

VIJAYAVEEDHI

2022



*Special Training Programme for
SSLC Students*



(SOCIAL SCIENCE)



**District Institute of Education and
Training(DIET)**



Kottayam

PREFACE

SSLC examination is very important to the public of Kerala. In the current scenario especially with regard to the uncertainties caused by the pandemic, students, parents and teachers have a lot of anxieties about the examination.

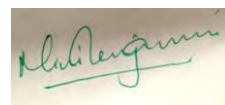
The Department of General Education, Govt. of Kerala has fixed and published 'Focus area' for all subjects acknowledging the concerns of parents and students. Social Science has a wide syllabus and the students are bound to appear for an 80 mark question paper. In this context DIET Kottayam has developed a supporting material 'Vijayaveedhi Social Science' envisaged to lighten the hardships of learning the subject giving priority to the 'Focus area' of Social Science 1 & 2 published.

Although it does not cover all the learning outcomes, we are sure that 'Vijayaveedhi' would definitely be a worthwhile handbook for the students who are in the threshold of the summative evaluation. We the team members of DIET Kottayam feel elated and honoured being a part of this venture. We take this opportunity to congratulate the esteemed teachers who have been involved in this great endeavor.

Best wishes to all the students and we hereby publish this handbook for their reference.



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FOCUS AREA 2022

Unit	Unit Name	Focus Area
1	Revolutions that Influenced the World	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ American War of Independence. ▪ French Revolution ▪ Russian Revolution
2	World in the Twentieth Century	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The First World War: Causes ▪ Mussolini and Fascism ▪ Hitler and Nazism ▪ Non-Aligned Movement
3	Public Administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Public Administration ▪ Importance of Public Administration ▪ Bureaucracy and its features. ▪ Indian Civil Service
4	British Exploitation and Resistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Impact of the British Policies. ▪ Kurichya Revolt ▪ First War of Indian Independence, 1857
5	Culture and Nationalism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Education for the Nation ▪ Nationalism in Art
6	Struggle and Freedom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Early Struggles of Gandhiji ▪ Non-Cooperation movement and Khilafat Movement. ▪ Poorna Swaraj and Civil Disobedience movement. ▪ The British Quit India.
7	India after Independence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Integration of Princely states. ▪ Achievement in the field of Science and Technology. ▪ The Foreign policy of India. ▪ Panchsheel Principles
8	Kerala towards Modernity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Early Resistance against the British-Pazhassi Revolts. ▪ Reform Movements and Social Changes ▪ National Movement and Women
9	The State and Political Science	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Functions of a State ▪ Theories on the origin of state ▪ Citizenship

10	Civic Consciousness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ How can we foster civic consciousness- Family, Education, Associations, Media ▪ Civic Consciousness: Challenges
11	Sociology: What? Why?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The early social science thinkers ▪ Methods of study in sociology: Social survey, Interview, Observation, Case Study

SOCIAL SCIENCE II

1	Seasons and Time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Apparent movement of the sun and seasons ▪ Rotations and Time calculation ▪ Greenwich mean Time (GMT) ▪ Standard Time ▪ Indian Standard Time (IST) ▪ International Dateline.
2	In search of the Source of wind	Atmospheric pressure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Atmospheric pressure and altitude ▪ Temperature and atmospheric pressure ▪ Humidity and atmospheric pressure ▪ Global pressure belts ▪ Pressure belts and winds – planetary winds
3	Human Resource Development in India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Qualitative aspects of human resource ▪ Education and Human resource development. ▪ Human resource development and Health care.
4	Landscape analysis through maps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Topographic Map ▪ Uses of topographic maps ▪ Grid reference ▪ Eastings ▪ Northings ▪ 4-figure grid reference
5	Public Expenditure and Public Revenue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Public revenue ▪ Taxes ▪ Major direct taxes in India ▪ Goods and Services Tax (GST)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Different types of Goods and Services Tax
6	Eyes in the sky and Data analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Remote Sensing ▪ Classification of Remote Sensing based on the platform ▪ Geostationary satellites ▪ Sun Synchronous satellites ▪ Analytical Capabilities of GIS ▪ Overlay Analysis ▪ Buffer Analysis
7	India-The Land of Diversities	<p>In the Himalayas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Himalaya ▪ Trans Himalaya ▪ Eastern High Land ▪ Himalayan Rivers ▪ Peninsular Rivers <p>Coastal plain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Eastern coastal plain ▪ Western coastal plain <p>Climate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Southwest monsoon season ▪ Retreating monsoon season <p>Map</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mountains ▪ Rivers ▪ Plateaus
8	Resource Wealth of India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cropping seasons ▪ Food crops ▪ Transport ▪ Water Transport ▪ Map-major ports in India
9	Financial Institutions and Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Functions of Reserve Bank of India ▪ Functions of Commercial Banks ▪ Modern trends in banking sector
10	Consumer: Satisfaction and Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Consumer Protection Act 1986 ▪ Administrative Mechanism

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UNIT 1
REVOLUTIONS THAT INFLUENCED THE WORLD

Focus Area: Evaluation Questions

1. **The main slogan of the American War of Independence was-----.** (1)
Ans. No taxation without Representation.
2. **The slogan No taxation without representation was framed by-----.** (1)
Ans. James Otis.
3. **The policy implemented by the British in the American Colonies is known as----** (1)
Ans. Mercantilism.
4. **Who was the commander in chief of the Continental Army of the colonies in America?** (1)
Ans. George Washington.
5. **On the basis of which treaty did England ratify the freedom of the 13 colonies in America?** (1)
Ans. Treaty of Paris (1783)
6. **Who was the first president of USA?** (1)
Ans. George Washington.
7. **“Man is born free but everywhere he is in chain” this statement was spelled out by-----.** (1)
Ans. Rousseau.
8. **Who became the ruler of France in 1799?** (1)
Ans. Napoleon.
9. **In which war Napoleon was defeated by the European Alliance?** (1)
Ans. Battle of Waterloo (1815)
10. **‘The Mother’ is written by-----** (1)
Ans. Maxim Gorky.
11. **The legislative Assembly in Russia is known as-----.** (1)
Ans. Duma
12. **The event which marked the beginning of the American war of Independence is----.** (1)
Ans. Boston Tea Party (1773)

13. **What is Mercantilism?** (2)
 ❖ Policy implemented by the British in America for collecting raw materials and selling products.
 ❖ Several laws were implemented related to this policy
14. **What is known as the First Continental Congress?** (2)
 ❖ Delegates from the colonies met at Philadelphia in 1774 to protest against the Policies of the colonial rulers.
15. **What is known as February Revolution?** (2)
 ❖ March 8, 1917.
 ❖ Led by the Mensheviks under Alexander Kerensky
 ❖ Captured Petrograd, Nicholas II was thrown out of power and a provisional government was formed.
16. **What is October Revolution?** (2)
 ❖ The Bolsheviks under the leadership of Lenin protested against the Kerensky government in October 1917.
 ❖ The Bolsheviks attained power, Lenin became the ruler.
17. **What was the slogan of the French Revolution?** (2)
 ❖ Liberty, Equality and Fraternity.
18. **American War of Independence greatly influenced the later history of the World. Explain.** (4)
 ❖ Gave directions and motivation to later freedom struggles.
 ❖ Put forward the concept of republican form of government.
 ❖ Prepared the first written constitution.
 ❖ The concept of federal system.
19. **What is Tennis Court Oath?** (2)
 ❖ The members of the third estate declared themselves as the National assembly of France.
 ❖ They assembled in the tennis court and swore not to leave until they had framed a constitution of France.
20. **Match the following.** (4)
- | | | |
|---------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| a. Thomas Paine | - | a. Bourbon rule. |
| b. Thomas Jefferson | - | b. Encyclopedia. |
| c. Louis XIV | - | c. Common Sense. |
| d. Philosopher | - | d. Declaration of Independence. |

Ans. a –c, b - d, c - a, d - b.

21. Describe the impact of French Revolution.? (6)

- ❖ Stimulated all the later revolutions.
- ❖ Ended feudal system in Europe.
- ❖ Concept of people's sovereignty.
- ❖ Emergence of Nationalism.
- ❖ Helped the growth of the middle class.
- ❖ Spread the ideas of equality, liberty and fraternity

22. What are the reforms introduced by Napoleon? (6)

- ❖ Farmers were made the owners of the land.
- ❖ Formed sinking fund.
- ❖ Construction of roads
- ❖ Established Bank of France.
- ❖ New code of law.

23. Explain the reasons and results of American Revolution. (8)

- ❖ Tax policy introduced in America by the British.
- ❖ Colonies had no right in administration.
- ❖ The slogan "No taxation without representation"

Mercantilist Laws.

- The goods to and from the colonies must be carried only by British ships.
- British stamp must be affixed on all the legal documents, newspaper etc.
- Products of the colonies could only be exported to England.
- Produce food and quarters for the British troops.

Influence of thinkers

- James Otis - No taxation without representation.
- John Locke- Everyone has some fundamental right.
- Thomas Paine- There is something absurd in supposing a continent be governed by a foreign power.

Result

- Gave direction of motivation to later freedom struggles.
- Put forward the concept of republican form of government.
- Prepared the first written constitution.
- Contributed the concept of federalism

24. Analyse the Reasons & Results of French Revolution. (8)

- ❖ Raised the slogan of Liberty, equality and fraternity (1789).

Reasons

- Autocratic rule.
- Rulers were squanderers.
- Social inequality.
- Influence of thinkers.

Autocratic rule

Loui XIV - "I am the state"

Loui XV - After me the delugue.

Mary Antoinette

French Society

First Estate- clergy

- Held vast land
- Exempted from all taxes
- Controlled higher positions in administrative and military service.

Second Estate Nobility.

- Exempted from all taxes.
- Led luxurious life.
- Held vast lands.

Third Estate.**Middle class**

Traders

* Low social status

Writers

* Paid taxes to clergy and nobles

Lawyers

Officials

Teachers

Bankers

Farmers

25. Explain the causes and result of Russian Revolution.

(8)

Reasons

- ❖ Dictatorship of rulers.
- ❖ The feudal system in Russia
- ❖ Pathetic life of the farmers and workers.
- ❖ Influence of thinkers and the writers.
- ❖ The failure in Russia Japan war in 1905

Results

- ❖ Gave importance to public sector.
- ❖ Introduced centralized planning.
- ❖ Developed Science, technology and economy.
- ❖ New constitution came to force in 1924.
- ❖ Union of Soviet Socialist Republic was formed.
- ❖ Spread the Socialist ideas
- ❖ Russia withdrew from the First World War.
- ❖ The land was distributed among the farmers.

