

25.What are the Main recommendations of National Policy on Education 1986

- Focusing on primary and continuing education
- Launching Operation Blackboard Programme to universalize primary education and to improve infrastructure facilities in Schools.
- Starting Navodaya Vidyalayas in every district
- Encouraging girls education

26. Main principles of India's foreign policy?

- Resistance to colonialism & Imperialism
- Hostility to racism
- Peaceful co-existence
- Panchsheel Principles
- Policy of non-alignment
- Trust in the UNO

27. What are the main principles of Panchsheel signed by Jawaharlal Nehru and Chou En-lai the then Prime Minister of China in 1954?

- Mutual respect for each others territorial integrity and sovereignty
 - Mutual non-aggression
 - Mutual non-interference in each others internal affairs
 - Equality and co-operation for mutual benefits
 - Peaceful co-existence
-



1

Seasons and Time

1. The Earth's revolution and the tilt of the axis are the reasons for _____

Variations in the amount of sunshine

2. What is the shape of the orbit?

an elliptical orbit

3. What is the tilt of the earth axis

$23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$

4. Name of the 0° latitude

Equator

5. Name of the $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N latitude

Tropic of Cancer

6. Name of the $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S latitude

Tropic of Capricorn

7. In which dates the apparent position of the sun will be over Equator?

March 21 and September 23

8. In which date the apparent position of sun will be over Tropic of Cancer?

June 21

9. Characteristics of different seasons are clearly felt in the. _____

mid latitudinal or temperate zones

10. In which date the apparent position of sun will be over Tropic of Capricorn?

December 22

11. The northward apparent movement of the Sun from Tropic of Capricorn to Tropic of Cancer is termed as _____

'Utharayanam'

12. The southward apparent movement of the Sun from Tropic of Cancer to Tropic of Capricorn is termed as _____

'Dakshinayanam'

13. Time that based on the position of the sun is known as -----

Local time

14. Name the longitude that passes almost through the middle of a country.

Standard Meridian

15. Time that based on the standard Meridian of a country is known as _____

Standard time

16. Name of the 0° longitude

Greenwich Line

17. What is the time difference between Indian Standard Time and Greenwich Time?

5 1/2 Hours

18. Which longitude is considered as the Standard Meridian of India?

$82\ 1/2^\circ$ longitude

19. Name of the 180° longitude

International Date Line

20. Which is the basic line for calculating time?

Greenwich Line

21. Which is the basic line for calculating day

International Date Line

22. Reasons for the occurrence of seasons

Revolution, Parallelism of the earth's axis and inclination of the axis.

23. What is called Parallelism of the earth's axis?

The axis of the earth is tilted at an angle of $66\ 1/2^\circ$ from the orbital plane. If measured from the vertical plane this would be $23\ 1/2^\circ$. The earth maintains this tilt throughout its revolution. This is known as the parallelism of the earth's axis

24. Apparent movements of the sun

The sun shifts apparently between Tropic of Cancer ($23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ north) and Tropic of Capricorn ($23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ South). This is known as Apparent movements of the sun. The apparent movement of the sun due to the inclination of axis is the reason for the occurrence of seasons.

25. Results of the apparent movements of the sun

The apparent movement of the sun due to the inclination of axis is the reason for the occurrence of seasons. There will be variation in the amount of solar energy received on earth due to the apparent movement of the sun. The sun's rays fall vertically over one hemisphere during one half of the year and on the other hemisphere during the other half. Temperature will be higher over places where the vertical rays of the sun fall. The temperature will be low at places where the sun's rays are slanting.

26. Equinoxes

Equal amount of sunlight is received in the northern as well as the southern hemisphere when the sun is vertically over the equator. The apparent position of the sun during the earth's revolution will be over the equator on March 21 and September 23. Hence length of day and night will be equal during these days on both the hemisphere. These days are called equinoxes

27. Summer Solstice

The apparent position of the sun shifts from the equator to the northern hemisphere from March 21 to June 21. The sun will be vertically above the Tropic of Cancer on June 21. This day is known as summer solstice, has the longest day in the northern hemisphere and the longest night in the southern hemisphere.

28. Winter Solstice

The apparent position of the sun shifts from the equator to the southern hemisphere from September 23 to December 22. The sun reaches vertically above the Tropic of Capricorn on December 22. This day is known as winter solstice, has the longest day in the southern hemisphere and the longest night in the northern hemisphere.

29. Spring Season

Spring is the season of transition from winter to summer. During this time that plants sprout, mango trees bloom and jack fruit tree bear buds. March and April are the spring months in the northern hemisphere and October and November in the southern hemisphere.

30. Autumn Season

Autumn marks the transition from the severity of summer towards winter. During this period the atmospheric temperature decreases considerably. This is followed by a shortening of day and lengthening of night. This is the

seasons during which the trees generally shed their leaves. The shedding of leaves is a form of adaptation to survive the forthcoming winter. Autumn is experienced in the northern hemisphere during the months of October and November and southern hemisphere during the months of March and April.

31. Explain the seasons of the Earth

During the period from September to March it will be winter in the northern hemisphere and summer in the southern hemisphere. Spring and autumn are the two transition seasons.

