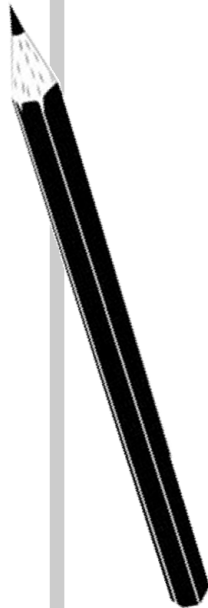


## Members participated in the workshop

1. **Sri. Colin Jose. E**  
Dr.A.M.M.R Govt.H.S.S Kattela,  
Sreekaryam
2. **Smt. Leena.P.S**  
S.N.H.S.S Uzhamalackal
3. **Sri. Anilkumar.K**  
G.G.H.S.S Malayinkil
4. **Smt. Margarat Lini V.P**  
Govt.V & H.S.S Vellanad
5. **Sri. Bruce Raj. J**  
G.H.S.S Marayamuttom
6. **Smt. Asha.S**  
Govt.H.S.S Thonnakkal
7. **Sri. L.S.Sudarsanan**  
G.G.H.S.S Kanyakulangara
8. **Dr.Priyanka. P.U**  
G.V.H.S.S Veeranakavu
9. **Smt. Rajani.S**  
G.V.H.S.S Njekkad
10. **Smt. Binu.K.I**  
G.V & H.S.S for Girls Manacaud
11. **Sri. Shaiju S.L**  
Lecturer, DIET, Thiruvananthapuram



Chapter  
**06**



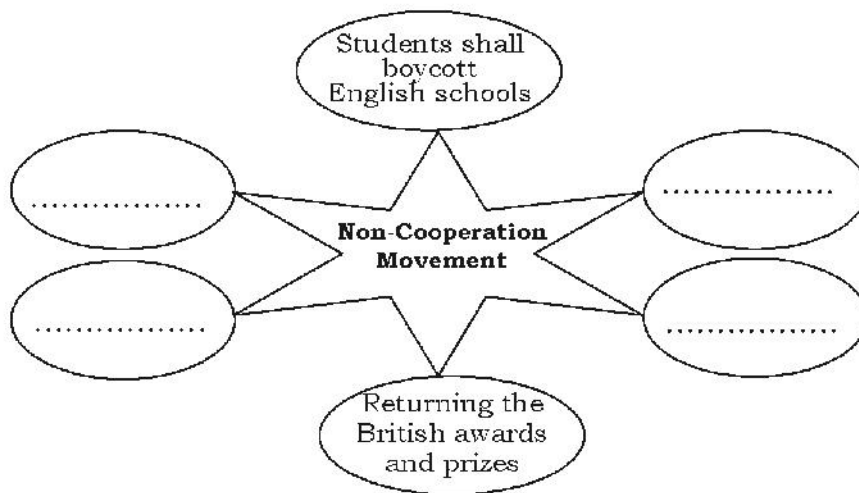
# STRUGGLE AND FREEDOM



## To Remember

The national movement which was limited to the educated and in the cities became the people's movement under the leadership of Gandhiji. Passive resistance, strikes and the sacrifice of many people won freedom to us. This lesson aims to achieve respect and honour in children to those personalities.

1. Fill in the blanks.

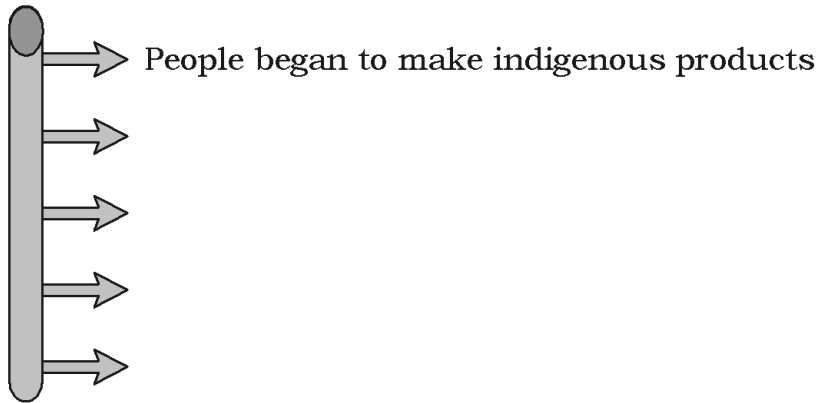


2. Early labour unions established in India.

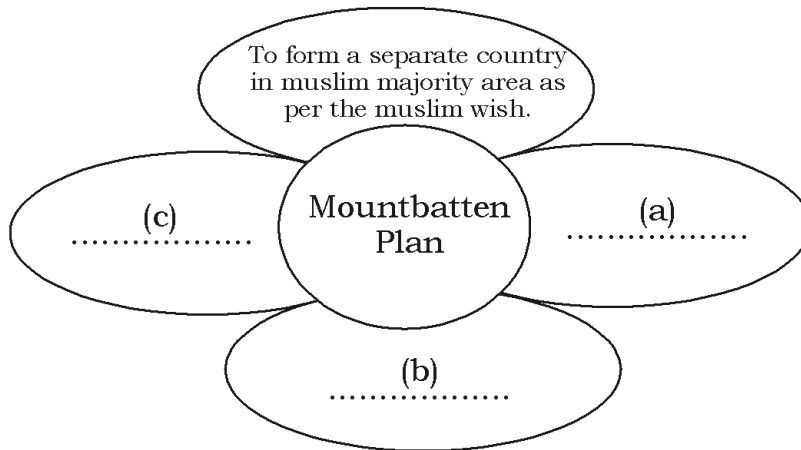
(a).....

(b).....

3. Add more constructive programmes motivated by Gandhiji during the Non-Cooperation Movement.



4. Fill in the petals.



5. Complete the table related to the proposals put forward by Gandhiji during the Civil Disobedience Movement.

● To lift salt tax..
● .....
● .....
● .....
● .....
● .....
● .....
● .....
● .....

**SOCIAL SCIENCE**

6. Fill suitably

a. *The last popular struggle organized by Indian National Congress under the leadership of Gandhiji*

.....

b. *Who led the volunteers at Dharasana salt field in Gujarat*

.....

c. *Name the political party formed by C. R. Das and Motilal Nehru by opposing Gandhian idea of boycott movement*

.....

d. *Under whose leadership did All India League claim for a separate country called Pakistan*

.....

e. *The Last Viceroy of British India*

.....

f. *By protesting against which British law, Gandhiji entered into the national freedom movement*

.....

g. *Name the movement started in India against the British by Maulana Mohamad Ali and Maulana Shoukath Ali during the time of the non-cooperation movement.*

.....

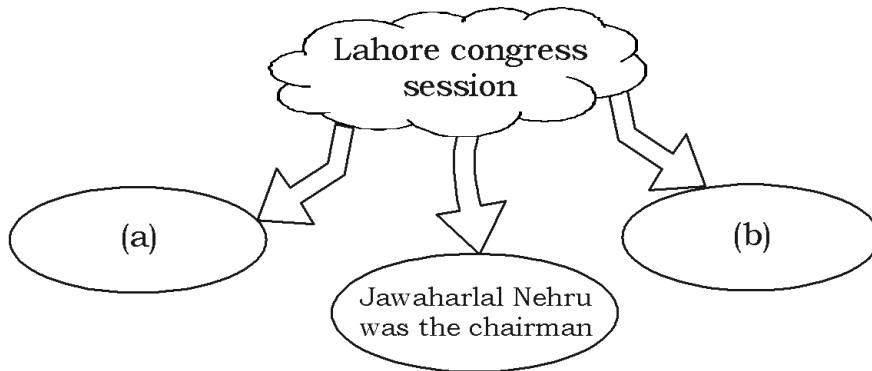
*h. Name the incident by which Gandhiji decided to put an end to the Non-Cooperation movement.*

.....

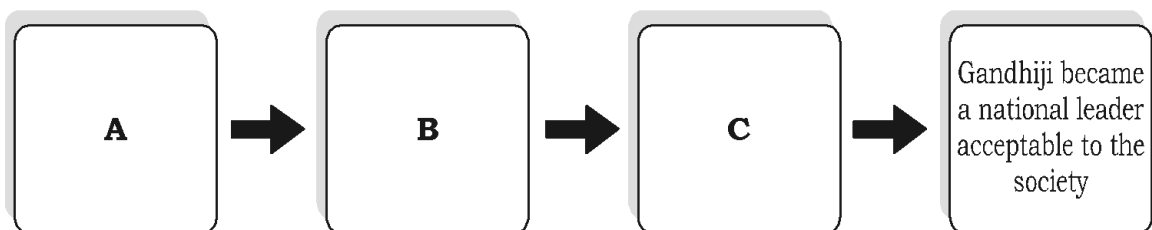
7. Complete the table.

<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>
Rash Bihari Bose	(a)
(b)	Swaraj party
Subhash Chandra Bose	(c)
(d)	Ghadar Party

8. Fill in the blanks.

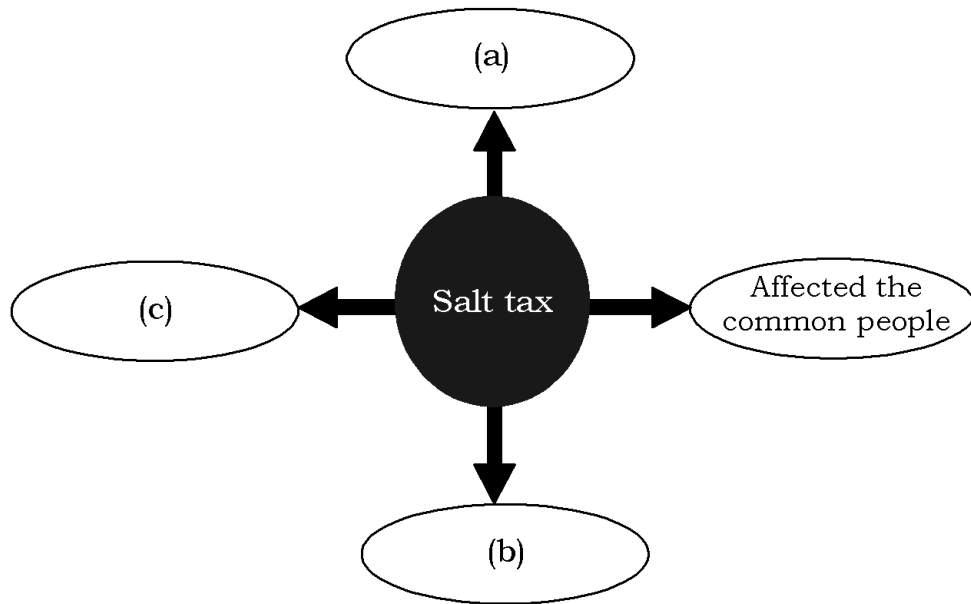


9. The results of the early struggles that Gandhiji took up in India – Fill the columns.

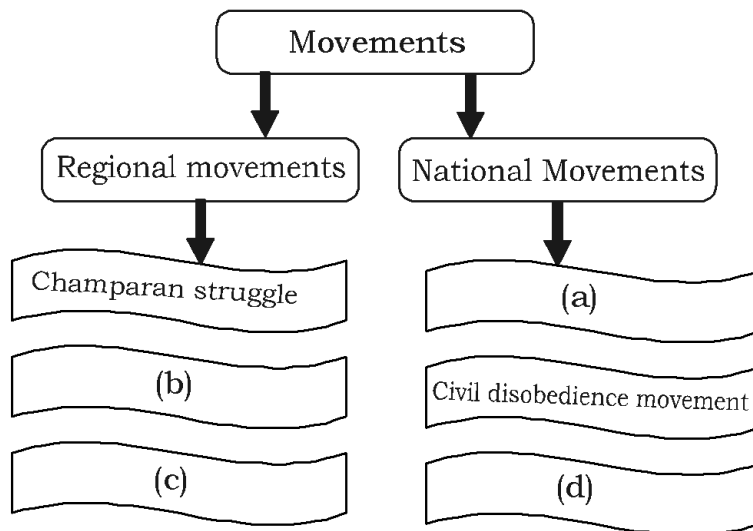


**SOCIAL SCIENCE**

10. Find out the reasons why Gandhiji selected salt as a powerful weapon against the British.



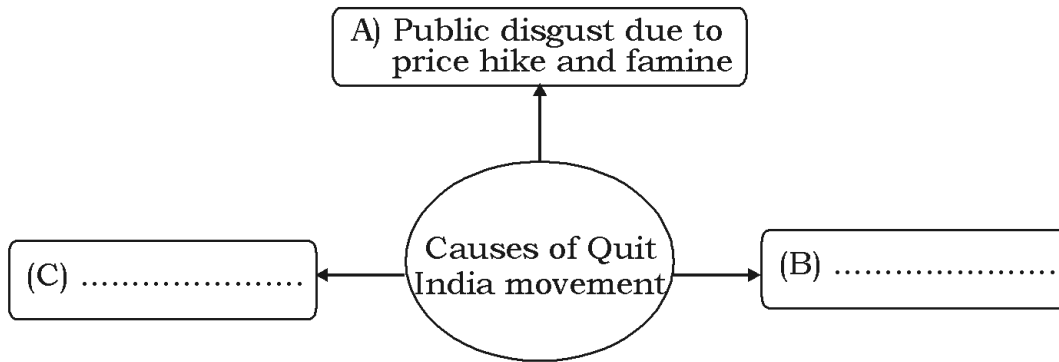
11. Complete the flowchart based on different movements led by Gandhiji.