Non-Focus Area: Evaluation Questions

1. **Who were the leaders of Latin American revolution?** (2)
 - ❖ Jose De San Martin
 - ❖ Francisco Miranda
 - ❖ Simon Boliver
2. **Write a Short note on Boxer Rebellion.** (2)
 - ❖ Secret organizations with the emblem “Boxer’s fist”.
 - ❖ This rebellion (1900) was a failure.
 - ❖ Stimulated the later revolutions in China.
3. **What is “Long March”?** (4)
 - ❖ Communist party leader Mao Zedong
 - ❖ Journey from Kiangsi to Yanan -1934
 - ❖ Land was distributed among farmers.
 - ❖ 12,000 kms.
4. **How did the colonial rule affect the life of natives of Latin America?** (4)
 - ❖ Spanish language, religion and customs
 - ❖ Spanish buildings- education-farming and crops
 - ❖ Diseases from Europe.
 - ❖ Racial discrimination.
 - ❖ Looted the resources and wealth.
 - ❖ Enslaved the natives

UNIT – 2
WORLD IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

Focus Area: Evolution Questions

1. **The nations that did not join Capitalist Bloc or the Socialist bloc formed-----.**
Ans: Non-Aligned Movement. (1)
2. **The movement which formed under the leadership of France to regain the territories of Alsace-Lorraine is -----.** (1)
Ans: Revenge movement.
3. **Under which country did the movement for unification of the slavic people begin?** (1)
Ans: Russia.
4. **Who led fascist reign in Italy?** (1)
Ans: Mussolini.
5. **Where was the first conference of Non – Aligned countries held?** (1)
Ans: Belgrade.
6. **“War is to man what maternity is to women” Who made this statement?** (1)
Ans: Mussolini.
7. **England, France and ----- signed the military alliance known as Triple Entente.** (1)
Ans: Russia.
8. **Which was Mussolini’s military force for implementing Fascist policies?** (1)
Ans: Black shirts.
9. **Name the military alliances formed during the first world war?** (2)
 - ❖ Triple Alliance, Triple Entente
10. **What were the two military alliances that formed before the first world war?(2)**
 - ❖ Triple Alliance.
 - ❖ Triple Entente.
11. **Explain the circumstances that led to the rise of the Fascist party to power in Italy?** (2)
 - ❖ Italy got nothing, though she was with the victors in the first world war.
 - ❖ Destruction of industries, unemployment.
 - ❖ In the fear of Italy moving to Socialism, industrialists supported Fascism.
12. **List out the factors that helped Hitler to become the ruler of Germany?** (2)
 - ❖ The treaty of Versailles imposed by the victorious allies on Germany.
 - ❖ Economic destruction
 - ❖ Failure of German government and the resultant political uncertainty.

13. What are the causes of the First World War? (4)

- ❖ Formation of military alliances.
- ❖ Aggressive Nationalism.
- ❖ Imperialist Crisis.
- ❖ Assassination of heir to the throne of Austria.

14. Complete the table. (4)

Ideologies	Fascism	Nazism
Purity of race	A	Hitler projected the purity of the Aryan race.
Destroying the enemies	Those who opposed Fascist party were executed (Farmers, socialists and workers)	B
Military dictatorship	Using the military force the Black shirts suppressed the opponents.	C
Aggressive Foreign policy	D	Attacked Austria and Czechoslovakia.

1. Conquer nations like Ethiopia, Albania.
2. Restore ancient Roman Empire.
3. The Jews were killed by Military force 'Brown shirts'.
4. Socialist, Communist, Jews and democrats were executed.

Ans: A – 2 B – 4 C – 3 D – 1

15. Match the following. (1 mark each)

A

1. First World War
2. Moroccan crisis
3. Hitler
4. Second World War
5. Balkan crisis

B

- a. Dispute in sharing the benefits of first world war
- b. Triple Alliance
- c. French-Congo
- d. Axis powers
- e. Gestapo

Ans: 1 – B 2 – C 3 – E 4 – D 5 – A

16. Complete the table. (4)

A	B
Jawaharlal Nehru	A.....
B.....	Egypt
Marshal Tito	C.....
D.....	Indonesia

[Ahmed Sukarno, India, Gamal Abdul Nasser , Yugoslavia]

A – India, B - Gamal Abdul Nasser, C - Yugoslavia, D - Ahmed Sukarno

17. (a) What were the circumstances that led to formation of the Non-Aligned movement? (2)

(b) What was the objective of the Non-Alignment movement?

- ❖ When the world was divided into two blocs the newly independent nations wanted to stay independent without aligning to any bloc.
- ❖ Active interference in international issues.

18. Nazism was the German version of Fascism. Substantiate (6)

- ❖ Major enemies of Nazism like Socialists, Communists, Jews and Democrats were executed.
- ❖ Jews were declared as enemies of Germany.
- ❖ Jews were massacred in concentration camps.
- ❖ To execute the enemies they formed military force Brownshirts and secret police troop Gestapo.
- ❖ All the political parties except Nazi party were banned.

19. How did the imperialist crisis cause the First World War. Explain Moroccan crisis (8)

- ❖ A secret treaty was signed between Britain and France in 1904 in which Britain accepted the French supremacy in Morocco.
- ❖ Germany did not approve it.
- ❖ Germany sent battleships to Morocco.
- ❖ The problem was solved by giving some parts of French Congo to Germany.

Balkan crisis

- ❖ Balkan was a part of the Ottoman Empire.
- ❖ In 1912, Balkan League defeated Turkey.
- ❖ Difference of opinion among Balkan countries started in sharing the benefit of the war.

Non-Focus Area: Evaluation Questions**1. How does imperialism differ from colonization? (2)****Colonization**

- ❖ Colonization countries considered the colonies as the source of raw materials and the market for their industrial products.

Imperialism

- ❖ The distinctive phase of flow of finance capital to colonies is known as imperialism.

2. What were the factors that led to the Second World War? (2)

- ❖ Emergence of Fascism and Nazism.
- ❖ The Treaty of Versailles.
- ❖ Formation of the League of Nations.

3. What are the important aims of the UNO? (2)

- ❖ To save the succeeding generations from the scourge of war.
- ❖ To protect international treaties and laws.
- ❖ To consolidate activities for the development of the nations of the world.

4. Analyse the results of the First World War? (4)

- ❖ Millions of people lost their lives.
- ❖ Economic dominance of Europe diminished.
- ❖ Poverty, unemployment and inflation increased
- ❖ Agriculture industry and communication system were destroyed.
- ❖ In a bid to bring about peace in the world the league of Nation was formed.

UNIT -3
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION**Focus Area: Evaluation Questions**

1. **What is Public administration?** (2)
 - ❖ Public administration is the effective utilization of men and materials for the implementation of existing laws, governmental policies, programmes and developmental projects.
2. **What is the significance of public administration?** (2)
 - ❖ Formulate governmental policies
 - ❖ Provide goods and services
 - ❖ Ensure welfare of the people
 - ❖ Find out solutions to public issues.
3. **What are the features of Bureaucracy?** (2)
 - ❖ Hierarchical organization
 - ❖ Permanence
 - ❖ Appointment on the basis of qualification
 - ❖ Political neutrality
 - ❖ Professionalism
4. **Indian Civil Service.** (2)
 - ❖ All the employees who work under the central and the state governments and the employees under the public sector undertakings are part of Indian Civil Service
5. **How is the Indian civil service classified?** (2)
 - ❖ All India Services- IAS and IPS
 - ❖ Central services -IFS,IRS
 - ❖ State services - Sales tax officer
6. **What is meant by constitutional Institutions?** (2)
 - ❖ Institutions constituted on the basis of constitutional provisions are called constitutional Institutions. eg. UPSC and state PSC

Non-Focus Area: Evaluation Questions

1. **Name the organisation which led to the legislation of Right to Information Act.**
Ans. Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan of Rajasthan (1)
2. **The year in which the Central Vigilance Commission was established.** (1)
Ans. 1964
3. **Right to Information Act was passed in the year.** (1)
Ans. 2005.

4. **What are the steps taken in India to prevent corruption in administration?**
Ans. Lokpal and Lokayukta, Central Vigilance Commission, Ombudsman (1)
5. **The institution formed to prevent corruption in central government office is----** (1)
Ans. Central Vigilance Commission
6. **What is e-governance?** (2)
❖ E-governance is the use of electronic technology in administration.
7. **What are the benefits of e governance?** (4)
❖ Can receive service with the help of Information Technology
❖ Need not 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.
8. **Explain Lokpal and Lokayukta** (4)
❖ Lokpal and Lokayukta are Institutions constituted to prevent corruption at administrative bureaucratic and political levels.
❖ Institution constituted at the national level to prevent corruption is Lokpal.
❖ Lokayukta is the institution constituted at state level to hear corruption cases
9. **What are the objectives of Right to information act?** (4)
❖ To prevent corruption
❖ To create responsibility and make the functioning of the government transparent.
❖ The citizens will get copies of public documents if they apply for them.

UNIT - 4
BRITISH EXPLOITATION AND RESISTANCE

Focus Area: Evaluation Questions

1. **Who led the Kurichya Revolt?** (1)

And. Rama Nambi

2. **What are the reasons of Kurichya Revolt?** (2)

- ❖ Excessive tax by the British
- ❖ Compulsion for paying tax in cash
- ❖ Seizing of agricultural land for non payment of tax

3. **Match the following.** (4)

A	-	B
a. Bahadur Shah II	-	Kanpur
b. Rani Lakshmi Bai	-	Faizabad
c. Nana Saheb	-	Delhi
d. Maulavi Ahammedullah	-	Jhansi

Ans.

a. Bahadur Shah II	-	Delhi
b. Rani Lakshmi Bai	-	Jhansi
c. Nana Saheb	-	Kanpur
d. Maulavi Ahammedullah	-	Faizabad

4. **Discuss the causes of the revolt of 1857 based on the hints below.** (6)

(Miseries of farmers, poverty of the craftsmen, dissatisfaction of kings, miseries of the sepoy)

- ❖ Miseries of farmers- tax policy of the British, Commercialization of agriculture.
- ❖ Poverty of the craftsman- craftsmen suffered because of British policies
- ❖ Dissatisfaction of kings-doctrine of lapse, imposition of the guilt of inefficient rule on the princely states.
- ❖ Miseries of the sepoys-poor salary, abuse by the British Officers, newly supplied Enfield rifles, religious sentiments of Hindu Muslin Soldiers.

5. **What were the features of permanent settlement, mahalwari and Ryotwari system?** (8)

- ❖ Permanent settlement – tax was collected by zamindars-zamindar was the owner of land-farmers became tenants – 60% of the yield as tax-tax was

to be paid even at the time of poor yield-tax was to be paid in cash before the cut off date.

