

S S L C

Social Science

Passing path



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SSLC SOCIAL SCIENCE PASSING PATH.

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3-4 MARKS QUESTIONS.

Gandhian Era and National Movement.

1. Subhash Chandra Bose. (ABCDEFGHIJK)

- B- Give me blood I will give you freedom.
- C- rejected prestigious civil service post.
- D- Bose called for Delhi Chalo
- E- Escaped from house arrest to abroad.
- F- established Forward Block, Samajwadi party.
- G- gone to Germany to seek help against the British.
- H- sought help from Hitler, Mussolini.
- I- He organized Indian National Army (INA).
- J- seeks the help of Japan.
- K- Known as Nethaji.
- A- Died in the airplane crash

2. Jawahar Lal Nehru- (FILM- FFFIILMMM)

- F- First Prime minister of India
- F- designed Indian foreign policy
- F- implemented Five Year Plan
- I- Integrated princely states with India.
- I- implemented irrigation projects.
- L- Language based reorganization of states.
- M- followed mixed economy
- M- maker of Modern India.
- M- established many industries.

3. Dr.B.R. Ambedkar (I Love Dr. BR AMMM)

- I- established "Independent labour party"
- L- Served as first Law minister.
- Dr- presided drafting committee of Indian Constitution.

- B- established Bahiskrit Bhartat organization.
- R- provides Reservation for the exploits.
- A- Awarded "Bharatha Rathna".
- M- known as "Modern Manu"
- M- organized Mahad & Kalamam movement
- M- started a journal "Mookanayaka", Bahishkrith Bharatha

4. Non-Cooperative Movement.

- Gandhiji gave a call in 1920
- Many Indians supported this
- Lawyers sacrificed their law career
- Boycotting schools, colleges and courts.
- Boycotting elections
- Started National Schools
- Boycotting all foreign goods.
- Encouraged to use swadeshi goods.
- Violence of Chowri-Chowra,
- Gandhiji withdrew the movement.

5. Quit India Movement

- Gandhiji called in 1942
- declared "British ,Quit India"
- Gandhiji gave call "Do or Die"
- British arrested national leaders.
- Paved way to emergence of other leaders.
- Jayaprakash Narayan took leadership.
- Native rulers worked for British.
- Muslim League did not supported
- British suppressed the movement.

6. The Agitation of farmers and workers.

- Played important role in freedom movement.
- They influenced from Congress and Marxist.
- Opposed growing Indigo in Champaranya.
- They protested against land tax
- Gandhiji convinced officials and withdrew tax

- Gandhiji's influence was in Champaranya, Kheda movements
- Farmers revolted against the British
- Farmer's problems intermingled with freedom movement.

Freedom Movement.

1. Role of moderates.

- M- Cutting down the military expenditure.
- D- Organised public meetings for discussions.
- D- Development of Indian industries.
- E- Providing good education.
- R- faith in the rule of British and judiciary.
- A- Appeal through prayers and requests.
- T- Try to bring awareness in people.
- S- Submitted memorandums to governments.
- Programs for education, poverty alleviation.

2. Role of Radicals (Extremists)

- Active in Second phase 1905 to 1920
- They called moderators as political beggars.
- (LAL,BAL,PAL) Lala Lajpat Rai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Bipin Chandra pal.
- They demanded full freedom.
- Try to organise common people.
- Bal Gangadhar Tilak/ radicals called for Swaraj.
- opposed foreign goods.
- encouraged common people to protest against the British.
- Opposed deision of Bengal.

3. Role of Bal Gangadhar Tilak-

- S- Swaraj is my birthright and I will get it.
- W- Wrote Gita Rahasya book.
- A- Arrested by British.
- R- He is one of the important Radicals.

- A- Through Articles called people to fight for freedom.
- J- joined people through Shivaji jayanti and Ganesh, Durga utsav.
- Opposed partition of Bengal.
- Started Kesari and Maratha newspaper.
- Prepared common people for freedom fight.

4. Role of revolutionaries.

- They believed that they drive away British by violent methods.
- They used bombs and guns to achieve their goal.
- Aurobindo Ghosh,, V.D. Savarkar, Ashwini Kumar Dutta, Rajnarayan Bose, Rajguru, Bhagat Singh, Ras behari Ghosh, Khudiram Bose, Chandrashekhar Azad.
- Established Secret associations.
- They provide training also.
- Lotus and dragger, Gadhar, Abhinav Bharat are important secret organisations.
- British arrested them and hanged.

5. Reason for withdrawal of Bengal division.

- In 1905 opposed by Indian National Congress.
- Bengali language United Hindu Muslims.
- Raksha Bandhan, cultural festivals United both community
- Widespread protests across the country.
- Radicals take this issue to door steps of common people.
- Swadeshi movement was started.
- encouraged Indians to use domestic goods.
- People boycotted foreign goods and encouraged Indians.

Political Developments of 20th C.

1. Reason for First World War.

- Industrial revolution and inventions.
- Rivalry among European.
- Extreme militarization.
- Extreme nationalism.
- Triple Entente and triple alliance pacts.
- The assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand.

2. Results of First World War.

- Versailles treaty on 1919.
- Austria Hungary and Ottoman Kingdom lost their identity.
- German lost its most of the area.
- The map of Europe changed.
- Small Nations came into being.
- League of Nations established.

3. Reason for Second World War.

- Intense Nationalistic feeling.
- Failure of League of Nations.
- Rise of dictators in Germany and Italy.
- Expansion policies of European countries.
- Armament race in Europe.
- Germany attack on Poland in 1939.
- No country protests the policy of expansion of Italy and Germany.

4. Effects of Second World War.

- Maximum deaths and injuries.
- Social and political changes in world.
- UNO replaced League of Nations.
- USA and Russia became the rival countries.
- USA, Russia, Britain and France became permanent members of UNO.
- Leads to cold war.

5. How Nazism destroy Germany.

- Greatness of Aryan race.
- Only German shepherd eligible to rule.
- Jews are responsible for German problems.
- Appointed of ministers called 'Goebbels'.
- Brown shirt organisation formed.
- Mass massacres/ holocaust taken place.
- Concentration camps.
- Hitler's ambition caused Second World War.
- In Second World War Germany completely destroyed.

6. Role of Lenin in improvement of Russia.

- Lenin guided the farmers and workers on the path of revolution
- Give slogan of 'peace, food and land'
- In October 1917 Lenin join the revolutionary force who declared Russia as socialist republic.
- Declared that all land belong to the farmers.
- All economic and political policies.
- Free education, sports, health and shelter to all Russians.
- Brought first scientific socialist ideology of Karl Marx.

Political science.

Formation and functions of Security Council.