12. Complete the chart on the early struggles of Mahatma Gandhi

<b>Struggles</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>Cotton mill strike</b>	<b>B</b>
Place	Champanan	C	Kheda
Cause	Miseries of Indigo farmers	D	Misery due to drought
Effect	E	Agreed to hike the wages of employees	F

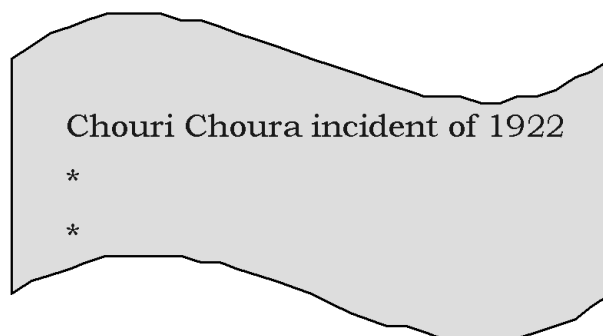
13. Complete the word-web



14. Match items in column A with items in column B

A	B
Forward Bloc	Jai Prakash Narayan
Republican Army	Captain Lakshmi
Jhansi Regiment	Subhash Chandrabose
Congress Socialist Party	Bhagat singh, Raj Guru, Sukh Dev, Chandra Sekhar Azad

15. Complete the given list related to the circumstances that prompted Gandhiji to stop the non-cooperation movement.



16. Complete the columns based on the non-cooperation movement.

Farmers in Awadh refused to pay taxes
A
Lawyers boycotted courts
B
Farmers in Uttar Pradesh refused to carry the luggage of the colonial officials
C
D

## SOCIAL SCIENCE

---

17. Match the following.

<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>
N.M. Joshi, Lala Lajpat Rai	All India Kisan Sabha
N.G.Ranga	All India Trade Union Congress(AITUC)
Tebhaga struggle	Bombay
Telengana struggle	Bengal
Naval mutiny	Andhra Pradesh





Chapter  
**07**

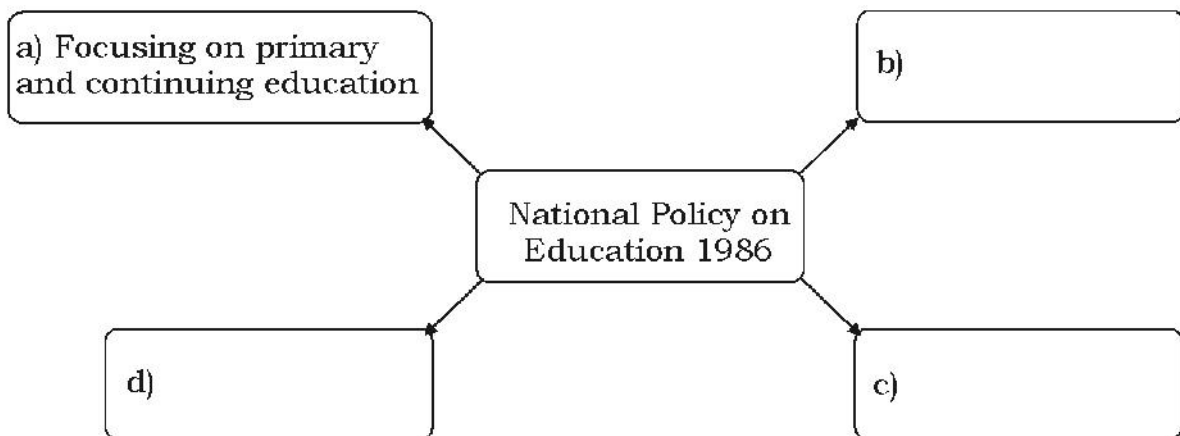
# INDIA AFTER INDEPENDENCE



## To Remember

India faced a number of challenges even after attaining independence from centuries long British rule and exploitation. This unit discusses the measures adopted to overcome these challenges. The unit also focuses on the achievements in the field of agriculture, industries, education, science and technology etc.

1. Complete the following related to panchsheel principles
  - A. The persons who signed the panchsheel principles
    - Jawaharlal Nehru
    - .....
  - B. Point out the Panchsheel principles
    - Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty
    - 
    - 
    - 
    -
2. Major recommendations of National Policy on Education 1986.



**SOCIAL SCIENCE**

3. One of the research institutions of Independent India was ‘Council of Scientific and Industrial Research’. Mention the other institutions
- -
4. The government appointed various commissions to study Indian education. Complete the table showing the various commissions, objectives and their recommendations.

<b>Commissions</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Recommendations</b>
Radhakrishnan commission (1948)	To study university education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Start professional educational Institutions</li> <li>●</li> <li>●</li> </ul>
Lakshmana Swami Mudaliar Commission (1952)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>●</li> <li>.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Implement three language formula</li> <li>●</li> <li>●</li> </ul>
Kothari commission (1964)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>●</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Implement 10 + 2 + 3 pattern of education</li> <li>●</li> <li>●</li> </ul>

5. One of the main principles of India’s foreign policy is given below. Find out the other principles
- Resistance to colonialism and imperialism
  - 
  - 
  - 
  - 
  - 
  - 
  -
6. “The destiny of India is being shaped in her class rooms”. The observation of.
- a. Dr D.S Kothari
  - b. Lakshmana Swami Mudaliar
  - c. Dr Radhakrishnan
7. The Government of India enacted a law by which education became a fundamental right in.
- (a)1986 (b) 1964 (c) 2009
8. Integration of princely states was an important challenge faced by independent India – Substantiate.

- There were around 600 princely states in pre independent India in addition to the territories directly ruled by the British.
- 
- 
- 

9. Complete the table related to the leaders of the integration of princely states and their contributions.

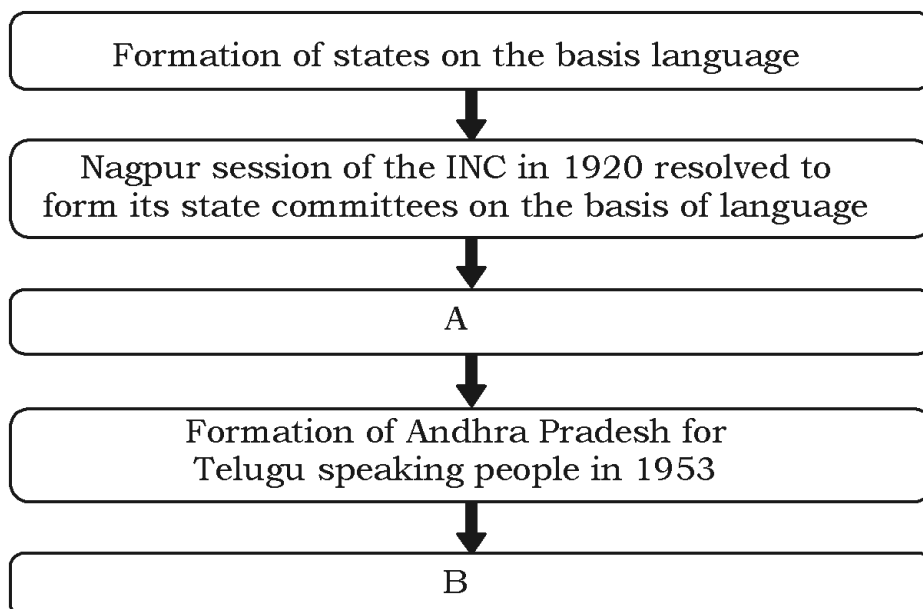
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● V.P. Menon</li> <li>●</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Prepared an Instrument of Accession</li> <li>●</li> <li>●</li> </ul>

10. Choose the right answer from the bracket and fill the table

(Daman, karaikkal, kashmir, V.P.Menon, Junagarh, Mahe, Diu, Yanam)

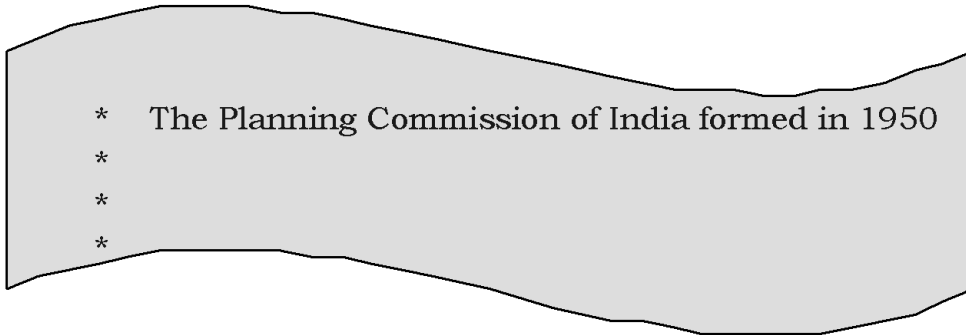
<b>Instrument of Accession</b>	<b>The regions resented to join the Indian Union</b>	<b>French possessions</b>	<b>Portuguese possessions</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel</li> <li>●</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Hyderabad</li> <li>●</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Pondichery</li> <li>●</li> <li>●</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Goa</li> <li>●</li> <li>●</li> </ul>

11. Complete the flow chart based on the Linguistic Reorganisation of states.



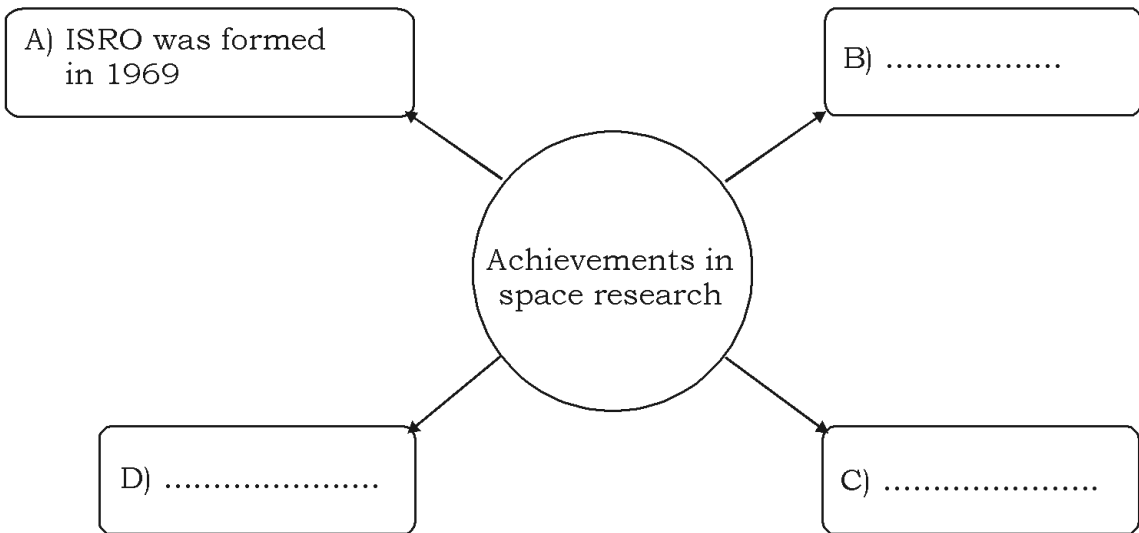
**SOCIAL SCIENCE**

12. Complete the list related to the economic development of independent India.



- \* The Planning Commission of India formed in 1950
- \*
- \*
- \*

13. Complete the chart on India's achievements in space research.



Chapter  
**08****KERALA TOWARDS MODERNITY****To Remember**

This lesson is a chronology of the historical events of Kerala beginning from the arrival of the Europeans to Kerala and their subsequent rivalries upto the formation of the State of Kerala. The unit also mentions the influence of land ownership and changes in the agricultural sector along with the social, democratic movements as well as Kerala's participation in several revolts as part of the national struggle for independence and finally the rise of Women empowerment.