- ❖ Mahalwari-Northwest region-village headman collected tax-excessive tax rate – village was considered as a single unit
- ❖ Ryotwari-South Indian region-farmers were the owners of the land-excessive tax-tax rate was frequently increased

Non Focus Area: Evaluation Questions

1. **What were the circumstances that led to the commercialization of agriculture during the British Period?** (2)
 - ❖ Increased demand for raw material in Europe
 - ❖ Excessive tax rate
 - ❖ Higher price for the Indian products
2. **List the important tribal insurgencies that broke out in India during the British Period. (any four)** (4)
 - ❖ Santhal Rebellion
 - ❖ Paharia Rebellion
 - ❖ Kol Rebellion
 - ❖ Khasi Rebellion
 - ❖ Kurichya Rebellion
 - ❖ Bhil Rebellion
 - ❖ Munda Rebellion
3. **List the village industries that declined during the British rule and the reasons for the decline.** (4)

Village Industries	Cause of decline
Pottery	Import of aluminum vessels
Tanning	export of raw leather to Europe
Carpentry	Use of machines made of metals

4. **What were the sources of the drain of wealth to Britain from India?** (4)
 - ❖ Salary and pension to the British Officers in India
 - ❖ Profit gained through the sale of the British products in India
 - ❖ Tax from India
 - ❖ Export of Indian raw materials
5. **What were the reasons for the decline of textile industry in India?** (4)
 - ❖ Import of machine made textiles
 - ❖ Expansion of railway
 - ❖ High tax levied on India textiles
 - ❖ Exploitation and torture by the British officers

6. Match the following.**(4)****A**

- ❖ Swadeshi movement
- ❖ Santhal rebellion
- ❖ Drain theory
- ❖ Mappila rebellion

B

- Rajmahal Hills
- Malabar
- Partition of Bengal
- Dadabai Naoroji

Ans:

- ❖ Swadeshi movement
- ❖ Santhal rebellion
- ❖ Drain theory
- ❖ Mappila rebellion

- Partition of Bengal
- Rajmahal Hills
- Dadabai Naoroji
- Malabar

UNIT -5
CULTURE AND NATIONALISM

Focus Area: Evaluation Questions

1. **Who were the founders of Deccan education society?** (1)
Ans. G. G. Agarkar, Bal Gangaghar Tilak, Mahadev Govind Ranade
2. **When did Deccan Education Society was found?** (1)
Ans. 1884
3. **Where is the headquarters of Deccan education society?** (1)
Ans. Puna
4. **Who founded the first women university in India in Maharashtra?** (1)
Ans. D K Karve
5. **Name the university founded by Rabindranath Tagore in Bengal.** (1)
Ans. Visva Bharati University
6. **Who were the founders of Jamia Millia Islamia?** (1)
Ans. Muhammad Ali, Shaukat Ali, M A Ansary, Dr Zakir Hussain
7. **Where is the headquarters of Jamia Millia Islamia?**
Ans. Aligarh
8. **Who founded Kerala Kalamandalam in Thrissur?** (1)
Ans. Vallathol Narayana Menon
9. **Name the educational scheme introduced by Mahatma Gandhi 1937.** (1)
Ans. Wardha Education plan.
10. **Who depicted Bharat Matha giving food cloth and knowledge to Indian masses in his paintings?** (1)
Ans. Abanindranath Tagore
11. **Where is the headquarters of Indian society of Oriental Art?** (1)
Ans. Kolkata
12. **Who established Indian society of Oriental Art?** (1)
Ans. Abanindranath Tagore
13. **Following the western style which Malayali painter visualized various scenes from Indian epics and literature in his paintings?** (1)
Ans. Raja Ravi Varma

14. Name the Indian painter who visualized the dilemma of a woman who was forced to commit sati. (1)

Ans. Nandalal Bose

15. Which picture was adopted as the picture for the poster of Haripura session of Indian National Congress in 1938? (1)

Ans. Village drummer

16. Who painted the famous painting the Village drummer? (1)

Ans. Nandalal Bose

17. Which woman artist painted the sufferings of Indian villages in dark shade? (1)

Ans. Amrita Sher-Gil

18. Who painted "Village Life"? (1)

Ans. Amrita Sher Gil

19. Match the following.

A	B
Deccan Educational Society	Rabindranath Tagore
Visva Bharati University	Maulana Mohammed Ali
Wardha Educational Plan	Bal Gandhar Tilak
Jamia Milia Islamia	Mahatma Gandhi

Answer

A	B
Deccan Educational Society	Bal Gandhar Tilak
Visva Bharati University	Rabindranath Tagore
Wardha Educational Plan	Mahatma Gandhi
Jamia Milia Islamia	Maulana Mohammed Alis

20. Match the following.

Question

A	B
Kerala Kalamandalam	Secularism
Visva Bharati University	Promotion of traditional arts
Wardha Educational Plan	Universal brotherhood
Jamia Milia Islamia	Vocational Education

Answer

A	B
Kerala Kalamandalam	Promotion of traditional arts
Visva Bharati University	Universal brotherhood
Wardha Educational Plan	Vocational Education
Jamia Milia Islamia	Secularism

21. Match the following.

Question

A	B
Kerala Kalamandalam	D.K Karve
Deccan Educational Society	Aligarh
Jamia Milia Islamia	Pune
Women university	Thrissur

Answer

A	B
Kerala Kalamandalam	Thrissur
Deccan Educational Society	Pune
Jamia Milia Islamia	Aligarh
Women university	D.K Karve

22. Match the following.**Question**

A	B
Indian society of Oriental Art	Nandalal Bose
Visualised scenes from Indian epics	Abanindranath Tagore
Painted the sufferings of Indian villages in dark shade	Raja Ravi Varma
Painted the picture of the poster of Haripura Congress	Amrita Sher Gil

Answer

A	B
Indian society of Oriental Art	Abanindranath Tagore
Visualised scenes from Indian epics	Raja Ravi Varma
Painted the sufferings of Indian villages in dark shade	Amrita Sher Gil
Painted the picture of the poster of Haripura Congress	Nandalal Bose

23. Evaluate the role of Abanindranath Tagore in the growth of Indian nationalism. (4)

- ❖ His water colour painting Bharat Mata helped to inculcate patriotism in Indian minds.
- ❖ Abanindranath Tagore tried to free Indian paintings from Western style and promote Oriental painting based on Indian culture and tradition.
- ❖ He started Indian society of Oriental arts in Calcutta

24. Prepare a short note on Nandalal Bose. (4)

- ❖ Nandalal Bose portraits scenes from Indian literature and events in history.
- ❖ His famous painting sati stimulated protest against this social evil.
- ❖ His famous painting the Village drummer was exhibited in the Haripura session of Indian National Congress in 1938 and was adopted as the picture for the poster of the congress.

25. Paintings played a crucial role in the growth of Indian nationalism (4)**Evaluate**

- ❖ Bharat Mata, a painting by Abanindranath Tagore helped the growth of patriotism in Indian minds.
- ❖ To free Indian painting from western style and to promote Oriental painting based on Indian culture and tradition Abanindranath Tagore started Indian society of Oriental art in Calcutta.
- ❖ Following the western style Raja Ravi Varma visualize various scenes from Indian epics and literature
- ❖ Sathi a painting by Nandalal Bose stimulated protest against social evils in Indian minds and helped social reform movements in India.

Non-Focus Area: Evaluation Questions**1. What was the role played by Raja Ram Mohan Roy in reforming Indian Society? (4)**

- ❖ Opposed caste system and sati
- ❖ Established Brahma Samaj in Bangal
- ❖ Propagated the idea of unified Indian Society
- ❖ Advocated for the right of women to own property

2. How did the newspapers evoke nationalism among the Indians? (4)

- ❖ Disseminated information
- ❖ Motivated the people to protect against the British
- ❖ Created public awareness
- ❖ Reported the calamities like plague and famine

3. Write a short note on the play “ Nil Darpan” (4)

- ❖ Bengali play by Dinabandhu Mitra
- ❖ Exploitation suffered by Indigo farmers in Bengal
- ❖ This play influenced Surendranath Banerjee
- ❖ Caused farmer's unrest in India.

UNIT -6
STRUGGLE AND FREEDOM

Focus Area: Evaluation Questions

1. **Which law was passed by the British parliament restricting civil rights?**
Ans. Roullette Act? (1)
2. **If the battle of Plassey laid the foundation for British rule then the Jallianwala Bagh incident shook the foundations of British rule. Who said this?** (1)
Ans. Gandhiji
3. **Which was the first national agitation of the Indian National congress under the leadership of Gandhiji?** (1)
Ans. Non-cooperation movement
4. **Which incident prompted Gandhiji to stop the non cooperation movement?**
Ans. Chouri Choura (1)
5. **Who gave the slogan “Do or Die” to Indians?** (1)
Ans. Gandhiji
6. **In which year the Indian National Congress organized Quit India Movement?**
Ans. 1942 (1)
7. **Who presided over the 1929 Lahore congress of the Indian national congress?**
Ans. Jawaharlal Nehru (1)
8. **List the features of the non-cooperation movement?** (4)
 - ❖ Boycott foreign objects
 - ❖ Boycott the elections
 - ❖ Return British awards
 - ❖ Denial of taxes
 - ❖ Students boycott English Schools
 - ❖ Lawyers boycott courts
9. **What are the constructive programmes undertaken by the people during the noncooperation movement** (2)
 - ❖ Made local products
 - ❖ Khadi dresses were woven
 - ❖ National schools were started
 - ❖ Popularised Hindi
10. **Why did Gandhiji declare the Khilafat Movement as part of Indian national Movement?.** (2)
 - ❖ To ensure active presence of Muslims in the freedom struggle
 - ❖ To strengthen Hindu Muslim unity
 - ❖ Spread Anti British sentiment in all over India

11. **What motivated Gandhiji to stop the non-cooperation movement?**
- ❖ Chauri Choura incident
 - ❖ 1922 Uttar Pradesh 22 policemen were killed in the blaze
12. **Make a note of the Jallianwala bagh Massacre.** (2)
- ❖ Protest against the Roulette act
 - ❖ 1919 April 13 Amritsar in Punjab
 - ❖ General Dyre ordered to shoot unarmed people.
13. **Who presided over the Lahore conference in 1929? And what was the decision of their conference?** (2)
- ❖ Jawaharlal Nehru.
 - ❖ Poorna swaraj (complete freedom)
 - ❖ Civil disobedience under the leadership of Gandhiji
14. **What were the factors that motivated Gandhiji to choose salt as a weapon against the British?** (4)
- ❖ Two –fifths of the British revenue was collected
 - ❖ This tax was a huge burden for the poor
 - ❖ Indigenous small scale salt production was banned
 - ❖ The price of salt was tripled
 - ❖ It was a slogan to awaken the common people
15. **What are the factors that caused Quit India Movement? What did Gandhiji call for as part of this movement?** (4)
- ❖ Britian is reluctant to implement constitutional reforms in India
 - ❖ People’s dissatisfaction with inflation and famine.
 - ❖ The feeling that Britain would be defeated in world war II
 - ❖ Farmers shall not pay land tax
 - ❖ Students shall boycott education
 - ❖ Soldiers shall not shoot and kill Indians
16. **Match the Following.** (4)
- | A | - | B |
|-----------------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| 1. Champaran | - | A. 1919 |
| 2. Roulett Act | - | B. The workers went on strike |
| 3. Non cooperation movement | - | C. 1922 |
| 4. Chauri Choura incident | - | D. Primary schools were started |

Ans. 1-D 2-A 3-B 4-C

Non Focus Area: Evaluation questions

1. **Who was the founder of the revolutionary movement Abhinav Bharat society?** (1)

Ans. V D Savarkar

2. **Who formed the congress socialist party?** (1)

Ans. Jayaprakash Narayan

3. **Which political party was formed by Subhash Chandra Bose?** (1)

Ans. Forward block

4. **Who was the Malayalee in charge of the Jhansi Reni Regiment, the women's wing of the Indian national army?** (1)

Ans. Captain Lekshmi

5. **In which year did the British Parliament pass the Indian independence Act.**

Ans. 1947 (1)

6. **Who was the first prime minister of independent India?** (1)

Ans. Jawaharlal Nehru

7. **A farmer's manifesto was prepared in the ----- conference held in Bombay.**

Ans. All India Kisan Samiti conference (1)

8. **The following are some of the Local Struggles of Gandhiji who returned to India from South Africa.** (4)

Complete the columns

Strike	Area	Year	Cause of the strike
Neelam farmer's strike in Champaran	Bihar	1917	A.....
Textile strike in Ahmedabad	Gujarat	B.....	Plague Bonus
Farmer's Strike in Kheda	C.....	D.....	Drought and crop failure