- Acts as a cabinet of UNO.
- Has five permanent members.

- 10 members are elected for 2 years.
- Permanent members have veto Power.
- Strive to solve global problems peacefully
- It deploys UN peacekeeping forces.
- Select the judge of international court of justice.
- Suggest the nomination of secretary general of UN.

Achievements of UNO.

1. Peace keeping operations.
 - solve the disputes like Suez Canal, Iran, Kashmir.
 - Disarmament.
2. Economic and financial achievement.
 - General agreement on tariffs and trade. (GATT)
 - UNDP, IBRD, IMF are providing financial assistance.
3. Social achievements.
 - Universal declaration of human rights.
 - Eradication of racial discrimination.
 - Rich Nations protect Pride of poor.
 - Economic justice, equality among all nations.

Geography Indian Soils.

1. Causes of soil erosion.

- Deforestation
- Overgrazing
- shifting cultivation
- Faulty methods of cultivation
- Over irrigation
- Mining.

- Using of top soil for making bricks, tiles, etc.,

2. Effects of soil erosion.

- Loss of soil fertility,
- less agriculture activity,
- it leads to silting,
- it leads to flood,
- change of the course of rivers,
- Reduction of a capacity of the reservoirs.
- Groundwater level is lowered,
- Decrease in soil moisture, vegetation dries up of drought in increase.

3. Measure to prevent soil erosion.

- Afforestation and reforestation
- Control overgrazing.
- Contour farming,
- Construction of check dams.
- Contour bonding.
- Gully control and Bench terracing.

Indian forest resources.

1. Importance of forest.

- Provide large variety of food as fuel, Timber.
- Providing raw material used to industries
- Provide fodder for livestock.
- Employment opportunities for people.
- Check soil erosion
- Control floods and regulate the flow of rivers.
- Prevent desertification,
- Improve soil fertility.
- Maintain ecological balance,

- Provide shelter to wildlife.

Measure to protect forest.

- Control of deforestation
- restriction on grazing
- control of forest fires,
- prevention of encroachment on forest
- control of forest insects and diseases
- controlling illegal cutting of trees
- scientific cutting of trees
- legislation to check deforestation
- encourage afforestation
- creating of awareness among the people about the importance of forest.

Indian water resources.

Aims of multipurpose river valley projects.

- To provide water for irrigation
- Control the floods
- Generate Hydroelectricity
- prevent soil erosion
- develop inland waterways and fishing
- provide recreation facilities
- provide water for domestic purposes and industries
- to reclaim land for agriculture afforestation.

Indian land resources.

Land use pattern in India.

- Net area sown.
- Forest area
- Land not available for cultivation.
- Fallow land
- Cultivable waste land.

- Permanent pasture and other grazing land.
- Land under Miscellaneous uses.

Importance of Agriculture, industry and transportation (3 Questions- 1 Answer)

Ans- see one answer many question sheet.

Types of agriculture methods.

- subsistence farming
- intensive farming
- commercial farming
- mixed farming
- plantation farming
- dry farming
- humid farming,
- irrigation farming.

Advantages of road transport.

- Develop agriculture, village industries.
- Can be constructed in forest, hilly regions.
- Connect remote places with towns.
- Provide door to door service.
- Feeders to railways, seaports and airports.
- Important role in tourism, trade and commerce
- Essential in development of industries.
- Create employment opportunities.
- Most useful for defence and border security.

2 to 3 marks questions.

H3- Impact of British rule in India.

Impact of British tax systems-

- New zamindari class created.

- Farmers become land less.
- Land became a commodity.
- Even zamindars also suffered.
- Agriculture commercialized.
- Need to grow raw materials only.
- Money lenders became strong.

Developments in English education.

- Warren Hastings Started 'Calcutta madrasa'.
- Sanskrit college Banaras started.
- Macaulay introduced English education.
- William Bentinck gave support to this.
- Charles wood commission in 1854.
- Lord Dalhousie established Kolkata Bombay Madras University.

Impacts of British education.

- Developed modern, democratic attitudes and rationality.
- Local literature and language was developed
- Growth in nationalistic ideals
- Periodicals started.
- New social and religious reform movements started.
- New thinking class emerged.
- Understand and appreciate our rich tradition.

Government act of 1935.

- Federal system of India formed.
- Reserve Bank of India Established.
- Diarchy was established in Central.
- Diarchy was cancelled at regional level.
- Autonomy was granted to regions.
- Federal court was established.

H-4. Opposition to British rule in Karnataka.

Chennamma Kittur queen.

- Chennamma adapted shivlingappa.
- Thackeray attempted to take over Kittur.
- Chennamma considered war was inevitable.
- Thackeray shot dead.
- Sangollirayanna helped chennamma.
- Chennamma defeated and captured by British.

Sangolli rayanna.

- He was a brave Soldier.
- Fought for independence of Kittur.
- Organised secret meetings.
- Headed an army of 500 men.
- Looted the treasury, Taluk offices.
- Cunningly captured and hanged.

Dondiya Wagh.

- He was a cavalry soldier in Hyder Ali's army.
- He built his own private army.
- Organised a unhappy soldiers of Tippu.
- Captured bagalur and shivamogga forts.
- Didn't give up even after attack of British.
- He was caught and killed in konagal.

Rebellion of Amara Sulya/ Farmer rebellion in Kodagu.

- It was a farmer rebellion.
- Swami Aparampara organised
- Putta basappa took leadership.
- He organised the rebels of farmers.
- He looted the treasury and prison of Bantwal.
- British captured him in Kodagu.

Conditions of Srirangapatna treaty.

- Tippu forced to part with office Kingdom.
- Forced to pay 3 crore rupees.
- Had to pledge two of his children.
- Forced to release the prisoners of war.
- British withdrew the army.

H5. Social and religious reformation.

Preachings of Brahma samaj.

- Intended to assure equality to women
- Advocated monotheism.
- Opposed meaningless rituals.
- Advocates self-respect for every individual.
- Opposed child marriage and polygamy.
- Advocated a share in property to widow.

Annie Besant/ theosophical Society.

- Translated Bhagwat Gita to English.
- Started Central Hindu Banaras college.
- Started two periodicals New India and commonwealth.
- Started Home rule league in 1916.
- Known as Shweta Saraswati.
- First woman president of Indian National Congress.

Sri Narayan guru.

- Started Dharma paripalana yogam.
- Aimed to strengthen backward communities.
- One caste one religion and one God was his basic idea.

- He declared education is the only path to achieve.
- He built temples for or backward castes.
- Started Viacom movement, a temple entry movement.

H-6. First war of Indian independence.

Economic cause for 1857 revolt.