1) Find out from the brackets

(1792, 30 November 1805, Attingal revolt, The Battle of Colachel, Captain William Keeling)

- 1) Marthandavarma defeated the Dutch in
- 2) The representatives of the English East India Company came to Kerala in 1615.
- 3) The first organised revolt against the British in Kerala
- 4) The treaty of Sreerangapattanam
- 5) Pazhassi Raja lost his life

2) Causes of Pazhassi Revolt. Complete the list.

- 
- The British claimed their dominance over Wayanadu.

3) Name the Leaders of Pazhassi Revolt

- Kottayam Keralavarma Pazhassi Raja
- 
- 
- 

4) Mention the attempts made by the British to improve trade in Kerala.

- The trade laws were amended
- They introduced unified coinage and metrology systems

**SOCIAL SCIENCE**

- 
- 
- 

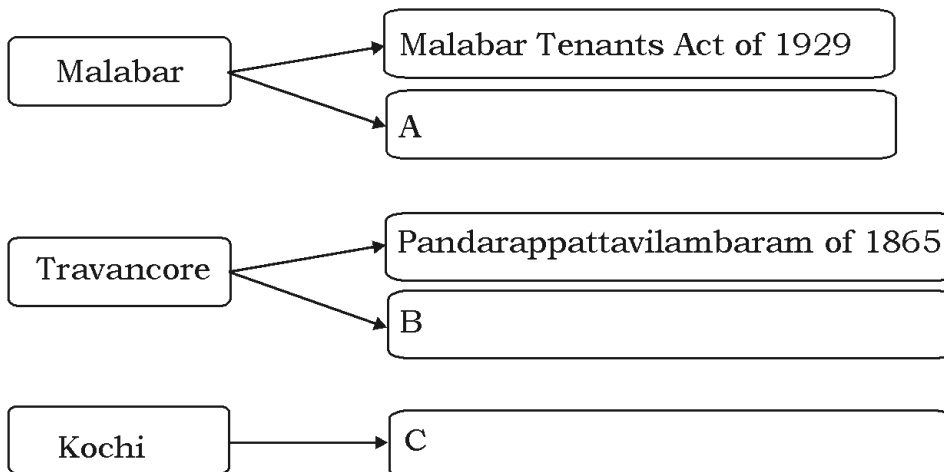
5) Match the following.

Malabar Tenant's Act	1741
Pandarappatta Vilambaram	1721
The Janmi-kudiyam Act	1929
The Battle of Colachel	1896
Attingal revolt	1865

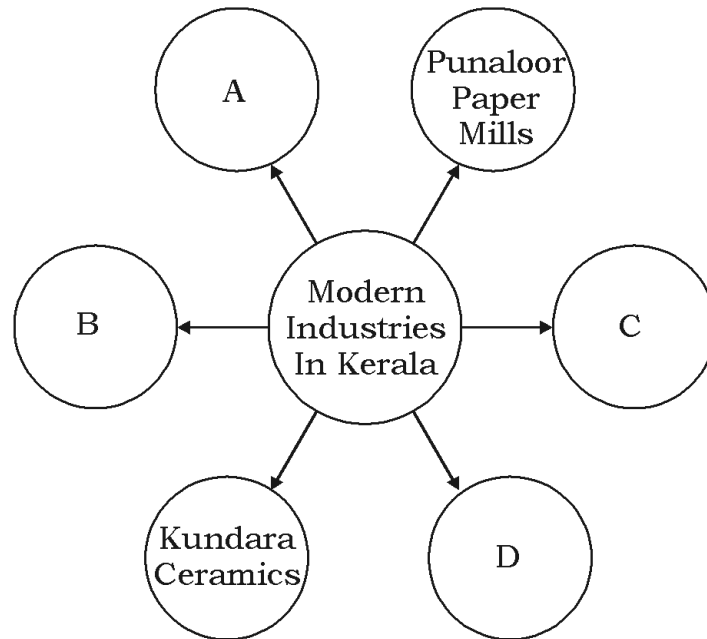
6. Complete the columns based on the facts related to the growth of plantation and Traditional Industries in Kerala during the British period.

1. The hub of coconut oil industries
2. Cashewnut factories
3. Tile factories
4. Handloom factories
5. Beedi companies
6. Coir factory

7. Complete the chart based on the Changes in Land Relations during the British rule.



8. Complete the word web.



9. List out the Important Banks of Kerala during the British period

- ◆ Nedungadi Bank
- ◆ Imperial Bank

a  
b

10. Complete suitably.

- 1) The first Malayalam Grammar text was prepared by
- 2) The first Malayalam dictionary was prepared by
- 3) The first book to be entirely published in Malayalam language
- 4) English-Malayalam dictionary was published by
- 5) Malayalam-English dictionary was published by
- 6) The first Malayalam newspapers

11. Complete the table.

Missionaries	Field of work
London Mission Society(LMS)	Travancore
Church Mission Society(CMS)	A
B	Malabar

## SOCIAL SCIENCE

12. Find out the changes in the field of judicial sector in Kerala during the British period

- Reformed the system of law and justice
- 
- 
- 

13. Complete the table: based on the changes in the field of health during the British period

Ayurvedic treatment was replaced with allopathic treatment

Government hospitals were started in Malabar, Kochi and Travancore

14. Complete the table.

<b>SOCIAL REFORMERS</b>	<b>ORGANISATIONS/ACTIVITIES</b>
Vaikunda Swamikal	A
Chattambi Swamikal	B
C	Established educational institutions and orphanages
Ayyankali	D
Vakkam Abdulkhader Maulavi	E
F	Admavidhyasangham
Sahodaran Ayyappan	G
Pandit K P Karuppan	H
I	Nair Service Society
Sree Narayana Guru	J
K	Prathyaksha Raksha Daiva Sabha
L	Yogakshemasabha



15. Fill the table based on hints.

Hint	Incident	Year
1) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The Channar women of Southern Travancore fought for the right to cover their upper body.</li> <li>● Uthram Thirunal Maharaja was forced to permit the channar women to wear jackets</li> </ul>	A	B
2) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● In Travancore political agitations started.</li> <li>● Under the leadership of G P Pillai</li> <li>● A memorandam was submitted to the King signed by more than ten thousand people seeking in government jobs.</li> </ul>	C	D
3) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The struggle took place in Kerala for claiming the right to travel.</li> <li>● Led by T K Madhavan.</li> <li>● Mannath Padmanabhan organised the Savarna Jatha.</li> <li>● The lower caste secured permission to travel through the roads around the temple</li> </ul>	E	F
4) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● K Kelappan was the leader.</li> <li>● A K Gopalan was the volunteer Captain.</li> <li>● Demanding entry for all caste of Hindus into the Guruvayur temple.</li> <li>● Temple Entry Proclamation was in 12 November 1936</li> </ul>	G	H
5) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Christain, Muslim and Ezhava communities launched agitation seeking reservation in government jobs in proportion to their population.</li> <li>● This led by N V Joseph, P K Kunhu and C Keshaven</li> </ul>	I	J

## SOCIAL SCIENCE

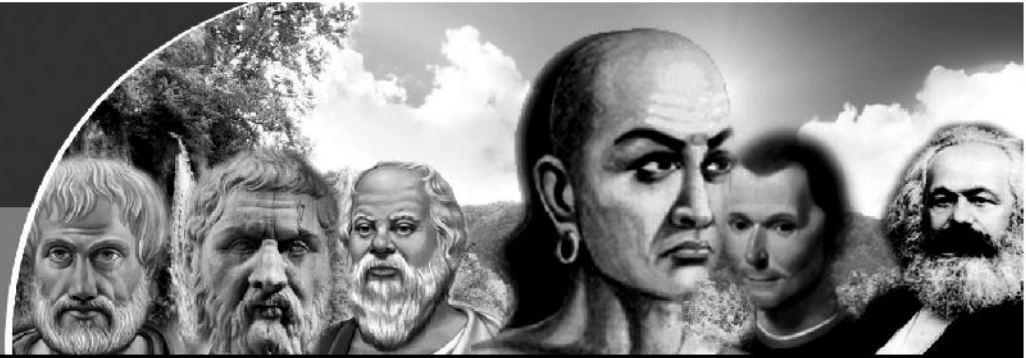
16. Complete the table.

Year	Incident	Activities
(A)	Nagpur Congress Session	To set up State Congress committee on linguistic basis
1921	(B)	Kerala Pradesh Committee came into existence
1947	United Kerala Convention	(C)

17. Match the following.

Andhra Kesari	E M S Namboothiripad
The Payyannur Congress Conference	Barrister T Prakasam
The United Kerala Convention	Jawaharlal Nehru
Onnekalkodi Malayalikal	K Kelappan

Chapter  
**09**



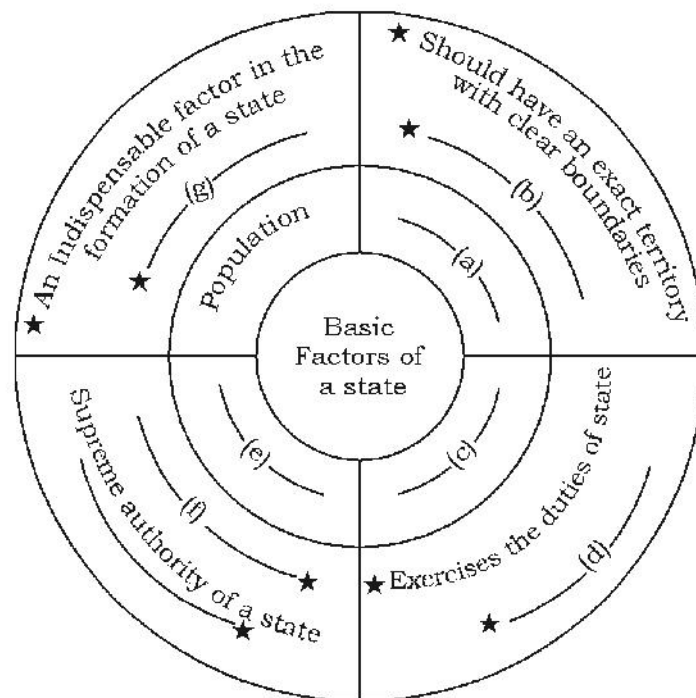
**THE STATE AND POLITICAL SCIENCE**



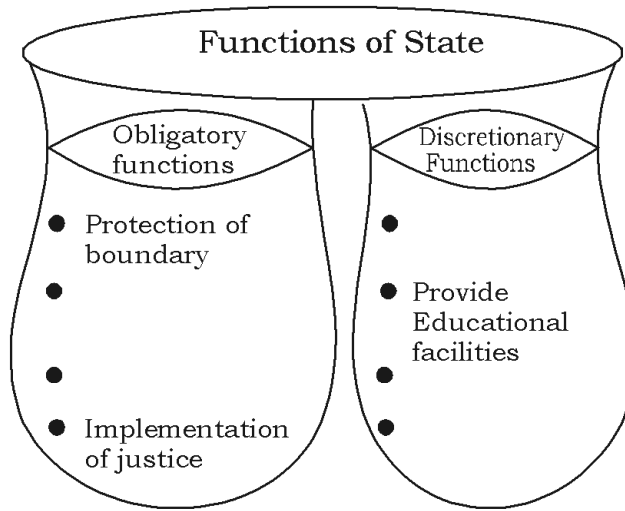
**To Remember**

A Group of people residing permanently within a particular territory with a sovereign government is called state. The branch of Social Science that studies about state and government is known as Political Science. This chapter analyses state, its elements, functions, the relationship between state and citizen, evolution of political Science and growth.