32. Seasonal change and duration of day in Tropical region

The seasonal changes are not pronounced in the tropics. Hot climate prevails in the equatorial region throughout the year. There will not be any marked difference in the length of day and night.

33. Seasonal change in Mid latitudes region

Seasonal changes are profound in the mid latitudes region.

34. Seasonal change and duration of day in Polar region

In the poles summers are cooler and shorter and winters are severe and longer. When the sun is above Tropic of Cancer, continuous day light is received for six months throughout in the places within the Arctic Circle. During the remaining six months, when the sun is in the southern hemisphere, it will be six months of night throughout in the places within the Arctic Circle. When it is day in the Arctic Circle, it is night in the Antarctic Circle and vice versa.

35. Local time

When the sun is vertically overhead, it is noon. The time estimated at each place, based on the apex position of the sun is termed as the local time.

36. Things related with the rotation of earth

a)The earth rotates from west to east

b)It takes 24 hours to complete one rotation

c) As the earth rotates from west to east, the sun rises first in the eastern side

37.Each degree of longitudes corresponds to four minutes of time. Explain

The angular distance of the earth is 360° . The time required to complete a 360° rotation is 24 hours. On converting 24 hours into minutes $-24 \times 60 = 1440$ minutes. The time required for the earth to complete the rotation of 1° longitude is $1440/360 = 4$ minutes. The time required for the rotation of 15° longitudinal area is $15 \times 4 = 60$ minutes (1 hour)

38. Greenwich Time(GMT) and Time zones

The zero degree longitude is known as the Greenwich Meridian. It acquires its name from Greenwich, the place where the Royal British observatory is situated and through which this line passes. Time is calculated worldwide is based on the Greenwich line. Hence this line is also known as Prime Meridian. The local time at the Prime Meridian is known as the Greenwich Mean Time (GMT).

Based on the Greenwich line, the world is divided in to 24 zones, each with a time difference of one hour. These are known as time zones.

39. Standard time

The local time would be different at each longitude. It would create a lot of confusion. To solve this, the longitude that passes through the middle of a country is selected as standard meridian. The local time at the standard meridian is the standard time.

40. Indian Standard Time

The $82\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E longitude is considered as standard meridian of India. The local time along this longitude is generally considered as the common time of India. This is known as the Indian Standard Time.

41. International Date Line

180° longitude is known as International Date Line. There is a difference of 24 hours on both sides of 180° longitude. So the travellers who cross 180° longitude from the east to the west calculate time by advancing one day. The travellers who cross the line from the west to east deduct one day. This line is not a straight line. Land area has been avoided along 180° longitude.

42. How to calculate the time?

Step 1 – Find Longitudinal Difference(LD) (In same direction subtract. In different direction add)

Step 2 -Find the Time difference(TD)(Longitudinal Difference x4)

.Step 3- Change the Time difference in hour(TDH)(Time difference x60)

Step 4- Find the time add or subtract(If you want to see the time of the longitude east of the given longitude then add, If you want to see the time of the longitude west of the given longitude then subtract)

Eg: 1(same direction)

45°w time = 7pm, 70°w time = ?

Step 1_ LD =70-45 = 25

Step 2_ TD = LD x 4 = 25 x 4 = 100

Step 3_ TDH = TD/60 = 100/60 = 1 hour and 40 minutes

Step 4_ Time of 70°w = 7pm +1 hour and 40 minutes = 8.40 pm

Eg: 2(Different direction)

45°w time = 7pm, 70°E time = ?

Step 1_ LD =70+45 = 115

Step 2_ TD = LD x 4 = 115 x 4 = 460

Step 3_ TDH = TD/60 = 460/60 = 7 hours and 40 minutes

Step 4_ Time of 70°E = 7pm +7 hours and 40 minutes = 2.40 am

Eg 3-

70°w time = 7pm, 100°w time = ?

Step 1_ $LD = 100 - 70 = 30$

Step 2_ $TD = LD \times 4 = 30 \times 4 = 120$

Step 3_ $TDH = TD/60 = 120/60 = 2 \text{ hours}$

Step 4_ Time of $100^\circ W = 7 \text{pm} - 2 \text{ hours} = 5 \text{ pm}$

Eg 4

$70^\circ E \text{ time} = 7 \text{pm}$, $45^\circ E \text{ time} = ?$

Step 1_ $LD = 70 - 45 = 25$

Step 2_ $TD = LD \times 4 = 25 \times 4 = 100$

Step 3_ $TDH = TD/60 = 100/60 = 1 \text{ hour and } 40 \text{ minutes}$

Step 4_ Time of $45^\circ E = 7 \text{pm} - 1 \text{ hour and } 40 \text{ minutes} = 5.20$

Eg 5

$45^\circ E \text{ time} = 7 \text{pm}$, $70^\circ W \text{ time} = ?$

Step 1_ $LD = 70 + 45 = 115$

Step 2_ $TD = LD \times 4 = 115 \times 4 = 460$

Step 3_ $TDH = TD/60 = 460/60 = 7 \text{ hours and } 40 \text{ minutes}$

Step 4_ Time of $70^\circ W = 7 \text{pm} - 7 \text{ hours and } 40 \text{ minutes} = 11.20$

Human Resource Development in India

1.The branch of social science that analyses the population, the changes in its size, its structural aspects is called _____

Demography

2.Name the office which is responsible for the census activities in India

Office of the Population Registrar General and Census Commissioner

3.Which is the project that ensure integrated development of children upto 6 years?