- Industrial revolution of England,
- heavy tax on Indian goods,
- decline of Indian industries
- unemployment of the labour
- exploitation of farmers for tax
- withdrawal of Inam land.

Administrative factors to 1857 revolt.

- Many new laws brought.
- Partiality of the laws.
- English became court language.
- Judgements in favour of British.
- People did not like the new laws.

Causes for the failure of 1857 revolt.

- Did not cover every part of India.
- Not a planned mutiny.
- Disunity among the Indian soldiers.
- Revolt lacked direction and leadership.
- Many native rulers supported British.
- People lost confidence in soldiers due to their arson and looting.

Effects of 1857 revolt.

- End of East India company administration.
- Queen of Britain passed 1858 declaration.
- Appointed secretary of Indian affairs.

- Gave good administrative assurance.
- Guidepost of future struggles.
- Gave direction to alternative channels to freedom fight.

Political causes.

- Dalhousie's doctrine of lapse policy.
- Satara, Jhansi, Jaipur annexed by British.
- Kingship of Thanjavur and Carnatic nawabs abolished.
- British dethroned Mughal kings.
- Discontent of lost kings.
- Many soldiers became unemployed.

Political science.

Ps I. Problems of India and solutions.

Causes for unemployment.

- Overpopulation,
- Advanced technology,
- Shortage of natural resources,
- Over dependency of agriculture,
- Ruined cottage industries,
- lack of skill based education.

Measures to control unemployment

- giving skill based education,
- giving quality technical education,
- giving vocational education,
- giving subsidies, loans,
- employment generating programs.

Reasons for corruption.

- Natural human tendency for selfishness,
- Eagerness to fend of personal emergency.
- Personal gain.

- Lack of strict supervision.
- Weak legal enforcement.

Measures to curb corruption.

- Political will and public support.
- Ethical political leadership.
- Good officers.
- Politically aware and educated public.
- Lokpal and lokayukta.
- CCTV cameras in government offices.

Measures to improve women's status.

- Women and child development department.
- Child marriage prohibition act, dowry prohibition act.
- Compulsory education.
- 'Stree Shakti' self- help groups started in rural.
- Women's commission started.
- Given reservations at state and national legislature bodies.
- Reservations at local bodies and government recruitments.

Reasons for terrorism.

- Extreme religious sentiments.
- Separatism,
- racialism,
- leftist ideas,
- apartheid etc.,

Effects of terrorism.

- Heavy damage to to life and materials,
- creates heavy psychological impact,
- negative impacts on society and government,
- creates panic and violence,
- creates fear among the people,
- causes mass destructions.

Ill effects of communalism.

- Create social differences,
- mutual suspicion and fear.
- Political competition,
- social groupism and economic helpfulness.
- Endanger integrity and unity of India.
- Discuss the public and private property.
- Mutual accusations, physical assault.
- Damage of human and materials.

Remedies to prevent communalism.

- Uniform civil code,
- equality among all citizens supporting secular values,
- transcending narrow thoughts,
- develop healthy National thoughts.
- Citizen should commit themselves for secular society.

PS2. Foreign policy of India.

Why India is a powerful country.

- India has vast population,
- abundant natural resources,
- intellectual and technical capacity,
- industrial potentiality,
- strong defense forces,
- good foreign policy.

Aims / importance of foreign policy.

- National security,
- National economic progress,
- Spreading Indian culture values in abroad,
- Increasing the number of friendly Nations,
- Achieve world peace and coexistence.

Factors influencing Indian foreign policy.

- National interest,
- Geographical factors,
- Political situation,
- Economic interest,
- Military issues,
- Public opinion, international situation.

Main features of Indian foreign policy.

- Panchsheel principles,
- Nonaligned movement,
- Anti-imperialism,
- Anti-apartheid,
- Disarmament.

PS3. India's relationship with other countries.

Obstacles to India and China relation-

- Border line between India and China is not accurate,
- border disputes,
- China occupy Tibet against Indian will,
- dispute over Tibet,
- India China war in 1962,
- China claims Arunachal Pradesh as its own.

Measures to improve India China relation

- To panchasheel principles,
- bilateral relationship remained continued healthy,
- Establish good trade after 1980.
- Establishment of BRICS group.

Factors of India and Pakistan tension-

- Military affiliation,

- water disputes,
- Kashmir issue,
- terrorism,
- War between India and Pakistan.

Efforts of good relationship between India and Pakistan.

- Tashkent agreement,
- Simla agreement,
- Lahore bus Yatra,
- Agra conference.

PS 5. International institutions.

Subsidiary institutions of UNO.

- General assembly,
- Security Council,
- Economic and social council,
- Trusteeship council,
- International court of justice
- Secretariat.

Aims and Objectives of UNO.

- Safeguarding international peace and security. Fostering cooperation.
- Improving faith in human rights.
- Solving problems with international co-operation.
- Recognising international agreements.
- Build mutual trust and cooperation among the countries.

Sociology.

SI. Social stratification.

Measures taken to bring educational equality.

- Article 21(A)- education is a fundamental right.

- Article 29- protection of cultural rights to minorities
- Article 30- establishment of minority educational institutions.
- Article 45- free and compulsory education.
- Article 46- education to scheduled caste and tribes.
- 86th amendment made education as fundamental rights.

Forms of social stratification.

- 1) Primitive society,
- 2) slavery,
- 3) Estate system,
- 4) Varna system,
- 5) caste system.

Features of social stratification.

- Social in nature,
- formed from social factors,
- it is universal,
- it is ancient,
- it is existing in different ways,
- classifying people into different strata.

Problems of untouchability.

- Lowest position in the strata of a caste based society.
- Untouchables kept out of education,
- denied from cultural rights,
- denial of human rights,
- denied from political opportunities,
- denial of property rights,
- the social movement restricted.

Measures to eradicate untouchability.

- Article 17 prohibits untouchability,
- untouchability crime act 1955,
- civil rights protection act 1976,
- implementation of universal rights to vote and participate in election,

- reservation the field of education and employment to SC ST and OBC,
- 1989 act given specific responsibilities for the state governments.

S3. Social movements.

Nature of mob/ How mob is anti-social.

- Distressed public property creates confusion,
- spreads rumours,
- results in major deaths,
- creates a serious law and order situation,
- creates communal violence,
- racial violence, caste violence,
- political violence. Etc.,

Important environmental movements.

- Chipko movement,
- Appiko Movement,
- Narmada bachao andolan,
- silent valley movement,
- movement opposing Kaiga power plant.

Bad effects of alcoholism.

- It creates problems at personal and community level.
- Created severe problems at families.
- Labourers Lose their small earnings.
- Forcefully take away wife's money also.
- Family exertation, poverty, unemployment,
- Lack of basic facility,
- poor education for children.
- Low earnings and health issues.