- A. The plight of the Indigo farmers
 B. 1918
 C. Gujarat
 D. 1918

9. Complete the list (leader of revolutionary movements formed for Indian independence) (4)

Abhinav Bharath Society	A.....
B.....	Barendhar Kumar, Pulin Biharibose
Gadhar party	C.....
D.....	Surya Sen

A- V D Savarkar

B- Anuseelan Samithi

C- Lala Hardhayal

D-Indian republican army

Unit-7
INDIA AFTER INDEPENDENCE

Focus Area: Evaluation questions

1. **Who is the main architect of Indian foreign policy?** (1)
Ans. Jawaharlal Nehru.
2. **Sardar Vallabhai Patel appointed---, a Keralite as the Secretary of the Department of States.** (1)
Ans. V. P Menon
3. **Goa was annexed to India in the year-----.** (1)
Ans. 1961.
4. **India's first rocket launching station was started in -----.** (1)
Ans. Thumba (Thiruvananthapuram)
5. **The first satellite of India is-----.** (1)
Ans. Aryabhata.
6. **----- is the space mission of India to Mars .** (1)
Ans. Mangalyan
7. **The Chinese Prime Minister who signed the Panchseel Principles is----.** (1)
Ans. Chou En-Lai
8. **What are the principles of Panchsheel.** (4)
 - ❖ Mutual non-aggression.
 - ❖ Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty.
 - ❖ Mutual non-interference in each other's internal affairs.
 - ❖ Equality and co-operation for mutual benefit.
 - ❖ Peaceful co-existence.
9. **What are the achievements of post- independence India in space?** (6)
 - ❖ 1969- Indian Space Research Organization was established.
 - ❖ The first rocket- launching station-Thumba
 - ❖ Aryabhata -1975.
 - ❖ Agni and Prithwi are the missiles developed.
 - ❖ Agencies.
 - ❖ Chandrayan, Mangalyan.

Non-Focus Area: Evaluation questions

1. **Who was the chairman of the Drafting committee of the constitution of India?** (1)
Ans. Dr B.R Ambedkar.
2. **Which is the first Indian state to be formed on the basis of language?** (1)
Ans. Andhra Pradesh.
3. **Which economic system is adopted by India?** (1)
Ans. Mixed economy

4. **Who was the first chairman of the planning commission of India?** (1)
Ans. Jawaharlal Nehru.
5. **Which is the largest multi – purpose project in India?** (1)
Ans. Bhakra Nangal.
6. **Who was the chairman of the Commission to reorganize Indian States on the basis of languages?** (1)
Ans. Fazl Ali
7. **Which commission recommended the three language formula?** (1)
Ans. Lakshmana Swami Mudaliar.
8. **In which year did the India Government declare education as a fundamental right?** (1)
Ans. 2009
9. **What are the major challenges faced by post-independence India?** (2)
- ❖ Flow of refugees.
 - ❖ Communal riots.
 - ❖ Integration of princely states.
 - ❖ Poverty.
 - ❖ Drafting of constitution
 - ❖ Conducting of first General Election
 - ❖ Linguistic reorganization of states
10. **Who were the members of the state Reorganization commission?** (2)
- ❖ Fazal Ali (Chairman)
 - ❖ H.N. Kunzru.
 - ❖ K.M. Pnikkar.
11. **What are the research institutions established in the field of science and technology in post-independence India?.** (2)
- ❖ Council of scientific and industrial Research.
 - ❖ Indian Council of Agricultural Research.
 - ❖ Indian Council of Medical Research.
12. **What are the recommendations given by D.S Kothari for educational advancement?.** (2)
- ❖ Implement 10+2+3 pattern of education.
 - ❖ Start vocational education at secondary level.
 - ❖ Focus on moral education.

13. What are the major recommendations of the National Policy on Education in 1986? (4)

- ❖ Focusing on primary and continuing education.
- ❖ Launching operation Blackboard programme to universalise primary education
- ❖ And to improve infrastructure facilities in school.
- ❖ Starting Navodaya Vidyalayas in every district.
- ❖ Encouraging girls education.

14. Match the following. (4)

A	B
a. Rourkela	a. Sardar Vallabhai Patel
b. Potti Sriramalu	b. Space exploration
c. Integration of princely state	c. Andhra State
d. Champaran	d. Germany

Ans. a - d, b-c, c - a, d-b

15. Write about important education commissions of independent India, their objectives and recommendations? (6)

- ❖ Radhakrishnan commission (1948).
- ❖ Lakshmana Swami Mudaliar Commission (1952).
- ❖ Kothari Commission (1964).

UNIT-8
KERALA TOWARDS MODERNITY

Focus Area: Evaluation Questions

1. Give the names of the persons who helped Pazhassi Raja in his revolt against the British. (2)
 - ❖ Chempan Pokker Kaitheri Ambu Nair Edachena Kunkan Nair Thalakkal Chandu
2. Explain the role played by women in the National movement. (2)
 - ❖ Malabar - AV Kuttimalu Amma - Travancore - Akkamma Cherian and Annie Mascarene - boycotting foreign clothes - picketing Liquor shops - eradication of untouchability
3. Match the following. (6)

A	B
Ayyankali	Sreenarayana Dharmapariपालana Yogam
Vagbhadanandhan	Sahodaran Prasthanam
Vaikunda Swamikal	Yogakshema Sabha
Sreenarayana Guru	Admavidya Sangham
Sahodaran Ayyappan	Samatwa samajam
V T Bhattathiripad	Sadhu Jana Paripalana Sangham

Ans: a-f, b-d, c-e, d-a, e-b, f-c

4. Evaluate the contributions given by the social reform movements to modernize Kerala society. (6)
 - ❖ Channar Revolt -to gain right to wear jackets
 - ❖ Consecration of idol at Aruvippuram -Sreenarayana Guru - to ensure the lower castes the right to perform rituals.
 - ❖ Vaikom Satyagraha- to get the right to walk through roads around the Vaikom temple TK Madhavan, Mannath Padmanabhan
 - ❖ Guruvayur Satyagraha- to get temple entry for all castes - AK Gopalan, K Kelappan, P Krishnapilla
 - ❖ Temple Entry Proclamation .1936 November 12

Non Focus Area: Evaluation Questions

1. The first book entirely printed and published in Malayalam (1)
Ans. Samkshepavedartham

2. **Who led the Malayali Memorial?** (1)
 Ans. G P Pillai
3. **Who authored the book "Onnekalkodi Malayalikal" ?** (1)
 Ans. E M S Namboodirippad.
4. **Name the ruler of Travancore who made the Proclamation of Free Primary Education in 1817** (1)
 Ans. Gauri Parvathi Bhai
5. **Who made the Kundara Proclamation?** (1)
 Ans. Veluthampi Dalwa (1809)
6. **The first organized revolt against the British in Kerala.** (1)
 Ans. Attingal Revolt (1721)
7. **Prepare a note on the Attingal Revolt.** (2)
 ❖ The British started warehouses - Made Anchuthengu a military centre - first organized revolt
8. **What are the steps taken by the British to improve trade?** (4)
 ❖ Unified coinage and metrology systems
 ❖ Roads, bridges and railways were built
 ❖ Developed the ports in Kochi, Kozhikode and Alapuzha.
9. **Match the following** (4)
- | A | | B | |
|----------------------|---|--------------------|--|
| a. Ezhava memorial | - | a. G. P. Pillai | |
| b. Salt Satyagraha | - | b. Marthanda Varma | |
| c. Kolachal war | - | c. Dr. Palpu | |
| d. Malayali Memorial | - | d. K .Kelappan | |
- Ans. a-c, b-d, c-b, d-a
10. **Evaluate the impacts of the British rule in the cultural scenario of Kerala.** (6)
 ❖ The beginning of printing
 ❖ Educational institutions started by missionaries
 ❖ Education for all
 ❖ Health sector
11. **Explain the role played by Veluthampi and Paliyathachan in the early resistance against the British.** (6)
 ❖ Veluthampi - Travancore - Paliyathachan - Kochi - fight against the foreign political dominance and intervention in the native rule. attempt to restore the lost privileges

UNIT- 9
THE STATE AND POLITICAL SCIENCE

Focus Area: Evaluation questions

1. **Which is the most acceptable theory among the theories on the origin of the state?** (1)
Ans. Evolutionary theory
2. **What is citizenship?** (2)
 - ❖ Citizenship is the full and equal membership in a nation.
3. **Explain the relationship between state and citizens.** (2)
 - ❖ While state ensures certain rights, citizens have certain duties to perform.
4. **Explain natural and acquired citizenships?** (4)
 - ❖ Citizenship by birth is natural citizenship.
 - ❖ When a person acquires citizenship on the basis of the legal procedure of a nation, it is acquired citizenship.
5. **What are the obligatory and discretionary functions of a state?** (4)
 - ❖ Functions which have to be implemented by the state at all times at any cost are said to be Obligatory functions. State cannot abstain from its obligatory functions.
 - ❖ Discretionary functions are those which have to be implemented as per the economic condition of the state. Implementation of functions like education, health care etc. will provide better living conditions for the people.
6. **What are the different theories related to the origin of state?** (6)
 - ❖ **Divine Right Theory**
 - State is the creation of God; King is the representative of God. King is answerable only to God
 - ❖ **Evolutionary Theory**
 - State is the product of history. It was formed by social evolution.
 - ❖ **Social Contract Theory**
 - State came into existence as a result of a contract by the people. State was constituted for the fulfillment of human needs.
 - ❖ **Power Theory**
 - State came into existence as a result of the establishment of power by the strong over the weak.

Non Focus Area: Evaluation questions

1. **Who was the western philosopher who coined the term “state”?** (1)
Ans. Nicholo Machiavelli.
2. **Who is the father of Political Science?** (1)
Ans. Aristotle.

3. **Which are the different branches of Political science?** (2)
- ❖ Public administration
 - ❖ Political theories
 - ❖ International politics
 - ❖ Comparative politics
4. **What is political science? Why do we study Political Science?** (4)
- ❖ Political science is the study of state and Government
 - ❖ Political science helps us to:
 - Analyse the public issues logically
 - Intervene in those issues creatively
5. **What is meant by state? What are the essential elements of a state?** (6)
- ❖ A group of the people residing permanently within a particular territory with a sovereign Government is called state.

Factors of a state

❖ **Population**

- ❖ There is no state without people. Population which is too much or less is not good for a State

Territory

- ❖ A state should have an exact territory with clear cut boundary. The state is formed when the people settle permanently in a particular territory.

Government

- ❖ The government makes and execute law and ensures justice to the people.

Sovereignty

- ❖ State has the right to take decisions on national and international affairs independently without any external control. This supreme authority of a state is called Sovereignty

UNIT - 10
CIVIC CONSCIOUSNESS.

Focus Area: Evaluation Questions

1. **Explain the role of Media in fostering civic awareness?** (2)
 - ❖ Print and electronic media influences the society.
 - ❖ News and information reach the masses.
 - ❖ The media must be impartial and independent.
 - ❖ Objective information lead to the formation of creative ideal.
2. **How to overcome the challenges facing civic consciousness?** (4)
 - ❖ Each one should evaluate his activities critically
 - ❖ Should work for one's interest, without going against public interest.
 - ❖ Be the change which you expect from others.
 - ❖ Equal weight should be given to both rights and duties.
 - ❖ Individuals should act democratically and tolerably.
3. **Explain the role of family, education and organization in fostering civic awareness?** (6)
 - ❖ **Family**
 - To respect the elders and to engage in social service.
 - Maintaining sense of responsibility.
 - Inspiration and encouragement from the family.
 - ❖ **Education**
 - Learning of different subjects.
 - To develop value consciousness, tolerance, leadership qualities, scientific temper.
 - Value – oriented education
 - ❖ **Association**
 - To develop service mind.
 - To protect environment, human rights, charity etc.