Integrated Child Development Scheme(ICDS)

4.Which is the project that to ensure universal education to all up to higher secondary level?

Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)

5.Which is the project that to increase the access to higher education?

Rashtriya Uchthal Shiksha Abhiyan(RUSA)

6.Which is the project that to improve the working skills of the youth?

National Skill Development and Monetary Reward Scheme

7Which is the mission that function to make available quality health services to all in rural sector?

The National Rural Health Mission(NRHM)

8.Which is the mission that function to make available quality health services to all in urban sector?

The National Urban Health Mission(NUHM)

9.Define Human Resource

People who have the manpower which can be utilized in the production sector is called human resource. Many goods and services are necessary for improving human life.

10.How Can human resource be developed?

It is the development of people's physical and mental ability. It can be improved through education, healthcare & training

11.What are the different levels of human resource development?

- Individuals take efforts to develop their own skills.
- Family creates an environment for the development of the potential of individuals.
- Various institutions and agencies provide facilities for education and training.
- Nation provides the necessary facilities for its people to develop their skills

12.What is Size of population?

The total number of people residing in a country at a particular time is referred as size of population.

13. Describe the word Demography

The branch of social science that analyses the population, the changes in its size, its structural aspects etc is known as demography.

14. Why the population studies is essential?

- 1) It help the Govt. to quantitatively assess the different needs of the people.
- 2) Informs the availability of human resource
- 3) Depicts the extent of basic facilities required by the people.
- 4) Quantifies the goods & services required

15. What is Density of population?

It refers to the number of people per square kilometer area.

16. Define Birth rate and Death rate.

Birth rate :- It is the number of live births per 1000

Death rate :- It is the number of deaths per 1000

17. What is called migration?

It is the settlement of people of a regions in another region

18. Describe Population Structure

It is the classification of population into different age group (0-14 years, 15-59 years and 60 above)

19. compare Labour force participation and Dependent group

It is the ratio of the population in the age group 15-59, who are either employed or actively looking for jobs. The age group of 0-14 years and 60 years and above are included in the dependent group. They depend on the working force of the country.

20. What is Sex ratio?

It is the number of females per 1000 males

21. What is Literacy rate?

It refers to the percentage of population that can read and write with comprehension.

22. What are the qualitative factors that improve the labour potential?

- Education
- Healthcare
- Training
- Social capital

23. What are the advantages in developing human resource?

1. Productivity of the workers increases.
2. Economic inequality is reduced.
3. Entrepreneurship improves.

4.Natural resource is utilized effectively.

5.Social welfare is ensured.

6.Makes possible the development and use of advanced technology.

24.How education helps in the development of a country?

- Education.
- Improves the skills of individuals.
- Betters the technological know – how.
- Helps to secure better job and income.
- Improves the standard of living.

25.Write the main problems existed in education Sector?

- Drop out from schools without completing primary education.
- Lack of availability of basic facilities in the education sector
- Quality of education has to be improved

26.What is called Life expectancy

It is the average number of years that a person lives.

27.Name the projects implemented in India to develop education & Skills?

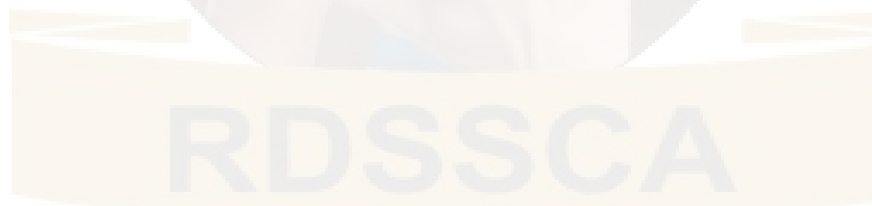
<p>Integrated Child Development Scheme(ICDS)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •To ensure integrated development of children upto 6 years • To provide healthcare for pregnant and lactating wome
<p>Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure universal education to all up to higher secondary level • To ensure quality and equity • To promote the vocational education strenthen
<p>Samagra Shiksha was formed by integrating Sarva Shiksha Abihyan (SSA) and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)</p>	<p>To the teacher training institutes like SCERT/DIET</p>
<p>Rashtriya Uchthal Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To increase the access to higher education • To improve the quality of higher education
<p>National Skill Development and Monetary Reward Scheme</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve the working skills of the youth • To ensure the availability of people with employable skills

28.What are the contributions of healthy persons in the progress of a country?