S4. Social problems.

Reasons for social problems. (Child labour child marriage child trafficking sexual violence female foeticide gender discrimination)

Ans- see 1 answer for many questions

Effects of social problems.

Ans- see 1 answer for many questions

Features of POCSO act.

- It prevent from Penetrative sexual assault,
- Aggravated penetrative sexual assault,
- Sexual assault, aggravated sexual assault,
- using children pornographic movies,
- Collection of obscene photographs.

Remedial measures of social problems.

- Ensuring education to all children.
- Ensuring gender equality,
- Assurance of implement child rights.
- Formation of child rights clubs in schools.
- Organising child protection committees.
- Formation of child rights protection units.
- Formation of Bhalika Sangha's.

Reason for female foeticide.

- prevalence of patriarchal values,
- marriage and property inheritance,
- Dowry, sexual harassment on women,
- Preferences is given for male child.

Bad effects of female foeticide.

- Inequality in sex ratio,
- gender discrimination,
- the degradation of women.

Geography.

G2. Indian physiography.

Physical division of India.

- Northern mountains,
- Northern Great Plains,
- Peninsular plateau,
- Coastal plains and Islands.

Importance of northern mountains.

- It acts as natural frontiers and preventive foreign invasion.
- Prevent cold winds from Central Asia,
- obstruct the rain bearing winds.
- Their slopes have thick forest,
- ideal for plantation of crops,
- storehouse of minerals,
- birthplace of many rivers,
- generate hydroelectric power.

Importance of Northern plain/ coastal plains.

- Suitable for irrigation,
- agriculture,
- perennial rivers,
- fertile soil,
- suitable for roads, railways and communication, trade,
- useful for industrialisation,
- pilgrim centres.

G3 and G4. Indian climate and soil.

Factors influence climate of India.

- location,
- water bodies,
- relief features,
- monsoon winds,
- direction of winds,

- ocean currents.

Types of soils.

- Alluvial soil
- black soil
- red soil
- laterite soil
- desert soil and
- mountain soil.

Causes of soil erosion.

- Deforestation,
- overgrazing,
- shifting cultivation,
- faulty methods of cultivation,
- mining,
- use of topsoil for making bricks and tiles.

Measures to control soil erosion.

- afforestation and reforestation,
- controlled grazing,
- contour farming,
- construction of check dams,
- contour bonding,
- gully control and bench terracing.

G5. Indian forest resources.

Types of forests in India.

- Tropical evergreen forest,
- tropical deciduous forests,
- scrub forest and grassland,
- desert vegetation,
- mountain forests,
- mangrove forests.

Causes of destruction of forests.

- expansion of agricultural land,
- construction of roads and railway,
- irrigation projects,

- industrialisation and urbanisation,
- overgrazing,
- forest fires. Etc.,

66. Indian water resources.

Importance of water resources.

- drinking, cooking, washing,
- agriculture,
- Generation of hydroelectricity
- industries
- navigation
- fishing.

Importance of education.

- Agriculture depends on monsoon rainfall,
- It is seasonal, uncertain and unevenly distributed.
- Some crops require larger and regular water supply.
- To increase the yield and production of crops.

Importance of well irrigation.

- This possible in areas of low rainfall.
- It is cheap and easy to dig Wells.
- not required superior technology.
- Small farmers can dig Wells.

Importance of irrigation.

- Agriculture is main source of income.
- It depends upon monsoon rainfall.
- It is seasonal, uncertain and unevenly distributed.
- Some crops require larger and regular water supply.
- To increase the yield and production of crops.

67. Indian land resources.

Importance of agriculture.

- main source of livelihood,
- main source of food for people and fodder for animals.
- Source of national income,
- supports tertiary sectors,
- influence on the political and social situation,
- supports many industries.

Importance of horticulture / floriculture.

- Efficient land use,
- Optimum utilisation of natural resources,
- generating skilled employment,
- enhance exports,
- provides nutritional security.

Factors influence land use.

- relief features,
- climate,
- soil,
- population density,
- social economic,
- technical factors.

68. Indian mineral, power resources.

Importance of minerals/ power resources.

- industrial development,
- construction purpose,
- progress of transport and communication
- progress of trade and commerce,

- they have economic value.

Importance of hydroelectricity power.

- It is renewable cheaper and has higher calorific value than coal and oil.
- Keeps machines clean,
- can be easily transmitted,
- India does not have adequate fossil fuels,
- favourable conditions found in India.

Reasons for energy crisis in India.

- Meagre Deposits on shortage of petroleum.
- poor quality of coal,
- erratic rainfall, hence shortage of water for the generation of hydroelectricity
- loss of power in the process of translation,
- limited use of non-conventional energy resources.

Remedies for energy crisis.

- Petroleum, coal production increase.
- Research to have substitutes to this.
- Increase water power generation.
- Greater use of non-conventional sources.

69. Indian natural disasters.

Factors causing floods.

- Heavy rainfall,
- melting of snow,
- tropical cyclones,
- cloudburst,
- free flow of river water,
- sitting over river beds,
- Deforestation,

- Faulty irrigation.

Causes for landslides.

- Natural forces- cutting off slope as in sea wave erosion of a sea Cliff.
- Earthquakes,
- heavy rainfall,
- human forces- deforestation,
- construction of roads, railways, dams and reservoirs,
- mining.

Causes for coastal erosion.

- Natural factors- monsoon winds,
- tropical cyclones,
- tsunamis,
- man made factors- removal of sand,
- construction breakwater.

Causes for earthquakes.

- Plate movements,
- volcanic eruption,
- faulting and folding landslides,
- collapse of underground caves roofs.
- Hydrostatic pressure of water bodies like reservoirs.

Effects of natural disasters.

- Loss of life and property,
- damage to buildings,
- damage to crops,
- vegetation and wildlife.
- Breakdown of communication and power system,
- dislocation of transport system,
- soil erosion,
- destruction of essential services.

612. Indian population.

Factors influencing distribution of population.

- Physical features,
- climate,
- soils,
- resources,
- industries and commerce,
- supply water, good security.

Impacts/ problems of population growth.

- Unemployment,
- Shortage of food,
- malnutrition.
- Burden civic and social amenities.
- Low per capita income,
- Slow economic development,
- poverty,
- standard of living.

Measures to control population.

- Family planning,
- women welfare projects,
- publicity and advertisements,
- creating awareness.

Economics.

E1. Development.

Objectives of economic development.

- Increase of income,
- attaining equality,
- reducing poverty, unemployment and inequality,
- conserving resources and environment,
- Enhancing overall welfare of all.

It is not appropriate to measure development through national income.