Non Focus Area: Evaluation Questions

1. **Name the person who created environmental awareness in the society by planting mangroves?** (1)
Ans. Kallen Pokkuden
2. **Who tried to provide education to the whole society which he could not get?(1)**
Ans. Hajjabba
3. **What are the important factors which determine Civic Consciousness?** (2)
 - ❖ Family, Education, Social system, Association, Political system.

4. **What is known as Civic consciousness?** (2)
 ❖ Civic consciousness is the recognition that each citizen is for the society and the genuine interests of the society are the interests of the citizen.

5. **What are the features found in civic-minded individuals?** (2)
 ❖ Social commitment,
 ❖ Value consciousness.
 ❖ Consciousness of duty.

6. **Certain problems faced by the society are given below. Find solutions and write them below?** (4)

Problems

- a. Water scarcity
 b. Corruption

Solutions

- a. -----
 - b. -----

Ans:

- a. Rainwater storage
 b. Awareness against corruption.
7. **List out the activities that can be undertaken in schools for developing civic consciousness?** (4)
 ❖ Activities against drug abuse
 ❖ Philanthropic activities
 ❖ Traffic awareness programmes
 ❖ Giving consent – letter for organ donation

8. **What is called morality? Write examples of moral and immoral activities taking place in our society?** (4)

- ❖ Morality means the ability to recognize virtues from vices, accept virtues and to perform duties with utmost responsibility.

Moral activities

- Protect public property
- .
-

Immoral activities

- destruct public property
-
-

9. **Explain democracy is a way of life more than a form of government?** (6)

- ❖ All our activities should have a democratic approach
- ❖ Co - operation
- ❖ Giving back the co-operation and support received from others.
- ❖ Think about fellow beings.
- ❖ The protection of their freedom, equality and rights.
- ❖ Believes in the rule of law

10. Certain activities with civic consciousness and without civic consciousness are given below. Put a tick mark (✓) against the statements which reflect civic consciousness and a cross mark (×) against the statements without civic consciousness? (4)

Statements	civic consciousness	Absence of civic consciousness
• There is nothing wrong in disposing garbage in public places.		
• It is my duty to protect nature.		
• Corruption is permissible during crucial situations.		
• It is my duty to protect historical monuments.		

12. How social science learning can be utilized for the formulation of civic consciousness? (4)

- ❖ Equips the individuals to respect diversity and to behave with tolerance.
- ❖ Helps to understand the different contexts of political, social, economic, and environmental problems.
- ❖ Equips the individual to suggest comprehensive solutions to different problems.
- ❖ Disseminate the message of peace and co-operation to the society.
- ❖ Makes the individual civic conscious and action oriented by civic consciousness.

UNIT- 11
SOCIOLOGY WHAT? WHY?

Focus Area: Evaluation Questions

1. **Who is the Father of sociology?** (1)
Ans. Auguste Comte (The French thinker)
2. **Who utilized the theory of evolution by Charlse Darwin for the study of the society.** (1)
Ans. Herbert Spencer.
3. **What is the method of collecting oral information in sociology?** (1)
Ans. Interview
4. **By what name is the group under study known in sociology?** (1)
Ans. The respondent
5. **What does a sample survey mean?** (1)
Ans. Gathering information only from a selected number of people.
6. **Who applied the theory of evolution in the study of the society?** (1)
Ans. Herbert Spenser
7. **Who laid the foundation for the study of sociology?** (1)
Ans. Auguste Comte
8. **Name two revolutions that led to the emergence of sociology.** (2)
 - ❖ The Enlightenment or scientific revolution
 - ❖ French revolution
9. **Explain the relationship between evolutionary theory and sociology?** (2)
 - ❖ Evolutionary theory asserts that organisms evolved through different stages
 - ❖ Sociological studies show that human society evolved in different stages to the present state.
10. **“Survey is the most appropriate method of study for social issues”. Explain?**(2)
 - ❖ Helps to formulate a comprehensive point of view of the subject.
 - ❖ Gathering information from a large number of people.
11. **What are the limitations of census in sociological studies?** (2)
 - ❖ We do not collect data from the total number of persons studied.
 - ❖ The information is collected from a selected number of people.
12. **What is the importance of interviews in sociology?** (2)
 - ❖ Interview provide insight and analysis of individuals attitude outlook beliefs and life style.

13. **What is the difference between participant observation (field work) and non-participant observation?** (4)

- ❖ In participant observation the sociologist stays in the study groups and learns about their lives.
- ❖ This method is also known as field work
- ❖ In non-participant observation the researcher does not stay with the group under study. They are observed from outside.

14. **Write the importance of case study in sociological data collection?** (4)

- ❖ Case study is used to make an in-depth study on rare and different social phenomena and problems.
- ❖ Such studies will be exact and comprehensive
- ❖ The topic under study using this method is called a case
- ❖ The detailed study of the case is case study.
- ❖ Sociology uses case study for collecting data

15. **Find out the methods of study in sociology related to given activities?**(4)

- a. A study of rare and distinct social phenomena
 - b. Conversation between researcher and respondent
 - c. Record what you see, hear and feel truthfully.
 - d. Collecting information from a large number of people.
- a. Case study, b. Interview, c. Observation, d. Social Survey

16. **What are the different stages of an interview?** (6)

- ❖ Identifying the apt person.
- ❖ Formulating an idea of the information to be collected.
- ❖ Preparing of suitable questions
- ❖ Effective communication.
- ❖ Management of time.
- ❖ Proper organization of information collected and preparing the report.

17. **There are two types of observation. Explain** (6)

Participant observation.

The researcher himself/ herself collects information directly from the area under study.

- ❖ The Sociologist stays with the population under study and understands their life directly
- ❖ The researcher learns their language, culture, etc and becomes a part of their daily life.
- ❖ Through this method even the behavior which are not explicit can be studied.
- ❖ This method is also known as field work.
- ❖ The participant observation method is mostly employed by anthropologists to study early human societies

Non participant observation.

- ❖ In non-participant observation, the researcher does not stay with the group under study.
- ❖ They are observed from outside.

18. **What is the difference between interview and questionnaire?** (6)

Ans. Interview

- ❖ Interview is conversation between the researcher and the respondent.
- ❖ Information is collected orally.
- ❖ Researcher records the information.

Questionnaire

- ❖ Researchers use questionnaire for data collection.
- ❖ Information is given in writing.
- ❖ The respondent provides information

19. **Analyse Different methods of study in sociology.** (8)

- ❖ Social survey.
- ❖ Interview.
- ❖ Observation
- ❖ Case study

Social survey

- ❖ It helps to formulate a comprehensive point of view of the topic, based on the data collected from a group of selected people.
- ❖ Questionnaires are commonly used in social surveys.
- ❖ A questionnaire is a set of questions that researchers use to collect data.
- ❖ The group under study is called respondent

Interview

- ❖ This is a method by which information collected orally.
- ❖ Interview is the talk between the interviewer and the interviewee
- ❖ It helps to know and analyze the attitudes views, beliefs and habits of the individuals.
- ❖ In an interview certain things are to be taken care of.
- ❖ Identifying the apt persons.
- ❖ Formulating an idea of the information to be collected.
- ❖ Preparing of suitable questions.
- ❖ Effective communication.
- ❖ Management of time.
- ❖ Proper organization of the information collected and preparing the report.

Observation

- ❖ It is a method by which whatever is seen, heard and experienced is recorded truthfully.
- ❖ Two types of participation - participant observation and Non participant observation

Participant observation

- ❖ When the researcher himself/herself collect information directly from the area under study it is called participant observation.

Non participant observation

- ❖ In non-participant observation, the researcher does not stay with the group under study.
- ❖ They are observed from outside.

Case study

- ❖ It is used to make an in depth study on rare and different social phenomena and problems
- ❖ Such studies will be exact and comprehensive.
- ❖ The topic under study using this method is called a case.
- ❖ The detailed study of the case is case study

Non Focus Area: Evaluation Questions

1. **Define sociology.** (2)
 - ❖ Sociology is the scientific study of the social aspects of human life.
 - Or
 - ❖ Sociology is the scientific study of the mutual relationship between man and his environment.
2. **What are the practical applications of sociology? Write any four points?(4)**
 - ❖ Governance (Administration) and Planning areas
 - ❖ Counsellor
 - ❖ Tour planning
 - ❖ Advertising
 - ❖ Media (Communication)
 - ❖ Educational activities

UNIT- 1
SEASON AND TIME

Focus Area: Evaluation Questions

1. **The prime meridian passes through-----.** (1)
Ans. Greenwich, London
2. **Total number of longitudes if they are drawn with an interval of 1°** (1)
Ans. 360
3. **The longitudes that divide the earth into 2 hemispheres - the eastern and the western.** (1)
Ans. Zero degrees, 180 degrees longitude.
4. **What is the time difference between two longitudinal lines with a difference of 1°** (1)
Ans. 4 minutes
5. **Indian standard time is calculated on the basis of.** (1)
Ans. 82.½° degree east longitude
6. **What is the time difference between Indian standard time and GMT?** (1)
Ans. Five and a half hours.
7. **The strait through which 180° longitude passes.** (1)
Ans. Bering Strait.
8. **What is the total number of time zones on Earth?** (1)
Ans . 24
9. **Which is the latitudinal region where the seasonal changes are very obvious?** (1)
Ans. Mid Latitudinal Region or Temperate zone.
10. **Name the two transitional seasons between summer and winter.** (1)
Ans. Spring and autumn
11. **Identify the season during which the plants shed their leaves.** (1)
Ans- Autumn.
12. **Write a phenomenon that occur on the Earth due to the tilt of its Axis.** (1)
Apparent movement of the sun, Climatic changes, Variations in temperature.
13. **Which of the following places witnesses sun rise first?** (1)
Kerala, Kolkata, Mumbai and Chennai
Ans. Kolkata
14. **How much is the time required for the Indian territory to move past the sun?(2)**
 - ❖ The time required to pass 1 degree longitude is four minutes.
 - ❖ The time required to pass 30 degree 30×4 is = 120 minutes or 2 hours.
15. **Complete the table given below.** (4)

<u>Earth</u>	<u>Time</u>
a. For a rotation 1 degree.....	- a. ?
b. For a rotation 15 degree.....	- b. ?
c. For a rotation one rotation.....	- c. ?
d. To complete a revolution.....	- d. ?

Ans.

- a. 4 minutes.
- b. 1 hour.
- c. 24 hours
- d. 365 days 6 hours.

16. Office hours in Itanagar (Capital of Arunachal Pradesh) start at: 8:00 am.

What is the geographical reason for this? (4)

- ❖ the eastern states, daylight earlier
- ❖ Also eastern states get dark earlier
- ❖ As the earth rotates west to east sun rise, first occurs in eastern states

17. Explain the importance of Greenwich line and International Date Line. (4)

- ❖ Greenwich line.-the prime meridian
- ❖ 0°degree longitude.
- ❖ Time at Greenwich is considered as the base for the world time calculation throughout.
- ❖ 180 degree longitude – International Date line
- ❖ Avoid land areas and pass through ocean.
- ❖ There is a difference of 24 hours at 180° longitude to the east and west of the Greenwich.