- Production increases with the increase in efficiency
- National resources can be utilized properly
- Medical expense can be reduced
- Economic development is possible through increase in production

29. Name the institutions for healthcare at different levels set up by govt?

- a) Medical colleges
- b) District Hospitals
- c) Community Health centres
- d) Primary Health centres
- e) Health sub centres



India: The Land of Diversities

1. These mountain ranges starting from the north west of Kashmir and extending up to the eastern boundary of India is known as _____
the Northern Mountains
2. Mount K2 (8661m) also known as _____
Godwin Austin
3. Godwin Austin is in the _____ range.
Karakoram
4. Which is the highest mountain peak in the world
Mount Everest
5. Which is the second highest mountain peak in the world
Mount k2(Godwin Austin)
6. Which is the highest mountain peak in India
Mount k2(Godwin Austin)
7. Which is the second highest mountain peak in India
Kanja Janga
8. The highest mountain range is _____
Himadri
8. What name is given to the valleys seen in Sivalic Range?
Duns
9. Eastern Highland is also known as _____
Purvachal
10. The soil generally found in the northern mountain region is _____
Fertile mountain soil.

11. Which place in the world receives the highest rainfall?

Cherrapunji

12. Which is the largest tea producing state in India?

Asam

13. The Himalayas have been formed by the folding up of _____ due to convergence.

lithospheric plates

14. Which physiographical division is known as the 'granary of India'?

Northern Great Plains

15. _____ is one of the most densely populated regions in the world.

The Northern Great Plain

16. Which physiographical division is known as the 'store house of minerals'?

Peninsular Plateau

17. _____ soil is extensively found in peninsular India

Black soil

18. Which soil is more suitable for cotton cultivation?

Black Cotton Soil

19. Which content gives colour to the red soil?

Iron

20. Rajasthan desert is also known as _____

Thar Desert.

21. Which is the largest river in peninsular India (South India)?

Godavari

21. Which is the highest waterfall in India?

Jog Falls

22. The highest peak in peninsular India is _____

The Anamudi

23. Which is the capital of Lakshadweep?

Kavarati

24. Which is the capital of Andaman-Nicobar Islands

Port Blair

25. Which is the only one volcano in India?

Barren

26. Which place is considered as the southern tip of India?

Indira Point

27. Which is the largest desert in India?

Thar

28. Which is the hottest place in India?

Jaisalmir

29. Himalayan ranges are described as a natural barrier. Justify the statement ? or explain the significance of the northern mountain?

- These mountains played an important role in moulding climate and human life in India.
- It protects us from foreign invasion from the north since ancient times
- Blocks the monsoon winds and causes rainfall throughout North India.
- Prevents the dry cold winds blowing from the north from entering India during winter
- Caused the emergence of flora & Fauna
- Source region of rivers

30. List the mountain ranges in Trans Himalayas

- Karakoram
- Ladakh
- Zaskar

31. List the mountain ranges in Himalayas

- Himadri
- Himachal
- Siwaliks

32. List the mountain ranges in Eastern Highlands

- Patkai Bum

- Naga hills
- Garo, Khasi, and Jaintia hills
- Mizo hills

33. Describe about Himalaya

Himadri

- The highest mountain range.
- Average altitude is 6000 metres.
- Origin of the rivers Ganga and Brahmaputra.
- Has a number of peaks above 8000 metres (Eg: • Average altitude is

Kanchenjunga, Nandadevi)

Himachal

- Situated to the south of the Himadri.
- Average altitude is 3000 metres.
- The hill stations like Shimla, Darjeeling, etc. are situated in the southern slopes of this range.

Siwaliks

- Situated to the south of the Himachal.
- Average altitude is 1220 metres.
- As the Himalayan rivers cut across this range, its continuity breaks at many places.
- Broad flat valleys seen along these ranges are called Duns. (Eg: Dehradun)

34. Write about Eastern Highlands

- This region which is at an altitude of 500 to 3000 metres is also known as Purvachal.
- Cherrapunji, the place receiving the highest rainfall in the world is situated here.
- This region is covered by dense tropical rainforests.

35. Write about the human life of Himalayan

- The major means of livelihood is animal rearing

- Sheep are commercially reared in Kashmir and Himachal
- The valleys of Siwaliks have been formed by the deposition of alluvium brought down by the Himalayan rivers.
- potato, barley, and saffron, fruits like apple and orange are cultivated here.
- The largest production of tea in India comes from Assam mountain ranges.
- Hill stations like Shimla, Darjeeling, Kulu, Manali, etc. are situated here.

36. Which are the major Himalayan rivers?

- Indus
- Ganga
- Brahmaputra

37. Write about Himalayan rivers

Himalayan Rivers	Origin	Tributaries	States through which it flows	Sea which it joins	
Indus	Manasarovar lake in Tibet	About 2220 Km (only 709 Km of this River flows through India)	Jhelum Chenab Satlaj	Arabian Sea	
Ganga	Gaumugh caves in the Gangothri glacier	About 2500 Km Longest Himalayan Range	Yamuna Chambal Betwa Kosi Gomathy	Bay of Bengal	
Brahmaputra	Chema-yung-dung glacier in Tibet	About 2900 Km (only 725 Km in India)	Tista Lohit Dibang Subansiri	Bay of Bengal	

38. Prepare a seminar paper on the topic 'Influence of the northern great plains in the agricultural economy of India'

The Northern plain is formed as a result of the continuous deposition by the Himalayan rivers for thousands of years.