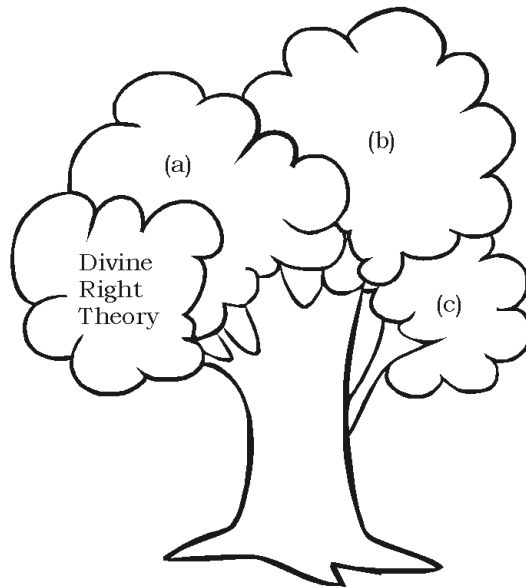
1. Complete the diagram.



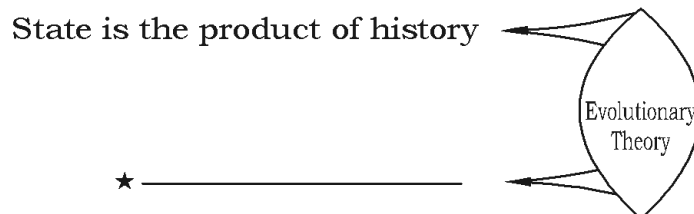
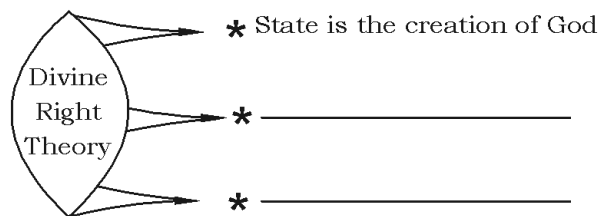
2. Complete the chart.

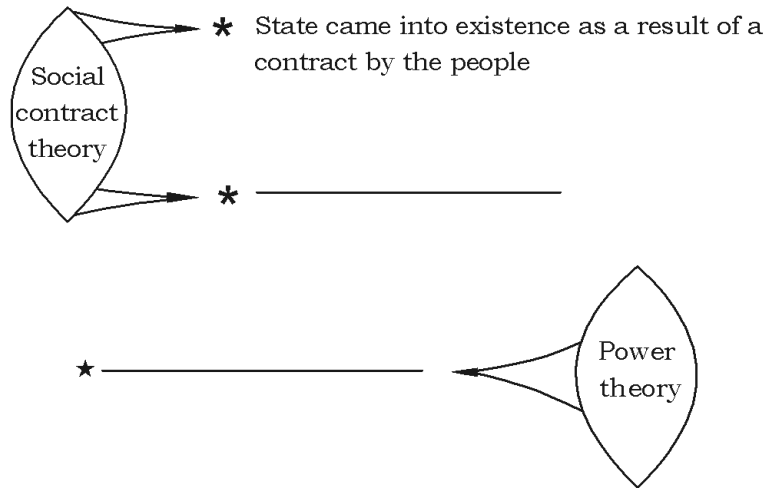


3. Theories on the origin of state. Complete the diagram.

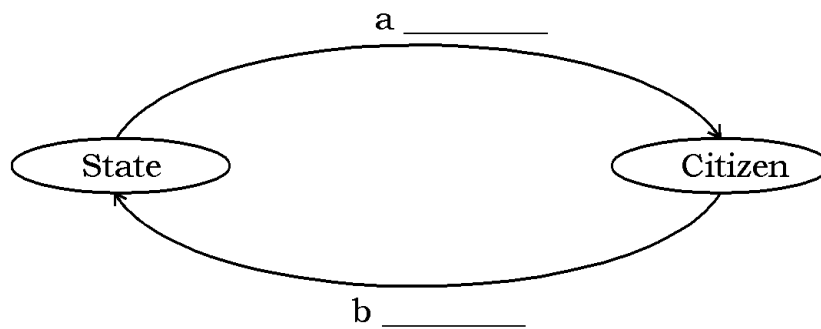


4. List out the concepts related to the theories on the origin of state.

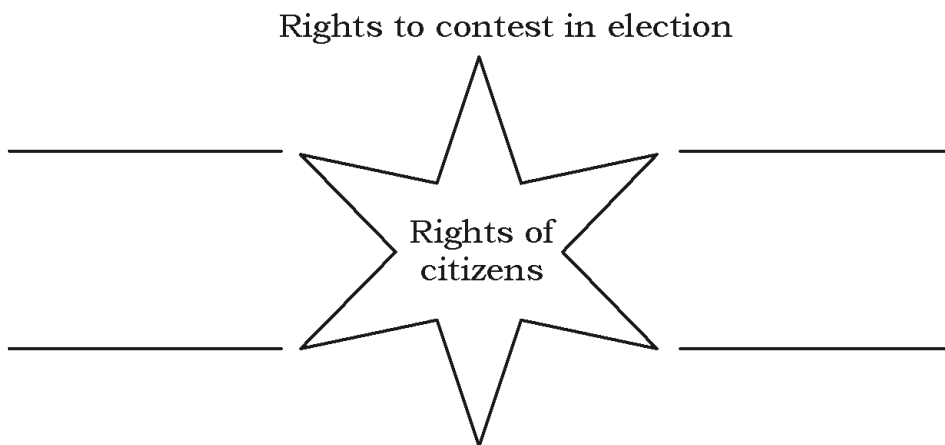




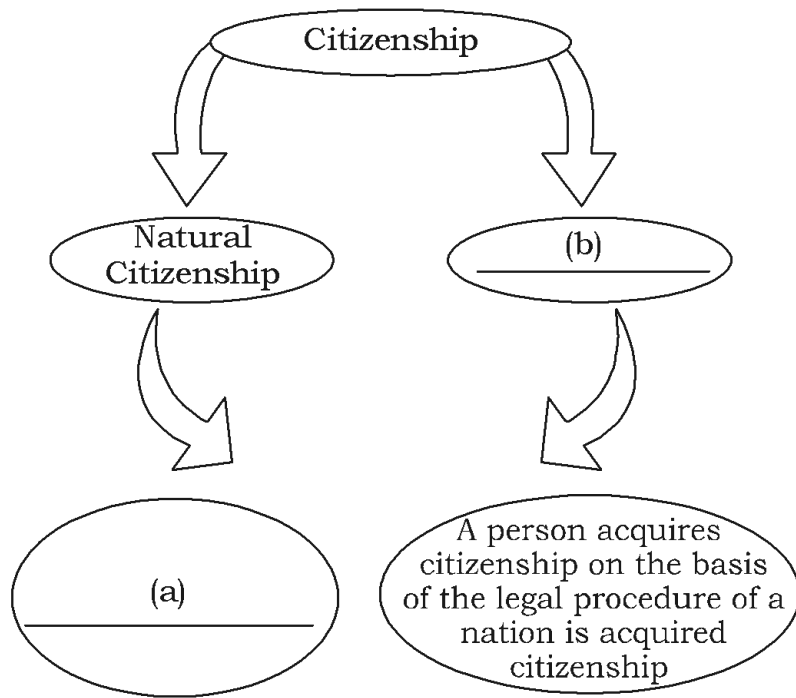
5. Complete the diagram.



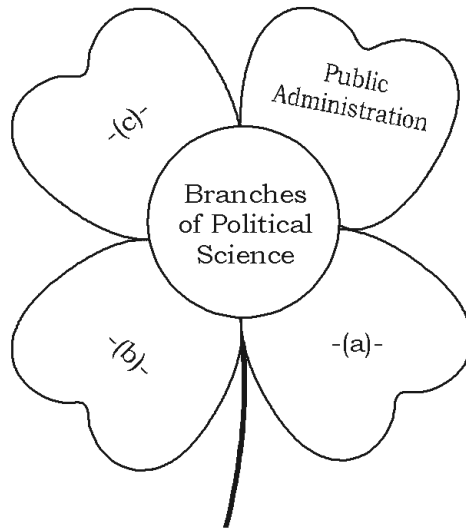
6. Complete the diagram with the Rights of Citizens.



7. Complete the chart.



8. Complete the petals.



9. Match column A with B.

<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>
Nicholo Machiavalli	Better life of individual
Aristotle	Public welfare
Jermy Bentham	Father of political Science
Plato	State

10. List out the advantages of the study of Political Science.

- Fostering civic consciousness
- 
- 

11. Whose words

◆ Political Science is the study of State and Government

Aristotle

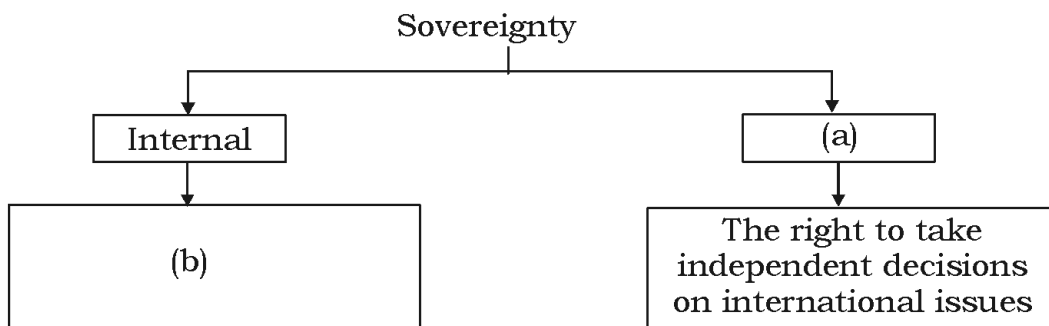
◆ The goal of state is the maximum happiness of the maximum number

\_\_\_\_\_ (a) \_\_\_\_\_

◆ The result of your political inactivity is that you will be ruled by people inferior to you.

\_\_\_\_\_ (b) \_\_\_\_\_

12. Complete the chart.



13. List out the contributions of Greek Philosopher Aristotle to Political Science.

- ◆ Wrote the book 'Politics'.
- ◆ \_\_\_\_\_
- ◆ \_\_\_\_\_

14. 'Sovereignty makes a state different from other institutions'. Elucidate the statement.