18. Complete the table related to the apparent movement of the sun and the resultant seasons. (6)

Months	The apparent movement of the sun	Seasons Northern hemisphere	Southern hemisphere
From March 21 to June 21	From the equator to the tropic of cancer	Spring	Autumn
A.....	B.....	Summer	Winter
C.....	From the equator to the tropic of capricon	D.....	E.....
From December 22 to March 2021	F.....	G.....	H.....

- Ans.
- a. From June 21 to September 23
 - b. From the tropic of cancer
 - c. From September 23 to Dec 22
 - d. Autumn
 - e. Spring
 - f. From to tropic of capricon to the equator
 - g. Winter
 - h. Summer

Non Focus Area: Evaluation Questions

1. **What is meant by the parallelism of the Earth's axis?** (2)

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

2. **What is the apparent movement of the Sun?** (2)

- ❖ Since the parallelism is maintained same throughout the revolution, the position of the Sun in relation to the Earth varies 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 the apparent movement of the Sun.

3. **What is Utharayanam and Dakshinayanam?** (4)

- ❖ Utharayanam

Following the winter solstice, the Sun sets its northward apparent movement from Tropic of Capricorn ($23\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ S) and it culminates on Tropic of Cancer ($23\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ N) on 21 June. This northward apparent movement of the Sun from Tropic of Capricorn to Tropic of Cancer is termed as 'Utharayanam'. The duration of day in the northern hemisphere gradually increases during this period.

- ❖ Dakshinayanam

Following the summer solstice, the Sun sets its southward apparent movement from Tropic of Cancer ($23\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ N) and it culminates on Tropic of Capricorn ($23\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ S) on 22 December. This southward apparent movement of the Sun from Tropic of Cancer to Tropic of Capricorn is termed as 'Dakshinayanam'.

UNIT- 2
IN SEARCH OF THE SOURCE OF WIND

Focus Area: Evaluation Questions

1. **What is the weight of the atmosphere called?** (1)
Ans. Atmospheric pressure
2. **What is the basic cause of wind?** (1)
Ans. Variation in the atmospheric pressure
3. **Name the instrument used for measuring atmospheric pressure.** (1)
Ans. Mercury Barometer.
4. **What is the amount of water in the atmosphere called?** (1)
Ans. Humidity
5. **Name the imaginary lines joining places having the same atmospheric pressure.** (1)
Ans. Isobars
6. **Which wind helped Vasco da Gama to reach South Africa through the Atlantic Ocean?** (1)
Ans. Westerlies
7. **What is the name of the wind that blows towards the subpolar area.** (1)
Ans. Polar Easterlies
8. **Altitude and temperature are inversely proportional to atmospheric pressure. Justify?** (2)
 - ❖ The atmospheric pressure decreases with altitude.
 - ❖ The atmospheric pressure decreases as the temperature increases and viceversa.
9. **What are the factors responsible for the formation of the monsoon wind?(2)**
 - ❖ The apparent movement of the sun
 - ❖ Coriolis force
 - ❖ Difference in heating
10. **Give the names of the pressure belts to which the following are related. (4)**
 - ❖ Doldrum
 - ❖ The Zone experiences severe cold throughout the year.
 - ❖ The air is thrown away due to the rotation of the earth.
 - ❖ Situated on 30°

Ans

 - ❖ Equatorial low pressure belt.
 - ❖ Polar high pressure belt.
 - ❖ Sub polar low pressure belt.
 - ❖ Sub tropical high pressure belt.
11. **Explain the following planetary winds based on the hints given. (6)**
 - ❖ Trade winds
 - ❖ Westerlies
 - ❖ Polar Easterlies

(Hints: Direction, Pressure Belts)

Trade Winds

Direction- Northeast in the Northern Hemisphere

Southeast in the Southern Hemisphere

Pressure Belts- From Sub tropical high pressure belt

Towards equatorial low pressure belt

Westerlies

Direction- Mostly from the west

Pressure belts-From the subtropical high pressure

Zone to sub polar low pressure belt

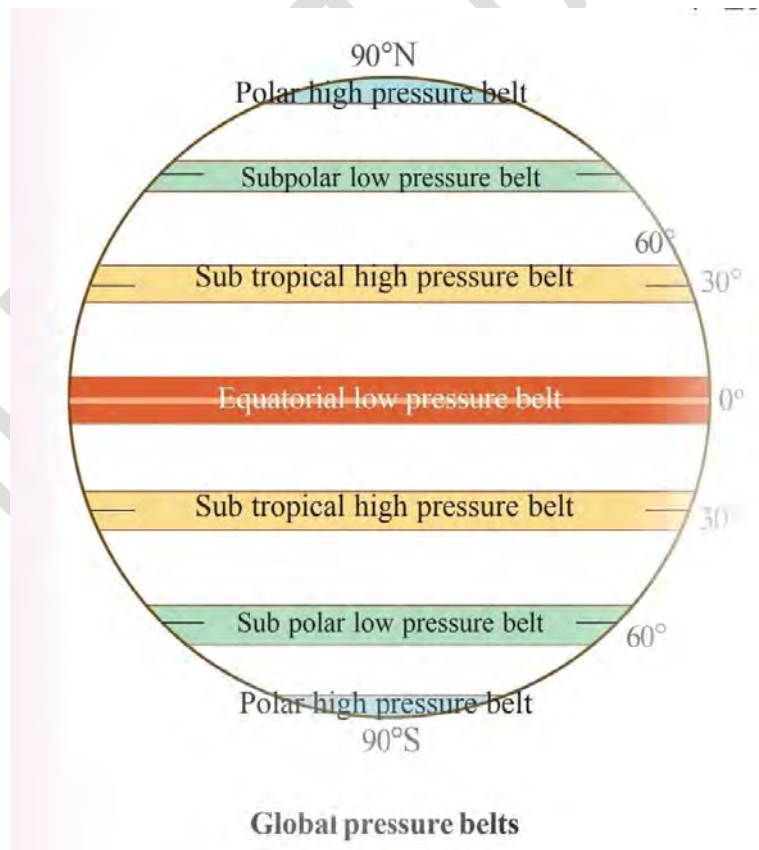
Polar Easterlies

Direction- Blow from the East in both the hemispheres due to the coriolis force

Pressure Belt- Polar high pressure belt to Sub polar low pressure belt

12. Illustrate global pressure belts.

(8)



Non Focus Area: Evaluation Questions

1. **Explain the formation of cyclones? Differentiate between the cyclones in Northern and southern Hemispheres? Write an example of a tropical cyclone (4)**

❖ Cyclones are caused by the formation of low atmospheric pressure at the centre surrounded by high pressure regions. Strong whirl winds blow towards such low pressure centers from the surrounding high pressure areas. Due to Coriolis effect wind blow in the anti-clock wise direction in the Northern Hemisphere and clock wise direction in the Southern Hemisphere. Example Ockhi- Cyclonic Winds.

2. **Match the items in Column 'A' With appropriate items from column 'B' and column 'C' (4)**

A		B		C
Chinook	-	South India	-	Rajasthan
Harmattan	-	Hotwind	-	Summer
Loo	-	Canadian lowlands	-	Sahara desert
Mangoshowers	-	Africa	-	Rockie mountains

Answer

A	B	C
Chinook	Canadian lowlands	Rockie mountains
Harmattan	Africa	Sahara desert
Loo	Hot wind	Rajasthan
Mangoshowers	South India	Summer

3. **Differentiate between land breeze and sea breeze (4)**

❖ **Sea breeze**

The land heats up and cools down quickly whereas the sea gets heated up slowly and can retain the heat for a longer period of time. The air in contact with the land also gets heated up and ascends as the land heats up quickly during the day time this leads to the formation of low pressure over the land which causes the comparatively cooler air to blow from the sea. This is known as sea breeze

❖ **Land breeze**

As the land cools faster than the sea during the night it would be high pressure over the land and low pressure over the sea. This result in the movement of air from land to sea. This is the land breeze.

4. **Explain the Factors influencing the speed and direction of wind? (6)**

Hints: a. Pressure gradient force
b. Coriolis force
c. Friction

UNIT -3
HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

Focus Area: Evaluation questions

1. **The Right to Education Act was passed in the year-----?** (1)
Ans. 2009
2. **World population day is observed on -----.** (1)
Ans. July 11
3. **The aim of Right to Education Act is-----.** (1)
Ans. To ensure elementary education to all.
4. **How does education help the development of a country?** (2)
 - ❖ Improves the skills of individuals
 - ❖ Better the technological know-how
 - ❖ Helps to secure better job and income
 - ❖ Improves the standard of living
5. **Name the projects implemented in India to develop education and skills.** (4)
 - ❖ Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)
 - ❖ Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)
 - ❖ Samagra Siksha
 - ❖ Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)
 - ❖ Rashtriya Uchthal Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA)
 - ❖ National Skill Development and Monetary Reward Scheme
6. **What are the problems still exist in the education sector?.** (4)
 - ❖ Drop out from schools without completing primary education.
 - ❖ There is a lack of availability of basic facilities in the education sector.
 - ❖ Quality of education has to be improved.
7. **List the facilities to be ensured for healthcare.** (4)
 - ❖ Availability of nutritious food
 - ❖ Availability of clean water
 - ❖ Preventive measures
 - ❖ Cleanliness
 - ❖ Medical facilities
 - ❖ Ensuring of leisure and entertainment
 - ❖ Healthy environment
8. **List the institutions that work at different levels in the medical sector.** (4)
 - ❖ Medical Colleges
 - ❖ District Hospitals
 - ❖ Community Health Centres

- ❖ Primary Health Centres
- ❖ Health Sub Centres

9. **How can healthy persons participate in the progress of a country?** (6)

- ❖ Production increases with the increase in efficiency and the number of working days.
- ❖ Natural resources can be utilized properly.
- ❖ Medical expense can be reduced, thereby reducing the government's expenditure.
- ❖ Economic development is possible through increase in production

Non focus area: Evaluation Questions

1. **World population day is observed on-----.** (1)

Ans. July 11

2. **What is meant by Birth rate and Death rate?** (2)

- ❖ Birth rate is the number of live births per 1000
- ❖ Death Rate- is the number of deaths per 1000

3. **What is Density of population?** (2)

Density of population refers to the number of people per square kilometre area.

4. **What is Population growth?** (2)

Population growth refers to the increase in the number of people in an area within a specific period of time.

5. **What is meant by Human resource?** (2)

Human resource refers to people who have the manpower which can be utilised in the production sector.

6. **What is meant by size of population?** (2)

Size of population refers to the total number of people residing in country at a particular time.