- Extensive alluvial plain
- Highly fertile soil
- Variety of crops wheat,maize, rice, sugarcane, cotton,pulsesare,Bajra, jowar are cultivated here
- It is one of the most densely or populated regions in the world
- The network of roads, rails and canals are largely concentrated here because of the flat surface.

39. Write a short note on Peninsular Plateau?

- It made of hard crystalline rocks
- It includes variety of topography such as mountains, plateaus and valleys
- Highest peak in this regions is the Anamudi
- It holds numerous deposits of diverse minerals
- Major portion of deccan plateau has been formed by the cooling of lava
- Black soil is extensively found in this regions.
- This soil is suited for cotton cultivation, it is known as black cotton soil.

40. List the mountain ranges in Peninsular Plateau

- Aravalli Ranges
- Vindhya Ranges.
- Satpura Ranges
- Eastern Ghats
- Western Ghats

41. List the Rivers in Peninsular Plateau

- Narmada
- Tapi
- Mahanadi
- Godavari
- Krishna & Kaveri

42. The Peninsular rivers

River	Origin	Approximate length	Major Tributaries	States which it flows through	Sea which it joins
Mahanadi	Maikala Ranges (Madhya Pradesh)	857 Km	Ib, Tel	Chhattisgarh Odisha	Bay of Bengal
Godavari	Western Ghats (Nasik district of Maharashtra)	1465 Km	Indravathi, Sabari	Maharashtra Karnataka Telengana Andrapradesh Chhattisgarh	Bay of Bengal
Krishna	Western Ghats (Mahabaleswar in Maharashtra)	1400 Km	Bhima, Thungabhadra	Maharashtra Karnataka Telengana Andrapradesh	Bay of Bengal
Kaveri	Brahmagiri Ranges in Western Ghats (Karnataka)	800 Km	Kabani, Amaravathi	Karnataka Tamil Nadu	Bay of Bengal
Narmada	Maikala Ranges (Chhattisgarh)	1312 Km	Hiran, Banjar	Madyapradesh Maharashtra Gujarath	Arabian Sea
Tapti	Muntai Plateau (Baitul district in Maharashtra)	724 Km	Anar, Girna	Madyapradesh Maharashtra Gujarath	Arabian Sea

43. Compare Himalayan Rivers and Peninsular Rivers

Himalayan Rivers

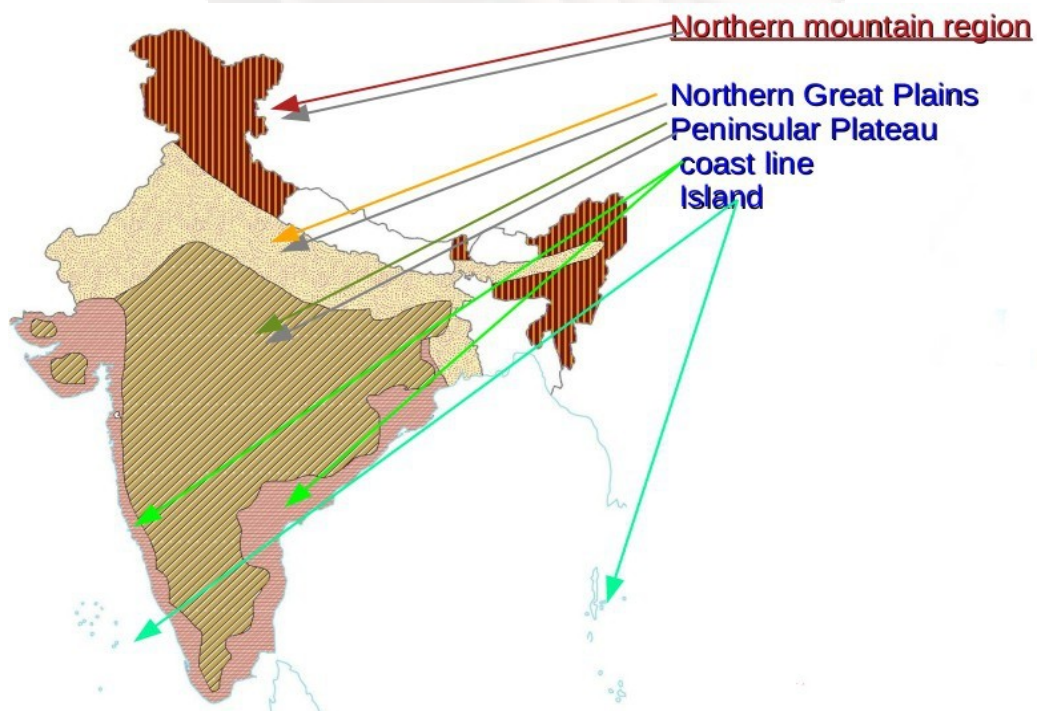
- Originate from the Himalayan mountain
- Extensive catchment area

- Intensive erosion
- Create gorges in the mountain region and meander in plains
- High irrigation potential
- Navigable along the plains