- Population expands along with income is not true measure.
- Comparison of development between different level populations will not correct.
- National income didn't show individual growth.
- Didn't get per capita income,
- standard of living,
- education, etc.,

Per capita income cannot be real indicator of development.

- Does not consider distribution of income to all.
- Here basic amenities, food, shelter, education, health, social factors are not considered.

Reasons for gender discrimination.

- Patriarchal values,
- exploitation on women,
- female foeticide and infant mortality,
- lack of education to women,
- inadequate implementation of laws.

Measures taken to achieve gender equality.

- Strict implementation of law,
- Implement of equal wages,
- Providing education to all,
- Provide reservation,
- Undertake women empowerment programmes.

Role of women self-help groups.

- Helpful to share their meagre resources,
- obtain external support,
- undertake business and earn income,
- trained in managing accounts, Bank transactions,
- skills in work,
- SHG's help women to earn, save and spend.

E2. Rural development.

Importance of rural development.

- Agriculture, non-agricultural development,
- Increased demand for industrial products.
- Generating additional employment,
- Increase of National productivity,
- agro-processing,
- small scale and cottage industries development,
- Reduction of poverty.

Role of Panchayath Raj institutions in rural development

- Providing basic needs,
- providing employment opportunities,
- expansion of irrigation,
- encouraging cottage industries,
- alleviation of poverty and unemployment.
- enrich the rural culture,
- providing government facilities to all.

E3. Money and credit.

Stages of evolution of money.

- Barter system,
- commodity money,
- metallic money,
- paper money,
- bank money,
- plastic money.

Functions of money.

- Primary functions- medium of exchange,
- measure of value.
- Secondary functions- standard of deferred payments,
- store of value,
- transfer of value.

Functions of RBI.

- Monopoly of note issue,
- banker to government,
- bankers Bank,
- National clearing house,
- controller of credit,
- custodian of foreign exchange reserves,
- promotion of banking habits.

RBI credit controlling measures.

- A) Quantitative to credit control.
- Bank rate policy- Repo, reverse repo rate.
- Open market operations.
- Varying reserve requirements.
- B) Qualitative credit control measures.
- Changing lending margins,
- ceiling on credit or credit rationing,
- moral Suasion,
- direct action.

RBI as government bank.

- RBI accept deposits of governments.

- Collects money like taxes.
- Makes government payments.
- It issues Government bonds, treasury bills.
- Acts as financial advisor to government.
- RBI extended loans to governments.

RBI as bankers Bank.

- RBI acts as bank for all banking institutions.
- All banks deposits as reserves with the RBI.
- RBI provides credit to banks.
- It regulates the activities of banks.
- It guides the banks in monetary management.

E4. Public finance and budget.

Aims and goals of public expenditure.

- Promote faster economic development,
- Promote agriculture and rural development.
- Promote industry trade and commerce.
- Promote balanced regional growth.
- Build socioeconomic overheads.
- Promote full employment,
- Maximize social welfare.

Aspects of Non-tax revenue of Central Government.

- Profit earned by RBI,
- Profit by Indian railways,
- Profit by postal telecom department.
- Profit by public sector industries.
- Profit by coins and mints.
- Various types of fees and penalties.

Business studies.

BSI. Banking transactions.

Characteristics of banks.

- Financial institutions which deals with money.
- It may be a person, firm or a company.
- It accepts deposits from public
- Advance loans to public.
- Banks facilitates withdraw deposits through cheques or drafts.
- Profit seeking service institution.
- It connects link between depositors and borrowers.
- Banks always add Bank to their names.

Functions/ importance/ needs/ services/ advantages of banks.

Ans- see I answer for many questions sheet.

Financial functions of post offices.

- Post office savings bank,
- Issue of national saving certificate,
- Kisan Vikas Patra,
- Monthly recurring deposits.
- Postal Life insurance.,
- Pension payments.
- money transfers.

Procedure to open a bank account.

- Decide the type of account.
- Approach the bank, meet the office.
- Fill up Bank proposal form.
- Give reference for bank account.
- Submit proposal form duly filled.
- Official verify particulars submitted.
- Deposit some amount in bank through challan.

BS2. Entrepreneurship.

Characteristics of entrepreneurship.

- creativity
- innovation
- dynamism
- leadership
- team building,
- problem solving,
- Goal orientation,
- risk taking,
- decision making,
- commitment,
- self confidence.

Functions of an entrepreneur.

- Preparing various plans.
- Organizes factors of production.
- Takes decisions about a product, technology, etc.
- Coordinates effectively,
- Introduces new methods.
- Handles budget of his concern.
- Bears Risk and uncertainty.
- Gives direction to business.

Importance of entrepreneur.

- promote capital formation,
- large-scale employment,
- increase the GDP and per capita income,
- improvement of standard of living,
- remove regional disparities,
- reducing concentration of income and wealth,
- Promote countries export trade.

Entrepreneurship promotional institutions.

- District industrial centres,

- small industrial development corporation Ltd.
- National small industries corporation,
- small scale industries board,
- small industries service institutions,
- industrial estates,
- khadi and village industries corporation,
- Technical consultancy organisations.

BS3. Globalisation of business.

Characteristics of globalisation.

- increase of international Trade,
- flow of capital and increase of investment,
- creates of international agreements,
- Increase the role of international organisations such as WTO and IMF.
- International culture exchange.

Advantages of globalisation.

- Increase the GDP,
- helped in increasing income,
- customers offer wider choice of goods and services,
- Creates competition for local firms and keeps the costs down.
- Promotes specialisation,
- economic interdependence
- Improve political and social links.

Disadvantages of globalisation.

- Destruction of small scale industries,
- discrimination increases,
- degradation of environment,
- insecurity among the labourers,
- viral diseases spread all over the world,

- unemployment rises.
- Spread terrorism through illegal migrations.

BS4. Consumer education and protection. Consumer protection act 1986/ consumer rights.

- Right to information,
- right to choose,
- right heard about the rules,
- right to seek compensation against unfair trade, right to consumer education,
- right to stop exploitation.

Procedure to apply consumer court.

- Complaint may be typed or handwritten,
- full address and telephone number of complainant,
- full details of the producer of trade,
- particulars of goods and amount of loss should mention,
- the bill/ receipt,
- there is no fees or stamp duty for complaint.

Important Differences

Western Ghats.

- They are tall are continuous
- They are parallel to Western coast.
- Extended from Tapti valley to Kanyakumari.

Eastern Ghats.

- They are not tall
- they are not continuous

- they are parallel to east coast
- extend from Mahanadi valley to Nilagiri hills.

Andaman Nicobar

- They are in Bay of Bengal.
- There are 204 Islands.
- They formed by volcanic rocks.