7. **What is demography?** (2)

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

8. **Why are population studies conducted?** (4)

- ❖ Informs the availability of human resource in a country.
- ❖ Depicts the extent of basic facilities required by the people.
- ❖ Quantifies the goods and services required.
- ❖ Determines the socio economic development skills

UNIT -4
LANDSCAPE ANALYSIS THROUGH MAPS

Focus Area: Evaluation Questions

1. **Name the agency entrusted with the responsibility to prepare topographic maps in India.** (1)
Ans. Survey of India
2. **What are Reference Grids?** (2)
 - ❖ The grids formed jointly by the eastings and the northings are called reference grids.
3. **What is meant by 4 figure grid reference?** (2)
 - ❖ In the 4 figure grid reference method the value of the easting to the immediate left of the feature is to be written first. Then the value of the northing just south of the feature is to be written.
4. **What are Topographic maps?** (2)
 - ❖ Topographic maps depict in minute detail all the natural and manmade features on the earth's surface.
 - ❖ These maps contain the important surface features such as the undulations of the terrain, rivers, other water bodies, forests, agricultural land, barren land, villages towns, and transport and telecommunication system.
5. **What are the uses of Topographic maps?** (4)
 - ❖ To analyse the physical and the cultural features of the surface of the earth.
 - ❖ For military operations and for the preparation of military maps.
 - ❖ Identification and studying of the natural and the cultural resources of a region as part of economic planning.
 - ❖ For urban planning.
 - ❖ To understand the topography, land use, landforms etc.
6. **What are the features of eastings and northings?** (6)

Easting

- ❖ These are north-south lines
- ❖ Their value increases towards the East.
- ❖ The value of the eastings immediately left to the geographic features is considered for identifying a location.

Northings

- ❖ These are lines drawn in the east-west direction.
- ❖ Their value increases towards the north.
- ❖ The value of the northings immediately to the south of the feature in the map is considered for identifying a location.

Non Focus Area: Evaluation Questions

1. **Which are the imaginary lines joining places having the same elevation above the sea level?**

Ans. Contour lines (1)

2. **How to find six figure grid reference. Explain** (4)

- ❖ Comparatively smaller geographic features are generally located through the 6 figure grid Reference method.
- ❖ The value of the easting to the left of the object is to be written first.
- ❖ Then divide the area up to the next easting into 10 equal parts and find the exact division on which the object is located and write it next to the value of easting already found.
- ❖ Then write the value of northing just below the object, divide the area up to next northing in to ten equal parts and find the exact division on which the object is located and write the values.

UNIT -5
PUBLIC EXPENDITURE AND PUBLIC REVENUE

Focus Area: Evaluation Questions

1. **What is Public Revenue?** (2)
 - ❖ Income of the government is known as Public Revenue.
2. **What are the sources of Public Revenue?** (2)
 - ❖ Tax Revenue, Non Tax Revenue.
3. **How can we classify tax revenue?** (2)
 - ❖ Direct tax, Indirect tax.
4. **What are the important direct taxes in India?** (2)
 - ❖ Income tax, corporate tax.
5. **What are the different kinds of Goods and Service taxes?** (2)
 - ❖ Central G.S.T.
 - ❖ State G.S.T.
 - ❖ Integrated G.S.T.
6. **Explain central G.S.T and state G.S.T ?** (4)
 - ❖ The central and state government impose G.S.T on goods and services traded within the state.
 - ❖ The tax imposed by the central government is known as Central G.S.T(C.G.S.T)
 - ❖ And the tax imposed by the state government as state G.S.T (S.G.S.T)
 - ❖ These taxes are collected jointly from the consumers and are shared equally by the central and state government.
7. **What is integrated GST(IGST)** (4)
 - ❖ The GST on interstate trade is imposed and collected by the central government.
 - ❖ This is known as Integrated GST (IGST)
 - ❖ The share at the state government on IGST is given by the central government.

Non Focus Area: Evaluation Questions

1. **What is the difference between Surcharge and Cess?** (2)
 - ❖ Surcharges-Surcharge is an additional tax on tax amount.
 - ❖ Cess- Cess is an additional tax for meeting some special purpose of government.
2. **Write down the goals of fiscal policy?** (2)
 - ❖ Attain economic stability.
 - ❖ Create employment opportunities
 - ❖ Control unnecessary expenditure

3. **What are the non – tax revenue of the government?** (4)
Fees, grant, interest, profit, fines and Penalties
4. **What are the important indirect taxes in India?** (4)
❖ Value added tax, Excise Duty, Customs duty, Service tax.
5. **What is public Expenditure? Mention any three reasons for increasing public expenditure in India?** (4)
❖ The expenditure incurred by the Government.

Causes

- ❖ Increase in the defence Expenditure.
 - ❖ Welfare activities
 - ❖ Urbanization.
6. **What is budget? What are the different types of budgets?** (4)
❖ Budget is the financial statement showing the expected income and expenditure of the government during a financial year.

Types of budgets.

- ❖ Balanced budget.
- ❖ Surplus budget.
- ❖ Deficit budget.

UNIT-6
EYES IN THE SKY & DATA ANALYSIS

Focus Area: Evaluation Questions

1. **What are the devices for collecting information through remote sensing called?** (1)
Ans. Sensors.
2. **The surface on which the sensors are placed is known as.?** (1)
Ans. Platform.
3. **Remote sensing done with the help of solar energy is known as -----?** (1)
Ans. Passive remote sensing.
4. **Name the satellites that move in accordance with the earth's rotation?** (1)
Ans. Geostationary satellites.
5. **What kind of artificial satellites are used in the field of telecommunication and weather studies?** (1)
Ans. Geostaionary satellites.
6. **The size of the smallest object on earth that can be recognized by the sensor is Known as?** (1)
Ans. Spatial resolution.
7. **What kind of satellites are used for data collection on natural resources, land use, ground water etc.?** (1)
Ans. Sun Synchronous satellites.
8. **What are the two remote sensing methods based on the source of the energy?** (1)
Ans. Active remote sensing and passive remote sensing.
9. **Describe the analytical capabilities of Buffer analysis?** (2)
❖ Buffer analysis is an analytical capability Used for analyzing the activities around a point feature or at a definite distance along a linear feature.
10. **What is terrestrial photography?** (2)
❖ Capturing photographs of the earth's topography from the earth's surface is known as terrestrial photography.
11. **What is overlap in aerial photographs?** (2)
❖ In each aerial photograph, nearly 60% of the places depicted in the adjacent photo are included.
❖ This is done for ensuring continuity and to obtain three dimensional vision with the help of stereoscope
❖ This is known as overlap.
12. **Prepare notes on a) Stereo pair. b) Stereoscope. e) Stereoscopic vision** (4)
❖ Two photographs of adjoining areas with overlap are called stereo pair.
❖ The instrument used to obtain three dimensional view from the stereo pairs is called Sterorecope.

- ❖ When viewed through a stereoscope we get a three dimensional view of the area.
- ❖ Such three dimensional view obtained is called stereoscopic vision.

13. Limitations of aerial photographs? (4)

- ❖ The Shaking of aircrafts affect the quality of images.
- ❖ The air crafts require open space for take-off and landing.
- ❖ Picturisation of large areas is not practical.
- ❖ Frequent landings for refueling increase the cost.

14. What are the characteristics of Sun Synchronous satellites? (6)

- ❖ The orbit of the satellite is about 900 km above the earth's surface.
- ❖ The field of view is less than that of the geo stationary satellites.
- ❖ Repetitive data collection is possible.
- ❖ Used for data collection on natural resources, land use, ground water, etc
- ❖ These satellites are mainly used for remote sensing purposes.

Eg: I R S series are remote sensing satellites.

15. What are the characteristics of geostationary satellites. (6)

- ❖ They orbit the earth at an elevation of about 36000 km above the earth.
- ❖ One third of the earth comes under its field of view.
- ❖ As the movement of the satellite corresponds to the speed of rotation of the earth, it stays constantly above a specific place on the earth.
- ❖ This helps in continuous data collection of an area.
- ❖ It is used in telecommunication and for weather studies.

Eg: The INSAT series are geostationary satellite.

16. Remote sensing technology is very useful for man. Substantiate? (8)

- ❖ For weather observations.
- ❖ For ocean explorations.
- ❖ For understanding land use.
- ❖ For the monitoring of flood and drought.
- ❖ For identifying forest fires in deep forests and to adopt controlling measures.
- ❖ To collect data regarding the extent of crops and spread of pest attack
- ❖ For oil explorations.
- ❖ To locate places with ground water potential.

Non Focus Area: Evaluation Questions.

1. What is the name of the system that helps sensing the latitudinal and longitudinal location and elevation of objects on the earth's surface along with the corresponding time? (1)

Ans. Global positioning system (GPS)

2. **The GPS (Global Positioning System) is one of the most commonly used technology now. Prepare a description on this system.** (4)

- ❖ Helps sensing the latitudinal and longitudinal location and elevation of objects on the earth surfaces along with the corresponding time.
- ❖ In this system a series of 24 satellite placed at different orbits between the altitudes 20000 and 20200 km above the earth surface locate objects
- ❖ We can locate places with the help of the signals received from the satellite in our handheld device.
- ❖ The GPS requires signals from at least four satellites to display information like the latitude, longitude, elevation, time etc. in it.

UNIT – 7
INDIA - THE LAND OF DIVERSITIES

Focus Area : Evaluation questions

Map:

Rivers	Mountains	Plateaus
1. Narmada	1. Western Ghats	1. Peninsular Plateau
2. Tapti	2. Eastern Ghats	2. Deccan Plateau
3. Kaveri	3. Vindhya	3. Chottanagpur Plateau
4. Krishna	4. Satpura	4. Malwa Plateau
5. Godavari	5. Aravalli	
6. Mahanadi	6. Eastern Highlands(Purvachal) (Putkai Bum, Naga, Mizo, Jaintia, Garo, Khasi)	

1. **Which is the highest peak in India?** (1)
Ans: Mount K2 (Godwin Austin)
2. **Eastern Highlands is also known as-----.** (1)
Ans: Purvachal.
3. **The place receiving the highest rainfall in the world-----.** (1)
Ans: Cherrapunji.
4. **The longest river among the peninsular rivers is-----.** (1)
Ans: Godavari.
5. **The highest waterfall in India is-----.** (1)
Ans: Jog falls.
6. **Jog Falls is situated in the river-----.** (1)
Ans: Sharavathi (Karnataka)
7. **The approximate length of the coastline of India is-----.** (1)
Ans: 6100 kilometer
8. **In which coastal plain are the deltas formed?** (1)
Ans: East coastal plain.
9. **In which coastal plain are lakes and backwaters formed?** (1)
Ans: West coastal plain.
10. **The phenomenon by which winter rainfall is caused in Northern great plain/
Punjab region is-----.** (1)
Ans. Western disturbance
11. **The place in which the highest temperature of summer is felt in India is in---** (1)
Ans: Barmer (Rajasthan)

12. Which season is termed as retreating monsoon season? (1)

Ans: Northeast Monsoon.

13. The main rainy season of Tamil Nadu----- (1)

Ans: Northeast Monsoon (Retreating Monsoon)

14. Which are the two branches of the south west monsoon season? (2)

- ❖ Arabian sea branch.
- ❖ Bay of Bengal branch

15. Write a short note on “Western disturbance”. (4)

- ❖ Winter – Mediterranean Sea – cyclones – rainfall in Punjab beneficial for the winter crops – Jet streams.

16. Compare the features of West coastal plain and east coastal plain. (4)

West coastal plain

- ❖ Between the Arabian sea and the Western Ghats.
- ❖ From the Rann of Kutch to Kanyakumari.
- ❖ Can be divided into Gujrat coast, Konkan coast and Malabar coast.
- ❖
- ❖

East coastal plain

- ❖ Between the Bay of Bengal and the Eastern Ghats.
- ❖ Can be divided into north zircar plain and coromandal coast.
- ❖ From the Sundarban delta region to Kanyakumari.