- The supreme authority of a state to take right decisions on national and international affairs independently without any external control is called sovereignty.
- ◆ \_\_\_\_\_
- ◆ \_\_\_\_\_

## SOCIAL SCIENCE

---

15. Let us complete the table with the obligatory and discretionary functions of the state.

<b>Obligatory functions</b>	<b>Discretionary functions</b>
◆ Functions which have to be implemented by the state at any cost	◆ Functions which have to be implemented as per the economic conditions of the state
◆ _____	◆ _____
◆ _____	◆ _____



Chapter

10



## CIVIC CONSCIOUSNESS



### To Remember

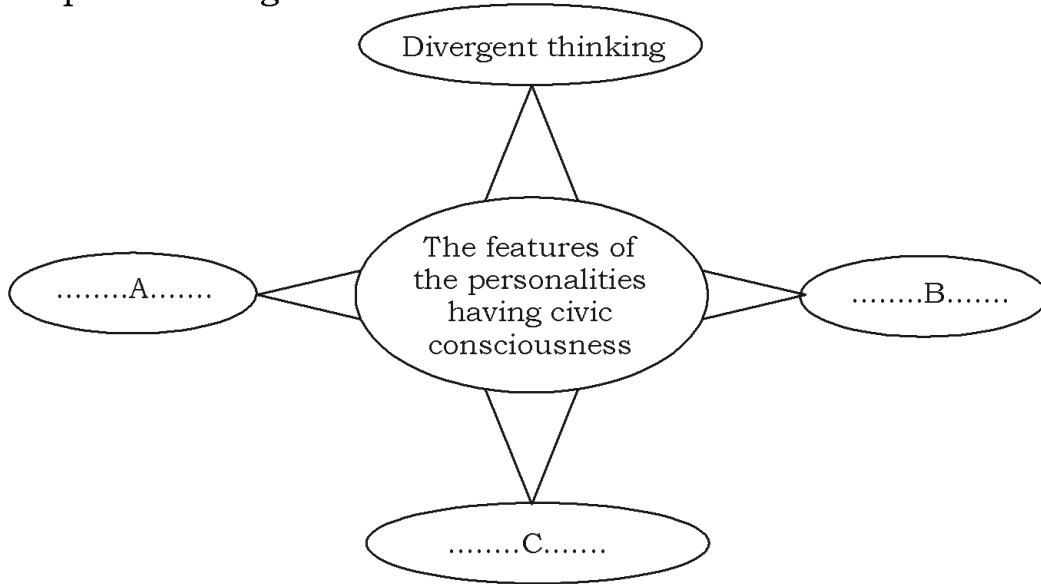
This chapter is a deliberate attempt for developing responsible citizen with values and attitudes. Democracy and state formation is completed through civic consciousness. Civic consciousness is the development of individual's social consciousness. Civic consciousness helps the citizen to be disciplined, dedicated and responsible.

1. Match the following.

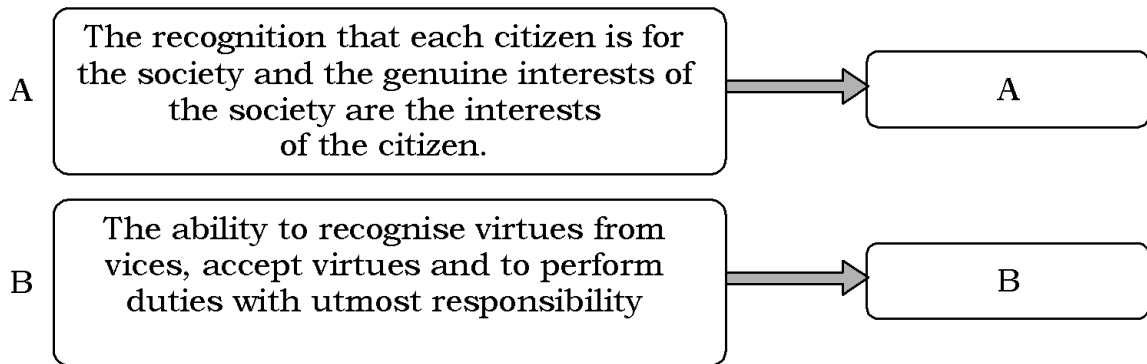
Activity	Individuals
A. Struggled for water preservation	Mother Theresa
B. Constructed a public road	Hajjabba
C. Established school by selling oranges to provide education get to the whole society which he could not.	Mayilamma
D. Started Missionaries of Charity for social service	Kallen Pokkuden
E. Devoted life to the protection of mangroves for creating environmental awareness.	Dasaradh Manji

**SOCIAL SCIENCE**

2. Complete the diagram.



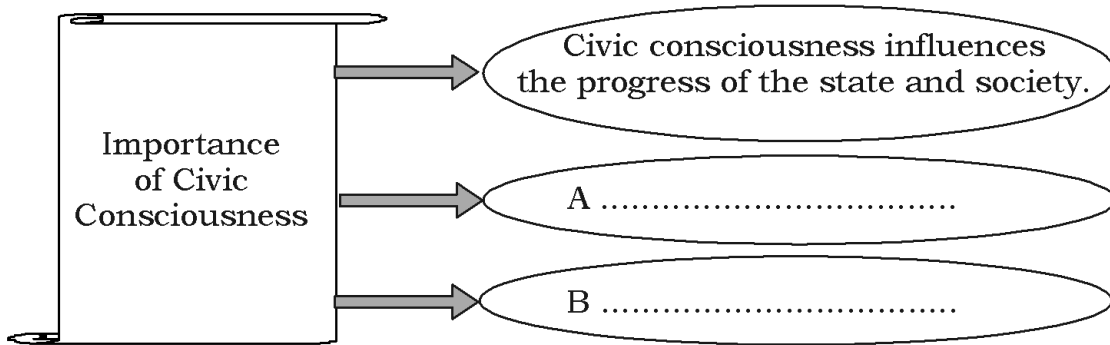
3. Identify the concept.



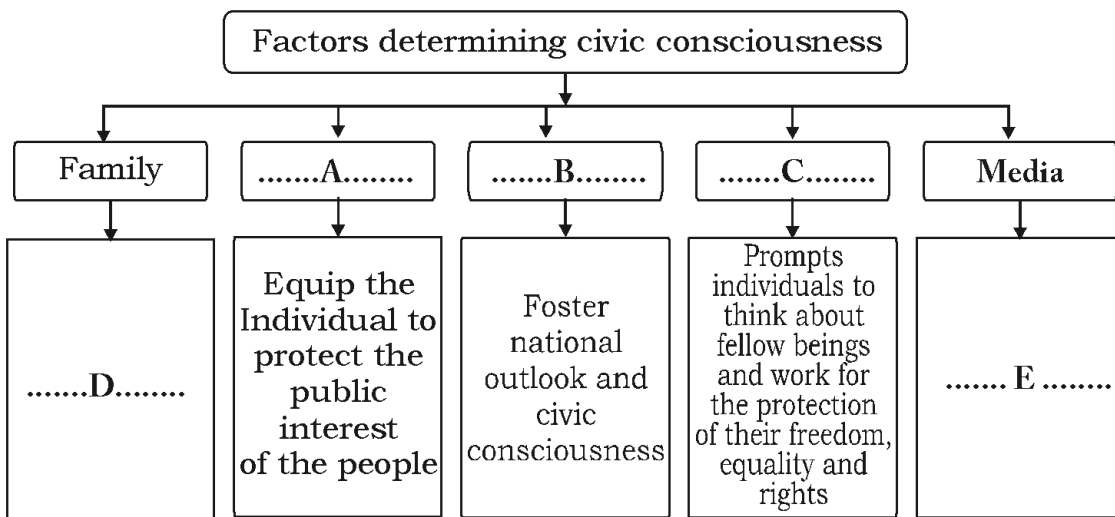
4. Find out solutions.

<b>Problems in society</b>	<b>Solutions</b>
a) water scarcity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• .....A.....</li> <li>• Rain water storage</li> </ul>
b) Environmental pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• .....B.....</li> <li>• Do not dump waste in public places.</li> </ul>
c) Corruption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Awareness against corruption</li> <li>• .....C.....</li> </ul>
d) Flood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shifting the residence in safe zone</li> <li>• .....D.....</li> </ul>

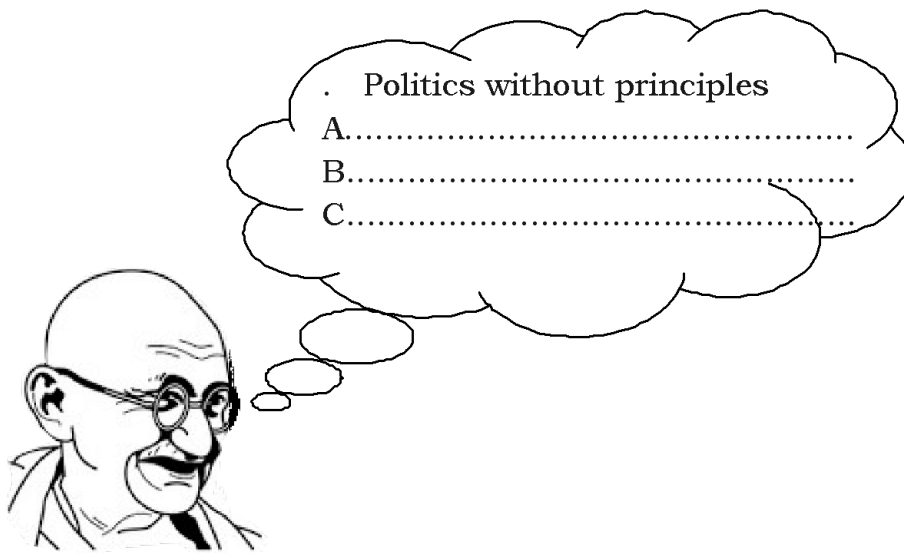
5. Complete the chart.