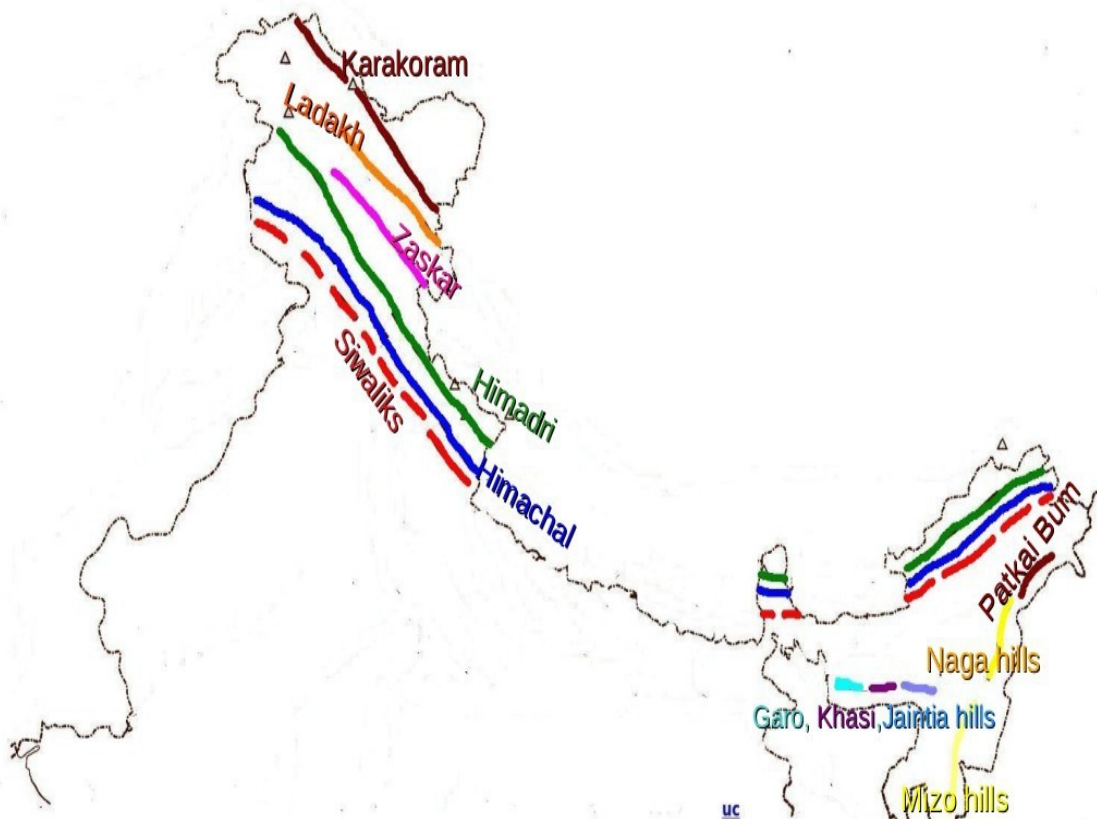
Peninsular Rivers

- Originate from the mountain ranges in the peninsular plateau
- Comparatively smaller catchment area
- Intensity of erosion is less
- Do not create deep valleys as they flow through hard and resistant rocks
- Less irrigation potential
- Potential for inland navigation is low

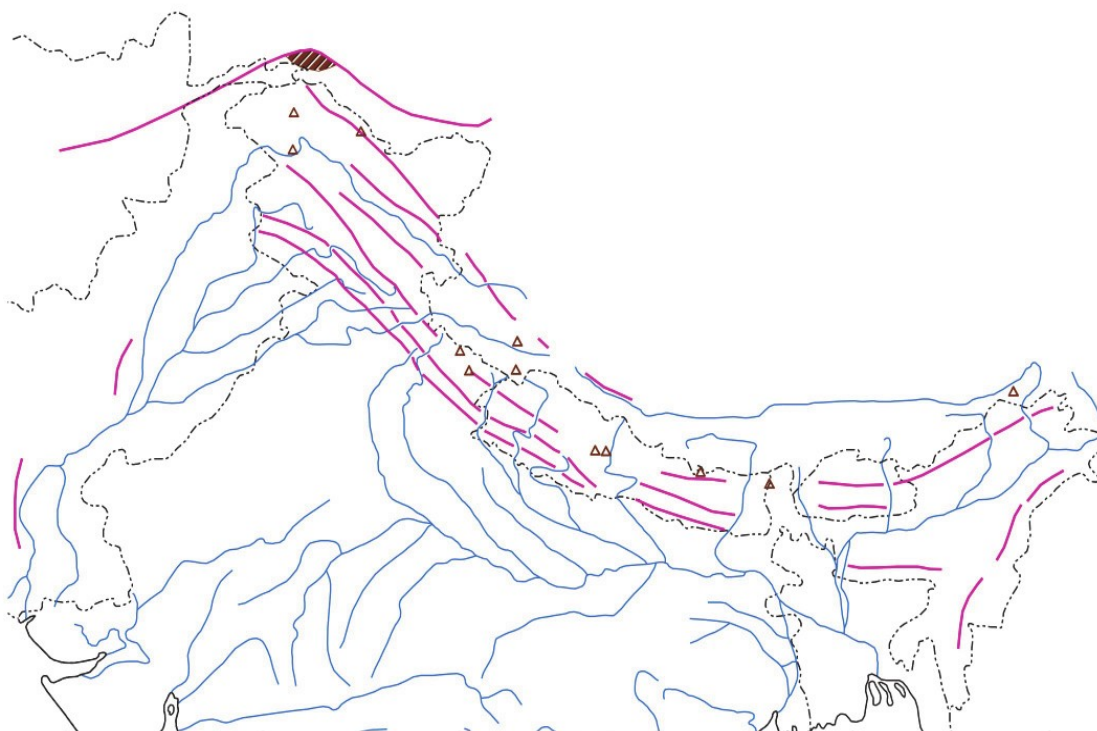
44. List the geographical divisions of India