Lakshadweep Island

- They are in Arabian sea.
- There are 43 Islands
- they are formed by corals.

Saving bank account.

- Students, Salaried person and pensioners open this type of account.
- There is no restriction on number and amount of deposits.
- Money can be withdrawn by cheque or withdrawal slip.
- This account helps to save money.
- Rate of interest is low.

Current account

- This account opened by businessmen and traders.
- Amount can be deposited or withdrawn any number of times in a day.
- Generally banks do not give interest to this type of account
- but collect service charges.
- This accounts helps to do business.

Eastern coastal plain.

- Extended from north of river Subarnarekha to Kanyakumari.

- It lies between the Eastern Ghats and the Bay of Bengal.
- This is broader than the Western coastal plain.
- Divided into two parts Northern cirar and Coromandel Coast.

Western coastal plain.

- Extended from Kutch to Kanyakumari
- It lies between Western Ghats and Arabian Sea.
- it is narrow, steep and Rocky.
- it can be divided into three parts the Konkan coast, the Karnataka coast and Malabar coast.

Alluvial soil-

- It formed from the sediments deposited by the Rivers.
- It is deposited over 15 lakh square km.
- This soil mostly distributed in river delta
- Main crops grown are paddy, wheat, sugarcane cotton, jute, vegetables.

Mountain soil.

- Found on the slopes of mountains and hills covered by forests.
- Formed due to the decomposition of organic matter.
- Rich in humus and lure fertile.
- Useful for plantation crops example tea coffee and fruits.
- Largely found in the foothills of the Himalayan Mountain.

Organised labours.

- They are governed by special rules.

- Engaged in fixed works.
- They have job security.
- They come under tax provisions.

Unorganised labours.

- You are not governed by rules and regulations
- they are engaged in many works
- they have no job security
- they are not come under tax provisions.

Kharif season.

- The crop grown during rainy season.
- Sowing takes place in June July.
- Harvested in September October.
- Main crops Rice, Jowar, ragi, cotton, groundnuts, tobacco.

Rabi season.

- Sowing take place in October November.
- Starts when North East monsoon begins.
- Harvested in February March.
- Main crops are wheat, Barley, gram, linseed.

Subsidiary alliance-

- Lord Wellesley implemented.
- According to this Indian kings had to have British army in his Kingdom.
- Hyderabad was the first native state to introduce policy.

Doctrine of lapse.

- Lord Dalhousie implemented this policy.

- According to this if any Indian ruler died is adopted children had no legal rights on throne.

- Princely states like Satara, Nagpur, Sambalpur, Udaipur were came under this policy.

Labour with pay.

- Deliver which gets compensation 20 done working time, days.
- Wages are given based on hours, days, weeks.
- Labour in small business, roadside business, factory labours, building workers etc.,

Labour without pay.

- Work is done without payment either in cash or kind.
- Here worker cannot be compensated for his work
- Working in family, scouts and guides, NCC, internship course.

Mountain forest.

- Trees and plants which grow on the slopes of mountains.
- They occur in the Himalaya and two small extents in Nilgiri hills.
- Friends and trees are varying with increase altitude.

Mangrove forests.

- These found in wet Marsh areas in river deltas and along the sea coast washed by tides

- They are mainly found in deltas of rivers on the eastern coast and in pockets.

Permanent zamindari system.

- Lord Cornwallis implemented
- Implemented in Bengal, Bihar.
- Zamindar became the land owner.
- He is responsible to collect tax from farmer.
- They exploited farmers by collecting more tax.

Ryotwari system.

- First implemented by Alexander Reed.
- implemented in Madras, Mysore region.
- Under the system tiller was the land owner.
- Owner has to pay 50% of produce as land tax.
- Farmers has exploited by heavy tax.

Recurring deposit account-

- Opened for future purpose.
- Deposits made regular monthly basis.
- After the period amount is repaid with interest.

Term deposit account-

- Opened for a fixed period, a particular sum of money.
- This deposit may be a month, 6 months, 1, 5 or 10 years.
- Amount cannot be withdrawn before the term.
- The Rate of interest varies upon term.

Tropical grassland forest.

- Found in 60 -100cm rainfall region.
- Short coarse grass, thorny trees and bushes.
- Eastern Rajasthan, Punjab, parts of Western Ghats, Cardamom hills.

Desert forests.

- Found in areas with annual rainfall of 10 to 50 cm.
- Found in Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and Deccan plateau.
- scattered trees and thorny bushes are found.
- Jhand, Khair, Kalko, Babul, Cacti and Khejra trees are found here.

Tropical evergreen forest.

- Found in more than 250 cm rainfall region.
- They are dense forest.
- Trees grow to a great height.
- The forests are always green.
- found in Western Ghats and North eastern states.

Tropical deciduous forest.

- Trees shed their leaves during spring and early summer.
- Distributed in large area of India.
- Hence they are also known as monsoon forest.
- Important trees are teak, Sal, sandal wood, mango.

Red soil

- This soil formed from the weathering of granite, gneiss and other crystalline rocks.

- Colour of this soil is generally red or reddish brown.
- They are sandier and less clayey.
- Do not retain moisture.

Black soil.

- Black soil is also known as Regur or black cotton soil
- It is derived from the basalt rock.
- Dark grey or black in colour with high clay content.
- It is highly retentive and moisture and extremely compact.
- Mostly found in Deccan plateau.

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One answer for many questions-

1. Preaching's /contributions / aims and objectives/ views/ main points of social and religious movements (Bramho Samaj, Prathana Samaj, Arya Samaj, Sathyashodak Samaj, Young Bengali Movement, Ramakrishna Movement, Dharamaparipala Yogam, Aligarah Movement) 8Q

➤ Advocated Monotheism, Monogamy, women education, women Rights, gender equality,

➤ Opposed meaningless rituals, Polytheism, Polygamy, child marriage, Caste system, untouchability,

2. Causes of Social problems of India. (Child Labour, female feticide, Sexual violence, Gender Discrimination, Child marriage, Hunger, Child trafficking). 7Q

➤ Poverty, Illiteracy, negligence

➤ Gender discrimination,

➤ Lack of social environment,

➤ migration, Burdon of Debt

➤ Failure to implement compulsory and universal education.

➤ Lack of proper implementation of law,

➤ Negligence about child rights,

3. Effects of Social problems of India. (Child Labour, female feticide, Sexual violence, Gender inequality, Child marriage, Hunger, Child Trafficking). 7Q

➤ Exploitation of children,

➤ Physical exploitation,

➤ Mental harassment,

➤ sexual harassment,

➤ Violation of child rights,

➤ Physical weakness and health complications.

➤ Stagnation of all round development of children.