6. Complete the table.

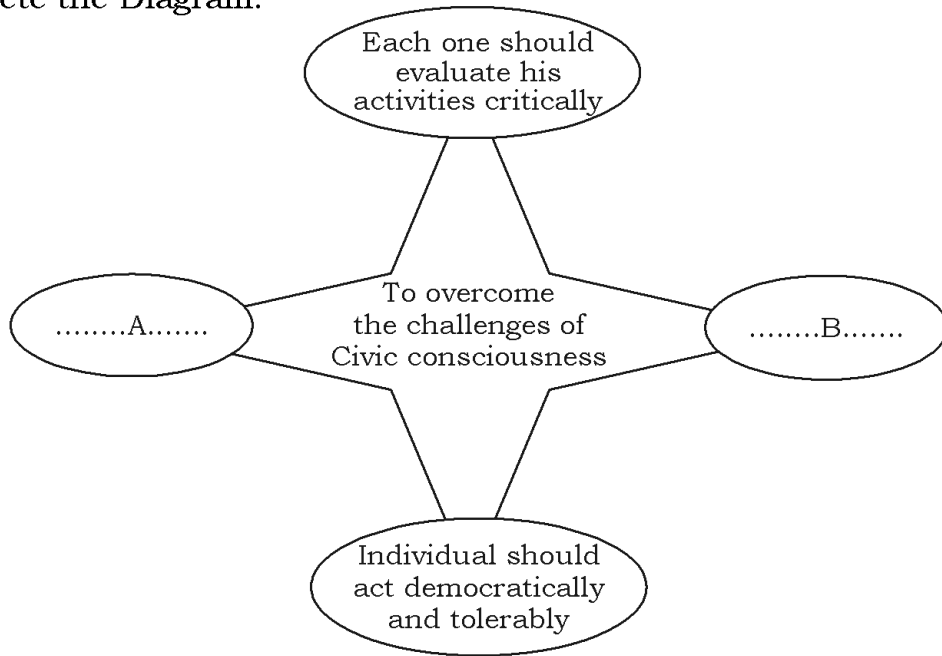


7. Mention the views of Gandhiji on morality in different dimensions of human life.

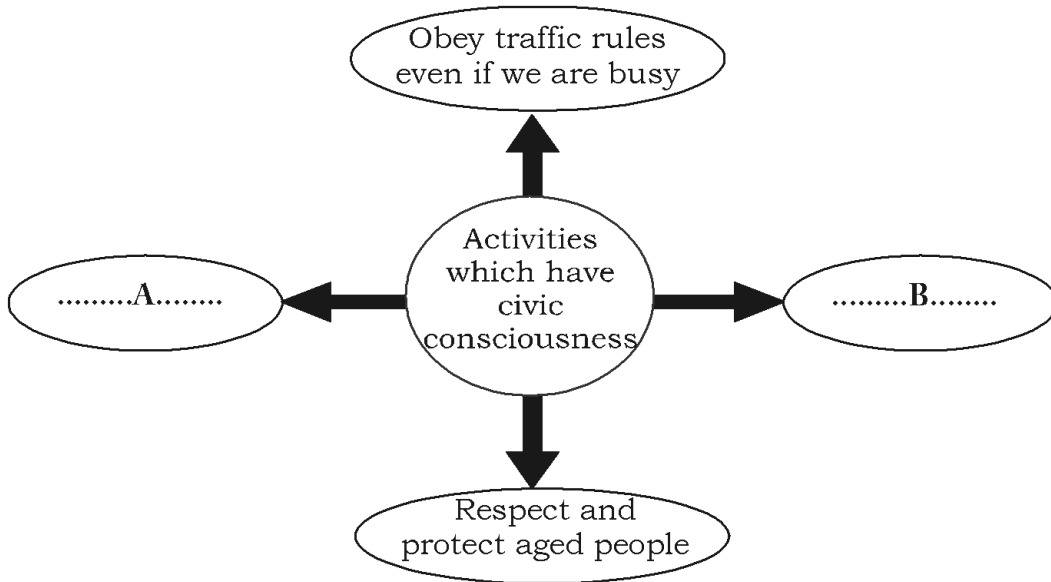


**SOCIAL SCIENCE**

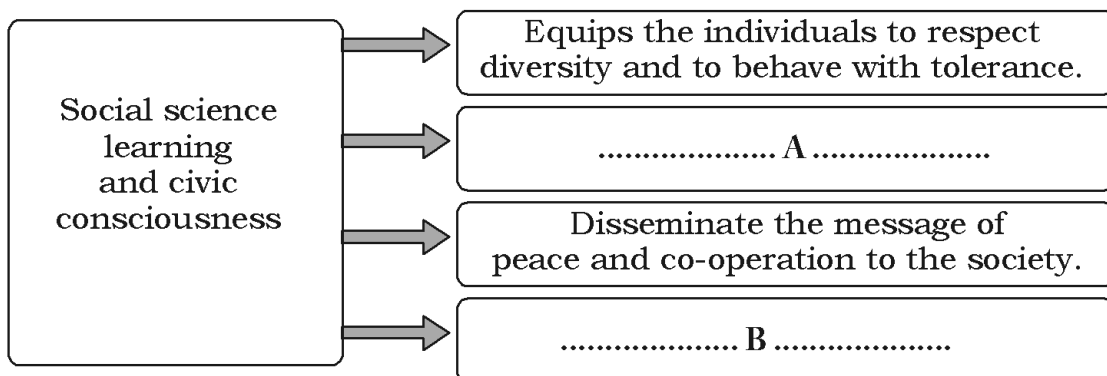
8. Complete the Diagram.



9. Complete the diagram.



10. Complete the chart based on how social science learning can be utilised for the formulation of civic consciousness.



Chapter  
**11**



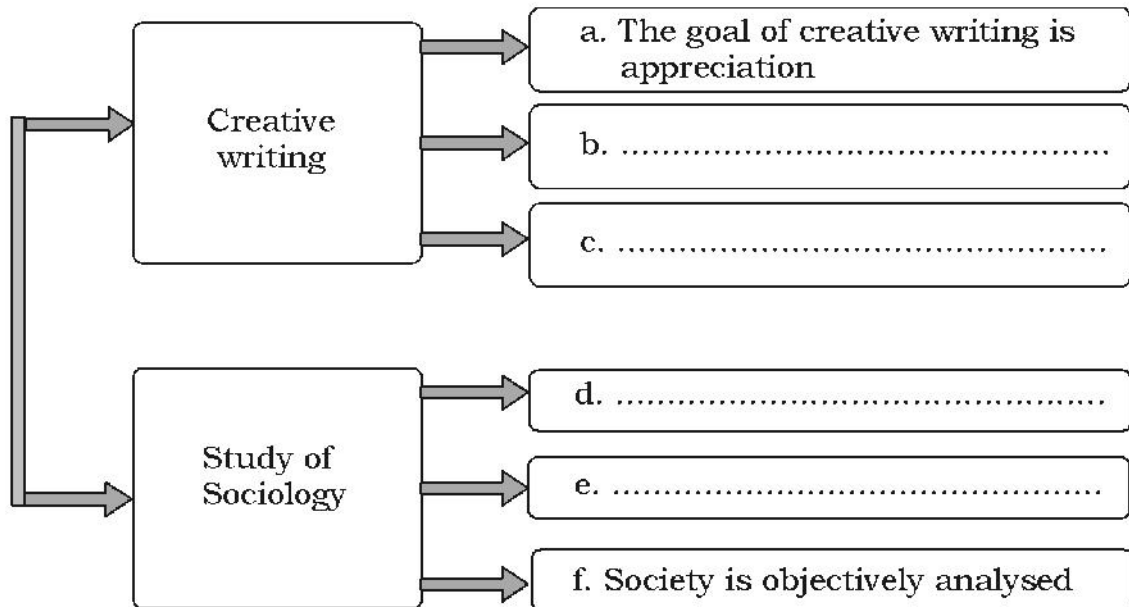
**SOCIOLOGY:WHAT ? WHY?**



**To Remember**

This unit consists of information about the significance of sociology and understand the practical purposes of Sociology. It also helps in understanding the methods of study in Sociology like Social survey, interview, observation and case study.

1. Complete the following chart.

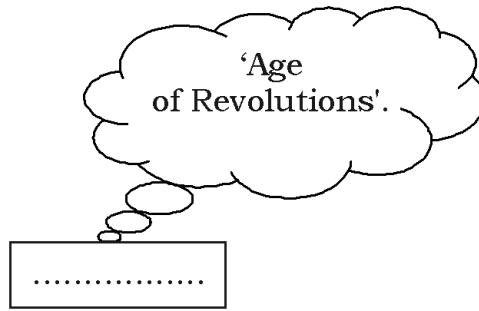


2. Match the following

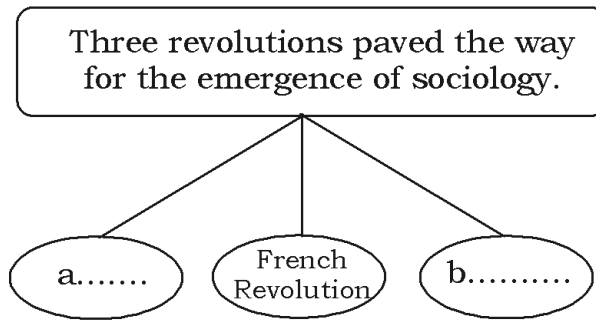
A	B
Study of economic activities	History
Inquiry into the past and the culture	Politics
Study of the state and the rights of the people.	Anthropology
Study of the origin and racial evolution of man	Sociology
Study of human mind and behaviour.	Economics

**SOCIAL SCIENCE**

3. Find out the century.



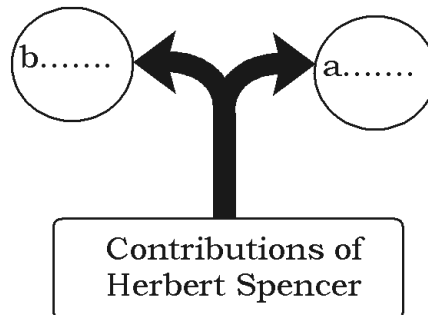
4. Complete the chart.



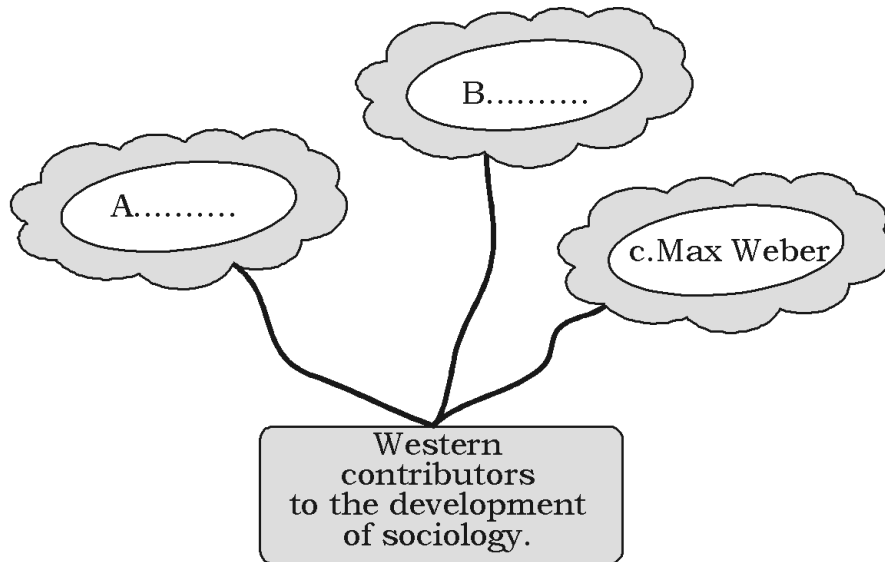
5. Identify the person.



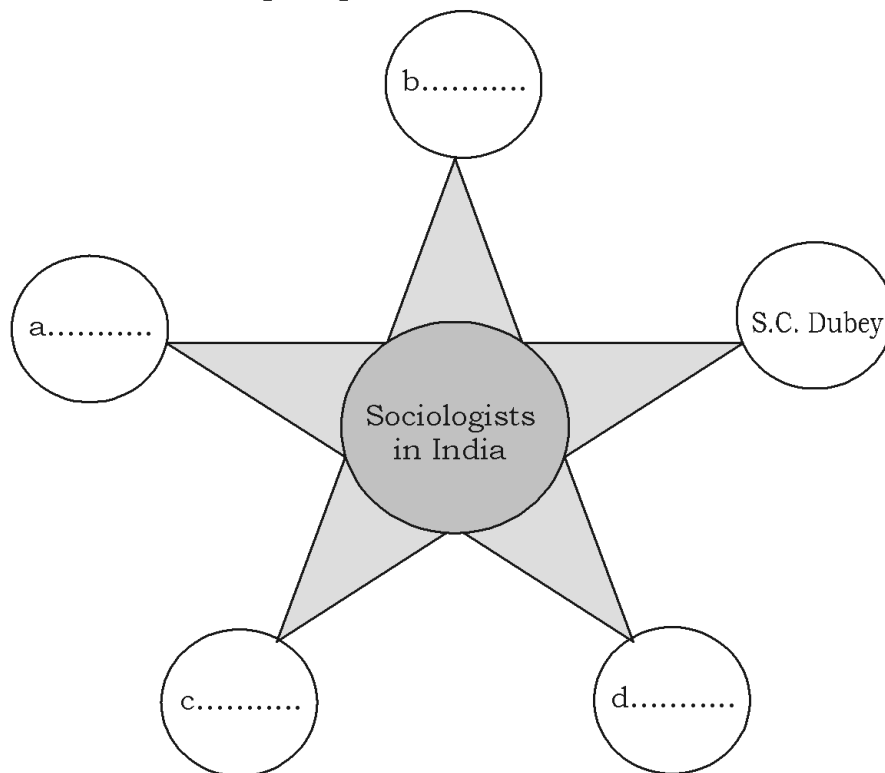
6. Complete the word web.