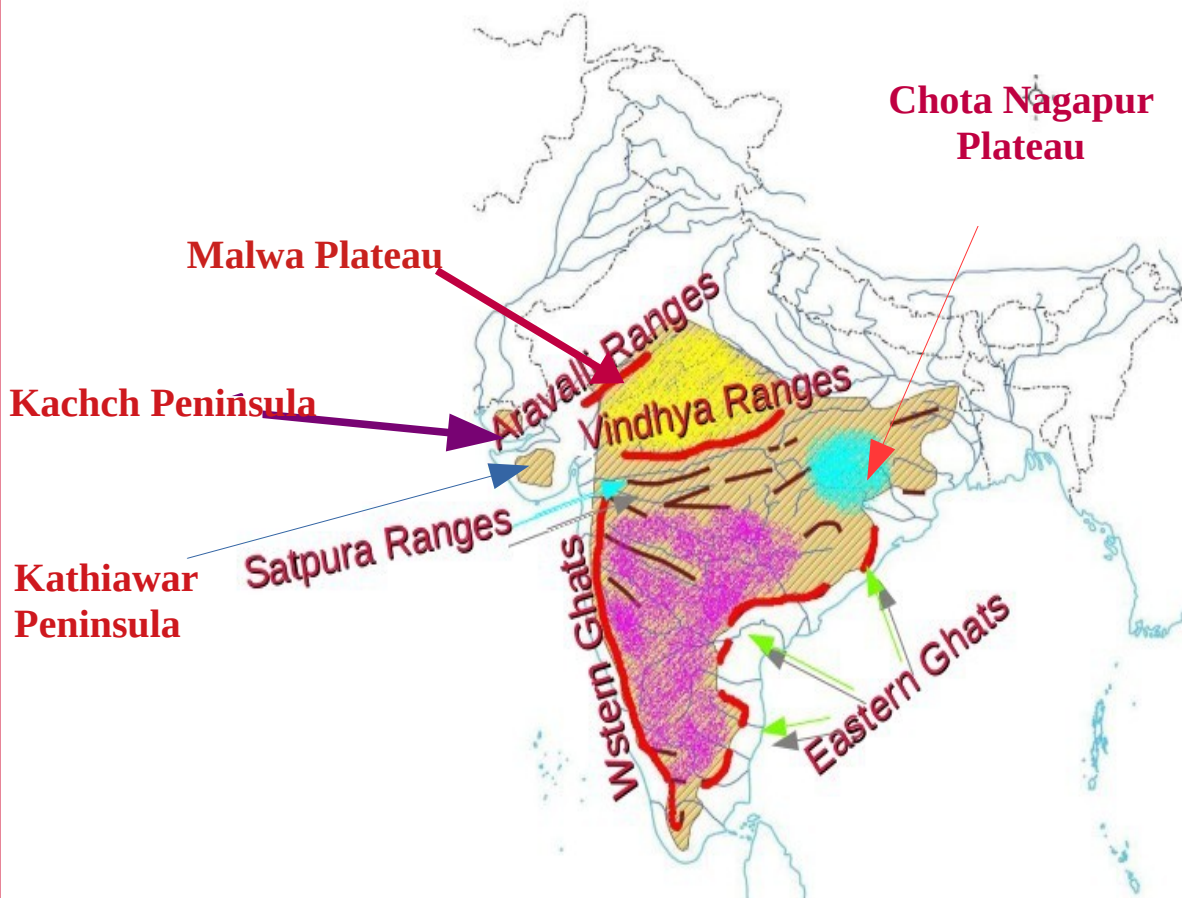
45. Find the important Mountains in northern mountain ranges?