17. Complete the table. (4)

Trans Himalayas	Himalayas	Eastern Highlands
Karakoram	A.....	Putkai Bum
Ladakh	Himachal	B.....
C.....	D.....	Khasi

Ans: A. Himadri B. Naga, Mizo, Garo, Jayantia (any one)
C. Zaskar D. Siwaliks.

18. List the role played by the Northern Mountains in moulding the climate and human life of India. (4)

- ❖ Protect us from foreign invasions.
- ❖ Prevent the dry cold winds blowing from the north.
- ❖ Cause rainfall throughout north India.
- ❖ Diverse flora and fauna.
- ❖
- ❖

19. Describe the features of Himadri and Siwaliks. (6)

Himadri:

- ❖ The highest mountain range in the Himalayas
- ❖ Average altitude is 6000 mtr.
- ❖ Origin of the rivers Ganga and Brahmaputra.
- ❖

Siwaliks:

- ❖ Situated to the south of the Himachal.
- ❖ Average altitude us 1220 mtr.
- ❖ Broad flat valleys known as dunes are seen
- ❖

20. Differentiate between Himalayan rivers and peninsular rivers. (6)

Himalayan rivers:

- ❖ Originate from the Himalayas.
- ❖ Extensive catchment area.
- ❖ Intensive erosion.
- ❖ High irrigation potential.
- ❖

Peninsular rivers:

- ❖ Originate from the peninsular plateau.
- ❖ Smaller catchment area.
- ❖ Intensity of erosion is less.
- ❖ Less irrigation potential.
- ❖

Non Focus Area : Evaluation Questions

1. The largest production of tea in India comes from----. (1)

Ans: Assam

2. Northern Great Plains is also known as----. (1)

Ans: Indus-Ganga- Brahmaputra plains.

3. The desert seen on the western part of the Northern Plains is----. (1)

Ans: Thar desert (Rajasthan desert)

4. ----- is the most extensive physical division of India. (1)

Ans: Peninsular plateau.

5. ----- can be termed as the store house of minerals. (1)

Ans: Peninsular plateau.

6. The southern part of the Peninsular plateau is known as----- (1)

Ans: Deccan plateau.

7. The highest peak in Peninsular plateau is----- (1)

Ans: Anamudi (Idukki district of Kerala)

8. **The igneous rocks seen in Deccan plateau is -----.** (1)
Ans: Basalt.
9. ----- **soil is most suited for cotton cultivation.** (1)
Ans: Black cotton soil.
10. **Which soil is formed in the regions with monsoon rains and intermittent hot seasons?** (1)
Ans: Laterite soil.
11. **How many islands are there in Lakshadweep island group?** (1)
Ans: 36
12. **How many inhabited islands are there in Lakshadweep?** (1)
Ans: 11
13. ----- **is the capital of Lakshadweep** (1)
Ans: Kavarathi.
14. **Where is the only volcano in India situated?** (1)
Ans: Barren island (Andaman and Nicobar Islands)
15. ----- **is the capital of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.** (1)
Ans: Port Blair.
16. **By which name, the southern end of India is Known?** (1)
Ans: Indira Point (Nicobar Island)

UNIT-8
RESOURCE WEALTH OF INDIA

Focus Area: Evaluation Question

1. In which agricultural Season Crops are sowed in the beginning of summer?(1)

Ans. Zaid.

2. Which is the major Food Crop in India ? (1)

Ans. Rice.

3. Which is the Cheapest means of transportation? (1)

Ans. Water Transportation.

4. What is the name of the National Water way in Kerala? (1)

Ans. NW 3 (Kollam to Kottappuram)

5. The year in which Inland Water Transport Authority was formed in India.(1)

Ans. 1986

6. Complete the table. (4)

Crop	Soil	Rain	Temperature	Season
Rice	a.....	More than 150cm	b.....	Kharif
Wheat	Well drained alluvial soil	c.....	10°C to 26°C	d.....

a. alluvial soil

c 75 cm,

b. more than 24°C

d. Rabi.

7. Map work- Major Ports in India

(4)

Ports	State	Western Coastal Plain	Eastern coastal plain
Kandla	Gujarath	Western coastal plain	
Mumbai	Maharashtra	Western coastal plain	
Neva Sheva	Maharashtra	Western coastal plain	
Marma goa	Goa	Western coastal plain	
Mangalore	Karnataka	Western coastal plain	
Kochi	Kerala	Western coastal plain	
Tuticorin	Tamilnadu		Eastern coastal Plain
Chennai	Tamilnadu		Eastern coastal Plain
Visakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh		Eastern coastal Plain
Paradip	Odisha		Eastern coastal Plain
Haldia	West Bengal		Eastern coastal Plain
Kolkata	West Bengal		Eastern coastal Plain

8. What are the advantages of water transport?

(4)

- ❖ The Cheapest means of transport.
- ❖ Suitable for large scale cargo transportation.
- ❖ Does not cause environmental pollution.
- ❖ Most suited for international trade.

9. Evaluate the importance of transportation systems in the development of our country?

OR

Classify the roads in India based on the construction and management? (6)

- ❖ Road.
- ❖ Rail.
- ❖ Water.
- ❖ Air transport

OR

- ❖ National High ways.
- ❖ State High ways.
- ❖ District Roads.
- ❖ Village Roads.

Non Focus Area: Evaluation Questions

1. Which Crop is known as Universal Fiber? (1)

Ans. Cotton.

2. Mention the merits of Non-conventional sources of energy? (3)

- ❖ Cheap
- ❖ Renewable
- ❖ Environment Friendly.

3. Which are the major nuclear plants in India? (2)

- ❖ Kalpakkam, Koodamkulam, Tarapur, Kaiga, Rawatbhata.

4. Prepare a table based on metallic and non-metallic minerals? (4)

Metallic minerals

- ❖ Ferrous metals ---- eg: Iron ore, manganese.
- ❖ Non ferrous metal—eg: Gold, Silver, Copper.

Non – metallic minerals

- ❖ Mineral fuels -eg :Coal, Petroleum.
- ❖ Other minerals- eg: Mica

UNIT-9
FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND SERVICES.

Focus Area: Evaluation Questions

1. **Where is the headquarters of the Reserve Bank of India situated?** (1)
Ans: Mumbai
2. **The Reserve Bank of India was established in the year.....** (1)
Ans: 1935.
3. **Which bank is also known as the Bank of Banks?** (1)
Ans: Reserve Bank of India.
4. **Which deposit facilitates depositing and withdrawing money many times in a day?**
Ans: Current deposit. (1)
5. **Which is the facility introduced by the commercial banks to send money through a message?**
Ans: Telegraphic transfer. (1)
6. **What are the modern trends in banking sector. ?** (2)
 - ❖ Electronic Banking (E-BANKING)
 - ❖ Core Banking.
7. **Prepare short notes on mail transfer, and overdraft.** (4)
 - ❖ Mail transfer
Bank provides an opportunity to transfer money from anywhere in the world either to one's own account or to someone else's account. This service is called mail transfer.
 - ❖ Overdraft
This is an opportunity for a customer to withdraw money over and above the balance in in his/her account.
8. **Features of Electronic Banking?** (4)
 - ❖ Bank account and net banking facility alone are required.
 - ❖ Money can be sent and bills can be paid anywhere in the world from home.
 - ❖ Save time.
 - ❖ Low service charge.

9. What are the purposes for which banks provide cash credit to persons? (4)

- ❖ Agricultural purposes.
- ❖ Industrial purposes.
- ❖ Construction purposes
- ❖ Purchasing vehicles.
- ❖ Purchasing home appliances.

10. What are the basic functions of commercial Banks? Commercial Banks accept different types of deposits. Explain? (8)

Functions

- ❖ Accepting deposits.
- ❖ Providing loans.

Different Types of Deposits

- ❖ Savings deposits.
- ❖ Recurring deposit.
- ❖ Current deposits.
- ❖ Fixed deposits.

11. Functions of RBI. (8)

- ❖ Printing of currency.
- ❖ Controlling credit.
- ❖ Banker to government.
- ❖ Banker's bank.

Non-Focus Area: Evaluation Questions

1. Which are the different levels of the co – operative banks? (6)

- ❖ State co – operative Banks.
 - Apex body in the state co – operative sector.
 - Provides financial assistance to district co – operative bank.
- ❖ District co – operative Banks.
 - Operate at district centers.
 - Provide assistance and guidance to primary co – operative banks.
- ❖ Primary co – operative banks.
 - Function in villages.
 - Area of functioning is limited.

UNIT -10
CONSUMER: SATISFACTION AND PROTECTION

Focus Area: Evaluation Questions

1. **The year in which the Consumer Protection Act was introduced in India.**(1)
Ans. 1986
2. **The act which defines consumer rights?** (1)
Ans. Consumer protection act
3. **The department which ensures the quality and safety of medicines.** (1)
Ans. Drugs control department
4. **The department which ensures the accuracy of weights and measures.** (1)
Ans. Legal metrology department
5. **What are the duties of Food Safety and Standard Authority of India?** (2)
 - ❖ Ensures the quality of food products at various stages like production, distribution, storage, sale and import.
6. **What are the rights of the consumer as per the Consumer Act 1986** (6)
 - ❖ The right to be protected against the marketing of goods and services which are hazardous to life and property.
 - ❖ The right to be informed about the quality related aspects of goods and services.
 - ❖ The right to have access to goods and services at fair prices.
 - ❖ The right to be heard and to seek redressal at appropriate forums.
 - ❖ The right to consumer education.
 - ❖ The consumer courts were established as a result of this Act.

Non Focus Area: Evaluation Questions

1. **Agmark symbol ensures the quality of.** (1)
Ans. Agricultural and forest products
2. **The consumer court which gives verdict when the compensation does not exceed Rs. 20 lakhs** (1)
Ans. District consumer disputes redressal forum
3. **The year in which Agriculture produce act was passed.** (1)
Ans. 1937
4. **What are the features of Consumer courts?** (2)
 - ❖ Simple procedure
 - ❖ Fast assurance of justice
 - ❖ Less court expenses

5. What are the habits formed as a result of consumer education programmes?

- ❖ ask for the bill for every purchase made
- ❖ make sure that the weights and measures are accurate
- ❖ make sure, while purchasing packed items, that the name of the product, date of packing, expiry date, weight, price, and producer's/distributor's address are stated.
- ❖ note the symbols representing the standard of the products
- ❖ Understand how to use and operate the products purchased.

6. Prepare a table on the structure and jurisdictions of consumer courts. (6)

Consumer courts	Structure	Jurisdiction
District consumer disputes redressal forum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • functions at district level • president and two members • at least one woman member 	After collecting evidence based on the complaint filed by the consumer, verdicts are given where the compensation claimed does not exceed Rs 20 lakhs.
State consumer disputes redressal commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • functions at state level • president and two members • at least one woman member • state government has the right to appoint more members. 	Verdicts are given on consumer disputes where compensation claimed is above Rs. 20 lakhs but upto rupees one crore.
National consumer disputes redressal commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • functions at national level • president and not less than four members • Central government has the right to appoint more members. 	Verdicts are given on disputes where compensation claimed exceeds rupees one crore.