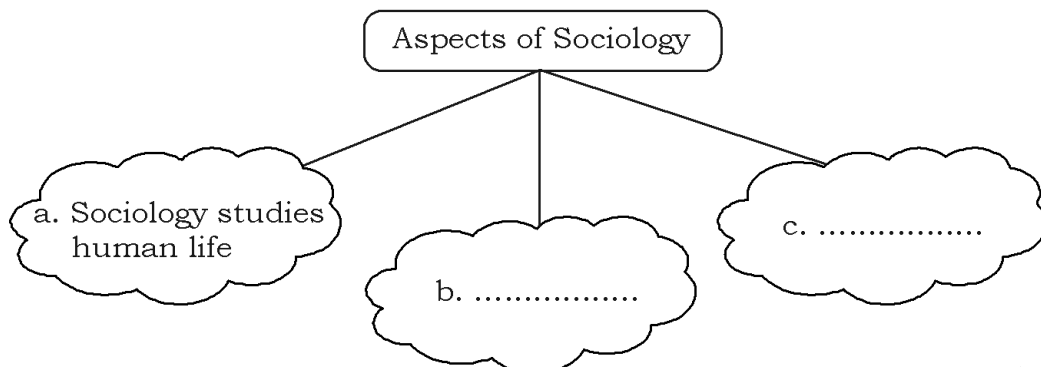
7. Complete the following diagram.



8. Complete the following diagram.



9. "Sociology is the scientific study of the social aspects of human life". Find out, the aspects of sociology.

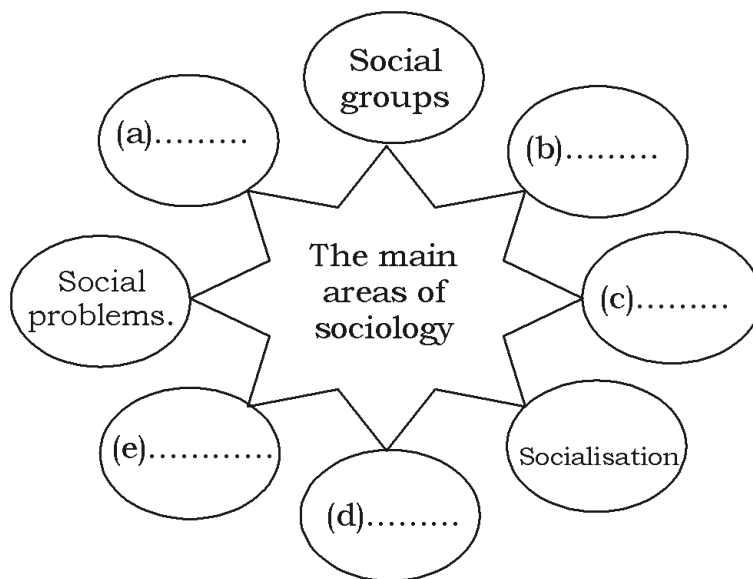


**SOCIAL SCIENCE**

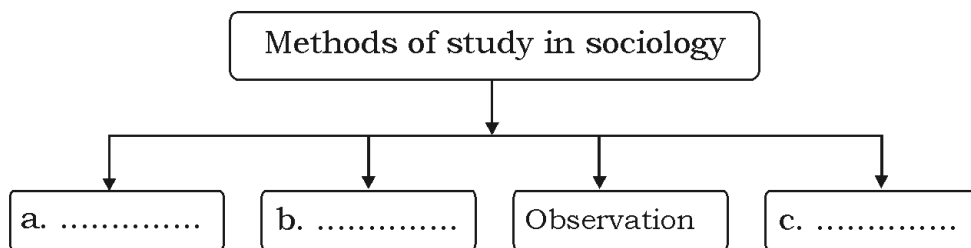
10. List out the importance of the study of sociology.

a	Helps to formulate the right perspective of society
b	.....
c	.....
d	Studies social problems precisely
e	.....
f	.....

11. Complete the word web.



12. Complete the chart.



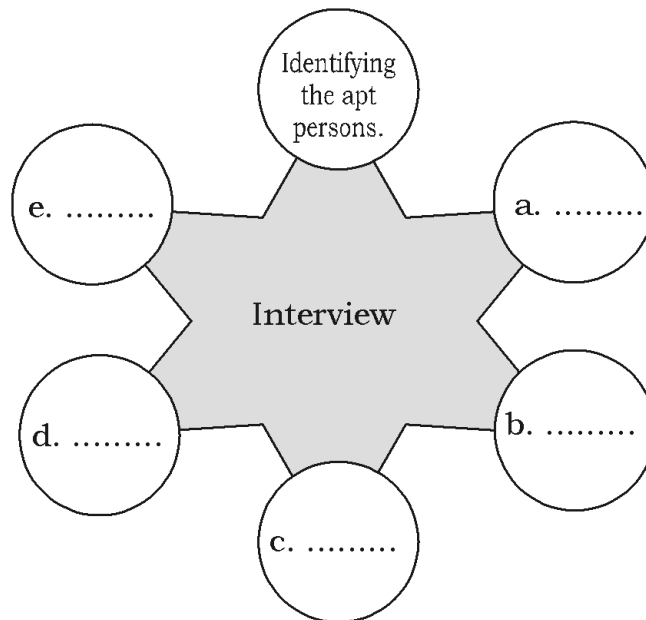
13. Complete the table.

1. A type of survey which collect details about the total population of a nation.	a.....
2. The most suitable method for the study of sociology.	b.....



3. A set of questions that researchers use to collect data.	c. ....
4. A method by which information is collected orally	Interview
5. A method by which whatever is seen, heard and experienced is recorded truthfully.	d. ....
6. The detailed study of the case	e. ....

14. In an interview certain things are to be taken care of: Find out the things.



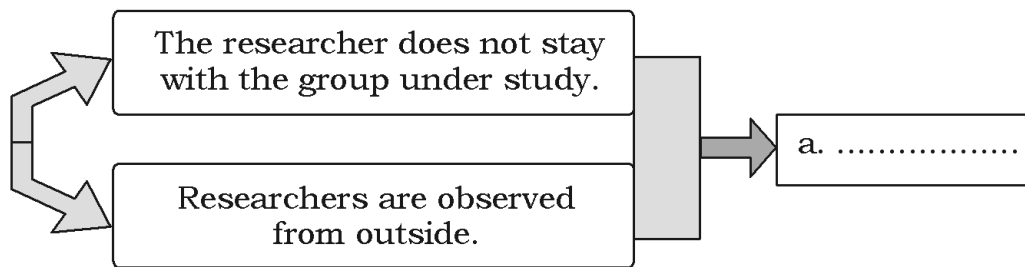
15. Compare the concepts.

<b>Interview</b>	<b>Questionnaire</b>
a. ....	1. Information is given in writing
b. Researcher records the information	2. ....
c. ....	3. ....
d. ....	4. ....

16. Match the following.

<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>
1. The group under study	Field work
2. Participant observation	Case study
3. The detailed study of case	Respondents

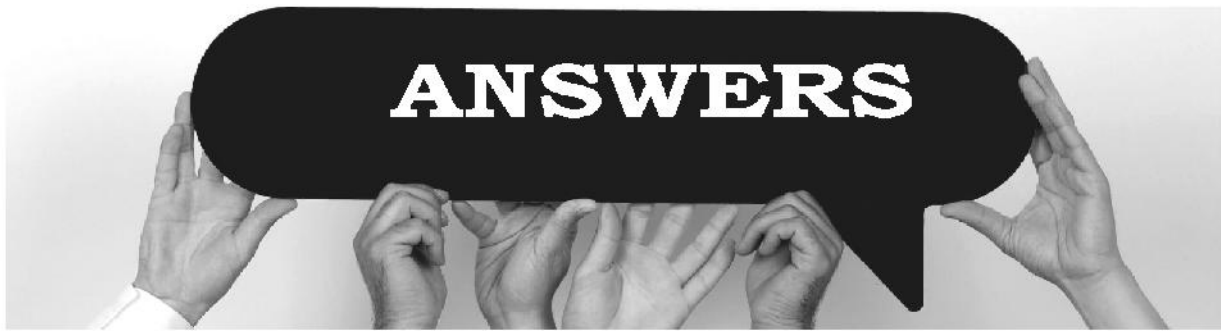
17. Name the observation method



18. Complete the table.

**Features of Participant observation**

a .....
b Popular method in sociology
c .....
d .....
e .....



## 6

**STRUGGLE AND FREEDOM**

1.
  - The public shall boycott foreign products
  - Boycott elections
  - Denial of taxes
  - Lawyers shall boycott courts
2.
  - (a) Ahmedabad Textiles Association
  - (b) Madras Labour Union
3.
  - Spin khadi cloths using charka
  - Establish national schools
  - Popularise Hindi
  - Programmes for the eradication of untouchability
4.
  - (a) To conduct a referendum to determine whether to add North West Frontier Province to Pakistan or not
  - (b) To appoint a commission to determine the borders in Punjab and Bengal
  - (c) To divide Punjab and Bengal
5.
  - To lift salt tax.
  - To declare 50% tax relaxation for farmers
  - To increase the tax on imported foreign cloths
  - To release political prisoners
  - To cut short military budget and high salary of top officials
  - To dissolve the secret surveillance wing formed to watch Indians
  - To start coastal shipping service
  - To implement prohibition of liquor
6.
  - (a) Quit India Movement
  - (b) Sarojini Naidu
  - (c) Swaraj Party
  - (d) Mohammed Ali Jinnah

## SOCIAL SCIENCE

- (e) Lord Mountbatten
- (f) Rowlatt Act
- (g) Khilafat Movement
- (h) Chouri Choura incident

7.

<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>
Rashbihari Bose	INA
C.R.Das	Swaraj party
Subhash Chandra Bose	Forward Bloc
Lala Hardayal	Ghadar Party

8. (a) Declared the ultimate aim of Indian freedom struggle was to attain complete freedom(Poorna Swaraj) for the country

(b) Decided to start Civil Disobedience Movement

9. ● The struggles he took up popularised his Ideologies and method of protest

● Till his entry into the political scenario, national movement was confined to the educated section of the society. His methods of protest attracted the laymen to the movement

● The city centric national movement spread to rural areas.

10. ● There was three fold hike on salt price

● This tax was a heavy burden for the poor people

● The British government banned small scale indigenous salt production

11.

<b>Regional movements</b>	<b>National Movements</b>
● Champaran struggle	● Ahmedabad cotton mill strike
● Kheda strike	● Non cooperation movement
● Civil disobedience movement	● Quit India Movement

12.

<b>Struggles</b>	A) Struggle of indigo farmers	Cotton mill strike	B) Peasant struggle
<b>Place</b>	Champaran	C) Ahamedabad cotton mill strike	Kheda
<b>Cause</b>	Miseries of Indigo farmers	D) Denied plague bonus	Misery due to drought
<b>Effect</b>	E) Passed laws in favour of indigo farmers	Agreed to hike the wages of employees	F) Permitted tax reduction

13. (B) Reluctance of the British to implement constitutional reforms in India  
 (C) The assumption that the British would be defeated in the Second World War

14.

<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>
Forward Bloc	Subhash Chandrabose
Republican Army	Bhagat singh, Raj Guru, Sukh Dev, Chandra Sekhar Azad
Jhansi Regiment	Captain Lakshmi
Congress Socialist Party	Jai Prakash Narayan

15. ● In response to the police firing at a mob, at Chauri Choura in Uttar Pradesh the villagers set ablaze the police station  
 ● In this incident 22 policemen died
16. (A) The tribal groups in northern Andhra entered the forest and collect forest produces violating the forest law  
 (B) workers struck work  
 (C) Students quitted colleges and schools run by the british  
 (D) The public including women, burnt foreign clothes on the streets

17.

<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>
N.M.Joshi, Lala Lajpat Rai	All India Trade Union Congress(AITUC)
N.G.Ranga	All India Kisan Sabha
Tebhaga struggle	Bengal
Telengana struggle	Andhra Pradesh
Naval mutiny	Bombay

# 7 **INDIA AFTER INDEPENDENCE**

1. A) Chou En-lai  
 B)
  - Mutual non-aggression
  - Mutual non interference in each other's internal affairs
  - Equality and co operation for mutual benefit
  - Peaceful co-existence
2. b) Launching Operation Blackboard programme to universalise primary education and to improve infrastructure facilities in schools  
 c) Starting Navodaya Vidyalays in every district  
 d) Encouraging girl's education
3.
  - Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)
  - Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR)
- 4.