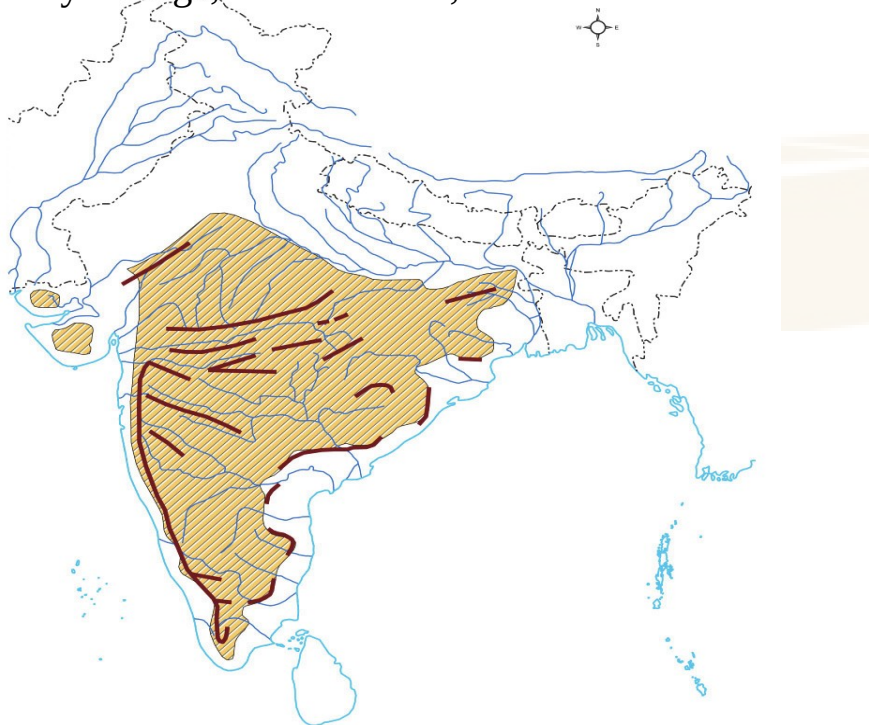
46. Mark the Mountains in Northern Mountain Ranges



47. Write the geographical features of the Peninsular India



48. Identify Aravalli ranges, Chota Nagapur Plateau, Satpura Range, Malwa Plateau, Vindhya Range, Decan Plateau, Kachchh Peninsula and Kathiawar Peninsula .

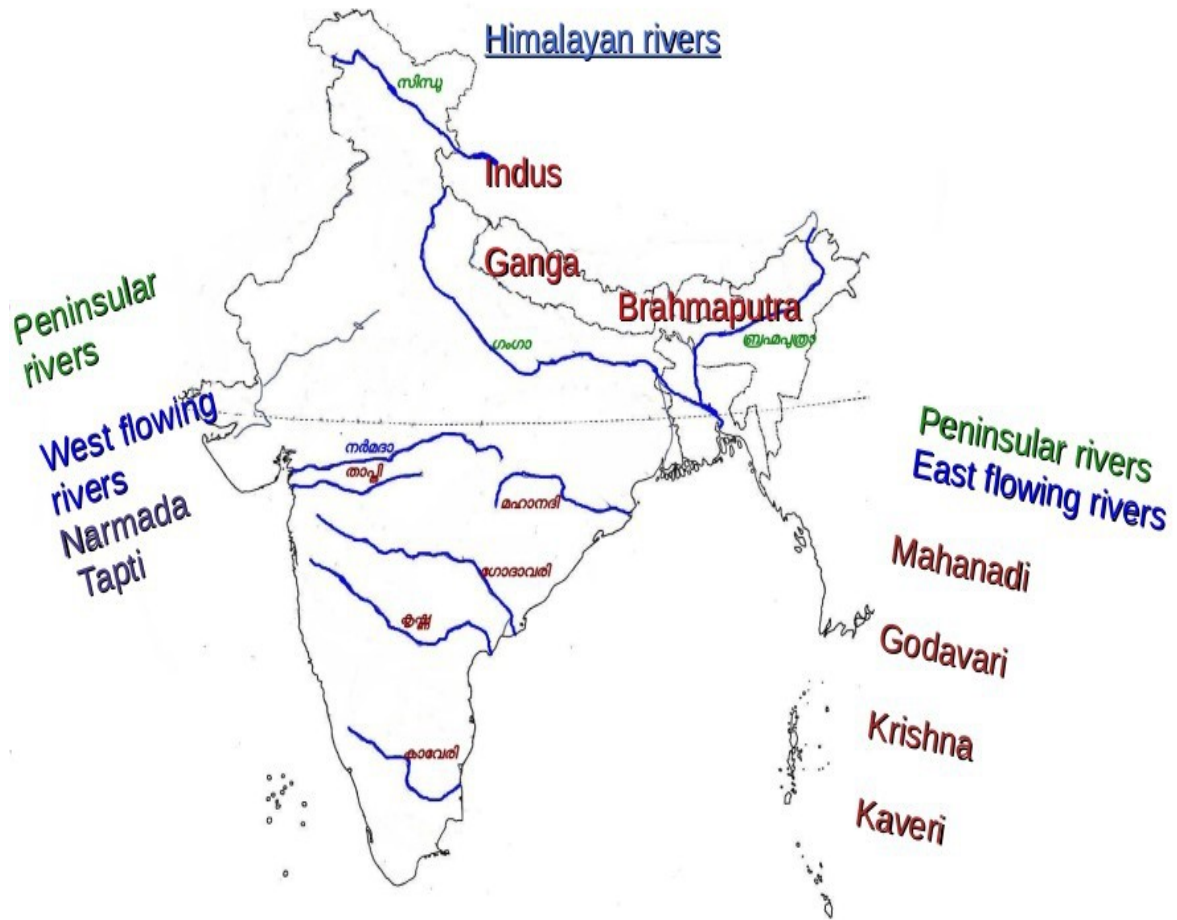


Major ports in India.



49. Mark the major ports of India





50. Mark the major rivers in India