4. Controlling measures of Social problems of India. (Child Labour, female feticide, Sexual violence, Gender inequality, Child marriage, Hunger, Child Trafficking). 7Q

➤ Creating awareness

➤ Better implementation of child rights.

➤ Better implementation of rules and laws.

➤ Free and compulsory education to all.

➤ Formation of Child Right Clubs,

➤ Child Protection Committees.

5. Functions/ importance/ needs/ services/ advantages of banks. 5Q

➤ Safe custody of money,

➤ helps in making payments,

➤ helps in collecting of money,

➤ advance loans,

➤ helps in smooth financial transactions,

➤ safe deposit lockers facility

➤ Promote saving habits in public.

6. Importance/ need/ Why do we want Agriculture, Industry, Horticulture, Floriculture, transportation, communication, Public finance, Globalization, Entrepreneurship, Rural development, Mineral resources. 11 Q

➤ Increase in per capita income, national income.

➤ Less import.

➤ Increase in foreign exchange.

➤ Provides employment opportunities

➤ Helps to increase GDP.

➤ Raises standard of living.

➤ Agriculture product increase.

➤ Development in tertiary sector.

7. Causes of natural disaster. (Cyclones, floods, landslides, coastal erosion, earthquakes). 7Q

➤ Ecological imbalance.

➤ Environment pollution

➤ Modernization, urbanisation

➤ Rapid urbanization

➤ Mining and quarrying.

➤ Miss use of nature by human.

8. Effects of natural disaster. (Cyclones, floods, landslides, coastal erosion, earthquakes, terrorism). 8Q

➤ loss of life and property,

➤ damage to buildings, transports and communication system,

➤ disrupt power supply, destroy crops,

➤ Destroy vegetation, animals, human life.

➤ spread of epidemics.

➤ Ecological imbalance

9. Remedial measures of natural disaster. (Cyclones, floods, landslides, coastal erosion, earthquakes). 7Q

➤ Medical assistance

➤ Construction of temporary shelter/ Ganjickendra.

➤ Assistance from army.

➤ Supply of food, drinking water,

➤ Relocate to safer place.

10. Features/ Main Characteristics/ importance/ Impacts/ advantages of Globalization. 4Q

➤ Promote international trade

➤ Contribute to foreign investment

➤ Creates an open environment

➤ Free traffic of goods and services

➤ Exchange of information technology

➤ Developing friendly relations between countries.

➤ International harmony.

11. Factors influence the location of industries- (Iron and steel, cotton, Paper, manganese, sugar, aluminum,). 7Q

➤ Supply of raw materials,

➤ Supply of power, Transport and communication facilities,

➤ Market facilities,

➤ Capital, Labour and water supply,

➤ Ideal climate, Government policies

12. Importance/ need/ uses of minerals (Iron ore, manganese, Bauxite, mica). 5Q

➤ useful for industrial development,

➤ Domestic, construction purpose,

➤ progress of transport and communication,

➤ trade and commerce.

➤ have great economic value.

➤ Manufacturing Chemicals, power.

13. Importance of Northern plain/ peninsular plateau/ coastal plains. OR Role of Northern plain/ peninsular plateau/ coastal plains in development of country. 3Q

➤ Vast plain area,

➤ Fertile soil.

➤ Helps to agriculture.

➤ Has many rivers.

➤ Helps in trade. Granary of minerals

14. Importance of/ Role of/ Aims of/ Need of water resources (Multi River

Valley Projects/ Damodar, Kosi, Nagarjun Sagar/ Bhakra Nangal/ Hirakud/ Tungabhadra. 10Q

➤ Irrigation, control of flood and soil erosion

➤ Generating Hydroelectricity.

➤ Prevention of Soil erosion.

➤ Develop inland waterways, fishing.

➤ Provide recreation, helps in afforestation.

➤ Helps domestic and industries purpose.

12. What are the main factors influence (the climate of India/ Land use pattern/ types of forests/ soil diversity/ cropping pattern/ distribution of population)? 6Q