Commissions	Objectives	Recommendations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Radhakrishnan Commission (1948)</li> </ul>	<p>To study university education</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Start professional educational institutions</li> <li>• Give emphasis to women education</li> <li>• Form the Univesity Grants Commission (UGC)</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lakshmana Swami Mudaliar Commission (1952)</li> </ul>	<p>To study secondary education</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implement three language formula</li> <li>• Form Secondary Education Commission</li> <li>• Establish multipurpose schools</li> <li>• Form a council for teacher training</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kothari Commission (1964)</li> </ul>	<p>To propose a national pattern of education</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implement 10+2+3 pattern of education</li> <li>• Start Vocational education at secondary level</li> <li>• Focus on value education.</li> </ul>

5.
  - Hostility to racism
  - Trust in United Nations Organisation

- Peaceful co-existence
  - Panchsheel principles
  - Emphasis on the necessity of foreign assistance.
  - Policy of Non-alignment.
6. ● Dr. D. S. Kothari
7. (c) 2009
8. ● Britain gave princely states the options to join India or Pakistan or to be independent.
- Sardar Vallabhai Patel and V.P Menon prepared an Instrument of Accession.
  - Princely states like Hyderabad, Junagarh, and Kashmir resented.
9. ● Sardar Vallabhai Patel
- According to the Instrument of Accession , the princely states had to transfer their control over defence, external affairs and information and communication to the Govt. of India.
  - Majority of the princely states signed the Instrument of Accession through diplomacy of the government.
  - Resented states like Hyderabad, Kashmir and Junagarh were integrated through conciliation talks and military interventions.
- 10.

<b>Instrument of Accession</b>	<b>The regions resented to join the Indian Union</b>	<b>French possessions</b>	<b>Portuguese possessions</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel</li> <li>● V.P.Menon</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Hyderabad</li> <li>● Kashmir</li> <li>● Junagarh</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Pondichery</li> <li>● Karaikkal</li> <li>● Mahe</li> <li>● Yanam</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Goa</li> <li>● Daman</li> <li>● Diu</li> </ul>

11. A) Fasting and death of Potti Sriramalu, for the Formation of Andhra Pradesh for Telugu speaking people
- B) Parliament passed the State Reorganisation Act in 1956
12. ● The Five Year Plans started in 1951
- Set up iron and steel industries
  - Construct multipurpose dams
13. B) First satellite Aryabhata was successfully launched in 1975
- C) Chandrayan was India's first lunar mission
- D) Mangalyan is the space mission of India to Mars

8

KERALA TOWARDS MODERNITY

1.
  - 1) The battle of Colachal.
  - 2) Captain William Keeling
  - 3) Attingal Revolt
  - 4) 1792
  - 5) 1805 November 30
2.
  - The right to collect tax from Kottayam region was refused by the British.
3.
  - Chamban Pokker
  - Kaitheri Ambu Nair
  - Thalakkal Chandu
  - Edachena Kunkan
4.
  - To improve transportation facilities targeting the carriage of goods. Roads, bridges and railways were built.
5.
  - 1) 1929
  - 2) 1865
  - 3) 1896
  - 4) 1741
  - 5) 1721
6.
  - 1) Alappuzha
  - 2) Kollam
  - 3) Faroke, Kollam, Olloor
  - 4) Kannur, Kozhikode
  - 5) Kannur
  - 6) Alappuzha
7.
  - A) The tenants got limited right over the land.
  - B) The Jenmi - Kudian Act passed in 1896 also granted land ownership to the tenants in Travancore.
  - C) The Tenancy Act was enacted in 1914.
8.
  - A) FACT Kalamassery
  - B) Rubber works, Thiruvananthapuram
  - C) Tata Oil Mills, Kochi
  - D) Cochin Alagappa Textile mill
9.
  - a. The Indian National Bank
  - b. The chartered Bank
10.
  1. Dr. Angelos Francis
  2. Arnos Pathiri
  3. Samkshepavedartham
  4. Benjamin Beyli
  5. Dr. Herman Gundert
  6. Rajyasamacharam, Pashimodayam.



11. A) Kochi, Tranvancore  
 B) Basel Evangelical Mission (BEM)
12. ● Unified punishment was given  
 ● The principle of equality before law  
 ● Trial courts were started at different places of Kerala.
13. ● Small pox vaccination was introduced for the first time in Malabar.  
 ● The Travancore rulers import medicines from England.
14. A) Samathwasamajam  
 B) Protested against joint family system, Sambandham and Marumakkathayam.  
 C) Kuriakose Elias Chavara  
 D) Sadhu Jana Paripalana Sangham  
 E) Thiruvithamkur muslim mahajana sabha  
 F) Vaghbhadanandhan  
 G) Sahodaraprasthanam  
 H) Araya Samajam  
 I) Mannathu Padmanabhan  
 J) Sri Narayana Dharma Paripalana Yogam  
 K) Kumara Gurudevan  
 L) V.T. Bhattathiripad
15. A) Channar Revolt  
 B) 1859  
 C) Malayali Memorial  
 D) 1891  
 E) Vaikom Satyagraha  
 F) 1924  
 G) Guruvayur Satyagraha  
 H) 1931  
 I) Nivarthana Prakshobham  
 J) 1932
- 16) A) 1920  
 B) Ottappalam Conference  
 C) The state of Thiru - Kochi was formed on 1 July 1949 by joining Travancore and Kochi.
- 17) 1. Barrister T. Prakasam  
 2. Jawaharlal Nehru  
 3. K.Kelappan  
 4. E.M.S Namboothiripad

# 9 THE STATE AND POLITICAL SCIENCE

1.
  - a. Territory
  - b. The state is formed when the people settle permanently in a particular territory.
  - c. Government
  - d. The government ensure security and justice to the people.
  - e. Sovereignty
  - f. Sovereignty differentiates a state from other institutions.
  - g. A state is formal only when its people live unitedly with mutual understanding, interdependence and with a common public interest.

2. Functions of state

Obligatory	Discretionary functions
• Protection of boundary	• Protection of health
• Maintain internal Peace	• Provide educational facilities
• Protection of rights	• Implement welfare programes
• Implementation of justice	• Provide transportation facilities

3.
  - (a) Evolutionary theory
  - (b) Social contract theory
  - (c) Power theory
4. **Divine Right theory**
  - ◆ King is the representative of God
  - ◆ King is answerable only to God

**Evolutionary Theory**

- ◆ Formed by social evolution

**Social contract theory**

- ◆ State was constituted for the fulfilment of human needs.

**Power theory**

- ◆ State came into existence as a result of the establishment of power by the strong over the weak.

5. a) Rights                      b) Duties
6.
  - ◆ Right to vote.
  - ◆ Right to form associations.
  - ◆ Right to hold public office.
  - ◆ Right to criticise the government.

- ◆ Right to reside and settle in any part of India.
- 7. (a) Citizenship by birth is natural citizenship  
(b) Acquired Citizenship
- 8. (a) Political theories  
(b) Comparative politics  
(c) International politics
- 9. Nicholo Machiavally - State  
Aristotle - Father of Political Science  
Jeremy Bentham - Public welfare  
Plato - Better life of Individual
- 10. ◆ Logically analyse and creatively intervene in all public issues.  
◆ To form a better political system.
- 11. (a) Jeremy Bentham  
(b) Plato
- 12. (a) External  
(b) The right to take decisions on all matters which come within its territory.
- 13. ◆ “Political Science is the study of state and Government”. This definition was given by Aristottle.  
◆ Makes a comprehensive analysis of sate.
- 14. ◆ A state cannot be constituted even if there is population territory and government.  
◆ Sovereignty should also be there for a state to be formed.  
◆ Sovereignty is the absolute, unlimited & indivisible power of the state.

15.	<b>Obligatory functions</b>	<b>Discretionary functions</b>
	◆ State cannot abstain from its obligatory functions.	◆ Implementation of this functions will provide better living conditions for the people.
	◆ The life and property of the people cannot be protected if the obligatory functions are not performed	◆ It is not possible to set a limit to the discretionary powers of a state

10

CIVIC CONSCIOUSNESS

1. A. Mayilamma  
B. Dasaradh Manchi  
C. Hajjabba  
D. Mother Theresa  
E. Kallen Pokkudan
2. A. Selfless activities  
B. Awareness about the problems of the society and fellow beings  
C. Willingness to serve
3. A. Civic Consciousness    B. Morality
4. A. Effective utilization of water.  
B. Garbage treatment at source  
C. Complaint  
D. Preserve plants and hills.
5. A. In the absence of civic consciousness human beings will become selfish  
B. This will adversely affect social life
6. A. Education  
B. Associations  
C. Democratic system  
D. Important Social Institution which foster personality of an individual.  
E. Judicious and objective information lead to the formulation of creative ideas.
7. A. Wealth without work  
B. Education without character  
C. Science without humanity
8. A. Be the change which you expect from others.  
B. Equal weight should be given to both rights and duties.
9. A. Protect historical monuments  
B. Protect nature
10. A. Helps to understand the different contexts of political, social, economic and environmental problems  
B. Equips the individual to suggest comprehensive solutions to different problems

**11**

**SOCIOLOGY:WHAT ? WHY?**

1.
  - b. Writing is based on imagination and creativity.
  - c. Social events are depicted on aesthetic realms
  - d. Social issues/subjects are analysed scientifically
  - e. Social conditions are analysed on the basis of cause-effect relationship

2. Study of economic activities	Economics
Inquiry into the past and the culture	History
Study of the state and the rights of the people.	Politics
Study of the origin and racial evolution of man	Anthropology
Study of human mind and behaviour.	Sociology

3. 19th century
4.
  - a. Renaissance or scientific revolution.
  - c. Industrial Revolution.
5.
  - a. Auguste Comte
6.
  - a. Utilised the theory of evolution by Charles Darwin for the study of the society.
  - b. He clarified that just as biological evolution, the society had passed through various stages and reached the present stage.
7.
  - a. Karl Marx
  - b. Emile Durkheim
8.
  - a. G. S. Khurey,
  - b. A. R.Desai
  - d. M.N.Sreenivas
  - e. D.P. Mukharjee
9.
  - b. Sociology is the scientific study of the mutual relationship between man and his environment.
  - c. It is considered as a comprehensive study of society.
10.
  - b. Helps to get an objective knowledge of one’s society and other societies.
  - c. Helps to know the relation between the individual and the social institutions.
  - e. Helps to find solution for social problems.
  - f. Benefits social planning and development.

## SOCIAL SCIENCE

11. a. Social groups  
b. Social relations  
c. Social control  
d. Communities  
e. Social changes
12. a. Social survey  
b. Interview  
c. Case study

13.

1. A type of survey which collects details about the total population of a nation.	a. Census
2. The most suitable method for the study of sociology.	b. Survey
3. A set of questions that researchers use to collect data.	c. Questionnaire
4. A method by which information is collected orally	d. Interview
5. A method by which whatever is seen, heard and experienced is recorded truthfully.	e. Observation
6. The detailed study of the case	f. Case study

14. a. Formulating an idea of the information to be collected.  
b. Preparing of suitable questions  
c. Effective communication.  
d. Management of time  
e. Proper organisation of the information collected and preparing the report.

15

<b>Interview</b>	<b>Questionnaire</b>
a. Information is collected orally	1. Information is given in writing
b. Researcher records the information	2. The respondent provides information
c. Effective conversation is possible	3. Effective conversation is not possible
d. Questions can be rearranged according to the response of the respondents.	4. Cannot understand the response of the respondents.

16.

<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>
1. The group under study	Respondents
2. Participant observation	Field work
3. The detailed study of case	Case study

17. Non participant observation

18. a. Researcher himself/herself collects information directly from the study area.
- b. A popular method in sociology.
- c. The sociologist stays with the population under study and understands their life directly.
- d. This method is also known as field work .
- e. Mostly employed by anthropologists to study early human societies