➤ Relief feature,

➤ Climate,

➤ Soil,

➤ Supply of water,

➤ Technical aspects,

➤ Economic condition

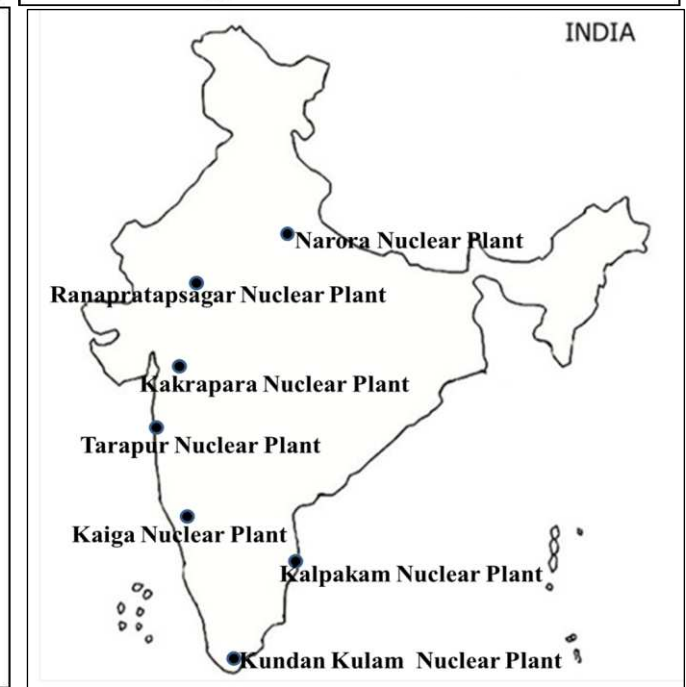
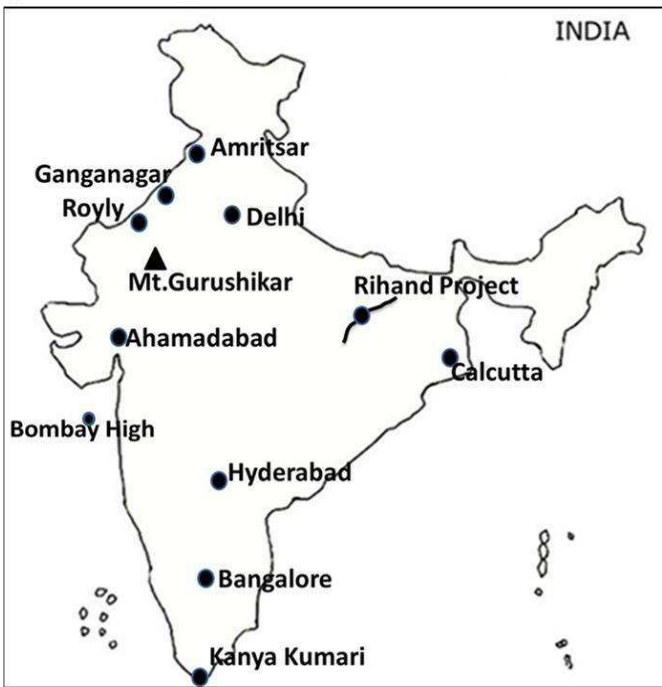
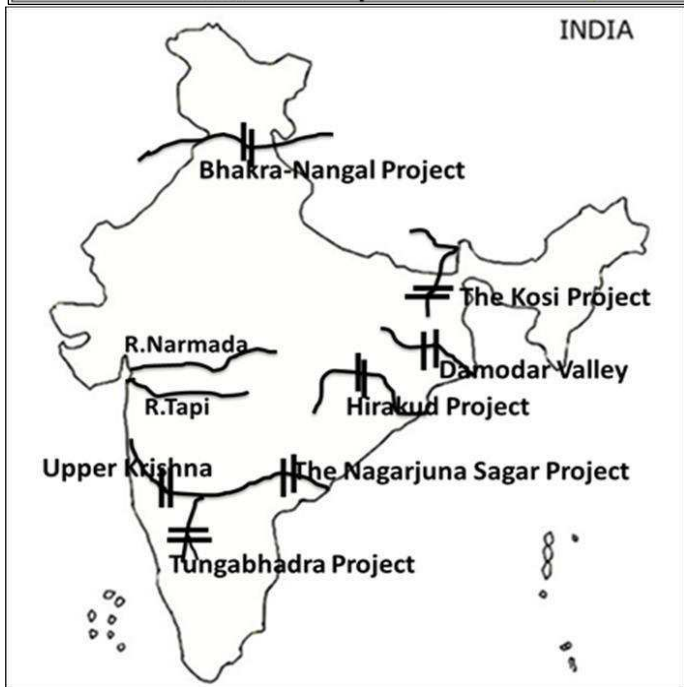
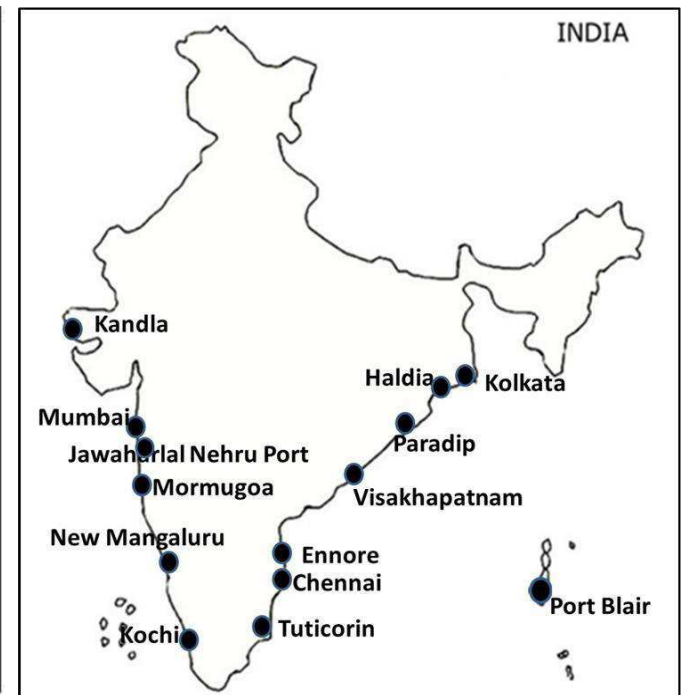
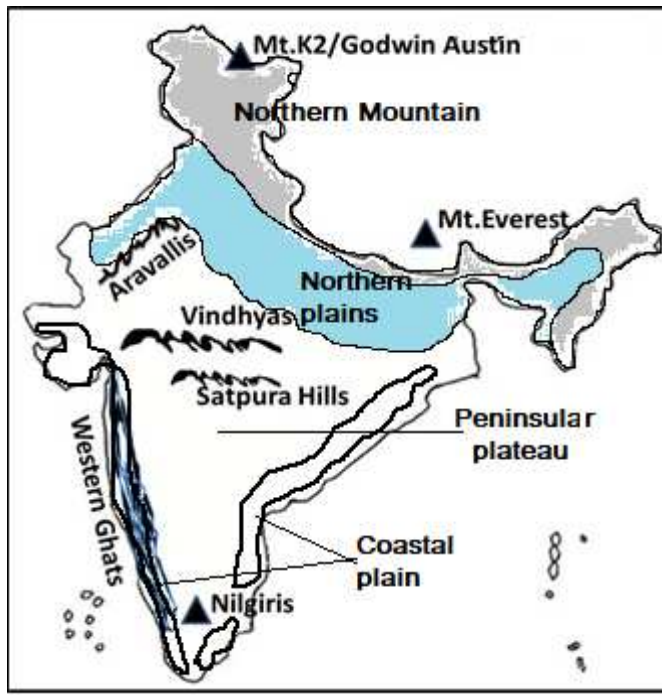
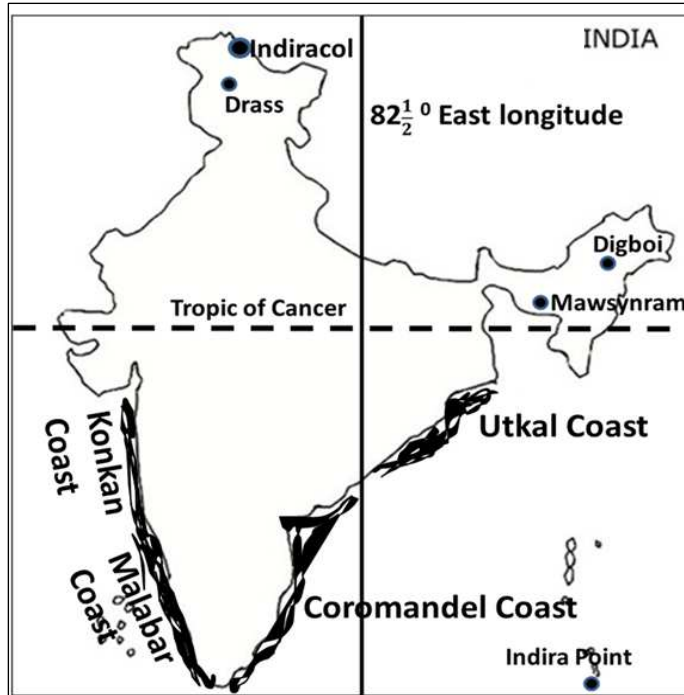
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